

POST EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN – ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

Land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk

Site Code: BRF159

Planning Ref: DC/18/00233

JAC26959
June 2023

Abstract

This post-excavation assessment describes and assesses the results of an archaeological excavation at Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk. The work was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Bellway Homes, in advance of the redevelopment of the site. The archaeological work was undertaken as a requirement of planning consent, between 06 April to 14 September 2021 and 17 to 28 January 2022.

A preceding geophysical survey of the site in 2017 indicated an elevated magnetic background, considered to be a result of the spreading of organic matter due to agricultural practices and identified no potential archaeological anomalies within the site. A subsequent trial trench evaluation, carried out in May–June 2018 by Headland Archaeology, investigated a number of cropmarks, potentially defining the presence of below-ground archaeological remains, identified within the site itself and in the surrounding vicinity that included ring-ditches and linear features (BRF 003 and BRF 008). The evaluation also identified what was posited to be three phases of colluvium across the site, dating to the post-Saxon, medieval/ post-medieval and modern periods.

On the basis of the trial trenching, three areas of excavation were investigated (Areas 1-3), totalling 18,393sq m in extent. A range of features and deposits of prehistoric, early medieval, high medieval and post-medieval date were recorded.

The earliest tangible evidence of occupation on the site was identified in the Prehistoric period, with a low density scatter of pits occurring in Area 1 and Area 3 of early to middle Neolithic date, as well as broadly prehistoric. A large ring-ditch was identified within Area 3 and, although no firm dating evidence or burial was recovered, is posited to be the remains of a round barrow of earlier Bronze Age construction.

Unenclosed, dispersed early medieval (5th–7th century) settlement activity was evidenced by up to 17 sunken-featured buildings, two possible post-built buildings, associated pitting and artefact/debris-rich soil layers. These layers are posited to comprise levelled/spread midden deposits that were preserved in the tops of natural hollows in the landscape. They contained significant quantities of both early Saxon and reused Roman material, including animal bone and metalwork, that attest to a variety of domestic and craft activities being undertaken within the settlement. Some high status metalwork items are included in the recovered assemblage. It is further posited that the Bronze Age barrow was reused in this period, with early Saxon material recovered from the ring-ditch upper fills.

During the high medieval period a multi-phase rectilinear field system was established, aligned approximately ENE/WSW, positioned perpendicular to the River Gipping. The positioning of a field corner directly over the prehistoric barrow remains hints that the field system may have been laid out with reference to it. A further part of this fieldscape had previously been found in excavations to the south-west in 2016–17. Other elements seem to be the precursor of the northern boundary of the Bishop's Hop Ground, depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map.

Post-medieval and modern remains included a few field boundaries, one of which persisted into the modern period and was incorporated into the northern boundary of allotment gardens, shown on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map and on 1945 aerial photographs.

This report is written and structured to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (Historic England 2015). Assessment of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology and considered the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda for the project, as well as assessing the significance of those findings.

The early Saxon settlement remains are judged to be of regional significance, with identified potential for further analysis and research that will culminate in the production of a Final Archive Report and a probable monograph publication.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeology South-East (ASE), the commercial arm of UCL's Institute of Archaeology, was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Bellway Homes, to conduct archaeological investigations at land east of Loraine Way, Bramford, in advance of its redevelopment and the construction of up to 190 residential homes, a pre-school facility and associated amenities, drainage and infrastructure, and new access onto Loraine Way. The fieldwork took place between 06 April to 14 September 2021 and 17 to 28 January 2022, and was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent.

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site is located approximately 5.5km northwest of historic Ipswich and 0.5km northwest of the village of Bramford, in Mid Suffolk District. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 1205 4746 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The site comprises a roughly rectangular parcel of land measuring c.13ha in extent, bound to the north by residential properties (some under construction at the time of this investigation), to the east by Loraine Way (B1113) and residential properties lining this, to the south by Suffolk Water Park and fishing lakes, and to the east by the River Gipping.

1.1.3 Within the development site, archaeological mitigation works were undertaken within three excavation areas totalling c.1.84ha extent.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The mapped geology by the British Geological Survey (UKRI 2023) comprises Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels, with a band of undifferentiated River Terrace Gravels fringed by Holocene alluvium in the north and east floodplain. The underlying solid geology comprises Newhaven Chalk Formation sedimentary bedrock.

1.2.2 Evaluation trial-trenching (Headland Archaeology 2018) identified deep deposits of then suspected colluvium across the centre and east of the site, up to 1.4m thick in places. Geoarchaeological attendance during the evaluation established significant variances in the natural deposit across the site, largely caused by periglacial processes.

1.2.3 At its centre, the site sits at c.10m OD, sloping down to 8m OD north, 7m OD east, and 6m OD to the south. It comprises one large arable field, with its eastern flank located within fallow wetland and floodplains.

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Outline planning consent (ref. DC/18/00233) was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for the development of 190 residential homes, a pre-school facility and associated amenities, drainage and infrastructure, and formation of new access onto Loraine Way, subject to conditions. Conditions 27 and 28 of the consent related to archaeology and stated:

Condition 27:

“No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions to define the scope of the investigation; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c. The provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d. The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- e. The provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- f. The nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. That the site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

REASON – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2019). This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development in accordance with proper planning principles to ensure no significant adverse harm results.

Condition 28:

“No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 27 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

REASON – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

- 1.3.2 An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment (Archaeology Collective 2017) was prepared as part of the planning application, which identified the potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains to be located within the site. In their capacity as archaeological advisors to the Mid Suffolk Council, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) recommended that a programme of archaeological trial trenching be undertaken in order to inform the decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource and fulfil the planning conditions.
- 1.3.3 Headland Archaeology carried out an archaeological trial trench investigation from May to June 2018. Eighty-three trenches, of which twenty-four contained archaeological features, were excavated across the site. The remains were seemingly concentrated along a north/south alignment in the east of the development site (Figure 2).
- 1.3.4 A subsequent phase of archaeological mitigation work was recommended by SCCAS, based on the results of the evaluation, comprising the open area excavation of three areas.
- 1.3.5 Consequently, Archaeology South-East was commissioned by RPS Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Bellway Homes, to undertake the required archaeological excavation. This was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), prepared by ASE (ASE 2021) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The excavation was monitored on behalf of the LPA by Rachael Abraham, SCCAS Archaeological Advisor.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

- 1.4.1 The location and extent of the mitigation areas within the site was determined by SCCAS, based on the results of the preceding evaluation. Area 1 was situated around Trench 75, Area 2 incorporated Trenches 28-31, 46-50, 59 and 60, and Area 3 was centred upon Trenches 45, 52, 54-56 and 57. The work was undertaken in fulfilment of the archaeological conditions attached to planning consent.
- 1.4.2 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE between 06 April to 14 September 2021 and 17 to 28 January 2022. It was managed by Andy Leonard, supervised by James Alexander, and carried out by ASE archaeologists.

1.5 Archaeological methodology

- 1.5.1 The excavation methodology, as detailed in the WSI (ASE 2021), comprised the investigation of three excavation areas (Fig. 2); Area 1 measured 1,263m², Area 2 measured 11,854m², and Area 3 measured 5,276m². Areas 1 and 2 were located in the centre of the site, targeted on trenches containing remains of possible Anglo-Saxon settlement and agricultural activity. Area 3 was targeted on a potential Bronze Age barrow and possible Anglo-Saxon trackway. The excavation areas were clearly marked out with flags and no machine tracking took place within these until formally signed off by SCCAS.

- 1.5.2 Provision was made to enlarge the main excavation areas should significant remains be shown to continue beyond the initially agreed extents. Consequently, it was agreed to extend the north edge of Area 2, within the overhead buffer zone area. This extension covered an area measuring 1,190m² and was undertaken once a Principal Contractor was appointed. The barrow identified from aerial photography, located within the overhead buffer zone ("retained heritage asset"), was to be preserved in situ and was not included in this extension.
- 1.5.3 A parish site code was requested from the Suffolk HER. This code, BRF159, was used as the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the excavation.
- 1.5.4 All excavation work was carried out in accordance with the WSI, as well as with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) standards and guidance, and Code of Conduct (CIfA 2014a, 2014b), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), and the *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2012, updated 2021). ASE is a registered organisation with CIfA.
- 1.5.5 The areas were excavated using a tracked 20-tonne mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. Topsoil, subsoil and any modern made-ground deposits were removed in no more than 0.20m spits, with artefact recovery and metal detecting taking place after every scrape until archaeological deposits or the top of the underlying natural sediments were reached, which generally occurred simultaneously.
- 1.5.6 A full pre-excavation plan was prepared as the stripping progressed using Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) planning technology, which was available in AutoCAD and PDF format and was printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated on a regular basis by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor.
- 1.5.7 A metal detector was used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during subsequent hand excavation with a log of its use being kept. Metal detecting was undertaken principally by Mr Graham Brandeys with support from ASE staff when unavailable. All metalwork and other small finds had their location recorded by GPS.
- 1.5.8 Archaeological features and deposits were excavated using hand tools, except where they could not be accessed safely or when a machine-excavated trench was the only practical method of excavation. All machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features was agreed with SCCAS and RPS ahead of implementation.
- 1.5.9 With the exception of modern disturbances, a minimum 50% of all discrete features and 10% of non-structural linear features were excavated, generally in 1m-interventions. The ring-ditch within Area 3 was 50% excavated as a minimum. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches, etc., were excavated in full after half-sections were recorded. Modern disturbances were only excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the

precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it were discussed with SCCAS when particularly significant archaeology was revealed. All excavated deposits and features were recorded on standard context record sheets used by ASE.

- 1.5.10 Where necessary or appropriate, features were hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised to be included on the overall plan. Datum levels were taken where appropriate with sufficient levels taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon could be extrapolated across the whole of the development area. Sections were hand drawn at a scale of 1:10 and later digitised.
- 1.5.11 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made, which aimed to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections were taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register included: shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the feature photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 1.5.12 In general, all finds from all features were collected. Where large quantities of 19th-century and later finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds was collected, being sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 1.5.13 All finds were retained according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (2014c).
- 1.5.14 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act (1996, amended 2003), were reported to RPS (who were responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer.
- 1.5.15 Bulk soil samples were taken from suitable, sealed deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material and/or small finds recovery. Details of each sample were recorded on *pro forma* sheets. The minimum sample size per deposit was 40 litres, or 100% if the total volume of the deposit was less.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and the *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2012, updated 2021).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the excavation areas (hitherto referred to together as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and

potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to identify what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.

- 1.6.3 Following on from the previous archaeological evaluation in 2018, work at the site ran as a single project, with the finds and environmental archives all recorded under a single site code: BRF159.
- 1.6.4 Where pertinent, the results of the Headland Archaeology evaluation (2018) are incorporated into the results of this report in order to present and understand the full distribution and significance of the archaeological remains recorded within the excavation areas. Reference is also made to other features in surrounding previous evaluation areas as required.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 The following archaeological and historical background information is drawn from the DBA (Archaeology Collective 2017), WSI (ASE 2021), and the evaluation report (Headland Archaeology 2018), all of which incorporate data derived from a search of records with a 1km radius of the site held on the Suffolk Heritage Explorer. The locations of the most pertinent/closest sites and findspots mentioned in the text are illustrated on Figure 1.

2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 There are no records for the early prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic) within the vicinity of the site.

2.2.2 A Bronze Age cinerary urn (BRF 010) was found in the area in 1904, NNE of the Angel Inn in Bramford, believed to be close to The Street.

2.2.3 Archaeological investigations by Oxford Archaeology on land 200m to the south of the site identified Bronze Age land use in the form of a pit scatter, one which contained a domestic Beaker assemblage and contemporary flintwork (BRF 126). Part of a possible Bronze Age field system was also encountered.

2.2.4 To the west of the site, during works for East Anglia One (EA1), Area 46, an early to middle Bronze Age pit was encountered containing fragments of a collared urn. Fifteen pieces of retouched late Neolithic to early Bronze Age flints were also recovered (BRF 133).

2.3 Iron Age

2.3.1 There are no records for Iron Age activity in the site boundary and evidence for Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site is sparse.

2.3.2 Two metal-detected coins and one sherd of pottery was found to the west of the site (BRF 017).

2.3.3 To the east of the site, a gold quarter stater, fairly worn and bent, was recovered through metal detecting (BRF 029).

2.3.4 During EA1 site works, a probable post-built structure was identified at Area 46, dated to the early Iron Age through pottery (BRF 133).

2.4 Roman

2.4.1 Loraine Way, which forms the western boundary of the site, broadly follows the line of the Roman Pye Road (BRF 023), which linked the legionary fortress and later major town at Colchester, 25km to the southwest, with Caistor St Edmund towards the Norfolk coast. Possible evidence for road metalling was found during archaeological monitoring of a gas pipeline to the south of Bramford village (BRF 108).

2.4.2 Little Roman material has been identified within the vicinity of the site. The

finds are exclusively find-spots. To the east, a silver *denarius* of the Emperor Domitian (AD 88-89) was recovered from metal detecting, whilst to the west abraded sherds of Roman pottery was found during works for the Bramford to Wattisham gas pipeline in 1989 (BRF 085).

- 2.4.3 Also to the west, an artefact scatter of generally Roman dated finds is apparent. During field-walking carried out in 1976, a scatter of pottery, coins and brooches was identified, whilst metal detecting carried out in 1982 discovered a further four coins, brooches, and lid type object. A watching brief in 1988 revealed additional metal detected finds including gold, silver and bronze coinage, brooches and pottery. Latterly, in 1997 and 1998, a plate brooch and a further four silver and bronze Roman coins were recovered (BRF 017).

2.5 Early medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

- 2.5.1 Although there is little record on the SHER for Saxon material within the area, Bramford is recorded as a relatively large settlement by the time the Domesday Book was compiled in 1086, suggesting that there had been occupation of the area prior to the Norman Conquest.
- 2.5.2 The site is located to the north of the historic core of the present village and consequently was considered to have low potential for Saxon remains by the DBA (Archaeology Collective 2017).
- 2.5.3 To the east, an Anglo-Saxon gilded disc brooch with cloisonne decoration was discovered (BRF 033), close to a late Saxon cross-shaped disc brooch and coin of Cnut (BRF 030).
- 2.5.4 To the west, a bronze pin of middle Saxon (650-849 AD) date, with a decorated, faceted head, was recovered through metal detecting (BRF 017)
- 2.5.5 South of the site, just east of Loraine Way, an Anglo-Saxon dated urn was recovered in 1896 (BRF 154), whilst an artefact scatter comprising pottery sherds, including Ipswich and Thetford ware, was recovered further south (BRF 040).

2.6 Medieval

- 2.6.1 Bramford is recorded in the Domesday Book as being a large settlement which included two manors, the principal being held by the king that comprised 10 carucates or hides of land, nineteen plough-teams and thirty acres of meadow. The smaller manor of thirty acres was held by Brown, a freeman under the patronage of King Edward. The village was predominantly an agricultural settlement developing close to the ford of the River Gipping and centred upon St Mary's Church, dating to c.13th Century (BRF 024).
- 2.6.2 A concentration of medieval pottery is recorded on the SHER in the field immediately north of the site (BRF 021). These sherds were described as 'generally abraded', suggesting they were residual/imported rather than from an *in situ* context.

- 2.6.2 To the west, metal detecting unearthed a medieval artefact scatter comprising a lozenge shaped seal matrix with rear suspension loop, coin of William I of Scotland (1195-1214), buckles, shoe buttons, jews harp shaped object, rings, and a bronze purse bar (BRF 017).
- 2.6.3 To the east, a further medieval artefact scatter has been recorded comprising a bronze seal matrix with a central figure of Virgin and Child of late 13th- to 14th-century date, a gilt bronze buckle plate, and gold finger ring (BRF 033). Nearby, a medieval-dated copper-alloy buckle and ring brooch were also recovered (BRF 112)
- 2.6.4 Geophysical survey and archaeological investigations undertaken immediately south of the site identified a medieval field system of 11th- to 14th-century date, aligned NW/SE / NE/SW, demonstrating the land lay in the agricultural hinterland of the medieval village (BRF 126). Ovens, pits and a number of postholes representing agricultural structures such as fences, animal pens and shelters were also identified, probably belonging to working yards and market gardens for toft dwellings fronting the roadside.

2.7 Post-medieval and modern

- 2.7.1 Bramford Hall (BRF 038) and its associated park (BRF 180) were built in the 17th century, approximately 1km southwest of the site. Its eastern boundary lay 570m west of the southwest boundary of the site. During the Second World War, the site was used as a temporary camp and as a marshalling area for the D-Day landings in 1944 (BRF 099), being visible in RAF aerial photographs taken in March of that year. Bramford Hall was demolished in the middle of the 20th century and its associated park no longer survives.
- 2.7.2 Various industries are depicted on Hodskinson's 1783 map of Suffolk, including a watermill to the southeast (BRF 048). Lime kilns (BRF 144) and an 18th-century granary and farm buildings (BRF 078) are located on the east bank of the river.
- 2.7.3 The site itself has been common land and later farmland through the post-medieval and modern periods with little alteration aside from a couple of cottages in the northeast corner dating from 1848–1956.

2.8 Cropmark evidence

- 2.8.1 Investigation of cropmark morphology through National Mapping Programme (NMP) aerial photography has identified several features both within, and surrounding, the site. A concentric ring-ditch c.30m in diameter is present in the central east of the site (BRF 008) and a smaller ring-ditch (20m in diameter) is present close to the southern boundary (BRF 003). These ring-ditches are thought to represent the remains of ploughed-out Bronze Age barrows.
- 2.8.2 To the south, a number of cropmarks representing ring-ditches are recorded, including evidence for a double ring-ditch (BRF 007) and two single ring-ditches (BRF 006, BRF 027), all of an unknown date.

- 2.8.3 East of the site and on the eastern banks of the River Gipping, cropmarks indicate the presence of a NW/SE aligned trackway with an associated small field system to the northeast (BRF 045). This is possibly linked to a small rectangular enclosure and ring-ditch (BRF 043 and BRF 044).

2.9 Previous Archaeological Work

- 2.9.1 A geophysical magnetometer survey of the site was conducted in 2015; however, an elevated magnetic background precluded identification of any anomalies across much of it (Stratascan 2015). An archaeological DBA was then undertaken by Archaeology Collective (2017), which collated data from the Suffolk HER and maps and documents held by the Suffolk Records Office. Investigation of cropmark morphology identified discrete features, enclosures, linear features and ring-ditches within the site. The potential for prehistoric and medieval archaeological remains was highlighted for the site.
- 2.9.2 An archaeological evaluation was carried out at pre-determination stage by Headland Archaeology (2018), which comprised eighty-three trenches, twenty-four of which contained archaeological features. The evaluation indicated that archaeological remains were concentrated along a north/south alignment in the east of the site (Figure 2).
- 2.9.3 The majority of features recorded during the evaluation dated to the Saxon period, comprising the remains of both settlement and field systems. The presence of the smaller ring-ditch near the southern boundary (BRF 003) was confirmed, whilst the larger ring-ditch (BRF 008) was not investigated owing to its location below high voltage overhead power cables. SCCAS recommended that this feature be preserved *in situ*.
- 2.9.4 Archaeological investigations were carried out south of the site (BRF 126) by Oxford Archaeology East (OAE), revealing evidence of prehistoric land use in the form of a Bronze Age pit scatter and possible field system; additionally, the site produced an abundance of evidence for activity within the early to high medieval periods. This included features that were posited to relate to a dispersed settlement or homestead located close to the northwest corner of the site. A large boundary ditch was also recorded, within which a smaller enclosure was positioned closer to the road. These enclosures were superseded, probably in the 13th century, by at least three rectangular 'plots' laid out perpendicular to the road, bounded by a large enclosure ditch. Settlement-related features included ovens, various pits, a well and numerous postholes—the latter representing the poorly-defined remains of agricultural structures such as fences, pens and shelters. These plots probably formed the working yard/back plot areas and market gardens for peasant 'toft' dwellings, with the houses presumably located on the road frontage to the west (OAE 2019).

3.0 RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The general aims of the archaeological excavations were to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality, and significance, preserving these by record. Moreover, they aimed to assess all archaeological remains against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area. These were set out in the WSI (ASE 2021) as follows:

- To sample, excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
- Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
- Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.
- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understand how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in Suffolk.

3.2 Project-specific aims

3.2.1 The site-specific research aims of the excavation and the post-excavation project, as set out in the WSI (ASE 2021), were as follows:

- To set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Confirm the posited Bronze Age date for the ring-ditch at the south of the site. If the feature is a barrow do any burials survive? Does the feature sit in isolation in the immediate landscape, a smaller echo of the large, preserved *in situ* ring-ditch?
- Determine the extent and nature of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- To understand the relationship between the Bronze Age and Saxon activity on the site.
- Establish the purpose of the parallel northwest-southeast Saxon ditches at the southern end of the site; do these represent continuations of the field systems to the south of the site or are they part of a track/roadway as suggested by the evaluation report?
- The location of the Anglo-Saxon settlement adjacent to the River Gipping cannot be chance. What evidence is there for water management, fishing, transport, etc.?
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues, and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.

3.3 Regional Research Questions

3.3.1 With particular reference to *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties*, 2. *Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), and the *East of England Regional Research Framework* (Research Frameworks 2021), the excavation aimed to address the following regional research objectives:

Bronze Age

- The possibility that significant [Bronze Age] sites remain hidden under colluviation requires further study (2011, 21).
- Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape. Later Bronze Age burial practices are now known to be variable, however we do not know why this is the case (2011, 20).

Anglo-Saxon

- The development of Anglo-Saxon landscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period? (2011, 58).
- What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present, and how far can functions be attributed to them? (2011, 58).
- The extent and nature of late Anglo-Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation, field systems, etc. needs further exploration (2011, 58).
- The main communication routes through the region need to be established. This would include main routeways, secondary routes, valley corridors, rivers and marine transport (2011, 58).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The locations and extents of the three excavation areas (Areas 1, 2 and 3) are shown on Figure 2. Various constraints and the nature of the archaeology altered the planned size of the areas, as per the WSI (ASE 2021). This included:

- Expansion of Area 2 to the east, west and north to reveal the extent of archaeological deposits.
- Expansion of Area 3 to the south and northeast to reveal the extent of archaeological features and deposits.
- Reducing the southeast extent of Area 3 to avoid an extant drainage ditch.

4.1.2 Area 1 (1,263sq m) was situated around Evaluation Trench 75. Area 2 (11,854sq m) incorporated Trenches 28-31, 46-50, 59 and 60. Area 3 (5,276sq m) was centred upon Trenches 45, 52, 54-56 and 57 (Figure 2). Where relevant, results from the preceding Headland evaluation have been incorporated into the excavation results.

4.1.3 The recorded archaeological features consisted of a ring-ditch, linear ditches, pits, and postholes, as well as sunken-featured buildings, a post-built structure and a possible grain-dryer. A number of silted-up natural hollows were also encountered that contained artefact-rich deposits/layers in their upper parts. These remains displayed a low to moderate intercut complexity. Excavation area plans, showing context numbers of all recorded features and their excavated segments, are presented in Figures 3, 4 and 5.

4.1.4 Individual contexts, referred to thus [0000], have been sub-grouped and grouped together during post-excavation analysis; features are generally referred to by their group label (G00). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-ditches, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <00>, and registered finds thus: RF<0>. References to text sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7.1). A context list, including assigned phasing, can be found in Appendix 1. A list of groups and their component features is presented as Appendix 2.

4.1.5 The recorded archaeological remains are discussed under provisional date-phased headings, their dating/phasing having been determined primarily through assessment of dateable artefacts — predominantly the pottery, and secondarily through the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and meaningful alignments/distributions exist. The following phasing scheme has been applied:

- Period 1: Prehistoric
- Period 2: Roman
- Period 3: Early Saxon (5th–7th centuries)

- Period 4: Medieval (11th – 13th centuries)
 - Phase 4.1
 - Phase 4.2
- Period 5: Post-medieval and modern
- Period 0: Undated

4.1.6 Successive phase plans for each period with group numbers can be found in Figures 6–16. Selected sections and photographs of features are presented in Figures 17–29.

4.2 Site Summary

Period 1: Prehistoric

4.2.1 There is a background of residual finds spread throughout the site, which broadly dating from the Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age, suggestive of ephemeral and perhaps transient use of the site.

4.2.2 A lower to middle Palaeolithic hand-axe was retrieved from the base of a G6 pit in Area 1. This pit was adjacent to an early Saxon sunken-featured building (SFB) and posited to be of contemporary date, suggesting that the hand-axe was a curated artefact.

4.2.3 The earliest tangible evidence of prehistoric land use on the site is evidenced by eight pits of a general Neolithic to Bronze Age date scattered across Areas 1 and 3, and a ring-ditch in Area 3. Alongside the suspected Bronze Age barrow cropmark to the north (BRF 008), this appears to represent land use predominantly comprising funerary activity and monument building.

Period 2: Roman

4.2.4 No tangible evidence for Roman land use was apparent within the site. However, a moderate assemblage of diagnostically Roman CBM, bronze coins, and other metalwork items were recovered from later dated features and posited midden-derived deposits preserved in the tops of natural hollows in Areas 2 and 3.

4.2.5 This Roman material appears to have been brought to the site and reused during the early Saxon period, being obtained from an as yet unknown site presumably in the surrounding vicinity. At least some of the CBM was evidently used in fire-proof structures, while personal items such as bracelets and brooches, but also more functional items, were intentionally collected and some possibly curated.

Period 3: Early Saxon

4.2.6 During the early Saxon period, dating from 5th to 7th centuries, a dispersed and unenclosed settlement was established on the site, this activity seemingly concentrated in Area 2. Ten certain sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) were apparent, as well as a further six possible SFBs, along with

associated rubbish pits and postholes. A post-built structure was situated within Area 3.

- 4.2.7 A number of naturally-occurring hollows were located in Areas 2 and 3 which appear to have accumulated midden-derived artefact-rich deposits within their upper parts. In the west of Area 2, a tile-built structure such as a grain-dryer was constructed in/on one of these deposits, presumably where a remnant hollow in the land surface provided some shelter.
- 4.2.8 The probable Bronze Age barrow in Area 3 appears to have been re-used, as indicated by the middle fills of its ring-ditch containing Saxon pottery. The mound subsequently collapsed on its west side, slumping into the west of the ring-ditch and adjacent hollow. Whether a number of high-status metalwork artefacts recovered from deposits to the east and southeast of the barrow originated from an inserted early Saxon burial that was subsequently dispersed through ploughing and agricultural processes, or from occupation of nearby buildings, is unclear.
- 4.2.9 By middle Saxon period (7th century +) the settlement fell out of use, presumably in favour of the developing middle Saxon settlement at *Gippeswic* (Ipswich), located c.5km southwest at the junction of the Rivers Gipping and Orwell.

Period 4: Medieval

- 4.2.10 By the high medieval period, the village of Bramford was established at its present location, close to the ford of the River Gipping and centred on St Mary's Church, the earliest elements of which date to the 13th century.
- 4.2.11 Within the confines of the site, a multi-phase, rectilinear field system was imposed on the landscape. This field system is orientated perpendicular to the River Gipping. It is likely that the land belonged to one of the two manors recorded in the Domesday Book. In Area 3, the corner of one of the boundary ditches directly overlaid the barrow ring-ditch, suggesting that the field system was deliberately placed /set-out with reference to the visible remnant earthwork. A parallel boundary ditch seems to have an enduring influence on subsequent landscape development, with former field boundaries depicted upon the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map and the 1880 to 1980 Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping aligning upon it.

Period 5: Post-medieval and modern

- 4.2.13 During the post-medieval period, a substantial boundary ditch was imposed across the centre of the site, first depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map and lasting until at least the 1902. It is noteworthy that this boundary ditch respects the ENE/WSW line of the previous medieval field system, again perpendicular to the River Gipping.
- 4.2.14 By 1926, allotment gardens had been constructed on site, with the northern extent following the line of the above boundary ditch, though whether this was still extant at the time is not apparent. Evidence of the allotment plots were apparent within Area 2, aligning with aerial photographs taken in 1945. A

modern deposit, recorded in the centre of Area 2, contained refuse and metal signage dating approximately to the late 1940s and early 1950s.

- 4.2.15 A curving ditch was recorded in the east of Area 3 that conforms to the line of the extant field boundary ditch. The recorded ditch appears to be part of the existing boundary, which has been filled in on its western side, narrowing the ditch to its current width.

4.3 Deposit Sequence

- 4.3.1 The stratigraphic sequence uncovered during the excavations was variable across the site. Within Area 1, a straightforward sequence of 0.28–0.34m thickness of topsoil, generally comprising a dark brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular stones, and 0.05–0.11m thickness of a mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil with occasional sub-angular gravel stones was recorded. These overlay the natural deposit comprising mid reddish brown and yellow sand and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation.
- 4.3.2 Area 2 revealed a more complex/variable stratigraphic sequence comprising 0.32–0.37m thick topsoil and 0.06–0.28m thick subsoil, consistent with those recorded in Area 1. A modern deposit and a post-medieval ditch appeared to be cut through the subsoil in the centre of the excavation area. Underneath the subsoil, nine deposits were identified. These deposits ranged from c.0.50m to 1.0m thick and filled what have been characterised as naturally-occurring hollows, probably being a mix of natural accumulation overlain by re-worked midden material. The natural deposit within this excavation area varied from that of the Lowestoft Formation to River Terrace Deposits (BGS 2023), evident in the east as light greyish yellow fine sands and sub-rounded to rounded gravels.
- 4.3.3 Area 3 demonstrated a straightforward stratigraphic sequence with 0.33–0.54m thick topsoil, thicker in the east of the excavation area, overlying a 0.04–0.24m thick subsoil, again thicker in the east but absent towards the south. These were identical in composition to that described above. The natural deposit here comprised a mid reddish brown and yellow sand with gravels to the north and west whilst a coarse gravel with yellow sandy patches was evident in the south and east.
- 4.3.4 No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil, with the exception of the modern deposit and boundary ditch in Area 2. Feature legibility was generally good once the overburden had been removed, with the truncated tops of features observed to be cut directly into the exposed surface of the natural deposit. Features truncating the deposits in the hollows were harder to distinguish as their fills were generally homogenous.
- 4.3.5 No modern disturbance was observed across the site with the exception of plough scarring, generally seen only within the subsoil. Three modern test pit-like features were observed in the south of Area 2, perhaps relating to recent geotechnical investigations.

4.4 Natural geological hollows

- 4.4.1 In both Areas 2 and 3, a number of large natural geological hollows were encountered that appeared to be filled with naturally accumulated, possibly colluvial, deposits. The majority were of distinctly elongated shape, extending on NNW/SSE, or occasionally a north/south orientations – essentially following the sloping topography. A few hollows appeared to have subsequently been utilised; for example hollows G13 and possibly G14 potentially being re-worked in the prehistoric period in order to enhance the prominence of barrow monument G12. Others (G60, G61, G62, G64, G65, G68/G69, G70) seem to have accumulated rubbish-rich deposits during the early Saxon period, that are posited to be the surviving parts of midden material that had been spread across the land surface within the settlement. A number of these hollows were discerned to contain only a single fill, though the recovered artefacts were noticeably distributed within their upper portions. These later, archaeological, layers preserved in the tops of such hollows are described further in their perceived phasing, below. A few less extensive hollows did not appear to accumulate later deposits – presumably not surviving as negative features in the land surface (e.g. G63, G66, G89, G92).
- 4.4.2 Hollow G60 (segs [2005, 2101, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114]) was located in the west of Area 2, extending c.88m north/south and 23m east/west, and ranging in depth from 0.32m in the centre up to 0.92m in the south. A naturally accumulated basal fill was recorded ([2004] and [2427]) comprising a firm and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravel stones. Two sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered from this, though are considered intrusive. The upper fill of G60 was of a different, finds-rich, nature and is described as a Period 3 deposit in section 4.7.41.
- 4.4.3 Hollow G61 (segs [2008, 2218, 2256]), extended from the north end of Area 2 on a NNW/SSE alignment for c.50m and was approximately 12m wide, ranging in depth from 0.30m at the NNW end to 0.86m in the SSE. A basal fill [2007] was recorded at its south end, comprising a loose light greyish brown silty sand with some charcoal flecking and gravels, from which seven worked flints of undiagnostic prehistoric date were retrieved. The upper fill was of a different, finds-rich, nature and is described as a Period 3 deposit in section 4.7.42.
- 4.4.4 Natural hollow G62 (segs [2012 / 2068 / 2222 / 2252 / 2265]) was situated in the northeast of Area 2, adjacent to G61. G62 conformed to the general trend of an elongated oval, measuring at minimum 36m by 15m wide, continuing beyond the north and east area limits. It had gently sloping sides breaking to a flat base at a maximum depth of 1.12m. It contained up to three recorded fills. Its naturally accumulated basal infill comprised a 0.28m-thick, loose mid brownish grey sandy gravel, with no finds. Its upper fills were finds-rich and are described as Period 3 deposits in section 4.7.43.
- 4.4.5 To the southwest of G62 was G63 (segs [2032 / 2118]), which appeared to be cut/overlain by hollows G61 and G64 and their occupying deposits. This hollow was irregular in plan and had gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a flattish base, and was 0.26–0.35m deep. It contained a soft

and friable mid greyish brown silty sand, [0000], from which two sherds of early Saxon pottery, four pieces of CBM and forty-two fragments of animal bone, likely intrusive from surrounding hollows G61, G62 and G64, were retrieved. No overlying deposits of later date were identified within this hollow.

- 4.4.6 Hollow G64 (segs [2036, 2105, 2116, 2204, 2280, 2318]) was situated along the east edge of Area 2 and measured c.58m NNW/SSE and at minimum c.23m ENE/WSW, extending beyond the excavation area. It varied in depth from 0.25m to the ESE to 0.63m to the WNW. No distinct naturally accumulated basal fill was identified. Instead, a single fill comprising soft and friable mid brownish grey silty sand contained a quantity of Roman and early Saxon finds. This described as Period 3 deposits in section 4.7.44.
- 4.4.7 To the south of G64 was hollow G65 (segs [2056, 2057, 2058, 2071, 2166]), covering an area measuring c.20m+ NNW/SSE and 26m+ ENE/WSW, and extending beyond the SE corner of Area 2. It varied in depth between 0.33m and 0.58m. No distinct naturally accumulated basal fill was identified, it containing a single fill of soft to friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flints and stones that was finds-rich (4.7.45).
- 4.4.8 Deposit G66 ([4010]) was aligned NNW/SSE in the north of Area 2 and truncated by possible SFB G85. This measured 28m+ long by 10m wide and comprised a light greyish yellow sandy silt from which two sherds of early Saxon pottery, four pieces of animal bone, and a single fragment of Roman CBM were recovered, all of which are considered intrusive within this naturally accumulated deposit. G66 was similar in composition to G69 and G89. Small rounded hollow G92 was positioned just south of the end of G66 and was probably in effect a part of the same natural feature. This also contained a naturally accumulated fill and no finds
- 4.4.9 Naturally accumulated deposit G69 ([2153]) underlay G68 and consisted of soft and friable mid reddish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered. This was similar to G91 / [2369] which underlay G64.
- 4.4.10 In the southwest of Area 2, continuing beyond the west and south limits of excavation, was hollow G70 ([2022]). This measured 36m+ NNW/SSE and 15m+ ENE/WSW, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides, breaking to a flattish base at a maximum depth of 0.90m. It contained two fills. The 0.30m-thick basal fill was a mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate flints and stones, with no finds being recovered. The more substantial upper fill, contained a quantity of early Saxon finds. This is described as a Period 3 deposit in section 4.7.47. Undated pits G98 were recorded at the base of G70, though their stratigraphic relationship is uncertain.
- 4.4.11 Naturally accumulated deposit G89 ([4036]), situated in the northeast of Area 2, measured 11.5m by 2.9m+ and comprised a soft mid brownish grey sandy silt. It was probably another hollow deposit that mostly extended north of Area 2. Intrusive finds recovered from this comprised four pieces of Roman CBM and RF<754>, a copper Radiate coin of Tetricus I/II (AD 271-274).
- 4.4.12 Hollow G13 (segs [3196, 3406, 3247, 3205, 3328, 3362, 3135, 3449, 3437, 3449]), located in Area 3, measured c.29m long N/S and 15m wide E/W, was

cut at its southeast edge by ring-ditch G12. It was relatively shallow at its north end, 0.39m in depth, and became deeper nearer to the ring-ditch, where it was 0.65–1.04m. The primary fill of G13 was a soft and friable dark brown grey silty sand frequent charcoal occasional flint gravels. It was bulk soil sampled <15> which produced a moderate amount of charcoal, burnt and unburnt bone, alongside a small quantity of early Saxon finds judged to be intrusive. It is possible that this naturally occurring hollow was re-worked during the Bronze Age in order to emphasise the barrow's position in the landscape, and later accumulated Saxon material being washed south from the settlement activity in Area 2.

4.4.13 Hollow G14 (segs [3008], [3034], [3259], [3268], [3125], [3403], [3437]), situated to the north of G12, measured 26m+ N/S by 13.5m E/W. Although relatively shallow, between 0.20–0.54m in depth, the hollow was similarly truncated by ring-ditch G12. G14 contained two recorded fills, both of which appeared to have accumulated naturally. The upper fill comprised loose dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate flints and stone, its bulk soil sample <30> producing small amounts of unburned and burnt bone, cereal grains, and charcoal, whilst the basal fill comprised friable dark brownish grey silty sand and gravels. Residual flint flakes and a Mesolithic/Neolithic blade, as well as 73g of intrusive early Saxon pottery were also recovered from the soil sample.

4.4.14 Throughout Area 3, a number of gravel deposits (G26, G27, G37, G38) were recorded. These are considered to be natural geological variation in the natural deposits. Towards the south, deposit G25 (segs [3282, 3482]) was identified, measuring 11.5m by 9.7m and 0.24m deep. It contained a firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt sampled as <36>. This sample yielded charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, a nail, natural stone and five sherds of early Saxon pottery, likely intrusive from G22. This is posited to be a natural colluvial deposit that accumulated in a geological hollow; it contained five sherds of early Saxon pottery, seven pieces of animal bone, and one iron nail, which were mostly likely surface material that washed in.

4.5 Period 1: Prehistoric (Figs. 6-7)

4.5.1 During the prehistoric period the nature of land use appears to have been of a transient nature prior to the Bronze Age when funerary monuments were established along the western bank of the River Gipping. Evidence for prehistoric land use on site was relatively sparse with regards to securely dated features, though a total of 719 worked flints were recovered from across the site. These ranged in date from the Mesolithic to the late Bronze Age with the majority occurring residually in later dated features. With the exception of ring-ditch G12, a light distribution of prehistoric features was recorded in Areas 1 and 3, consisting of eight pits and a possible ditch terminus.

4.5.2 Ring-ditch G12, investigated within Area 3, is posited to be a Bronze Age barrow, based on its morphological characteristics. The fills produced 311 struck flints of a broadly Mesolithic to late Bronze Age date range. A further ring-ditch, identified from aerial photography and not investigated as part of these works, is located north of Area 2. Similarly, this is also of a suggested

Bronze Age date. Given the location of the site on the western bank of the River Gipping and in an area of relative prominence within the Gipping Valley, the two probable barrows appear to represent parts of a monumental landscape in use during the Bronze Age. However, no securely dated Bronze Age features were identified.

Area 1

- 4.5.3 Three pits were recorded in Area 1, G1 ([1058]) and G2 ([1034]). G1 was situated to the east and was oval in plan, measuring 2.55m by 1.30m with a steeply sloping WNW side and moderately steep ESE side and a concave base (Fig. 17, Section 2). Its 0.66m thick single fill, comprising a soft and friable mid brownish grey silty sand, contained seven sherds of probable early Neolithic pottery and three contemporary worked flints. This pit represents the earliest tangible activity on site.
- 4.5.4 Pit G2 was located in the southwest corner and was similarly oval in plan, measuring 1.6m by 1.3m with moderately steep sloping, slightly convex sides, breaking to a concave base (Fig. 17, Section 1). Single, 0.5m thick fill [1033] comprised a friable mid brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions and produced two sherds of middle Neolithic pottery and a single, likely contemporary flint flake.
- 4.5.5 A further pit, circular pit G6 ([1056 / 1060]), measured 4.89m by 4.72m with gentle to moderate sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat base. It was relatively shallow, containing a single, 0.27–0.30m thick fill of soft and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, moderate gravels and flint. It contained two sherds of high medieval (12th to 13th century) pottery, thought to be intrusive, and twenty-three undiagnostic prehistoric worked flints, including a Mesolithic to early Neolithic bladelet, likely residual. A single lower to middle Palaeolithic hand-axe, RF<52>, was also recovered and is posited to be a residual artefact. The worked flints recovered comprised a multiplatform core used to remove blades and thin flakes, 10 flakes, 3 blade-like flakes, 4 blades, a bladelets and 3 core face/edge rejuvenation pieces.

Area 3

- 4.5.6 Ring-ditch G12 ([3012, 3025, 3037, 3045, 3058, 3119, 3144, 3187, 3190, 3202, 3211, 3236, 3297, 3317, 3325, 3341, 3348, 3352, 3355, 3367, 3379, 3408, 3501, 3506]) was situated in the centre of Area 3 and measured c.25m in outer diameter with varying widths from 1.88–2.5m on its north and east sides to 3.5–4.67m on its southwest side. The depth of the ring-ditch was also variable, tending to be much shallower to the north and east, between 0.54–0.68m, and considerably deeper to the west and south, between 1.26–1.35m. The ring-ditch exhibited moderately steep sloping sides breaking gradually to a rounded base (Fig. 23, Sections 22–25; Fig. 28, Section 40). One to nine fills were recorded within the interventions, though on average they contained two to three. The G12 ring-ditch fills are predominantly described in Sections 4.7.56–60, as most appeared to have accumulated during Period 3.

- 4.5.7 However, of particular note was a basal/ fill/deposit that had accumulated in its west and southwest segments (G36). The same deposit was recorded as the basal fill of adjacent hollow G13. Within the ring-ditch itself, G36 was present within segments [3144, 3202, 3297 3211, 3297, 3408, 3506] and comprised compact mid yellowish grey sandy gravel, generally ranging in thickness between 0.10–0.38m in the west, up to 1.36m thick fill in the south ([3211]). G36 is posited to be the remnants of the Bronze Age barrow mound that subsequently eroded and slumped into these parts of the ring-ditch. A single worked flint was recovered from G36 with a broad Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date.
- 4.5.8 Hollow G13 (see 4.4.12) measured c.29m long and 15m wide, cut at its southeast edge by G12. It was relatively shallow at its north end, 0.39m in depth, and became deeper nearer to the ring-ditch, where the depth was between 0.65m and 1.04m. The primary fill of G13 was sampled as <15> and comprised a soft and friable dark brown grey silty sand frequent charcoal occasional flint gravels. A moderate amount of charcoal, burnt and unburned bone were present in the fill, alongside slag from a forge bottom and 62g of early Saxon pottery. It is possible that this naturally occurring hollow, situated on the western side of G12, was re-worked during the Bronze Age in order to emphasise the barrow's position in the landscape, which later accumulated Saxon material being washed south from the settlement in Area 2.
- 4.5.9 This may also have occurred in similar hollow G14, situated to the north of G12 (see 4.4.13). Although relatively shallow, between 0.20-0.54m in depth, the hollow was similarly truncated by ring-ditch G12. G14 contained two recorded fills, both of which appeared to have accumulated naturally. The upper fill comprised loose dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate flints and stone, its bulk sample <30> containing small amounts of unburned and burnt bone, cereal grains, and charcoal, whilst the basal fill comprised friable dark brownish grey silty sand and gravels. Residual flint flakes and a Mesolithic/Neolithic blade, alongside 73g of early Saxon pottery, were also recovered from the bulk sample.
- 4.5.10 No inhumation or cremation burials of a Bronze Age date were detected within, or surrounding, the ring-ditch. However, later ditches G18 and G19 both truncated the suspected barrow. The latter appeared to have been purposefully positioned over its centre, potentially disturbing any associated burials.
- 4.5.11 Six pits (G9) of a general prehistoric date were identified within Area 3, three southwest of ring-ditch G12 and three to the northwest. Three of these pits, [3156, 3160 and 3417], were oval in plan and measured between 0.75m and 1.5m long by 0.6m to 0.7m wide. They generally exhibited gentle to moderately sloping sides breaking to concave bases (Fig. 17, Sections 3-5). Pit [3156] contained a single Mesolithic to early Bronze Age flint, recovered from its 0.15m thick single fill of loose, friable dark grey to black silty sand and gravels, with abundant charcoal, likely the result of backfill. This was bulk sampled (<12>) and yielded a small amount of charcoal, as well as fire-cracked flint.

- 4.5.12 Similarly, pit [3160] also produced four worked flints dating broadly from the Mesolithic to early Bronze Age, including a bladelet, two blade-like flints and a flake, from its single 0.46m thick fill comprising a soft and friable dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Pit [3417] contained a single blade-like flint of Mesolithic to earlier Bronze Age date within its 0.4m thick fill, similar in consistency to that of [3160] which are both likely the result of natural accumulation.
- 4.5.13 Sub-circular pit [3433], measuring 0.72m by 0.67m, exhibited steeply sloping, straight sides, breaking gently to a concave base (Fig. 17, Section 5). Its 0.25m thick single fill, a soft and friable dark brown sandy silt with occasional gravel stones, produced a Mesolithic to early Neolithic single platform core.
- 4.5.14 Only two pits from G9 contained pottery. Elongated, slightly sinuous, pit [3399] measured 3.8m by 1.25m with moderately steep, slightly concave sides. It contained five sherds of early Neolithic pottery and three broadly Mesolithic to Iron Age flints, retrieved from its 0.4m thick single fill of friable mid reddish brown silty sand. Pit [3399] appeared to be cut into hollow G14.
- 4.5.15 Oval pit [3177], situated in the southwest of Area 3, contained three sherds of possible Bronze Age or early to middle Neolithic pottery. Measuring 2.06m by 1.3m with gentle to moderately sloping straight sides and a slightly concave base, the pit contained a 0.47m thick single fill comprising a loose dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant gravels (Fig. 17, Section 4). The bulk soil sample (<16>) yielded a single hazelnut shell fragment, three pottery sherds, and a flint flake of a broad Neolithic to Iron Age date. A further three contemporary flints were hand-retrieved. If the Bronze Age date of the pottery is established, pit [3177] represents the only tangible remains of that date on site and situated within close proximity of the suspected Bronze Age barrow.
- 4.5.16 In the north of Area 3, a NNW/SSE aligned, possible ditch terminus [3442]/G10 was recorded. Only measuring 2.4m long and 1.01m wide, having been truncated by evaluation Trench 58 and undated ditch G24, it exhibited moderately sloping, straight, sides breaking gently to a concave base. Its 0.29m thick single fill, comprising a friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate quantities of natural flint and gravels, contained a single Mesolithic to early Bronze Age blade-like flint. G10 was not identified extending into Area 2.

4.6 Period 2: Roman

- 4.6.1 Whilst no archaeological features of Roman date were identified, a significant amount of Roman artefactual material was recovered from the site. A total of 799 pieces of Roman CBM was recovered from ninety-three individual contexts (fifty-eight features), thirty sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved from twenty contexts, whilst forty-nine coins of a generally mid to late Roman date were collected from twenty-seven individual contexts (fifteen features). Further small finds comprising brooches, bracelets, a copper bead and a probable penannular ear-ring were also recovered from seven individual contexts (five features).

- 4.6.2 The majority of the Roman finds were recovered from deposits occupying the upper parts of natural hollows G60, G61, G64, G65 and G68, all in Area 2. These finds-rich deposits have been interpreted as possible midden-derived material that was spread across the land surface and subsequently, due to later cultivation activity, became preserved only in the hollows. Roman finds were also recovered from pit and SFB fills and a possible hearth/dryer structure. In all these deposits, the Roman finds are intermixed with those of early Saxon date. This Roman material therefore appears to have been brought to the site and reused during the early Saxon period, being obtained from an as yet unknown site presumably in the surrounding vicinity. At least some of the CBM was evidently used in fire-proof structures, while personal items such as bracelets and brooches, but also more functional items, were intentionally collected/used and some possibly curated.
- 4.6.3 The stratified Roman artefact assemblages recovered from Period 3 and later features and deposits are included in Sections 4.7-4.9, where relevant.
- 4.6.4 Five Roman coins were also recovered through metal-detecting of the overburden deposits. In Area 1, the topsoil produced a Sestertius of uncertain 1st to 2nd-century date (RF<1>), whilst the subsoil yielded a nummus of the House of Constantine AD 317-363 (RF<4>). Radiate coin RF<104>, of broad AD 260-296 date, was recovered from the subsoil in Area 2. A nummus of the House of Constantine RF<13> (AD 317-363), and a radiate of Victorinus, RF<40> (AD 269-271) were retrieved from the subsoil in Area 3.

4.7 Period 3: Early Saxon (5th–7th centuries) (Figs. 8-10)

- 4.7.1 During the early Saxon period a small dispersed settlement, comprising sunken-featured buildings, was established on the western banks of the River Gipping. As the River Gipping appeared to be the focus of Bronze Age land use in the form of funerary monuments, it appears to similarly be focus of activity for occupation during the early Saxon period. Situated c.6.5km up-river from the town of Ipswich and the River Orwell, the settlement would have had excellent transport and communication links throughout East Anglia. The early Saxon features on site comprised sunken-featured buildings (SFBS), pits, postholes, and the remains of a post-built hall structure. Period 1 ring-ditch G12 is posited to have been re-used during the early Saxon phase due to contemporary finds found within its fills, as well as the presence of high status early Saxon metal artefacts in the south and east of Area 3 – which have been speculated to have derived from a since ploughed-out and destroyed/dispersed burial perhaps inserted into it.

Area 1

- 4.7.2 A single SFB ([1051 / 1054] and posthole ([1048]) G3, was located within Area 1. The SFB was sub-square in plan, and seemingly orientated NW/SE, measuring 5.2m long by 4.8m wide and 0.47m deep, with gentle to moderately sloping, concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a slightly concave and undulating base (Fig. 18, Sections 6 and 7). Two fills were recorded. The basal fill, 0.47m thick, consisted of soft and friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking and sub-angular stones. Bulk sample <3> yielded charcoal, charred plant remains, animal bone. No

finds were recovered from either fill. Circular posthole [1048] was identified immediately east of the SFB and appeared to be structurally associated. It measured 0.53m by 0.51m and had steeply sloping, slightly concave sides, breaking imperceptibly to a concave and rounded base (Fig. 18, Section 8). Its single recorded fill comprised a friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking, 0.34m thick, and contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery.

- 4.7.3 Northwest of G3 were two pits, [1036] and [1038] (G4). These were both sub-circular to circular in plan, measuring 1.6m by 1.6m and 1.84m by 1.46m, and exhibited moderately sloping, concave sides breaking imperceptibly to concave bases (Fig. 18, Section 9). The single recorded fill of [1036], 0.27m thick, consisted of a friable mid reddish brown silty sand whilst the 0.51m thick single fill of [1038] comprised a soft and friable dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional chalk. Bulk sample <2>, from the latter deposit, yielded charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone, fired clay and pottery. Three sherds of early Saxon pottery were recovered from [1036], whilst [1038] contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery and forty-nine pieces of animal bone.
- 4.7.4 Oval pit [1042] (G5), measuring 2.15m by 1.5m, was located west of SFB G3. Its single recorded fill, 0.65m thick and comprising a friable dark grey to black silty sand with occasional rounded stones, contained three sherds of early Saxon pottery, one piece of Roman CBM, a single fragment of fired clay, and eighty-four pieces of animal bone (Fig. 18, Section 10). Bulk sample <47> produced charcoal, charred plant remains, animal bone, burnt bone, glass, iron and fire-cracked flint. RF<35.1>, a spearhead dating from the 6th to 7th centuries and RF<35.2>, a middle to late Bronze Age socketed axe fragment were also recovered. The latter appears likely to have been a curated artefact during the early Saxon phase.

Area 2

- 4.7.5 Across the broad expanse of Area 2 were situated ten sunken-featured buildings and another six possible SFBs. These were predominantly located in the north of Area 2 whilst the majority of contemporary pitting was evident within the south. No Period 3 ditches were apparent, and it is likely that the early Saxon settlement was unenclosed.

Sunken-featured Buildings

- 4.7.6 SFB G71 ([4019]) was situated in the north of Area 2, and was rectangular in plan with rounded corners, and orientated east/west, measuring 4.6m east to west and 3.4m north to south with moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a flat base. A single fill, 0.19m thick, consisting of a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional stones and charcoal flecking was recorded. Although no dateable pottery was recovered, 183 pieces of animal bone, four Roman brick fragments, and 22 pieces of fired clay were collected. RF<751>, a piece of a broadly dated Saxon bone pin was also retrieved. No structural postholes were evident.

- 4.7.7 Also situated in the north, 34m east of G71, was SFB G72 ([4027]). Similarly rectangular in plan with rounded corners, G72 measured 3.4m long by 2.4m wide, orientated ENE/WSW, and exhibited moderately steep sides breaking gently to a flat base. Its single, 0.30m thick, fill of soft dark greyish brown sandy silt contained 34 sherds of early Saxon pottery and 114 pieces of animal bone. Three fragments of residual Roman CBM were also recovered. RF<753>, a very broadly dated AD 43–1540 copper sheet fragment was recovered by metal-detecting. An absence of structural postholes was also noted, similarly to SFB G71.
- 4.7.8 Approximately 6m southwest of G72 was possible SFB G73 ([2305 / 4017], and evaluation [3010]), which appeared to be cut into natural hollow G61. This was roughly oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, and measured c.6.8m by 4.6m with gently to moderately sloping sides breaking to a flattish base. Whilst no structural postholes were immediately apparent, undated posthole G97 was located to the east and may be contemporary to G73. Two fills were recorded. Its basal fill, 0.2m thick, contained three sherds of pottery, two intrusive pieces from the high medieval to post-medieval periods, and a single sherd of early Saxon, as well as two pieces of post-medieval CBM and 464 pieces of animal bone. It is likely that this mixed assemblage of finds is the result of backfill of the evaluation trench segment [3010]. The upper fill of G73 comprised a soft and friable dark grey silty sand, 0.24–0.35m thick, from which 39 sherds of early Saxon pottery, one piece of Roman CBM, Roman iron pennanular ear-ring RF<716>, 17 pieces of fired clay representing a fragmented loomweight, and 3125 pieces of animal bone were hand-collected.
- 4.7.9 SFB G74 ([2157 / 2159], evaluation [3008]) was situated immediately east of G73, appeared broadly oval in plan, and measured 4.1m by 3.6m with diffuse edges. No clear orientation was apparent. This had moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. A single fill comprising naturally accumulated soft, friable, mid grey silty sand, 0.20–0.26m thick, contained 18 sherds of early Saxon pottery, one piece of Roman CBM, one fragment of fired clay, and a single small piece of intrusive clay tobacco pipe. Likewise to SFB G73 no structural postholes were apparent, though undated posthole G97 was located immediately to the west and may be contemporary to G74.
- 4.7.10 SFB G75 ([2053 / 2060]) was located 14m southeast of G71. Oval in plan and measuring 6.1m long by 4.5m wide, G75 was aligned east/west and had moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a slightly concave to flat base. No structural postholes were identified within or adjacent to G75. The SFB contained two fills of a total 0.64m depth (Fig. 19, Sections 11 and 12). The basal fill comprised a soft, friable, mid greyish yellow silty sand with frequent rooting, gravels and no finds, consistent with natural slumping. Its upper fill consisted of a soft and friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint, which appeared to be the result of intentional backfill. This contained an abundance of material culture that included 176 sherds of early Saxon pottery as well as two residual Roman sherds and 70 fragments of residual or re-used Roman CBM, 2281 pieces of animal bone, 16 burnt flints, seven pieces of fired clay, and 161 pieces of metalwork. Eleven registered finds were also recovered, several of which were undated or broadly Roman to post-medieval iron work and an undated copper coin. However, of particular note were five

finds of a general Saxon date: a copper decorative applique (RF<76.2>); a drawknife (RF<78>); a knife (RF<79>); a bone comb (RF<756>); a bone needle (RF<757>); and two dated more specifically to the early Saxon period: RF<452>, a loop-headed pin; and RF<505>, a copper strap end. Bulk sample <26> yielded charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone, a small piece of copper and pottery.

- 4.7.11 SFB G76 ([2227 / 2250] and posthole [2229]) were located in the northeast of Area 2 and was cut into natural hollow/ G62. G76 was sub-rectangular in plan, being orientated ENE/WSW, and measured 5.15m by 3.75m with gentle to moderately sloping sides breaking gently to a flat base (Fig. 19, Sections 13 and 14). A single fill, 0.28m thick, was recorded, comprising a soft and friable dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flints. Twenty-five sherds of early Saxon pottery and an intrusive post-medieval sherd were recovered as well as seven pieces of Roman CBM and a late Saxon loom-weight (RF<778>). A knife and a bone pin, dated to the general Saxon period, were also retrieved (RFs <711> and <713>). On the west edge was oval posthole [2229], measuring 0.60m by 0.49m, which appeared to cut the SFB. This had steeply sloping sides breaking sharply to a concave base and contained a 0.6m thick single fill of a soft and friable dark greyish brown silty sand with abundant flints. Two early Saxon pottery sherds and one iron nail fragment were collected.
- 4.7.12 G77 ([2345] / postholes [2346], [2356] and [2383]) was situated on the west boundary of Area 2, extending slightly beyond the excavation area, and aligned NE/SW. Measuring 4.1m NE/SW by 3.35m NW/SE, the rectangular SFB had moderately sloping sides breaking to a flat base (Fig. 19, Sections 15 and 16). Two fills were recorded with a total depth of 0.36m. The basal fill comprised a firm, light brown sand with moderate flint; bulk soil sample <49> yielded charcoal fragments, animal bone and burnt bone and a very small amount of glass. The fill contained twenty pieces of animal bone and one worked flint, dating generally from Mesolithic to the Iron Age. The environmental sample contained a very small piece of intrusive post-medieval blue glass. The upper fill of G77 comprised a firm and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand with moderate amounts of charcoal and flint. This was sampled as <48> and contained fourteen sherds of early Saxon pottery, two residual pieces of Roman CBM, and 325 pieces of animal bone, as well as two broadly prehistoric worked flints. Loomweight RF<24> was also recovered, dating to AD600-900. The environmental sample, <48>, produced charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone and fired clay.
- 4.7.13 Structural postholes were uncovered internally on either side of SFB G77 and were integral to the structure, located along the long axis of the SFB. On the southwest edge, circular [2383] measured 0.22m in diameter, with steeply sloping, almost vertical sides breaking to a concave base. The posthole was recorded as 0.68m deep and contained a single fill, comprising firm, mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. Bulk sample <53> produced charcoal, charred plant remains and some animal bone. No finds were encountered. On the northeast side was circular posthole [2356], 0.25m by 0.25m (Fig. 19, Section 16). This had steeply sloping sides and a tapered base, containing a single fill, 0.30m thick, of firm mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. This was sampled as <50>

which produced charcoal and charred plant remains, as well as animal bone, burnt bone, fired clay and a residual Early Neolithic pottery sherd. Posthole [2356] appeared to have replaced earlier posthole [2346], which was square in plan, measuring 0.28m by 0.28m with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. The remnants of a single fill comprising firm, friable, mid reddish greyish brown silty sand were recorded up to 0.16m in thickness. No finds were recovered.

- 4.7.14 SFB G78 ([2246]) was located 2.6m northwest of G77. The building was sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, but truncated by a modern, likely geotechnical pit through its north half, and by roughly contemporary pit [2244]/G99 on the southeast edge. G78 measured 3.5m by 2.0m, and aligned NW/SE, cutting geological hollow G60. It displayed gentle to moderately sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat base and contained a 0.20m thick single fill of firm/friable mid to dark brownish grey mottled reddish brown sandy silt with rare gravels. Bulk soil sample <44> yielded charcoal fragments, animal bone and burnt bone, fish bones and microfauna, flint and fire-cracked flint. Two sherds of early Saxon pottery were recovered, as well as five fragments of residual/re-used Roman CBM. RF<714>, a bone pin of a general Saxon date was retrieved. No structural postholes were evident within or surrounding the SFB.
- 4.7.15 NE/SW aligned SFB G79 ([2197 / 2200]) was situated in the centre of Area 2 and was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 4.2m by 3.2m and orientated NE/SW. Fairly shallow with gentle to moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it contained a single 0.18-0.35m thick fill of soft, friable, dark grey mottled light brown silty sand with frequent flints. Eight sherds of early Saxon pottery and a fragment of animal bone, as well as a broadly Mesolithic to Neolithic flint core were recovered. G79 was truncated on its NW side by roughly contemporary pit G99.
- 4.7.16 SFB G84 ([4007]) was encountered at the north extent of Area 2, 7.5m north of SFB G75. Rectangular in plan with rounded corners, and appearing to align north/south, measuring at minimum 6.3m east/west by 3.3m+ north/south, G84 extended north beyond the excavation limit. It had moderately steep sides, breaking imperceptibly to a flat base and contained two recorded fills to a total depth of 0.35m. Its basal fill comprised a soft, light greyish brown sandy silt with very occasional charcoal flecks, which contained 392 pieces of animal bone. The upper fill consisted of a soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt from which twelve sherds of early Saxon pottery, four pieces of Roman CBM, and 193 fragments of animal bone were recovered.

Possible SFBs

- 4.7.17 In addition to the above ten SFBs, another six possible SFBs were identified across Area 2, G80-83 and G85-86, based on their morphological traits or general shape, measurements and profile.
- 4.7.18 Located in the south of the area, possible SFB G80 ([2165]) was oval in plan, aligned NE/SW, and measured 5.2m by 3.2m. It had gently sloping sides breaking gently to a slightly concave base and contained a soft and friable mid brownish grey silty sand single fill, 0.30m thick. Twelve sherds of early

Saxon pottery were recovered as well as two fragments of Roman CBM, two nails of uncertain date and four Mesolithic to Neolithic worked flints. Twenty-three amorphous German lava stone fragments were also recovered, likely from a quern. Intrusive RF<374>, a post-medieval copper decorative mount, was retrieved through metal detecting.

- 4.7.19 Possible SFBs / pits G81 and G82 were situated adjacent to one another towards the southern-most limit of Area 2. Oval G81 ([2131]) measured 4.2m long by 3.5m wide, seemingly orientated east/west, and had moderately sloping straight sides breaking imperceptibly to a slightly concave base (Fig. 20, Section 19). Its single fill, 0.30m thick, consisted of a firm and friable dark grey to black silty sand with moderate flints and gravels. Bulk soil sample <39> produced charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, slag, burnt stone and fire-cracked flint. It also contained five Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints, eleven sherds of early Saxon pottery, a single sherd of later Roman pottery, thirteen pieces of Roman CBM, 236 fragments of animal bone, and six pieces of fired clay. RF<636>, a broadly Saxon dated copper mount and RF<764>, an unidentified type of antler-fabricated artefact were also recovered.
- 4.7.20 G82 ([2120]) was similar in plan and morphology to G81 (Fig. 20, Section 20), located immediately east, and measuring 4.8m by 4.2m, appearing to align north/south.. Its single fill, comprising a friable dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint, was 0.30m thick and produced thirty-seven sherds of early Saxon pottery and a single residual later Roman sherd. It also contained a single residual Roman piece of CBM and fifty-seven fragments of animal bone.
- 4.7.21 Possible SFB / pit G83 ([2125]) was situated near the centre of Area 2 with moderately sloping, straight sides, breaking gently to a flat base and measuring 3.2m by 2.8m. No clear orientation was evident. It appeared oval in plan with diffuse edges, and contained a single 0.35m thick fill comprising soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal and sub-angular stones, bulk sampled as <38>. The sample contained charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone. The fill contained 12 sherds of pottery, two fragments of CBM, and 25 pieces of animal bone. Circular posthole [2127] was recorded on its east side, measuring 0.28m by 0.26m with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its 0.31m thick single fill consisted of a soft, friable, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent gravels and contained no finds.
- 4.7.22 Possible SFB G85 ([4025]), adjacent to G84, was an elongated oval in plan with rounded corners. Measuring 8.5m east/west by at minimum 2.5m+ north/south, it continued beyond the Area 2 north limit of excavation, with a posited east/west orientation. G85 had moderately steep sides, breaking imperceptibly to a flat base and contained two recorded fills to a total depth of 0.41m. Its basal fill, 0.15m thick, comprised soft mid grey sandy silt, which contained eight pieces of animal bone, a single sherd of pottery, one fragment of Roman CBM, and a loom-weight, RF<25>, dated to AD600-900. The upper fill, 0.25m thick, consisted of soft, light greyish brown sandy silt and contained 17 sherds of early Saxon pottery, five pieces of Roman CBM, 352 fragments of animal bone, and five pieces of fired clay/daub. Situated on the west side of G85 was a posited structural posthole [4035]. Likely circular in plan,

measuring at minimum 0.70m by 0.20m+ with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, it continued beyond the excavation limit. A 0.86m thick single, sterile fill of soft light greyish brown sandy silt was recorded.

- 4.7.23 Possible SFB G86 ([4029 / 4031]) was situated towards the northeast corner of Area 2, continuing beyond the excavation limits. Sub-rectangular in plan and measuring 8.0m E/W by 1.9m+ N/S, it displayed moderately sloping, slightly concave sides and a flat base and appeared to orientate east/west. G86 was truncated by Period 4 high medieval ditch G56, but itself cut hollow G62. A 0.22-0.54m thick single fill was identified, comprising soft mid greyish black silty sand. This contained eight sherds of early Saxon pottery and 71 fragments of animal bone.

Pits

- 4.7.24 A number of pits were recorded throughout Area 2, which is not unexpected within an area of settlement activity. These were mainly situated in the south. It is posited that rubbish was also middened in the Period 3 settlement, the upper deposits of the natural hollows located across the area preserving the levelled/spread midden material, otherwise subsequently removed/reworked by later cultivation activity elsewhere across the landsurface.
- 4.7.25 Refuse pit G87 ([2147 / 2216]) was located in the north of Area 2, adjacent to SFBs G73 and G74. Oval in plan, measuring 4.5m NW/SE by 3.3m NE/SW, it had moderately sloping, concave sides breaking gently to a slightly concave to flat base (Fig. 20, Sections 17 and 18). Four mid to dark silty sand fills were recorded to a total depth of 1.10m; all appeared to be the result of intentional backfill events. The lower two fills contained small amounts of animal bone fragments, alongside a residual prehistoric flint flake and two sherds of early Saxon pottery. The upper two fills contained significantly larger finds assemblages. Eighty sherds of early Saxon pottery, 13 pieces of Roman CBM, four pieces of German lava stone (from a quern?), and 809 fragments of animal bone were retrieved from the third fill, alongside a contemporary needle case and comb fragment both made of bone (RFs <763>, <770>). The upper fill contained 87 fragments of animal bone and two pieces of Roman CBM. An iron buckle pin (RF<519>), bucket binding (RF<705>), and curled headed pin (RF<706>), dating to the Saxon period, alongside a medieval knife (RF<535>), and post-medieval iron binding, shoe iron, and copper cuff link (RFs RF<533>, <534>, <536>) were all found through metal-detecting. The latter four items are intrusive, likely through agricultural processes.
- 4.7.26 Situated between SFBs G73 and G74 was rectangular pit G95 ([2161 / 2302]). It measured 2.1m long (NW/SE) by 1.4m wide (NE/SW) and displayed steeply sloping straight sides breaking sharply to a flat base. G95 contained a 0.34m thick, single fill consisting of soft and friable mid brown silty sand from which five sherds of early Saxon pottery, a single piece of Roman CBM, and forty-one fragments of animal bone were collected.
- 4.7.27 A short, slightly curving linear or elongated pit G92 ([2054 / 2298]), was situated near the centre of the excavation area. It measured 6.2m long and 3.3m wide, aligned ENE/WSW, and was cut by high medieval field boundary

ditch G45 at its ENE end. G92 appeared to abut natural hollow/deposit G60 on the WSW edge, whilst its relationship to deposit G68 was not determined, though the fills were fairly homogenous with those of the hollows. G92 exhibited moderately sloping, straight sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base; it contained a 0.71m-thick single fill of friable dark greyish brown silty sand from which seven sherds of early Saxon pottery, 117 fragments of animal bone, a Mesolithic to Neolithic flint awl, and three broadly Mesolithic to earlier Bronze Age flints were recovered.

- 4.7.28 Sub-circular pit G93 ([2347]) was located in the centre of the area and appeared to be cut into deposit G68, but was underlying modern deposit G67. Measuring 2.4m by 2.1m, the pit displayed moderately steep sides breaking to a rounded base. Its five recorded fills totalled 0.74m deep. The basal fill comprised firm and friable dark brown silty sand and contained 40 fragments of animal bone, 82 pieces of fired clay, and RF<704>, an animal bone spindle whorl of early to middle Saxon date. Bulk soil sample <52> yielded charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, fired clay, pottery and fire-cracked flint. Three intermediate fills were recorded. The first comprised friable dark greyish brown silty sand from which ninety pieces of animal bone were recovered. Above this was soft and friable grey greenish greyish brown silty sand contained seventy-four fragments of animal bone. This was followed by friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints, sampled as <51>. Sample <51> produced charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone, fire-cracked flint and fired clay. The upper fill consisted of soft/friable dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flints, produced seven sherds of early Saxon pottery, five pieces of Roman CBM, one small slag fragment, four pieces of unworked burnt stone, 34 pieces of fired clay, and 171 fragments of animal bone.
- 4.7.29 Eleven pits of early Saxon date were distributed across the southern half of Area 2 (G94, [2016], [2087], [2137], [2254], [2272], [2375], [2400], [2403], [2408], [2413], [2414]). These were all generally oval in plan, ranged from 1.0m by 1.9m up to 3.99m by 3.04m in size, and exhibited moderately sloping sides and concave bases. Most G94 pits contained single fills, generally comprising firm and friable dark brownish grey silty sand, ranging in thickness from 0.22m to 0.77m. Each pit contained early Saxon dated pottery, the majority with only a single sherd, though [2272], [2137], and [2403] contained six, eight, and eleven sherds respectively. Small quantities of animal bone were also encountered.
- 4.7.30 A notable exception was pit [2016] which contained two fills. A basal fill, comprising firm dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking contained 26 sherds of early Saxon pottery and 84 fragments of animal bone. Bulk soil sample <19> yielded charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, fish bones and microfauna, and fired clay, alongside an early Saxon constricted glass bead, RF<754>. Its upper fill, a firm dark grey to black sandy silt, contained six contemporary pottery sherds and 189 pieces of animal bone.
- 4.7.31 Oval pits G99 ([2199] and [2244]) were recorded as truncating SFBs G79 and G78 respectively. Pit [2199] truncated SFB G79 on its north-east side, was similarly aligned NE/SW. Measuring 2.15m long by 1.6m wide, it had moderately steep sides breaking gently to a rounded base and contained a 0.75m thick single fill comprising soft, friable, dark brownish grey silty sand

with occasional flint. This produced three burnt flints, one piece of fired clay, a single fragment of Roman CBM, and 20 sherds of early Saxon pottery. Bulk sample <41> contained charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone and fired clay.

- 4.7.32 Oval pit [2244]/G99 was recorded as cutting SFB [2246] and may be an associated structural element. It measured 1.14m by 0.91 with moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a slightly concave base. A 0.15m thick single fill, comprising firm and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt, contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery, three pieces of fired clay, and one piece of Roman CBM.
- 4.7.33 Five pits (G100 and G101) were situated within the east part of Area 2, cutting deposit G64. Oval pits G100 ([2170] and [2172]) had moderately sloping sides and concave bases, measuring 0.8m by 0.56m and 1.28m by 0.96m respectively (Fig. 26, Section 37). Their single fills, 0.38m and 0.78m thick, consisted of firm and friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. [2170] produced 49 sherds of early Saxon pottery, a single Roman CBM fragment, and one piece of fired clay whilst [2172] produced 12 sherds of early Saxon pottery and two pieces of CBM. Cross-fits are present within the collective pottery assemblage.
- 4.7.34 Adjacent to G100 were three further oval pits G101 ([2176], [2178] and [2196]), which were truncated by Period 4 pit G102. G101 pits ranged in size between 2.02m by 1.46m and 3.03m by 1.53m and exhibited moderately steep sides and concave bases (Fig. 26, Section 37). Their single fills ranged from 0.24m-1.06m thick and generally comprised firm and friable mid greyish brown silty sand. The only material recovered was from pit [2196] which produced two sherds of early Saxon pottery and three pieces of German lava stone fragments, as well as a single Mesolithic to Earlier Bronze Age residual flint flake.
- 4.7.35 Positioned in the centre portion of the area was a possible elongated pit G103 ([2288]), cut into deposit G68. G103 measured at minimum 8.4m ENE/WSW and 1.9m+ NW/SW, being heavily truncated on its south edge by Period 4 ditch G40. It had moderately steep sides breaking gently to a flat base and contained a 0.75m thick single fill of firm and friable dark yellowish brown silty sand from which twenty sherds of early Saxon pottery, two fragments of Roman CBM, and at least two loomweights, RF <20> and RF<779>, dating to AD600-900, and a whetstone were recovered. A likely Roman or Saxon iron strip from horse furniture, RF<615>, was retrieved as well as RF<621>, an iron stud of uncertain date. Its eastern side was truncated by a machine excavated trench which was positioned in order to investigate the large deposits G65, G68 and G69.
- 4.7.36 Posthole G104 ([2292]) was identified at the base of G103 and was oval in plan, measuring 0.53m by 0.44m with steeply sloping, almost vertical, sides breaking to a rounded base. Its 0.30m thick single fill, comprising firm and friable dark brown silty sand with occasional large angular flints, contained no finds, but is posited to relate to pit G103.

Possible structure G59

- 4.7.37 Situated in the west of Area 2, possible structure G59 appeared to have been purposefully constructed within / on natural hollow G60, possibly as a form of shelter from the elements. This comprised components [2090], [2091], [2092], [2093], [2094], [2095], [2096], [2097], [2098], [2099], and [2100]. The structure itself was sealed by deposit G58, a soft and friable mid greyish brown silty sand which contained three sherds of early Saxon pottery and 62 fragments of animal bone.
- 4.7.38 G59 was approximately 3.7m by 3.5m and was square in plan, though was truncated on its west side by evaluation Trench 63 (Fig. 20, Section 21 and Fig. 21). G59 comprised a series of deposits ([2093], [2094], [2095], [2096] and [2097]) that consisted of a mix of mid pinkish white crushed CBM and mortar, suggested to be the remains of structural foundations. Contained within the foundations was floor/surface [2092] / [2098] consisting of compact mid to dark reddish grey flint cobbles. A mixed deposit of re-used Roman bricks, flue tile, tegula, and imbrex fragments ([2091]) and quern stone [2090] were found on top of the floor surface, which are posited to be the remains of the collapsed structure. Surrounding the southwest side was a further deposit [2093] of compact dark red crushed CBM with white mortar flecking throughout.
- 4.7.39 The possible structure appears to have been heavily damaged through subsequent agricultural land use activities. Its use and function is unknown, though the presence of German lava rotary quern-stone fragments (c.10kg; 46 pieces) may hint at a grain processing structure. Deposits [2091] and [2097] produced sixty-seven pieces of re-used Roman CBM.

Deposits

- 4.7.40 Throughout Area 2, there were a number of natural geological hollows containing colluvial deposits, as described in Section 4.5. However, the majority of these contained early Saxon dated (along with reused Roman) material in their upper parts that is posited to have derived from middens generated by the settlement activity (G60, G61, G64, G65, and G68), as described below.
- 4.7.41 The upper fill of hollow G60 was a firm and friable mid brownish grey silty sand that contained 20 sherds of early Saxon pottery and 42 fragments of reused Roman CBM, as well as 262 pieces of hand-collected animal bone. A number of registered finds were recovered; of particular note were the following early or broadly Saxon items: iron Francisca axe-head RF<87>, iron knife RF<258>, iron cast expanded spatulate-headed pin RF<259>, disc-headed and loop-headed pins RF<303> and <306>, buckle RF<314> and spiral-headed pin RF<702>.

This deposit also produced the following finds of diagnostic Roman date: forty-two pieces of CBM, six copper coins (RFs <260>, <308>, <310>, <311>, <321>, <530>) ranging in date from AD 96-98 to AD 260-402, two sestertius of Faustina II (AD146-161) and Commodus (AD180-192), copper bracelet RF<307>, bow and fantail brooch RF<523>, copper alloy bow brooch RF<527> and iron knife or modelling tool RF<529>. This deposit was

truncated by later medieval (Period 4) ditches G40 and G45, and modern ditch G41. Posited grain-dryer G59 was also constructed within or on the hollow deposit, at its south end. Within hollow G60 (seg [2101]) the incomplete remains of an infant skeleton were identified. The skeletal remains comprised fragments of the cranium, spine and ribs, as well as complete long bones of the right humerus and left femur, allowing identification of the remains as those of a new-born infant.

- 4.7.42 The upper deposit occupying hollow G61 ([2006, 2217, 2255, 4015]), a soft friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flints, contained copper radiate coin RF<120>, copper As RF<136> (both of indeterminate date), copper bracelet RF<117>, 1st century AD Colchester two-piece brooch fragment RF<142> and 33 pieces of Roman CBM. This deposit was truncated by Period 3 SFBs G73 and G87.
- 4.7.43 The recorded fills within hollow G62 (section 4.4.2) produced 59 sherds of pottery (41 early Saxon, six late Saxon, two medieval, one post-medieval, and one modern), 21 pieces of CBM, and 706 fragments of bone, as well as a lead piece RF<155>. Further metal finds included: broadly Saxon iron pin RF<147>, copper Barbarous Radiate coin RF<154>, iron tool RF<156>, copper strip RF<157> and copper nummus of Theodosius RF<299> (AD 388-402). The fill of segment [2068] was sampled as <33> and yielded charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, fishbones and microfauna, land snail shells, fired clay, slag, fire-cracked flint, iron and a small amount of modern glass and post-medieval pottery. The hollow appeared to be truncated by multiple features, including two possible SFBs and the Period 4 field system.
- 4.7.44 The mid brownish grey silty sand fill of hollow G64 contained 73 sherds of early Saxon pottery and 598 fragments of animal bone, with 1568 pieces of bulk metalwork recovered through metal detecting. Early Saxon registered finds of note were: copper alloy strip fragment RF<331>; iron latch-lifter RF<334>, copper buckle plate RF<335>, copper wrist clasp RF<403>, copper tag fragment RF<501>, iron pin RF<509>, iron buckle RF<511>, iron draw-knife RF<672>, iron and silver pin RF<680> and iron hook-headed pin RF<707>.

Diagnostically Roman finds comprised 125 pieces of CBM and three sherds of Roman pottery. Ten copper coins were recovered through metal-detecting, six of which could be dated: radiate of Tetricus I/II RF<414> (AD 271-274); nummus of Magnentius RF<476> (AD 350-353); nummus of Constantius II RF<499> (AD 337-361); nummus of the House of Constantine RF<587> (AD 353-361); minim RF<589> (c. AD 296-402); and Greek copper coin RF<656> (228-280 BC, minted in Ephesos, Ionia). Coins RFs <328>, <404>, <406>, and <586> are of unknown Roman date. G64 was truncated by later ditches G40, G41, G42, G47 and G48 and pits G98, G100, G101 and G102.

- 4.7.45 The dark brownish grey silty sand fill of hollow G65 contained 67 sherds of early Saxon pottery, 418 pieces of animal bone, and eight Saxon registered finds: iron hook-headed pin RF<221>, copper strip fragment RF<437>, iron pin RF<439>, iron latch-lifter RF<473>, copper box-catch RF<480>, two iron knife blades RF<492> and RF<495>, and copper buckle backplate RF<633>. Bulk soil samples <27>, <28>, and <29> contained small amounts of uncharred seeds, charcoal, and charred wild plant seeds.

215 pieces of Roman CBM were also recovered, the majority from excavated segment [2057]. This included ninety-seven pieces of brick and tile, fourteen pieces of roof tile, and 104 tessera.

- 4.7.46 The soft and friable mid greyish brown silty sand deposit in hollow G68 produced 96 sherds of early Saxon pottery, 18 fragments of Roman CBM, and 115 pieces of animal bone, as well as eleven pieces of metalwork, recovered by metal detecting of which a Saxon copper plate fragment (RF<217>) was identified. Bulk soil sample <46> yielded small amounts of burnt and unburnt bone, ash charcoal fragments, charred wheat and barley seeds as well as a hazelnut shell.

Forty-eight pieces of Roman CBM and a single sherd of Roman pottery were also recovered, as well as seven copper alloy coins: nummus of Constantine II RF<169> (AD 337-340); nummus RF<188> of a broad AD 296-402 date; nummus of Constantine I RF<202> (AD 307-337); nummus of the House of Constantine RF<612> (AD 317-363); nummus of Constantine I RF<613> (AD 310-312). As's RF<610> and RF<630> are of uncertain date.

G68 was recorded in the field as sealing ditches G49, G50, G51, G52, G55, G88 and G90, as well as pit cluster G94. However, the fills of these ditches and pits were similar to, almost homogeneous with, deposit G65 and it is considered that these ditches in fact cut G65, due to finds evidence and spatial relationships.

- 4.7.47 The 0.60m-thick upper fill of hollow G70 was a firm and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints. Fifteen sherds of early Saxon pottery, forty-four fragments of animal bone and a piece of German lava stone were recovered from it, along with Roman Dolphin brooch RF<110>. Early Saxon pit [2016] cut the deposit.

Area 3

- 4.7.48 Within Area 3 five features were deemed to be of an early Saxon date and comprised a post-built hall structure (G29) with associated deposit G15; a further posited deposit and hall building (G22); deposit G16; pit G17; and the Bronze Age barrow G12, which is suggested to have been re-used during Period 3. Natural hollows (G13, G14 and G25) were also encountered within Area 3, as well as further natural deposits G26, G27 and G37.
- 4.7.49 Cut feature G15 [3053 / 3055 / 3162 / 3164 / 3175], posited to be the remains of a pit or large SFB, was situated in the east of Area 3, measured 17.0m in length and 11.8m wide. The cut was fairly shallow, with gently sloping to moderate sides breaking imperceptibly to a flat and regular base (Fig. 23, Section 26). Two fills were recorded with a combined thickness between 0.20m to 0.42m. The basal fill, recorded throughout as a possible occupation surface or levelling deposit, comprised a loose mid brownish grey silty sand gravel. This contained no material culture and is likely the result of naturally accumulation. This was sampled as <13> and produced charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone, fish bones and microfauna, fired clay and fire-cracked flint. The upper fill was extremely finds rich and comprised a friable dark greyish brown silty sand. Bulk environmental samples <6>, <10> and <13> yielded charcoal, animal bone, burnt bone, fish bones and microfauna, fired clay, slag and fire-cracked flint. The fill contained 71 sherds of early Saxon pottery, ten

pieces of Roman CBM, 1207 fragments of animal bone, and 58 pieces of fired clay. A single piece of slag was also retrieved, alongside nine pieces of stone and 647 pieces of metalwork. Eleven registered finds were recovered from G15. These included: RF<14>, a copper harness mount with a garnet setting; RF<15>, a copper hobnail or tack; RF<66>, an animal bone comb; RF<601>, a copper radiate coin; RF<602>, an iron crook-headed pin; RF<604>, an iron bell clapper; RF<614>, an antler tine; RF<644>, an iron key; RF<715>, an animal bone thread picker; RF<761>, a scapula, possibly bovine, showing deep repetitive knife marks; and RF<765>, a possible tool made from a modified fish dentary bone, serrated on one side with a man-made point. All of these were early medieval in date with the exception of RF<601> (Roman), RF<604> and RF<644> (high medieval). RF<15> was undated.

- 4.7.50 Pits G30 ([3027], [3497 / 3541], [3539]), which appeared to be cut through deposit G15, were roughly aligned NE/SW and situated adjacent to the northwest side of posited post-built structure G29. Pit [3497 / 3541] measured 2.78m by 2.42m and had moderately sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. Its single recorded fill, 0.54m thick, comprised a friable mid brownish grey silty sand with rare flints and contained ten sherds of early Saxon pottery, 129 pieces of animal bone, and a piece of slag.. Pits [3027] and [3539] were both fairly shallow, at 0.24-0.3m thick, and displayed moderately to gentle sloping sides breaking to concave bases. Singles fills of soft and friable dark grey to black sandy silt and gravels were recorded but contained no finds.
- 4.7.51 Seemingly sealed by G15 were a group of twenty-one undated postholes (G29; [3064], [3066], [3108], [3112], [3114], [3116], [3182], [3307], [3499], [3510], [3512], [3514], [3516], [3518], [3520], [3522], [3524], [3529], [3543], [3545] and [3547]). Although recorded as being sealed by G15 the fills appeared homogeneous and therefore the intercutting relationships are uncertain. These postholes appear to align ENE/WSW and are posited to be the remains of an early Saxon post-built structure, given the material culture recovered from the overlying deposit, G15. This structure was rectangular in plan and measured approximately 15m long by 6.5m wide, aligned NE/SW. G29 postholes were circular to oval in plan, measuring between 0.45m by 0.45m to 1.0m by 0.70m and generally exhibited moderately to steeply sloping sides breaking to concave, pointed, bases. The majority of these contained a single fill, generally comprising a firm and friable dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate rounded stones, likely the result of natural disuse accumulation. No finds were recovered from any with the exception of [3499], which contained a Roman or later, general purpose nail. Two postholes were recorded with three fills.
- 4.7.52 Posthole [3108] contained a basal fill of loose mid to light brownish yellow sand, above which was a fill of post-packing material comprising firm and friable mid brownish grey silty sand and gravel. A post-pipe was evident, containing organic material, and soft and friable mid brown silty sand, from which bulk sample <11> yielded charcoal. An upper fill, almost homogenous with G15, of friable mid brownish grey silty sand was recorded. No finds were recovered. Posthole [3112] also had three recorded fills. Its basal fill comprised a loose mid greyish yellow silty sand whilst above this was a fill of loose mid grey gravels. Its upper fill consisted of a loose mid brownish grey

silty sand and gravel, homogenous with G15. Again, no finds were encountered.

- 4.7.53 Situated 13m northwest of G15 and G29 was oval pit G17 ([3021]). Extending beyond the northeast excavation limit, it measured at minimum 3.5m long by 1.84m wide and contained two fills with a total depth of 0.68m. The pit exhibited a steeply sloping southwest side and a moderately sloping northeast side, breaking to a concave base. Its 0.40m thick primary fill consisted of a soft and friable light yellowish brown silty sand with large flint nodules, consistent with naturally slumped material, and contained a single early Saxon pottery sherd and one piece of animal bone. The upper fill, a 0.27m thick, loose dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent stones, contained ten sherds of early Saxon pottery, a piece of Roman CBM, and 16 fragments of animal bone.
- 4.7.54 At the southeast corner of Area 3, and continuing beyond the excavation limits, was deposit/pit G16 ([3453 / 3465 / 3488]). This was fairly irregular and had gently sloping sides leading to a concave base, and measured 12.5m+ long by 5.0m+ wide. It generally contained a 0.17m to 0.30m thick single fill comprising loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with rare flint inclusions. Segment [3488] contained two recorded fills, the upper of which was consistent with the above. The basal fill consisted of a 0.33m thick loose and friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate gravels and flints. Twenty-six sherds of early Saxon pottery, a piece of Roman CBM, 446 pieces of animal bone, and two pieces of fired clay were collected. A single general-purpose nail of uncertain date was also retrieved.
- 4.7.55 Towards the south of Area 3 was possible SFB / pit G22 ([3148 / 3255 / 3373 / 3478]). This was roughly rectangular in plan, measured approximately 12m long by 6m wide, and displayed moderately sloping, straight sides, breaking imperceptibly to a fairly flat base (Fig. 23, Section 27). Up to three fills were recorded throughout its entirety to a total depth of 0.46-0.80m. Its basal fill comprised a firm light yellowish brown sandy gravels with occasional large flint nodules, a naturally accumulated deposit within central portion of the feature. This contained no finds. Above this was a firm/friable mid to dark reddish grey- brown silty sand and gravels. This contained a Roman, or later, general-purpose nail, ten pieces of animal bone, and six pieces of Mesolithic to earlier Bronze Age worked flint. RF<42>, a copper penannular brooch dated to 300-450AD, and RF<380>, an early Saxon wrist clasp were recovered through metal-detecting. Bulk sample <37> produced charcoal, animal bone and pottery. The dominant upper fill consisted of firm and friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt with sub-rounded stones from which 28 sherds of early Saxon pottery, as well as a single sherd of intrusive high medieval (presumably from ditch G20) pottery sherds were recovered. Eight pieces of worked flint of a broadly Mesolithic to Bronze Age date, four fragments of Roman CBM, and 131 pieces of animal bone were also retrieved. Five registered finds were also recovered through metal-detecting: RF<36>, an early Saxon girdle hanger; RF<43>, an intrusive iron stiletto blade (1300-1600AD); RF<72>, a broadly Saxon copper bucket fitting; RF<420>, an iron fitting of uncertain date; and RF<681>, a broadly medieval, likely intrusive iron binding strap. This was sampled as <35> which produced charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, pottery, flint and fire-cracked flint.

- 4.7.56 Although ring-ditch G12 is posited to have Bronze Age origins, the results of the excavation suggest that it was re-used during the early Saxon period. Although no remnants of a Saxon burial inserted into the mound could be discerned, its presence seems possible due to the high-status artefacts recovered from adjacent deposits G15 and G22 – this material having been dispersed when the barrow mound was ploughed-out. However, given the possible post-built structure G29 to the east and a further, possible structure (G22) to the south, it seems more likely that this was a prominent feature within the landscape around which these structures were placed and that high status artefacts in its vicinity instead relate to their occupation. The morphology of ring-ditch G12 has been described in Section 4.4.3. However, other than its basal fill G36 (section 4.4.4), all other recorded fills, ranging from a single fill in the east and nine in the south and west, seem to have accumulated within the early Saxon period. Those considered pertinent are described below.
- 4.7.57 The basal fill of G12, stratified above fill G36 on the west side of the ring-ditch, comprised a naturally accumulated, firm and friable mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional angular flints. Six pieces of animal bone and one sherd of residual Roman pottery was recovered, as well as two general purpose nails and 44 worked flints of a broadly Mesolithic to Iron Age date. This was bulk sampled (<14>) and yielded charcoal, animal bone and a small amount of burnt bone and fire-cracked flint.
- 4.7.58 The main fill of G12, a firm and friable mid yellowish brown silty sand with angular flints, contained only a small assemblage of finds, which included 14 middle Neolithic to Iron Age worked flints and 17 pieces of undated fired clay, suggestive of a naturally accumulated deposit. A second intermediary fill, comprising friable mid greyish brown silty sand with sub-angular stones, contained 17 sherds of early Saxon pottery and 130 pieces of animal bone, indicating that it was during the accumulation of this deposit that the barrow began to be re-used in Period 3.
- 4.7.59 The upper fill of G12, comprising a firm and friable dark brownish grey sandy silt with small flints, contained 76 pieces of worked flints of a broadly Mesolithic to Iron Age date, 49 pottery sherds (five residual, including three high medieval, and forty-one early Saxon), nine pieces of Roman CBM, four general purpose nails, not closely dated, 321 pieces of animal bone, and five fragments of fired clay. This was sampled as <21> and produced abundant charcoal, some animal bone and a small amount of burnt bone, as well as pottery and flint. This upper fill, only present within the northern and eastern portions of the ring-ditch seems to be a general accumulation of domestic detritus within the upper portions of the barrow ring-ditch.
- 4.7.60 The upper fill on the west side of the ring-ditch (G11; [3133 / 3185 / 3188 / 3296 / 3415 / 3502]) was distinct from the rest and may be the result of the barrow mound weathering and slumping in that direction. This comprised a firm and friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and gravels and produced 19 sherds of pottery, 18 of an early Saxon date and a single sherd of high medieval, two fragments of Roman CBM, and 161 fragments of animal bone.

4.8 Period 4: High Medieval (11th–13th centuries)

4.8.1 Following the early Saxon period, the settlement had fallen out of use, perhaps with occupation relocating to nearby *Gippeswic* (Ipswich). No further evidence of occupation or land use is evident until the High Medieval period. During the high medieval period, the land use within the site appears to be entirely agricultural in nature, as evidenced by the remains of NNW/SSE and ENE/WSW ditches that define a cohesive, multi-phase field system extending across Areas 2 and 3. It is important to note the scarcity of high medieval dated finds, thus these ditches and field systems have been phased to this period based on their stratigraphic relationships and morphological characteristics, as well as their similar alignments to field systems recorded to the south of the site by Oxford Archaeology East (Fig. 12; OAE 2019). Two phases of high medieval field system are identified (Phases 4.1 and 4.2).

Phase 4.1 (Figures 11 and 12)

4.8.2 The earliest phase of field system comprised ditches G48, G56 and G57, and may have included G18, all of which appear to have a meandering course, rather than a straight and regular alignment. No discrete features are identified to occupy the fields defined.

4.8.3 NNW/SSE aligned ditch G56 ([2066 / 2263 / 4033]), in the northeast of Area 2, measured c.32m+ long and 0.60–0.70m deep, continuing beyond the area of excavation. It exhibited moderately sloping, straight sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. Up to three fills were recorded along its length. A 0.30m-thick basal fill in segments [2066] and [2263] comprised a firm and friable dark yellowish grey silty sand and gravels, from a single piece of Roman CBM and two flint blades of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were retrieved. Sixty-five pieces of animal bone and two horseshoe nail fragments were also retrieved. This deposit was bulk sampled as <32> and contained charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, fishbones and microfauna, slag, pottery and fire-cracked flint. The middle fill recorded in segment [2066] comprised a friable mid yellowish brown mottled grey sandy silt with sub-rounded stones, 0.20m thick, and contained no finds. The upper fill comprised a friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular flints and stones, 0.4m thick, and produced 17 sherds of early Saxon pottery and five pieces of animal bone. In segment [4033], the single fill of soft mid greyish black sandy silt contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery and one piece of Roman CBM, as well as 87 pieces of animal bone. Ditch G56 was recorded as cutting natural hollow G62 and early Saxon possible SFB G86.

4.8.4 Although the SSE continuation of G56 was not visible due to the excavation area constraints, it is likely that similarly aligned ditch G48 ([2182 / 2184 / 2283 / 2314 / 2421]) is part of the same boundary. G48 varied in width between 1.8m and 2.82m along its 34m+ length and had moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Fig. 26, Section 37). It varied in depth from 0.26m to 0.49m. Although slightly sinuous, the ditch continued SSE beyond the limit of excavation and is posited to have extended at least as far as a junction with perpendicular ditch G18 in Area 3. Its single fill, of firm and friable mid greyish brown silty sand, contained twenty-one sherds of pottery; seventeen early Saxon and four high medieval. Two pieces

of Roman CBM were also recovered as well as sixty pieces of animal bone, three burnt flints, and three fragments of fired clay.

- 4.8.5 At the northeast corner of Area 2, ditch G57 ([2209 / 2212 / 2214 / 2234]) extended perpendicularly ENE from G56. Traced for a distance of 29m+, it continued beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It varied in width from 1.0m to 1.6m and in depth from 0.35m to 0.41m, with moderately sloping straight sides breaking gently to a rounded base. An upper fill, 0.31-0.35m thick, recorded in segments [2209] and [2212], was firm and friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional gravels and no finds. The basal fill recorded in these segments, a soft light to mid brownish grey silt with gravels, 0.06-0.08m thick, also contained no finds. A single fill recorded in segments [2214] and [2234] was consistent with the upper fill seen elsewhere. This produced two sherds of early Saxon pottery and one piece of undiagnostic prehistoric worked flint.
- 4.8.6 It is posited that the Phase 4.1 field system extends south-east where it is represented in Area 3 by ditch G18. Roughly ENE/WSW aligned ditch G18 ([3023 / 3032 / 3068 / 3121 / 3192 / 3245 / 3270 / 3337 / 3376 / 3468]) extended across a distance of 70m and continued beyond the excavation area limits in both directions. The ditch ranged in width from 0.85m to 1.4m and in depth from 0.20m to 0.78m, becoming deeper towards the WSW. G18 exhibited generally gradual to moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base (Fig. 25, Sections 28-30). Its single fill comprised firm and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt and gravels that contained very few artefacts along its entire length. Two sherds of ?middle Saxon pottery were recovered from segment [3023], whilst a single body-sherd of a broad Roman date, an irregular waste flint flake of undiagnostic prehistoric date and two Roman coins (radiate of Victorinus RF<18> AD 269-271; uncertain coin RF<17> AD 260-402) were also retrieved. G18 was recorded as truncating the Period 3 upper fills of ring-ditch G12 and could be seen in plan truncating G13, despite its fill being very similar to the deposit.

Phase 4.2 (Figures 11 and 12)

- 4.8.7 During Phase 4.2 the Phase 4.1 enclosure/field-system was replaced by a more regular rectilinear field system. This was orientated on a NNW/SSE by ENE/WSW alignment, with some evidence for modification and re-parcelling of the fieldscape identified. NNW/SSE orientated ditches G45 and G46, and ENE/WSW ditches G40, G43 and G47, defined the boundaries of at least five land use entities – presumed to be fields – in Area 2. In Area 3, right-angled ditches G19 and G20/G21 constitute a further part of this enclosed landscape. Much of the material culture that was recovered from these field boundaries was residual in nature, not surprisingly, given that these ditches were cut through early Saxon settlement remains and natural hollows containing mixed Roman and Saxon finds assemblages. Only two pits (G102) are identified to occupy this fieldscape. The paucity of contemporary features within the Phase 4.2 field system further implies that the site is part of the agricultural hinterland of Bramford during the high medieval period.

Area 2

- 4.8.8 Ditch G45 ([2050 / 2133 / 2296 / 2308 / 4004 / 4012 / 4014]) ran NNW/SSE across the north of Area 2 for c.88m, continuing beyond the north limit of excavation. At its south end, it formed a T-junction with perpendicular ditch G40 and was evidently integral with it. Ditch G45 ranged in width from c.1m to 2.04m and 0.25-0.50m depth, with moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base (Fig. 26, Sections 32-33). Its single fill, comprising a soft and friable mid greyish brown sandy silt with abundant sub-angular stones, contained two sherds of early Saxon pottery, and eleven pieces of CBM that included four pieces of post-medieval brick, a piece of medieval/post-medieval tile and one piece of Roman tegula. Ditch G45 truncated natural hollow G60 and early Saxon ditch/elongated pit G92.
- 4.8.9 A sign of possible re-working/re-alignment of G45 was evident towards its NNW extent. Two parallel ditch cuts, [4012] and [4014], were recorded, although the sequence of their intercutting relationship could be established. Each were 0.90m wide and exhibited moderately sloping sides with shallow, concave bases and contained single fills, homogenous with one another, fills comprised of soft mid to dark brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecking. No dateable finds were recovered from either segment, with one piece of animal bone being retrieved from [4012].
- 4.8.10 ENE/WNW orientated ditch G40 ([2040 / 2079 / 2151 / 2232 / 2286]) extended across the middle of Area 2. It measured 98.4m+ long and varied in width along its length between 1.25m and 2.3m, with moderately sloping, slightly concave, sides breaking to a concave and rounded base (Fig. 26, Section 31). It varied in depth from 0.36m to 0.84m and contained a single fill, comprising firm and friable mid greyish brown silty sand. This produced seven sherds of early Saxon pottery and a number of Roman items, including: two pieces of Roman CBM, radiate coin of Claudius II RF<616> (AD268-270), brooch spring RF<185> and copper alloy bead RF<350>. G40 was recorded as cutting hollow deposits G60, G64 and G68, and Saxon pit G103. Modern deposit G67 truncated the ditch towards the centre.
- 4.8.11 NNW/SSE orientated ditch G46 ([2045 / 2122 / 2206 / 2224 / 2275 / 2405]) extended southwards from ditch G40 for 50m to a junction with ditch G43. G46 was fairly uniform in width, between 1.1m and 1.5m, with moderately steep sides breaking gradually to a concave base (Fig. 26, Section 34). It was 0.10-0.36m deep. A single fill, was recorded along its length, comprising firm and friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints and stones, from which four sherds of early Saxon pottery, one piece of Roman CBM, a single general-purpose nail, and two prehistoric flint flakes were collected. Within segment [2275], a basal fill of soft and friable, dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravels was also noted.
- 4.8.12 ENE/WSW ditch G43 ([2028 / 2220 / 2326]) appears to have formed the southern extent of the Phase 4.2 field-system in Area 2. It ran parallel with ditch G40, c.50m to its south, and extended for 67.3m, continuing beyond the excavation area in both directions. It varied in width between 1.11m and 1.6m, with gentle to moderately sloping, concave sides, breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. The ditch increased in depth along its length, from 0.15m at

the ENE to 0.54m at the WSW. The single fill of G43 produced two iron nails, one a horseshoe nail and the other a general purpose nail of uncertain date. Though recorded in the field as being overlain by deposit G65 at the east edge of the site, the single fill was very similar and, due to stratigraphic relationships with the other Period 4.2 ditches, it has subsequently been judged to have cut through G65.

- 4.8.13 Slightly sinuous, ENE/WSW orientated ditch G47, extended perpendicularly from a junction with G46 and is interpreted to constitute a subdivision of the SE field defined within Area 2. G47 ([2110 / 2155 / 2312 / 2323 / 2329 / 2335]) was c.41m long, extending beyond the eastern limit of excavation. It varied in width from 1.35m to 2.2m, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides breaking gently to a slightly concave to flat base (Fig. 26, Section 35). It was 0.24m to 0.37m deep. A single fill was recorded along the majority of the ditch's length, comprising a soft and friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional inclusions of flint, shell and gravels. This was bulk soil sampled as <40> and produced charcoal, animal bone and burnt bone, pottery and flint. Four sherds of Saxon pottery were recovered; three of early Saxon (6th-7th century) date and one middle Saxon (7th-9th Century). Within segment [2110] a basal fill was identified, consisting of a friable mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were retrieved from it. The ditch cut Phase 4.1 field boundary ditch G48. It also truncated currently undated and unphased ditches G51, G52 and G90 and was in turn cut by modern ditches G53 and G54.
- 4.8.14 Two pits, [2174] and [2316] (G102), of possible High Medieval date were recorded within the east of Area 2. Pit [2174] was oval in plan, measuring 3.68m long by 2.5m wide and 0.94m deep, with moderately steep, slightly convex, sides breaking to a concave and rounded base. Its single fill comprised a friable mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flints and gravels. Four sherds of pottery, three being early Saxon and one medieval (11th/12th century), a single piece of Roman CBM, two Mesolithic to early Bronze Age flints, two rectangular nails and medieval harness pendant RF<426> were recovered from it. Pit [2174] appeared to truncate early Saxon pits G101.
- 4.8.15 Situated c.4.0m north of [2174], oval pit [2316], measuring 1.34m by 1.07m and 0.22m deep, truncated Phase 4.1 ditch G48. This pit had gently sloping sides, breaking imperceptibly to a shallow concave base. Its single fill, 0.22m-thick, comprised a soft and friable dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint inclusions. This produced a single sherd of 12th-century medieval pottery and two circular nails of uncertain date.

Area 3

- 4.8.16 In Area 3, two right-angled ditches G19 and G20/G21, seemingly conform to the alignment of the high medieval field system identified in Area 2, which suggests they are contemporary.
- 4.8.17 Right-angled ditch G19 ([3030 / 3039 / 3074 / 3081 / 3168 / 3283 / 3320 / 3350 / 3355 / 3439 / 3470 / 3508]) ran NNW/SSE from the south excavation limit for c.40m before turning ENE and continuing 47m beyond the east excavation limit. The ditch varied in width between 2.2m and 3.2m, displaying

moderately sloping, straight sides breaking to a concave base (Fig. 25, Section 29; Fig. 28, Sections 38-40). Between one and three fills were recorded within the fairly uniform, 0.93m to 1.15m deep, ditch. In segments [3030 / 3081 / 3283 / 3355], an upper fill of naturally accumulated soft/friable mid reddish brown silt was recorded, containing five pieces of ?intrusive post-medieval CBM. Within these segments, a basal fill of friable mid reddish brown silty sand with abundant small sub-angular stones was also recorded. This was bulk soil sampled as <1>, which produced animal bone, traces of burnt bone and some pottery. Elsewhere, where a single fill was identified, it consisted generally of a soft and friable mid brownish grey silty sand with moderate inclusions of flint and gravel and rare charcoal flecking. Six sherds of high medieval pottery, and five pieces of CBM, including two small fragments of Roman tile and three broadly medieval to post-medieval pieces, were collected. Two general purpose nails were also recovered, of uncertain Roman to post-medieval date. The southward continuation of G19 was recorded in evaluation Trench 53 ([5304]), where a single sherd of early Saxon pottery was retrieved.

- 4.8.18 G19 is interesting due to its apparent deliberate placing over the remains of ring-ditch G12, with its corner occurring in the centre of the probable Bronze Age barrow. This suggests that the monument was still an obvious earthwork feature on the landscape during the high medieval period.
- 4.8.19 A second right-angled ditch, G20/G21, on the same orientation, was positioned 'inside' (i.e. south and east of) ditch G19. It is uncertain as to whether this constitutes a directly contemporary boundary or an augmentation or replacement of G19, or *vice versa*. G20 ran c.34m WSW from beyond the east limit of excavation before turning SSE for c.16m before terminating in a rounded terminal end. After a 1.6m-wide gap, the boundary ditch continued to the SSE as G21 for a further c.6m and extending beyond the south excavation limit. The gap between the termini of G20 and G21 is assumed to have been an access point. The southward continuation of G21 was also recorded in evaluation Trench 53 ([5307]).
- 4.8.20 Ditches G20 (segs [3242 / 3260 / 3323 / 3332 / 3370 / 3420 / 3475 / 3491 / 3495]) and G21 (segs [3481 / 3485]) varied in width from 2.75m to 4.4m and in depth between 0.60m and 1.38m, exhibiting moderately steep sloping, slightly convex sides breaking to a V-shaped base (Fig. 28, Section 41). Up to five fills were recorded in the various segments excavated along its length. A single fill was recorded in all segments except [3242] and [3260]. This comprised a friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel stones, which produced a single Roman CBM fragment, six pottery sherds of early Saxon date and a one of high medieval. Segment [3242] had five fills whilst segment [3260] contained four fills, all seemingly naturally accumulated with scarce material culture present. These produced a single sherd of early Saxon pottery, one piece of post-medieval CBM, one general-purpose nail, three prehistoric flints and a forty-seven pieces of animal bone. Intermediate fill [3262] of segment [3260] was environmental bulk sampled as <23> and contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery as well as charcoal, animal bone and a small amount of burnt bone, fish bones and microfauna, flint and fire-cracked flints.

- 4.8.21 Further parts of both ditches G19 and G20/G21 were encountered in the adjacent OAE excavation (Fig. 12). G19 was recorded as ditch [1000 / 1011] and demonstrated to narrow slightly to a rounded terminal. G21 was recorded as ditch [1004 / 1019] and similarly ended in a rounded terminal. Both were undated here. Both ditches appeared to terminate just short of the corner of another field boundary.

4.9 Period 5: Post-medieval and Modern (Figures 13 and 14)

- 4.9.1 No archaeological remains were uncovered within the excavation areas that demonstrate further land use activity following the high medieval period, until the post-medieval period. The Period 5 landscape is evidently agricultural in nature, land use activity being predominantly demonstrated by ditches that define part of a wider historical field system that extends across the site, as depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe and later Ordnance Survey mapping and archaeologically evidenced by ditches (principally G28, G41, G42, G44) that follow the same orientation as the high medieval period field system.

Area 2

- 4.9.2 Boundary ditch G41 (segs [2043 / 2083 / 2149 / 2367 and eval [4907] / 6305]) extended across Area 2 on a ENE/WSW alignment for 102m and was 2.1-2.5m wide and 0.54-0.80m deep. It had moderately sloping, straight sides breaking to a concave base (Fig. 26, Section 31). Its single fill was a soft and friable mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional large sub-rounded stones and flints, from which fifteen sherds of late post-medieval and modern pottery (1850-2000) and nine pieces of glass (1850-1950) were recovered. Twenty-one pieces of mostly post-medieval CBM, range of bulk metalwork (barbed wire, iron strip and two sheet fragments, fourteen nails) and five residual early Saxon pottery sherds were also recovered along with sixty-eight pieces of animal bone. Twenty-six registered finds were also collected from the ditch, much of this of post-medieval to modern date: iron shoe patten RF<98>, copper button RF<99>, copper castor RF<100>, shoe irons RF<241> and RF<549>, copper thimble RF<256>, copper coin of George IV (1825) RF<322>, iron hinge RF<354>, copper button RF<358>, white metal alloy sheet fragments RF<397>, white metal decorative applique RF<398>, iron lid RF<418>. Further less chronologically diagnostic metalwork included: an iron key RF<96>, iron wire RF<97>; iron flesh hook RF<102>, an iron ferrule RF<190>, iron handle RF<203>, iron ring RF<207>, iron wire RF<353>, iron handle RF<357> and iron plate fragment RF<550>, all of which could equally have been of earlier date.

Four clearly residual Saxon registered finds were also recovered: iron arrowhead RF<103>, iron seax RF<192>, copper spatulate expanding headed pin RF<194> and bone handle RF<642>. A single object, copper alloy backplate RF<624>, was of diagnostically High Medieval date.

- 4.9.3 G41 is depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map, where it forms the boundary between the Upper Common Field and the Parish Pond Field. The Tithe Map shows that a parallel ditch was present north of Area 2, which formed the north boundary of the Upper Common Field. The boundaries are visible on historic documents until the 1926 Ordnance Survey (OS) map, which depicts

allotment gardens being imposed across the Area 2 location on an ENE/WSW alignment with ditch G41 forming the northern boundary.

- 4.9.4 Two further ENE/WSW aligned ditches G42 and G44, running parallel with G41, are posited to be of post-medieval, Period 5, date. Although neither produced definitive dating evidence, G42 truncated Period 4 field boundaries G46 and G48. Along with ditch G41 these are interpreted to define two linear land entities areas that extend ENE/WSW across Area 2. G41 and G44 appear to roughly perpetuate part of the preceding Phase 4.2 field layout here.
- 4.9.5 G42 ([2062 / 2075 / 2186 / 2188 / 2192 / 2226 / 2236 / 2364 / 2384] measured c.78m, extending beyond the excavation area in both directions, with a slight curve at its ENE extent. The ditch varied in width along its length from 1.32m to 2.02m, displaying moderately sloping, straight sides breaking gently to a concave base (Fig. 26, Section 36). It was 0.21-0.71m seep and contained a single fill of soft and friable dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare sub-angular stones and flints. Two sherds of early Saxon pottery, three pieces of Roman CBM, fragments of German lava quern stone, two pieces of animal bone, and two prehistoric flint flakes were retrieved from it. All are presumed to be residual.
- 4.9.6 Ditch G44 (segs [2328 / 2379 / 2419] and eval [5904]) extended across the south of Area 2 for a distance of 67m. It varied in width from 1.0m to 1.8m wide and was 0.22-0.49m deep. The ditch had moderately sloping straight sides and a concave base and contained a single fill of a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with abundant flint and gravel inclusions. A single sherd of early Saxon pottery, an early Saxon D-shaped copper buckle (RF<376>), one piece of Roman CBM, 35 pieces (329g) of animal bone, and prehistoric worked flints were collected from it. All are judged to be residual.
- 4.9.7 Parallel ditches G53 ([2260 / 2331] and eval [4705]) and G54 ([2321] and eval seg [4707]) extended from G41 on a perpendicular NNW/SSE orientation, and might constitute subdivisions within this Period 5 land division system. Each measured 16m long by 1.13-1.53m wide and 0.14-0.30m deep. They had gentle to moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. Both contained a single, sterile fill of firm and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional gravels. One nail fragment was recovered from G53. These ditches correspond to allotment garden boundaries/bedding trenches depicted on the 1945 aerial photograph of the site. It is also possible that some of the undated and unphased features within the vicinity of G53 and G54, and south of ditch G41, may be related to this early 20th-century allotment activity (Fig. 16), in particular right-angled gully/ditch G49 that aligns with G54.
- 4.9.8 A deposit of modern material G67 was investigated in the centre of Area 2. G67 ([2046, 2103, 2198] comprised a large irregular oval-shaped deposit of friable dark grey silty sand with stones and rooting that contained numerous modern artefacts. This deposit extended for 16.7m NNW/SSE by 10.8m ENE/WSW and was 0.18-0.20m thick, overlying ditches G40/G45 and G41. The rubbish observed in G67 included enamel advertisement signage for

Shell Motor Spirit and the East Anglian Daily Times, as well as Rowntrees Chocolate and Pastilles 'Makers to H.M The King', pre-dating 1952.

- 4.9.9 A number of modern pits were distributed across Area 2, primarily in the south and east of the site. The majority of these appeared to be modern geotechnical investigation pits, rectangular in plan and measuring between 2.3m long by 0.75m wide and 3.3m long by 1.3m wide. Two of these geotechnical pits truncated archaeological features/deposits, including the northern portion of SFB G78 and deposit G65. Two other pits [2311] and [2377] (G96) were phased to this period. In the south of Area 2, rectangular pit [2377] measured 2.3m by 1.1m and contained a single fill comprising a soft and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand from which a modern spanner was noted and thus was not excavated. North of G41, sub-rectangular pit [2311] measured 2.9m by 1.85m and had steep, almost vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base (Fig. 29, Section 44). A single fill of soft dark grey to black silty sand with yellowish brown sandy silt lens with abundant inclusions of charcoal flecks and stones was recorded, 0.28m thick, from which five pieces of post-medieval/modern CBM and small glass fragment were recovered, as well as five animal bone pieces.

Area 3

- 4.9.10 Period 4 ditch G20 appears to have been maintained and in use into the post-medieval period as it corresponds with a former field boundary depicted on the Bramford Tithe Map. This seems to be an extension of the ditch line depicted on the Bramford Tithe Map defining the southern boundary of the Parish Pond Meadow and the upper northeast boundary of the Bishop's Hop Ground. It is likely that prior to 1848 these field boundaries were re-worked based on land ownership and the size of land parcels changing.
- 4.9.11 On the eastern edge of Area 3, curving ditch G28 truncated ditch G20. This ditch measured c.23m long by 4m+ wide and 1.50m+ deep, continuing beyond the north, south and east excavation limits. G28 exhibited gentle to moderately steep sides, its base was not exposed (Fig. 29, Sections 42-43). It contained three fills. Three pieces of post-medieval CBM, two late Roman coins RF<17> and RF<18>, a Saxon copper alloy harness mount and two fragments of animal bone were recovered. G28 follows the position of the extant field boundary ditch located alongside and was likely in-filled to narrow and modify this field boundary.
- 4.9.12 A localised modern layer G39 ([3550]) was identified overlying ditch G20 (not illustrated), comprising moderately loose light grey silty sand with moderate stones and loose light yellowish brown sand. This may have been upcast from the excavation of boundary ditch G28.

4.10 Unphased and undated features (Figures 15 and 16)

- 4.10.1 Many features on site contained little to no dating material and lacked meaningful spatial relationships with dated features, or else their intercutting relationships were unresolved. These have not been phased. Indeed, while some of these are of clear archaeological origin, others are less convincing. Some of these unphased/undated features produced small quantities of

artefacts, generally one or two fragments of pottery or CBM. As these could easily be residual in nature, they have not been relied on for dating. With the most prevalent land use activity occurring during the early Saxon and high medieval periods, it is likely that these features belong to one or other of these. It may be possible to phase these undated features, at least tentatively, at a later stage through further analysis. Historic mapping from the 1800s to 20th century shows the site having been divided into three parcels of land. Some of these pits and postholes may relate to post-medieval activity and some ditch/gully features to its use as allotment gardens in the earlier 20th century.

Area 1

- 4.10.2 Fourteen undated postholes G7 ([1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1030, 1032, 1040] and eval [7504]) were scattered throughout Area 1. These were circular to oval in shape, ranged in size from 0.62m by 0.56m to 0.92m by 0.97m and varied in depth from 0.09m to 0.34m. They generally exhibited moderately sloping, concave sides breaking to concave bases and contained a single disuse fill of soft light brownish grey silty sand. Posthole [1040] contained a single sherd of early Saxon pottery, whilst posthole [7504] also contained early Saxon pottery. Whilst these sherds of pottery are likely residual or intrusive, it cannot be discounted that at least some of these postholes are of Period 3 date.
- 4.10.3 Six undated pits G8 ([1018, 1026, 1028, 1044, 1046, 1062]) were present in Area 1, mainly in the west. These pits were oval in plan, measuring 1.2m by 0.90m to 2.06m by 1.5m, and 0.15-0.47m deep. They generally had moderately sloping sides leading to concave bases and contained single fills of friable mid greyish brown silty sand. Whilst none of these pits contained dateable artefacts, the majority appear to be archaeological in origin. However, the diffuse nature of [1044], which was truncated by early Saxon pit [1042] / G5, suggests that this may be a tree-throw or natural geological variation.

Area 2

- 4.10.4 Nine undated pits and possible postholes G97 ([2073, 2248, 2257, 2267, 2269, 2300, 2306, 4009, 4021]) were located north of ditch G40. These varied in plan, from oval and circular to sub-circular, and in size, ranging from 0.50m by 0.20m to 5.08m by 4.85m and in depth from 0.19m to 0.64m. These generally exhibited moderate to gently sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to concave bases. Fills of varying consistency were recorded and are detailed in Appendix 1.
- 4.10.5 South of G40, nine undated pits and possible postholes were recorded (G98; [2024, 2026, 2030, 2190, 2194, 2276, 2354, 2381, 2417]). Similar to G97, these ranged in shape from circular and sub-circular to oval, displaying gentle to moderately sloping sides and concave to flat bases, varying in size from 0.66m by 0.48m to 2.35m by 1.59m and in depth from 0.12m to 0.70m. The fills also varied in composition (Appendix 1).

- 4.10.6 In the southeast of Area 2, seven ditches are undated and unphased – none of which have meaningful arrangement in relation to other phased features around them. The most extensive, ditch G51 ([2333 / 2337 / 2372 / 2386 / 2392]) extended for c.34m on a roughly NNW/SSE alignment and was fairly sinuous in plan. It varied in width between 1.35m and 1.57m and exhibited moderately sloping, slightly concave sides breaking to a concave base. A single fill comprising mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravels was recorded, from which three sherds of early Saxon pottery and thirteen fragments of animal bone were retrieved. Ditch G51 was truncated at its NNW end by post-medieval ditch G53, whilst the relationship with G49 at its SSE end could not be established, the fills being homogenous and possibly contemporary. It was cut by medieval ditch G47 and by post-medieval ditch G42.
- 4.10.7 Ditch G52 ([2107 / 2163 / 2180 / 2281 / 2360 / 2394 / 2423 / 2426]) extended ENE from G51 and appeared to be integral with it. It extended for c.23m, continuing beyond the east limit of the excavation. The ditch varied in width from 1.05m to 1.76m, with moderately steep, straight sides breaking to a concave base, and a depth of 0.27-0.51m. It contained a single soft and friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecking. Three pieces of animal bone, three early Saxon pottery sherds, a piece of Roman tiles, and a single worked flint blade of Mesolithic/Neolithic date were recovered. It seemed to be cut by medieval ditch G48.
- 4.10.8 NE/SW aligned short ditch length G50 ([2319 / 2370 / 2388 / 2406]) was c.23m long, 1.03-1.41m wide and 0.44-0.56m deep. It had moderately steep, slightly concave sides which led imperceptibly to a concave base. A rounded, shallow terminus was recorded at each end. Its single fill produced five sherds of high medieval pottery and a single sherd of early Saxon. The intercut relationship between G50 and G51 was not clear, both containing similar fills of a friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravels. G50 was recorded to cut angular ditch G49.
- 4.10.9 Right-angled gully/ditch G49 ([2339 / 2390 / 2396]) possibly extended northwards from a junction with ditch G43 for 19.6m NNW/SSE before turning ENE for a further 6.1m before terminating. It was 1.33-1.86m wide and 0.45-0.67m deep, with a single fill of firm and friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravels. The ditch had moderately steep, slightly convex sides breaking to a concave base. Three sherds of early Saxon pottery, four fragments of German lava stone, 49 pieces of animal bone and four prehistoric flints were recovered. The SSE end was truncated by medieval ditch G43, and did not continue beyond it. Whilst the phasing is uncertain, it is possible that this may be the remnants of a field sub-division contemporary with G43.
- 4.10.10 A second right-angled ditch formed by G88 ([2070 / 2399]) and G90 ([2202 / 2238]) was located 15m west of G49. It ran 18.2m NNW/SSE from G47 then cornered towards the WSW at its SSE end. It varied in width from 0.40m at its terminal end up to 1.2m and had moderately sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. It was 0.21-0.30m deep. The ditch contained a single fill of soft and friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flints, from which a single sherd of high medieval pottery, a

fragment of Roman CBM and two pieces of animal bone were recovered. G88/G90 was seemingly truncated by medieval ditches G46 and G47, and by post-medieval ditch G42. It might be contemporary with angled ditch G49.

- 4.10.11 A short length of ditch G55 ([2358 / 2362]) was recorded running for 3.6m NNE/SSW between undated ditches G51 and G52, and was recorded on site as being truncated by G52 and G42. However, the fills are rather homogenous and these recorded relationships might not be reliable. G55 was 0.85m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. Its single fill of firm and friable mid yellowish grey silty sand with occasional flint and gravel inclusions produced a small sherd of high medieval pottery, perhaps likely intrusive from G42, and a single piece of animal bone.

Area 3

- 4.10.12 The majority of discrete archaeological features within Area 3 were undated and unphased and comprised 53 pits and postholes, as well as several gullies and gravel deposits.
- 4.10.13 Slightly sinuous gully G23 ([3372 / 3427 / 3493]) was situated in the southeast of Area 3 and aligned ENE/WSW. It was truncated by Period 4 right-angled ditch G20 along its northwest side. G23 ran for 32.5m, terminating at either end in a rounded terminus, and had moderately sloping sides breaking imperceptibly to a concave base. It varied in width between 0.50m and 1.10m and was 0.14-0.28m deep (Fig, 28, Section 41). Its single recorded fill, comprised a firm and friable dark greyish brown silty sand with inclusions of small flints and stones. A William III sixpence RF<56> (AD 1695–1699) and a piece of post-medieval copper strip were recovered that are considered to be intrusive. A residual Roman object RF<446> was also retrieved from it. It is likely that this was a precursor of the G20 ditch (Phase 4.2).
- 4.10.14 Undated gully G24 ([3014 / 3194 / 3455]) was located in the northwest of Area 3. This extended 34.6m SW from the north excavation limit, ending in a rounded terminus and truncating natural hollow deposits G13 and G14. G24 was slightly sinuous or curving in nature, varying in width between 1.5m and 2.9m, and displaying gentle to moderately sloping straight sides and a slightly concave base. It was 0.16-0.30m deep. Its single recorded fill, comprising friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular stones, and contained no finds. Notably, G24 does not follow the typical ENE/WSW alignments of most of the other ditches on site and could suggest an earlier date than the Period 4 or 5 field systems.
- 4.10.15 A cluster of undated pits G32 and postholes G31 were recorded underneath deposit G25, in the south of Area 3. However, the fills of G31 and G32 were homogenous with G25 and the intercutting relationships are uncertain. G32 comprised three pits ([3290], [3293] and [3371]) that were fairly uniform in size, between 2.73m by 1.0m and 2.0m by 1.33m, but varied in morphology. Pits [3290] and [3293] had moderately steep sides leading to concave bases whilst [3371] had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Each recorded pit contained between two and three fills, details of which are provided in

Appendix 1. These contained no finds, with the exception of one fragment of animal bone from [3293].

- 4.10.16 Postholes G31 comprised [3286], [3288], [3526], [3535], and [3537], all of which were circular to oval in plan and varied in size between 0.37m by 0.37m and 1.1m by 0.75m. Their profiles were similar, exhibiting moderately steep sides breaking to concave bases, and all contained a single recorded fill similar to deposit G35, varying in thickness between 0.16m and 0.46m. No finds were recovered. The fill of [3526] was sampled as <45> and produced only fire-cracked flint
- 4.10.17 Further undated postholes and pits were situated east of deposit G25 and possible SFB G22, in the SE of Area 3. G33 comprised eight postholes ([3152, 3215, 3219, 3221, 3226, 3228, 3230, 3257]) and two pits ([3150, 3224]). Of these, the majority appeared to be sealed by the fills of G22 whilst [3150], [3152], [3215] and [3230] were situated on its eastern edge. They ranged from sub-circular to oval and varied in size from 0.28m by 0.28m to 0.50m by 0.45m, exhibiting moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Most contained a single fill, though [3215], [3219] and [3224] contained two fills, all varying in depth from 0.15m to 0.48m. The compositions of these fills are contained in Appendix 1. None contained dateable artefacts. The fill of [3257] was sampled as <22>. This contained some charcoal only.
- 4.10.18 An additional 13 postholes and 25 pits had no discernible spatial relationships and were dispersed throughout Area 3. G34 comprised postholes [3062, 3090, 3092, 3094, 3096, 3098, 3100, 3198, 3249, 3251, 3266, 3329, 3444] and pits [3004, 3006, 3016, 3041, 3047, 3049, 3051, 3072, 3088, 3102, 3104, 3123, 3129, 3131, 3154, 3158, 3179, 3184, 3272, 3277, 3279, 3301, 3305, 3401, 3430]. G34 pits [3041] and [3305] produced an uncertain coin dated to AD 260-402 (RF<22>) and uncertain radiate from AD 260-296 (RF<466>), respectively. Twelve bulk soil samples were obtained from G34 features (<4>, <5>, <7>, <8>, <9>, <17>, <18>, <24>, <25>, <31>). These samples contained charcoal, some charred botanical remains, animal bone and burnt bone, fishbones and microfauna, slag, fired clay and fire-cracked flints.
- 4.10.19 Five possible postholes G35 ([3137, 3139, 3141, 3170, 3172]) were recorded below the basal fill (G36) of hollow G13. However, G36 seemed homogenous with the fill of postholes G35, and the intercutting relationship is uncertain. These were oval in plan, measuring from 0.20m by 0.17m to 0.48m to 0.32m and were fairly shallow, between 0.06m and 0.17m. They ranged in morphology from moderate to gently sloping sides and concave bases and contained a sterile fill of loose mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravels and flint, similar to G36. It is posited that these may just be natural features in the base of the hollow, such as animal burrows, that have infilled over time.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A large assemblage of finds was recovered during the excavation on land east of Loraine Way, Bramford. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and bagged by material and context. The hand-collected bulk finds are quantified in Appendix 3; material recovered from the residues of environmental samples is quantified in Appendix 9a. A large quantity of finds, primarily metal objects, were assigned unique registered finds numbers, detailed in section 5.15/Appendix 4. All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c). Required x-ray and conservation (cleaning and stabilisation) of objects has been carried out.

5.2 Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 The excavation produced 719 pieces of worked flint weighing 8,993g, together with a large quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments (35,142g). This includes 69 pieces of worked flint and just over 5.5kg of unworked burnt flint extracted from bulk soil samples (Table 1). The preceding trial-trench evaluation produced a further 429 pieces of worked flint; although this included 293 chips measuring less than 10mm² (Headland Archaeology 2018). Although the evaluation flintwork has not been re-examined, it is considered in the significance and potential section (6.2).

5.2.2 A small quantity of flint came from prehistoric features (Period 1); however, the bulk of the assemblage derives from Saxon or later features and deposits (Periods 3, 4 and 5). As such, the flints represent redeposited material, either incidentally incorporated into the fills of later features or displaced from their primary context (through colluvial movement for example). The most significant single artefact is a lower or middle Palaeolithic handaxe recovered from an undated pit in Area 1. The remaining material demonstrates that the area was widely used from the Neolithic to the Bronze Age period, more especially from the early Neolithic to the early Bronze Age, although chronologically diagnostic pieces are uncommon.

5.2.3 This report provides a basic characterisation of the flint assemblage with an assessment of its significance and potential for further analysis.

Flint type	HC Ct/Wgt	Sample Ct/Wgt	Total Ct/Wgt
Worked	650 / 8452g	69 / 541g	719 / 8993g
Unworked burnt	73 / 2108g	33034g	35142g

Table 1: Summary of the flintwork (HC = hand-collected)

5.2.4 The flint was recorded and reported following ClfA's *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting* (2020). The worked flints were quantified by count and weight. They were individually examined and classified using standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Ballin 2021; Butler 2005; Inizan *et al* 1999). Important technological information was noted, the condition of the artefacts was recorded, and dating was attempted where possible. The fragments of

burnt unworked flint were scanned for worked pieces and quantified before being discarded (the fragments from the bulk soil samples were quantified only by weight). All data were recorded on Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. A breakdown of the composition of the assemblage by provisional period is presented in Table 2, and a full catalogue of the flint by context is provided in Appendix 5.

Category type	Period 1	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 0	Total	%
Flake	42	34	36	6	75	503	70.0%
Blade	3	17	3	1	19	43	6.0%
Bladelet	1	11	2	1	7	22	3.1%
Blade-like flake	4	16	3		14	37	5.1%
Core face/edge rejuvenation flake / blade		1			3	4	0.6%
Thinning flake		1				1	0.1%
Irregular waste	3	51	1	1	5	61	8.5%
Chip		2				2	0.3%
Single platform core	1	7			1	9	1.3%
Multiplatform core	2	6			5	13	1.8%
Unclassifiable/fragmentary core		6			4	10	1.4%
Side scraper					1	1	0.1%
End scraper		2	1			3	0.4%
Denticulated Scraper		1				1	0.1%
Awl		1				1	0.1%
Microdenticulate		1				1	0.1%
Truncated flake/blade		1				1	0.1%
Handaxe					1	1	0.1%
Other core tool		1				1	0.1%
Retouched flake		1				1	0.1%
Retouched blade-like flake	1					1	0.1%
Unclassifiable retouched piece/ Misc. retouched piece	1	1				2	0.3%
Total	58	47	46	9	13	719	100.0

Unworked burnt flint (weight in kg)	0.7	2.5	0.3	20.4	11	35.1
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Table 2: Summary of the flint assemblage by provisional period

Raw material

- 5.2.5 The excavation produced a large quantity of natural unworked pieces that were mostly patinated to a white, light cream or milky blue colour. They consisted principally of weathered pebbles or cobbles that were thermally fractured. Several fragments of tabular flint of various thickness were also present, some of which consisted of thin (c.15mm) Bullhead Beds flint. All these natural pieces have been discarded, except for two large tabular flint fragments that may have been used as building materials: a fragment from

the primary fill [3147] of G22 SFB [3148], weighing 998g, and a larger fragment from the upper fill [3146] of the same SFB weighing 1,667g.

- 5.2.6 The internal colour of the pieces of worked flint was mostly mid to dark grey (to almost black). The flint was principally fine grained and flawless, with just a few pieces exhibiting some inclusions. Occasional pieces were made on thermal fragments. The outer surface was mostly stained, abraded and of variable thickness, measuring up to 3mm but principally very thin (<1mm). The bedrock geology consists of the Newhaven Chalk Formation with the superficial deposits consisting of the Lowestoft Formation, River Terrace deposits and Alluvium (BGS 2023). A geoarchaeological investigation undertaken during the evaluation also identified some colluvial deposits and small areas of soliflucted chalk (Stastney 2018). The main raw materials would have therefore been available locally from glacial outwash gravels or from river terrace deposits.
- 5.2.7 A total of 55 pieces were made on Bullhead Beds flint. They exhibited a dark olive-green cortex with an underlying orange band and a dark grey (almost black) interior. Additional non-cortical pieces are likely to be present in an assemblage. Although Bullhead Beds flint was present on site, in the form of tabular flint (see above), it is unlikely that these fragments were used for knapping because they were very thin (c. 15mm). In fact, it seems that nodular flint was selected rather than tabular flint. Bullhead Beds flint occurs at the interface of the chalk and the overlying Thanet deposits; the raw material would have been available at c. 1km to the south of the site, on the other side of the River Gipping (BGS 2023).

Condition

- 5.2.8 The condition of the flints varied. For the most part, the pieces exhibited minimal signs of weathering, with slight to moderate edge modification, and c. 120 pieces were recorded as fresh. This implies that the material has undergone negligible post-depositional disturbance, or that it was not exposed for long periods prior to burial. Although nothing indicates significant redeposition, variable conditions were commonly recorded within the same contexts, which indicates minimum mixing. In total, 270 pieces were broken, five pieces were recorded as burnt, and 143 exhibited varying degrees of patination, ranging from incipient traces of light blue surface discolouration to entire creamy or milky blue surface patination.

The assemblage

- 5.2.9 The pieces of worked flint were spread over the three investigated areas; however, 73.7% of the total assemblage (n=530) came from Area 3 in the south of the site. Area 3, which is approximately half the size of Area 2, contains the possible Bronze Age ring-ditch G12. It should also be noted that the bulk of the worked flints recovered during the evaluation also came from Area 3, most particularly from Trench 57, with fill [57/008] of pit [57/007] producing 206 pieces (Headland Archaeology 2018, 21–2 and Ills. 35 and 36).

5.2.10 In total, 58 pieces – 8% of the total assemblage of worked flints – derive from prehistoric features and deposits (Period 1). In contrast, 73.1% of the assemblage (n=526) derives from Saxon or later features and deposits (Periods 3, 4 and 5). A further 135 pieces – 18.7% of the total assemblage – comes from features/deposits that are currently undated (Table 2).

Handaxe RF<52>, PF<52>

5.2.11 A Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered from single fill [1059] of prehistoric pit [1060] G6 in Area 1. The handaxe is complete except for the terminal end that is broken. The damage is not recent, because the scar is patinated; it is likely to be the result of thermal flows as thin cracks are visible on both surfaces. Although it is entirely patinated to a creamy and light blue colour, the creamy patination is more pronounced on one surface. This surface is also glossier than the other one. Inclusions are common, forming some thin pinkish lines and light honey patches. The handaxe is cordiform in plan and displays symmetrical edges. It is relatively small and may have sustained further resharpening / reworking. It weighs 194g, measures 93.4+mm in length, 71.5mm in width and is 28mm thick. Overall, it is in a relatively good condition, with the ridges and edges displaying only minimum weathering consistent with slight post-depositional transportation. In section, the edges are relatively straight; however, the handaxe exhibits a plano-convex cross section. With no surviving cortex, it has been fully worked on both surfaces. To obtain a symmetrical profile, it would have been worked with a soft hammer finish. It displays a succession of successful invasive thinning flake scars, as well as a few flake scars indicating that some removals resulted with hinged fractures. The artefact could either be lower Palaeolithic or middle Palaeolithic in date. It was clearly redeposited in pit [1059]. Most of the deposits visible in the trenches during the geoarchaeological investigation carried out during the evaluation were of Pleistocene age, mostly outwash sands and gravels (Headland Archaeology 2018, cxi). Ridges of soliflucted chalk and River Terrace deposits/colluvium were also recorded. It is therefore plausible that the artefact has become incorporated into the open feature; it could alternatively represent a surface find collected and deliberately deposited into the pit.

Flint from Prehistoric features

5.2.12 A total of 58 pieces of worked flint were recovered from 10 features currently dated to Period 1 (Appendix 5). The features consist of two pits ([1058] G1 and [1034] G2) located in Area 1, and a series of pits ([3399], [3177], [3160], [3417], [3433] and [3156] G9) and ditch segments ([3442] G10 and [3211] G36) in Area 3. No diagnostic pieces were present, and most features contained small quantities of worked flint, often five pieces or less. As such, the flints could easily represent residual artefacts. For example, fill [3432] of pit [3433] contained a single artefact consisting of a Mesolithic well-maintained single platform core (66g) used to remove bladelets. Pit [3177] produced a larger assemblage (29 pieces). The pieces are chronologically mixed, with a few relating to Neolithic / early Bronze Age activity, but most are likely to be later in date.

5.2.13 The fill [1057] of pit [1058] and the fill [3398] of pit [3399] are associated with early Neolithic pottery. The flintwork from [1057] is coherent and is likely to

be contemporary with the pottery and the pit. The assemblage is small (8 pieces) and consists exclusively of debitage (2 blades, 2 blade-like flakes and 4 flakes). The flintwork from [3398] (5 pieces) could be later prehistoric. The fill [1033] of pit [1034] is associated with Middle Neolithic Peterborough ware. It produced only a single flake fragment.

The remaining assemblage

- 5.2.14 The bulk of the remaining flints represents redeposited material, either incidentally incorporated in the fills of later features or displaced from their primary context through slight colluvial movement, for example. In addition to the 526 pieces recovered from Saxon or later features and deposits, 135 pieces derive from contexts that are currently unphased. The material is considered together, below.
- 5.2.15 For the most part, the artefacts are in a fair condition, which indicates that the material has not been subject to significant redepositions. Nonetheless, despite the presence of large groups, the assemblage suffers from being chronologically mixed. It also suffers from containing only a very low quantity of chronologically distinctive pieces. In fact, the entire assemblage produced only 14 retouched pieces (Table 2). As such, it is difficult to closely date the flintwork.
- 5.2.16 Most of the assemblage consists of flake-orientated pieces reminiscent of middle Neolithic / early Bronze Age technology. However, it is mixed with earlier Mesolithic / early Neolithic blade-based material. In fact, although some of the blades might be Mesolithic in date, the majority of the blade-based material seems to belong to the early Neolithic. A nice group was recovered from the fills [1055] / [1059] of G6 pit [1060] in Area 1, comprising 23 pieces of worked flint. The pit contained the handaxe (RF<52>); however, the remaining material is coherent and seems to be broadly contemporary with the early Neolithic flints recovered from the fill [1057] of pit [1058]. Pit [1060] contained a multiplatform core used to remove blades and thin flakes, 10 flakes, 3 blade-like flakes, 4 blades, a bladelets and 3 core face/edge rejuvenation pieces. Blade components and thin flakes were also well represented in Areas 2 and 3 (see Appendix 5). A microdenticulate recovered from the fill [2271] of Saxon pit [2272], an awl recovered from the fill [2055] of Saxon ditch [2054], and a core tool recovered from the fill [2052] of Saxon SFB [2053] are all likely to be early Neolithic although the core tool could be earlier.
- 5.2.17 Although blade components were well represented, the flintwork is more characteristic of middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age industries. A mixed hammer mode was noted, though it seems that the use of a hard hammer percussor was preferred. The presence of cores provides evidence for flint knapping; however, one of the characteristic of the assemblage is the low quantity and range of tools.

Burnt unworked flint

- 5.2.18 A large quantity of unworked burnt flint fragments was recovered (just over 35kg) from 47 numbered contexts. The fragments was distributed unequally

over the three areas (Area 1 = 4g; Area 2 = c.22kg and Area 3 = c.13kg). Only two features dated to Period 1 (pit [3156] and pit [3177] G9) produced some unworked burnt flint fragments (totalling just 740g). These were small, measuring only up to 35mm and calcined to a light to dark grey colour. The largest quantity was recovered from features dated to the Saxon and later periods (23.2 kg). The remaining fragments (11kg) came from features that are currently undated. Most features produced small quantities of burnt unworked flints (principally less than 500g); however, two pits yielded large assemblages: post-medieval/modern pit [2311] G96 produced just over 20kg and undated pit [3129] G34 produced 9kg. Despite being relatively large (up to 75mm), the fragments from pit [2311] were heavily calcined to a mid and dark grey colour with crazed surfaces. The fragments from pit [3129] were slightly less burnt.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A very small assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was hand-collected during the excavation, totalling 58 sherds, weighing 890g, with an additional five sherds, weighing 31g collected from the residue of a single bulk soil sample. No prehistoric pottery had been recovered during the prior evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2018). The prehistoric pottery is probably all of Neolithic date, with some diagnostic sherds of both Early Neolithic Plain Bowl and Middle Neolithic Peterborough Ware type. The Roman pottery appears to be largely residual in Early Medieval deposits.

5.3.2 The pottery was recorded and reported on following guidance in the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (PCRG et al 2016) and the ClfA (2020) *Toolkit for Specialist Reporting*. It was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight, estimated number of vessels (ENV) and, for the Roman assemblage, estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) on *pro forma* records and in an Excel spreadsheet. Prehistoric pottery was recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010; Table 3). Roman fabrics and forms were recorded using an unpublished type-series devised at the former Suffolk County Council Unit for the unpublished assemblage from Pakenham, which is widely used for assemblages from Suffolk.

Fabric	Description
FLIN1	Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-4mm set in a low fired laminar matrix; rare/sparse fine quartz of 0.1-0.2mm may occur
FLQU1	Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-5mm with moderate quartz of 0.1-0.5mm
FLQU2	Sparse/moderate ill-sorted flint of 1-3mm with moderate quartz of 0.1-0.5mm
QUAR1	Sparse/moderate ill-sorted angular milky quartz of 1-5mm set in a low fired laminar matrix; rare/sparse fine quartz of 0.1-0.2mm may occur

Table 3: Site-specific fabric descriptions for prehistoric pottery

Period 1: Prehistoric

5.3.3 A very small assemblage of prehistoric pottery (quantified in Table 4) includes a group of seven, undiagnostic body sherds of probable early Neolithic type,

weighing 61g, in fill [1057] of Period 1 pit [1058] (G1) and five sherds of a single vessel of similar date in fill [3398] of feature [3399] (G9). Two diagnostic sherds of middle Neolithic Peterborough ware were also found in fill [1033] of pit [1034] (G2). The fabric characteristics suggest that the whole assemblage is likely to date to the early or middle Neolithic although some fragments are featureless body sherds found as residual material in later deposits.

- 5.3.4 The assemblage is predominantly associated flint-tempered fabrics, featuring relatively sparse but ill-sorted inclusions, within dense laminar matrices (FLIN1) or with some coarse quartz sand (FLQU1, FLQU2). Two sherds in a low-fired purely quartz rich fabric were also identified (QUAR1). It should be noted that a handful of residual prehistoric sherds from post-Roman contexts were not directly identified by the current author, but have been included in the quantification under broad flint-tempered (FLIN), grog-with-flint (GRFL) and flint-with-quartz (FLQU) fabric categories based on descriptions by Sue Anderson.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	9	108	3
FLQU1	7	54	5
FLQU2	3	8	3
QUAR1	2	33	1
FLIN	3	19	1
GRFL	3	11	1
FLQU	1	15	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>248</i>	<i>15</i>

Table 4: Quantification of prehistoric pottery fabrics

- 5.3.5 Sherds from a single diagnostic early Neolithic Plain Bowl were recorded in fill [3398] of pit [3399] (G9). The form, with a diameter of c.220mm, has a gentle shoulder carination, hollow, slightly out-turning neck and beaded rim profile, associated with fabric FLIN1. Aside from the Peterborough Ware discussed below, the remainder of the assemblage is considered likely to be of Plain Bowl type but lacked any diagnostic features.
- 5.3.6 Two sherds of diagnostic Peterborough ware noted in fill [1033] of pit [1034] (G2). A small rim sherd with a heavy rim profile in fabric FLQU1, is probably of Mortlake style, with finger indents on the external surface below the rim and whipped cord decoration along the rim top and the upper internal surface. Another small non-fitting body sherd in a very similar fabric could be of the same vessel but features a row of fingernail impressions

Period 2: Roman

- 5.3.7 A very small assemblage of Roman pottery, quantified in Table 5, is considered to be entirely residual, predominantly having been found in early medieval features. The assemblage is mostly made up by unsourced coarse wares, including coarse grey (GX), red (RX) and buff (BUF) wares. A single sherd of Beatican amphora (AA) was recorded and another from a Colchester

mortarium (COLBM). Considering the tiny size of the assemblage, the number of samian ware sherds (SACG, SAEG) or late Roman fine red wares from Hadham (HAX) or Oxfordshire (OXRC) is quite high. These could potentially have been curated in use into the early medieval period.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	EVE
AA	Amphora (Baetican)	1	106	1	
BUF	Unsourced buff fabrics	2	20	2	
COLBM	Colchester buff mortarium	1	72	1	0.1
GX	Unsourced coarse grey ware	15	283	15	0.15
HAX	Hadham red ware	3	43	3	
OXRC	Oxfordshire red ware	3	31	3	
RX	Unsourced coarse red ware	1	7	1	
SACG	Central Gaulish samian ware	3	33	3	0.11
SAEG	East Gaulish samian ware	1	47	1	
<i>Total</i>		<i>30</i>	<i>642</i>	<i>30</i>	<i>0.36</i>

Table 5: Quantification of Roman pottery

- 5.3.8 Diagnostic Roman sherds include a rim from a necked jar of uncertain date (4.5) and a partial rim from a wide-mouth jar/bowl (5) of likely later Roman type. An undated strainer base with multiple post-firing drilled holes, as well as a tiny fragment from a bead-and-flanged Colchester mortarium of uncertain specific form. A handle from a probable late Roman Hadham red ware flagon was recorded, as well as a Dragendorff 31 bowl in central Gaulish samian ware. The latter was produced between c. AD 150–230, although samian wares were frequently curated for long periods after the decline of Gaulish samian industries in the early 3rd century.

5.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Sue Anderson

- 5.4.1 Post-Roman pottery (1701 sherds / 25,189g) was collected from 181 contexts during the excavation. The post-Roman assemblage is dominated by early Anglo-Saxon material, although some sherds of earlier and later date were also collected. In addition, up to 48 sherds from the evaluation were probably early Anglo-Saxon (Headland Archaeology 2018, tab. 2), and there was a small quantity of pottery identified as late Saxon and later medieval.
- 5.4.2 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. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for early Anglo-Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue. A summary catalogue of the post-Roman pottery is provided in Appendix 6.

Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon Wares

Fabrics

- 5.4.3 Twenty-five generic fabric groups of handmade early Anglo-Saxon pottery were distinguished, as listed in Table 6. Fabrics are grouped by major inclusions (other than sand, except where sand is the only inclusion). However, it should be noted that, as with all handmade pottery, fabrics were extremely variable even within single vessels and categorisation was often difficult. Background scatters of calcareous material, unburnt flint, grog, white mica and other less common inclusions, such as feldspar and ferrous pieces, were present in many of the fabrics. All Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels.
- 5.4.4 Many sites in East Anglia and the Midlands have produced similar fabric groups, although they occur in different proportions. In general, quartz-tempered and granitic types tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in East Anglia, although in the later early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. Organic-tempering is thought to be a late early Saxon development in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 31) and Suffolk (K. Wade, pers. comm.), although in the Cambridgeshire fen edge it appears that granitic and other 'glacially derived' fabrics may have continued into the middle Saxon period (Spoerry 2016, 20). One small fragment (1g) of granite was included in the pottery assemblage, recovered from a Saxon pit fill (2348), perhaps suggesting that this material was collected for use in pottery manufacture.
- 5.4.5 At this site, calcareous-tempered fabrics were most frequent, based on MNV, with quartz-tempered and granitic fabrics being similarly common. Organic fabrics were also a significant component of the assemblage. All other fabric types were relatively infrequent, although the presence of four vessels containing bone is of interest as this type of tempering is rarely identified. Three sherds of middle Saxon Ipswich ware were present.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Fine sandy, well-sorted	ESFS	318	5224	2.54	166
Fine sandy micaceous	ESSM	57	612	1.03	33
Abundant fine/medium 'sparkly' sand (greensand)	ESFQ	1	3		1
Medium sandy, well-sorted	ESMS	8	209		6
Moderate coarse sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix	ESCQ	15	248		7
<i>Total sand/quartz tempered</i>		399	6296	3.57	213
Granitic (feldspar and gold mica)	ESCF	284	4362	2.95	154
Granitic and calcareous	ESCM	42	765	0.33	33
Granitic and organic	ESOM	22	444	0.17	19
<i>Total granitic tempered</i>		348	5571	3.45	206
Fine/medium sandy with red grog	ESGS	6	17		2
Sand, red grog and granitic inclusions	ESGG	23	261		9

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Sand, grog and sparse calcareous inclusions	ESGC	6	88	0.16	3
<i>Total grog tempered</i>		35	366	0.16	14
Heavily grass tempered with few other inclusions	ESO1	78	1140	0.53	40
Grass tempered with greater proportion of sand	ESO2	69	956	0.23	42
<i>Total organic tempered</i>		147	2096	0.76	82
Sparse chalk/limestone and fine to medium sand	ESSC	25	235	0.25	14
Sparse shell, sparse organic, fine sandy	ESSO	18	230	0.17	10
Sparse limestone	ESSL	9	104		9
Oolitic limestone and fine/medium sand	ESOL	2	13		1
Sparse to moderate fine shell and sand	ESSS	595	8355	7.65	376
Coarse shell and coarse rounded quartz	ESCS	11	262	0.26	11
Calcareous and sandstone-tempered	ESCSA	7	79		1
<i>Total calcareous tempered</i>		667	9278	8.33	422
Quartz conglomerates in a fine or medium sandy matrix	ESQC	9	104	0.38	8
Sandstone and fine sand	ESSA	10	95		5
Fine unburnt flint and fine sand	ESFF	2	15		2
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	ESFE	6	112	0.09	6
Fine sandy with bone	ESBO	4	88	0.15	4
<i>Total minor wares</i>		31	414	0.62	25
Gritty Ipswich ware	GIPS	2	46	0.08	2
Sandy/smooth Ipswich ware	SIPS	1	4		1
<i>Total Ipswich ware</i>		3	50	0.08	3
<i>Total early/middle Saxon</i>		1630	24071	16.97	965

Table 6: Post-Roman pottery quantification

Vessel form, surface treatment and decoration

- 5.4.6 The estimated vessel equivalent of 16.97 is based on 169 measurable rims, but a further 22 rims were too small for measurement. Measurements of handmade vessels are always approximate unless a large proportion of the rim is present. For this reason, the minimum number of vessels (MNV), based on sherd families, was estimated for each context, producing a total MNV of 962 vessels.
- 5.4.7 Rim and base types were classified following Hamerow (1993, Fig. 26). This produced a total of 42 vessels with flaring rims, 111 vessels with vertical ('upright') rims, 18 with everted rims (including one with a tapered everted rim), nine with inturned rims, and six with beaded rims. Twenty vessels had flat-rounded bases, 20 had rounded or saggy bases, 16 had rounded bases with a clear angle, 30 were flat-angled, one had a 'footstand' (Myres' terminology), and nine could only be classified as 'flat' as the angle was lost.

5.4.8 No vessels were complete, but three full profiles were present, and it was sometimes possible to suggest the vessel type on the basis of rim or base form, where enough of the body was present (Table 7). Seventy-five vessels were identified as bowls, four as lamps/dishes/bowls, and 103 as jars.

Form detail	jar	jar?	bowl	bowl?	lamp/dish
biconical	2		1		
sub-biconical	3				
carinated			1		
globular	19		4	3	
globular, shouldered			1	1	
tall globular	1				
wide-mouthed globular	4				
baggy	2	1			
baggy, slight shoulder	1				
flaring-sided			1		1
straight-sided			23		
hemispherical			9		
inturned			3		
sloping neck	2				
concave neck	1				
shouldered	5		6	2	
unknown	48	15	10	10	3

Table 7: Identifiable forms/shapes of Saxon vessels (MNV)

5.4.9 Based on MNV, 33 vessels had rough surfaces which did not appear to have been smoothed or burnished, although in some cases this may have been due to use-wear or post-depositional abrasion. All others showed signs of burnishing, smoothing whilst wet, or grass-wiping, although the latter was rare. Three vessels appeared to have been covered externally with the type of coarse slip known as *Schlickung*, and in two cases this slip contained fragments of burnt bone. One other vessel may have had a deliberately roughened external surface.

5.4.10 Fifty-five vessels had some form of decoration, most frequently in the form of incised lines. Six vessels had vertical bosses, both slipped and hollow-backed types being represented. Ten vessels had finger-pinched or fingernail rustication. One vessel had a corrugated neck and another had vertical corrugations and circular stabs. Very few decorative schemes could be identified, but there were certainly some incised chevrons and one example of *stehende bogen* (standing arches). One boss had an incised herringbone pattern. At least ten vessels with stamps were present, including cross-in-circle, 'cartwheel', grid circles/ovals, segmented rings, C-shaped, and V-shaped types. Two vessels had plain circular stabs and one appeared to have stab marks made with a natural object.

5.4.11 Many pots showed signs of wear, sooting and/or burnt food residues, but there was no evidence to suggest that any of the vessels had been used for industrial processes.

5.4.12 This assemblage shows elements which suggest a long date range for occupation at the site. There are 5th-century vessels (carinated, bossed, incised, *Schlickung*-coated), and also some which suggest continuation into the 7th century (organic tempered wares, baggy vessels). Most of the evidence, however, fits largely within the 6th century, such as the predominance of globular forms and the high proportion of calcareous-tempered wares. Three sherds of Ipswich Ware, including a jar rim, may suggest continuation of activity into the later 7th or 8th century.

Other pottery

5.4.13 Table 8 shows the quantities of other pottery by fabric, in approximate date order.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	prehistoric?	1	9		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	11th-12th c.	1	6		1
Early medieval ware East Suffolk type	EMWES	11th-M.13th c.	1	7		1
Early medieval ware Essex type	EMWE	11th-M.13th c.	3	16		3
Early medieval ware sparse shell and grit	EMWSG	11th-M.13th c.	1	9		1
Early medieval ware sparse shelly	EMWSS	11th-M.13th c.	10	102	0.20	7
Medieval East Suffolk coarsewares	MESCW	12th-14th c.	2	14	0.06	2
Medieval South Suffolk coarsewares	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	4	100	0.16	4
Stowmarket-type medieval coarseware	SKTMCW	12th-14th c.	5	51		5
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	2	22		2
Colchester-type ware	COLC	13th-15th c.	1	8		1
Hollesley-type ware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	2	17		2
Ipswich glazed ware	IPSG	L.13th-14th c.	1	4		1
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	M.14th-M.16th c.	3	31		1
Speckle-glazed ware	SPEC	17th-18th c.	1	8		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	5	36	0.09	3
Yellow ware	YELW	L.18th-20th c.	1	1		1
Refined factory-made whiteware	REFW	19th-20th c.	5	252		3
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	M.19th-20th c.	8	200	0.56	3
Unidentified	UNID		2	127		2
<i>Total</i>			<i>61</i>	<i>1027</i>	<i>1.17</i>	<i>50</i>

Table 8: Late Saxon and later pottery quantifications, by fabric

- 5.4.14 A fragment in a hard silty micaceous fabric from pit fill [1035] was recorded as UNHM, and may be prehistoric or possibly early Anglo-Saxon. One small fragment of late Saxon Thetford-type ware was recovered from pit fill [2277], adding to the small quantity recovered during the evaluation. If these sherds are genuinely of late Saxon date (and not misidentified Roman greywares), then they are likely to relate to the slightly larger early medieval group which would have been broadly contemporary with them in the 11th century. This group was dominated by sparse shelly wares which are typical of this part of Suffolk, with small quantities of Norfolk (YAR, EMW) and Essex (EMWE) types. The early medieval wares included three jar rims of more developed forms, suggesting continuation into the 12th to 13th centuries and contemporaneity with the high medieval group.
- 5.4.15 High medieval coarsewares in this assemblage were a mixture of east and south Suffolk fabric types, the largest group being the east Suffolk 'Stowmarket' type. Three jar rims were present, a south Suffolk type (Essex form H2), an east Suffolk example with a collared rim, and a south Suffolk type with a typical everted square-beaded form. These sherds span the 13th to 14th centuries. One fragment of medieval Ipswich ware was the only glazed sherd in the group.
- 5.4.16 Three fragments of late medieval and transitional ware of local origin were found in ditch 3029, and were all from a single green-glazed vessel. One sherd of post-medieval speckle-glazed redware came from pit fill [2249].
- 5.4.17 Modern wares were dominated by factory-made whitewares, including pearlware. These included rim sherds two dishes and a body fragment of a preserve jar. Two vessels were decorated with transfer printed designs. There was also a small piece of yellow ware, and several pieces of plant pots (LPME).
- 5.4.18 Two sherds were unidentified. One, from SFB fill [2052], was a burnt fragment which could be either an early Anglo-Saxon sherd with fingertip impressed decoration, or part of a medieval coarseware thumbled base – given the context the former seems more likely. The other, from midden deposit [2152], was a finely burnished wheel-made pedestal base which appeared too thick to be Roman and could be an early/middle Saxon import.

Pottery by context type

- 5.4.19 Table 9 shows the distribution of pottery by preliminary site phase, context type and pot period.

Period	Context type	EAS	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Un
3.1	SFB	287				1				1
	ring-ditch	73			1					
	foundation	2								
	pit	709			1	1		1		
	quarry pit	65								

	post-hole	3							
	ditch	47	2		1	3	3		
	hollow deposit	180			1	4			1
	colluvium?	11							
4	pit	3			2				
	deposit								1
5	ditch	3							1
	pit								1
	posthole	4							
Undated	pit	68		1	4	3			
	quarry pit	108	1		1				2
	ditch	46			6	4			
	hollow deposit	3							
	deposit	1							
	colluvium?	1							
	subsoil	4				1			
	u/s finds	9							

Table 9: Distribution of post-Roman pottery by phase, context and period

5.4.20 The majority of pottery came from features assigned to the early Anglo-Saxon Period 3. In this phase group, the largest quantities were recovered from pits, SFBs and midden-related deposits. A few later sherds were intrusive in some of these features, and earlier sherds were also present, possibly as 'found objects' in the case of the Roman sherds. A high proportion of early Anglo-Saxon pottery was deposited in features which are currently undated, and also occurs as residual finds in Periods 4 (medieval) and 5 (post-medieval).

5.4.21 Further analysis of the distribution of the Saxon pottery will be required for the final report, in particular with regard to any layering within the SFBs, and pits and other features associated with Saxon structures. A brief assessment of the pottery within each of the SFB pits suggests that there were several sherd links within the fills of the largest assemblage (G75), and some possible links were also identified within and between other features – these relationships will be examined in more detail during analysis. The vessel types and fabric proportions in each structure may provide a sequence for their backfilling.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material by Rae Regensberg

5.5.1 A large assemblage of ceramic building material consisting of 859 fragments, weighing 69,597g was recovered from 105 contexts. The assemblage was predominantly composed of Roman material. However, the material was very fragmented, mostly having been found in Saxon contexts, and there were other indications of reuse. The post-Roman material was post-medieval in date, with no distinctly medieval CBM recorded. There were some broadly dated flat roof tile pieces that could be medieval or post-medieval. A breakdown of the assemblage by form is provided in Table 10.

CBM form	Quant	%	Weight (g)	%
<u>Roman</u>				
Tegula	34	3.96%	6282	9.03%
Tessera	105	12.22%	1674	2.41%
Flue tile	25	2.91%	3777	5.43%
Imbrex	18	2.10%	1895	2.72%
Roman brick	156	18.16%	27938	40.14%
Roman tile	301	35.04%	5176	7.44%
Roman tile - tegula	155	18.04%	16410	23.58%
?Flue tile	2	0.23%	179	0.26%
?Imbrex	1	0.12%	299	0.43%
?Roman tile	2	0.23%	59	0.08%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>799</i>	<i>93.02%</i>	<i>63689</i>	<i>91.51%</i>
<u>Post-Roman</u>				
Flat roof tile	38	4.42%	1605	2.31%
Pantile	2	0.23%	88	0.13%
Brick	13	1.51%	3717	5.34%
Floor tile	1	0.12%	327	0.47%
?Tile	2	0.23%	89	0.13%
?Brick	4	0.47%	82	0.12%
<i>Sub total</i>	<i>60</i>	<i>6.98%</i>	<i>5908</i>	<i>8.49%</i>
<i>Total</i>	<i>859</i>	<i>100.00%</i>	<i>69597</i>	<i>100.00%</i>

Table 10: Ceramic building material by form

5.5.2 All the material was recorded by form, weight, complete dimensions (when present) and fabric and entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope, and site specific fabric codes have been applied using the following conventions: frequency of inclusions (sparse, moderate, common, abundant); the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25-0.5mm), coarse (0.5-1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric descriptions are provided in Table 11. Form and fabric samples, as well as items of interest, have been retained. The remainder of the assemblage has been discarded.

Fabric	Description
<u>Roman</u>	
R1	Fine orange fabric with moderate to common very fine to fine quartz, mica and very sparse medium to coarse calcareous material. Some with areas with sparse medium, black oxidised material.
R1A	Sparse quartz. Very occasional medium or coarse quartz.
R1B	Includes cream streaking.
R2	Orange, micaceous fabric, quite coarse, with sparse medium, mostly rounded quartz, sparse to moderate fine to coarse orange to red iron rich material.
R3	Micaceous, orange to tan fabric with common very fine black speckling/grains and sparse fine to medium quartz.
R3A	Abundant very fine quartz, maybe a poorly fired version of R3.

Fabric	Description
R3B	Includes very coarse, grey to tan silty pellets.
R4	Orange fabric with moderate medium quartz, mostly rounded and includes rose quartz, and occasional to sparse calcareous material.
R4A	Abundant medium quartz.
R5	Orange, very micaceous, gritty fabric with sparse to moderate fine to medium quartz.
R6	Red to orange fabric with abundant medium quartz and common medium burnt out calcareous lined voids and calcareous material.
R7	Orangey red fabric with abundant fine quartz and common medium quartz.
R8	Tan to orange with sparse fine quartz and sparse to moderate medium to coarse dark oxidised material, and sparse fine to medium calcareous material.
Post-Roman	
T1	Orange fabric with common fine quartz and moderate to common very fine black grains.
T2	Orangey red fabric with moderate quartz, mica and sparse medium dark red to black oxidised material.
T3	Orange fabric with common very fine quartz and sparse fine to coarse red oxidised material.
T4	Orange fabric with moderate fine quartz, mica, some darker orange/iron rich streaks and darker orange medium and coarse pellets.
T5	Orange fabric with gritty, very quartz rich matrix and cream streaks.
T6	Orange fabric with abundant very fine quartz.
T7	Fine orange fabric with sparse to moderate fine to medium quartz.
B1	Red, powdery fabric with gritty/abundant very fine quartz, varying quantities of very fine black grains, sparse to moderate medium and coarse red oxidised material, occasional to sparse medium and coarse calcareous material, and mica.
B2	Orange fabric with common to abundant very fine and fine quartz and moderate to common coarse and very coarse dark orange, iron rich material.
B3	Red fabric with moderate medium, coarse and very coarse black oxidised material, and moderate to common medium to coarse quartz, and fine calcareous speckling in some areas.
FT1	Cream to white fabric with sparse fine to coarse dark orange oxidised material.

Table 11: CBM fabric descriptions

Roman CBM

5.5.3 There was a large range of Roman fabrics identified, although the assemblage was dominated by the fine, orange, relatively quartz free R1A and more quartz rich R1 fabrics. These are fairly common fabric types for Roman CBM, analogous with MoLA fabrics 2452 and 3004 (MoLA 2014). Both have a mid-1st to mid-2nd century date (MoLA 2017). The micaceous, gritty R5 fabric was also reasonably common at the site. It is possible, however, that the R5 fabric is a low-fired version of the R1A fabric; there were a number of pieces that appeared to be somewhat in between each category. The only other fabrics present in any notable quantity were the R3A fabric, distinguished primarily by black grains and large quantities of quartz, and the

R2 fabric which was notable primarily due to its distinctly rounded quartz. The R3A fabric is similar to the MoLA 3023 fabric, which has a mid-1st to 3rd century date. The remaining fabrics were represented by fewer than 40 individual fragments, and many (R1B, R3B, R6 and R8) had five or fewer fragments recovered.

- 5.5.4 The forms present included Roman brick, tegula, imbrex, tessera and flue tile. There were also a large quantity of spalled fragments and pieces of undiagnostic form that have been recorded as Roman tile. A separate category was also used for flat pieces with thicknesses suggesting that they were tegula body fragments (Roman tile – tegula).
- 5.5.5 Altogether, 156 pieces of Roman brick was collected during the excavations. The brick was identified based on a thickness greater than 35mm, although several thinner corner fragments (33mm to 34mm) were clearly brick as no flange or cutaway was present. No complete or near complete bricks were found, the only dimension was thickness, which was between 33mm and 45mm. The majority of the fragments had reduced cores, most were well fired and knife trim was present on the base and/or side of a large proportion of the Roman brick assemblage. Several pieces had part of finger-swiped signatures present. One fragment had two incised lines on the upper surface, but the piece was too small to see if these were intentional or accidental. A large proportion of the brick fragments had reduction on their upper surfaces, many also had indications of heat exposure on broken edges. This is strongly indicative of either reuse as hearth bricks, or use in an oven/corn dryer or similar. This was common after the Roman period when CBM was no longer produced. This would also explain the preponderance of brick over roofing material despite brick normally being less common than roof tile. Tegula usually outweighs the Roman brick assemblage significantly; however, here, it is roughly proportionate, indicating selective recycling of useful and easily available Roman CBM. Although this was practiced in the later Roman period, it is far more common afterwards.
- 5.5.6 Only 34 fragments of tegula were recovered, although 155 flat pieces with thicknesses between 20mm and 30mm were also recorded; these dimensions are consistent with average tegula body thicknesses. The tegula were between 18mm and 25mm thick; no other dimensions were measurable due to the fragmented state of the assemblage. The flange profiles were predominantly rectangular to sub-rectangular with dimensions ranging from W: 19mm x H: 41mm to W: 32mm x H: 50mm (height was taken from the base of the tegula). One trapezoidal flange was also recorded. The flanges were accompanied by a finger swiped 'channel' along the flange edge (one had four 'channels' present), except for three where a tool had been used instead of a finger. Only one complete cutaway was noted, this was a type C according to Warry's (2006, 251) typology. Warry suggests that the type C lower cutaway has a manufacture date of AD 160 to AD 260. Knife-trimmed sections were common on the sides and bases of the tegula and body fragments (Roman tile – tegula). Several of the tegula and flat body fragments had sections of finger swiped arcs present, these signatures have been interpreted as a type of tally mark (Brodrigg 1987, 99–101), and a cat paw print was recorded on one tile. A significant quantity of the pieces had both reduced cores and general reduction, or reduction on the upper surface; two

pieces also had soot present. The general and surface reduction suggests heat exposure post-firing and, like the Roman brick, this might be an indicator of reuse as hearth or oven tiles of some sort.

- 5.5.7 There were 18 small fragments of imbrex in the assemblage. These were primarily identified by their curvature. They were between 11mm and 18mm thick, no other dimensions were available due to the fragmented state of the imbrices. It is probable that many of the small fragments recorded as Roman tile that had similar thicknesses were imbrex fragments. One larger piece had finger swiped lines running across the tile. A moderately large collection of 105 tesserae were recovered. A random sample were measured and had dimensions ranging from 25 x 22 x 16mm to 36 x 20 x 22mm. They were in eight different fabrics but most commonly R1A and R4. Most were reasonably neat cuboids in form; however, a number were quite irregular but clearly tessera based on the mortar present on the base and sides.
- 5.5.8 Flue tile was represented by 25 pieces, most of which were identified by the presence of comb keying. Two fragments had deeply scored lines crossing diagonally in both directions; one was so deeply scored that it had snapped along one of the lines. These were found together, and are most likely from the same flue tile. The flue tiles were between 17mm and 27mm thick, no complete widths or heights were present. Lime mortar and reduction was noted on many of the fragments.
- 5.5.9 The undiagnostic Roman tile was primarily spalls, but a large quantity of the spalled fragments were chunky enough to be either Roman brick or tegula. Most of the larger pieces had reduced cores and/or general reduction present.
- 5.5.10 The Roman CBM was spread over 93 contexts; however, there were several notable concentrations. The largest quantity of Roman material was recovered from early Saxon G65 hollow fill/layer [2057]; this included all but one of the tesserae recovered. Although the quantity was notable, a large amount of this was spalled material and, while it made up 25.5% of the assemblage by count, it only comprised 5.5% by weight. Nevertheless, the concentration of tesserae is interesting. It is important to note that there are no Roman features on site and that Roman CBM was mostly recovered from archaeological features dating to the early Saxon period. Examples of reused Roman mosaic, such as at St Albans Abbey, includes tesserae made from tegulae (Nancarrow 2013, 77). Although this is a later example, reuse of Roman CBM was common in the Saxon period (Wilson 2006, 231). The fill of early Saxon hollow G68 ([2280]) contained 108 pieces of Roman tile and brick, including pieces with reduced surfaces indicating reuse, and was accompanied by 6th century Saxon pottery. The majority of Roman CBM was recovered from early Saxon dated archaeological features, with no evidence of Roman landuse on site. This strongly supports that we are looking at material that has been brought in for reuse. There were fourteen contexts with Roman CBM that were not associated with any other artefacts; however, except for structure G59 ([2091]), these contained negligible quantities by both count and weight. Possible hearth/dryer structure G59 produced substantial pieces of Roman brick and flat pieces of tegula body, as well as flue tile and imbrices. Despite the lack of Saxon material in this feature, the

preponderance of reused material and low levels of Roman pottery at the site may indicate that these were also reused. Other than several pieces of tile in the R3 fabric, all of the CBM in G59 ([2091]) was in the R1 fabric group, which may indicate that the material was retrieved from one source rather than a haphazard collection from multiple sources over time, although this may be extrapolating too far with a collection of only 76 individual pieces. None of the pieces had post-firing heat exposure, which precludes their use in a hearth or similar feature.

Post-Roman CBM

- 5.5.11 The post-Roman material was predominantly composed of roof tile, with a small component of brick and one piece of floor tile. There were 38 pieces of flat roof tile in six different fabrics thinly distributed over 19 contexts. No context had more than five individual fragments present. The most common was the T1 fabric, which is very similar to the Roman R3A fabrics, possibly indicating a local raw material source that has been repeatedly exploited since the Roman period. The remaining fabrics were sparsely represented. Approximately half of the flat roof tile was only broadly dated as medieval to post-medieval due to a lack of diagnostic features. The remaining fragments were very neat with a very fine, neatly applied mould sand, and were well-fired. These fragments are more likely to be post-medieval in date, although this is difficult to confirm due to the consistency in form of flat roof tile throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. Thickness was the only dimension measurable for all fabrics, and these ranged widely in all fabric categories (10mm to 16mm), although the post-medieval tile tended to be slightly thicker in general. One 16mm thick fragment in the T5 fabric had a black glaze, this is possibly a floor tile. The pantile recovered was in two different fabrics, T6 and T7. These were 17mm and 13mm in thickness and collected from the subsoil [1002] in Area 2 and the basal fill [2305] of early Saxon possible SFB G73, respectively. Pantile was imported from the 17th century but became more common from the late 17th to 18th century. The T6 fragment from SFB fill [2305], however, was particularly neat and well-fired, which suggests a later post-medieval date.
- 5.5.12 One floor tile piece was recovered from post-medieval/modern G41 ditch fill [2082], in Area 2. It was smooth on both base and upper surfaces, had mould sand and minor creasing on sides. It tapered in thickness, from 20mm to 29mm, no other dimensions were possible.
- 5.5.13 Except for one piece, the post-Roman brick assemblage was all in the B1 fabric. The larger pieces of the B1 bricks were between 51mm and 66mm in thickness, none of the fragments were complete enough for breadth or length dimensions. The thinner fragment was comparatively irregular, and at 51mm, is likely to be older than the thicker pieces (58mm to 66mm). The thicker fragments were also neater with sharp arrises and were well fired. One of these also had a neat frog present. These have a later post-medieval date and were collected from post-medieval/modern fills in G41 ditch segs [2043] and [2083]. The one piece of B2 brick was 55mm thick and was slightly irregular in form. This fragment is post-medieval in date, and was also found in G41 ditch seg [2043].

5.6 Fired Clay by Stephen Patton

5.6.1 A relatively large assemblage of fired clay was recovered from 60 separate contexts during the evaluation and subsequent excavation. Weighing a total of just under 7kg, the assemblage consists of amorphous fragments with no diagnostic features (3.2kg), fragments of daub (1kg), pieces with flat surfaces that are also most likely fragments of daub (1kg), and the remains of ten ceramic objects. All of the objects have been given a Registered Find number (RF<>) and, other than one possible ceramic wedge RF<776>, they are all the fragmentary remains of loomweights. These loomweights mostly appear stylistically middle Saxon (c.7th–9th century). However, they were typically found with early Saxon pottery (spanning the 5th–7th centuries) and all are very fragmentary and incomplete, sometimes only represented by a single fragment. It is possible that they overlap with the later end of activity suggested by the pottery or, alternatively, that they represent early Saxon forms that were too fragmentary to characterise typologically. Table 12 shows the quantification of the assemblage by form.

Form	Count	Weight (g)
Amorphous	1123	3226
Daub	51	997
Daub?	250	1019
Loomweight RF<777>	3	172
Loomweight RF<778>	1	63
Loomweight RF<779>	2	92
Loomweight RF<20>	30	841
Loomweight RF<23>	1	105
Loomweight RF<24>	1	74
Loomweight RF<25>	1	39
Loomweight RF<537>	1	115
Loomweight RF<717>	1	68
Wedge? RF<776>	1	64
<i>Total</i>	<i>1466</i>	<i>6875</i>

Table 12: Quantification of fired clay by form

5.6.2 The fragments were examined with the naked eye for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function and recorded by count and weight in an Excel spreadsheet. Fabrics were identified and described using a x20 magnification binocular microscope. See Table 13 for the site-specific clay fabric descriptions allocated.

5.6.3 The fired clay fragments that have wattle impressions have been recorded as daub, those fragments with flat surfaces and no other diagnostic features have been recorded as probable daub, and those with no diagnostic features as amorphous. However, it should be noted that the amorphous material also most likely originated from daub.

5.6.4 In order to estimate the diameters of the loomweights and their central holes, a circumference rings board was used. However, due to the hand-made

nature of these objects, and their forms being often sub-circular and uneven, these estimates are to be considered very approximate and as a guide to their original sizes rather than as exact measurements.

Fabric	Description
F1	Fine silty micaceous clay with rare fine quartz, ferrous inclusions, rare chalk 0.5-2mm and very rare stone 3mm
F2	F1 with common fine to medium quartz and very rare chalk up to 10mm
F3	F1 with moderately frequent to common chalk 0.5-20mm
F4	Fine silty micaceous clay with moderately frequent fine quartz
F5	Fine silty clay with organic striations and voids
F6	Fine silty clay with moderately frequent quartz, rare coarse and very rare very coarse sand 4-5mm
F7	Fine silty micaceous clay with chalk 1-3mm
F8	Fine silty clay with sparse fine quartz and organic voids
F9	Fine silty clay with clay pellets or possibly grog

Table 13: Site-specific fired clay fabrics

Distribution

- 5.6.5 The largest amount of material was recovered from Area 2 (5.5kg), with only very small amounts being present in Area 1 (0.1kg) and Area 3 (0.7kg). In terms of the dating of activity on site, almost 6kg is from Period 3 features and deposits. In total, 5kg of the Area 2 material relates to this Period 3 activity, with just under 1.4kg being the remains of loomweights. The majority of fired clay was collected from features and deposits of Period 3 date. Table 14 shows the quantification of material by group, context and form.
- 5.6.6 The largest single context assemblage is the 2.6kg of amorphous fragments from refuse pit [2347] (G93). All of these fragments are very heavily abraded and friable, appearing to have been potentially baked in the sun rather than exposed intentionally to fire. Whilst these fragments do not have any diagnostic features, it is most likely they originate from the remains of a daubed structure.
- 5.6.7 Three of the sunken-featured buildings, G73, G76 and G77, and another possible SFB, G85, produced loomweights RF<23>, RF<778>, RF<24> and RF <25> respectively. All of the other loomweights and possible wedge RF<776> are from various features across Area 2 and were not concentrated in any one specific location.
- 5.6.8 In general, the fragments of daub and probable daub are spread over the site in very small quantities, indicating that wattle and daub structures were present, but the spatial distribution does not indicate where these may have been located. However, the presence of over 500g of material found in SFB/structure G15 and structure G59 might suggest that these included daubed elements to their construction.

Period	Area	Group	Parent	Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)
1	1	G1	Pit [1058]	[1057]	Amorphous	3	36
		G6	Pit [1060]	[1059]	Amorphous	1	2
3	1	G3	SFB [1051]	[1050]	Amorphous	1	2
			SFB [1054]	[1052]	Daub?	1	45
		G4	Pit [1038]	[1037]	Daub?	3	8
		G5	Pit [1042]	[1041]	Daub?	1	11
		2	G59	Foundation [2096]	[2096]	Amorphous	119
	Foundation [2097]			[2097]	Daub?	164	372
	G60		Hollow [2005]	[2003]	Wedge? RF<776>	1	64
			Hollow [2114]	[2114]	Amorphous	2	19
	G64		Hollow [2116]	[2115]	Amorphous	5	27
				Loomweight RF<537>	1	115	
			Hollow [2280]	[2279]	Loomweight RF<717>	1	68
	G68		Hollow [2104]	[2041]	Amorphous	3	4
			Deposit [2355]	[2355]	Amorphous	4	4
	G73		SFB [2305]	[2303]	Amorphous	13	105
					Daub?	2	38
					Loomweight RF<23>	1	105
	G74		SFB [2157]	[2156]	Amorphous	1	29
	G75		SFB [2053]	[2052]	Amorphous	7	26
	G76		SFB [2227]	[2228]	Loomweight RF<778>	1	63
	G77		SFB [2345]	[2342]	Loomweight RF<24>	1	74
	G78		SFB [2244]	[2243]	Daub?	3	10
	G81		Pit [2131]	[2130]	Amorphous	6	6
	G92		Ditch [2054]	[2055]	Amorphous	1	7
	G93		Refuse pit [2347]	[2348]	Amorphous	82	115
				[2351]	Amorphous	808	1681
				[2352]	Amorphous	34	830
	G94		Pit [2016]	[2015]	Daub	5	64
			Pit [2254]	[2253]	Amorphous	2	1
	G100		Pit [2170]	[2169]	Amorphous	1	2
	G103		Pit [2288]	[2287]	Loomweight RF<779>	2	92
					Loomweight RF<20>	30	841
	G71		SFB [4019]	[4018]	Daub?	1	20
	G72	SFB [4027]	[4026]	Amorphous	3	43	
G73	SFB [4017]	[4016]	Daub?	1	7		
G85	SFB [4025]	[4023]	Daub	5	126		
		[4024]	Loomweight RF<25>	1	39		
3	G12	Ring-ditch [3045]	[3042]	Amorphous	4	11	

Period	Area	Group	Parent	Context	Form	Count	Weight (g)	
			Ring-ditch [3317]	[3319]	Amorphous	1	5	
			Ring-ditch [3408]	[3414]	Amorphous	1	5	
		G15	SFB [3053]	[3052]	Daub	29	302	
			SFB [3055]	[3054]	Daub?	26	145	
			SFB [3162]	[3161]	Daub?	20	158	
			SFB [3164]	[3163]	Daub?	2	10	
		G16	Pit [3453]	[3452]	Amorphous	2	5	
		G17	Pit [3021]	[3019]	Daub?	1	21	
4	2	G48	Ditch [2314]	[2315]	Amorphous	2	25	
			Ditch [2421]	[2420]	Amorphous	1	5	
Undated	2	G61	Hollow [2008]	[2006]	Daub?	1	51	
			G62	Hollow [2012]	[2009]	Loomweight RF<777>	3	172
	Hollow [2012]	[2010]		Daub?	2	24		
	Hollow [2068]	[2067]		Amorphous	1	1		
	G97	Pit/posthole [2300]	[2299]	Amorphous	3	11		
	G98	Pit [2381]	[2380]	Daub?	6	52		
	G99	Pit [2199]	[2167]	Amorphous	1	1		
	G13	Hollow [3135]	[3134]	Amorphous	5	10		
	3	-	G34 G34 G37	Pit [3051]	[3050]	Amorphous	2	2
				Posthole [3266]	[3265]	Amorphous	1	2
				Pit [3305]	[3304]	Daub?	16	47
				Ditch terminus [3332]	[3386]	Amorphous	1	1
				Deposit [3440]	[3440]	Amorphous	2	1
U/S	U/S	U/S	Daub	12	505			
						1466	6875	
<i>Total</i>								

Table 14: Quantification of fired clay by group, context and form

Fabric

5.6.9 Of the nine clay fabrics identified within the assemblage, fabrics F3 and F7 are the most prevalent by weight. These two fabrics are predominantly present within the daub, probable daub and amorphous material, suggesting that a local outcrop of clay relating to the Newhaven Chalk Formation bedrock was exploited for daubing structures. Clay fabric F6 was used for five out of the nine loomweights, with fabrics F8 and F9 being used for three of the others. Only 'unfired' loomweight RF<20> was made from a chalky fabric, suggesting that it may have been made somewhat *ad hoc* from the clay used for daub. See Table 15 for the quantification of clay fabrics.

Fabric	Count	Weight (g)
F1	10	75
F2	11	79
F3	174	2294
F4	30	251
F5	1	64
F6	10	554
F7	1226	3341
F8	2	73
F9	2	144
<i>Total</i>	<i>1466</i>	<i>6875</i>

Table 15: Quantification of fired clay fabrics

Form and decoration

- 5.6.10 The Period 1 prehistoric fragments of fired clay (36g) were recovered from early Neolithic pit [1058]. They are all amorphous, though there are possibly external flat surface areas on two. It is not clear what form, if any, they originally had.
- 5.6.11 The wattle impressions in the Period 3 material that could be positively identified as daub range in size from c.5mm in diameter to 20mm. One impression is too large to measure as the complete imprint is not present, but the shape indicates a rounded wooden post rather than worked timber with corners.
- 5.6.12 The only somewhat informative part of the assemblage that has been recorded as possible daub is the 52g from undated pit [2381] in Area 2. These six fragments are very hard suggesting that they were exposed to heat sufficiently to become fully ceramic. Whilst they may simply be the slight remains of a structure that burnt down, they could potentially be from an oven superstructure. However, pit [2381] shows no signs of *in situ* burning and the small quantity of fragments suggests whatever the origin of the clay was, it was situated not too far away and that the fragments were rolled prior to deposition. Potentially they could even have originated from nearby possible sunken featured building G80.

Registered Finds: Ceramic Objects

- 5.6.13 RF<776> is a sub-rounded ball of clay that has been fired. The slight angle on one side suggests it may have been a wedge or prop of some type, but it is not diagnostic enough to identify with any certainty. This possible wedge weighs 64g and was recovered from pit [2005], fill [2003]. It measures approximately 50mm x 40mm in size and is 28mm in height at the top. The colouring is an oxidised mid-orange brown, and it is made from clay fabric F5.
- 5.6.14 RF<777> consists of three conjoining fragments of an intermediate form early medieval loomweight (i.e. quoit-shaped, with thickness of the ring larger than or equal to the diameter of the hole). It weighs 172g and was recovered from quarry pit [2012], fill [2009]. It is sub-rounded in shape, with a diameter estimated to have been c.90mm. The central hole is estimated to have been

approximately 30mm in diameter. One side slightly flattened from when it was formed and fired, and it is made from fabric F6.

- 5.6.15 RF<778> is a single fragment of intermediate form early medieval loomweight. It weighs 63g and was recovered from sunken-featured building G76, seg [2227], fill [2228]. It is made from fabric F6, its estimated diameter is 140mm, and the estimated diameter of the internal central hole is 50mm.
- 5.6.16 RF<779> consists of two non-conjoining parts of a most likely intermediate form early medieval loomweight recovered from G103 pit [2288], fill [2287]. The fragments weigh 92g in total, and are made from fabric F6. The remains of the object are too fragmentary to estimate the original size.
- 5.6.17 RF<20> is the very fragmentary remains of an 'unfired' loomweight. The 30 fragments are all made from fabric F3 and weigh a total of 841g. It was recovered from pit G103 [2288], fill [2287], along with RF<779>. The fragments are mostly too indistinct and friable to ascertain the original shape, and it cannot be ruled out that there are not two objects present, but there are enough central hole parts to positively identify it as a loomweight. The clay appears to have been baked dry rather than fired, which is similar to other examples (see below) that have been described as 'unfired'.
- 5.6.18 RF<23> is a single fragment constituting just under half of an intermediate form early medieval loomweight. It weighs 105g and was recovered from G73 SFB seg [2305], fill [2303]. It is made from fabric F9, has an estimated diameter of 120-140mm, and a central hole estimated to be 20–30mm in diameter.
- 5.6.19 RF<24> is a single part of an intermediate form early medieval loomweight that weighs 74g. Its estimated diameter is 120mm and the estimated central hole diameter is 40mm. The weight is made from fabric F6 and it was found in SFB G77, seg [2345], fill [2342].
- 5.6.20 RF<25> is a single slightly friable fragment of a most likely intermediate form early medieval loomweight. It is made from fabric F9, weighs 39g and was found in fill [4024] of seg [4025] of possible SFB G85. Only the internal central hole surface and inner part of the object survive, with the central hole diameter estimated to be 35mm.
- 5.6.21 RF<537> is a single fragment of an early medieval loomweight of intermediate form. It was recovered from G64 hollow [2116], fill [2115] and weighs 115g. The estimated diameter is 115mm, and the central hole is estimated to have been 40mm in diameter. It is made from fabric F6 and is sub-circular in shape.
- 5.6.22 RF <717> is also a single fragment of intermediate form early medieval loomweight. Weighing 68g, it was recovered from pit [2280], fill [2279] and is made from fabric F8. The fragment is quite thin walled, but the estimated diameters suggest intermediate rather than annular form. The estimated diameter is 180mm, and the estimated central hole diameter is 60mm.

Discussion

Daub

- 5.6.23 The use of wattle and daub structures was very common during the early medieval period in England (Hughes 2004), so such a small amount being recovered from this Bramford site is notable. This is especially the case when it is taken into consideration the number of sunken featured buildings and other structures identified during the excavation. Even if it is assumed that all the amorphous clay originated from daub then the entire assemblage only amounts to just over 5kg.
- 5.6.24 However, building daub is usually not intentionally heated by fire, and instead bakes hard in sunlight. This means that it remains somewhat friable and once the building goes out of use and collapses the daub will most likely dissipate into the ground over time as it gets wet and reverts back to being soft clay particles. This type of daub may be what was preserved in refuse pit [2347].
- 5.6.25 It could be that the only daub that has survived is rarer fragments that have been exposed to fire to some degree, either due to the accidental burning of buildings or due to the daub being from ovens and other clay structures that utilise fire.
- 5.6.26 Notable assemblages of daub have been recovered from sites in *Lundenwic*, the middle Saxon part of London. This daub is often ceramic, most likely due to fires breaking out and daub buildings being destroyed. Hughes (2004) quotes the Roman architect Vitruvius who stated that “As for ‘Wattle and Daub’ I could wish it had never been invented. The more it saves in time and gains in space, the greater and the more general is the disaster that it may cause; for it is made to catch fire, like torches.” This appears to be true in the case of *Lundenwic* where excavations have recovered substantial quantities of daub that has been turned ceramic. The largest quantities so far are 89kg recovered by Archaeology South-East (Clifford and Patton forthcoming), and over 48.5kg recovered by Museum of London Archaeology (Smith 2012, 216, Table 36).
- 5.6.27 It seems most likely then that the structures at Bramford did indeed have wattle and daub elements to them, but their spatial distance from one another meant that even if one were to catch fire the others would not. Kruger (2015) examined the sintering and distribution of the fragmentary daub deposited after the conflagration of a wattle and daub house in Mexico. He noted that not all of the daub was sintered, and the most ceramic parts of the daub were those near to the wattle as that produced the fuel for the fire. Additionally, he observed that most of the fragments are quite small due to breaking when hitting the ground, and that most did not have diagnostic wattle impressions. Kruger estimated that in total less than 2% of all the daub would be sintered enough to remain in the archaeological record.
- 5.6.28 Therefore, whilst the fragmentary daub and amorphous fired clay assemblage from the site is relatively small, its presence at all when combined with the evidence for structures indicates a strong case for daubed buildings.

Loomweights

- 5.6.29 Loomweights are a relatively common find on early medieval sites, with the forms of these objects generally correlating to specific phases throughout the Saxon period. Hurst (1959, 23–24 and Fig. 6.24) expanded on the earlier binary division of loomweights and characterised them as annular, intermediate and bun-shaped.
- 5.6.30 Annular-shaped weights are defined as being where the weight's central hole diameter is larger than the radius of the weight itself (Keily and Blackmore 2012), and this form is typical of the early Saxon period (c.5th to 7th century AD). The intermediate form is broadly characterised as the diameter of the central hole is smaller than with annular examples, but still relatively large, and this form is characteristic of the middle Saxon period (c.7th to 9th century AD). Lastly, bun-shaped loom weights, also referred to as being biconical in form, have a small central hole (Keily and Blackmore 2012) and are typical of the late Saxon period (c.9th to 11th century AD).
- 5.6.31 This assemblage appears to entirely consist of intermediate forms, which are more typical of the 7th century AD onwards. However, all of the dimensions have been estimated as the weights are quite crudely formed, and it cannot be ruled out that some were originally closer to earlier annular forms. Alternatively, closer dating of the site via subsequent pottery analysis and phasing adjustments may indicate that the loomweights are from contexts from the 6th to 7th century AD. This would then potentially provide evidence that these objects are some of the earliest intermediate form loomweights in the region.
- 5.6.32 Unfired loomweights are relatively common in early medieval loomweight assemblages, with examples from the East of England being found at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993) and Pakenham, Suffolk (Plunkett 1999). It is still uncertain whether they were used after being drying or even being baked in the sun, or whether they were intended to be fired but never were.
- 5.6.33 The number of weights provides evidence of textile making being undertaken to some degree at the site during Period 3. This is supported by the presence of other objects related to textile manufacture being recovered, such as bone spindle whorl RF<704> and thread pickers RF<715>, RF<718> and RF<719>.

5.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Elke Raemen

- 5.7.1 A single clay tobacco pipe (CTP) stem fragment weighing 3g was recovered from pit [2157], fill [2156]. The piece is unmarked and undecorated, and dates to the 19th century. It was found as an intrusive find in SFB G74.

5.8 Glass by Elke Raemen

- 5.8.1 A small assemblage comprising 16 fragments of glass with a combined weight of 1,564g was recovered from eight individually numbered contexts. Both hand-collected pieces and those recovered from bulk soil samples are included.

- 5.8.2 The earliest comprises a possible shoulder fragment from a green bottle, dating between c.1650 and 1800. The piece was recovered from Period 3 G61 hollow [2008], fill [2006], but is clearly intrusive here.
- 5.8.3 The remainder of the assemblage dates to the 19th century or later. This includes more wine bottle fragments, including a 19th-century example (Period 5 G41 ditch seg [2083], fill [2082]) and a more broadly post-medieval to modern dated tiny fragment found in the residue from bulk soil sample <49> (basal fill [2343] of early Saxon SFB G77). Three beer bottles of late 19th- to mid-20th-century date, representing just one green bottle, were found in Period 5 G41 ditch seg [2043], fill [2042]. The same context also contained an olive green globular bottle with embossed dotted zigzag pattern and dating to the 19th century, and an aqua cylindrical bottle dating to the late 19th- to mid-20th century. The latter is likely to represent a mineral water bottle. Jars include a cylindrical and a rectangular panelled example, both from ditch G41 seg [2083], fill [2082]. Both date between the mid-19th and mid-20th century. Finally, modern pit [2129], fill [2128] (G67) contained a clear rectangular bottle embossed “ESS CAMP COFFEE & CHICORY GLASGOW” and dated to the late 19th to early 20th century.
- 5.8.4 Window glass includes two clear fragments of post-medieval or modern date, recovered from bulk soil samples <33> and <47> (fill [2067] of G62 hollow [2068] and fill [2310] of post-medieval to modern pit [2311], G96). They comprise tiny fragments (<1g) and can only be dated broadly to the post-medieval or modern period.

5.9 Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The excavations recovered 456 pieces of stone, weighing 50,554g, from 63 individually numbered contexts. Most of this material was recovered by hand, with only 10 pieces (1,365g) being recovered from three bulk soil samples. The material has been fully listed on geological record sheets by provisional stone type for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an Excel spreadsheet as part of the current assessment. Some of the main stone types have variations (such as colour or coarseness) that have been distinguished between. Although these variations may simply represent different beds within the same exposure, they have been kept separate to facilitate any detailed sourcing studies that may be undertaken in the future. Any pieces of significance will be accorded Registered Finds numbers during the analysis phase of work. The assemblage is characterised in Table 16, by provisional type and period.

Phase/Type	Period 3 Early Saxon	Period 4 Medieval	Period 5 Post-med	Undated
<i>No. of contexts</i>	41	5	3	14
1a Midlands-type sast	63/6935g	-	1/64g	6/310g
1b Bunter-type sast	14/1143g	-	-	2/261g

Phase/Type	Period 3 Early Saxon	Period 4 Medieval	Period 5 Post-med	Undated
2a German lava	196/11,285g	12/445g	-	30/450g
3a Quartzite	23/3151g	-	3/284g	3/401g
3b Coarse quartzite/ quartzose sast	19/3684g	-	4/562g	2/447g
4a Fine grey calcareous sast	2/52g	-	-	1/59g
5a Basalt	4/640g	-	-	1/299g
6a Coarse Tertiary sast	-	-	-	11/7187g
7a Coal	2/30g	-	4/42g	-
8a Tertiary flint	21/1402g	-	1/358g	-
8b Fire-cracked flint	1/692g	-	-	-
8c Iron pyrites	-	-	-	1/96g
9a Septaria	13/954g	-	-	-
10a Hertfordshire puddingstone	3/203g	-	-	-
11a Lower Greensand	1/25g	-	-	-
12a Coarse flecked hard sast	1/202g	-	-	-
13a Oolitic limestone	1/38g	-	-	-
13b Shelly oolitic limestone	-	-	-	1/64g
14a Granite	5/8552g	-	-	-
15a Shelly limestone	1/78g	-	-	-
16a Ferruginous sast	1/66g	-	-	-
17a Millstone Grit		-	-	1/59g
18a Micaceous fine brown sast	1/34g	-	-	-
Total	372/39,166g	12/445g	13/1310g	59/9633g

Table 16: Characterisation of the geological material by period

The assemblage

5.9.2 Although there is a moderate variety of different stone types present in the assemblage, the vast majority of these are of types that one may expect to occur naturally in the area after natural transportation from their geological source. The material would appear to derive from a number of original sources, including the Thames estuary (e.g. the 9a Septaria) and sources to the north of the county (e.g. the 1a and 1b sandstones from the Midlands and the 13a and 13b limestones from Lincolnshire). This would be in keeping with the material being heavily derived from glacial till and fluvial/coastal deposits. The vast majority of these pieces are well worn and there are many cobble fragments among them – all of the Midlands-type sandstone consists of cobble fragments. Beyond unintentional burning, none of this material has been modified.

Period 3: Early Saxon

5.9.3 This Early Saxon period produced by far the largest assemblage from the site (Table 16). As noted above, the vast majority of this consists of stone types

that can be considered as potentially naturally occurring on the site. Most of these are unworked though many have been burnt, possibly as a result of them being utilised as hearth surrounds. A quantity of the recovered stone fragments have, however, been worked and comprise quernstones and a whetstone.

5.9.4 199 pieces (19,717g) comprised quern fragments, though these are represented by just two stone types. All but three of these are imported German lava (196/11,285g) and, typically for the type, the vast majority consist of worn amorphous pieces with no surviving morphological detail. By far the best example was recovered from structure G59, which produced 46 pieces (10,022g) probably deriving from a single c.400mm diameter rotary quern with a thickness of about 45mm. Although very fragmented, the pieces are quite fresh and display the remains of the c.80mm diameter central perforation. The only other German lava quern fragments with measurable dimensions were recovered from deposit [2056] (G65) and SFB [3373] (G22) where full thicknesses measuring 20mm and 29mm respectively were recorded. Although 16 pieces (250g) were from Area 3, the remainder were all recovered from Area 2. This is an area where most of the residual Roman finds were made and, although lava querns were used in the Saxon period, the possibility of residual and/or re-used Roman stones needs to be considered. The only other stone type used for querns consists of granite.. Deposit [2290] (G68) produced three pieces (8432g) from a water-worn granite boulder measuring 65-70mm thick, one of which has part of a grinding face surviving, suggesting they were used as a saddle quern. The use of locally available glacial boulders for querns is well known in East Anglia, though it is usually noted for the prehistoric period. Whether this example is a residual piece or represents a similar opportunistic utilisation of locally available resources in the Saxon period is uncertain.

5.9.5 The only other deliberately worked stone from deposits of this period consists of a 34g fragment from a whetstone in a slightly micaceous fine grey-brown sandstone (G103 pit [2288], Area 2). The stone is 55mm long by 7mm thick, with a width tapering from 36mm to 32mm wide. Non-local whetstones are common in the area during the Saxon period and its presence here is not unexpected.

Period 4: Medieval

5.9.6 Contexts of this period produced very little stone and, surprisingly, the assemblage consists solely of German lava quern fragments. All of this material was recovered from Area 2 and it is quite possible that the material represents residual Roman and/or Saxon material, even though the stone type was imported for querns in the medieval period itself. The majority of pieces consist of the usual amorphous lumps, but stone thicknesses of 27mm and 20mm were recorded from pit [2174] (G102) and ditch [2405] (G46).

Period 5: Post-medieval

5.9.7 This period produced roughly the same stone quantities as Period 4 (Table 16), though the types are a bit more varied. The majority can be considered natural to the site and the presence of burnt quartzite cobble fragments

suggests most of the material is residual from earlier periods. The only clearly contemporary stone type is coal with four pieces (42g) being recovered from deposit [2046]. It is certain that the two pieces of coal recovered from Period 3 pit [2038] are intrusive post-medieval pieces.

Undated/unphased

5.9.8 Features that are currently unphased produced a larger group of stone (Table 16). The majority of this material again consists of unworked pieces that can be considered natural to the site. Many are burnt and are similar types to those noted for Period 3, which may suggest they relate to the Saxon activity. The 30 pieces of German lava quern that this assemblage includes are all amorphous lumps with no morphological detail. A single whetstone fragment was recovered from G61 hollow fill/layer [2008]. This is in a fine calcareous sandstone and measures c.60mm long with a section measuring 25x17mm, but it is not intrinsically datable. The other stone of interest is part of a grindstone in coarse Tertiary sandstone (with embedded flint and chalk). The stone measures c.230mm in diameter by 118mm thick and, although much of the original face has been lost, the exterior edge is clearly smoothed/worn from use. Again, this piece is not intrinsically datable. The only other stone of note is a piece of Millstone Grit that, although irregular and burnt, could be part of a Roman quern (fill [4016] of SFB G73).

5.10 Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.10.1 The excavations recovered just 1,730g of material initially identified as slag, from 58 individually numbered contexts. This comprises six pieces of slag collected by hand in the field (176g), with the remainder being recovered from 53 bulk soil sample residues (mainly from the magnetic fractions). The assemblage has been fully listed on metallurgical record sheets for the archive, with the resultant information being used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment. Due to the tiny size of the particles from the environmental residues these were quantified by weight only. The assemblage is summarised in Table 17.

Type/Phase	Period 1 Prehistoric	Period 3 Early Saxon	Period 4 Medieval	Period 5 Post-med	Undated
<i>Number of contexts</i>	2	31	4	1	19
Magnetic Fines	28g	152g	20g	13g	323g
Hearth lining	-	2/100g	-	-	-
Fuel ash slag	-	19g	2g	-	107g
Clinker	-	1g	-	-	-
Undiagnostic iron	-	1/24g	-	-	3/92g
Forge bottom	-	-	-	-	146g
Hammerscale	-	1g	1g	-	701g
<i>Total</i>	<i>28g</i>	<i>3/297g</i>	<i>23g</i>	<i>13g</i>	<i>3/1369g</i>

Table 17: Summary of slag assemblage by period (NB. Only hand collected slag quantified by count and weight)

The assemblage

- 5.10.2 A significant proportion of the assemblage consists of 'magnetic fines', which are present in deposits of all periods. These are composed of granules of ferruginous stone and burnt clay whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through heating. This can occur through any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires, and is not an indication of any industrial activity. True slag first appears in early Saxon contexts.

Period 3 Early Saxon

- 5.10.3 This period produced 19g of fuel ash slag, a type that can be generated in any high temperature process, including domestic hearths (pit [2131], G81). In addition, there is a tiny scrap of clinker in G65 hollow deposit [2056]. This waste from burning coal is certainly an intrusive post-medieval piece in this deposit. The two pieces of hearth lining (SFB [3175] G15 and pit [3541] G30) consist of pieces of orange-red sandy clay with vitrified surfaces (rather than slagged faces) that could easily derive from a domestic hearth/oven rather than an industrial one. The only definite metalworking waste from this period consists of 24g of undiagnostic iron slag (pit [2347] G93 and pit [3053] G15) and <1g of hammerscale flakes (5-10 flakes, also from pit [3053]). These suggest iron smithing; however, the quantities are very low.

Period 4 Medieval

- 5.10.4 The only slag from deposits of this period consist of a tiny amount of fuel ash slag and hammerscale (just 5-10 flakes from ditch [2066], G56). Although the latter hints at iron smithing again, as with Period 3, the quantities are so low that it is likely the material is residual.

Period 5 Post-medieval

- 5.10.5 No slag was recovered for this period – just magnetic fines.

Undated/unphased

- 5.10.6 Undated/unphased deposits produced the largest quantity of slag from the site (Table 17). This includes 92g of undiagnostic iron slag (pits [2073] G97 and [3051] G34), a piece of plano-convex forge bottom (hollow [3135], G13) and a significant quantity of hammerscale (virtually all from pit [3051], G34). This material certainly suggests iron smithing was occurring on/close to the site, at least on a domestic level, but the period in which this was occurring is currently uncertain.

5.11 Bulk Metalwork by Alex Budau and Iris Rosas de Oliveira

- 5.11.1 A fairly large assemblage of bulk metalwork, weighing a total of 3,065.14g and comprising 395 fragments, was recovered during the excavations, from 69 separate contexts, the vast majority the result of metal detecting. The assemblage includes primarily iron nails, undiagnostic fragments, and lead waste. The material was recorded on pro forma sheets and digitally on Excel

spreadsheets for the site archive. X-radiography was carried out on all metals apart from lead.

- 5.11.2 The nail and bulk metalwork assemblages have been measured and weighed using digital scale and calliper. Goodall's (2011) typology was used as the basis of the site nail typology for both structural and horseshoe nails. The bulk metalwork assemblage referenced Tyrrell (2015) and Major (2015) reports for the lead fragments identification and Goodall (2011) typology for the iron and copper characterisation. Preliminary site phasing was used to categorise the assemblage.

Nails by Alex Budau

- 5.11.3 The nail assemblage comprises 304 nail fragments recovered from 65 different contexts, weighting in total 1,668g. All the nails are made of iron, with generally poor preservation. Most of the nails belong to phased contexts, from Periods 3.1, 4 and 5, with 54 nails recovered from undated contexts or layers.

Characterisation by period

Period 3: Saxon (5th to 7th Centuries)

- 5.11.4 Features and deposits dated to this period produced 200 nails, of which 14 were incomplete and therefore could not be categorized. The rest of the nails are divided across all 12 categories of general purpose and heavy-duty nails and the four horseshoe nail types. The general purpose nails account for 120 of the total, with Type 1 nails being most common in this category (n=52). Types 2, 4 and 8 are also well represented. Of the 32 horseshoe nails, Types B, C and D are more numerous than the earlier Type A. The presence of so many horseshoe nails of medieval and post-medieval date within features phased to Period 3 suggests a high degree of intrusive material.
- 5.11.5 With regard to distribution, the majority of nails (n=186) were recovered from Area 2 (Groups 60, 64, 65, 68, 70, 75, 76, 78, 80 and 87) and only 14 nails came from Area 3 (Group 11, 12, 15, 16, 22 and 29). No nails were recovered from Saxon contexts in Area 1.

Period 4: Medieval

- 5.11.6 Thirty nails were excavated from medieval-phased features: 12 general purpose, two heavy duty nails, 13 horseshoe nails, and three indeterminate fragments. Three of the nails were excavated from Area 3 and 27 from Area 2. All horseshoe nail types were present; however, only Types 1, 2, 4, 7, 10 and 11 structural nails are represented, all in small numbers.

Period 5: Post-medieval/Modern

- 5.11.7 Only 20 nails were recorded in post-medieval and modern contexts; three horseshoe nails of Type B, six heavy duty nails, and 11 general purpose nails. All the nails were recovered from Area 2.

Undated

- 5.11.8 A further 54 nails were recovered from undated contexts, mainly from the subsoil. Of these, 32 nails are general purpose, 11 are heavy duty, nine horseshoe nails, and two indeterminate fragments. The undated contexts from Area 3 produced 25 nails and the other 29 are from the undated contexts from Area 2.

Bulk metalwork by Iris Rosas de Oliveira

- 5.11.9 The bulk metalwork assemblage comprises lead, iron and copper. Undiagnostic strip, sheet and rod fragments were recovered, weighing a total of 1,397.14g and comprising 91 fragments, from 27 separate contexts. Fragments were recovered from Period 3, 4 and 5 contexts; however, nearly half the total of fragments were retrieved from undated contexts.

Characterisation by period

Period 3: Saxon (5th to 7th centuries)

- 5.11.10 The lead fragments recovered from Period 3 features amounted to 13 fragments, most of which were sheet scraps from Area 2. Two fragments were excavated from Area 3.
- 5.11.11 All of the iron metalwork attributed to Period 3 were collected in Area 2, mainly from midden-derived deposits found in hollows. Although strip fragments compose most of the assemblage, one modern pair of tweezers and a hook fragment were present, clearly intrusive.
- 5.11.12 Two copper fragments were excavated from the same Period 3 deposit [2013] in hollow G70, in Area 2. One was a simple rectangular strip, the other did not retain enough well-preserved characteristics to be identified.

Period 4: Medieval

- 5.11.13 G40 ditch fill [2078] yielded a single fragment of iron barbed wire. Although the ditch is phased to Period 4, the wire is of modern date and is likely intrusive. No lead or copper metalwork was recovered from features of this period.

Period 5: Post-medieval/Modern

- 5.11.14 Two features in Area 2, phased to Period 5, produced six metalwork fragments, which comprised an iron rod and a lead scrap from deposit [2046], and three iron fragments, including a piece of barbed wire, from ditch fill [2148]. There is no copper metalwork attributed to this period.

Undated

- 5.11.15 A total of 40 lead fragments and eight iron fragments were excavated from undated contexts. The majority of these pieces come from the topsoil and subsoil in all three areas. Most of the lead metalwork was identified as puddles, dribbles or undiagnostic; however, a musket or pistol ball and four

window came pieces were recovered. The iron fragments were mainly unidentifiable, except for one strip, one scrap, and a tapering bar. A single copper fragment collected in Area 3 is undated and is characterised as possible melting residue.

5.12 Human Bone by Lucy Sibun

- 5.12.1 Human bone was recovered from three contexts, all phased to the early Saxon period (5th to 7th centuries): hollow deposit [2101] (G60) in Area 2; and in Area 3, two fills, [3052] and [3054], associated with possible SFB G15. The bone from [3054] was recovered from bulk soil sample <10>, the remaining fragments were hand collected.
- 5.12.2 An inventory has been produced for each context. The analysis of the human skeletal remains comprised sex and age estimation. All fragments were examined for pathologies but none were observed.
- 5.12.3 Age-at-death estimations were made using the standard osteological techniques available, which included fragment size, dental development and long bone diaphyseal length (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994; Scheuer and Black 2000). An assessment of the biological sex of the adult remains was made using dimorphic traits of the skull following (Scheuer and Black 2000). The infant skeleton was not assigned to any sex category.

Results

- 5.12.4 G60 hollow fill/layer [2101] contained the incomplete remains of an infant skeleton. Identified elements included fragments of the cranium, long bones, spine and ribs. A right humerus and left femur were complete, enabling measurements of diaphyseal length to be taken, both of which are consistent with a new-born infant (Scheuer and Black 2000).
- 5.12.5 The single fragment recovered from possible SFB G15 fill [3052] came from bulk soil sample <10> and was identified as an adult-sized maxillary incisor. It was very worn with only the base of the crown remaining. Fill [3054] of the same feature produced a single fragment of human bone, a piece of anterior mandible from an adult individual. The morphology of the bone suggests that this could be from a male individual, but sex cannot be accurately assessed from a single characteristic. There were no teeth present in the mandible, which has surface weathering and cracking.

5.13 Animal Bone by Emily Johnson and Gwendoline Maurer

- 5.13.1 A large animal bone assemblage was recovered from the excavation. Hand-collected specimens made up the vast majority of the assemblage, totalling 18,271 fragments and weighing 283,326g.
- 5.13.2 The vast majority of specimens derived from early Saxon contexts dating to the 5th to 7th centuries (Period 3, n=15,540). They were particularly abundant in the fills of SFBs and their associated contexts in Area 2. The assemblage presented moderate to good preservation (Tables 18 and 19).

Period		Total	Preservation %		
			Poor	Moderate	Good
3	Saxon 5th - 7th centuries	14697	17.9	55.4	26.7
4	Medieval 11th - 13th centuries	411	4.4	28.0	67.6
5	Post-medieval/Modern	91	1.1	46.2	52.7
0	Undated	2030	43.1	47.7	9.2
<i>Total</i>		<i>17229</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>25.8</i>

Table 18: Fully recorded zooarchaeological specimens (Method 1) and preservation percentages per period

Period		Total	Preservation %			
			Poor-Good	Poor	Moderate	Good
3	Saxon 5th-7th Centuries	843	10.3	2.3	39.3	48.2
4	Medieval 11th - 13th Centuries	105	0	1.9	49.5	48.6
5	Post-medieval/Modern	7	0	0	0	100
0	Undated	87	0	3.4	92.0	4.6
<i>Total</i>		<i>1042</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>44.9</i>

Table 19: Assessed zooarchaeological specimens (Method 2) and preservation percentages per period

Methodology

5.13.3 Three different methodological approaches were used for the assessment of this assemblage. Contexts preliminarily dated as Saxon or medieval were recorded in full (Method 1; Appendix 7). Undated contexts or those dated to later periods were assessed and a comment made on their potential for full recording (Method 2). Similarly, the material from bulk soil samples was briefly assessed and its potential for further analysis indicated (Method 3; Appendix 8). Data for all three methodologies were recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet.

Method 1: full recording

5.13.4 Fully recorded contexts were recorded by specimen. Where possible, bones were identified to species and element using the ASE faunal reference collection and identification manuals (Hillson 1992; Schmid 1972; Cohen and Serjeantson 1998) and the bone zones present noted (Serjeantson 1996). Determination of caprine (sheep and goat) specimens used criteria outlined in Halstead et al. (2002), Zeder and Lapham (2010) and Boessneck (1969), where possible. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone, rib, cranial and vertebral fragments, have been categorised by taxa size (large/ medium/ small) and type (mammal/ bird/ fish). Refitting fragmented specimens were counted as one.

5.13.5 Mammalian age-at-death data was collected where possible. The state of epiphyseal bone was recorded as fused, unfused and fusing. Dental eruption and attrition was recorded on teeth within mandibles and maxilla using Grant's (1982) wear codes on cattle, ovicaprid and pig teeth. Whole long bones of domestic mammals were measured using standards set out in von den Driesch (1976). Specimens have been studied for signs of non-metric traits and pathology.

5.13.6 Modifications to bone surfaces were recorded where observed. Evidence of butchery and burning was recorded by type and bone zone. Fracture freshness analysis was undertaken on broken long bones through recording the type(s) of fracture (fresh, dry, mineralised and new) observed on each specimen and the Fracture Freshness Index (Outram 2001). Evidence of taphonomic agents such as gnawing, weathering, erosion, abrasion and metal staining were also noted. Preservation was qualitatively assessed considering the state of the cortical surfaces and the non-archaeological fragmentation of the assemblage as poor, moderate or good.

Method 2: assessed hand-collected

5.13.7 The rest of the hand-collected assemblage has been recorded by context following Historic England guidelines (Baker and Worley 2019). Specimens were counted per identifiable taxa per context. Bird and fish specimens that were either indeterminate or not identifiable at this stage have been counted. Determination of alike species including caprines, equids, large deer and leporids was not rigorously attempted. The number of partially identifiable mammal specimens, comprising cranial, vertebral, rib and diaphyseal fragments, and the number of indeterminate specimens, was quantified.

5.13.8 Ageable and measurable bones were counted per taxa, per context. Ageable dentitia (mandibles and maxillae) include those where the last tooth in the tooth row was present, or those containing erupting or unworn teeth. Fusion epiphyses from the postcranial appendicular skeleton were those counted as ageable bones. Measurable specimens were defined as whole long bones.

5.13.9 The presence of butchery, burning and taphonomic agents was noted, where observed, per context. Each context was assessed for suitability for fracture freshness analysis, defined as when 10 or more specimens carried fracture data. A qualitative assessment of potential was undertaken with reference to identifiable and ageable specimens, or if notable specimens or patterns were present.

Method 3: assessed bulk sampled

5.13.10 The animal bone deriving from environmental samples was assessed (Appendix 8). The quantity of bone in different fractions was estimated, any identifiable specimens were noted, and the preservation and potential was recorded. For burnt bone, the quantity of different burning types indicated was also recorded. A qualitative indicator of potential was given based on these criteria, with high potential samples being well-preserved, containing identifiable and ageable specimens, or having potential for taphonomic analysis through fragmentation.

Quantification

5.13.11 A total of 5,098 specimens were identifiable to species, possible species or family. Mammals dominate the assemblage, with domestic cattle (n=2382) and pigs (n=1669) being the most frequently recovered species. In comparison, caprine species were underrepresented, as were equids, dogs and cats (Table 20).

5.13.12 Of the wild mammals, species of deer were the best represented, largely from the presence of their antlers although post-cranial material was also recovered. Bird bones were also occasionally recovered, predominately identified as domestic fowl, goose and duck. Further identification is needed on some likely wild bird specimens. The assessment of the bulk soil sample material occasionally identified the presence of fish specimens, which also need further identification.

5.13.13 A further 5,324 fragments were identifiable to species type, representing cranial, rib, vertebral and diaphyseal fragments, and 7,847 bones were indeterminate.

Taxa	NISP	Period			
		3	4	5	0
Cattle	2382	1969	90	17	306
Sheep	53	49	1	1	2
Goat	6	6			
c.f. Goat	1	1			
Caprine	337	305	7	6	19
Pig	1669	1469	49	18	133
Pig/ wild boar	5	4			1
Horse	70	52	9	4	5
Equid	161	121	17	1	22
Dog	32	18	13	1	
Dog/ fox	4	4			
Cat	2	2			
Red deer	79	77	1		1
Fallow deer	1	1			
Roe deer	18	14	1		3
Roe deer/ caprine	2	2			
Large deer	224	218	4		2
Small deer	2	2			
Deer	11	8			3
c.f. Deer	1	1			
c.f. Badger	1				1
Rabbit	1			1	
Large mammal	3472	2957	117	26	372
Medium mammal	1421	1292	62	7	60
Small mammal	13	13			
Mammal	388	298	39	3	48
Microfauna	1	1			
Domestic fowl	20	17			3
c.f. Domestic fowl	2	2			
Galliform	5	5			
Goose sp.	8	7	1		
Duck sp.	1	1			
Large bird	3	3			
Medium bird	11	10	1		
Bird	15	13			2
Indeterminate	7847	6596	104	13	1134
Total	18269	15538	516	98	2117

Table 20: Taxa abundance by the Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) per period. Full itemisation of taxa per context can be found in Appendix 7. Identifiable specimens present in bulk samples are noted in Appendix 8.

Characterisation, contextualisation and interpretation

5.13.14 The overall trends of the assemblage are below described by period, identifying some of the best represented context groups.

Period 3: Saxon (5th-7th centuries)

5.13.15 The assemblage from Period 3 features and deposits was the largest period assemblage by a large margin (n=15,538). It primarily derived from the Saxon settlement in the north of site, with the majority of bones recovered from Area 2 (n=10,620). Several contexts and context groups yielded large assemblages suitable for intra-site comparison in future analysis, particularly SFBs G73 (n=3589) and G75 (n=2281), nearby refuse pit G87 (n=1084), and large shallow feature G15 (n=1207).

5.13.16 Taxa representation reflects the overall assemblage, with cattle dominating followed by pigs (Table 20; Table 21). Caprines were largely identified as sheep where possible but also included goat; equids were all likely horse. Equid specimens showed evidence of butchery, suggesting at least that their carcasses were processed post mortem, and likely that they were sometimes consumed. Deer species reflect exploitation of wild resources and include red, roe and fallow. Bird bones represented domestic fowl, and species of duck and goose, which could represent wild or domestic species at this stage of investigation.

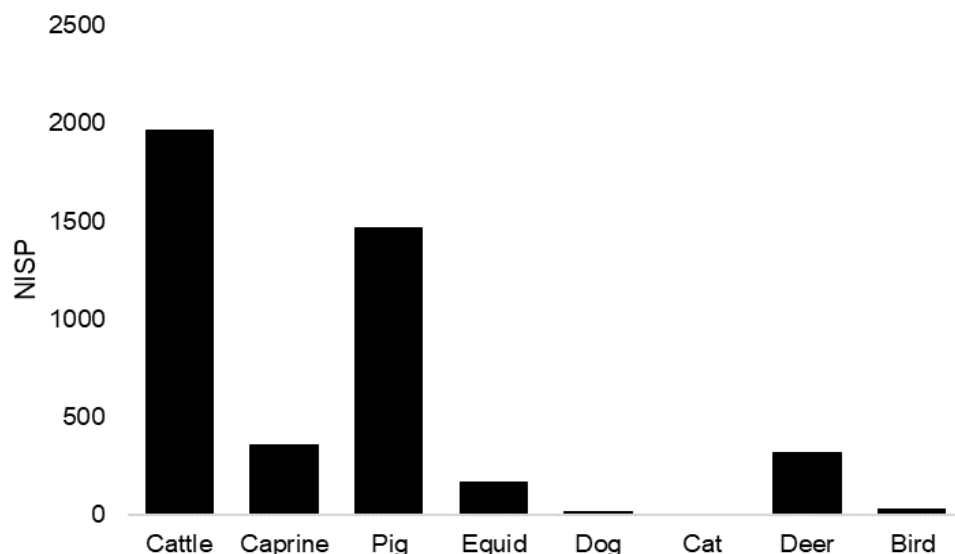


Table 21: Taxa representation in Period 3 by NISP

5.13.17 This period returned a relatively large dataset of ageable specimens for cattle and pigs (Table 22). Initial analysis of fully recorded specimens suggests some young slaughter or death of cattle before six months, but high survival beyond four years. For pigs, some first-year slaughter was also suggested and slaughter between one and two years. A relatively high proportion of pigs survived to fusion maturity given the lack of secondary product utility of pigs (44.0%, n=132). Interesting trends in the equid ageable bone suggests some

animals younger than one year at death were present, which may suggest horse breeding on site. Sex was determinable on 78 specimens, the vast majority of which were pig dentitia. Specimens with evidence of pathology totalled 29 and require further analysis to interpret.

Taxa	Fusion epiphyses	Ageable mandibles	Measurable
Cattle	655	59	16
Pigs	614	82	4
Caprines	115	25	6
Equids	75	1?	2

Table 22: Number of fusion epiphyses, ageable mandibles and measurable whole long bones in the Period 3 assemblage

5.13.18 Initial assessment of skeletal part abundance of fully recorded pig and cattle specimens suggests all parts of the skeleton were present, indicating that the animals were likely slaughtered and consumed nearby rather than being brought to the settlement as cuts of meat. There were some differences between cattle and pigs in skeletal part abundance, particularly in the recovery of metapodia and phalanges, which were overrepresented in cattle. Although preservation and collection bias against smaller pig extremities may be a factor, cattle metapodia and phalanges were also overrepresented compared to the rest of the cattle skeleton. These discrepancies may be evidence for specific carcass processing choices related to cooking or consumption practices or later intended use of primary products.

5.13.19 A further species group with a notable overrepresentation of one part of the skeleton was deer. Antler fragments comprised 80.4% of the overall deer NISP (n=321). Of the seven fragments with the pedicle intact, five were shed, all of which were red or large deer, and two were unshed, identified as fallow and roe. Antler fragments commonly exhibited saw marks (n=20), which were only found on antler and occasional bones of the skull of cattle and horse. Limb elements totalled 16.8% of the total deer NISP, indicating that while some shed antler was undoubtedly collected, some deer were hunted and likely brought to site as whole animals.

5.13.20 Surface modification data was collected for the 14,697 fully recorded specimens in this period, whereas its presence per context was noted for those assessed. Of the fully recorded specimens, surface modifications were relatively rare. Butchery marks were identified on 392 specimens, burning evidence was identified on 187, which was largely low temperature roasting or scorching, gnawing was observed on 416 specimens, mostly canid, and other taphonomic modifications such as weathering, erosion and abrasion were recorded on a further 164. A total of 1,369 specimens carried fracture information, which may have implications for carcass processing and site formation with full analysis.

Period 4: Medieval (11th-13th centuries)

5.13.21 A relatively small assemblage of 516 bone fragments was recovered from high medieval contexts. Like previous phases, most specimens derived from Area 2 (n=284) and Area 3 (n=143). Almost all contexts yielding animal bone were ditches. None had the same abundance of animal bone as in Period 3.

5.13.22 Taxa representation shows an increase in cattle compared to pig and caprines in this period, although sample sizes are low (Table 23). Deer specimens also reduced in proportion, and no antler fragments were recovered for this period. Equid specimens increased in abundance, partially due to the presence of an articulated horse spine in [3321], the fill of boundary ditch [3320] (G19). Dog specimens were also comparatively more common than in the earlier Saxon period, and also included an Associated Bone Group (ABG; Morris 2008) comprising the head and cervical vertebrae in the upper fill [3237] of boundary ditch [3242] (G20).

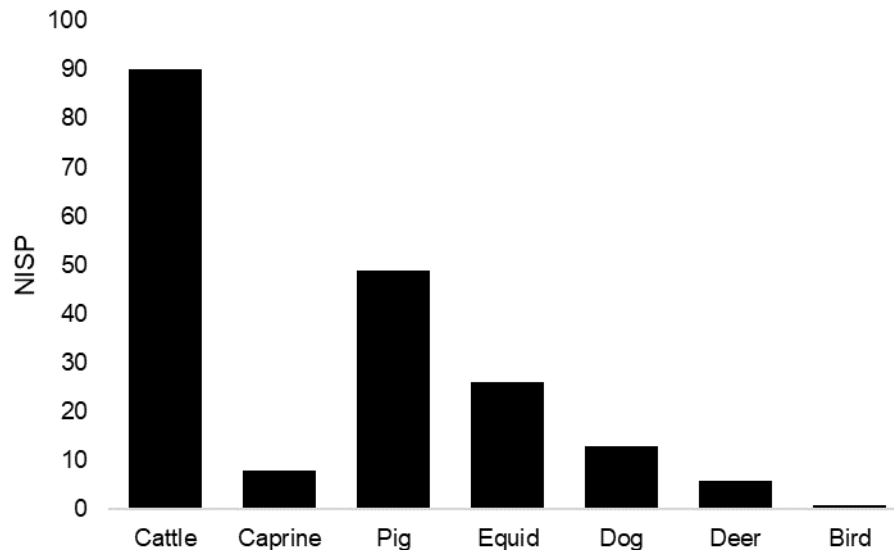


Table 23: Taxa representation in Period 4 by NISP

5.13.23 The analysis of other assemblage attributes suffered from the small sample size. All parts of the carcass were present, at least for cattle, which may indicate these animals were still being slaughtered nearby. Age-at-death datasets were negligible for all species, although these may yield some information about husbandry practices with further investigation. Some measurement data was collected, which may allow for comparison of cattle sizes between the early Saxon and high medieval period. Occasional evidence of pathology should be further investigated. Surface modification evidence relating to carcass processing and taphonomy was also minimal.

Period 5: Post-medieval/modern

5.13.24 The latest phase of activity on site yielded a total of 98 fragments of bone from Areas 2 and 3, deriving from ditches G41 and 28, pits G96 and layer G67. Taxa represented included cattle, caprines, pigs, equids, dogs and rabbit.

5.14 Shell by Stephen Patton

5.14.1 A very small assemblage of seven oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) shell fragments (53g) was recovered from five separate contexts (Table 24). Almost all of the shell pieces are too fragmentary to ascertain detailed information, and they are too small in quantity to indicate any evidence for consumption practices. All of the shell from phased features is of Period 4 date. It is evident that

shellfish was not part of the diet during the main phase of occupation activity in Period 3.

5.14.2 The unstratified shell is a single abraded, but complete left valve. It measures 55mm from dorsal to ventral margin and 54mm from anterior to posterior margin. The abrasion makes identifying parasitic damage not possible with certainty, but there are potentially some linear bore holes along the surface.

5.14.3 The fragment from undated G50 ditch fill [2320] is a very abraded and friable right valve fragment that is too incomplete to estimate the animal's size. It is also too abraded to identify any parasitic evidence.

5.14.4 The only shell retrieved from stratified contexts all came from medieval G19 ditch in Area 3.

The single fragment from fill [3073] is an abraded right valve that does not have any signs of parasitic damage. It measures 47mm from dorsal to ventral margin and 44mm from anterior to posterior margin. However, the edges are quite damaged suggesting the shell was originally slightly larger.

The two fragments from G19 medieval ditch fill [3029] are both parts of left valves, but they do not conjoin indicating that they represent separate animals. Both are too incomplete to estimate the original sizes and neither shows any signs of parasitic damage. The two shell pieces from G19 fill [3469] are an almost complete right valve and a small fragment of left valve. The ventral and posterior margins of the right valve are damaged, but it measures a minimum of 62mm by 55mm. There is no evidence of parasitic damage on the right valve, but the left valve is a dorsal margin fragment with indications of limited worm infestation, most likely by *Polydora ciliate* worms.

Period	Context	Parent	Count	Weight (g)
N/A	U/S	U/S	1	19
Undated	[2320]	Ditch terminus [2319], G50	1	4
4	[3029]	Ditch [3030], G19	2	8
4	[3073]	Ditch [3074], G19	1	6
4	[3469]	Ditch [3470], G19	2	16
<i>Total</i>			7	53

Table 24: Quantification of shell fragments

5.15 Registered Finds by Dr Tim van Tongeren with Trista Clifford

5.15.1 A total of 502 artefacts were assigned a unique Registered Finds number (RF<0>). All items were air dried or washed and dried as appropriate and packed following ClfA guidelines. All metal objects were X-radiographed prior to assessment in order to enhance identification. Each individual item was recorded on a *pro forma* sheet for the purpose of archiving before being packaged separately. Worked flint and fired clay RFs are discussed in Sections 5.2 and 5.6, respectively, and not considered further here.

5.15.2 Many of the phased contexts produced a relatively high number of objects that do not belong to the assigned period. Most are evidently residual in later (particularly Period 3) contexts, while some are seemingly intrusive. Given the scale of the phenomenon, and pending further refinement of site phasing

in analysis, no attempt has been made to consider the assemblage by site period.

- 5.15.3 In order to avoid confusion, this report is structured by main finds category (e.g. dress accessories) followed by a subdivision into individual object types (e.g. brooches, pins). Under each object type, the items are discussed in chronological order and grouped by find location.

Dress accessories and items of personal care

Beads

- 5.15.4 With a total of four specimens, beads are a rarity amongst the assemblage from this excavation. An elongated biconical bead (RF<350>) made of copper-alloy was discovered in Period 4 ditch G40, fill [2039]. Whilst this type has few known parallels, it is closely related to bead NMS-C66C08, listed on the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database. This bead was found in Norfolk and shows a similar linear incised decoration around the carination. Similar beads are dated between AD 43 and 410, suggesting that this bead is residual in its high medieval context. Bead (RF<754>) was discovered in pit fill [2015] (G94) and can be classified as a 'Constricted Bead' (Brugmann 2004, Fig. 84.2). This type dates between AD 300 and 450.
- 5.15.5 Area 3 subsoil [3002] (G105) contained two beads of which the first is globular and made of translucent red glass (RF<70>). The bead is decorated with slightly raised opaque white dots. The perforation is lined with a tube of similar opaque white glass. The second bead is thick discoid and made of opaque black glass (RF<69>). The perforation is unusually placed, through the narrow side of the bead. Each flat side is decorated with a spiral created from opaque white glass. Both beads are relatively recent and can be assigned a date of post- AD 1540.

Bracelets

- 5.15.6 A total of four bracelets were recovered from the site. Hollow deposit G60, which is phased as early medieval, produced a residual copper-alloy bracelet (RF<307>) which can be dated between AD 43 and 410 (Bishop 1996, 50). A copper-alloy bracelet (RF<117>) was found in fill [2255] of early medieval hollow G61 and has a close parallel in Roman Aldeburgh, which dates it to between AD 43 and 410 (Bishop 1996, 50 (item 293)).
- 5.15.7 A copper-alloy twisted wire bracelet (RF<419>) was retrieved from medieval ditch G20, fill [3264]. Bracelets of this type occur during the transition period between Roman and Anglo-Saxon influence in Suffolk (AD 300–500) and the item is therefore residual in the ditch (Crummy 1983, 38-9; MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 168). A fourth copper-alloy bracelet (RF<107>), from hollow deposit G70, is decorated and has a hook and eye closure. It can be dated to between AD 410 and 700 (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 167).

Brooches

- 5.15.8 Amongst the assemblage are 14 brooches or parts thereof. A complete hinged Colchester derivative brooch (RF<110>) from hollow deposit G70 can be assigned to the mid-1st to 2nd century AD and is therefore residual in the feature, which is phased as early medieval (Mackreth 2011, PI54 no.2470). A second, undiagnostic brooch fragment (RF<113>) was collected from the same deposit, potentially part of a bow or the transition between the bow and either the head- or foot plate. The item probably belongs to the Roman or early Saxon period.
- 5.15.9 Brooch (RF<142>), represented by a fragment of the transition between the bow and arms, can be identified as a Colchester two-piece (Harlow) fragment. The brooch was found in hollow G61 and dates to the first century AD. Hollow deposit G60, phased as early medieval, contained a fragment from a trumpet headed brooch (RF<523>), a 1st- to 3rd-century type with a largely eastern distribution (Mackreth 2011, PI86), as well as the head and part of the bow of a probable proto crossbow brooch (RF<527>), which is a similarly late type confined to the 2nd to 3rd century AD, and an undiagnostic brooch pin.
- 5.15.10 A large decorated penannular brooch (RF<42>) was found, with parts of its broken-off pin present, in SFB G21. The brooch belongs to Booth's type F and is typically associated with transitional late Roman/early Saxon sites, and have been recovered from Anglo-Saxon graves in Sussex and Kent, and from the early medieval settlement at Mucking (Booth 2015, 182-3).
- 5.15.11 Dump layer G67, phased as modern, produced a residual supporting arm brooch (RF<233>). The style of this specimen is unusual; a similar brooch was found in Essex and is listed in the PAS database (ESS-999D76). Brooches of this type can be dated between AD 420 and 480. A second brooch, found in the deposit, is a copper-alloy annular brooch (RF<232>). The style of this brooch is categorised by Hines as type BR3-d, with a start date of AD 555 (Hines and Bayliss 2013, 223). Similar annular brooches continue to occur up to AD 1540; thus both items are therefore residual.
- 5.15.12 Fill [2039] of G40 ditch seg [2040], produced the headplate and bow of a cruciform brooch (RF<176>). The specimen is most closely related to a brooch in the collection of the Ashmolean Museum (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 104; item 12.24). Brooches of this type can be dated between 5th to 6th century and the specimen is therefore residual in this high medieval feature. A loose brooch spring (RF<185>) was also found in the ditch, which probably belongs to a bow brooch dating to between AD 43 and 1066, making it also residual.
- 5.15.13 Also found in subsoil [3002] (G105), in Area 3, is the foot plate fragment of a Merovingian 'Radiate Headed Brooch', which is a continental import (RF<31>). Similar items are known from the German Rhineland, the Low Countries, and northern France and date between the mid-5th and 6th centuries; several have been found in graves at Buckland, Dover and Mill Hill (Brugmann 2012; 1997). Another fragment recovered from this subsoil appears to comprise part of a bow brooch (RF<37>), broadly dating from AD 43 to AD 1066.

- 5.15.14 Early Saxon hollow deposit G65 contained a fragment of an annular brooch, consisting of a flat and narrow frame with irregular decoration (RF<435>). This item dates between AD 510 and 650 (Hines Bayliss 2013, 223).

Buckles

- 5.15.15 The site yielded a total of 25 buckles or parts thereof. Most buckles are simple types made of iron or copper-alloy. One specimen (RF<461>) is made of silver and was treated as Treasure in accordance with the Treasure Act (1996; 2003). The silver item is a small, D-shaped buckle frame of Marzinzik type group I.9 (2003, 29). The loop is trapezoidal in section. The strap bar has a sub-rectangular section and is slightly recessed from the surface and the inner outline. The upper surface of the frame appears to have no organised decorative motif; however, the strap bar exhibits a series of three shallow horizontal indentations along the length. File marks are visible on the reverse of the buckle. The pin is missing. The item, dating between AD 400 and 600, was retrieved from hollow deposit G65.
- 5.15.16 D-shaped buckle frame (RF<314>), found in hollow deposit G60, has a somewhat thickened bar. It belongs to Marzinzik's type I-10a-I and is dated between AD 400 and 700 (2003, 349). Hollow G64 produced an oval buckle frame (RF<511>) belonging to Marzinzik's type I-11b. This type can be dated between AD 450 and 700 (2003, 383). Buckle RF<376> was found in post-medieval ditch G44, fill [2327], and comprises a very small D-shaped frame which can be assigned to Marzinzik's group I-10a-ii and dates to AD 450-700 (2003, 353).
- 5.15.17 Buckle plate (RF<633>) was found in hollow deposit G65 and has a semi-circular terminal with one rivet. This item can be attributed to Marzinzik's type II.22a and dates to AD 500-700 (2003, 216 and plate 124).
- 5.15.18 Undated ditch G51, fill [2338] produced a decorated buckle plate belonging to Marzinzik's type II-24a (RF<600>). A parallel is known from grave 103s of the Polhill cemetery (2003, 458). The item can be dated between AD 575 and 800.
- 5.15.19 Loose buckle pin (RF<297>) found in hollow deposit G60, has a rectangular section which flattens towards the tip. This specific shape can be attributed to the period between c. AD 1066 and 1450, or potentially somewhat later (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 95). This pin is therefore intrusive in this early medieval phased context.
- 5.15.20 Seven buckles and ten plates of various dates were collected from the subsoil in excavation Area 2. Buckle (RF<766>) is similar to those listed by Egan and Pritchard (items 434 and 435) and dates between AD 1066 and 1540 (2002, 96). A second buckle with a double rectangular frame dates between AD 1350 and 1400 and is therefore residual (*ibid*, 88). RF<265> dates between AD 1350 and 1450 (*ibid*, 83). Slightly later, RF<266> dates to AD 1400-1700 (*ibid*, 88 and Egan 2005, 35). A double-framed buckle with a date of post-AD 1900, alongside two other buckles with broad post-medieval dates were

recovered. Buckle plates (RF<335>, <486> and <557>) are undiagnostic and date between AD 450 and 1450.

- 5.15.21 A buckle found in hollow G13, fill [3361] is represented by the central bar of a double iron frame and dates between AD 1066 and c.1700.
- 5.15.22 The back plate of a buckle (RF<624>) was found in ditch G41, fill [2148]. The plate can be assigned a medieval date between AD 1250 and 1450 and is therefore residual in this post-medieval/modern ditch.
- 5.15.23 The buckle in hollow G68 fill [2080] is very small and has a circular frame and a simple straight pin (RF<162>). X-ray imaging revealed a possible coating of white metal on the frame. Shape-wise, parallels can be found dating to the period AD 450–725/50 (Marzinzik 2003, 390 (type I-12a-i)). Similarly shaped buckles, often with a tin coating, are more common, during the period c.AD 1250-1400 (Egan and Pritchard 2002, 59-60). It is therefore possible that this buckle is intrusive in the early medieval phased pit.
- 5.15.24 A shoe buckle with the inscription S COOK (RF<6>) was retrieved from the topsoil [1001], and dates between AD 1690 and 1720 (Whitehead 1996, 96).
- 5.15.25 Buckle RF<275> is represented by a small fragment of a faceted frame, retrieved from subsoil [2002] in Area 2. Whilst no type can be assigned, a date between AD 43 and 1540 can be suggested.
- 5.15.26 RF<139> is a buckle frame-like object, but with two rivets on the thickened bar which prevent the placement of a pin. The item, found in G31 pit/posthole [2008], is likely a medieval or post-medieval belt or strap fitting, although its exact use is currently unclear.
- 5.15.27 Two loose buckle pins (RF<360> [2047] and <519> [2134]) are undiagnostic and their occurrence spans at least the early medieval and high medieval periods. Hollow deposit G64 contained an undiagnostic D-shaped buckle frame.

Strap fittings

- 5.15.28 This sub-category contains seven strap fittings other than buckles. SFB G75 fill [2059] produced a strap end fragment with dot-in-circle decoration (RF<505>) which likely dates between AD 400 and 600. A late Roman date, however, is not unreasonable.
- 5.15.29 One sheet of a two-sheet strap end (RF<130>) was found in hollow G61 fill [2006]. The item is very similar to an example found at Little Eriswell cemetery (grave 28) and can be dated between AD 525 and 675 (Marzinzik 2003, 481).
- 5.15.30 Area 3 subsoil [3002] produced a decorative strap slide (RF<62>) which is parallel to a specimen registered on PAS (YORYM-214DC1). The item likely dates between AD 1066 and 1540.
- 5.15.31 Strap end (RF<436>), from hollow G65 fill [2056], has a very rectangular shape, which indicates a medieval date (c. AD 1250-1450) (Egan *et al.* 2002,

131). Strap guide (RF<370>) was also collected from G65; it is very simple and of post-medieval date. Both items are therefore likely intrusive in this early medieval phased feature.

- 5.15.32 Strap ends RF<239> [2112] and <468> [2058] are simple and undiagnostic. They date to the early medieval or medieval periods.

Wrist clasps

- 5.15.33 The excavations produced a total of five wrist clasps, all of which can be dated between AD 450 and 570 (RF<243>, <380>, <403>, <752> and <769>). Two from hollow G64 and SFB G74 have close parallels in Suffolk (West 1998, 164, item 17 and 8 resp.). The examples from SFB G22 and possible SFB G85 are represented in the collection of the Ashmolean Museum (Macgregor and Bolick 1993, 176-77). The fifth clasp (RF<769>), identified by its hooked part, was retrieved from Area 3 subsoil [3002]. The item can be identified as Hines's type B7.

Earrings

- 5.15.34 RF<716>, retrieved from SFB G73 fill [2303], has the classic shape of a penannular earring with one pointy and one blunt terminal. The item, however, is made of iron, which seems an unusual choice for this type of jewellery. Earrings of a similar shape are part of the British Museum collection and are listed in PAS (e.g. DENO-783C78 [copper-alloy] or BM-80EE16 [silver]). These known items are usually somewhat smaller than RF<716> and relatively common throughout the Roman period in Britain.

Finger rings

- 5.15.35 Three finger rings were recovered during the excavations. The first specimen (RF<634>), found in Period 3 hollow G65 fill [2057], can be dated between AD 100 and 410 and is likely residual here. The ring, with a distinct bezel and shoulder pellets belongs to Guiraud's type 4 (1989, 188). Unphased pit/posthole fill [2307] (G97) produced a twisted wire finger ring (RF<80.3>) which belongs to Hines's type WR1-c (2013, 216). The item can be dated between AD 580 and 685. The third finger ring (RF<481>), represented by the bezel, was also retrieved from the G65 deposit [2057], but is of more recent date and likely intrusive to the deposit. The bezel features a circular setting for an (imitation) gemstone and can be dated between AD 1150 and 1550 (Egan 2005, 53, items 232/233).

Pendants

- 5.15.36 An object with a yet unknown purpose (RF<545>) was retrieved from Period 4 ditch G40. The object is small and consists of a 'stem' with a curved terminus and a lanceolate 'blade'. The curved terminus of the tapering stem may represent a broken suspension loop and suggests use as a pendant. It is possible to identify the item as a miniature votive spear. Similar items are listed in the PAS database (e.g. DOR-71D7AA and BM-999956) and in a recent study on material from Gloucestershire (Kiernan 2009, 100-105). Miniature votive spears are rare and generally date between 400 BC and AD

100. However, alternative interpretations are also possible, such as a skewer, small awl, tool bit, or stem/grip fragment of a pin. None of these alternatives have proven to be convincing to date.

- 5.15.37 Possible SFB G85 fill [4024] produced a pendant made of the maxillary tusk of pig or wild boar (RF<755>), that can be assigned a general early medieval date (AD 410-1066). Iron wire ring RF<112>, in G70 hollow fill [2013]), has a spiral bezel and wrapped shoulders. Its diameter, however, suggests it is too large to be a finger ring. This type of ring is likely related to necklaces instead and can be dated between AD 450 and 700 (Hines and Bayliss 2013, 217).

Pins

- 5.15.38 A diverse assemblage of 32 pins were collected, of which five are made of animal bone or antler, two of copper-alloy, and 25 of iron. Four pins RF<713>, <714>, <751> and <758> were recovered from SFBs G76, G78 and G71, and midden deposit G70, respectively. The bone used to make the former three items is likely a pig's fibula. The latter pin is fragmented and possibly made of either an equid metapodia or of antler. Alternatively, this may be the stem of a needle rather than a pin. Pins of this type are common between AD 410 and 1066 (Malcolm *et al.* 2003, 309).
- 5.15.39 G60 hollow deposit [2111] contained a 'Cast Spatulate Expanded Headed Pin' of Ross's type XV.ii (RF<259>) (1992, 197). This type, which looks similar to the pins made of animal bone, dates between AD 450 and 550. A similar 'Expanded Headed Pin' (RF<194>), but made of folded sheet metal, was retrieved from medieval ditch G41. Whilst a similar date for both pins is likely, it is suggested that the latter may be later, from around AD 480.
- 5.15.40 A further pin made of animal bone, RF<757>, was recovered from fill [2052] of SFB G75. This object appears unfinished or featuring a broken top edge with a stepped transition from head to stem, which is uncommon. Parallels of this style have previously been found in West Stow and are dated to the 6th century (West 1985b, Fig. 61.8/9).
- 5.15.41 Deposits G64 and G65 both produced a 'Hook Headed Pin' of Ross's type XVII (1992, 199). These pins (RF<221> and <707>) date between AD 475 and 560. Very similar to Hook Headed Pins, albeit somewhat more elegant, are 'Loop Headed Pins' of Ross's type XVIII (1992, 199). This type was recovered from SFB G75 and hollow deposit G60 and can be dated between AD 500 and 575 (RF<306> and <452>). Of similar date are three 'Curled Headed Pins' (RF<146>, <150> and <706>) which were found in hollow G68, ditch G56, and the upper fill of pit G87, respectively. These pins belong to Ross's group XII.ii.a (1992, 180). Pin (RF<150>) is likely residual in the Period 4 ditch.
- 5.15.42 'Crook Headed Pins' are another member of the same typological family. One such pin (RF<602>) was discovered in SFB G15 fill [3054]. This item belongs to Ross's type XIX and dates to between AD 500 and 575 (1992, 202).
- 5.15.43 Examples of the relatively small 'Kingston Disc Headed Pin' (RF<73> and <303>) were discovered in two features, pit G13 and hollow deposit G60,

respectively. These pins, with decorated stems, belong to Ross's type L and date between AD 575 and 630 (1992, 226).

- 5.15.44 A pin from hollow deposit G64 has a collar and a head consisting of an integrally cast loop (RF<680>). The stem is partially decorated with a spiralling line of silver wire. The combination of iron and silver and/or brass in various artefacts is relatively common on the Continent during the period spanning c. AD 580-650, but much less so in Anglo-Saxon England. Shape-wise, the pin is closely related to Ross's type VIII.iii.a (AD 475-560) (1992, 170). Alternatively, there may be a link with the usually more luxurious 'Linked Pin Sets' of Ross's type LXIV.ii (AD 640-725/50) (1992, 260). Whilst a date between 475 and 750 is possible, a 7th century date is most likely.
- 5.15.45 The 'Spiral Headed Pin' (RF<702>) from hollow deposit G60 can be firmly dated to the 7th or 8th centuries (AD 650-760) and might therefore be intrusive to the early medieval phased feature. The item belongs to Ross's type LXVI.i.a (1992, 271).
- 5.15.46 An uncommon object is the 'Glass Headed Pin' (RF<488>) from Period 3 hollow deposit G65. The specimen has a spherical head of green glass and is closely paralleled by a pin from the Dover Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery (grave 157) which dates between AD 650 and 700 (Evison 1987, 332). Specimens with a copper-alloy stem have a long lifespan stretching across the Roman and medieval periods. Iron examples, however, start around AD 650 and continue up to c.900, as evidenced by finds from Flixborough (Evans and Loveluck 2009, 77). It is possible that this item may be intrusive in the feature.
- 5.15.47 The last complete iron pin in the assemblage has a polyhedral head and a stem with ring and barrel moulding (RF<145>), collected from Period 3 hollow G68. The pin is closely linked to Ross's type IV, but not made of copper alloy as the type-description prescribes (1992, 157). A fellow iron specimen is known from Ipswich and dates to the 7th or 8th centuries (Ross 1992, 153-55). West Stow produced another example, which is unfortunately unstratified (West 1985a, 123). Flixborough yielded 17 iron specimens of which five are dated between AD 675 and 875, seven to between AD 850 and 1025, and four to between AD 1100 and 1400 (Evans and Loveluck 2009, 38-9). The pin can therefore be assigned a date between AD 600 and 1400 and is potentially intrusive here.
- 5.15.48 Pin (RF<687>) is very small and equipped with a likely domed or half-domed head. This specimen is probably a more modern steel (sewing) pin rather than a dress pin and is therefore intrusive to the early medieval G60 hollow deposit. Further hollow G14 revealed a pin fragment consisting of the stem only, which is decorated with ring and barrel moulding. Given its length, it is more likely that the head was lost, rather than it belonging to Ross's 'Headless' or 'Organic Headed' type. Pins with ring and barrel moulding occur during the Roman and early medieval periods.
- 5.15.49 Nine iron pins are represented by undecorated stem fragments only and are undiagnostic. They can be assigned a general date between AD 43 and 1540,

which suggests that the specimens from Period 4 ditch G40 are potentially residual.

Hooked tags

- 5.15.50 Early Saxon hollow G64 produced a fragment of a possible hooked tag (RF<501>). The item can be dated to between AD 410 and 1066.

Combs

- 5.15.51 The excavations produced a total of five bone combs. The first specimen (RF<756>) is represented by three fragments of a decorated triangular comb plate and was recovered from SFB G75 fill [2052]. This comb can be assigned to Ashby's type 1a (2010, 3) and is a very late Roman or early Anglo-Saxon specimen (AD 375-600). Given this date range, there is a slight possibility that the comb is residual in the early medieval context.
- 5.15.52 The second item was retrieved from G87 pit [2147] and is a connecting plate terminal fragment of a double-sided comb (RF<770>). Decoration on the fragment suggests one side with fine and one side with coarse teeth. This division, together with the narrow and convex shape of the plate, allows for a likely identification as Ashby's type 10, which was in use during the 4th and 5th centuries. A similar fragment is found in West Stow's SFB 9, which dates to the early 5th century (West 1985b, Fig. 52.3).
- 5.15.53 Hollow deposit G65 contained a fragment of a relatively long single-sided composite comb (RF<470>). No end plates remain, complicating classification. The shape and decoration of the central section is very similar to that of the comb found in West Stow AFB 22, dated to the 5th century and, to a somewhat lesser extent, one from SFB 15, dated to AD 575-700 (West 1985b, Figs. 94 and 73). Both feature a relatively elaborate decoration as well as flared and/or profiled side plates. This would place the comb in Ashby's type 2, closely related to types 2a and 2b, and give it a date between AD 400 and 800. Alternatively, the shape of the comb is closely related to Ashby's type 5, which does not have elaborate end plates. This type dates between AD 800 and 950 and would instead mean that the comb is intrusive in this early Saxon phased feature.
- 5.15.54 SFB G15 fill [3052] produced a well-preserved, single-sided composite comb (RF<66>) that is shorter than the previously discussed object. The type is closely related to Ashby's type 2, but not an exact match. The comb is more rounded and more elaborately decorated than type 2a but is less ornamental than type 2b. It could probably be considered a transitional type. Both types 2a and 2b date between AD 400 and 800 (Ashby 2010, 3-4). Shape-wise, a close parallel was found in West Stow which was dated between AD 500 and 600 (West 1985b, Fig. 61.4).
- 5.15.55 Period 3 G99 pit [2199] contained a bone comb with an elongated triangular profile (RF<709>). No exact parallel is identified by Ashby (2010), but it is likely a variant of type 2 which is dated between AD 400 and 900. West Stow produced four combs which can be considered parallels, of which the closest dates between AD 500 and 700. A parallel with a somewhat more rounded

back dates between AD 500 and 600 and two items (one with somewhat more protruding tooth plates and one with more elaborate decoration and a steeper apex) can be assigned a date between AD 400 and 700 (West 1985b, Figs. 251, 61, 147, 197 resp.). Based on this information, it is possible to suggest a date for RF<709> of between c. AD 500 and 700.

Girdle hangers

- 5.15.56 Sunken featured-building G22 fill [3146] produced part of the only girdle hanger found on this site (RF<36>). Similar examples are part of the collection of the Ashmolean Museum and date between AD 450 and 570 (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 167).

Tweezers

- 5.15.57 Hollow G14 fill [3124] featured a pair of copper-alloy tweezers with incised and stamped decoration (RF<21>). Parallels are known from Ingham (West 1998, Fig. 57.2) and the collection of the Ashmolean Museum (MacGregor and Bolick 1993, 224 [e.g. types 38.9 and 38.19]). The tweezers can be dated to between AD 410 and 1066.

Post-medieval dress accessories

- 5.15.58 Dress accessories of diagnostic post-medieval and later date include 19 buttons and one dress fastener. The oldest button in the assemblage is RF<105>, which has a concave plate and dates between AD 1066 and 1540 (Read 2010, 29 – type 95). This specimen was retrieved from Area 2 subsoil [2002].
- 5.15.59 Originating from ditch G41, button RF<99> is dated AD 1500-1700 (Read 2010, 55). Closely contemporary, button RF<393> was collected from medieval pit fill [2317] (G102) and likely dates to the early post-medieval period, probably between AD 1540 and 1700. Close parallels are listed by Read, but no exactly similar item it could be found (Read 2010, 108-10). A second button RF<358> from ditch G41 is heavily corroded, which prevents classification. The shape and character of the loop, however, suggest a post-medieval or modern date.
- 5.15.60 Hollow deposits G60 and G65 contain a button front and a button respectively. Both items are intrusive to these early medieval contexts and can be dated to post-AD 1700.
- 5.15.61 Dress fastener RF<71>, found in Area 3 subsoil [3002], is trefoil-shaped and dates to between AD 1540 and 1900 (Egan 2005, 51). Area 2 and 3 subsoils also produced multiple buttons, including six which can be dated between AD 1700 and 1900. Button (RF<57>) is decorated and features a demi lion facing left. An inscription which is partially obscured reads 'Firmin.....London'. The full inscription is likely 'Firmin & Sons London' and provides the item with a date between AD 1850 and 1900. A comparable specimen, but gilded, is listed in the PAS database (DOR-1B34FB). Five other buttons are from the later post-medieval period, dating broadly from AD 1700 to 2020. A final button, RF<34>, is made of white metal and was produced post- AD 1900.

- 5.15.62 A total of five shoe irons were recovered from the site. All these objects can be dated between AD 1775 and 1900. Three of the five shoe irons were found in Period 3 pit G87, deposit G68 and deposit G64. Given the feature dating, these three items are intrusive. The remaining two shoe irons were recovered from post-medieval/modern ditch G41.
- 5.15.63 Ditch G41 and hollow deposit G67 each produced a shoe patten. These shoe protectors date between AD 1650 and 1800 (Goubitz 2011, 262).
- 5.15.64 Cuff link RF<536>, found intrusively in Period 3 G87 pit 2216], features a faceted mock sapphire (blue glass) set in a copper-alloy or lead/tin alloy setting. The cuff link can be dated between AD 1650 and 1725 (Read 2010, 127).
- 5.15.65 Hollow deposit G67 produced a potentially decorated dress stud (RF<219>). The stud is post-medieval, likely Victorian, in date.
- 5.15.66 Area 2 subsoil [2002] produced an item made of sheet copper-alloy, which is likely a seal fob pendant of Georgian or later date.

Weaponry

Arrowheads

- 5.15.67 Two metal arrowheads were recovered. The first, from ditch G41, has a barbed tip (RF<103>). The dimensions of the item are around the arbitrary divide between an arrowhead and a spearhead. The shape, however, definitively identifies it as an arrowhead. Artefacts of this type are rare in comparison to other arrowheads in England, as well as on the Continent. The type can be dated between AD 500 and 650 and is therefore residual within the post-medieval/modern phased feature (Legoux and Vallet 2010, 32).
- 5.15.68 The second specimen originates from ditch G40 and has a lanceolate blade (RF<619>). Whilst arrowheads of this type occur in both the early medieval and medieval periods, the split socket suggests an early medieval date, between AD 410 and 800, which could suggest this item is residual in the Period 4 ditch. The shape of the blade is related to Swanton's spearhead group C1 (1973, 47 [item D]). A parallel, but with a blade with a lozenge-shaped section, was found in grave 302 of the Buckland cemetery in Dover (Parfitt and Anderson 2012, 484).

Axes

- 5.15.69 Hollow G60 deposit [2112] yielded a head of a francisca, or throwing axe (RF<87>). Axes, especially franciscas, are a rare weapon find in early medieval England. Contemporary specimens are substantially more common on the Continent, albeit not as common as other weaponry such as spearheads. Use of axes as early medieval weaponry is usually restricted to the 5th and 6th centuries, with some types appearing up to AD 650. For the francisca, a latest date of AD 600 can be suggested. Parallels to RF<87>

were found in grave 90 of the Alfriston cemetery, Selmeston and Lewes (Welch 1983, Figs. 39, 53 and 68 resp.).

Ferrules

- 5.15.70 A ferrule was recovered from each of ditch G41 and midden deposit G60 (RF<190> and <695> respectively). Ferrules can be classified as potential weapons. They are sometimes interpreted as a form of arrowhead (Bishop and Coulston 2006, 77; Swanton 1973, 202), whilst others suggest they sat on the back of a wooden spear shaft (e.g. Parfitt and Brugmann 1997, 84). Another alternative interpretation postulates use as a pointy end on other objects such as walking sticks. For this reason, it is unclear whether to interpret the ferrules as part of the Bramford weapon assemblage. Ferrules are long lived, occurring between AD 43 and 1540. However, RF<190> is residual in its post-medieval/modern phased feature.

Seaxes

- 5.15.71 A short narrow seax was also collected from Period 5 ditch G41. The seax is a common form of weaponry which becomes popular during the 6th century and continues to occur into the 7th century. This item can be assigned to the smallest category, Hines's type SX1-a (2013, 194), and dates between AD 525 and 570. The seax is therefore residual in the ditch.

Spearheads

- 5.15.72 A spearhead fragment consisting of a socket and shank (RF<35.1>) was recovered from Period 3 pit fill [1041] (G5). The spearhead has a split socket, which suggests a date in the earlier part of the early medieval period. As the blade is missing, it is not possible to provide an exact classification. The shape of the fragment, however, suggests that it is a spearhead with a relatively short blade and a long shank. This would place the spearhead in Hines's group SP4 and date it to between AD 525 and 650 (2013, 180).

Ammunition

- 5.15.73 A lead shot was recovered from subsoil [2002], while modern deposit G67 contained the remains of two modern shotgun cartridges.

Tools, craft and industry

Woodworking

Axes

- 5.15.74 An axe (RF<35.2>), represented by a fragment of the head, was found residually in Period 3 G5 pit [1042]. The item is identified as a socketed axe and dates to the later part of the Middle Bronze Age or the Late Bronze Age (O'Connor 1980, 58-61). It is noteworthy that the axe was found in combination with the early Saxon spearhead RF<35.1>.

Auger bits

- 5.15.75 The auger bits (RF<666> and <668>), both retrieved from hollow deposit G64, are undiagnostic. It is likely that fragment RF<666> represents a gouge bit whilst fragment RF<668> is from a smaller spoon bit. The basic shape of these bits has not changed significantly between the Roman and the modern periods. They may well be contemporary with the Period 3 hollow deposit.

Chisels

- 5.15.76 Two chisels (RF<315> and <489>), associated with metal working, were found in Period 3 G60 hollow fill [2114] and G64 hollow fill [2115]. These are undiagnostic as their shape does not change significantly throughout history. Matching examples are listed by Goodall (2011), but this does not definitively date them to the medieval period.

Drawknives

- 5.15.77 Hollow deposit G64 and SFB G75 each produced a drawknife (RF<78> and <672>), which is a tool associated with woodworking. The absence of a tang on either side of the blade in both cases suggests an early medieval rather than a high medieval date (Evans and Loveluck 2009, 254-55).

Hammers

- 5.15.78 Hammer head RF<88>, from Period 3 hollow deposit G60, can be identified as a double-faced sledgehammer (Goodall 2011, 8-9). This type of hammer was used in metal working, but could also be associated with stone working. The hammer is likely to date broadly from AD 1066 to 1900 and therefore probably intrusive here.

Rasps

- 5.15.79 A rasp (RF<529>) was found in hollow G60 deposit [2114] and is a rare item. A 13th-century parallel is known from medieval York and a 12th/13th-century example was previously found in Fyfield Down, Wiltshire. It is likely that the rasp is intrusive in this deposit and has a later medieval date (Ottaway and Rogers 2002, 2728).

Saws

- 5.15.80 Suspected saw RF<662>, from Period 3 deposit G64, has a broad, flat tang. No direct parallels could be found. It is potentially a saw blade which had a handle on one or both sides. Alternatively, it may be a form of rasp or file, similar to RF<529>. A third possibility is that the item represents a fragment of a weaving comb. However, the teeth seem somewhat coarse and far apart for it to be either a rasp or weaving comb. Archaeological evidence for the use of saws in Britain is uncommon before the late medieval period. A date after AD 1300 is therefore likely and suggests the item is residual here.

Wedges

- 5.15.81 RF<294> is probably a wedge rather than a chisel due to the absence of burring. Shape-wise, however, the item could be either. It was collected from G60 hollow deposit [2112]. A further wedge, related to woodwork or metalwork, was found in hollow G61. Wedges do not change significantly over time and are therefore undiagnostic of date.

Leather working

Awls

- 5.15.82 Five awls (RF<116> [2013], <183> [2039], <367> [2057], <611> [2076] and <710> [2167]), associated with leather working, were recovered from the site. The awls are non-diagnostic, as their shape changes little between the Roman and medieval period; however, most derive from Period 3 contexts and it is likely that they are of early Saxon date.

Stiletos

- 5.15.83 Stiletos are an uncommon find and are associated with leatherworking. Specifically, they were likely used to create eyelet holes for the threading of rope (Goodall 2011, 69, 76). Similar items are not known from prior to the medieval period. It is likely that both stiletos can be dated to post-AD 1250. One was retrieved from the upper fill of SFB G22 (RF<43>), while the other was unstratified (RF<388>).

Textile production

Heckle teeth

- 5.15.84 A single heckle tooth (RF<647>) was retrieved from Period 3 hollow deposit G64. Heckles, used as combs for wool or flax, exist in the early medieval as well as the high medieval period.

Needle cases

- 5.15.85 Intermediate fill [2144] of Period 3 G87 pit [2147] contained a probable needle case made of a long bone from a medium-sized mammal (RF<763>). The item can be dated between AD 410 and 1066. A similar needle case is known from the Spong Hill Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Norfolk (Hills and Lucy 2013, 105; Fig. 2.37).

Thread pickers

- 5.15.86 Three bone thread pickers (aka pin beaters), RF<715>, RF<718> and RF<719> were retrieved from Period 3 SFBs G73 and SFB G15, and Period 4 ditch fill [2285] (G40). Thread pickers, associated with textile working, occur between AD 43 and 800. Being found in SFBs, objects RF<715> and RF<719> likely date AD 400-800, whereas RF<718> is probably residual in its high medieval context.

Shearboard hooks

- 5.15.87 A shearboard hook (RF<618>) was discovered in Period 4 G40 ditch seg [2286]. Shearboard hooks are used in the process of fabric/cloth preparation and help to stretch fabric onto a board before shearing the fibres to an equal and neat length. The item is made of iron, has a straight, non-twisted stem and is of the shorter type (Goodall 2011, 65, D73). The centre of the stem is decorated with a zone of either incised lines or spiralling metal wire. Due to corrosion, the exact nature of the decoration can no longer be seen. Walton Rogers states that shearboard hooks rarely occur prior to AD 1100. She suggests that iron specimens are generally earlier than copper-alloy equivalents and that a twisted stem is an earlier feature than a line- or wire-decorated stem. She furthermore indicates that older specimens are generally longer. Subsequently, she goes on to contradict herself and notes that a 10th-century iron specimen with a line- or wire-decorated stem is known from England and a copper-alloy specimen with a line- or wire-decorated stem from the Netherlands. The latter dates between AD 750 and 900 (Walton-Rogers 1997, 1774). Given that the Bramford find is a short iron example without a twisted stem, it is likely to date to post-AD 1100; this would fit with the assigned feature phase. A start date around AD 900 or somewhat earlier, however, cannot be ruled out.

Spindle whorls

- 5.15.88 A decorated bone whorl (RF<704>) was retrieved from basal fill [2348] of Period 3 pit G93. According to research by Malcolm, it can be suggested that the small diameter of the whorl is indicative for it to be a gaming piece rather than a spindle whorl (Malcolm *et al.* 2003, 100 and 305). However, at Spong Hill, items very similar to RF<704> are classified as spindle whorls whilst the many gaming pieces found are all substantially smaller (Hills and Lucy. 2013, 146-49). Given the shape of the item, classification as a spindle whorl seems probable, with a date from AD 410 to 800.

Thimbles

- 5.15.89 Five thimbles were found, of which four are machine-made. Thimble RF<768>, retrieved from subsoil [2002], is a handmade example and dates between AD 1066 and 1540. The four machine-made thimbles date post-AD 1750, which is in agreement with the contexts they were found in, namely subsoils G105; [2002] and [3002], and G41 ditch fill [2148].

Metalworking

Ingots

- 5.15.90 Copper-alloy ingot (RF<153>) was retrieved from Period 4 ditch G56 and is potentially related to metal-working or tool-making. The item is undiagnostic for the purpose of dating and could be earlier than the ditch.

Punches

5.15.91 Three punches were found that are associated with metal-working (RF<172> [2112], <246> and <250> both [2057]). The punches are undiagnostic as their shape does not change significantly throughout history. Matching specimens are listed by Goodall (2011), but this does not definitively date them to the medieval period. All were collected from Period 3 hollow deposits.

Knives

5.15.92 Amongst the registered finds are 38 knives or fragments thereof. Knives are of limited use for the purpose of dating, as most basic shapes have a long lifespan. Especially for a site like Bramford, where the majority of artefactual evidence dates to the early medieval or medieval period, this problem becomes evident. Thirty-two examples were retrieved from contexts which are phased as early medieval (AD 400 – 700) and only one knife was found in a context phased to the high medieval period.

5.15.93 The remaining five knives in the assemblage were discovered in contexts which have not been phased as yet. Based on their shape, many of the knives span both the early medieval and high medieval periods. As in other finds categories, the phasing of contexts does not in all instances correspond with the dating of items found in them. This suggests that it is often unsafe to assume that a knife found in an early medieval context automatically belongs to the early medieval period. The same applies to the knife from a high medieval context. Instead, where relevant, an early medieval and a medieval date are provided for each knife. Only occasionally, a more specific date could be assigned. This more precise date is predominantly based on the context of the find rather than on the shape (e.g. a knife from a sunken featured building is likely early medieval rather than medieval).

5.15.94 Blakelock’s knife typology is used for both early medieval and medieval knives. It provides a simple division into four categories (A-D) based on the shape of the back (Blakelock 2012, 81). Additionally, the scheme allows subdivision on the basis of the positioning of the tang (1-4). Table 25 categorises the Bramford knives according to the Blakelock typology.

RF NO.	BACK SHAPE	TANG POSITION	DESCRIPTION
7	A	3	Angled back, low tang
55.2	-	-	n/a, post-AD 1540
61	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown
73.2	B	1	Curved back, central tang
77	B	1	Curved back, central tang
79.2	D	4	Straight back, tapering tang
80.2	A	?	Angled back, tang unknown
89	?	?	Unknown
108	B	3	Curved back, low tang
122	B	1	Curved back, central tang
124.1	A	?	Angled back, tang unknown
144	D	1	Straight back, central tang
163.1	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown
163.2	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown

RF NO.	BACK SHAPE	TANG POSITION	DESCRIPTION
165	A	?	Angled back, tang unknown
258	A	?	Angled back, tang unknown
327	B	1	Curved back, central tang
415	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown
417	B	1	Curved back, central tang
429	?	?	Unknown
454	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown
483	B	1	Curved back, central tang
491	B	1	Curved back, central tang
492	B	4	Curved back, tapering tang
495	B	1	Curved back, central tang
500	A	?	Angled back, tang unknown
502	B	3	Curved back, low tang
535	B	3	Curved back, low tang
539	?	?	Unknown
555	B	1	Curved back, central tang
562	A	1	Angled back, central tang
564	B	1	Curved back, central tang
625	?	2	Unknown back, high tang
635	B	3	Curved back, low tang
637	B	?	Curved back, tang unknown
676	?	1	Unknown back, central tang
711	B	4	Curved back, tapering tang
774	B	3	Curved back, low tang

Table 25: Knife classification, according to the Blakelock (2012) typology

- 5.15.95 Out of the total 38 knives, 36 are whittle tang knives and two are scale tang knives. The knife from Period 4 G20 ditch terminus (RF<55.2>) is equipped with a shoulder plate and has a sharply-stepped cutting edge near the shoulder. The combination of these features starts to occur around AD 1600/50 and continues to be applied up to c.1950 (Brown 2001, e.g. 87, 113, 131, 153), thus making this knife intrusive.
- 5.15.96 Knife RF<61>, which was found in Area 3 subsoil, is the second scale tang knife and belongs to Goodall's type Q. Goodall dates this type between AD 1200 and 1540/1600 (Goodall 2011, 108). Alternatively, Brown suggests a continuation of the type up to approximately AD 1700 (2001, e.g. 77 or 90).
- 5.15.97 Twenty-eight of the recovered knives could be classified according to the early medieval knife typology by Vera Evison (Table 26). Out of the remaining 10 knives, one may belong to either type 3 or 5 and one to either to type 1 or 4. Three further knives are pre- or post- early medieval in date and therefore do not feature in Evison's typology. Five knives are represented by fragments which do not allow for classification using Evison.

TYPE	NO. OF KNIVES	TYPE DATING	DESCRIPTION
1	19	475 – at least 750	Curved back, curved cutting edge
2	1	475 - 700	Straight back, curved cutting edge
3	4	525 – at least 750	Angled back, curved cutting edge
4	2	625 – at least 750	Curved back, straight cutting edge
5	2	575 – at least 750	Angled back, straight cutting edge

6	0	475 - 700	Straight back, incurved near tip
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Table 26: Classification of the knives from Period 3, after Evison 1987

5.15.98 Twenty-six of the total 38 knives can be classified using Goodall's typology for medieval ironwork (Table 27). Of the remaining 12 knives, three may belong to either type B or D and three knives may belong to either type D or E. In one case, a knife can be classified as post-medieval and does therefore not feature in Goodall's typology. Five knives are represented by fragments which do not allow for classification using Goodall.

TYPE	KNIVES	TYPE DATING	DESCRIPTION
A	0	1066 - 1300	Rising, then angling down back, straight or curved cutting edge
B	5	1066 – 1540 Predom. 1066 - 1300	Flat, straight back before angling down, straight or curved cutting edge
C	1	1066 - 1540	Flat straight back, parallel cutting edge, then rising to meet back
D	12	1066 – 1540 Predom. 1100 - 1300	Back and cutting edge parallel before both tapering to tip
E	5	1066 – 1540 Predom. 1200 - 1400	Back and cutting edge taper more or less equally towards tip
F	1	1100 - 1500	Back tapers from shoulder down to meet straight cutting edge
G	0	c. 1300 – 1540	Cutting edge rises from shoulder to meet straight back
H	0	1200 - 1400	Stepped back, any cutting edge
I	1	1066 - 1400	Convex back, any cutting edge
J	0	Not dated	Concave back, any cutting edge
Q	1	1200 - 1600	Straight back and scale tang in line, cutting edge rises to meet back

Table 27: Classification of the knives from Period 3, after Goodall 2011

5.15.99 In Table 28, a date is suggested for all 38 knives from Bramford. The knife found in hollow deposit G70 can be classified as Goodall's type I and has a concave back. This characteristic is specifically linked to high medieval rather than early medieval knives. For this reason, it is likely that RF <108> can be dated between AD 1066 and 1400 and is intrusive in its Period 3 context.

5.15.100 Knife RF<89>, found in hollow deposit G60, is represented by a fragment which is not diagnostic. The same applies to RF<429> [2056], <539> [2105], <625> [2084] and <676> [2105]. Theoretically, all five knives could date between AD 43 and 1900. In all likelihood, however, they can be placed roughly between AD 475 and 1540.

RF NO.	GROUP	CONTEXT	EARLY MED TYPE	MED TYPE	DATE
7	3	1047	5	B	575-750
55.2	29	3382	-	-	1600-1950
61	105	3002	-	Q	1200-1700
73.2	13	3361	1	D or E	475-1540
77	75	2052	1	E	475-750

RF NO.	GROUP	CONTEXT	EARLY MED TYPE	MED TYPE	DATE
79.2	75	2059	2	C	475-700
80.2	97	2307	3	B	525-1540
89	60	2112	UKN	UKN	475-1540 (?)
108	70	2013	-	I	1000-1400
122	61	2006	1	D	475-1540
124.1	61	2006	5	B	575-1540
144	68	2076	1	E	475-1540
163.1	68	2080	1	D or E	475-1540
163.2	68	2080	1	D	475-1540
165	40	2078	3	B or D	525-1540
258	60	2112	3	B	525-1540
327	64	2115	1	E	475-1540
415	64	2115	1 or 4	B or D	475-1540
417	64	2115	1	E	475-1540
429	65	2056	UKN	UKN	475-1540 (?)
454	65	2056	4	F	625-1500
483	65	2057	1	D	475-1540
491	65	2058	1	D	475-1540
492	68	2088	4	B	625-1540
495	65	2058	1	D	475-1540
500	64	2115	3	D	525-1540
502	64	2115	1	D	475-1540
535	87	2143	1	D	475-1540
539	64	2105	UKN	UKN	475-1540 (?)
555	64	2105	1	D	475-1540
562	16	3486	3 or 5	B or D	525-1540
564	64	2105	1	E	475-1540
625	68	2084	UKN	UKN	475-1540 (?)
635	65	2057	1	D	475-1540
637	65	2058	1	D or E	475-1540
676	64	2105	UKN	UKN	475-1540 (?)
711	76	2228	1	D	475-750
774	4	1037	1	D	475-750

Table 28: Classification and dating of the knives from Period 3

Unidentified tools

5.15.101 Hollow G62 produced an unidentified iron tool which is likely related to either woodwork or metalwork. Two finished bone tools (RF<760> and <765>) with an unknown purpose were found in Period 3 pit [3541] (G30) and SFB G15. The tools are made of a likely sheep/goat metapodia or tibia and a modified fish dentary bone.

Waste material and raw material

5.15.102 The discovery of waste- and raw materials is indicative for craft processes taking place on site. At the site, items in this category are limited to animal bone and antler working and were all found in Area 3. SFB G15 fill [3161] produced a waste product of animal bone working (RF<761>), consisting of a bovine scapula with deep knife marks. Given its context, the waste can likely be dated to the early medieval period.

5.15.103 Hollow G62 deposit [2012] contained a second waste fragment from animal bone craft. The fragment consists of a long bone from a medium-sized mammal and shows oblique file marks on the outer surface. A date cannot be ascertained. Evidence for antler working includes one item of craft waste (RF<762>), comprising a beam or crown fragment with semi-circular removal, found in an upper fill of ring-ditch G12. A potentially worked antler tine (RF<614>) was recovered from SFB G15 fill [3414]. The item consists of a naturally curved and tapering fragment with potential traces of working around the tip. Both items suggesting antler working are derive from early medieval occupation contexts.

Containers and vessels

Boxes

5.15.104 Hollow deposit G65 produced a very small box catch (RF<480>) of which a parallel has previously been found in Coddendam, Suffolk. The catch is evidence for the presence of wooden containers on site which have not been preserved. The catch dates between AD 410 and 1066 (West 1998, 137 – item 21.18).

Buckets

5.15.105 Three bucket fittings were recovered, all made of copper-alloy. The first is a decorated bucket binding (RF<705>) from Period 3 G87 pit [2147]. Parallels with a similar decoration on the centre of the band are listed by Cook (2004, 112 – types C and B). The item dates between AD 450 and 570. SFB G22 produced a bucket fitting (RF<72>) that can be assigned a general early medieval date. A likely bucket clip (RF<559>) was found in hollow deposit G64. Whilst it likely dates to the early medieval period, it cannot be ruled out as an intrusive high medieval item.

Copper-alloy vessels

5.15.106 Two copper-alloy vessel fragments were collected from hollow deposit G65 (RFs<391> and <599>) and further single fragments from each of hollows G67 (RF<326>) and G68 (RF<577>). The first two fragments are both from a rim, but do not belong to the same vessel. The third fragment, also from a rim, is relatively heavy, suggesting that the alloy has a lead content. The fourth object is in a poor condition and may show signs of heat exposure. Due to the nature of the fragments, they are undiagnostic and can be placed roughly between AD 410 and 1900. However, all derive from deposits phased as Period 3.

Iron vessels

5.15.107 An iron lid of an unknown vessel (RF<418>) was found in Period 5 ditch G41. A circular shape is pressed into the centre of the item. The object has a modern date.

Security equipment

Keys

- 5.15.108 The excavations produced four keys or fragments thereof. Fragment RF<644> was discovered in deposit G15, associated with an early Saxon building. This type of key dates roughly between AD 1275 and 1400 and is therefore intrusive (Goodall 2011, 289 – item I499). The same applies to the key (RF<451>) from hollow deposit G65, which can be dated to approximately AD 1250 and 1425 (Goodall 2011, 295 – items I579 and I581).
- 5.15.109 Ditch G41 is the only post-medieval/modern feature which contained a key (RF<96>). The item is a large and heavy key of Goodall's type G2. This is a common type with a lifespan between AD 1066 and 1900, which could mean that the key is potentially residual in the context (Goodall 2011, 240 – item I541; Egan 2005, 74 – related to item 319).
- 5.15.110 A small copper-alloy key (RF<11>) was retrieved from Area 3 subsoil [3002], which can be identified as a casket key and dates between AD 1150 and 1400 (Egan 2010, 112 - e.g. items 298 and 305).

Latch lifters

- 5.15.111 Hollows G64 and G65 both contained a latch lifter made of iron (RFs<334 and 473>). This is an early form of key which is associated with the early medieval period (Malim and Hines 1998, 125; Wagner and Ypey 275-76).

Locks

- 5.15.112 A lock bolt from subsoil [2002] belongs to a Goodall type 2 lock and dates between AD 1066 and 1540 (Goodall 2011, 260 – items I154 and I156). A plate, found in hollow deposit G70, is part of a modern lock. The item dates between AD 1900 and 2020 and is therefore intrusive in the early medieval feature.

Padlocks

- 5.15.113 Hollow deposit G65 produced a padlock bolt (RF<449>). The bolt likely belongs to Goodall's type E and has a long lifespan between AD 1066 and 1900.

Household equipment

Flesh hooks

- 5.15.114 The assemblage includes three flesh hooks which were retrieved from hollows G60 and G68, and from ditch fill [2148] (G41). Those from the hollows (RF<178> and <292>) can be identified as Goodall's type one, which was in use between c.AD 700 and 1300 (Goodall 2011, 298-99), which perhaps means they are intrusive. The latter flesh hook (RF<102>) is fragmentary and of a type cannot be assigned. As such, the item is undiagnostic and has a broad date range of c. AD 700 and 1900.

Lanterns

- 5.15.115 A fragmentary object found in hollow G68 likely represents the base of a candlestick or part of a lantern (RF<609>). The fragment is decorated with ridges and made of a light weight, grey-coloured copper-alloy. The folded-over top edge might make identification as a lantern more likely. Based on this preliminary identification, the item can be dated roughly between AD 1400 and 1700 (Egan 1998, 138-39 - item 376; Egan 2005, 128 - item 210).

Nutcrackers

- 5.15.116 The Area 2 subsoil produced an item which can be identified as one handle of a pair of nutcrackers. Comparable items are listed on the PAS database (e.g. NLM-A394A7). The item dates between AD 1600 and 1800.

Cutlery

- 5.15.117 An item retrieved from Area 3 subsoil is the copper-alloy top edge of a cutlery handle (RF<38>). Given its simple sub-circular terminal, the item can be considered relatively modern (c.AD 1750-1950).

Transport, agriculture and subsistence provision

Bells

- 5.15.118 Three bells, represented by their clappers (RF<366>, <462> and <604>), were recovered from SFB G15 and hollow deposit G65. The clappers have a broadly medieval date.

Fishhooks

- 5.15.119 G29 Posthole fill [3063] contained a fishhook (RF<643.2>) which is undiagnostic. The item can be dated between AD 410 and 1900. The posthole is phased as Period 3.

Harness fittings

- 5.15.120 An S-shaped hooked strip made of iron (RF<615>), from G103 pit [2288], cannot be identified with certainty, but is likely related to a horse harness. Whilst an exact date is unknown, the item is likely Roman or early medieval. Hollow deposit G65 contained a strap hook (RF<434>), which can be related to a horse harness (Clark 1995, 60 - item 52). The item is dated between AD 1066 and 1540 and therefore intrusive in the early medieval phased feature.

Harness mounts

- 5.15.121 Copper alloy harness mount (RF<14>) is one of the most interesting pieces found on site and originates from SFB G15 fill [3054]. It is decorated with garnet inlay and dates between AD 500 and 600. Pluskowski describes similar mounts, but an exact parallel has not been found to date (2005, 59 - item 1). More research into this object is required.

- 5.15.122 A second harness mount (RF<16>) that dates between AD 500 and 600, was retrieved from Period 5 ditch G18 and thus is residual. It requires further research to find an exact parallel. Similar harness mounts, however, are listed on the PAS database (e.g. GLO-2E6C4F, NMS-339941 and DOR-1C5D40).

Harness pendants

- 5.15.123 Medieval pit [2174] (G102) produced a copper-alloy harness pendant (RF<426>), which can be dated between AD 1066 and 1540 (Clark 1995, 64 – item 57).

Horseshoes

- 5.15.124 A fragment of an early horseshoe (RF<128>) was retrieved from hollow deposit G61. The shape of the nail holes suggests that the item belongs to Clark's types 1 or 2a. The latter has an undulating edge which is not visible in the fragment. However, the edge may have worn due to intensive use. The item can be dated between AD 900 and 1350.

- 5.15.125 Hollow deposit G64 produced an early horseshoe nail (RF<679>) of the Fiddle-key type (Goodall 2011, 364 - type A). The nail dates between AD 1000 and 1200. An intrusive medieval horseshoe (RF<224>) was retrieved from Period 3 hollow deposit G65. The item is relatively small and belongs to Clark's type 3 or 4, dating between AD 1200 and 1650. The poor condition prevents more-precise classification.

Ox shoes

- 5.15.126 An ox shoe was recovered from each of Period 4 ditches G40 (RF<175>) and G19 (RF<772>). Both ox shoes have a broad medieval to post-medieval date.

Fixtures and fittings

Angle ties

- 5.15.127 Two angle ties were recovered, from hollow deposit G60 and ditch G57. Angle ties are undiagnostic and can date from AD 1066 to 1900, which means they are both likely intrusive within the Period 3 and 4 features.

Appliqués

- 5.15.128 A likely item of decorative appliqué (RF<76.2>) was found in SFB G75. Whilst the purpose of the object remains unknown, and no direct parallel could be found, the metal and its condition suggest a date in between AD 43 and 1066. This suggests that the item is potentially residual in the early medieval feature. Post-medieval/modern ditch G75 produced a small fragment of openwork decorative applique made of a low-quality copper-alloy (RF<398>). The item can be dated to post-AD 1900.

Bindings

5.15.129 Bindings (RF<533>, <675> and <681>) were found in Period 3 G87 pit [2216], hollow deposit G64, and SFB G22 respectively. Bindings are generally undiagnostic, but sometimes show particular features which can provide them with an approximate phasing. Both RF<675> and <681> are comparable to items listed by Goodall and can be dated between AD 1066 and 1900 (2011, 209 or 215; 215, item H553). Binding RF<533> is likely modern (c.AD 1700 – 2000) and therefore intrusive.

Brackets

5.15.130 An iron bracket (RF<583>) was found in Period 3 hollow G68. The item is undiagnostic.

Chains

5.15.131 Hollow deposit G65 contained heavily corroded, S-shaped chain link RF<456> (Goodall 2011, 333; J240). A chain consisting of nine interlocking links (RF<653>) and a likely fragment of a curb chain link were retrieved from hollow G64 (RF<336>). Chains are used from the Roman period onwards and change little in their appearance. They are therefore undiagnostic. The good condition of the latter find, however, suggests a post-medieval date. The latter type occurs during the medieval and post-medieval periods (Goodall 2011, 377 – item L79).

Clench bolts

5.15.132 Hollow G70 deposit [2013] produced a clench bolt (RF<116.2>), which is undiagnostic. It can be dated between AD 1066 and 2000 and is therefore likely intrusive to the early medieval context (Goodall 2011, 189).

Furniture fittings (miscellaneous)

5.15.133 A likely base of a drop handle from an item of furniture (RF<3>) was discovered in topsoil [1001], in Area 1. The item can be dated between AD 1540 and 1900. In Area 2, post-medieval ditch G41 contained a castor wheel made of a grey-coloured copper-alloy, which broadly dates between AD 1750 and 1950.

Handles

5.15.134 Three handles were retrieved from Period 5 ditch G41. The first (RF<357>) is made of iron and has potentially a decorative edge, but is undiagnostic. The second handle (RF<642>) is made of animal bone and belongs to an unknown implement. The item can be dated between AD 410 and 1066 and is therefore residual. Lastly, an iron handle that broadly from the medieval to post-medieval period was collected (RF<3203>).

5.15.135 An item which is likely a drop handle was found in hollow G60 deposit [2114]; alternatively, it could be a pot hanger (RF<301>). The item is undiagnostic and dates between AD 43 and 1900.

- 5.15.136 G102 pit [2316] produced an undiagnostic handle (RF<392>) which can be dated to the medieval or post-medieval period. Given the fact that the context is phased as high medieval, the item may be intrusive (Goodall 2011, 325).

Hinges

- 5.15.137 A hinge pivot (RF<231>) from the later slump fill of ring-ditch G12 can be dated from the early medieval to later medieval periods and is likely intrusive. A modern hinge (RF<354>) was retrieved from Period 5 ditch G41.

Hooks

- 5.15.138 A large, handled hook (RF<65>), likely used for bags or bailing, was retrieved from Area 3 subsoil. The hook can be dated between AD 1066 and 1540 (Goodall 2011, 327 - item J168). An S-shaped, undiagnostic hook with unequal 'arms' (RF<402>) was retrieved from Period 4 ditch G40. Hollow G68 produced a copper-alloy hook with a slight lip at the terminal (RF<580>). The hook is undiagnostic and broadly dates between AD 410 and 1950. For this reason, it may be intrusive to the early medieval phased feature.

Loops

- 5.15.139 The excavation produced two loops which could not be assigned to a particular use. The first loop is balloon-shaped (RF<214>) and was found in Period 5 layer G67. The loop dates to the post-medieval/modern period. The second is D-shaped (RF<524>) and was retrieved from Period 3 hollow G60 deposit [2114]. It is formed from an iron bar with tapering ends which are intertwined. The loop is undiagnostic.

Mounts

- 5.15.140 Six mounts, some of which can be considered decorative, were collected from the excavations. Possible SFB G81 fill [2130] contained a copper-alloy specimen with a white metal coating (RF<636>). This item can be dated between AD 410 and 1066.
- 5.15.141 A mount with a flat circular head (RF<432>), potentially part of a medieval hinge was retrieved from Period 3 G65 hollow deposit [2056]. The item dates between AD 1066 and 1540 and is thus intrusive (Goodall 2011, 203).
- 5.15.142 The subsoil produced two mounts; one with decoration (<RF54>), which can be broadly dated between AD 410 and 1900 and the second dating from AD 1540 to 1900 (RF<270>).
- 5.15.143 A post-medieval mount (RF<521>), retrieved from hollow G61, is paralleled by an item on the PAS database (SWYOR-FCECDA) and dates between AD 1540 and 1700. A heavy cast copper-alloy specimen (RF<374>) was found in a possible early Saxon SFB G80, which likely has a post-medieval date, between AD 1540 and 1900. The purpose of the mount is unknown.

Rings

5.15.144 Three rings were found at Bramford which cannot be identified as dress accessories or as related to items from any other find category in this report. Rings are usually undiagnostic and can only be assigned rough date ranges. The item found in hollow G64 is similar to item J281 listed by Goodall (2011, 336-37). The ring from ditch G41 is comparable to Goodall's item J283 (2011, 337). And the third ring, from deposit G65, is most like Goodall's item J194 (2011, 331). A wide date range of early medieval to post-medieval can be assigned.

Sockets

5.15.145 Unphased ditch G52 produced a socket made of antler (RF<708>). The shape of the item suggests a possible hammer head, but no traces of use as such could be found.

Springs

5.15.146 A spring was found which could not be related to an item such as a brooch (RF <569>). This item was retrieved from hollow G68 and is undiagnostic.

Staples

5.15.147 The excavation produced three staples, all retrieved from early medieval features. RF<93>, made of copper-alloy, was retrieved from hollow deposit G60 and is relatively small. Whilst a date cannot be assigned with certainty, the item is likely early to high medieval in date. The second staple (RF<320>), also from hollow G60, is likely intrusive to and dates between AD 1540 and 1900. The third staple (RF<658>) is heavy and can be considered a structural fitting which dates to the medieval period or thereafter. The item is intrusive to deposit G64 (Goodall 2011, 172-73).

Studs and tacks

5.15.148 The excavation produced eight items which can be identified as a tack or stud. One of these, (RF<271>) was recovered from hollow G70 deposit [2013] and is noteworthy due to its large size. The item is likely a fixture related to an early medieval lyre and is comparable with an example from Bergh Apton, Norfolk (Green and Rogerson 1978, 63 and 90-91).

Unidentified fixtures and fittings

5.15.149 Hollow G60 deposit [2114] produced a potential structural fitting (RF<318>) which dates between AD 43 and 1066. SFB G22 returned an unidentified fixture consisting of a shaped iron strip with a nail through it. No date could be provided but given its context, it is likely early medieval. Hollow deposit G64 yielded an unidentified fixture (RF<592>); it is possible that the item represents an electrical fitting. This would suggest a post-AD 1900 date which makes it intrusive in its early medieval context. A second item from the same context is an unknown structural fitting which dates between AD 1066 and 1900 (Goodall 2011, e.g. 187 or 193).

5.15.150 Another unidentified fitting was retrieved from Period 4 ditch G40. The item likely dates to the post-medieval period and probably intrusive. Iron fixture (RF<254>) has an unknown purpose and was retrieved from Area 2 subsoil. The object can be dated to post-AD 1900. The same subsoil produced a structural fitting, potentially a holdfast. The item dates between AD 1066 and 1950 (Goodall 2011, 189 - item H236).

5.15.151 The unknown object recovered from hollow deposit G60 is made of copper-alloy and resembles a casket mount or handle attachment. A high medieval or early medieval date can be suggested. The unidentified structural fitting retrieved from hollow deposit G70 is undiagnostic. Hollow deposit G64 produced a fixture which includes a nut and bolt. This relatively modern item is intrusive in the early medieval context.

Wall hooks

5.15.152 Two wall hooks were recovered from Period 3 contexts. The first specimen (RF<697>), from hollow deposit G60, can be dated between AD 1066 and 1540 and is intrusive here (Goodall 2011, 185 - item H193). The second wall hook (RF<345>) was retrieved from hollow deposit G64 and is undiagnostic.

Washers

5.15.153 Four washers made of copper-alloy were collected, of which two (RFs <413> and <513>) can be dated between AD 43 and 1540. Both these items were retrieved from hollow G64. The remaining washers were recovered from post-medieval/modern deposit G67 (RF<196> and early medieval hollow G68 (RF<208>). Both can be assigned a modern date of post AD 1900.

Wire

5.15.154 Two pieces of undiagnostic iron wire were retrieved from Period 5 ditch G41.

Coins by Trista Clifford

5.15.155 The excavations produced a total of 65 coins from a range of 33 separate contexts of Period 3, 4, 5 and unphased date. The oldest is a copper alloy ancient Greek coin minted during the 3rd century BC; the most recent a contemporary copy of a George V penny. Excluding topsoil and subsoil deposits, G64 hollow deposit [2105] contained the largest number of coins (7); this includes the Greek coin and a 12th- to 14th-century penny fragment.

5.15.156 The majority of the coins are copper alloy, just two are silver. Preservation of the coins is variable; they are largely in poor, worn to extremely worn condition; however, there are a number of Roman coins for which the condition is unusually good and the patina of these coins leads one to suspect that they have been either 'cleaned' post-excavation by persons unknown or that they derive from a private collection and thus represent more recent losses.

Pre-Roman

5.15.157 Period 3 hollow G64 deposit [2105] produced an ancient Greek coin, RF<656>, minted between 228 and 280 BC. Why/how this coin has found its way to Suffolk is a mystery; it may have been a more recent loss from an antiquarian collection. In addition, a late Iron Age bronze unit, RF<750>, came from SFB G71. The coin bears a bust obverse, with an indistinct creature on the other. It can tentatively be identified as an issue of Cunobelinus of the Catevellauni and Trinovantes North Thames region, minted in the first half of the 1st century AD (ABC 2957; VA2089; BMC1968-71). Both are residual within their contexts based on date of production; however, the Greek coin is an unusual find in Britain and may be a more recent loss.

Roman

5.15.158 Roman coins form the majority of the assemblage, with 50 coins attributed to this period. The earliest is RF<308> from G60 hollow deposit [2114], an *As* of Nerva minted between 96-98AD; however, there are a number of unidentified copper alloy issues which may predate this. Of the fourteen 1st - 2nd century coins recovered, just three could be identified to ruler.

5.15.159 Third-century issues are also poorly represented by identifiable coins, although of the eleven coins of this period, nine could be attributed to Reece Period and five to ruler.

5.15.160 Fourth-century issues are the most numerous, with 19 examples. Issues of the House of Constantine dominate, and there are no recorded examples of Reece Period 19 or later. Thirteen examples can be attributed to Reece Periods, and of the remaining coins four are probable late 4th-century minims.

Saxon

5.15.161 An 8th-century debased silver sceatta of Abramson type series R type 150 or 160 was recovered from G64 hollow deposit [2105] (RF<667>).

Other coins

5.15.162 A silver coin, RF<588>, also from G64 hollow deposit [2105] is a penny with the legend entirely clipped, leaving just the central bust. The style of the bust suggests a Plantagenet ruler of the 12th-14th century. The coin is extremely worn. This coin appears to be intrusive within its Period 3 context.

5.15.163 Three 16th-century jettons were recovered from the subsoil (RF<75>, <41>, <60>), as was a 17th-century farthing token, RF<9>. A William III sixpence formed into a 'love token' (RF<56>) came from unpahased ditch G23. Other post-medieval issues include a contemporary copy penny of George V RF<361> from G68 hollow.

Trade and commerce

Bag seals

- 5.15.164 One undiagnostic bag seal made of lead was discovered in layer G67 (RF<201>), which is phased to the post-medieval/modern period. Modern bag seals are usually related to agricultural practice whilst those from earlier periods can also be related to general trade of goods.

Weights

- 5.15.165 Lead weights are found in four contexts. The weights are undiagnostic and were retrieved from hollow deposits G62, G64, G65, and the subsoil.

5.16 Environmental Remains by Mariangela Vitolo

- 5.16.1 Fifty bulk soil samples were taken during archaeological excavations at the site, for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, fauna and Mollusca as well as to assist finds retrieval. Sampled features included pits, postholes, ring-ditches, layers and SFBs, and ranged in date from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period. The following report describes the contents of the environmental samples and discusses the information they provide on agrarian economy, the local environment and fuel selection and use.
- 5.16.2 Samples ranged from 10L to 80L in volume and were processed in their entirety by flotation using a 250µm mesh for retention of the flots and a 500µm mesh for the heavy residues, before being air dried. The heavy residues were passed through graded sieves of 8, 4 and 2mm and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 9a). Finds and ecofacts from the residues have been incorporated within the relevant reports where they provide further information to the hand-collected assemblage.
- 5.16.3 The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 9b). Nomenclature for the cereals follows the traditional classification (Zohary and Hopf 1994) and Stace (2010) for the wild plants. Charred botanicals extracted from the residues have been included the flot quantification (Appendix 9b).
- 5.16.4 When available, one hundred charcoal fragments per context underwent identification; however, in some deposits, fewer fragments were suitable for identification. Each fragment was fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000; Leney and Casteel 1975). Charcoal specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Hather 2000; Schoch *et al.* 2004; Schweingruber 1990). Taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 9c, and nomenclature used follows Stace (2010).

Results

Period 1 – Prehistoric: Samples <12> [3155] and <16> [3176]

- 5.16.5 Prehistoric pits G9 produced no charred remains of crops and a single hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment. The latter could have originated from wild resources collected either for food or for fuel. Charcoal fragments were scarce, warranting no identification work. Finds from the residues included pottery, flint, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material, which could be natural in origin.

Period 3 – Early Saxon: Samples <2> [1037], <3> [1053], <6> [3052], <10> [3054], <11> [3106], <13> [3161], <14> [3143], <19> [2015], <21> [3199], <26> [2052], <27> [2056], <28> [2057], <29> [2058], <34> [3462], <35> [3476], <37> [3146], <38> [2124], <39> [2130], <42> [2096], <43> [2097], <44> [2245], <46> [2289], <48> [2342], <49> [2343], <50> [2344], <51> [2351], <52> [2348] and <53> [2382]

- 5.16.6 The majority of sampled Saxon contexts were associated with various certain and probable SFBs, but they also included pits, ditches and a possible corn-dryer. In general, charred plant remains were absent or scarce (<10) in most Period 3 deposits. Moderate amounts of crop remains (10-50) were recovered from SFB G75, SFB G78, and Saxon pit G94. Similar species of plant macrofossils occurred in all Saxon deposits. These included hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possibly of the free-threshing type, rye (*Secale cereale*) and other indeterminate cereals and pulses. Oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were occasionally present but the absence of diagnostic floret bases hindered their identification as a wild or a cultivated species. A few wild seeds, probably originating from crop weeds, were recovered and included mostly large grass caryopses. Grass stem fragments and hazelnut shells were also present in various Saxon features.
- 5.16.7 Possible dryer / hearth G59 produced scarce charred remains of crops, including Celtic bean (*Vicia faba*), vetch/bean (*Vicia* sp.), wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* sp.) as well as large grass (Poaceae) caryopses and wild vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). These remains were few and do not clarify the precise use of this feature.
- 5.16.8 Charcoal generally preserved in a fragmentary state on site, but it preserved well in the Saxon contexts. Tyloses were noted commonly on the oak fragments. These are growths that occur within the vessels and are due to old age or disease. Radial cracks were also noted on occasion; these could be due to the burning of green as opposed to seasoned wood.
- 5.16.9 The Saxon charred wood assemblages were dominated by a mixture of hazel (*Corylus avellana*), oak (*Quercus* sp.) ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and Maloideae. The latter is a sub-family that includes taxa that are not distinguishable on grounds of wood anatomy, including apple, pear and hawthorn among others. Other taxa occurred less often and were likely to represent minor components of the fuel, possibly kindling. These taxa included cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.), sloe/damson (*Prunus*

spinosa/domestica), field maple (*Acer campestre*), alder (*Alnus* sp.) and purging buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathartica*).

- 5.16.10 Ecofacts from the heavy residues of the Saxon samples included mostly bone, of various size, burnt and unburnt, as well as land molluscs. Finds included pottery, fired clay, fire-cracked flint, stone and magnetic material.

Period 4 – Medieval: Samples <1> [3029], <23> [3262], <32> [2065], <40> [2154]

- 5.16.11 Sampled medieval ditches produced scarce charred plant remains. Free-threshing wheat, hulled barley and oat were identified from these contexts. The oat grain could have belonged either to a wild grass or a crop.
- 5.16.12 Ecofacts from the residues included bone, land snail shells and small amounts of charcoal, which did not warrant identification work. Finds included pottery, slag and magnetic material.

Period 5 – Post-medieval: Sample <47> [2310]

- 5.16.13 G96 pit produced a handful of charred caryopses of hulled barley (including a twisted grain), rye and possible wheat. A moderate amount of charcoal was present in both the residue and flint. Maloideae and hazel, with two fragments of ash, dominated the assemblage. Vitrification was noted on the hazel fragments. This happens when the wood anatomy fuses, becoming glassy. Experimental evidence (McParland *et al* 2010) has shown that high temperatures and prolonged burning are necessary but not sufficient conditions to cause vitrification. It is likely that other unknown co-factors must be at play for charcoal to become vitrified.
- 5.16.14 Ecofacts from the heavy residue consisted in burnt and unburnt bone, whilst finds included glass, stone, iron object, fire-cracked flint and magnetic material. The latter could be industrial or natural in origin.

Period 0 – Undated: Samples <4> [3040], <5> [3050], <7> [3103], <8> [3128], <9> [3130], <15> [3134], <17> [3178], <18> [3183], <20> [2017], <22> [3256], <24> [3272], <25> [3304], <30> [3033], <31> [3387], <33> [2067], <36> [3471], <41> [2167] and <45> [3525]

- 5.16.15 Undated features produced a limited amount of charred grains, including free-threshing wheat, hulled barley, oat and rye. Free-threshing wheat and rye are typical of post-Roman sites in Britain. However, large concentrations of grains are lacking from these undated deposits. Therefore, these caryopses either could be contemporary with the relevant fills, or have infiltrated from later periods.
- 5.16.16 Conversely, these features produced a large charcoal assemblage. Most fragments were identified as oak; with a few fragments of hazel, Maloideae and field maple. Radial cracks were present on the oak fragments and on the single hazel fragment. These splits across the length of the rays of the wood occur during the charring process and might indicate the burning of fresh as opposed to seasoned wood for fuel.

6.0 POTENTIAL AND SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of General Aims

6.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological excavations (3.1) was to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality, and significance, preserving these by record. Moreover, they aimed to assess all archaeological remains against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

6.1.2 The excavation of the three mitigation areas within the site has successfully identified, investigated and recorded the archaeological remains present within them. This has generated a substantial data set that allows these remains to be studied and understood in their wider local and regional context.

6.1.3 The recorded remains date from four (technically five, including residual/reused Roman) archaeological periods and include: a Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch; the remnants of an early Saxon settlement including sunken-feature buildings, post-built hall-like structures, pits and artefact-rich soil layers; high medieval field systems; and post-medieval to modern field boundary ditches. A large assemblage of dateable/diagnostic finds was recovered across the features, primarily consisting of pottery and metalwork which, along with stratigraphic and spatial relationships, has allowed for most of the significant features to be phased into one of these five periods. Environmental remains were also retrieved by means of bulk soil sampling of selected features/deposits. A significant number of recorded pits and postholes across the site, especially in Area 3, are currently undated and unphased.

6.2 Realisation of Research Aims

6.2.1 The site-specific aims and the research aims and questions identified for the project (3.2–3.3) are considered in relation to the excavated evidence, below.

Bronze Age

- *OR1: The possibility that significant [Bronze Age] sites remain hidden under colluviation requires further study (Medlycott 2011, 21)*

6.2.2 Contrary to the findings of the evaluation, no true colluvial deposits were identified during the course of the excavations. Large expanses of early Saxon layers were found overlying naturally accumulated deposits in a number of hollows in Areas 2 and 3, but no prehistoric features were found to be present on their removal.

- *OR2: Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape. Later Bronze Age burial practices are now known to be variable, however we do not know why this is the case (Medlycott 2011, 20)*

6.2.3 The excavation has established that the ring cropmark in Area 3 relates to the below-ground remains of a ring-ditch, interpreted to be the remains of a barrow of possible earlier Bronze Age date. However, no burials were found in association with it and the dating of its construction requires clarification and confirmation. By inference, the unexcavated putative barrow BRF008 to its north may reasonably be presumed to be of similar date and nature. Together, they constitute evidence for funerary use of this river valley landscape. On the basis of the excavation results, they do not appear to have been accompanied or augmented by flat cemeteries, but stood prominent in the landscape in relative isolation. No contemporary settlement remains were encountered in the excavation areas, other than a few pits of uncertain prehistoric date and function. As such the barrow remains provide limited insights into the prehistoric landscape here, though do represent the typical trend of monument building with all its connotations of territorial display, creation of identity and sense of place, etc.

Anglo-Saxon

- *OR3: The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period? (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

6.2.4 No Roman land use remains or Anglo-Saxon boundary features that could be interpreted to define field systems were identified by the excavations. As such, the site has no potential to inform the study of fieldscapes in this period. As early Saxon settlement features extended over the majority of the excavation areas, little can be inferred about the presence of open field systems.

- *OR4: What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present, and how far can functions be attributed to them? (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

6.2.5 The excavations have produced good evidence for dispersed early Saxon settlement, comprising SFBs, post-built buildings, pits and apparent midden-derived layers. Whether this constituted a farm *per se*, or a farming community exploiting, grazing and/or cultivating the surrounding landscape in a loosely collaborative manner is unclear. The building remains have produced finds assemblages that may indicate their functions, though these have not been readily discerned to date. It is equally likely that they constitute general occupation rubbish from the settlement as a whole. The finds assemblages attest to a variety of domestic and craft manufacturing activities being undertaken within the settlement. Further consideration of building types and their functions can usefully be undertaken during the analysis phase.

- *OR5: The extent and nature of late Anglo-Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation, field systems, etc. needs further exploration (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

6.2.6 No evidence for late Saxon occupation or other land use was identified, other than the recovery of a few metalwork finds that could be of such later date. It

is likely that the early Saxon settlement passed out of use by or in the 7th century, with tangible land use not resuming until the High Medieval.

- *OR6: The main communication routes through the region need to be established. This would include main routeways, secondary routes, valley corridors, rivers and marine transport (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

6.2.7 No formal routeways or tracks defined by ditches or other means were found within the early Saxon settlement. However, the spread of settlement remains along this location in the Gipping Valley suggests that the valley was a significant corridor along which people, animals and perhaps commodities moved. The Gipping river may have had a part to play in this, providing access to the tidal Orwell.

6.3 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

Stratigraphic sequence

6.3.1 The stratigraphic dataset has provided evidence for four main periods of occupation: Period 1 – prehistoric; Period 3 – early medieval; Period 4 – high medieval; Period 5 – post-medieval/modern (Period 2 – Roman being somewhat notional). The recorded remains predominantly comprise ditches, pits and postholes, sunken-featured buildings, a barrow ring-ditch and natural hollows, many of which contained artefact-rich soils in their upper parts. A low to moderate degree of intercut complexity is evident, though the homogenous nature of feature fills has resulted in a degree of uncertainty regarding the resolution of intercutting relationships. A number of pits and postholes are currently undated/unphased, a significant degree of residuality and intrusiveness is also noted. There is some linkage between this phase of excavation and that of the adjacent Oxford Archaeology East site located to the south and southwest.

Period 1: Prehistoric

6.3.2 A large amount of residual Prehistoric material, predominantly worked flint of a broad Mesolithic to early Bronze Age date and occasional pottery of a broadly Neolithic date, was recovered from later dated features across the site. Of note was a lower to middle Palaeolithic hand-axe retrieved from pit G6, which also contained an abundance of worked flint. A fragment of Bronze Age socketed axe was recovered – though this may be a later curated object.

6.3.3 However, a small number of pits were identified that contained *in situ* prehistoric pottery. Two pits in Area 1 are identified to be of Early to Middle Neolithic date, whilst Area 3 contains five pits of broad Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age date and an Early Neolithic pit. A further pit is of uncertain Early/Middle Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Area 2 was devoid of any Prehistoric features. This is perhaps surprising, given the presence of the barrow ring-ditch to the south in Area 3 and the unexcavated cropmark ring-ditch to its north.

6.3.4 The G12 ring-ditch (BRF003) excavated in Area 3 has been placed in Prehistoric Period 1, though lacks definitive dating to this period; it is assigned a Bronze Age date purely on its morphological characteristics. Its basal fill,

suggested to be the remnants of the slumped barrow mound on its west and south sides, contained broadly prehistoric worked flint. It is posited that the natural hollows to the west and north, G13 and G14, were exploited/re-worked in order to emphasise the barrow monument within the landscape. No other firmly-dated Bronze Age features are identified, with the exception of pit [3177], which contained three sherds of pottery of Early to Middle Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

- 6.3.5 Although interpreted as the remains of a barrow, no evidence of any burials were found in the interior of ring-ditch G12. However, the medieval period imposition of right-angled boundary ditch G19 across it may have removed any such interments, particularly if originally contained within the mound itself rather than underneath. No evidence of satellite burials or structured deposition were encountered within its vicinity either.
- 6.3.6 The barrow did not sit in isolation in the landscape, given the ring-ditch presence of cropmark BRF008 to the north of Area 2. This was not excavated, being situated beneath the overheads and preserved *in situ*, but indicates that barrow ring-ditch G12 was part of a wider funerary landscape alongside the River Gipping, here situated on a promontory of land created by a meander in its course. The river valley was perhaps a significant communication route in this and later periods, with funerary monuments positioned conspicuously in relation to it, as territorial markers, way-markers, or the suchlike.
- 6.3.7 The prehistoric remains encountered within the site suggest a transient or low-level occupation in the landscape with a low significance and low potential for further study. It would however be useful to more accurately determine the construction dated of ring-ditch/barrow G12. The apparent Bronze Age funerary use within the Gipping Valley, and the positioning of individual monuments within it, may contribute to further study of Bronze Age funerary practice, particularly when considered alongside such sites as Flixton and West Stow. The ring-ditch is therefore considered to have slightly greater significance and moderate potential, especially regarding its longevity in the landscape and early Saxon reuse.

Period 2: Roman

- 6.3.8 No Roman dated features are identified. Indeed, it appears that there is no Roman period land use at this site. However, a considerable amount of Roman material was recovered, predominantly CBM and metalwork. The recovered Roman metalwork includes coins and personal items. This material was all found in diagnostically later-dated features and deposits and has evidently been transported to the site during the early Saxon period where it has been utilised within the settlement. Only 30 sherds of Roman pottery were retrieved and it appears that the reuse of ceramic items was fairly minimal. The presence of this quantity of re-used Roman material is presumed to have derived from a nearby Roman site of some status – possibly a villa-like residence? Reused and curated artefacts are not uncommon within Saxon settlements in Suffolk, having been noted at sites such as West Stow and Flixton.

- 6.3.9 There is little to no potential for understanding Roman land use within the site. However, the reuse/repurposing of Roman material has a high significance and high potential to contribute to the understanding of the functioning of the early Saxon settlement.

Period 3: Early medieval

- 6.3.10 During the Early Medieval period (5th to 7th centuries) the site is occupied by dispersed settlement, typical of the period (Hamerow 2014, 70). In Areas 1 and 2, eleven sunken-feature buildings and another six suspected SFBs are identified, along with associated pitting. Within Area 3, a post-built hall structure is posited, with a second, possible structure recorded to the south. No evidence of contemporary ditches defining field systems were encountered, with the dispersed settlement appearing to be unenclosed. Nor were any Roman field-systems, or indeed any Roman features, identified on site and, as such, there is no evidence that the settlement was located in relation to any pre-existing landuse entities – apart from barrow G12 (see below). The early Saxon settlement was located on the western banks of the River Gipping where the river meanders, creating a bow out to the west, and c.4 miles upriver from the tidal River Orwell. There was no evidence uncovered for water management or transport within the site, though a single fish hook hints at some exploitation of riverine resources. It seems likely that the settlement would have extended further towards the east, extending toward the river.
- 6.3.11 The SFBs were dispersed across the site and show no real sense of conformity in orientation, though they generally seem to be of a similar size, c.4m by 3m, typical of these types of structure (Tipper 2004). The number and arrangement of postholes associated with these SFBs ranged in number, with only SFB G77 displaying the standard pair of gable-end posts. No clear picture can be gathered as to the function of these SFBs, although it is posited that such dispersed settlements were likely divided into functional zones (Hamerow 2014). As with the hollows identified on site, these building remains were generally infilled with apparent midden-derived deposits (see below).
- 6.3.12 Judging by the occurrence of Roman and early Saxon artefacts in the upper fills of ring-ditch G12, it appears that the barrow survived as at least a remnant earthwork that may have been utilised. It is not unusual for early Saxon settlements to be sited adjacent to prehistoric funerary monuments. Excavations at Flixton uncovered a multi-phase site comprising a range of funerary monuments including a Neolithic long barrow and ten early Bronze Age barrow ring-ditches around which an early Saxon settlement was established. This settlement comprised thirteen SFBs, six post-built hall structures and five miscellaneous post-built structures (Boulter 2022, 243). The early Saxon village at West Stow was also situated close to a later Neolithic burial mound (West 1985, 4). These funerary monuments, like those at Bramford, were situated within river valleys (the Waveney, with regards to Flixton and the Lark, with regards to West Stow), along at would have been major communication and transport routes during the early Saxon period.
- 6.3.13 It is further suggested that the post-built hall structure and the posited SFB G22 in Area 3, were deliberately situated around the Prehistoric barrow. It is

speculated that it may even have been used as a meeting or gathering place (e.g. a moot mound?). The spread of early Saxon high-status artefacts within the south and east of Area 3 has been conjectured derive from a ploughed-out burial inserted into the prehistoric monument. However, it is far more likely that these artefacts are associated with activity in and around the post-built hall structure G29.

- 6.3.14 A number of natural hollows were recorded within Areas 2 and 3. Whilst some of these contained very few if any artefacts, the majority contained a mix of re-used Roman and early Saxon material culture in their upper parts. The Roman material, primarily CBM and metalwork, seems to have been imported from elsewhere, perhaps from a nearby Roman site as yet unidentified, and reused by the early Saxon inhabitants. Material of diagnostically Saxon date mostly comprised metalwork, pottery, animal bone and fired clay objects. It is posited that the finds-rich soils in the tops of these natural hollows constitute dispersed midden waste that was perhaps spread more widely across the land surface of the settlement but only survived within these low-lying hollows. Further consideration of the formation processes involved in this would be useful. Similar-looking hollows were discovered at West Stow, within the Lark Valley where they were posited to have been utilised as animal pens (West 1985, 53).
- 6.3.15 The SFBs, pits and hollow deposits have produced artefact evidence of broad domestic activity, and for industry such as textile production (e.g. loomweights, spindle whorls, bone needles) and leather and bone/antler working. The animal bone assemblage testifies to the presence of pig, domestic fowl and cattle and associated animal husbandry.
- 6.2.16 The siting of the early Saxon settlement is not unusual within Suffolk. The dispersed settlement here was situated above the floodplain of the River Gipping, a river that would have been a main artery of transport and communication through to mid-Suffolk. This is similar to the early Saxon settlement at West Stow, sited above the floodplain of the River Lark (Tipper 2004, 53), and that discovered at Flixton Quarry, situated within the valley of the River Waveney (Boulter 2022).
- 6.3.17 It is posited that the settlement may have been abandoned in favour of the growing settlement at 'Gippeswic', situated four miles down-river. The growth of this thriving settlement from the 7th century onwards, and then its subsequent expansion in the middle Saxon period with a booming industrial and economic role, would have drawn local populations from surrounding settlements.
- 6.3.18 The early Saxon features and deposits, along with their assemblages of Roman and Saxon artefacts, have a high regional significance and a high potential to inform on the nature of settlement in the Gipping valley, the exploitation of available resources (including reuse of Roman materials) and the basis of their economy. In particular, the site has the potential to add to the understanding of the acquisition / consumption, management and eventual disposal of commodities.

Period 4: High Medieval and Post-medieval

- 6.3.19 High Medieval land use is evidenced by two phases of boundary ditches that define agricultural field systems. Very few features (two pits) are identified to occupy these medieval fields. While this land use evidently disregarded the earlier, Saxon period settlement, the second phase of field system seems to have referenced the remnant barrow earthwork as a significant feature in the landscape. The orientation of both systems appear to be influenced by the adjacent River Gipping and also conforms to the alignments and orientation of similar High Medieval roadside field systems encountered by Oxford Archaeology East during excavations to the south-west, in 2016/17.
- 6.3.21 There is little indication of the agricultural regime practiced in these fields. However, Domesday records that Bramford was resident to nineteen plough teams, as well as thirty acres of meadow and livestock comprising twelve pigs and thirty sheep (opendomesday.org). It therefore seems likely that the field system recorded here was under arable cultivation.
- 6.3.22 This high medieval field system does not appear to be extensive, though may have extended further ENE into what are now the meadows of the floodplain of the River Gipping, with evidence of similarly aligned ditch segments recorded within evaluation Trenches 35 and 36. It evidently continued southwards into the OAE excavation located here.
- 6.3.23 Ditch G20 appears to have been the precursor to the southern boundary depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map, being the northernmost boundary to the Bishop's Hop Ground. No evidence to support the suggestion of a track/roadway was identified. Post-medieval features encountered across the site were few, but included boundary ditch G40 that is depicted on 19th-century historic mapping and was later utilised as the northern boundary of allotment gardens shown on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map and on the 1945 aerial photographs. A low level of modern pitting and a dump deposit that included a quantity of enamelled shop signs attest to continued land use activity into the mid/late 20th century.
- 6.3.23 The remains of the medieval field-systems are of moderate local significance and have some modest potential to contribute to the understanding of later agricultural land use in the Gipping Valley. The post-medieval remains are well documented by historic mapping and have low to negligible significance and potential for further study.

Flintwork

- 6.2.30 The assemblage is of local significance. It provides evidence for wide prehistoric presence in the local landscape. Unfortunately, except for a small quantity of worked flints recovered from prehistoric features, much of the material was found as residual elements in Saxon or later features or deposits (526 pieces of the worked flints or 73.8% of the total assemblage). Whilst these pieces are clearly redeposited, it seems that the majority have only been subject to minimal disturbance. The flintwork consists mainly of unmodified pieces or retouched material that is principally undiagnostic. This and the mixed nature of the flintwork make it difficult to closely date the

assemblage. Nonetheless, the assemblage seems to contain two main phases of activities (Early Neolithic and Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age). The morphological characteristics and the reduction strategies indicate the presence of Early Neolithic blade-based (and thin flakes) material as well as Middle Neolithic to Early Bronze Age flake-based material. A small quantity of more expediently-made material, typical of the later prehistoric, was also present, possibly more represented in Area 3. An Early or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe and very small quantity of Mesolithic artefacts were also present.

- 6.2.31 The Early or Middle Palaeolithic handaxe was found in pit G6 in Area 1. Small cordate forms are sometimes associated with the Late Middle Palaeolithic (Late Pleistocene, MIS 3, c.60,000-40,000 years ago), and more typological and metrical comparisons with known British handaxes from the region are recommended before publication. Palaeolithic handaxes and Neolithic axes are occasionally found in later features, especially Iron Age and Roman features. The handaxe could therefore represent a surface find collected and deliberately deposited into the pit; however, given the geology of the site, it is equally plausible that the artefact became incidentally incorporated into the open feature.
- 6.2.32 Although the majority of the blade-based material seems to belong to the Early Neolithic, some of the blades might be Mesolithic in date. Although no diagnostic microliths or microburins were recovered during the excavation, a possible microlithic was found during the evaluation (Headland Archaeology 2018). The core tool from Saxon SFB G75 [2053] and the exhausted single platform bladelet core from pit [3433] are also likely to be Mesolithic in date.
- 6.2.33 Whilst Early Neolithic material appears to be present in all three areas, small assemblages in Area 1 could be associated with small cut features. The construction date of ring-ditch G12 in Area 3 is currently undetermined; but if indeed confirmed to be Middle Neolithic / Early Bronze Age, a large proportion of the flintwork would be contemporary with this feature. Overall, the flintwork provides some evidence for flint knapping activities. In addition to the knapping waste recovered during the excavation, the evaluation produced a large group of knapping waste from pit [57/007] totalling 206 pieces (Headland Archaeology 2018, 21-2). Overall, tools were poorly represented. Large quantities of flints don't necessarily mean an occupation site, and the assemblage could simply relate to repeated use of the area over generations. The site could have been visited for example for the procurement of raw materials or because of the presence of barrows in the landscape.
- 6.2.34 The flintwork certainly forms part of a much more extensive spread, and its presence indicates that the area was widely used during the early prehistoric periods. Excavations by Oxford Archaeology just to the south of the site revealed the presence of Beaker pits, one of which contained a minimum of 14 Beaker vessels and a flint assemblage comprising knapping waste and retouched pieces including scrapers (Oxford Archaeology 2018).
- 6.2.35 The large quantity of burnt unworked flint clearly attest to significant burning. Burnt flints are frequently associated with prehistoric activities; however, they can also be found in later contexts (Roman or Saxon contexts). Here, very

few fragments were recovered from prehistoric features. Instead, they came from Saxon and later features. Nonetheless, most features contained small assemblages, and it is difficult to know how much of the assemblage is redeposited. The largest assemblage (over 20kg) derived from a post-medieval/modern pit. The exact use of burnt flints is often unclear and could be related to domestic, industrial or ritual activities. They are sometimes found in association with burnt mounds complex; and, as these involve the production of large amount of hot water, the proximity of the river Gipping would have been perfect. As the site has been subject to intense agricultural development, at least from the Saxon period, at least some of the burnt flints could also represent flints caught up in fires incidentally ignited by human during large-scale landscape clearances.

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

- 6.2.36 The very small size and fairly undiagnostic nature of the Neolithic pottery assemblage means that it is of limited local significance with no further potential. The small size of the Roman pottery assemblage indicates that there is unlikely to have been substantial Roman settlement activity in the immediate site area. This emphasises that the much more substantial Roman CBM assemblage is likely to represent material which was purposefully collected and reused, rather than simply having been incidentally redeposited. Given the largely, possibly wholly, residual nature of the Roman pottery, it is of low significance with no potential for further work other than its appreciation as a minor component of Saxon period rubbish assemblages.

Post-Roman Pottery

- 6.2.37 The post-Roman pottery assemblage as a whole is in good condition, with little abrasion; most sherds were collected from stratified features. Although no intact vessels are present, there are enough data in the assemblage to add to existing information on the types of pottery vessels favoured for use in this community during the later 5th to early 7th centuries.
- 6.2.38 One of the original Regional Research Aims for this period (Wade 2000) involves the study of rural artefact assemblages, to feed into settlement studies, and this is a continuing need despite the increasing number of such sites discovered in recent years. The early Saxon pottery assemblage from Bramford is one of several large groups to have been recovered from rural settlement sites in recent years, a number of which have been studied by the current author. This makes potential for comparison very high, as there is less chance of inter-observer error in terms of fabric and form descriptions.
- 6.2.39 In the region as a whole, medium to large early Saxon pottery assemblages have recently been studied from West Stow (Anderson 2013), Eye (Anderson 2008), Flixton cemetery and settlement (Anderson 2005a and 2012), Carlton Colville (Tipper 2009), Bromeswell (Anderson 2000), Handford Road, Ipswich (Anderson 2005b), Eriswell cemeteries and settlement (Anderson 2005c; 2005d), Lackford (Anderson *et al.* forthcoming), and a few sites in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Although some of these sites have only reached assessment level, nevertheless basic catalogues of fabrics and forms are

available for comparison, which will help to place the site in context with regard to regional pottery studies for the period.

- 6.2.40 Large groups of pottery were recovered from the SFBs and pits, and analysis of these individual groups may provide evidence for patterns of use and disposal, potentially by individual households or within phases. This information will be considered together with pottery from surrounding features to provide a picture of rubbish disposal and pottery use within this part of the settlement. The vast majority of the post-Roman pottery assemblage was of early to middle Saxon date and it is here that the significance and potential lie.
- 6.2.41 Only a small assemblage of later Saxon, High Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recovered from the site. Only a single sherd of later Saxon Theftord Ware was recovered, whilst eleven sherds of High Medieval pottery and twenty sherds of post-medieval to modern pottery were retrieved. This assemblage is considered of low to negligible significance.

Ceramic Building Material

- 6.2.42 The Roman assemblage has low archaeological significance due to both its fragmented state and because none of the CBM appears to be *in situ*. However, the extensive reuse in Saxon features/contexts, as indicated by the presence of Saxon pottery, is of some interest as it can inform on this practice. The apparent deliberate recovery (and reuse?) of the Roman tesserae is of some significance and may warrant some further thought.
- 6.2.43 The post-Roman CBM assemblage has little archaeological significance and no further potential for study beyond that done for post-excavation assessment.

Fired Clay

- 6.2.44 The daub and amorphous fired clay is of limited local significance as it simply indicates the presence of daubed structures at the site during Period 3. However, one of the Regional Research Aims (Wade 2000) for rural Anglo-Saxon sites involves examining evidence for settlements during the early Saxon Period. The evidence for daub, although scant, does provide some information on an element of how the structures at land east of Lorraine Way may have been constructed.
- 6.2.45 The loomweights also fit within this research remit as they form part of the evidence that textile manufacture was occurring at the site. Of possible regional significance is the presence of seemingly intermediate form loom weights on an early Saxon site. They could potentially be an example of this form being utilised earlier than has been identified at other sites in Suffolk.
- 6.2.46 The daub is not considered to be of further potential for research and can be discarded. The loomweights should be re-examined with a view to comparison with other loomweights of early and middle Saxon date from the region. Additionally, closer comparison to the dating of pottery from the same

features and structures will potentially provide evidence for intermediate form loomweights being present in the early Saxon period.

Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 6.2.47 The assemblage comprises a single stem fragment. While it does contribute to the dating evidence, it represents an isolated find and is of no inherent interest. It is therefore not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

Glass

- 6.2.48 The assemblage is small and late in date, lacking pieces of inherent interest. It does provide a small contribution to the dating evidence and as such is considered to of limited local significance. It is not considered to be of potential for further analysis.

Geological Material

- 6.2.49 The geological material from the site consists mainly of unworked stone that can be considered natural to the site. These have no potential for further analysis and publication. The worked pieces of stone all appear to be either from querns or sharpening stones. The quern fragments are generally lacking in morphological detail and so do not have the potential to further our knowledge of the development of querns themselves. Those from Period 4 and currently undated contexts could easily be residual pieces and are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The same can be said for the undated sharpening stones from the site. The Period 3 Saxon assemblage is by far the more significant, but even this is quite poor. However, the material does demonstrate that processing crops/foodstuffs was part of the site's economy and further consideration needs to be given to the contemporary procurement or re-use of lava querns at this time. Examination and analysis of all quern fragments should be carried out with those from early Saxon contexts with consideration that quern fragments recovered from site could have been disposed of as waste during this period and be residual in later dated features.

Metallurgical Remains

- 6.2.50 The slag assemblage is small and suggests low level/domestic iron smithing was taking place during the early Saxon period, within the dispersed settlement. However, the related types from dated features are so negligible that the material here could be residual or intrusive. In the absence of more material and better dating, the slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and does not warrant publication.

Bulk Metalwork

- 6.2.51 There is minimal potential for more detailed analysis of the nail assemblage. The majority of the nails recovered are for general structural use, especially type 1 and 2 which are the most common types. The largest group of nails are from Saxon features, but this is directly proportional with the high percentage of Saxon features excavated. However, the presence of a high

number of *post-Saxon* nail types provides evidence for intrusive material, with the majority being collected within Area 2 – perhaps resulting from later agricultural activity and processes on the site as well as the modern allotment garden activity. The majority of the nail assemblage was recovered through metal detecting and be associated with overburden deposits. No spatial patterning was identified at this stage. The Medieval assemblage contains a small number of contemporary horseshoe nails, but the overall number of nails it is too small to provide further interpretation. The Post-medieval/Modern and undiagnostic nails do not have potential to aid the site interpretation.

- 6.2.52 The bulk metalwork assemblage in general has no inherent potential to add to the site's interpretation. Further analysis is unlikely to provide useful insights. The main diagnosable metalwork were characterized as iron and lead strip, scrap or dribbles, most of which are from undated features. The Anglo-Saxon contexts included a variety of different material with no significant patterns or diagnostic features. Both the medieval and post-medieval features revealed assemblages too small to engage in any meaningful interpretation.

Human Bone

- 6.2.53 Human bone was retrieved from three contexts, all of which have been phased to the early Saxon period. Hollow G60 deposit [2101] contained the partial skeletal remains of an infant, including fragments of the cranium, spine and ribs and long bones, including the intact right humerus and left femur. Possible SFB G15 contained a single, worn, adult sized maxillary incisor, with only the base of the crown remaining, in fill [3052], and a piece of anterior mandible from fill [3054] which contained no teeth, possibly from a male individual. The human bone assemblage as a whole has no potential for further analysis with regards the skeletal remains themselves. However, the infant skeletal remains encountered within G60 is worthy of further study in relation to disposal of the deceased, particularly children, within early Saxon settlements.

Animal Bone

- 6.2.54 Regarding the animal bone assemblage, the greatest archaeological significance can be found in the Period 3 assemblage. The other period assemblages hold little significance due to their relatively small size.
- 6.2.55 The early Saxon assemblage has strong local and regional significance for understanding human-animal relations in this period. Saxon period sites tend to be poorly represented in zooarchaeological record (Holmes 2018), so this large and well-preserved assemblage makes a significant contribution. Early Saxon settlements such Bramford were likely agriculturally self-sufficient, with animals raised and consumed locally (Holmes 2018). For Bramford, this looks to be largely cattle and pigs, with preliminary skeletal part abundance and age-at-death data corroborating local production and consumption. The presence of very young animals suggested in the age-at-death dataset also suggests breeding animals on site, including horses.

- 6.2.56 The high proportion of pigs at the site reflects abundant pig remains often recovered from sites in coastal counties in the east of England. This abundance may be environmentally deterministic, with these sites commonly close to wetlands for foraging outside of the season of pannage (Holmes 2018). It may also be related to status, as in southern England, high proportions of pigs are more common on high status sites (*ibid.*). A pork preference has also been suggested to be indicative of the migration of Saxon settlers from across the channel, especially with the nature of pigs as a quick growing, easily sustained 'larder' food (Crabtree 1989, 210; Holmes 2016; Holmes 2018). Certainly, when compared with nearby West Stow, which was dominated by caprine remains (Crabtree 1989), Bramford's abundance of pigs is particularly striking.
- 6.2.57 The other domestic animals represented in the assemblage generally conform to regional trends. The presence of juvenile horse specimens on site may be evidence of breeding. For wild animals, the presence of deer is significant as it indicates intensive antler acquisition, presumably for subsequent craft production. The presence of fallow deer could be highly significant if the identification is accurate, given that the animals present in this period would have likely been a highly-prized founder population kept alive to old age in menageries (Sykes *et al.* 2016). Like the abundance of pigs, the representation of so many deer antlers might be environmentally deterministic, and further research into the historic biosphere of Bramford is required.
- 6.2.58 The vast majority of the archaeological potential of the assemblage can be unlocked by further work targeting the early Saxon assemblage. A much smaller program of investigation would be appropriate for the medieval assemblage, and no further work is recommended for other periods.

Period 3: early Saxon (5th-7th centuries)

- 6.2.59 Detailed examination of good faunal assemblages has the potential to improve our understanding of early Anglo-Saxon agricultural practices (E of Eng Research Framework online: E-Sax 26).
- 6.2.60 The early Saxon assemblage should be recorded in full and further identification attempted on specimens with identification potential. A total of 20 early Saxon contexts were only assessed at this stage based on preliminary phasing. Of these contexts, 17 had moderate or high potential, comprising 811 specimens. Full recording would add a further 230 fragments identifiable to species to the assemblage, and fully unlock the potential of 47 cattle and 31 pig specimens carrying epiphyseal fusion information. Some also included evidence of interesting butchery or deposition, such as an articulated partial cattle spine in context [3421] and butchery indicative of decapitating pigs in context [2134]. Should updated phasing be made available, any further early Saxon contexts with moderate or high potential should be included.
- 6.2.61 In addition, a number of fully recorded specimens from the early Saxon assemblage require further identification, including possible wild boar, deer, and duck. The use of ZooMS is recommended for the single fragment of

fallow deer and for the confirmation of equid species for the juvenile horse remains. Full appraisal of the species in the assemblage will certainly give a better understanding of the contribution of wild species to Saxon diets. Following full recording of specimens, the Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) and Minimum Number of Elements (MNE) should be calculated for this phase and comparable context groups to better understand the abundance of certain species and skeletal elements within.

- 6.2.62 The early Saxon assemblage yielded a considerable age-at-death dataset. With the additional assessed specimens added to the fully recorded database, and sexually dimorphic bones considered, the assemblage has the potential for a greater understanding of domestic animal husbandry, primary and secondary product use, and cultural tastes in reference to the ages of animals eaten. At many early Saxon sites non-specific culls reflect the self-sufficient economy where animals were slaughtered to fulfil the needs of the settlement (Holmes 2018). It will be interesting to see if Bramford fits in with that trend. Taxa with the highest potential for this would be cattle and pigs, but caprine age-at-death analysis may also yield some valid results, and horse age-at-death analysis may give indications about horse breeding on site. Slaughter profiles should be constructed for epiphyseal fusion, dental eruption and attrition. Similarly, the small dataset of measured specimens may give some implications for the size attributes of species on site, particularly cattle, for which some 16 metapodia were measurable, and also dogs and horses.
- 6.2.63 The brief analysis of skeletal part abundance has already suggested that animals were slaughtered locally, indicative of the self-sufficient agricultural practices of early Saxon settlements suggested by other sites (Holmes 2018). Further analysis has the potential to investigate the differences in spatial deposition. Separate areas for butchery and consumption may be identifiable, and carcass redistribution additionally has been suggested to reinforce definitions of social status, age and gender (Holmes 2018; Sykes 2010). Additionally, better understanding of the deposition of certain elements such as antler have the potential to increase our understanding of early Saxon artefact production (E-Sax 29).
- 6.2.64 In addition to skeletal abundance, evidence of butchery, burning, and perimortem fracture may be analysed to better understand carcass processing practices. This analysis will facilitate interpretation of cooking practices, taste preferences, the intensity of butchery and carcass product use. In addition, analysis of taphonomic fracture and evidence of taphonomic agents such as weathering, gnawing and abrasion will help give an understanding of deposition and site formation processes that has implications for the whole context, not just the animal bone assemblage. Fracture history profiles (Johnson *et al.* 2016) should be constructed for the largest individual context and context groups.
- 6.2.65 A crucial element in this assemblage's potential is intra-site comparison. As aforementioned, several large accumulations of bone were recovered on the site and should allow comparisons between these assemblages to be made. As with the skeletal part abundance above, this has the potential to inform about site use and deposition practices in different parts of the site, and may

reflect socio-cultural practices. Furthermore, comparison with similar sites will further increase this assemblage's potential and place it within the regional understanding of early Saxon animal exploitation. A key comparable site will be West Stow, where there was a strong representation of caprines compared to pigs (Crabtree 1989; Crabtree 2014). Comparisons with the middle Saxon site of Wicken Bonhunt may also prove fruitful as this produced large proportions of pig bones, suggested to be reflective of large-scale pork production that may have begun in the later part of the early Saxon period (Crabtree 2012).

- 6.2.66 The assessed material recovered from bulk soil samples has quite low potential for further analysis. Most samples contained only indeterminate fragments, and those where identifiable bones were present had low concentrations. Only 15 samples dating to the early Saxon period had moderate or high potential for further analysis based on the number of identifiable fragments or otherwise unrepresented fish bone. The fish bone and the samples with moderate or high archaeological potential should be fully recorded.

Period 4: High Medieval

- 6.2.67 The medieval period assemblage has some limited potential to improve our understanding of high medieval agricultural practices (Med [Rural] 03). Full recording of assessed contexts and samples with moderate or high potential is recommended, along with basic quantification of the MNI and MNE. Interpretation of other data including age-at-death, skeletal part abundance, carcass processing and taphonomy is also recommended, although this will be limited by the available dataset. Intra-site comparisons are unlikely to yield significant results given the small sample sizes per context. The data should be instead placed in its temporal and regional context.

Shell

- 6.2.68 Only seven oyster shell fragments, weighing 53g, were recovered during excavations from five separate contexts, including one unstratified fragment. Of these, three pieces were recovered from Period 4, High Medieval, ditch G19. A further fragment was retrieved from undated G50 ditch terminus. The shell fragments recovered are of no archaeological significance. The consumption of oysters was common during the medieval period, and in such small quantity they provide no spatial information to possibly inform site narrative. They are of no further potential for research.

Registered Finds

- 6.2.69 The registered finds assemblage constitutes a large body of objects primarily of Roman to medieval date, with a diverse range of functional categories represented. The Roman objects discussed below were evidently acquired and re-used during the early Saxon period, with no Roman dated archaeological features encountered within the site. It is unclear at present where these items were acquired from.

- 6.2.70 East Anglia is the exception to a national phenomenon of relatively few Anglo-Saxon settlement sites being discovered and excavated. In this regard, Suffolk plays a leading role and Anglo-Saxon settlement site research is of national importance. This is especially the case when there are indications for reuse of Roman artefacts within the early medieval period. Within the area of the site, a potential transition between the Roman and early Saxon periods may be present, though not evident within the site itself, and the implications for the population of England and its material culture is still very much subject of study and debate and is one of the questions contained in the 'East of England research framework' (e.g. E-SAX 3 and 4). The Bramford site is in this regard of regional to national significance and may offer the potential to further the existing knowledge regarding the reuse of Roman artefacts within the early Saxon period and Roman to early medieval period transition, perhaps with continuation of coin use.
- 6.2.71 Particular finds on site, including some dress accessories and weaponry are often associated with funerary rather than settlement archaeology. This raises the question whether this site has a close link with an early medieval cemetery and, if so, where this burial ground is situated. Whilst a close relationship between settlement and cemetery can be expected for reasons of practicality, especially in early medieval archaeology one or both often proves to be elusive. This applies to Anglo-Saxon England as well as to the Frankish realm on the Continent. As cemeteries are more commonly discovered than settlements, it is often the case that a related settlement is difficult to find. It may be that Bramford represents a reverse situation. Further research within this theme is in line with 'East of England research framework' (e.g. E-SAX 14). The potential of a cemetery site related to the Bramford settlement is of regional importance.
- 6.2.72 Evidence for the re-use of Roman artefacts during the early Saxon period is well attested to, having been transported to the site from an as yet unknown nearby Roman site. The concentration of early Saxon registered artefacts attests to a dispersed settlement, given the discovery of a number of early Saxon sunken featured buildings and a possible hall structure within the south of the site. The context groups containing the aforementioned re-used items may represent the earliest phases of occupation (Groups 20, 21, 75, 87 and 94).

Dress accessories and personal possessions

- 6.2.73 The assemblage of dress accessories and items of personal care represents activity from the early Saxon period (including re-used Roman artefacts) up to the present day. The re-used Roman artefactual remains were found exclusively within Area 2. In addition, two context groups belonging to Area 3 contain items which date to the transition period between Roman and early medieval influence (G20 and G21), again comprising re-used Roman artefacts. Brooches are the largest source of evidence for re-used Roman artefacts during early Saxon period activity and include later and continental types. In addition to brooches, the assemblage includes two bracelets, one finger ring and one bead with a Roman date, as well as one potential earring and one potential votive miniature pendant. A further bead represents the

transition period between Roman and early medieval influence. The same applies to two comb fragments, a bracelet and a brooch.

- 6.2.74 The category 'dress accessories and items of personal care' is most numerous represented by dress pins. Only four brooches with an early medieval date were discovered, of which one can be identified as a Continental import. A fifth brooch might be early medieval, but a later medieval date cannot be ruled out. The large assemblage of dress pins suggests that this was the most commonly used type of dress accessories. Whilst some pins are made of animal bone or copper-alloy, most items are made of iron. The use of a lesser material like iron may be indicative for a less affluent population; the absence of overseas imports amongst the dress accessories in general may also be evidence for this.
- 6.2.75 Not only is the assemblage of dress pins large, but it is also very varied. Many previously recognised types are represented, but none of the more luxurious examples. The assemblage of dress pins spans the entire early medieval period from the mid-5th century and continues into the Medieval period, up to c. AD 1400. The assemblage of dress pins is of regional significance and offers potential for comparison with other contemporary sites in a broader context.
- 6.2.76 The assemblage of belt- and strap fittings echoes the suggestion that the site does not represent a particularly affluent population. Most buckles are made of iron, do not feature a back plate and are of a simple shape. The exception to this is one silver buckle (RF<461> which was recovered from early Saxon hollow deposit G60. The assemblage of belt- and strap fittings is of regional importance.
- 6.2.77 With the well-studied Anglo Saxon settlement site of West Stow nearby, it would be interesting to compare dress accessories and their potential implication for population status and wealth as well as regional and overseas connections. This is in line with questions posed in the 'East of England research framework' (E-SAX 9, 10 and 31). The assemblage of dress accessories as a whole is of regional importance. In addition to West Stow, there are various other sites which allow for comparison.
- 6.2.78 The Anglo-Saxon combs found at Bramford are not easily comparable to those found elsewhere in England. The same goes for bone combs from West Stow and other sites in East Anglia. In this regard, Bramford can play a role in the creation of a regional comb typology which is likely more closely aligned with specimens known from the North Sea coastal region in The Netherlands and Germany. For this reason, the Bramford combs are of regional importance. They have the potential to add to the knowledge of comb manufacture and distribution in the North Sea region.
- 6.2.79 The High Medieval period is represented through a relatively low number of dress accessories. All medieval dress accessories are found in context groups in Area 2. Whilst most dress pins can be dated to the early medieval period, one type has a longer lifespan and continues up to AD 1400. This pin is found in the same context group G68 as a medieval buckle. Another

medieval buckle, however, was found in a Sunken Feature Building and is likely intrusive.

- 6.2.80 The relatively low number of dress accessories from the medieval period can indicate a decline in population and/or activity. Whether this is likely depends on comparison with other artefact groups. It may also simply mean a reduced use of dress accessories or a shift in usage nature of the site, for example from habitation to industry. Given the close proximity of Bramford to Ipswich and the North Sea coast, the discovery of more imported goods and a general picture of growth during the medieval period might be expected. The absence thereof indicates that the site's peak of activity was pre-AD 700, with a relatively rapid decline thereafter. In this regard, the site is of regional importance. It offers the potential for comparison with Ipswich and other medieval growth centres along the east coast to see where development starts to differ. It may offer an indication as to why some settlements continue to develop and others do not.
- 6.2.81 The late Saxon and medieval artefacts provide an opportunity to research the transition period from the early medieval to the High Medieval period. Whilst much of the research into Anglo-Saxon heritage is focussed on the period up to approximately AD 700, the years after that see a reduced use of grave furnishings and therefore an absence of material culture in the archaeological record. This is again related to the relatively low availability of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites nationwide. In turn, most well-studied medieval settlements produce finds from approximately AD 1100, leaving a period of 400 years underexplored. Bramford has a regional significance in this respect and has the potential to facilitate investigation of changes to artefact assemblages in the period between AD 750 and 1100.
- 6.2.82 In the category of dress accessories and items of personal care, the post-medieval and modern periods are mainly represented by buttons. Other items often found relate to footwear, for example shoe irons. Besides to the odd intrusive find, most post medieval or modern artefacts in this category were retrieved from subsoils and ditch features. These have low to negligible significance and potential for further study.

Weapons

- 6.2.83 Excavations at Bramford returned a modest weapon assemblage. Whilst divided over contexts currently assigned to three different phases, all weapons can be classified as early medieval. For both ferrules a placement in the early medieval period is most likely given the context, but a date in either the Roman or Medieval period cannot be ruled out. Both shotgun cartridges have no significance and can be disregarded given their very modern date.
- 6.2.84 A relatively small assemblage of weapons is commensurate with the suggestion that the site's main purpose during the early medieval period was settlement. Weapons are usually associated with funerary contexts, but no such discoveries have been made to date. However, given the presence of weapons, as well as some dress accessories, it cannot be ruled out that a

cemetery site is closely related to this settlement. The regional and national significance of this relationship is previously discussed.

- 6.2.85 Despite the small number of weapons recovered, the assemblage is remarkable. Of special interest is the presence of an axe, which is a rare weapon in early medieval Britain and, to a lesser extent, continental Europe. Especially noteworthy is the fact that the axe can be identified as a francisca. This type is found on a few occasions in England but is comparatively common on the Continent (e.g. German Rhineland and Low Countries, northern France). In general, it can be stated that axes are relatively early weapons during the early medieval period, as opposed to, for example, seaxes. The presence of a francisca is thus not only suggestive of contact with the nearby Continent, but also affirmative regarding the previously made suggestion of a relatively early settlement.
- 6.2.86 Another noteworthy item is the barbed arrowhead which is generally relatively rare in England as well as on the Continent. Whilst the weapon assemblage is of regional importance, the francisca and barbed arrowhead, are of national significance and may be useful for the study of contact and relationships with nearby continental neighbours as well as of the spread of potentially continental weaponry throughout East Anglia and beyond.
- 6.2.87 Interesting to note is the fact that the spearhead was found in the same context as a blade fragment of a Bronze Age socketed axe (RF <35.2>). These axes, dating roughly between 1250 and 700 BC, were most often used as tools rather than weapons. For this reason, the item is further discussed in the tools section. As the Bronze Age axe is residual, it is difficult to speculate on the significance of both items being found together, although the curation of heirloom objects during the early medieval is well attested. It may be that the early medieval population qualified the Bronze Age axe as a weapon rather than a tool and gave it an added significance. Purposeful deposition of historic items together with contemporary artefacts, however, is more often related to funerary or votive practice rather than to settlement. The spearhead and Bronze Age axe are of regional importance. Their combined occurrence in the same context, however, may be internationally significant. It offers potential for research into this and similar phenomena in early medieval archaeology in England. This would be valuable to the understanding of early medieval belief systems and ritual.

Craft and industry

- 6.2.88 The evidence suggests that craft or industry was present on site during the early medieval and medieval periods, but only on a very small scale. In many cases, it is likely that the craft activities were performed close to the home rather than in a designated zone for industrial activity.
- 6.2.89 Evidence from the early medieval period seems to suggest that some degree of antler and animal bone working took place, specifically focussed on a number of sunken feature buildings in Area 3. Woodwork seems to have been performed, as well as textile working. This evidence may aid the answering of questions from the 'East of England research framework' (e.g. E-SAX 29 and 30).

- 6.2.90 During the medieval period, it is likely that small-scale metalworking is added to the activities on site, whilst woodworking continues to be an active craft. No more evidence is found for antler and animal bone working. Textile working continues, as is evidenced by the shearboard hook and medieval thimble, although these may be isolated losses. Given the dating of the stilettoes, it is likely that leatherwork was a craft of the medieval rather than the early medieval period in Bramford; however, this is an area for further analysis.
- 6.2.91 The presence of several modern thimbles suggests that a degree of textile working was practiced in the vicinity during the post-medieval or modern period. It is unclear whether other industries continued to exist, but this cannot be ruled out given the undiagnostic nature of some of the tools. It is possible, however, that the thimbles represent isolated finds.
- 6.2.92 The tool assemblage offers limited scope for further research into industrial- or craft processes and the existence and use of tools in different time periods. The evidence may confirm, however, that it is likely for small communities to have been able to cater for their own craft needs on a small and 'homely' scale. It would be interesting to compare this general picture with other early medieval and small medieval settlements elsewhere in East Anglia or indeed in the rest of England. In this respect, the assemblage is of regional significance and has the potential to add to knowledge about the self-sufficiency of communities and the various crafts that were important during different time periods.
- 6.2.93 The evidence for animal bone working, together with the assemblage of non-worked animal bones found on site, can shed light on the types of animals that were kept or hunted. It can potentially provide an insight into whether or not farm animals were used for production of bone objects and what role non-domesticated animals played in this. ZooMS analysis of the bone artefacts will aid in this analysis.
- 6.2.94 The excavation produced a knife assemblage which would be expected for a site which sees its usage peak during the early medieval and/or medieval period. Most knife types which were used during these periods are undiagnostic in the sense that their shape was used over a long period of time. This reduces the potential for this artefact group to aid dating and interpretation of contexts.
- 6.2.95 In general, it can be stated that the assemblage largely consists of relatively simple whittle tang knives. Out of both scale tang knives which form the exception to this, one can be dated to the post medieval period, and one is either late medieval or post medieval. Interestingly, a relatively large number of knives in the assemblage have a relatively narrow blade. This offers the potential to investigate whether this characteristic is indicative for either an early medieval or medieval date or that it could be linked to a particular craft or other form of usage. In this regard, the assemblage is of regional importance and offers scope for national comparison.

- 6.2.96 During different historical time periods, the use of knives varies. Given the fact that knives are often found in funerary contexts from the early medieval period, it can be suggested that they had a certain personal value to the user and were potentially part of the dress accessories or other personal equipment. In a settlement context represented by this site, it is more likely that knives had a utilitarian purpose. They could have been used in a domestic setting as well as in various industrial or craft processes. A considerable number of knives in the assemblage feature a concave cutting edge. This is generally interpreted as a sign of heavy usage in combination with repeated sharpening over a substantial period of time.

Vessels and containers

- 6.2.97 The assemblage of vessels, containers and related items from Bramford is very small. The presence of three copper-alloy early medieval bucket fragments, however, is interesting. Especially the decorated binding can be associated with ornamental early buckets which are often interred in funerary contexts. Together with the discovery of some weaponry and dress accessories, these are items which are not usually associated with settlement. Together, the items might indicate the presence of an early medieval cemetery near the site, as previously discussed.
- 6.2.98 The low number of vessels which could be associated with household use suggests that, in addition to pottery, most were made of wood and did not survive in the soil. The presence of a box catch indeed suggests that wooden containers were used. The few fragments of copper-alloy vessels are in a bad condition and unfortunately not indicative for their original shape and the period they belong to. The assumption of wooden crockery alongside pottery adds to the previously stated suggestion that the population was not particularly affluent. The assemblage of vessels, containers and their fittings is of regional importance and offers scope for comparison with other sites.

Security equipment

- 6.2.99 Security equipment is a very small finds category at Bramford. The assemblage is, however, representative for the time periods which are covered by other categories. It is apparent that some contexts phased as early medieval contain some intrusive items, including a modern lock part. The two latch lifters, however, evidence the use of locks during the early medieval period. Latch lifters occur in various forms, can be made of iron or copper-alloy and are common in Britain as well as on the Continent. Occasionally, they also occur in funerary contexts, often in bundles of three.
- 6.2.100 The assemblage of security equipment is of regional significance as well as to the understanding of site use over time. However, due to their small number, the assemblage offers little scope for further research.

Household equipment

- 6.2.101 The number of items from Bramford which can be identified as household equipment is low. This is somewhat surprising, given the fact that the site can be interpreted as a settlement. The fact that the site contains very few early

medieval household items indicates that the usage peak of the settlement may have been relatively early during the period. This is in line with the presence of sunken featured buildings. The material culture of mid to late Saxon households is not well understood in East Anglia. The flesh hooks, especially (RF<178> and <292>) are the earliest items in the category. Goodall notes that the style was already established pre-conquest, and this is evidenced by a depiction of a similar hook on the Bayeux Tapestry. No parallels, however, are known from other settlement sites such as West Stow. This suggests that the hooks became popular during the early medieval period but were not yet widely used in the earliest phase, prior to c. AD 700. In turn, this postulates that the hooks in Bramford are either very early examples or that they do not belong to the earliest phase of settlement. As the hooks are indicative for food choice, preparation methods and hygiene awareness, it is worth further exploring when the flesh hook became popular in Suffolk and indeed England.

- 6.2.102 If habitation on a substantial scale had continued into the medieval period, the discovery of more lighting equipment would have been expected. The only item found is likely part of a candlestick or lantern, but some further investigations into its exact nature and date may aid the interpretation of medieval activity. The household assemblage is of regional significance. Especially the fleshhooks offer potential for regional and national comparison and for increasing knowledge of dietary habits.

Animal husbandry and transport

- 6.2.103 The presence of horseshoes, ox shoes and harness-related equipment signals the use of animals for transportation. Most interesting is the discovery of two early medieval harness mounts of which one is elaborately decorated. This find somehow contradicts the overall picture that suggests that the site was not particularly affluent. The mount belongs to a small group of fairly poorly understood fitting and further research on this object is necessary. Evidence for early medieval animal husbandry and use of horses to transport people and goods is relatively rare. The finds from Bramford can, with further research, add to our understanding of this part of early medieval life. This is in line with questions posed in the 'East of England research framework' (e.g. E-SAX 26). Whilst the general assemblage is of regional importance, the harness mount with garnet inlay is of national significance. The item offers the potential to increase our knowledge on early medieval ornamental horse fittings across England and allows for comparison with items found on the continent.
- 6.2.104 There is limited evidence for horse husbandry during the medieval period. The presence of horseshoes as well as ox shoes suggests both species were utilised for transport and ploughing. The lack of harness equipment, however, may mean that the site was merely a pasture for animals rather than a place of active use.
- 6.2.105 The only item on site which is definitively related to subsistence provision is a fishhook. This suggests that the majority of the food which was consumed on site originated from either the keeping of animals or from sources which are invisible to us archaeologically.

- 6.2.106 Bell clappers are often linked to animal husbandry, but other uses cannot be ruled out. This is especially true for the somewhat larger clappers. During the early medieval period, bells are a very rare occurrence. West only lists one specimen in his gazetteer of early medieval finds from Suffolk and none are mentioned for the West Stow excavations. For this reason, it can be suggested that the clappers are related to the medieval phase of the site. They may be an indicator for the keeping of a larger number of animals on site. This offers potential for further research in conjunction with the large assemblage of unworked animal bone from Bramford.
- 6.2.107 The animal husbandry and transport assemblage from Bramford is of regional significance and has the potential to increase our knowledge of the use and keeping of animals during the early medieval period and how these habits changed during the transition to the post conquest period. In addition, further study of the early medieval harness fittings will aid our understanding of the material culture surrounding animals during this period from a settlement point of view. Currently, most information on this subject is gained from funerary contexts which are not necessarily a reflection of everyday life.

Fixtures and fittings

- 6.2.108 The assemblage of fixtures and fittings from Bramford is relatively large but contains a significant number of items which could not be identified or for which identification is uncertain. This is usually the result of their fragmented condition. As the nature and design of many fixtures and fittings only changes very little over time, many items are chronologically undiagnostic and therefore of no use for the purpose of context dating. A relatively large number of items within the assemblage seems to date roughly to the medieval period or thereafter. The scale on which these items are found, however, suggests that the area was not permanently occupied during this period. If this was the case, many more structural fittings would be expected.
- 6.2.109 Of particular interest are some early items, including the antler socket (RF<708>) and the stud which potentially belongs to an early medieval lyre (RF<271>). Both these items need more comparative research but can potentially shed light on the use of musical instruments during the early medieval period as a form of pastime and the potential creation and use of antler tools or fittings. The assemblage is of a regional importance and offers scope for comparison with other sites. Especially when comparing with known medieval sites, it may help to determine whether there was only an early medieval settlement or also continued to be occupied during the high medieval period.

Coins

- 6.2.110 The significance of the Greek coin is poorly understood; further investigation is required to ascertain this. As with other finds categories, the Roman coins are largely confined to Area 2. The volume of coins and the spike in 4th-century issues is suggestive of Roman activity nearby, although none of the Roman coins were recovered from contemporary features and the source of this activity has yet to be established. The 5th-century transition from Late

Roman to Early Anglo-Saxon settlement remains opaque (ESAX-03). As well as adding to the evidence for Roman activity in the area, the coin assemblage may contribute to the interpretation of other artefactual evidence in understanding the relationship between the two periods both locally and within a wider context. Further analysis should include a comparative Reece Period analysis with the county, regional and national mean. Comparison with material from local Saxon settlement sites should be attempted.

6.2.111 There is some sparse evidence for middle Saxon coin at Bramford. The presence of an 8th-century sceatta supports this evidence and contributes to the Research Question: MSax-Lsax 27: How can we increase our understanding of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon coinage?

6.2.112 The post medieval coins have been recorded in full for the site archive and are not considered to hold further potential beyond dating evidence.

6.2.113 Summary of the registered finds potential:

- Overall, the Registered Finds assemblage has the potential to elucidate the nature of the relationship between Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity in the region. Analysis will contribute to the understanding of the use and reuse of Roman objects in the early medieval period. The origin of this material remains in question and comparison with regional settlements together with analysis of the assemblage may go some way to providing a hypothesis regarding the location of Roman activity.
- The early medieval assemblage is varied and contains a significant number of objects which are of individual regional and national importance. Analysis of this assemblage and detailed comparison to the settlement sites of Suffolk and the wider region will enable a clearer picture of early medieval activity and culture to appear. Spatial analysis may aid in the interpretation of specific features such as ring-ditch G12 and the two possible structures.
- There is less clear evidence for middle Saxon activity visible within the Registered Finds assemblage however clearer stratigraphic and spatial analysis may assist in the interpretation of settlement activity at this time at Bramford.
- Analysis of the medieval Registered Finds may augment the understanding of the relationship between the medieval town of Bramford and its environs.
- The post-medieval assemblage is considered to have little potential for further work; however the presence of intrusive material has been noted throughout the assessment and some limited further analysis may help to untangle any stratigraphic queries.

Environmental remains

6.2.114 The charred plant remains have a local significance. The results of the current assessment work have confirmed the botanical data gathered during previous work carried out at the site (Scott 2018, 23-4; Graham *et al* 2019, 185-189). All phases of fieldwork at the site uncovered small to moderate

assemblages of charred plant remains. These provide data on crop choices at the site during the different periods of site occupation, but do not have a wider regional significance. The charcoal assemblages have a low significance, due to their size and to their origin from secondary deposits.

- 6.2.115 The bulk soil samples from Land east of Loraine Way have produced plant macrofossil assemblages of various size and composition. All the plant remains preserved as a result of charring, which has resulted from burning accidents that might have occurred during the processing or storage of the crops or meal preparation. In most cases, the amounts of crop preserved represent a background signature and are not indicative of large-scale cereal processing happening in the proximity of the excavated features.
- 6.2.116 Crop choices in the Saxon and medieval periods included free-threshing wheat, hulled barley, rye, legumes such as beans, and possibly oat. These are common crop choices for these periods, having also occurred in features discovered during the evaluation at Lorraine Way (Scott 2018) as well as the excavation at The Street site (Graham *et al* 2019). Spelt (*Triticum spelta*) was also represented at the latter site, alongside free-threshing wheat. Spelt was commonly cultivated in the late Prehistoric and Roman periods in Britain. Its occurrence in Saxon deposits might represent either a weed or an 'accidental' crop, or be residual from earlier phases of site use.
- 6.2.117 Given the absence of chaff and small-headed weed seeds, these samples are likely to represent nearly fully processed assemblages of crops, possibly ready for consumption. The earlier phases of crop processing, which remove the straws and stems of the grains as well as the smaller weeds, are likely to have happened outside the settlement. It is also possible that fully cleaned grains were traded into the site.
- 6.2.118 The charcoal assemblages derive from secondary deposits, with no sign of *in situ* burning and are likely to represent fuel waste of mixed origin. Trees and shrubs typical of mixed deciduous woodland abound. These include oak, ash and hazel. Other taxa are light-demanding and indicate the co-presence of an open landscape that perhaps interspersed patches of thick woodland. This landscape might have included woodland margins, field boundaries delimited by hedgerows and scrub. Wet environments or riverbanks (alder) might also have been occasionally tapped into for fuel.
- 6.3.119 The most common taxa, such as oak, hazel, ash and to a certain extent Maloideae, tend to produce good fuel. It is likely that the wood from these trees was specifically selected to be used as fuel. Oak wood is prized for timber and joinery as well as fuel (Taylor 1981) and its common occurrence at the site might indicate a lack of pressure on woodland resources. This could have been granted by the presence of a reliable source of oak woodland, which was likely managed through coppicing or pollarding in order to guarantee wood supply.

7.0 ANALYSIS AND FURTHER REPORTING

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The preceding section has discussed the significance and potential of the various stratigraphic, artefactual, and environmental data sets to further the interpretation and understanding of the Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford excavations and to contribute to identified local, regional research and national research topics. In this section, revised research aims and objectives that will inform and shape further analytical work are presented (7.2) and the tasks to be undertaken to produce a Final Archive Report and publication are identified and quantified (7.3).

7.1.2 Assessment of significance and potential of the stratigraphic, artefact and environmental data sets demonstrate that further analysis and dissemination of the Early Medieval settlement results from the excavation is merited, as well as the high medieval land use. Where appropriate, this will reference the adjacent Oxford Archaeology East site and other surrounding excavations.

7.1.3 It is anticipated that on completion of the analysis and production of a Final Archive Report, wider dissemination of the results will be achieved by publication of monograph report, potentially in the ASE in-house SpoilHeap publications series.

7.2 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

7.2.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (ORs) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRAs) posed as questions below.

7.2.2 The following revised research aims (RRA) and objectives (RRO) have been identified and will be used to drive any further analysis undertaken on this data set for final archive reporting and publication, which will focus on the nature of the Early Medieval and High Medieval land use.

RRA1: To understand the nature of land use prior to its early Saxon occupation:

- *RRO1: Can a firm date for the posited Bronze Age barrow ring-ditch in Area 3 be determined, and its relationship in the landscape with cropmark BRF008 and the wider landscape on the western banks of the River Gipping established?*
- *RRO2: Can the formation of the natural hollows and their primary fills be better understood in terms of their geological formation and position in the site topography?*

RRA2: To understand the nature of the early medieval settlement in terms of its form, development and activities undertaken within it, including rubbish generation, management/use and disposal:

- *RRO3: Can the identification of both SFB and post-built buildings be made more definitive in order to better understand settlement form? Can the chronology of their development/replacement and their functions be discerned? Is there any patterning to their distribution? Can features such as pits be directly associated with the occupation/use of specific buildings?*
- *RRO4: Can the apparent early Saxon reuse of the prehistoric barrow be better understood? Does its remnant earthwork simply accumulate settlement debris or does it have a distinct function within the settlement – as a burial site, a moot mound, or other? Do the adjacent Area 3 buildings have an association with this?*
- *RRO5: The phenomenon of the preservation of early Saxon finds-rich soils in the upper parts of natural hollows is a distinctive aspect of this site. Can the formation of these deposits be better understood? Are they remnants of spreads of rubbish that accumulated in the settlement? Do they derive from levelled midden heaps? What does this tell us about the generation, use and eventual disposal of occupation rubbish in this settlement?*
- *RRO6: Curated and/or reused Roman artefacts form a significant component of the early Saxon rubbish assemblages, in SFBs, pits and hollows. Can the source(s) of material be ascertained in order to understand the significance and exploitation of former Roman sites in this period? Can the reasons for and uses of this material be discerned? Is it simply re-utilised, or curated/prized, heirloom, recycled?*
- *RRO7: Can the study of the finds assemblages contribute to the further understanding of the nature of the early Saxon settlement and the range/scale/importance of domestic and craft manufacturing activities undertaken in it? Do they indicate wealth and status of the settlement population?*
- *RRO8: Can the animal bone and environmental assemblages provide insights into the nature of the substance economy, diet, etc., of the early Saxon settlement?*
- *RRO9: Some of the metalwork is of potential Late Roman/earliest Saxon date. Is there compelling evidence for a transition from Roman to early Saxon occupation at this site? Do some of the finds indicate continental origin or contact?*
- *RRO10: Some of the metalwork is distinctive of items commonly found in early Saxon graves. Does this indicate the presence of a cemetery nearby? If so, how would the settlement relate to this?*

- *RRO11: How does the settlement at Bramford compare to other early medieval settlements in the region? Can it be better understood with reference to other Suffolk sites?*

RRA3: To understand the form and function of High Medieval agricultural land use alongside this part of the River Gipping:

- *RRO12: How identified field systems fit with those identified in the adjacent Oxford Archaeology East site and other sites around Bramford. Can the form and development of the wider medieval agricultural landscape be discerned?*
- *RRO13: Can the medieval finds and environmental assemblages inform on the nature of relationship of the site with the medieval settlement at Bramford village?*

7.3 Further analysis and final reporting

7.3.1 The various further analytical and specialist reporting tasks required to create a definitive account of the excavation results in the Final Archive Report are identified below and summarised in Table 29, which includes anticipated time allocations.

Stratigraphic tasks

7.3.2 After completion of the review of site dating/phasing/land use, regional parallels research and further specialist analyses, a period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on the specialist information in order to address the revised research aims (7.2) and be developed and explored, as appropriate, in the discussion section of the final archive report. The stratigraphic tasks to be completed are as follows:

- Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use in relation to site data from previous investigation phase, the changing emphasis of some context interpretation (esp. the hollows) and in light of dating of key artefact assemblages (primarily pottery and metalwork). Review of currently undated features and deposits. (5 days)
- Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc. for early Saxon rural settlements and agricultural economies. Also reuse of prehistoric monuments and Roman materials/objects (5 days)
- Production of introductory text that includes location, circumstances of fieldwork, topography and geology, and archaeological and historical background. (1 day)
- Creation of a revised/developed site narrative by period, with a focus on the early Saxon and High Medieval land uses, referencing pertinent specialist information. Including detail of the early Saxon building evidence and formation of the hollow deposits, etc. (15 days)
- Integration of results of further finds and environmental analysis, reporting into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists. (3 days)

- Writing of discussion and conclusion texts, including reference to regional comparanda, etc. (5 days)
- Selection of relevant phase plans, figures, photographs, and finds illustrations and liaison with illustrator. (2 days)
- Collation of comprehensive data appendices for strat, finds and enviro data sets (2 days)
- Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Final collation and checking of final archive report. (2 days)

Total: 40 days

Flintwork tasks

7.3.3 The flint assemblage demonstrates wide use of the site, principally during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. Unfortunately a large proportion of the flintwork was found as residual material in later features / deposits. Given the overall mixed and relatively undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, and given the absence of large well-stratified groups, the potential for further work is limited. It is recommended that no further analysis should be undertaken on the assemblage, with the exception of the handaxe in context [1059].

- The handaxe will be described in more detail, and a metrical exercise be undertaken to allow comparison with handaxes from other sites. A report will be prepared and illustrations done. (2 days)

Total: 2 days

Post-Roman Pottery tasks

7.3.4 A full quantification by fabric, context and feature has already been completed, and a catalogue of this data will be prepared for the archive. No further work is required on the High Medieval and post-medieval pottery. The following tasks will be carried out for the early Saxon assemblage during the analysis stage:

- Further work is required on spatial and stratigraphic analysis once final phasing and more detailed site information are available.
- Refine dating of vessels and contexts where possible, based on forms and fabrics.
- Comparisons with other East Anglian sites will be required.
- A more detailed report on fabrics, forms and decoration will be prepared for publication.
- If it is possible to obtain the evaluation assemblage, this should be re-recorded as, although it states in the evaluation report that it has been recorded using Suffolk fabric codes, this is not the case. There are also quantification discrepancies in the text. It would be worth checking that the Thetford ware is correctly identified, and not Roman or medieval. This information will be incorporated into the final report
- Diana Briscoe should be invited to add stamps to the Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps.

- Selection of vessels for illustration (up to 30 vessels/sherds)

Total: 3 days

Ceramic Building Material tasks

- 7.3.5 Further examples of Roman CBM being reused in Saxon contexts to be sought in order to confirm, or add substance to, their use in structures such as hearths and corn/grain-dryers.

- Research parallels for Roman CBM reuse in Saxon period (1 day)
- Update assessment report for final archive report (1 day)

Total: 2 days

Fired Clay tasks

- 7.3.6 No further analysis of the bulk fired clay / daub is required. The early Saxon loomweights require a small amount of further analysis.

- Re-examination of loomweights, comparison with pottery dating, and researching other examples of similar date from Suffolk (0.75 days)
- Updating report with phasing changes and land use (0.5 day)
- Preparing finds catalogue and incorporating into report (0.25 day)
- Selection of loomweights for illustration (0.25 day)

Total: 1.75 days

Geological Material

- 7.3.7 Some further limited analysis will be undertaken, on the quern fragments from Period 3 only. This will be limited to looking at the distribution of the fragments together with the other artefact classes associated within each context. This may allow a better judgement to be made regarding the level of residual/re-used Roman material present and thus the most likely source of the lava querns. Following this, a summary publication report outlining the Period 3 stone assemblage will be produced for publication. No pieces are proposed for illustration.

- Updating Excel archive with final site phasing (0.25 day)
- Study of distribution and associated finds (1 day)
- Research/identification of contemporary parallels (0.5 day)
- Preparation of revised report (0.5 days)

Total: 2.25 days

Bulk Metalwork

- 7.3.8 Both the nail and the bulk metalwork assemblages have been quantified and recorded entirely. All the information required has been organised in digital spreadsheets and can be used further if required for analysis. A revised text incorporating any phasing changes will be included in the final report.

- Revised report for final report (0.5 day)

Animal Bone

7.3.9 Full analysis is required for the early Saxon assemblage component, with a lesser amount of analysis of the High Medieval component, particularly with a view to understanding animal husbandry and consumption practices. Comparison with data from other sites with significant animal bone assemblages will be key.

- Full recording of assessed contexts and samples from the Period 3 and 4 assemblages (2 days)
- Further identification of select partially identified specimens using a comprehensive reference collection (2.25 days)
- Further identification of 3 juvenile equid specimens and 1 fallow specimen using ZooMS (1 day)
- Further quantification (MNI, MNE) (1 day)
- Skeletal part abundance analysis (1 day)
- Age-at-death analysis (1 day)
- Metrical analysis (0.5 day)
- Pathological analysis (0.5 day)
- Carcass processing analysis (butchery, burning) (1 day)
- Fracture freshness analysis (1 day)
- Taphonomic analysis (1 day)
- Intra-site comparison (2 days)
- Inter-site comparison (2 days)
- Production of report (5 days)
- Fish bone analysis, interpretation and report (2 days)

Total:

23.25 days

Registered Finds

7.3.10 Further analysis of the Bronze Age, Roman, early medieval and medieval Registered Finds will be undertaken. ZooMS analysis of the worked animal bone assemblage is recommended in order to interpret species/resource selection. A small number of coins require further work for identification. A revised report will be prepared for the final report.

- Identification and full catalogue of coins, including consultation with specialist and possible visit to the British Museum (3 days)
- Analysis, reporting and publication catalogue (4 days)
- Research into antler socket (0.5 days)
- Research into lyre stud (0.5 days)

- Research into early medieval harness fittings (2 days)
- Investigate nature and date of potential candlestick/lantern (0.5 day)
- Research the start date of flesh hooks (1 day)
- Research relationship between blade sizes and date/potential specific use for knives (2 days)
- Research parallels for the francisca and barbed arrowhead (2 days)
- Research instances where Bronze Age and Saxon tools/weapons are deposited together (1 day)
- Research parallels for votive spear, silver wire pin and combs (3 days)
- Analysis report production and revised catalogue (10 days)
- Selection of objects for illustration (c.200 objects) (2 days)

Total: 31.5 days

Other bulk finds

7.3.11 The following artefact assemblages do not require any further analysis for the final archive report or publication. The assessment texts will be reviewed following any adjustment of stratigraphic dating/grouping/phasing/land use and updated for the publication report. Information will be drawn from these and subsumed into the publication report, in the site narrative texts and/or find overview text.

- Prehistoric and Roman pottery
- Clay Tobacco Pipe
- Glass
- Metallurgical/magnetic material
- Human Bone
- Shell

Update of misc finds texts for final report, as required (1 day)

Environmental remains

7.3.12 No further analytical work is required other than what has been completed at assessment stage. A revised version of the assessment report will be included the final archive report.

- Production of revised report with update of phasing/landuse and tables (1.5 days)

Illustration

7.3.13 Appropriate illustration figures will accompany the stratigraphic and finds texts in the final archive report. The following illustration tasks have been identified:

- Production of revised phase plans, detailed feature plans, distribution plans, sections and photo illustrations (approx. 50 figures). (10 days)
- Handaxe RF<52> [1059] (0.5 day)
- Up to 30 early Saxon vessels/sherds (5 days)

- Up to six loomweights (1 day)
- Approx 200 registered finds (40 days)

Total: 56.5 days

7.4 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.4.1 It is proposed that, following completion of the Final Archive Report, the results of the excavations will be disseminated in the form of a monograph report. The article will describe, discuss and interpret the excavation results, drawing upon pertinent results from nearby sites. The publication will focus on the early Medieval settlement and medieval agricultural land uses and would seek to address and enlarge upon the research topics and questions stated in the revised research agenda (7.2, above).

7.4.2 The publication report is envisaged to comprise:

- Abstract
- Introduction, including background, geology, methodology, etc.
- Summary of prehistoric land use
- Early Saxon settlement
- Medieval (and later?) field systems
- Finds and environmental reports (selected)
- Discussion and conclusions
- Acknowledgements
- Bibliography

7.4.3 The publication will be accompanied by selective data tables, plans, figures, artefact illustrations and data appendices, as appropriate.

7.4.4 The content of the publication report will be largely drawn from the Final Archive Report. Further identification of tasks to facilitate its production will be determined as part of the Final Reporting process. Completion of a draft for submission to the volume editor is anticipated to take two years following the acceptance of the Final Archive Report by SCCAS.

Tasks	Time
Stratigraphic analysis & reporting	
Review/refinement of dating / grouping / phasing / land use	5 days
Research, search for parallels and comparanda, etc.	5 days
Write introductory text, incl. circumstances, location, topography, geology, and archaeological and historical background	1 day
Write revised/developed site narrative by period, esp. E Saxon settlement land use	15 days
Integration of further finds and enviro analysis into the final archive report, and liaison with specialists	3 days
Write discussion & conclusion texts, inc. reference to regional comparanda, etc.	5 days
Select phase plans, figures, photographs & finds illustrations, inc. liaison with illustrators	2 days
Collation of data appendices	2 days
Completion of bibliography, acknowledgements, etc. Collation & checking of final archive report	2 days
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>40 days</i>

Specialist analysis & reporting	
Flintwork	2 days
Saxon & Medieval pottery	3 days
CBM	2 days
Fired clay	1.75 days
Geological material	2.25 days
Bulk metalwork	0.5 days
Animal bone	23.25 days
Registered finds	31.5 days
Misc finds rep update	1 day
Environmental Material	1.5 days
	<i>Subtotal</i>
	68.75 days
Illustration	
Stratigraphic plans, sections, photos	10 days
Pottery and finds illustration	56.5 days
	<i>Subtotal</i>
	66.5 days
Production	
Internal edit and amendment of final report draft	5 days
Project Management	4 days
	<i>Subtotal</i>
	9 days
Total	184.25 days

Table 29: Tasks for completion of analysis and final archive reporting

7.5 Artefacts and archive deposition

- 7.5.1 Guidelines in the *ClfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (ClfA 2014), and the Suffolk archive deposition guidelines (SCCAS 2021) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 7.5.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, including any publication work, the site archive will be deposited with the Suffolk county archaeological depository. This will be subject to agreement with the legal landowner.
- 7.5.3 The finds and environmental remains ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements. Some discard may be carried out. The contents of the site archive are summarised in Tables 30 and 31.

Item	Count
Context sheets	1073
Section sheets	119
Plan sheets	0
Digital photos	1199
Context register	33
Drawing register	120
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	0

Table 30: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	30 boxes
Registered finds (number of)	502
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	50 bags
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 31: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank RPS Consulting Ltd for commissioning the work on behalf of Bellway Homes, and for their assistance throughout the project. Rachel Abrahams and James Rolfe, of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, are thanked for their guidance and monitoring on behalf of the LPA. The excavation was directed by James Alexander and the survey by Craig Carvey. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations. Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. Andy Leonard project managed the excavations and Mark Atkinson and Samara King managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: Context register

* Voided contexts have been deleted

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
1001	layer	topsoil	1001	41.89	36.06	0.28	105	0 - Undated	Metal detected; dark brown sandy silt
1002	layer	subsoil	1002	41.89	36.06	0.05	105	0 - Undated	Metal detected; mid greyish brown silty sand
1003	fill	fill, single	1004	0.90	0.70	0.20	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1004	cut	pit	1004	0.90	0.70	0.20	7	0 - Undated	
1005	fill	fill, single	1006	0.88	0.66	0.31	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
1006	cut	pit	1006	0.88	0.66	0.31	7	0 - Undated	
1007	fill	fill, single	1008	0.62	0.70	0.15	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1008	cut	pit	1008	0.62	0.70	0.15	7	0 - Undated	
1009	fill	fill, single	1010	0.65	0.50	0.14	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1010	cut	pit	1010	0.65	0.50	0.14	7	0 - Undated	
1011	fill	fill, single	1012	0.60	0.56	0.13	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1012	cut	pit	1012	0.60	0.56	0.13	7	0 - Undated	
1013	fill	fill, single	1014	0.60	0.60	0.10	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1014	cut	pit	1014	0.60	0.60	0.10	7	0 - Undated	
1015	fill	fill, single	1016	0.72	0.66	0.14	7	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1016	cut	pit	1016	0.72	0.66	0.14	7	0 - Undated	
1017	fill	fill, single	1018	1.40	1.20	0.30	8	0 - Undated	soft light brownish grey silty sand
1018	cut	pit	1018	1.40	1.20	0.30	8	0 - Undated	
1019	fill	fill, single	1020	0.80	0.67	0.14	7	0 - Undated	soft light greyish brown silty sand
1020	cut	pit	1020	0.80	0.67	0.14	7	0 - Undated	
1021	fill	fill, single	1022	0.70	0.67	0.34	7	0 - Undated	mid reddish brown silty sand v occasional charcoal flecks
1022	cut	pit	1022	0.70	0.67	0.34	7	0 - Undated	
1023	fill	fill, single	1024	1.07	0.90	0.26	7	0 - Undated	friable mid greyish brown silty sand
1024	cut	pit	1024	1.07	0.90	0.26	7	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
1025	fill	fill, single	1026	1.20	0.90	0.21	8	0 - Undated	friable mid greyish brown silty sand
1026	cut	pit	1026	1.20	0.90	0.21	8	0 - Undated	
1027	fill	fill, single	1028	3.30	1.10	0.35	8	0 - Undated	mid reddish brown friable silty sand
1028	cut	pit	1028	3.30	1.10	0.35	8	0 - Undated	
1029	fill	fill, single	1030	0.46	0.46	0.09	7	0 - Undated	friable mid greyish brown silty sand
1030	cut	pit	1030	0.46	0.46	0.09	7	0 - Undated	
1031	fill	fill, single	1032	0.80	0.67	0.16	7	0 - Undated	friable light brownish grey silty sand
1032	cut	pit	1032	0.80	0.67	0.16	7	0 - Undated	
1033	fill	fill, single	1034	1.60	1.30	0.50	2	1 - prehistoric	friable mid brown silty sand occasional flint
1034	cut	pit	1034	1.60	1.30	0.50	2	1 - prehistoric	
1035	fill	fill, single	1036	1.84	1.46	0.27	4	3 - early Saxon	friable mid reddish brown silty sand
1036	cut	pit	1036	1.84	1.46	0.27	4	3 - early Saxon	
1037	fill	fill, single	1038	1.60	1.60	0.51	4	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand. Freq charcoal and occas chalk
1038	cut	pit	1038	1.60	1.60	0.51	4	3 - early Saxon	
1039	fill	fill, single	1040	0.59	0.53	0.16	7	0 - Undated	friable light orangish grey silty sand
1040	cut	pit	1040	0.59	0.53	0.16	7	0 - Undated	
1041	fill	fill, single	1042	2.15	1.50	0.65	5	3 - early Saxon	dark grey to black silty sand occasional rounded stones
1042	cut	pit	1042	2.15	1.50	0.65	5	3 - early Saxon	
1043	fill	fill, single	1044	1.50	1.40	0.25	8	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark greyish black silty sand
1044	cut	pit	1044	1.50	1.40	0.25	8	0 - Undated	
1045	fill	fill, single	1046	2.06	1.50	0.47	8	0 - Undated	soft mid greyish brown silty sand
1046	cut	pit	1046	2.06	1.50	0.47	8	0 - Undated	
1047	fill	fill, single	1048	0.53	0.51	0.34	3	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
1048	cut	posthole	1048	0.53	0.51	0.34	3	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
1049	fill	fill, upper	1051	6.10	4.90		3	3 - early Saxon	soft friable dark greyish brown silty sand, occas subangular stones and charcoal flecking
1050	fill	fill, primary	1051	6.10	2.22	0.46	3	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional charcoal and subangular stones
1051	cut	sunken featured building	1051	6.10	4.90	0.44	3	3 - early Saxon	
1052	fill	fill, upper	1054	6.10	4.90	0.46	3	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark greyish brown silty sand occasional subangular stones and charcoal flecking
1053	fill	fill, primary	1054	6.10	2.79	0.47	3	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and subangular stones
1054	cut	sunken featured building	1054	6.10	4.90	0.50	3	3 - early Saxon	
1055	fill	fill, single	1056	4.80	4.65	0.27	6	1 - prehistoric	loose/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and moderate gravels
1056	cut	pit	1056	4.80	4.65	0.27	6	1 - prehistoric	
1057	fill	fill, single	1058	2.55	1.30	0.66	1	1 - prehistoric	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
1058	cut	pit	1058	2.55	1.30	0.66	1	1 - prehistoric	
1059	fill	fill, single	1060	4.80	4.65	0.30	6	1 - prehistoric	soft/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking, moderate gravels and flint
1060	cut	pit	1060	4.80	4.65	0.30	6	1 - prehistoric	
1061	fill	fill, single	1062	1.50	1.20	0.15	8	0 - Undated	friable light grey silty sand
1062	cut	pit	1062	1.50	1.20	0.15	8	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
1063	deposit	natural	1063	41.89	36.06	-	106		Natural deposit Area 1 - mid reddish brown and yellow sand and gravels
2001	layer	topsoil	2001	132.20	93.30	0.32	105	0 - Undated	Metal detected; firm/friable dark brown sandy silt
2002	layer	subsoil	2002	132.20	93.30	0.06	105	0 - Undated	Metal detected; firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional stones
2003	fill	fill, upper	2005	1.00	7.40	0.40	60	3 - early Saxon	firm dark greyish brown silty sand occasional stones an.
2004	fill	fill, basal	2005	1.00	7.40	0.30	60	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional stones
2005	cut	hollow	2005	1.00	7.40	0.80	60	3 - early Saxon	
2006	fill	fill, upper	2008	29.40	11.10	0.48	61	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and flints
2007	fill	fill, basal	2008	29.40	11.10	0.38	61	0 - Undated	loose light grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and gravels
2008	cut	hollow	2008	29.40	11.10	0.86	61	0 - Undated	
2009	fill	fill, upper	2012	32.06	15.04	1.12	62	0 - Undated	friable/firm mid brownish silty sand occasional subangular stones
2010	fill	fill, intermediate	2012	32.06	8.62	0.44	62	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
2011	fill	fill, basal	2012	32.06	3.00	0.28	62	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey sandy gravels
2012	cut	hollow	2012	32.06	15.04	1.12	62	0 - Undated	
2013	fill	fill, basal	2013	1.00	14.60	0.23	70	3 - early Saxon	firm mid yellowish grey sandy silt moderate flints
2014	fill	fill, upper	2016	1.00	1.09	0.40	94	3 - early Saxon	firm dark grey to black sandy silt
2015	fill	fill, basal	2016	1.00	1.52	0.24	94	3 - early Saxon	firm dark brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2016	cut	pit	2016	1.00	1.90	0.60	94	3 - early Saxon	
2017	fill	post-pipe	2019	0.30	0.30	0.72	98	0 - Undated	firm dark grey brown sandy silt occasional charcoal
2018	fill	fill	2019	0.40	0.20	0.41	98	0 - Undated	firm light yellowish brown silty sand
2019	cut	posthole	2019	0.42	0.30	0.82	98	0 - Undated	
2020	fill	fill, upper	2022	1.00	11.00	0.60	70	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional flints
2021	fill	fill, basal	2022	1.00	1.10	0.30	70	3 - early Saxon	loose mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate flints and stones
2022	cut	hollow	2022	1.00	11.00	0.90	70	3 - early Saxon	
2023	fill	fill, single	2024	0.86	0.65	0.24	98	0 - Undated	firm mid yellow brown silty sand occasional flints
2024	cut	pit	2024	0.86	0.65	0.24	98	0 - Undated	
2025	fill	fill, single	2026	1.60	1.00	0.70	98	0 - Undated	firm light yellowish grey silty sand occasional flints
2026	cut	pit	2026	1.60	1.00	0.70	98	0 - Undated	
2027	fill	fill, single	2028	1.90	1.00	0.54	43	4.2 - high medieval	firm light yellowish grey silty sand occasional flints
2028	cut	ditch	2028	1.90	1.00	0.54	43	4.2 - high medieval	
2029	fill	fill, single	2030	1.50	1.00	0.40	98	0 - Undated	firm light yellowish grey silty sand occasional flints
2030	cut	pit	2030	1.50	1.00	0.40	98	0 - Undated	
2031	fill	fill, single	2032	20.80	5.85	0.26	63	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occas subangular stones and flints
2032	cut	hollow	2032	20.80	5.85	0.26	63	0 - Undated	
2035	fill	fill, single	2036	8.69	7.16	0.60	64	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional gravels
2036	cut	hollow	2036	8.69	7.16	0.60	64	3 - early Saxon	
2037	fill	fill, single	2038	1.00	9.11	0.39	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2038	cut	hollow	2038	1.00	9.11	0.39	68	3 - early Saxon	
2039	fill	fill, single	2040	1.00	2.09	0.84	40	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable dark grey brown silty sand flints and stones (moderate)
2040	cut	ditch	2040	1.00	2.09	0.84	40	4.2 - high medieval	
2041	fill	fill, single	2104	1.00	4.10	0.60	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2042	fill	fill, single	2043	1.00	2.08	0.80	41	5 - post-med / mod	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional stones and flints
2043	cut	ditch	2043	1.00	2.08	0.80	41	5 - post-med / mod	
2044	fill	fill, single	2045	1.00	1.40	0.10	46	4.2 - high medieval	friable dark brown grey silty sand moderate flints and gravels
2045	cut	ditch	2045	1.00	1.40	0.10	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2046	deposit	deposit	2046	1.00	15.74	0.18	67	5 - post-med / mod	friable/soft dark grey brown silty sand
2047	fill	fill, single	2048	1.00	6.93	0.58	68	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occas flints & subangular stones
2048	cut	hollow	2048	1.00	6.93	0.58	68	3 - early Saxon	
2049	fill	fill, basal	2053	5.30	4.00	0.12	75	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish yellow silty sand, freq rooting and mod gravels
2050	cut	ditch	2050	1.14	1.85	0.46	45	4.2 - high medieval	
2051	fill	fill, single	2050	1.14	1.85	0.46	45	4.2 - high medieval	friable dark brown sandy silt with mottled yellow sand moderate small subangular flint
2052	fill	fill, upper	2053	5.80	4.50	0.52	75	3 - early Saxon	soft/loose/friable dark grey to black silty sand
2053	cut	sunken featured building	2053	5.80	4.50	0.61	75	3 - early Saxon	
2054	cut	ditch	2054	1.00	2.98	0.71	92	3 - early Saxon	
2055	fill	fill, single	2054	1.00	2.98	0.71	92	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand moderate flints

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2056	deposit	hollow deposit	2056	9.80	2.00	0.33	65	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and stones, occasional mortar deposits
2057	deposit	hollow deposit	2057	21.70	2.00	0.46	65	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and stones, occasional mortar deposits
2058	deposit	hollow deposit	2058	24.85	19.50	0.58	65	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and stones, occasional mortar deposits
2059	fill	fill, single	2060	3.30	2.60	0.64	75	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flints
2060	cut	sunken featured building	2060	3.30	2.60	0.64	75	3 - early Saxon	
2061	fill	fill, single	2062	1.00	3.10	0.71	42	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable dark brown grey silty sand occasional flints and charcoal
2062	cut	ditch	2062	1.00	3.10	0.71	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2063	fill	fill, upper	2066	1.00	1.90	0.40	56	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid to dark yellowish brown sandy silt, occas subangular flints & stones
2064	fill	fill, intermediate	2066	1.00	1.60	0.20	56	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid yellow brown mottled grey sandy silt moderate subrounded stones
2065	fill	fill, basal	2066	1.00	1.50	0.30	56	4.1 - high medieval	firm dark grey brown moderate flints and stones
2066	cut	ditch	2066	1.00	1.90	0.70	56	4.1 - high medieval	
2067	fill	fill	2068	3.20	1.00	0.30	62	0 - Undated	firm mid yellow grey sandy silt
2068	cut	hollow	2068	3.20	1.00	0.30	62	0 - Undated	
2069	fill	fill, single	2070	1.00	1.20	0.30	88	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional flints
2070	cut	ditch	2070	1.00	1.20	0.30	88	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2071	deposit	hollow deposit	2071	9.10	2.50	0.33	65	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and stones, occasional mortar deposits
2072	fill	fill, single	2073	0.90	0.60	0.30	97	0 - Undated	firm mid to dark yellowish grey brown sandy silt rare angular flints
2073	cut	pit	2073	0.90	0.60	0.30	97	0 - Undated	
2074	fill	fill, single	2075	1.00	1.34	0.36	42	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable dark grey brown sandy silt occasional subangular stones and flint
2075	cut	ditch	2075	1.00	1.34	0.36	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2076	fill	fill, single	2077	6.90	1.00	0.40	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional
2077	cut	hollow	2077	6.90	1.00	0.40	68	3 - early Saxon	
2078	fill	fill, single	2079	1.00	1.50	0.36	40	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and stones
2079	cut	ditch	2079	1.00	1.50	0.36	40	4.2 - high medieval	
2080	fill	fill, single	2081	4.42	1.00	0.46	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
2081	cut	hollow	2081	4.42	1.00	0.46	68	3 - early Saxon	
2082	fill	fill, single	2083	1.00	2.50	0.60	41	5 - post-medieval/ modern	soft/friable mid brown grey silty sand
2083	cut	ditch	2083	1.00	2.50	0.60	41	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
2084	fill	fill, single	2085	5.28	1.00	0.62	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
2085	cut	hollow	2085	5.28	1.00	0.62	68	3 - early Saxon	
2086	fill	fill, single	2087	1.00	0.94	0.40	94	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2087	cut	pit	2087	1.00	0.94	0.40	94	3 - early Saxon	
2088	fill	fill, single	2089	4.42	1.00	0.33	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2089	cut	hollow	2089	4.42	1.00	0.33	68	3 - early Saxon	
2090	deposit	quernstones	2090	0.40	0.40	0.15	59	3 - early Saxon	compact dark bluish grey bricks and building material – quern stone
2091	deposit	floor	2091	0.70	0.70	0.10	59	3 - early Saxon	compact mid to dark reddish brown deposit of CBM and floor tiles
2092	deposit	floor	2092	1.40	1.30	0.10	59	3 - early Saxon	compact mid to dark reddish grey flint cobbles in situ floor/surface
2093	deposit	Foundation layer	2093	1.40	0.15	0.05	59	3 - early Saxon	soft but compact dark red with white flecking crushed CBM & mortar
2094	deposit	Foundation layer	2094	0.50	0.15	0.10	59	3 - early Saxon	Soft, compact mid pinkish white crushed CBM & mortar with chalk flecking
2095	deposit	Foundation layer	2095	0.50	0.40		59	3 - early Saxon	mid pinkish white crushed CBM and mortar
2096	deposit	Foundation layer	2096	1.80	1.50	0.05	59	3 - early Saxon	mid pinkish white crushed CBM and mortar
2097	deposit	Foundation layer	2097	1.90	1.50	0.05	59	3 - early Saxon	mid pinkish white crushed CBM and mortar
2098	deposit	floor	2098	3.70	3.50	0.05	59	3 - early Saxon	compact dark reddish grey flint cobbles and mortar
2099	deposit	surface	2099	0.35	0.25	0.25	59	3 - early Saxon	large fire cracked flint nodule compact reddish grey dark red CBM
2100	deposit	surface	2100	0.35	0.25	0.05	59	3 - early Saxon	dark red CBM floor tiles fragmented/reused?
2101	deposit	hollow deposit	2101	3.70	3.50	0.78	60	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, floor/surface under structure
2102	deposit	backfill	2102	3.70	3.50	0.30	58	3 - early Saxon	deposit overlying structure soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2103	layer	made ground	2103	1.00	10.72	0.20	67	5 - post-medieval/ modern	modern levelling deposit friable dark grey silty sand with stones and rooting
2104	cut	hollow	2104	1.00	4.00	0.60	68	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2105	deposit	hollow deposit	2105	24.00	22.00	0.63	64	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2106	fill	fill, single	2107	1.00	1.50	0.47	52	0 - Undated	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal and chalk flecking
2107	cut	ditch	2107	1.00	1.50	0.47	52	0 - Undated	
2108	fill	fill, upper	2110	1.00	2.20	0.39	47	4.2 - high medieval	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal and chalk flecking
2109	fill	fill, primary	2110	1.00	2.20	0.31	47	4.2 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate chalk fragments
2110	cut	ditch	2110	1.00	2.20	0.31	47	4.2 - high medieval	
2111	deposit	hollow deposit	2111	3.10	20.90	0.32	60	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand machine slot
2112	deposit	hollow deposit	2112	2.06	22.50	0.43	60	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2113	deposit	hollow deposit	2113	2.29	19.52	0.21	60	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2114	deposit	hollow deposit	2114	6.50	16.18	0.52	60	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2115	fill	fill, single	2116	17.37	13.61	0.50	64	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional stones and charcoal flecking
2116	cut	hollow	2116	17.37	13.61	0.50	64	3 - early Saxon	
2117	fill	fill, single	2118	3.44	3.20	0.35	63	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2118	cut	hollow	2118	3.44	3.20	0.35	63	0 - Undated	
2119	fill	fill, single	2120	5.00	4.88	0.30	82	3 - early Saxon	friable dark brownish grey silty sand frequent flint
2120	cut	pit	2120	5.00	4.88	0.30	82	3 - early Saxon	
2121	fill	fill, single	2122	1.00	1.40	0.30	46	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brown grey sandy silt
2122	cut	ditch	2122	1.00	1.40	0.30	46	4.2 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2123	deposit	hollow deposit	2123	1.00	2.45	0.45	68	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand
2124	fill	fill, single	2125	3.10	2.75	0.35	83	3 - early Saxon	soft dark brownish grey sandy silt frequent charcoal and subangular stones
2125	cut	pit	2125	3.10	2.75	0.35	83	3 - early Saxon	
2126	fill	fill, single	2127	0.28	0.26	0.31	83	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish brown sandy silt frequent gravels
2127	cut	posthole	2127	0.28	0.26	31.00	83	3 - early Saxon	
2128	fill	fill, single	2129	8.10	2.82	0.44	67	5 - post-medieval/ modern	firm/friable mid grey sandy silt moderate angular stones and metal fragments
2129	cut	pit	2129	8.10	2.82	0.44	67	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
2130	fill	fill, single	2131	3.95	3.40	0.30	81	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark grey to black silty sand moderate flints and gravels
2131	cut	pit	2131	3.95	3.40	0.30	81	3 - early Saxon	
2132	fill	fill, single	2133	1.00	1.65	0.25	45	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable mid greyish brown sandy silt frequent subangular stones
2133	cut	ditch	2133	1.00	1.65	0.25	45	4.2 - high medieval	
2134	fill	fill, upper	2147	2.44	2.38	0.62	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey sandy silt occasional flints
2135	fill	fill, intermediate	2147	2.28	0.75	0.44	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey sandy silt occasional flints
2136	deposit	colluvium patch?	2136	11.34	4.50	0.12	97	0 - Undated	soft mottled grey and yellow silty sand frequent rooting and bioturbation
2137	cut	pit	2137	3.99	3.04	0.22	94	3 - early Saxon	
2138	fill	fill, single	2137	3.99	3.04	0.22	94	3 - early Saxon	friable/soft mid brownish grey silty sand frequent flints

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2140	fill	fill, intermediate	2147	1.50	0.25	0.50	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate gravels
2141	fill	fill, primary	2147	2.18	0.98	0.36	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate gravels
2142	deposit	natural	2147	1.77	1.08	0.16	106		compact light greyish white chalk
2143	fill	fill, upper	2216	2.11	1.80	0.40	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey sandy silt occasional flints
2144	fill	fill, intermediate	2216	1.76	1.20	0.44	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey sandy silt occasional flints
2145	fill	fill, intermediate	2216	2.20	0.44	0.34	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate gravels
2146	fill	fill, primary	2216	1.60	1.50	0.46	87	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate gravels
2147	cut	pit	2147	4.17	3.69	1.10	87	3 - early Saxon	
2148	fill	fill, single	2149	1.00	0.60	0.54	41	5 - post-medieval/ modern	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional large subrounded stones and flints
2149	cut	ditch	2149	1.00	0.60	0.54	41	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
2150	fill	fill, single	2151	1.00	2.30	0.56	40	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand
2151	cut	ditch	2151	1.00	2.30	0.56	40	4.2 - high medieval	
2152	deposit	hollow deposit	2152	1.00	3.26	0.39	68	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mottled dark grey and mid orange sandy silt
2153	deposit	hollow deposit	2153	1.00	6.00	0.28	69	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid reddish brown silty sand
2154	fill	fill, single	2155	1.00	1.35	0.27	47	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable mid grey sandy silt frequent subrounded stones and charcoal flecking
2155	cut	ditch	2155	1.00	1.35	0.27	47	4.2 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2156	fill	fill, single	2157	2.50	2.17	0.26	74	3 - early Saxon	soft, friable mid grey silty sand
2157	cut	sunken featured building	2157	2.50	2.17	0.26	74	3 - early Saxon	
2158	fill	fill, single	2159	1.25	0.38	0.20	74	3 - early Saxon	soft, friable mid grey silty sand
2159	cut	sunken featured building	2159	1.25	0.38	0.20	74	3 - early Saxon	
2160	fill	fill, single	2161	0.90	0.70	0.27	95	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brown silty sand
2161	cut	pit	2161	0.90	0.70	0.27	95	3 - early Saxon	
2162	fill	fill, single	2163	1.00	2.05	0.33	52	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand
2163	cut	ditch	2163	1.00	2.05	0.33	52	0 - Undated	
2164	fill	fill, single	2165	5.10	3.25	0.30	80	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand
2165	cut	pit	2165	5.10	3.25	0.30	80	3 - early Saxon	
2166	deposit	hollow deposit	2166	4.20	1.00	0.30	65	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand
2167	fill	fill, single	2199	2.18	1.63	0.75	99	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flint
2168	fill	fill, single	2200	4.37	3.30	0.35	79	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey mottled light brown silty sand frequent flints
2169	fill	fill, single	2170	0.80	0.56	0.38	100	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand
2170	cut	pit	2170	0.80	0.56	0.38	100	3 - early Saxon	
2171	fill	fill, single	2172	1.28	0.96	0.78	100	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
2172	cut	pit	2172	1.28	0.96	0.78	100	3 - early Saxon	
2173	fill	fill, single	2174	3.68	2.50	0.94	102	4 - high medieval	friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flints and gravels
2174	cut	pit	2174	3.68	2.50	0.94	102	4 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2175	fill	fill, single	2176	3.03	1.53	0.24	101	3 - early Saxon	firm friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate gravels
2176	cut	pit	2176	3.03	1.53	0.24	101	3 - early Saxon	
2177	fill	fill, single	2178	2.02	1.46	1.06	101	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate gravels
2178	cut	pit	2178	2.02	1.46	1.06	101	3 - early Saxon	
2179	fill	fill, single	2180	1.00	1.20	0.27	52	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
2180	cut	ditch	2180	1.00	1.20	0.27	52	0 - Undated	
2181	fill	fill, single	2182	1.00	2.82	0.40	48	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable light greyish brown silty sand occas charcoal flecking & gravels
2182	cut	ditch	2182	1.00	2.82	0.40	48	4.1 - high medieval	
2183	fill	fill, single	2184	1.00	1.80	0.32	48	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable light greyish brown silty sand occas charcoal flecking & gravels
2184	cut	ditch	2184	1.00	1.80	0.32	48	4.1 - high medieval	
2185	fill	fill, single	2186	1.00	1.98	0.40	42	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occas gravels & chalk flecking
2186	cut	ditch	2186	1.00	1.98	0.40	42	5 - post-med/ mod	
2187	fill	fill, single	2188	1.00	2.69	0.44	42	5 - post-med/ mod	friable mid brownish grey silty sand mod gravels, charcoal & chalk flecking
2188	cut	ditch	2188	1.00	2.69	0.44	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2189	fill	fill, single	2190	1.30	0.50	0.10	98	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate gravels
2190	cut	pit	2190	1.30	0.50	0.10	98	0 - Undated	
2191	fill	fill, single	2192	1.00	2.02	0.52	42	5 - post-med / mod	friable mid brownish grey silty sand, mod gravels, charcoal & chalk flecking
2192	cut	ditch	2192	1.00	2.02	0.52	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2193	fill	fill, single	2194	1.18	0.47	0.24	98	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2194	cut	pit	2194	1.18	0.47	0.24	98	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2195	fill	fill, single	2196	2.08	1.90	0.80	101	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark greyish brown silty sand moderate gravels and occasional charcoal flecks
2196	cut	pit	2196	2.08	1.90	0.80	101	3 - early Saxon	
2197	cut	sunken featured building	2197	1.80	1.60	0.18	79	3 - early Saxon	
2198	fill	fill, single	2197	1.80	1.60	0.18	79	3 - early Saxon	friable light grey brown silty sand
2199	cut	pit	2199	2.18	1.63	0.75	99	3 - early Saxon	
2200	cut	sunken featured building	2200	4.37	3.30	0.35	79	3 - early Saxon	
2201	fill	fill, single	2202	1.00	1.10	0.27	90	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand moderate flints and stones
2202	cut	ditch	2202	1.00	1.10	0.27	90	0 - Undated	
2203	deposit	hollow deposit	2203	2.50	2.00	0.48	64	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey silty sand, occas charcoal flecking & mod gravels
2204	deposit	hollow deposit	2204	3.00	1.80	0.24	64	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable light greyish brown silty sand occasional gravels
2205	fill	fill, single	2206	1.00	1.20	0.36	46	4.2 - high medieval	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional flints
2206	cut	ditch	2206	1.00	1.20	0.36	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2207	fill	fill, upper	2209	1.00	1.09	0.35	57	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional gravels and bioturbation
2208	fill	fill, basal	2209	1.00	0.51	0.06	57	4.1 - high medieval	soft/loose light to mid brownish grey silty gravels freq angular & subangular stones
2209	cut	ditch	2209	1.00	1.09	0.41	57	4.1 - high medieval	
2210	fill	fill, upper	2212	1.00	1.01	0.31	57	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional gravels

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2211	fill	fill, basal	2212	1.00	0.25	0.08	57	4.1 - high medieval	soft/loose light to mid brownish grey silty gravels freq angular & subangular stones
2212	cut	ditch	2212	1.00	1.01	0.39	57	4.1 - high medieval	
2213	fill	fill, single	2214	1.00	0.52	0.37	57	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional gravels
2214	cut	ditch	2214	1.00	0.52	0.37	57	4.1 - high medieval	
2215	deposit	natural	2216	0.60	0.68	0.12	106	0 - Undated	loose light grey yellow brown silty sand and gravels
2216	cut	pit	2216	4.17	3.69	1.10	87	3 - early Saxon	
2217	fill	fill, single	2218	1.16	0.90	0.66	61	0 - Undated	cbm soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt moderate subangular flints
2218	cut	hollow	2218	1.16	0.90	0.66	61	0 - Undated	
2219	fill	fill, single	2220	1.00	1.60	0.25	43	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional gravels
2220	cut	ditch	2220	1.00	1.60	0.25	43	4.2 - high medieval	
2221	fill	fill, single	2222	0.86	0.82	0.15	62	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid reddish grey brown silty sand occasional stones
2222	cut	hollow	2222	0.86	0.82	0.15	62	0 - Undated	
2223	fill	fill, single	2224	1.00	1.10	0.18	46	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints and stones
2224	cut	ditch	2224	1.00	1.10	0.18	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2225	fill	fill, single	2226	1.00	2.00	0.71	42	5 - post-med / mod	firm/friable dark grey silty sand moderate gravels and flints
2226	cut	ditch	2226	1.00	2.00	0.71	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2227	cut	sunken featured building	2227	2.70	1.58	0.28	76	3 - early Saxon	
2228	fill	fill, single	2227	2.70	1.58	0.28	76	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent flints
2229	cut	posthole	2229	0.60	0.49	0.60	76	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2230	fill	fill, single	2229	0.60	0.49	0.60	76	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent stones
2231	fill	fill, single	2232	1.00	2.14	0.46	40	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2232	cut	ditch	2232	1.00	2.14	0.46	40	4.2 - high medieval	
2233	fill	fill, single	2234	1.00	1.60	0.35	57	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid reddish grey brown silty sand
2234	cut	ditch	2234	1.00	1.60	0.35	57	4.1 - high medieval	
2235	fill	fill, single	2236	1.00	1.30	0.26	42	5 - post-med / mod	firm/friable dark grey silty sand
2236	cut	ditch	2236	1.00	1.30	0.26	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2237	fill	fill, single	2238	1.00	0.95	0.12	90	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints
2238	cut	ditch	2238	1.00	0.95	0.12	90	0 - Undated	
2239	fill	fill, single	2240	0.58	0.44	0.17	98	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid grey brown sandy silt moderate subangular gravels
2240	cut	posthole	2240	0.58	0.44	0.17	98	0 - Undated	
2241	fill	fill, single	2242	0.60	0.56	0.33	98	0 - Undated	friable mid yellowish brown sandy gravels
2242	cut	posthole	2242	0.60	0.56	0.33	98	0 - Undated	
2243	fill	fill, single	2244	1.14	0.91	0.15	99	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional stones
2244	cut	pit	2244	1.14	0.91	0.15	99	3 - early Saxon	
2245	fill	fill, single	2246	2.98	2.57	0.20	78	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid to dark brownish grey mottled reddish brown sandy silt occasional gravels
2246	cut	sunken featured building	2246	2.98	2.57	0.20	78	3 - early Saxon	cut by modern geotech pit
2247	fill	fill, single	2248	1.63	1.35	0.64	97	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid to light reddish brown silty sand occasional flints
2248	cut	pit	2248	1.63	1.35	0.64	97	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2249	fill	fill, single	2250	2.30	2.10	0.28	76	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent flints and stones
2250	cut	sunken featured building	2250	2.30	2.10	0.28	76	3 - early Saxon	
2251	fill	fill, single	2252	1.89	0.95	0.14	62	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand frequent flint
2252	cut	hollow	2252	1.89	0.95	0.14	62	0 - Undated	
2253	fill	fill, single	2254	3.32	3.10	0.22	94	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey silty sand occasional stones
2254	cut	pit	2254	3.32	3.10	0.22	94	3 - early Saxon	
2255	fill	fill, single	2256	1.00	3.10	0.22	61	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt
2256	cut	hollow	2256	1.00	3.10	0.22	61	0 - Undated	
2257	cut	pit	2257	0.52	0.47	0.62	97	0 - Undated	
2258	fill	fill, single	2257	0.52	0.47	0.62	97	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid to dark grey silty sand mottled with lighter sand patches occasional sub-rounded to subangular stones
2259	fill	fill, single	2260	1.00	1.30	0.30	53	5 - post-med/ mod	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional gravels
2260	cut	ditch	2260	1.00	1.30	0.30	53	5 - post-med / mod	
2261	fill	fill, upper	2263	1.00	1.80	0.40	56	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid yellowish grey sandy silt moderate angular flints
2262	fill	fill, basal	2263	1.00	1.05	0.30	56	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable dark yellowish grey silty sand and gravels
2263	cut	ditch	2263	1.00	1.80	0.70	56	4.1 - high medieval	
2264	fill	fill, single	2265	1.00	1.25	0.43	62	0 - Undated	compact mid to light mid yellowish grey silty sand mottled with yellow sand with moderate angular flints
2265	cut	hollow	2265	1.00	1.25	0.43	62	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2266	deposit	hollow deposit	2266	1.00	0.45	0.40	64	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand moderate angular flints
2267	cut	pit	2267	2.68	2.36	0.31	97	0 - Undated	
2268	fill	fill, single	2267	2.68	2.36	0.31	97	0 - Undated	friable mid to dark grey silty sand occasional charcoal
2269	cut	pit	2269	1.37	1.34	0.23	97	0 - Undated	
2270	fill	fill, single	2269	1.37	1.34	0.23	97	0 - Undated	friable mid to dark grey silty sand occasional flint & stones
2271	fill	fill, single	2272	3.32	3.04	0.34	94	3 - early Saxon	flint firm/friable dark brownish grey silty sand moderate flints and gravels
2272	cut	pit	2272	3.32	3.04	0.34	94	3 - early Saxon	
2273	fill	fill, upper	2275	1.00	1.26	0.28	46	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand
2274	fill	fill, basal	2275	1.00	1.35	0.26	46	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2275	cut	ditch	2275	1.00	1.35	0.47	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2276	cut	pit	2276	1.12	1.05	0.30	98	0 - Undated	
2277	fill	fill, basal	2276	1.12	1.05	0.26	98	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal and fired clay
2278	fill	fill, upper	2276	1.12	0.41	0.19	98	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brownish yellow sandy clay occasional chalk flecking
2279	fill	fill, single	2280	1.94	1.71	0.43	64	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent flint
2280	cut	hollow	2280	1.94	1.71	0.43	64	3 - early Saxon	
2281	cut	ditch	2281	1.00	1.23	0.35	52	0 - Undated	
2282	fill	fill, single	2281	1.00	1.23	0.35	52	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal
2283	cut	ditch	2283	1.00	1.92	0.27	48	4.1 - high medieval	
2284	fill	fill, single	2283	1.00	1.92	0.27	48	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2285	fill	fill, single	2286	1.10	1.25	0.74	40	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable dark yellowish brown sandy silt moderate angular stones and flints
2286	cut	ditch	2286	1.10	1.25	0.74	40	4.2 - high medieval	
2287	fill	fill, single	2288	5.00	2.43	0.75	103	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark yellow brown silty sand occasional flint
2288	cut	pit	2288	5.00	2.43	0.75	103	3 - early Saxon	
2289	fill	fill, single	2290	7.70	1.10	0.50	68	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid grey brown sandy silt occasional flints
2290	cut	hollow	2290	7.70	1.10	0.50	68	3 - early Saxon	
2291	fill	fill, single	2292	0.53	0.44	0.30	104	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brown silty sand occasional large angular flints
2292	cut	posthole	2292	0.53	0.44	0.30	104	3 - early Saxon	
2293	fill	fill, single	2294	1.00	0.84	0.25	46	4.2 - high medieval	soft mid brown sandy silt
2294	cut	ditch	2294	1.00	0.84	0.25	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2295	fill	fill, single	2296	2.47	2.04	0.50	45	4.2 - high medieval	compact mid reddish grey sandy silt occasional angular flints
2296	cut	ditch	2296	2.47	2.04	0.50	45	4.2 - high medieval	
2297	fill	fill, single	2298	1.30	2.90	0.45	92	3 - early Saxon	compact mid yellowish grey sandy silt occasional subangular flints
2298	cut	ditch	2298	1.30	2.90	0.45	92	3 - early Saxon	
2299	fill	fill, single	2300	0.50	0.20	0.19	97	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown silty sand
2300	cut	pit	2300	0.50	0.20	0.19	97	0 - Undated	
2301	fill	fill, single	2302	0.29	0.23	0.09	95	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey mottled light brown silty sand
2302	cut	pit	2302	0.29	0.23	0.09	95	3 - early Saxon	
2303	fill	fill, upper	2305	2.41	1.04	0.35	73	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey silty sand
2304	fill	fill, basal	2305	2.41	1.04	0.20	73	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2305	cut	sunken featured building	2305	2.41	1.04	0.40	73	3 - early Saxon	
2306	cut	pit	2306	5.08	4.85	0.37	97	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2307	fill	fill, single	2306	5.08	4.85	0.37	97	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand frequent flints
2308	cut	ditch	2308	1.04	1.32	0.25	45	4.2 - high medieval	
2309	fill	fill, single	2308	1.04	1.32	0.25	45	4.2 - high medieval	friable mid to dark grey brown silty sand frequent flint
2310	fill	fill, single	2311	2.30	1.53	0.28	96	5 - post-med / mod	soft dark grey to black silty sand with yellowish brown sandy silt lens with abundant inclusions of charcoal flecks and stones
2311	cut	pit	2311	2.30	1.53	0.28	96	5 - post-med / mod	
2312	cut	ditch	2312	1.00	1.70	0.24	47	4.2 - high medieval	
2313	fill	fill, single	2312	1.00	1.70	0.24	47	4.2 - high medieval	loose/soft light brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and charcoal
2314	cut	ditch	2314	1.00	2.24	0.49	48	4.1 - high medieval	
2315	fill	fill, single	2314	1.00	2.24	0.49	48	4.1 - high medieval	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal and flints
2316	cut	pit	2316	1.34	1.07	0.22	102	4 - high medieval	
2317	fill	fill, single	2316	1.34	1.07	0.22	102	4 - high medieval	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand occasional flint
2318	deposit	hollow deposit	2318	8.27	1.00	0.25	64	3 - early Saxon	
2319	cut	ditch terminus	2319	1.00	1.41	0.44	50	0 - Undated	
2320	fill	fill, single	2319	1.00	1.41	0.44	50	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional flints
2321	cut	ditch	2321	1.00	1.13	0.14	54	5 - post-med / mod	
2322	fill	fill, single	2321	1.00	1.13	0.14	54	5 - post-med / mod	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flint and chalk
2323	cut	ditch	2323	1.00	0.98	0.26	47	4.2 - high medieval	
2324	fill	fill, single	2323	1.00	0.98	0.26	47	4.2 - high medieval	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flints and chalk

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2325	fill	fill, single	2326	1.00	1.11	0.15	43	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable dark brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking
2326	cut	ditch	2326	1.00	1.11	0.15	43	4.2 - high medieval	
2327	fill	fill, single	2328	1.00	1.00	0.22	44	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable dark brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking
2328	cut	ditch	2328	1.00	1.00	0.22	44	5 - post-med / mod	
2329	cut	ditch	2329	1.02	1.30	0.33	47	4.2 - high medieval	
2330	fill	fill, single	2329	1.02	1.30	0.33	47	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flint shell and gravel
2331	cut	ditch terminus	2331	1.31	1.53	0.27	53	5 - post-med / mod	
2332	fill	fill, single	2331	1.31	1.53	0.27	53	5 - post-med / mod	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional gravels
2333	cut	ditch	2333	1.00	0.69	0.19	51	0 - Undated	
2334	fill	fill, single	2333	1.00	0.69	0.19	51	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand occasional gravels
2335	cut	ditch	2335	1.00	0.90	0.37	47	4.2 - high medieval	
2336	fill	fill, single	2335	1.00	0.90	0.37	47	4.2 - high medieval	friable greyish brown silty sand occasional gravels
2337	cut	ditch	2337	1.00	1.29	0.40	51	0 - Undated	
2338	fill	fill, single	2337	1.00	1.29	0.40	51	0 - Undated	friable mid to dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2339	cut	ditch	2339	1.00	1.33	0.45	49	0 - Undated	
2340	fill	fill, single	2339	1.00	1.33	0.45	49	0 - Undated	moderately compact dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2342	fill	fill, upper	2345	3.25	2.75	0.15	77	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand moderate charcoal and flints
2343	fill	fill, basal	2345	3.95	3.05	0.19	77	3 - early Saxon	firm light brown sand moderate flint
2344	fill	post-pipe	2356	0.25	0.25	0.30	77	3 - early Saxon	firm mid greyish brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecks

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2345	cut	sunken featured building	2345	3.95	3.20	0.36	77	3 - early Saxon	
2346	cut	posthole	2346	0.28	0.28	0.16	77	3 - early Saxon	
2347	cut	pit, refuse	2347	2.44	2.41	0.74	93	3 - early Saxon	
2348	fill	fill, basal	2347	2.44	2.41	0.48	93	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brown silty sand occasional flints
2349	fill	fill	2347	2.44	2.31	0.20	93	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand
2350	fill	fill	2347	2.44	1.09	0.12	93	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable grey greenish grey brown silty sand occasional flints
2351	fill	fill	2347	2.44	0.60	0.09	93	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional flints
2352	fill	fill, upper	2347	2.44	1.70	0.40	93	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey brown silty clay frequent flints
2353	fill	fill, single	2354	0.66	0.48	0.12	98	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking
2354	cut	pit	2354	0.66	0.48	0.12	98	0 - Undated	
2355	deposit	hollow deposit	2355	13.44	7.05	0.44	68	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark greyish brown silty clay frequent flint
2356	cut	posthole	2356	0.25	0.25	0.30	77	3 - early Saxon	
2357	fill	fill, single	2346	0.28	0.28	0.16	77	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid reddish grey brown silty sand occasional flint
2358	cut	ditch	2358	1.00	0.84	0.30	55	0 - Undated	
2359	fill	fill, single	2358	1.00	0.84	0.30	55	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand moderate gravels and flints
2360	cut	ditch	2360	1.00	1.30	0.38	52	0 - Undated	
2361	fill	fill, single	2360	1.00	1.30	0.38	52	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional gravels
2362	cut	ditch	2362	1.00	0.74	0.31	55	0 - Undated	
2363	fill	fill, single	2362	1.00	0.74	0.31	55	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand flint and gravel inclusions

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2364	cut	ditch	2364	1.00	1.21	0.21	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2365	fill	fill, single	2364	1.00	1.21	0.21	42	5 - post-med / mod	firm/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional gravels
2366	fill	fill, single	2367	1.00	2.21	0.98	41	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable mid to light brownish grey silty sand occasional flints and gravels
2367	cut	ditch	2367	1.00	2.21	0.98	41	5 - post-med / mod	
2368	deposit	hollow deposit	2368	34.92	12.49	0.68	64	3 - early Saxon	soft dark grey sandy silt moderate gravels occasional chalk
2369	deposit	hollow deposit	2369	1.00	6.50	0.22	91	0 - Undated	soft/friable light grey greenish yellow sand and gravels
2370	cut	ditch	2370	1.00	1.31	0.56	50	0 - Undated	
2371	fill	fill, single	2370	1.00	1.31	0.56	50	0 - Undated	friable mid to dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2372	cut	ditch	2372	1.00	1.32	0.68	51	0 - Undated	
2373	fill	fill, single	2372	1.00	1.32	0.68	51	0 - Undated	moderately compact/friable mid to dark brown grey silty sand occasional gravels
2374	fill	fill, single	2375	2.60	0.90	0.44	94	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking
2375	cut	pit	2375	2.60	0.90	0.44	94	3 - early Saxon	
2376	fill	fill, single	2377	2.48	1.20		96	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable mid yellowish grey silty sand
2377	cut	pit	2377	2.48	1.20		96	5 - post-med / mod	
2378	fill	fill, single	2379	1.00	1.79	0.49	44	5 - post-med / mod	friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent flint
2379	cut	ditch	2379	1.00	1.79	0.49	44	5 - post-med / mod	
2380	fill	fill, single	2381	1.70	0.50	0.14	98	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecking
2381	cut	pit	2381	1.70	0.50	0.14	98	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2382	fill	fill, single	2383	0.22	0.22	0.64	77	3 - early Saxon	firm mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
2383	cut	posthole	2383	0.22	0.22	0.28	77	3 - early Saxon	
2384	cut	ditch	2384	1.00	1.75	0.23	42	5 - post-med / mod	
2385	fill	fill, single	2384	1.00	1.75	0.23	42	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flint
2386	cut	ditch	2386	1.00	1.65	0.26	51	0 - Undated	
2387	fill	fill, single	2386	1.00	1.65	0.26	51	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2388	cut	ditch	2388	2.37	1.03	0.44	50	0 - Undated	
2389	fill	fill, single	2388	2.37	1.03	0.44	50	0 - Undated	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2390	cut	ditch	2390	2.62	1.80	0.67	49	0 - Undated	
2391	fill	fill, single	2390	2.62	1.80	0.67	49	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional gravels
2392	cut	ditch	2392	1.00	1.28	0.30	51	0 - Undated	
2393	fill	fill, single	2392	1.00	1.28	0.30	51	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand moderate gravels
2394	cut	ditch terminus	2394	1.00	1.40	0.51	52	0 - Undated	
2395	fill	fill, single	2394	1.00	1.40	0.51	52	0 - Undated	moderately firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints and gravels
2396	cut	ditch terminus	2396	1.43	1.86	0.61	49	0 - Undated	
2397	fill	fill, single	2396	1.43	1.86	0.61	49	0 - Undated	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional flint
2398	fill	fill, single	2399	1.00	0.40	0.21	88	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks
2399	cut	ditch terminus	2399	1.00	0.40	0.21	88	0 - Undated	
2400	cut	pit	2400	1.08	1.05	0.31	94	3 - early Saxon	
2401	fill	fill, single	2400	1.08	1.05	0.31	94	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand occasional flints and gravels

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2402	fill	fill, single	2403	3.00	2.80	0.18	94	3 - early Saxon	firm mid grey brown sandy silt occasional stones
2403	cut	pit	2403	3.00	2.80	0.18	94	3 - early Saxon	
2404	fill	fill, single	2405	1.70	1.50	0.30	46	4.2 - high medieval	soft/friable light whitish grey sand
2405	cut	ditch terminus	2405	1.70	1.50	0.30	46	4.2 - high medieval	
2406	cut	ditch terminus	2406	1.00	1.06	0.30	50	0 - Undated	
2407	fill	fill, single	2406	1.00	1.06	0.30	50	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flints and gravels
2408	cut	pit	2408	1.20	0.58	0.28	94	3 - early Saxon	
2409	fill	fill, single	2408	1.20	0.58	0.28	94	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand frequent flint
2411	fill	post-pipe	2411	0.22	0.22	0.64	77	3 - early Saxon	
2412	fill	fill, single	2413	1.50	0.90	0.16	94	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brown mottled light brown silty sand
2413	cut	pit	2413	1.50	0.90	0.16	94	3 - early Saxon	
2414	cut	pit	2414	1.90	1.47	0.77	94	3 - early Saxon	
2415	fill	fill, single	2414	1.90	1.47	0.77	94	3 - early Saxon	friable mid to dark grey brown silty clay
2416	fill	fill, single	2417	2.35	1.59	0.13	98	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal
2417	cut	pit	2417	2.35	1.59	0.13	98	0 - Undated	
2418	fill	fill, single	2419	1.00	0.35	0.43	44	5 - post-med / mod	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2419	cut	ditch	2419	1.00	0.35	0.43	44	5 - post-med / mod	
2420	fill	fill, single	2421	1.00	0.70	0.26	48	4.1 - high medieval	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2421	cut	ditch	2421	1.00	0.70	0.26	48	4.1 - high medieval	
2422	fill	fill, single	2423	1.00	0.70	0.36	52	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand
2423	cut	ditch	2423	1.00	0.70	0.36	52	0 - Undated	
2424	deposit	natural	2424	132.20	93.30	-	106	0 - Undated	mid reddish brown and yellow sand and gravels
2425	fill	fill, single	2426	1.00	0.20	0.18	52	0 - Undated	soft friable mid greyish brown sandy silt

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
2426	cut	ditch	2426	1.00	0.20	0.18	52	0 - Undated	
2427	deposit	natural	2427	1.0	5.20	0.20	106	0 - Undated	mid yellowish brown silty sand
3001	layer	topsoil	3001	82.20	78.21	0.33	105	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark brown sandy silt
3002	layer	subsoil	3002	62.20	78.21	0.04	105	0 - Undated	mid greyish brown silty sand
3003	fill	fill, single	3004	1.33	0.94	0.10	34	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown silty sand frequent gravel and flint
3004	cut	pit	3004	1.33	0.94	0.10	34	0 - Undated	
3005	fill	fill, upper	3006	1.50	1.30	0.29	34	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
3006	cut	pit	3006	1.50	1.30	0.29	34	0 - Undated	
3007	fill	fill, single	3008	4.80	17.20	0.40	14	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and flint
3008	cut	pit	3008	4.80	17.20	0.40	14	0 - Undated	
3009	fill	fill, basal	3006	1.50	0.64	0.26	34	0 - Undated	loose light yellowish grey silty sand moderate chalk fragments
3010	fill	fill, upper	3012	1.00	2.50	0.55	12	1 – prehistoric to / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid reddish grey silty sand occasional flint
3011	fill	fill, basal	3012	1.00	0.80	0.20	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid reddish brown silty sand and gravels
3012	cut	Ring-ditch	3012	1.00	2.50	0.75	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3013	fill	fill, single	3014	10.00	4.00	0.16	24	0 - Undated	loose mid reddish grey silty sand frequent gravel and flint
3014	cut	ditch	3014	10.00	4.00	0.16	24	0 - Undated	
3015	fill	fill, single	3016	2.00	1.80	0.40	34	0 - Undated	loose dark reddish grey silty sand frequent gravels and flints, occasional charcoal flecking
3016	cut	pit	3016	2.00	1.80	0.40	34	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3017	fill	fill, single	3018	1.00	3.67	0.40	34	0 - Undated	loose dark reddish grey silty sand, frequent gravels & flints, occas charcoal flecking
3018	cut	ditch	3018	1.00	3.67	0.40	34	0 - Undated	
3019	fill	fill, upper	3021	3.50	1.84	0.27	17	3 - early Saxon	loose dark brownish grey silty sand frequent stones
3020	fill	fill, primary	3021	3.50	1.65	0.40	17	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable light yellowish brown silty sand frequent large flint nodules
3021	cut	pit	3021	3.50	1.84	0.68	17	3 - early Saxon	
3022	fill	fill, single	3023	1.50	0.80	0.27	18	4.1 - high medieval	friable/loose mid brown silty sand occasional stones
3023	cut	ditch	3023	1.50	0.80	0.27	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3024	fill	fill, single	3025	1.00	0.90	0.42	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid reddish brown silty sand
3025	cut	Ring-ditch	3025	1.00	0.90	0.42	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3026	fill	fill, single	3027	1.30	1.20	0.30	30	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brownish grey silty sand freq subangular stones & flints
3027	cut	pit	3027	1.30	1.20	0.30	30	3 - early Saxon	
3028	fill	fill, upper	3030	1.00	3.20	0.40	19	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid reddish brown silty sand
3029	fill	fill, primary	3030	1.00	3.20	0.55	19	4 - high medieval	loose mid reddish brown silty sand frequent gravels
3030	cut	ditch	3030	1.00	3.20	0.95	19	4 - high medieval	
3031	fill	fill, single	3032	1.00	1.00	0.30	18	4.1 - high medieval	soft/friable dark brownish grey silty sand freq gravel & occas charcoal.
3032	cut	ditch	3032	1.00	1.00	0.30	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3033	fill	fill, upper	3034		4.90	0.38	14	0 - Undated	loose dark brownish grey silty sand, mod flints & stones, occas charcoal
3034	cut	pit	3034		4.90	0.38	14	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3035	fill	fill, upper	3037	1.00	2.45	0.81	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	Friable/soft mid reddish grey silty sand mod flint and occas charcoal & burnt clay
3036	fill	fill, basal	3037	1.00	2.30	0.24	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish orange silty sand frequent gravels and flint. occasional charcoal and flint
3037	cut	Ring-ditch	3037	1.00	2.45	1.05	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3038	fill	fill, single	3039	2.45	2.00	0.93	19	4 - high medieval	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand moderate stones and angular flints
3039	cut	ditch	3039	2.45	2.00	0.93	19	4 - high medieval	
3040	fill	fill, single	3041	0.88	0.75	0.31	34	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey to black silty sand moderate flints
3041	cut	pit	3041	0.88	0.75	0.31	34	0 - Undated	
3042	fill	fill, upper	3045	2.00	1.50	0.16	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid to dark yellowish brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecking.
3043	fill	fill, primary	3045	2.00	0.92	0.65	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate angular flints
3044	fill	fill, basal	3045	2.00	0.45	0.35	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	redeposited natural compact mid to light yellowish grey/brown sand and gravel
3045	cut	Ring-ditch	3045	2.00	1.50	1.20	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3046	fill	fill, single	3047	0.80	0.65	0.18	34	0 - Undated	loose mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
3047	cut	pit	3047	0.80	0.65	0.18	34	0 - Undated	
3048	fill	fill, single	3049	0.84	0.70	0.14	34	0 - Undated	loose mid greyish brown silty sand occasional flint
3049	cut	pit	3049	0.84	0.70	0.14	34	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3050	fill	fill, single	3051	0.90	0.80	0.18	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brownish grey silty sand frequent charcoal and flints
3051	cut	pit	3051	0.90	0.80	0.18	34	0 - Undated	
3052	fill	fill, single	3053	3.40	2.60	0.40	15	3 - early Saxon	friable/firm dark brownish grey silty sand, mod flints & stones, mod charcoal
3053	cut	pit	3053	3.40	2.60	0.40	15	3 - early Saxon	
3054	fill	fill, upper	3055	6.40	1.50	0.32	15	3 - early Saxon	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
3055	cut	sunken featured building	3055	6.40	1.50	0.32	15	3 - early Saxon	
3056	fill	fill, upper	3058	1.00	2.50	0.22	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal and flint
3057	fill	fill, primary	3058	1.00	2.30	0.46	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid grey brown silty sand frequent flint and gravel towards base
3058	cut	Ring-ditch	3058	1.00	2.50	0.68	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3059	fill	fill, single	3060	10.00	7.50	0.25	27	0 - Undated	loose mid brownish grey silty sand frequent gravel and flint
3060	cut	natural hollow	3060	10.00	7.50	0.25	27	0 - Undated	
3061	fill	fill, single	3062	0.80	0.60	0.24	34	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking
3062	cut	posthole	3062	0.80	0.60	0.24	34	0 - Undated	
3063	fill	fill, single	3064	0.50	0.50	0.65	29	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brown grey silty sand moderate rounded stones
3064	cut	posthole	3064	0.50	0.50	0.65	29	3 - early Saxon	
3065	fill	fill, single	3066	0.45	0.45	0.50	29	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional sub-angular stones
3066	cut	posthole	3066	0.45	0.45	0.50	29	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3067	fill	fill, single	3068	1.00	1.20	0.40	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate subangular stones and angular flints
3068	cut	ditch	3068	1.00	1.20	0.40	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3071	fill	fill, single	3072	1.00	1.10	0.40	34	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid yellowish grey brown silty sand occasional pea gravel
3072	cut	pit	3072	1.00	1.10	0.40	34	0 - Undated	
3073	fill	fill, single	3074	1.00	3.00	1.15	19	4 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints
3074	cut	ditch	3074	1.00	3.00	1.15	19	4 - high medieval	
3075	fill	fill, single	3076	1.00	1.25	0.70	37	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand frequent subrounded stones
3076	cut	natural hollow	3076	1.00	1.25	0.70	37	0 - Undated	
3079	fill	fill, upper	3081	1.00	2.50	0.55	19	4 - high medieval	firm/friable mid yellow grey brown silty sand frequent angular flints and pea gravel
3080	fill	fill, primary	3081	1.00	2.20	0.85	19	4 - high medieval	firm/friable mid yellow brown gravel and sand
3081	cut	ditch	3081	1.00	2.50	0.96	19	4 - high medieval	
3082	fill	fill, upper	3081	1.00	1.84	0.35	19	4 - high medieval	firm/friable mid reddish brown sand and gravels
3084	fill	fill, upper	3086	1.00	7.50	0.30	27	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown grey silty sand occasional flint
3085	fill	fill, basal	3086	1.00	7.50	0.13	27	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand frequent slint and gravel bioturbation
3086	cut	pit	3086	1.00	7.50	0.35	27	0 - Undated	
3087	fill	fill, single	3088	1.90	1.00	0.21	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown grey silty sand frequent gravels
3088	cut	pit	3088	1.90	1.00	0.21	34	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3089	fill	fill, single	3090	0.35	0.36	0.05	34	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand frequent gravel
3090	cut	posthole	3090	0.35	0.36	0.05	34	0 - Undated	
3091	fill	fill, single	3092	0.25	0.34	0.10	34	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand frequent flints and gravels
3092	cut	posthole	3092	0.25	0.34	0.10	34	0 - Undated	
3093	fill	fill, single	3094	0.25	0.20	0.25	34	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand moderate flint and gravels
3094	cut	posthole	3094	0.25	0.20	0.25	34	0 - Undated	
3095	fill	fill, single	3096	0.30	0.18	0.10	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown grey silty sand occasional flint
3096	cut	posthole	3096	0.30	0.18	0.10	34	0 - Undated	
3097	fill	fill, single	3098	0.65	0.30	0.18	34	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flint
3098	cut	posthole	3098	0.65	0.30	0.18	34	0 - Undated	
3099	fill	fill, single	3100	0.32	0.25	0.14	34	0 - Undated	loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional flint
3100	cut	posthole	3100	0.32	0.25	0.14	34	0 - Undated	possible p/h or rooting
3101	fill	fill, single	3102	1.21	0.75	0.37	34	0 - Undated	loose mid brown silty sand occasional flint
3102	cut	pit	3102	1.21	0.75	0.37	34	0 - Undated	
3103	fill	fill, single	3104	1.15	0.82	0.15	34	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid to dark brown silty sand occasional gravels and charcoal flecks
3104	cut	pit	3104	1.15	0.82	0.15	34	0 - Undated	
3105	fill	fill, primary	3108	0.70	0.70	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand and gravel
3106	fill	post-pipe	3108	0.40	0.10	0.35	29	3 - early Saxon	degraded timber post; soft/friable mid brown silty sand and degraded timber.
3107	fill	fill, upper	3108	0.80	0.70	0.80	29	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brown grey silty sand
3108	cut	posthole	3108	0.80	0.70	0.80	29	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3109	fill	fill, upper	3112	0.65	0.50	0.25	29	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey silty sand and gravel
3110	fill	fill, intermediate	3112	0.65	0.30	0.09	29	3 - early Saxon	loose mid grey gravels
3111	fill	fill, basal	3112	0.25	0.18	0.35	29	3 - early Saxon	loose mid greyish yellow silty sand
3112	cut	posthole	3112	0.65	0.50	0.70	29	3 - early Saxon	
3113	fill	fill, single	3114	0.55	0.48	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brown grey silty sand
3114	cut	posthole	3114	0.55	0.48	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	
3115	fill	fill, single	3116	0.60	0.47	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brown grey silty sand
3116	cut	posthole	3116	0.60	0.47	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	
3117	fill	fill, upper	3119	1.00	2.40	0.30	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark brownish grey sandy silt occas small flints flint & lava stone
3118	fill	fill, basal	3119	1.00	2.30	0.26	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid reddish brown sandy silt occasional angular flints
3119	cut	Ring-ditch	3119	1.00	2.40	0.62	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3120	fill	fill, single	3121	4.00	0.84	0.20	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand moderate flints
3121	cut	ditch	3121	4.00	0.84	0.20	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3122	fill	fill, single	3123	0.45	0.35	0.23	34	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid yellow grey silty sand occasional flint nodules
3123	cut	pit	3123	0.45	0.35	0.23	34	0 - Undated	
3124	fill	fill, single	3125	4.00	1.00	0.44	14	0 - Undated	firm mid yellowish brown/grey silty sand occasional small flints
3125	cut	pit	3125	4.00	1.00	0.44	14	0 - Undated	
3126	fill	fill, single	3127	1.30	0.45	0.18	14	0 - Undated	loose mid to light yellowish brown silty sand occasional small stones
3127	cut	pit	3127	1.30	0.45	0.18	14	0 - Undated	
3128	fill	fill, single	3129	1.20	1.00	0.20	34	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey to black silty sand frequent charcoal and burnt flint
3129	cut	pit	3129	1.20	1.00	0.20	34	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3130	fill	fill, single	3131	1.43	0.46	0.24	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown silty sand frequent gravel flint and moderate charcoal
3131	cut	pit	3131	1.43	0.46	0.24	34	0 - Undated	
3132	fill	fill, basal	3108	0.80	0.40	0.38	29	3 - early Saxon	loose mid to light brownish yellow sand – post packing
3133	fill	fill, upper	3144	1.00	14.50	0.80	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional charcoal and flint
3134	fill	fill, basal	3135	1.00	6.00	0.38	13	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown grey silty sand frequent charcoal occasional flint gravels
3135	cut	pit	3135	1.00	14.50	0.80	13	0 - Undated	
3136	fill	fill, single	3137	0.24	0.13	0.12	35	0 - Undated	loose mid brownish grey silty sand moderate flints
3137	cut	posthole	3137	0.24	0.13	0.12	35	0 - Undated	
3138	fill	fill, single	3139	0.21	0.15	0.06	35	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional flint
3139	cut	posthole	3139	0.21	0.15	0.06	35	0 - Undated	
3140	fill	fill, single	3141	0.20	0.17	0.08	35	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand occasional flint
3141	cut	posthole	3141	0.20	0.17	0.08	35	0 - Undated	
3142	fill	fill, intermediate	3144	1.00	3.50	0.40	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal & flint
3143	fill	fill, intermediate	3144	1.00	1.10	0.12	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand gravels frequent flints
3144	cut	Ring-ditch	3144	1.00	3.50	1.30	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3145	fill	fill, basal / deposit	3144	1.00	16.60	0.34	36	1 - prehistoric	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand and gravels
3146	fill	fill, upper	3148	7.92	6.70	0.30	22	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark yellowish grey sandy silt occasional flints

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3147	fill	fill, primary	3148	7.50	4.90	0.30	22	3 - early Saxon	compact/friable light reddish grey silty sand and gravels
3148	cut	sunken featured building	3148	7.92	6.70	0.40	22	3 - early Saxon	
3149	fill	fill, single	3150	0.70	0.70	0.18	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable reddish brown/grey moderate gravels
3150	cut	pit	3150	0.70	0.70	0.18	33	0 - Undated	
3151	fill	fill, single	3152	0.45	0.45	0.34	33	0 - Undated	firm dark brownish grey sandy silt
3152	cut	posthole	3152	0.45	0.45	0.34	33	0 - Undated	
3153	fill	fill, single	3154	1.57	0.80	0.30	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown silty sand moderate gravel stones
3154	cut	pit	3154	1.57	0.80	0.30	34	0 - Undated	
3155	fill	fill, single	3156	0.81	0.70	0.15	9	1 - prehistoric	loose dark grey to black silty sand and gravels frequent charcoal
3156	cut	pit	3156	0.81	0.70	0.15	9	1 - prehistoric	
3157	fill	fill, single	3158	1.81	1.50	0.19	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown silty sand and gravel frequent flint nodules
3158	cut	pit	3158	1.81	1.50	0.19	34	0 - Undated	
3159	fill	fill, single	3160	1.50	0.70	0.46	9	1 - prehistoric	soft/friable dark brown silty sand moderate gravels
3160	cut	pit	3160	1.50	0.70	0.46	9	1 - prehistoric	
3161	fill	fill, upper	3162	4.87	3.95	0.30	15	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand
3162	cut	sunken featured building	3162	4.87	3.95	0.42	15	3 - early Saxon	
3163	fill	fill, upper	3164	4.90	3.85	0.20	15	3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional subangular stones
3164	cut	sunken featured building	3164	4.90	3.85	0.20	15	3 - early Saxon	
3165	fill	fill, basal	3162	4.87	3.95	0.15	15	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brownish grey silty sand gravel

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3166	fill	fill, basal	3164	4.90	3.85	0.15	15	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brownish grey silty sand gravel
3167	fill	fill, single	3168	1.00	0.65	0.58	19	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brownish grey silty sand moderate flint and gravel occasional charcoal flecking
3168	cut	ditch	3168	1.00	0.65	0.58	19	4 - high medieval	
3169	fill	fill, single	3170	0.48	0.32	0.17	35	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand frequent gravel
3170	cut	posthole	3170	0.48	0.32	0.17	35	0 - Undated	
3171	fill	fill, single	3172	0.25	0.22	0.15	35	0 - Undated	loose mid brown grey silty sand moderate flint
3172	cut	posthole	3172	0.25	0.22	0.15	35	0 - Undated	
3173	fill	fill, upper	3175	6.26	4.90	0.24	15	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand moderate flint and stones
3174	fill	fill, basal	3175	5.30	4.90	0.19	15	3 - early Saxon	gravel at base - surface/levelling? loose mid grey brown silty sand gravel
3175	cut	sunken featured building	3175	6.26	4.90	0.28	15	3 - early Saxon	
3176	fill	fill, single	3177	2.06	1.30	0.47	9	1 - prehistoric	loose dark brown grey silty sand frequent gravels
3177	cut	pit	3177	2.06	1.30	0.47	9	1 - prehistoric	
3178	fill	fill, single	3179	1.00	0.80	0.10	34	0 - Undated	loose dark brown grey silty sand and gravel; moderate charcoal
3179	cut	pit	3179	1.00	0.80	0.10	34	0 - Undated	
3180	fill	fill, basal	3055	6.45	1.50	0.14	15	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey silty sand gravels
3181	fill	fill, single	3182	0.55	0.54	0.90	29	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional subangular stones
3182	cut	posthole	3182	0.55	0.54	0.90	29	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3183	fill	fill, single	3184	0.78	0.75	0.15	34	0 - Undated	loose dark grey to black silty sand and gravels burnt flint and freq charcoal
3184	cut	pit	3184	0.78	0.75	0.15	34	0 - Undated	
3185	fill	fill, upper	3187	1.00	1.70	0.48	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand occas charcoal flecking and gravels
3186	fill	fill, primary	3187	1.00	3.82	0.35	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid reddish grey silty sand and gravels
3187	cut	Ring-ditch	3187	1.00	3.82	0.84	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3188	fill	fill, upper	3190	1.00	3.30	0.61	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal and gravels
3189	fill	fill, basal	3190	1.00	3.50	0.46	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid reddish grey silty sand and gravels
3190	cut	Ring-ditch	3190	1.00	3.50	1.10	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3191	fill	fill, single	3192	1.00	1.30	0.28	18	4.1 - high medieval	loose mid brownish grey silty sand frequent gravel
3192	cut	ditch	3192	1.00	1.30	0.28	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3193	fill	fill, single	3194	1.00	1.60	0.20	24	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional subangular stones
3194	cut	ditch	3194	1.00	1.60	0.20	24	0 - Undated	
3195	fill	fill, single	3196	6.50	2.82	0.38	13	0 - Undated	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional subangular stones
3196	cut	pit	3196	6.50	2.82	0.38	13	0 - Undated	
3197	fill	fill, single	3198	0.78	0.78	0.42	34	0 - Undated	loose mid brownish grey silty sand and gravels
3198	cut	posthole	3198	0.78	0.78	0.42	34	0 - Undated	
3199	fill	fill, upper	3202	1.00	3.30	0.26	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark brown grey silty sand frequent charcoal occasional flint

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3200	fill	fill	3202	1.00	2.90	0.16	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid reddish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecks and flints
3201	fill	fill	3202	1.00	1.98	0.32	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey silty sand and gravels
3202	cut	ditch, ring	3202	1.00	4.40	1.30	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3203	fill	fill, basal/deposit	3202	1.00	4.40	0.34	36	1 - prehistoric	firm/friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent flints and gravels
3204	fill	fill, upper	3205	1.00	10.00	0.50	13	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecks and flint
3205	cut	pit	3205	1.00	10.00	0.70	13	0 - Undated	
3206	fill	fill, basal/deposit	3205	1.00	10.00	0.22	36	1 - prehistoric	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand and gravels
3207	fill	fill, upper	3211	1.00	4.70	0.54	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable dark grey sandy silt occasional flint
3208	fill	fill	3211	1.00	2.60	0.86	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose dark grey silty sand and gravel flint nodules
3209	fill	fill	3211	1.00	1.00	0.54	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional flint
3210	fill	fill, basal	3211	1.00	5.58	1.36	36	1 – prehistoric	loose mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravels
3211	cut	ditch, ring	3211	1.00	5.58	1.36	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3212	fill	fill, upper	3215	0.35	0.34	0.18	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark yellowish grey sandy silt occasional flints
3213	fill	fill, intermediate	3215	0.43	0.40	0.16	33	0 - Undated	dark reddish brown silty sand frequent flints and gravels
3214	fill	fill, basal	3215	0.41	0.40	0.30	33	0 - Undated	soft light yellowish grey sand silt frequent angular flints
3215	cut	posthole	3215	0.45	0.43	0.48	33	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3216	fill	fill, upper	3219	0.25	0.24	0.10	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark yellowish grey sandy silt occasional flints
3217	fill	fill, intermediate	3219	0.45	0.43	0.10	33	0 - Undated	dark reddish brown silty sand frequent flints and gravels
3218	fill	fill, basal	3219	0.45	0.43	0.25	33	0 - Undated	soft mid reddish brown sand frequent flints
3219	cut	posthole	3219	0.45	0.43	0.38	33	0 - Undated	
3220	fill	fill, single	3221	0.36	0.35	0.28	33	0 - Undated	firm dark brown grey sandy silt moderate flints
3221	cut	posthole	3221	0.36	0.35	0.28	33	0 - Undated	cut into building 3248
3222	fill	fill, upper	3224	0.50	0.40	0.14	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark yellowish grey sandy silt occasional flints
3223	fill	fill, basal	3224	0.50	0.45	0.18	33	0 - Undated	soft light yellowish brown gravel and sand subangular stones
3224	cut	pit	3224	0.50	0.45	0.30	33	0 - Undated	
3225	fill	fill, single	3226	0.40	0.38	0.18	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable reddish brown/grey moderate gravels
3226	cut	posthole	3226	0.40	0.38	0.18	33	0 - Undated	
3227	fill	fill, single	3228	0.28	0.28	0.15	33	0 - Undated	soft mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt moderate rounded stones
3228	cut	posthole	3228	0.28	0.28	0.15	33	0 - Undated	
3229	fill	fill, single	3230	0.32	0.32	0.15	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable reddish brown/grey moderate gravels
3230	cut	posthole	3230	0.32	0.32	0.15	33	0 - Undated	
3233	fill	fill, upper	3236	1.00	1.90	0.32	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft, mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional subangular flints
3234	fill	fill, intermediate	3236	1.00	2.20	0.20	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft light yellowish brown grey sand and gravels moderate angular flints
3235	fill	fill, basal	3236	1.00	2.80	0.25	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	redeposited natural loose light grey yellow sand and gravel

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3236	cut	ditch, ring	3236	1.00	2.80	0.65	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3237	fill	fill, upper	3242	1.00	4.40	0.50	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt frequent flint
3238	fill	fill, intermediate	3242	1.00	2.10	0.44	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable dark grey silty sand occasional flint
3239	fill	fill	3242	1.00	0.84	0.68	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional gravels
3240	fill	fill	3242	1.00	0.84	0.68	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional gravels
3241	fill	fill, primary	3242	1.00	1.14	0.60	20	4 - high medieval	loose mid grey sandy silt and large flint cobbles
3242	cut	ditch, boundary	3242	1.00	4.40	1.36	20	4 - high medieval	
3243	deposit	deposit	3243	7.50	5.70	0.24	27	0 - Undated	soft/friable dark brown grey silty sand occasional flint
3244	fill	fill, single	3245	1.00	1.00	0.78	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm and friable mid brownish grey silty sand and gravels
3245	cut	ditch	3245	1.00	1.00	0.78	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3246	fill	fill, single	3247	1.40	2.32	0.30	13	0 - Undated	compact mid brownish grey silty sand and gravels
3247	cut	pit	3247	1.40	2.32	0.30	13	0 - Undated	
3248	fill	fill, single	3249	0.77	0.70	0.32	34	0 - Undated	compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional to moderate subangular stones
3249	cut	posthole	3249	0.77	0.70	0.32	34	0 - Undated	
3250	fill	fill, single	3251	0.71	0.42	0.20	34	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid brownish grey silty sand moderate gravels
3251	cut	posthole	3251	0.71	0.42	0.20	34	0 - Undated	
3252	fill	fill, upper	3255	1.00	3.50	0.20	22	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt mod subrounded stones

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3253	fill	fill, intermediate	3255	1.00	5.00	0.35	22	3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid to dark reddish brown moderate subangular stones
3254	fill	fill, basal	3255	1.00	5.25	0.25	22	3 - early Saxon	firm light yellowish brown sandy gravels occasional large flint nodules
3255	cut	sunken featured building	3255	1.00	5.25	0.80	22	3 - early Saxon	
3256	fill	fill, single	3257	0.40	0.22	0.35	33	0 - Undated	firm/friable mid to dark yellowish grey brown occasional charcoal flecking and subrounded flints
3257	cut	posthole	3257	0.40	0.22	0.35	33	0 - Undated	
3258	fill	fill, single	3259	1.16	6.55	0.54	14	0 - Undated	firm mid reddish brown silty sand occasional flints and stones
3259	cut	pit	3259	1.16	6.55	0.54	14	0 - Undated	
3260	cut	ditch	3260	1.09	4.27	1.38	20	4 - high medieval	
3261	fill	fill, basal	3260	1.09	1.15	0.39	20	4 - high medieval	loose mid greyish brown silty sand moderate subangular stones
3262	fill	fill, intermediate	3260	1.09	3.20	0.91	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid to dark greyish brown silty sand moderate stones
3263	fill	fill, upper	3260	1.09	2.39	0.28	20	4 - high medieval	loose/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
3264	fill	fill, upper	3260	1.09	3.76	0.28	20	4 - high medieval	friable mid brown yellow silty sand occasional small stones
3265	fill	fill, single	3266	0.36	0.25	0.24	34	0 - Undated	firm mid reddish brown silty sand occas chalk, flint, stones and fired clay
3266	cut	posthole	3266	0.36	0.25	0.24	34	0 - Undated	
3267	fill	fill, single	3268	1.00	6.78	0.20	14	0 - Undated	friable mid reddish grey silty sand occasional gravels and flint
3268	cut	pit	3268	1.00	6.78	0.20	14	0 - Undated	
3269	fill	fill, single	3270	1.00	1.40	0.20	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm mid reddish brown silty sand occasional flints and stones

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3270	cut	ditch	3270	1.00	1.40	0.20	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3271	fill	fill, single	3272	1.40	0.70	0.34	34	0 - Undated	firm mid greyish brown silty sand occasional flint and stones
3272	cut	pit	3272	1.40	0.70	0.34	34	0 - Undated	
3273	deposit	deposit	3273		1.10	0.35	37	0 - Undated	natural gravel
3274	fill	fill, single	3275	1.00	2.10	0.50	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	loose dark brown silty sand and gravels
3275	cut	ditch, boundary	3275	1.00	2.10	0.50	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
3276	fill	fill, single	3277	1.25	1.20	0.17	34	0 - Undated	firm dark grey to black silty sand moderate flints and stones
3277	cut	pit	3277	1.25	1.20	0.17	34	0 - Undated	
3278	fill	fill, single	3279	0.72	0.51	0.07	34	0 - Undated	loose mid greyish brown silty sand occasional stones
3279	cut	pit	3279	0.72	0.51	0.07	34	0 - Undated	
3280	deposit	deposit	3280	1.45	1.20	0.39	38	0 - Undated	compact mid brown grey silty sand and gravel
3281	deposit	deposit	3281	7.00	1.20	0.26	38	0 - Undated	compact mid brown grey silty sand and gravel
3282	deposit	deposit	3282	7.00	1.20	0.24	25	0 - Undated	friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional small stones
3283	cut	ditch	3283	1.00	2.74	0.99	19	4 - high medieval	
3284	fill	fill, basal	3283	1.00	0.34	0.12	19	4 - high medieval	friable mid reddish brown silty sand frequent small subangular stones
3285	fill	fill, upper	3283	1.00	2.74	0.96	19	4 - high medieval	soft/friable dark greyish brown silty sand frequent small subangular stones
3286	cut	posthole	3286	0.43	0.26	0.46	31	0 - Undated	
3287	fill	fill, single	3286	0.43	0.26	0.46	31	0 - Undated	friable mid reddish grey brown silty sand rare small subangular stones
3288	cut	posthole	3288	0.45	0.42	0.40	31	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3289	fill	fill, single	3288	0.45	0.42	0.40	31	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand frequent small subrounded stones
3290	cut	pit	3290	2.00	1.33	0.77	32	0 - Undated	
3291	fill	fill, basal	3290	2.00	0.26	0.21	32	0 - Undated	friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent gravel stones
3292	fill	fill, intermediate	3290	2.00	1.69	0.65	32	0 - Undated	soft dark greyish brown silty sand occasional small angular stones
3293	cut	ditch	3293	1.00	2.73	0.29	32	0 - Undated	
3294	fill	fill, basal	3293	1.00	2.22	0.16	32	0 - Undated	friable light greyish brown silty sand with lens of yellow sand frequent small peas grit gravel
3295	fill	fill, upper	3293	1.00	2.25	0.13	32	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand occasional small and medium subrounded stones
3296	fill	fill, upper	3297	1.00	1.80	0.54	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid to dark brownish grey silty sand occasional stones
3297	cut	ditch, ring	3297	1.00	3.40	1.22	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3298	fill	fill, upper	3299	32.00	15.00	0.52	13	0 - Undated	friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional flints and subangular stones
3299	cut	pit	3299	32.00	15.00	0.52	13	0 - Undated	
3300	fill	fill, single	3301		0.50	0.25	34	0 - Undated	loose, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt occasional gravels
3301	cut	pit	3301		0.50	0.25	34	0 - Undated	
3302	fill	fill, single	3303	1.00	0.38	0.19	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm/friable mid greyish brown silty sand
3303	cut	ditch	3303	1.00	0.38	0.19	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3304	fill	fill, single	3305	2.00	1.30	0.11	34	0 - Undated	dark grey to black sandy silt moderate flints and stones

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3305	cut	pit	3305	2.00	1.30	0.11	34	0 - Undated	
3306	fill	fill, single	3307		1.10	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey silty sand
3307	cut	pit	3307		1.10	0.30	29	3 - early Saxon	
3308	fill	fill, upper	3311	1.00	4.25	0.80	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	firm dark grey to black silty sand occasional flint and stones
3309	fill	fill, intermediate	3311	1.00	3.60	0.50	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	firm mid grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and gravels
3310	fill	fill, basal	3311	1.00	3.60	0.10	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	loose friable greyish yellow sand moderate flints
3311	cut	ditch	3311	1.00	4.25	1.50	28	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
3312	cut	posthole	3312		0.33	0.39	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3313	fill	fill, single	3312		0.33	0.39	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid reddish brown grey silty sand occasional stones
3314	fill	fill, upper	3290	1.94	1.51	0.11	32	0 - Undated	friable mid brown grey silty sand frequent small stones
3315	cut	pit	3315	3.04	2.62	0.38	27	0 - Undated	
3316	fill	fill, single	3315	3.04	2.62	0.38	27	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
3317	cut	ditch, ring	3317	1.00	1.26	0.73	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3318	fill	fill, basal	3317	1.00	1.26	0.41	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid orange brown silty sand occasional subangular stones
3319	fill	fill, upper	3317	1.00	1.26	0.36	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional medium size subangular stones
3320	cut	ditch, boundary	3320	1.00	2.81	1.14	19	4 - high medieval	
3321	fill	fill, single	3320	1.00	2.81	1.14	19	4 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional gravels

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3322	fill	fill, single	3323	1.00	0.74	0.32	20	4 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional gravels and pebbles
3323	cut	ditch	3323	1.00	0.74	0.32	20	4 - high medieval	
3324	fill	fill, upper	3325	1.00	3.80	0.40	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional subangular stones
3325	cut	ditch, ring	3325	1.00	3.90	1.26	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3326	fill	fill, primary	3297	1.00	1.70	0.69	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	compact dark brownish grey silty sand and gravel
3327	fill	fill, upper	3328	32.00	15.00	0.24	13	0 - Undated	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional subangular stones
3328	cut	pit	3328	32.00	15.00	0.32	13	0 - Undated	
3329	cut	posthole	3329	0.68	0.50	0.12	34	0 - Undated	
3330	fill	fill, single	3329	0.68	0.50	0.12	34	0 - Undated	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional small subrounded to subangular stones
3331	fill	fill, intermediate	3297	1.00	3.20	0.40	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional subangular stones
3332	cut	ditch terminus	3332	4.65	5.80	1.84	20	4 - high medieval	
3333	fill	fill, upper	3335	1.00	2.30	0.56	34	0 - Undated	soft & friable mid greyish brown silty sand and gravel
3334	fill	fill, basal	3335	1.00	1.86	0.66	29	3 - early Saxon	soft and friable mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional flints
3335	cut	ditch	3335	1.00	2.30	0.96	29	3 - early Saxon	
3336	fill	fill, single	3337	1.00	1.34	0.22	18	4.1 - high medieval	soft/friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occas snail shells frequent flints
3337	cut	ditch	3337	1.00	1.34	0.22	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3338	fill	fill, upper	3202	1.00	3.40	0.42	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional charcoal flecks and flint
3339	fill	fill, upper	3341	1.00	1.88	0.31	12	1 – prehistoric /	firm/friable mid brown sandy silt

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
								3 - early Saxon	
3340	fill	fill, basal	3341	1.00	1.50	0.22	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand and gravels occasional large flints
3341	cut	ditch, ring	3341	1.00	1.88	0.54	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3342	fill	fill	3297	1.00	0.80	0.20	36	1 - prehistoric	compact mid yellowish grey sandy gravel
3343	fill	fill, basal	3299	1.00	3.40	0.24	36	1 - prehistoric	compact mid brownish grey sandy gravel
3344	fill	fill, single	3345	1.20	0.38	0.22	27	0 - Undated	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional flint
3345	cut	hollow	3345	1.20	0.38	0.22	27	0 - Undated	
3346	fill	fill, upper	3348	1.00	2.20	0.55	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt occasional flint
3347	fill	fill, basal	3348	1.00	0.40	0.21	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional flints
3348	cut	ditch, ring	3348	1.00	2.20	0.76	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3349	fill	fill, single	3350	1.50	2.20	0.38	19	4 - high medieval	loose dark brownish grey silty sand frequent flint
3350	cut	ditch terminus	3350	1.50	2.20	0.38	19	4 - high medieval	
3351	deposit	deposit	3351	24.00	9.00	0.29	20	4 - high medieval	loose dark greyish brown silty sand occasional subangular and rounded stones
3352	cut	ditch	3352	1.00	1.35	0.85	19	4 - high medieval	
3353	fill	fill, basal	3352	1.00	0.18	0.50	19	4 - high medieval	loose dark grey brown silty sand moderate flints and stones
3354	fill	fill, upper	3352	1.00	1.35	0.83	19	4 - high medieval	loose dark grey brown silty sand occasional small flints

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3355	cut	ditch	3355	1.00	1.00	0.69	19	4 - high medieval	
3356	fill	fill, basal	3355	1.00	0.32	0.69	19	4 - high medieval	loose mid grey brown silty sand occasional small subangular stones. Large subangular stone at base
3357	fill	fill, intermediate	3355	1.00	0.20	0.55	19	4 - high medieval	loose mid reddish grey silty sand occasional stones and flints
3358	fill	fill, upper	3355	1.00	0.80	0.54	19	4 - high medieval	loose mid grey brown silty sand moderate subangular flints
3361	fill	fill, single	3362	15.20	16.60	1.10	13	0 - Undated	compact mid brown grey silty sand occasional subangular stones and flints
3362	cut	pit	3362	15.20	16.60	1.10	13	0 - Undated	
3363	fill	fill, basal	3328	1.00	2.20	0.38	36	1 - prehistoric	compact mid brown grey sandy gravel
3364	fill	fill, upper	3367	1.00	2.60	0.25	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey sandy silt moderate small flints
3365	fill	fill, intermediate	3367	1.00	2.63	0.51	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid greyish brown silty sand
3366		fill, basal	3367	1.00	1.37	0.46	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose/friable mid yellow brown silty sand moderate large flints
3367	cut	ditch, ring	3367	1.00	3.35	0.88	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3370	cut	ditch	3370	5.40	2.50	0.40	20	4 - high medieval	
3371	cut	pit	3371	2.50	1.60	0.77	32	0 - Undated	
3372	cut	ditch	3372	1.43	0.50	0.28	23	0 - Undated	
3373	cut	sunken featured building	3373	4.76	3.20	0.46	22	3 - early Saxon	
3375	fill	fill, single	3376	1.00	0.85	0.27	18	4.1 - high medieval	firm mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints and pebbles
3376	cut	ditch	3376	1.00	0.85	0.27	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3377	fill	fill, upper	3379	1.00	2.75	0.60	12	1 – prehistoric /	firm mid yellowish brown silty sand

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
								3 - early Saxon	
3378	fill	fill, basal	3379	1.00	1.75	0.30	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable mid greyish yellow sand and gravel
3379	cut	ditch, ring	3379	1.00	2.75	0.90	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3380	deposit	deposit	3380	25.00	25.00	0.19	38	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown sand occasional small angular flint stones
3381	fill	fill, single	3426	1.00	1.10	0.22	23	0 - Undated	firm and friable dark grey brown silty sand mod small angular flints & stones
3382	fill	fill, upper	3332	4.66	3.10	0.14	29	3 - early Saxon	compact light yellow grey brown silty sand
3383	fill	fill	3332	4.65	4.35	1.00	34	0 - Undated	firm mid yellow brown sandy silt frequent rounded to subangular flints
3384	fill	fill, single	3370	5.40	2.50	0.40	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid yellow brown sandy silt frequent rounded to subangular flints
3385	fill	fill, upper	3373	4.76	3.20	0.46	22	3 - early Saxon	firm mid yellow brown sandy silt frequent rounded to subangular flints
3386	fill	fill	3332	2.88	1.74	0.40	34	0 - Undated	loose and friable mid yellow brown silty sand frequent flint
3387	fill	fill	3332	1.00	0.40	0.27	34	0 - Undated	firm dark grey brown sandy silt moderate flints and gravels
3388	fill	fill, basal	3332	3.10	2.50	0.26	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid reddish brown silty sand moderate pea gravel
3389	fill	fill, upper	3371	2.50	1.60	0.30	32	0 - Undated	firm mid reddish brown sandy silt occasional subangular and subrounded stones and flint
3390	fill	fill, single	3372	1.43	0.50	0.28	23	0 - Undated	firm mid yellow brown sandy silt frequent stones and flints
3391	fill	fill, basal	3373	4.72	3.20	0.30	22	3 - early Saxon	compact mid grey brown sandy silt moderate subangular flints and gravels
3392	deposit	deposit	3392	5.40	4.65	0.50	38	0 - Undated	compact mid to light orange brown

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3394	fill	fill, basal	3034	1.00	3.70	0.15	14	0 - Undated	friable dark brownish grey silty sand moderate flints and gravels
3396	fill	fill, basal	3371	2.26	0.52	0.26	32	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid reddish brown sand moderate angular flints
3397	fill	fill, basal	3362	1.00	16.20	0.24	36	1 - prehistoric	compact light yellowish brown sand gravel
3398	fill	fill, single	3399	3.80	1.25	0.40	9	1 - prehistoric	friable mid reddish brown silty sand occasional gravels and flint
3399	cut	?pit	3399	3.80	1.25	0.40	9	1 - prehistoric	
3400	fill	fill, single	3401	1.00	0.92	0.33	34	0 - Undated	friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints and pebbles
3401	cut	pit	3401	1.00	0.92	0.33	34	0 - Undated	
3402	fill	fill, single	3403	1.00	2.15	0.13	14	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid reddish brown silty sand
3403	cut	pit	3403	1.00	2.15	0.13	14	0 - Undated	
3404	fill	fill, upper	3406	1.00	13.60	0.43	13	0 - Undated	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional subangular flint
3405	fill	fill, basal	3406	1.00	10.10	0.20	36	1 - prehistoric	compact light grey brown sandy gravel
3406	cut	pit	3406	1.00	13.60	0.50	13	0 - Undated	
3407	deposit	deposit	3407	1.00	1.10	0.18	38	0 - Undated	firm and friable mid grey brown sandy silt occas small subangular stones
3408	cut	ditch, ring	3408	1.00	3.07	1.35	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3409	fill	fill, basal	3408	1.00	0.85	0.28	36	1 - prehistoric	loose dark reddish brown sandy silt frequent rounded and subangular flints and gravels
3410	fill	fill	3408	1.00	0.95	0.10	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm and friable dark orange brown sandy silt occasional flints and gravels
3411	fill	fill	3408	1.00	1.05	0.10	12	1 – prehistoric / - early Saxon	compact dark reddish grey sandy silty frequent subangular flints and gravels

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3412	fill	fill	3408	1.00	1.35	0.12	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm and friable dark reddish brown sandy silt moderate gravels and flints
3413	fill	fill	3408	1.00	1.67	0.25	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	compact mid orange brown sandy silt rare charcoal flecks and flints
3414	fill	fill	3408	1.00	1.97	0.30	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	compact dark greyish brown clayey sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks and flint gravels
3415	fill	fill, upper	3408	1.00	2.15	0.25	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm and friable mid grey brown sandy silt occas small sub angular stones
3416	fill	fill, single	3417	0.75	0.60	0.40	9	1 - prehistoric	flint loose mid brown sandy silt occasional gravel stones
3417	cut	pit	3417	0.75	0.60	0.40	9	1 - prehistoric	
3418	fill	fill, basal	3406	1.00	4.20	0.20	36	1 - prehistoric	compact light grey brown sandy gravel
3419	fill	fill, single	3419	1.00	1.35	0.85	20	4 - high medieval	soft/friable mid greyish brown sand occasional small angular flint stones
3420	cut	ditch	3420	1.00	6.10	1.24	20	4 - high medieval	
3421	fill	fill, basal	3420	1.00	2.08	0.34	20	4 - high medieval	loose light grey sand and gravel
3422	fill	fill, intermediate	3420	1.00	4.52	0.66	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate flints
3423	fill	fill, upper	3420	1.00	5.20	0.50	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	light grey brown, loose and friable, silty sand
3424	fill	fill, basal	3550	1.00	2.52	0.10	39	5 - post-medieval/ modern	loose light yellowish brown sand
3425	fill	fill, upper	3550	1.00	2.48	0.24	39	5 - post-medieval/ modern	loose light grey silty sand moderate stones
3426	cut	ditch	3426	1.00	1.10	0.22	23	0 - Undated	
3427	cut	gully	3427	1.00	1.05	0.15	23	0 - Undated	
3428	cut	gully	3428	1.00	1.17	0.14	23	0 - Undated	
3429	fill	fill, basal	3430	1.00	1.35	0.35	34	0 - Undated	firm and friable mid brown silty sand occasional flint

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3430	cut	pit	3430	1.00	1.35	0.55	34	0 - Undated	
3431	fill	fill, upper	3430	1.00	1.35	0.23	34	0 - Undated	friable mid yellow brown silty sand occasional flints
3432	fill	fill, single	3433	0.72	0.67	0.25	9	1 - prehistoric	soft/friable dark brown sandy silt moderate gravel stones
3433	cut	pit	3433	0.72	0.67	0.25	9	1 - prehistoric	
3434	deposit	deposit	3434	1.66	1.37		26	0 - Undated	soft/friable mid greyish brown sand occasional small angular flint stones
3435	fill	fill, single	3427	1.00	1.05	0.15	23	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand moderate small flints and stones
3436	fill	fill, single	3428	1.00	1.17	0.14	23	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand moderate small flints and stones
3437	deposit	deposit	3437	2.75	2.05	0.26	13	0 - Undated	mid grey brown sandy silt moderate small rounded and subrounded stones
3438	fill	fill, single	3439	1.00	1.05	0.50	19	4 - high medieval	loose light brownish grey sand and gravels
3439	cut	ditch	3439	1.00	1.05	0.50	19	4 - high medieval	
3440	deposit	deposit	3440	1.00	1.07	0.31	37	0 - Undated	loose light grey sandy gravel
3441	fill	fill, single	3442	1.00	1.01	0.29	10	1 - prehistoric	friable mid yellowish brown silty sand moderate flints and gravels
3442	cut	ditch	3442	1.00	1.01	0.29	10	1 - prehistoric	
3443	fill	fill, single	3444	0.68	0.60	0.55	34	0 - Undated	friable mid brownish grey silty sand moderate gravels towards the base
3444	cut	posthole	3444	0.68	0.60	0.55	34	0 - Undated	
3445	fill	fill, single	3446	0.72	0.54	0.44	19	4 - high medieval	friable dark brownish grey silty sand
3446	cut	pit	3446	0.72	0.54	0.44	19	4 - high medieval	
3447	fill	fill, single	3448	2.25	2.10	0.42	19	4 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown silty sand moderate gravels at base
3448	cut	ditch	3448	2.25	2.10	0.42	19	4 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3449	deposit	deposit	3449	1.10	1.10	0.34	13	0 - Undated	mid grey reddish brown silty sand occasional stones
3452	fill	fill, single	3453	1.00	3.50	0.30	16	3 - early Saxon	friable/firm mid brownish grey sandy silt moderate flints
3453	cut	pit	3453	1.00	3.50	0.30	16	3 - early Saxon	
3454	fill	fill, single	3455	1.00	3.60	0.30	24	0 - Undated	loose mid brownish grey silty sand
3455	cut	ditch	3455	1.00	3.60	0.30	24	0 - Undated	
3456	fill	fill, single	3457	1.00	1.10	0.34	10	1 - prehistoric	loose mid brown grey silty sand
3457	cut	cut	3457	1.00	1.10	0.34	10	1 - prehistoric	
3462	fill	fill	3190	1.00	0.75	0.32	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	friable dark grey silty sand moderate charcoal
3463	fill	fill	3190	1.00	1.70	0.26	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	firm/friable light yellowish grey silty sand occasional subangular stones
3464	fill	fill, single	3465	1.00	1.90	0.17	16	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional flint
3465	cut	pit	3465	1.00	1.90	0.17	16	3 - early Saxon	
3466	deposit	deposit	3466	0.90	0.70	0.20	37	0 - Undated	soft/friable light greyish yellow silty sand moderate gravels
3467	fill	fill, single	3468	1.00	1.21	0.17	18	4.1 - high medieval	soft/friable dark greyish brown sandy silt
3468	cut	ditch	3468	1.00	1.21	0.17	18	4.1 - high medieval	
3469	fill	fill, single	3470	1.00	3.20	1.02	19	4 - high medieval	soft/friable dark greyish brown sandy silt
3470	cut	ditch	3470	1.00	3.20	1.02	19	4 - high medieval	
3471	fill	fill, upper	3482	6.00	4.00	0.25	25	0 - Undated	firm mid yellow grey sandy silt
3472	fill	fill, single	3473	3.80	3.45	0.42	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid reddish brown sandy silt
3473	cut	ditch, terminus	3473	3.80	3.45	0.42	20	4 - high medieval	
3474	fill	fill, single	3475	1.70	2.40	0.20	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid reddish brown sandy silt PF61
3475	cut	ditch	3475	1.70	2.40	0.20	20	4 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3476	fill	fill, single	3478	2.80	2.20	0.42	22	3 - early Saxon	firm mid reddish brown sandy silt
3477	fill	fill, basal	3482	6.00	4.00	0.25	25	0 - Undated	compact mid grey brown silty sand and gravels
3478	cut	sunken featured building	3478	2.80	2.20	0.42	22	3 - early Saxon	
3479	fill	fill, upper	3481	1.00	2.75	0.50	21	4 - high medieval	firm/friable mid greyish brown silty sand moderate flints and gravels
3480	fill	fill, basal	3481	1.00	2.60	0.22	21	4 - high medieval	friable mid grey brown sandy gravels
3481	cut	ditch	3481	1.00	2.75	0.72	21	4 - high medieval	
3482	cut	pit	3482	30.00	20.00	0.20	25	0 - Undated	
3483	fill	fill, upper	3485	1.00	2.80	0.41	21	4 - high medieval	friable mid greyish brown sandy silt flints and stones
3484	fill	fill, basal	3485	1.00	2.46	0.27	21	4 - high medieval	firm/friable light grey silty sand large flints
3485	cut	ditch terminus	3485	1.00	2.80	0.66	21	4 - high medieval	
3486	fill	fill, upper	3488	1.00	4.90	0.29	16	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional flints
3487	fill	fill, basal	3488	1.00	3.90	0.33	16	3 - early Saxon	loose/friable mid yellowish brown silty sand occasional flints
3488	cut	pit	3488	1.00	4.90	0.61	16	3 - early Saxon	
3489	deposit	deposit	3489	1.00	6.27	0.12	37	0 - Undated	loose light greyish brown sandy
3490	fill	fill, single	3491	2.38	1.66	0.60	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid reddish grey brown silty sand and gravels
3491	cut	ditch terminus	3491	2.38	1.66	0.60	20	4 - high medieval	
3492	fill	fill, single	3493	0.44	0.84	0.14	23	0 - Undated	firm/friable dark grey brown silty sand occasional medium flints
3493	cut	ditch	3493	0.44	0.84	0.14	23	0 - Undated	
3494	fill	fill, single	3495	2.55	1.56	0.74	20	4 - high medieval	firm mid reddish brown grey silty sand and gravels
3495	cut	ditch terminus	3495	2.55	1.56	0.74	20	4 - high medieval	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3496	fill	fill, single	3497	1.00	2.10	0.54	30	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brownish grey silty sand occasional flints
3497	cut	pit	3497	1.00	2.10	0.54	30	3 - early Saxon	
3498	fill	fill, single	3499	0.52	0.50	0.47	29	3 - early Saxon	friable mid brown grey silty sand occasional stones
3499	cut	pit	3499	0.52	0.50	0.47	29	3 - early Saxon	
3500	fill	fill, single	3501	1.00	2.75	0.60	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	loose/friable dark brownish grey silty sand frequent flint and gravels
3501	cut	ditch, ring	3501	1.00	2.75	0.60	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3502	fill	fill, upper	3506	1.00	4.67	0.33	11	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft mid brownish grey silty sand occasional charcoal flecking and
3503	fill	fill, intermediate	3506	1.00	3.10	0.21	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft dark grey silty sand
3504	fill	fill, primary	3506	1.00	4.30	0.60	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown silty sand occasional flints
3505	fill	fill, basal	3506	1.00	1.45	0.10	36	1 – prehistoric	loose mid brown sandy gravels
3506	cut	ditch, ring	3506	1.00	4.67	0.98	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	
3507	fill	fill, single	3508	1.00	0.51	0.38	19	4 - high medieval	soft mid brownish grey silty sand
3508	cut	ditch	3508	1.00	0.51	0.38	19	4 - high medieval	
3509	fill	fill, single	3510	1.10	0.97	0.33	29	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown sandy silt and gravel
3510	cut	pit	3510	1.10	0.97	0.33	29	3 - early Saxon	
3511	fill	fill, single	3512	0.50	0.21	0.14	29	3 - early Saxon	soft light grey brown sandy silt moderate gravels
3512	cut	posthole	3512	0.50	0.21	0.14	29	3 - early Saxon	
3513	fill	fill, single	3514	0.41	0.28	0.12	29	3 - early Saxon	soft light grey brown sandy silt and gravels
3514	cut	posthole	3514	0.41	0.28	0.12	29	3 - early Saxon	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3515	fill	fill, single	3516	0.55	0.42	0.21	29	3 - early Saxon	soft light reddish brown sandy silt and gravels
3516	cut	posthole	3516	0.55	0.42	0.21	29	3 - early Saxon	
3517	fill	fill, single	3518	0.33	0.31	0.16	29	3 - early Saxon	soft light reddish brown sandy silt and gravels
3518	cut	posthole	3518	0.33	0.31	0.16	29	3 - early Saxon	
3519	fill	fill, single	3520	0.38	0.27	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	soft light reddish brown sandy silt and gravels
3520	cut	posthole	3520	0.38	0.27	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	
3521	fill	fill, single	3522	0.60	0.60	0.20	29	3 - early Saxon	soft mid brown grey sandy silt moderate gravels
3522	cut	pit	3522	0.60	0.60	0.20	29	3 - early Saxon	
3523	fill	fill, single	3524	0.80	0.70	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable mid grey brown sandy silt and gravels
3524	cut	pit	3524	0.80	0.70	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	
3525	fill	fill, single	3526	0.65	0.65	0.16	31	0 - Undated	firm/friable mottled dark grey silty sand with lens of yellow grey sand moderate flints and gravels
3526	cut	pit	3526	0.65	0.65	0.16	31	0 - Undated	
3527	fill	fill	3529	0.50	0.43	0.15	29	3 - early Saxon	soft mid brownish grey sandy silt
3528	fill	post-pipe	3529	0.16	0.15	0.25	29	3 - early Saxon	soft yellowish grey sandy silt
3529	cut	posthole	3529	0.50	0.43	0.25	29	3 - early Saxon	
3530	fill	fill, single	3531	0.60	0.50	0.34	29	3 - early Saxon	soft dark brown silty sand
3531	cut	posthole	3531	0.60	0.50	0.34	29	3 - early Saxon	
3532	fill	fill, single	3533	0.50	0.37	0.40	29	3 - early Saxon	soft mid grey sandy silt
3533	coffin	posthole	3533	0.50	0.37	0.40	29	3 - early Saxon	
3534	fill	fill, single	3535	0.37	0.37	0.16	31	0 - Undated	loose mid yellowish grey sandy silt frequent flints
3535	cut	posthole	3535	0.37	0.37	0.16	31	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
3536	fill	fill, single	3537	1.10	0.75	0.20	31	0 - Undated	loose mid yellowish brown grey sandy silt frequent flints
3537	cut	pit	3537	1.10	0.75	0.20	31	0 - Undated	
3538	fill	fill, single	3539	1.80	1.80	0.24	30	3 - early Saxon	soft/friable dark grey to black sandy silt and gravels
3539	cut	pit	3539	1.80	1.80	0.24	30	3 - early Saxon	
3540	fill	fill, single	3541	2.90	2.20	0.33	30	3 - early Saxon	loose mid brown grey sandy silt frequent flints
3541	cut	pit	3541	2.90	2.20	0.33	30	3 - early Saxon	
3542	fill	fill, single	3543	1.00	0.70	0.18	29	3 - early Saxon	loose dark grey to black sandy silt and gravels
3543	cut	pit	3543	1.00	0.70	0.18	29	3 - early Saxon	
3544	fill	fill, single	3545	0.80	0.80	0.14	29	3 - early Saxon	loose dark grey to black sandy silt and gravels
3545	cut	pit	3545	0.80	0.80	0.14	29	3 - early Saxon	
3546	fill	fill, single	3547	0.64	0.50	0.18	29	3 - early Saxon	soft mid grey brown silty sand occasional stones
3547	cut	pit	3547	0.64	0.50	0.18	29	3 - early Saxon	
3548	fill	fill	3325	1.00	3.51	0.74	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	soft/friable light brown silty sand
3549	fill	fill, basal	3325	1.00	1.70	0.69	12	1 – prehistoric / 3 - early Saxon	compact dark brownish grey silty sand and gravel
3550	layer	levelling/upcast	3550	1.00	2.52	0.34	39	5 - post-medieval/ modern	
3551	deposit	natural	3551	82.20	78.21	-	106	0 - Undated	Area 3 - mid reddish brown and yellow sand and gravels
3552	cut	ditch, boundary	3552	1.0	1.35	0.85	20	4 - high medieval	
4000	layer	topsoil	4000	-	-	0.40	105	0 - Undated	
4001	layer	subsoil	4001	-	-	0.18	105	0 - Undated	
4002	layer	natural	4002	-	-	-	106	0 - Undated	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
4003	fill	fill, single	4004	1.07	0.99	0.37	45	4.2 - high medieval	soft, light greyish brown sandy silt
4004	cut	ditch	4004	1.07	0.99	0.37	45	4.2 - high medieval	
4005	fill	fill, upper	4007	2.96	6.46	0.25	84	3 - early Saxon	soft, dark blackish brown sandy silt frequent charcoal
4006	fill	fill, primary	4007	2.96	6.46	0.35	84	3 - early Saxon	soft, light greyish brown sandy silt, v. occasional charcoal
4007	cut	sunken featured building	4007	2.96	6.46	0.35	84	3 - early Saxon	
4008	fill	fill, single	4009	0.86	0.53	0.22	97	0 - Undated	soft dark greyish brown sandy silt w/ occasional small rounded pebble
4009	cut	pit	4009	0.86	0.53	0.22	97	0 - Undated	
4010	deposit	hollow deposit	4010	5.04	0.86	0.33	66	0 - Undated	light greyish yellow sandy silt
4011	fill	fill, single	4012	1.00	0.90	0.24	45	4.2 - high medieval	soft dark brown sandy silt occasional. charcoal flecks
4012	cut	ditch	4012	1.00	0.90	0.24	45	4.2 - high medieval	
4013	fill	fill, single	4014	1.00	0.90	0.22	45	4.2 - high medieval	soft mid brown sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks and frequent small flints and pebbles
4014	cut	ditch	4014	1.00	0.90	0.22	45	4.2 - high medieval	
4015	deposit	hollow deposit	4015			0.30	61	0 - Undated	mid yellow brown sandy silt occasional small subangular stones
4016	fill	fill, single	4017	4.60	2.00	0.24	73	3 - early Saxon	soft dark brownish black sandy silt
4017	cut	sunken featured building	4017	4.60	2.00	0.24	73	3 - early Saxon	
4018	fill	fill, single	4019	3.59	3.33	0.19	71	3 - early Saxon	soft dark blackish brown sandy silt w/ occasional stone and charcoal
4019	cut	sunken featured building	4019	3.59	3.33	0.19	71	3 - early Saxon	
4020	fill	fill, single	4021	2.52	0.64	0.54	97	0 - Undated	soft & loose, light whitish yellow chalk stone and sand w/ lenses of brown silt

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Group	Period	Fill/ Deposit description
4021	cut	pit	4021	2.52	0.64	0.54	97	0 - Undated	
4023	fill	fill, upper	4025	8.55	1.24	0.25	85	3 - early Saxon	soft dark brownish grey sandy silt
4024	fill	fill, primary	4025	8.55	1.24	0.15	85	3 - early Saxon	soft mid grey sandy silt
4025	cut	pit	4025	8.55	1.24	0.41	85	3 - early Saxon	
4026	fill	fill, single	4027	3.40	3.50	0.30	72	3 - early Saxon	soft dark blackish brown sandy silt, frequent charcoal
4027	cut	sunken featured building	4027	3.40	3.50	0.30	72	3 - early Saxon	
4028	fill	fill, single	4029	1.74	1.72	0.22	86	3 - early Saxon	loose mid greyish black silty sand
4029	cut	pit	4029	1.71	1.72	0.22	86	3 - early Saxon	
4030	fill	fill, single	4031	2.00	2.00	0.54	86	3 - early Saxon	soft mid greyish black silty sand
4031	cut	pit	4031	2.00	2.00	0.54	86	3 - early Saxon	
4032	fill	fill, single	4033	2.00	2.01	0.60	56	4.1 - high medieval	soft mid greyish black sandy silt
4033	cut	ditch	4033	2.00	2.01	0.60	56	4.1 - high medieval	
4034	fill	fill, single	4035	0.70	0.20	0.86	85	3 - early Saxon	soft light greyish brown sandy silt
4035	cut	posthole	4035	0.70	0.20	0.86	85	3 - early Saxon	
4036	deposit	hollow deposit	4036	11.00	1.49	0.27	89	0 - Undated	soft mid brownish grey sandy silt occasional charcoal flecks

Appendix 2: Group list

Group	Group Description	Area	Contexts	Period
1	Prehistoric pit – ENEO pot	1	[1058]	1
2	Prehistoric pit – MNEO pot	1	[1034]	1
3	SFB	1	[1048], [1051], [1054]	3
4	Pits (Saxon Pot)	1	[1036], [1038]	3
5	Pit containing burnt material, adjacent to G3	1	[1042]	3
6	Undated pits adjacent G3	1	[1056], [1060]	0
7	Undated postholes Area 1	1	[1004], [1006], [1008], [1010], [1012], [1014], [1016], [1020], [1022], [1024], [1030], [1032], [1040] and Eval [7504]	0
8	Undated pits Area 1	1	[1018], [1026], [1028], [1044], [1046], [1062]	0
9	Prehistoric pits Area 3	3	[3156], [3160], [3177], [3399], [3417], [3433]	1
10	Ditch terminus, north end of A3	3	[3442], [3457]	1
11	Upper fill of G12, possible barrow slump	3	[3133], [3185], [3188], [3296], [3324], [3338], [3415], [3502]	1 / 3
12	Ring-ditch and associated posthole	3	[3025], [3037], [3045], [3058], [3119], [3144], [3012/3187], [3190], [3202], [3211], [3236], [3297], [3312], [3317], [3325], [3341], [3348], [3367], [3379], [3408], [3501], [3506]	1 / 3
13	Hollow west of G12	3	[3135], [3196], [3205], [3247], [3299], [3328], [3362], [3406], [3437], [3449]	0
14	Hollow north of G12	3	[3008], [3034], [3125], [3127], [3259], [3268], [3403]	0
15	SFB	3	[3053], [3055], [3162], [3164], [3175]	3
16	Pit/Deposit SE corner A3	3	[3453], [3465], [3488]	3
17	Isolated pit, NE corner of A3	3	[3021]	3
18	ENE/WSW aligned ditch	3	[3023], [3032], [3068], [3121], [3192], [3245], [3270], [3303], [3337], [3376], [3468]	4.1
19	Right-angled ditch cutting G12	3	[3030], [3039], [3074], [3081], [3168], [3283], [3320], [3335], [3350], [3352], [3355], [3439], [3446], [3448], [3470], [3508]	4
20	Right-angled ditch parallel to G19	3	[3242], [3260], [3323], [3332], [3370], [3420], [3473], [3475], [3491], [3495]	4

Group	Group Description	Area	Contexts	Period
21	Continuation of ditch G20	3	[3481], [3485]	4
22	Possible SFB SSE A3	3	[3148], [3255], [3373], [3478]	3
23	Undated gully cut by G20	3	[3372], [3426], [3427], [3428], [3493]	0
24	Undated gully NW Area 3	3	[3014], [3194], [3455]	0
25	Deposit/pit cut by G20 and G22	3	[3282], [3482]	0
26	Deposit cut by G23	3	[3380], [3434]	0
27	Deposit cut by G12 and G19	3	[3060], [3086], [3243], [3315], [3345]	0
28	Ditch following line of extant drainage ditch	3	[3275], [3311], [3552]	5
29	Postholes/structure sealed by deposit G15	3	[3064], [3066], [3108], [3112], [3114], [3116], [3182], [3307], [3499], [3510], [3512], [3514], [3516], [3518], [3520], [3522], [3524], [3529], [3531], [3533], [3543], [3545], [3547]	3
30	Line of pits	3	[3027], [3497], [3539], [3541]	3
31	Postholes sealed by G25	3	[3286], [3288], [3526], [3535], [3537]	0
32	Pits sealed by G25	3	[3290], [3371]	0
33	Pits/postholes east of G22	3	[3150], [3152], [3215], [3219], [3221], [3224], [3226], [3228], [3230], [3257]	0
34	Undated and unphased features Area 3	3	[3004], [3006], [3016], [3018], [3041], [3047], [3049], [3051], [3062], [3072], [3088], [3090], [3092], [3094], [3096], [3098], [3100], [3102], [3104], [3123], [3129], [3131], [3154], [3158], [3179], [3184], [3198], [3249], [3251], [3266], [3272], [3277], [3279], [3301], [3305], [3329], [3401], [3430], [3444]	0
35	Possible postholes at base of G13	3	[3137], [3139], [3141], [3170], [3172]	0
36	Gravel deposit at base of G13 and basal fill of west G12	3	[3145], [3203], [3206], [3210], [3342], [3343], [3363], [3397], [3405], [3409], [3418], [3505]	1
37	Natural gravels	3	[3076], [3273], [3440], [3466], [3489]	0
38	Gravel deposit at base of G25	3	[3280], [3281], [3392], [3407]	0
39	Modern layer over G20	3	[3550]	5
40	ENE/WSW aligned ditch, centre of A2	2	[2040], [2079], [2151], [2232], [2286], EVAL [4905]	4.2
41	ENE/WSW aligned ditch, parallel to G42	2	[2043], [2083], [2149], [2367], EVAL [4907], [6305]	5

Group	Group Description	Area	Contexts	Period
42	ENE/WSW aligned ditch, parallel to G41	2	[2062], [2075], [2186], [2188], [2192], [2226], [2236], [2364], [2384], EVAL [6006]	5
43	ENE/WSW aligned ditch - parallel to G44	2	[2028], [2220], [2326], EVAL [5906]	4.2
44	ENE/WSW aligned ditch - parallel to G43	2	[2328], [2379], [2419], EVAL [5904]	5
45	NW/SE aligned ditch - part of G40	2	[2050], [2133], [2296], [2308], [4004], [4012], [4014]	4.2
46	NW/SE aligned ditch	2	[2045], [2122], [2206], [2224], [2275], [2294], [2405]	4.2
47	ENE/WSW aligned ditch off of G46	2	[2110], [2155], [2312], [2323], [2329], [2335]	4.2
48	NNW/SSE aligned ditch	2	[2182], [2184], [2283], [2314], [2421]	4.1
49	NNE/SSW aligned ditch cut by G50	2	[2339], [2390], [2396]	0
50	WSW/ENE aligned ditch cutting G49	2	[2319], [2370], [2388], [2406]	0
51	NW/SE aligned ditch - unclear relationship with G50	2	[2333], [2337], [2372], [2386], [2392]	0
52	ENE/WSW aligned ditch	2	[2107], [2163], [2180], [2281], [2360], [2394], [2423], [2426]	0
53	NW/SE aligned ditch parallel to G54	2	[2260], [2331], EVAL [4705]	5
54	NW/SE aligned ditch parallel to G53	2	[2321], EVAL [4707]	5
55	NE/SW aligned short ditch	2	[2358], [2362]	0
56	NW/SE aligned ditch	2	[2066], [2263], [4033], EVAL [3106]	4.1
57	ENE/WSW aligned ditch off of G56	2	[2209], [2212], [2214], [2234]	4.1
58	Deposit overlying structure G59	2	[2102]	3
59	Structure – grain dryer?	2	[2090], [2091], [2092], [2093], [2094], [2095], [2096], [2097], [2098], [2099], [2100]	3
60	Hollow and deposits, west A2	2	[2005], [2101], [2111], [2112], [2113], [2114]	3
61	Hollow and deposits	2	[2008], [2218], [2256], [4015]	0
62	Hollow and deposits	2	[2012], [2068], [2222], [2252], [2265]	0
63	Hollow and deposits	2	[2032], [2118]	0
64	Hollow and deposits - cuts G63	2	[2036], [2105], [2116], [2203], [2204], [2266], [2280], [2318], [2368]	3
65	Hollow and deposits southeast A2	2	[2056], [2057], [2058], [2071], [2166]	3

Group	Group Description	Area	Contexts	Period
66	Hollow and deposit north A2	2	[4010]	0
67	Modern layer central A2	2	[2046], [2103], [2129]	5
68	Hollow and deposits central A2	2	[2037], [2038], [2041], [2047], [2048], [2076], [2077], [2080], [2081], [2084], [2085], [2088], [2089], [2104], [2123], [2152], [2289], [2290], [2355]	3
69	Colluvial deposit underlying G68	2	[2153]	0
70	Hollow and deposits south A2	2	[2013], [2020], [2021], [2022]	3
71	SFB	2	[4019]	3
72	SFB	2	[4027]	3
73	SFB	2	[2305], [4017], EVAL [3010]	3
74	SFB	2	[2157], [2159], EVAL [3008]	3
75	SFB	2	[2053], [2060]	3
76	SFB	2	[2227], [2229], [2250]	3
77	SFB	2	[2345], [2346], [2356], [2383]	3
78	SFB	2	[2246]	3
79	SFB	2	[2197], [2200]	3
80	Possible SFB	2	[2165]	3
81	Possible SFB	2	[2131]	3
82	Possible SFB	2	[2120]	3
83	Possible SFB	2	[2125], [2127]	3
84	SFB	2	[4007]	3
85	Possible SFB	2	[4025], [4035]	3
86	Possible SFB	2	[4029], [4031]	3
87	Refuse pit	2	[2147], [2216]	3
88	ENE/WSW aligned short gully	2	[2070], [2399]	0
89	Deposit northeast A2	2	[4036]	0
90	NW/SE aligned ditch	2	[2202], [2238]	0
91	Colluvial deposit underlying G64	2	[2369]	0

Group	Group Description	Area	Contexts	Period
92	Short curving ditch cut by G45	2	[2054], [2298]	3
93	Saxon pit central A2	2	[2347]	3
94	Possible Saxon pits south A2	2	[2016], [2087], [2137], [2254], [2272], [2375], [2400], [2403], [2408], [2413], [2414]	3
95	Saxon pit adjacent to G73 and G74	2	[2161], [2302]	3
96	Post-med/modern pits	2	[2311], [2377]	5
97	Undated pits/postholes/deposits north of G40	2	[2073], [2136], [2248], [2257], [2267], [2269], [2300], [2306], [4009], [4021]	0
98	Undated pits and postholes south of G40	2	[2019], [2024], [2026], [2030], [2190], [2194], [2240], [2242], [2276], [2354], [2381], [2417]	0
99	Pits cutting SFBs G78 and G79	2	[2199], [2244]	3
100	Saxon pits east A2	2	[2170], [2172]	3
101	Possible Saxon pits east A2	2	[2176], [2178], [2196]	3
102	Possible Medieval pits	2	[2174], [2316]	4
103	Saxon pit	2	[2288]	3
104	Posthole at base of 2288	2	[2292]	3
105	Overburden deposits	2	[1001], [1002], [2001], [2002], [3001], [3002], [4000], [4001]	0
106	Natural deposit	2	[1063], [2142], [2215], [2424], [2427], [3551], [4002]	0

Appendix 3: Quantification of bulk finds

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
us	8	104	10	249	1	2	2	127													12	505			1	19
1000																										
1001											3	138														
1002	1	1	3	10	6	698					3	179														
1019													2	18												
1033	1	4	2	20																						
1035	1	1	3	13																						
1037	1	68	1	11									49	890												
1039			1	10																						
1041			3	50	1	67							84	891							1	11				
1043													2	81												
1045													5	56												
1047			1	3																						
1049			7	117	3	453							82	511												
1050	4	58	22	328									82	886					1	4	1	2				
1052			1	21									61	1242							1	45				
1053	4	33	20	267			1	155					192	2060												
1055	10	148	2	6									21	9												
1056																										
1057	8	29	7	61																	2	33				

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
1058																					1	3				
1059	13	259										32	208								1	2				
1061												2	32													
2002					1	44					39	425														
2003							3	35													1	64				
2004	3	19	2	20								4	183													
2006	8	168	34	441	25	2324	23	7839			13	136	610	4500							1	51	1	18		
2007	7	107																								
2009	4	207	47	840	17	1369	3	298			4	18	668	8300					1	49	3	172				
2010	4	23	3	28	4	552						26	415								2	24				
2013			62	713	9	1016					29	34	159	3740												
2014			6	121	1	12					1	11	189	2480												
2015			26	418			1	39				84	1300								2	43				
2017												3	8													
2020	3	27	15	106			1	95				44	120													
2025	1	15										1	42													
2027												1	17													
2031			2	15	4	201	2	22				42	532													
2037			22	620	21	1305	22	1031			4	11	178	3620												
2039					1	363					3	8	1	13												
2041			4	57			1	93				22	450								3	4				
2042			5	155	16	2313					3	12	32	1140									5	440		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)		
2044											1	6																
2045													14	100														
2046			1	14	6	303	4	42			7	66	18	523														
2047			35	559	5	767	7	1022			4	66	445	12140														
2050	1	9																										
2051			1	17	4	311							7	177					4	67								
2052	4	398	75	1009	32	1560	73	5548			1	8	828	7020					12	570	7	26						
2055	3	25	7	34									117	721							1	7						
2056	1	6	18	230	1	103	2	327			12	129	51	1300														
2057	1	4	36	564	205	3604	23	1350			17	101	276	6640					3	82								
2058	3	11	10	189	10	1630	64	623			15	72	91	2320														
2059	4	65	103	1535	38	3933	6	835			3	35	1453	10080					4	170								
2061	1	34			2	37							2	68														
2063			14	524									5	47														
2065	1	16			1	119					2	8	65	679														
2067			2	17									12	172														
2069													2	3														
2072									3	71																		
2074													5	248														
2076			3	55							1	5	2	7														
2078			7	221							2	37	23	922														
2080											3	12																

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2082			10	310	5	2091					3	44											4	702		
2084											5	46	1	28												
2086			1	2																						
2088			2	30	1	20							23	306												
2090							46	10022																		
2091					65	12345																				
2097					2	94																				
2101	2	3	12	274	22	2943	3	333					159	4860												
2102			3	28									62	588												
2105			15	279	1	198					33	215	21	412												
2106			1	12									3	122												
2108													9	55												
2111											10	87														
2112											26	110														
2113											12	66														
2114			8	202	20	1906	9	616			9	39	99	4740							2	19				
2115			47	681	16	2283	6	230			22	107	575	12160							6	142				
2119	3	44	38	284	1	309							57	1125												
2121	1	35	3	29							1	3	37	740												
2123			1	11									31	1209												
2124			12	184	2	109							25	794												
2128			1	4																			1	403		

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
2130	5	14	12	276	13	63							236	3380							6	6					
2134													142	2180													
2135	3	34	47	564	3	94	4	55					345	4580													
2136	1	6	1	8																							
2138			8	100	1	9							34	392													
2140													13	232													
2143					2	123					1	4	87	1780													
2144	2	9	33	467	10	566							464	6980													
2145	1	8											23	309													
2146			2	20									10	147													
2148	3	13	3	57	5	178	1	41			12	94	36	468													
2152	3	16	15	327	12	1241	5	657											3	57							
2153																											
2154			3	39															1	38							
2156			10	90	1	2											1	3			1	29					
2158	1	2	8	87																							
2160			5	49	1	132																					
2162	1	10	1	10																							
2163																											
2164	4	65	12	198	2	1512	23	157			2	9															
2166	2	8	4	27	1	31																					
2167			20	307	1	47													3	32	1	1					

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2168	1	167	8	97									1	2120												
2169	1	15	49	781	1	394															1	2				
2170			2	172																						
2171			12	293	2	275																				
2173	2	37	4	40	1	133	3	172			2	7														
2181			2	23																						
2193			4	57																						
2195	1	1	2	76			3	77																		
2202			3	28	2	298																				
2205	1	4			1	71																				
2208																										
2210							3	21																		
2213			1	17																						
2217			6	42	5	200	1	138																		
2219											2	11														
2221			6	29			1	387																		
2223			1	2																						
2225	1	15	2	6			2	11																		
2228	1	2	18	154	3	202	1	62													1	63				
2230			2	22							1	49														
2231					2	885					8	31														
2233	1	1	1	34																						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2235					1	8																				
2237					1	26																				
2239					1	53																				
2243			1	10	1	756															3	10				
2245			2	13	5	973	1	51			4	8														
2249			8	132	4	219	2	223																		
2253	1	27	1	2																	2	1				
2255	1	10	5	106	2	528																				
2258																										
2259											1	30														
2261			3	52																						
2262	2	86									3	18														
2264			1	36																						
2266					1	149																				
2268																										
2270																										
2271	4	100	6	150	1	23																				
2274																										
2277			1	5																						
2279			11	203	108	5990	8	10			2	16									1	68				
2282					1	32																				
2284			9	92															2	14						

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2285											1	4														
2287	3	20	20	301	2	264	2	172													32	933				
2289	1	6	13	305	8	724	10	11480																		
2291																										
2295			1	46	2	410																				
2297	1	3																	2	46						
2299			1	67																	3	11				
2301												41	513													
2303			36	666	2	193						2909	16060								16	248				
2304			3	53	2	58						464	4240													
2305					2	248																				
2307	3	17			2	66						70	732													
2309	2	24			5	190						1	90													
2310					5	72						5	102													
2313			1	4	1	89																				
2315			9	147	2	248	2	20				59	2220						1	37	2	25				
2316												52														
2317			1	42							2	6														
2318												2	33													
2320			1	3								1	40												1	4
2325											1	6														
2338			3	26									12	111												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
2340			1	8			4	86					9	137													
2342	2	6	14	379	2	66							325	4460													
2343	1	7											20	226													
2344			1	5									10	6													
2348													40	1240							82	115					
2349													90	1540													
2350									1	5			74	805													
2352			7	102	5	190	4	41					171	3900							34	830					
2353																											
2355	1	68	14	107	5	72					1	2	58	1440							4	4					
2363			1	4									1	11													
2371			1	14																							
2373													1	48													
2374			1	10									1	7													
2378	3	172	1	4	1	89	8	175					13	120					1	8							
2380													4	48							6	52					
2389			3	22									1	11													
2391													1	5													
2395			1	5																							
2397	4	62	2	17									39	241					1	9							
2398			1	6																							
2401			11	290									9	87													

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
2402	2	12																								
2404													2	37												
2405							2	221																		
2407			1	12																						
2409			1	6																						
2412	2	4	1	5									31	199												
2413			3	87									13	373												
2415													11	440												
2416																										
2418	1	3											22	209												
2420			1	2									1	30							1	5				
3001											5	76														
3002			5	21	4	210	3	50			11	175	5	105												
3003																										
3007			3	93																						
3010	14	9																								
3019			10	47	1	33							16	418							1	21				
3020			1	23									1	31												
3022			2	48																						
3024	3	16																								
3026													10	118												
3029	7	38	2	24									3	21										2	8	

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3033	1	15	1	71							1	14	259	1600												
3035	44	370	6	70									2	2												
3036	39	39	1	2							1	1														
3038													24	302												
3039	1	8	3	12																						
3040	2	10											2	64												
3042			8	97									28	746							4	11				
3043	5	40																			17	255				
3044	1	22																			26	145				
3050					1	6															13	122				
3052	1	82	28	597	9	974	6	725			2	6	660	11380							17	255				
3054			7	86							1	10	28	644	1	41					26	145				
3056	5	11	21	170									19	327												
3057	9	63																								
3061			1	7																						
3063											1	2														
3069														11												
3073					2	65							11	101											1	6
3075			1	16									13	289												
3079	8	25									2	4	1	2												
3080													3	9												
3084	3	31	1	6							7	34	1	7												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3103																										
3117	5	57					1	15					41	633												
3118	2	9											1	14												
3119																										
3120	1	25																								
3122																										
3124	4	26											17	91												
3128																										
3130																										
3133	45	422	17	156	2	183	9	112			1	9	109	1460												
3134			4	59									52	1260												
3142	18	99	4	4									3	13												
3146	1	59	22	276	4	396							123	3580					1	44						
3147											1	4														
3153																										
3155	1	3																								
3159	9	0																								
3161			12	124			2	453			1	12	362	7020							13	122				
3163			20	204	1	87	1	440					138	2080							2	10				
3173			4	19						1	11		19	306												
3176	11	136																								
3186																										

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3195											2	19	1	24												
3198	15	58	3	29			4	4					67	889												
3199																										
3204			5	99																						
3207	3	11	1	12	5	97							56	602												
3208					1	20							1	25												
3210	2	14																								
3233											1	7	1	37												
3237	1	4									1	2	9	238												
3241					1	25																				
3243			1	7							5	38	13	215												
3252	2	14	4	93																						
3253	6	77											10	48												
3254	2	10					5	626																		
3257																										
3261	2	10											38	186												
3262			1	4																						
3265																					1	2				
3271			2	7			1	138					3	39												
3274																										
3285					5	61							1	334												
3295													1	186												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
3296			2	16									52	481													
3304													4	7							3	5					
3308					3	366																					
3309													2	272													
3310	5	48																									
3319	5	137											12	181							1	5					
3321	1	31	4	38	3	172							42	872													
3334													3	4													
3336			1	3																							
3340											1	7															
3346											3	18	21	110													
3351	1	1																									
3361											7	45															
3364			11	162			5	153					130	1186													
3378	2	52											5	91													
3380	30	528											5	40													
3381											1	1															
3384	6	32			1	7							2	7													
3385			2	6			1	87					5	3													
3386							2	4					12	89							1	1					
3387																											
3389																											

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3390																										
3398	5	254	5	93																						
3407	2	16																								
3413	76	1318	2	28	1	14																				
3414			10	83	2	10						206	2040						2	32	1	5				
3416	1	1																								
3421													27	439												
3423			2	15	4	186							11	74												
3425																			3	65						
3429	1	66																								
3432	1	66																								
3435											1	5														
3437													4	70												
3440																					2	1				
3441	1	3																								
3452			10	329									161	3100							2	5				
3462	8	147											14	183												
3464											1	5	16	81												
3466																										
3467													5	19												
3469	2	76																							2	16
3471			5	153			1	96			1	2	5	100												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)
3472			7	87									7	40												
3474													1	22												
3476	5	53											3	6												
3477													2	58												
3479	1	6											1	2												
3483																										
3484					1	56																				
3486			16	118	1	83	5	36					269	4080												
3496	1	5	5	99									3	86												
3498											1	1														
3500	1	71											19	269												
3503			13	148									127	1700												
3505	38	196																								
3509	1	35			1	185																				
3527											1	9														
3538							1	66											27	750						
3540			5	74					1	89			126	3020												
4003													1	360												
4005	4	30	12	231	4	70							193	2380												
4006													392	2960												
4010			2	56	1	112							4	55												
4011													1	226												

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	CBM	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Bulk Metal	Weight (g)	Bone	Weight (g)	Human Bone	Weight (g)	Clay Tobacco Pipe	Weight (g)	Burnt Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)	Glass	Weight (g)	Shell	Weight (g)	
4015			1	18	1	58							42	268													
4016			3	71	1	106							216	2420							1	7					
4018					4	1108							183	1100							1	20					
4019			29	493	4	114					1	31	1	3													
4023	2	19	17	304	5	518							352	6360							5	126					
4024			1	20	1	347	1	180					8	278							1	39					
4026			34	489	3	260	1	107					114	1003							3	43					
4028			8	112			2	812					71	1275													
4032	2	11	1	11	1	168	3	146					87	1271													
4036					4	586																					
Total	650	7990	1696	25783	872	70259	446	49189	6	176	395	3066	18269	240527	1	41	1	3	72	2074	384	4901	11	1563	7	53	

Appendix 4: Registered finds list

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
1	1001	1001	COPP	COIN	18.1	27BC	193AD
2	1001	1001	COPP	COIN	1	300AD	400AD
3	1001	1001	COPP	FURNITURE FITTING	9.45	1540 AD	1901 AD
4	1002	1002	COPP	COIN		317AD	363AD
5	1002	1002	COPP	?COIN	1.6		
6	1001	1001	COPP	SHOE BUCKLE	1.79	1690 AD	1720 AD
7	1047	1048	IRON	KNIFE	11.2	575 AD	1540 AD
8	3002	3002	COPP	COIN	7		
9	3002	3002	COPP	?TOKEN	0.8	1648AD	1672AD
10	3002	3002	COPP	COIN	1	1625AD	1649AD
11	3002	3002	COPP	KEY (LOCKING)	3.98	1150 AD	1400 AD
12	3002	3002	COPP	BUCKLE	2.17	1350 AD	1400 AD
13	3002	3002	COPP	COIN	1.3	317 AD	363 AD
14	3054	3055	COPP	HARNESS MOUNT	37.7	500 AD	600 AD
15	3052	3053	COPP	TACK	1.51		
16	3308	3311	COPP	HARNESS MOUNT	10.21	500 AD	600 AD
17	3308	3311	COPP	COIN		260 AD	402 AD
18	3308	3311	COPP	COIN		269 AD	271 AD
19	3002	3002	COPP	THIMBLE	1.88	1750 AD	1900 AD
20	2287	2288	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	841	600 AD	900 AD
21	3124	3125	COPP	TWEEZERS	8.29	410 AD	1066 AD
22	3040	3041	COPP	COIN		260 AD	402 AD
23	2303	2305	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	105	600 AD	900 AD
24	2242	2242	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	74	600 AD	900 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
25	4024	4025	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	39	600 AD	900 AD
31	3002	3002	COPP	BOW BROOCH	3.09	485 AD	530 AD
32	3033	3034	IRON	PIN	9.62	43 AD	1066 AD
33	3033	3034	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.45	410 AD	1066 AD
34	3002	3002	COPP	BUTTON	3.1	1900 AD	2000 AD
35.1	1041	1042	IRON	SPEARHEAD	49.82	525 AD	650 AD
35.2	1041	1042	COPP	AXE	56.3	2500 BC	700 BC
36	3146	3148	COPP	GIRDLE HANGER	20.63	450 AD	570 AD
37	3002	3002	COPP	BROOCH	3.49	43 AD	1066 AD
38	3002	3002	COPP	SPOON	2.23	1750 AD	1950 AD
39.1	3002	3002	COPP	BUTTON	2.02	1700 AD	1901 AD
39.2	3002	3002	COPP	BUTTON	9.48	1700 AD	1901 AD
40	3002	3002	COPP	COIN		269 AD	271 AD
41	3002	3002	COPP	JETTON	1.5	1586 AD	1635 AD
42	3147	3148	COPP	PENANNULAR BROOCH	22.49	300 AD	450 AD
43	3146	3148	IRON/COPP	STILETTO	8.55	1300 AD	1600 AD
47.1	3346	3348	IRON	BAR FRAGMENT (?)	5.97		
47.2	3346	3348	IRON	PIN	0.79	43 AD	1540 AD
47.3	3346	3348	IRON	PIN	3.25	43 AD	1540 AD
50	1049	1051	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.27	410 AD	1066 AD
52	1059	1060	STON	HANDAXE	194	500000 BC	40000 BC
53	3005	3006	IRON	UNKNOWN	1322.71		
54	3002	3002	COPP	MOUNT	4.48	400 AD	1900 AD
55.1	3382	3332	IRON	STRIP FRAGMENT	2.4	43 AD	2050 AD
55.2	3382	3332	IRON	KNIFE	17.41	1600 AD	1950 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
56	3390	3372	SILV	COIN	1.5	1695 AD	1699 AD
57	3002	3002	COPP	BUTTON	1.82	1850 AD	1900 AD
59	3009	3006	IRON	UNKNOWN	145.6		
60	3002	3002	COPP	JETTON	1.1	1586 AD	1635 AD
61	3002	3002	IRON	KNIFE	10.75	1200 AD	1700 AD
62	3002	3002	COPP	STRAP SLIDE	2.42	1066 AD	1540 AD
65	3002	3002	IRON	HOOK	97.79	1066 AD	1540 AD
66	3052	3053	BONE	COMB	13.64	400 AD	800 AD
67	3002	3002	COPP	UNKNOWN	5.16	1901 AD	2050 AD
68	3002	3002	COPP	THIMBLE	0.91	1750 AD	1950 AD
69	3002	3002	GLASS	BEAD	2.78	1540 AD	1901 AD
70	3002	3002	GLASS	BEAD	3.78	1540 AD	1901 AD
71	3002	3002	COPP	DRESS FASTENER	1.22	1540 AD	1901 AD
72	3146	3148	COPP	BUCKET FITTING	6.98	410 AD	1066 AD
73.1	3361	3362	IRON	KINGSTON DISC HEADED PIN	1.94	575 AD	650 AD
73.2	3361	3362	IRON	UNKNOWN	3.71		
73.3	3361	3362	IRON	KNIFE	6.76	475 AD	1540 AD
73.4	3361	3362	IRON	BUCKLE	0.82	1066 AD	1700 AD
75	2002	2002	COPP	JETTON	0.7	1554 AD	1631 AD
76.1	2052	2053	IRON	UNKNOWN	148.89		
76.2	2052	2053	COPP	DECORATIVE APPLIQUE	7.74	43 AD	1066 AD
77	2052	2053	IRON	BLADE	4.11	43 AD	1540 AD
78	2052	2053	IRON	DRAWKNIFE	15.61	410 AD	1066 AD
79.1	2059	2060	IRON	NAIL	13.56	43 AD	1900 AD
79.2	2059	2060	IRON	KNIFE	10.64	475 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
80.1	2307	2306	COPP	PIN	1.88	43 AD	1540 AD
80.2	2307	2306	IRON	BLADE FRAGMENT (?)	2.34	475 AD	1540 AD
80.3	2307	2306	IRON	FINGER RING	1.74	580 AD	685 AD
81	2307	2306	COPP	PLATE FRAGMENT	0.33		
87	2112	2112	IRON	AXEHEAD	574	500 AD	650 AD
88	2112	2112	IRON	HAMMERHEAD	997	1540 AD	1901 AD
89	2112	2112	IRON	KNIFE	3.6		
90	2112	2112	COPP	BROOCH PIN	0.08	800 BC	1066 AD
92	2111	2111	COPP	BUTTON FRONT	1.65	1700 AD	1900 AD
93	2111	2111	COPP	STAPLE	0.72		
96	2148	2149	IRON	KEY (LOCKING)	70.72	1066 AD	1900 AD
97	2148	2149	IRON	WIRE	0.15	43 AD	2050 AD
98	2148	2149	IRON	SHOE PATTEN	23.92	1650 AD	1800 AD
99	2148	2149	COPP	BUTTON	8.8	1500 AD	1700 AD
100	2148	2149	COPP	CASTOR	14.42	1750 AD	1950 AD
102	2148	2149	IRON	FLESH HOOK	23.74	700 AD	1900 AD
103	2148	2149	IRON	ARROWHEAD	122.65	500 AD	650 AD
104	2002	2002	COPP	COIN		260 AD	296 AD
105	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	1.34	1066 AD	1540 AD
106	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	3.19	1540 AD	1901 AD
107	2013	2013	COPP	BRACELET	10.6	410 AD	700 AD
108	2013	2013	IRON	KNIFE	12.27	1000 AD	1400 AD
109	2013	2013	IRON	LOCK	12.2	1900 AD	2050 AD
110	2013	2013	COPP	DOLPHIN BROOCH	24.28	0 AD	100 AD
111	2013	2013	IRON	STRUCTURAL FITTING	4.56	43 AD	1900 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
112	2013	2013	IRON	RING	2.5	450 AD	700 AD
113	2013	2013	COPP	BROOCH	0.63	43 AD	1066 AD
114	2013	2013	COPP	TACK	0.28		
115	2002	2002	COPP	NUT CRACKERS	31	1600 AD	1800 AD
116.1	2013	2013	IRON	AWL	2.02	43 AD	1540 AD
116.2	2013	2013	COPP	CLENCH BOLT	1.39	1066 AD	1540 AD
117	2255	2256	COPP	BRACELET	0.76	43 AD	410 AD
120	2006	2008	COPP	COIN		260 AD	296 AD
122	2006	2008	IRON	KNIFE	21.45	475 AD	1540 AD
123	2006	2008	LEAD	UNKNOWN	147		
124.1	2006	2008	IRON	KNIFE	3.85	575 AD	1540 AD
124.2	2006	2008	IRON	WEDGE	20.85	410 AD	1900 AD
128	2006	2008	IRON	HORSESHOE	11.62	900 AD	1350 AD
129	2006	2008	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.59	43 AD	1066 AD
130	2006	2008	COPP	STRAP END	4.09	525 AD	675 AD
134	2006	2008	COPP	COIN	15.1	43 AD	260 AD
137	2006	2008	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.42	43 AD	1066 AD
139	2006	2008	COPP	STRAP FITTING	1.16	1066 AD	1900 AD
142	2006	2008	COPP	BROOCH	4.17	43 AD	100 AD
143	2076	2077	IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	13.6	43 AD	2000 AD
144	2076	2077	IRON	KNIFE	14.94	475 AD	1540 AD
145	2037	2038	IRON	POLYHEDRAL HEADED PIN	3.06	600 AD	1400 AD
146	2037	2038	IRON	CURLED-HEADED PIN	6.54	500 AD	575 AD
147	2009	2012	IRON	PIN	3.95	43 AD	1540 AD
150	2262	2263	IRON	CURLED-HEADED PIN	5.04	500 AD	575 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
153	2262	2263	COPP	INGOT	3.52	43 AD	1901 AD
154	2009	2012	COPP	COIN (CONTEMPORARY IMITATION)	1	260 AD	296 AD
155	2009	2012	LEAD	UNKNOWN	8.73		
156	2009	2012	IRON	TOOL	38.89		
157	2009	2012	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.91		
159	3033	3034	COPP	UNKNOWN	<2		
162	2080	2081	IRON	BUCKLE	1.34	450 AD	1450 AD
163.1	2080	2081	IRON	KNIFE	9.11	475 AD	1540 AD
163.2	2080	2081	IRON	KNIFE	13.81	475 AD	1540 AD
165	2078	2079	IRON	KNIFE	9.76	525 AD	1540 AD
166	2078	2079	COPP	UNKNOWN	22.1		
168	2078	2079	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.39	410 AD	1066 AD
169	2076	2077	COPP	COIN	1.7	337 AD	340 AD
172	2112	2112	IRON	PUNCH	29.76	43 AD	1540 AD
175	2039	2040	IRON	OX SHOE	40.9	1066 AD	1540 AD
176	2039	2040	COPP	CRUCIFORM BROOCH	19.87	475 AD	550 AD
177	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.04	1700 AD	1900 AD
178	2037	2038	IRON	FLESH HOOK	22	700 AD	1300 AD
179	2037	2038	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	5.21		
183	2039	2040	IRON	AWL	2.66	410 AD	1900 AD
184	2039	2040	IRON	FITTING (?)	8.81	1540 AD	1900 AD
185	2039	2040	IRON	SPRING (BROOCH)	0.57	43 AD	410 AD
186	2039	2040	IRON	PIN	6.21	43 AD	1540 AD
187	2039	2040	IRON	PIN	7.09	43 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
188	2076	2077	COPP	COIN		296 AD	402 AD
190	2042	2043	IRON	FERRULE	20.28	43 AD	1540 AD
192	2042	2043	IRON	SEAX	120.29	525 AD	570 AD
194	2042	2043	COPP	SPATULATE EXP. HEADED PIN	2.07	450 AD	550 AD
196	2046	2046	COPP	WASHER	0.14	1901 AD	2050 AD
198	2046	2046	COPP	AMMUNITION	6.7	1901 AD	2050 AD
199	2046	2046	IRON	STRIP FRAGMENT	24.43	1901 AD	2050 AD
200	2046	2046	IRON	SHOE PATTEN	123.68	1650 AD	1800 AD
201	2046	2046	LEAD	BAG SEAL	5.42	1540 AD	1950 AD
202	2041	2104	COPP	COIN		307 AD	337 AD
203	2082	2083	IRON	HANDLE	9.46	1066 AD	2000 AD
207	2082	2083	IRON	RING	18.26	1066 AD	2000 AD
208	2084	2085	COPP	WASHER	0.95	1901 AD	2050 AD
214	2046	2046	IRON	LOOP (?)	11.03	1540 AD	2050 AD
215	2047	2048	IRON	STRAP FRAGMENT	66.53	1901 AD	2050 AD
216	2046	2046	COMP	AMMUNITION	7.91	1901 AD	2050 AD
217	2088	2089	COPP	PLATE FRAGMENT	0.6	410 AD	1066 AD
218	2046	2046	COPP	UNKNOWN	6.29	1540 AD	1901 AD
219	2046	2046	COPP	DRESS STUD	1.67	1837 AD	1901 AD
221	2057	2057	IRON	HOOK HEADED PIN	0.98	475 AD	560 AD
224	2057	2057	IRON	HORSESHOE	7.85	1200 AD	1650 AD
228	2076	2077	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.71	410 AD	1540 AD
231	3133	3144	IRON	HINGE	20.9	410 AD	1540 AD
232	2046	2046	COPP	ANNULAR BROOCH	9.46	555 AD	1540 AD
233	2046	2046	COPP	BOW BROOCH	8.07	420 AD	480 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
234	2046	2046	COPP	COIN	6.7	1806 AD	1897 AD
237	2002	2002	IRON	STRUCTURAL FITTING	23.33	1066 AD	1950 AD
239	2115	2116	COPP	STRAP END	1.1		
241	2148	2149	IRON	SHOE IRON	55.52	1775 AD	1900 AD
243	2159	2159	COPP	WRIST CLASP	4.81	450 AD	570 AD
245	2057	2057	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.63	1400 AD	1900 AD
246	2057	2057	IRON	PUNCH (?)	32.66	1066 AD	1901 AD
248	2002	2002	COPP	UNKNOWN	7.59	1901 AD	2050 AD
250	2057	2057	IRON	PUNCH	18.28	1066 AD	1540 AD
251	2057	2057	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.45	1837 AD	1950 AD
253	2002	2002	COPP	TACK	0.51		
254	2002	2002	IRON	FIXTURE	250.75	1901 AD	2050 AD
256	2148	2149	COPP	THIMBLE	2	1750 AD	1950 AD
257	2111	2111	COPP	PLATE FRAGMENT	2.1		
258	2112	2112	IRON	KNIFE	8.73	525 AD	1540 AD
259	2111	2111	IRON	SPATULATE EXP. HEADED PIN	4.3	450 AD	550 AD
260	2111	2111	COPP	COIN		260 AD	402 AD
262	2002	2002	COPP	SEAL MATRIX	1.12	1700 AD	1900 AD
263	2002	2002	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.49	410 AD	1540 AD
264	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.14	1700 AD	2050 AD
265	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	3.5	1350 AD	1450 AD
266	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	5.97	1400 AD	1700 AD
267	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	2.82	1540 AD	2000 AD
268	2002	2002	COPP	TACK	0.61		
269	2002	2002	COPP	KEY (WINDING)	3.23	1700 AD	1900 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
270	2002	2002	COPP	MOUNT	0.72	1540 AD	1901 AD
271	2013	2013	COPP	STUD	17.98	410 AD	1066 AD
272	2002	2002	IRON	UNKNOWN	22.69	43 AD	1950 AD
275	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	2.65	43 AD	1540 AD
286	2112	2112	IRON	ANGLE TIE	47.17	1066 AD	1900 AD
292	2112	2112	IRON	FLESH HOOK	41.02	700 AD	1300 AD
293	2112	2112	COPP	FITTING	6.09	1066 AD	1540 AD
294	2112	2112	IRON	WEDGE or CHISEL (?)	10.37	1066 AD	1900 AD
297	2113	2113	IRON	BUCKLE PIN	2.09	1066 AD	1900 AD
298	2113	2113	IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	23.27	1540 AD	1950 AD
299	2009	2012	COPP	COIN		388 AD	402 AD
300	3338	3202	IRON	UNKNOWN	37.75		
301	2114	2114	IRON	HANDLE or HANGER	27.69	43 AD	1900 AD
303	2113	2113	IRON	DISC-HEADED PIN	1.46	575 AD	630 AD
306	2113	2113	IRON	LOOP-HEADED PIN	5.26	500 AD	575 AD
307	2114	2114	COPP	BRACELET	1.7	43 AD	410 AD
308	2114	2114	COPP	COIN	8.4	96 AD	98 AD
310	2113	2113	COPP	COIN	6.8	43 AD	260 AD
311	2114	2114	COPP	COIN	20.7	146 AD	161 AD
313	2114	2114	IRON	UNKNOWN	25.22	43 AD	1950 AD
314	2114	2114	IRON	BUCKLE	3.73	450 AD	700 AD
315	2114	2114	IRON	CHISEL	10.9		
317	2114	2114	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.93	43 AD	700 AD
318	2114	2114	IRON	STRUCTURAL FITTING (?)	49	43 AD	1066 AD
320	2114	2114	IRON	STAPLE	4.26	1540 AD	1950 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
321	2114	2114	COPP	COIN	1.2	296 AD	402 AD
322	2148	2149	COPP	COIN	4.6	1825 AD	1825 AD
325	2044	2045	COPP	COIN	19	43 AD	260 AD
326	2046	2046	COPP	VESSEL FRAGMENT	6.52	1066 AD	1900 AD
327	2115	2116	IRON	KNIFE		475 AD	1540 AD
328	2115	2116	COPP	COIN	7	43 AD	260 AD
331	2279	2280	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.75	410 AD	1066 AD
332	2035	2036	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.34	1400 AD	1900 AD
334	2115	2116	IRON	LATCHLIFTER	10.63	410 AD	1066 AD
335	2115	2116	COPP	BUCKLE PLATE	2.05	475 AD	1450 AD
336	2115	2116	IRON	CURB CHAIN LINK (?)	9.54	1066 AD	1900 AD
345	2105	2105	IRON	WALL HOOK	20.1		
350	2039	2040	COPP	BEAD	3.19	43 AD	410 AD
353	2148	2149	IRON	WIRE	7.14		
354	2148	2149	IRON	HINGE	71.79	1900 AD	2020 AD
356	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.02	1700 AD	2050 AD
357	2148	2149	IRON	HANDLE	94.09		
358	2148	2149	COPP	BUTTON	3.95	1540 AD	1950 AD
360	2047	2048	IRON	BUCKLE PIN	9.67	410 AD	1540 AD
361	2047	2048	COPP	COIN	3.5	1911 AD	1926 AD
363	2336	2335	IRON	STRIP or BLADE FRAG	3.17		
364	2057	2057	IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	7.64		
366	2057	2057	IRON	CLAPPER	11.05	1150 AD	1600 AD
367	2057	2057	IRON	AWL	12.89	43 AD	1540 AD
370	2057	2057	IRON	STRAP GUIDE	9.78	1540 AD	1901 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
374	2164	2165	COPP	DECORATIVE MOUNT	11.16	1540 AD	1901 AD
376	2327	2328	COPP	BUCKLE	1.04	450 AD	700 AD
377	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	0.47	1700 AD	1900 AD
378	2002	2002	IRON	UNKNOWN	314.91	1901 AD	2050 AD
380	3254	3255	COPP	WRIST CLASP	1.25	450 AD	570 AD
382	3238	3242	COPP	COIN	4	348 AD	361 AD
383	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.95	1700 AD	2050 AD
384	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	1.75	1700 AD	2050 AD
385	2058	2058	COPP	COIN	7.2	43 AD	260 AD
387	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	1.06	1700 AD	1901 AD
388			IRON	STILETTO	6.61	1000 AD	1900 AD
390	2056	2056	LEAD	WASTE	45.1		
391	2056	2056	COPP	VESSEL	8.96	1000 AD	1800 AD
392	2317	2316	IRON	HANDLE	13.2	1066 AD	1900 AD
393	2317	2316	COPP	BUTTON	0.82	1540 AD	1901 AD
395	2105	2105	IRON	STRUCTURAL FITTING	31.3	1066 AD	1900 AD
396	2105	2105	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.98	1066 AD	1901 AD
397	2148	2149	WHITE METAL ALLOY	SHEET FRAGMENTS	6.8	1901 AD	2050 AD
398	2148	2149	WHITE METAL ALLOY	DECORATIVE APPLIQUE	1.77	1900 AD	1950 AD
402	2231	2232	IRON	HOOK	4.5		
403	2115	2116	COPP	WRIST CLASP	4.45	450 AD	570 AD
404	2105	2105	COPP	COIN		260 AD	296 AD
406	2115	2116	COPP	COIN	4	43 AD	260 AD
410	2115	2116	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.12	43 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
412	2115	2116	IRON	RING	12.94	1066 AD	2000 AD
413	2115	2116	COPP	WASHER	1.15	43 AD	1540 AD
414	2115	2116	COPP	COIN	1.8	271 AD	274 AD
415	2115	2116	IRON	KNIFE	8.67	625 AD	1540 AD
417	2115	2116	IRON	KNIFE	31.78	475 AD	1540 AD
418	2148	2149	IRON	LID	59.22	1901 AD	2050 AD
419	3264	3260	COPP	BRACELET	1.34	300 AD	500 AD
420	3252	3255	IRON	FITTING	24.13		
423	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	4.27	1901 AD	2050 AD
426	2173	2174	COPP	HARNESS PENDANT	1.48	1066 AD	1540 AD
429	2056	2056	IRON	KNIFE	3.58	43 AD	1540 AD
432	2056	2056	IRON	MOUNT	3.12	1066 AD	1540 AD
433	2056	2057	COPP	COIN	0.6	296 AD	402 AD
434	2056	2056	IRON	STRAP HOOK (horse harness)	2.64	1066 AD	1540 AD
435	2056	2056	COPP	BROOCH	1.26	510 AD	650 AD
436	2056	2056	COPP	STRAP END	0.51	1250 AD	1450 AD
437	2056	2056	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.52	410 AD	1066 AD
439	2058	2058	IRON	PIN	4.83	43 AD	1540 AD
440	2058	2058	COPP	COIN	8.2	43 AD	260 AD
441	2058	2058	IRON	UNKNOWN	519		
442	2058	2058	COPP	COIN	1.4	337 AD	341 AD
444	2002	2002	LEAD	BULLET	9.48	1540 AD	1901 AD
445	3381	3426	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.32	1540 AD	1901 AD
446	3381	3426	COPP	COIN	2.6	260 AD	402 AD
449	2056	2056	IRON	PADLOCK BOLT	14.17	1066 AD	1900 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
451	2056	2056	IRON	KEY (LOCKING)	1.79	1250 AD	1425 AD
452	2052	2053	IRON	LOOP-HEADED PIN	6.05	500 AD	575 AD
453	2056	2057	COPP	COIN		337 AD	361 AD
454	2056	2056	IRON	KNIFE	9.83	625 AD	1500 AD
455	2056	2056	LEAD	COUNTER	18.5		
456	2056	2056	IRON	CHAIN LINK	2.61	43 AD	1900 AD
462	2058	2058	IRON	CLAPPER	21.24	1150 AD	1600 AD
465	2058	2058	LEAD	WEIGHT	17.75		
466	3304	3305	COPP	COIN		260 AD	296 AD
467	2088	2089	IRON	TENTERHOOK	3.56	1066 AD	1540 AD
468	2058	2058	COPP	STRAP END	1.36	410 AD	1540 AD
470	2057	2057	BONE	COMB	19.57	400 AD	950 AD
472	2058	2058	IRON	UNKNOWN	67.27		
473	2058	2058	IRON	LATCHLIFTER	17.73	410 AD	1066 AD
475	2115	2116	IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	18.34		
476	2115	2116	COPP	COIN		350 AD	353 AD
477	2057	2057	IRON	RING	14.86	1066 AD	2050 AD
480	2057	2057	COPP	BOX CATCH	0.59	410 AD	1066 AD
481	2057	2057	COPP	FINGER RING	1.1	1150 AD	1550 AD
482	2057	2057	COPP	COIN		335 AD	341 AD
483	2057	2057	IRON	KNIFE	33.73	475 AD	1540 AD
485	2057	2057	COPP	COIN	20.5	27 BC	260 AD
486	2058	2058	COPP	BACKPLATE	0.78	410 AD	1450 AD
487	2058	2058	COPP	BUTTON	1.37	1700 AD	1900 AD
488	2058	2058	IRON/GLAS	GLASS-HEADED PIN	0.71	650 AD	900 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
489	2115	2116	IRON	CHISEL	15.7		
491	2058	2058	IRON	KNIFE	5.05	475 AD	1540 AD
492	2058	2058	IRON	KNIFE	8	410 AD	1066 AD
493	2058	2058	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	2.87	410 AD	1540 AD
495	2058	2058	IRON	KNIFE	14.2	410 AD	1066 AD
497	2115	2116	IRON	NAIL	15.6		
498	2115	2116	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.43	43 AD	1066 AD
499	2115	2116	COPP	COIN		337 AD	361 AD
500	2115	2116	IRON	KNIFE	4		
501	2115	2116	COPP	TAG FRAGMENT	1.71	410 AD	1066 AD
502	2115	2116	IRON	KNIFE		410 AD	1540 AD
505	2059	2060	COPP	STRAP END	0.76	400 AD	600 AD
506	2059	2060	COPP	COIN	2.6	260 AD	402 AD
509	2115	2116	IRON	UNKNOWN	2.96	43 AD	2050 AD
511	2115	2116	IRON	BUCKLE	12.35	450 AD	700 AD
513	2115	2116	COPP	WASHER	0.67	43 AD	1540 AD
514	2115	2116	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.76	43 AD	1066 AD
517	2063	2066	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.89		
519	2134	2147	IRON	BUCKLE PIN	0.3	410 AD	1900 AD
521	2255	2256	COPP	MOUNT	2.04	1500 AD	1700 AD
522	2255	2256	COPP	TACK	0.83		
523	2114	2114	COPP	BOW AND FANTAIL BROOCH	5.23	0 AD	200 AD
524	2114	2114	IRON	LOOP	14		
527	2114	2114	COPP	BROOCH	3.02	100 AD	300 AD
529	2114	2114	IRON	RASP	21.51	1066 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
530	2114	2114	COPP	COIN	21.3	180 AD	192 AD
533	2143	2216	IRON	BINDING	7.2	1700 AD	2023 AD
534	2143	2216	IRON	SHOE IRON	13.45	1725 AD	1900 AD
535	2143	2216	IRON	KNIFE	22.11	1066 AD	1540 AD
536	2143	2216	COPP	CUFF LINK	1.87	1650 AD	1725 AD
537	2115	2116	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	115	600 AD	900 AD
538	2231	2232	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.29	410 AD	1066 AD
539	2105	2105	IRON	KNIFE	2.45	43 AD	1540 AD
540	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.11	1700 AD	1900 AD
543	2231	2232	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.1	410 AD	1066 AD
544	2231	2232	IRON	NAIL	5.9		
545	2231	2232	iron	MINIATURE OBJECT (?)	1.94	400 BC	100 AD
549	2148	2149	IRON	SHOE IRON	18.89	1775 AD	1900 AD
550	2148	2149	IRON	PLATE FRAGMENT	56.13		
555	2105	2105	IRON	KNIFE	10.99	475 AD	1540 AD
557	2105	2105	COPP	BUCKLE PLATE	0.44	500 AD	1400 AD
559	2105	2105	COPP	BUCKET CLIP (?)	1.48	410 AD	1540 AD
562	3486	3488	IRON	KNIFE	14.19	525 AD	1540 AD
564	2105	2105	IRON	KNIFE	13.98	475 AD	1540 AD
565	2002	2002	COPP	THIMBLE	1.86	1750 AD	1950 AD
566	2087	2087	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.16		
568	2037	2038	IRON	TACK	1.72		
569	2037	2038	COPP	SPRING	1.43		
570	2037	2038	IRON	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.14	1540 AD	2000 AD
571	2047	2048	COPP	UNKNOWN	1.06	43 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
575	2047	2048	IRON	STRIP	8.21	43 AD	1950 AD
577	2047	2048	COPP	VESSEL	13.45	1066 AD	1900 AD
578	2047	2048	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1.33		
579	2046	2046	IRON	ANGLE TIE	8.88	1066 AD	1901 AD
580	2047	2048	COPP	HOOK	2.52	410 AD	1950 AD
581	2047	2048	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.53	410 AD	1900 AD
583	2047	2048	IRON	BRACKET	4.5		
585	2219	2220	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	1	410 AD	1066 AD
586	2105	2105	COPP	COIN	6.9	43 AD	260 AD
587	2105	2105	COPP	COIN		353 AD	361 AD
588	2105	2105	SILV	COIN	<0.1	1154 AD	1399 AD
589	2105	2105	COPP	COIN	1.4	296 AD	402 AD
590	2105	2105	LEAD	UNKNOWN	15.2		
591	2105	2105	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	2.07		
592	2105	2105	COPP	ELECTRICAL FITTING	0.66	1901 AD	2050 AD
593	2105	2105	IRON	UNKNOWN	62.27		
595	2105	2105	IRON	UNKNOWN	168.97		
597	2056	2056	IRON	UNKNOWN	3.74	1540 AD	1901 AD
599	2056	2056	COPP	VESSEL	4.78	1066 AD	1900 AD
600	2338	2337	COPP	BUCKLE PLATE	2.19	575 AD	800 AD
601	3161	3162	COPP	COIN		260 AD	296 AD
602	3054	3055	IRON	CROOK-HEADED PIN	5.56	500 AD	575 AD
604	3054	3055	IRON	CLAPPER	23.39	1150 AD	1600 AD
608	3161	3162	LEAD	UNKNOWN	12.6		
609	2037	2038	COPP	CANDLESTICK	9.4	1400 AD	1700 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
610	2037	2038	COPP	COIN	2	260 AD	402 AD
611	2076	2077	IRON	AWL	10.61	43 AD	1540 AD
612	2076	2077	COPP	COIN		317 AD	363 AD
613	2076	2077	COPP	COIN		310 AD	312 AD
614	3163	3164	ANTL	ANTLER TINE	15.42	410 AD	1066 AD
615	2287	2288	IRON	HORSE FURNITURE (?)	17.66		
616	2285	2286	COPP	COIN		268 AD	270 AD
618	2285	2286	IRON	SHEARBOARD HOOK	2.85	900 AD	1540 AD
619	2285	2286	IRON	ARROWHEAD	12.52	410 AD	800 AD
620	2287	2288	LEAD	WEIGHT			
621	2287	2288	IRON	STUD	3.5		
622	2076	2077	COPP	STRIP FRAGMENT	0.6	400 AD	1540 AD
624	2148	2149	COPP	BACKPLATE	0.67	1250 AD	1450 AD
625	2084	2085	IRON	KNIFE	25.4	410 AD	1500 AD
627	2084	2085	IRON	SHOE IRON	23.67	1775 AD	1900 AD
630	2088	2089	COPP	COIN	10.9	43 AD	260 AD
631	2057	2057	IRON	PIN	0.86	43 AD	1540 AD
633	2057	2057	COPP	BACKPLATE	0.54	500 AD	700 AD
634	2057	2057	COPP	FINGER RING	1.68	100 AD	410 AD
635	2057	2057	IRON	KNIFE	16.05	475 AD	1540 AD
636	2130	2131	COPP	MOUNT	0.59	410 AD	1066 AD
637	2058	2058	IRON	KNIFE	5.48	475 AD	1540 AD
638	2105	2105	IRON	BUCKLE	5.5		
640	2105	2105	IRON	PLATE FRAGMENT	412.11	1901 AD	2050 AD
642	2148	2149	BONE	HANDLE	14.9	410 AD	1066 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
643	3063	3064	IRON	FISH HOOK	0.15	410 AD	1901 AD
644	3052	3053	IRON	KEY (LOCKING)	0.94	1275 AD	1400 AD
647	2105	2105	IRON	HECKLE TOOTH	5.33	1100 AD	1400 AD
648	2105	2105	COPP	PLATE	2.05	410 AD	1540 AD
649	2105	2105	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.62	410 AD	1540 AD
653	2105	2105	IRON	CHAIN	86.13	43 AD	2020 AD
655	2105	2105	IRON	SHOE IRON	48.33	1775 AD	1900 AD
656	2105	2105	COPP	COIN	3.1	228 BC	280 BC
657	2105	2105	IRON	FITTING	12.05	1901 AD	2022 AD
658	2105	2105	IRON	STAPLE	143.98		
662	2105	2105	IRON	SAW	10		
663	2105	2105	COPP/IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	4.65	410 AD	1900 AD
664	2105	2105	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.81	410 AD	1540 AD
666	2105	2105	IRON	AUGER BIT	1.98	1066 AD	1901 AD
667	2105	2105	COPP	COIN	1	700 AD	800 AD
668	2105	2105	IRON	AUGER BIT	15.95	1066 AD	1900 AD
670	2105	2105	IRON	PIN	17.01	43 AD	1540 AD
671	2105	2105	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.31	410 AD	1900 AD
672	2105	2105	IRON	DRAWKNIFE	21.39	410 AD	1066 AD
675	2105	2105	IRON	BINDING STRIP	5.86	1066 AD	1950 AD
676	2105	2105	IRON	KNIFE	7.62	43 AD	1540 AD
677	2105	2105	IRON	NAIL	2.77	43 AD	2050 AD
679	2105	2105	IRON	NAIL (HORSE SHOE)	2.13	1000 AD	1200 AD
680	2105	2105	IRON/GLAS	PIN	4.09	475 AD	750 AD
681	3146	3148	IRON	BINDING STRIP	6.55	1066 AD	1540 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
682	2002	2002	COPP	BUTTON	2.9	1800 AD	2000 AD
684	2111	2111	IRON	SHEET FRAGMENT	35.19	1540 AD	2050 AD
685	2112	2112	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	1.45		
687	2113	2113	IRON	NAIL or PIN	0.28	1540 AD	2050 AD
689	2113	2113	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	0.36	1901 AD	2050 AD
695	2113	2113	IRON	FERRULE	28.63	43 AD	1540 AD
697	2113	2113	IRON	WALL HOOK	38.47	1066 AD	1540 AD
698	2112	2112	IRON	NAIL	1.96	43 AD	2050 AD
702	2111	2111	IRON	SPIRAL-HEADED PIN	7.57	650 AD	760 AD
703	2111	2111	IRON	NAIL	17.04	1066 AD	1540 AD
704	2348	2347	BONE	SPINDLE WHORL	35.6	400 AD	800 AD
705	2134	2147	COPP	BUCKET BINDING	3.47	450 AD	570 AD
706	2134	2147	IRON	CURLED HEADED PIN	5.85	500 AD	575 AD
707	2105	2105	IRON	HOOK-HEADED PIN	3.1	475 AD	560 AD
708	2162	2163	ANTL	SOCKET	90.3	410 AD	1066 AD
709	2167	2199	BONE	COMB	35.67	500 AD	700 AD
710	2167	2199	IRON	AWL (?)	9.9	410 AD	1540 AD
711	2228	2227	IRON	KNIFE	10.7	410 AD	1066 AD
713	2249	2250	BONE	PIN	2.36	410 AD	1066 AD
714	2245	2246	BONE	PIN	1.48	410 AD	1066 AD
715	3052	3053	BONE	THREAD PICKER	8.3	43 AD	800 AD
716	2303	2305	IRON	EAR RING (?)	3.77	43 AD	410 AD
717	2279	2280	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	68	600 AD	900 AD
718	2285	2286	BONE	THREAD PICKER	4.72	43 AD	800 AD
719	2303	2305	BONE	THREAD PICKER	8.48	43 AD	800 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
750	4018	4019	COPP	COIN	2.2	100 BC	50 AD
751	4018	4019	BONE	PIN	2.13	410 AD	1066 AD
752	4024	4025	COPP	WRIST CLASP	2.15	450 AD	570 AD
753	4026	4027	COPP	SHEET FRAGMENT	8.83	43 AD	1540 AD
754	2015	2016	GLASS	BEAD (CONSTRICTED)	0.1	300 AD	450 AD
754	4036	4036	COPP	COIN		271 AD	274 AD
755	4024	4025	BONE	PENDANT	20	410 AD	1066 AD
756	2052	2053	BONE	COMB	4.2	375 AD	600 AD
757	2052	2053	BONE	PIN	2.2	410 AD	1066 AD
758	2013	2013	BONE	PIN	2.8		
759	2009	2012	BONE	WASTE	5.9		
760	3540	3541	BONE	TOOL	3.9		
761	3161	3162	BONE	WASTE	30.2		
762	3414	3408	ANTL	WASTE	9.7		
763	2144	2216	BONE	NEEDLE CASE	8.4	410 AD	1066 AD
764	2130	2131	ANTL	UNKNOWN	1.1		
765	3052	3053	BONE	TOOL	2.3		
766	2002	2002	COPP	BUCKLE	1.2	1066 AD	1540 AD
768	2002	2002	COPP	THIMBLE	3.8	1066 AD	1540 AD
769	3002	3002	COPP	SLEEVE CLASP	1.5	410 AD	1066 AD
770	2135	2147	BONE	COMB	1	400 AD	600 AD
771	2002	2002	IRON	BOLT (LOCK)	13.3	1066 AD	1540 AD
772	3079	3081	IRON	OX SHOE	46	1066 AD	1540 AD
773	1037	1038	IRON	UNKNOWN	17.3	410 AD	1066 AD
774	1037	1038	IRON	KNIFE	19.4	410 AD	1066 AD

RF No	Context	Parent	Material	Object	Wt (g)	Date From	Date To
776	2003	2005	CERA	WEDGE?	64		
777	2009	2012	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	172	600 AD	900 AD
778	2228	2227	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	63	600 AD	900 AD
779	2287	2288	CERA	LOOMWEIGHT	92	600 AD	900 AD

Appendix 5: Quantification of flintwork by context

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)		
1002	1002	subsoil	105	0			1																				1			
1033	1034	pit	2	1	1																							1		
1035	1036	pit	4	3.1	1																							1		
1037	1038	pit	4	3.1							1																	1		
1050	1051	pit	3	3.1	3								1															4	4	
1053	1054	pit	3	3.1	3										1													4		
1055	1056	pit	6	0	2	4			3					1														10		
1057	1058	pit	1	1	4	2		2																				8		
1059	1060	pit	6	0	8		1	3														1						13		
2004	2005	pit	60	3.1		1	1	1																				3		
2006	2008	hollow	61	0	6										2														8	
2007	2008	hollow	61	0	1	3	1				2																	7		
2009	2012	hollow	62	0	1	1	1						1															4	49	
2010	2012	hollow	62	0		1	1	2																				4		
2017	2019	posthole	98	0																								0		
2020	2022	hollow	70	3.1	3																								3	
2025	2026	pit	98	0	1																								1	
2050	2050	ditch	45	4		1																							1	
2051	2050	ditch	45	4																									0	67
2052	2053	SFB	75	3.1	1		1								1								1						4	570
2055	2054	ditch	92	3.1	1	1													1										3	
2056	2056	deposit	65	3.1		1		1																					2	86
2057	2057	deposit	65	3.1	2	1																							3	90
2058	2058	deposit	65	3.1	1		3																						4	138
2059	2060	SFB	75	3.1	3						1																		4	170
2061	2062	ditch	42	4							1																		1	

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2065	2066	ditch	56	4		1																				1	28	
2067	2068	hollow	62	0																							0	94
2101	2101	hollow deposit	60	3.1			2																				2	
2119	2120	pit	82	3.1	3																						3	
2121	2122	ditch	46	4	1																						1	
2130	2131	pit	81	3.1	3		1	1																			5	88
2135	2147	pit	87	3.1	2	1																					3	
2136	2136	colluvium	97	0		1																					1	
2144	2216	pit	87	3.1		1		1																			2	
2145	2216	pit	87	3.1	1																						1	
2148	2149	ditch	41	5	2	1																					3	
2152	2152	hollow deposit	68	3.1	1	2																					3	57
2154	2155	ditch	47	4																							0	38
2158	2159	pit	74	3.1	1																						1	
2162	2163	ditch	52	0		1																					1	
2164	2165	pit	80	3.1	3												1										4	
2166	2166	hollow deposit	65	3.1	1	1																					2	
2167	2199	pit	99	0																							0	32
2168	2200	pit	79	3.1									1														1	
2169	2170	pit	100	3.1													1										1	
2171	2172	pit	100	3.1																							0	
2173	2174	pit	102	4	2																						2	
2181	2182	ditch	48	4																							0	
2193	2194	pit	98	0																							0	
2195	2196	pit	101	3.1	1																						1	

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2205	2206	ditch	46	4	1																						1	
2225	2226	ditch	42	4	1																						1	
2228	2227	SFB	76	3.1		1																					1	
2230	2229	posthole	76	3.1																							0	
2233	2234	ditch	57	4	1																						1	
2245	2246	SFB	78	3.1	2																						2	10
2253	2254	pit	94	3.1	1																						1	
2255	2256	hollow	61	0	1																						1	
2262	2263	ditch	56	4	2																						2	
2271	2272	pit	94	3.1	1						1		1						1								4	
2284	2283	ditch	48	4																							0	14
2287	2288	pit	103	3.1	1	1																		1			3	
2289	2290	pit	68	3.1		1																					1	16
2297	2298	ditch	92	3.1	1																						1	46
2305	2305	pit	73	3.1																							0	
2307	2306	pit	97	0	3																						3	
2309	2308	ditch	45	4	2																						2	
2310	2311	pit	96	5																							0	20400
2315	2314	ditch	48	4																							0	37
2342	2345	SFB	77	3.1	2																						2	
2343	2345	SFB	77	3.1	1																						1	
2344	2356	posthole	77	3.1																							0	2
2348	2347	pit, refuse	93	3.1																							0	24
2351	2347	pit, refuse	93	3.1																							0	142
2352	2347	pit, refuse	93	3.1																							0	
2355	2355	deposit	68	3.1							1																1	
2378	2379	ditch	44	0	1	1								1													3	8
2397	2396	ditch	49	0	4																						4	9

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
2402	2403	pit	94	3.1	2																						2	
2409	2408	pit	94	3.1																							0	
2412	2413	pit	94	3.1			1	1																			2	
2418	2419	ditch	44	0				1																			1	
3003	3004	pit	34	0																							0	
3010	3012	ditch	12	3.1	12			2																			14	
3024	3025	ditch, ring	12	3.1	3																						3	
3029	3030	ditch	19	4	5			2																			7	
3033	3034	pit	14	0	3	1				1																	5	12
3035	3037	ditch, ring	12	3.1	36			2		6																	44	
3036	3037	ditch, ring	12	3.1	36					3																	39	
3039	3039	ditch	19	4	1																						1	
3040	3041	pit	34	0	2																						2	
3043	3045	ditch, ring	12	3.1	5																						5	
3044	3045	ditch, ring	12	3.1	1																						1	
3052	3053	pit	15	3.1																					1	1	26	
3056	3058	ditch, ring	12	3.1	5																						5	
3057	3058	ditch, ring	12	3.1	9																						9	
3061	3062	posthole	34	0																							0	
3079	3081	ditch	19	4	7			1																			8	
3084	3086	pit	27	0	3																						3	
3103	3104	pit	34	0																							0	14
3117	3119	ditch, ring	12	3.1	3	1		1																			5	
3118	3119	ditch, ring	12	3.1	2																						2	
3120	3121	ditch	18	3.2						1																	1	
3122	3123	pit	34	0																							0	
3124	3125	pit	14	0	3	1																					4	
3128	3129	pit	34	0																							0	9002

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
3130	3131	pit	34	0																							0	
3133	3144	ditch, ring	11	3.1	37	1	1	3	1		1										1						45	
3134	3135	pit	13	0.0																							0	30
3142	3144	ditch, ring	12	3.1	16					1	1			1													19	
3143	3144	ditch, ring	12	3.1																							0	6
3146	3148	SFB	22	3.1																							0	44
3147	3148	SFB	22	3.1																							0	
3153	3154	pit	34	0																							0	
3155	3156	pit	9	1	1																						1	480
3159	3160	pit	9	1	6	1	1																		1	9		
3161	3162	SFB	15	3.1																							0	14
3176	3177	pit	9	1	26						2															1	29	260
3178	3179	pit	34	0.0																							0	150
3183	3184	pit	34	0.0																							0	1342
3186	3187	ditch, ring	12	3.1																							0	
3198	3198	posthole	34	0	15																						15	
3199	3202	ditch, ring	12	3.1	1																						1	
3207	3211	ditch, ring	12	3.1	3																						3	
3210	3211	ditch, ring	36	1	2																						2	
3233	3236	ditch, ring	12	3.1																							0	
3237	3242	ditch	20	4	1																						1	
3241	3242	ditch	20	4																							0	
3252	3255	SFB	22	3.1		1																					2	
3253	3255	SFB	22	3.1	4			1					1														6	
3254	3255	SFB	22	3.1	2																						2	
3257	3257	posthole	33	0																							0	
3261	3260	ditch	20	4	1		1																				2	
3262	3260	ditch	20	4	1																						1	198

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
3272	3272	pit	34	0																						0	18	
3274	3275	ditch	28	5																							0	
3304	3305	pit	34	0	2																					2	190	
3310	3311	ditch	28	5	4		1																			5		
3319	3317	ditch, ring	12	3.1	3					2							1									5		
3321	3320	ditch	19	4													1									1		
3336	3337	ditch	18	5																						0		
3351	3351	deposit	20	4			1																			1		
3378	3379	ditch, ring	12	3.1	2																					2		
3380	3380	deposit	38	0	12	3	1	7		2			2	2	1											30		
3384	3370	ditch	20	4	6																					6		
3387	3332	ditch	34	0	1																					1	94	
3389	3371	pit	32	0																						0		
3390	3372	ditch	23	0																						0		
3398	3399	pit	9	1	2					1			2													5		
3407	3407	deposit	38	0	1	1																				2		
3413	3408	ditch, ring	12	3.1	53					14		4	2	3												76	34	
3414	3408	ditch, ring	12	3.1																						0	32	
3416	3417	pit	9	1			1																			1		
3423	3420	ditch	12	3.1																						0		
3425	3550	ditch	39	5																						0	65	
3429	3430	pit	34	0									1													1		
3432	3433	pit	9	1								1														1		
3441	3442	ditch	10	1			1																			1		
3462	3190	ditch, ring	12	3.1	24		1			15			1													41	116	
3466	3466	deposit	37	0																						0		
3467	3468	ditch	18	3.2																						0		
3469	3470	ditch	19	4	2																					2		

Context	Parent	Parent interpretation	Group	Period	Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Core face/edge rejuvenation piece	Thinning flake	Irregular waste	Chip	Single platform core	Multiplatform core	Fragmentary core	Side scraper	End scraper	Denticulated scraper	Awl	Microdenticulate	Truncated piece	Handaxe	Core tool	Retouched blade	Retouched blade-like flake	Misc. retouched piece	Total worked pieces	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
3476	3478	SFB	22	3.1	4	1	1					2															8	46
3479	3481	ditch	21	4	1																						1	
3483	3485	ditch	21	4																							0	
3496	3497	pit	30	3.1		1																					1	
3500	3501	ditch, ring	12	3.1														1									1	
3505	3506	ditch, ring	36	3.1	32					5			1														38	
3509	3510	pit	29	3.1											1												1	
3538	3539	pit	30	3.1																							0	750
4005	4007	pit	84	3.1	4																						4	
4023	4025	pit	85	3.1	1			1																			2	
4026	4027	pit	72	3.1																							0	
4032	4033	ditch	56	4	1	1																					2	
us	0	0	0	0	5	1	1	1																			8	
<i>Total</i>					503	43	21	38	4	1	61	2	9	13	10	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	719	35142

Appendix 6: Post-Roman pottery catalogue

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
1035	ESO1	U	2	4	1					ESax
1035	UNHM	U	1	9	1				preh/ EAS?	
1037	ESO1	U	1	11	1					ESax
1037 <2>	ESO1	U	2	6	1					ESax
1039	ESQC	R	1	10	1	JR	sloping neck?	BD		ESax
1041	ESO1	RU	3	50	1	JR	globular?	EV		ESax
1047	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
1049	ESSS	B	2	44	1					ESax
1049	ESSS	U	1	6	1					ESax
1049	ESSS	U	1	36	1					ESax
1049	ESO1	U	2	15	1					ESax
1049	ESO1	U	1	16	1		globular			ESax
1050	ESSS	RU	2	22	1	BL?	globular	VERT		ESax
1050	ESFS	D	1	5	1					ESax
1050	ESCF	U	6	23	1					ESax
1050	ESO2	BU	11	267	1		globular			ESax
1050	ESFS	U	1	6	1					ESax
1052	ESO1	U	1	21						ESax
1053	ESO1	U	5	11	1					ESax
1053	ESFS	R	1	9	1	BL	straight-sided?	VERT		ESax
1053	ESO1	RU	2	12	1	?		INT		ESax
1053	ESO1	U	1	11	1					ESax
1053	ESO1	U	5	129	1					ESax
1053	ESSS	R	2	38	1	BL	inturned globular	INT		ESax
1053	ESSS	U	1	8	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
1053	ESSS	BU	2	39	1					ESax
1053	ESFS	U	1	10	1					ESax
1055	EMWSS	R	2	6	1	JR		EVBD	12-13	11th-M.13th c.
2004	ESSS	U	1	12	1					ESax
2004	ESFS	U	1	8	1					ESax
2006	ESSS	R	1	8	1	BL		VERT		ESax
2006	ESFF	U	1	11	1					ESax
2006	ESCF	U	1	12	1					ESax
2006	ESFS	U	2	9	2					ESax
2006	ESFS	BDU	21	261	1					ESax
2006	ESSS	U	2	8	1					ESax
2006	ESFS	UB?	3	125	1					ESax
2006	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2006	ESSS	U	2	2	1					ESax
2009	ESFS	U	1	19	1					ESax
2009	ESSO	U	7	99	1					ESax
2009	ESSS	RU	4	22	1	JR?		EV		ESax
2009	ESGG	U	4	46	1					ESax
2009	ESOM	U	1	13	1					ESax
2009	ESO2	U	1	38	1					ESax
2009	ESCF	B	1	45	1					ESax
2009	ESCF	U	1	27	1					ESax
2009	ESSO	U	1	6	1					ESax
2009	ESSS	U	1	10	1					ESax
2009	ESSM	D	1	11	1					ESax
2009	ESCF	U	2	37	1					ESax
2009	ESCF	B	1	31	1					ESax
2009	ESCF	R	1	3	1	JR?		INT		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2009	ESSS	R	1	11	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2009	ESSS	R	1	21	1	JR	shouldered, long rim	VERT		ESax
2009	ESCS	R	1	30	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2009	ESSS	U	3	76	1					ESax
2009	ESSS	U	1	106	1					ESax
2009	ESSS	B	1	23	1					ESax
2009	REFW	D	1	5	1					19th-20th c.
2009	ESSS	R	1	12	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2009	ESCF	R	1	13	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2009	ESCF	U	5	79	1					ESax
2009	ESSS	U	3	36	3					ESax
2009	ESFS	R	1	21	1	LA		FLAR		ESax
2010	ESSM	U	1	5	1					ESax
2010	EMWSS	R	1	10	1	JR		EVBD		11th-M.13th c.
2013	ESSS	R	1	5	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	14	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	U	12	164	12					ESax
2013	ESSS	B	1	14	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	B	3	49	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	33	1					ESax
2013	ESSC	U	1	13	1					ESax
2013	ESGS	UB	5	12	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	R	1	7	1	BL	globular?	VERT		ESax
2013	ESSS	U	3	36	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	R	1	27	1	JR	globular?	FLAR		ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	7	2					ESax
2013	ESSS	R	1	5	1	BL/LA		FLAR?		ESax
2013	ESFS	D	1	12	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2013	ROM	B	1	21	1					1st-4th c.
2013	COLC	U	1	8	1					13th-15th c.
2013	ESSS	R	1	11	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2013	ESFS	U	1	13	1					ESax
2013	ESO1	U	1	17	1					ESax
2013	ESFS	R	1	17	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2013	ESFS	R	2	27	1	BL	hemi?	VERT		ESax
2013	ESSS	B	1	15	1					ESax
2013	ESFS	U	1	13	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	6	1					ESax
2013	ESFS	U	1	14	1					ESax
2013	ESFS	R	1	11	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2013	ESSC	U	1	9	1					ESax
2013	ESCF	U	1	10	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	13						ESax
2013	ESSS	U	1	28	1					ESax
2013	ESCS	R	1	12	1	JR	sloping neck, short rim	EV		ESax
2013	ESSS	U	2	18	1					ESax
2013	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2013	ESFS	R	1	9	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2013	ESFE	B	1	29	1					ESax
2014	ESSS	R	1	10	1	JR?		INT?		ESax
2014	ESQC	U	1	23	1					ESax
2014	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2014	ESFS	R	1	67	1	JR	slightly globular wide-mouthed	VERT		ESax
2014	ESFS	U	2	14	2					ESax
2015	ESFS	R	1	9	1	JR		FLAR?		ESax
2015	ESSS	R	1	20	1	JR	slight rounded shouder	VERT		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2015	ESFS	U	2	12	2					ESax
2015	ESFS	U	2	4	1					ESax
2015	ESFS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2015	ESSM	U	1	12	1					ESax
2015	ESSS	U	2	27	1					ESax
2015	ESFS	B	1	19	1					ESax
2015	ESO2	U	1	8	1					ESax
2015	ESSS	U	2	22	2					ESax
2015	ESSS	R	3	67	1	BL	slight rounded shouder	VERT		ESax
2015	ESFS	U	3	67						ESax
2015	ESQC	U	1	9	1					ESax
2015	ESFS	B	1	33	1					ESax
2015	ESFS	R	1	63		BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2015	ESCS	B	1	18	1					ESax
2015	ESSS	R	2	19	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2020	ESSS	U	1	24	1					ESax
2020	ESSS	U	3	6	1					ESax
2020	ESSS	B	1	25	1					ESax
2020	ESSS	RU	9	28	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2020	ESFS	B	1	23	1					ESax
2031	ESFS	U	1	12	1					ESax
2031	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2037	ESSS	U	1	39	1		sub-bicon?			ESax
2037	ESSS	U	3	47	3					ESax
2037	ESSM	U	1	6	1					ESax
2037	ESO1	RU	2	13	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
2037	ESSL	U	1	22	1					ESax
2037	ESSC	R	1	35	1	JR	sub-bicon	FLAR		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2037	ESSS	U	1	20	1					ESax
2037	ESOM	U	1	44	1					ESax
2037	ESCF	U	1	101	1					ESax
2037	ESCF	U	1	6	1					ESax
2037	ESCF	U	1	13	1		carinated			ESax
2037	ESCF	R	2	18	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2037	ESCF	BU	2	72	1					ESax
2037	ESOM	U	1	48	1					ESax
2037	ESSS	B?	1	61	1					ESax
2037	ESSS	R	1	28	1	JR	baggy, slight shoulder	VERT		ESax
2041	ESFS	U	1	18						ESax
2041	ESCM	U	1	7	1					ESax
2041	ESCF	B	1	15	1					ESax
2041	ESCM	R	1	17	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2042	LPME	RU	4	134	1	PP		COLL		M.19th-20th c.
2042	REFW	U	1	21	1	PJR?				19th-20th c.
2046	LPME	B	1	14	1	PP				M.19th-20th c.
2047	ESFS	U	1	13	1					ESax
2047	ESCS	R	1	7	1	JR?	baggy?	VERT		ESax
2047	EMWE	U	1	3	1					11th-M.13th c.
2047	ESSM	B?	1	9	1					ESax
2047	ESOM	D	1	30	1					ESax
2047	ESFE	U	1	8	1					ESax
2047	ESFQ	U	1	3	1					ESax
2047	ESFS	U	2	36	1					ESax
2047	ESSL	U	1	6	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	U	1	20	1	JR				ESax
2047	ESSS	D	7	50	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2047	ESCM	U	1	9	1					ESax
2047	ESO1	U	2	53	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	U	4	67	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	U	1	25	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	R	1	28	1	JR	globular?	FLAR		ESax
2047	ESO1	U	1	28	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	R	1	45	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2047	ESCS	B	1	21	1					ESax
2047	ESCF	U	1	70	1					ESax
2047	ESCF	U	2	12	1					ESax
2047	ESSS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2051	ESCF	U	1	17	1					ESax
2052	ESCF	D	1	5	1					ESax
2052	ESFS	D	1	8	1		carinated?			ESax
2052	ESSM	D	1	9	1					ESax
2052	ESFE	U	1	4	1					ESax
2052	ESO2	U	2	4	1					ESax
2052	ESSC	U	1	10	1					ESax
2052	ESSS	D	1	2	1					ESax
2052 <26>	UNID	D?	1	3	1					
2052	ESFS	U	4	21	1					ESax
2052	ESCF	R	4	18	1	JR?		INT?		ESax
2052	ESCF	R	1	7	1	?		TAP		ESax
2052	ESSM	R	1	4	1	JR		EV		ESax
2052	ESSC	R	2	6	1	JR		VERT?		ESax
2052	ESBO	R	1	11	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2052	ESCF	U	1	8	1					ESax
2052 <26>	ESCF	U	1	6	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2052	ESCF	R	1	16	1	JR		BD		ESax
2052	ROM	U	1	6	1					1st-4th c.
2052	ESCSA	U	7	79	1					ESax
2052	ESSC	R	1	6	1	BL		VERT		ESax
2052	ESCQ	B?	1	21	1					ESax
2052	ESCF	RD	3	122	1	BL	carinated	EV		ESax
2052	ESSM	R	1	50	1	BL?	shouldered globular	EV		ESax
2052	ESCF	D	2	65	1					ESax
2052	ESCF	U	8	92	1					ESax
2052	ESSS	R	1	66	1	BL?	globular	EV		ESax
2052	ESBO	U	1	25	1					ESax
2052	ESSS	U	2	14	2					ESax
2052	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2052	ESFS	U	6	43	6					ESax
2052	ESCM	U	1	45	1					ESax
2052	ESOM	U	1	27	1					ESax
2052	ESSC	U	1	5	1		carinated			ESax
2052	ESOM	U	1	16	1					ESax
2052	ESFE	B	1	6	1					ESax
2052	ESCQ	B	1	11	1					ESax
2052	ESGG	U	4	70	1					ESax
2052	ESSM	U	2	24	1					ESax
2052	ESCF	U	4	77	1					ESax
2055	ESSS	R	1	12	1	BL?		FLAR		ESax
2055	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2055	ESCM	U	1	8	1					ESax
2055	ESFS	U	3	3	1					ESax
2055	ESCF	U	1	9	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2056	ESCF	U	1	1	1					ESax
2056	ESSS	U	3	22	3					ESax
2056	ESSS	U	1	6	1					ESax
2056 <27>	ESO1	U	1	4	1					ESax
2056	ESCF	DU	11	160	1					ESax
2056 <27>	ESCF	U	1	1	1					ESax
2056 <27>	ESO2	U	1	2	1				IA/EAS?	ESax
2056	ESSS	DU	2	41	1					ESax
2056 <27>	ESSC	U	4	6	1				preh/EAS?	ESax
2057	ESSS	R	1	19	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2057	MSSCW	R	1	65	1	JR	Essex type H2	FTEV	13th c.	12th-14th c.
2057	ESFS	R	2	90	1	JR	wide-mouthed globular	FLAR		ESax
2057 <28>	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2057	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2057	ESFS	U	1	11	1					ESax
2057	ESOM	U	1	29	1					ESax
2057	ESSC	R	1	6	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2057	ESSS	R	1	10	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2057	ESO2	R	1	22	1	JR	globular	FLAR		ESax
2057	ESFS	RU	4	9	1	JR?		FLAR		ESax
2057	ESSS	U	1	8	1					ESax
2057	ESSS	U	1	18	1					ESax
2057	ESSS	U	7	66	5					ESax
2057	ESSS	U	2	92	1					ESax
2057	ESSM	RD	10	113	1	JR	pf471 sub-biconical	VERT		ESax
2057	ESSS	R	1	3	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2058 <29>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2058	MSSCW	U	1	10	1					12th-14th c.

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2058	SWSSM	B	1	17	1					12th-14th c.
2058	ESO1	U	1	16	1					ESax
2058	ESSS	U	1	16	1					ESax
2058	ESCF	U	1	1	1					ESax
2058 <29>	ESCF	U	1	9	1					ESax
2058	EMWSG	U	1	9	1					11th-M.13th c.
2059	ESO2	R	1	8	1	JR	slight shoulder?	VERT		ESax
2059	ESQC	B	1	19	1					ESax
2059	ESSS	B	1	9	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2059	ESCM	U	2	32	2					ESax
2059	ESFF	D	1	4	1					ESax
2059	ESSL	U	1	8	1					ESax
2059	ESSM	D	1	14	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2059	ESQC	R	1	13	1	BL		VERT		ESax
2059	ESGG	U	2	11	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	U	2	12	2					ESax
2059	ESCF	U	1	19	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	R	1	11	1	JR	globular	VERT		ESax
2059	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	D	1	1	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	U	1	14	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	U	1	6	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	R	3	181	1	JR	biconical	EV		ESax
2059	ESSS	RU	2	35	1	JR?		?		ESax
2059	ESSS	U	1	26	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2059	ESCQ	U	1	15	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	R	2	65	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2059	ESCF	U	20	52						ESax
2059	ESCQ	BD	5	103						ESax
2059	ESSS	RU	5	139	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2059	ESSS	R	1	56	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2059	ESSS	DU	4	20	1					ESax
2059	ESSS	R	1	12	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2059	ESSS	U	2	8	2					ESax
2059	ESSS	U	2	37	2					ESax
2059	ESSC	U	1	55	1					ESax
2059	ESCM	U	1	29	1					ESax
2059	ESFS	B	1	38	1					ESax
2059	ESO2	D	1	9	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	FP	6	90	1	BL	biconical	VERT		ESax
2059	ESCF	RU	5	86	1	JR	globular, long neck	VERT		ESax
2059	ESSS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	B?	1	26	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	B	1	16	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	U	1	10	1					ESax
2059	ESCF	R	1	30	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2059	ESCF	RD	2	49		BL	carinated	EV		ESax
2059	ESCF	RU	4	30	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2059	ESQC	R	2	14	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2059	ESCF	R	1	13	1	BL		VERT		ESax
2059	ESCF	D	2	66						ESax
2063	ESFS	RU	2	22	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2063 <32>	ESSO	U	1	6	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2063	ESFS	B	4	421	1					ESax
2063	ESSS	R	3	9	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2063 <32>	ESSL	U	1	8	1					ESax
2063 <32>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2063 <32>	ESSS	U	1	3						ESax
2063	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2063	ESCF	B	1	19	1					ESax
2063	ESSO	U	1	23	1					ESax
2063	ESSO	R	1	8	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2063	ESGC	U	1	18	1					ESax
2067	ESSS	R	1	11	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2067 <33>	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2067 <33>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2067 <33>	ESCF	U	1	7	1					ESax
2067 <33>	YELW	D	1	1	1					L.18th-20th c.
2067	ESSC	U	1	6	1					ESax
2076	ESFS	U	1	8	1					ESax
2076	ESFS	U	1	33	1					ESax
2076	ESSM	D	1	14	1					ESax
2078	ESCF	D	6	188	1					ESax
2078	ESCM	B	1	33	1					ESax
2082	PEW	D	3	21	1					L.18th-19th c.
2082	PEW	FP	1	11	1	DS		UPPL		L.18th-19th c.
2082	REFW	FP	3	226	1	DS	oval	FTEV		19th-20th c.
2082	LPME	RU	3	52	1	PP		BD		M.19th-20th c.
2088	ESSS	U	2	30	2					ESax
2097 <43>	ESSS	U	2	5	1					ESax
2101	ESFS	U	4	29	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2101	ESCF	RU	2	13	1	JR		EV		ESax
2101	ESSM	R	1	23	1	JR	concave neck	VERT		ESax
2101	ESCF	D	1	80	1					ESax
2101	ESSS	U	2	47	1					ESax
2101	ESFS	R	1	10	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2102	ESSS	R	1	4	1	BL?		BD		ESax
2102	ESFS	UB	2	24	1					ESax
2105	ESSS	U	1	13	1					ESax
2105	ESSS	U	2	101	2					ESax
2105	ESSS	U	1	8	1					ESax
2105	ESMS	U	1	25	1					ESax
2105	ESCF	U	1	6	1					ESax
2105	ESSC	U	8	60	1					ESax
2105	ESCF	U	1	66	1		baggy?			ESax
2106	ESSM	U	1	12	1				IA/ESax?	ESax
2114	ESSM	R	1	16	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2114	ESMS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2114	ESSM	R	1	19	1	BL	shouldered	EV		ESax
2114	ESSM	U	1	9	1					ESax
2114	ESFS	U	1	27	1					ESax
2114	ESCM	U	1	49	1					ESax
2114	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2115	ESSS	R	2	61	1	BL	slight shoulder	FLAR		ESax
2115	ESSS	R	1	10	1	JR?		FLAR		ESax
2115	ESQC	R	1	11	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2115	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2115	ESO2	U	2	8	1					ESax
2115	ESFS	UD	7	10	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2115	ESCM	B	1	26	1					ESax
2115	ESCF	B	1	21	1					ESax
2115	ESQC	U	1	5	1					ESax
2115	ESCF	U	2	81	2					ESax
2115	ESO2	R	1	24	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2115	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2115	ESSS	U	4	55	4					ESax
2115	ESSS	UB	6	85	1					ESax
2115	ESSS	U	3	45	1					ESax
2115	ESSO	R	1	13	1	BL?		FLAR		ESax
2115	ESCS	R	1	44	1	BL	hemi	INT		ESax
2115	ESSS	R	1	22	1	JR		EV		ESax
2115	ESSS	R	1	41	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2115	ESO1	U	1	6	1					ESax
2115	ESO1	U	1	30	1					ESax
2115	ESSS	U	4	13	1					ESax
2115	ESSS	R	1	24	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2119	ESO2	U	1	4	1					ESax
2119	ESSS	RU	18	102	1	?		VERT?		ESax
2119	ESSS	U	3	40	1					ESax
2119	ESSM	U	9	89	1					ESax
2119	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2119	ESSM	B?	2	3	1					ESax
2119	ESSL	U	1	7	1					ESax
2119	ESSS	U	2	29	1					ESax
2121	ESSS	U	1	18	1					ESax
2121	ESSS	U	1	6	1					ESax
2121	ESSS	R	1	5	1	JR		VERT		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2123	ESCF	U	1	11	1					ESax
2124	ESCF	R	1	18	1	BL	straight-sided	BD		ESax
2124	ESCF	D	4	27	1					ESax
2124	ESSC	U	1	5	1					ESax
2124	ESCF	R	1	20	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2124	ESCF	U	1	7	1					ESax
2124	ESCF	U	1	9	1					ESax
2124	ESCF	B	1	46	1					ESax
2124	ESMS	U	1	16	1					ESax
2124	ESCF	U	1	36	1					ESax
2128	PEW	B	1	4	1					L.18th-19th c.
2130	ESSS	R	1	2	1	?		?		ESax
2130	ESFS	U	1	29	1					ESax
2130	ESFS	U	1	20	1					ESax
2130	ESO2	U	2	57	1					ESax
2130	ESSS	RU	2	82	1	JR	globular?	FLAR		ESax
2130 <39>	ESFS	U	2	4	2					ESax
2130	ESSO	U	2	8	1					ESax
2130	ESSS	U	2	56	2					ESax
2135	ESSC	U	1	13	1					ESax
2135	ESSM	B?	1	31	1					ESax
2135	ESOM	U	1	9	1					ESax
2135	ESO1	U	2	10	2					ESax
2135	ESO1	U	2	16	1					ESax
2135	ESOM	B?	1	3	1					ESax
2135	ESFS	U	1	6	1					ESax
2135	ESO2	B	1	11	1					ESax
2135	ESBO	U	1	18	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2135	ESSM	U	1	10	1					ESax
2135	ESSS	R	1	7	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2135	ESCF	RU	2	8	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2135	ESSS	D	2	23	1					ESax
2135	ESCM	U	1	29	1					ESax
2135	ESFS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2135	ESSS	R	1	3	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2135	ESSS	U	5	25	4					ESax
2135	ESSS	B	1	8	1					ESax
2135	ESSS	RU	2	57	1	JR	globular	VERT		ESax
2135	ESSS	U	4	56	4					ESax
2135	ESSS	R	1	22	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2135	ESCF	U	5	49	5					ESax
2135	ESSS	RU	2	22	1	BL	flaring-sided	EV		ESax
2135	ESSS	R	1	15	1	BL	straight-sided	FLAR		ESax
2135	ESSL	U	1	10	1					ESax
2135	ESSL	U	1	26	1					ESax
2135	ESCM	R	1	31	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
2135	ESCF	R	1	18	1	BL	short rim	EV		ESax
2135	ESSS	R	1	10	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2135	ESCM	R	1	11	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2136	ESCF	U	1	8	1					ESax
2138	ESFS	U	1	18	1					ESax
2138	ESO2	U	1	11	1					ESax
2138	ESOM	U	1	12	1					ESax
2138	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2138	ESSS	U	2	18	2					ESax
2138	ESO2	R	1	15	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2138	ESFS	U	1	21	1					ESax
2144	ESSS	U	1	21	1					ESax
2144	ESFS	U	2	69						ESax
2144	ESFS	U	2	8	2					ESax
2144	ESO1	U	1	3	1					ESax
2144	ESO2	U	1	7	1					ESax
2144	ESSS	R	1	8	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
2144	ESSS	RU	2	11	1	?		VERT		ESax
2144	ESCF	R	1	9	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2144	ESCF	B	1	7	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	1	15	1					ESax
2144	ESSS	U	2	70	1					ESax
2144	ESSS	U	2	30	2					ESax
2144	ESSS	R	1	32	1	JR	globular/baggy?	VERT		ESax
2144	ESCF	U	1	10	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	2	7	2					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	1	10	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	1	4	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	3	85	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	U	2	24	1					ESax
2144	ESCF	BU	5	37	1					ESax
2146	ESSS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2146	ESSS	R	1	11	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2148	ESFS	R	1	3	1	JR		BD		ESax
2148	ESCF	B	1	42	1					ESax
2148	ESFS	U	1	12	1					ESax
2152	ESFS	R	1	8	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
2152	ESCF	U	2	18	2					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2152	ESCF	D	1	6	1					ESax
2152	ESCM	RD	4	87	1	JR	bicon	VERT		ESax
2152	ESCF	RU	2	20	1	BL		FLAR		ESax
2152	UNID	B	1	124	1					
2152	ESCM	U	2	32	1					ESax
2152	ESCF	RU	2	32	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
2154	ESO1	U	1	18	1					ESax
2154	ESO1	U	1	12	1					ESax
2154	ESOM	U	1	9	1					ESax
2154 <40>	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2156	ESSS	U	3	38	3					ESax
2156	ESSS	R	1	7	1	JR		EV		ESax
2156	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2156	ESSM	D	1	1	1					ESax
2156	ESCF	RU	2	10	1	BL		VERT		ESax
2156	ESO2	U	1	7	1					ESax
2156	ESO1	U	1	23	1					ESax
2158	ESCM	U	1	20	1					ESax
2158	ESSS	U	6	53	1					ESax
2158	ESOM	U	1	14	1					ESax
2160	ESSS	D	1	17	1					ESax
2160	ESCM	U	1	9	1					ESax
2160	ESFS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2160	ESSS	U	2	21	2					ESax
2162	ESCF	U	1	10	1					ESax
2164	ESCF	U	1	14	1					ESax
2164	ESSS	R	1	39	1	JR	globular?	FLAR		ESax
2164	ESSS	U	2	46	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2164	ESSS	U	1	14	1					ESax
2164	ESGC	RU	4	66	1	BL	straight-sided	FLAR		ESax
2164	ESCF	R	1	6	1	JR		VERT		ESax
2164	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2164	ESSS	U	1	11	1					ESax
2166	ESSS	U	1	8	1					ESax
2166	PREH	U	3	19	1				BA?	
2167	ESFS	U	2	42	1					ESax
2167	ESFS	U	2	4	1					ESax
2167	ESFS	B	1	16	1					ESax
2167	ESSS	RU	2	12	1	JR	baggy?	VERT		ESax
2167	ESSS	U	3	18	2					ESax
2167	ESSS	B	1	17	1					ESax
2167	ESSS	R	1	9	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2167	ESFS	U	3	77	1					ESax
2167	ESCQ	U	1	2	1					ESax
2167	ESSM	R	1	6	1	JR?		FLAR		ESax
2167	ESSS	D	1	18	1					ESax
2167	ESSS	U	1	10	1					ESax
2167	ESFS	R	1	76	1	JR	globular wide-mouthed	VERT		ESax
2168	ESO1	U	1	6	1					ESax
2168	ESMS	U	1	13	1					ESax
2168	ESSS	R	2	29	1	BL	globular	EV		ESax
2168	ESSS	U	3	40	3					ESax
2168	ESFS	B	1	9	1					ESax
2169	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2169	ESOM	U	3	12	1					ESax
2169	ESFS	RUB	45	764	1	?		EV		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2170	ESFS	U	2	172	1					ESax
2171	ESSS	R	1	17	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
2171	ESSS	R	1	6	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2171	ESFS	U	1	23						ESax
2171	ESSS	UB	9	247	1	JR	sub-bicon			ESax
2173	ESFS	U	2	30						ESax
2173	ESO2	U	1	8	1					ESax
2173	EMW	U	1	2	1					11th-12th c.
2181	ESSL	U	1	10	1					ESax
2181	SKTMCW	U	1	13	1					12th-14th c.
2193	HOLL	U	1	12	1					L.13th-14th c.
2193	EMWE	U	1	4	1					11th-M.13th c.
2193	ESO2	D	1	32	1					ESax
2195	ESCF	U	1	57	1		globular			ESax
2195	ESFS	B	1	19	1					ESax
2202	ESFS	B	1	8	1					ESax
2202	ESCF	U	1	6	1					ESax
2202	ESSS	U	1	14	1					ESax
2213	ESFS	U	1	17	1					ESax
2217	ESCF	B	1	13	1					ESax
2217	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2217	ESCF	U	1	11	1					ESax
2217	ESFS	U	2	11	1					ESax
2217	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2221	ESFS	U	4	20	1					ESax
2221	ESFS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2221	GIPS	U	1	7	1					L.7th-9th c.
2223	ESCF	U	1	2	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2225	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2225	ESFS	R	1	2	1	LA/DS?	flaring-sided	FLAR		ESax
2228	ESFS	U	3	4	1					ESax
2228	ESSS	D	1	27	1					ESax
2228	ESO1	U	1	6	1					ESax
2228	ESFS	U	2	2	1					ESax
2228	ESFS	U	2	14	2					ESax
2228	ESSS	U	2	3	1					ESax
2228	ESCM	U	1	3	1					ESax
2228	ESSS	U	4	31	4					ESax
2228	ESCF	U	1	49	1					ESax
2228	ESCF	U	1	15	1					ESax
2230	ESFS	U	1	6	1					ESax
2230	ESSS	R	1	16	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2233	ESBO	R	1	34	1	JR	globular?	VERT		ESax
2245 <44>	ESCF	U	1	1	1					ESax
2245	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2245	ESCF	U	1	8	1					ESax
2245 <44>	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2245 <44>	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2249	ESSS	D	1	22	1					ESax
2249	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2249	ESSS	U	1	18	1					ESax
2249	ESO2	U	1	4	1					ESax
2249	ESFS	UB	2	66	1					ESax
2249	ESSS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2249	SPEC	B	1	8	1					17th-18th c.
2253	ESFS	U	1	2	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2255	ESCF	B	1	67	1					ESax
2255	ESSS	U	1	18	1					ESax
2255	ESSS	U	3	21	1					ESax
2261	ESFS	B	1	35	1					ESax
2261	ESSS	B	1	8	1					ESax
2261	ESSS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2264	ESOM	U	1	36	1					ESax
2271	ESSS	U	4	52	1					ESax
2271	ESMS	B	1	93	1					ESax
2271	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2277	THET	U	1	5	1					L.9th-11th c.
2279	ESCS	D	1	15	1					ESax
2279	ESFS	UB	9	117	1					ESax
2284	ESOM	U	2	58	1					ESax
2284	ESSM	U	6	24	1					ESax
2284	ESO2	U	1	10	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	R	1	17	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
2287	ESO1	U	1	46	1					ESax
2287	ESFS	R	1	49	1	JR	globular, short rim	VERT		ESax
2287	ESSS	D	1	25	1		sub-bicon			ESax
2287	ESSS	U	2	25	1					ESax
2287	ESSM	U	1	2	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	D?	1	6	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	D?	1	18	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	U	1	14	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	FP	1	32	1	LA?		INT		ESax
2287	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2287	ESCF	R	1	13	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2287	ESSL	U	1	7	1					ESax
2287	ESCF	R	1	7	1	JR?		FLAR		ESax
2287	ESCF	R	1	5	1	?		VERT		ESax
2287	ESSS	U	1	14	1					ESax
2287	ESO1	U	1	7	1					ESax
2287	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2289	ESSS	B	1	22	1					ESax
2289	ESSS	U	1	18	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2289	ESCF	U	3	37	2					ESax
2289 <46>	ESSS	U	2	21	1					ESax
2289	ESFS	RB	4	147	1	BL	globular	VERT		ESax
2289	ESCF	R	2	35	1	BL	globular	VERT		ESax
2289	ESSS	U	2	46	2					ESax
2295	ESSS	U	1	46	1					ESax
2299	ESCF	B	1	67	1					ESax
2303	ESSS	RU	4	67	1	JR	globular	FLAR		ESax
2303	ESSS	RU	14	265	1	JR	wide-mouther, slight shoulder, globular	VERT		ESax
2303	ESSS	R	2	39	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
2303	ESSS	U	6	47	6					ESax
2303	ESSS	U	1	62	1					ESax
2303	ESCS	U	1	27	1					ESax
2303	ESFS	U	1	120	1					ESax
2303	ESCF	U	4	14	1					ESax
2303	ESFS	U	2	12	2					ESax
2303	ESCF	U	1	13	1					ESax
2304	ESCM	U	1	21	1					ESax
2304	SKTMCW	U	1	13	1					12th-14th c.

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2304	ROM	B	1	19	1					1st-4th c.
2313	SIPS	U	1	4	1					L.7th-9th c.
2315	ESFS	U	1	9	1					ESax
2315	ESSM	U	1	11	1					ESax
2315	ESSM	R	1	7	1	JR?		VERT		ESax
2315	SKTMCW	U	2	19	2					12th-14th c.
2315	ESFS	U	1	22	1					ESax
2315	ESCM	UB	2	31	1					ESax
2315	ESCF	U	1	48	1					ESax
2317	EMWSS	R	1	42	1	JR		THEV	12?	11th-M.13th c.
2320	EMWSS	B	1	3	1					11th-M.13th c.
2338	ESSS	B	2	23	1					ESax
2338	ESFS	U	1	3	1					ESax
2340	ESCF	D	1	8	1					ESax
2342	ESFS	U	1	3	1		carinated, small			ESax
2342	ESSA	U	1	14	1					ESax
2342	ESCS	U	1	24	1					ESax
2342	ESSS	U	8	229	1	JR	globular			ESax
2342	ESGG	B	1	3	1					ESax
2342	ESFS	B	1	87	1					ESax
2342	ESSS	U	1	19	1					ESax
2348 <52>	GRANITE FRAG		1	1	1					
2348 <52>	ESGG	R	1	2	1	?		?		ESax
2348 <52>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2352	ESFS	R	1	17	1	JR	globular	FLAR		ESax
2352	ESCF	U	2	46	1					ESax
2352	ESSS	U	1	15	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
2352	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
2352	ESO2	U	1	6	1					ESax
2352	ESGG	U	1	17						ESax
2355	ESO2	U	3	10	1					ESax
2355	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
2355	ESGS	D	1	5	1					ESax
2355	ESGG	U	4	19	1					ESax
2355	ESGG	RU	4	43	1	JR	slight shoulder?	FLAR		ESax
2355	ESCM	B	1	28	1					ESax
2363	IPSG	D	1	4	1					L.13th-14th c.
2371	EMWSS	U	1	14	1					11th-M.13th c.
2374	ESFS	U	1	10	1					ESax
2378	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
2389	EMWSS	U	3	22	1					11th-M.13th c.
2395	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2397	ESCF	U	2	17	2					ESax
2398	YAR	U	1	6	1					11th-12th c.
2401	ESSS	RU	10	274	1	JR	globular	FLAR		ESax
2401	ESSS	U	1	16	1					ESax
2407	ESSS	U	1	12	1					ESax
2409	ESFS	U	1	6	1					ESax
2412	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
2413	ESO2	U	1	28	1					ESax
2413	ESCM	U	1	48	1					ESax
2413	ESCF	U	1	11	1					ESax
2420	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
3002	SWSSM	U	1	5	1					12th-14th c.
3002	ESFS	U	3	12	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3002	ESCF	U	1	4	1					ESax
3007	ESCF	U	1	29	1					ESax
3007	ESSS	U	1	50	1					ESax
3007	ESSM	R	1	14	1	BL	inturned	INT		ESax
3019	ESCM	U	2	15	1					ESax
3019	ESCF	R	7	16	1					ESax
3019	ESCF	R	1	16	1	JR		VERT		ESax
3020	ESSA	B	1	23	1					ESax
3022	ESO1	U	1	9	1					ESax
3022	GIPS	R	1	39	1	JR		I		L.7th-9th c.
3029 <1>	LMT	D	1	7						M.14th-M.16th c.
3029	LMT	D	2	24	1					M.14th-M.16th c.
3033	ESSS	U	1	71	1					ESax
3033 <30>	PREH	U	1	15	1				IA?	
3035	ESSM	U	1	6	1					ESax
3035	ESSS	R	1	38	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
3039	ESO1	U	1	2	1					ESax
3039	ESFS	U	1	3	1					ESax
3039	MESCW	R	1	7	1	JR?		COLL	14	12th-14th c.
3042	ESSA	U	5	7	1					ESax
3042	ESO2	U	1	31	1					ESax
3042	ESFS	U	1	12	1					ESax
3042	ESSM	R	1	47	1	BL	slightly shouldered globular	VERT		ESax
3052	ESSS	U	3	47	3					ESax
3052	ESFS	U	2	41	2					ESax
3052	ESSS	U	2	46	2					ESax
3052	ESO1	D	1	58	1		sub-bicon			ESax
3052	ESCF	R	1	15	1	JR		VERT		ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3052	ESFS	B	1	18	1					ESax
3052	ESFS	U	2	30	2					ESax
3052	ESFS	R	1	40	1	JR	globular	VERT		ESax
3052	ESO1	U	4	77	1					ESax
3052	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
3052	ESGG	U	1	30	1					ESax
3052	ESSS	B	2	45	1					ESax
3052	ESSS	U	2	18	1					ESax
3052	ESSO	U	2	48	1					ESax
3052	ESSS	U	2	71	1					ESax
3052	ESFS	U	1	8	1					ESax
3054	ESSS	U	4	46	1					ESax
3054	ESGG	U	1	20	1					ESax
3054	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
3054	ESFE	R	1	15	1	BL	inturned	INT		ESax
3056	ESCF	UB	8	68	1					ESax
3056	ESSM	U	1	2	1					ESax
3056	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
3056	ESO2	U	1	3	1					ESax
3056	ESCF	RU	6	31	1	BL		VERT		ESax
3056	ESSS	UB	4	59	1					ESax
3061	ESSM	U	1	7	1					ESax
3075	ESSS	U	1	16	1					ESax
3084	SKTMCW	U	1	6	1					12th-14th c.
3133	MESCW	U	1	7	1					12th-14th c.
3133	ESCM	D	3	35	1					ESax
3133	ESCM	D	1	7	1					ESax
3133	ESSS	U	4	48	3					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3133	ESSS	R	1	12	1	BL?		VERT		ESax
3133	ESCM	U	2	13	1					ESax
3133	ESCF	U	1	4	1					ESax
3133	ESCM	U	1	4	1					ESax
3133	ESOM	R	1	15	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
3133	ESO2	U	2	11	1					ESax
3134 <15>	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
3134	ESO2	U	2	6	1					ESax
3134	ESFS	U	1	49	1					ESax
3134	ESGC	U	1	4	1					ESax
3142	ESFS	U	1	1	1					ESax
3142	ESSS	U	3	3	1					ESax
3146	ESFS	U	6	10	1					ESax
3146 <37>	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
3146	ESFS	U	6	36	1					ESax
3146	ESCF	U	2	51	1					ESax
3146	ESCF	U	1	7	1					ESax
3146	ESSS	U	2	51	1					ESax
3146	ESCM	U	1	40	1					ESax
3146	ESSS	B	1	13	1					ESax
3146	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
3146	ESO2	B	2	63	1					ESax
3146 <37>	ESSS	U	1	3	1					ESax
3161	ESSS	UB	5	38	1					ESax
3161	ESO2	U	4	40	1					ESax
3161	ESCF	B	1	20	1					ESax
3161	ESSS	U	1	13	1					ESax
3161	ESCM	U	1	13	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3163	ESO2	U	2	23	1					ESax
3163	ESCM	U	1	11	1					ESax
3163	ESSS	U	17	170	1					ESax
3173	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
3173	ESFS	U	1	7	1					ESax
3173	ESSS	U	2	10	1					ESax
3176 <16>	PREH	RU	3	11	1	JR?		UPBD	BA?	
3198	ESSS	BU	3	29	1					ESax
3199 <21>	ESFS	U	1	1	1					ESax
3199 <21>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
3199 <21>	ESSO	U	1	8	1					ESax
3204	ESFS	UB	4	98	1					ESax
3204	ESO2	U	1	1	1					ESax
3207	ESSS	U	1	12	1					ESax
3243	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax
3252	ESCF	R	1	4	1	JR		VERT		ESax
3252	ESSS	B	1	32	1					ESax
3252	ESO2	U	2	57	1					ESax
3262 <23>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
3262	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
3271	ESO2	U	1	3	1					ESax
3271	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
3296	ESFS	U	1	2	1					ESax
3296	ESO2	U	1	14	1					ESax
3321	MSSCW	R	1	16	1	JR		EVSQ	13	12th-14th c.
3321	EMWES	U	1	7	1					11th-M.13th c.
3321	ESOM	D	1	8	1					ESax
3321	ESSS	U	1	7	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3364	ESO1	UB	6	35	1					ESax
3364	ESO2	U	2	31	2					ESax
3364	ESFE	U	1	50	1					ESax
3364	ESSS	R	1	37	1	BL	slight shoulder	VERT		ESax
3364	EMWE	U	1	9	1					11th-M.13th c.
3385	ESCF	RU	2	6	1	?		VERT		ESax
3387 <31>	ESSS	U	1	1	1				preh/EAS	ESax
3413	ESCQ	U	2	28	1					ESax
3414	ESSS	D	1	6	1					ESax
3414	ESSS	R	1	8	1	JR		VERT		ESax
3414	ESSS	U	1	17	1					ESax
3414	ESSS	U	1	6	1					ESax
3414	ESSS	U	1	18	1					ESax
3414	ESSS	U	3	14	1					ESax
3414	ESCM	U	1	12	1					ESax
3423	ESSS	U	1	6	1				preh/EAS	ESax
3423	MSSCW	U	1	9	1					12th-14th c.
3452	ESSS	U	2	15	2					ESax
3452	ESSS	R	1	13	1	JR		VERT		ESax
3452	ESO2	U	3	20	1					ESax
3452	ESCF	B	1	188	1					ESax
3452	ESCS	U	1	56	1					ESax
3452	ESSS	B	2	37	1					ESax
3471 <36>	ESSS	U	1	12	1					ESax
3471	ESFS	U	1	56	1					ESax
3471	ESCF	RU	3	73	1	JR	globular	VERT		ESax
3471	ESSS	R	1	24	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
3471 <36>	ESSS	U	2	5	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
3471 <36>	ESO1	U	1	13	1					ESax
3472	ESSS	U	1	14	1					ESax
3472	ESSS	R	2	32	1	JR		FLAR		ESax
3472	ESSS	R	1	17	1	JR		VERT		ESax
3472	ESSS	U	2	19	1					ESax
3472	EMWSS	U	1	5	1					11th-M.13th c.
3476 <35>	ESSS	U	1	1	1					ESax
3476 <35>	HOLL	U	1	5	1					L.13th-14th c.
3486	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
3486	ESSS	U	6	20	1					ESax
3486	ESO1	U	1	9	1					ESax
3486	ESO2	U	1	6	1					ESax
3486	ESO2	U	3	17	1					ESax
3486	ESSS	U	4	62	1					ESax
3496	ESFS	U	1	67	1					ESax
3496	ESSS	U	1	23	1					ESax
3496	ESFS	D	3	9	1					ESax
3503	ESCS	U	1	8	1					ESax
3503	ESMS	U	3	59	1					ESax
3503	ESSM	U	1	2	1					ESax
3503	ESFS	U	1	5	1					ESax
3503	ESCF	U	3	54	3					ESax
3503	ESO1	U	1	6	1					ESax
3503	ESSS	U	3	14	3					ESax
3540	ESCF	UB	5	74	1					ESax
4005	ESO1	U	5	150	1					ESax
4005	ESSS	RU	3	14	1	BL		VERT		ESax
4005	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
4005	ESFS	U	1	41	1					ESax
4005	ESCF	B?	1	4	1					ESax
4005	ESSS	R	1	18	1	JR	globular	FLAR		ESax
4010	ESSS	U	1	4	1					ESax
4010	ESOM	R	1	51	1	BL	slight shoulder	VERT		ESax
4015	ESSA	U	1	18	1					ESax
4016	ESSS	R	1	30	1	BL	slight shoulder	VERT		ESax
4016	ESSS	R	1	15	1	BL		VERT		ESax
4016	ESSS	B	1	26	1					ESax
4019	ESCF	R	1	11	1	BL?	slight shoulder	VERT		ESax
4019	ESSS	U	1	10	1					ESax
4019	ESO1	U	1	6	1					ESax
4019	ESCF	U	1	14	1	JR				ESax
4019	ESCF	U	1	16	1					ESax
4019	ESO2	R	1	3	1	JR		EV		ESax
4019	ESCF	R?	1	3	1	?		?		ESax
4019	ESCF	R	1	51	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
4019	ESFS	U	1	24	1					ESax
4019	ESFS	U	7	69	7					ESax
4019	ESCF	B	1	28	1					ESax
4019	ESCF	B	1	20	1					ESax
4019	ESSA	BU	2	33	1					ESax
4019	ESFS	B	1	24	1					ESax
4019	ESFS	RU	3	41	1	BL	hemi	VERT		ESax
4019	ESCF	R	1	47	1	JR	globular	VERT		ESax
4019	ESFS	U	2	66	1					ESax
4019	ESSS	U	1	15	1					ESax
4023	ESSS	U	4	43	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
4023	ESSS	U	3	87	1					ESax
4023	ESFS	R	1	5	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax
4023	ESSS	R	1	8	1	?		VERT		ESax
4023	ESSS	U	1	52	1					ESax
4023	ESSS	U	1	2	1					ESax
4023	ESSS	U	1	10	1					ESax
4023	ESSS	U	3	60	3					ESax
4023	ESSS	B	1	12	1					ESax
4023	ESSS	R	1	25	1	BL?	slight shoulder	FLAR		ESax
4024	ESSS	U	1	20	1					ESax
4026	ESO2	D	1	27	1					ESax
4026	ESCQ	U	1	15	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	U	1	12	1					ESax
4026	ESCF	B	1	7	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	U	1	4	1					ESax
4026	ESCF	B	1	11	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	RU	5	23	1	BL?	globular? Short rim	BD		ESax
4026	ESO1	FP	9	175	1	JR	tall baggy (deep bowl)	VERT		ESax
4026	ESFS	B	1	11	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	U	1	11	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	B?	1	32	1					ESax
4026	ESCF	R	1	9	1	?		VERT		ESax
4026	ESOM	U	1	10	1					ESax
4026	ESCF	UB	2	29	1					ESax
4026	ESSS	U	1	13	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	B	1	15	1					ESax
4026	ESFS	B	1	41	1					ESax
4026	ESOL	U	2	13	1					ESax

Context/ Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Form detail	Rim	Spot date	Date range
4026	ESFS	U	1	18	1		sub-bicon			ESax
4026	ESCF	U	1	13	1					ESax
4028	ESSS	U	3	44	1					ESax
4028	ESCF	BU	2	11	1					ESax
4028	ESCM	U	1	10	1					ESax
4028	ESSS	D	2	47	1					ESax
4032	ESSO	U	1	11	1					ESax
u/s	ESCQ	U	3	53	1					ESax
u/s	ESSS	U	1	15	1					ESax
u/s	ESSS	U	1	8	1					ESax
u/s	ESSS	U	1	5	1					ESax
u/s	ESSS	U	1	92	1					ESax
u/s	ESSS	RU	2	35	1	BL	straight-sided	VERT		ESax

Appendix 7: Animal Bone taxa representation by NISP per context

Recording method: 1 = full recording and 2 = assessment.

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate		
1019	1	2																						2																
1037	1	49	10				3	5																19	2														10	
1041	1	84	21					13																10															40	
1043	1	2	1								1																													
1045	1	5																						5																
1049	1	82	8				2	4																21	1							1							45	
1050	1	82	11	1			1	2			3													12	2														50	
1052	1	61	15				3	1			1													17	4														20	
1053	1	192	23	5			3	11							1									38	8			1				2							100	
2004	1	4	4																																					
2006	1	610	80				1	20		1	10													55	3														440	
2009	1	668	108				8	58		2	8							2						151	22			1									1		307	
2010	1	26	6					1																6	3														10	
2013	1	159	52	2				15		1					1									67	18															
2014	1	189	34				6	25		1					2									31	18														72	
2015	1	84	5				2	11																43	23															
2017	1	3																								3														
2020	1	44	1					2																	5												1	1		34
2025	1	1	1																																					
2027	1	1																																						1
2031	1	42	11					10		2											1			8															10	
2037	1	178	32				8	33		3		1												26	23															51
2039	1	1																						1																
2041	1	22	2				5	5		1														7	2															
2042	1	32	12	1			2	6																4	1														5	
2045	1	14	3					1			1													2																7
2046	1	18	4					3		2														8	1															
2047	1	445	109				16	75		7	6	3			3		2							104	29													1		89

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate	
2051	1	7	2							1														4															
2052	1	828	32				29	59							5		2		174					49	90					2		1	1						384
2055	1	117	8				3	11																19	9														67
2056	1	51	13					6			1													22	1														8
2057	1	276	68	2			5	36	1		8				2				2	1				109	42														
2058	1	91	21				2	18	1	4					2									24	18				1										
2059	1	1453	62	2			22	64			10				3				13					120	46														1111
2061	1	2	1																																				1
2063	1	5	1																					3	1														
2065	1	65	24				1	10									1							7	5														17
2067	1	12	1					2																7	2														
2069	1	2																							2														
2074	1	5								2														1	2														
2076	1	2						1																															1
2078	1	23	2				1	4		3	2													7	2														2
2084	1	1	1																																				
2088	1	23	9				2																	5	2														5
2101	1	159	35	1			3	22			8						1		1					50	12			1											25
2102	1	62	10				2	3											1					14	2													30	
2105	1	21	2	1			1	9																5	3														
2106	1	3	1																																				2
2108	1	9																						2															7
2114	1	99	57					8			7								1					25	1														
2115	1	575	130		1		8	72		11		2		5										130	20														196
2119	1	57	6				1	8			3								1					21	15				2										
2121	1	37	15	1				4				1												4	4														8
2123	1	31	12				1	2	1		3													8															4
2124	1	25					1	1			2						1							12	8														
2130	1	236	40	1			3	25			11								1					51	19													85	
2135	1	345	27	3			8	33			2	1							13					90	59			1											108
2138	1	34	2					8																6	4														14
2144	1	464	74	3		1	11	68		1	2						1		2					110	45												1		145

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate		
2146	1	10	3					1																	2													4		
2148	1	36	1				2	9				1													10	5													8	
2168	1	1																							1	5														
2301	1	41	2	1				12																	9	5													12	
2303	1	2909	114	9			37	134		3	12	4			1										372	204				11						8		2000		
2304	1	464	38				7	55																	113	93	7		1									150		
2307	1	70	12				1	5			1										2				15	4												30		
2309	1	1									1																													
2310	1	5									1														4															
2315	1	59	15				1	9		2									2						17	4							1					8		
2320	1	1																							1															
2338	1	12	1																						7												1	3		
2340	1	9	1				1																		5	1													1	
2342	1	325	72				13	17			3				40										56	13						1						110		
2344	1	10																																					10	
2352	1	171	38	5	1		4	31					2						1	1					42	42				2				1	1	1				
2355	1	58	12				2	12			1														21	7	1												1	
2363	1	1	1																																					
2373	1	1	1																																					
2374	1	1																							1															
2378	1	13							1																4	2													6	
2389	1	1																							1															
2391	1	1						1																																
2397	1	39	5																						14				1										19	
2401	1	9						7									1								1															
2412	1	31	2					3																	10	1													15	
2413	1	13	2	2				1	1		1														6															
2415	1	11					1	1			2														3														4	
2418	1	22	1					3									1								7	1			1										8	
2420	1	1						1																																
3002	1	5	1					3																	1															
3019	1	16	2	1			1	3							1										6	2														

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate			
3020	1	1																							1																
3026	1	10																							3	3	3													1	
3029	1	3																								3															
3033	1	259	20	2			3	12									1								16	5													200		
3035	1	2						2																																	
3038	1	24	6																						11														7		
3040	1	2																							2																
3042	1	28	6					8		2											1				6	3	1											1			
3052	1	660	81	5	1		12	78		2		2			4		3				1				230	134				2			1		1		3	100			
3054	1	28	10					4													1				5	8															
3056	1	19	4				1	3		2															6	3															
3073	1	11										3													7	1															
3075	1	13	2					1																	9	1															
3079	1	1																																			1				
3080	1	3																																							
3084	1	1						1																																	
3118	1	1																							1																
3124	1	17	1					4																	2															10	
3133	1	109	17		1			7		1								1							27	5														50	
3134	1	52	18				1	6							1		1								22	3															
3142	1	3																									3														
3146	1	123	55				1	18			3						1								42	3															
3161	1	362	81				6	45			3	2		1	2										123	27	1													71	
3163	1	138	29				1	10			1														44	13														40	
3173	1	19	1					3																	11	4															
3195	1	1	1																																						
3198	1	67	9				1	3			1														12	1														40	
3207	1	56	9					2			1														21	3														20	
3208	1	1						1																																	
3233	1	1									1																														
3243	1	13	4																						3	3														3	
3295	1	1									1																														

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate					
3296	1	52	10					1			1														5	1														34			
3321	1	42	5				1	2		1	11														22																		
3364	1	130	36					10											1						17	3															63		
3384	1	2																									2																
3385	1	5																																								5	
3414	1	206	25				2	20		1	2								2		1				33	11															109		
3423	1	11					1	1																	1																	8	
3452	1	161	30				6	14		3									2						41	4												1			60		
3471	1	5	2																						3																		
3472	1	7						1																	1																	5	
3476	1	3																																								3	
3477	1	2	2																																								
3479	1	1																																									
3486	1	269	43				6	22		2		1		2		1									61	3																128	
3496	1	3		1																					2																		
3503	1	127	16				3	14		1	1														34	6																52	
3540	1	126	27				2	11			1	1						2							44	2																36	
4005	1	193	25	1			4	14		2															56	20													1			70	
4006	1	392	20				11	33		1	3														56	43											1		1			223	
4010	1	4	1																						2	1																	
4015	1	42	2				1	2																	12	3																22	
4016	1	216	17	2			5	53			1														42	32																64	
4019	1	1																																								1	
4023	1	352	68	1			5	44		2	4														88	28																112	
4024	1	8	2					2																	1																	3	
4026	1	114	4		1		3	28																	18	26									1				3		30		
4028	1	71	5				3	4		1					3										32	4																18	
4032	1	87	8				1	9						1											28	34																4	
1055	2	21	5																																							6	
1059	2	32	4					1																																		13	
1061	2	2																																									
2134	2	142	19				8	17			5	1					1																										19

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate	
2140	2	13	2					5																															
2143	2	87	20				1	7			3								1																				27
2145	2	23	5				1	2																															8
2316	2	52	6					6																															25
2318	2	2	1																																				1
2343	2	20	4				1	14																															13
2348	2	40	3		1			4			2		2																										51
2349	2	90	13					5			2																												25
2350	2	74	15				2	7																															15
2380	2	4	1																																				3
2404	2	2																																					2
3117	2	41	14					2																															15
3237	2	9										9																											
3253	2	10																																					10
3261	2	38	1				2	2																															12
3271	2	3																																					3
3285	2	1									1																												
3304	2	4																																					3
3309	2	2								2																													
3319	2	12	3					1																															3
3334	2	3	1																																				2
3346	2	21	1					1																															13
3378	2	5	1																																				1
3380	2	5	1																																				1
3386	2	12					2															1																	9
3421	2	27	3					1																															9
3437	2	4	1																																				3
3462	2	14	2				1	2																															6
3464	2	16	1					1																															7
3467	2	5					2																																3
3474	2	1																																					1
3500	2	19	1					5		1																													2

Context	Recording method	Total	Cattle	Sheep	Goat	c.f. Goat	Caprine	Pig	Pig/ wild boar	Horse	Equid	Dog	Dog/ fox	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Roe deer	Roe deer/ caprine	Large deer	Small deer	Deer	c.f. Deer	c.f. Badger	Rabbit	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Partially ident. mammal	Microfauna	Domestic fowl	c.f. Domestic fowl	Galliform	Goose sp.	Duck sp.	Large bird	Medium bird	Bird	Indeterminate			
4003	2	1	1																																						
4011	2	1							1																																
4018	2	183	18				3	10						1													57		1												93
Total		18269	2382	53	6	1	337	1669	5	70	161	32	4	2	79	1	18	2	224	2	11	1	1	1	3472	1421	13	388	1	20	2	5	8	1	3	11	15	7847			

Appendix 8: Assessment of animal bone from environmental samples.

Bone type refers to A = Unburnt Animal Bone; B = Burnt Animal Bone; F = Microfauna and fishbone. For all approximate quantification: X= >10, XX = 10-50, XXX = >50. For potential and preservation: P = Poor/ Low, M = Moderate, G = Good/ High

Context	Sample	Bone type	Approximate number of fragments				NISP				Approximate number of different burn states				Potential	Preservation
			>8mm	4-8mm	2-4mm	Microfauna/ fish	Cattle	Caprine	Pig	Other (<10 fragments)	Roasted	Carbonised	Approaching calcine	Calcine		
3029	1	B	X											X	P	M
3029	1	F				XX				Anuran					M	G
1037	2	A	XXX	XXX	XXX		X		X						G	G
1037	2	B	X	XX	XX				X				X	XX	M	M
1053	3	A		X	XX										P	P
3040	4	A	XX	XX	XX	X				Dog, fish, microfauna					M	M
3050	5	A	X		XX										P	M
3050	5	B			X									X	P	M
3052	6	A	XX	XXX	XXX	X	X		X	Anuran, fish, microfauna					M	G
3052	6	B	X	XX	XX								XX	XX	M	M
3103	7	A	X	XX	XX										P	P
3130	9	A			X					Tooth to be identified					M	M
3130	9	B			X									X	P	M
3054	10	A	XX	XXX	XXX	X				Human, rodent, anuran					M	M
3054	10	B			X							X			P	M
3161	13	A	X	XXX	XXX	X				Anuran, microfauna					P	G
3161	13	B	X	X	X				X				X	X	P	M
3143	14	A			X										P	M
3143	14	B			X							X		X	P	M

Context	Sample	Bone type	Approximate number of fragments				NISP				Approximate number of different burn states				Potential	Preservation
			>8mm	4-8mm	2-4mm	Microfauna/ fish	Cattle	Caprine	Pig	Other (<10 fragments)	Roasted	Carbonised	Approaching calcine	Calcine		
3134	15	A	X	XX	XXX	X	X			Mouse, rodent, microfauna					P	P
3134	15	B	X	XX	XX							XX	XX	P	M	
2015	19	A	XX	XXX	XXX	X	X		X	Fish, microfauna				G	G	
2015	19	B	X	X	XX							X	XX	P	M	
2017	20	A	X	XX	XX	X			X	Microfauna				M	G	
2017	20	B			X								X	P	M	
3199	21	A	X	XX	XXX	X				Fish				M	M	
3199	21	B			X						X		X	P	M	
3262	23	A	X	X	XX	X				Fish, microfauna				M	M	
3262	23	B			X						X			P	M	
3271	24	A		X	XX									P	M	
3271	24	B		X									X	P	M	
3304	25	A	XX	XX	XX	X				Rodent, microfauna				M	M	
3304	25	B		X	X						X		X	P	M	
2052	26	A	X	XX	XX		X							P	P	
2052	26	B	X	X	X								X	P	M	
2056	27	A	XX	XX	XX				X					P	M	
2056	27	B		X	X						X		X	P	M	
2057	28	A	XX	XX	XXX		X		X					P	M	
2057	28	B		X							X		X	P	M	
2058	29	A	XX	XX	XXX			X	X					M	M	
3033	30	B		X							X		X	P	M	
3387	31	A		X	X	X								P	M	

Context	Sample	Bone type	Approximate number of fragments				NISP				Approximate number of different burn states				Potential	Preservation
			>8mm	4-8mm	2-4mm	Microfauna/ fish	Cattle	Caprine	Pig	Other (<10 fragments)	Roasted	Carbonised	Approaching calcine	Calcine		
3087	31	A	X	XX	XX		X								M	P
3387	31	B		X	X							X	X		P	M
2065	32	A	XX	XXX	XXX	X	X		X	Anuran, fish, rodent, microfauna					M	G
2065	32	B		XX	XX						X		X	X	M	M
2067	33	A	XX	XX	XX	X		X		Fish?					M	M
2067	33	B	X	X	X						X	X	X	X	M	M
3462	34	A	X	X	X	XX				Fish, microfauna					M	G
3462	34	B			X								X		P	M
3476	35	A			X	X				Fish					M	M
3476	35	B		X	X							X	X		P	M
3471	36	A	XX	XX	XX		X		X						M	P
3471	36	B	X	X								X			P	M
3146	37	A	XX	XX	XX		X								P	M
2124	38	A	X	XX	XX				X	Microfauna					G	G
2124	38	B		X	X							X	X		P	M
2130	39	A	XXX	XXX	XXX				X						M	M
2130	39	B		X	X							X	X		P	M
2154	40	A	XX	XXX	XXX		X		X						M	M
2154	40	B	X	XX	X							XX	X		P	M
2167	41	A	XX	XXX	XXX										P	M
2167	41	B	X	XX	XX							XX	X	XX	P	M
2096	42	A	XX	XX	XX					Rodent, anuran					M	G
2096	42	B	X	X	X				X			XX	X		P	M

Context	Sample	Bone type	Approximate number of fragments				NISP					Approximate number of different burn states				Potential	Preservation
			>8mm	4-8mm	2-4mm	Microfauna/ fish	Cattle	Caprine	Pig	Other (<10 fragments)	Roasted	Carbonised	Approaching calcine	Calcine			
2097	43	A	X	XX	XX	X	X		X	Anuran, vole, microfauna					M	G	
2097	43	B	X	X	X								X	X	P	M	
2245	44	A	XXX	XXX	XXX	X				Anuran, microfauna					P	P	
2245	44	B	XX	XXX	XX						XX	XX	XX	XX	M	M	
2289	46	A	x	XX	XX				x						P	G	
2289	46	B	X	XX	X							X	X	X	P	M	
2310	47	A	X	XX	XX										P	P	
2310	47	B	X	X	X						X		X	X	P	M	
2342	48	A	XXX	XXX	XXX				X						P	M	
2342	48	B	X	XX	XX								X	XX	P	M	
2243	49	A	X	X	XX										P	P	
2343	49	B		X	X							X	X	X	P	M	
2344	50	A	X	X	XX										P	G	
2344	50	B		X	X							X	X	X	P	M	
2351	51	A	X	XX	XX	X				Fish, microfauna					M	G	
2351	51	B	X		X								X		P	M	
2348	52	A	XX	XXX	XXX	XX			X	Anuran, fish, microfauna					G	G	
2348	52	B	X	XX	X						X		X	X	P	M	
2382	53	A			X										P	M	
2382	53	B			X								X		P	M	

Appendix 9a: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
4	1	3029	40							**	2			*	1								Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 4g; Pottery >8mm * 8g
3.1	2	1037	40	***	4	***	2	*	1	***	600	*	4	**	4	**	2						Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g; Pottery >8mm * 8g; Fired Clay >8mm * 10g
3.1	3	1053	40	*	1	**	1	*	1	**	2									*	1	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g	
0	4	3040	40	***	26	***	12			***	16							*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 14g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 12g	
0	5	3050	40	***	2	***	6			**	2					*	1			*	1	Mag Mat >2mm **** 242g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 468g; Slag >4mm **** 174g; Fired Clay >8mm * 2g; Fe * 4g	
3.1	6	3052	40	***	10	***	10			***	144	*	12	**	4	**	2	*	1	**	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g; Fired Clay >8mm ** 52g; FCF >8mm ** 26g; Slag * 20g	
0	7	3103	40	*	1	***	2			**	14											Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; FCF * 14g; Slag * 2g	
0	8	3128	80	*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm **** 38g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 18g; FCF 4-8mm *** 210g; FCF >8mm ** 4396g 50%	

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
0	9	3130	40	***	2	**	2			*	1					*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 8g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 8g
3.1	10	3054	40	**	2	***	2			***	24					*	1	*	1	**	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 10g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 22g
3.1	11	3106	20	**	1	**	1															Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g
1	12	3155	40			*	1													*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 18g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; FCF >4mm *** 480g
3.1	13	3161	40	*	1	**	1			**	46	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 4g; Fired Clay * 38g; FCF * 14g
3.1	14	3143	40	*	1	**	1			**	1					*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g; FCF * 6g
0	15	3134	40	**	2	***	4	*	1	***	32	*	2	**	2	*	2	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 2g; Fired Clay * 12g; FCF >4mm * 30g; Slag * 148g
1	16	3176	40	**	6	***	6	*	1											*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Pottery * 12g; Flint ** 88g; FCF >4mm ** 260g
0	17	3178	40	**	2	***	4															Mag Mat >2mm *** 30g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 8g; FCF >4mm ** 150g

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
0	18	3183	40	*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm *** 8g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; FCF >4mm 1342g
3.1	19	2015	40	***	28	****	12			***	150	*	4	*	2	**	2	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 2g; Fired Clay * 24g; Bead * 1g
0	20	2017	20	**	4	***	6	*	1	**	8					*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Glass * 1g
3.1	21	3199	40	***	28	****	12			***	34					*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 10g; Pottery >8mm * 12g; Flint * 2g
0	22	3256	30	*	1	*	1															Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 6g
4	23	3262	40			**	2	*	1	**	6					*	1	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 4g; Pottery * 6g; Flint ** 160g; FCF >4mm ** 198g
0	24	3272	40	*	1	*	1			**	2			*	1					*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 10g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 10g; FCF * 18g
0	25	3304	10	**	2	***	2	*	1	**	26			*	2	*	1	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 8g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 10g; Fired Clay * 44g; Flint ** 96g; FCF >4mm 148g
3.1	26	2052	40	**	2	***	2	*	<1	**	18	*	4	*	1	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm ** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 14g; CuA * 1g

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
3.1	27	2056	40	*	1	*	1			**	16			*	2								Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ***2g; Pottery *14g; FCF ** 86g
3.1	28	2057	40	*	1	*	1	*	<1	**	60			*	2	*	2						Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 4g; Stone * 2g; FCF * 8g
3.1	29	2058	40	*	1	*	1			**	38												Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 2g; Pottery * 10g; Flint * 4g; Stone * 118g; FCF ** 136g
0	30	3033	40	**	2	**	1	*	1	**	44			*	1								Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 2g; Pottery * 16g; Flint ** 48g
0	31	3387	40	**	1	**	1	*	1	*	1			*	1	*	1	*	1				Mag Mat >2mm *** 10g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 10g; Pottery * 2g; Flint ** 56g; FCF >4mm 94g
4	32	2065	40	**	2	**	4	*	1	***	114			**	4	*	2	*	1	*	1		Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery *20g; Slag * 2g; FCF >4mm * 28g
0	33	2067	40	**	2	**	1			**	22	*	1	*	2	*	1	*	1				Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 12g; Fired Clay * 2g; Slag * 1g; Glass * 1g; FCF >4mm 94g; Fe * 12g

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1	34	3462	40	***	4	***	12			**	4					*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Flint ** 646g; FCF >4mm ** 116g
3.1	35	3476	40	*	1	*	1			**	2			*	1	*	1			*	1	Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 8g; Pottery * 2g; Flint * 34g; FCF >4mm * 46g
0	36	3471	40	*	1	*	1			**	40	*	2	*	1							Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 6g; Pottery * 32g; Stone *124g
3.1	37	3146	40	*	1					***	68											Mag Mat >2mm *** 6g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 8g; Pottery * 12g
3.1	38	2124	40	**	2	**	2			**	70			*	1	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g
3.1	39	2130	40	*	2	**	1			**	98			*	2	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 4g; Slag * 20g; Burnt Stone * 16g; FCF ** 88g
4	40	2154	40	**	2	**	1			**	96	*	2	*	2	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 4g; Flint * 2g
0	41	2167	40	**	2	**	2	*	<1	***	42	*	1	*	2	*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay * 2g
3.1	42	2096	40	***	2	**	2			***	52	**	6	**	2	*	1	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; CuA * 4g; Fired Clay *** 214g

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)	
3.1	43	2097	20			*	1			***	48	*	1	*	1	*	1	*	1				Mag Mat >2mm *** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 6g; Fired Clay *** 472g
3.1	44	2245	40	**	2	**	2			***	250	**	14	**	10	**	2	*	1				Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g; Pottery * 12g; Flint * 8g; FCF * 10G; Fe * 1g
0	45	3525	40																				Mag Mat >2mm *** 24g; Mag Mat <2mm **** 10g; FF >4mm ** 544g
3.1	46	2289	40	**	2	**	2			**	24	*	2	*	2	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 22g; Stone * 40g; FCF * 16g
5	47	2310	40	**	2	**	4	*	1	**	10	*	2	*	1	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm *** 12g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Glass * 1g; Fe * 1g; Stone * 1250g; FCF >8mm *** 50% 9728g; FCF 4-8mm *** 50% 472g
3.1	48	2342	40	**	2	**	1			***	84	*	2	**	2	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Fired Clay * 76g
3.1	49	2343	40	*	1	**	1	*	1	**	6			*	1	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Glass 1g
3.1	50	2344	20	*	1	**	1	*	1	***	8			*	1	*	1						Mag Mat >2mm ** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 2g; Pottery * 6g; Fired Clay * 2g; FCF * 2g

Period	Sample Number	Context Number	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1	51	2351	20	**	6	**	4	*	1	**	22	*	2			*	2	*	1	*	1	Mag Mat >2mm ** 1g; Mag Mat <2mm ** 1g; FCF >4mm 142g; Fired Clay *** 1718g
3.1	52	2348	20	***	18	***	12			***	66	*	2	*	4	*	2	*	1			Mag Mat >2mm ** 4g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 4g; Pottery * 4g; Fired Clay ** 118g; FCF ** 24g
3.1	53	2382	20	**	1	**	1	*	<1	*	1					*	1					Mag Mat >2mm *** 2g; Mag Mat <2mm *** 1g

Appendix 9b: Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
1	3029	3030	4	19	Ditch	5.2	15	15	60	30				*								
2	1037	1038	3.1	4	Pit	12	40	40	50	20		*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.1, Cerealia 1	++					****
3	1053	1054	3.1	3	Pit	2	10	10	60	10				***	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1	++					
4	3040	3041	0	34	Pit	74	280	100	50	30		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1	++	*	<i>Rumex</i> sp. 1, <i>Persicaria</i> sp. 1	++		***
5	3050	3051	0	34	Pit	12	45	45	50	30			**	****								
6	3052	3053	3.1	15	Pit	15	40	40	60	10		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1	++					***
7	3103	3104	0	34	Pit	14	25	25	40	50				**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp. 1	+					***
8	3128	3129	0	34	Pit	16	50	50	50	30			**	****	*	Cerealia 1	+					***
9	3130	3131	0	34	Pit	3	7	7	80	10	* <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> , <i>Sambucus</i> sp., <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.			***	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1, Cerealia 4	++					***
10	3054	3055	3.1	15	SFB	3.4	10	10	60	20				*	*	cf <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 1	+					**

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
11	3106	3108	3.1	29	Posthole	4.4	5	5	60	30				*							*	
12	3155	3156	1	9	Pit	2	5	5	70	20				*							**	
13	3161	3162	3.1	15	SFB	12	60	60	60	20		*	**	****							**	
14	3143	3144	3.1	12	Ditch	0.8	7	7	80	10				*							*	
15	3134	3135	0	13	Pit	12	50	50	50	30			**	***	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 4, <i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing 1, cf <i>Secale cereale</i> 1	++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 1, <i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> nutshell 1	++	**	
16	3176	3177	1	9	Pit	5.8	15	15	60	20				**				*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> nutshell 1	++	*	
17	3178	3179	0	34	Pit	152	550	100	20	10		****	****	****								
18	3183	3184	0	34	Pit	2.9	10	10	80	10	*			**								*
19	2015	2016	3.1	94	Pit	40	125	125	10	20					**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 4, <i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing 9, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 10, Cerealia 7	+	**	Poaceae large caryopsis 1, stem fragment 1	++		

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells	
20	2017	2019	0	98	Posthole	7.2	25	25	30	20		*	**	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free-threshing 1, <i>Secale cereale</i> 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 2, Cerealina 1	++	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell 1	++		
21	3199	3202	3.1	12	Ditch	84	400	100	10	10		****	****	****								
22	3256	3257	0	33	Posthole	5	15	15	70	20				*				*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 2	+	**	
23	3262	3260	4	20	Ditch	9.1	17	17	80	10	* <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>		*	**	*	Cerealina 4	+	*	cf <i>Avena</i> sp. 1	+	**	
24	3271	3272	0	34	Pit	4	10	10	60	20			*	***							****	
25	3304	3305	0	34	Pit	6	15	15	60	20			*	**	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 2	++	*	<i>Corylus avellana</i> 1	++	**	
26	2052	2053	3.1	75	SFB	11	37	37	50	20			**	****	**	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 12, <i>Triticum</i> cf free-threshing 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 5, large Poaceae 1, Indeterminate weed 2, <i>Corylus avellana</i> nutshell 1, Poaceae stem fragment 2	++	**	

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
27	2056	2056	3.1	65	Deposit	2.3	10	10	50	20	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	***							**
28	2057	2057	3.1	65	Deposit	28	80	80	30	50		**	***	****				*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> 1	+	
29	2058	2058	3.1	65	Deposit	27	90	90	50	20		**	***	****	*	<i>cf Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 2	+	*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> 1	++	*
30	3033	3034	0	14	Pit	10	25	25	60	20			*	***	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled, twisted 1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1, <i>Cerealia</i> 1	++				**
31	3387	3332	0	34	Ditch	5	15	15	70	10			*	**	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 1, <i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp. 1, <i>Cerealia</i> 2	+				
32	2065	2066	4	56	Ditch	9	15	15	60	30	* <i>Veronica</i> <i>hederifolia</i> **			*	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 3, <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf free- threshing 1, <i>Cerealia</i> 3	+	*	<i>Bromus</i> sp. 1, <i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> 1	++	
33	2067	2068	0	62	Pit	35	100	100	60	30	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**								**

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
34	3462	3190	3.1	12	Ditch	94	175	100	20	10	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	****	****	****	*	<i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp. 1, <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> hulled 1,	+				*
35	3476	3478	3.1	22	SFB	13	45	45	70	20				**							***
36	3471	3482	0	25	Pit	23	75	75	50	20		**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing 1, Cerealia 1	+				***
37	3146	3148	3.1	22	SFB	10	50	50	60	10		**	***	****							**
38	2124	2125	3.1	83	Pit	14	60	60	50	20		**	***	****	*	<i>Vicia cf faba</i> 1, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 3, <i>Triticum</i> sp, free-threshing 3, Cerealia 5	++				
39	2130	2131	3.1	81	Pit	34	120	120	60	20	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	***	****	****	*	cf <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> 3, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	+				**
40	2154	2155	4	47	Ditch	12	22	22	50	30	** <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	*	**	***	*	cf <i>Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> 1, Cerealia 5	+	**	cf <i>Avena</i> sp. 1, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+	
41	2167	2199	0	99	Pit	23	80	80	30	20		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 1, cf <i>Triticum</i> sp.1, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	+	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. 1, Poaceae culm node 1, <i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> 1	++	

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
42	2096	2096	3.1	59	Deposit	15	80	80	20	10		**	***	****	*	<i>Vicia faba</i> 1, cf <i>Vicia</i> sp. 1	++	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. 1, Poaceae large 1	+	
43	2097	2097	3.1	59	Deposit	31	70	70	40	30		**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1	++				
44	2245	2246	3.1	78	SFB	34	175	175	30	30		***	****	****	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing 14, <i>Triticum</i> sp. 3, <i>Triticum/Secale</i> sp. 1, <i>Secale</i> <i>cereale</i> 1, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 6, <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 6, Cerealialia 7		*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 1, Poaceae large 2	++	
45	3525	3526	0	31	Pit	10	25	25	75	10				**							
46	2289	2290	3.1	68	Pit	21	90	90	40	20		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 3, <i>Triticum</i> sp. free-threshing 1	+++	*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> nutshell 1	++	
47	2310	2311	5	96	Pit	89	250	100	20	10	* <i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	***	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 2, hulled/twisted 1, <i>Secale cereale</i> 2, cf <i>Triticum</i> sp. 2,	++				

Sample Number	Context	Parent context	Period	Group	Context type	Weight g	Flot volume ml	Volume scanned	Uncharred %	Sediment %	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Wild plants charred	Identifications	Preservation	Land Snail Shells
																<i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp. 1					
48	2342	2345	3.1	77	SFB	36	120	100	40	30		*	**	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> , hulled 2, twisted 2, germinated 1, <i>Triticum/ Secale</i> sp. 1, <i>Hordeum/Triticum</i> sp. 1, Cerealia 1	++				
49	2343	2345	3.1	77	SFB	6.9	40	40	40	10		**	***	****	*	<i>cf Hordeum</i> <i>vulgare</i> 1	+	*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> nutshell 1	++	
50	2344	2356	3.1	77	Posthole	3.1	20	20	30	10		*	**	***				*	<i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> 1	++	
51	2351	2347	3.1	93	Pit	29	90	90	20	30		**	***	****	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., free- threshing 2, Cerealia 2	+				
52	2348	2347	3.1	93	Pit	42	90	90	20	20		**	***	****	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> 1, Cerealia 1	+				
53	2382	2383	3.1	77	Posthole	0.7	5	5				*	**	***	*	<i>Vicia faba</i> 1, <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> hulled 2, Cerealia 2	++	*	<i>Avena</i> sp. 1	++	

Appendix 9c: Taxonomic identifications of charcoal and nomenclature

	Period	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	5	0
	Sample Number	19	21	52	51	6	34	39	42	43	44	46	48	51	52	47	4
	Context	2015	3199	2348	2351	3052	3462	2130	2096	2097	2245	2289	2342	2351	2348	2310	3040
	Parent Context	2016	3202	2347	2347	3053	3190	2131	2096	2097	2246	2290	2345	2347	2347	2311	3041
	Group	94	12	93	93	15	12	81	59	59	78	68	77	93	93	96	34
	Context Type	Pit	Ring-ditch	Pit	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Deposit	Deposit	SFB	Pit	SFB	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
	Comment	vitriification common					tyloses, radial cracks									vitriification noted in hazel	radial cracks common in oak and seen in hazel
Taxonomic Identifications	English Name																
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak	17	93 (rw 1)	3			10	5		2	5	10	10	1			93
<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	ash	6		18	34	3				3				1	1	2	
Maloideae	hawthorn, whitebeam, rowan, apple, pear	28		25	8	2		1	(1)					1	6	4	1
<i>Prunus</i> sp.	Cherry/blackthorn	1		2		1			1						1		
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>avium</i>	wild cherry	3															
<i>Prunus</i> cf. <i>spinosa</i> / <i>domestica</i>	sloe/damson /bullace			1													

<i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel	49		50	58	7		4	7	5	4			7	2	4	1
<i>Alnus</i> sp.	alder										1						
<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple	1	2	1					1								1
<i>Rhamnus cathartica</i>	purging buckthorn	1															
Indeterminate	distorted	2											1				
Indeterminate	knotwood		5										1				4
<i>Total fragments</i>		<i>108</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>100</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>100</i>

Appendix 10: HER Summary

Site Code	BRF159							
Site Name & Address	Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk							
County, District	Suffolk, Mid Suffolk District							
OS Grid Ref	TM 1205 4746							
Geology	Lowestoft Formation sands and gravels, with a band of undifferentiated River Terrace Gravels fringed by Holocene alluvium in the north and east floodplain. Underlying solid geology comprises Newhaven Chalk Formation sedimentary bedrock.							
ASE Project No	190587							
Type of Fieldwork	Mitigation Excavation							
Type of Site	Residential Development							
Dates of Fieldwork	06 April to 14 September 2021 and 17 to 28 January 2022.							
Sponsor/Client	RPG Consulting Ltd, on behalf of Bellway							
Project Manager	Andy Leonard (Fieldwork), Mark Atkinson (Post-excavation)							
Project Supervisor	James Alexander							
Period	N	BA	IA	RB	SAX	MED	PM	MOD
<p>Summary:</p> <p>Three areas of excavation were investigated (Areas 1-3), totalling 18,393sq m. A range of features and deposits of prehistoric, early medieval, high medieval and post-medieval date were recorded.</p> <p>The earliest tangible evidence of occupation on the site was identified in the Prehistoric period, with a low density scatter of pits occurring in Area 1 and Area 3 of early to middle Neolithic date, as well as broadly prehistoric. A large ring-ditch was identified within Area 3 and, although no firm dating evidence or burial was recovered, is posited to be the remains of a round barrow of earlier Bronze Age construction.</p> <p>Unenclosed, dispersed early medieval (5th–7th century) settlement activity was evidenced by up to 17 sunken-featured buildings, two possible post-built buildings, associated pitting and artefact/debris-rich soil layers. These layers are posited to comprise levelled/spread midden deposits that were preserved in the tops of natural hollows in the landscape. They contained significant quantities of both early Saxon and reused Roman material, including animal bone and metalwork, that attest to a variety of domestic and craft activities being undertaken within the settlement. Some high status metalwork items are included in the recovered assemblage. It is further posited that the Bronze Age barrow was reused in this period, with early Saxon material recovered from the ring-ditch upper fills.</p> <p>During the high medieval period a multi-phase rectilinear field system was established, aligned approximately ENE/WSW, positioned perpendicular to the River Gipping. The positioning of a field corner directly over the prehistoric barrow remains hints that the field system may have been laid out with reference to it. A further part of this fieldscape had previously been found in excavations to the south-west in 2016–17. Other elements seem to be the precursor of the northern boundary of the Bishop's Hop Ground, depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map.</p> <p>Post-medieval and modern remains included a few field boundaries, one of which persisted into the modern period and was incorporated into the northern boundary of allotment gardens, shown on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map and on 1945 aerial photographs.</p>								

Appendix 11: Oasis summary

OASIS ID (UID)	archaeol6-514817
Project Name	Excavation: Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford
Sitename	Land East of Loraine Way Bramford
Activity type	Excavation
Project Identifier(s)	BRF159, 190587
Planning Id	DC/18/00233
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Archaeology South-East
Project Dates	06-Apr-2021 - 28-Jan-2022
Location	Land East of Loraine Way Bramford NGR : TM 12050 47460 LL : 52.0848555333751, 1.093549048476396 12 Fig : 612050,247460
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Mid Suffolk Parish : Bramford
Project Methodology	Investigation of three mitigation excavation areas, targeted on results of preceding evaluation, totalling 18,393sq m.
Project Results	<p>The earliest tangible evidence of occupation on the site was identified in the Prehistoric period, with a low density scatter of pits occurring in Area 1 and Area 3 of early to middle Neolithic date, as well as broadly prehistoric. A large ring-ditch was identified within Area 3 and, although no firm dating evidence or burial was recovered, is posited to be the remains of a round barrow of earlier Bronze Age construction. Unenclosed, dispersed early Medieval (5th–7th century) settlement activity was evidenced by up to 17 sunken-featured buildings, two possible post-built buildings, associated pitting and artefact/debris-rich soil layers. These layers are posited to comprise levelled/spread midden deposits that were preserved in the tops of natural hollows in the landscape. They contained significant quantities of both early Saxon and reused Roman material, including animal bone and metalwork, that attest to a variety of domestic and craft activities being undertaken within the settlement. Some high status metalwork items are included in the recovered assemblage. It is further posited that the Bronze Age barrow was reused in this period, with early Saxon material recovered from the ring-ditch upper fills.</p> <p>During the high medieval period a multi-phase rectilinear field system was established, aligned approximately ENE/WSW, positioned perpendicular to the River Gipping. The positioning of a field corner directly over the prehistoric barrow remains hints that the field system may have been laid out with reference to it. A further part of this fieldscape had previously been found in excavations to the south-west in 2016–17. Other elements seem to be the precursor of the northern boundary of the Bishop's Hop Ground, depicted on the 1848 Bramford Tithe Map.</p> <p>Post-medieval and modern remains included a few field boundaries, one of which persuisted into the modern period and was incorporated into the northern boundary of allotment gardens, shown on the 1926 Ordnance Survey map and on 1945 aerial photographs.</p>

Keywords

Grubenhais - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Rubbish Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Field System - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Field Boundary - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Structure - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ring Ditch - BRONZE AGE - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Layer - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Pit - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Ceramic - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Ceramic - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Ceramic - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Ceramic - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Animal Remains - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Animal Remains - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Human Remains - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Personal Ornament - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Personal Ornament - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Dress And Personal Accessories - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Dress And Personal Accessories - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Weapon - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tools And Equipment - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Tools And Equipment - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Bone Working Debris - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Container - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Key (Locking) - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Harness Fitting - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Harness Fitting - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Horseshoe - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Fixtures And Fittings - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Fixtures And Fittings - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects

	<p>Thesaurus Fixtures And Fittings - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Coin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Coin - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Coin - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	J, Alexander
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - BRF008, HER Event No - BRF003
Archives	<p>Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive; Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service;</p>

Appendix 12: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**

**Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk
NGR: TM 1205 4746**

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/18/00233

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

**OASIS ID - archaeol6-411164
ASE Project no: 190587
Site Code: BRF 159**

December 2020

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**Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation**

**Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk
NGR: TM 1205 4746**

Planning Application Ref. No.: DC/18/00233

Local Planning Authority: Mid Suffolk District Council

**OASIS ID - archaeol6-411164
ASE Project no: 190587
Site Code: BRF 159**

December 2020

Prepared by:	Andy Leonard	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	18 th December 2020		
Revision 1:	7 th January 2021		
Revision 2:	8 th January 2021		
Revision 3:	14 th January 2021		
Revision 4:	15 th January 2021		
Revision 5:	21 st January 2021		
Revision 6:	27 th August 2021		
Revision 7:	25 th November 2021		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of RPS Group for archaeological excavation at Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk (TM 1205 4746, Figure 1).
- 1.2 The majority of the site comprises one large arable field, with its eastern flank located within fallow wetland and floodplains. It is bound to the west by Loraine Way, a small tributary stream and bank to the north and northeast, a ditch to the south and the River Gipping forms the southeast boundary of the site.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

2.1 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 According to the British Geological Survey the majority of the site is underlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation, with a band of River Terrace Gravels (undifferentiated) fringed by Holocene alluvium in the north and east floodplain. The underlying solid geology is sedimentary bedrock; Newhaven Chalk Formation.
- 2.1.2 The entire development site measures c. 13ha, of which 1.95ha has been determined for archaeological mitigation. At its centre the site sits at c. 10mOD, sloping down towards the watercourses at 8mOD to the north, 7mOD to the east and 6mOD to the south.
- 2.1.3 Previous archaeological evaluation at the site (Headland, 2018) identified deep deposits of colluvium across the centre and east of the site, up to 1.4m thick in places. Geoarchaeological attendance during the evaluation established significant variances in the natural deposit across the site, largely caused by periglacial processes.

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Outline planning consent (DC/18/00233) has been granted for the construction of up to 190 residential homes, a pre-school facility and associated amenities subject to conditions. Conditions 27 & 28 of the consent relate to archaeology and state:

Condition 27:

“No development shall take place until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The Scheme of Investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions to define the scope of the investigation; and:

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording.*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment.*
- c. The provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording.*
- d. The provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*

- e. *The provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation.*
- f. *The nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- g. *That the site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

REASON – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2019). This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development in accordance with proper planning principles to ensure no significant adverse harm results.

Condition 28:

“No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Condition 27 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.

REASON – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development, in accordance with Core Strategy Objective SO4 of Mid Suffolk District Council Core Strategy Development Plan Document (2008) and the National Planning Policy Framework (2019).

2.2.2 A programme of archaeological evaluation has already been undertaken at the site pre-application (Headland 2018). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by ASE to be submitted to RPS Group for onward submission to SCCAS for approval. All work will be carried out in accordance with this document, as well as with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2017 (updated 2021), the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and the Standards and Guidance of the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (ClfA 2014a-c), other codes and relevant documents of the ClfA.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The following information is drawn from the evaluation report (Headland, 2018) and a desk-based assessment undertaken for the site (Archaeology Collective, 2017). For a full background refer to those documents.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 There are no records for the early prehistoric periods (Palaeolithic, Mesolithic or Neolithic) within the vicinity of the site.
- 3.2.1 Investigation of cropmark morphology identified several features within the site. A concentric ring ditch c. 30m in diameter is present within the central east part of the site and a smaller ring ditch (20m in diameter) is present close to the southern boundary. These ring ditches are thought to represent the remains of ploughed-out Bronze Age barrows.
- 3.2.2 A Bronze Age cinerary urn was found in the area in 1904, believed to be close to The Street.
- 3.2.3 Archaeological evaluation on land 200m to the south of the site identified Middle Bronze Age – Iron Age ditches forming a field system on a north-south alignment.

3.3 Iron Age and Roman

- 3.3.1 There is little evidence for Iron Age activity within the vicinity of the site, save for two metal-detected coins and one sherd of pottery found close to the west boundary of the site.
- 3.3.2 Loraine Way, which forms the west boundary of the site, broadly follows the line of the Roman Pye Road, which linked the legionary fortress and later major town at Colchester, 25km to the southwest, with Caistor St Edmund towards the Norfolk coast. Possible evidence for road metalling was found during archaeological monitoring of a gas pipeline to the south of Bramford village. A single abraded sherd of Roman pottery was found nearby.
- 3.3.3 Little Roman material has been identified within the vicinity of the site and what has been found is very much at the margins of the 1km search radius used for the DBA. The finds are exclusively findspots, including pottery sherds, brooches, a bronze figurine and a silver coin of the emperor Domitian.

3.4 Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon)

- 3.4.1 Although there is little record on the HER for Saxon material within the area of the site, Bramford is recorded as a relatively large settlement in the Domesday Book of 1066. It included two manors, the principal being held by the king comprising 10 carucates or hides of land, nineteen ploughteams and thirty acres of meadow. The smaller manor of thirty acres was held by Brown, a freeman under the patronage of King Edward.
- 3.4.2 The site is located to the north of the historic core of the present village and consequently was considered to have low potential for Saxon remains by the DBA.

3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval

- 3.5.1 Thirteen findspots for medieval material, mostly pottery, are recorded on the HER. Of these there is a concentration in the field immediately to the north of the site. These sherds were described as 'generally abraded', suggesting they were residual/imported rather than from an *in situ* context.

- 3.5.2 Geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken immediately to the south of the site identified a medieval field system of 11th-14th century date, aligned northwest-southeast/northeast-southwest, demonstrating the land lay in the agricultural hinterland of the medieval village.
- 3.5.3 Bramford Hall was built in the 17th century approximately 1km to the southwest of the site. Its eastern boundary lay 570m west of the southwest boundary of the site. It was demolished in the middle of the 20th century and its associated park no longer survives.
- 3.5.4 Various industries are depicted on Hodskinson's map, including a watermill to the southeast, lime kilns, an 18th century granary and farm buildings on the east bank of the river.
- 3.5.5 The site itself has been common land and later farmland through the post-medieval and modern periods with little alteration aside from a couple of cottages in the northeast corner dating from 1848-1956.

3.6 Previous work on the site

- 3.6.1 The archaeological trial trenching comprised the excavation of eighty-three trenches, of which twenty-four contained archaeological features. The remains were concentrated along a north-south alignment to the east of the central spine of the site.
- 3.6.2 The smaller ring ditch near the southern boundary was confirmed, posited to the Bronze Age. The larger ring ditch was not investigated owing to its presence below high voltage overhead power cables. SCCAS has recommended that this feature is to be preserved in situ, and consequently it will not be investigated as part of this mitigation strategy (see Figure 3).
- 3.6.3 The majority of features recorded during the evaluation date to the Saxon period, comprising both settlement and field systems.
- 3.6.4 Much of the site, and specifically the proposed excavation area (see Figure 4), was covered in a colluvial deposit up to 1.4m in depth. All features pre-dating the post-medieval period were exposed below this colluvial deposit. The geoarchaeological potential of the site was investigated during the evaluation, which concluded that the variability of the natural deposits is largely explained by periglacial processes and that no further specialist sampling is necessary.

4 RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 General Objectives

- 4.1.1 The general aims of the project are to:
- Sample excavate and record all archaeological deposits and features within the proposed excavation areas.
 - Produce relative and absolute dating and phasing for deposits and features recorded on the site.
 - Establish the character of these deposits in attempt to define functional areas on the site such as industrial, domestic, etc.

- Produce information on the economy and local environment and compare and contrast this with the results of other excavations in the region.
- Understanding how the site fits into the local and wider HER context and adds to our understanding of activity in different periods in the Suffolk. An updated HER search will be undertaken to inform the PXA of recent local discoveries.

4.2 Site specific Objectives

4.2.1 The excavation and post-excavation project will:

- Set out the archaeological background to the site, drawing together the results of previous archaeological work in the vicinity of the site.
- Confirm the posited Bronze Age date for the ring ditch at the south of the site. If the feature is a barrow do any burials survive? Does the feature sit in isolation in the immediate landscape, a smaller echo of the large preserved in situ ring ditch?
- Determine the extent and nature of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- To understand the relationship between the Bronze Age and Saxon activity on the site.
- Establish the purpose of the parallel northwest-southeast Saxon ditches at the southern end of the site; do these represent continuations of the field systems to the south of the site or are they part of a track/roadway as suggested by the evaluation report?
- The location of the Anglo-Saxon settlement adjacent to the River Gipping cannot be chance. What evidence is there for water management, fishing, transport etc.?
- Complete a site archive of all project records, artefacts, ecofacts, any other sample residues and summaries of the context, artefact and environmental records.
- Complete an assessment report on the site archive and its potential to answer the research questions and for further analysis.
- Disseminate the results of the project to the public realm.

4.3 Research Questions

4.3.1 The project will aim to address the following research questions with consideration of the objectives set out in the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011):

Bronze Age

- The possibility that significant [Bronze Age] sites remain hidden under colluviation requires further study.
- Patterns of burial practice need further exploration. This should include the relationship between settlement sites and burial, and the development and use of monuments, including burial mounds as key elements in determining and understanding the landscape. Later Bronze Age burial practices are now known to be variable, however we do not know why this is the case.

Anglo-Saxon

- The development of Anglo-Saxon fieldscapes needs further investigation. How far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified? To what extent are Roman field systems

re-used? What is the evidence for open field systems in the region in the Anglo-Saxon period?

- What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?
- The extent and nature of late Anglo-Saxon landscape reorganisation, village nucleation, field systems etc. needs further exploration.
- The main communication routes through the region need to be established. This would include main routeways, secondary routes, valley corridors, rivers and marine transport.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Archaeological Excavation and Recording

- 5.1.1 The archaeological excavation will comprise the full excavation of three areas; Area 1 measuring 1,270m², Area 2 measuring 10,690m² and Area 3 measuring 5,310m². Areas 1 & 2 are targeted on the central spine of the site, with trenches containing the Anglo-Saxon settlement and agricultural activity. Area 2 is targeted on the potential Bronze Age barrow and possible Anglo-Saxon trackway. The excavation areas will be clearly marked out and no tracking within these will take place until formally signed off by SCCAS.
- 5.1.2 Provision has been made to extend the main excavation areas should significant remains be shown to continue beyond the initially agreed areas. Consequently it has been agreed to undertake an additional extension area to the north of Area 2, within the overhead buffer zone area. This extension covers an area measuring 1,190m² and will be undertaken once a Principal Contractor has been appointed. The Principal Contractor will hold responsibility for all health and safety considerations whilst working within the overhead buffer zone area. The large posited barrow within the overhead buffer zone (“retained heritage asset”) will be preserved in situ. A separate management plan document setting out how this will be achieved will be prepared by others.
- 5.1.3 A parish code has been requested from the Suffolk HER. This code will be the unique site identifier for all finds and reports relating to the excavation.
- 5.1.4 ASE will adhere to the ClfA Standard and Guidance, and Code of Conduct and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the ClfA. All work will be undertaken in line with SCCAS 2012, updated 2021 *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation*.
- 5.1.5 The areas will be excavated using a large tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The areas will be excavated through undifferentiated topsoil, modern made ground and colluvium in spits of no more than 0.20m with artefact recovery taking place every scrape until archaeological deposits are encountered or the top of the underlying natural sediments reached. The excavator will be fitted with a smooth grading bucket and care will be taken that archaeological deposits are not damaged due to over machining. All machining will stop if significant archaeological deposits are encountered.

- 5.1.6 Given the anticipated depths the excavations will need to achieve, and the open nature of the site, the edges of the excavations will be battered rather than stepped to minimise the risk of falls. Where sections would benefit from a formal record, straight sides will be cut by machine, recorded and then battered.
- 5.1.7 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features of no intrinsic interest and disturbances.
- 5.1.8 A full pre-excavation plan will be prepared as the stripping progresses using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This pre-excavation plan will be available in Autocad or PDF format and will be printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan will be updated by regular visits to site by the Archaeology South-East Surveyor who will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the Supervisor and/or the excavators. Where it is deemed necessary (for example detailed structural features or burials) features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 from the grid and then digitised to be included on the overall plan.
- 5.1.9 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area. All recording will be undertaken in accordance with 'Requirements for archaeological excavation' (SCCAS, 2021).
- 5.1.10 A metal detector will be used throughout the programme of topsoil/subsoil removal and again during any subsequent hand excavation. A log of its use will be kept. Metal detecting will be undertaken principally by Mr Graham Brandejs (two-three days a week), with support from ASE staff when he is unavailable. Consultation with Mr Brandejs (by telephone, 21st January 2021) confirms he is satisfied he can provide some on-site training to a member of the site team to cover any absences. Any metal or small finds will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 5.1.11 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with SCCAS and RPS ahead of implementation.
- 5.1.12 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all discrete features (e.g. non-structural pits) will be excavated. Normally 10% of non-structural linear features will be excavated. Specifically regarding the ring ditch in Area 2, this will be 50% excavated as a minimum, unless the feature proves shallow in which case this may be up to 100% excavated. Structural features, including pits, postholes, beam slots, foundation trenches etc.) will be excavated in full. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may also be requested during the project.

- 5.1.13 Any articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits encountered will be fully excavated. The coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice will be sought immediately – RPS will also be informed, who will inform the client and SCC as appropriate. In the event of any unexpected or unusual discoveries of cremation or inhumation burials specialist advice will be sought from an appropriate specialist (Dr Lucy Sibun – ASE Senior Forensic Archaeologist). Where burials are encountered standard excavation and recording techniques for dealing with human skeletal remains will be employed. Inhumation burials will be recorded in situ and then lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those set out in the *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley & Roberts 1993). Any human bone that is recovered will be assessed and recorded in accordance with the above and *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BABAO/IFA 2004), *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* (English Heritage 2004) and *Science and the Dead* (English Heritage 2013).
- 5.1.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. Proposals for the final deposition of any human remains that are recovered during the archaeological work will be made in the post-excavation assessment report, following specialist study and analysis.
- 5.1.15 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

Finds/Environmental Remains

- 5.1.16 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th century and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.1.17 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.1.18 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c) All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.1.19 Environmental samples will be taken from deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of environmental material. There will be an assumption that samples will be taken from all contexts within pits, postholes and structural deposits as a minimum. Linear features will also be sampled initially although the scale and scope of this may be reviewed in consultation with SCCAS. Where appropriate monolith samples will be taken from suitable features. Bulk soil samples (40 litres or 100% of context) will be taken for wet

sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. All recovered artefacts and ecofacts, including pollen, will be assessed as part of the first stage of post excavation work and recommendations made as to the benefit for further analysis. If necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided. Provision has been made for scientific dating such as radiocarbon-dating or OSL, for example, where appropriate.

- 5.1.20 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to RPS (who will be responsible for informing the landowner) and the Suffolk County Council Finds Liaison Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).

5.2 Post-Excavation, Analysis and Archive

Report

- 5.2.1 Within a maximum of nine months of the completion of fieldwork the full post-excavation assessment report will be produced. The assessment will be undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation for the project and will also give due consideration to assessing the significance of any remains encountered in relation to the Regional Research Framework priorities and agendas. The assessment will contain the following information:

- **SUMMARY:** A concise non-technical summary
- **INTRODUCTION:** General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
- **BACKGROUND:** to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
- **AIMS AND OBJECTIVES:** Summary of aims and objectives of the project
- **METHOD:** Methodology used to carry out the work.
- **FIELDWORK RESULTS:** Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
- **SPECIALIST REPORTS:** Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site. Recommendations for further assessment and publication.
- **DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS:** Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context. Proposals for dissemination/publication of results.
- **UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS:** As well as a consideration of the research aims set out in this document, an updated list will be included taking into account the results of the fieldwork.
- **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.

- FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20).
- PLATES: Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- TIMETABLE. A task list with assigned personnel and number of days allocated will be included in the PXA, as well as consideration of any updated research aims.

5.2.2 A draft copy of the report will be issued to SCCAS and RPS for comment. Once both parties are satisfied it meets the requirements copies of the report will be supplied to SCCAS and RPS in both digital and hard copy. Following agreement with SCCAS and RPS a digital copy of the report will be supplied to Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Digital vector plans of mitigation areas, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections compatible with QGIS software will also be provided to the Suffolk HER, along with the final report.

5.2.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

Publication

5.2.4 Following completion of the post-excavation assessment, a review of the post-excavation programme will be held in consultation with RPS and SCCAS. At this review stage a timetable and the aims of any further specialist research required will be presented in an Updated Project Design for agreement with RPS and SCCAS. All specialist reports will be commissioned and the full post-excavation programme implemented through to full archive report and publication. A publication report will be submitted to a relevant journal or monograph series within two years of completion of the fieldwork. Further, detailed information on the publication programme will be presented in the post-excavation assessment and updated project design. As a minimum a summary publication will be produced for the annual PSIAH round up.

Archive

5.2.5 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with the ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and in line with the requirements of the SCCAS (SCCAS Conservation Team 2015 (updated 2021) *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition*).

5.2.6 Finds from the fieldwork will be kept with the archival material and permission will be sought from the landowner to deposit the finds and paper archive with the SCCAS.

5.3 Public Engagement

- 5.3.1 Consideration will be given to community access during the archaeological investigation in so far as health and safety permits. The scale of public communication will be dependent on the quality of the results of the archaeology and will be agreed between ASE, RPS and their client and SCCAS.
- 5.3.2 Upon completion of the fieldwork, and once the initial results/finds assessment has been completed, arrangements will be made to give talks, should the results justify it, to local societies, schools etc. Social media, local newsletters and articles in popular publications will also be considered, dependent on the results of the site work.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

- 6.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

- 7.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support from a team of Assistant Archaeologists and a surveyor as required.
- 7.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with RPS and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 7.3 RPS will inform the SCCAS monitoring officer prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 7.4 Specialists who may be consulted are set out below:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner / Anna Doherty / Kayt Hawkins (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Sue Anderson
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle and Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)

Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material / worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone inc cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone including fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen and Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ed Blinkhorn / Alice Dowsett (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott and Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal and waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE).
Historic Buildings	Dr Michael Shapland (ASE)
WW2 Archaeology	Justin Russell (ASE)

7.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. Any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring officer for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

8.1 The SCCAS monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project. RPS will liaise as appropriate to facilitate the monitoring process.

8.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with RPS and SCCAS.

8.3 RPS will keep SCCAS informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. RPS will arrange for the SCCAS monitoring officer to inspect the excavation areas and no areas will be returned to the Principal Contractor until signed off by SCCAS.

8.4 In the event that the site work is undertaken during Covid-19 restrictions, necessitating remote monitoring by SCCAS, the following procedures will be put in place:

- All features, including presumed natural and geological features will be investigated as set out in the methodology section above.
- GPS plans showing what is present in each area with context numbers will be provided in pdf and .dwg.
- Text detailing finds by context and provisional dates.
- Text detailing which contexts environmental samples have been taken from.
- General area photographs from four angles giving an overview of the site conditions.
- Detailed photographs of features.
- Photographs to be taken in clear conditions following cleaning.

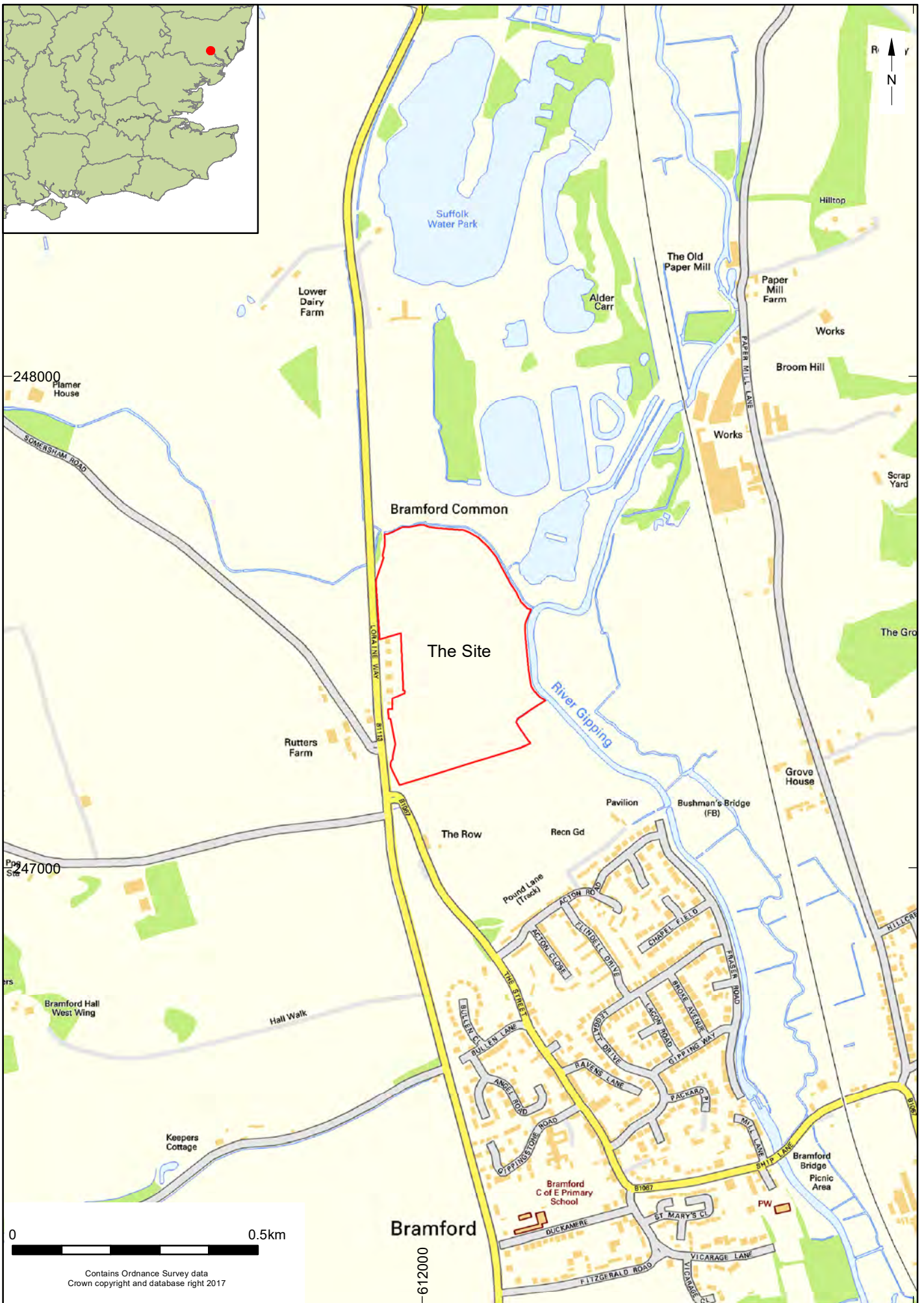
- A plan showing the direction each photograph is taken from with photograph number.
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved in a timely fashion.

9 INSURANCE

- 9.1 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £10,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

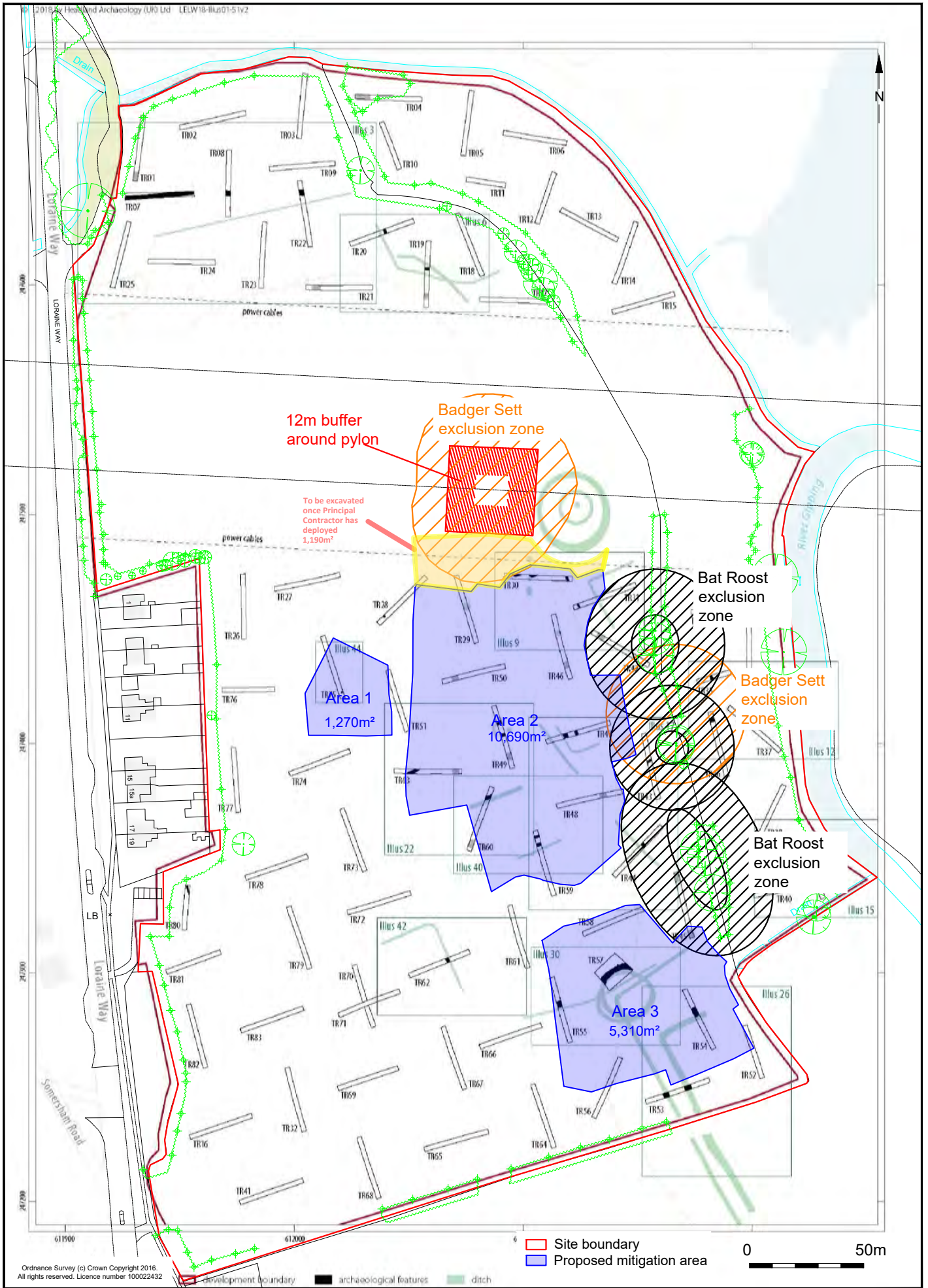
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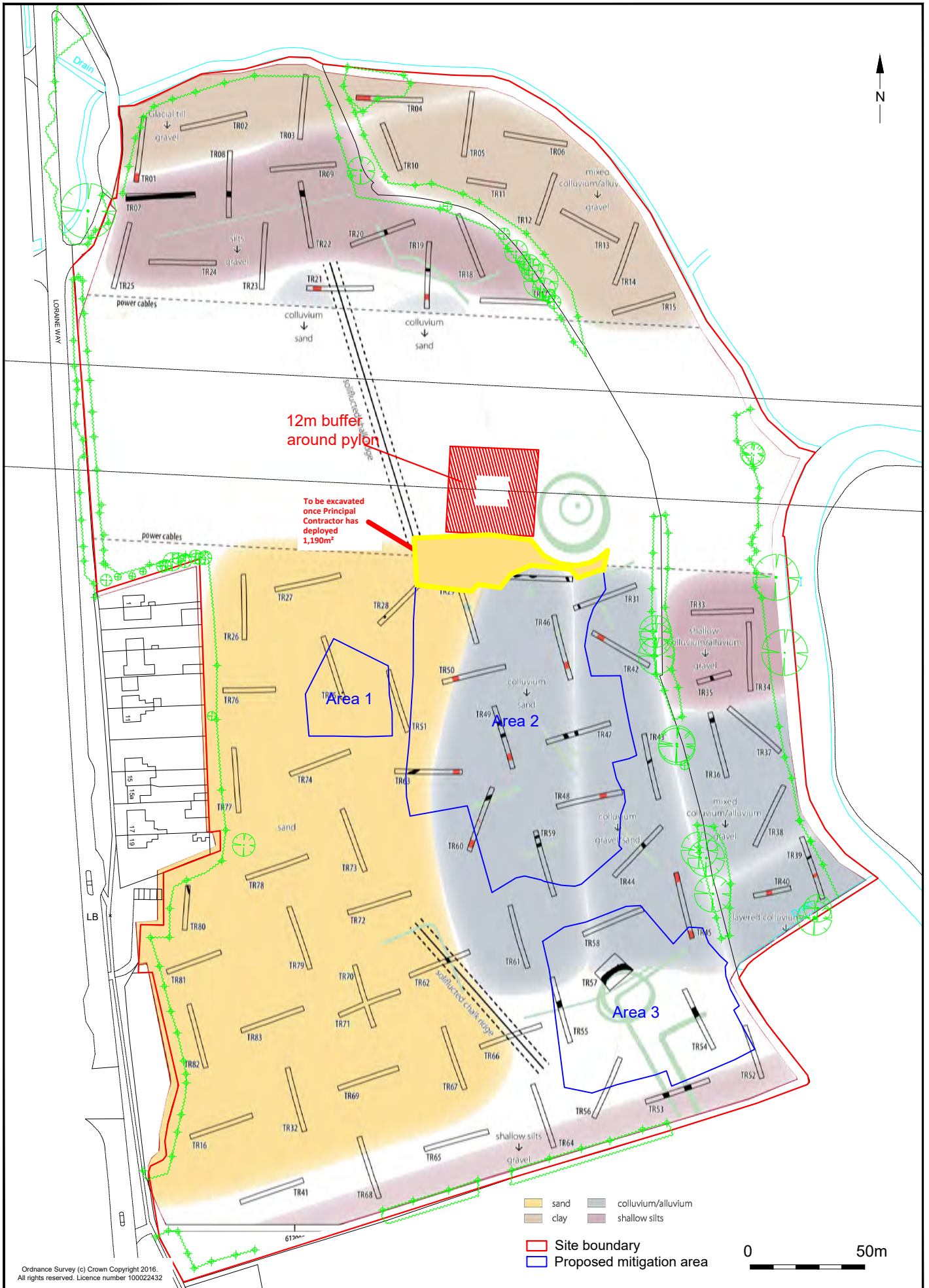
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 190587	December 2020	Site location		
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: NH			



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190587	Nov 2021	Plan showing proposed mitigation areas with previously excavated trenches (Headland Archaeology)	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 190587	Nov 2021	Plan showing proposed mitigation areas with previously excavated trenches (Headland Archaeology) and proposed development plan	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 190587	Nov 2021	Plan showing proposed mitigation areas with previously excavated trenches (Headland Archaeology) and site geology	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

W1800 LORAINE WAY, BRAMFORD PRELIMINARY FOUNDATION APPRAISAL REV 3

10.11.20

KEY

- Denotes reinforced trench footings (generally 1.1m deep).
- Denotes reinforced trench footings (1.0m to 2m deep).
- Denotes reinforced trench footings (2.1m to 2.5m deep).
- Denotes piled foundations due to proximity of trees or due to heavy loading.

DEPTH INDICATED ABOVE ARE MEASURED FROM EXISTING GROUND LEVEL. WHERE GROUND LEVELS ARE LOWERED RELATIVE TO EXISTING GROUND LEVEL THE MINIMUM DEPTH MUST BE TAKEN AS 1.1m BELOW THE PROPOSED GROUND LEVEL IN ORDER TO ALLOW DRAINAGE TO PASS OVER FOUNDATIONS AND TO PROVIDE ENOUGH DEPTH IN THE FOOTINGS (MINIMUM VERTICAL FOUNDATION THICKNESS 500mm TO AVOID EXCESSIVE REINFORCEMENT CONTENT).

WHERE GROUND LEVELS ARE RAISED BY 200mm OR MORE, THE DEPTH OF FOUNDATIONS CAN BE REDUCED TO 0.9m BELOW EXISTING GROUND LEVEL (THE MINIMUM REQUIRED FOR MEDIUM VOLUME CHANGE POTENTIAL IN THE EXISTING SOILS), BUT THIS ALLOWANCE DOES NOT APPLY TO BLUE OR ORANGE SHADED FOUNDATIONS.

- ### Notes
1. Medium volume change potential applies to the site. Therefore foundation and type are partly determined by the presence of trees.
 2. A bearing capacity of 100kPa was provided by RSK by email on 06.11.20, superseding the 80kPa capacity recommended by LEAP. On the basis that the loose soils encountered were investigated - providing reasonable measurements - and no indication of dissolution features were encountered. Reinforcement is recommended in all foundations due to variable N
 3. Piled foundations are required in some areas. This is driven by proximity to trees. Improvements are likely to be possible with a more detailed tree survey, identifying trunk position and individual species.
 4. Groundwater was measured at between 1m and 2.8m below ground level, running sands are present at the groundwater table. Where groundwater level raised it may be necessary to re-consider the foundation strategy.
 5. Footing widths for houses are summarised below.

External Walls (excl. Gable Walls):	600mm wide
Gable Walls:	600mm wide
Party Walls:	900mm wide
Internal Sleeper Walls:	450mm wide*

*A minimum foundation width of 600mm must be used where the footing depth greater than 1.8m below GL.
 6. Reinforcement content in foundations will depend on the thickness of the concrete. The deeper the footing, the less reinforcement will be required. Allow 2 layers mesh with separating links at 300 ctrs (approx 83kg/m²) for trench footings. The based on a 500mm concrete thickness (the minimum recommended).
 7. RSK recommend further investigation to confirm their findings and therefore must also add this caveat to our appraisal.
 8. The depth of foundations may vary depending on proposed tree planting. assumed your engineer can have some input in tree planting such that the average depth of foundations indicated by green shaded plots does not exceed 1.1m where clay soils are encountered.
 9. Foundation depths indicated are measured from existing ground level. This assessment assumes no significant ground works are anticipated that would affect type of foundation selected for the site.
 10. There is some anecdotal evidence of an existing covert in the south east of the site, but this has not been confirmed by RSK or LEAP. Therefore it remains a

12m buffer around pylon

To be excavated once Principal Contractor has deployed 1,190m²

Area 1

Area 2

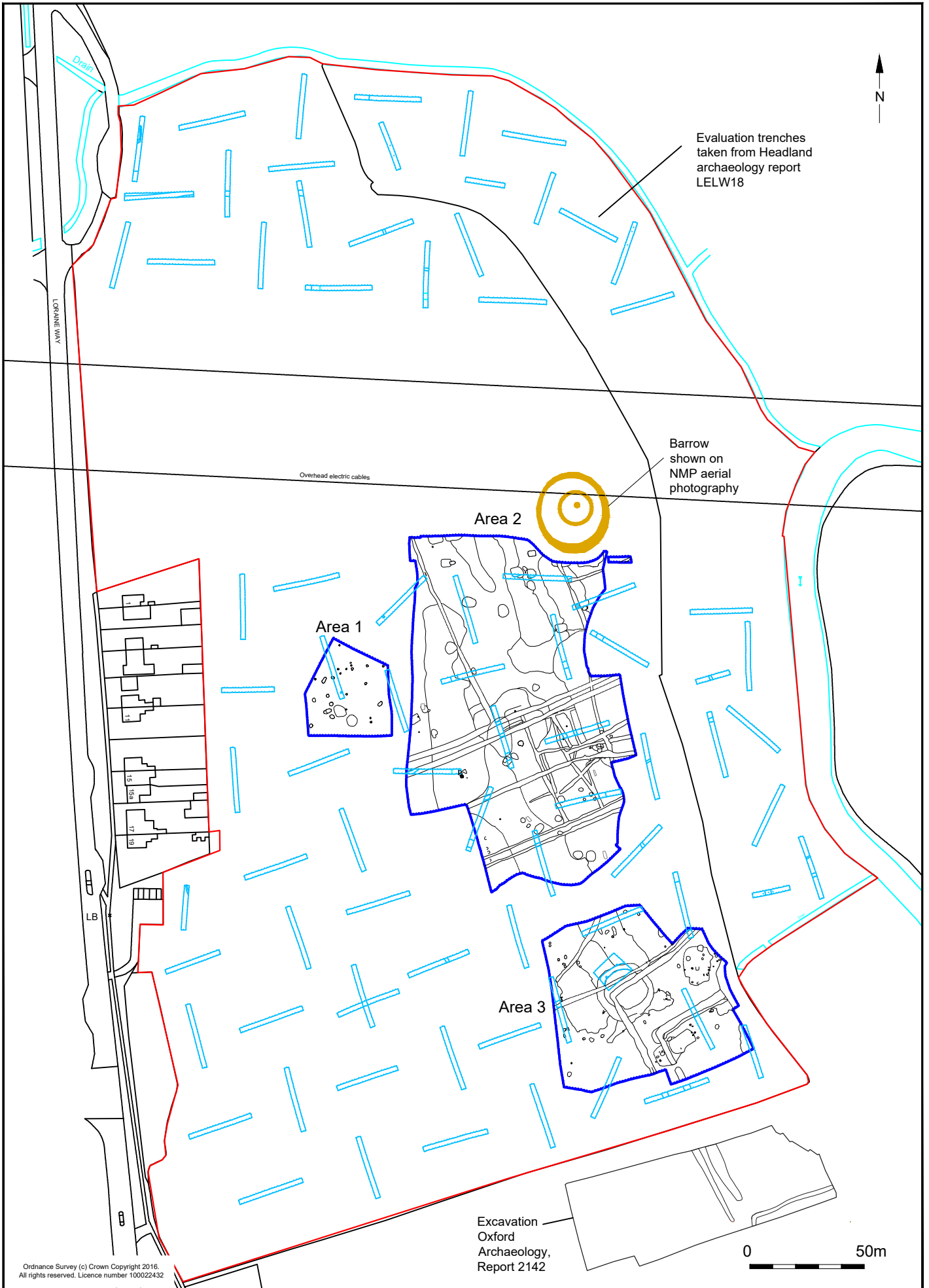
Area 3

- Site boundary
- Proposed mitigation area

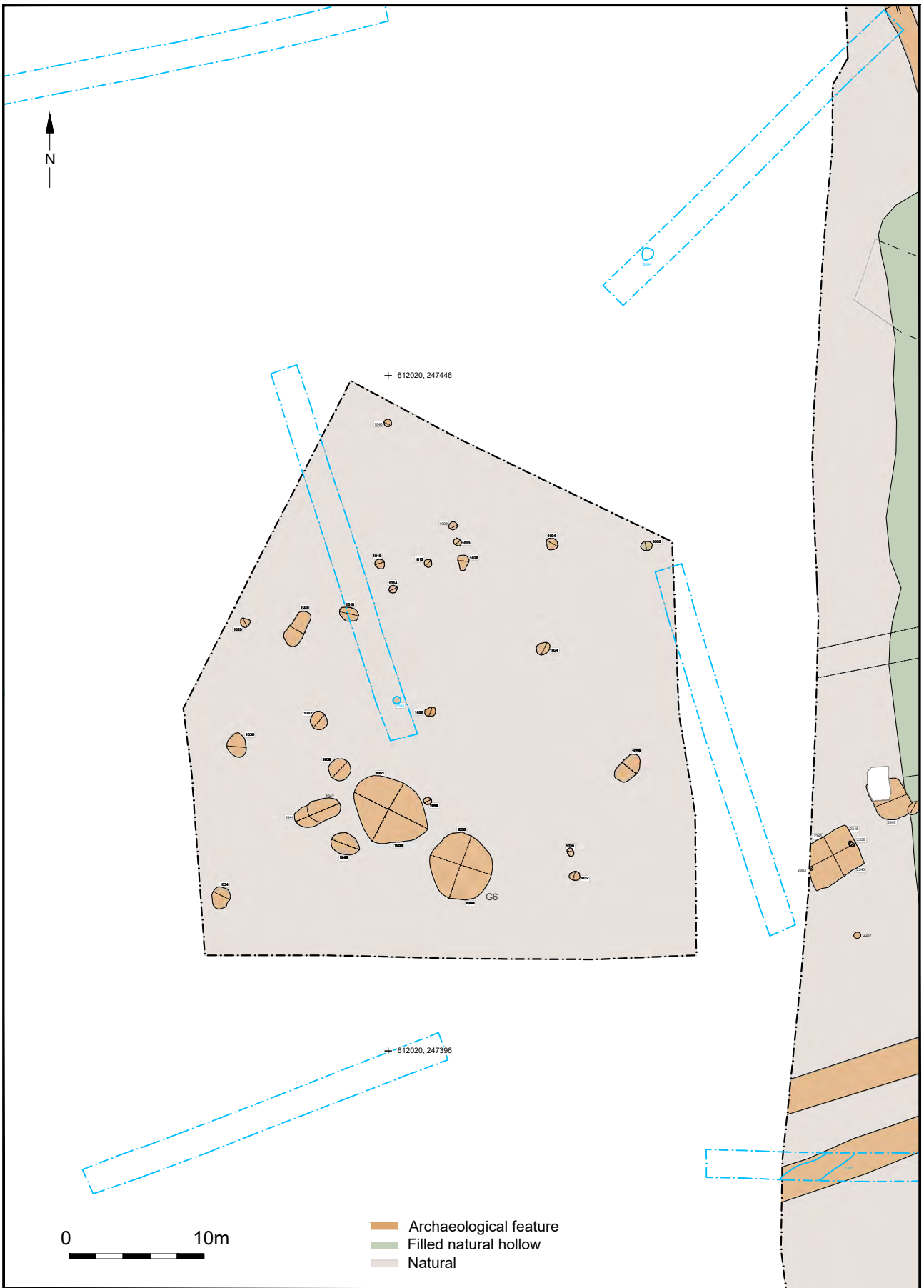
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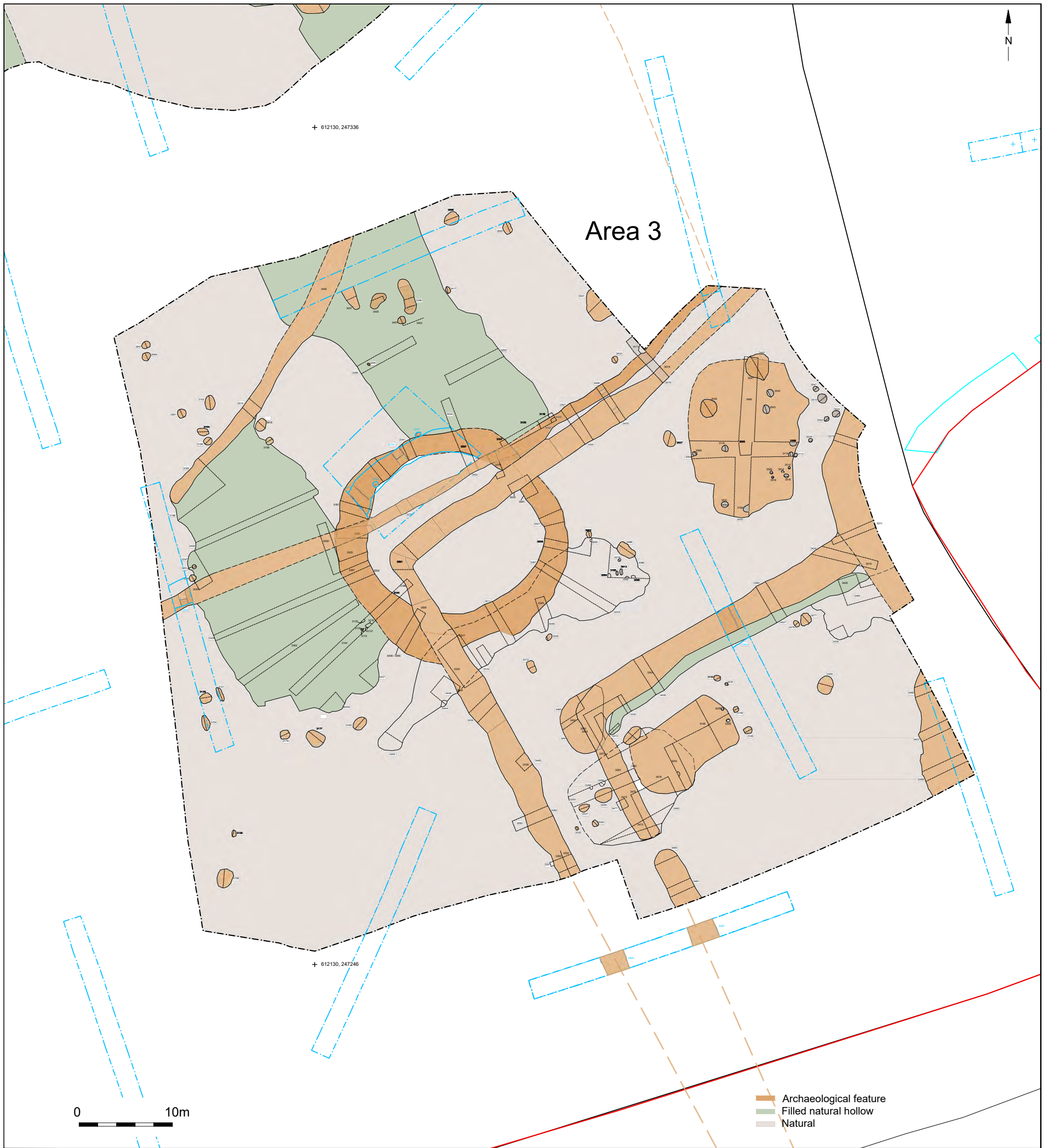


© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Location of current excavation areas and previous archaeological work	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		

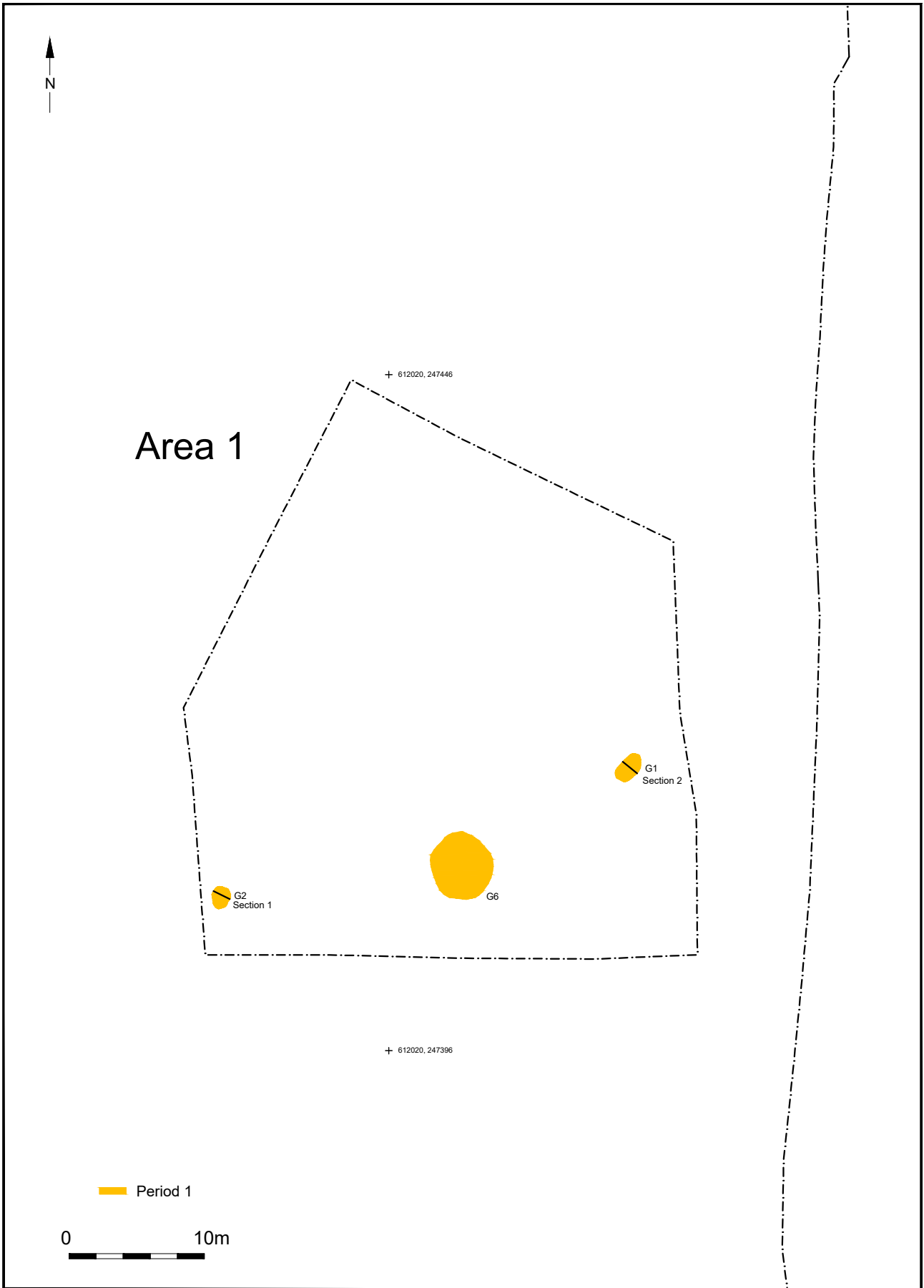


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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 1 - all feature plan	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		

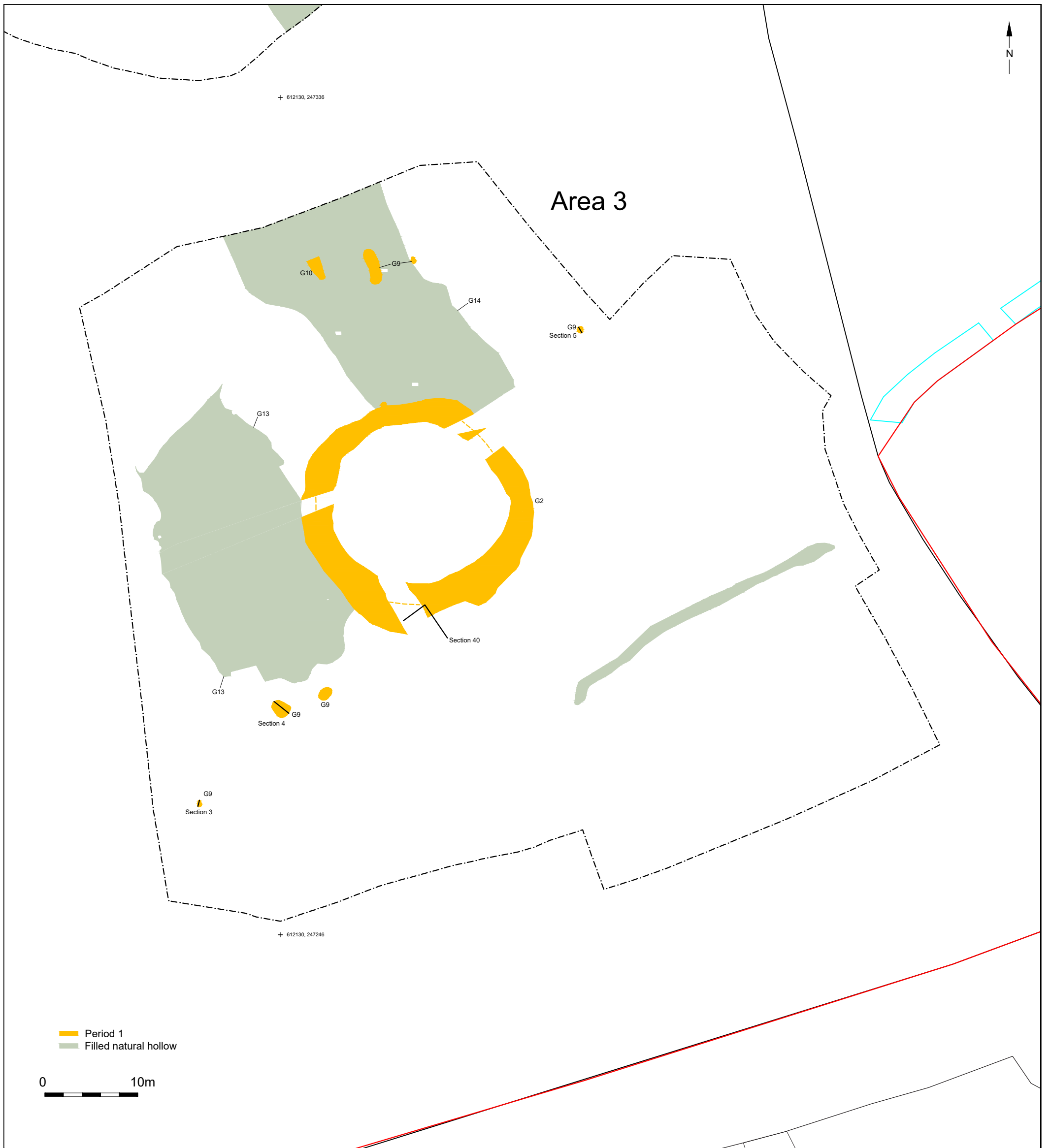




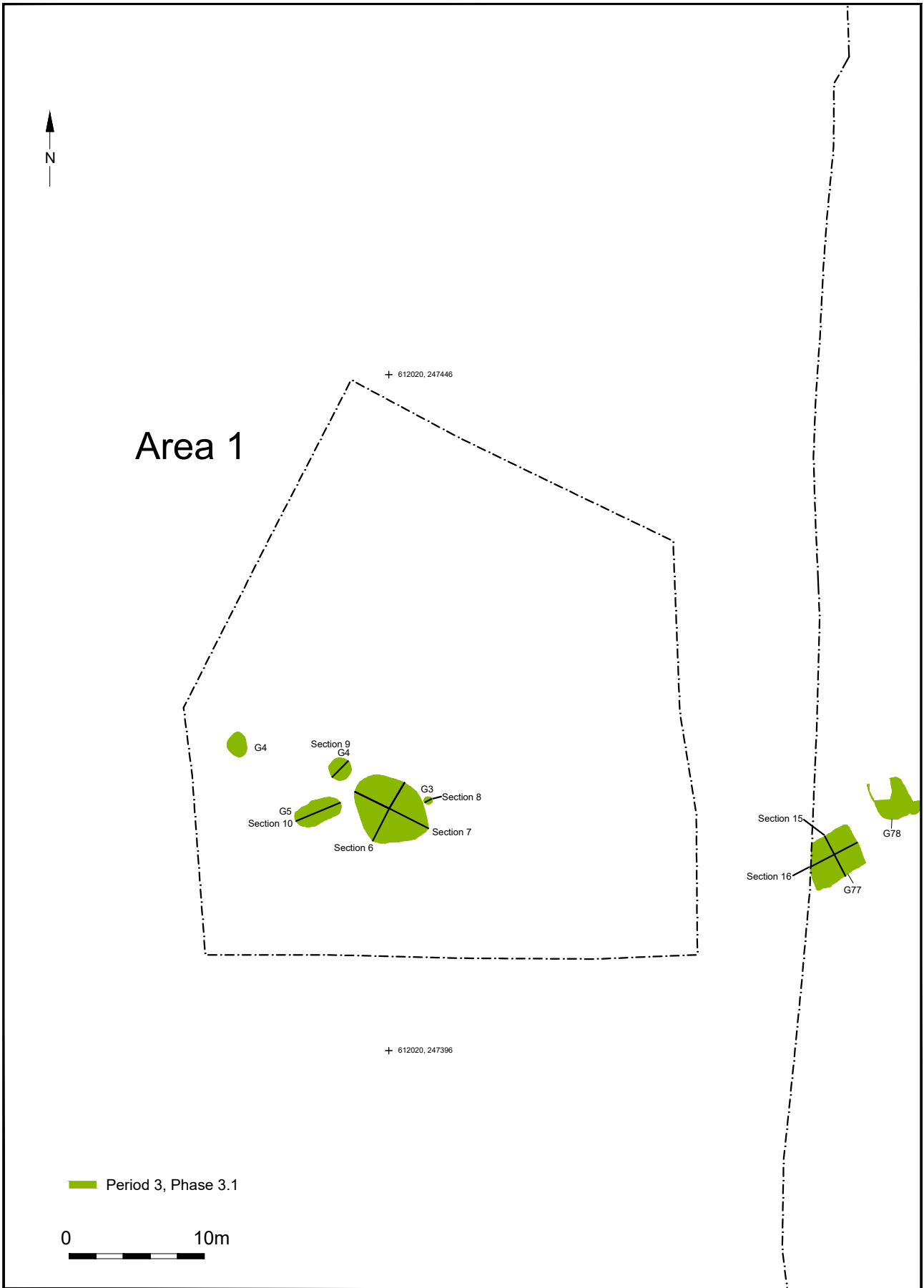
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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - all feature plan		
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL			



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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 1 - Period 1 (Prehistoric) features	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 1 (prehistoric features)	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



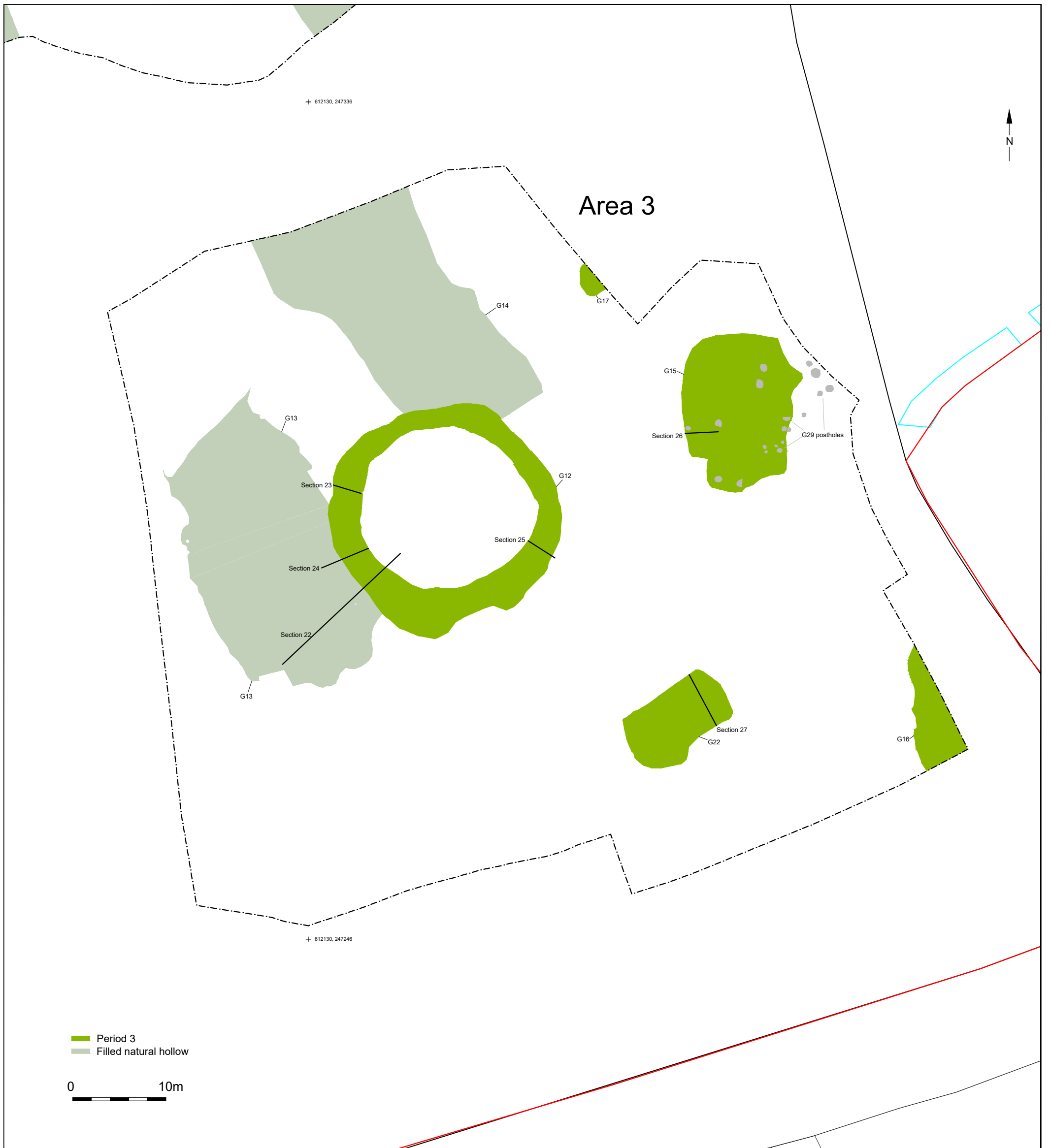
© Archaeology South-East		Land East of Loraine Way, Bramford, Suffolk	Fig.8
Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 1 - Period 3 (Saxon 5th-7th centuries) features	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



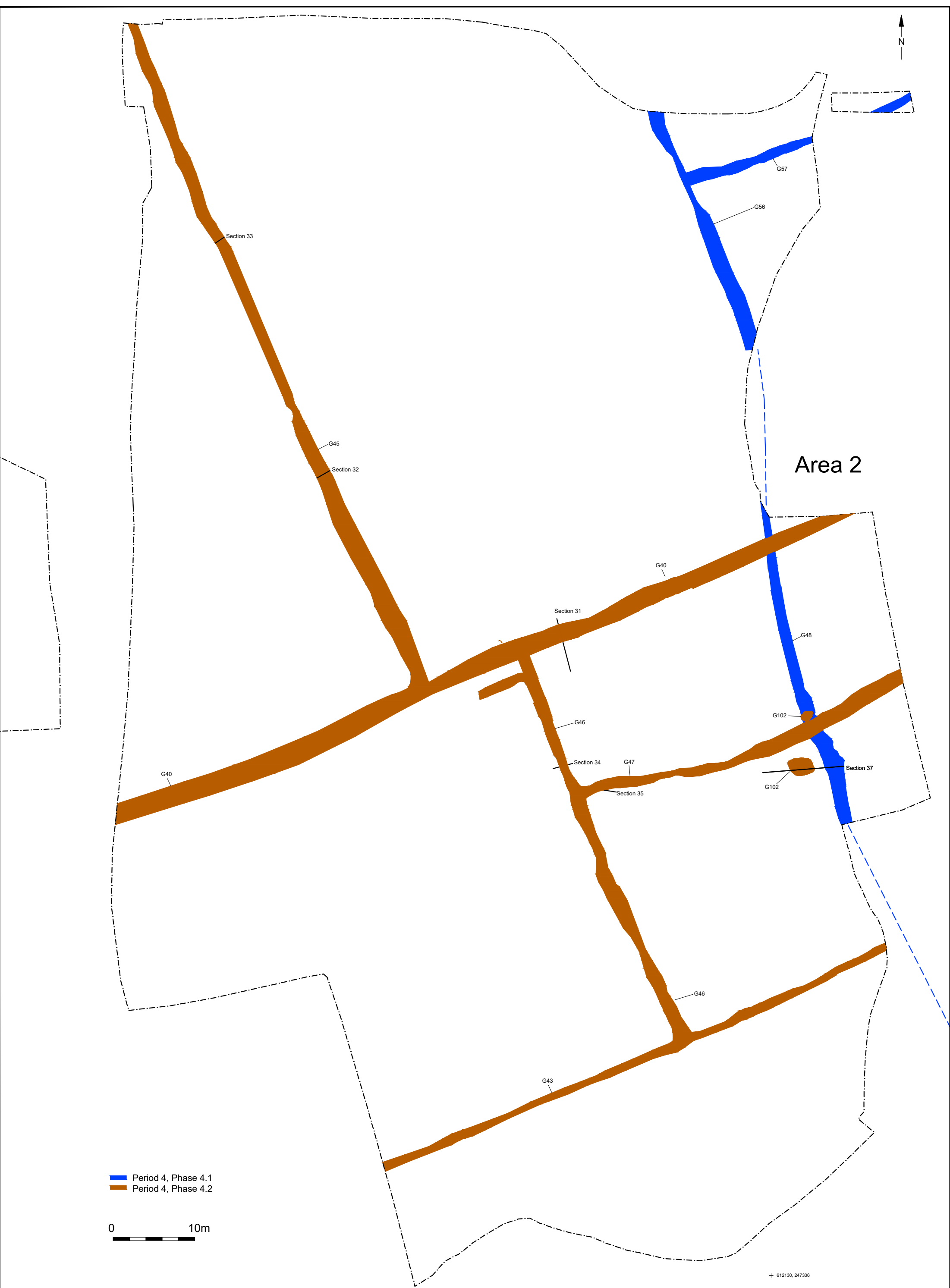
Period 3
 Filled natural hollow

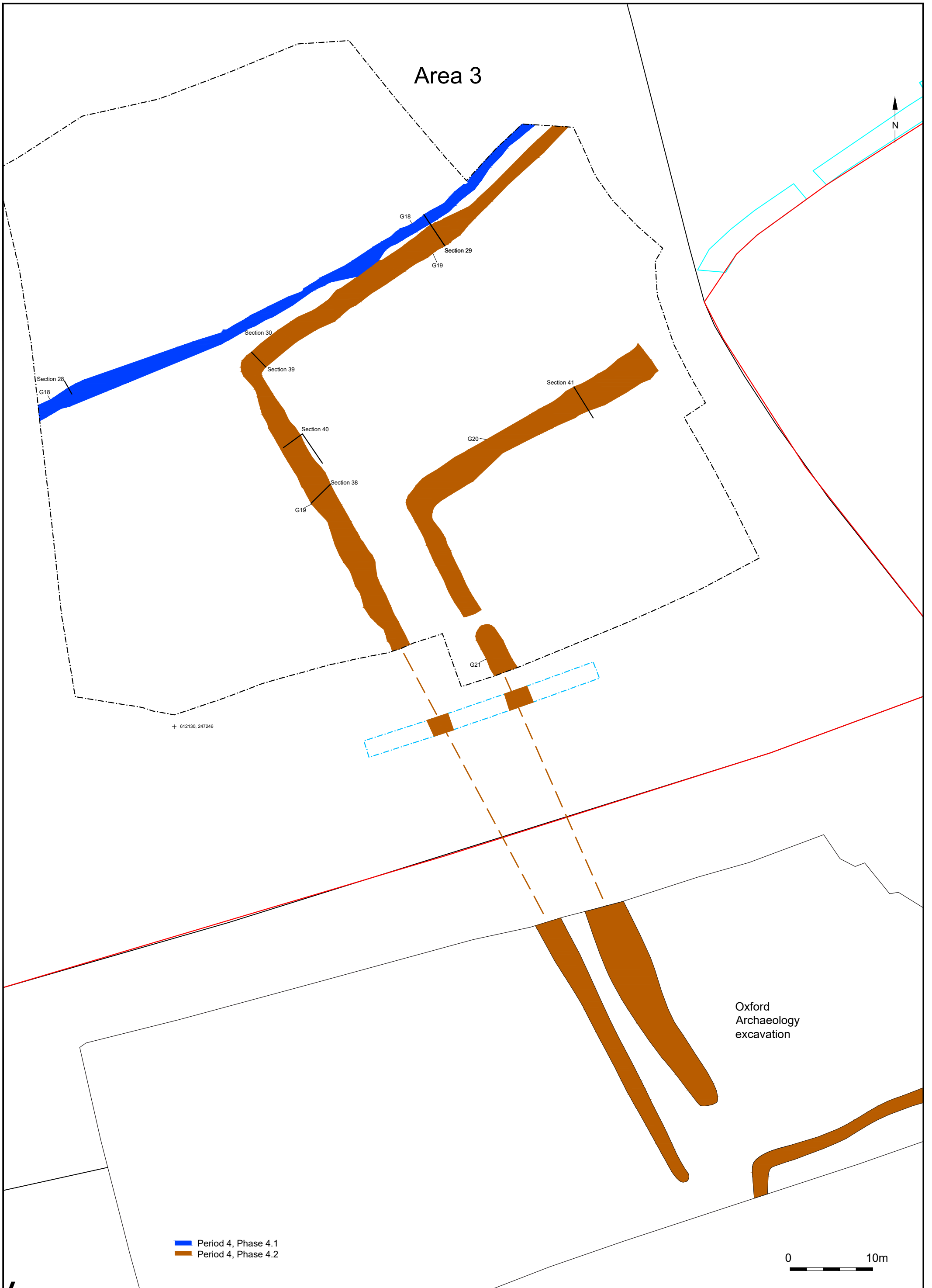
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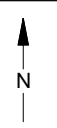


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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 3 (Saxon 5th-7th centuries) features	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		

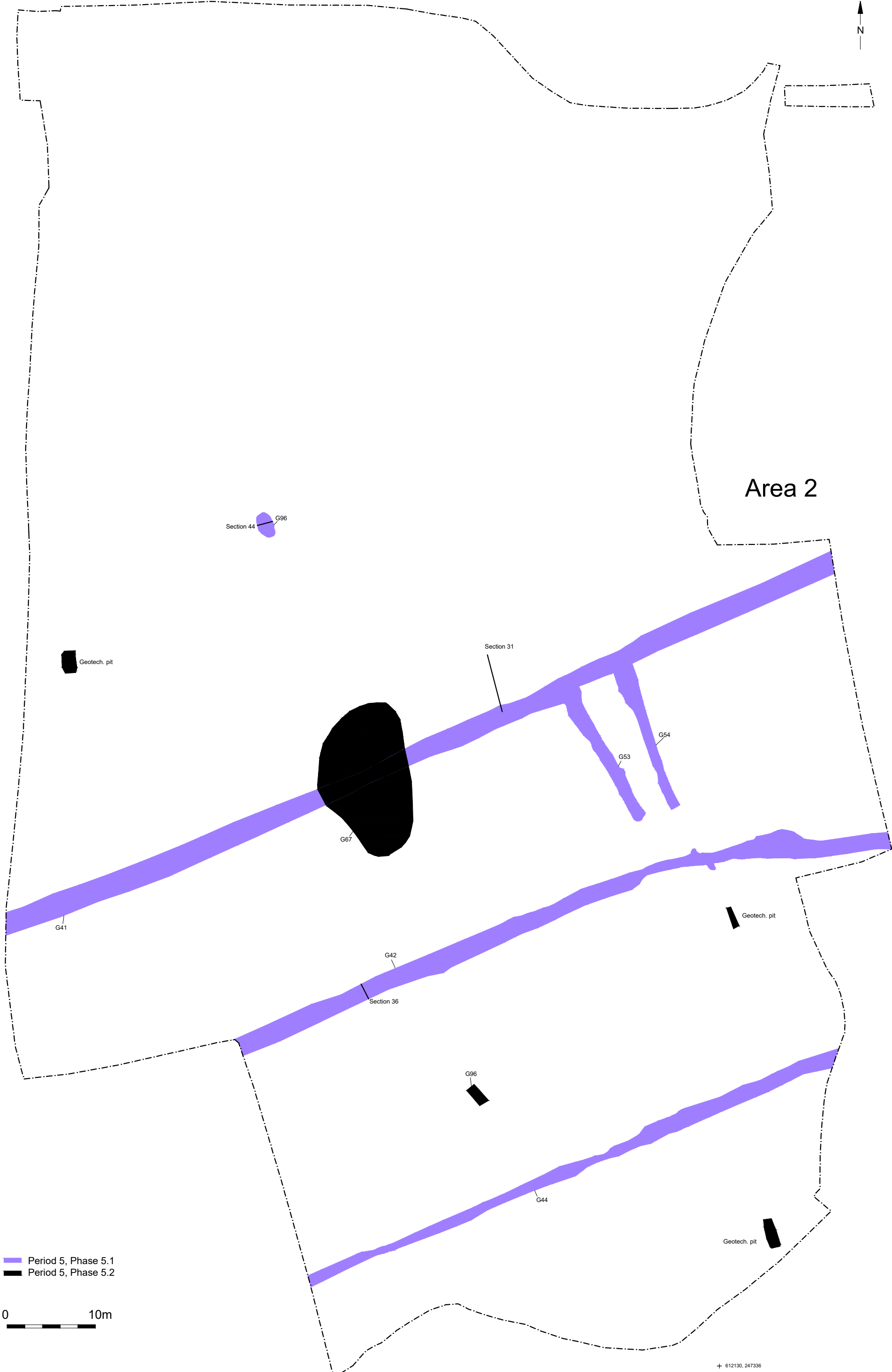




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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 4, Phases 4.1 & 4.2 (medieval 11th - 14th centuries) features		
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL			



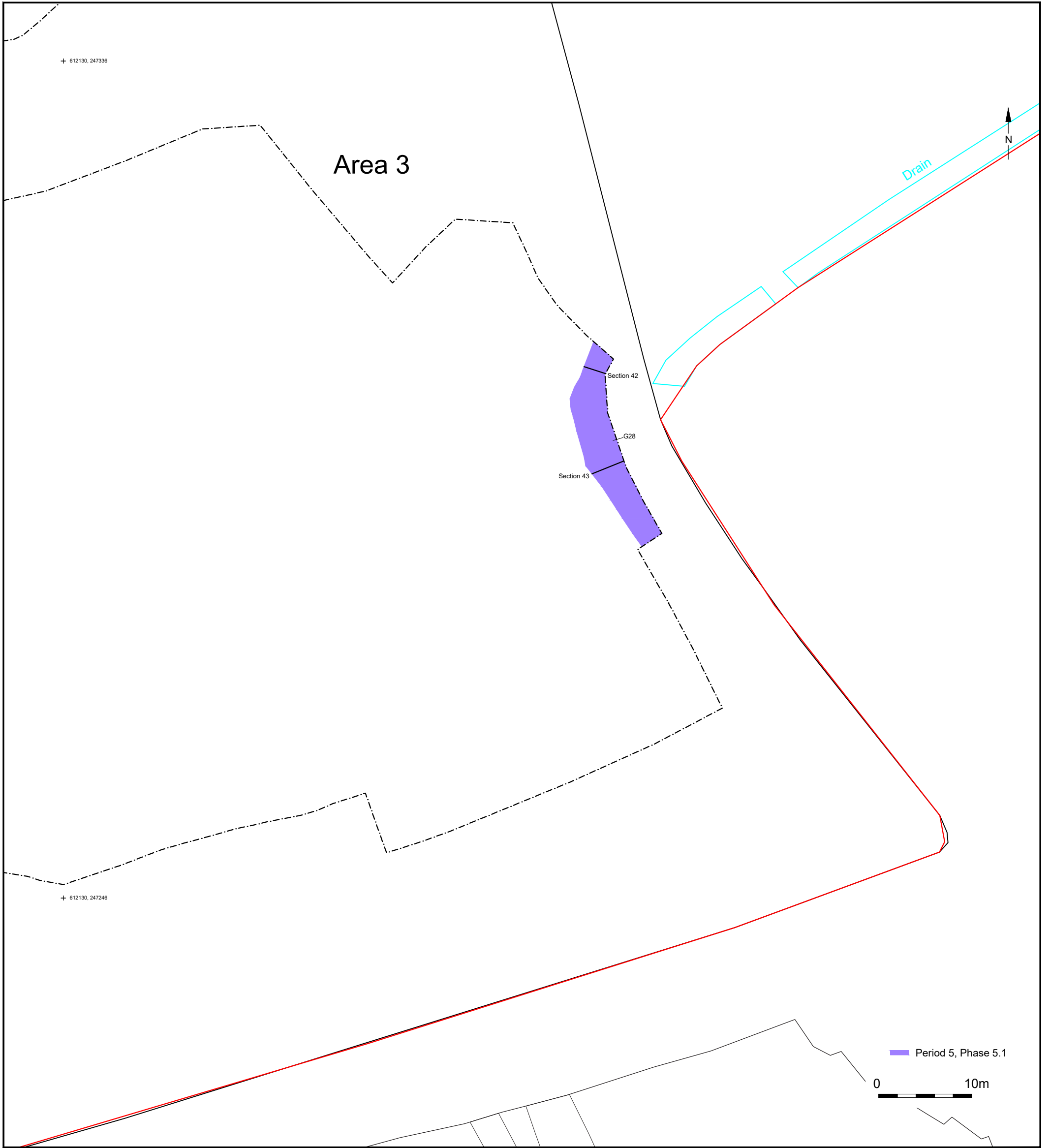
Area 2



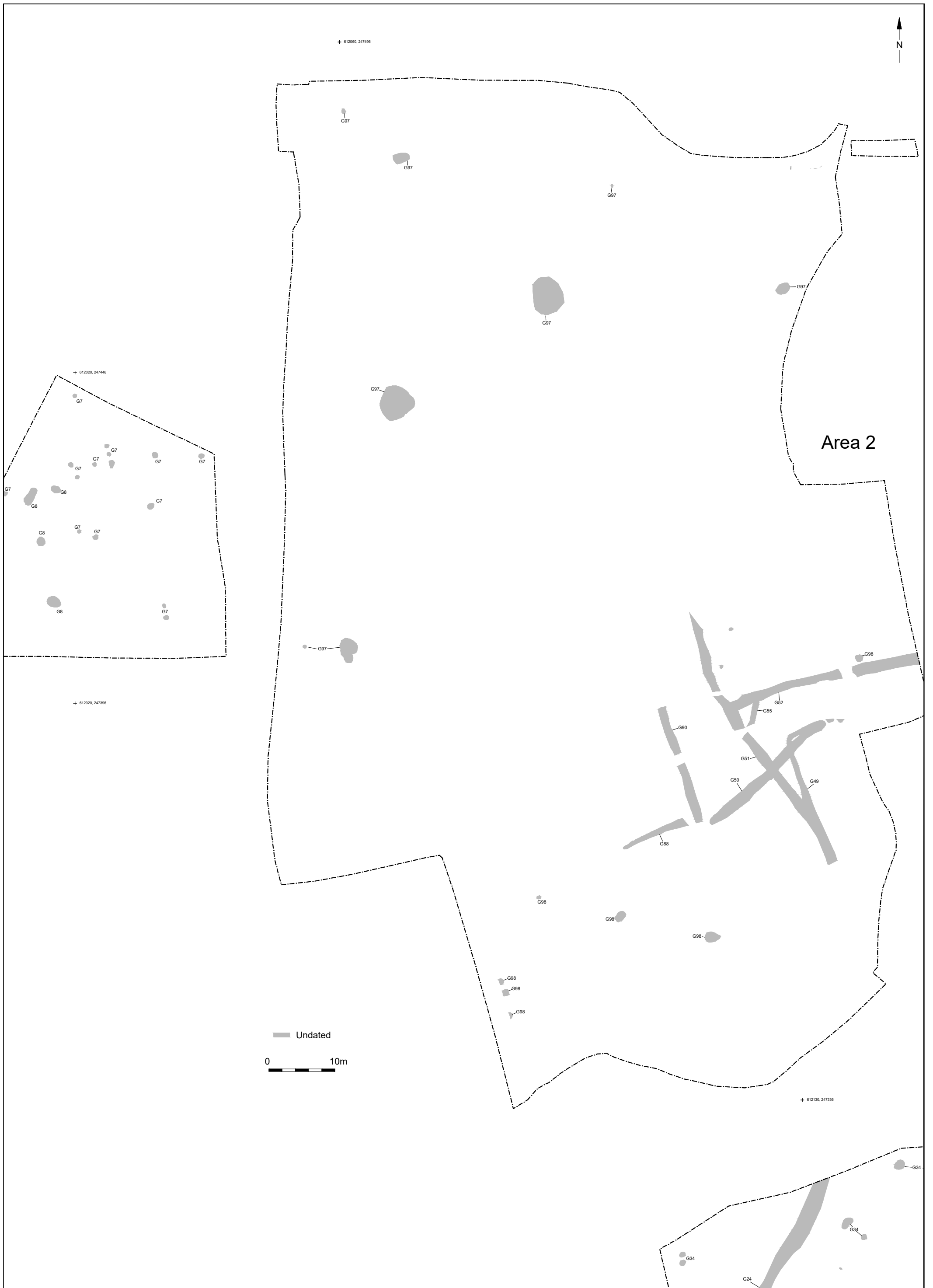
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█ Period 5, Phase 5.2

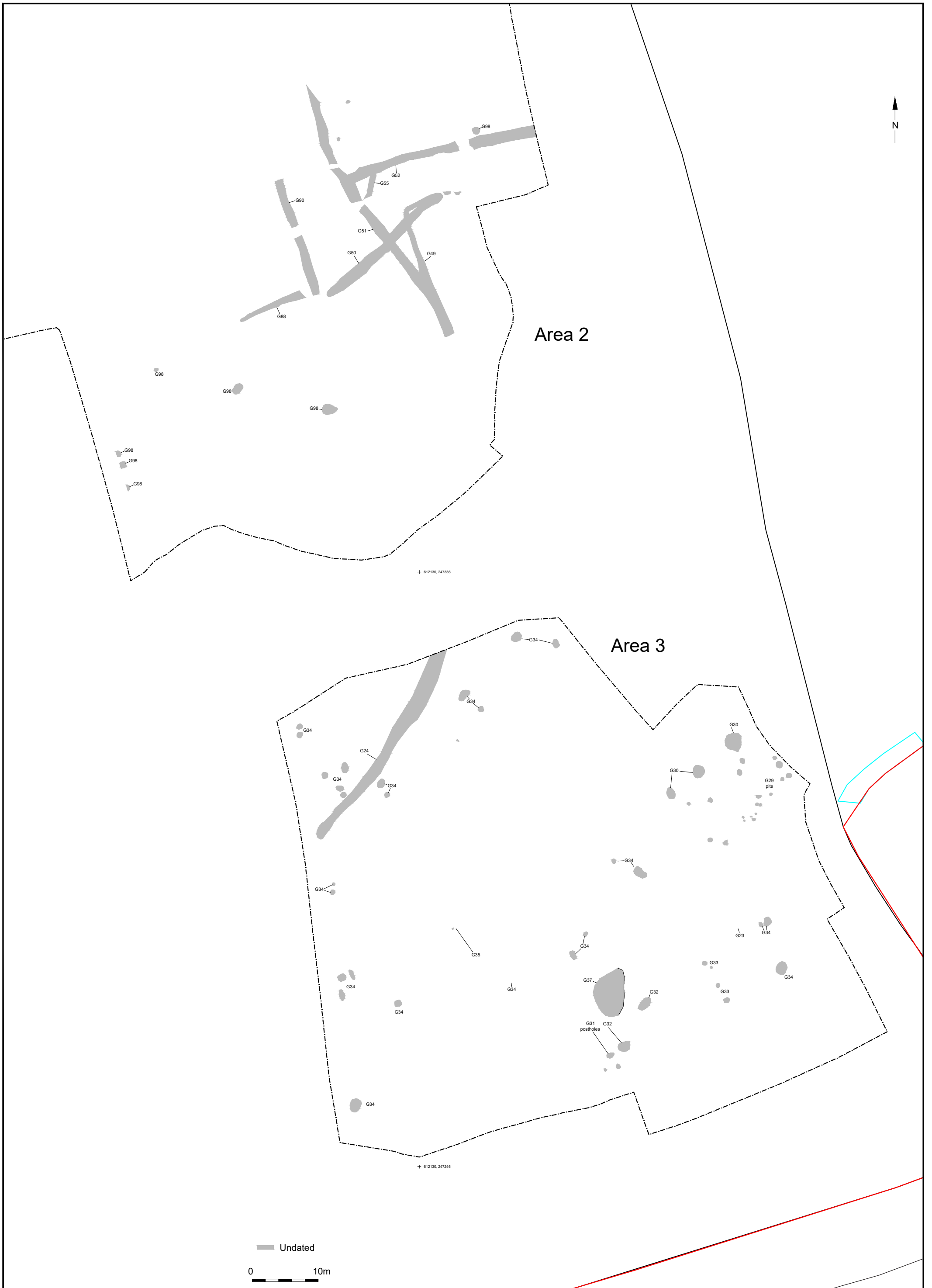


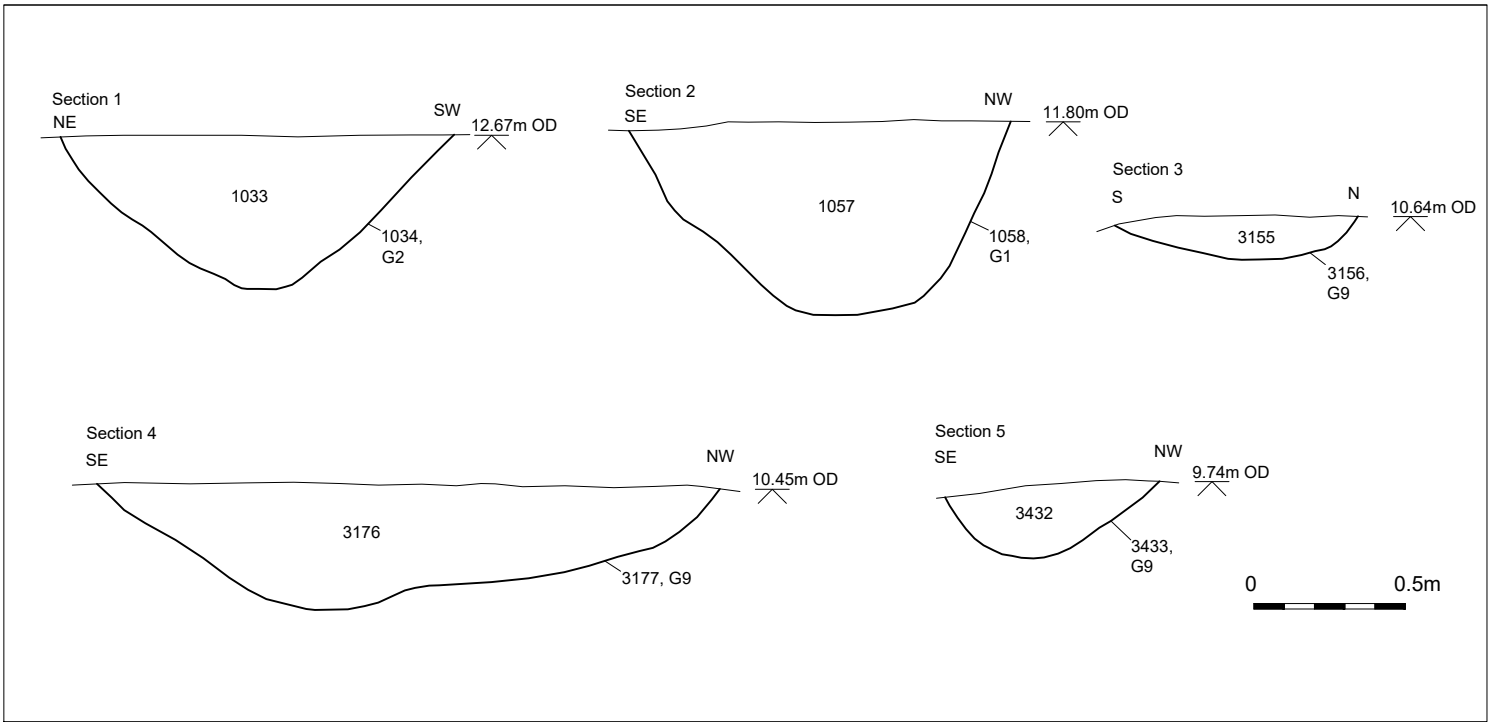
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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 5, Phase 5.1 (post-medieval and modern) features	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		







Pit 1034



Pit 1058



Pit 3156

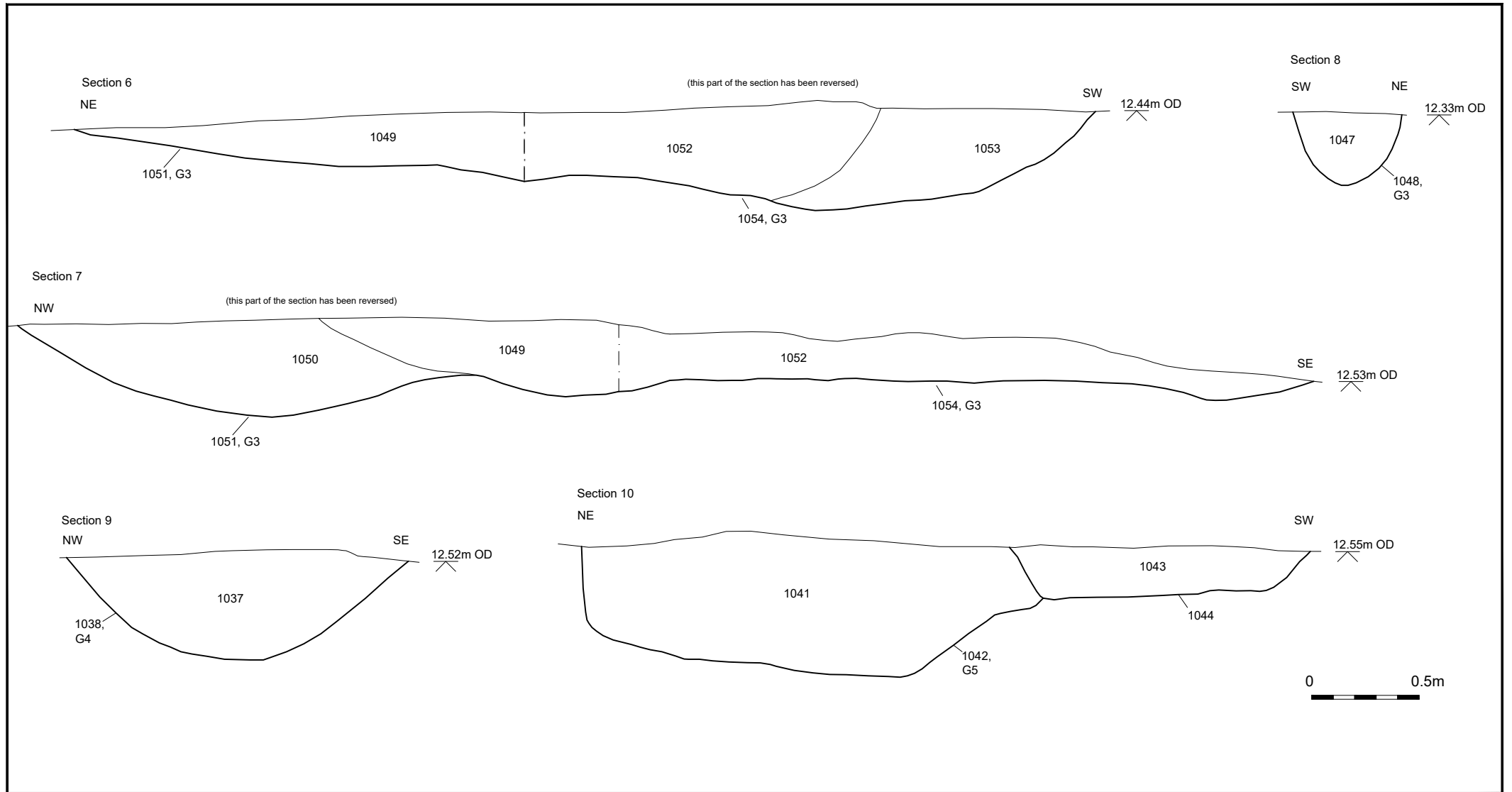


Pit 3171



Pit 3433

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 1 & 3 - Period 1 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



SFB G3, north quadrant



SFB G3, south quadrant



SFB posthole 1048, G3



Pit 1038, G4



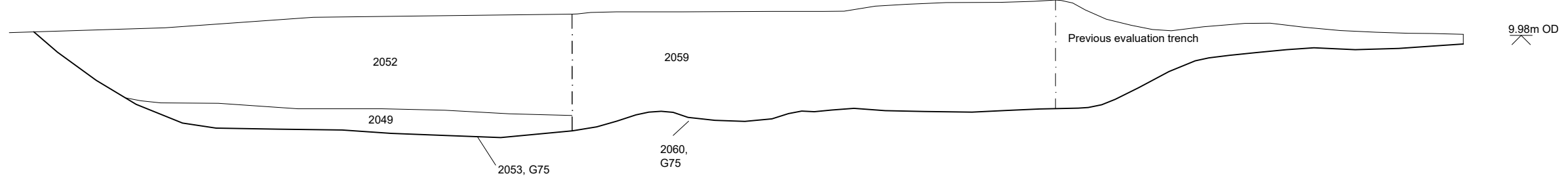
Pit 1042, G5

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 1 - Period 3 sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		

Section 11
SE

(this part of the section has been reversed)

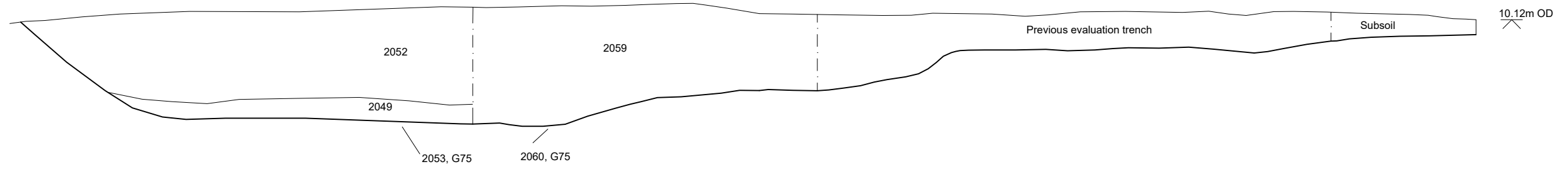
NW



Section 12
NE

(this part of the section has been reversed)

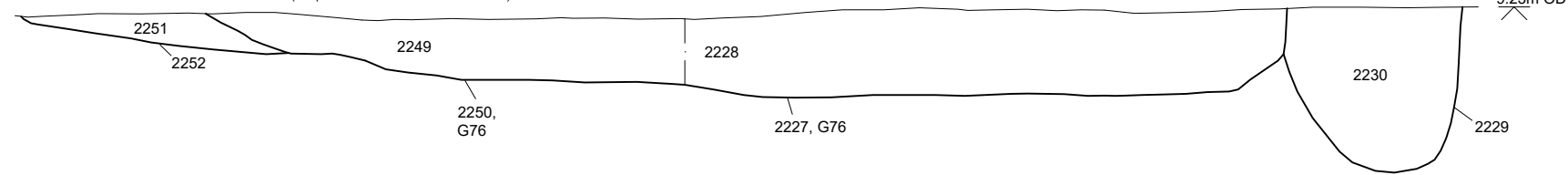
SW



Section 13
E

(this part of the section has been reversed)

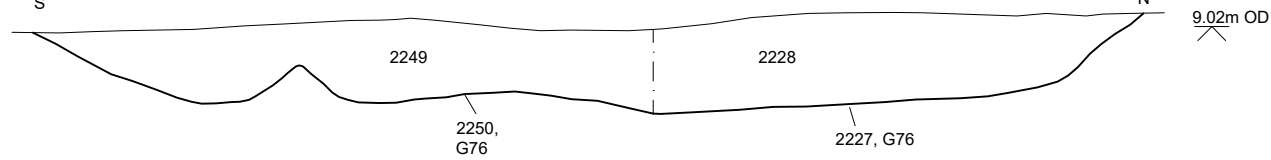
W



Section 14
S

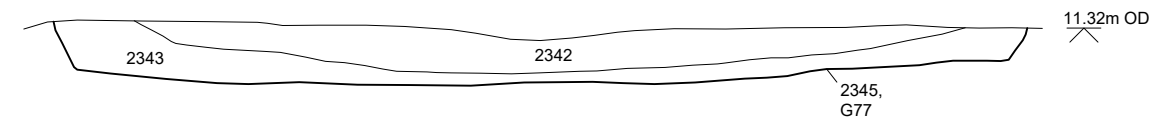
(this part of the section has been reversed)

N



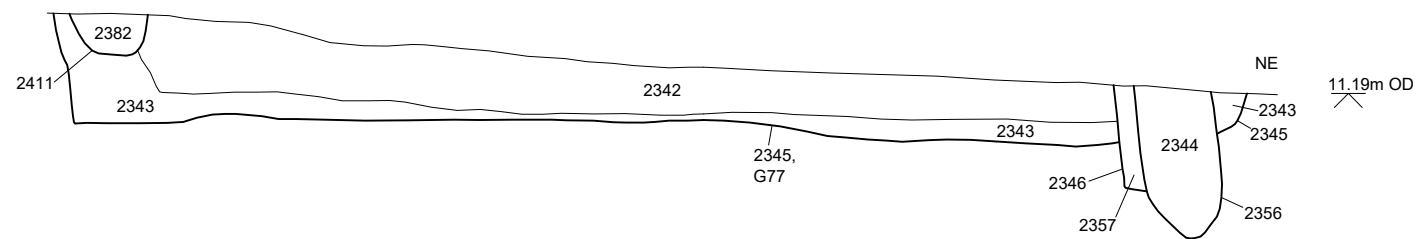
Section 15
SE

NW

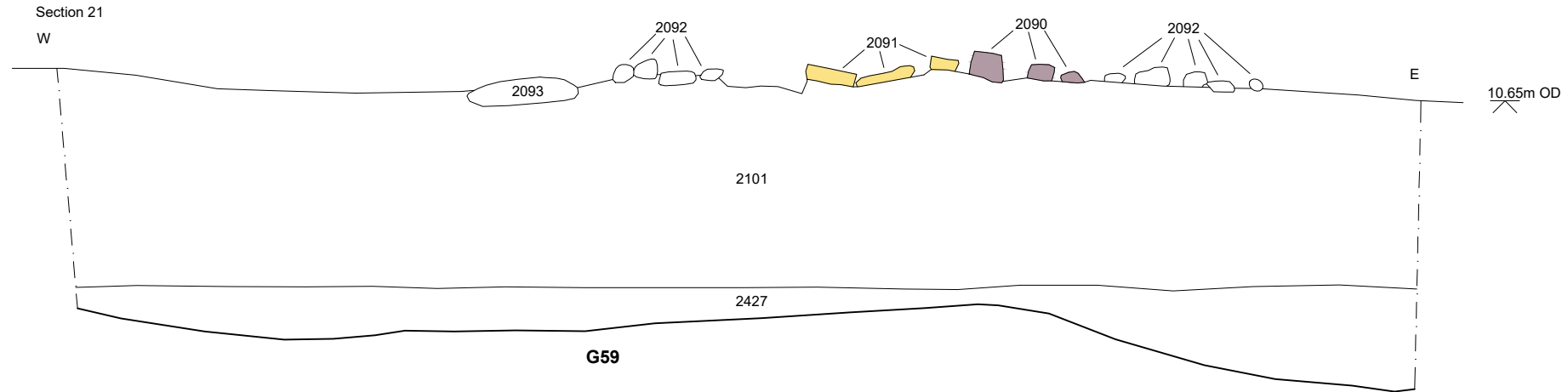
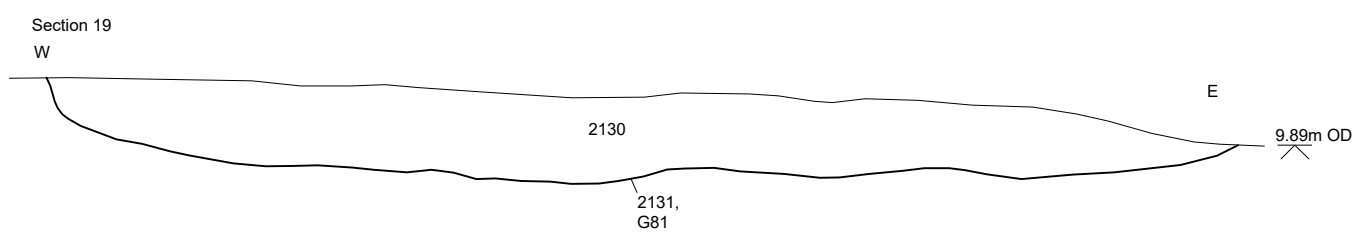
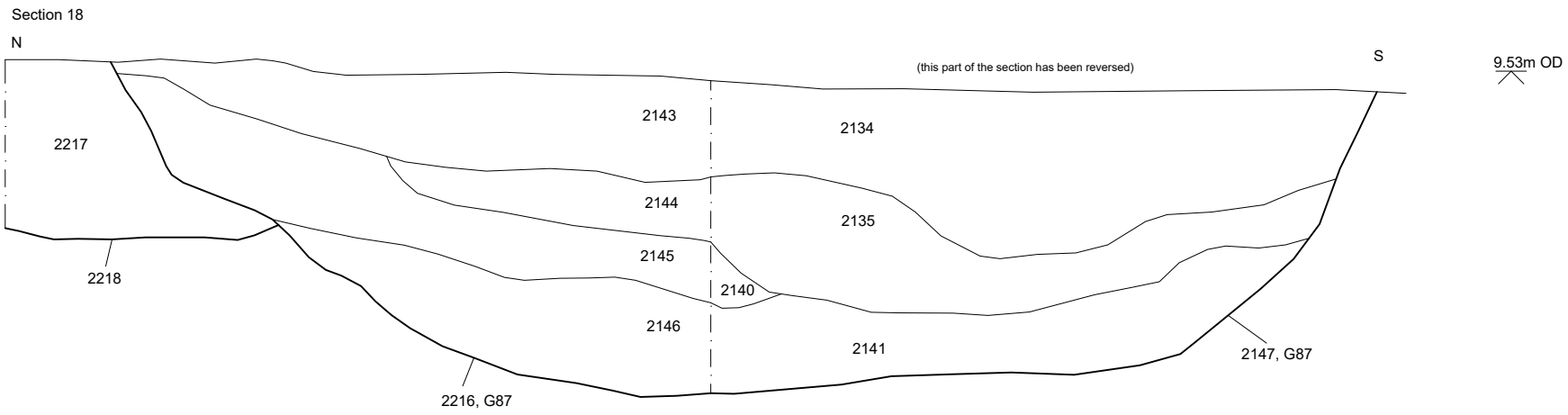
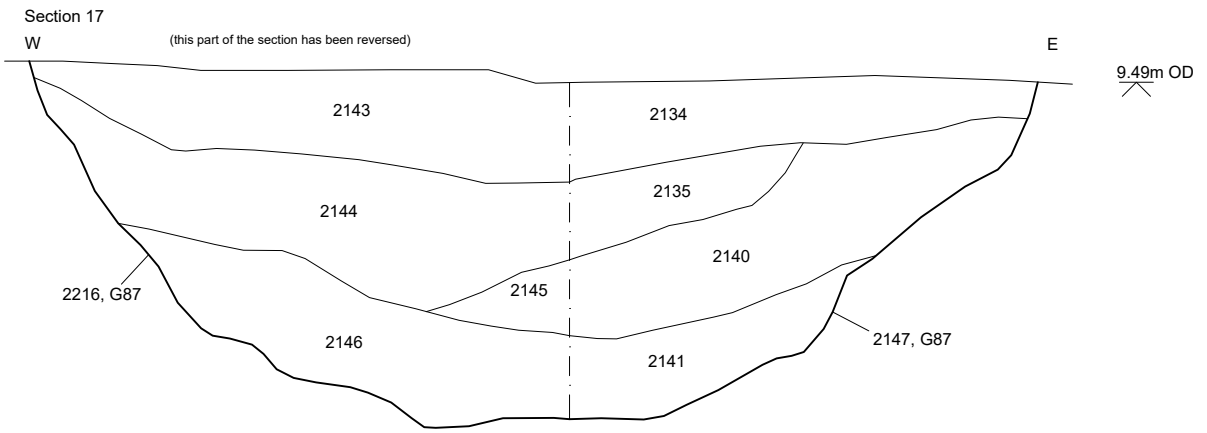


Section 16
SW

NE

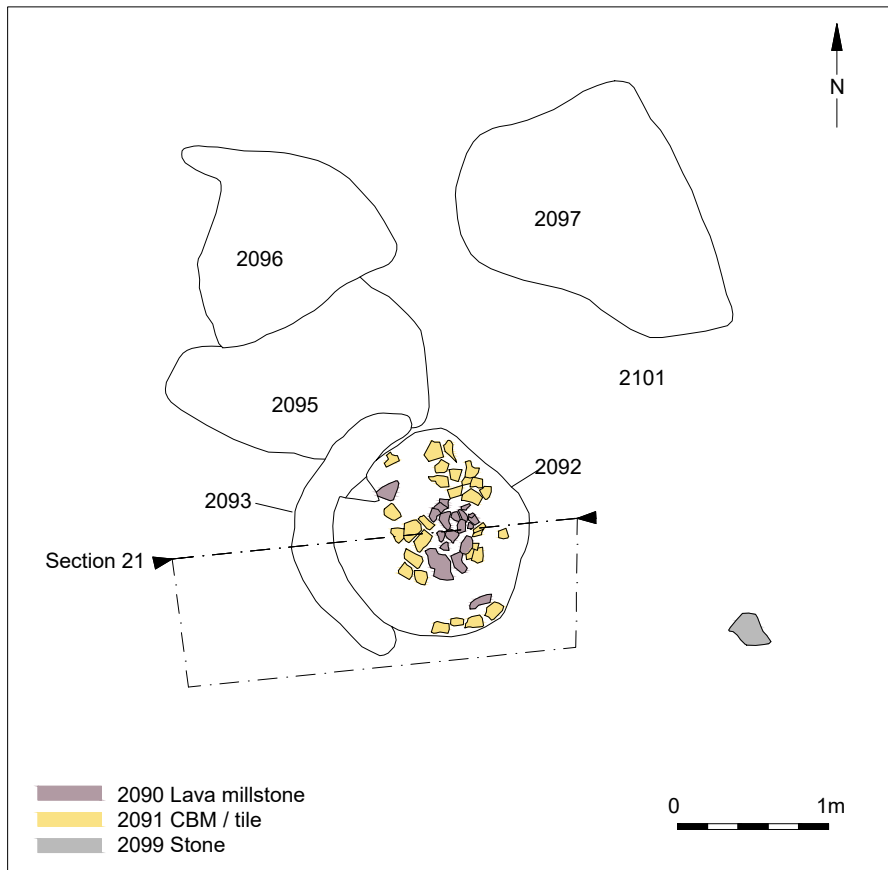


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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 2 - Sections 11 - 16	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



2090 Lava millstone
2091 CBM / tile





Structure G59



Structure G59



Structure G59

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 2 - Period 3, G59 plan and photographs	
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SFB G75, north-east quadrant



SFB G75, south-west quadrant



SFB G76, north-west quadrant



SFB G76, north-west quadrant



SFB G77



Pit G87



Pit G87

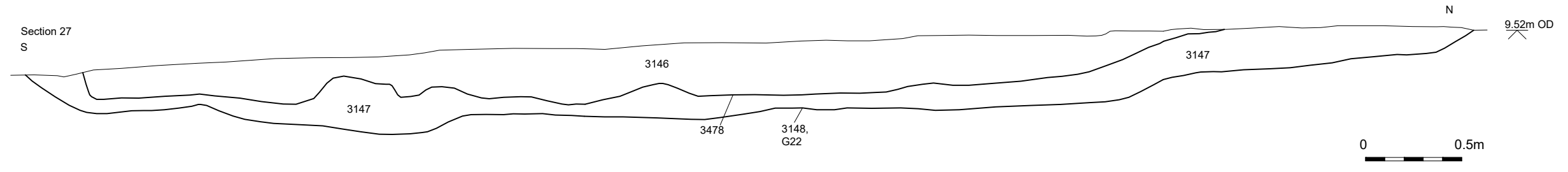
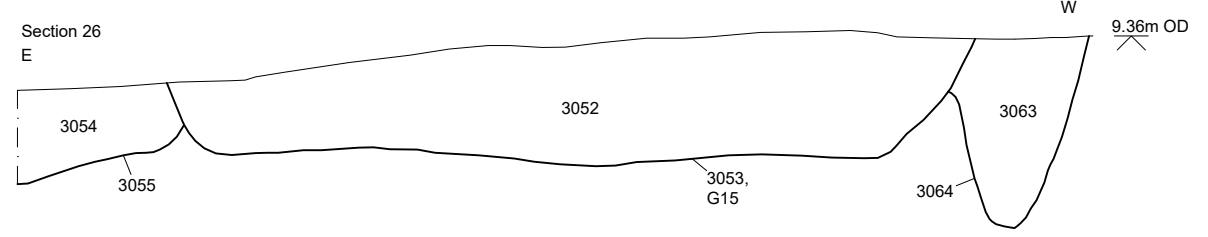
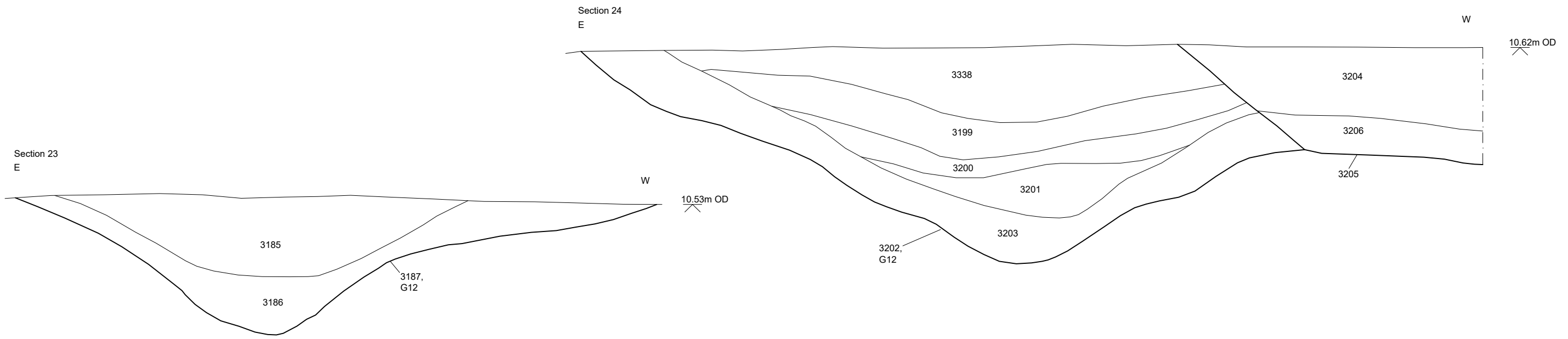


Possible SFB G81



Possible SFB G82, looking north

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 2 - Period 3, photographs	
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Ring ditch 3144, G12



Ring ditch 3187, G12



Ring ditch 3202, G12



Ring ditch 3367, G12

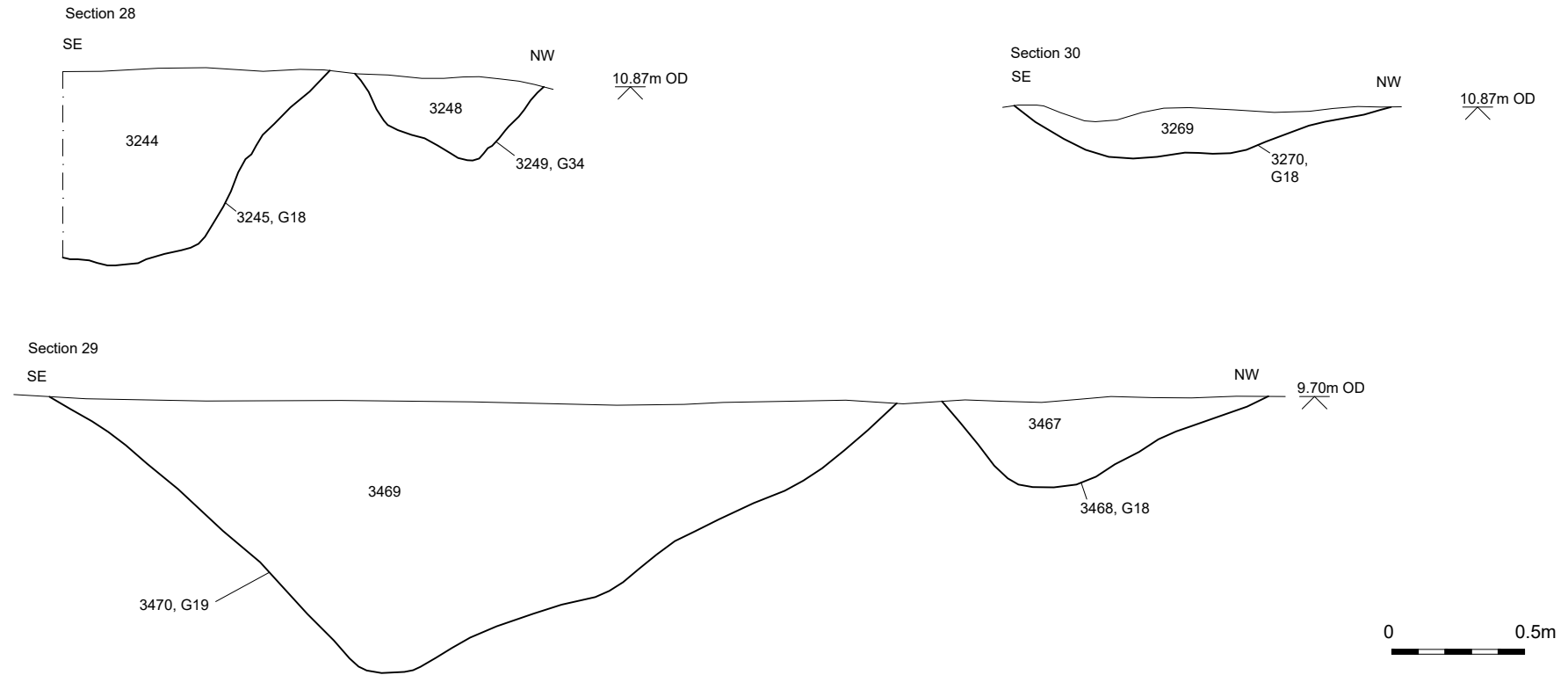


Deposit / structure G15



Deposit / structure G22

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 3 photographs	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 3245, G18

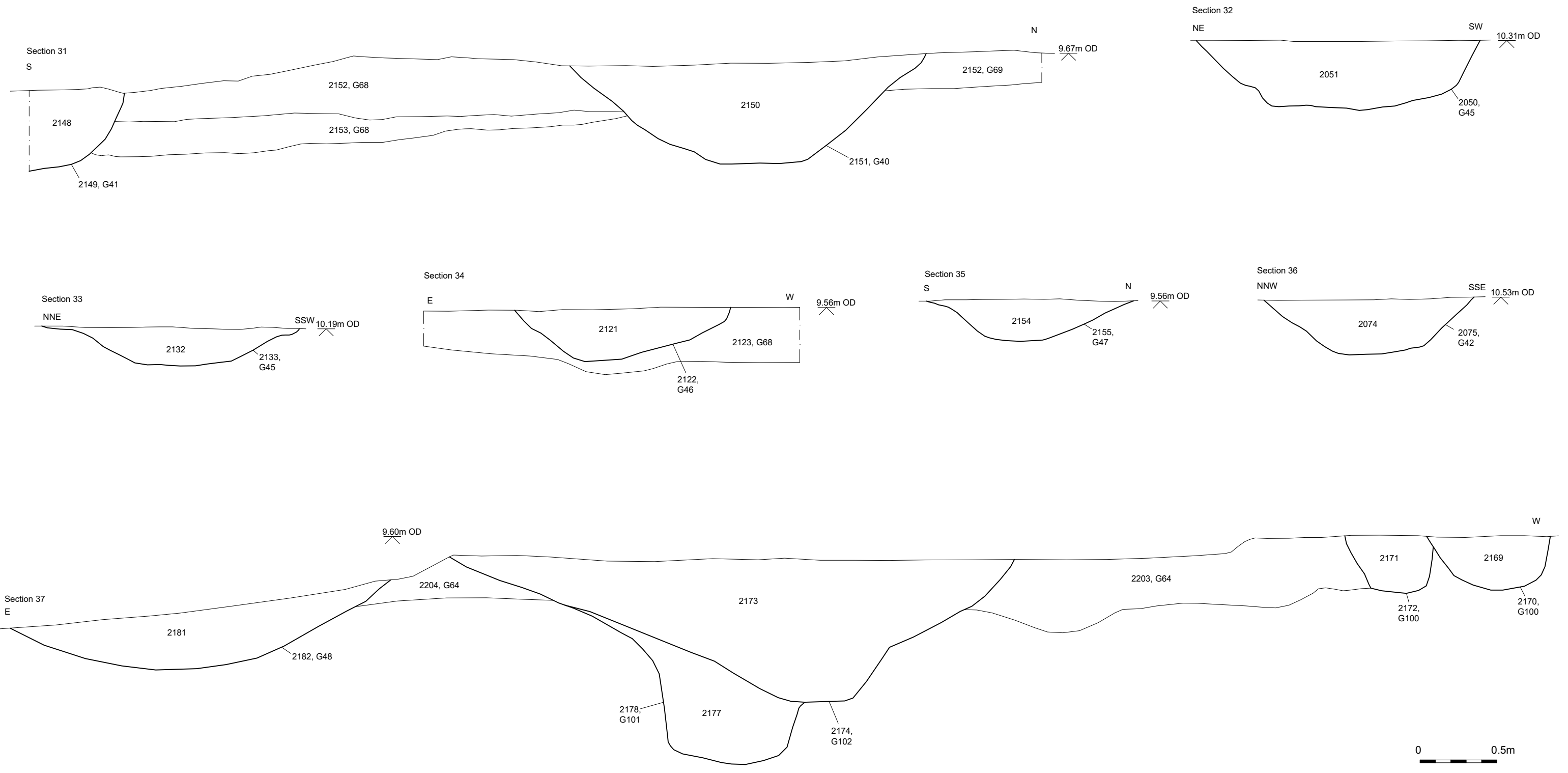


Ditch 3468, G18



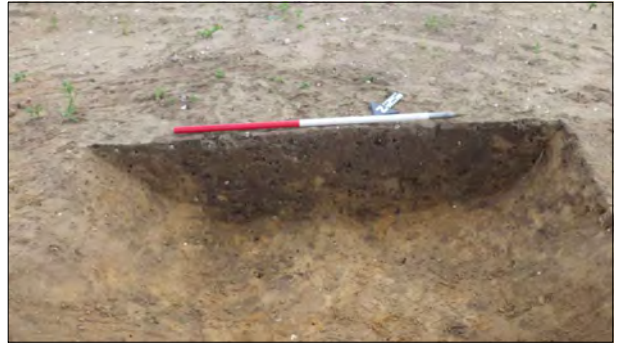
Ditch 3270, G18

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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 3 - Period 4 (Phase 4.1), sections and photographs	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		





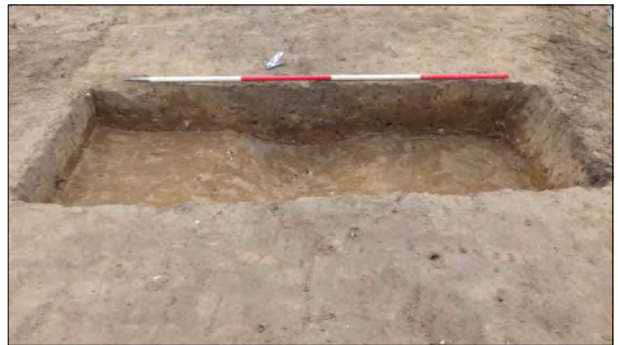
Ditch 2151, G40



Ditch 2050, G45



Ditch 2133, G45



Ditch 2122, G46



Ditch 2155, G47

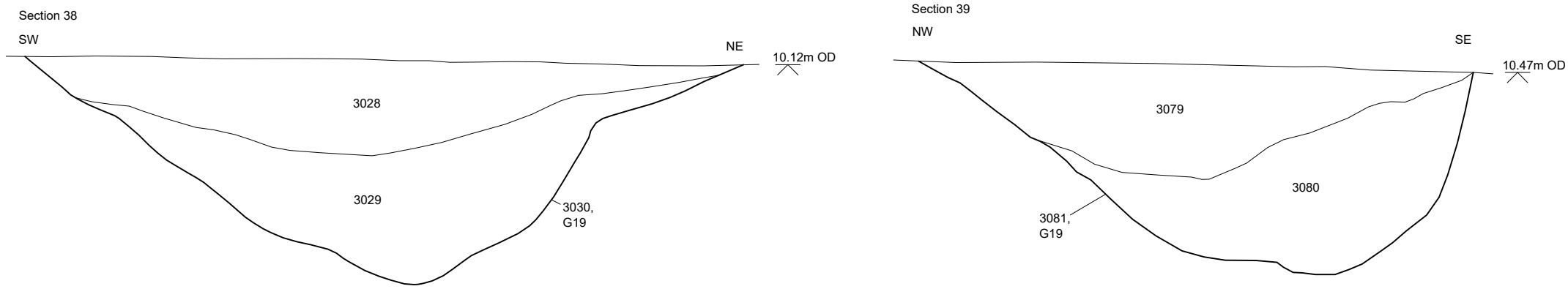


Ditch 2075, G42

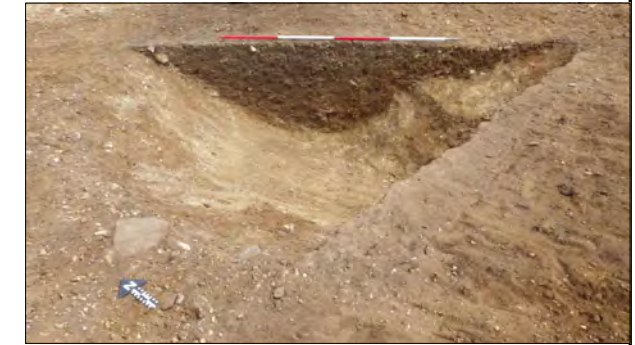
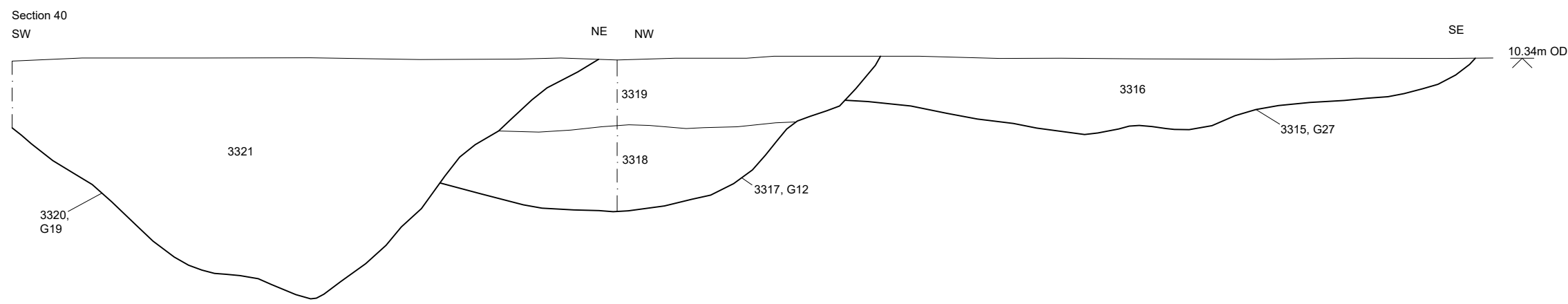


Ditch 2174, G102

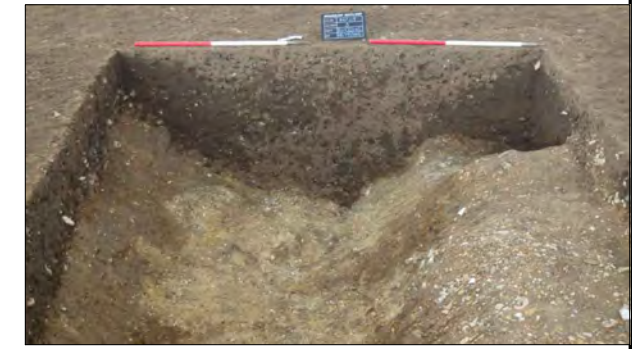
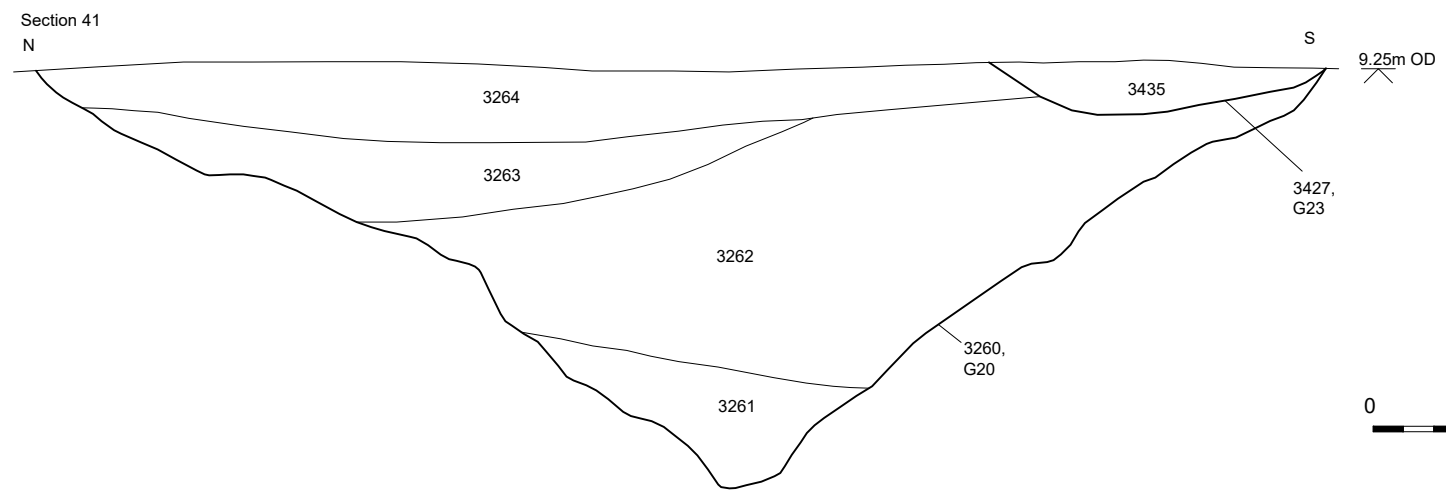
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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Area 2 - Period 4 photographs	
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL		



Ditch 3030, G19



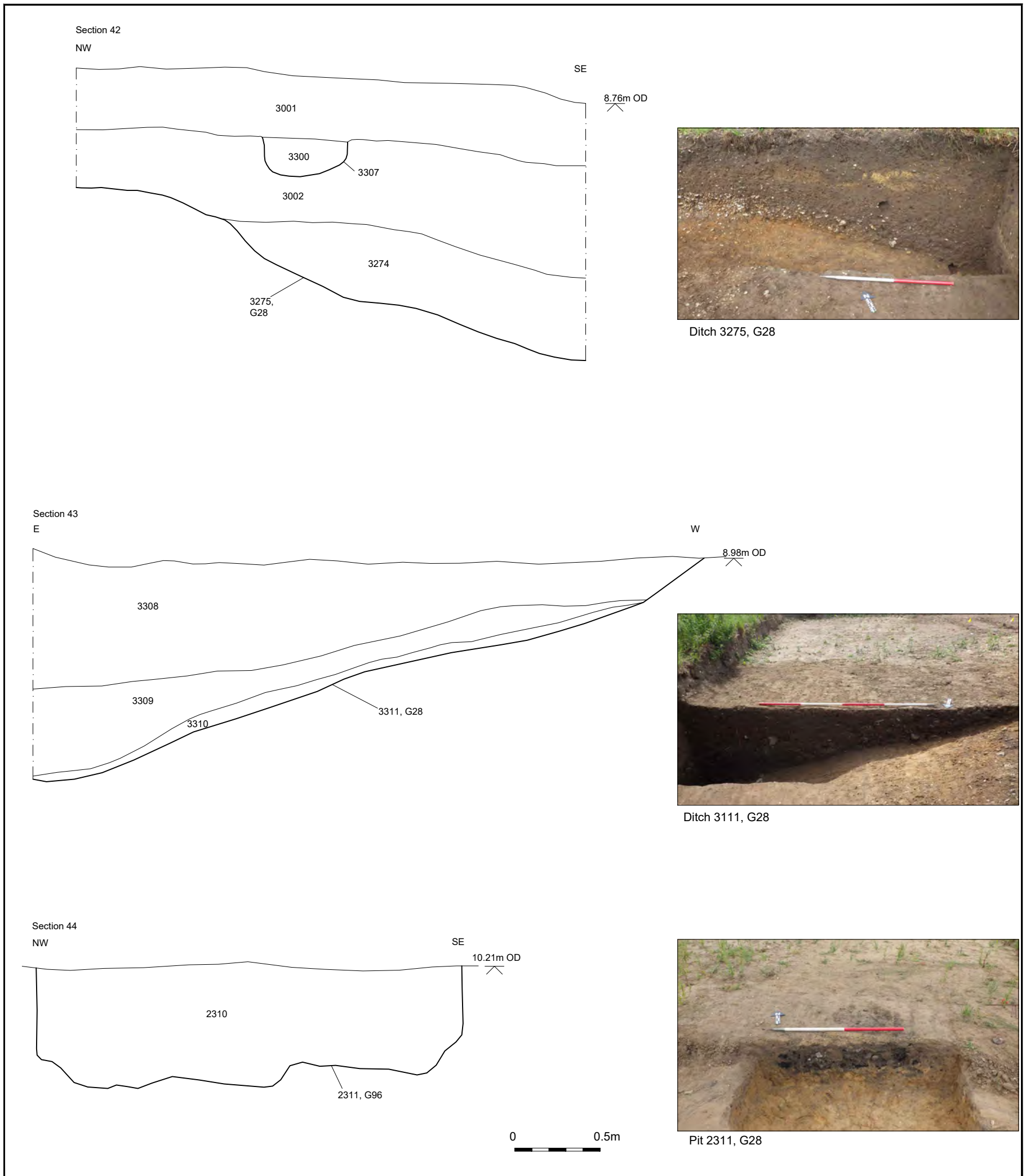
Ditch 3081, G19



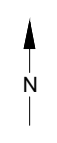
Ditch 3320, G19



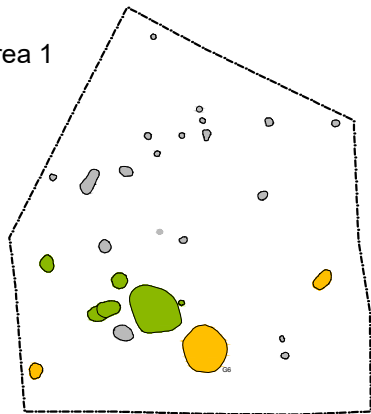
Ditch 3260, G20



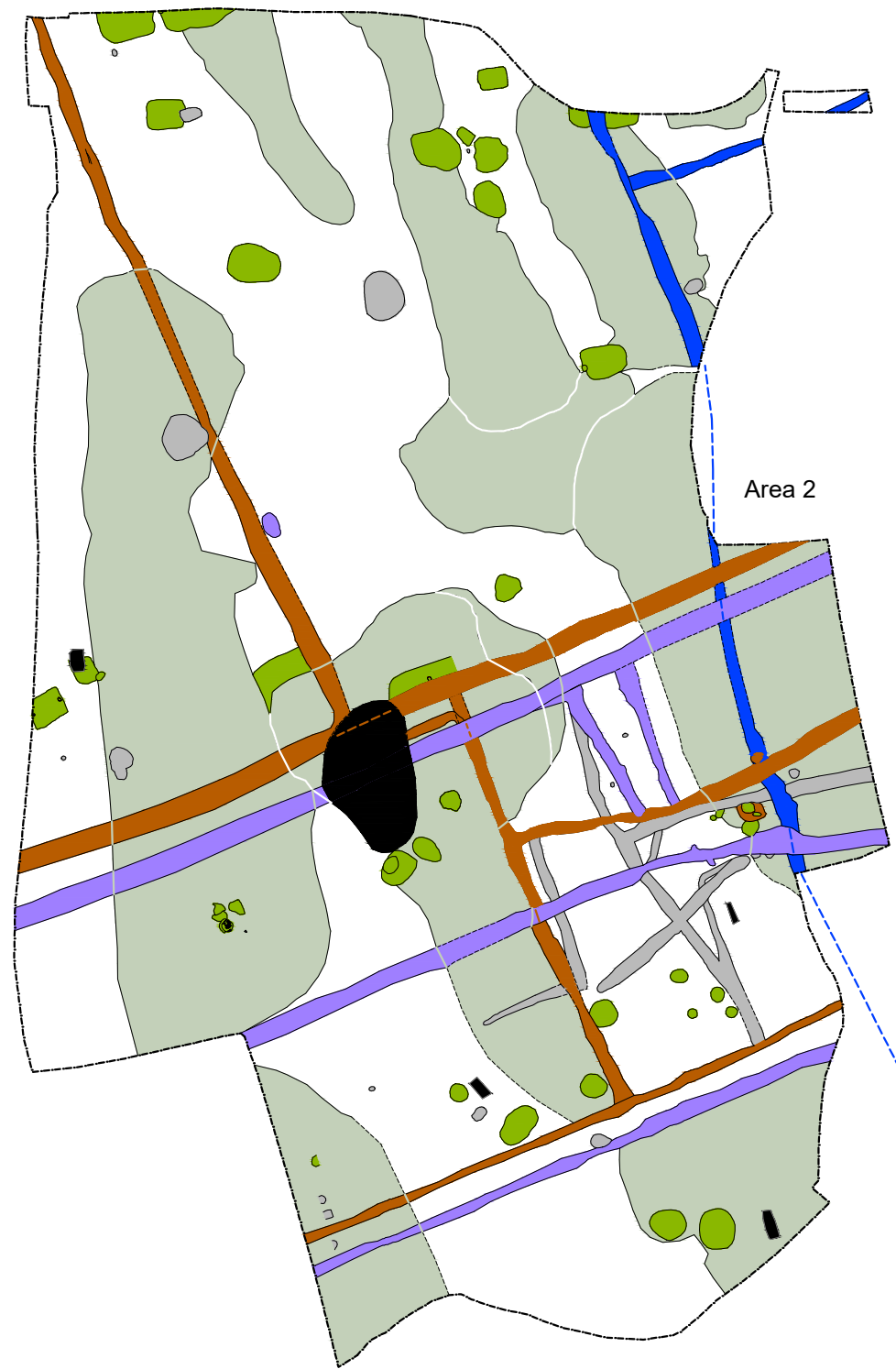
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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Areas 2 & 3 - Period 5 sections and photographs	
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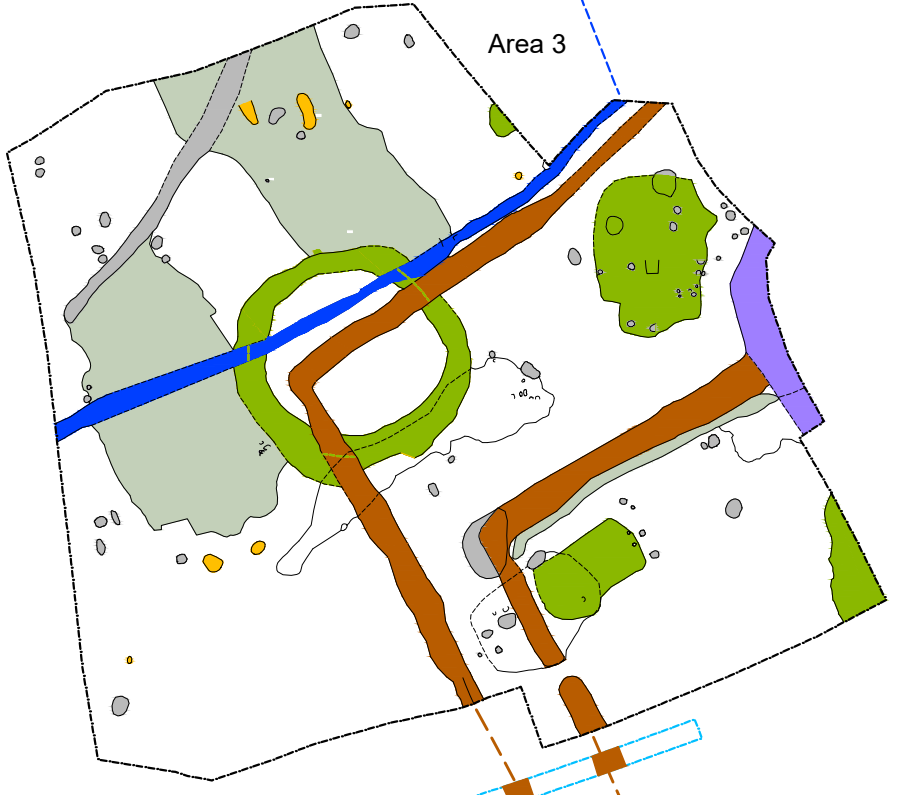
Area 1











Area 2



Area 3



-  Filled natural hollow
-  Period 1
-  Period 3
-  Period 4, Phase 4.1
-  Period 4, Phase 4.2
-  Period 5, Phase 5.1
-  Period 5, Phase 5.2
-  Undated

0 20m


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Project Ref: 190587	Mar 2023	Areas 1, 2 & 3 - all phase plan		
Report Ref: 2023011	Drawn by: APL			



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