

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**CAT Report 1960
issued August 2023**

**Archaeological excavation on land at
Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester,
Essex, CO5 7LX – March-September 2022**



**CAT project ref.: 2022/02q
CHER code: ECC4723**

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**commissioned by Colin Best
on behalf of Tilbury Douglas**

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1 Summary

Archaeological excavation was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of alterations to the firing ranges. Before 2018 little was known about the development site or its immediate landscape. Previous archaeological surveys along the Essex coastline had identified a sparse scattering of prehistoric sites, some Late Iron Age/Roman Red Hills, a Roman settlement 3km to the north-east, and evidence for sheep pasturage in the medieval and probably post-medieval periods until the Ranges were created in the late 19th century. In advance of the current project an archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2018, with the excavation of a small car park following in 2021. Archaeological remains revealed during these projects included a Red Hill and a significant concentration of Roman material to the north-west of the development site. Also encountered were a number of small pit features ranging in date from the Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age, through the Late Iron Age/Roman and into the medieval period.

The c 18.3 hectare development site was divided into four excavation areas totalling 4.3 hectares. Prehistoric pits and pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits were found scattered across the development site, with a slight concentration along the eastern edge of Area D. The worked flint assemblage provided evidence for activity on this area of marshland leading down to the Colne estuary in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, with prehistoric pottery continuing this evidence into the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The size of the assemblage would seem to represent small-scale and temporary occupation of the site throughout prehistory, that was probably seasonal in nature to exploit the resources of the salt marsh. The Middle Bronze Age cremation of a possible adult was also excavated.

Late Iron Age/Roman occupation of the site was more extensive. The most significant monument was a Roman ring-ditch with single entrance enclosing four foundation pads. Both the ring-ditch and several associated features produced an assemblage of 25 bolt-heads and four spearheads, indicating occupation by the Roman army with an artillery device like a scorpion or ballista also present. It is suggested that these pads could have either 1) formed the base of a square, timber watch tower founded on four large corner posts, or 2) formed the base for an artillery placement. Dating evidence from two of the four foundation pads places the structure within the late 3rd to 4th century and, positioned on a trackway leading south-east towards the Pyefleet Channel, it is possibly part of the Saxon Shore defence.

The excavation of four red hills in Areas B and C proved to be disappointing. Despite being large features, they were extremely shallow with no evidence of in situ settling tanks, hearths, flues, burning or any other features. What there was instead was quantities of baked clay and daub, with briquetage from one of the four, and significant levels of modern contamination from the firing ranges throughout. This contamination included iron wire, shrapnel, a tank hull and large amounts of charcoal. Although undated, these red hills probably belong to the Late Iron Age or Roman period.

Immediately to the south-east of the watch tower/artillery placement was a possible irregular encampment that may have been occupied either by stationed soldiers or those involved in the salt industry. Most of the Roman finds from the entire site (pottery, animal bone and small finds) came from this area.

A medieval enclosure within Area D dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Three sides of the enclosure were excavated along with a large number of internal pits. There were no structural remains, but domestic waste including pottery vessels, animal bone and oyster shell indicates that people were living inside the enclosure. Both placename evidence and information from the Domesday Survey would suggest that the enclosure was associated with seasonal sheep pasturage following the reclamation of the salt marsh.

Post-medieval field boundary ditches in Areas B and D are present on the 1840s Tithe Map of the area and are also associated with reclamation of the salt marsh. All of the modern features are from the firing ranges.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This is the report for an archaeological excavation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex from 28th March to 13th September 2022. The work was commissioned by Colin Best on behalf of Tillbury Douglas in advance of the construction of two new firing ranges, associated buildings, parking and other associated infrastructure.

Following the 2018 archaeological evaluation, the Archaeological Advisor to Colchester City Council (CCCAA) advised that the applicant would be required to commission a scheme of archaeological excavation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2021). The CCCAA produced a brief detailing the required archaeological work (CCCAA 2021), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was prepared by CAT (2022) in response to the brief and agreed with the CCCAA in advance of the work taking place.

In addition to the brief and wsi, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016),
- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2020a-b, 2022),
- East of England standards and frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Gurney 2003; Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>.

3 Archaeological background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk).

The development site occupies reclaimed marshland between the Pyefleet Channel to the south and the South Geedon Creek to the north, with the River Colne to the east. Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows the entire site as salt marsh, but by the 1840s the Parish Tithe Maps of Fingringhoe (1843) and Langenhoe (1841) show that this area had been reclaimed with the marsh drained and rough grass fields enclosed by ditches/drains (WA Heritage 2008, 2, Figs 5 & 9).

Prior to the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2018 (see below), there was no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the development site and little within the wider area. Previous surveys along the Essex coastline had identified Mesolithic sites and buried Neolithic land surfaces in other locations along the Colne, Crouch and Blackwater estuaries. Similarly, little Bronze Age activity had been recorded in the wider area, although occupation evidence exists some 3km to the north, and 'burnt mound' sites have been identified in the coastal surveys mentioned above. It is possible that the 'red hill' salt production sites recorded within the immediate and surrounding area may originate in the Iron Age, with continuing usage into the Roman period.

It has been suggested that Fingringhoe may have acted as a harbour and supply base for Colchester during the early military phase of Roman settlement (Crummy 1997, 49). Quarrying on land now known as the Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve (3km north-east) in the 1930s (followed by subsequent excavations) revealed Claudian-Neronian material from pits, parts of a cemetery, two timber-lined wells and a possible landing place, as well as at least three Roman period houses with hypocausts and tessellated pavements (CHER MCC8785, MCC8790). Military equipment and substantial quantities of pottery and coins were also found (Crummy 1997, 49).

The Essex coastline was the site of an extensive salt production industry in the Roman period, which possibly had its origins in the Late Iron Age. Evidence of this industry primarily takes the form of 'red hills', mounds of red earth deriving from the rubble of clay structures used in the salt-making process that have been scorched red by fires used to evaporate sea water to make salt. No red hills have previously been recorded on the development site, but it is closely surrounded by at least 11 examples (CHER MCC2149, 2151-3, 2196, 2221-2, 2240, 2298-9 and 12569). Three were excavated in 1906 and 1948, with Roman pottery recovered from two and briquetage from all three.

There are no recorded Anglo-Saxon or medieval remains within the development site or the surrounding area. The main activity taking place at this time would likely have been sheep farming, the vegetation of the salt marsh providing good pasture, rich in iodine and mineral salts, with fishing and wildfowling also probably taking place (WA Heritage 2008, 12). The Domesday Survey of 1086 records the settlement of Langenhoe to the west as having meadow, pasture, woodland, a mill and salthouse, as well as recorded livestock including 300 sheep. The place name 'wick' also appears on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the site. 'Wick' means a dairy but tends to refer to a sheep walk leading to a dairy (WA Heritage 2008, 13). Marshland structures that could be expected on the development site include raised causeways, sheep pens and sheep bridges made of wattle hurdles (*ibid*). The process of land reclamation may have begun in the medieval period, with drainage channels being cut and early sea walls erected (*ibid*). In the post-medieval period, the Chapman and André Map shows that many of the farms surrounding the marsh today were in existence in 1777 (WA Heritage 2008, 14).

In 1857 the War Office began buying land for the army to hold military exercises, with the Fingringhoe Ranges added to the War Office's lands between 1889 and 1899 (VCH 9, 408-418). The development site has most recently been used as a grenade firing range. As the site had been used for many years as a live firing range, there was a high probability of encountering unexploded ordnance and all areas were cleared by specialists before archaeologists were allowed on site.

2018 evaluation (CAT Report 1299, ECC4231)

An archaeological evaluation of 22 trial-trenches was carried out in 2018 with each trench measuring 60m long by 4m wide (Fig 2). Although there were no significant archaeological remains in 12 of the trenches, significant contexts included a red hill in trench T6 and a concentration of Roman features in trench T1 consisting mainly of ditches and a large number of pits, 0.24-0.3m below current ground level. Finds from the features in T1 included pottery sherds, briquetage, ceramic building material, animal bone, five copper-alloy coins, two iron bolt-heads and the remains of an iron spearhead. There were three Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age features in trenches T3, T4 and T11 and two medieval features in trenches T5 and T6.

2021 car park excavation (CAT Report 1735, ECC4670)

An archaeological excavation was carried in advance of the construction of a car park (Fig 2). During this excavation 17 pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits were uncovered. Three features were dated to the prehistoric period and three to the Roman period. Three more were modern and eleven were undated.

4 Aim

The aim of the project was to excavate and record all archaeological remains located within the five areas specified by the CBCAA as having high potential for significant archaeological remains. This included the full excavation of all red hills present on the site.

The results of this excavation will be used to enhance the East of England Regional Research Framework (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>) which augment both the original version of the Framework, published in two parts in 1997 (Glazebrook) and 2000 (Brown & Glazebrook), and a revised and updated version published in 2011 (Medlycott).

5 Results (Photographs 1-21; Figs 3-7 & 30; Appendices 1-4)

Archaeological excavation at Fingringhoe Ranges was divided into five areas. Areas A, B, C and D were machine excavated through topsoil (L1, 0.2-0.5m thick) onto natural (L2) under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. All archaeological contexts were investigated. Area E was limited to the removal of vegetation only, to a depth of c 0.05-0.1m, with no archaeological remains exposed. All context, finds and sample numbers are a continuation of those used in the preceding evaluation (CAT Report 1299). Full context lists, with descriptions and dimensions of each feature, can be found in Appendices 1 (evaluation) and 2 (excavation), with a finds and dating summary given as Appendix 4.

Many of the features excavated at the Fingringhoe Ranges have been identified as pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits. These features vary widely in size and shape, some had a regular profile, others irregular, some produced finds ranging widely from the Neolithic through to the modern period and others were empty. Some of these features, particularly those with a good assemblage of finds, are probably pits contemporary with the finds within them. However, most are tree-throws or scrub clearance pits, with residual finds scattered across the site being incorporated into the backfill. This has made dating these features difficult. Throughout the following report, these features have been broadly dated based on the finds recovered from them, but the only thing we can say for certain is that they are not any earlier than this date. As the entire site would have been cleared of trees/scrub when the army developed the site, it is difficult to know how many of these features may actually be modern.

5.1 Area A (Photographs 1-7; Figs 3-7)

Area A measured 6,029 square metres and was, by far, the most densely packed with archaeological remains.

Middle Bronze Age cremation (Photograph 1; Figs 3 & 7)

Burial pit F145 produced a small quantity (120.53g) of cremated human bone from a possible adult and highly fragmented pieces of a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn. This is the only prehistoric burial found in any of the excavated areas but it has been significantly truncated, with the remains too fragmented to determine sex, stature or pathologies.

The Roman ring-ditch and associated features (Photographs 2-3; Figs 3-5)

Ring-ditch F149 was 38m in circumference, averaging 0.89m wide by only 0.19m deep (Photograph 2). A small, 0.9m wide entrance was located to the east-south-east, and in plan the ring-ditch appears to be slightly misaligned to the south/south-east, enclosing an area of c 12m N/S by c 11m E/W. However, it was the south/southeastern part of the ring-ditch that was exposed in the 2018 evaluation (Trench 1). Covered by a layer of silt, the interpretation and excavation of the archaeological remains in Trench 1 proved difficult. Unfortunately, the excavation and backfill of Trench 1 caused further disturbance to this section of ring-ditch, and this was the most difficult area to define during this excavation phase.

The ring-ditch produced a large quantity of Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman pottery, including a few sherds dating to the 2nd century, along with fragments of baked clay/daub and animal bone. The most significant finds were excavated in the southern terminus of the ditch (sx1, also numbered F261) and included ten bolt-heads, a fragment of spearhead, four iron rings, three unidentified iron objects and three iron nails. Pit F153 on the edge of sx1 also produced a very similar assemblage of finds, including more bolt-heads, fragments of spearheads and other iron objects, a copper-alloy finger-ring and two coins. The material from these two features is so similar that they may represent the same deposit of finds, with the terminus of the ring-ditch actually wider than excavated. Ceramic building material was rare across the site, but a fragment of possible Roman antefix was recovered from sx8 of the ring-ditch, with small spheroids of blue pigment found in sx12.

Central to the ring-ditch were four sub-rectangular features, F122, F124, F125 and F126, set 2.7-3m apart in a rough square. On average 1.09m by 0.9m and 0.25m deep, each of the features had been loosely filled with fragments of septaria (Photographs 3-4). The features have the appearance of foundation pads, perhaps forming the base for four corner posts of a square structure measuring roughly 5m by 5m. However, if they are foundation pads they are not in exact alignment creating a slightly 'wonky' structure, and were seemingly poorly made with irregular bases and loosely packed

septaria, which may have compromised their weight-bearing properties. These were the only fragments of septaria found on the development site though, and had obviously been deliberately collected and placed within the four features. Pottery, animal bone and shell was recovered from the pads, with pottery from both F122 and F124 providing a late 3rd to 4th century date.

As well as the foundation pads, 20 other features were enclosed by the ring-ditch.¹ They were some of the smallest features when compared to the rest of Area A and could be post-holes, but were of varying size, shape and depth and could be small pits (Photographs 3-4). Ten were aligned around the inside of the eastern half of the ring-ditch and, if post-holes, could be part of a palisade.² However the features were irregularly spaced, and it would have to be assumed that all of the corresponding post-holes around the western half of the ring-ditch have been lost by later activity on the development site. The rest of the features are clustered in the centre of the ring-ditch, largely within the area defined by the four foundation pads. They do not appear to be structural, but their purpose is unclear.

Almost all of the 20 features produced fragments of animal bone, with varying quantities of both burnt and unburnt bone present. Pottery sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman and early Roman date were also recovered from eleven features, with fragments of a Late Iron Age/early Roman iron brooch from F196 amongst the finds, implying an earlier phase of activity associated with the ring-ditch. However, also found within three of features (F196, F206 and F209) were iron bolt-heads or an iron ring that would seem to be similar, and therefore of later a date, to the deposit of weapons in the ring-ditch. With the dating unclear, it is difficult to determine if these features are associated with an earlier phase of activity in the ring-ditch or are contemporary with the foundation pads. It also remains uncertain whether these are structural post-holes or pits. The animal bone could suggest the burial of cooking debris in pits, although the mixture of highly burnt and unburnt bone within the features seems unusual.

Roman trackway, possible enclosure and field system (Figs 3 & 6-7)

In the south-eastern corner of the site were two parallel ditches, F57 (1.27m wide by 0.18m deep) and F62 (1.14m wide by 0.25m deep), aligned NW to SE and 11-16m apart. Finds were rare but did include Roman brick from F57, and Roman pottery (including one sherd dating to the 2nd century) and glass from F62. The ditches form part of a trackway which continues into Area C as ditches F531 and F532. The alignment of ditch F62 also appears to continue towards the ring-ditch as short ditches F9 and F24. To the south, similarly short ditches F82 and F108 may be associated with F9 and F24, defining an irregular enclosure to the south-east of the ring-ditch. Many of the pits with the highest density of finds came from inside this enclosed area, although there are significantly large gaps between the ditches.

Ditch F94b is aligned N/S and at a right-angle to ditch F24, forming a 6.8m wide entrance. Ditch F75 is also aligned N/S and at a right-angle to ditch F62, forming a 9.2m wide entrance. Both appear to represent a part of a wider Roman field system. Ditch F46, parallel to F57, may also be associated with this field system. However, as it did not pass through the adjacent evaluation trench it is either another short length of ditch or it turns quite sharply.

Ditch F6 appears to be a later addition to the landscape. It effectively blocks the direct route of the trackway to the ring-ditch creating a slight diversion.

Roman cremation (Fig 3)

Burial pit F70 on the southern edge of Area A produced another very small quantity of cremated human bone (113.46g). The remains were too fragmented to determine sex, age, stature or pathologies. Four sherds of pottery from the fill of the feature suggest a possible Roman date for this burial. This is the only Roman burial found in any of the excavated areas.

1 F20, F28, F167, F168, F169, F179, F185, F190, F192, F193, F195, F196, F199, F206, F209, F211, F212, F221, F236, F237.

2 F20, F28, F195, F192, F193, F195, F196, F199, F206, F221.

Pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photographs 5-7; Figs 3-7)

Most (184) of the features in Area A are pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photographs 5-6). Ten produced finds of a prehistoric date.³ The only feature of note is pit F55 which contained fragments of a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age flint-tempered jar and bowl. The remaining features produced only a small assemblage of pottery (between 1-5 sherds which were very small and fragmented) and/or a piece of worked flint. This material is probably residual and the features of a later date.

Most (117) of the pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits produced finds of Late Iron Age/early Roman and Roman date.⁴ As already mentioned above, those with the highest density of finds were mainly concentrated within or immediately outside of the possible irregular enclosure to the south-east of the ring-ditch.⁵ These finds included large quantities of Roman pottery, some animal bone and other rarer finds like coins, a copper-alloy spoon and brooch, and some iron weapons. Pit F80/F87/F251 was the largest feature on Area A and was probably dug for clay extraction (Photograph 7). It was backfilled with a large assemblage of finds, including pottery sherds dating to the late 3rd century, with fragments of a bolt-head and two other possible socketed iron weapons also recovered.

Found within F177 was a small sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery (5th-7th centuries). Eight features produced finds of medieval date,⁶ 15 of post-medieval/modern date,⁷ and 33 were empty or produced no datable finds.⁸ All of these features were scattered throughout Area A with no particular concentration.

3 F55, F79a or F79b, F92, F111, F175, F181, F194, F228, F232, F243.

4 F5, F9, F10, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F22, F23/F104, F24, F26, F27, F49, F51, F52, F53, F58, F60, F63, F66, F67, F68, F69, F70, F72, F73, F74, F76, F77, F78, F80/F87/F251, F81, F84, F85, F86, F91, F90, F93, F95, F96, F97, F98, F99, F100, F101/F133, F102, F103, F105, F107, F108, F109, F110, F114, F115, F116, F117/F119, F118, F120, F121, F123, F130, F131, F132, F134, F135, F136, F137/F139, F138, F140, F141, F144, F148, F150, F152, F154, F155, F157, F160, F161, F162, F163, F164, F165, F166, F171, F173, F176, F178, F182, F184, F191, F197, F202, F203, F205, F207, F210, F220, F222, F223, F224, F227, F230, F235, F238, F239, F241, F244, F245, F249, F250, F252, F254, F265, F269, F278.

5 For example F93, F96, F109, F117/F119, F118, F137/F139, F138, F222.

6 F50, F54, F89, F112, F129, F215, F217/F218, F253.

7 F8, F11, F48, F64, F83, F94a, F106, F142, F146, F147, F159, F172, F213, F219, F257.

8 F12, F21, F45, F47, F56, F59, F61, F65, F71, F79a or F79b, F127, F143, F151, F156, F158, F174, F180, F183, F198, F204, F208, F214, F225, F226, F229, F231, F233, F234, F240, F242, F246, F248, F255.



Photograph 1 Pre-excitation image of burial pit F145, looking south-south-west.



Photograph 2 Aerial view of the Roman ring-ditch, four foundation pads (half-sectioned) and associated post-holes/pits, looking north-west.



Photograph 3 Foundation pad F124 (half-sectioned) with post-holes/pits F190, F236 and F237, looking north.



Photograph 4 Foundation pad F122 (half-sectioned) with post-holes/pits F209, F211 and F212, looking north-east.



Photograph 5 Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pits F93 (foreground), F95 and F96 (to right), and general site shot, looking north-west.



Photograph 6 Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pits F127, F128 and F129, with F137 to the right, and general site shot, looking north-east.



Photograph 7 Quarry pit F80/F87/F251, looking south-west.

5.2 Area B (Photographs 8-10; Figs 8-11)

Area B measured 15,829 square metres, with an additional 165 square metres added a short distance to the north-east to allow for the excavation of a second red hill discovered while on site.

Pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photograph 8; Figs 8-11)

Most (65) of the features in Area B are pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits. One of these features, F321, stands out from the rest as it contained a large assemblage (226 sherds at 1,222g) of prehistoric pottery including fragments of a Bronze Age jar (Photograph 8). Of the remaining 64 features, 28 produced datable finds (ten prehistoric,⁹ 13 Roman,¹⁰ one Anglo-Saxon,¹¹ six medieval,¹² two post-medieval/modern),¹³ 11 produced undatable finds (burnt flint, baked clay, animal bone)¹⁴ and 25 were empty.¹⁵ These features were scattered across the site. Where finds were present, almost all of these features produced small assemblages of material which is probably residual and the features of a later date.

A small cluster of features requires further explanation. Small ditch F315 cuts pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pits F314 and F317, and is cut by F318. Unfortunately, the finds from the south-western terminal end of this ditch were all recorded as coming from F317 as the edges of the features were difficult to define. Therefore, it is uncertain which came from the terminus of the ditch and which from F317. Given the fact that large quantities of cockle shell were recovered from the rest of the ditch, it seems likely that the cockle shell recorded from F317 is also actually from F315. The fragments of Middle Bronze Age bucket urn are probably from F317, with fragments of residual prehistoric pottery from ditch F315 perhaps the result of truncation of the earlier feature. The ditch produced one of the largest assemblages of finds from Area B (excluding the red hills and prehistoric pit F321), which included both cockle and periwinkle shells, fragments of animal bone, baked clay, burnt flint and a piece of Roman glass. Finds from the ditch may represent the remains of dumped food waste, but the feature is fairly isolated within the landscape and is of uncertain function.

Red hills (Photographs 9-10; Figs 9-11)

The most significant features in Area B were two red hills, both of which were 100% excavated. Red hill F295 was a long, irregularly-shaped feature approximately 9.7m long by 6.6m wide, and very shallow at 0.16m deep (Photograph 9). Red hill F433 was identified to the north-east of Area B and an area around it was stripped to allow for excavation. It was an oval-shaped feature, 7.5m long by 4.8m wide with a depth ranging from 0.06-0.2m (Photograph 10). Both features had suffered significant modern truncation, scarring and contamination from the firing ranges, and appear to have been used for target practice.

Red hill F295 produced a large assemblage of baked clay (1,294 pieces weighing 4.7kg) and daub (210 pieces at 914g), six sherds of medieval and post-medieval/modern pottery, and other modern contaminants including iron wire. A similar assemblage of baked clay (449 pieces, 224g) and daub (56 fragments, 352g) was excavated from red hill F433 along with a sherd of medieval pottery and fragments of modern iron wire, iron shrapnel and nails. A large quantity of charcoal was mixed together with the baked clay and daub from both red hills. The charcoal was identified as cherry/plum/sloe from F295 and both cherry/plum/sloe and beech from F433, and was originally thought to be evidence of fuel-use during the salt-production process. However, six samples of charcoal were sent for radiocarbon dating (three from F295 and another three from red hill F449 in Area C) and all returned dates of post-1950, showing that they too are modern contaminants from the firing ranges (see Section 7.3 for a discussion of the radiocarbon dates). There was no evidence of *in situ* features such as settling tanks, hearths or flues at either red hill. All that was present were the remains of baked clay and briquetage from the salt-production process, probably creating small mounds that were extant in the landscape until the 20th century when the army used them for target practice.

9 F31, F34, F256, F262, F268, F292, F293, F312, F317, F324.

10 F32, F216, F271, F270, F275, F281, F287, F284, F294, F297, F319, F322, F323.

11 F279.

12 F3, F266, F288, F299, F302, F325.

13 F298, F301.

14 F259, F263, F264, F280, F282, F289, F303, F307, F308, F310, F318 (post-Roman).

15 F186, F187, F188, F200, F201, F247, F258, F260, F272, F273, F274, F276, F277, F283, F285, F286, F290, F291, F296, F300, F304, F306, F311, F314, F320.

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches (Figs 8-11)

Ditches F189 and F316 are both post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches, with F316 likely continuing to the south-east into Area D. Ditch F189 (1.17m wide) is aligned NNW to SSE and ditch F316 (2.31 wide by 0.62m deep) NW to SE. Ditch F305 (0.5m wide by 0.1m deep) is on the exact same NNW to SSE alignment as F189 and, although producing medieval dating evidence, is also likely to be of a post-medieval/modern date and associated with the other two ditches. Undated ditches F309 and F313 are probably associated with field boundaries F305 and F313, possibly for the movement/corralling of grazing stock.



Photograph 8 Bronze Age pit F321, looking north.



Photograph 9 Red hill F295 (half-sectioned), looking north-west.



Photograph 10 Red hill F433 (pre-excavation), looking north.

5.3 Area C (Photographs 11-15; Figs 12-14)

Area C measured 8,565 square metres, with a 1,635 square metre exclusion zone established in the centre which was not excavated due to the high instance of unexploded ordnance in the area.

Pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photographs 11-12; Figs 12-14)

Most (104) of the features in Area C are pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits. There is a definite concentration of 18 prehistoric features in the eastern half of the site which produced small quantities of prehistoric pottery along with some worked and burnt flint.¹⁶ The pottery was generally small in quantity (between 1-18 sherds) and weight (with a mean sherd weight of only 3.7g), and no forms could be identified to allow for closer dating. Worked flint from four of the pits (F459, F487, F499, F545) dated as Early Neolithic, Neolithic and Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (Photograph 11).

Of the remaining 86 pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits scattered across the rest of Area C, 28 produced datable finds (one prehistoric,¹⁷ 12 Roman,¹⁸ eight medieval,¹⁹ seven post-medieval/modern),²⁰ 20 produced undatable finds (burnt flint, baked clay)²¹ and 38 produced no finds.²² Where finds were present, almost all of these features only produced small assemblages of material. There does, however, appear to be a small cluster of four medieval pits (F491, F493, F497, F498) on the southern edge of the site, producing small quantities of medieval (and earlier) pottery, baked clay and burnt flint (Photograph 12).

Roman trackway (Photograph 13; Figs 12 & 14)

In the southwestern corner of the site were two parallel ditches, F531 (0.91m wide by 0.07m deep) and F532 (0.97m wide by 0.13m deep), aligned north-west to south-east and 16.4m apart (Photograph 13). Roman pottery was recovered from ditch F531. Defining a trackway, the ditches continue into Area A as F57 and F62.

Red hills (Photographs 14-15; Figs 12-13)

The most significant features in Area C were two red hills, both of which were 100% excavated. Red hill F449 was a long, roughly oval-shaped, slightly mounded feature approximately 15.6m long, 5.6m wide and 0.05-0.3m deep (Photograph 14). It had suffered significant modern truncation as a tank hull had been dug into the eastern side of the feature (removed before excavation) and used for target practice, with several other modern pits cut into it. During the evaluation, F35 was identified as a possible hearth. However, thorough investigation revealed it to be a dense concentration of fragments of baked clay rather than a structural feature. Red hill F534 was a considerably smaller oval-shaped feature, 6.4m long by 4.1m wide and 0.09m deep (Photograph 15). It too had suffered modern truncation from the firing ranges with a large modern pit dug on its southern edge.

Red hill F449 produced the largest assemblage of baked clay (2,346 pieces weighing 24kg) and briquetage (46 pieces at 3kg) from the site, with modern contaminants including iron wire, iron shrapnel and nails. A smaller assemblage of baked clay (666 pieces, 5kg) was excavated from red hill F534 along with pieces of modern iron wire and iron sheet. Similar to the red hills from Area B, a large quantity of charcoal was mixed together with the baked clay and briquetage from both features, and it too was identified as primarily cherry/plum/sloe and beech. As already mentioned above, six samples of charcoal were sent for radiocarbon dating (three from red hill F295 in Area B and another three from F449) and all returned dates of post-1950, showing that they too are modern contaminants from the firing ranges (see Section 7.3 for a discussion of the radiocarbon dates). As in Area B, there was no evidence of *in situ* features such as settling tanks, hearths or flues at either red hill. All that was present were the remains of baked clay and briquetage from the salt-production process, probably creating small mounds that were extant in the landscape until the 20th century when the army used them for target practice.

16 F455, F456, F459, F460, F463, F467, F474, F476, F479, F480, F481, F485, F486, F487, F499, F545, F551, F552.

17 F503.

18 F461, F465, F466, F471, F483, F514, F519, F522, F524, F539, F546, F553.

19 F462, F491, F493, F497, F498, F533, F544, F549.

20 F36, F39, F40, F535, F538, F543, F547.

21 F450, F451, F453, F468, F470, F472, F475, F477, F478, F484, F488, F489, F504, F506, F508, F509, F510, F523, F527, F541.

22 F25, F452, F454, F457, F458, F464, F469, F473, F482, F489, F490, F492, F494, F495, F496, F500, F501, F502, F505, F507, F511, F512, F515, F516, F517, F518, F520, F525, F526, F528, F529, F530, F536, F537, F540, F542, F548, F550.



Photograph 11 Prehistoric pit F499, looking north-west.



Photograph 12 Medieval pit F498, looking east.



Photograph 13 Ditch F532, looking north-west.



Photograph 14 Red hill F449 with modern truncation, looking north-west.



Photograph 15 Red hill F534, looking south-east.

5.4 Area D (Photographs 16-20; Figs 15-17)

Area D measured 12,572 square metres.

Medieval enclosure (Photograph 16; Figs 15-16)

Three sides of a medieval enclosure are represented by ditch F442 to the north (aligned ENE-WSW, 0.8m wide by 0.4m deep), F355 to the west (NNW-SSE, 2.13m wide by 0.17m deep), and parallel ditches F347 and F369, c 6m apart, to the south (both E-W aligned, 0.88m wide by 0.14m deep and 1.45m wide by 0.39m deep respectively) (Photograph 16). Likely dating from the 12th to the 14th century, finds included domestic waste such as pottery sherds, animal bone and shell, especially from F369. Undated ditch F403 (NNE-SSW, 1.45m wide by 0.3m deep) to the south of the enclosure could possibly be aligned with F355 and therefore also medieval, forming part of a wider medieval wider field system.

Fifty-four pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits were located within the medieval enclosure. Thirty-five of these features produced a small quantity of finds, usually a few medieval pottery sherds but also including some baked clay, burnt flint and animal bone.²³ Four of these features were extremely large (F401, F404, F421 and F445), but were also very shallow with none exceeding 0.16m in depth. Two possible post-holes, F422 and F443, were also found in the base of F421. A further 19 features contained no finds, so may or may not be associated with this medieval phase.²⁴ There were no obvious structural remains surviving. There is a chance that some of the features clustered on the southern edge of the enclosure could be post-holes, and two small ditches/gullies (F364 and F367) could possibly be beam slots but there are no corresponding structural features nearby. Both features were U-shaped, F364 with gently sloping sides and an average width of 0.53m and depth of 0.12m. At an average of 0.43m wide and 0.3m deep, F367 was over twice as deep with steeper sides.

Pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photographs 17-18; Figs 15 & 17)

All the remaining features are either pits or pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits (Photographs 17-18). Eight of these features produced material of prehistoric date.²⁵ Of particular interest are F382 which produced fragments of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age carinated bowl, F385 which produced four worked flints of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, and F434 from which, included amongst the 44 sherds of prehistoric pottery, were three worked flints dating to the Neolithic period. The prehistoric features are scattered across Area D.

Four features produced finds of a Roman date,²⁶ a further six produced medieval material²⁷ and three post-medieval.²⁸ There were 30 undated features, two of which produced interesting finds which unfortunately could not be closely-dated.²⁹ The first was pit F337 which included animal bone and 122 fragments of baked clay, of which three could possibly be pieces of loomweight. Similarly, pit F338 produced 27 fragments of baked clay and a piece of fired clay slab.

Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches (Photographs 19-20; Figs 15 & 17)

Ditches F352, F357 and F374 are all post-medieval/modern field boundary ditches, with either F357 or F374 (more likely) continuing to the NW as ditch F316 in Area B. Ditches F352 (1.53m wide by 0.3m deep; Photograph 19) and F357 (0.9m wide by 0.27m deep) are parallel, c 7m apart and aligned NNW to SSE. Ditch F374 (1.1m wide by 0.4m deep) runs across most of Area D on an ENE by WSW alignment, but does a right-angle turn in the northwestern corner of the site to align NNW to SSE. Post-medieval/modern finds were recovered from both F352 and F374, but the alignment of F357 would suggest that this ditch is of a similar date. Curvilinear ditch F417 to the east of the site also produced post-medieval/modern finds and may have been a drainage feature (Photograph 20).

23 F330, F344, F373, F375, F376, F378 (baked clay and worked flint only), F380, F383, F388, F393, F397, F401, F402, F404, F408, F410 (Roman pottery only but feature likely to belong to below to this medieval phase), F411, F412 (baked clay only), F413, F414, F416 (baked clay only), F418, F419, F420, F421, F423, F424, F425, F426, F427, F428, F430 (burnt flint only), F432, F445, F448.

24 F329, F372, F377, F387, F391, F394, F396, F398, F399, F400, F406, F409, F415, F429, F431, F437, F438, F439, F440, F441.

25 F332, F368, F370, F378, F382, F385, F407, F434.

26 F333, F37/F340, F348, F444.

27 F335, F343, F386, F389, F395, F446.

28 F334, F365, F381.

29 F326, F327, F328, F336, F337, F338, F339, F341, F342, F345, F346, F349, F350, F351, F353, F354, F356, F358, F359, F360, F361, F362, F363, F366, F371, F379, F384, F390, F392, F447.



Photograph 16 Medieval enclosure ditch F347, looking east.



Photograph 17 Medieval pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pits F421 and F445 with post-holes F422 and F443, looking north-west.



Photograph 18 Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pits F411 (medieval) and F412 (undated), looking north-east.



Photograph 19 Post-medieval/modern field boundary ditch F352 sx3, looking south.



Photograph 20 Post-medieval/modern drainage ditch F417, looking north-west.

5.5 Area E (Fig 18)

Area E measured 4,208 square metres. As the proposed development only required the removal of vegetation to a depth of c 0.05-0.1m, no archaeological remains were exposed. The 2018 evaluation trench T16 was located within Area E and revealed four pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits. One contained pottery of possible Late Bronze Age date (F44) and three were undated (F41-F43).

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery (Figs 19-23; Appendix 5) by Dr Matthew Loughton

6.1.1 Prehistoric pottery

There was a good-sized assemblage of prehistoric handmade pottery at 816 sherds with a weight of 3,654g, with an EVE of 0.83 (Table 1). The mean sherd weight is very low at 4g as this material is heavily fragmented, and there is very little in the way of diagnostic material and identifiable vessel forms. Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 104 features, 38 of which were prehistoric features with the remaining 66 of Roman or later date. Most of the prehistoric features produced between 1-18 sherds of prehistoric pottery, with only four producing larger-sized assemblages (Table 2). The largest assemblage from pit F321 contained 226 sherds (1,222g, EVE:0.06), followed by cremation F145 (179 sherds, 636g), pit F55 (64 sherds, 198g, EVE:0.24) and pit F434 (35 sherds, 117g).

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
HMF	Handmade flint-tempered	726	3,290	5	0.71
HMFS	Handmade flint & sand-tempered	3	11	4	0.00
HMG	Handmade grog-tempered	18	31	2	0.03
HMGF	Handmade grog & flint-tempered	4	72	18	0.00
HMO	Handmade organic-temper	5	20	4	0.00
HMGS	Handmade grog & sand-tempered	8	57	7	0.01
HMS	Handmade sand-tempered	37	119	3	0.08
HMSH	Handmade shell-tempered	9	42	5	0.00
HMT	Handmade temperless	1	9	9	0.00
HM CRUMBS	Handmade unidentifiable crumbs	5	3	1	0.00
Total		816	3,654	4	0.83

Table 1 Summary of the prehistoric pottery.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F55	Pit	64	198	3	0.24
F79	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.01
F111	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F145	Cremation	179	636	4	0.00
F175	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	6	1	0.00
F181	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	43	43	0.00
F228	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	11	4	0.00
F232	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	22	11	0.00
F243	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F256	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	13	4	0.00
F268	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	7	4	0.00
F292	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F293	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F312	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F317	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	74	15	0.00
F321	Pit	226	1,222	5	0.06
F324	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	9	9	0.00
F368	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	95	48	0.00
F370	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F382	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	8	21	3	0.07
F385	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	45	11	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F407	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	5	2	0.00
F434	Pit	35	117	3	0.00
F456	Pit	5	9	2	0.00
F463	Pit	2	18	9	0.00
F467	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F474	Pit	7	8	1	0.00
F476	Pit	1	31	31	0.00
F479	Pit	3	29	10	0.00
F480	Pit	11	40	4	0.00
F481	Pit	1	25	25	0.00
F485	Pit	3	8	3	0.00
F486	Pit	11	34	3	0.03
F487	Pit	1	11	11	0.00
F499	Pit	18	62	3	0.00
F503	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	5	5	0.00
F551	Pit	3	1	0	0.00
F552	Pit	13	20	2	0.00
Total		640	2,866	4	0.44

Table 2 Quantities of prehistoric pottery from prehistoric features.

Although the handmade pottery is found in a variety of fabrics, flint-tempered wares account for a sizeable proportion of the assemblage followed by sand-tempered and grog-tempered pottery (Table 1). Sherds from Middle Bronze Age bucket urns decorated with fingernail and/or finger-tip impressions were recovered from cremation F145 and pit F317. A possible Late Bronze Age flint-tempered (fabric HMF) cup (EVE:0.08) came from pit F96 although this was residual.

There is also a small quantity of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age flint-tempered (fabric HMF) jars decorated with fingernail/tip impressions along the top of the rim which came from pits F55 (jar with flat-topped rim/EVE:0.03), F67 (jar with vertical flat-topped rim/EVE:0.08) and F100 (shouldered jar with vertical flat-topped rim/EVE:0.12) and pit F100 (shouldered jar with vertical flat-topped rim/EVE:0.12). The decoration on these sherds, which is limited to rim cabling, is typical of post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery (Brown 2013) although the rarity of decoration is perhaps more suggestive of the earlier PDR phase (Peachey 2020, 93-94). A possible Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age carinated-bowl with an everted rim (EVE:0.05) in a flint-tempered fabric (fabric HMF) came from pit/scrub clearance F382.

Illustrated pottery

Middle Bronze Age

Fig 19.1 F317 (392) bucket urn

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

Fig 19.2 F55 (78) bowl

Fig 19.3 F55 (78) jar

Fig 19.4 F67 (90) pot

Fig 19.5 F96 (122) cup?

Fig 19.6 F100 (131) shouldered jar

6.1.2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

The Roman pottery was classified according to the fabric groups outlined in *CAR 10* (Symonds & Wade 1999) supplemented with fabric groups from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, henceforth NRFRC (Tomber & Dore 1998) (Table 3). The Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery fabrics are taken from the Stanway (Benfield 2007) and Colchester 'Institute' (Loughton in prep.) studies. The Romanising coarse ware pottery fabric group (RCW) has been further sub-divided into the following groups:

- RCW 1 – Black surface ware, typically thin-walled, micaceous, with very smooth burnished surfaces.
- RCW 2 – Pimply ware (sand and grog) often with a black outer surface.
- RCW 4 – Thin-walled, similar to FSW/EGW, patchy grey and orange to red surfaces, some voids/pimply.
- RCW 5 – Thin-walled, burnished with some silver mica.

Roman vessel types were classified via the Colchester (*Camulodunum*), henceforth Cam, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*, Bidwell & Croom 1999, 468-487). The pottery was recorded by sherd count, the number of rims, handles and bases, and weight, for each fabric group. The number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent).

There was a good assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery totalling 3,176 sherds weighing 16.9kg with an EVE of 18.50 (Tables 4-6). The mean sherd weight is only 5g and the material is very fragmented. It was recovered from 186 features although most produced very small-sized assemblages of 20 or fewer sherds (Table 6). There were however, a small number of features with a more substantial assemblage of Late Iron Age to Roman pottery, the largest from pit F80/F87/F251 is 341 sherds (2.8kg, EVE:3.42), followed by pit F93 (303 sherds, 1.7kg, EVE:1.63) and ring-ditch F149 (256 sherds, 1.2 kg, EVE:1.34) (Table 6). Other noteworthy assemblages came from pit F153 (185, 697g, EVE:0.83), ditch F6 (163, 780g, EVE:0.76), pit F137/F139 (142, 530g, EVE:0.72) and pit F222 (106, 489g, EVE:0.55) (Table 8).

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	AD 43-110
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	AD 110-220
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	AD 110-220
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	AD 150-260
BAXX	Unidentified plain Samian	AD 43-260
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	Roman
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	Roman
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	Roman
CADIZ	Coastal Baetican (Dr.7-11, Dr.12, Beltran II)	LIA-AD 140
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	AD 100/110-275/300
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	AD 100/110-275/300
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	Roman
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	Roman
DJ/GX	Coarse oxidised and related wares with grey core	Roman
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	AD 43-225
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	AD 225/250-425
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	AD 43-90
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	AD 43-160
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	AD 110/125-400
GAB TN	Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	AD 110/125-300
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	AD 43-110
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	Late Iron Age
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GTW GREY (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey with black	Late Iron Age
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	Late Iron Age
GTWS (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware oxidised	Late Iron Age
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	Roman

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired with patchy grey surfaces	Early Roman?
GX/DJ	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, with oxidised core (misfired?)	Roman
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	Roman
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	AD 43-425
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	Late Iron Age-Roman
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	Late Iron Age-Roman
KOL CC*	Cologne Colour-coated ware	AD 100-220
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	AD 125/150-300
MQ (COL)	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (Colchester)	Roman
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW (BG)	Romanising Coarse ware with black grog	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware 2 (Pimply, black surface)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
RCW 5	Romanising coarse wares 5 (micaceous)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
SW	Sandy ware	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	Roman
TZ (COL)	Mortaria, Colchester	AD 43-225
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	AD 43-400
UR (BSW 3)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (back surface ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (FSW/EGW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (fine sandy ware/early grey ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (GTWS)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (grog & sand tempered)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (GX BG)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware with black grog)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (RCW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Romanising coarse ware)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
UR (WA)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Silvery micaceous wares)	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	Roman
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	Roman
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	Roman
XX	Unidentified	Roman?

Table 3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics recorded. *NRFRC

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	30	139	5	0.37
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	7	55	8	0.12
BXCG	Central Gaulish decorated samian	2	40	20	0.00
BAEG	East Gaulish plain samian	1	2	2	0.00
BAXX	Unidentified plain Samian	4	5	1	0.00
BAET	Inland Baetican (Guadalquivir) amphorae	7	74	11	0.00
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	79	317	4	0.55
BSW 2	Black surface ware (sandier, coarser)	35	112	3	0.05
CADIZ	Coastal Baetican (Dr.7-11, Dr.12, Beltran II)	1	67	67	0.00
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	3	6	2	0.13
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	35	162	5	0.27
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	18	43	2	0.09
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	263	1,069	4	0.82

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	18	87	5	0.08
DJ/GX	Coarse oxidised and related wares with grey core	17	87	5	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	110	155	1	0.18
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	4	18	5	0.00
EC	Early Colchester colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.05
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	8	8	0.00
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	5	8	2	0.08
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	43	59	1	0.15
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	72	317	4	0.69
GA	BB1: black-burnished ware, category 1	4	16	4	0.03
GAB TN	Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra	1	7	7	0.03
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	53	515	10	1.19
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	3	17	6	0.00
GP	Fine grey wares (Colchester, London-type and north Kent wares)	5	11	2	0.00
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	129	951	7	0.48
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	31	194	6	0.31
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	3	10	3	0.03
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	37	175	5	0.14
GTW GREY (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey with black	15	193	13	0.00
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	26	328	13	0.07
GTWS (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware oxidised	3	21	7	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	1,079	4,401	4	6.26
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired/early with patchy grey surfaces	286	1,974	7	1.85
GX/DJ	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, with oxidised core	28	114	4	0.05
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	38	300	8	0.00
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	13	90	7	0.26
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	19	638	34	0.03
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	32	676	21	0.07
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	4	118	30	0.10
KOL CC	Cologne Colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.00
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	12	259	22	0.71
MQ (Col.)	White-slipped fine wares and parchment wares (Colchester)	1	3	3	0.00
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	3	26	9	0.00
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	26	61	2	0.15
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	5	27	5	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	124	369	3	0.24
RCW (BG)	Romanising Coarse ware with black grog	22	159	7	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	166	392	2	0.71
RCW 2	Romanising Coarse ware 2 (Pimply, black surface)	32	120	4	0.05
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	99	267	3	0.28
RCW 5	Romanising coarse wares 5 (micaceous)	6	16	3	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	19	76	4	0.00

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
SW	Sandy ware	10	43	4	0.08
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	2	110	55	0.10
TZ (Col.)	Mortaria, Colchester	1	22	22	0.06
TZ (I)	Mortaria continental import	15	872	58	0.13
UR (BSW 3)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (back surface ware)	5	77	15	0.20
UR (FSW/ EGW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (fine sandy ware/early grey ware)	5	58	12	0.23
UR (GTWS)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (grog & sand tempered)	2	31	16	0.05
UR (GX BG)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware with black grog)	2	26	13	0.00
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware)	15	146	10	0.65
UR (RCW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Romanising coarse ware)	3	8	3	0.11
UR (WA)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Silvery micaceous wares)	2	27	14	0.13
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	19	127	7	0.00
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	1	3	3	0.00
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	12	39	3	0.09
XX	Unidentified	1	1	1	0.00
Total		3,176	16,948	5	18.50

Table 4 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	All	0.37
	DRAG 15/17	0.21
	DRAG 27	0.13
	DRAG 35/36	0.03
BACG	All	0.09
	DRAG 18/31	0.09
	DRAG 18/31-31	0.03
BSW 1	All	0.55
	?	0.42
	CAM 218	0.10
	CAM 243-244/246	0.03
BSW 2	All	0.05
	CAM 243-244/246	0.05
CB	All	0.13
	CAM 391	0.13
CSOW	All	0.27
	?	0.10
	CAM 119	0.14
	CAM 253	0.03
CZ	All	0.09
	CAM 391A/B	0.09
DJ	All	0.83
	?	0.35
	CAM 46/311	0.25
	CAM 154/155	0.13
	CAM 243-244/246	0.05
	CAM 255	0.05

Fabric group	Form	EVE
DJ (M)	All	0.08
	?	0.08
DZ	All	0.18
	?	0.08
	CAM 46/311	0.05
	DANG 2/OB 31	0.05
EC	All	0.05
	?	0.05
FMW	All	0.08
	?	0.03
	CAM 119	0.05
FSOW	All	0.15
	?	0.05
	CAM 108	0.05
	CAM 119	0.05
FSW/EGW	All	0.69
	?	0.13
	CAM 108	0.35
	CAM 115	0.16
	CAM 315	0.05
GA	All	0.03
	CAM 303	0.03
GAB TN	All	0.03
	CAM 13	0.03
GB	All	1.19
	CAM 37A/38A	0.29
	CAM 37B/38B	0.17
	CAM 40A	0.08
	CAM 40B	0.10
	CAM 278	0.17
	CAM 305B	0.38
GTW	All	0.48
	?	0.10
	CAM 259	0.07
	CAM 266	0.10
	CAM 270B	0.21
GTW (BG)	All	0.31
	?	0.05
	CAM 116	0.13
	CAM 218	0.13
GTW (BG) OX	All	0.03
	CAM 116	0.03
GTW (OX)	All	0.14
	CAM 85	0.06
	CAM 260	0.08
GTWS	All	0.07
	?	0.02
	CAM 270B	0.05

Fabric group	Form	EVE
GX	All	6.26
	?	2.51
	CAM 108	1.05
	CAM 218	0.40
	CAM 219	0.05
	CAM 221	0.09
	CAM 227	0.38
	CAM 241-242	0.05
	CAM 243-244/246	0.55
	CAM 266	0.21
	CAM 268	0.58
	CAM 270B	0.15
	CAM 271	0.10
	CAM 395	0.08
CAM 507	0.06	
GX (1)	All	1.85
	?	0.44
	CAM 108	0.57
	CAM 218	0.50
	CAM 230	0.06
	CAM 231-232	0.18
	CAM 266	0.05
GX/DJ	All	0.05
	?	0.05
HD	All	0.26
	?	0.10
	CAM 530	0.08
	CAM 532	0.08
HZ	All	0.03
	CAM 273	0.03
HZ (BSW)	All	0.10
	CAM 270B	0.10
HZ OX	All	0.07
	? Storage jar	0.07
KX	All	0.71
	CAM 37A/38A	0.04
	CAM 37B/38B	0.22
	CAM 278	0.10
	CAM 305B	0.35
NOG WH1	All	0.15
	CAM 161	0.15
RCW	All	0.24
	?	0.14
	CAM 119	0.10
RCW 1	All	0.71
	?	0.27
	JAR	0.08
	CAM 108	0.15

Fabric group	Form	EVE
	CAM 119	0.13
	CAM 219	0.08
RCW 2	All	0.05
	CAM 266	0.05
RCW 4	All	0.36
	?	0.26
	CAM 91	0.10
SW	All	0.08
	?	0.08
TZ	All	0.10
	CAM 498	0.10
TZ (COL)	All	0.06
	CAM 192	0.06
TZ (I)	All	0.13
	CAM 193	0.08
	CAM 194	0.05
UR (BSW 3)	All	0.20
	CAM 28	0.20
UR (FSW/EGW)	All	0.23
	CAM 27	0.08
	CAM 28	0.10
	CAM 30	0.05
UR (GTWS)	All	0.05
	CAM 30	0.05
UR (GX)	All	0.65
	?	0.03
	Deru A45	0.04
	CAM 27	0.06
	CAM 28	0.18
	CAM 30	0.34
UR (RCW)	All	0.11
	CAM 28	0.08
	CAM 31	0.03
UR (WA)	All	0.13
	CAM 27	0.08
	CAM 28	0.05
WMF	All	0.09
	?	0.02
	CAM 253	0.07
Total		18.50

Table 5 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F6	Ditch	163	780	5	0.76
F8	Pit	9	25	3	0.00
F11	Pit	5	23	5	0.00
F18	Pit	15	35	2	0.00
F27	Pit	1	3	3	0.00

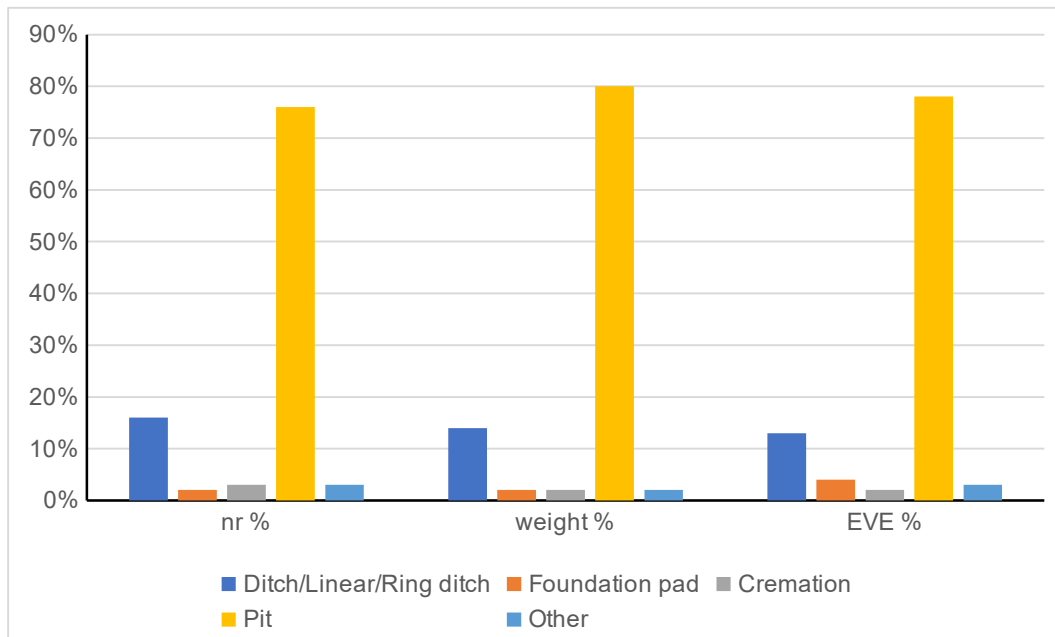
Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F50	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	8	8	0.00
F51	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	34	9	0.00
F52	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	8	8	0.00
F53	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	8	3	0.03
F54	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F62	Ditch	4	32	8	0.00
F63	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	6	6	0.00
F64	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	11	2	0.00
F66	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	35	18	0.00
F67	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F68	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	8	79	10	0.08
F69	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	19	4	0.03
F70	Cremation	4	10	3	0.00
F72	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.00
F73	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	13	132	10	0.26
F74	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	21	11	0.00
F75	Ditch	6	15	3	0.05
F76	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	6	2	0.00
F77	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F78	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	10	45	5	0.06
F80	Pit	111	1,412	13	1.26
F81	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	14	17	1	0.00
F82	Ditch	1	9	9	0.00
F83	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	41	10	0.05
F84	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	8	8	0.00
F85	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	6	6	0.00
F86	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	2	1	0.00
F87	Part of F80	18	138	8	0.13
F90	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	12	77	6	0.00
F91	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	26	96	4	0.28
F93	Pit	303	1,714	6	1.63
F95	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	13	93	7	0.12
F96	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	25	148	6	0.21
F97	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	8	16	2	0.00
F98	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	14	51	4	0.09
F99	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	16	41	3	0.02
F100	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	58	277	5	0.22
F101	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	26	4	0.03
F102	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	24	372	16	0.19
F103	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	37	223	6	0.12
F104	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	12	77	6	0.00
F105	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	6	3	0.00
F106	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	15	39	3	0.08
F107	Pit	59	142	2	0.30
F108	Ditch	62	316	5	0.22
F109	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	70	349	5	0.57
F110	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	17	47	3	0.16
F114	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F115	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	20	235	12	0.00
F116	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	9	2	0.00
F117	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	93	234	3	0.45
F118	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	10	131	13	0.00
F119	Part of F117	10	38	4	0.00
F120	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	19	4	0.03
F121	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	7	2	0.00
F122	Foundation pad	34	270	8	0.76
F123	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	36	5	0.03
F124	Foundation pad	6	23	4	0.00
F125	Foundation pad	4	19	5	0.03
F126	Foundation pad	6	13	2	0.00
F129	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	15	5	0.00
F130	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F131	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	24	168	7	0.10
F132	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	12	3	0.00
F133	Part of F101	6	21	4	0.04
F134	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	19	84	4	0.35
F135	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F136	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F137	Pit	128	435	3	0.67
F138	Pit	28	97	3	0.32
F139	Part of F137	14	95	7	0.05
F140	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	13	7	0.05
F141	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F142	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F146	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	17	6	0.07
F148	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	69	267	4	0.46
F149	Ring-ditch	256	1,198	5	1.34
F152	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	8	2	0.00
F153	Pit	185	697	4	0.83
F155	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	15	8	0.00
F157	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	24	36	2	0.18
F159	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F160	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	11	11	0.03
F161	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	9	68	8	0.03
F162	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	44	6	0.00
F163	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	26	7	0.00
F164	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F165	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F166	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	10	3	0.06
F167	Pit	3	7	2	0.08
F168	Pit	9	34	4	0.00
F171	Pit	8	19	2	0.08
F172	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	85	487	6	0.96
F173	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	17	126	7	0.12
F176	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	43	43	0.00
F177	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F178	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	23	3	0.07
F179	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	10	1	0.12
F180	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	15	5	0.09
F182	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F184	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	111	56	0.00
F185	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F190	Pit	2	8	4	0.00
F191	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	9	3	0.00
F196	Pit	18	40	2	0.00
F199	Pit	21	28	1	0.13
F203	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	11	4	0.03
F205	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	22	175	8	0.08
F206	Pit	28	113	4	0.08
F207	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.05
F209	Pit	2	8	4	0.00
F210	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	9	42	5	0.00
F211	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F215	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F216	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
F221	Pit	8	17	2	0.00
F222	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	106	489	5	0.55
F223	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	6	16	3	0.00
F224	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	34	69	2	0.06
F227	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.00
F230	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	6	23	4	0.00
F235	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	8	4	0.00
F236	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F239	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	13	810	62	0.00
F241	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	4	1	0.00
F244	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.00
F245	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	25	5	0.23
F249	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	23	133	6	0.00
F250	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	12	4	0.00
F251	Part of F80	212	1,312	6	2.03
F252	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F253	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	4	2	0.00
F254	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	14	14	0.10
F257	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	3	1	0.00
F261	Part of F149 sx1	62	246	4	0.00
F265	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	61	69	1	0.22
F269	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	23	3	0.05
F270	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F271	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
F275	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F278	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	25	86	3	0.00
F281	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	104	52	0.00
F284	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F287	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	13	3	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F288	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	6	6	0.00
F294	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	10	5	0.00
F297	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	13	13	0.08
F299	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F305	Ditch	1	3	3	0.00
F310	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	21	21	0.00
F315	Ditch/gully	2	3	2	0.00
F319	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	39	39	0.00
F323	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	3	2	0.00
F333	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	9	9	0.00
F334	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F343	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F347	Ditch	2	10	5	0.00
F348	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	15	15	0.08
F369	Ditch	1	7	7	0.00
F374	Ditch	3	14	5	0.08
F376	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F389	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.10
F410	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	15	42	3	0.00
F417	Ditch	1	4	4	0.02
F421	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	119	40	0.03
F425	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	2	1	0.00
F435	Pit	5	20	4	0.00
F444	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	34	98	3	0.13
F445	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	52	26	0.00
F461	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F462	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	4	1	0.00
F465	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	16	16	0.00
F466	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F483	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F497	Pit	1	1	1	0.00
F498	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F522	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.00
F539	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	18	18	0.02
F544	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.00
F546	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	22	22	0.00
F553	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	37	37	0.00
Total		3,176	16,948	5	18.50

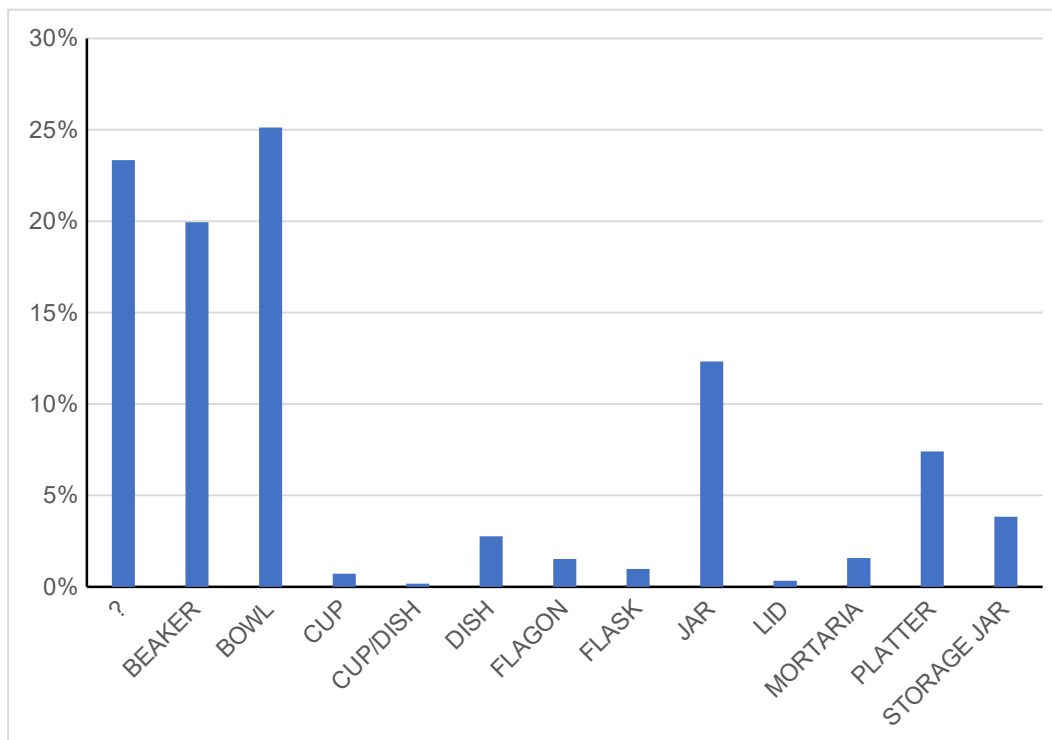
Table 6 Quantities of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from specific features.



Graph 1 Percentage of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery via sherd count, weight, and EVE from the main depositional contexts.

The distribution of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by depositional context shows that the majority (c 80%) of the material by sherd count, weight and EVE was recovered from pits with only a small proportion from ditches and very little material from the other types of context (Graph 1).

The pottery assemblage is unusually dominated by bowls (25%) and beakers (20%) while jars are less common only accounting for 12% of the EVE (Graph 2). Platters are also reasonably well represented at 7% of the EVE while other vessels types such as flagons, lids and mortaria are rare (Graph 2).



Graph 2 Vessel function via percentage of EVE for the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery.

There is sizeable collection of Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery and related fabrics (fabrics GTW, GTW BG, GTW BG OX, GTW OX, GTWS, GBW, MVW) (Table 4) which together accounts for 8% of the Late-Iron Age to Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 11% by sherd weight and 6% of the EVE. Vessel forms show a bias towards jars with examples of the Cam 259 (EVE:0.07), Cam 260 (EVE:0.08) and Cam 266 (EVE:0.10), while beakers with examples of the Cam 85 (EVE:0.06) and Cam 116 (0.16) are also well-represented (Table 5). Finally, the Cam 270B storage jar (0.26) is well-represented while there are also examples of the Cam 218 bowl (EVE:0.13) (Table 5). Small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from a large number of contexts although most of these also produced later Roman pottery. There are only a small number of contexts, such as pit F190, pit F209, and ditch/gully F315, with assemblages limited to Late Iron Age pottery, which pre-date the conquest.

Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery fabrics are also well-represented in the assemblage, notably so the Romanising coarse wares and related fabrics (RCW, RCW BG, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4, RCW 5) which together account for 14% of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery by sherd count, 8% by sherd weight and 7% of the EVE. Vessels include various beakers (Cam 91, Cam 108, Cam 119) bowls (Cam 219) and jars (Cam 266) (Table 5). There is a small collection of fine sandy ware/early grey ware pottery (fabric FSW/EGW) (Table 4) with examples of the Cam 108 and Cam 115 beakers and also a copy of the Rit. 12 bowl (Cam 315) (Table 5).

Roman geyware pottery (fabric GX) and related fabrics (GX 1, GX/DJ, GX BG) account for a significant proportion of the assemblage at 45% of the sherd count, 40% of the weight and 44% of the EVE. A small number of vessel forms, such as the Cam 108 beaker, Cam 218 bowl, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 266 jar, and Cam 268 jar, account for a significant proportion of the EVE (Table 5). Most of these forms date from the Claudian period onwards while the latest is the Cam 268 jar which appeared during the early/mid 2nd century AD. The latest Roman greyware form in the assemblage is the Cam 395 beaker which dates from AD 225/250 onwards.

There is a good assemblage of black-burnished pottery (fabrics GA, GB) and related wares (fabric KX) although most of this material is of BB2 (black-burnished ware, category 2/fabric GB) while there are only four sherds (16g) of BB1 (black-burnished ware, category 1/fabric GA) including a Cam 303 bowl (EVE:0.03) from pit/scrub clearance F100. Both early and later black-burnished vessels forms are represented in the assemblage, for example the Cam 37A/38A bowl (EVE:0.28) dating to AD 120-180/220, and the later (AD 180-275) Cam 37B/38B (EVE:0.34). The Cam 305B bowl, which is the latest locally-produced black-burnished form dating to AD 275-300, in fabrics GB and KX, are also well represented (EVE:0.60). There are also modest numbers of the Cam 40A (EVE:0.08) and Cam 40B bowl (EVE:0.10) dating to AD 110/125-275. Finally, there are also examples of the Cam 278 jar (EVE:0.27) dating to AD 120-250/260.

Late Roman pottery dating from the mid/late 3rd century AD is uncommon. For example, there are no sherds of oxidised Hadham ware (fabric CH) and Oxfordshire-type red colour-coated ware (fabric MP), while there are only four sherds (18g) of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (fabric EA). This suggests that there was a significant reduction in occupation of the site during the mid/late 3rd century and a cessation of activity by the start of the 4th century AD.

Imported finewares

There is only a small-sized assemblage of samian ware at 44 sherds weighing 241g with an EVE of 0.49. Samian only accounts for 1.4% of the sherd count, 1.4% of the sherd weight and 2.6% of the EVE. Most of the samian has been badly affected by the soil conditions with the loss of the slipped surfaces. La Graufesenque samian (fabric BASG) accounts for the majority of the samian with occasional sherds from Lezoux, central Gaul (fabric BACG) and one sherd from eastern Gaul (fabric BAEG) (Table 4). The samian forms show a bias towards dishes, mostly of the southern Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Drag. 15/17 (EVE:0.21) and the central Gaulish (Lezoux) Drag. 18/31 (EVE:0.09) and Drag. 18/31-31 (EVE:0.03) (Table 5). The identifiable vessel forms are completed by southern Gaulish (La Graufesenque) Drag. 27 cups (EVE:0.13) and the Drag. 35/36 cup/dish (EVE:0.03). Another notable feature of the samian assemblage is the rarity of decorated vessels with only two sherds (5% of the samian sherd count) with a weight of 40g including a body sherd from the Drag. 37 bowl.

Gallo-Belgic pottery is limited to a small assemblage of North Gaulish White wares (fabrics NOG WH1, NOG WH3) at 31 sherds weighing 88g with an EVE of 0.15. The only identifiable vessel is a Cam 161 flagon (EVE:0.15). There was one sherd of Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra (GAB TN) from a Cam 13 platter (EVE:0.03). In contrast, copies of Gallo-Belgic *terra nigra* platters in fabric UR are more common at 34 sherds weighing 373g and EVE of 1.37 (Table 4) which account for 7% of the total EVE. There are examples of the Cam 27, Cam 28, Cam 30, Cam 31 and the Deru A45 all of which are platters (Table 5).

Finally, there was a rare imported fineware (fabric DZ) Dangstetten 2/Oberaden 31 beaker (EVE:0.05) (Fig 22.41), which dates to the Augustan and perhaps into the Tiberian period (Roth-Rubi 2006, 72-73, 84-85, plate 25; Vilvorder 2010), and probably indicates a Roman military presence on the site during the early Roman period. Previous excavations at Fingringhoe have uncovered other examples of rare imported finewares, including mould-decorated south Gaulish colour-coated cups and North Italian Eggshell ware (Willis 1990) presumably connected with the Roman military. Apart from the Dangstetten 2/Oberaden 31 beaker, the assemblage produced no other notable imported fineware pottery typical of the early Roman period and indicative of a military presence. For example, there are no Lyon colour-coated wares (fabric EB) or other early imported colour-coated wares (fabric EZ).

Mortaria

Mortaria are also uncommon at 18 sherds (1,004g, EVE:0.29) (Table 6), with the mortaria EVE accounting for only 1.6% of the total EVE. Examples of mortaria were recovered from five features (pit F80, pit/scrub clearance F83, pit/scrub clearance F100, pit F172 and pit F239). Most of the mortaria are of early forms (Cam 191, Cam 192, Cam 193, Cam 194) dating from the Late Iron Age to the early Roman period with the exception of the Cam 498 dating to AD 160/180-220.

Amphorae

Amphorae are uncommon and limited to seven sherds (70g) from the Baetican Dressel 20 olive oil amphora and one sherd (67g) from the Cadiz Dressel 7-11 which contained salted fish or *garum*.

Significant assemblages from individual features

Ring-ditch foundation pads F122, F124, F125 & F126

The four foundation pads produced a modest sized assemblage of pottery at 50 sherds with a weight of 325g and an EVE of 0.79 (Tables 7-8). The bulk of this material dates to the early Roman period and includes a La Graufesenque Samian (fabric BASG) Drag. 15/17 dish (EVE:0.08) dating to AD 43-100, and a Cam 218 bowl (EVE:0.06) in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares) dating to AD 43-120. There is also a small quantity of Late Iron Age (fabrics GTW BG, GBW) and Late Iron Age-early Roman (fabrics RCW, RCW 1) pottery including a local *terra nigra* Cam 31 platter (EVE:0.03) in fabric UR RCW.

However, there is also a small quantity of later Roman pottery which was recovered from pads F122 and F124. Foundation pad F122 produced a small sherd of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) dating to c AD 100/110-275/300, a black-burnished Cam 305B bowl (EVE:0.33) in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) dating to AD 275-300, and a shell-tempered and calcite-gritted (fabric HD) Cam 532 jar (EVE:0.08), dating to AD 375-425 (Table 7-8). Finally, one sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric EA) dating to AD 225/250-425 came from foundation pad F124.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	1	5	5	0.08
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	2	4	2	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	1	1	1	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	8	8	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	11	151	14	0.33
GBW	Grossly burnished grog-tempered ware	1	2	2	0.00

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	1	10	10	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	14	64	5	0.27
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired/early with patchy grey surfaces	1	2	2	0.00
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	3	42	14	0.08
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	4	6	2	0.00
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	1	1	1	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	2	10	5	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	4	10	3	0.00
UR (RCW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Romanising coarse ware)	1	6	6	0.03
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	1	1	1	0.00
Total		50	325	7	0.79

Table 7 Summary of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from the foundation pads (F122, F124, F125 & F126).

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	All	0.08
	DRAG 15/17	0.08
GB	All	0.33
	CAM 305B	0.33
GX	All	0.27
	?	0.21
	CAM 218	0.06
HD	All	0.08
	CAM 532	0.08
UR (RCW)	All	0.03
	CAM 31	0.03
Total		0.79

Table 8 Late Iron Age-Roman vessel forms from the foundation pads (F122, F124, F125 & F126).

Pit F80/F87/F251

Pit F80/F87/F251 produced the largest assemblage of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from the excavation at 341 sherds weighing just over 2.8kg with an EVE of 3.42 (Tables 9-10). Bowls, platters and jars are well-represented, with beakers, dishes and a mortaria also present.

A considerable proportion of the assemblage consists of Late Iron Age (fabrics GTW, MVW) and the Late Iron Age-early Roman period fabric (FSOW, RCW, ROW). Copies of *terra nigra* platters dating to the early Roman period (fabrics UR FSW/EGW, UR GX) are well represented with examples of the Cam 27 (EVE:0.08), Cam 28 (EVE:0.08), Cam 30 (EVE:0.18) and the Deru A45 (EVE:0.04). There is also one sherd of North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1 (fabric NOG WH1) dating to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. In La Graufesenque samian (fabric BASG), there is a Drag.35/36 (EVE:0.03) cup/dish dating to AD 43-110. There is also a Late Iron Age Cam 270b (EVE:0.13) and Cam 116 Butt-beaker (EVE:0.03) in a grog-tempered ware (fabric GTW and GTW BG OX).

Coarse, principally locally-produced grey ware pottery (fabrics GX, GX (1)) account for a considerable proportion of the assemblage at 55% of the sherd count, 54% of the weight and 48% of the EVE. Vessel consists of early Roman forms only, such as the Cam 108 beaker (EVE:0.32), Cam 243-244/246 bowl (EVE:0.39) and the Cam 266 jar (EVE:0.12) which all date from the Claudian period until the late 1st or early 2nd century AD. In fabrics DZ (Fine oxidised wares) and DJ (Coarse oxidised and related wares) there are examples of the Cam 46/311 bowl dating to AD 43-120/150. There is a small

quantity of later pottery dating to the 2nd century including one sherd of Colchester and other red colour-coated ware (fabric CZ) dating to c AD 100/110-275/300, a central Gaulish (Lezoux) samian (fabric BACG) Drag. 18/31 dish (EVE:0.09) dating to AD 120-150 and a Cam 278 jar (EVE:0.11) in fabric GB (BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2) dating to AD 120-250/260. The presence of black-burnished wares (fabrics GB, KX) including examples of the Cam 305B bowl dating to AD 275-300 and a Cam 530 jar in fabric HD (Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares) which dates to AD 250-425 suggests that this assemblage dates to the later third century AD. There is also a Cam 498 mortaria (EVE:0.10) dating to AD 160/180-220.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	2	5	3	0.03
BACG	Central Gaulish plain samian	2	11	5	0.09
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	1	8	8	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	2	9	5	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	1	2	2	0.00
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	47	353	8	0.25
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	2	13	7	0.00
DJ/GX	Coarse oxidised and related wares with grey core	3	56	19	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	16	30	2	0.05
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	2	6	3	0.02
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	7	46	7	0.00
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	5	58	12	0.16
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	5	82	16	0.13
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	6	46	8	0.00
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	1	3	3	0.03
GTW GREY (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware grey with black	1	18	18	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	147	805	6	1.04
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, mis-fired/early with patchy grey surfaces	33	742	22	0.59
GX/DJ	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, with oxidised core	7	55	8	0.05
HD	Shell-tempered and calcite-gritted wares	3	28	9	0.08
KX	Black-burnished ware (BB2) types in pale grey ware	6	146	24	0.42
MVW	Mixed vesicular ware	1	5	5	0.00
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	1	2	2	0.00
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	19	40	2	0.00
RCW (BG)	Romanising Coarse ware with black grog	5	83	17	0.00
RCW 1	Romanising Coarse ware 1 (Black surface ware)	1	2	2	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	1	5	5	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	1	3	3	0.00
TZ	Mortaria, Colchester and Continental imports	1	72	72	0.10
UR (FSW/EGW)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (fine sandy ware/early grey ware)	2	25	13	0.08
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware)	7	80	11	0.30
WA	Silvery micaceous wares	1	8	8	0.00
WC	Miscellaneous grey and pale grey wares	1	3	3	0.00
WMF	Wheel made flint-tempered	1	4	4	0.00
Total		323	2,854	9	3.42

Table 9 Summary of the Late Iron Age to Roman pottery from pit F80/F87/F251.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	All	0.03
	DRAG 35/36	0.03
BACG	All	0.09
	DRAG 18/31	0.09
DJ	All	0.25
	CAM 46/311	0.25
DZ	All	0.05
	CAM 46/311	0.05
FSOW	All	0.02
	?	0.02
GB	All	0.16
	CAM 278	0.11
	CAM 305B	0.05
GTW	All	0.13
	CAM 270b	0.13
GTW (BG) OX	All	0.03
	CAM 116	0.03
GX	All	1.63
	?	0.21
	CAM 108	0.78
	CAM 218	0.13
	CAM 243-244/246	0.39
	CAM 266	0.12
GX/DJ	All	0.05
	?	0.05
HD	All	0.08
	CAM 530	0.08
KX	All	0.42
	CAM 37A/38A	0.04
	CAM 278	0.10
	CAM 305B	0.28
TZ	All	0.10
	CAM 498	0.10
UR (FSW/EGW)	All	0.08
	CAM 27	0.08
UR (GX)	All	0.30
	Deru A45	0.04
	CAM 28	0.08
	CAM 30	0.18
Total		2.16

Table 10 Late Iron Age-Roman vessel forms from pit F80/F87/F251.

Pit F93

This pit produced a large assemblage of Late Iron Age-Roman pottery at 303 sherds weighing 1.7kg with an EVE of 1.63 (Tables 11-12). The presence of one sherd small sherd of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (fabric), dating from AD 225/250 onwards, and examples of the Cam 268 jar (EVE:0.23) in fabric GX (other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares), dating to AD 125/150-280/320, suggests that this assemblage dates to the first half of the 3rd century AD. Other noteworthy vessels included a Cam 391A/B beaker (EVE:0.09) in fabric CZ (Colchester and other red colour-coated ware)

dating to AD 110/125-180/210 and a black-burnished (fabric GB) Cam 40B dish (EVE:0.10) dating to AD 110/125-275 (Table 10).

It is worth noting that the bulk of the pottery from this assemblages is residual dating to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. This includes copies of Gallo-Belgic butt-beakers with examples of the Cam 115 and Cam 119 in fabrics FMW (Fumed micaceous ware) and fabric FSW/EGW (Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware) dating to the early Roman period (Table 10). There was also one sherd from an imported Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra (fabric GAB TN) Cam 13 platter dating to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. There were also two sherds (24g) of North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3 (fabric NOG WH3), and a small quantity of early Roman La Graufesenque samian with examples of the Drag. 15/17 dish (EVE:0.05) dating to AD 43-100 as well as a sherd from the Drag. 24/25 cup dating to AD 43-70.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
BASG	South Gaulish (La Graufesenque) plain samian	4	31	8	0.05
BSW 1	Black surface ware (smooth, micaceous)	38	220	6	0.21
CB	Colchester red colour-coated, roughcast ware	1	2	2	0.00
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	3	12	4	0.00
CZ	Colchester and other red colour-coated ware	5	18	4	0.09
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	7	19	3	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	3	4	1	0.00
EA	Nene Valley colour-coated wares	1	1	1	0.00
FMW	Fumed micaceous ware	3	4	1	0.08
FSOW	Fine sandy oxidized ware	6	8	1	0.03
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	16	96	6	0.16
GAB TN	Gallia-Belgica Terra Nigra	1	7	7	0.03
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	9	80	9	0.10
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	5	7	1	0.00
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	1	18	18	0.00
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	5	16	3	0.00
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	11	87	8	0.00
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	73	408	6	0.63
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired/early with patchy grey surfaces	27	282	10	0.25
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	5	82	16	0.00
HZ OX	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares	1	89	89	0.00
HZ (BSW)	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered oxidised wares with black surface	1	8	8	0.00
NOG WH3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3	2	24	12	0.00
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	73	185	3	0.00
ROW	Romanising Oxidized ware	2	6	3	0.00
Total		303	1,714	6	1.63

Table 11 Summary of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from pit F93.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
BASG	All	0.05
	DRAG 15/17	0.05
BSW 1	All	0.21
	?	0.21
CZ	All	0.09

Fabric group	Form	EVE
	CAM 391A/B	0.09
FMW	All	0.08
	?	0.03
	CAM 119	0.05
FSOW	All	0.03
	?	0.03
FSW/EGW	All	0.16
	CAM 115	0.16
GAB TN	All	0.03
	CAM 13	0.03
GB	All	0.10
	CAM 40B	0.10
GX	All	0.63
	?	0.35
	CAM 219	0.05
	CAM 268	0.23
GX (1)	All	0.25
	CAM 218	0.20
	CAM 266	0.05
Total		1.61

Table 12 Late Iron Age-Roman vessel forms from pit F93.

Pit F137/F139

This pit produced 142 sherds weighing 530g with an EVE of 0.72 (Table 13). The mean sherd weight is very low at only 4g (Tables 13-14). The majority of the pottery from this pit dates to the Late Iron Age-early Roman period. Notable vessels included an imported Gallo-Belgic Cam 161 flagon (EVE:0.15) in North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1 (fabric NOG WH1), a grog-tempered (fabric GTW BG) copy of a Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker (Cam 116) (EVE:0.13) and copies of a terra nigra platters (fabrics UR GTWS, UR GX) with examples of the Cam 28 (EVE:0.03) and Cam 30 (EVE:0.05). In fabric DJ (Coarse oxidised and related wares) there is an early Roman Cam 255 jar (EVE:0.05) (?) and in fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware (fabric FSW/EGW), there is a Cam 108 beaker (EVE:0.02) which appeared during the Claudian period. Finally, there was one sherd of Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware (fabric FJ) which dates to AD 43-160. However, there are rare sherds of later black-burnished pottery (fabric GB) with examples of the Cam 37B/38B bowl (EVE:0.02) dating to AD 180-275 and the Cam 278 jar (EVE:0.06) dating to AD 120-250/260. The black-burnished vessels suggest that this assemblage dates to the late 2nd-early 3rd century AD.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
CSOW	Coarse sandy oxidized ware	2	12	6	0.03
DJ	Coarse oxidised and related wares	12	24	2	0.05
DJ (M)	Coarse oxidised and related wares (micaceous)	2	5	3	0.00
DZ	Fine oxidised wares	5	4	1	0.00
FJ	Brockley Hill/Verulamium region oxidised ware	1	8	8	0.00
FSW/EGW	Fine sandy ware/Early Grey ware	10	18	2	0.05
GB	BB2: black-burnished ware, category 2	2	10	5	0.08
GTW	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware	15	67	5	0.00
GTW (BG)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware with black grog	3	7	2	0.18
GTW (BG) OX	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised with black grog	1	3	3	0.00
GTW (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog-tempered ware oxidised	1	8	8	0.00

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
GTWS	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware	1	2	2	0.02
GTWS (OX)	Late Iron Age 'Belgic' grog & sand-tempered ware oxidised	3	15	5	0.05
GX	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares	23	67	3	0.08
GX (1)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, misfired/early with patchy grey surfaces	5	15	3	0.00
GX (BG)	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares (with black grog)	5	39	8	0.00
GX/DJ	Other coarse, principally locally-produced grey wares, with oxidised core	1	5	5	0.00
HZ	Large storage jars and other vessels in heavily-tempered wares	2	87	44	0.00
NOG WH1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Pipeclay) White ware 1	23	55	2	0.15
RCW	Romanising Coarse ware	19	35	2	0.00
RCW 4	Romanising coarse wares 4 (near FSW/EGW)	1	2	2	0.00
SW	Sandy ware	2	8	4	0.00
UR (GTWS)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (grog & sand tempered)	2	31	16	0.05
UR (GX)	Copies of Terra nigra-wares (Roman grey ware)	1	3	3	0.03
Total		128	435	3	0.67

Table 13 Summary of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from pit F137/F139.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
CSOW	All	0.03
	CAM 253	0.03
DJ	All	0.05
	CAM 255	0.05
FSW/EGW	All	0.05
	?	0.03
	CAM 108	0.02
GB	All	0.08
	CAM 37B/38B	0.02
	CAM 278	0.06
GTW (BG)	All	0.18
	?	0.05
	CAM 116	0.13
GTWS	All	0.02
	?	0.02
GTWS (OX)	All	0.05
	CAM 241-242	0.05
GX	All	0.08
	?	0.08
NOG WH1	All	0.15
	CAM 161	0.15
UR (GTWS)	All	0.05
	CAM 30	0.05
UR (GX)	All	0.03
	CAM 28	0.03
Total		0.72

Table 14 Late Iron Age-Roman vessel forms from pit F137/F139.

Illustrated pottery

- Fig 20.7** F80 (125) CAM 498 mortaria
Fig 20.8 F80 (125) CAM 37A/38A bowl
Fig 20.9 F80 (125) CAM 218 GX bowl
Fig 20.10 F80 (125) CAM 305B KX bowl
Fig 20.11 F80 (125) CAM 305B KX bowl
Fig 20.12 F80 (125) CAM 305B GB? bowl
Fig 20.13 F80 (125) CAM 278 jar
Fig 20.14 F80 (125) CAM 530 jar
Fig 20.15 F80 (102) complete beaker
Fig 20.16 F80 (125) CAM 108 GX beaker
Fig 20.17 F93 (119) Drag 15/17 dish
Fig 20.18 F93 (119) Drag 24/25 bowl
Fig 20.19 F93 (119) CAM 13 platter
Fig 20.20 F93 (119) CAM 40B dish
Fig 21.21 F93 (119) CAM 218 bowl odd GX
Fig 21.22 F93 (119) CAM 219? bowl
Fig 21.23 F93 (119) GX base with graffiti on base
Fig 21.24 F93 (119) ?jar CAM 266?
Fig 21.25 F93 (119) CAM 391 beaker
Fig 21.26 F96 (122) CAM 260 jar
Fig 21.27 F122 (294) CAM 305B bowl
Fig 21.28 F122 (294) CAM 352 jar
Fig 21.29 F137 (178) CAM 30 platter
Fig 21.30 F137 (178) CAM 116 beaker
Fig 21.31 F137 (178) CAM 161 flagon
Fig 22.32 F251 (322) A45 platter
Fig 22.33 F251 (322) CAM 27 platter
Fig 22.34 F251 (322) CAM 28 platter
Fig 22.35 F251 (322) CAM 30 platter
Fig 22.36 F251 (322) CAM 46/311 bowl
Fig 22.37 F251 (322) CAM 243-244/246 bowl
Fig 22.38 F251 (322) CAM 266 miniature jar
Fig 22.39 F251 (322) CAM 278 jar
Fig 22.40 F251 (322) CAM 108 beaker
Fig 22.41 F269 (358) DANG/OB31 beaker

6.1.3 Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was recorded according to the fabric groups from *CAR 7* (Cotter 2000) (Table 15) while the number of vessels was determined by rim EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) (Table 16). The post-Roman pottery assemblage totals 564 sherds weighing just over 4.3kg with an EVE of 3.13 (Tables 16-17). This represents 12% of the total pottery assemblage by sherd count, 17% by sherd weight and 14% of the EVE. Post-Roman pottery was recovered from 77 contexts although most contained 10 or fewer sherds. The largest assemblages were all of medieval date.

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F1	Saxon vegetable-tempered ware	5th-7th century
F1C	Saxon vegetable & sand-tempered ware	5th-7th century
F12A	Early medieval shelly wares without sand	1000-1225
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	Late 11th-12th century
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	11th-early 13th century
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	Early 12th-early 13th century
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	c 1150-1375/1400
F21	Colchester-type ware	c 1200-1550
F22	Hedingham ware	c 1140-1325/1350
F23D	Kingston-type ware	1200-1425
F36	London-type ware	mid/late 11th-late 14th century
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	c 1500-19th/20th century

Fabric code	Fabric description	Fabric date range guide
F45D	Frechen stonewares	16th-17th century
F45M	Modern English stoneware	19th-20th century
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	19th-20th century
F48E	Yellow Ware	Late 18th-20th century

Table 15 Post-Roman pottery fabrics recorded.

Fabric group	Fabric description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F1	Saxon vegetable-tempered ware	1	4	4	0.00
F1C	Saxon vegetable & sand-tempered ware	1	7	7	0.00
F12A	Early medieval shelly wares without sand	1	10	10	0.00
F12B	Early Medieval slightly sandy shelly wares	3	12	4	0.00
F13	Early Medieval sandy wares	285	1,919	7	1.14
F13T	Early Medieval sandy wares transitional	61	482	8	0.53
F20	Medieval sandy greywares	183	1,595	9	1.13
F21	Colchester-type ware	12	62	5	0.13
F22	Hedingham ware	2	5	3	0.00
F23D	Kingston-type ware	1	5	5	0.00
F36	London-type ware	3	40	13	0.09
F40	Post-medieval red earthenwares	5	132	26	0.00
F45D	Frechen stonewares	1	2	2	0.00
F45M	Modern English stoneware	2	12	6	0.00
F48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares	1	2	2	0.03
F48E	Yellow ware	2	4	2	0.08
	Total	564	4,293	8	3.13

Table 16 Summary of the post-Roman pottery.

There were two possible sherds (11g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery in fabrics F1 and F1C, dating from 5th-7th centuries, which came from pits F177 and F279.

The assemblage of post-Roman pottery as a whole is dominated by early medieval pottery, especially early medieval sandy wares (fabrics F13, F13T) and occasional sherds of early medieval shelly wares without (fabric F12A) or with (fabric F12B) sand. With 350 sherds weighing 2,423g and an EVE of 1.67, early medieval pottery accounts for 62% of the post-Roman pottery assemblage by sherd count, 56% by sherd weight and 53% of the EVE. The majority of the early medieval pottery EVE consists of cooking pots (EVE:1.07) with examples of the types B2, B2a, C1 and H1, with rare bowls (EVE:0.09) and jugs/pitchers (EVE:0.46) (Table 18).

There is also a sizeable collection of medieval greyware pottery (fabric F20) dating to c AD 1150-1375/1400 which accounts for 32% of the post-Roman pottery by sherd count, 37% by sherd weight and 36% of the EVE. Again, the EVE is dominated by cooking pots (EVE:0.86) with examples of the types B1b/C1, B2, C1 and H1 alongside bowls (EVE:0.11), cisterns (EVE: 0.08) and skillet/pipkins (EVE:0.08) (Table 18).

Colchester-type ware (fabric F21) dating to c 1200-1550 is rare at only 12 sherds (62g, EVE:0.13), with examples of baluster jugs (EVE:0.08) and cooking-pots/cauldrons (EVE:0.05) (Table 18). Finally, the assemblage of medieval pottery is completed by rare sherds of Hedingham ware (fabric F22), possible Kingston-type ware (fabric F23D), and a London-type ware (fabric F36) baluster jug (EVE:0.09) with a north French style decoration with a green glaze over a white slip with incised line (Pearce *et al.* 1985, 29 F35, 113-115) which came from ditch F6.

Post-medieval (fabrics F40, F45D) and modern pottery (fabrics F45M, F48D, F48E) was rare at only 11 sherds (152g, EVE: 0.11) (Table 17) from nine contexts, although the sherds from pit F137 and red hill F295 are intrusive.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Anglo-Saxon pottery					
F177	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.00
F279	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
Medieval pottery					
F6	Ditch	1	27	27	0.09
F50	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	10	5	0.00
F54	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.00
F64	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	17	6	0.00
F83	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	43	22	0.00
F100	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	23	8	0.00
F159	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F253	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	14	7	0.00
F266	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	17	17	0.05
F288	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	4	1	0.00
F295	Red hill	3	18	6	0.00
F299	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	10	10	0.05
F302	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	12	4	0.05
F305	Ditch	16	87	5	0.28
F316	Ditch	1	5	5	0.00
F325	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.00
F329	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	12	135	11	0.05
F330	Pit	15	192	13	0.23
F335	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	9	9	0.00
F343	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	10	60	6	0.00
F344	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	6	3	0.00
F347	Ditch	33	266	8	0.23
F352	Ditch	1	11	11	0.08
F355	Ditch	1	4	4	0.00
F364	Ditch/gully/beam slot	23	150	7	0.00
F367	Ditch/gully/beam slot	29	378	13	0.09
F369	Ditch	142	1,042	7	0.42
F373	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	36	9	0.10
F375	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
F376	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	5	3	0.00
F380	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	12	12	0.08
F383	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	13	3	0.00
F386	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	8	8	0.00
F388	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	11	11	0.05
F389	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	48	7	0.00
F393	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	42	21	0.08
F395	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	13	4	0.00
F397	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	14	7	0.00
F401	Pit	4	48	12	0.00
F402	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	4	44	11	0.00
F404	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	120	17	0.09
F408	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	13	13	0.08
F411	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	13	4	0.00

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)	EVE
F413	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	8	18	2	0.00
F414	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.00
F417	Ditch	20	171	8	0.02
F418	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	9	46	5	0.04
F419	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F420	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	5	32	6	0.00
F421	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	20	116	6	0.08
F423	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	7	68	10	0.05
F424	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	9	41	5	0.18
F425	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	10	147	15	0.08
F426	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F427	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	2	10	5	0.00
F428	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	37	158	4	0.23
F432	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	14	98	7	0.09
F433	Red hill	1	12	12	0.00
F435	Pit	9	52	6	0.00
F442	Ditch	1	37	37	0.11
F445	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	8	30	4	0.00
F446	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	6	4	1	0.00
F462	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F491	Pit	3	12	4	0.00
F493	Pit	3	21	7	0.00
F497	Pit	1	2	2	0.00
F498	Pit	9	35	4	0.00
F533	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	3	3	0.03
F544	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	3	6	2	0.00
F549	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
Post-medieval/modern pottery					
F94	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance or ditch	1	9	9	0.00
F106	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	2	2	0.00
F137	Pit	1	3	3	0.00
F159	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	4	4	0.00
F257	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	1	1	0.00
F295	Red hill	3	24	8	0.08
F298	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1	7	7	0.00
F316	Ditch	1	100	100	0.00
F417	Ditch	1	2	2	0.03
Total		564	4,293	8	3.13

Table 17 Quantities of post-Roman pottery from specific features.

Fabric group	Form	EVE
F13	All	1.14
	BOWL	0.09
	COOKING POT A4B	0.05
	COOKING POT B2	0.33
	COOKING POT B2A	0.09
	COOKING POT C1	0.28
	COOKING POT H1	0.12

Fabric group	Form	EVE
	JUG	0.18
F13T	All	0.53
	COOKING PIT H1	0.11
	COOKING POT	0.06
	COOKING POT B2	0.08
	JUG/PITCHER	0.28
F20	All	1.13
	BOWL	0.11
	CISTERN	0.08
	COOKING POT B1B/C1	0.10
	COOKING POT B2	0.28
	COOKING POT C1	0.10
	COOKING POT H1	0.38
	SKILLET/PIPKIN	0.08
F21	All	0.13
	BALUSTER JUG	0.08
	COOKING POT/CAULDRON	0.05
F36	All	0.09
	BALUSTER JUG	0.09
F48D	All	0.03
	?	0.03
F48E	All	0.08
	?	0.08
Total		3.13

Table 18 Post-Roman pottery quantification via vessel form.

Illustrated pottery

Fig 23.42 F6 Sx3 (143) jug

Fig 23.43 F305 Sx5 (381) flagon/pitcher

Fig 23.44 F369 (436) cooking pot

Fig 23.45 F369 Sx3 (497) cooking pot

Fig 23.46 F369 (436) spouted pitcher handle with linear stab decoration

Fig 23.47 F404 (461) cooking pot

Fig 23.48 F442 (499) cooking pot

6.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) (Appendix 6) by Dr Matthew Loughton

In total there were 136 fragments of CBM with a weight of 4,427g. Most were of Roman date (55% sherd count, 63% sherd weight), but included post-Roman peg-tile and brick as well as other unidentifiable fragments (Table 19).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Roman				
RB	Roman brick	6	629	105
RI	Roman imbrex	2	58	29
RT	Roman tegulae	9	1,234	137
RBT	Roman brick or tile (general)	56	803	14
RFT	Roman flue-tile	1	2	2
RA	Antefix	1	42	42
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	8	63	8
BR	Brick	39	1,536	39
Un-dated				
	Unid. CBM	13	55	4
	Unid. BR	1	5	5
	Total	136	4,427	33

Table 19 Building material by period and type.

Roman CBM

There were 75 fragments of Roman CBM, weighing 2,768g, which was recovered from 43 features with no single assemblage totalling more than four pieces (Table 20). The mean sherd weight was low at only 37g with most (76%) of the pieces only identifiable as Roman brick/tile, showing how fragmented the complete assemblage is. Only six fragments of brick, nine fragments of tegulae, two of imbrex and one of flue-tile were identifiable. In addition, the only noteworthy piece of Roman CBM was a possible fragment of antefix which came from ring-ditch F149. The rarity of Roman CBM suggests that there is unlikely to have been any substantial Roman building within the immediate vicinity which utilised CBM within its construction.

Context	Description	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F6	Ditch	RBT	3	29	10
F18	Pit	RBT	1	40	40
F49	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RB/RBT	4	143	36
F50	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F51	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	100	100
F52	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	2	6	3
F53	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	11	11
F57	Ditch	RB	1	62	62
F58	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	2	2
F60	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	4	43	11
F66	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F73	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F74	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	3	17	6
F80	Pit	RI, RT, RBT	4	205	51
F93	Pit	RBT	1	15	15
F97	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	1	175	175
F103	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	1	51	51

Context	Description	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F104	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	1	165	165
F107	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	2	23	12
F110	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	4	54	14
F117	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	2	2
F134	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	4	19	5
F137	Pit	RFT	1	2	2
F142	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	38	38
F149	Ring-ditch	RT, RA	2	561	281
F150	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	1	14	14
F153	Pit	RBT	2	29	15
F159	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	2	5	3
F177	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	21	21
F184	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	1	149	149
F197	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RB	1	104	104
F207	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	3	34	11
F220	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	23	23
F252	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	12	12
F261	Part of F149 sx1	RB	1	195	195
F288	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	20	20
F322	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F323	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F331	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	3	3
F333	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RT	2	75	38
F369	Ditch	RB, RBT	4	275	69
F410	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	2	5	3
F417	Ditch	RI	1	20	20
F514	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	RBT	1	6	6
Total			75	2,768	37

Table 20 Quantities of Roman CBM from specific features.

Post-Roman CBM

There was a small assemblage of eight pieces of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile weighing 63g which was recovered from eight features (F11, F89, F108, F112, F129, F215, F217, F266). Post-Roman brick was limited to 39 fragments (1.5kg) recovered from 16 features (F8, F48, F64, F83, F106, F109, F147, F159, F213, F219, F301, F316, F352, F374, F381, F535). Most of the brick consists of small fragments that cannot be tightly dated, although most probably date to the 19th-20th centuries. The exception is a piece of unfroged brick (361g) from ditch F374, with a thickness of 50mm, which dates to the 18th-19th century.

6.3 Baked clay, briquetage and daub (Fig 24; Appendix 6) *by Dr Matthew Loughton*

Fragments of unidentifiable baked clay totalling 5,327 pieces, weighing over 38kg, were recovered from 96 features. Seventy-seven contexts produced between 1-10 pieces, with another 14 producing 11-34 pieces. The vast majority of the baked clay came from the four Red hills (F295, F433, F449, F534). Red hill F449 produced the largest assemblage of baked clay at 2,346 sherds weighing 24,932g which represents 44% of the baked clay assemblage by sherd count and 55% by weight. The baked clay from the red hills presumably represent waste from salt production and the breaking up of briquetage vessels and equipment, such as supports, wedges, troughs, the cleaning and breaking up of hearths and waste fuel (Biddulph 2017). A large proportion of the baked clay from the red hills has an ashy and clinker like appearance suggesting that it could represent 'fuel-ash slag' from the salt production process (Biddulph 2017, 223).

Sherds of briquetage are surprisingly rare, given the presence of four red hills, with only 53 sherds weighing 3.2kg. The majority of the briquetage (46 pieces, 3,018g) came from red hill F449 (Fig 24) with rare sherds from ring-ditch F261 (2, 23g), and pits F426 (4, 113g) and F553 (1, 69g). Some pieces of briquetage with flat, curved or flange like surfaces could be 'hearth furniture' and supports or wedges, otherwise there is very little in the way of identifiable objects and briquetage vessels are absent. It is possible that the rarity of briquetage could be explained by the use of large storage vessels, of the Cam 207B and Cam 273 types in the coarse heavily tempered 'briquetage like' fabric HZ, which could have functioned as containers to heat brine or to export the finished salt to consumers. Alternatively, the rarity of briquetage is that we lack the primary contexts in which salt production occurred at Fingringhoe.

Pieces of daub were also rare with only 285 fragments identified (1,446g) from 11 features. Most came from red hills F295 (210, 914g) and F433 (56, 352g) and included fragments with wattle/stake voids, presumably structural waste from salt production. Between 1-5 pieces of daub were also recovered from Roman ring-ditch F149 (5, 89g), Roman pits F153 (1, 7g), F236 (2, 9g), F251 (1, 29g) and F337 (1, 2g), Anglo-Saxon pit F279 (3, 13g also including wattle/stake voids), medieval pits F288 (3, 11g) and F549 (1, 12g), and modern pit F172 (2, 8g).

Illustrated briquetage

Fig 24.1-5 F449 (477)

Fig 24.6-11 F449 (586)

6.4 Small finds (Figs 25-28; Appendix 7) by Laura Pooley

Ninety-two numbered small finds were recovered from excavations at Fingringhoe Ranges. All of the small finds are discussed by period below alongside catalogue descriptions of the illustrated finds. Full catalogue descriptions of all of the small finds are available in Appendix 7. The small finds were overwhelmingly of Roman date, with only a few prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval/modern finds recovered.

6.4.1 Prehistoric

A fragment of probable spindlewhorl in fabric HMF (hand-made flint-tempered) came from Roman ring-ditch F149 sx1 (SF86). The spindlewhorl is likely to be residual in this feature, with a few prehistoric and Late Iron Age pottery sherds also recovered alongside a large quantity of Roman finds. The earliest coin from the site was a Late Iron Age bronze unit of Tasciovanos (SF38), a Jugate type in poor condition dated c 25 BC – AD 10. Interestingly the coin was recovered from pit F154 which is cut by ring-ditch F149.

Fig 25.1 SF86, F149 sx1, finds no. 201.

Fragment of probable spindlewhorl, curved, 30.5mm high, two flat surfaces taper slightly towards the central perforation, the edge of the whorl has an off-centre ridge with the sides tapering towards the surfaces. Fabric HMF (hand-made flint-tempered).

6.4.2 Roman

The coins

Eight Roman copper-alloy coins were recovered from seven different contexts in Area A. All of the coins were in very poor condition making identification difficult. The only coin to be positively identified is an *as* of Nero, minted in Lyon and issued AD 66 (SF25) from pit F153. Another *as* with *Aequitas* on the reverse (SF13) came from pit F148. Unidentified coins and fragments of coins were recovered from F6 sx2 (SF1), F100 (SF8), F109 sx2 (SF9), F153 (SF24), F206 (SF47) and F222 (SF51). Coins SF24, SF47 and SF51 are likely to be *dupondii* or *asses*.

Five Roman coins had previously been found in Trench 1 of the evaluation, now in Area A, and close to all the contexts mentioned above. From silt patch F4 were two unidentified *asses* and a base metal radiate (c late 3rd century), a 4th-century *nummus* came from pit F8 with a *sestertius* of Caligula (AD 37-41) from pit F18 (CAT Report 1299).

Objects of personal adornment or dress

The best preserved item was a coiled copper-alloy finger-ring from pit F153 (SF23). One terminal had at least two grooves while the other appears to have been broken off. Similar examples are known from Lion Walk, Colchester (CAR 2, ref. 1758) and Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, ref. 28, pp.120).

Two small fragments of copper-alloy brooch of Langton Down type, dating from c AD 25-60, came from pit F139 (SF12) (Mackreth 2011, p 33-36). From pit F196 were three fragments of iron brooch (SF46), likely of Mackreth's *Drahtfibel* or *Drahtfibel* derivative group (Mackreth 2011, 21-24), dating from 50 BC-AD 50 and AD 1-50 respectively (Geake 2018). A similar fragment of iron brooch (SF29) from pit F15 had a head of three coils, and is Mackreth's *Drahtfibel* Derivative (DD) Oddments 1.b. group (Mackreth 2011, 23-24), also dating from AD 1-50 (Geake 2018).

Fig 25.2 SF23 F153, finds no. 335.

Virtually complete copper-alloy coiled finger-ring with quite a crude one and two-thirds coil, one terminal has at least two grooves with the other end broken off. The coils are round-sectioned and quite thick (c 4.4mm diameter). Measurements: almost circular 26.5mm by 25.9mm, 8.3g.

Fig 25.3 SF29, F153, finds no. 341.

Fragment of iron bow brooch. Made in one piece from circular-sectioned wire (c 6mm diameter) with head of three coils. Measurements: 29.2mm long, 16.3mm wide (across springs), 5.1g.

Household utensils

From Roman pit F115 was a complete copper-alloy spoon with pear-shaped bowl and offset handle (SF11), which was in such a poor condition it largely disintegrated on excavation (Photograph 21). Spoons of this type appear to have been in production from the first half of the 2nd century onwards (CAR 2, 69).



Photograph 21 *In situ* remains of the Roman copper-alloy spoon from pit F115 (SF11).

Objects used for recreational purposes

From pit F153 was a ceramic gaming counter (SF26) probably made from the base or handle of an amphora. Half of an opaque black ?stone counter (SF41) came from pit F179.

Fig 25.4 SF26, F153, finds no. 338.

Complete ceramic counter, probably made from a base or handle of an amphora. With a ground edge and abraded surfaces, 45.4mm diameter, 23.7mm thick, 66.1g.

Fig 25.5 SF41, F179, finds no. 243.

Half of an opaque black ?stone counter, degraded, round, flat-bottomed and domed, 14.3mm diameter, 5.1mm thick, 0.9g.

Buildings and services

Unexpectedly from ring-ditch F149 sx12 were three fragments of blue pigment balls (SF21). Similar balls or spheroids of pigment have been recovered from sites in and around the Roman town of Colchester, at sites like Fenwick's on the High Street, the Gilbert School (now the Sixth Form College) on North Hill, and at Sheepen (Sheepen/Hilly Fields, Colchester Institute and the former St Mary's Hospital site). The balls would have been ground into powder and used for painting wall plaster (Ling 1991, 208-9). Lost or discarded Egyptian blue spheroids from Britain come from large towns, villas and military sites, with military finds coming from the civil settlement outside the legionary fortress at Caerleon, Gwent, and from the 1st-century fort at Mancetter, Warwickshire (Crummey 2018).

Fig 25.6-7 SF21, F149 sx12, finds no. 231.

Three fragments of blue pigment balls, two joining, 1) 12mm x 11.8mm x 5.9mm, 2) 13.2mm x 8.4mm x 6.4mm, total 1g.

Five iron nails were also recovered from Roman ring-ditch and associated features (ring-ditch F149 sx1, pits F168 and F222). Where possible to determine all were of a Manning Type 1b (Manning 1985).

Military equipment

Iron bolt-heads were by far the most common type of iron object recovered from the site, and there are approximately 23 complete, incomplete or fragmentary pieces. All of the bolt-heads are flat-bladed with a closed (Manning 1985, 175-177, Type IIA) or flanged socket (Type IIB). Only three of the bolt-heads were identified as a Type IIA (SF15, SF18, SF48), of which only one (SF15) was complete. This example was c 68mm long with a c 20mm wide blade and c 13mm diameter socket. Eight of the bolt-heads were a Type IIB (SF14, SF17, SF19, SF27, SF28, SF30, SF37, SF54, SF59), again with only one complete example (SF14). This was smaller at c 61mm long with a c 18mm wide blade and a c 11mm diameter socket. Many of the other Type IIB sockets were slightly larger, conforming more to the

size of the socket of a small spearhead (Manning Group IB) but, where possible to determine, the blades appear to be flat rather than the triangular cross-section typical of spearheads. The remaining 12 bolt-heads were too fragmentary to classify to a type (SF16, SF31, SF32, SF35, SF49, SF53, ?SF56, SF74, SF75, SF88, SF89). Ten of the bolt-heads came from ring-ditch F149 sx1/F261, another 11 came from pits associated with the ring-ditch (F153, F206, F209) with the final two from pits outside the ring-ditch (F222, F251).

The remains of three spearheads were also recovered from the ring-ditch (SF22) and pits F153 (SF33) and F251 (SF52). Almost all of the blade was missing from SF22 but it had a closed socket, and SF52 included three joining fragments of a possible spearhead socket. Spearhead SF33 was virtually complete with a small leaf-shaped blade. Small fragments of possible socketed objects (maybe bolt-heads or spearheads) were also recovered from pit F80/F251 (SF4, SF52) and F159 (SF39). In addition to the weaponry listed above, two iron bolt-heads and the remains of a spearhead were also recovered from pit F14 of the evaluation.

Bolt-heads and spearheads would both have been fixed to wooden shafts, with the bolt-heads fired by an artillery catapult like a scorpion or ballista. This material is concentrated in and immediately around the Roman ring-ditch, with the furthest item located only 43m away from it.

Similar assemblages of spearheads and artillery bolt-heads have been recovered from early Roman contexts at Hod Hill and Maiden Castle, but also from 3rd-century contexts at the Roman settlement of Baldock (Manning 1985, 160-177; Manning & Scott 1986, 145-149). Datable finds from contexts containing weapons at Fingringhoe varied considerably from the early Roman period (post-hole F206), to the 2nd century (ring-ditch F149/F261, pits F14 and F222) and late 3rd century (pit F80/F251). This could suggest that there was an artillery presence on the development site throughout the Roman period. However, the deposit of weapons within the terminus of ring-ditch F149 sx1/F261, which presumably happened at or close to the time when the site was abandoned, and the discovery of further pieces in pit F80/F251 would suggest a later Roman date for the assemblage.

Five small iron rings were also recovered from the site (SF20, SF45, SF55, SF90, SF91), all of which came from contexts associated with the watch tower (ring-ditch F149/F261 and pit F196) and containing weaponry. These round-sectioned rings were generally c 23-26mm in diameter.

Fig 26.8 SF15, F149 sx1, finds no. 196.

Complete iron bolt-head of Manning Type IIA. A flat-bladed bolt-head with a closed socket (16.2mm diameter), 69.9mm long, 30.8mm wide, 38.3g.

Fig 26.9 SF48, F206, finds no. 282.

Incomplete iron bolt-head, possibly from the same object but no longer joining.

a) Tip of bolt-head missing. Manning Type IIA, a flat-bladed bolt-head with a closed socket (c 18mm diameter), 56.4mm long, 24.6g.

b) Tip of bolt-head only.

Fig 26.10 SF14, F149 sx1, finds no. 145.

Complete iron bolt-head of Manning Type IIB. A flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket (11.4mm diameter), 61.6mm long, 23.5mm wide, 17.6g.

Fig 26.11 SF27, F153, finds no. 339.

Incomplete iron bolt-head, tip and part of socket missing. Manning Type IIB, a flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket, 67.7mm long, 28.9mm wide, 21.7g.

Fig 26.12 SF28, F153, finds no. 340.

Incomplete iron bolt-head in two joining pieces, possibly part of socket missing. Possibly a Manning Type IIB, a flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket, but difficult to say for certain from the x-ray, 69.2mm long, 20.8mm wide, 24.1g.

Fig 26.13 SF54, F261, finds no. 349.

Complete? iron bolt-head of Manning Type IIB, a flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. Either a short thin blade or incomplete, corrosion makes it difficult to be certain. Flanged socket quite splayed (22.7mm wide by 11mm), 73.3mm long, 22.9mm wide, 30.2g.

Fig 27.14 SF33, F153, finds no. 343.

Almost complete iron spearhead with some damage to socket, c 105.7mm long, leaf-shaped blade c 45mm long by 27mm wide, 107.2g.

Objects the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain

An iron point with spiral end for attachment to a wooden handle (SF34) came from pit F153. Generally identified as ox-goads, in recent years their possible use as dip-pens has also been postulated (Rees 2011, 96; Tomlin 2011, 148).

Fig 27.15 SF34, F153, finds no. 344.

Iron point with spiral end for attachment to a wooden handle, appears to be of round cross-section (8.5mm diameter). Measurements: 24.5mm diameter, 28.3mm long/high, 10.0g.

Small and unidentifiable fragments of copper-alloy came from Roman pit F74 (SF3), probable Roman pits F168 (SF40 and F471 (SF73) and Roman ditch F82 (SF5). The remains of a large but incomplete iron ring came from Roman pit F109 (SF10) and two unidentified iron objects were recovered from Roman pit F96 (SF7). Two corroded and unidentifiable lumps of iron were also found amongst the weaponry in ring-ditch F149 sx1 (SF92). Further small and unidentifiable fragments of iron came from Late Iron Age/early Roman pit F185 (SF44), early Roman pit F221 (SF50), and Roman pits F93 (SF6), F153 (SF36) and F179 (SF42).

6.4.3 Medieval

The possible iron whittle-tang of a knife was recovered from medieval pit F330 (SF69), with a small unidentifiable fragment of copper-alloy from medieval pit F50 (SF50). An incomplete iron nail and shank fragment also came from medieval pits F172 and F288 respectively.

6.4.4 Post-medieval/modern

Post-medieval/modern finds recovered from the topsoil consisted of: 1) an incomplete, two-piece, rectangular copper-alloy buckle (SF81); 2) a copper-alloy knife handle riveted onto the tang of an iron knife (SF82); and 3) four musket balls/lead shot (SF84). An iron nail was also recovered from post-medieval/modern ditch F352.

Fragmented ordnance came from the following features: F93 (finds no. 124), F295 (SF57, SF58, SF87), F307 (SF60-68), F336 (SF77), F433 (SF78, SF79, SF80), and U/S (SF85) with what appears to be a machinery (tank?) part recovered from L1 (SF83). Fragments of modern iron wire, nails and shrapnel were found in all of the red hills: 1) F295, 315g (finds no. 386, 398 and sample no. 40 and 42); 2) F433, 257g (sample no. 67); 3) F449, 63g (sample no. 71); and 4) F534, 63g (sample no. 73). All of these objects were recorded and discarded.

During specialist clearance of unexploded ordnance, a 19th- to 20th-century wooden wheel was found in one of the post-medieval/modern sea defence ditches to the north of Area D, and was found amongst post-medieval/modern glass bottles. The wheel had been made in two halves with five spokes surviving in each half, each pegged into place. Spokes eleven and twelve would have been set between the two halves of the wheel and have been lost, as has the iron tyre which would have held it all together. Discussions by specialist ordnance technicians on the site suggested that the wheel could have come from a caisson or limber or caisson (artillery carts), but could equally be agricultural in origin or even from an old car. The wheel is now oval, measuring 625mm by 583mm, but would have been a 12" wheel and is 52mm wide. The spokes have all been individually made, each 255mm long. Closest to the wheel the spokes are oval leading to an expanded wedge-shaped fitting towards the centre where they meet to form a circular opening for the axle. Traces of iron around this opening and on the outside surface of the wedge-shaped spokes are likely from the hub, which had been bolted to the spokes. The remains of these iron bolts survive within semi-circular grooves set between each spoke. See Fig 28 for an image of the wheel.

6.4.5 Undated finds

To the south of Area D, pits F337 and F338 both produced fragments of fired clay object. From F337 were three large fragments of fired clay with no distinguishing features (SF70). They were found alongside other fragments of baked clay/daub and may be structural remnants, but they were much larger than the other fragments (with an average weight of 109g compared to 6g). There is a possibility

that they could be part of a loomweight or loomweights. Pit F338 produced a fragment of fired clay slab in a handmade grog-tempered fabric (SF71). It has a curved edge with a small (c 8mm diameter) perforated hole close to the edge. It is possible that this slab is a piece of briquetage associated with salt production. Unfortunately neither feature contained any datable finds but were located a short distance from features which produced both Roman and medieval material.

Fig 27.16 SF71, F338, finds no. 71.

Fragment (in two joining pieces) of fired clay slab with curved edge and small perforated hole (c 8mm diameter). Handmade grog-tempered fabric.

A small and unidentifiable fragment of copper-alloy came from undated pit F308 (SF76) with a similar piece of iron from undated pit F180 (SF43). Undated pit F470 produced a fragment of iron nail shank.

6.5 Worked flint by Adam Wightman

Introduction

Sixty-two worked flints were recovered during the archaeological investigations at Fingringhoe Ranges. Of this total, 53 were recovered during the excavation phase (Areas A-D) and nine were recovered during the evaluation phase (CAT Report 1299, 22).

The raw material used to produce all of the pieces was nodular flint. Where the worked flints retained some cortex on their surfaces, the cortex was crazed or water-worn suggesting that the flint would have been largely sourced from local secondary gravels. The predominant colour of the flint is mottled or dark grey. However, a higher than usual frequency of brown and reddish-brown flint was present in the assemblage.

In what follows, the character of the flint assemblages from prehistoric features, undated features and from Roman or Medieval contexts (including L2 and U/S), will be described and discussed in turn. A broader discussion will follow on from this. All of the worked flints have been tabulated and described in a catalogue included in the site archive.

Prehistoric features

Thirteen worked flints were recovered from five prehistoric pits that also produced sherds of handmade flint-tempered pottery (Table 21). However, the flint assemblages from these contexts are relatively small, so the possibility that some of these flints could be residual in these contexts cannot be discounted. Two of the contexts only contained a single worked flint (F293 and F385). A flake with small, neat, abrupt retouch along the left lateral edge from pit F293 and an end scraper on a primary flake from F385, are not more closely dateable than Neolithic/Bronze Age.

Two worked flints were recovered from pit F487. Both are very small, with dorsal faces that exhibit evidence of shallow, soft-hammer flakes having been removed from the parent nodule prior to detachment of the flake. Therefore, both of these flakes could derive from the process of thinning a roughout with a soft hammer to create a flint axe which would make them most likely to date to the Neolithic period.

Three worked flints were recovered from pit F434. These included two more small, soft-hammer flakes that could also be from the process of axe-thinning in the Neolithic period. The third worked flint is the distal end of a thin flake (or blade) with previous soft-hammer removals on the dorsal face, which is also likely to be Neolithic in date. Two of the flints from F434 display some evidence of use-wear or edge-damage (probably the latter as both are very thin), perhaps suggesting that they were not immediately deposited in the context in which they were found.

The largest worked flint assemblage from a single prehistoric context was from pit F499 (six pieces). Four of the pieces are flakes and one is part of a flake core. The sixth piece, which is broken at the distal end, could be part of a blade, but is more likely to be a broken flake. None of the pieces are retouched. All of the flakes are small and all except one were detached with a hard-hammer. There is evidence of platform preparation on two of the pieces, including the flake which appears to have been detached with a soft hammer. Overall, the characteristics of the flake/core assemblage from F499 would suggest that the assemblage is most likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F293	373	retouched flake	0	?hard	no	very small, neat, abrupt retouch, left lateral, ventral
F385	452	retouched flake (end scraper)	100			abrupt, some invasive, right lateral/distal/?proximal, dorsal
F434	492	flake/blade	20			use-wear/edge-damage
		flake (?axe-thinning)	0	soft	yes	use-wear/edge-damage
		flake (?debitage)	50	?soft	no	
F487	551	flake axe-thinning	0	soft	yes	

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
		flake	0	?soft	?yes	
F499	557	flake/blade	0	hard	yes	
		flake	10	hard	?no	
		flake	45	?hard	no	
		flake	0	?soft	?yes	
		flake (?debitage)	0			
		?core fragment	0			

Table 21 Worked flints recovered from features that contained other prehistoric finds.

Undated features

Worked flints were recovered from eight pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits that contained no other datable finds. These features could be contemporary with the flints they contained. However only a single worked flint was recovered from each (Table 22), so it is possible that the flints could have been residual in these contexts. Tree-throw F262 contained a thin, sharp, unmodified blade and pit F545 contained the distal end of a blade with retouch strengthening the left lateral edge. Both of these blades are likely to be Early Neolithic in date, although the blade from F262 could be Mesolithic. A blade from pit F527 has lateral edges that converge to a point which has been strengthened by retouching for use as a piercer. Piercers made on blades in this fashion are most commonly found in assemblages dating to the Early Neolithic, although it is possible that the piece could date to the Mesolithic period. Retouched flakes were recovered from undated pits F378, F453 and F459. The retouched flakes from F378 and F453 are both typologically undiagnostic, but a horseshoe scraper from F459 made on a thin flake with evidence of platform preparation, is likely to date to the Early Neolithic. Pits F194 and F460 both contained small waste flakes.

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F194	254	flake	5	?hard	no	
F262	350	blade	0	hard	yes	
F378	446	retouched flake	100	hard	no	semi-abrupt/invasive, left lateral, dorsal
F453	518	retouched flake	10	hard	no	semi-abrupt, right lateral, ventral, neat, very small
F459	522	retouched flake (end scraper)	0	hard	yes	neat abrupt retouch, distal and both laterals, dorsal
F460	523	flake	0	?hard	no	
F527	571	retouched blade (piercer)	0	?soft	yes	very few abrupt removals (dorsal) to strengthen an existing point at distal end
F545	582	retouched ?blade	0			semi-abrupt, left-lateral edge, dorsal face & use-wear/edge-damage

Table 22 Worked flints recovered from features that contained no other finds (undated).

Residual worked flints

Eighteen worked flints were residual in sixteen contexts dated to the Roman and medieval periods (Table 23). The residual worked flints were mostly found in small quantities (one or two per feature). It is worth reiterating that some of the worked flints in the undated and prehistoric features described above could also be residual considering they were also found in such low quantities in these contexts. The remaining fourteen worked flints were recovered from the topsoil and the interface between the natural geology and the overlying soil after machine stripping had taken place (labelled L2 and U/S). These pieces were mostly collected during the machine stripping and while the excavation team were in transit around the site.

The most common type of worked flint in the assemblage of material from later-dated contexts are unmodified hard-hammer flakes (F92, F207, F230, F305, F330, U/S). The majority are short and relatively thick, with no evidence of any platform preparation (characteristics most commonly seen in Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flint assemblages). A flake core from ditch F315 with multiple

platforms and evidence of numerous miss-hits on its surface and a primitive core fragment (or flaked flake) found during the machining of Area C (U/S), are also likely to date to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. However, some thinner flakes which may have been struck with a soft-hammer and/or had their platforms prepared prior to removal (F287, F315, F417), are likely to be earlier (Early Neolithic or possibly even Mesolithic). In addition, two probable axe-thinning flakes (F497, U/S) are considered to be Neolithic in date. Many of the unmodified flakes have damage on their edges, which in some cases can look like retouch. It is likely that much of this damage is post-depositional.

Two thin, sharp blades from F423 and L2 date to either the Early Neolithic, or Mesolithic periods, and a narrow, thin and heavily patinated blade (U/S) is almost certainly Mesolithic in date. An unstratified retouched blade (U/S) has a possible notch on its left lateral edge (?Early Neolithic) and the retouched blade from F67 has an almost straight edge of small, abrupt removals blunting the end of the distal piece. The retouch on this blade appears to be on the break of an intentionally snapped blade and could possibly be interpreted as a Mesolithic straight oblique truncation.

The most closely datable worked flint recovered from the site is a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from Roman pit F322 (Fig 29). Barbed-and-tanged arrowheads are linked with the Early Bronze Age or Beaker period (Butler 2005, 162). The arrowhead has been carefully shaped and invasively pressure-flaked covering the entirety of both faces. It has a small length/breadth ratio, rounded barbs and a rounded tang which is longer than the barbs (Sutton type arrowhead). It is very well made and in very good condition with no evidence of any damage. The remaining retouched flakes that were residual in later contexts are not typologically diagnostic and could all be either Neolithic or Bronze Age in date based on the knapping characteristics exhibited. These pieces include a retouched notch (F265), an awl (F369), two end scrapers (F401 and F497), a thick natural piece with abrupt retouch focused on one edge (?tool of convenience – F210) and other flakes with short lengths of semi-abrupt retouch (L2 and U/S).

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
F92	115	flake	5	hard	no	
F207	264	flake	85	hard	no	
F210	266	retouched natural piece - ?tool of convenience	100			abrupt, semi-invasive
F230	293	flake	15	?hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F265	353	retouched flake (notch)	0	hard	no	abrupt retouch forming a notch, proximal, dorsal & use-wear/edge-damage
F287	368	flake	0	?hard	yes	use-wear/edge-damage
F305	382	flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F315	394	core	40	hard		multiple platforms, river flint module, poorly worked, lots of miss-hits
		flake	10	?hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
F322	401	arrowhead (barbed-and-tang)	0			
F330	438	flake	0	hard	no	
F367	432	retouched flake/blade	5	?soft	yes	abrupt, distal, dorsal
F369 sx2	488	retouched flake (awl)	5	?soft		semi-abrupt, proximal, dorsal
F401	459	retouched flake (end scraper)	90			abrupt, neat, continuous, right lateral, distal, dorsal
F417 sx2	508	flake	10	hard	yes	
F423	453	blade	0	hard	yes	
F497	566	retouched flake (end scraper with retouched lateral edges)	0	hard	no	semi-abrupt (lateral edges) & abrupt (distal), ventral & dorsal
		flake (?axe-thinning)	0	soft	yes	use-wear/edge-damage

Context	Find no.	Type	Cortex %	Hard/soft hammer	Platform prep	Modification
L2	-	blade	0	soft	yes	
		retouched flake	0			semi-abrupt, right & left lateral, dorsal face
U/S	527	flaked flake/?core	50			
		flake (?axe-thinning)	0	soft	yes	
U/S	88	flake/blade	0			use-wear/edge-damage
U/S	390	retouched blade (notch)	0	hard	yes	semi-abrupt on right lateral, abrupt on left lateral and distal, ventral & dorsal
U/S	549	flake	0	hard	yes	use-wear/edge-damage
U/S	550	blade	0	soft	yes	use-wear/edge-damage
		flake	0	?hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage
		?flake	0	?soft	yes	use-wear/edge-damage
		flake	0	hard	yes	use-wear/edge-damage or poor retouch
		flake	0	hard	?yes	use-wear/edge-damage
		retouched flake	0	hard	?yes	semi-abrupt, right lateral, ventral
		flake	0	hard	no	use-wear/edge-damage

Table 23 Residual worked flints in Roman and medieval features and worked flints from the ploughsoil, subsoil and spoil heaps (L2/U/S).

Discussion

The worked flint assemblage contains a spread of material from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. Not one of the periods seems better represented in the assemblage than the others, although, as is often the case, it could be argued that evidence for Mesolithic material in the assemblage is most limited. There are secondary and tertiary soft-hammer and punch-struck blades in the assemblage which display evidence for careful preparation prior to removal from their parent cores. It is probable that the majority of these date to the Early Neolithic, but some are more likely to be Mesolithic in date. A possible straight oblique truncation is the one piece in the assemblage that is typologically datable to the Mesolithic. None of the more common Mesolithic material such as microliths, snapped blades or bladelets, were recovered during the excavations.

The horseshoe scraper and retouched blades in the assemblage are considered to be evidence of activity on the site in the Neolithic period. As stated above, many of the unmodified blades in the assemblage probably also date to the Early Neolithic period and the presence of axe-thinning flakes in the assemblage points to the production, and maybe use, of axes on the site during the Neolithic. Of particular interest are the prehistoric pits F434 and F487 which contained axe-thinning flakes as well as handmade flint-tempered pottery. Based on the available evidence, it is possible that these features could have been Neolithic pits or perhaps tree-throws resulting from the clearance of trees or scrub during the Neolithic period. Pit F499, which also contained prehistoric pottery and six worked flints, could also be Neolithic in date, although an Early Bronze Age date cannot be ruled out for this feature.

It is worth noting that only five of the forty-seven features excavated at the site which contained prehistoric pottery and no later finds contained worked flints. Moreover, three of the four pits which contained larger-sized assemblages of prehistoric pottery did not contain worked flints at all. The prehistoric pottery is heavily fragmented and difficult to identify, but those forms that are identifiable appear to be largely Bronze Age in date. That most of the prehistoric activity on the site could date to the Bronze Age when the requirement for tools made from flint was in decline could explain why the prehistoric features contain very few worked flints.

6.6 Cremated human bone (Appendix 8)

by Megan Beale

Introduction

The cremated remains (cremains) of two individuals were uncovered from two contexts, both located on the southern edge of Area 1. The first, F70, was an unurned Roman burial pit 0.2m deep. Fragments of a Middle Bronze Age bucket urn found in the fill of burial pit F145 suggests that it had originally been an urned burial, but had suffered significant later truncation surviving to a depth of only 0.12m.

Methodology

The methodology for this report followed guidelines from ClfA (McKinley 2018). The cremains were manually sieved and sorted into the following fragment size groups: 10mm+, 7-10mm, 5-7mm, 3-5mm and <3mm. All fragments were weighed by size group, and all fragments above 3mm were also counted. Fragments were then counted and weighed into the following colour changes: white, white-grey, black/brown, unburnt. During these two stages, fragments identifiable by skeletal element were also weighed and counted. Estimations of age, sex, stature and any notable pathologies were then carried out. They are stored by size group. Estimations of age and sex were carried out according to Ubelaker & Buikstra (1994) and Schaefer *et al* (2009). Heat-induced fractures were classified as per Schmidt & Symes (2008, 42-43).

Quantification and Preservation

The average adult cremation from the modern period is 1,650g (McKinley 2000). The cremains from these two contexts are well below this average. Both contexts were small in quantity, weight and fragment size. The cremains from F70 totalled 113.46g in weight, with a total fragment count of 439. The largest fragment size was 21.7mm in length. The cremains from F145 totalled 120.53g in weight, with a total fragment count of 336. The largest fragment size was 26.1mm in length.

Context	<Sample>/ (finds) numbers	Total weight (g)	Total fragment count
F70	<9>	50.56	291
	(94)	62.90	148
F145	<15>	120.53	336

Table 24 A summary of the cremation weights and fragment counts.

Some skeletal elements were able to be identified, as Charts 1-2 show. Overall a very small percentage of each individual was present. A full breakdown of the weight and fragment count for each element can be seen in Appendix 8.

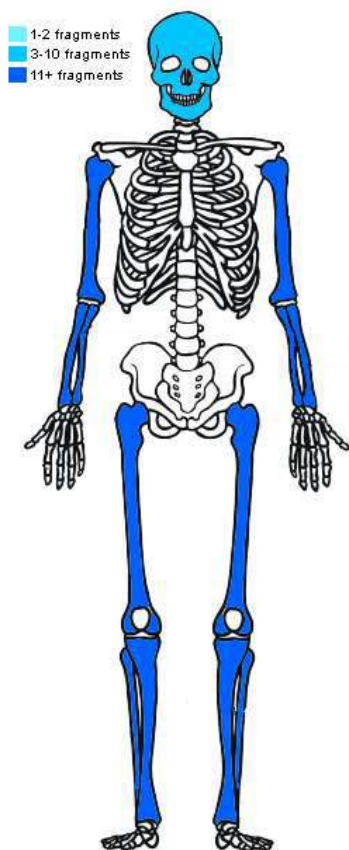


Chart 1 Number of fragments found by skeletal area for F70.

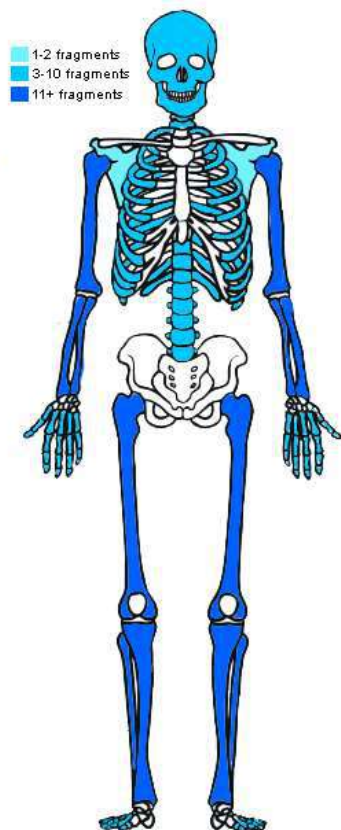
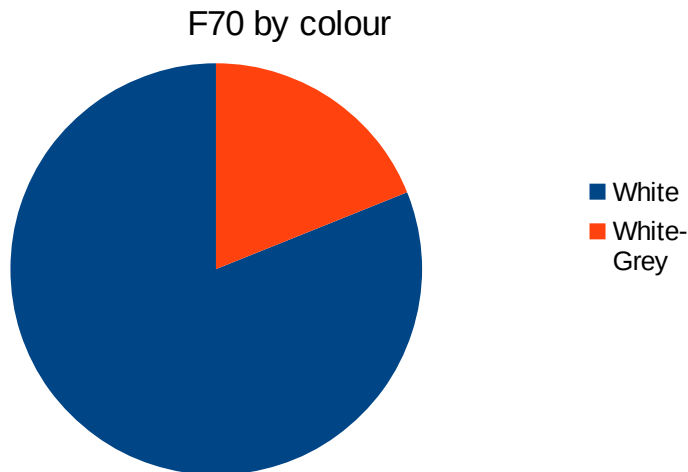


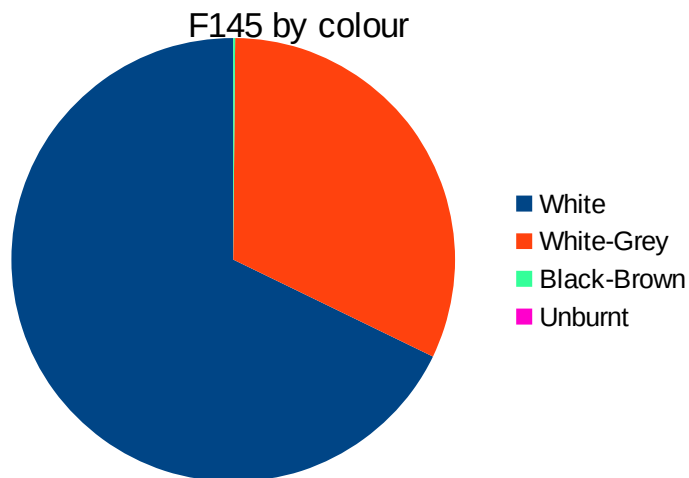
Chart 2 Number of fragments found by skeletal area for F145.

Heat-related changes

The heat source used to cremate human remains can reach temperatures of up to 1400°C, and normally burns for at 1-3+ hours to complete the cremation process (McKinley 2002, 406-407). Completely white bone fragments indicate completely oxidised bone, whereas black or brown bone means charring only.



Graph 3 Heat-related changes, F70 by colour.



Graph 4 Heat-related changes, F145 by colour.

The graphs above show both contexts were largely made up of white fragments. This implies both remains were burnt to a temperature of at least 650°C (Schmidt & Symes 2008, 111) for a significant amount of time. The white-grey fragments may have been areas of the body that were not exposed to heat for as long a period of time than other areas. Full details on weight and fragment count can be seen in Appendix 8.

Due to the changes bones go through during the cremation process, heat-induced fractures can occur on the bone. These are mainly caused by the burning of muscle and tissue, evaporation, bone warping and shrinkage. Transverse, patina, longitudinal, step, and delamination were noted on most fragments above 7mm. Longitudinal, patina, and transverse fractures were seen on fragments between 3-7mm. F145 shows more evidence of head-induced fractures than F70.

Estimation of Age

The cremains recovered from F70 were too fragmented to determine age. The cremains from F145 indicated they belonged to a possible adult.

Estimation of Sex

Sex was unable to be estimated for either cremation.

Estimation of Stature

Stature was unable to be estimated for either cremation.

Pathologies

No pathologies were noted in either cremation.

Conclusion

The burnt bone recovered from two contexts are the cremains of two individuals. Neither contained the weight of burnt bone expected for a complete individual, although F145 at least appears to have suffered significant later truncation, possibly from ploughing. However, it is also possible that the remains are a “token deposition” (McKinley 2000), with the rest of the cremains deposited elsewhere or kept by a loved one.

Due to the high fragmentation and small quantity of bone recovered, analysis was difficult. One possible adult was identified, and no determination of sex, stature or pathologies could be carried out. However skeletal elements identified makes it certain these are the cremains of two human individuals. The heat-induced changes and deposition also make it clear these individuals were cremated and buried intentionally.

6.7 Animal bone (Appendix 9) by Alec Wade

Introduction

Archaeological excavation produced 1288 individual pieces of disarticulated hand collected animal, bird, amphibian and fish bone weighing 4kg. The archaeological deposits that produced the assemblage were mostly of Roman date and from the Roman ring-ditch and associated features. Other features containing animal bone can be dated to the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods. Environmental samples contributed another 3362 very small and mostly undiagnostic fragments (647g). No articulated remains were recorded. The main part of this report concentrates on the hand-collected animal bone assemblage while the material from the environmental samples is assessed separately at the end of the results section and detailed in Appendix 9.

Methodology

The hand-collected assemblage was recorded using a system based upon the rapid method devised by S.J.M. Davis (*Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92*). Briefly, all the bone and teeth fragments are examined but only a restricted suite of skeletal parts are recorded as a matter of course – these being chosen because they are relatively easy to identify and represent most regions of the mammalian body (head, girdles, limbs and feet). When these parts are present in sufficient numbers, they can provide the maximum useful information regarding sex, age, butchery practice and metrical data.

These skeletal parts are referred to here as the **parts of skeleton always counted** (POSAC). The remaining pieces of bone are referred to as **non-countable specimens** (NCS) and consist largely of undiagnostic fragments. Beyond a basic level of quantification these are of no further interest unless these are found to offer the only evidence for the presence of a species otherwise not represented amongst the POSACs.

The **minimum number of individuals** value (MNI) is calculated from the most numerous skeletal and dental parts with reference to the epiphysial fusion state of any joints etc. It is calculated from the aggregate totals derived from each main site period or phase and is presented here as a further means of gauging the relative numerical value of a species within the recovered material.

Where possible, tooth and mandible wear-stage are recorded for sheep/goat, pig, and cow mandibles with present dentition. These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982). Although some POSACs were complete enough to provide measurable data (as described by Davis, 1992) they were generally too few to contribute to any meaningful metrical analysis.

Variations from Davis's methodology

POSACs

- Butchery marks have been, where possible, described using the catalogue presented by Binford (1981).

Tooth wear stages

- These are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Grant (1982) for cattle, sheep/goat, and pig. In the original methodology sheep/goats are assigned to the eruption and wear-stages of Payne (1987).

Notes

In the absence of any other positive diagnostic information all equids have been recorded as *Equus caballus* (horse). Similarly, *Sus domesticus* (domestic pig) has been used to identify all *Suidae* species unless there is clear diagnostic evidence otherwise.

Hand collected small fragments less than 10mm

Several contexts produced large quantities of undiagnostic fragments less than 10mm in size, in some cases several hundred pieces. These have been omitted from the main fragment counts appearing in this report but are detailed along with the POSAC and NCS material in Appendix 9.

Results

Distribution of the assemblage by feature type

The 1288 pieces of hand recovered bone derived from a variety of feature types dating to the Roman (pits and structural features associated with the ring-ditch), medieval (various ditches and pits), post-medieval (single ditch) and modern (pits and a ditch) periods.

Several Roman features (F107, F168, F169, F179 and F185) produced quantities of very small undiagnostic bone fragments of less than 10mm in size. These have been omitted from the main part of this report but are included in Appendix 9. In general, the assemblage was in a very fragmented state and in poor condition with much loss of surface detail, sometimes severe. Many pieces were moderately discoloured (attributed to waterlogged conditions) or affected by a dark brown/grey speckling.

Most of the animal bone (91% or 1173 pieces) derived from features of Roman date, many associated with the Roman ring-ditch (Photograph 22). The next most prolific period was medieval (6% or 76 pieces) followed by modern (2%, 27 pieces). The remaining material, amounting to less than 2% of the assemblage, was from either post-medieval or undated features.

POSACs and NCS

Forty-nine POSACs (see Methodology) were identified amongst the hand collected assemblage from all periods and 1239 NCS. The Roman contexts yielded the most POSACs at 37, followed by four from the medieval deposits, six modern and two from the post-medieval features. Only non-countable specimens were present in the undated deposits.

Species

Table 25 shows the distribution of the assemblage by total number of pieces (POSAC + NCS), species and date. Where possible, the otherwise unidentifiable bone is broadly categorised by its size, form and robustness as either large-sized mammal (cattle, horse and larger deer species), medium-sized mammal (sheep/goat and smaller deer species) or small-sized mammal (cat, rabbit, hare etc). The red number represents the POSAC count for the species (included in the total figure).

Taxon	Date					Total
	LIA/Rom	Med	Post-Med	Mod	Unid	
Unidentified	666	47	1	9	6	729
Medium-sized mammal	254	6	1	9	1	271
Large-sized mammal	105	6	-	-	-	111
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	86 (26)	7 (3)	-	7 (5)	-	100
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	19 (4)	1	-	2 (1)	-	22
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	12 (5)	6	-	-	-	18
Equus caballus (horse)	17 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	-	18
Cervus elaphus (red deer)	8	-	-	-	-	8
Small-sized mammal	2	-	1	-	-	3
Lepus europaeus (European hare)	-	-	2 (2)	-	-	2
Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	1	1	-	-	-	2
Anatidae (indeterminate species, ducks, geese and swans)	-	1	-	-	-	1
Bird (indet. species)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	1
Fish (indet. species)	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total	1173	76	5	27	7	1288

Table 25 Distribution of the animal bone assemblage by total number of pieces (POSAC + NCS), species and date.

Sheep/goat is by far the most numerous identified species in the assemblage by total number of pieces (100) followed some way behind by pig (22). The 49 POSACs represented sheep/goat (34), pig (5), cattle (five), horse (two), hare (two) and mallard (one). Two more species were identified only amongst the NCS fragments. These were both deer species and included Roe deer (Roman and medieval periods) and Red deer (Roman only). Additionally, though not closely identifiable, very small amounts of indeterminate bird (possibly goose) and fish bone were present in the NCS material from the Roman and medieval periods.

POSACs

Sheep and goat were the best represented species by POSAC (particularly in the Roman dated contexts) and accounted for 34 of the 49 POSACs (69%). Next best represented were both pig and cattle with five POSACs each.

POSAC type

Although the overall numbers for most POSAC types are minimal, individual teeth accounted for 26 of the 49 POSACs (53%). Teeth are some of the most enduring parts of the skeleton and are sometimes the last element to survive. This high frequency may suggest that site environmental factors did not favour bone preservation in general. Table 26 shows POSAC distribution by species and date.

Taxon	POSAC	Roman	Medieval	Post-med	Modern	Total
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)	1				1
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1				1
	Astragalus	1				1
	Tibia (distal) F	1				1
	Calcaneum – tuber calcis?	1				1
	Single mandibular tooth: M1/2	1				1
Equus caballus (horse)	Ischium		1			1
	First phalanx (proximal) F	1				1
Lepus europaeus (European hare)	Mandible			1		1
	Humerus (distal) F			1		1
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	5	1		2	8
	Single mandibular tooth: M1	4			1	5
	Single mandibular tooth: M2	2			1	3
	Single mandibular tooth: i	3				3
	First phalanx (proximal) F	2				2
	Tibia (distal) F	1			1	2
	Mandible	1				1
	Humerus (distal) F	1				1
	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U			1		1
	Single mandibular tooth: P4	1				1
	Humerus (distal) metaphysis U			1		1
	Astragalus	1				1
	Single mandibular tooth: P3	1				1
	Single mandibular tooth: dp4	1				1
	Calcaneum – tuber calcis F	1				1
	Radius (distal) epiphysis U	1				1
Radius (distal) F	1				1	

Taxon	POSAC	Roman	Medieval	Post-med	Modern	Total
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: i	1				1
	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	1				1
	Third phalanx (proximal) F	1				1
	Scapula – Coracoid	1				1
	Single mandibular tooth: C				1	1
Total		37	4	2	6	49

Table 26 POSAC distribution by species and date.

As can be seen, there is a sparse distribution of POSAC elements and in minimal quantities. No patterns of note are evident except for the prevalence of surviving singular teeth throughout the dated periods.

Minimum number of individuals

The minimum number of individual animals represented by the POSACs is one for each species in each dated period except for sheep or goats in the Roman period where it is three (based upon the presence of five third molars). Calculated for the assemblage without date divisions, the figure remains one for each species except for sheep or goats where it is four, based upon a count of eight individual third molars.

Cut marks (butchery and working)

Cut marks associated with butchery were noted on only a single POSAC, a cattle calcaneum from Roman ditch F6. The cut marks may have been associated with the filleting and hanging of the carcass (TC-3 Marks on dorsal chest midway between tuber calcis and the articulator surface carcass, Binford 1981).

Dog gnawing

Dog gnawing was noted on two POSACs and is usually an indication of residuality amongst the finds within a feature. This is because prior to the material being deposited, it would have been collected from an area where scavenging dogs would have easy access to it. The dog gnawed POSACs were a sheep or goats distal humerus fragment from Roman pit F199 and a cattle astragalus from Roman pit F251.

Burning

Three of the POSACs had been burnt. All were either sheep or goat and included a radius fragment from pit F278 and a scorched tooth from foundation pad F124, both of Roman date. The remaining POSAC was a tibia fragment from modern pit F172.

Pathology

No signs of any abnormal pathology were noted on the POSACs.

Sexing

Amongst the NCS material from Roman pit F80 was the shed base and tine fragments of an eight-point Red deer stag's antler. Two canine teeth from sows were recovered from Roman foundation pad F126 and modern pit F172.

Age based upon epiphyses fusion

Nine POSACs from the main domestic species of cattle, sheep/goat and pig provided ageing data based upon the fusion of epiphyses and diaphysis (Schmidt 1972). The following table lists these elements by date.

Taxon	POSAC	Roman	Medieval	Modern	Age guide
Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	1			2 – 2.5 years +
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) F	1		1	1.25 – 1.66 years +
	Humerus (distal) F	1			0.25 years +
	Humerus (distal)		1		Less than 0.25 years

Taxon	POSAC	Roman	Medieval	Modern	Age guide
	metaphysis U				
	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U		1		Less than 1.66 – 2 years
	Radius (distal) epiphysis U	1			Less than 3.5 years
	Radius (distal) F	1			3.5 years +
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	1			Less than 2 years

Table 27 Ageing data.

Metric data

Eight cattle and sheep or goat POSACs were complete enough for measurements to be taken. The data is presented in Appendix 2.

Tooth and mandible wear stages (TWS and MWS)

Seventeen cattle and sheep/goat teeth were available for TWS recording and one sheep/goat mandible for MWS calculation. The data is presented in Appendix 2.

Summaries of the dated periods

The following period summaries are based upon the hand collected assemblage and include both POSAC and NCS data.

Roman

The Roman features spanned a broad date range beginning with the Late Iron Age/early Roman period to the late 3rd/early 4th century. The focus of this activity is on the Roman ring-ditch (F149), foundation pads (F122, F124, F125 and F126) and associated post-holes/pits. Also of interest is quarry pit F80/F251 (late 3rd century) that produced evidence of antler working. In total, 91% (1173 pieces) of the hand collected animal bone derived from this period. In addition to being the largest part of the dated assemblage, the Roman features also had the most varied range of species including sheep/goats (26 POSACs), cattle (five), pig (four), horse (one) and mallard (one). Red deer, Roe deer (though not a definitive identification) and fish bone (indeterminate species) were also present amongst the NCS material. Although dog was not amongst the identified species, the presence of dog gnawed bone in post-hole F199, pit F251 and ring-ditch F149 clearly indicates their activity in the immediate site area.

The Roman ring-ditch and associated features consists of ring-ditch F149/F261, foundation pads F122, F124, F125, F126 and internal post-holes/pits. The post-holes/pits that contained hand collected animal bone were F167, F168, F169, F179, F185, F190, F193, F195, F196, F199, F206, F212, F221, F236 and F237, with pit F153 on the side of F149 likely containing a similar dump of material to the ring-ditch. In total these features produced 776 pieces of hand collected bone including 24 POSACs (note – total figure does not include the undiagnostic fragments <10mm in size collected from pits F168, F169, F179 and F185 – see Appendix 1). Environmental samples of many of these features also produced animal bone (see section, Animal bone from the environmental samples).

Taxon	Foundation pads	Post-holes/pits (plus pit F153)	Ring-ditch F149/F261	Total
Unidentified	7	465	42	514
Medium-sized mammal (Sheep/goat and smaller deer species)	17	114	37	168
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	5 (2)	33 (8)	24 (9)	62
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	2 (1)	12 (2)	1 (1)	15
Large-sized mammal (Cattle, horse and larger deer species)		7	5	12
Small-sized mammal (hare, cat or small dog sized)		2		2
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)		1 (1)		1
Bird (indeterminate species)	1			1

Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer) (Possible identification)		1		1
Total	32	635	109	776

Table 28 Animal bone from the Roman ring-ditch and associated features.

Table 28 shows the distribution of the animal bone (both POSACs and NCS) amongst the feature types associated with the ring-ditch. The bold red number represents the POSAC count for the species (included in the total figure). Most of the animal bone was contained within the various post-holes/pits (635 pieces including 11 POSACs) with lesser amounts being recovered from the ring-ditch (109 including 10 POSACs) and the foundation pads (32 including 3 POSACs).

Despite the fairly large number of fragments of hand collected bone from these contexts (776) only three species were positively identified. Sheep or goat bone was the most common (62 pieces) followed by pig (15). Bone from both species was found distributed amongst all three feature types. The third species was mallard, represented by a single fragment recovered from post-hole F206. Comparatively few large-sized mammal bones were present (only 12 pieces – all likely to be cattle or perhaps horse) and these were only found amongst the various post-holes and ring-ditch. Twenty-four pieces qualified as POSACs. Table 29 shows their distribution by taxon, POSAC element and feature type.

Taxon	POSAC	Foundation pad	Post-hole/pit	Ring-ditch	Total
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard)	Tarso-metatarsus (distal)		1		1
Anas platyrhynchos (mallard) Total			1		1
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Astragalus		1		1
	Calcaneum – tuber calcis F			1	1
	First phalanx (proximal) F		1	1	2
	Humerus (distal) F		1		1
	Mandible			1	1
	Single mandibular tooth: dp4		1	1	2
	Single mandibular tooth: i	1	1	1	3
	Single mandibular tooth: M1		1	1	2
	Single mandibular tooth: M3		1	2	3
	Single mandibular tooth: P3		1		1
	Single mandibular tooth: P4			1	1
	Tibia (distal) F	1			1
Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) Total		2	8	9	19
Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U			1	1
	Scapula – Coracoid	1			1
	Single mandibular tooth: i		1		1
	Third phalanx (proximal) F		1		1
Sus domesticus (domestic pig) Total		1	2	1	4
Total		3	11	10	24

Table 29 POSAC distribution by taxon, POSAC element and feature type.

With perhaps only a handful of exceptions, most of the skeletal elements represented by the POSACs are low meat value parts from the head and foot/ankle regions of the animal, although the overall quantities are far too low to be reliably significant. Again, the distribution amongst the various feature

types constituting the ring-ditch is proportionally uniform with post-holes/pits containing the most POSACs (11 or 46%).

Two of the sheep/goat POSACs were burnt, a tooth from foundation pad F124 and radius fragment from pit F278. Post-holes/pits F168, F169, F179 and F185 also contained over 300 burnt (often calcinated) undiagnostic bone fragments less than 10mm in size.

Cut marks associated with butchery were present on a cattle calcaneum from ditch F6. These may have been associated with the filleting and hanging of the carcass (TC-3 Marks on dorsal chest midway between tuber calcis and the articulator surface carcass, Binford 1981). Fine cut marks were noted on two non-countable specimens from the ring-ditch, a large-sized mammal vertebra and a small unidentified fragment. A pig fibula fragment from pit F196 also had intermittent fine cut marks on its surface. Dog gnawing was noted on a few NCS fragments recovered from the ring-ditch suggesting a degree of residuality in the finds from this feature.

Quarry pit F80/F87/F251 was dated to the late 3rd century AD. It produced a larger assemblage of hand collected animal bone than any other single Roman feature (150 pieces). Much of the bone from this feature was in very poor condition and encrusted with a hard, reddish brown mineral deposit. A variety of both domestic and wild species were identified including cattle (five pieces), sheep/goat (four), horse (17), pig (one), Red deer (eight) and possibly Roe deer (one piece, though not a positive identification). Eight pieces of a large Red deer stag's antler were recovered and are the only evidence for bone working found from the excavation (Photograph 23). They included the shed base (shed in April or May each year) of a possible eight-point antler and five pieces of conical tine, at least three of which appear to have had the tips removed (one of these has been sawn off). This same fragment has a smaller transverse cut mark mid-way down its length where a cut has been started and then abandoned. Also present amongst the horse bone from this feature were six maxilla teeth suggesting that at least part of a horse skull may have been present originally. Other horse bone recovered included a complete 1st phalange and part of a radius diaphysis.

Medieval

The medieval features ranged in date between AD 1050/1075 – 1425. They included two ditches (F347 and F369) and six pits (F408, F420, F423, F427, F432 and F435). Together they produced 76 pieces of hand collected animal bone, including 4 POSACs. Two species were identified by POSACs including sheep/goat (three POSACs) and horse (one). Pig, Roe deer and possibly goose were also represented amongst the NCS material.

Post-medieval

The only feature of post-medieval date to produce animal bone was ditch F374. Five pieces of hand collected bone were found, including two POSACs. Both were hare and included part of a humerus and a mandible fragment with possible dog tooth marks.

Modern

Two features of modern date, pit F172 and ditch F417, produced a small assemblage of 27 pieces of animal bone. The bone from F417 was largely undiagnostic but likely to be mainly sheep or goat. Pit F172 contained both sheep/goat (five POSACs) and pig (one). All the POSACs, except for a sheep or goat tibia fragment, were single teeth.

Undated

The six pieces of animal bone recovered from undated pits F263, F289, F337 and F500. One piece from F337 is likely to be either sheep or goat.

Animal bone from the environmental samples

The following is a summary of the data provided in Appendix 3. In total, 27 sampled features produced animal bone yielding 3362 fragments (estimated) weighing 647g. Most of these fragments were less than 10mm in size and a high percentage were burnt with the majority of these being calcinated.

Nearly all these fragments were undiagnostic. Even larger fragments were often difficult to assign to even a generalised category (such as medium- or large-sized mammal) given the distortion and

shrinkage associated with burning at high temperatures. Given this, it cannot be certain that no cremated human bone was present, although the only positively identified pieces were of animal and bird species.

Roman

Twenty-four samples from Roman features contained animal bone. Most of these were post-holes/pits associated with ring-ditch F149 (F167, F168, F169, F179, F185, F190, F193, F195, F196, F199, F206, F209, F211, F212, F221, F236, F237), the four foundation pads (F122, F124, F125 and F126) and one of the red hills (F449). Two other pits were also sampled (F107 and F117) (Photograph 24). Together they produced over 2900 fragments (543g) with less than 10% (287 pieces) coming from the foundation pads and a single piece from the red hill. Twenty-three of the sampled features contained bone that was burnt to some degree with much being calcinated. Very little could be identified to species level. Where this was possible sheep/goat and pig bone was the most common (41 and 31 pieces respectively) although the tibio-tarsus of a mallard was present in pit F206 and foundation pad F122 contained mouse and frog bone. Most of the sheep/goat and pig bone consisted of very durable, dense tooth enamel fragments and phalanges. The single bone fragment from the red hill F449, the distal end of a tibiotarsus, was most likely from a Galliformes (heavy-bodied ground dwelling birds that include domestic fowl, quail, partridges etc). Pit F168 contained a fish vertebra (indeterminate species).

Medieval

A sample from ditch F369 produced a tibia diaphysis fragment from a medium-sized mammal, probably a sheep or goat (not burnt, weighing 6g).

Undated

Pit F198 is undated and produced 99 bone fragments (22g) of which approximately one third was burnt (mostly calcinated). Only two pieces were identifiable to species level, a tooth fragment from a pig and sheep/goat pelvic fragment.

Conclusion

The animal bone assemblage consisted of 1288 pieces of hand collected bone and nearly 3400 very small and largely undiagnostic pieces from environmental samples (the majority much less than 10mm in size). Overall, the condition of the bone was poor and fragmentary, resulting in less than 14% of the hand collected assemblage (172 pieces) being identified to species level. It is interesting to note that there was no animal bone from pre-Roman contexts.

Roman

The main period of activity as regards the deposition of animal bone on the site was Roman with over 91% of the hand collected assemblage (1173 pieces) deriving from features of this date – specifically features associated with the ring-ditch. Sheep/goat bone was the most common from this period and accounted for approximately 58% (86 pieces) of the identified assemblage. Cattle, horse, pig, and the wild species of Red deer, Roe deer (not a positive identification), mallard and some fish bone were also present in minor amounts. Environmental samples from one of the foundation pads (F122) produced mouse and frog bone. These last two species could be intrusive given the marshy ground conditions on site and the ensuing deep fissures resulting from the ground cracking in dry weather or they may instead reflect the shelter offered by the watch tower structure to the local micro fauna. Although dog was not amongst the identified species, the presence of dog gnawed bone in two of the pits (F199 and F251) and the ring-ditch (F149) enclosing the watch tower clearly indicates their activity in the immediate site area.

Burnt or calcinated bone was quite widespread, particularly amongst the material from the post-holes and mostly affecting the small undiagnostic fragments from the environmental samples. Generally, the only identifiable pieces amongst these were small tooth and phalange fragments of sheep/goat and pig (though not always calcinated).

There was little direct evidence of cut marks associated with butchery on any of the material, although a cattle calcaneum from ditch F6 had cut marks that may have resulted from the filleting and hanging of the animal's carcass. Fine cut marks on the surface of a large sized mammal vertebrae and on an

unidentified fragment were recovered from ring-ditch F149, and a fragment of a pig's fibula from pit F196 also had intermittent fine cut marks on its surface. Evidence of antler working was identified in quarry pit F80/F87/F251 where the large, shed base of a Red deer antler and several pieces of off-cut tine were recovered – a material frequently used to make handles for implements such as knives.

An environmental sample from red hill F449 produced a single tibiotarsus fragment from a Galliformes or heavy bodied ground feeding bird such as a chicken, partridge or quail.

Post-Roman features

Medieval features including boundary ditches and pits produced just 6% of the hand collected assemblage (76 pieces). Species identified included sheep/goat, cattle, horse and pig, with wild species potentially including a possible identification of both Roe deer and goose. The only feature of post-medieval date to produce animal bone was ditch F374. Hare was identified amongst the material from this ditch and included part of a humerus and a mandible fragment with possible dog tooth marks. Modern features included pit F172 and ditch F417. The bone from F417 was largely undiagnostic but likely to be mostly sheep or goat. Pit F172 contained both sheep/goat and pig bone. Except for a sheep or goat tibia fragment these were all single teeth.

Final notes

The hand collection of animal bone tends to bias the assemblage in favour of the larger species such as cattle and horse and cause the smaller species to be under-represented. Single teeth also accounted for over 50% of the POSACs (26 out of 49) suggesting that other less durable skeletal elements have not survived as well in the ground conditions encountered on site.

The assemblage shows a prevalence of sheep (or goat) bone to that of cattle (100 pieces to just 18) amongst the deposited material. The ratio is not so great if we compare the otherwise unidentifiable medium-sized mammal bone (also likely to be sheep or goat) with the large-sized mammal bone (271 to 111 respectively) but is still present. The disparity is at its widest in the Roman dated assemblage, but it should be remembered that the overall fragment numbers are very low, and this variation may not be significant. The MNI calculation (based on POSACs – see Methodology) gives a figure of just three sheep/goat and one cattle for this period. The figure for the total assemblage rises to four sheep/goat and one cattle.

The widespread presence of tiny burnt bone fragments (mostly from environmental samples) amongst the post-holes associated with the watch tower are difficult to explain. Much of the material was calcinated – generally a degree of burning beyond that resulting from basic cooking and more associated with cremated bone. However, in the few fragments that were diagnostic no human bone could be positively identified (often only sheep/goat and pig).



Photograph 22 Animal bone from Roman ring-ditch F149 sx1 (finds no. 206). This collection of non-countable specimens includes a sheep or goat tooth fragment and large-/medium-sized mammal diaphysis, rib and vertebrae fragments (some dog gnawed). The large vertebra fragment (middle, top) has a single fine cut mark on its surface. No POSACs are present as the only possible qualifying element, the sheep/goat distal metapodial fragment (upper left), is too damaged to determine its epiphysial fusion state.



Photograph 23 Red deer antler from Roman pit F80.



Photograph 24 Burnt, mostly calcinated bone (and sheep or goat tooth) fragments from Roman pit F107 (sample <16>).

6.8 All other finds by Laura Pooley

6.8.1 Clay tobacco pipe

Fragments of clay tobacco pipe came from pit F334 and ditches F374 sx4 and F417 sx3. The only identifiable fragments were from an incomplete 19th-century decorated bowl from F374. Initials in relief on either side of the spur of the bowl are **J** (left) and **P** (right), probably for maker James Pettitt (CAR 5).

Context	Finds no.	Description
F334	409	Fragment of stem, 2.8g. Discarded.
F374 sx4	513	Five joining fragments, 6.5g, from an incomplete 19th-century bowl with most of stem also missing. The front seam of the bowl is relief-decorated with foliage, probably oak leaves. Initials in relief on either side of the spur are J (left) and P (right), for James Pettitt.
F417 sx3 Fill B	511	Seven fragments of clay pipe including one stem fragment and six plain bowl fragments (joining but not enough survives to determine shape of bowl), 9.8g. Discarded

Table 30 Clay pipe listed by context.

6.8.2 Glass

Small and unidentifiable fragments of pale green, pale blue and colourless vessel glass came from ditches F62 and F315 and pits F103 and F159. These fragments are probably of Roman date. Fragments of post-medieval/modern bottle glass were recovered from pit F142, red hill F295 and ditch F352, with a fragment of modern glass from pit F172.

Context	Finds no.	Description
F62 sx2	87	One fragment of pale green vessel glass, 1.7g, ?Roman.
F103	135	One fragment of pale green vessel glass, 0.8g, ?Roman.
F142	185	One fragment of post-medieval/modern bottle glass, olive green, 4.0g.
F159	212	One fragment of colourless vessel glass, 0.4g, ?Roman.
F172	226	One fragment of modern opaque aquamarine glass, 1.3g.
F295	398	Three fragments of post-medieval/modern glass, green, from the body/base of a bottle, 55.4g.
F315	394	One fragment of pale blue vessel glass, 1.0g, ?Roman.
F352 sx5	441	Five fragments of post-medieval glass, olive green, from the neck and body of a bottle, 89.1g.

Table 31 Glass listed by context.

6.8.3 Metal-working debris

A fragment of metal-working debris (96.3g) came from medieval pit F428 (finds no. 483).

6.8.4 Coal/coke

A fragment of coal/coke (6.6g) was found on the surface of undated pit F543 (finds no. 580). It has been discarded.

6.8.5 Shell

Given the estuarine location shell, was surprising only recovered from 14 features. Approximately 1,385g of cockle shell was recovered from Middle Bronze Age pit F317. Fifty-one pieces of oyster shell (578.0g) came from Roman pits F74, F78, F80 and F96, and Roman foundation pads F122 and F124. From Roman ditch/gully F315 was 273.5g of cockle shell and 85g of periwinkle shell. An extremely large quantity of oyster shell was recovered from medieval ditch F369 at just over 17kg. There were 369 left valves and 445 right valves, so there were at least 445 individual oyster shells in the assemblage. Four fragments of oyster shell were also recovered from medieval pit F330. Post-medieval/modern ditches F352 and F417, modern pit F94 and undated pit/tree-throw F457 also produced a small quantity of oyster shell (22.8g).

Context	Finds no.	Description
F74	96	Oyster shell: Fragment, 1.2g. Discarded.
F78	101	Oyster shell: Eight fragments, 125.7g, three right valves, five left valves. Discarded.
F80	125	Oyster shell: 27 fragments, 421.9g, seven left valves (166.3g), 11 right valves (210.3g), rest fragmentary.
F94	120	Oyster shell: Fragment, 0.3g. Discarded.
F96	294	Oyster shell: Fragment, <0.1g. Discarded.
F122	294	Oyster shell: Seven fragments, 26.6g. Discarded.
F124	318	Oyster shell: Seven fragments, 2.5g. Discarded.
F315	394 upper	Cockle shell: Complete or over 50% complete – 3 at 2.7g. Fragments – over 500 small fragments at 80.3g Periwinkle shell: Complete or over 50% complete – 55 at 36.5g Fragments – 48.5g
	395 lower	Cockle shells: Complete or over 50% complete – 55 at 142.2g Fragments – 83 at 48.3g
F317	393	Cockle shells: Complete or over 50% complete – 144 at 168.9g. Fragments – 170 at 56.1g. Another 1.16kg of very fragmentary cockle shells covered in sticky clay were weighed and then discarded.
F330	438	Oyster shell: Four fragments, 20.0g. Discarded.
F352 sx1	425	Oyster shell: 12 fragments, 17.0g. Discarded.
F369	436	Oyster shell: 1516 shells (814 complete/virtually complete) at 17,257g. Left valve – 369, four have a young oyster growing on them. Right valve – 445, two have a young oyster growing on them, one has signs of worm burrowing. Approximately one third retained in the archive (6,844g), the rest have been discarded.
	<58>	Oyster shell: Left valve – 6 fragmentary, 42.3g Right valve – 10 fragmentary, 59.7g Fragments – 107, 99.0g Cockle shell: 3 complete, 11.5g
F417 sx2	508	Oyster shell: Fragment, 2.4g. Discarded.
F457	521	Oyster shell: Two fragments, 3.1g. Discarded.

Table 32 Shell listed by context.

6.8.6 Unworked stone (by Laura Pooley and Gabrielle Smith)

A few fragments of septaria used in foundation pads F122, F124 and F126, were kept as a sample for post-excavation analysis before being discarded. None of these fragments were worked.

- F122 (finds no. 314) – Three fragments: 1) 20cm by 15cm and 14cm thick; 2) 16cm by 13cm and 10cm thick; and 3) 35cm by 28cm and 8cm thick.
- F124 (finds no.319) – Three fragments: 1) 19cm by 18cm and 7cm thick; 2) 22cm by 17cm and 8cm thick; and 3) 22cm by 12cm and 6cm thick).
- F126 (finds no. 315) – Twenty small fragments discarded. Four larger pieces: 1-2) 15cm³; 3) 25cm by 16cm and 17cm thick; 4) 17cm by 16cm and 15cm thick.

From modern ditch F417 (finds no. 472) was a natural quartzite block (43cm by 25cm and 17cm thick). The quartz crystals were clear, opaque and pink.

6.8.7 Heat-affected (burnt) flint/stone

In total, 279 pieces of burnt flint (3.55kg) were recovered from 64 contexts of prehistoric, Late Iron Age/Roman, medieval and post-medieval date. The flint was generally small to very small irregular broken pieces, cracked and crazed from the heat and burnt various shades of white (calcified), grey, pink and red. Eleven fragments of burnt quartzite arenite (290.5g) were also recovered from nine

contexts. These too were mostly small pieces of pebble that were cracked/crazed and discoloured various shades by the heat, but did include one complete pebble.

Most contexts generally produced between one to nine pieces of burnt flint/stone, representing a background scatter of material rather than a significant deposit of material. Larger assemblages came from red hill F449, undated pit F451 and prehistoric pit F456. Given the high level of modern contamination in the red hills, it is difficult to know if the burnt flint/stone in F449 is contemporary with the red hill or of modern date. So, the only real assemblages of note are from pits F451 (79 pieces at 114.0g) and F456 (16 at 204.6g) which may represent the remains of a camp fire or hearth.

Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Description
Burnt flint				
F6	142	4	27.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey.
F22	137	2	35.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red, pink and grey.
F54	77	1	5.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of pink.
F69	91	1	26.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt white.
F70	95	1	3.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt grey.
F73	112	1	53.3	Cracked pebble, burnt pinkish-brown and white.
F81	103	2	14.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt red.
F92	115	1	14.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt red and white.
F95	121	1	28.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red and pink with a white and grey exterior.
F96	122	3	6.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey.
F98	129	4	154.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey.
F104	139	8	235.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
F107	188	8	47.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
F110	148	2	58.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey.
F111	149	1	6.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey.
F112	150	1	17.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey.
F114	153	3	27.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red and pink, with some white-ish surfaces.
F116	159	1	15.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt reddish-grey on surviving surfaces with a white core.
F118	161	1	21.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey.
F149	201	1	21.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red and dark grey
	205	1	10.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and pink
	333	1	30.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F153	202	2	31.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of pink, red and grey
	341	2	120.4	Two pebbles, one complete and tinged pink, the other cracked and crazed and burnt various shades of grey
F251	322	1	2.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F271	360	4	213.6	One large nodule and one smaller crazed fragment, very slightly burnt white/grey; two small fragments (7.8g) cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F315	394	1	5.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of pink, grey and white.
F319	399	1	21.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt white-ish grey
F323	402	1	10.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of pink and grey
F330	<56>	8	99.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red/pink with some white surfaces.
F332 sx7	447	1	6.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey.
F347 sx2	423	4	60.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F355 sx5 Fill A	463	3	233.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey (includes one medium-sized piece and two small pieces)

Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Description
F355 sx5 Fill B	462	1	20.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey.
F361	<52>	4	27.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red with some grey externally.
F374 sx3	473	1	7.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt white with a red/pink core.
F401	459	1	40.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and pink
F411	467	1	22.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt red/pinkish red
F421	477	1	49.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
	502	2	39.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey
F430	485	2	4.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and pink
F432	486	1	12.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt dark red.
F434	492	1	1.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt white
F435	494	1	11.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F442	499	1	34.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F449	578	21	76.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
	584	8	196.7	Cracked and crazed, burnt dark red
	<71>	7	52.0	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
F450	517	1	17.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt shades of dark grey/red externally and white internally.
F451	516	79	114.0	Cracked and crazed, some very small pieces, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
F456	520	16	204.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F459	522	2	32.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of black, grey, white and red.
F460	523	2	27.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and white, with rare tinges of pink/red.
F470	537	1	10.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt dark red
F475	538	3	14.3	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and white.
F476	539	2	17.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey and pink.
F478	541	4	56.4	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red.
F485	547	4	89.5	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey
F486	548	5	112.2	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey and red
F488	553	3	47.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, pink and red
F489	552	1	3.6	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of black, white and red
F491	554	3	7.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt white with a dark red core
F497	566	1	13.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of grey externally and white and pink internally
F498	558	1	1.9	Cracked and crazed, burnt white and grey
F499	557	9	40.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white, grey, red and pink.
F503	560	5	28.1	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and grey (3) and dark red (2).
F508	563	2	256.5	One large nodule and one smaller cracked fragment, very slightly burnt white/grey
F509	569	1	32.6	Cracked, burnt grey with a red core
F527	571	2	196.6	Cracked and crazed, two large pieces, burnt various shades of black, grey and white with some pink/reddish tinges
F531	572	1	45.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of white and pink
F541	579	1	30.8	Cracked and crazed, burnt various shades of red with some white
Burnt quartzite arenite				
F79	104	1	9.4	Fragment of burnt pebble, burnt various shades of pink and red.
F86	111	1	22.0	Pebble, pink throughout.
F120	162	1	71.1	Cracked fragment, very slightly burnt.
F134 S	174	1	23.6	Cracked fragment, very slightly burnt.

Context	Finds no.	No.	Weight (g)	Description
F261	348	2	15.5	Small fragments, burnt pink throughout.
F352 sx2	427	1	8.7	Fragment, cracked and crazed, with a pinkish tinge.
F375	444	1	26.0	Fragment, cracked and crazed, with a pinkish tinge.
F476	539	1	30.6	Cracked fragment, very slightly burnt grey.
F478	541	2	83.6	Fragment of pebble, cracked, with a pinkish tinge which is darker on the outside.

Table 33 Heat-altered (burnt) flint/stone listed by context.

7 Environmental assessment and analysis

7.1 Assessment of the charred plant macrofossils and other remains

by Val Fryer, Environmental Archaeologist

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and a total of thirty-four were submitted for assessment. The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Because of the very high density of charcoal/charred wood within the assemblages from the red hills, the dried flots were passed through a stack of sieves, so that all material suitable for species identification was separated out. This forms the basis of the charcoal report (see Section 7.2). The remaining material was submitted for an assessment of the other plant macrofossils. The dried flots (or sub-samples thereof) were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Tables 34-37. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). All tabulated plant remains were charred.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds are generally very scarce, with the highest density occurring within the assemblage from medieval pit F373 (sample 60). In the latter instance, it is thought most likely that the material (including oats (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), and seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.) and small legumes (Fabaceae)) is possibly derived from a very small quantity of cereal processing and/or storage waste. Fruit stones and/or seeds of tree/shrub species are common within the red hill assemblages, with occasional specimens also being noted elsewhere. Taxa noted include hazel nut (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.), bullace/damson (*Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia*), rose (*Rosa* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sect *Glandulosus*).

Charcoal/charred wood fragments (including numerous pieces of small roundwood) are present throughout, with the highest densities occurring within the red hill assemblages. It is noted that some material from red hill F433 and undated pit F311 (sample 41) appears to be rounded and abraded, whilst the charcoal from pit/posthole F158 (sample 18) has a flaked appearance possibly indicative of the high temperature combustion of ring-porous woods. Other plant macrofossils include indeterminate buds, nutshell/fruit stone fragments, thorns of possible sloe (*Prunus* sp.) and rose type, tubers and twigs.

Other material types are generally very scarce, although a number of the Late Iron Age and Roman pit assemblages do include small pieces of bone, many of which are burnt/calined. Occasional pieces of black porous material are also noted, and it is thought most likely that these are derived from the high temperature combustion of organic remains. Occasional small pieces of heat-shattered stone are also recorded along with fragments of burnt or fired clay (possibly briquetage), with the material from F433 varying in colour from buff to ochre and brick red. Occasional small pieces of coal <2mm in size (coal 'dust') are also noted, but it is thought most likely that all may be intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

Discussion

For the purposes of this discussion, the samples have been divided by feature type and, where possible, date.

The red hills (Table 34)

All four of the red hills had suffered significant modern contamination, but environmental samples were taken in the hope of gathering evidence for fuels used during salt production. Earlier research of red hills by Fawn et.al. (1990) suggested that brush wood was the main fuel source, possibly because of its local availability. On the face of it, this did appear to be the case with the charred assemblages, where small round wood and twigs were abundant along with hawthorn and damson fruit stones, and thorns of both sloe and rose type (Table 34).

Sample No.	40	42	67	71	73
Feature No.	F295	F295	F433	F449	F534
Dry land herbs					
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		x			
<i>Silene</i> sp.				xcffruit	
Wetland plants					
<i>Carex</i> sp.				xcf	
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
<i>Cornus sanguinea</i> L. (fruit)		xcf			
<i>Crataegus</i> sp. (fruit stone)	xcf	x	xcf	xx	x
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frags.)			x		x
<i>P. domestica</i> ssp. <i>insititia</i> (L.) Bonnier&Layens	xx	xx		x	
<i>Rosa</i> sp.				x	
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab		x			
<i>Tilia</i> sp. (fruit)			xcf		
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >10mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >40mm	x				
Charred root/stem	xxxx		x		
Indet. buds	x	xxx	x	x	
Indet. nutshell/fruit stone frags.	x		x	xx	x
Indet. seeds		x		x	x
Indet. thorns (<i>Prunus</i> sp. type)	x	x	x	x	x
(<i>Rosa</i> sp. type)	x	x	x	x	
Indet. tuber	x		x		
Indet. twigs	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Other remains					
Black porous material			x		
Burnt/fired clay			x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones					x
Sample volume (litres)	160	50	220	50	40
Volume of flot (litres)	c.10	c.1	c.60	c.0.7	c.0.5
% flot sorted	<10%	12.50%	<10%	12.50%	25.00%

Table 34 Environmental remains from the red hills.

Key to Tables 34-37

x = 1 – 10 specimens
xx = 11 – 50 specimens
xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
xxxx 100+ specimens
cf = compare
b = burnt

However, all of the assemblages also contained high densities of un-charred or partly charred (scorched) material.³⁰ When this assessment was initially carried out, it was unclear whether these un-charred/partly charred remains were derived from modern contaminants or whether some (most notably the fruit stones) were possible relicts of earlier activity on the site. Now that all six samples of charcoal sent for radiocarbon dating from red hills F295 and F449 have produced dates of post-1950 (see Section 7.3) it, unfortunately, seems likely that most, if not all, of both the charred and un-charred/scorched environmental material from these features are of a modern date.

Roman features (Table 35)

Thirteen assemblages are from features of Roman date. The assemblages are all very small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and limited in composition. The assemblage from cremation F70 (sample 9) is limited to charcoal/charred wood fragments and a single indeterminate seed. Most of the samples from features associated with the ring-ditch included charcoal/charred wood, along with rare other plant remains and small fragments of bone, some of which had been burnt at a very high temperature. The significance of this material is somewhat unclear. However, along with the fragments of marine mollusc shell from F168 (sample 22) and two small pieces of hazel nutshell from F124 (sample 12), it is tentatively suggested that the remains may be derived from the cooking of small quantities of meat, shell fish and nuts. The remains from pits and pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits was also largely limited to charcoal/charred wood fragments.

30 The following is a list of species noted amongst the un-charred or partly charred (scorched) material:

Red Hill F295

- Sample 40 – *Cirsium* sp., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (fruit stones – most with obvious rodent damage), *Sambucus nigra* plus a high density of un-charred root/stem
- Sample 42 – *Chenopodium album*, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Ranunculus* sp., *Solanum nigrum*, *Crataegus* sp., *Prunus* sp. (fruit stones), *P. avium*, *P. domestica* (fruit stones), *Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*, *Sambucus nigra*.

Red Hill F433

- Sample 67 – *Carduus* sp., *Cirsium* sp., *Crataegus* sp., *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (fruit stones).

Red Hill F449

- Sample 71 – *Cirsium* sp., *Ranunculus* sp., *Prunus* sp. (fruit stones), *Rosa* sp. (thorns), *Rubus* sp.

Red Hill F534

- Sample 73, high density of un-charred material – *Atriplex* sp., *Cirsium* sp., *Rumex* sp., *Solanum* sp., *Urtica* sp., *Prunus* sp. (fruit stones), *P. spinosa* (fruit stones), *Rosa* sp. (thorns), *Rubus* sp., *Sambucus nigra*, *Tilia* sp.

	Crem	Features associated with the ring-ditch									Pits and pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance			
Sample No.	9	12	22	24	29	30	28	33	35	38	16	69	10	44
Feature No.	F70	F124	F168	F190	F196	F199	F206	F212	F236	F261	F107	F471	F117	F319
Cereals														
Cereal indet. (grains)						x				xcf				
Dry land herbs														
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.				x										
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x									x			
Other plant macrofossils														
Charcoal <2mm	xx										x			
Charcoal >2mm	xxx		xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xxx		xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x			x							x	x		
Charred root/stem				x			x				x			xxx
Indet. seeds	x													
Indet. buds														x
Indet. tuber				xcf										
Other remains														
Black porous material							x			x	x			
Bone			x xxb	x xxxb	xx xxb	x xb	x xb		x xxb	xx xb	xb			
Burnt/fired clay				x			x			x				
Burnt stone					x	x				x				
Marine mollusc shell			xx											
Mineralised soil concretions					xxxx									
Small coal frags.				x		x	x							
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	70	20	20	30	20	10	20	10	60	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 35 Environmental remains from Roman features.

Medieval features (Table 36)

As mentioned above, the material within medieval pit F373 may be derived from a very small quantity of burnt cereal processing and/or storage waste. However, it is unclear whether this material indicates that cereal production/storage was occurring locally, or whether the remains are derived from the use of chaff/herbage as fuel during the medieval period.

Sample No.	60
Feature No.	F373
Cereals	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx
Dry land herbs	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x
Small Fabaceae indet.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Charcoal >10mm	x
Charred root/stem	x
Indet. seeds	x
Sample volume (litres)	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Table 36 Environmental remains medieval features.

Undated features (Table 37)

Fourteen assemblages are from pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits which are not clearly dated by either artefact association or stratigraphy. Most assemblages are small (0.1 litre in volume or less), and although charcoal/charred wood is present throughout, other remains are very scarce, thereby precluding further interpretation. However, small fragments of burnt bone are present within the assemblage from F306 (sample 39). The assemblage from F489 (sample 70) also contained a very high density of un-charred root and stem and could be modern.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although charcoal is generally abundant, other remains are scarce and, therefore, interpretation of the individual features is extremely difficult. Despite hopes that environmental remains from the four red hills could reveal information on fuel use during salt production, it now seems likely that most, if not all, of the remains are modern contaminants. Some contemporary activities, possibly being undertaken by those working at the site, are represented within the pit assemblages, but their exact nature is unknown. However, the preparation of foodstuffs has been suggested. As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

Sample No.	18	39	41	45	47	49	50	52	53	54	59	66	68	70
Feature No.	F158	F306	F311	F320	F327	F349	F351	F361	F362	F363	F371	F448	F469	F489
Tree/shrub macrofossils														
Sambucus nigra L.			xcf											
Other plant macrofossils														
Charcoal <2mm	xx				x		xx							
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	xxx	x
Charcoal >5mm	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xxx	xx	x	xx	
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x	x	x	xxxx	xx	xx	x			x	x
Charred root/stem				x	x									
Indet. buds			x		x									
Indet. thorns (<i>Rosa</i> sp. type)					x									
Indet. twigs			x											
Other remains														
Black porous material										x				
Bone		xb												
Burnt/fired clay													x	
Burnt stone			x											
Marine mollusc shell											x			
Small coal frags.													x	
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	20	10	20	10	10	20	10	20	10	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	0.3	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 37 Environmental remains from undated pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits.

7.2 Charcoal identification

by Lisa Gray MSc MA ACIfA Archaeobotanist

Introduction and quantification

Charcoal assemblages from five samples taken from features identified as red hills were presented for identification and analysis. These samples are tabulated below.

Sample	Feature	Sample volume (L.)	Volume of charcoal present for identification and analysis (L)
40	F295	160	9
42	F295	50	12
67	F433	220	58
71	F449	50	1.1
73	F534	40	0.4

Table 38 Sample register.

Fragments of partially charred wood were present in each sample, but only fully charred fragments were selected for analysis. Charcoal fragments larger than 4mm Ø in size were picked out for identification. This is because it is difficult to make identifications of charcoal fragments that are smaller than 4mm Ø in size, because the diagnostic features necessary for identification may not be visible in such small fragments (Asouti 2006, 31; Smart & Hoffman 1988, 178-179). Fragments smaller than this size were scanned to find any twigs or smaller whole roundwood fragments.

These charcoal assemblages were unusually large so sub-sampling using a riffle box was necessary for samples <67> and <42> before fragments were randomly selected for identification. Sample <67> had been separated into three size fractions so 100 fragments were selected from the largest fraction and 50 fragments each from the two smaller fractions. The quantity of 100 fragments has been recorded as being a suitable number of charcoal fragments to allow for variations in species richness to be observed (Keepax 1988).

Charcoal identification and recording methodology

Charcoal identification and analysis followed standard procedures (see Hather 2002; Schoch *et al* 2004). When fragments were broken to reveal anatomical features, they were wrapped in foil to keep those fragments intact so they could be counted and weighed. Each fragment was measured (longest length), rings counted if intact or partial roundwood with pith present and notes made of ring curvature, level of vitrification and evidence of degradation (fungal or insect activity) (analysis based on Marguerie & Hunot 2007). Charcoal identifications were made under epiluminating microscopy and using modern reference material (author's own) and anatomical guides (Gale & Cutler 2000, Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, and Wheeler 2011). Charcoal has been described in the following manner:

- 'stem/branchwood' – fragments with weak curvature and no bark
- 'branch' – larger whole wood, tension wood visible so possibly from a branch
- 'branch fragment' – larger fragment of branchwood, enough tension wood surviving to show it may be from a branch
- 'roundwood' – completed, straight wood with evenly spaced growth rings indicating it may have come from vertically growing wood
- 'roundwood fragment' - as above but only partially surviving
- 'roundwood/branch' - medium sized fragments, mostly with tension wood visible
- 'roundwood/branch fragment' – as above but fragmentary
- 'roundwood/twig' – smaller roundwood that might be from a twig
- 'roundwood/twig fragment' – as above but fragmentary
- 'twig' - a small, clearly twig-like fragment

For whole or partial roundwood or branch fragments, rings were counted if the pith had survived. Bark only survived on a few of the fragments so the ring counts for fragments without bark is approximate. Tension wood is a type of reaction wood visible as wider rings on one side of a transverse section than on the other. It tends to form on the upper side of branches or vertical stems that are leaning over (Fahn 366-367).

As well as taxon identification the following features are also examined using criteria explored by Dominique Marguerie and Jean-Yves Hunot (Marguerie & Hunot 2007). Their work examined the 'charcoal state' (*ibid* 1418-1424) meaning the examination of the following features:

- Bark and pith
- Reaction wood
- Tyloses
- Fungal hyphae
- Insect degradation
- Vitrification
- Growth ring curvature
- Growth ring width.

In these fragments, where bark had survived it was noted in the tables. Also, if pith was present the rings could be counted. Reaction wood, in this case 'tension wood' was noted. Tyloses were not clear in any of the fragments, neither was insect or fungal activity.

Vitrification is a measure of the level of carbonisation and has been considered as a way of determining evidence of burning at high temperatures, but experimental work has concluded that this was not always the case and that more work needs to be done (McParland *et al.* 2010). At Fingringhoe all the fragments had low levels of vitrification meaning that the anatomy was clear and unfused (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1421).

Growth ring curvature is a way to reconstruct what type of wood the charcoal fragment came from. Fragments with strongly curved rings are likely to come from branches, shoots, coppiced poles or twigs. Fragments with weak curvature, showing parallel rays and no tension wood would have come from large branches or tree trunks (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1421-1422).

It was not possible to measure the growth ring widths in these fragments beyond observing fragments where tension wood was present. This type of measurement can be problematic because one needs large fragments of charcoal with weak curvature that come from the same taxon, geographical area, ecological setting, same feature and same size of wood. This type of examination can help to determine growth conditions of the trees present but needs specialist tools such as electronic calliper or a dendrochronological digital positioning table (Marguerie & Hunot 2007, 1431). If such a study would be useful on the Fingringhoe Wick charcoals there are many fragments that might be suitable that have not been recorded in this analysis.

Results by feature

Overview and Notes on Identification

All the charcoal identified came from trees native to Northern Europe. The following taxa were present:

- Beech (*Fagus sylvatica* L.)
- Cherry/Plum/Sloe (*Prunus* spp.)
- Elm (*Ulmus* spp.)
- Hazel (*Corylus avellana* L.)
- Scots/Mountain pine (*Pinus sylvestris/mugo*)

Fragments of hazel and elm were clearly distinguishable, hazel by the uniseriate rays and scleriform perforation plates with c 5 bars and elm by its distinctive transverse section of vessels grouped in tangential bands.

The one fragment of Scots/Mountain pine was clearly the only softwood fragment seen and its identification was based on the fenestriform pits in the rays. These two species of pine cannot be separated from their microscopic wood anatomy (Hather 2000, 35; Schoch *et al.* 2004). Fragments of beech and cherry/plum/sloe both have similar transverse section anatomy with diffuse distribution of vessels and wide rays. Beech can be confused with wild cherry (*Prunus avium* L.) but wild cherry has solely simple perforation plates and widely spaced spiral thickenings (Schoch *et al.* 2004). The transverse section of beech has large vessels mostly distributed in a diffuse pattern with very wide rays. Several of the *Prunus* spp. species also have wide rays and a diffuse distribution of vessels in

the transverse section. A significant difference between beech and cherry/plum/sloe wood is that beech has no or very faint spiral thickenings and cherry/plum/sloe woods have distinct, sometimes very clear spiral thickenings (ibid.). So, for this report, fragments with diffuse vessel distribution in the transverse section, large rays and no spiral thickening were identified as beech. The wood of cherry/plum/sloe extremely difficult to separate microscopically. Wood of plum (*P.domestica* L.) and sloe (*P.spinosa* L.) cannot be separated on their microscopic wood anatomy. Neither can the wood of cherry (*P.avium* L.) and sour cherry (*P.cersasus* L.) or bird cherry (*P.padus* L.) and Mahaleb cherry (*P.mahaleb* L. (Schoch *et al.*2004). For this report *Prunus* spp. wood has been identified as cherry/plum/sloe and it is hoped that macrofossils found in the flots will help in the final identification of that type of *Prunus* spp. wood is most likely to be present at this site.

Red hill F295, samples <40> and <42>

Sample <40> – 99% of the charcoal fragments were cherry/plum/sloe and 1% were elm. The elm fragment was a fragment of roundwood/branch that was not well preserved enough to have its rings counted or diameter recorded. 60% of the cherry/plum/sloe fragments were stem/branch fragments. 17% were roundwood/branch fragments, 7% were from branch fragments, 7% were roundwood and 7% were roundwood fragments.

Sample <42> – 97% of the charcoal fragments were cherry/plum/sloe, 2% were elm and 1% were beech. The one beech fragment was a roundwood/branch fragment. The two elm fragments were stem/branch. Most, of the cherry/plum/sloe fragments came from stem/branchwood. The rest were whole or fragmentary roundwood or twigs.

Red hill F433, sample <67>

73% of the charcoal fragments were cherry/plum/sloe, 25.5% were beech and <1% were elm, hazel and Scots/Mountain pine. The hazel, Scots/Mountain pine and elm fragments were stem/branchwood. This is the only sample where hazel or Scots/Mountain pine were found. Most of the beech fragments were from stem/branchwood with the remainder being from roundwood, branch or twigs. A similar pattern was seen with the cherry/plum/sloe wood.

Red hill F449, sample <71>

In this sample 89% of the fragments were cherry/plum/sloe and 11% were beech. Most of the beech wood was stem/branchwood. One fragment was roundwood/branch. For the cherry/plum/sloe wood 30% was from stem/branchwood and the remainder came from roundwood or twigs.

Red hill F534, sample <73>

57% of the charcoal fragments were cherry/plum/sloe and 43% came from beech. 81.4% of the beech fragments were of stem/branchwood and the rest were roundwood and twigs. Most of the cherry/plum/sloe fragments in this sample came from twigs and roundwood with only 35% coming from stem/branchwood.

Recommendations for radiocarbon dating

Many of these fragments are suitable for radiocarbon dating. Fragments recommended are those from short-lived trees, cherry/plum/sloe and hazel, especially fragments of roundwood or branch with bark and pith surviving. Each identified fragment has been bagged and numbered separately via sample and all details have been listed in the tables. Samples can be selected from the table using the criteria mentioned above.

7.3 Radiocarbon dating, SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory, Glasow

Based on Lisa Gray's recommendations, six samples of charcoal were submitted for to the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory in Glasgow (SUERC 111311-111316 / GU65028-GU65033). Three samples were submitted from red hill F295 and three from red hill F449. All six samples were of cherry/plum/sloe and, as recommended, were fragments of roundwood or branch with bark and pith surviving. Unfortunately all six samples returned a radiocarbon date of post-1950, indicating that the charcoal is a contaminant from the firing ranges and not evidence of fuel-use associated with the salt-making process of the red hills. Due to the high levels of modern contamination found in the red hills, submitting these samples for radiocarbon dating was considered to be a long shot but worth attempting. Once the results were received, the author did ask SUERC if it was possible for the date of the charcoal to have been altered by live-firing exercises. Dr Elaine Dunbar, Research Scientist at the Radiocarbon Laboratory, replied that if there was a contamination problem with something originating within a site it is usually very variable across the samples and the $F^{14}C$ values would be more variable. However, the values from these samples were fairly consistent, and the $d^{13}C$ values did not suggest that there was any major organic contaminant present.

8 Discussion

The phased results of the entire development are shown on Fig 30.

8.1 Prehistoric

Sixty-two worked flints were recovered from both the evaluation and excavation phases. The assemblage contained a spread of material from the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Early Bronze Age. No one period was better represented than the others, with the flint sparsely scattered mainly across Areas B, C and D. Single pieces of Early Neolithic (possibly Mesolithic) flint were the only finds recovered from pits F262 and F527, with single pieces of Early Neolithic flint from pits F459 and F545. Two and three pieces of Neolithic flint were recovered from pits F487 and F434 respectively, with six pieces of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint from pit F499 and one Neolithic/Bronze Age flint each from F293 and F385. All five of these last features also produced undiagnostic hand-made flint-tempered pottery sherds.

The worked flint assemblage provides evidence for activity on this area of marshland leading down to the Colne estuary in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age. The low incidence of cores and debitage suggests that knapping was mostly taking place elsewhere, and the overall quantity and types of tools recovered are not suggestive of habitation on the site itself. However, it would appear that worked flints were being carried onto the salt marsh to perform specific tasks, probably intermittently, during these periods. Blades likely to date to the Mesolithic period could have been used for gathering tasks, or perhaps in the production of microliths to produce composite hunting tools. The presence of axe-thinning flakes from the Neolithic could indicate that some vegetation clearance took place during this period and the recovery of an excellent example of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead indicates that hunting was likely to be taking place on the marsh during the Early Bronze Age or even the Beaker period.

Prehistoric pottery was found scattered across 104 features with 38 of those likely to be of prehistoric date. As mentioned above, only five of these 38 features also produced pieces of worked flint, but as the earliest diagnostic pottery dates to the Middle Bronze Age when the requirement for flint tools was in decline, this could explain why very few features contain both pottery and worked flints. In general, the prehistoric pottery was highly fragmented with little in the way of diagnostic material or identifiable vessel forms. Highly fragmented sherds of Middle Bronze Age bucket urns were found in cremation burial F145 and pit F317. Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery was represented by fragments of jars and bowls from pits F55 and F382, and from later-dated pit F67, with a possible piece of Late Bronze Age cup also recovered from later-dated pit F96. Finally fragments of jar from pit F321 could only be dated to the Bronze Age. The only other prehistoric finds of note were a fragment of probable spindlewhorl in a hand-made flint-tempered fabric, which was found in Roman ring-ditch F149 sx1 (SF86). The pottery evidence would largely seem to continue on from the worked flint, with the assemblage providing evidence for limited activity on this area of marshland from the Middle Bronze Age into the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The size of the assemblage would seem to represent small-scale and temporary occupation of the site, that was probably seasonal in nature.

There does appear to be a concentration of pits along the eastern half of Area C. Few of these features could be closer-dated than 'prehistoric', but worked flint dating to the Neolithic/Early Neolithic was found in four of the features located there. The presence of at least one Middle Bronze Age burial on the site is significant, but as it was truncated little information could be gleaned from the burial.

8.2 Late Iron Age to Roman

The Roman ring-ditch and associated features

Located on high ground in the north-west corner of the development site was the ring-ditch with associated internal features. The most important of these features are the four foundation pads which could possibly form the base of a square structure, c 5m by 5m, founded on four timber corner posts. Dating evidence from two of the four foundation pads places the structure within the late 3rd to 4th century, and the discovery of a significant assemblage of iron weapons within the ring-ditch, mainly artillery bolt-heads but including spearheads, indicates military occupation of the site. Could this be a late Roman watch tower or possibly an artillery placement? And, if so, why was it positioned here?

Watch towers are generally defined as simple square timber structures, probably around 10m high, founded on four large timber corner posts. The towers were surrounded by a low turf rampart and then by a circular to sub-rectangular ring-ditch. The ring-ditches had a single entrance break and were generally less than 25m in diameter. This description is based on work at the Gask Ridge in Scotland, a 1st-century Roman frontier located between the forts of Camelon (Falkirk) and Bertha on the Tay, where a chain of fortifications were strung out along a Roman road consisting of three forts, three/four fortlets and 18 watch towers (Woolliscroft 2002, 1). Similar watch towers have been found on Roman frontiers across Europe, including the upper German-Raetian limes (Breeze 2021, 59).

Although quite similar in layout, the towers of the Gask Ridge did vary quite a bit in size and shape (Woolliscroft 2002, 18-21). They could be rectangular, square or irregular in plan, ranging from 3.5-22.1 square metres (averaging 11.69 square metres). The ring-ditches too varied into four main diameters, 24-26m, c 22m, 18-19m and 15-16m. In comparison, the Fingringhoe ring-ditch is not precisely round but is approximately 13.5m in diameter (enclosing an internal diameter of 11m), so is smaller than the 15-16m diameter of the smallest Gask ring-ditches. If we assume that the foundation pads do represent the remains of a tower, then at approximately 25 square metres, the Fingringhoe tower would be larger than the largest Gask tower.

Watch towers had two functions, observation/surveillance and signalling (Breeze 2021, 43). Observation/surveillance along a frontier would be necessary for the security of that frontier and the wider Roman Empire. Usually located on roads/trackways, close to forts/fortlets and other military structures, messages and men would have moved along these routes. The use of these towers as signal stations is more difficult to demonstrate. Necessary factors are a line of inter-visible towers, sufficient numbers to man those towers, and the ability to successfully signal a message between them (Donaldson 1988, 349-356). Reconstructions are generally based on images from Trajan's Column. They show a tower supporting an external gallery which acted as a look-out platform, and on the gallery is a brazier which could be lit to signal the adjacent towers (de la Bédoyère 1991, 82); although there has been some debate over the efficiency and accuracy of such a rudimentary signal (Donaldson 1988, 349-356).

Questions do remain as to the slightly irregular layout of the Fingringhoe foundation pads and how well they would have supported a c 10m high tower given that they were not well-made. The discovery of 25 bolt-heads in and around the ring-ditch could suggest that this is actually the site of a Roman artillery placement. The foundation pads could either represent the remains of a raised platform supporting an artillery weapon capable of firing bolts at the enemy, or the pads were themselves a base for such a weapon. Two likely candidates are either the scorpion or the ballista. The scorpion was a small catapult-type weapon, which typically looked like a cross-bow and could be operated by one man. The ballista was similar in look but was bigger and more powerful with a range of 500m. If on a raised platform the weapon would need to be smaller and lighter than anything built on the ground, but it would have the benefit of height over the enemy.

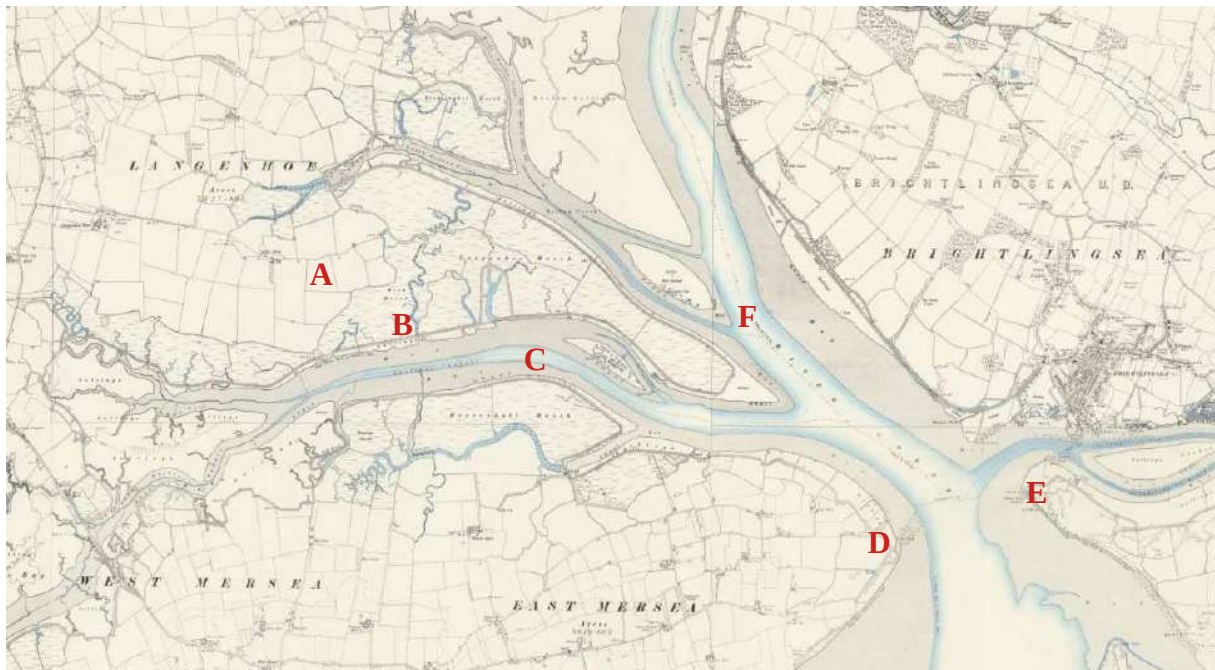
Whether watch tower or artillery placement, why here at Fingringhoe? The late 3rd to 4th century was a time of unrest for the Roman Empire with Saxon Shore forts established along the British coastline to protect against raiders. The nearest forts to the development site are Othona (Bradwell on Sea), 9km to the south, and Walton Castle in Suffolk, 35km north-east. Along the Yorkshire coast, signal towers were included in the defence of the Empire, but these were large stone towers within a larger stone-walled compound protected by an outer ditch (de la Bédoyère 1991, 83). It has also been speculated that a square stone tower at Shadwell in London could be a late Roman watch tower, positioned to give a good view of danger approaching up the Thames (Bird 2008, 96-101). The author is currently unaware of any discoveries of watch towers along the Saxon Shore in East Anglia, but if it is a watch tower, in contrast to those in Yorkshire (and at London), the Fingringhoe tower was not built in stone, which may support the argument for an artillery placement. However, this could have been influenced by a variety of factors including the manpower and resources needed to build a stone tower when a simple timber one would suffice.

The forts at Othona and Walton would likely have provided some protection from sea-borne raiders, with Othona especially well-placed to keep watch over the mouth of both the Blackwater and Colne.

Both forts were however located some distance away by land, and probably functioned as bases for sea patrols, surveillance and communication rather than for land-based forces to intercept raiders (Crummy 1997, 115-116). Philip Crummy argues that these forts were likely to have been supplemented by watch towers and good inter-connecting roads, and suggests that watch towers might be found at the mouth of the Colne at Mersea Stone (Mersea Island) and opposite at Point Clear (Crummy 1997, 71 & 116). If so, a watch tower or artillery placement along the Pyefleet Channel could certainly fit into this picture of Saxon Shore defence.

What is particularly significant is the positioning of the watch tower/artillery placement on the route of a trackway leading south-east towards the Pyefleet Channel. The exact purpose of the trackway is unclear, but we know that a salt-industry was located here along the marsh edge (see below). If the trackway supported this industry, or even led to a landing place as part of a supply/trade route, then the watch tower/artillery placement may have been positioned on a route that could be taken advantage of by a raiding party. The addition of ditch F6 to the landscape, effectively providing a barrier across the trackway, could be associated with the defence of this structure. The presence of the watch tower/artillery placement could also explain the large number of tree-throws/scrub clearance pits scattered across the site, as the entire landscape would have had to be cleared to establish clear lines of sight and maintain visibility.

To be effective as either a watch tower or artillery placement the structure should not be seen in isolation. We could expect to find a similar structure at the end of the trackway, c 800m to the south-east and keeping watch over the Pyefleet Channel, with others scattered at vantage points across the landscape.



Map 1 First edition 6-inch OS map showing with the following labelled:

- A) The Roman watch tower/artillery placement.
- B) The possible extent of the Roman trackway (c 800m from A).
- C) The Pyefleet Channel.
- D) Mersea Stone.
- E) Point Clear.
- F) River Colne.

The additional features within the ring-ditch are not straight-forward to interpret. Perhaps the simplest explanation is that they are pits, dug to dispose of food waste by the soldiers stationed on the site. Those positioned around the inside of the ring-ditch could be part of a palisade but, as a group, the features are irregularly spaced, do not continue around the entire circumference of the ring-ditch, and vary quite considerably in size, shape and depth. The date of these features is also difficult to

determine. A number of them produced pottery of Late Iron Age/early Roman and early Roman date, suggesting they predate the watch tower/artillery placement. However, the discovery of iron bolt-heads, iron rings and other items in both the ring-ditch and three of the post-holes/pits would suggest they are broadly contemporary.

Red hills

Small red mounds have been a noticeable feature of the coastal landscape in Essex and East Anglia for many centuries. Investigations concluded that they were formed as a result of salt-production, with their colour coming from the remains of scorched clay structures and burnt plant matter used in a process that evaporated sea water to make salt. Structures found within red hills include settling tanks, hearths and flues, along with crudely-made fired briquetage such as fragments of vessels, pedestals, firebars, wedges, pinch props and even the hearth linings themselves (Fawn *et al* 1990; Brown 2013).

Four red hills were discovered at Fingringhoe Ranges. All showed significant modern truncation and contamination with what turned out to be modern charcoal and other environmental remains, ordnance fragmentation, pieces of wire and some post-Roman finds scattered throughout the fills. This meant that excavation of the red hills proved to be disappointing. Despite being large features, they were extremely shallow with no evidence of *in situ* settling tanks, hearths, flues or any other features which would suggest that salt-making was taking place in any of these four specific locations. In fact, if it was not for the baked clay, daub and briquetage, their identification as red hills would have had to be questioned. It is difficult to know whether activities at the Ranges had completely destroyed all evidence of *in situ* features, or if these were just large-scale dumps of waste material from the salt-making process. Four red hills are known to exist to the east of the development site, with another three to the south and four further to the north (WA Heritage 2008), so we can be assured that this was an area of intense salt-production. Although no dating evidence was recovered from these four red hills, they are probably of Late Iron Age or more-likely Roman date. Only three of the surrounding red hills have been excavated and, of those, two produced Roman pottery.

At least some of the domestic waste recovered from the site could have come from the salt-makers who likely lived in seasonal camps on or close to the site (see below). Many of the larger/deeper pits could also have been clay quarry pits, used to make the structures and briquetage required for the salt industry.

Occupation of the site

The large quantities of pottery and animal bone, along with smaller numbers of coins and personal items, shows that people were living on the development site. Many of the 3,176 sherds of pottery came from bowls and beakers, with jars and platters also well-represented. Animal bone shows that sheep/goat were largely being consumed with smaller quantities of pig and cattle, some with butchery evidence. Horse, mallard, red deer and possibly roe deer were also represented in the assemblage, with evidence of antler-working also taking place. Dogs were represented in the archaeological record through dog-gnawed bone. What cannot easily be explained is the presence of burnt animal bone in many of the features associated with the ring-ditch, as much of it was calcinated to a degree of burning beyond that resulting from basic cooking and more associated with cremated bone (see Section 6.7 above). Surprisingly, given the coastal location, both fish bones and marine shell (i.e. oyster, cockle) were rare, but the bone especially may not have survived. Coins ranged in date from a 1st-century *sestertius* of Caligula through to a 4th-century nummus. Other personal items included a finger-ring, fragments of at least three brooches, a copper-alloy spoon, gaming pieces and an ox goad or dip-pen.

Most of this material is concentrated in Area A, specifically centred on the ring-ditch and the possible irregular enclosure immediately to the south-east. This enclosure could be a small encampment for soldiers stationed at the watch tower/artillery placement, but could equally be a seasonal camp associated with the salt industry. The significant quantities of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery in Area A would certainly suggest that much of this material is likely to be related to the salt-producers. The significant reduction in pottery dating to the mid/late 3rd century would see occupation limited to soldiers, especially if the threat from Saxon raiders was high.

Finally, if cremation burial F70 is of Roman date, then there was a group of people who were not only living on the site, but were also dying here and being buried.

8.3 Medieval

Medieval activity on the development site was mainly confined to an enclosure within Area D, with only a sparse scattering of features beyond. Pottery from the enclosure indicates a date range of the 12th to the 14th centuries. It largely consisted of cooking pots but also bowls, jugs/pitchers, cisterns and skillet/pipkins. Other domestic waste included animal bone (sheep/goat, cattle, horse, pig, roe deer and possibly goose), a dump of oyster shell and burnt flint possibly from camp fires. There were no obvious structural remains within the enclosure, but unidentified fragments of baked clay recovered from many features could be structural in origin.

The Domesday Survey records the settlement of Langenhoe to the west as having meadow, pasture, woodland, a mill and salthouse, as well as livestock including 300 sheep. The place name 'wick' also appears on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the site. Wick means a dairy but tends to refer to a sheep walk leading to a dairy. This all suggests that the enclosure in Area D was probably associated with seasonal sheep pasturage following the reclamation of the salt marsh, where vegetation would have provided pasture rich in iodine and mineral salts (WA Heritage 2008, 12). The Chapman and André Map of 1777 shows the entire development site as salt marsh, but the presence of a medieval enclosure in Area D shows that reclamation had begun much earlier. Activities such as fowling, fishing and foraging were also probably a part of this seasonal activity, as evidence by the dump of oyster shell.

8.4 Post-medieval/modern

As mentioned above, Chapman and André's map of 1777 shows the entire site as salt marsh, but by the 1840s the Parish Tithe Maps of Fingringhoe (1843) and Langenhoe (1841) show that this area had been reclaimed with the marsh drained and rough grass fields enclosed by ditches/drains (WA Heritage 2008, 2, Figs 5 & 9). These ditches/drains were identified in Areas B and D and can also be seen on the first edition 6-inch OS map (Map 2). Curvilinear ditch F417 is probably also a drainage feature. Ditches F305, F309 and F313 in Area B are not present on old maps of the site and may pre-date the 1840s.

The modern features are all associated with the firing ranges. Some of the pit/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits may also date to clearing the site in advance of the construction of the ranges. It is a nice coincidence that the modern army firing range is located on a site where, 2000 years previously, the Roman army also used artillery weapons.



Map 2 First edition 6-inch OS map showing field boundary ditches in Areas B and D (highlighted by the blue arrows).

9 Acknowledgements

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

ABC	Ancient British Coins
Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
Bronze Age (Early)	Early Bronze Age, period from c 2500 – 1500 BC
Bronze Age (Middle)	Middle Bronze Age, period from c 1500 – 1000 BC
Bronze Age (Late)	Late Bronze Age, period from c 1000 – 700 BC
CCC	Colchester City Council
CCCAA	Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisor
CCCPS	Colchester City Council Planning Services
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick/tile
CHER	Colchester Historic Environment Record
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
Iron Age (Early)	Early Iron Age, period from c 600 – 400BC
Iron Age (Middle)	Middle Iron Age, period from c 400 – 100BC
Iron Age (Late)	Late Iron Age (LIA), period from c 100 – 50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
Neolithic	period from c 4000 – 2500 BC
Neolithic (Early-Middle)	Early-Middle Neolithic, period from c 4000 – 2900 BC
Neolithic (Late)	Late Neolithic, period from c 2900 – 2500 BC
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
prehistoric	pre-Roman
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
RIC	Roman Imperial Coinage
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
ws	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: 15 boxes

Paper record

CAT Report 1960

CBC brief

Original site records (sections, x-rays)

Inked sections and illustrations

Digital record

CAT Report 1960

CBC brief

Digital photographs

Site data

Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Colchester Museum (finds and paperwork) and with the Archaeology Data Service (digital).

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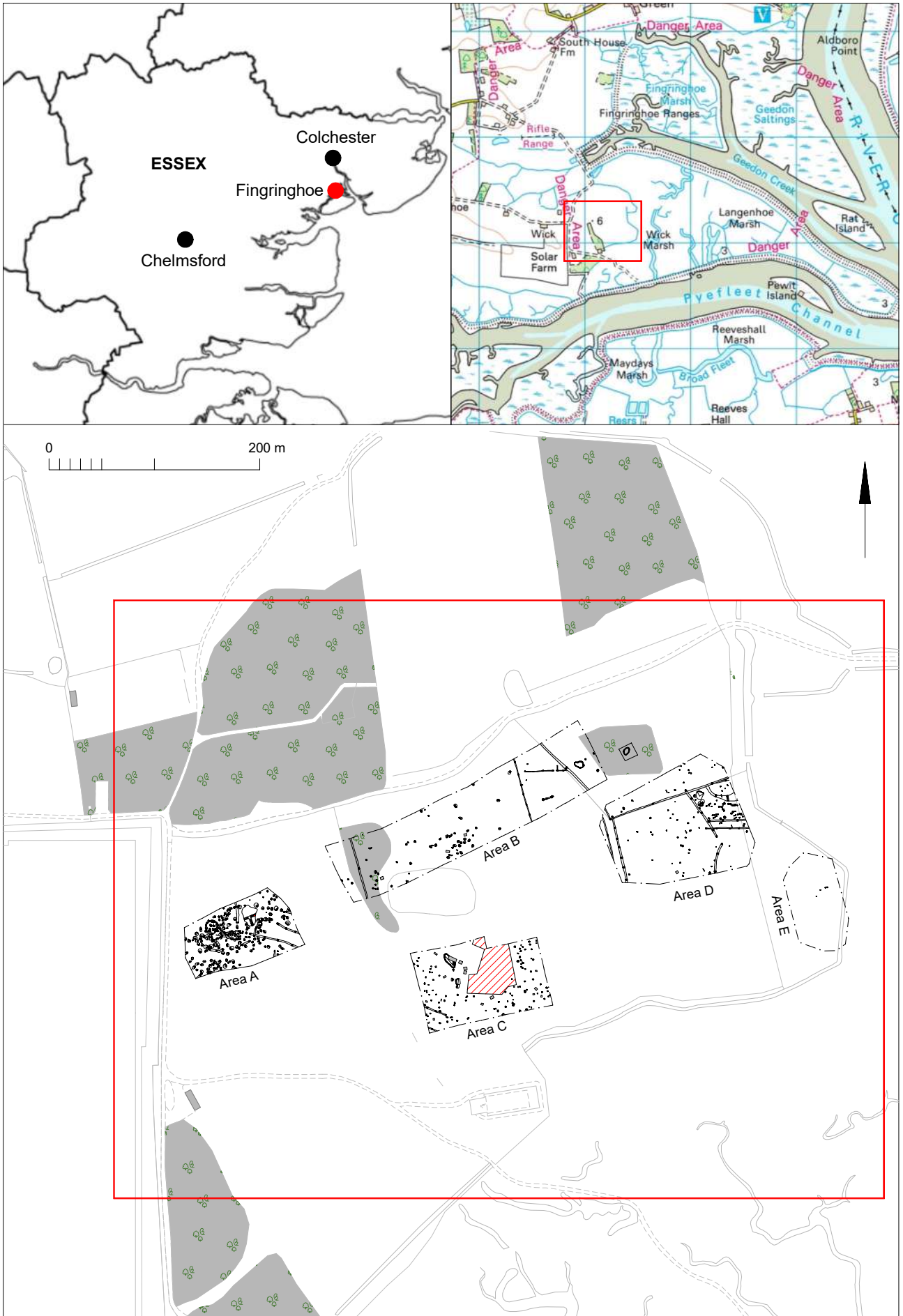


Fig 1 Site location.

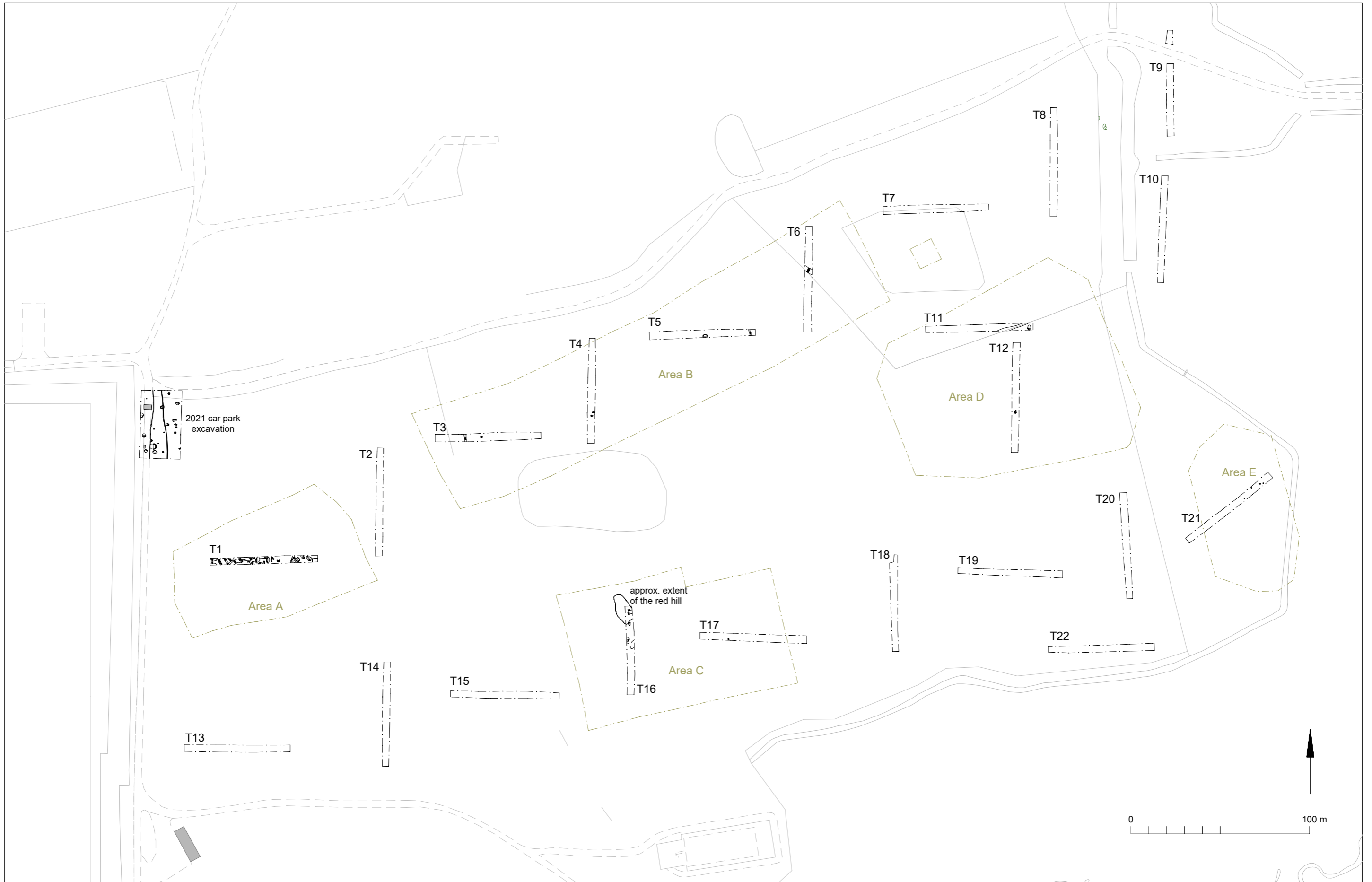


Fig 2 Results of the 2018 evaluation and 2021 car park excavation, showing the extent of Areas A-E.



Fig 3 Area A results.

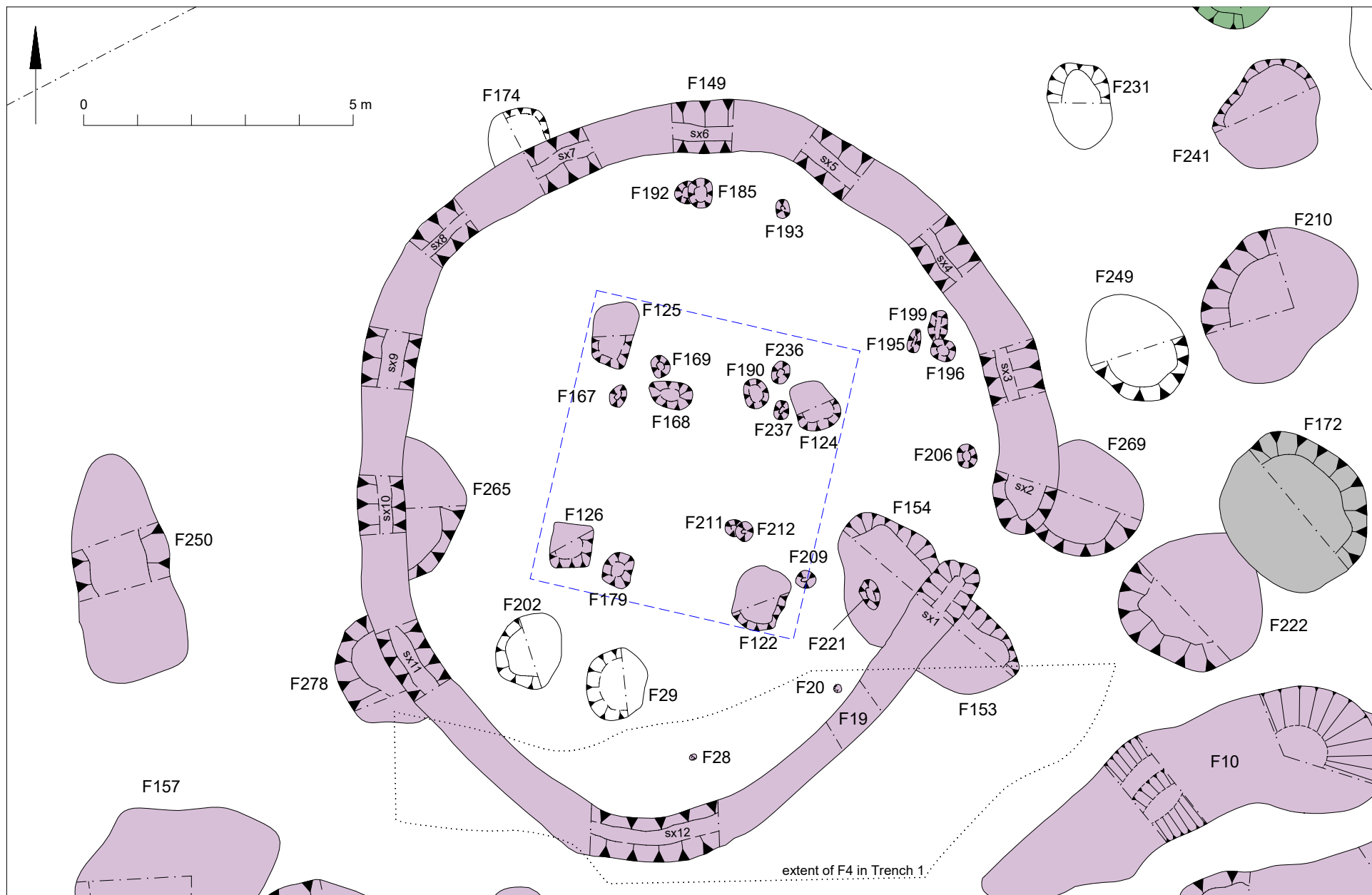


Fig 4 Close up of the Roman ring-ditch and associated features.
(see Fig 3 for phasing key).

dashed blue line - possible extent of the watch tower or raised platform.

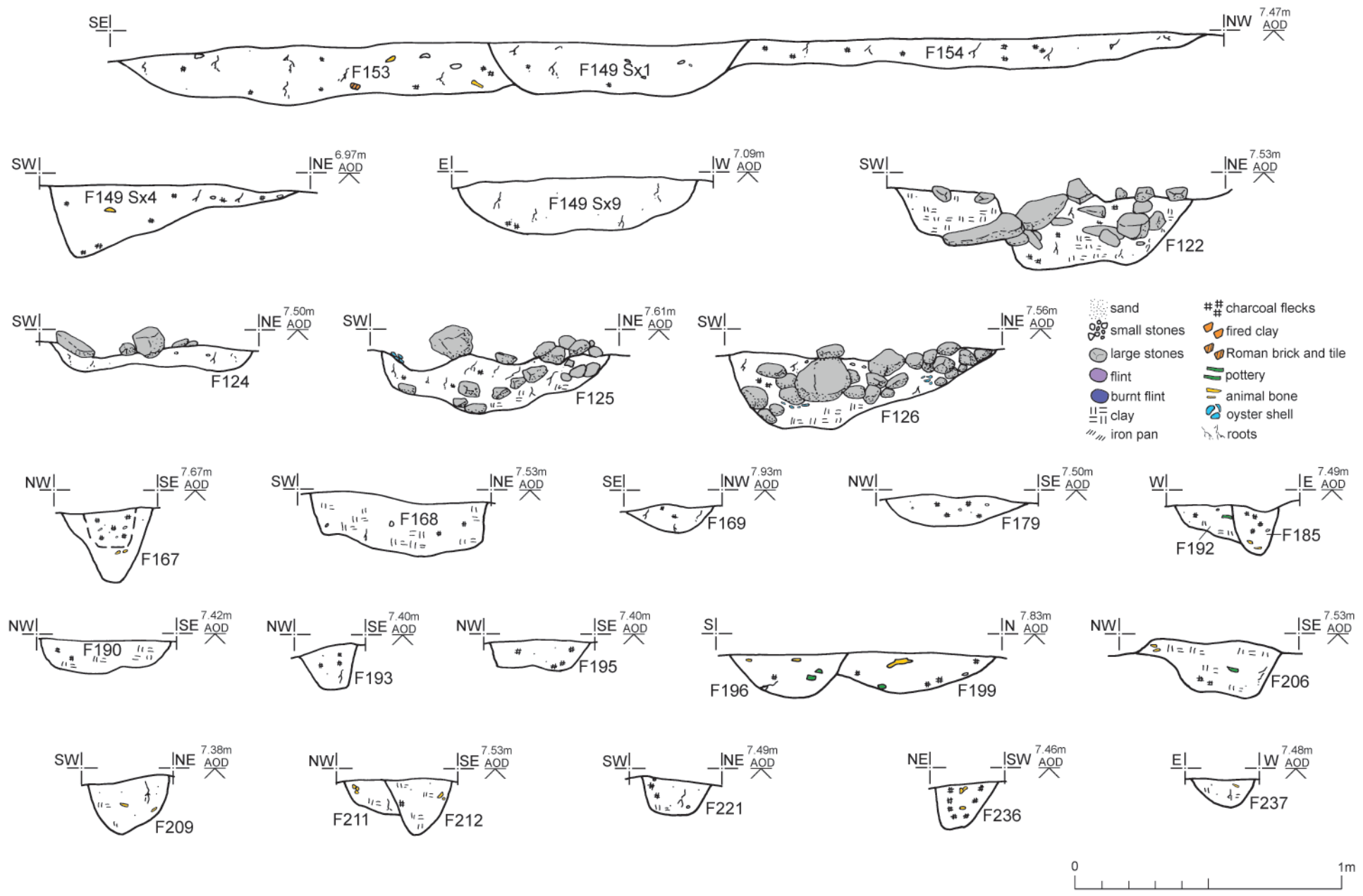


Fig 5 Area A: sections related to the Roman ring-ditch and associated features.

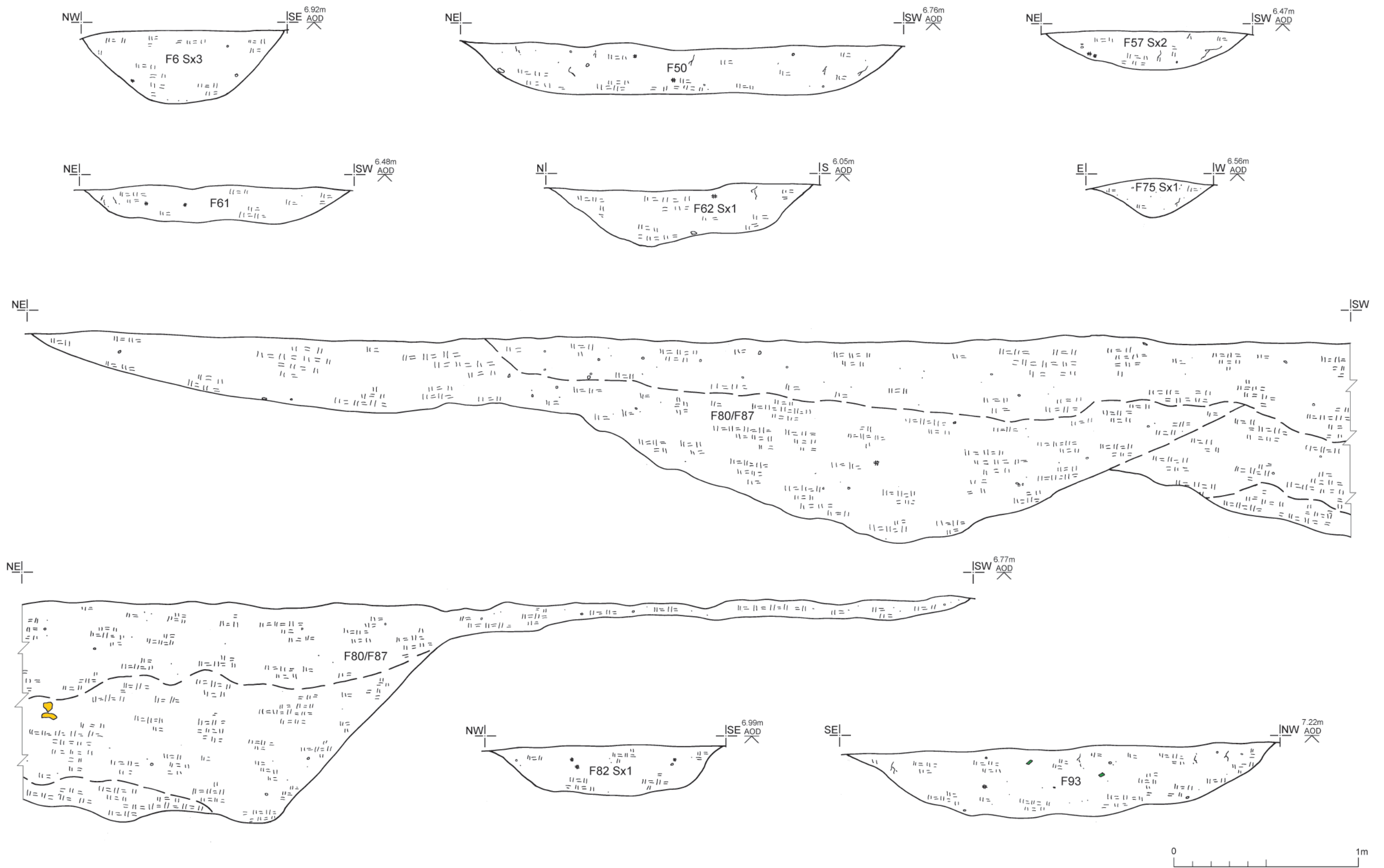


Fig 6 Area A: other feature sections.

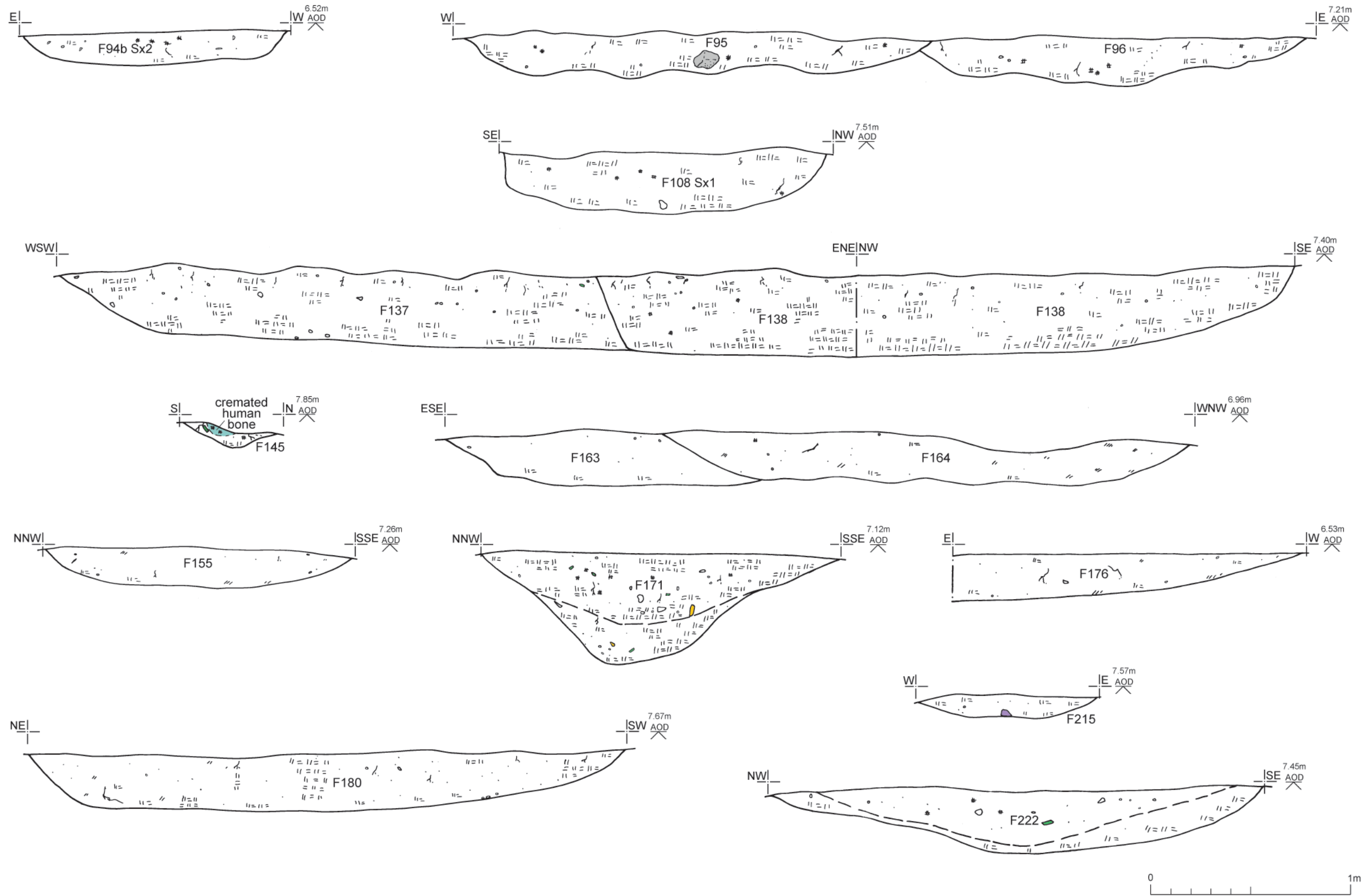


Fig 7 Area A: other feature sections.

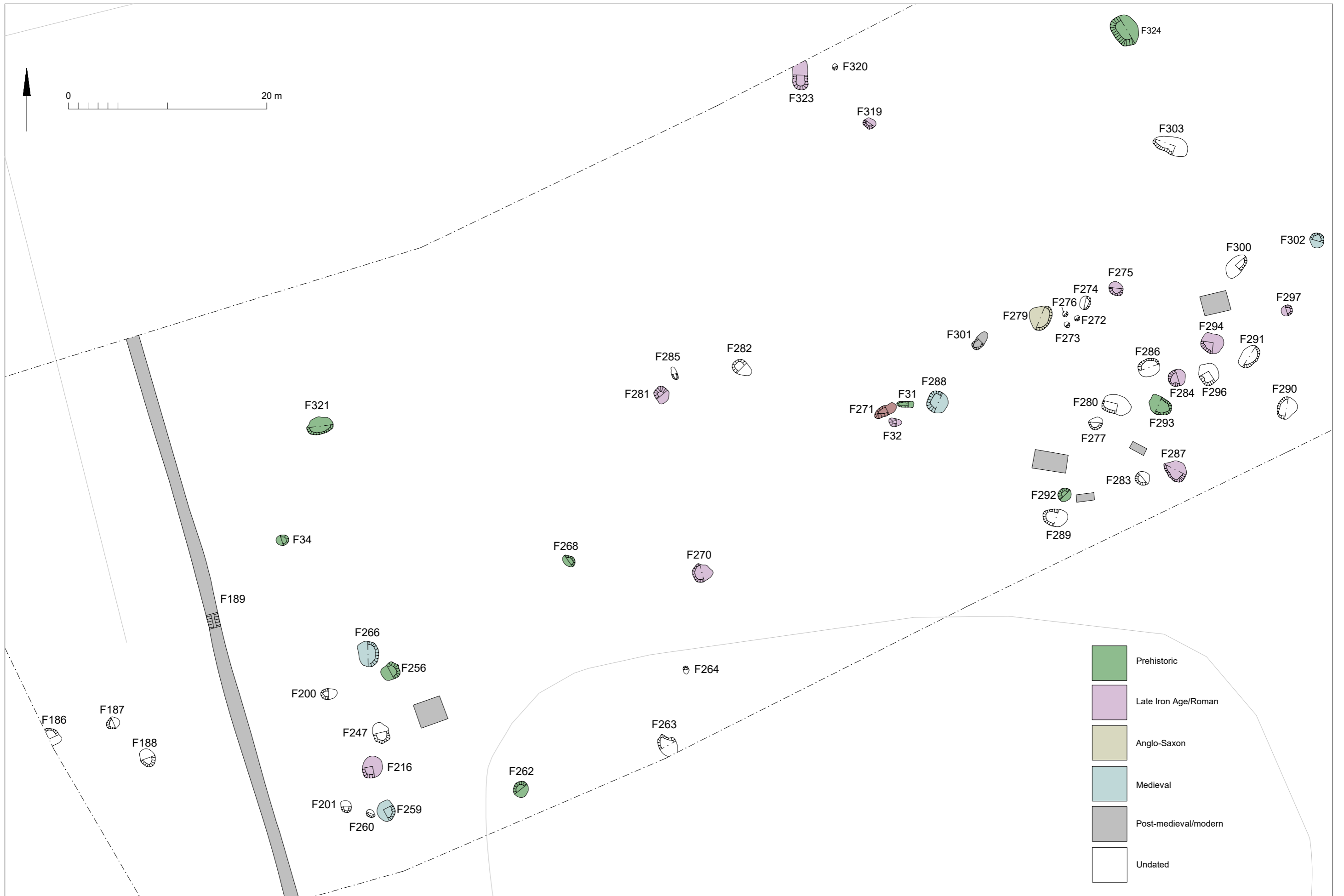


Fig 8 Area B results, plan 1.



Fig 9 Area B results, plan 2.
(see Fig 8 for phasing key).



Fig 10 Area B results, plan 3.
(see Fig 8 for phasing key).

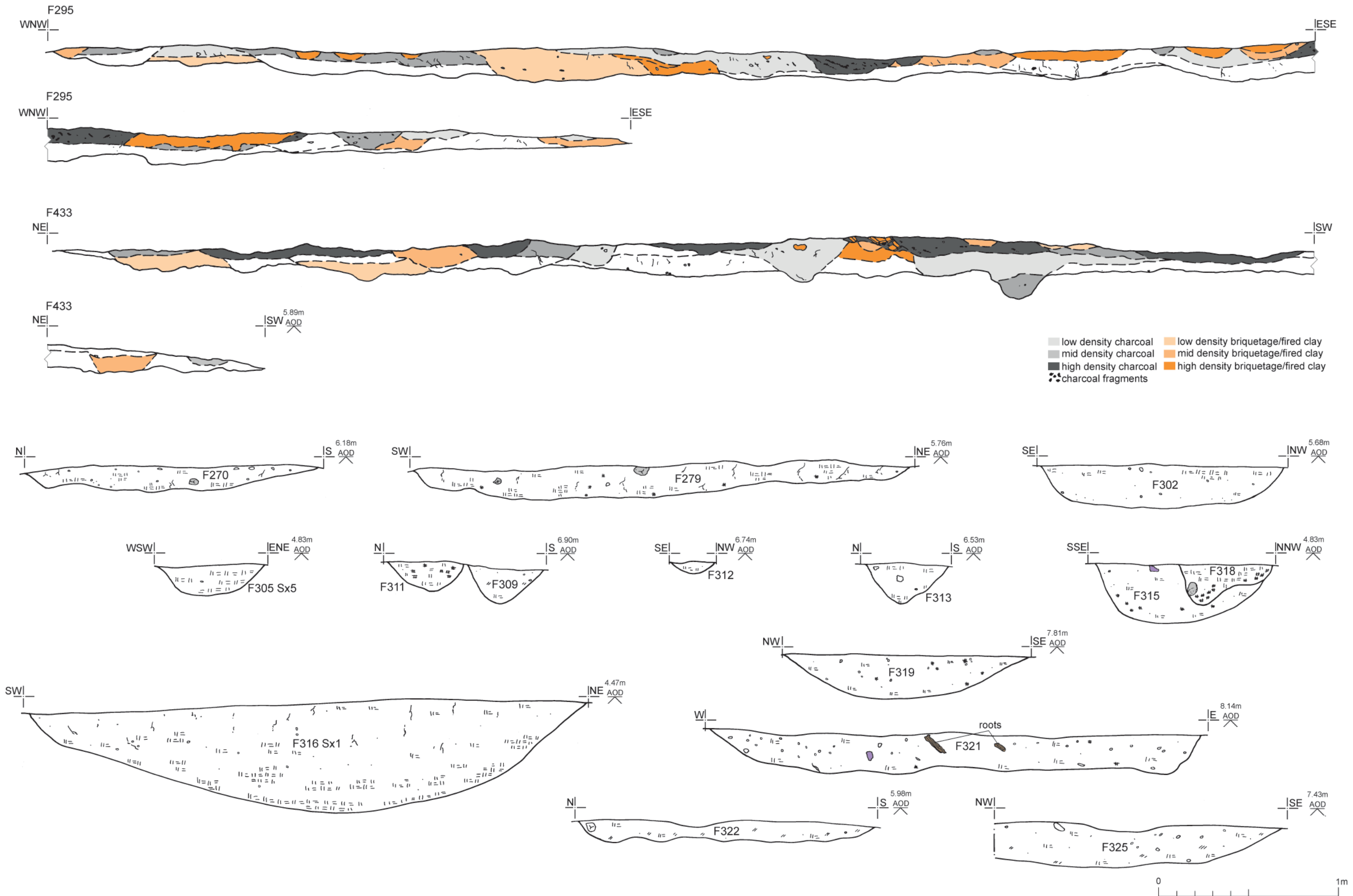


Fig 11 Area B: Red hills and other feature sections.

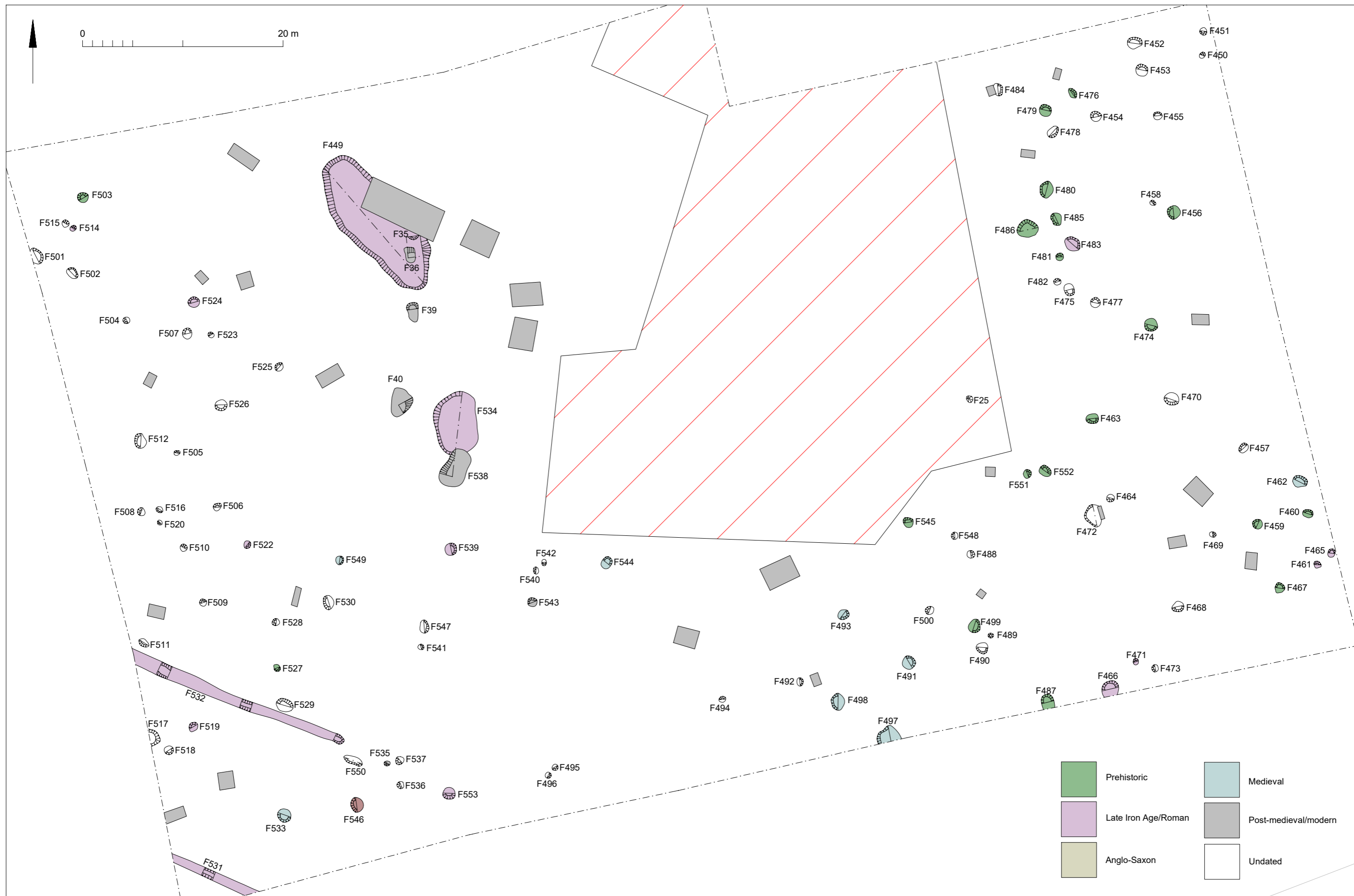


Fig 12 Area C results.

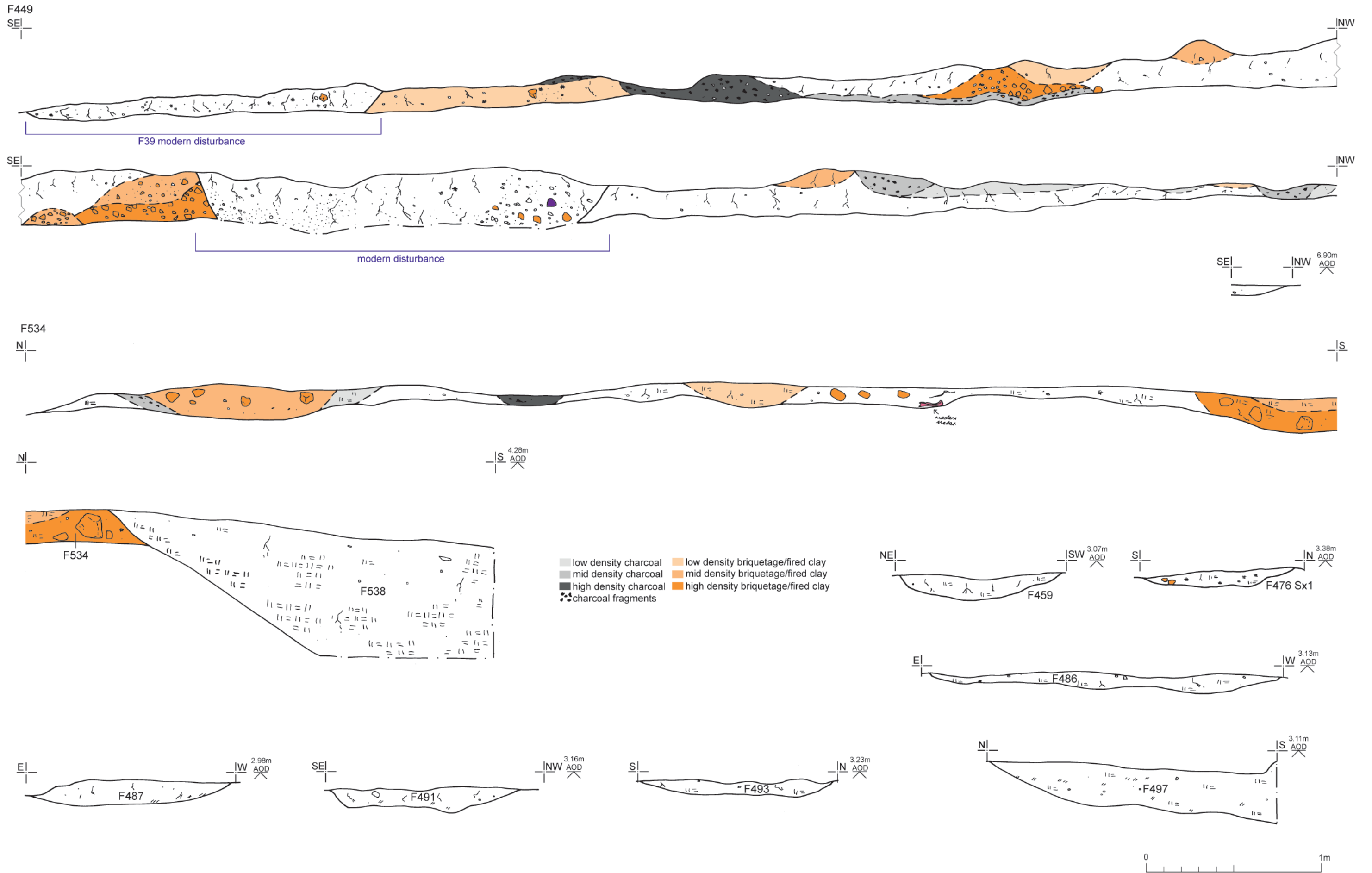


Fig 13 Area C: Red hills and other feature sections.

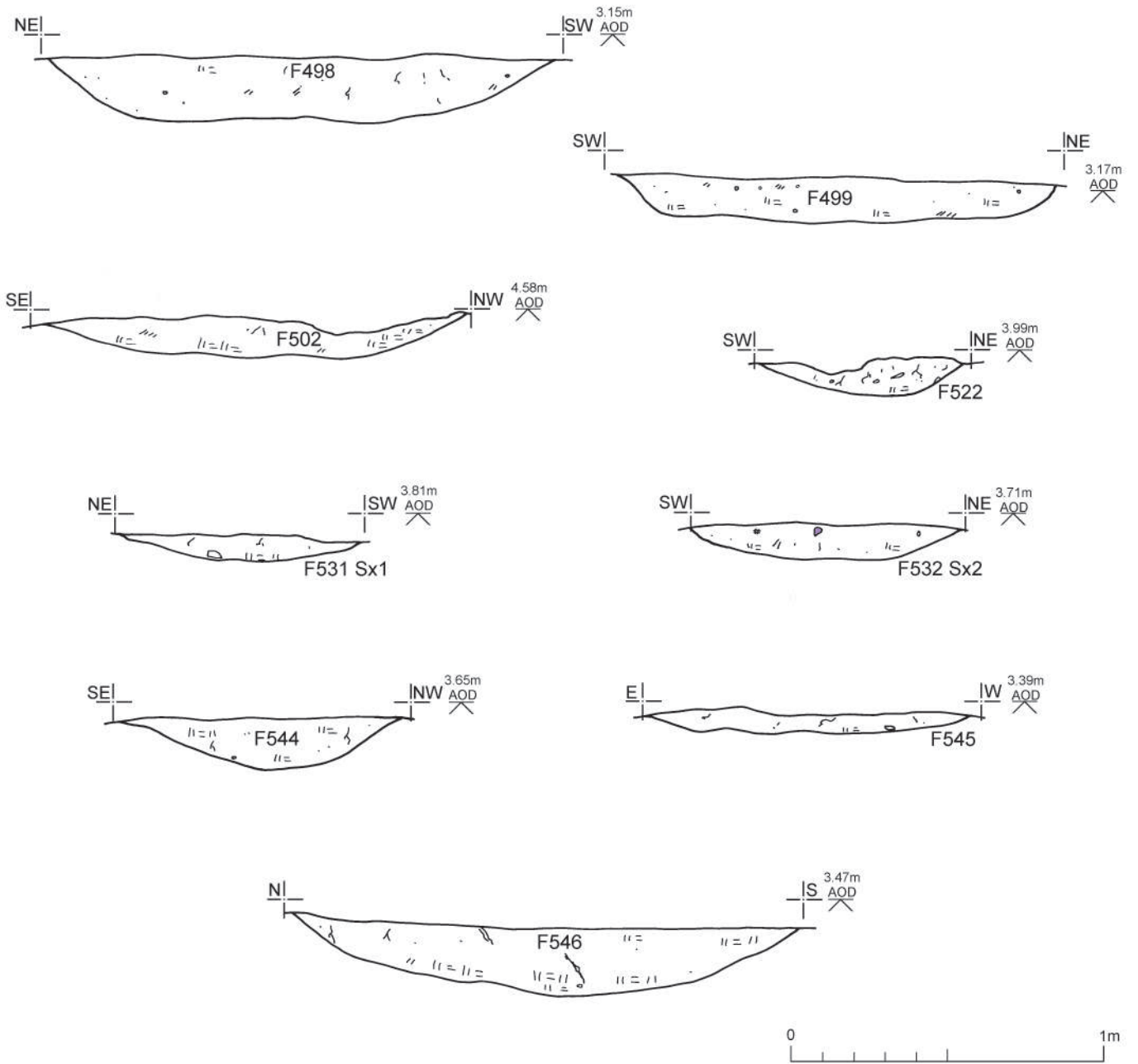


Fig 14 Area C: other feature sections.



Fig 15 Area D results.

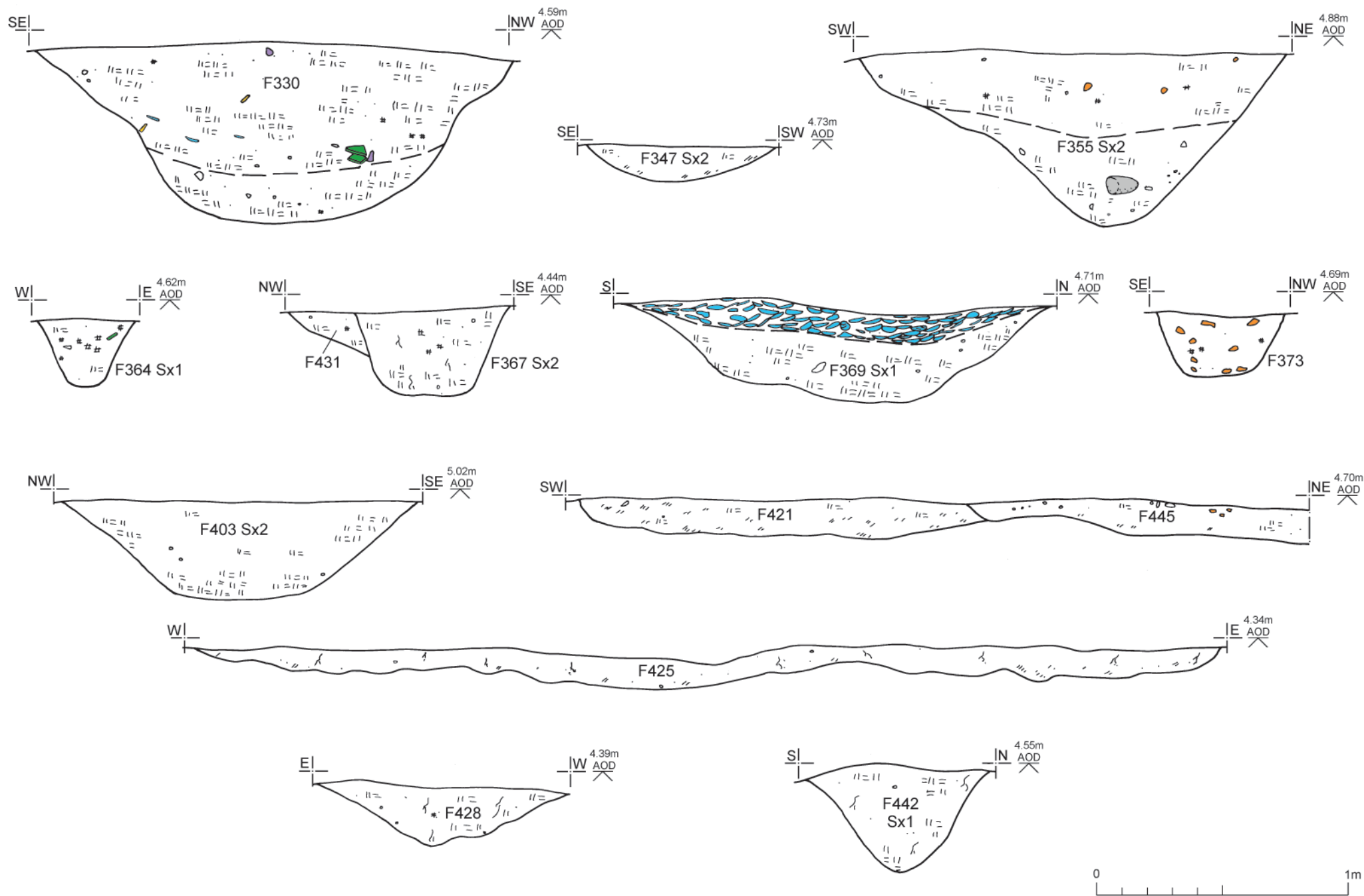


Fig 16 Area D: medieval enclosure sections.

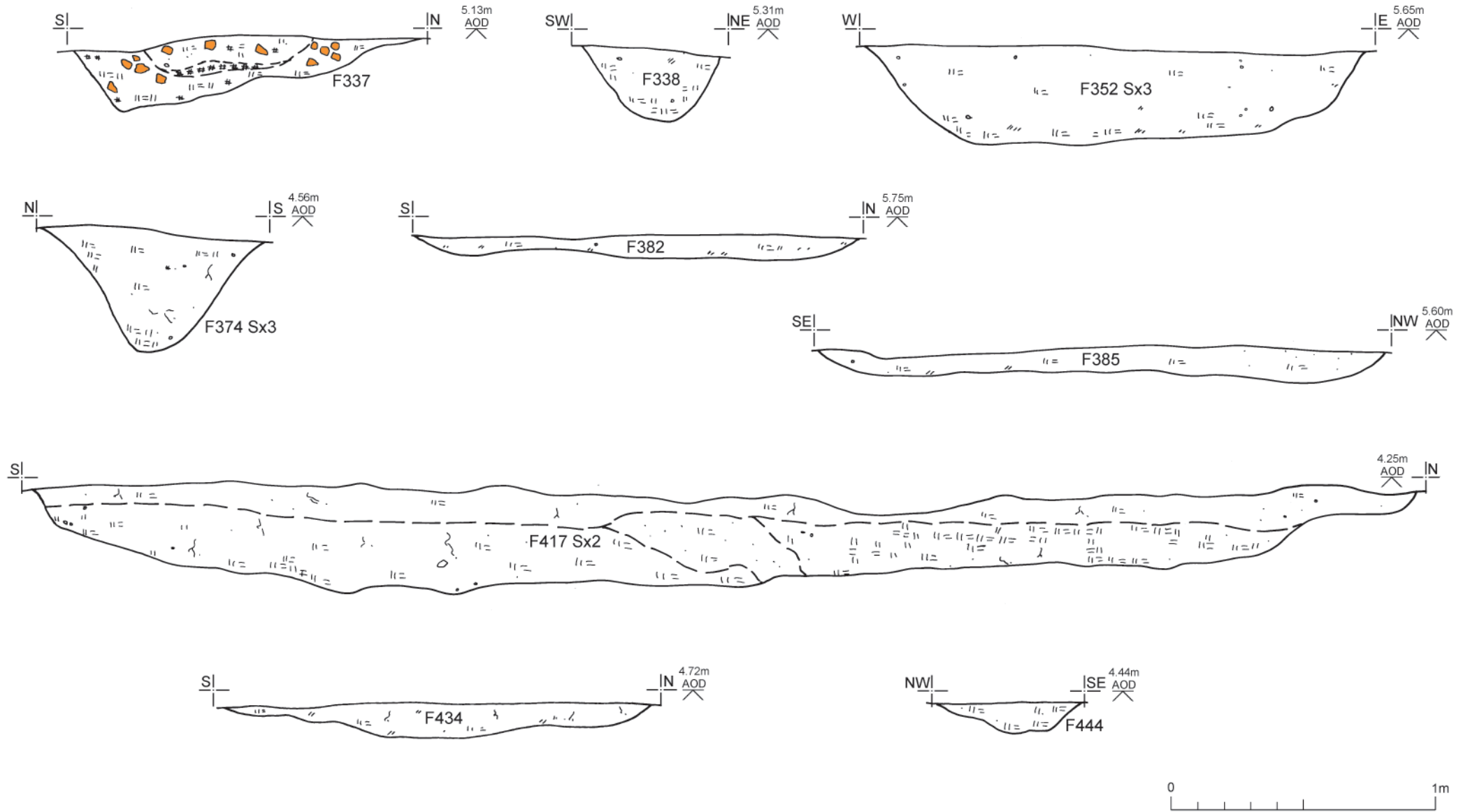
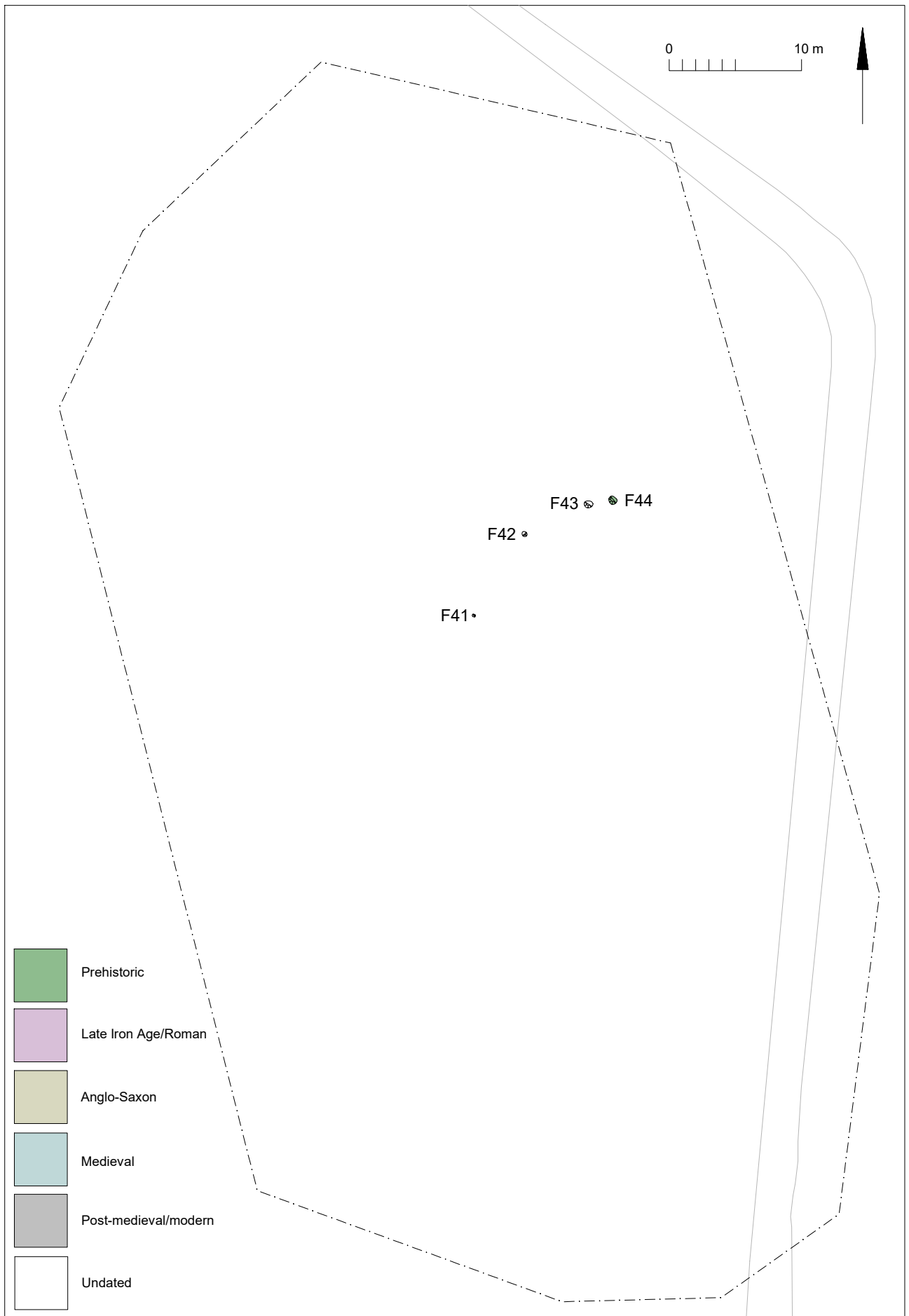


Fig 17 Area D: other feature sections.



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Fig 18 Extent of Area E vegetation strip showing evaluation features.

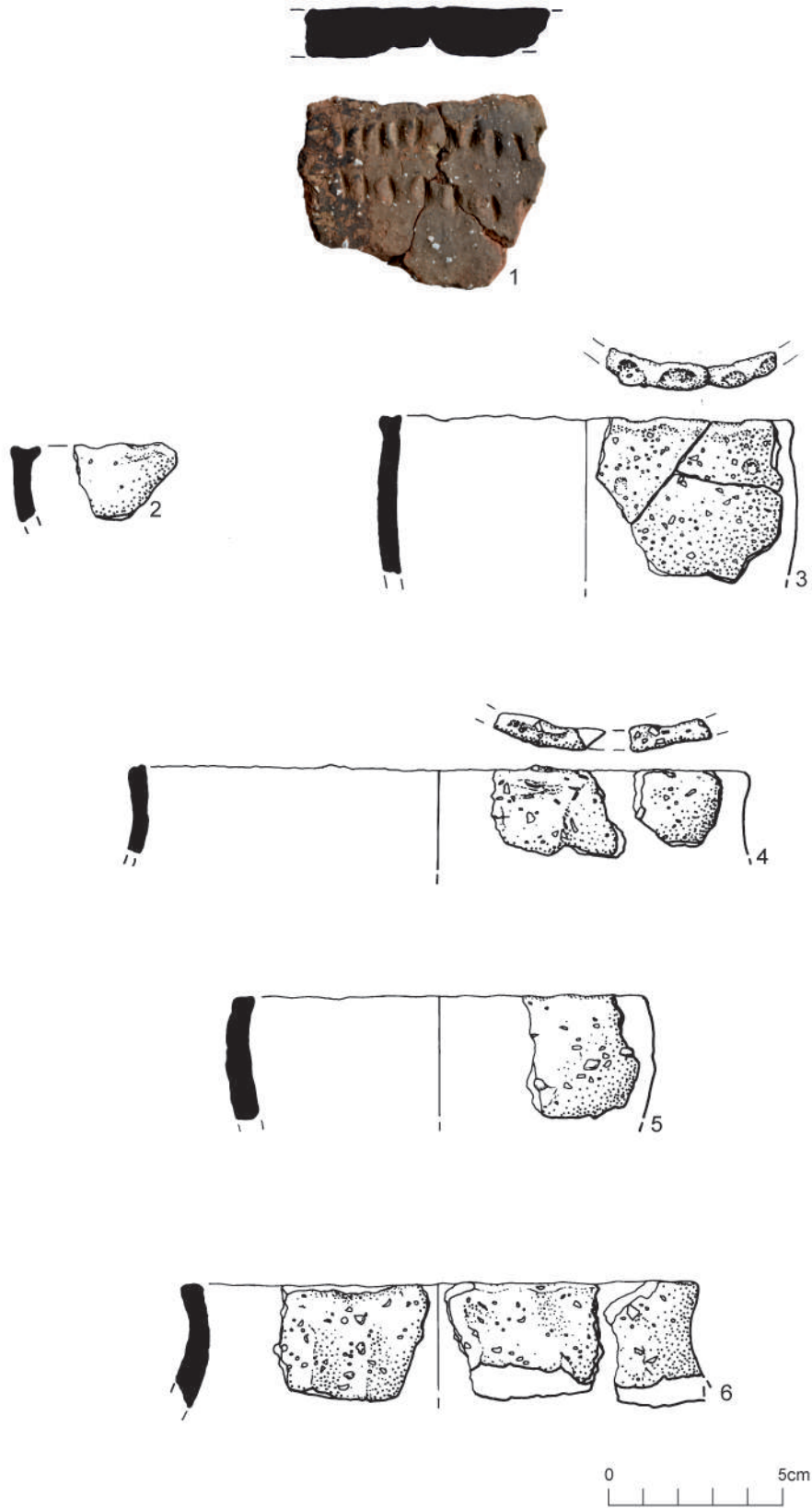


Fig 19 Middle Bronze Age pottery from F317 (1) and Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age pottery from F55 (2-3), F67 (4), F96 (5) and F100 (6).

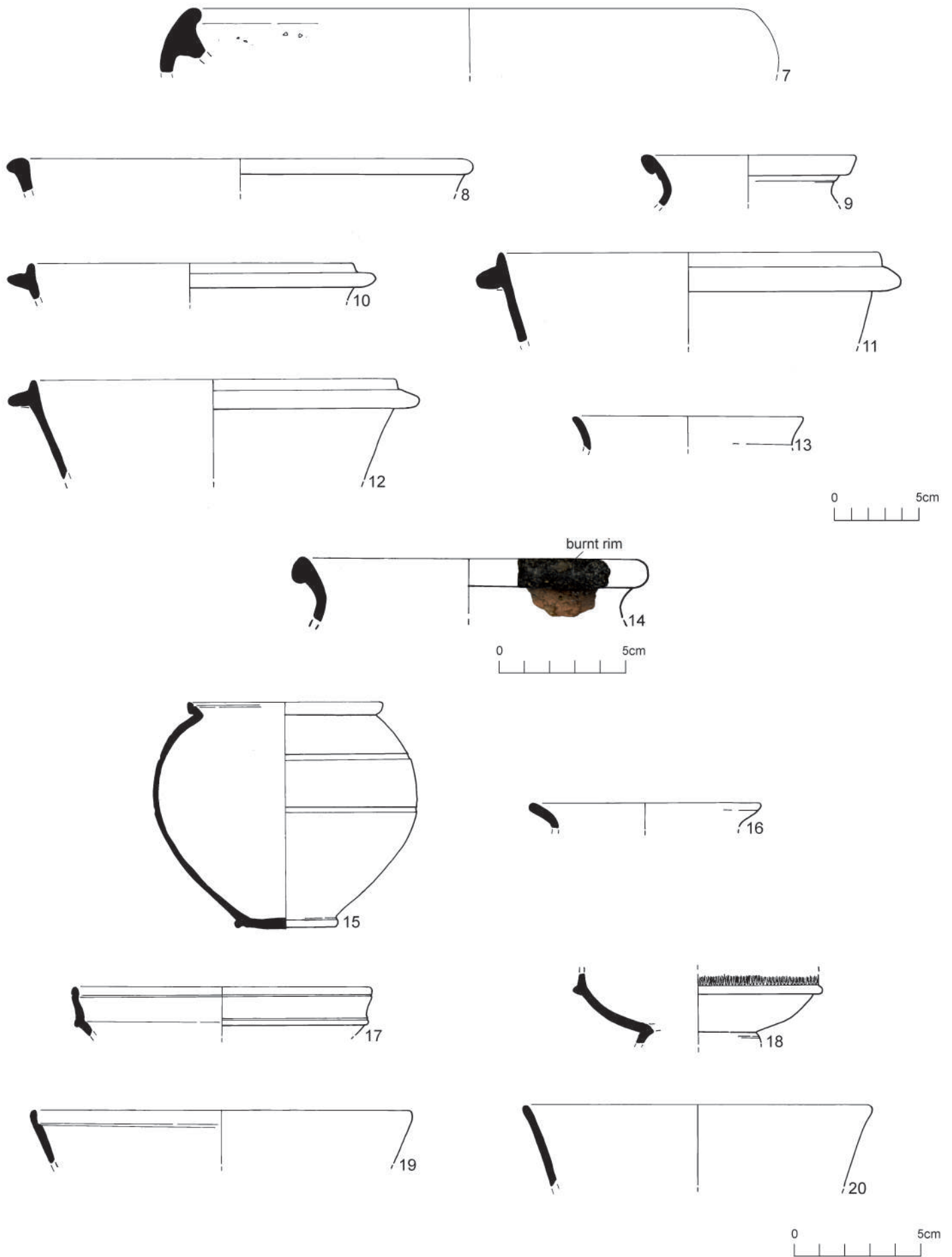


Fig 20 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F80 (7-16) and F93 (17-20).

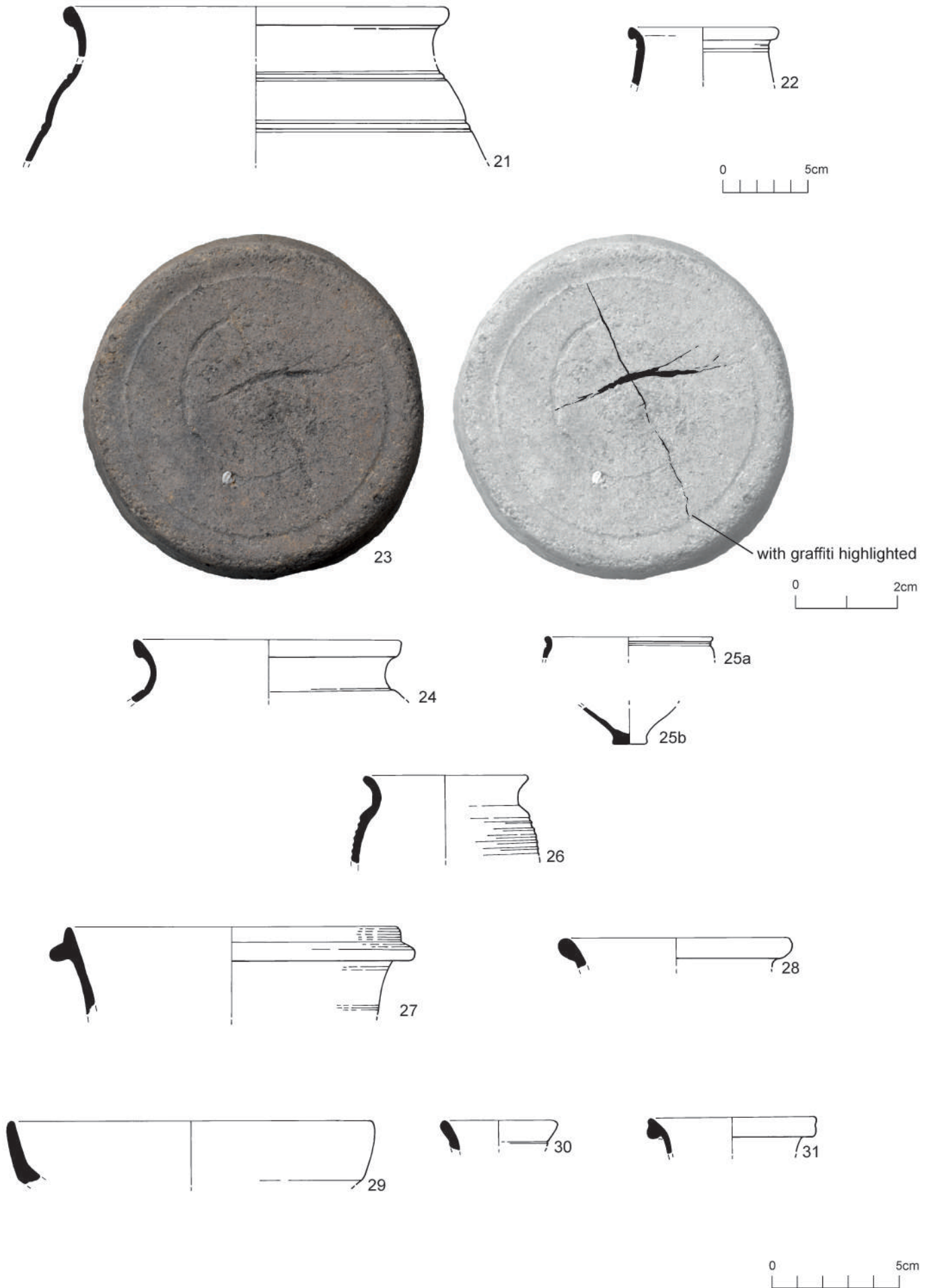


Fig 21 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F93 (21-25), F96 (26), F122 (27-28) and F137 (29-31).

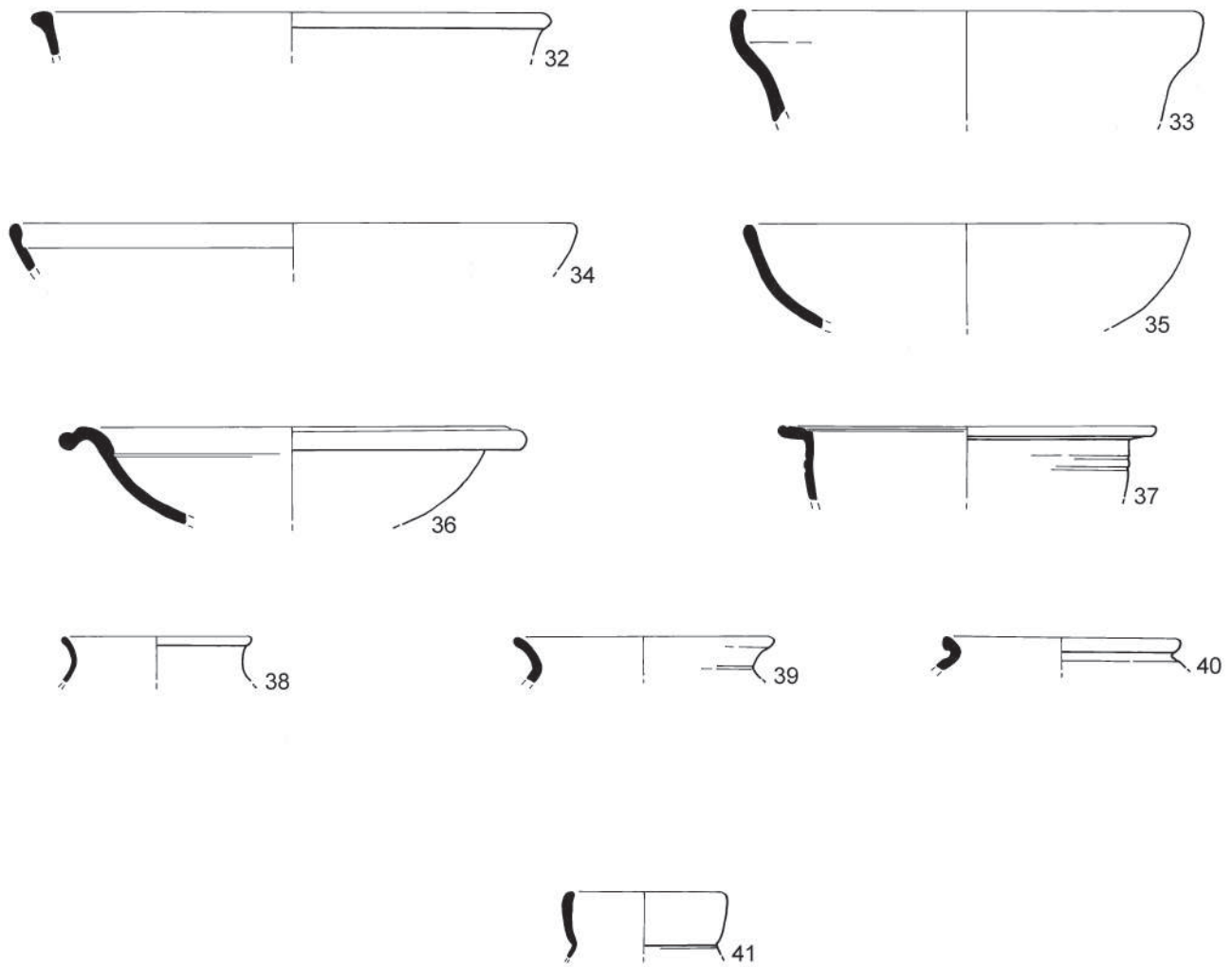


Fig 22 Late Iron Age-Roman pottery from F251 (32-40) and F269 (41).

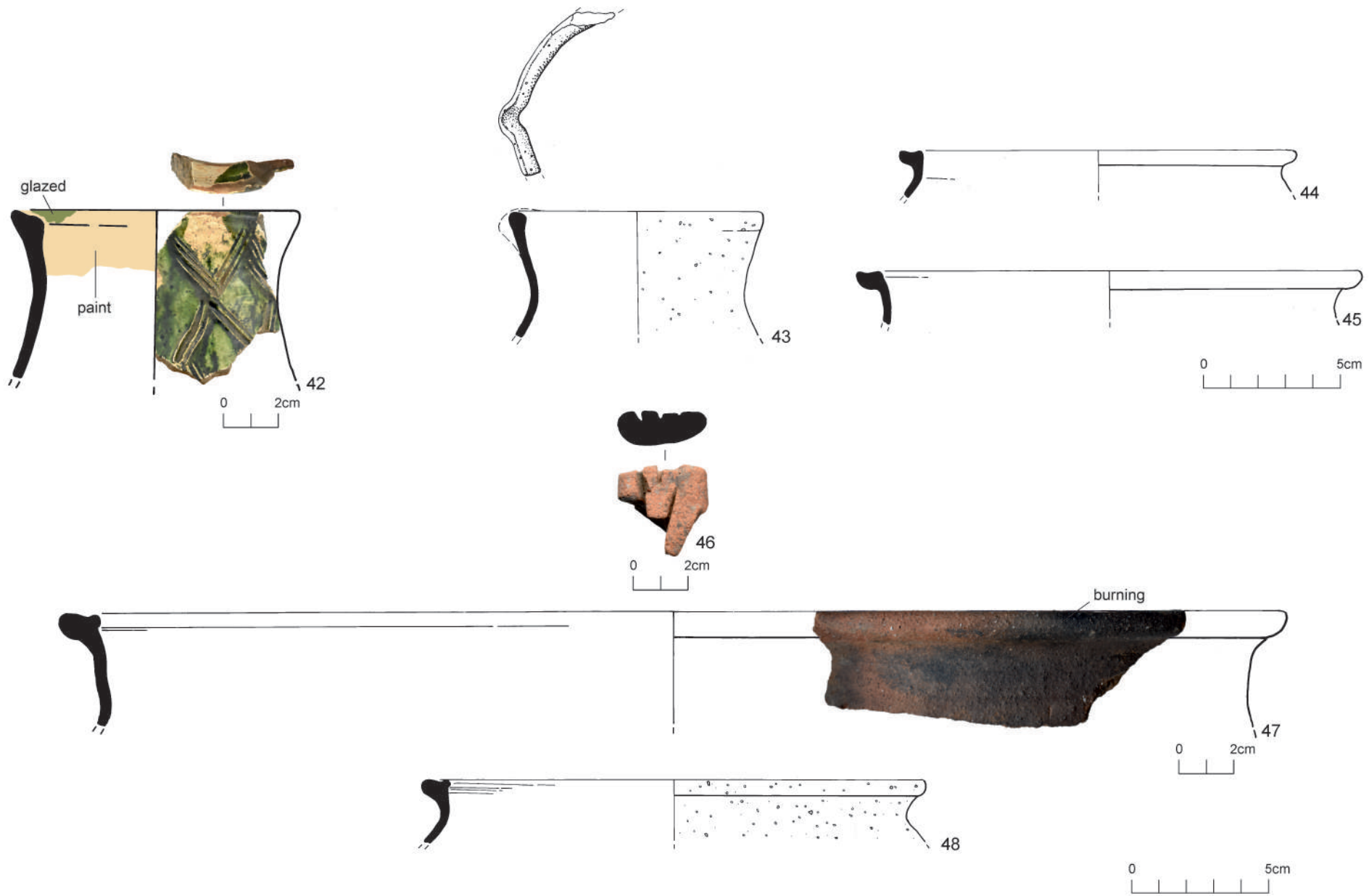


Fig 23 Medieval pottery from F6 Sx3 (42), F305 Sx5 (43), F369 (44-46), F404 (47) and F442 (48).



Fig 24 Roman briquetage from F449.



Fig 25 Small finds: Prehistoric (1). Roman objects of personal adornment or dress (2-3), Roman objects used for recreational purposes (4-5), Roman buildings and services (6-7).

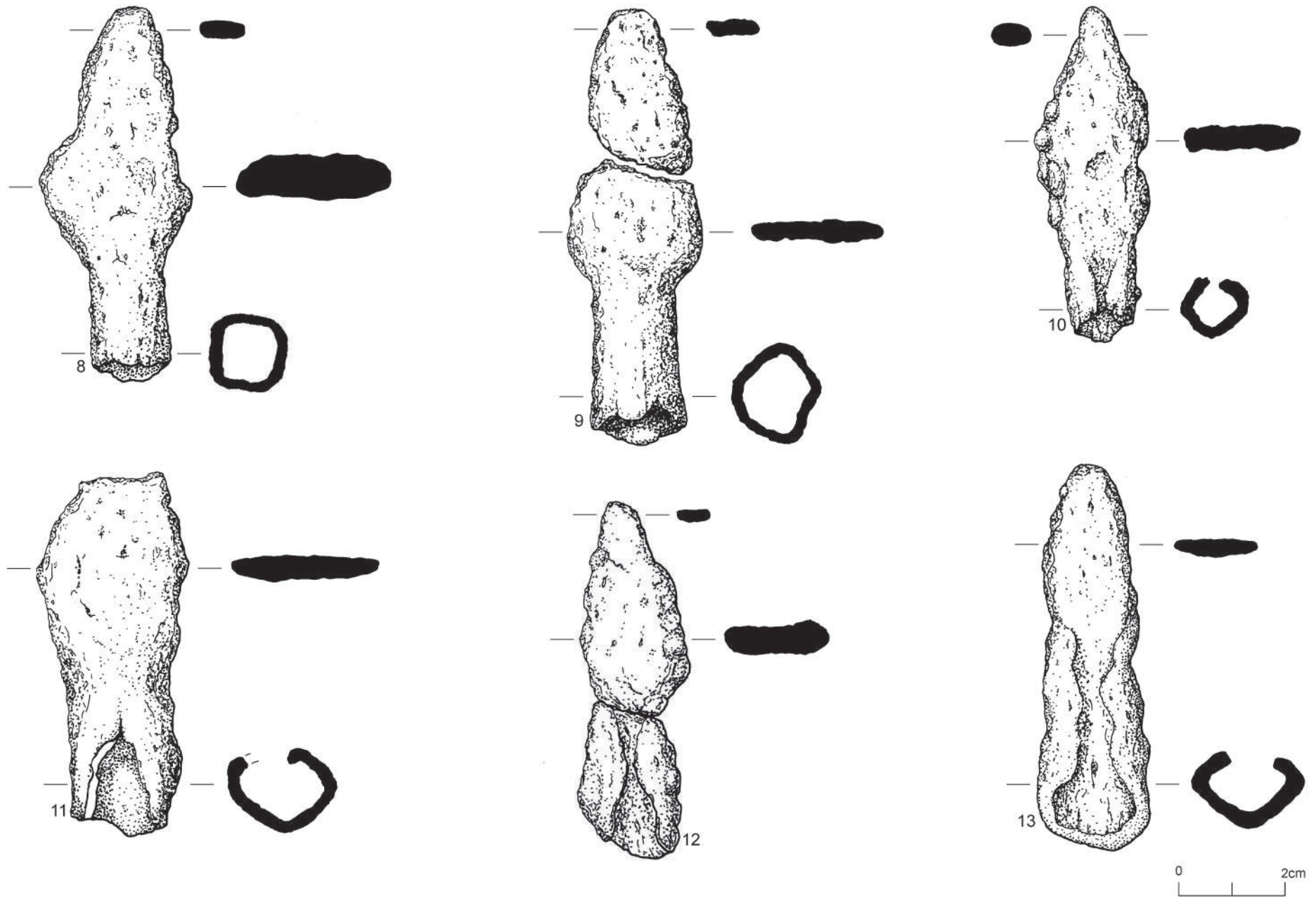


Fig 26 Roman military equipment.

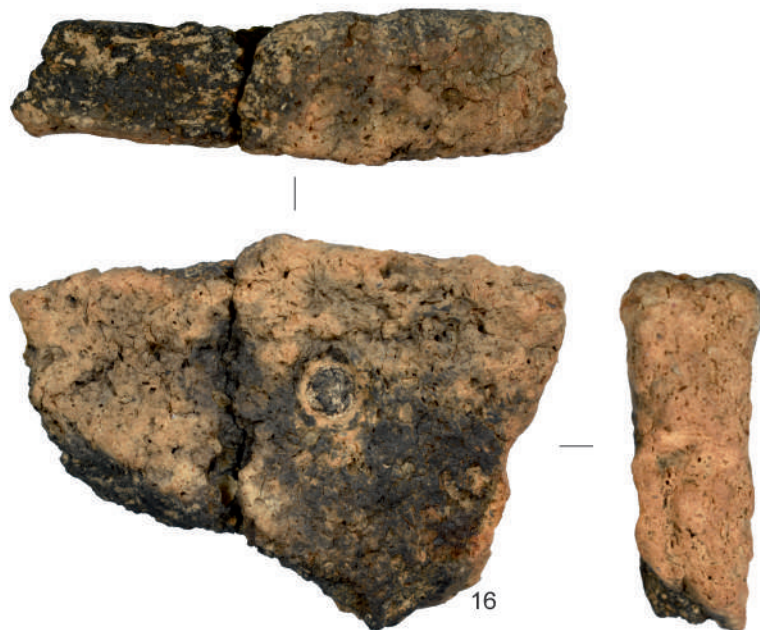
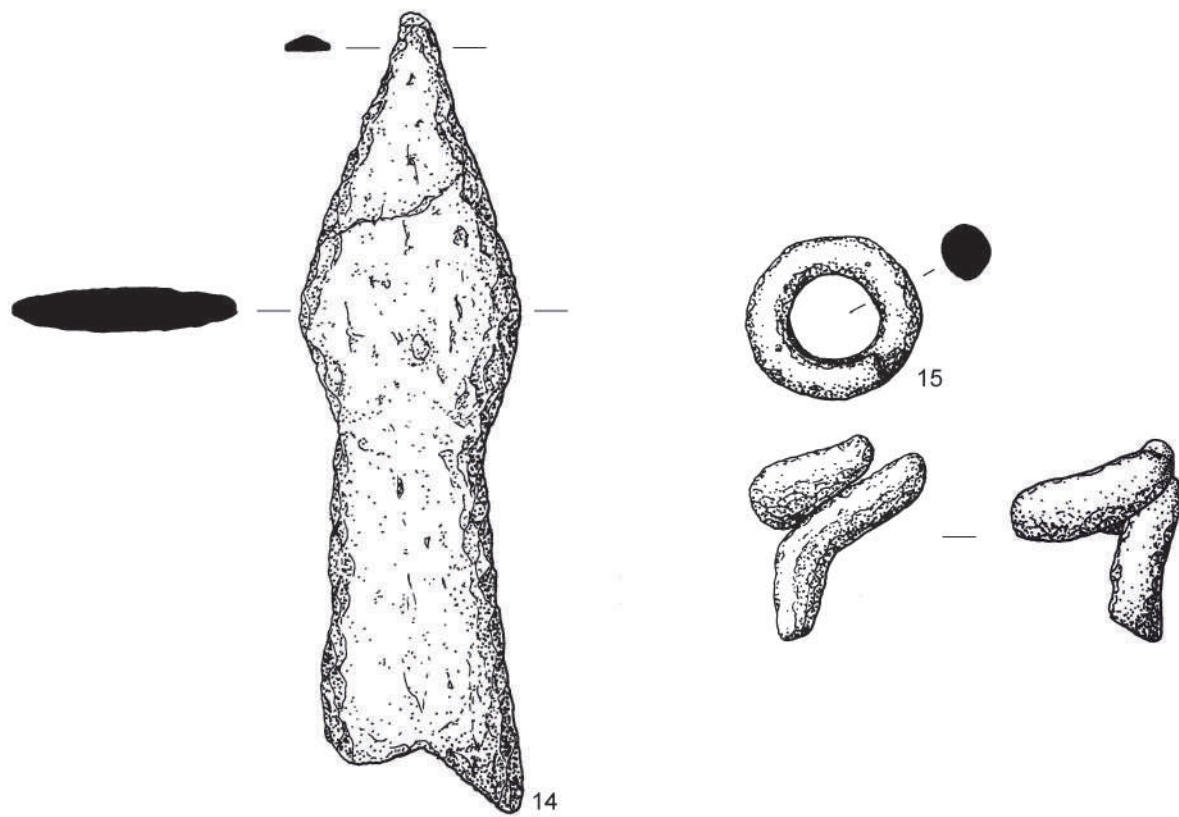


Fig 27 Roman military equipment (14), Roman object the function or identification of which is unknown or uncertain (15) and an undated fragment of fired clay slab (16).



Fig 28 19th-20th century wheel.



Fig 29 Flint arrowhead from F322.



Fig 30 Combined results of all archaeological investigations at Fingringhoe Ranges (2018 evaluation, 2021 car park excavation, 2022 excavations of Areas A-E).

Appendix 1 Evaluation context list (CAT Report 1299)

Trench	Context	Finds no.	Context	Description	Date
All	L1	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 18, 53, 64, 67	Topsoil	Very hard, dry grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
All	L2	-	Natural	Firm/hard, dry/moist light/medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
T6	L3	-	Subsoil	Dry, light/medium yellow/grey silty-clay	
T16	L4	57, 58	'Red hill'	Loose, dry medium yellow/orange/brown/red/pink fired clay with rare fire-cracked flint/stone piece inclusions	Late Iron Age/ Roman
T16	L5	58?, 59	Layer associated with L4	Friable, moist dark grey/black silty-clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions	Late Iron Age/ Roman
T16	L6	-	Layer associated with L4	Dry, dark orange/brown/red silty-clay	Late Iron Age/ Roman
T6	F1	4	Ditch (part of F316)	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown mottled silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T5	F2	-	Ditch (part of F305)	Firm, moist medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T5	F3	8	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry light/medium yellow/grey silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Medieval, c 13th/14th-15th century
T1	F4	10, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 43, 44, 45, 46, 51	Large silt patch	Lower fill: light/medium orange/grey silty-clay with manganese fleck inclusions; upper fill: dark brown/grey silty-clay <i>Originally identified during the evaluation as a ditch/clay extraction pit.</i>	Roman, mid/late 3rd to early 4th
T1	F5	11	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry light grey silty-clay	Roman
T1	F6	12	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal, oyster and daub fleck inclusions and 3% stone piece inclusions	Roman, late 2nd-early 3rd century
T1	F7	13	Part of F6	Firm, dry light grey/brown clay with charcoal and daub fleck inclusions and 3% stone piece inclusions. <i>Originally identified during the evaluation as a pit.</i>	Roman, early 2nd-mid 3rd century
T1	F8	23	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Very firm/hard, dry medium orange/brown silty-clay with <5% stone and <2% pottery piece inclusions	Roman, 4th century
T1	F9	22	?Ditch	Very hard, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay.	Roman
T1	F10	14, 21, 62	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium/dark grey/brown silty-clay with <8% stone piece inclusions. <i>Originally identified as a ditch in the evaluation.</i>	Roman, mid-late 1st century
T1	F11	15, 16	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with <2% stone piece inclusions	Roman, mid 1st-early 2nd century (intrusive post-medieval)
T1	F12	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
T1	F13	-	Part of F6	Firm, dry light orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal fleck inclusions and 2% stone piece inclusions. <i>Originally identified as a ditch in the evaluation.</i>	Undated
T1	F14	17	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry light grey silty-clay	Roman, early 2nd century
T1	F15	19	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal fleck inclusions and 2% stone piece inclusions	Roman, 1st-2nd/3rd century
T1	F16	24	Pit/tree-throw/	Firm, dry orange/grey/brown/black silty-clay	-

			scrub clearance	with 2% stone piece inclusions	
T1	F17	25	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm, dry light orange/grey silty-clay	Roman, 1st-2nd century
T1	F18	20, 36	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very firm, very dry light/medium grey silty-clay	Roman, 2nd-3rd century
T1	F19	29, 31	Part of ring-ditch F149	Firm, moist light orange/grey/ brown silty-clay	Roman
T1	F20	-	Post-hole/pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Undated
T1	F21	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very hard, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with <4% stone piece inclusions	Undated
T1	F22	35	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very hard, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	Roman, 1st-2nd century
T1	F23	37, 39	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance (re-excavated as F104)	Hard, dry light grey silty-clay with daub fleck inclusions	Roman, early 2nd- mid 3rd century
T1	F24	38	?Ditch	Hard, dry light grey silty-clay	Roman
T17	F25	40	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with 2% charcoal and <1% daub fleck inclusions	Undated
T1	F26	41	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard, dry light grey silty-clay	Roman
T1	F27	42	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard, dry medium grey silty-clay	Roman
T1	F28	-	Post-hole/pit	Firm, moist medium orange/grey silty-clay	Undated
T1	F29	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Undated
T11	F30	-	Ditch	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal and occasional daub fleck inclusions and rare stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T4	F31	47, 49	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard, dry medium yellow/green/ brown clay with rare charcoal inclusions. <i>Originally identified as a ditch in the evaluation.</i>	Late Bronze Age
T4	F32	48	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay	Late Iron Age/Roman
T3	F33	-	Ditch	Friable, moist dark orange/grey/brown mottled loamy-clay with rare stone piece inclusions	Post-medieval/ modern
T3	F34	52	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard, dry medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare stone piece inclusions	Late Bronze Age
T16	F35	54, 55, 59, 60	Part of Red Hill F449	Upper fill: loose, dry medium yellow/orange/brown/red/pink fired clay with rare fire-cracked flint/stone piece inclusions; lower fill: friable, moist dark grey/black silty-clay with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. <i>Originally identified as a hearth in the evaluation.</i>	Late Iron Age/ Roman
T16	F36	-	Modern disturbance	Redeposited 'red hill' deposit (medium yellow/orange/brown/ red/pink fired clay with rare fire-cracked flint/stone piece inclusions) and natural (light/ medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions)	Modern
T12	F37	56	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance (re-excavated as F340)	Very firm, dry light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with >6% daub fleck inclusions	Late Iron Age/ Roman
T11	F38	61, 63	Ditch (part of F355)	Soft, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal fleck inclusions. <i>Originally identified as a pit in the evaluation.</i>	Post-medieval/ modern
T16	F39	-	Modern	Loose/soft, dry/moist medium grey/brown	Modern

			disturbance	silt	
T16	F40	65, 68	Modern disturbance	Very soft, moist dark brown silty-clay	Modern
T21	F41	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, dry medium orange/grey/brown mottled silty-clay with rare charcoal and occasional daub fleck inclusions	Undated
T21	F42	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard, dry medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay with rare/very occasional daub and very occasional manganese fleck inclusions	Undated
T21	F43	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard, dry light/medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal and rare manganese fleck inclusions	Undated
T21	F44	66	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard, dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty-clay	?Late Bronze Age

Appendix 2 Excavation context list

Context	Area	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
Layers					
L1	All	389, 515, 532, 574	Topsoil	Very hard, dry grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	All	422	Natural	Firm/hard, dry/moist light/medium/dark orange/grey/brown silty-clay with <1% stone piece inclusions	Post-glacial
Features from the evaluation re-excavated during the excavation phase					
F6		142, 143, 151	Ditch	See above. >12.04m long, on average 1.16m wide and 0.35m deep.	Roman, early 2nd – late 3rd century
F8		141	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	See above. 2.5m x 2.4m x 0.34m deep.	Post-medieval
F11		138	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	See above. 1.18m x 1.0m x 0.34m deep.	Medieval/post-medieval
F18		145	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	See above. 1.21m x 1.16m x 0.34m deep.	Roman
F22		137	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	See above. 2.31m x 1.93m x 0.37m deep.	Roman
F23		-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Re-excavated and renumbered as F104. See F104 below.	Roman
F27		136	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	See above. 1.81m x 1.56m x 0.3m deep.	Roman
Features					
F45	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	>2.26m x 2.00m x 0.23m deep	Undated
F46	A	-	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with brick flecks. 5.3m x 1.34m x 1.34m deep.	Undated
F47	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay and inclusions of: stone 5%. 1.13m x 1.06m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F48	A	70	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard moist light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3.5m x >2.08m x 0.33m deep.	Post-medieval/modern
F49	A	71	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist light/medium silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.14m x 2.32m x 0.22m deep.	Roman
F50	A	72, 73	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 2.77m x 2.45m x 0.24m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F51	A	74	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm wet medium brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 3.64m x 3.74m x 0.27m deep.	Roman

F52	A	75	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium brown clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 2.25m x 2.32m x 0.23m deep.	Roman
F53	A	76	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. >2m x 1.28m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F54	A	77	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.02m x 1.19m x 0.12m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F55	A	78	Pit	Firm moist medium brown silty clay. 0.5m diameter x 0.25m deep.	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
F56	A	79	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 2.12m x 2.39m x 0.19m deep	Undated
F57	A	80	Ditch	Firm moist medium orange/brown clayey with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. >23.66m long, average of 1.27m wide and 0.18m deep.	Roman
F58	A	81	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 2.47m x 2.63m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F59	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm wet brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 2.22m x 2.23m x 0.27m deep.	Undated
F60	A	82	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 4.53m x >2.75m x 0.26m deep.	Roman
F61	A	83	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3m x 1.53m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F62	A	84, 87	Ditch	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% pot 5%. >47.78m long, on average 1.41m wide and 0.25m deep.	Roman, 2nd century
F63	A	85	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%. 2.2m by 1.98m and 0.22m deep.	Roman
F64	A	86	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium brown silty clay. 0.79m x 0.8m x 0.15m deep	Post-medieval/ modern
F65	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 1.17m x 1.34m x 0.28m deep	Undated
F66	A	89	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown clayey with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. <3.11m x 3.14m x 0.27m deep.	Roman, 2nd century
F67	A	90	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.95m x 1.12m x 0.12m deep.	Roman
F68	A	91	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 15% pot 15%. 1.26m x 1.3m x 0.13m deep.	Early Roman
F69	A	92	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.54m x 2.3m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F70	A	94, 95	Cremation	Firm moist dark brown/black silty clay. 0.42m x 0.35m x 0.2m deep.	Roman, AD 43-100
F71	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 1.87m x 1.5m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F72	A	93	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 2.17m x 1.9m x 0.2m deep	Roman
F73	A	112	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	2.10m x 2.24m x 0.19m deep.	Roman, late 2nd- early 3rd century
F74	A	96, 100	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%.	Roman, 2nd century

				>5.2m x 2.56m x 0.43m deep.	
F75	A	97	Ditch	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. >6.05m x 0.7m x 0.25m deep.	Roman, AD 43-140
F76	A	98	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 2.4m x 2.36m x 0.3m deep.	Early Roman
F77	A	99	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.92m x 1.4m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F78	A	101	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks. 2.08m x 1.13m x 0.22m deep	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F79A	A	104 (could be from either feature)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1m x 1.28m x 0.18m deep.	?Prehistoric or undated
F79B	A		Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1m x 1.28m x 0.3m deep.	?Prehistoric or undated
F80	A	102	Quarry pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 3% pot 3%. 19.46m x 14.5m x 1.2m deep.	Roman, late 3rd century
F81	A	103	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.07m x 1.4m x 0.2m deep.	Early Roman
F82	A	105, 106, 109	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 9.07m long x 1.4m wide x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F83	A	107	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 3.17m x 2.78m x 0.46m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F84	A	108	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 2.34m x 1.15m x 0.18m deep.	?Early Roman
F85	A	110	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 2.21m x 1.3m x 0.17m deep.	Roman, AD 110/125-300
F86	A	111	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.93m x 1.1m x 0.2m.	Roman
F87	A	116, 127	Part of quarry pit F80	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 3%. See F80 for measurements.	Roman, late 3rd century
F88	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 3% pot 1%. 1.47m x 1.14m, depth not recorded.	Post-Roman
F89	A	113	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1.70m x 2.15m x 0.18m deep.	Medieval
F90	A	114	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.7m x 1.5m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F91	A	115a	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 3.02m x 2.98m x 0.5m deep.	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F92	A	115b	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.3m x 2m x 0.24m deep.	Prehistoric
F93	A	117, 118, 119, 124	Pit	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 5.49m x 1.5m x 0.4m deep.	Roman, early-mid 3rd century
F94a	A	120	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	3.2m x 2.53m x 0.24m deep.	Modern, 19th-20th century
F94b	A	-	Ditch	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% pot 20%. >19.8m long x c 2m wide x 0.22m deep.	Roman
F95	A	121	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% pot 20%. 2.65m x 2.15m x 0.2m deep.	Roman
F96	A	122, 123	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.77m x 1.9m x 0.3m deep.	Roman
F97	A	128	Pit/tree-throw/	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with	Roman

			scrub clearance	charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 25%. 2.3m x 2.7m x 0.21m deep.	
F98	A	129	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light greyish-brown silty clay with rare stones. 2.72m x 2.36m x 0.2m deep.	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F99	A	130	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very firm/hard dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 4.1m x 3.29m x 0.17m deep	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F100	A	131, 132	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 3.02m x 2.98m x 0.5m deep.	Roman, ?early 2nd century
F101	A	133	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very firm/hard dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 4.02m x 3.39m x 0.28m deep.	Roman, AD 120-180/220
F102	A	134	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 3.04m x 1.8m x 0.3m deep.	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F103	A	135	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light greyish-brown silty clay, rare stones. 1.92m x 1.8m x 0.24m deep.	Roman, AD 180-275
F104	A	139	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance (originally excavated as F23)	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay. 1.56m x 1.6m x 0.15m deep.	Early Roman
F105	A	140	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 3.8m x 1.45m x 0.22m deep.	Roman
F106	A	144	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% tile/brick 10% pot 25%. 2.22m x 2.8m x 0.32m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F107	A	187, 188	Pit	0.87m x 1.25m x 0.24m deep.	Early Roman
F108	A	146, 152, 157	Ditch	Firm dry light greyish-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stones. >14.26m long, average of 1.6m wide and 0.18m deep.	Roman, late 3rd century
F109	A	147, 156, 158	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 7.69m x 2.73m x 0.33m deep.	Roman, late 2nd-early 3rd century
F110	A	148	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 3.5m x 3.2m x 0.31m deep.	Roman
F111	A	149	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. >1.89m x 1.56m x 0.45m.	Prehistoric
F112	A	150	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.7m x 2.64m x 0.42m deep.	Medieval
F113	-	-	VOID	-	-
F114	A	153	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 2.37m x 1.43m x 0.23m deep.	Late Iron Age – early Roman
F115	A	154, 155	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey clay silt with charcoal flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 2m x 1.48m x 0.17m deep.	Roman, early 2nd century
F116	A	159	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 1.53m x 3.4m x 0.19m deep.	Roman
F117	A	160	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry very dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%. 2.71m x 1.57m x depth not recorded.	Roman, early-mid 2nd century
F118	A	161	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. 3.43m x 2.21m x 0.28m deep.	Roman

F119	A	182	Part of F117	See F117.	Roman, early-mid 2nd century
F120	A	162	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 2.06m x 2.29m x 0.2m deep.	Roman, AD 120-180/220
F121	A	163	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist light greyish-brown silty clay. 2.59m x 2.27m x 0.27m deep.	Roman, 3rd century
F122	A	294, 314, 321	Foundation pad	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks and inclusions of: stone 80% pot 20%. 1.19m x 0.96m x 0.36m deep.	Roman, late 3rd-early 4th century
F123	A	164	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.3m x 1.95m x 0.2m deep.	Roman, AD 180-275
F124	A	165, 318, 319	Foundation pad	Firm moist medium grey/brown silt and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.95m x 0.69m x 0.09m deep.	Roman, late 3rd-early 4th century
F125	A	166	Foundation pad	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 80%. 1.16m x 0.78m x 0.3m deep.	Roman, late 3rd-early 4th century
F126	A	167, 313, 315	Foundation pad	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster shell and occasional rooting. 0.77m x 0.81m x 0.27m deep.	Roman, late 3rd-early 4th century
F127	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 2.43m x >1.35m x 0.32m deep.	Undated
F128	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 3.48m x 3.0m x 0.22m deep	Undated, but cuts F129
F129	A	168, 169	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 1%. 3.4m x 3m x 0.23m deep	Medieval
F130	A	170	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.42m x 1.25m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F131	A	171	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.07m x 2.5m x 0.26m deep.	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F132	A	172	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light/medium orange/brown silty clay. 2.61m x 2.30m x 0.38m deep.	Roman
F133	A	173	Part of F101	See F101.	Roman, AD 120-180/220
F134	A	174, 175	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 3% pot 2%. 3.5m x 2.23m x 0.25m deep.	Early Roman
F135	A	176	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 1%. 1.65m x 0.99m x 0.1m deep.	Roman
F136	A	177	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 1.5m x 1.67m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F137	A	178	Pit	Very firm/hard dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 4%. 3.96m x >2.59m x 0.36m deep.	Roman, AD 180-275
F138	A	179	Pit	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with occasional inclusions of small to large stones. 4.49m x >1.24m x 0.43m deep.	Roman, later 2nd century+
F139	A	180, 181	Part of F137	See F137	See F137
F140	A	183	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium/dark orange/grey/ brown silty clay. >2.98m x >1.32m x 0.37m deep.	Roman, AD 43-140
F141	A	184	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 1.73m x 2.43m x 0.26m deep.	Roman
F142	A	185	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry/moist medium orange/grey/ brown silty clay with brick flecks, tile flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%.	Post-medieval/modern

				3.49m x 1.9m x 0.1m deep.	
F143	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 2.3m x 1.63m x 0.21m deep.	Undated
F144	A	186 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 1.66m x 1.18m x 0.15m deep.	?Roman
F145	A	189	Cremation	Friable/firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.47m x 0.12m deep.	Middle Bronze Age
F146	A	190	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 1.53m x 1m x 0.24m deep.	Roman
F147	A	192	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.17m x 1.71m x 0.21m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F148	A	193, 194	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry dark grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 2.58m x 2.18m x 0.28m deep.	Early Roman
F149	A	195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 201, 205, 206, 207, 208, 210, 211, 215, 220, 222, 229, 231, 235, 242, 324, 325, 328, 329, 331, 332, 333	Ring-ditch	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and occasional stones. 38.41m long, on average 0.89m wide and 0.19m deep.	Early Roman-2nd century
F150	A	204	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.86m x 2.33m x 0.24m deep.	Roman
F151	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. >1.74m x 1.59m x 0.22m deep.	Undated
F152	A	200	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 1.45m x 1.43m x 0.3m deep.	Roman
F153	A	202, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347	Pit	Medium brown/grey clayey silt. 1.65m x >1.45m x 0.22m deep.	Roman
F154	A	354, 355	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.8m x 1.7m x 0.1m deep.	Late Iron Age
F155	A	203	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 2.37m x 1.4m x 0.28m deep.	Roman
F156	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.89m x 1.5m x 0.3m deep.	Undated
F157	A	209	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable hard moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 2.91m x 2.15m x 0.25m deep.	Roman, AD 43-260
F158	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.42m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F159	A	212	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry/moist medium yellow/grey/ brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3.74m x 3.33m x 0.15m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F160	A	213	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.87m x 3m x 0.28m deep.	Roman, AD 275-300
F161	A	214	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.57m x 2m x 0.25m deep.	Roman, AD 43- 130/140/200
F162	A	216	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard wet medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.83m x 1.6m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F163	A	218	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.37m x >1.87m x 0.28m deep.	Roman, AD 43-100
F164	A	219	Pit/tree-throw/	Friable/firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay	Roman

			scrub clearance	with charcoal flecks. 2.26m x 1.92m x 0.25m deep.	
F165	A	221	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks. 1.8m x 0.85m x 0.32m deep.	Roman
F166	A	223	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.49m x 1.79m x 0.19m deep.	Roman
F167	A	233, 234	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist dark grey/black clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.35m x 0.34m x 0.29m deep.	Roman
F168	A	228, 246, 247	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist medium brown/grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. 0.59m x 0.86m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F169	A	238, 239	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks. 0.42m x 0.34m x 0.17m deep.	Roman
F170	-	-	VOID	-	-
F171	A	224, 225, 286	Pit	Firm dry/moist light dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%. 2.87m x 1.82m x 0.55m deep.	Roman, AD 225/250-275/300
F172	A	226	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.6m x 2.8m x 0.25m deep.	Modern
F173	A	227	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.93m x 2.34m x 0.18m deep.	Roman
F174	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.18m x >0.81m x depth not recorded.	Undated
F175	A	230	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.59m x >0.86m x 0.23m deep.	Prehistoric
F176	A	232	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 3.54m x 1.5m x 0.3m deep.	Late Iron Age
F177	A	236	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 1.1m x 0.85m x 0.18m deep.	Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century
F178	A	237	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.63m x 2m x 0.2m deep.	Roman, AD 43- 130/140/200
F179	A	243, 244, 245	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 20%. 0.53m x 0.55m x 0.18m deep.	Roman
F180	A	240	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%. 3.27m x 2.95m x 0.28m deep.	Undated
F181	A	241	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Very firm moist grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%. 1.5m x 1.1m x 0.24m deep.	Prehistoric
F182	A	248	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.25m x >1.48m x 0.27m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F183	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry/moist light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3.05m x 3.00m x 0.35m deep.	Undated
F184	A	249	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 2% pot 5%. 4.05m x 2.02m x 0.4m deep.	Roman
F185	A	251	Post-hole/pit	0.56m x 0.45m x 0.17m deep.	Roman
F186	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey silty clay. 1.87m x 1.11m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F187	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.4m x 1.21m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F188	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.9m x 1.52m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F189	B	-	Field boundary ditch	59.1m long, 1.17m wide, not excavated so depth not known.	Post-medieval/ modern

F190	A	253, 256, 257	Post-hole/pit	0.52m x 0.45m x 0.13m deep.	Roman
F191	A	250	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.89m x 1.53m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F192	A	252	Post-hole/pit	0.42m x >0.25m x 0.13m deep.	Roman
F193	A	259 (lost)	Post-hole/pit	Firm dry dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks. 0.25m x 0.22m x 0.17m deep.	Roman
F194	A	254	Pit	Hard dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1.22m x 1m x 0.18m deep.	Prehistoric
F195	A	260	Post-hole/pit	Medium grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.24m x 0.41m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F196	A	270, 271, 272	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.47m x 0.47m x 0.1m deep.	Roman
F197	A	255	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1.65m x 1.4m x 0.16m deep.	Roman
F198	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1.91m x 1.9m x 0.28m deep.	Undated
F199	A	273, 274	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist medium brown/black silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.38m x 0.55m x 0.2m deep.	Roman
F200	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium brown silty clay. 1.68m x 1.1m x 0.2m.	Undated
F201	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 5%. 1.21m x 1.1m x 0.25m deep.	Undated
F202	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey silty clay and inclusions of: stone 8%. 1.37m x 1.31m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F203	A	258	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 3.01m x 1.10m x 0.27m deep.	Roman, 2nd century
F204	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 2.17m x 1.6m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F205	A	265	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clayey and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. >1.78m x 1.71m x 0.28m deep.	Roman
F206	A	261, 262, 263, 281, 282	Post-hole/pit	Light/medium brown/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.37m x 0.43m x 0.21m deep.	Roman
F207	A	264	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.67m x 2.28m x 0.25m deep.	Early Roman
F208	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.33m x 1.8m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F209	A	289, 290	Post-hole/pit	Firm dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 20%. 0.32m x 0.33m x 0.21m deep.	Roman
F210	A	266	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 2% pot 1%. 2.96m x 2.51m x 0.31m deep.	Roman
F211	A	297, 299	Post-hole/pit	Moist, light grey/brown silty clay. 0.32m x >0.2m x 0.1m deep.	Roman
F212	A	296, 298	Post-hole/pit	Moist light/medium brown/grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.36m x 0.32m x 0.21m.	Roman
F213	A	267	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%. 1.78m x 1.8m x 0.2m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F214	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 1.59m x 1m x 0.25m deep.	Undated
F215	A	268	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light yellow/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 0.9m x 0.88m x 0.11m deep.	Medieval

F216	B	269	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium brown silty clay. 2.17m x 2m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F217	A	275	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 4.65m x 2m x 0.19m deep.	Medieval
F218	A	276	Part of F217	See above	See above
F219	A	277	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%. 0.89m x 0.8m x 0.23m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F220	A	278	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%. 1.15m x 1.07m x 0.2m deep.	Roman
F221	A	291, 292	Post-hole	Moist medium grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. 0.35m x 0.43m x 0.12m deep.	Early Roman
F222	A	279, 280	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. >2.51m x 2.5m x 0.32m deep.	Roman, early 2nd century
F223	A	284	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2% pot 1%. 3.77m x 3.27m x 0.23m deep.	Roman
F224	A	285	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard wet dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%. 3.01m x 2.68m x 0.44m deep.	Early Roman
F225	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown clay. 1.58m x 1.14m x 0.15m deep	Undated
F226	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 2.17m x 1.3m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F227	A	287	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 3% pot 1%. 2.99m x 1.51m x 0.18m deep.	Roman
F228	A	288	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 3.51m x 2.15m x 0.21m deep.	Prehistoric
F229	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 1.49m x 0.75m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F230	A	293	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium yellow/orange/brown silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3.5m x 1.96m x 0.21m deep.	Roman
F231	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2%. 1.59m x 1.15m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F232	A	295	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 1.84m x 1.5m x 0.13m deep.	Prehistoric
F233	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	0.76m x 0.75m x 0.07m deep.	Undated
F234	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.91m x 1.33m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F235	A	301	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.91m x 1.75m x 0.27m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F236	A	307	Post-hole/pit	Firm moist dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks. 0.42m x 0.34m x 0.17m deep.	Roman
F237	A	310, 311	Post-hole/pit	0.34m x 0.27m x 0.1m deep.	Roman
F238	A	302	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.21m x 1.16m x 0.25m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F239	A	303, 304, 305	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%. 3.25m x 2.77m x 0.24m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F240	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.22m x 1.2m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F241	A	306	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%.	Roman

				2m x 1.7m x 0.15m deep.	
F242	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 2.79m x 3.54m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F243	A	309	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm wet light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%. 3.86m x 3.03m x 0.23m deep.	Prehistoric
F244	A	308	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.04m x 2.29m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F245	A	312	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.6m x 0.98m x 0.15m deep.	Roman, AD 43-120
F246	B	320	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%. 3.54m x >1.66m x 0.24m deep.	Undated
F247	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%. 2.11m x 1.61m x 0.24m deep.	Undated
F248	A	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 2.15m x 1.6m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F249	A	316	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay. >2.87m x 1.85m x 0.13m deep.	Roman, 3rd century
F250	A	317	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 4.17m x 1.9m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F251	A	322	Part of F80	Firm/hard dry dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 25%	Roman, late 3rd century
F252	A	323	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.1m x 1.52m x 0.17m deep.	Early Roman
F253	A	326	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 2%. 2.67m x 2.3m x depth not recorded.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F254	A	327	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey silty clay and inclusions of: pot 1%. 1.18m x 1.04m x depth not recorded.	Roman, AD 125/150-280-320
F255	-	-	VOID	-	-
F256	B	330	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.87m x 1.59m x 0.25m deep.	Prehistoric
F257	A	334	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 1%. 3.01m x 1.49m x 0.3m deep	Post-medieval
F258	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Not on plan, no section, measurements not recorded.	Undated
F259	B	342 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.77m x 1.28m x 0.11m deep.	?Medieval
F260	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	0.76m x 0.92m x 0.04m deep.	Undated
F261	A	348, 349	Part of the terminus of F149 (sx1)	See F149	See F149
F262	B	350	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.57m x 1.6m x 0.23m deep.	Mesolithic/ Early Neolithic
F263	B	351	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2% pot 1%. >2.34m x 1.82m x 0.23m deep.	Undated
F264	B	352	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium brown clay and inclusions of: stone 2%. 0.83m x 0.56m x 0.07m deep.	Undated
F265	A	353	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey clay silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.66m x >1.11m x 0.19m deep.	Early Roman
F266	B	356	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 1%.	Medieval

				2.55m x 2.0m x 0.12m deep.	
F267	-	-	-	VOID	-
F268	B	357	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.1m x 1.42m x 0.18m deep.	Prehistoric
F269	A	358	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 15%. 2m x 1.9m x 0.11m deep.	Early Roman
F270	B	359	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 15%. 2.22m x 1.8m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F271	B	360	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot. 15% 2.9m x 1m x 0.17m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F272	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 40%. 0.63m x 0.54m x 0.22m deep.	Undated
F273	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 40%. 0.61m x 0.59m x 0.19m deep.	Undated
F274	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 30%. 1.15m x 1.3m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F275	B	361	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.61m x 1.3m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F276	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 0.52m x 0.54m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F277	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.33m x 1.41m x 0.25m deep.	Undated
F278	A	362	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium orange/grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.19m x >1.3m x 0.32m deep.	Late Iron Age/ early Roman
F279	B	363	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks. 2.27m x 2.6m x 0.17m deep.	Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century
F280	B	364 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.9m x 1.52m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F281	B	365	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 1.6m x 1.18m x 0.11m deep.	Roman
F282	B	366 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 7%. 2.10m x 1.46m x 0.24m deep.	Undated
F283	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay. 1.47m x 1.49m x 0.23m deep.	Undated
F284	B	367	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm medium grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 25% tile/brick 5% pot 5%. 1.71m x 1.6m x 0.14m deep.	Roman
F285	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/grey silty clay with brick flecks. 1.35m x 0.59m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F286	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 40%. 1.52m x 2.10m x 0.21m deep.	Undated
F287	B	368	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.89m x 2.47m x 0.31m deep.	Roman
F288	B	369	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 8%. 2.08m x 2.16m x depth not recorded.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F289	B	370	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 1%. 2.49m x 1.8m x 0.29m deep.	Undated
F290	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.93m x 2.27m x 0.25m deep.	Undated

F291	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.63m x 2.55m x 0.23m deep.	Undated
F292	B	371	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.3m x 1.35m x 0.28m deep.	Prehistoric
F293	B	372	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.4m x 1.82m x 0.16m deep.	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
F294	B	373	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.98m x 1.22m x 0.18m deep.	Roman
F295	B	385, 386, 398	Red Hill	Upper fill – charcoal, dark ashy fill, burnt clay and briquetage. Possible briquetage structure, heavily disturbed by ploughing and rooting. Contains substantial charcoal spread underneath. Lower fill – medium grey ashy silty clay, fairly firm and dry, with frequent rooting (occasional burnt rooting), occasional charcoal flecks and CBM smears. 9.7m x 6.6m x 0.16m deep.	Roman
F296	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.96m x 1.22m x 0.29m deep.	Undated
F297	B	374	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.15m x 1.06m x 0.16m deep.	Roman, AD 43-120
F298	B	375	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.28m x 0.99m x 0.18m deep.	Post-medieval
F299	B	376	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 0.92m x 1.3m x 0.16m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F300	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.55m x 1.37m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F301	B	377	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light grey/brown clay. 2.07m x 1.03m x 0.14m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F302	B	378	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.52m x 1.46m x 0.25m deep.	Medieval, AD 1200-1550
F303	B	379	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 1.83m x 2.2m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F304	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light grey/brown silty clay. 2.24m x 1.14m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F305	B	380, 381, 382	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. >62.29m long, on average 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F306	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry/moist medium grey/brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 0.49m x 0.44m x 0.08m deep.	Undated
F307	B	383	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.81m x 0.85m x 0.4m deep.	Modern
F308	B	384	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.38m x 0.37m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F309	B	-	Ditch	Friable moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 25.88m long, on average 0.47m wide and 0.21m deep.	Undated
F310	B	387	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.03m x 1.46m x 0.21m deep.	Roman
F311	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.58m x 0.43m x 0.16m deep.	Undated
F312	B	388	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 1%. 0.39m x 0.34m x 0.07m deep.	Prehistoric
F313	B	-	Ditch	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. >9.71m long, on average 0.52m wide and 0.22m deep.	Undated
F314	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. 1.73m x 2.4m x 0.14m deep.	Undated

F315	B	394, 395, 396	Ditch/gully	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 11.33m long, on average 0.82m wide and 0.34m deep.	Roman
F316	B	391	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%. >63.08m long, on average 2.31m wide and 0.62m deep.	Post-medieval/modern
F317	B	392, 393	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 2m x 1.96m x 0.53m deep.	Middle Bronze Age
F318	B	397	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	0.94m x >0.52m x 0.23m deep.	Undated
F319	B	399	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 1%. 1.01m x 1.21m x 0.24m deep.	Roman
F320	B	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 0.64m x 0.53m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F321	B	400	Pit	Firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 1.75m x 2.73m x 0.21m deep.	Bronze Age
F322	B	401, 404	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard dry light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 25% pot 30%. 2m x 1.9m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F323	B	402	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable moist medium orange/grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: stone 5%. 2.66m x 1.49m x 0.26m deep.	Roman
F324	B	403	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Very hard moist medium brown clayey with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 2.53m x 3.22m x 0.37m deep.	Prehistoric
F325	B	405	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 2.08m x >1.78m x 0.25m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F326	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.35m x 0.33m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F327	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 0.67m x 0.5 x depth not recorded.	Undated
F328	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Hard dry dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.36m x 0.42m x 0.05m deep.	Undated
F329	D	415	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 6%. 1.78m x 1.52m x 0.23m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1225
F330	D	438, 439	Pit	Firm dry light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 0% stone 8% pot 2%. 2.11m x 1.91m x 0.98m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1250/1275
F331	D	406	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1.16m x 0.58m x 0.16m deep.	Roman
F332	D	407	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.73m x 0.65m x 0.07m deep.	Prehistoric
F333	D	408	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable moist medium grey/brown clay silt and inclusions of: pot 1%. >2.19m x 1.57m x 0.14m deep.	Roman
F334	D	409, 410	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 0.68m x 0.46m x 0.25m deep.	Post-medieval
F335	D	411	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm moist medium orange/grey/brown silty. clay 0.89m x 0.9m x 0.13m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F336	D	412	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.42m x 0.33m x 0.12m deep.	Modern
F337	D	413, 414	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	1.06m x 1.32m x 0.22m deep.	Undated
F338	D	416	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown with charcoal flecks. 0.58m x 0.61m x 0.27m deep.	Undated

F339	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.3m x 0.95m x 0.23m deep.	Undated
F340	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance (originally excavated as F37)	Firm dry medium grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.3m x 1.3m x 0.21m deep.	Late Iron Age/ Roman
F341	D	417	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 1.62m x 0.92m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F342	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%. 0.64m x 0.56m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F343	D	418	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. 0.66m x 0.77m x 0.11m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F344	D	419	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 2%. 0.69m x 0.53m x 0.21m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F345	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.87m x 1.2m x 0.24m deep.	Undated
F346	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	1.09m x 1.19m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F347	D	420, 423, 426, 495	Ditch	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 1%. >41.47m long, on average 0.88m wide and 0.14m deep.	Medieval, AD 1200-1425
F348	D	421	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 10%. 1.12m x 1.06m x 0.18m deep.	Roman
F349	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry dark brown/black silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.25m x 0.22m deep.	Undated
F350	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.31m x 0.81m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F351	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark black silt with charcoal flecks. 0.46m x 0.47m x 0.04m deep.	Undated
F352	D	424, 425, 427, 434, 441, 447	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm dry/moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, oyster flecks. >64.97m, on average 1.53m wide and 0.3m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F353	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.53m x 0.63m x 0.17m deep.	Undated
F354	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown clay. 0.54m x 0.76m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F355	D	462, 463, 498	Ditch	Hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay clay silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 35.92m long, on average 2.13m wide and 0.17m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F356	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 0.52m x 0.5m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F357	D	-	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm dry medium orange/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. >41.26m long, on average 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F358	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.37m x 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F359	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.37m x 0.4m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F360	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clayey silt with charcoal flecks. 1.2m x 1.3m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F361	D	428	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 20%. 0.77m x 0.77m x 0.19m deep.	Undated
F362	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.66m x 0.5m x 0.04m deep.	Undated

F363	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/black silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.42m x 0.42m x 0.52m deep.	Undated
F364	D	429, 433	Ditch/gully/beam slot	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% pot 2%. 3.12m long x 0.53m wide x 0.12m deep.	Medieval, AD 1120-1250
F365	D	430 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 5%. 0.2m x 0.17m x 0.15m deep.	?Post-medieval/ modern
F366	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay. 1m x 0.94m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F367	D	431, 432, 484	Ditch/gully/beam slot	Firm dry/moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 1% pot 4%. 6.01m long, average of 0.43m wide and 0.3m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F368	D	435	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 15%. 1.10m x 1.14m x 0.13m deep.	Prehistoric
F369	D	436, 437, 488, 489, 497	Ditch	Fill A – Firm dry dark grey silty clay, abundance of shell in fill (especially oyster shell), common charcoal flecking, occasional medieval pottery, bone and CBM fragments. Fill B – Soft moist light grey/brown silty clay with occasional charcoal and oyster shell. >35.25m long, on average 1.45m wide and 0.39m deep	Medieval, AD 1150-1250/1275
F370	D	440	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 1.25m x 1.63m x 0.22m deep.	Prehistoric
F371	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.32m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F372	D	442	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark brown/black silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 35%. 0.77m x 0.66m x 0.17m deep.	Undated
F373	D	443	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	0.55m x 0.55m x 0.25m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F374	D	445, 473, 512, 513	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. >131m long, on average 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep.	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
F375	D	444	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.65m x 0.56m x 0.17m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F376	D	<61>	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks, brick flecks. 0.6m x 0.75m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F377	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 0.7m x 1.04m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F378	D	446	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 0.96m x >0.47m x 0.24m deep.	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
F379	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.53m x 0.3m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F380	D	448	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.9m x 1.10m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F381	D	449	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.73m x 0.9m x 0.15m deep.	Post-medieval / modern
F382	D	450	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 0.89m x 1.39m x 0.09m deep.	Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age
F383	D	451	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.10m x 1.17m x 0.21m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F384	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.8m x 0.8m x 0.2m deep.	Undated

F385	D	452	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light/medium orange/brown silty clay. 1.6m x 2.22m x 0.13m deep.	Neolithic/ Bronze Age
F386	D	453	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.87m x 0.9m x 0.2m deep.	Medieval, AD 1200-1550
F387	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 0.29m x 0.32m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F388	D	455	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Fill A – dark brown/grey silty clay with charcoal. Fill B – medium grey silty clay with manganese. 0.54m x 0.7m x 0.27m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F389	D	454	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/brown silty clay. 1.07m x 1.22m x 0.1m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F390	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 0.59m x 0.8m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F391	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/black silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.3m x 0.15m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F392	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey/brown clay. 0.65m x 0.77m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F393	D	456	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry medium grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.2m x 0.94m x 0.25m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F394	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	0.36m x 0.53m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F395	D	457	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.63m x 0.73m x 0.13m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F396	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium brown silty clay. 0.49m x 0.42m x 0.19m deep.	Undated
F397	D	458	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.04m x 1.3m x 0.29m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F398	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay 1.11m x 1.29m x 0.27m deep	Undated
F399	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty clay 0.84m x 0.82m x 0.13m deep	Undated
F400	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	0.87m x 1m x 0.4m deep	Undated
F401	D	459	Pit	7.87m x 9.5m x 0.16m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F402	D	460	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: pot 30%. 1.10m x 1.3m x 0.4m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F403	D	-	Ditch	>29.56m long, on average 1.45m wide and 0.35m deep.	Undated
F404	D	461	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks and pot. 2.10m x 1.56m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F405	D	-	Part of F404	See F404	See F404
F406	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.0m x 0.9m x 0.07m deep.	Undated
F407	D	464	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown clayey silt and inclusions of: stone 10% pot 10%. 1.21m x 0.95m x 0.12m deep.	Prehistoric
F408	D	465	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.58m x 0.57m x 0.07m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F409	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry light grey/brown silty clay. 0.76m x 0.7m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F410	D	466	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 0.69m x 0.6m x 0.19m deep.	Roman
F411	D	467	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light grey sandy clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.7m x 0.78m x 0.13m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F412	D	468	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks. 0.69m x 0.82m x 0.11m deep.	Undated

F413	D	469	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.63m x 0.7m x 0.9m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F414	D	470	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.5m x 0.52m x 0.13m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F415	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.62m x 0.67m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F416	D	471	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.39m x 0.44m x 0.19m deep.	Undated
F417	D	472, 506, 508, 509, 510, 511	Field Boundary Ditch	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. > 32.23m, on average 3.9m wide and 0.44m deep.	Modern, 19th-20th century
F418	D	474	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm medium orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 35%. 1.6m x 1.35m x 0.12m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F419	D	475	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry light grey/brown silty clay. 0.47m x 0.50m x 0.06m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F420	D	476	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 30%. 1.24m x 1.72m x 0.31m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F421	D	477, 502	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	4.86m x >2.77m x 0.16m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375
F422	D	-	?Post-hole (associated with F421)	Firm/hard dry light orange/grey/brown silty clay. 0.32m x 0.34m x 0.09m deep.	?Medieval
F423	D	479	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 40%. 1.10m x 1.7m x 0.25m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1325/1350
F424	D	478	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.98m x 0.9m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F425	D	480	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 15% pot 5%. 4.15m x 1.40m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F426	D	481	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 5%. 0.73m x 0.66m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F427	D	482	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.75m x 0.72m x 0.08m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F428	D	483	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 2.16m x 1.1m x 0.2m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F429	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.48m x 0.43m x 0.16m deep.	Undated
F430	D	485	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.43m x 0.5m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F431	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.69m x >0.4m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F432	D	486	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 40%. 1.2m x 1.05m x 0.26m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F433	B	490, 491, 493	Red Hill	Firm moist dark grey/black silt with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 4.92m x 7.55m x 0.06-0.2m deep.	Roman
F434	D	492	Pit	Firm dry light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: pot 20%. 1.70m x 1.40m x 0.15m deep.	?Mesolithic/ Neolithic
F435	D	494	Part of F347 (sx4)	See F347.	See F347
F436	-	-	VOID	-	-
F437	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry light grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.62m x 0.62m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F438	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/	Firm dry light grey/brown silty clay.	Undated

			scrub clearance	0.4m x 0.5m x 0.14m deep.	
F439	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry light grey/brown silty clay. 0.28m x 0.28m x 0.10m deep.	Undated
F440	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry light grey/brown silty clay. 0.30m x 0.42m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F441	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Dry light grey/brown clayey silt. 0.30m x 0.28m x 0.06m deep.	Undated
F442	D	499	Ditch	Firm moist dark grey silty clay. >14.05m long x 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep.	Medieval, AD 1100-1225
F443	D	-	?Post-hole (associated with F421)	Firm dry light orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 0.31m x 0.14m deep.	?Medieval
F444	D	500	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.73m x 0.6m x 0.15m deep.	Roman
F445	D	501	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 3.62m x 2.45m x 0.13m deep.	Medieval, AD 1050/1075-1200
F446	D	503	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.47m x 0.4m x 0.14m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F447	D	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silty. clay 0.45m x 0.44m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F448	D	507	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 0.76m x 0.61m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F449	C	514, 577, 578, 584, 585, 586	Red Hill	Firm moist orange/black silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 15.58m x >4.16m x 0.05-0.3m deep.	Roman
F450	C	517	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light grey/brown silty clay. 0.68m x 0.54m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F451	C	516	Pit	Hard dry light/medium brown clay with daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 2%. 1.2m x 0.7m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F452	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light grey/brown silty clay. 1.2m x 1.49m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F453	C	518	Pit	Firm dry medium/dark brown silty clay with daub flecks, brick flecks. 1.16m x 1.25m x 0.23m deep.	Prehistoric
F454	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.06m x 1.09m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F455	C	519 (lost)	Pit	Firm/hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.79m x 0.88m x 0.12m deep.	?Prehistoric
F456	C	520	Pit	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks. 1.3m x 1.35m x 0.22m deep.	Prehistoric
F457	C	521	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.05m x 0.79m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F458	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.51m x 0.58m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F459	C	522	Pit	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.85m x 0.9m x 0.12m deep.	Early Neolithic
F460	C	523	Pit	Hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.79m x 1.05m x 0.08m deep.	Prehistoric
F461	C	524	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: pot 15%. 0.57m x 0.72m x 0.17m deep.	Roman
F462	C	525	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light/medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.2m x 1.48m x 0.1m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F463	C	526	Pit	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 15%. 1.02m x 1.4m x 0.08m deep.	Prehistoric
F464	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks. 0.77m x 0.75m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F465	C	528	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry medium orange/grey silty clay and inclusions of: pot 2%.	Roman

				0.84m x 0.7m x 0.11m deep.	
F466	C	529	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. >1.5m x 1.7m x 0.21m deep.	Roman
F467	C	530	Pit	Firm dry medium orange silty clay. 1.06m x 0.99m x 0.12m deep.	Prehistoric
F468	C	531	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 1.2m x 1.05m x 0.16m deep.	Undated
F469	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry light orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.67m x 0.52m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F470	C	537	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium orange/grey silty clay. 1.26m x 1.5m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F471	C	533, 534 (lost)	Pit	Firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 0.66m x 0.54m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F472	C	535	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown with charcoal flecks, daub flecks. 2.3m x 1.75m x 0.24m.	Undated
F473	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.66m x 0.73m x 0.06m deep.	Undated
F474	C	536	Pit	Firm/hard dry light brown silty clay. 1.3m x 1.35m x 0.13m deep.	Prehistoric
F475	C	538	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5%. 1.23m x 0.97m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F476	C	539	Pit	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, daub flecks and inclusions of: pot 5%. 0.67m x 1.02m x 0.08m deep.	Prehistoric
F477	C	540	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks. 1.04m x 0.1m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F478	C	541	Pit	Firm moist medium brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 25%. 0.9m x 0.85m x 0.03m deep.	Undated
F479	C	542	Pit	Firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 1.21m x 1.17m x 0.14m deep.	Prehistoric
F480	C	543	Pit	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.38m x 1.7m x 0.13m deep.	Prehistoric
F481	C	544	Pit	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 2%. 0.76m x 0.76m x 0.14m deep.	Prehistoric
F482	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay with daub flecks. 0.66m x 0.74m x 0.08m deep.	Undated
F483	C	545	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.7m x 1.32m x 0.13m deep.	Roman
F484	C	546	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.4m x 1.10m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F485	C	547	Pit	Firm dry medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 1.33m x 0.98m x 0.2m deep.	Prehistoric
F486	C	548	Pit	Friable dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 5%. 1.78m x 2.16m x 0.11m deep.	Prehistoric
F487	C	551	Pit	Firm dry medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay. >1.47m x 1.26m x 0.1m deep.	Neolithic
F488	C	553	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks and inclusions of: stone 20%. 0.79m x 0.8m x 0.28m deep.	Undated
F489	C	552	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry dark orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.49m x 0.52m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F490	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light yellow/orange/grey silty clay. 1.12m x 1.16m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F491	C	554	Pit	Firm dry light grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 15% pot 15%.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400

				1.10m x 1.15m x 0.1m deep.	
F492	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark orange/grey silt with charcoal flecks. 0.64m x 0.84m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F493	C	555	Pit	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 1m x 1.12m x 0.1m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F494	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay. 0.69m x 0.61m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F495	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%. 0.6m x 0.66m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F496	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium/dark brown/black silty clay. 0.59m x 0.6m x 0.04m deep.	Undated
F497	C	556	Pit	Friable moist medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 1%. 2.37m x >1.6m x 0.26m deep.	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F498	C	558	Pit	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.36m x 1.72m x 0.2m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F499	C	557	Pit	Hard dry light/medium yellow/grey/brown silty clay with daub flecks. 1.2m x 1.39m x 0.14m deep	Neolithic
F500	C	559	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium/dark grey/brown clay. 0.82m x 0.85m x 0.25m.	Undated
F501	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light orange/brown silty clay. >1.1m x 1.72m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F502	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown clay silt. 0.91m x 1.27m x 0.13m deep.	Undated
F503	C	560	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 5%. 1.02m x 1m x 0.23m deep.	Prehistoric
F504	C	561 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.7m x 0.66m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F505	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.5m x 0.58m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F506	C	562 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium/dark grey/brown silty clay. 0.74m x 0.77m x 0.16m deep.	Undated
F507	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 1.1m x 0.96m x 0.15m deep.	Undated
F508	C	563	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 25%. 0.62m x 0.74m x 0.17m deep.	Undated
F509	C	564	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.76m x 0.71m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F510	C	565	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium/dark grey/brown clay with brick flecks. 0.73m x 0.74m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F511	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium brown silty clay. 1.14m x 0.64m x 0.2m deep.	Undated
F512	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 1.2m x 1.47m x 0.15m deep	Undated
F513	-	-	-	VOID	-
F514	C	567	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.67m x 0.54m x 0.25m deep.	Roman
F515	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.72m x 0.73m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F516	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 0.59m x 0.73m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F517	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	>0.97m x 1.76m x 0.12m deep.	Modern
F518	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 1.07m x 0.84m x 0.04m deep.	Undated
F519	C	566 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown clay. 0.86m x 0.96m x 0.1m deep.	?Roman

F520	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 0.47m x 0.53m x 0.08m deep.	Undated
F521	-	-	-	VOID	-
F522	C	568	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium brown silty clay with daub flecks, brick flecks. 0.71m x 0.78m x 0.13m deep.	Roman
F523	C	569	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay. 0.54m x 0.55m x 0.14m deep.	Undated
F524	C	570 (lost)	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 2% pot 2%. 1.07m x 1.17m x 0.14m deep.	?Roman
F525	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry dark grey/brown silty clay. 0.79m x 0.94m x 0.11m deep.	Undated
F526	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light orange/brown silty clay. 1.08m x 1.22m x 0.1m deep.	Undated
F527	C	571	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: stone 35%. 0.79m x 0.6m x 0.06m deep.	Early Neolithic
F528	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium/dark grey/brown clay. 0.76m x 0.71m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F529	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 15%. 1.25m x 1.75m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F530	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light orange/brown silty clay. 1.05m x 1.4m x 0.18m deep.	Undated
F531	C	572	Ditch	Firm dry medium brown silty clay. >8.58m long, 0.91m wide, 0.07m deep	Roman
F532	C	-	Ditch	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. >22.59m long, on average 0.97m wide and 0.13m deep.	Undated
F533	C	573	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry light/medium orange/grey/brown silty clay. 1.31m x 1.36m x 0.16m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F534	C	-	Red Hill	c 6.4m x 4.43m x 0.09m deep.	Roman
F535	C	575	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist dark grey silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: tile/brick 50%. 0.51m x 0.51m x 0.08m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F536	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.66m x 0.7m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F537	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.87m x 0.74m x 0.12m deep.	Undated
F538	C	-	Pit	Firm dry dark orange/brown silty clay. >2.72m x 2.52m x >0.33m deep.	Modern
F539	C	576	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry light/medium orange/grey silty clay with charcoal flecks. 1.15m x 1.07m x 0.11m deep.	Roman, AD 180-275
F540	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks, brick flecks. 0.55m x 0.41m x 0.08m deep.	Undated
F541	C	579	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.6m x 0.44m x 0.10m.	Undated
F542	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable dry light orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.48m x 0.62m x 0.09m deep.	Undated
F543	C	580	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.9m x 0.77m x 0.15m deep.	Post-medieval/ modern
F544	C	581	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm moist medium grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks. 1.22m x 1m x 0.15m deep.	Medieval, 11th- early 13th century
F545	C	582	Pit	Friable dry light orange/grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5%. 1.10m x 1.30m x 0.07m deep.	Early Neolithic
F546	C	583	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry medium orange/brown silty clay. 1.26m x 1.48m x 0.22m deep.	Late Iron Age/ Roman

F547	C	-	Pit	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay. 0.95m x 1.35m x 0.21m deep.	Modern
F548	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Friable/firm dry light orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.78m x 0.64m x 0.10m deep.	Undated
F549	C	587	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: tile/brick 10% pot 10%. 0.8m x 0.83m x 0.1m deep.	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F550	C	-	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm/hard dry light/medium orange/brown silty clay. 0.75m x 2m x 0.19m deep.	Undated
F551	C	588	Pit	Friable dry light orange/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. 0.67m x 0.69m x 0.08m deep.	Prehistoric
F552	C	589	Pit	Hard dry medium grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: pot 10%. 0.98m x 1.27m x 0.14m deep	Prehistoric
F553	C	590	Pit/tree-throw/ scrub clearance	Firm dry light/medium orange/grey silty clay. 1.18m x 1.22m x 0.24m deep.	Roman

Appendix 3 2021 car park excavation context list (CAT Report 1735)

Context	Finds or <sample> number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay	Modern
L2	-	Natural	Firm, moist light yellow/grey clay	Post-glacial
XF1	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
XF2	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm/hard, wet medium grey/brown silty-clay with 5% stones	Undated
XF3	1	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist/wet medium grey/brown silty-clay	?Roman
XF4	2	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Prehistoric
XF5	<1>	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
XF6	3	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
XF7	4, <2>	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist dark orange/grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Roman
XF8	5	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	Iron Age
XF9	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Undated
XF10	6	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undated
XF11	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
XF12	-	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Soft, moist dark grey/brown clay with charcoal flecks	Undated
XF13	7	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown clay	Undated
XF14	8	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Friable, moist medium grey/brown clay with CBM flecks	Modern
XF15	9	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist dark grey/brown silty clay with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 20% pot 10%	Prehistoric
XF16	10	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium orange/brown clay	Undated
XF17	12, <3>	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium orange/brown silty-clay with charcoal flecks and 10% stones	?Roman
XF18	11	Pit/tree-throw/scrub	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern

		clearance		
XF19	13	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium/dark brown clay with charcoal flecks	Modern
XF20	14	Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance	Firm, moist medium grey/brown silty-clay	Modern

Appendix 4 Finds and dating summary

Pit/TT/SCP = Pit/tree-throw/scrub clearance pit

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F6	Ditch	-	GTW, GB, GX	F36 (baluster jug (intrusive))	RBT	CA disc/coin (SF1), burnt flint, animal bone	Roman, AD 110/125-300
F8	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BASG, GTW GREY (BG), GX, RCW 4	-	BR	Baked clay	Post-medieval
F11	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BSW 2, GX	-	PT	-	Medieval/post-medieval
F18	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 1, DJ, GX	-	RBT	-	Roman
F22	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman (dating from eval)
F27	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ/GX	-	-	-	Roman
F48	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F49	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RB	-	Roman
F50	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTW	F13	-	CA fragments (SF2)	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F51	Pit/TT/SCP	-	WA	-	RBT	Baked clay	Roman
F52	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	RBT	-	Roman
F53	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 2, GX	-	RBT	Baked clay	Roman
F54	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	F13	-	Burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F55	Pit	HMF (flat-topped jar, bowl)	-	-	-	-	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
F57	Ditch	-	-	-	RB	-	Roman
F58	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	-	Roman
F60	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	-	Roman
F61	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	UNID BR	-	-
F62	Ditch	-	DJ, BACG (DRAG 33)	-	-	Roman glass	Roman, 2nd century AD
F63	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAET	-	-	-	Roman
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAEG, GTW, GX, RCW	F13, F20	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F66	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BXCG, GX	-	RBT	-	Roman, 2nd century AD
F67	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF (jar vertical rim)	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F68	Pit/TT/SCP	-	FSOW, GTW (CAM 270B), GX	-	-	Animal bone	Early Roman
F69	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX, RCW	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman
F70	Cremation	-	BASG, GX	-	-	HUMAN REMAINS Burnt flint	Roman, AD 43-110
F72	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BACG (DRAG 33), DJ, GB, GTW, GX, KX (CAM 37B/38B)	-	RBT	Burnt flint, animal bone	Roman, late 2nd-early 3rd century AD
F74	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BACG, DJ	-	RBT	CA fragments (SF3), shell	Roman, 2nd century AD
F75	Ditch	-	DJ (CAM 243-244/246)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-140
F76	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG, BSW 2, GTW	-	-	-	Early Roman

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F77	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, DZ, GX (CAM 268), GX (1)	-	-	Shell, animal bone	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F79	Pit/TT/SCP	HMGS	-	-	-	Burnt stone	Prehistoric
F80	Quarry pit	HMF	BASG (DRAG 27), BACG, BSW 1, DJ, DJ (M), DJ/GX, DZ, FSOB, GB (CAM 305B), GTW, GX, GX (1), GX (1) (CAM 218), HD (CAM 530), KX (CAM 37A/38A, CAM 278, CAM 305B), MVW, RCW, ROW, TZ (CAM 498), WA, WC, WMF	-	RI, RT	Iron socket (SF4), baked clay, shell, animal bone	Roman, late 3rd century AD
F81	Pit/TT/SCP	-	CSOW, GTW, GX	-	-	Burnt flint	Early Roman
F82	Ditch	HMF, HMS	GX	-	-	CA object (SF5)	Roman
F83	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX, TZ (I) (CAM 194)	F13	BR	Baked clay	Post-medieval/modern
F84	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	WMF	-	-	-	Early Roman?
F85	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GB	-	-	-	Roman, AD 110/125-300
F86	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	-	-	Burnt stone	Roman
F87	Part of quarry pit F80	HMF	DJ, GTW (CAM 270B), GTW BG, GX, SW	-	-	Animal bone	Roman, late 3rd century AD (see F80)
F89	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	PT	-	Medieval
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 1, DJ, GX	-	-	-	Roman
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GB, GX (CAM 268), GX (1), RCW (CAM 119), WA	-	-	-	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F92	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	Prehistoric
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BASG (DRAG 15/17, DRAG 24/25, DRAG 27), BSW 1 (BOWL), CB, CSOW, CZ (CAM 391A/B), DJ, DZ, EA, FMW (CAM 119), FSOB (BEAKER), FSW/EGW (CAM 115), GAB TN (CAM 13), GB (CAM 40B), GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX, GTWS, GX (CAM 219, CAM 268), GX (1) (CAM 218, CAM 266), GX BG, HZ (BSW), HZ OX, NOG WH3, RCW 4, ROW	-	RBT	Iron strip (SF6), baked clay, animal bone Modern contamination	Roman, early-mid 3rd century AD (with modern contamination)
F94a	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F45M	-	Shell	Modern, 19th-20th century
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BASG (DRAG 15/17), CSOW, GTW, GTW OX, GX, RCW 1 (CAM 119)	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman (cuts F96)
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF (cup)	CSOW, DJ, DZ, FSW/EGW, GTW OX (CAM 85, CAM 260), GTWS, GX, NOG WH1, RCW, RCW 2, WMF (CAM 253)	-	-	Two iron objects (SF7), shell, burnt flint, animal bone	Roman
F97	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 1, DZ, GX	-	RT	-	Roman
F98	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX (CAM 268), GX (BG), RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F99	Pit/TT/SCP	-	CSOW (CAM 119), GX, RCW	-	-	Animal bone	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F100	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF (flat topped shouldered jar)	BAET, BASG, DJ, DZ, FSOB, FSW/EGW (CAM 315), GA (CAM 303), GX, HZ OX, RCW, RCW 4, TZ (COL) (CAM 192), TZ (I) (CAM 193)	F13 (intrusive?)	-	CA coin (SF8), baked clay	Roman, ?early 2nd century AD

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F101	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	DJ, DZ, GB (CAM 37A/38A), GX (1)	-	-	Animal bone	Roman, AD 120-180/220
F102	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	HZ OX, GTW GREY BG, GX (CAM 268), ROW	-	-	-	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F103	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GB (CAM 37B/38B), GTW, GTW OX, GX, RCW, RCW 1	-	RT	Roman glass	Roman, AD 180-275
F104	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GTW, GTW OX, GX, ROW, RCW 1	-	RT	Baked clay, burnt flint	Early Roman
F105	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, DJ (M), GX, RCW 2	F45D	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG, DJ, FSOB, GTW, GX (CAM 218, CAM 230), NOG WH1, RCW 1	-	RBT	Baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Early Roman
F108	Ditch	HMF, HMS (flat topped jar)	BACG, BSW 2, GB (CAM 37A/38A), GTW, GTW BG (CAM 218), GTW OX, GX, HZ, KX (CAM 305B), RCW 1, ROW	-	PT (intrusive)	-	Roman, late 3rd century AD
F109	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG (DRAG 15/17), BSW 2, DJ, GB (CAM 37A/38A), GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX BG, GTWS (CAM 270B), GX (CAM 108, CAM 270B), GX (1), GX/DJ, KX (CAM 37B/38B), RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4	-	BR (intrusive)	CA coin (SF9), iron ring (SF10)	Roman, late 2nd-early 3rd century AD
F110	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	DJ, DJ/GX, GTW, GX, RCW 1	-	RBT	Burnt flint	Roman
F111	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Prehistoric
F112	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	PT	Burnt flint	Medieval
F114	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	RCW 1	-	-	Burnt flint	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F115	Pit/TT/SCP	HMG	BASG, DJ, GB, GX, GX/DJ, HZ OX, RCW 2	-	-	CA spoon (SF11), animal bone	Roman, early 2nd century AD
F116	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman
F117	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAXX, DJ, FSOB (CAM 119), GB, GTW, GTW BG, GTW OX, GX (CAM 108), RCW, RCW 1 (CAM 119), RCW BG, ROW, UR (FSW/EGW) (CAM 28), UR (GX) (CAM 28)	-	RBT	Baked clay, animal bone	Roman, early-mid 2nd century AD
F118	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX, HZ, HZ OX (M), RCW 1	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Roman
F119	Part of F117	-	GTW OX, GX, RCW, RCW 1	-	-	-	Roman, early-mid 2nd century AD
F120	Pit/TT/SCP	HMFS	GB (CAM 37A/38A), GX	-	-	Baked clay, burnt stone	Roman, AD 120-180/220
F121	Pit/TT/SCP	HMGS	EA, GX	-	-	-	Roman, 3rd century AD
F122	Foundation pad	-	BASG (DRAG 15/17), CZ, DJ, GB (CAM 305B), GBW, GX (CAM 218), HD (CAM 532), NOG WH3, RCW 1, WMF	-	-	Shell, animal bone	Roman, late 3rd-early 4th century AD
F123	Pit/TT/SCP	-	FSW/EGW, GB (CAM 37B/38B), GTW, GX, RCW 2	-	-	-	Roman, AD 180-275
F124	Foundation pad	HMS	DZ, EA, GX, RCW	-	-	Shell, animal bone	Roman, 3rd century AD
F125	Foundation pad	-	GTW BG, RCW 1, UR (RCW) (CAM 31)	-	-	Animal bone	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F126	Foundation pad	-	GX, HZ OX, RCW 1	-	-	Animal bone	Roman
F129	Pit/TT/SCP	HMS	GBW, GX	-	PT	-	Medieval

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F130	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	-	CSOW, FSW/EGW, GTW, GTWS OX, GX, HZ, HZ OX, RCW, RCW 1, RCW 4	-	-	Baked clay, animal bone	Late Iron Age/early Roman
F132	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX, GX/DJ, RCW	-	-	-	Roman
F133	Part of F101	-	FSOW, GA, GB (CAM 37A/38A), GX, RCW	-	-	-	Roman, AD 120-180/220 (See F101)
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BASG (DRAG 27), CSOW, DJ, DZ, GTW, GX, RCW, UR (WA) (CAM 28)	-	RBT	Baked clay, burnt stone	Early Roman
F135	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ (M), GX	-	-	-	Roman
F136	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ	-	-	-	Roman
F137	Pit	HMF	DJ (CAM 255), DJ (M), DZ, FJ, FSW/EGW (CAM 108), GB (CAM 37B/38B, CAM 278), GTW, GTW BG (CAM 116), GTW OX BG, GX, GX BG, GX, HZ, NOG WH1 (CAM 161), RCW, RCW 4, SW, UR (GTWS) (CAM 30), UR (GX) (CAM 30)	F45M (intru?)	RFT	Baked clay	Roman, AD 180-275
F138	Pit	-	DJ, DJ (M), GTW, GX (CAM 108), GX BG, UR (GX) (CAM 28)	-	-	CA brooch (SF12), animal bone	Roman, later 2nd century + (must be later than F137 which it cuts)
F139	Part of pit F137	-	CSOW (CAM 253), DJ, DZ, GTW, GTW OX, GTWS, HZ	-	-	Animal bone	Roman, AD 180-275 (see F137)
F140	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTW, GX (CAM 243-244/246)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-140
F141	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F142	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG, HZ OX	-	RBT	post-medieval/modern glass	Post-medieval/modern
F144	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	Lost (RB/RT)	-	?Roman
F145	Cremation	HMF (bucket urn)	-	-	-	HUMAN REMAINS	Middle Bronze Age
F146	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAXX, DJ	-	-	Daub	Roman
F147	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F148	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 1, DJ, DJ/GX, DZ, GTW, GTW GREY BG, GX, GX (BG), GX (1) (CAM 231-232), RCW (BG)	-	-	CA coin (SF13)	Early Roman
F149	Ring-ditch	HMF, HMS	BSW 1 (CAM 218, CAM 243-244/246), BSW 2, CB (CAM 391), CZ, DJ (CAM 154/155), DJ (M), DZ, FSW/EGW, GB (CAM 40A), GBW, GTW, GTW BG, GTW OC, GTW GREY BG, GTWS, GX (CAM 108, CAM 243-244/246), GX (1), GX/DJ, HZ (M), HZ OX, NOG WH3, RCW, RCW BG, RCW 1 (CAM 108, CAM 219), RCW 2 (CAM 266), RCW 4, SW, UR (FSW/EGW) (CAM 30), UR (WA) (CAM 27), WA, WMF	-	ANTEFIX, RT	Iron bolt-heads (SF14-19, SF88-89), iron ring (SF20, SF90-91), blue pigment balls (SF21), iron spearhead (SF22), spindlewhorl (SF86), iron objects (SF92), two iron nails, baked clay, daub, burnt flint, animal bone	Early Roman-2nd century AD
F150	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RT	Baked clay	Roman
F152	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GX, WMF	-	-	-	Roman
F153	Pit	HMFS	-	-	RBT	CA finger-ring (SF23), CA coin (SF24-25), ceramic counter (SF26), iron bolt-heads (SF27-	Roman

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
						28, SF30-32, SF35, SF37), iron brooch (SF29), iron spearhead (SF33), iron ox goad/dip pen (SF34), iron object/nail (SF36), baked clay, daub, burnt flint, animal bone	
F154	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Iron Age coin (SF38)	Late Iron Age
F155	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX			Animal bone	Roman
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAXX, DJ (M), DZ, FSWW/EGW (CAM 108), FLOW (CAM 108), RCW 5			-	Roman, AD 43-260
F159	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F21, F40	RBT, BR	Iron socket (SF39), Roman glass, baked clay	Post-medieval/modern
F160	Pit/TT/SCP	-	KX (bowl)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 275-300
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX (CAM 108), HZ, RCW	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-130/140/200
F162	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F163	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX, BASG	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-110
F164	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GX	-	-	-	Roman
F165	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F166	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GX	-	-	-	Roman
F167	Post-hole/pit	HMF	RCW (jar)	-	-	Animal bone	Late Iron Age-Early Roman
F168	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	CA fragment (SF40), iron nail, animal bone	?Roman
F169	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	?Roman
F171	Pit	HMS, HMF (flat topped jar)	GTW, GTW (OX), GC (CAM 395), RCW 1, RCW (BG)	-	-	Animal bone	Roman, AD 225/250-275/300
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Iron nail, daub, modern glass, animal bone	Modern
F173	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 1, HZ OX (STORAGE JAR)	-	-	-	Roman
F175	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F176	Pit/TT/SCP	GTWS	-	-	-	-	Late Iron Age
F177	Pit/TT/SCP	-		F1	RBT	-	Anglo-Saxon, 5th-7th century
F178	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	FSW/EGW (CAM 108), GX, GX (1)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-130/140/200
F179	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Gaming counter (SF41), iron fragment (SF42), animal bone	?Roman
F180	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Iron fragment (SF43)	-
F181	Pit/TT/SCP	HMGF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F182	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	FSW/EGW, RCW	-	-	-	Late Iron Age/Early Roman
F184	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RT	-	Roman
F185	Post-hole/pit	-	RCW	-	-	Iron fragment (SF44), animal bone	Late Iron Age-early Roman

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F190	Post-hole/pit	HMGs	GTW	-	-	Animal bone	Late Iron Age
F191	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX, ROW	-	-	-	Roman
F192	Post-hole/pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F193	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	?Roman
F194	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Worked flint	Prehistoric
F195	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	?Roman
F196	Post-hole/pit	-	FSOW, GX, RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2	-	-	Iron ring (SF45), iron brooch (SF46), animal bone	Early Roman
F197	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RB	-	Roman
F199	Post-hole/pit	HMF	DZ, FSW/EGW, GTWS, GX, RCW, RCW 1, SW	-	-	Animal bone	Early Roman
F203	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG, GB, GX	-	-	-	Roman, 2nd century AD
F205	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GTW BG, GX, GX (1), HZ, RCW 1, UR (GX BG)	-	-	--	Roman
F206	Post-hole/pit	-	DZ, FMW, GTW, GTW OX, GX, RCW 1, UR (RCW) (CAM 28)	-	-	CA coin (SF47), iron bolt-head (SF48, SF74), animal bone	Early Roman
F207	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX (CAM 227)	-	RBT	Worked flint	Early Roman
F209	Post-hole/pit	-	GTW	-	-	Iron bolt-head (SF49), animal bone	Roman
F210	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BSW 2, DJ, GTW BG, GX, GX (1)	-	-	Worked flint (Bronze Age+)	Roman
F211	Post-hole/pit	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F212	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	?Roman
F213	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F215	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BASG	-	PT	-	Medieval
F216	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F217	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	PT	-	Medieval
F218	Part of F217	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	(as above)
F219	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F220	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	-	Roman
F221	Post-hole/pit	HMF	GX, NOG WH3, RCW	-	-	Iron fragment (SF50), animal bone	Early Roman
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	CSOW, DJ, DZ, FSOW, GTWS, GX (CAM 108, CAM 221, CAM 218), HZ, KOL CC, RCW, RCW 1, RCW 2	-	-	CA coin (SF51), iron bolt-head (SF59), iron nail, baked clay, animal bone	Roman, early 2nd century AD
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	HMS	DJ (M), GTW (BG), GX, WA	-	-	-	Roman
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	CSOW, DJ, DZ, FSOW, GTW, GTW OX, GX, HD, RCW, RCW 1	-	-	Baked clay, animal bone	Early Roman
F227	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ/GX	-	-	-	Roman
F228	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F230	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GTW OX, GX	-	-	Baked clay, worked flint	Roman

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F232	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F235	Pit/TT/SCP	-	ROW	-	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F236	Post-hole/pit	HMF	-	-	-	Daub, animal bone	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F237	Post-hole/pit	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	?Roman
F238	Pit/TT/SCP	-	RCW 1	-	-	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F239	Pit/TT/SCP	-	TZ (I)	-	-	Baked clay	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F241	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F243	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F244	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F245	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX (CAM 218)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 43-120
F246	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F249	Pit/TT/SCP	-	EA, GX (BG)	-	-	-	Roman, 3rd century AD
F250	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTW OX, GX	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F251	Part of quarry pit F80	HMF	BASG (DRAG 35/36), BACG (DRAG 18/31), CSOW, CZ, DJ (CAM 46/311), DZ, FSW/EGW, GB (CAM 278), GTW (BG), GTW OX (BG) (CAM 116), GTW GREY (BG), GX (CAM 108, CAM 243-244/246, CAM 266), GX/DJ, NOG WH1, RCW, RCW (BG), RCW 1, UR (FSW/EGW) (CAM 27), UR (GX) (CAM 27, CAM 28, CAM 30, A45)	-	-	Iron socket (SF52), iron ?bolt-head (SF75), baked clay, daub, burnt flint, animal bone	Roman, late 3rd century AD (see F80)
F252	Pit/TT/SCP	-	FSOW	-	RBT	-	Early Roman
F253	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BASG, DJ	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F254	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX (CAM 268)	-	-	-	Roman, AD 125/150-280/320
F256	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Baked clay	Prehistoric
F257	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, GX	F40	-	Baked clay	Post-medieval
F259	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	Lost (identified as medieval on site)	RBT (lost)	-	?Medieval
F261	Part of terminus (sx1) of F149	-	BSW 1, CADIZ (DR7-11), CB, DJ, DZ, FSOW, GTW, GTW GREY (BG), GX, GX (BG), HD, HZ OX, RCW	-	RB	Iron bolt-head (SF53-SF54), iron ring (SF55), iron fragments (SF56), iron nail, briquetage, burnt stone, animal bone	Roman, early 2nd century AD
F262	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Worked flint	Mesolithic/Early Neolithic
F263	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, animal bone	-
F264	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F265	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTWS, GX (CAM 227)	-	-	Worked flint (?Bronze Age)	Early Roman
F266	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20 (cooking pot B2)	PT	-	Medieval
F268	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	BSW 2, DJ, DZ (DANG 2/OB 31), GX	-	-	Animal bone	Early Roman
F270	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	Baked clay	Roman

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F271	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	RCW 4	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F275	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	-	DJ, DZ, GTW, RCW 1, RCW 2, RCW 4, RCW 5	-	-	Animal bone	Late Iron Age-early Roman
F279	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF, HMS	-	F1C (?)	-	Daub	Anglo-Saxon (5th-7th century)
F280	Pit/TT/SCP	Lost (corroded fragment)				-	-
F281	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	HZ OX, GX	-	-	-	Roman
F282	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	CBM frags (lost)	-	-
F284	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX/DJ	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F287	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX, RCW 5	-	-	Worked flint (?Neolithic)	Roman
F288	Pit/TT/SCP	-	FSOW	F20	RBT	Iron nail, baked clay, daub	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F289	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	-
F292	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F293	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Baked clay, worked flint	Neolithic/Bronze Age
F294	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F295	Red hill	-	-	F13, F21, F40, F48E	-	Iron ordnance fragmentation (SF57-58, SF87), baked clay, daub, post-medieval/modern glass, modern contamination	Roman (with lots of modern contamination)
F297	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX (CAM 218)	-	-	Baked clay	Roman, AD 43-120
F298	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F40	-	-	Post-medieval
F299	Pit/TT/SCP	-	WMF	F20 (cooking pot H1)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F301	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F302	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F21 (cooking pot cauldron)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1200-1550
F303	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F305	Ditch	-	FSW/EGW	F13T (jug/pitcher), F20	-	Worked flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F307	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Iron ordnance fragmentation (SF60-68)	Modern
F308	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	CA sheet fragment (SF76)	-
F310	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F312	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F315	Ditch	HMF	GTW	-	-	Roman glass, baked clay, shell, burnt flint, animal bone, worked flint (Bronze Age)	Roman
F316	Ditch	-	-	F21, F40	BR	Baked clay	Post-medieval/modern
F317	Pit	HMF (bucket urn)	-	-	-	Shell (big cockle pit)	Middle Bronze Age
F318	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F319	Pit/TT/SCP	HMS	GX	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Roman
F321	Pit	HMF (jar), HMO	-	-	-	Baked clay	Bronze Age
F322	Pit/TT/SCP	HMS	-	-	RBT	Baked clay, flint arrowhead (Early Bronze Age)	Roman
F323	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	Baked clay, burnt flint	Roman
F324	Pit/TT/SCP	HMT	-	-	-	Baked clay	Prehistoric
F325	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F329	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (cooking pot A4B), F20	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1225
F330	Pit	HMFS	-	F12A, F13 (cooking pot B2), F20 (cooking pot B2, bowl), F21	-	Iron ?knife/knife handle (SF69), shell, baked clay, burnt flint, worked flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1250/1275
F331	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	-	Roman
F332	Pit/TT/SCP	HMSH	-	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Prehistoric
F333	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTW	-	RT	-	Roman
F334	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF, HMG, HMGS	GX	-	-	Clay pipe	Post-medieval
F335	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F336	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Iron ordnance fragmentation (SF77)	Modern
F337	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	?Loomweight fragments (SF70), daub, baked clay, animal bone	-
F338	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Fired clay slab (SF71), baked clay	-
F341	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F343	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F344	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF, HMG, HMGS	-	F13, F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F347	Ditch	-	MVW, GX	F13 (cooking pot B2, H1), F20 (cooking pot C1), F21, F23D	-	Baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Medieval, AD 1200-1425
F348	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F352	Field Boundary Ditch	-	-	F20 (cooking pot B2)	BR	Post-medieval glass, shell, burnt stone, iron nail	Post-medieval/modern
F355	Ditch	-	-	F20	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F361	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F364	Ditch	-	-	F13, F20, F21	-	-	Medieval, AD 1120-1250
F365	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR (lost)	-	?Post-medieval/modern
F367	Ditch	-	-	F13 (cooking pot B2, H1), F20	-	Animal bone, worked flint (? Mesolithic), iron ordnance fragmentation (SF72)	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F368	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F369	Ditch	-	HZ	F12B, F13 (cooking pot B2, H1), F13T (cooking pot), F20 (cooking pot H1, cistern), F21 (baluster jug), F22	RBT, RB	Baked clay, shell, animal bone, worked flint (?Neolithic)	Medieval, AD 1150-1250/1275
F370	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F372	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F373	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20 (cooking pot B1B/C1)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F374	Field Boundary Ditch	-	GX	-	BR (unfrogged)	Clay pipe, baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Post-medieval, 18th-19th century
F375	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	Burnt stone	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F376	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	RCW 1	F12B, F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F378	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, worked flint	Neolithic/Bronze Age
F380	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20 (cooking pot H1)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F381	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	BR	Baked clay	Post-medieval/modern
F382	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF (carinated bowl?)	-	-	-	-	Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
F383	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13T, F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F385	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Worked flint	Neolithic/Bronze Age
F386	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F21	-	-	Medieval, AD 1200-1550
F388	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (cooking pot C1)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F389	Pit/TT/SCP	-	RCW 4 (CAM 91)	F13, F20	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F393	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20 (skillet/pipkin)	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F395	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F397	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F401	Pit	-	-	F13, F20 (cooking pot B2)	-	Burnt flint, worked flint (Neolithic/Bronze Age)	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F402	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F404	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (cooking pot B2A)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F407	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F408	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20 (cooking pot H1)	-	Animal bone	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F410	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GTW, GTW OX, GX, RCW 1, RCW 4	-	RBT	Baked clay	Roman
F411	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20	-	Burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F412	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F413	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1000-1225

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F414	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F416	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F417	Field Boundary Ditch	HMF	GX	F13, F20 (bowl), F48D	RI	Clay pipe, baked clay, shell, animal bone, worked flint	Modern, 19th-20th century
F418	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F13T (cooking pot), F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F419	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F420	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20	-	Animal bone	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	-	HZ (CAM 273), HZ OX (M)	F13 (cooking pot B2), F13T, F20, F36	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375
F423	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13, F20 (cooking pot B2), F22	-	Animal bone, worked flint (Early Neolithic, maybe Mesolithic)	Medieval, AD 1150-1325/1350
F424	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (jug), F20	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F425	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	F13T (cooking pot B2), F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F426	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	Briquetage	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F427	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	Animal bone	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F428	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (cooking pot C1), F20	-	Metal-working debris, baked clay	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F430	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F432	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13 (bowl), F20	-	Baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F433	Red Hill	-	-	F13T	-	Ordnance fragmentation (SF78, SF79), CA fragments (SF80), baked clay, daub, modern contamination	Roman (with later contamination)
F434	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	?Mesolithic/Neolithic
F435	Part of F347	HMF	GB, GX	F13, F20	-	Baked clay, burnt flint, animal bone	Medieval, AD 1200-1425 (see F435)
F442	Ditch	-	-	F13T (cooking pot H1)	-	Burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1100-1225
F444	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX (jar)	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	-	MVW, HZ	F13, F20, F36	-	Baked clay	Medieval, AD 1050/1075-1200
F446	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F448	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F449	Red Hill	-	-	-	-	Briquetage, baked clay, burnt flint	Roman
F450	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F451	Pit	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F453	Pit	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, worked flint	Prehistoric

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F455	-	-	-	-	-	Worked flint (lost)	-
F456	Pit	HMF, HMG	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Prehistoric
F457	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Shell	-
F459	Pit	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	Early Neolithic
F460	Pit	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	Prehistoric
F461	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F462	Pit/TT/SCP	-	BAXX, GX	F13	-	-	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F463	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F465	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F466	Pit/TT/SCP	-	GX	-	-	Baked clay	Roman
F467	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F468	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F470	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Iron nail, burnt flint	-
F471	Pit	-	-	-	Lost (identified on site as Roman)	CA sheet fragment (SF73)	Roman
F472	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F474	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F475	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F476	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	Burnt flint, burnt stone	Prehistoric
F477	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F478	Pit	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint, burnt stone	-
F479	Pit	HMGF	-	-	-	Animal bone (lost)	Prehistoric
F480	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F481	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F483	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	-	-	-	Roman
F484	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F485	Pit	HMGS	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Prehistoric
F486	Pit	HMF, HMG, HMS	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Prehistoric
F487	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	Worked flint	Neolithic
F488	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	-
F489	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F491	Pit	-	-	F13, F20	-	Burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F493	Pit	-	-	F20	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F497	Pit	-	GX	F13	-	Baked clay, burnt flint, worked flint	Medieval, AD 1000-1225
F498	Pit	-	DJ	F13, F20	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F499	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	Neolithic

Context	Context type	Prehistoric pottery	LIA-Roman pottery	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Other finds	Finds date
F500	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Animal bone	-
F503	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	-	-	-	Burnt flint	Prehistoric
F504	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	Frag (lost)	-	-
F506	Pit/TT/SCP	Pottery lost (not identified on site)			-	-	-
F508	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F509	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, burnt flint	-
F510	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F514	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	RBT	-	Roman
F519	Pit/TT/SCP	-	Lost (identified on site as Roman)	-	-	-	?Roman
F522	Pit/TT/SCP	-	MQ (COL)	-	-	-	Roman
F523	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Baked clay	-
F524	Pit/TT/SCP	-	Lost (identified on site as Roman)	-	-	Burnt flint (lost)	?Roman
F527	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint, worked flint	Early Neolithic
F531	Ditch	-	GX	-	-	Burnt flint	Roman
F533	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20 (cooking pot H1)	-	-	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F534	Red Hill	-	-	-	-	Baked clay, Modern contamination	Roman (with modern contamination)
F535	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	BR	-	Post-medieval/modern
F539	Pit/TT/SCP	-	KX (CAM 37B/38B)	-	-	Baked clay	Roman, AD 180-275
F541	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Burnt flint	-
F543	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Coal/coke	Post-medieval/modern
F544	Pit/TT/SCP	HMF	GX	F13	-	Baked clay	Medieval, 11th-early 13th century
F545	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	-	-	Worked flint	Early Neolithic
F546	Pit/TT/SCP	-	HZ	-	-	-	Late Iron Age-Roman
F549	Pit/TT/SCP	-	-	F20	-	Daub	Medieval, AD 1150-1375/1400
F551	Pit	HM CRUMB	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F552	Pit	HMF	-	-	-	-	Prehistoric
F553	Pit/TT/SCP	-	HZ	-	-	Briquetage, baked clay	Roman

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date		
F18	Pit/TT/SCP	145		1	1	1																							BSW 1									ROMAN	
F27	Pit/TT/SCP	136		1	3	3																							GX/DJ									VG SURF, V OR CORE	ROMAN
F50	Pit/TT/SCP	72		1	8	8																							GTW									LIA	
F50	Pit/TT/SCP	72		2	10	5	0	0	1																				F13									1000-1225	
F50	Pit/TT/SCP	74		4	34	9	0	0	2																				WA									BR/OR, VBL CORE, SAND MID MICA	ROMAN
F52	Pit/TT/SCP	75		1	8	8	0	0	1																				GX									ROMAN	
F53	Pit/TT/SCP	76		2	6	3	1	0	0																				GX	?	?	0.03	?				ROMAN		
F53	Pit/TT/SCP	76		1	2	2																							BSW 2								ROMAN		
F54	Pit/TT/SCP	77		1	2	2																							GX									ROMAN	
F54	Pit/TT/SCP	77		1	3	3	0	0	1																				F13								?	1000-1225	
F55	Pit	78		64	198	3	5	0	2																				HMF	BOWL	JAR	0.21	120				FINGER IMP ALONG TOP RIM, OR/BL MOD F-M FL	LBA-EIA	
F55	Pit	78																											HMF	FLAT TOP JAR	JAR	0.03	?				FINGER IMP ALONG TOP RIM, OR/BL MOD F-M FL	LBA-EIA	
F62	Ditch	84		1	27	27	0	0	1														X						BACG	DRAG 33								AD 110-200	
F62	Ditch	84		1	2	2												X											DJ								BR, SANDY	ROMAN	
F62	Ditch	84		1	2	2												X											DJ								OR, SANDY	ROMAN	
F62	Ditch	84		1	1	1												X											DJ								OR, SANDY	ROMAN	
F63	Pit/TT/SCP	85		1	6	6	X											X											BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE							ROMAN	
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		1	2	2																	X						BAEG									?, LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 150-250
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		2	5	3																							GTW									LIA	
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		1	2	2																							RCW									LIA-ER	
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		1	2	2																							GX									ROMAN	
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		2	13	7	0	0	1																				F13									1000-1225	
F64	Pit/TT/SCP	87		1	4	4																							F20									c.1150-1375/1400	
F66	Pit/TT/SCP	89		1	2	2																							GX									ROMAN	
F66	Pit/TT/SCP	89		1	33	33	0	0	1														X						BXCG									LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F67	Pit/TT/SCP	90		1	1	1																							GX									ROMAN	
F67	Pit/TT/SCP	90		4	36	9	2	0	0																				HMF	JAR VERTICAL RIM	JAR	0.08	180				BR/BL AB M-C FL, F-TIP IMP ALONG TOP RIM	LBA-EIA	
F68	Pit/TT/SCP	91		4	8	2																							GX									ROMAN	
F68	Pit/TT/SCP	91		1	15	15																							GTW									LIA	
F68	Pit/TT/SCP	91		2	55	28	1	0	0																				GTW	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.08	330					LIA	

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date					
F68	Pit/TT/SCP	91		1	1	1																																		LIA-ER			
F69	Pit/TT/SCP	91		4	14	4	1	0	0																								0.03	?					ROMAN				
F69	Pit/TT/SCP	91		1	5	5																																		LIA-ER			
F70	Cremation	95		3	6	2																																		ROMAN			
F70	Cremation	95		1	4	4	0	0	1																															AD 43-110			
F72	Pit/TT/SCP	93		1	3	3																																		ROMAN			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		2	7	4	0	0	2																															LIA			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		3	28	9	1	0	0																									0.10	170					ROMAN			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		1	56	56	1	0	0																															AD 180-275			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		1	24	24	0	0	1																															AD 110/125-300			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		3	8	3												X																						ROMAN			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		1	2	2	X																																	ROMAN			
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		1	3	3	0	0	1																																AD 110-200		
F73	Pit/TT/SCP	112		1	4	4	1	0	0																																ROMAN		
F74	Pit/TT/SCP	96		1	11	11	0	0	1															X																	LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220	
F74	Pit/TT/SCP	96		1	10	10																																			ROMAN		
F75	Ditch	97		6	15	3	1	0	0																																AD 43-140		
F76	Pit/TT/SCP	98		1	1	1																																			AD 43-110		
F76	Pit/TT/SCP	98		1	2	2																																			ROMAN		
F76	Pit/TT/SCP	98		1	3	3																																			LIA		
F77	Pit/TT/SCP	99		2	5	3	0	0	1																																ROMAN		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		3	15	5	1	0	0																																AD 125/150-280/320		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		1	3	3																																			P-Y	ROMAN	
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		1	1	1																																			AD 43-225		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		2	5	3																																			ROMAN		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		1	1	1																																			ROMAN		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		1	12	12																																			ROMAN		
F78	Pit/TT/SCP	101		1	8	8													X																						ROMAN		
F79	Pit/TT/SCP	104		1	2	2	1	0	0																																	BR/OR	PREHISTORIC
F80	Quarry pit	102		9	568	63	4	0	0																																	NR COMPLETE, PALE GREY SURF, BR/OR CORE, SAND MOD MICA	AD 43-130/140/200

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	10	10																							GX							sandier	ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		7	71	10																							GX									ROMAN	
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	17	17	1	0	0															X					GB	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.05	250			LOST NR ALL SLIP	AD 275-300		
F80	Quarry pit	125		2	87	44	2	0	0																				KX	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.04	280				AD 120-180/220		
F80	Quarry pit	125																											KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.15	250				AD 275-300		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	9	9																							DJ (M)							MICA & RED NODS	ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	13	13																							MVW								LIA-ER		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	17	17																							GX (1)								ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	72	72	1	0	0															X				TZ	CAM 498	MORTARIA	0.10	340				WORN, COLCH?	AD 160/180-220		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	17	17															X								GTW								LIA-ER		
F80	Quarry pit	125		4	14	4	0	0	1																				DJ								ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	5	5													X										ROW								OR, BL INT, SAND SPARSE FL	LIA-ER	
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	3	3													X										FSOW								LIA-ER		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	3	3	1	0	0										X										FSOW	?	?	0.02	?				BUFF SAND & MICA	LIA-ER	
F80	Quarry pit	125		2	9	5																							HMF								OR-GREY C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F80	Quarry pit	125		10	17	2																							DZ								ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		12	30	3																							GX								ROMAN		
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	4	4																							WMF								WHEEL MADE AD FINE FL, THIN-W	ROMAN	
F80	Quarry pit	125		2	6	3																							GX (1)								PALE GREY SURFACE OR/BUFF CORE	ROMAN	
F80	Quarry pit	125		2	12	6	1	0	0										X										HD	CAM 530	JAR	0.08	140				B EXT	AD 250-425	
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	4	4	1	0	0															X					KX	CAM 278	JAR	0.07	140					AD 120-250/260	
F80	Quarry pit	125		1	3	3													X										RCW								LIA-ER		
F80	Quarry pit	125		4	9	2																							RCW								LIA-ER		
F81	Pit/TT/SCP	103		1	11	11																							GTW									LIA	
F81	Pit/TT/SCP	103		1	2	2																							GX									ROMAN	
F81	Pit/TT/SCP	103		12	4	0																							CSOW									LIA-ER	
F82	Ditch	106		1	9	9																							GX									ROMAN	
F82	Ditch	106		4	12	3																							HMS									BR SURF BL CORE SAND	PREHISTORIC
F82	Ditch	109		1	7	7																							HMF									BL/GREY F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F83	Pit/TT/SCP	107		2	43	22	0	0	2																				F13									1000-1225	
F83	Pit/TT/SCP	107		1	19	19	1	0	0																					TZ (I)	CAM 194	MORTARIA	0.05	220				CORKY, YELLOW, PK	LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
																																	CORE	
F83	Pit/TT/SCP	107		1	2	2																				GX							ROMAN	
F83	Pit/TT/SCP	107		2	20	10																				GX							ROMAN	
F84	Pit/TT/SCP	108		1	8	8																				WMF							?	
F84	Pit/TT/SCP	108		1	2	2																				HMF						BL C BURNT FL	PREHISTORIC	
F84	Pit/TT/SCP	108		2	2	1																				HM CRUMB							PREHISTORIC	
F85	Pit/TT/SCP	110		1	6	6	0	0	1																	GB							AD 110/125-300	
F86	Pit/TT/SCP	111		2	2	1																				GX							ROMAN	
F86	Pit/TT/SCP	111		2	21	11																				HMF						OR/BR GREY CORE, AB F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F86	Pit/TT/SCP	111		1	4	4																				HMF							OR F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F86	Pit/TT/SCP	111		1	9	9											X									HMF							BR/OR BL INT C FL	PREHISTORIC
F87	Quarry pit	116		6	30	5	0	0	1																	GX							ROMAN	
F87	Quarry pit	127		1	36	36													X							GTW (BG)							LIA	
F87	Quarry pit	127		1	3	3																				SW							BL, SAND	LIA-ER
F87	Quarry pit	127		1	2	2																				GX							ROMAN	
F87	Quarry pit	127		4	65	16	4	0	0																	GTW	CAM 270B	STORAGE JAR	0.13	190				LIA
F87	Quarry pit	127		5	2	0																				DJ							ROMAN	
F87	Quarry pit	127		1	3	3																				HMF							BR AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	114		4	24	6	0	0	1																	DJ							P-Y CORKY	ROMAN
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	114		5	39	7.8	0	0	1																	GX							ROMAN	
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	114		1	10	10																				GX							ROMAN	
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	114		1	2	2																				BSW 1							ROMAN	
F90	Pit/TT/SCP	114		1	2	2																				GX							ROMAN	
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		3	3	1																				WA							ROMAN	
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		14	45	3	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 268	JAR	0.10	130				AD 125/150-280/320
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115																								GX	?	?	0.08	160				ROMAN
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		2	9	5	1	0	0																	RCW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.10	130				LIA-ER
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		4	18	5																				DJ							BUFF/BR, VC R SAND	ROMAN
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		1	4	4																				GB							AD 110/125-300	
F91	Pit/TT/SCP	115		2	17	9																				GX (1)							BUFF/BR, PATCHY GREY SURF	ROMAN
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	14	14	0	0	1																	CZ							LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 100/110-275/300

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		72	178	2	0	0	2																												PATCHY GREY/OR SURF NR GX 1?	LIA-ER			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		3	14	5																																LIA			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	18	18														X																		LIA			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	24	24																																ROMAN			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	12	12																																OR M FL SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	3	3																																BR AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	2	2																																BR C FL	PREHISTORIC		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		59	238	4	5	0	0																								0.08	120				ROMAN			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119																															0.05	140					ROMAN		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119																															0.14	170					AD 125/150-280/320		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119																															0.12	160					ROMAN		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119																															0.05	90					AD 43-120		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	2	2																																	ROMAN		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		5	35	7	0	0	1																														LIA		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	2	2																																		AD 100/110-275/300	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		4	4	1	1	0	0																									0.09	100					AD 110/125-180/210	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	8	8																																		LIA-AD 200/300	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	3	3	0	0	1																															LIA	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		9	80	9	1	0	2																									0.10	210		?			AD 110/125-275	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		4	13	3																																		LIA	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	3	3																																		LIA	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		3	12	4																																		LIA-ER	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	3	3																																		GREY FINE FL, HM?	PREHISTORIC
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		7	29	4	1	0	2											X													0.05	140		?				ROMAN	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		4	6	2	1	0	0																								0.03	?						LIA-ER	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	2	2	1	0	0																								0.05	130						RED NODS, GREY CORE, SMOOTH BR/RED SURF	LIA-ER
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		2	2	1																																		LIA	
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		2	3	2																																			ROMAN
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	1	1																																			AD 43-225
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		2	2	1	1	0	0																									0.03	?						LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date			
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		2	2	1																																LIA-ER		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		2	2	1																																LIA		
F93	Pit/TT/SCP	119		1	3	3	0	0	1																												SANDY	ROMAN		
F94	Pit/TT/SCP	120		1	9	9																																19TH/20TH CENTURY		
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		7	18	3	1	0	0																							0.08	130				LIA-ER			
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		2	49	25	0	0	1																												LIA			
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		1	11	11	1	0	0																								0.04	160				AD 43-100		
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		1	11	11	0	0	1																												LIA-ER			
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		1	2	2																																ROMAN		
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		1	3	3																																BR SURF, BL CORE, C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F95	Pit/TT/SCP	121		1	2	2	X																															LIA		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		3	7	2																																ROMAN		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	2	2																																CR/WH	ROMAN	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		2	5	3																																V FINE SAND, GREY SURF, V OR CORE	ROMAN	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	1	1													X																			LIA-ER		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		4	17	4	0	0	1																													LIA-ER		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	27	27																																LIA		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		2	11	6													X																			ROMAN		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	11	11	0	0	1																													P-GREY SURF, BUFF CORE	ROMAN	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		2	8	4	1	0	0																								0.07	120				BR/BUFF AD F-M FL	ROMAN	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	1	1																																CAM 108?	AD 43-225	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	12	12	1	0	0										X														0.08	120				B TOP E & INT, OR C FL	LBA	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	4	4	1	0	0																								0.06	130				SOFT SMOOTH, GROOGY, RED SURFACE TR COPY	LIA-ER	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	28	28	0	0	1																													LIA-ER		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		2	15	8	1	0	0																								0.08	100				RIPPLING RILLING ON SHLD	LIA-ER	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	7	7													X																			LIA-ER		
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	2	2																																	LIA-ER	
F96	Pit/TT/SCP	122		1	2	2																																	LIA	
F97	Pit/TT/SCP	128		3	8	3																																	ROMAN	
F97	Pit/TT/SCP	128		2	3	2																																	BUFF/OR CORE	ROMAN

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F105	Pit/TT/SCP	140		2	6	3																				GX								ROMAN	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		9	29	3	0	0	1																	GX								ROMAN	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		2	1	1																				DJ							P-Y	ROMAN	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		1	3	3																				RCW 2								LIA-ER	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		2	4	2																				DJ							OR/RED	ROMAN	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		1	2	2	1	0	0														X			DJ (M)	?	?	0.08	90				ROMAN	
F106	Pit/TT/SCP	144		1	2	2																				F45D								16TH-1TH CENTURY	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		2	3	2																				RCW 1								LIA-ER	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		1	3	3																				NOG WH1								LIA-ER	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		4	24	6																				GTW								LIA	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		1	13	13																	X			BASG								LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		6	11	2																				GX								ROMAN	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		39	76	2	6	0	0																	GX (1)	CAM 218	BOWL	0.24	170			GREY SURF, V OR/BUFF CORE	AD 43-120	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188																								GX (1)	CAM 230	BOWL	0.06	190				AD 43-80	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	188		2	2	1																				FSOW								LIA-ER	
F107	Pit/TT/SCP	189		4	10	3																				DJ								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	146		11	8	1	X																			GX								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	146		6	6	1	X																			BSW 2								LIA-ER	
F108	Ditch	146		1	2	2	X																			GX (1)								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	146		1	5	5																				DJ								WHITE	ROMAN
F108	Ditch	146		1	1	1																	X			BACG								LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 110-220
F108	Ditch	146		1	11	11	1	0	0																	KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.04	220					AD 275-300
F108	Ditch	146		1	4	4																				HMF								BR SURF, BL CORE, COMMON F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F108	Ditch	146		22	145	7	0	0	1																	GX								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	146		4	14	4	0	0	1																	BSW 2								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	146		1	14	14	0	0	1																	HMS								SOFT, BR, DARK BR SURF	PREHISTORIC
F108	Ditch	146		1	9	9																				ROW								LIA-ER	
F108	Ditch	152		1	56	56																				HZ								LIA-AD 200/300	
F108	Ditch	152		1	3	3																				GX								ROMAN	
F108	Ditch	152		1	7	7	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.05	170					AD 120-180/220

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		7	40	6	1	0	0																				GX (1)	?	?	0.10	140		PATCHY GREY SURF, GREY CORE	ROMAN		
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		1	19	19	0	0	1																				GX (1)						PATCHY GREY SURF, OR CORE	ROMAN		
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		2	11	6												X											CSOW								LIA-ER	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		4	11	3	0	0	1																				RCW								LIA-ER	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		1	3	3												X											GTW								LIA	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		1	5	5	0	0	1																				RCW								LIA-ER	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		2	2	1																							RCW 4								LIA-ER	
F131	Pit/TT/SCP	171		1	9	9																							GTWS (OX)								LIA	
F132	Pit/TT/SCP	172		1	3	3																							HMF							BL, BR MOD M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F132	Pit/TT/SCP	172		1	3	3																							GX/DJ								ROMAN	
F132	Pit/TT/SCP	172		1	6	6																							RCW								LIA-ER	
F132	Pit/TT/SCP	172		2	3	2																							GX (1)							P-G SURF, GREY CORE, SAND	ROMAN	
F133	Part of F101	173		1	3	3																							GX								ROMAN	
F133	Part of F101	173		2	1	1																							FSOW								LIA-ER	
F133	Part of F101	173		1	3	3	1	0	0																				GB	CAM 37A/38A	BOWL	0.04	170				AD 120-180/220	
F133	Part of F101	173		1	9	9	0	0	1																				RCW								LIA-ER	
F133	Part of F101	173		1	5	5	0	0	1																				GA								AD 110/125-400	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		4	20	5	1	0	0																				GX	?	?	0.08	140				ROMAN	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		3	6	2																							DJ								ROMAN	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		2	2	1	0	2	0																				DJ								ROMAN	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	1	1																							DZ								AD 43-225	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		2	6	3	0	0	1																				DZ								AD 43-225	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	7	7																							BXCG	DRAG 37							AD 110-220	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	17	17	1	0	0																				UR (WA)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.05	190		A39		LIA-ER	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	10	10																							GTW								LIA	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	12	12																							HMF							BR SURF, BL/OR CORE, F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	2	2																							CSOW								LIA-ER	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	174		1	5	5	1	0	0																				RCW	?	JAR	0.09	110				LIA-ER	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	175		1	3	3																							GX								ROMAN	
F134	Pit/TT/SCP	175		1	5	5	1	0	0																				X	BASG	DRAG 27	CUP	0.13	125				AD 43-110

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Stamp Base	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F135	Pit/TT/SCP	176		1	2	2																				GX							ROMAN	
F135	Pit/TT/SCP	176		1	1	1												X								DJ (M)							ROMAN	
F136	Pit/TT/SCP	177		1	1	1																				DJ							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		1	4	4																				GTW							LIA	
F137	Pit	178		1	2	2																				RCW 4							LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		2	3	2	2	0	0																	GTW (BG)	?	?	0.05	140			LIA	
F137	Pit	178		1	5	5																				GX/DJ						GREY SURF, V OR CORE, SANDY	ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		1	12	12																				GX (BG)							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		2	19	10																				GX (BG)							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		1	6	6	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 37B/38B	BOWL	0.02	?			AD 180-275	
F137	Pit	178		1	7	7	1	0	0																	GX	?	?	0.08	120		SOME FL, RET?	ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		2	31	16	1	0	1																	UR (GTWS)	CAM 30	PLATTER	0.05	220			LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		6	16	3																				GTW							LIA	
F137	Pit	178		1	3	3																				GTW (BG) OX							LIA	
F137	Pit	178		2	8	4												X								GX							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		3	8	3																				GX							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		1	4	4	1	0	0																	GTW (BG)	CAM 116	BEAKER	0.13	70			LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		1	9	9																				DJ	CAM 255	JAR	0.05	150		SANDY	ER	
F137	Pit	178		1	6	6																				SW							LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		1	3	3	1	0	0																	UR (GX)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.03	?			AD 40-69	
F137	Pit	178		1	2	2																				GX							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		1	4	4	1	0	0																	GB	CAM 278	JAR	0.06	130	?		AD 120-250/260	
F137	Pit	178		1	3	3																				F45M							19TH/20TH CENTURY	
F137	Pit	178		1	8	8	0	0	1																	FJ							AD 43-160	
F137	Pit	178		1	47	47																				HZ							LIA-AD 200/300	
F137	Pit	178		16	42	3	0	0	1																	GX							ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		10	18	2	2	0	0																	FSW/EGW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.02	?			AD 43-130/140/200	
F137	Pit	178																								FSW/EGW	?	?	0.03	?			LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		11	20	2																				RCW							LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		2	9	5																				HMF							OR COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F137	Pit	178		4	30	8																				GTW							LIA		
F137	Pit	178		1	4	4																				GTW							LIA		
F137	Pit	178		2	8	4																				GX (BG)							CHARCOAL LIKE	ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		4	2	1																				DZ							AD 43-225		
F137	Pit	178		5	15	3																				GX (1)							GREY SURF, OR/BUFF CORE, IRREG FIRED	ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		2	5	3																				DJ (M)							RED/OR NODS	ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		10	14	1																				DJ								ROMAN	
F137	Pit	178		23	55	2	1	0	1																	NOG WH1	CAM 161	FLAGON	0.15	100				LIA-ER	
F137	Pit	178		8	15	2																				RCW								F-TIP IMP EXT	LIA-ER
F138	Pit	179		1	7	7																				GX (BG)								BG, CHARCOAL LIKE INCS	ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		3	5	2																				DJ								WH/CR	ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		11	38	3	3	0	0																	GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.21	120					AD 43-130/140/200
F138	Pit	179																								GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.02	?					AD 43-130/140/200
F138	Pit	179																								GX	?	?	0.02	?					ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		1	5	5	1	0	0																	UR (GX)	CAM 28	PLATTER	0.02	?					AD 40-69
F138	Pit	179		1	2	2																				DJ									ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		1	5	5																				DJ								OR BL CORE, SANDY	ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		1	5	5																				GX									ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		1	2	2																				GX									ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		2	8	4	1	0	0																	GTW	?	?		0.05	120				LIA
F138	Pit	179		2	11	6																				GX									ROMAN
F138	Pit	179		4	9	2	0	0	1									X								DJ (M)								BUFF	ROMAN
F139	Part of F137	180		1	40	40																				HZ									LIA-AD 200/300
F139	Part of F137	180		3	13	4																				GTW									LIA
F139	Part of F137	180		1	8	8												X								GTW (OX)									LIA
F139	Part of F137	180		2	12	6	1	0	0									X								CSOW	CAM 253	BOWL	0.03	?	?				LIA
F139	Part of F137	180		2	12	6																				GTWS (OX)									LIA
F139	Part of F137	180		1	2	2																				DZ									ROMAN
F139	Part of F137	180		1	1	1																				DJ									ROMAN
F139	Part of F137	180		1	2	2	1	0	0																	GTWS	?	?		0.02	?				LIA

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd Soot	Burn Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F153	Pit	202		1	3	3												X								DJ						SANDY	ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		3	8	3	1	0	2																	SW	?	?	0.08	100			LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	202		12	10	1																				GX							ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		2	10	5																				GX							ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		1	2	2																				BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		4	26	7	1	0	0																	GX	?	JAR	0.10	140			ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		1	3	3																				DJ							ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		3	1	0																				DJ							ROMAN	
F153	Pit	202		6	9	2												X								DJ						SANDY	ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	17	17																				BAET	DR20	AMPHORAE					ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		19	86	5	1	0	1																	RCW 1	?	?	0.11	160				LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		1	4	4																				DZ							AD 43-225	
F153	Pit	341		3	3	1																				DZ							AD 43-225	
F153	Pit	341		1	2	2																				DZ							AD 43-225	
F153	Pit	341		1	4	4																				FSW/EGW								LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		1	3	3												X								GX								ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		11	64	6	1	0	0																	GX	CAM 243-244/246	BOWL	0.10	120				AD 43-140
F153	Pit	341		5	34	7																				GX (1)							PATCHY GREY SURF, BUFF CORE	ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		2	15	8	0	0	1																	GX							PATCYT GREY	ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		1	14	14												X								FSW/EGW								LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		2	5	3												X								GX (1)								ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		4	13	3																				RCW 4							NR GX OR/BR INT	LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		1	6	6	0	0	1																	WMF								ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		1	10	10	0	0	1																	GX (1)								ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		1	5	5												X								FSW/EGW								LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		1	10	10	0	0	1									X								GX (1)								ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		4	67	17	1	0	1																	GTW	CAM 266	JAR	0.10	160	?			LIA
F153	Pit	341		2	10	5	1	0	0										X							GTW	CAM 259	JAR	0.07	120				LIA
F153	Pit	341		1	6	6												X								HMFS							BR/BL SPARSE F&S	PREHISTORIC
F153	Pit	341		3	2	1																				CZ								AD 100/110-275/300

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F153	Pit	341		6	5	1																															AD 43-225	
F153	Pit	341		9	7	1																															ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		10	12	1	1	0	0																				GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.08	110			P-GREY SURF, OR/BUFF CORE	AD 43-130/140/200	
F153	Pit	341		3	4	1																							GX (1)	?	?	0.07	110				LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	341		18	26	1	1	0	0																				RCW 1								LIA	
F153	Pit	341		1	3	3																							GTWS								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		3	2	1																							DJ							PALE GREY, OR/BR CORE	ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	2	2																							GX (1)								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		2	1	1																							FSOW								LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	341		1	2	2																							CSOW								BLL SAND	LIA-ER
F153	Pit	341		1	3	3																							SW								LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	341		1	17	17														X									GTWS								LIA	
F153	Pit	341		1	8	8																							HD								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		4	23	6																							GX (1)								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	11	11																							GTW								LIA	
F153	Pit	341		3	8	3	1	0	0											X									CSOW	CAM 119	BEAKER	0.12	100				LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	341		1	7	7																							DZ								P-Y OR/RED NODS	AD 43-225
F153	Pit	341		5	21	4																							GX								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	2	2																							DJ								WHITE	ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		1	3	3																							GX (1)								P-GREY SURF, OR CORE	ROMAN
F153	Pit	341		1	6	6																							GX								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		2	15	8																							DJ (M)								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	4	4																							RCW								LIA-ER	
F153	Pit	341		3	15	5	0	0	1																				GX (1)								ROMAN	
F153	Pit	341		1	6	6																							GTW								LIA	
F153	Pit	341		1	8	8	0	0	1																				GTW								LIA	
F153	Pit	341		1	16	16																							GTW								SOME MICA	LIA
F153	Pit	341		2	12	6	0	0	1											X									GTW								LIA	
F154	Pit/TT/SCP	355		1	2	2																							HMF								OR GREY CORE, AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC
F154	Pit/TT/SCP	355		1	1	1																							HMF								GREY COMMON F FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F155	Pit/TT/SCP	203		2	15	8																							GX									ROMAN
F155	Pit/TT/SCP	203		1	2	2																							HMF								OR F-M-C BURNT FL	PREHISTORIC
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		5	7	1	1	0	0																				FSW/EGW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.13	80				GX BUT OR PATCHY SURFACE VERY FINE	AD 43-130/140/200
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		1	1	1	X																	X					BAXX								LOST ALL SLIP	AD 43-260
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		3	2	1																							DZ									AD 43-225
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		2	9	5	0	0	1																				RCW 5								MICA, SOME GROG & SAND	LIA-ER
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		12	13	1	1	0	0																				FSOW	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.05	90				BUFF TH-W, EARLY DZ NR ROW	AD 43-130/140/200
F157	Pit/TT/SCP	209		1	4	4																							DJ (M)								ROMAN	
F159	Pit/TT/SCP	212		2	4	2																							GX								ROMAN	
F159	Pit/TT/SCP	212		1	4	4																							F40								c.1500-19TH/20TH	
F159	Pit/TT/SCP	212		1	2	2																							F21								c.1200-1550	
F160	Pit/TT/SCP	213		1	11	11	1	0	0																				KX	CAM 305B	BOWL	0.03	?				AD 275-300	
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	214		5	6	1	1	0	0																				GX	CAM 108	BEAKER	0.03	?				AD 43-130/140/200	
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	214		1	2	2																							HMF								OR, COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	214		1	13	13																							HZ								LIA-AD 200/300	
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	214		1	44	44	0	0	1																				GX								ROMAN	
F161	Pit/TT/SCP	214		2	5	3																							RCW								LIA-ER	
F162	Pit/TT/SCP	216		7	44	6	0	0	2																				GX								ROMAN	
F163	Pit/TT/SCP	218		2	4	2																							GX								ROMAN	
F163	Pit/TT/SCP	218		2	22	11	0	0	1															X					BASG								LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110
F164	Pit/TT/SCP	219		1	2	2																							GX								ROMAN	
F164	Pit/TT/SCP	219		1	2	2																							DJ								BR	ROMAN
F165	Pit/TT/SCP	221		2	4	2																							GX								ROMAN	
F166	Pit/TT/SCP	223		3	4	1																							GX								ROMAN	
F166	Pit/TT/SCP	223		1	6	6	1	0	0																				DJ	?	?		0.06	170			WHITE	ROMAN
F167	Post-hole/pit	234		2	6	3	1	0	0																				RCW 1	?	JAR		0.08	100				LIA-ER
F167	Post-hole/pit		19	1	1	1	X																						HMF								BR	PREHISTORIC
F167	Post-hole/pit		19	1	1	1	X																						GX								ROMAN	
F168	Post-hole/pit	246		1	12	12																							SW								BL, COMMON S & MICA	LIA-ER
F168	Post-hole/pit	246		2	14	7																							ROW								SMOOTH SURF, BR, NR TEMPERLESS	LIA-ER

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		1	2	2	1	0	0																				EC	?	BEAKER	0.05	90			AD 43-90		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		2	2	1																						DJ/GX								ROMAN		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		2	4	2																						RCW								LIA-ER		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		1	3	3	1	0	0										X									RCW 4	?	?		0.09	110		PATCHY GREY/OR SURFACE, PIMPLY	LIA-ER		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		1	2	2																						HMF								PREHISTORIC		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		3	1	0																						BASG								AD 43-110		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		15	22	1	2	0	0																			GX	?	?		0.03	?			ROMAN		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226																										GX	CAM 507	LID		0.06	120			ROMAN		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		2	5	3																						GTW								LIA		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		6	10	2	0	0	1																			GX								ROMAN		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		6	6	1	1	0	0																			RCW 1								LIA-ER		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		3	5	2	0	0	1																			GTW							MISFIRED ODD GX BUFF GREY SURF, GREY CORE, ORANGE LAYER BENEATH SURF	LIA		
F172	Pit/TT/SCP	226		5	10	2	1	0	0																			GX/DJ								ROMAN		
F173	Pit/TT/SCP	227		13	108	8	1	0	0																			HZ OX	?	STORAGE JAR		0.07	240		FLAT-TOPPED SQUARE RIM (SIM CAR 10, F6.103.27)	LIA-AD 200/300		
F173	Pit/TT/SCP	227		4	18	5	1	0	0																			BSW 1	?	JAR		0.05	140			ROMAN		
F175	Pit/TT/SCP	230		5	6	1																						HMF							BUFF, COMMON FL (F-M-C)	PREHISTORIC		
F176	Pit/TT/SCP	232		1	43	43																						GTWS								LIA		
F177	Pit/TT/SCP	236		1	4	4																						F1							V BL, CHAF TEMPERED, LIN VOIDS, SMOOTH, LAMINATED, DENSE HARD	ANGLO-SAXON		
F177	Pit/TT/SCP	236		1	2	2																						BSW 2								ROMAN		
F178	Pit/TT/SCP	237		3	5	2	1	0	0																			FSW/EGW	CAM 108	BEAKER		0.07	90		NR GX FINE SAND	AD 43-130/140/200		
F178	Pit/TT/SCP	237		3	16	5	1	0	0																			GX (1)							PATCHY GREY SURF, V OR CORE	AD 43-130/140/200		
F178	Pit/TT/SCP	237		1	2	2																						GX								ROMAN		
F178	Pit/TT/SCP	237		1	3	3	1	0	0																			HMF	?	?		0.03	?			PREHISTORIC		
F179	Post-hole/pit	244		2	3	2																						RCW 2									LIA-ER	
F179	Post-hole/pit		21	1	2	2																						HD									ROMAN	
F179	Post-hole/pit		21	1	1	1	1	0	0																			WMF	?	?		0.02	?		BR TH-W, COMMON M FL, WHEEL MADE	ROMAN		
F179	Post-hole/pit		21	3	4	1	3	0	0																			HD	?	JAR		0.10	130			ROMAN		

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		1	13	13	1	0	0																					CSOW	?	?	0.10	150			LIA-ER		
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		4	6	2																								RCW 1								LIA-ER	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		2	52	26																								GX (1)								ROMAN	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		1	2	2																								KOL CC								AD 100-220	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		2	7	4																								GX								ROMAN	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		4	10	3																								GX								ROMAN	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		1	5	5																								RCW 2								LIA-ER	
F222	Pit/TT/SCP	279		3	9	3	1	0	0											X										GX	?	?	0.06	110				ROMAN	
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	284		2	5	3														X										GX								ROMAN	
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	284		1	7	7																								HMS								PREHISTORIC	
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	284		1	2	2																								DJ (M)							BUFF	ROMAN	
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	284		2	4	2																								GTW (BG)								LIA	
F223	Pit/TT/SCP	284		1	5	5														X										WA								ROMAN	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		2	9	5	1	0	0																					GX	?	?	0.06	150				ROMAN	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	8	8																								HMF							GREY DARKER CORE, M FL SPARSE VC FL	PREHISTORIC	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	1	1																								HMF							OR F FL SPARSE M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	2	2																								HMF							BL F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		18	19	1	0	1	0																					DJ							EARLY CORKY V YELLOW SURF, OR CORE	ROMAN	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	9	9																								GTW								LIA	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	1	1																								DZ								AD 43-225	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		3	4	1																								RCW 1								LIA-ER	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		2	2	1																								DJ								ROMAN	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	8	8																								GTW (OX)								LIA	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		2	1	1																								FSOW								LIA-ER	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	3	3																								RCW								LIA-ER	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	5	5																								CSOW								LIA-ER	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	4	4																								HD								ROMAN	
F224	Pit/TT/SCP	285		1	4	4																								GTW								LIA	
F227	Pit/TT/SCP	287		1	4	4														X	X									DJ/GX								MISFIRED GX	ROMAN
F228	Pit/TT/SCP	288		3	11	4																									HMF							F-M-C FL, OR BADLY SORTED	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date			
F251	Part of F80	322		2	19	10	0	0	2																													AD 110/125-300			
F251	Part of F80	322		1	2	2																																	LIA-ER		
F251	Part of F80	322		2	9	5																																	OR/BR SAND & GROG	LIA-ER	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	5	5	1	0	0																														AD 120-250/260		
F251	Part of F80	322		4	16	4																																	LIA-ER		
F251	Part of F80	322		1	2	2	1	0	0																X														LOST MOST OF SLIP	AD 43-110	
F251	Part of F80	322		2	14	7	1	0	0											X																			AD 43-140		
F251	Part of F80	322		8	36	5	0	0	1																														OR BUFF CORE, FINE SAND NR FSW/EGW	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		9	48	5	0	0	1																														OR/BUFF CORE C SAND	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	2	2																																	LIA-ER		
F251	Part of F80	322		1	1	1																																	WH	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	41	41	0	1	0																														EARLY, PB/P-Y	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		6	22	4																																	P-Y/BUFF	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	12	12	0	0	1											X																			WH	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		4	2	1																																	P-BUFF	ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		2	2	1														X																				ROMAN	
F251	Part of F80	322		3	24	8	1	0	2																														A38	AD 40-69	
F251	Part of F80	322		2	25	13	1	0	1																															LIA-ER	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	5	5	1	0	0																															SIM F5.2 63-64	LIA-ER
F251	Part of F80	322		12	123	10	2	0	3																															AD 43-140	
F251	Part of F80	322																																						AD 43-140	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	9	9	1	0	0																															A38	AD 40-69
F251	Part of F80	322		2	42	21	2	0	0																															REFITS WITH F6 (143)	AD 43-85
F251	Part of F80	322		3	30	10	0	0	2											X																				LIA-ER	
F251	Part of F80	322		3	50	17	0	0	2																															PATCHY LIGHT GREY SURF, BUFF	ROMAN
F251	Part of F80	322		1	19	19																																		TZ (I)?	ROMAN
F251	Part of F80	322		5	83	17	0	0	3																															LIA-ER	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	18	18	0	0	1												X																			LIA	
F251	Part of F80	322		1	9	9	1	0	0																															AD 120-150	
F251	Part of F80	322		4	3	1																																		OR COMMON C FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
																										(BG)									
F261	Pit	348		2	9	5																				RCW								LIA-ER	
F261	Pit	348		1	8	8																				GTW								LIA	
F261	Pit	348		1	2	2																				GX								ROMAN	
F261	Pit	348		1	1	1																				DJ								ROMAN	
F261	Pit	348		2	6	3																				BSW 1								ROMAN	
F261	Pit	348		1	3	3												X								GTW								LIA	
F261	Pit	348		1	1	1																				FSOW								LIA-ER	
F265	Pit/TT/SCP	353		59	65	1	2	0	0																	GX	CAM 227	BOWL	0.21	110				AD 54-120	
F265	Pit/TT/SCP	353		1	1	1	1	0	0																	GX	?	?	0.01	?				ROMAN	
F265	Pit/TT/SCP	353		1	3	3																				GTWS								LIA	
F266	Pit/TT/SCP	356		1	17	17	1	0	0																	F20	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.05	230				c.1150-1375/1400	
F268	Pit/TT/SCP	357		2	7	4																				HMF							BR/BL, FINE FL SPARSE VC FL	PREHISTORIC	
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	358		1	6	6																				DJ							OR RED NODS	ROMAN	
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	358		1	4	4																				HMF							BR F-M FL	PREHISTORIC	
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	358		3	6	2																				GX								ROMAN	
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	358		2	8	4																				BSW 2								ROMAN	
F269	Pit/TT/SCP	358		1	3	3	1	0	0									X								DZ	DANG 2/OB 31	BEAKER	0.05	70			GERMAN IMPORT	LIA-ER	
F270	Pit/TT/SCP	359		1	2	2																				GX								ROMAN	
F270	Pit/TT/SCP	359		1	1	1																				UNID CRUMB								?	
F271	Pit/TT/SCP	360		1	7	7																				RCW 4								LIA-ER	
F271	Pit/TT/SCP	360		5	9	2	1	0	0																	HMF	?	?	0.03	?			BR/GREY COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F275	Pit/TT/SCP	361		1	1	1																				GX								ROMAN	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		5	35	7																				DJ		FLAGON					P-BUFF/P-Y	ROMAN	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		1	1	1																				DZ								AD 43-225	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		3	14	5																				GTW								LIA	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		7	23	3																				RCW 2								LIA-ER	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		2	3	2																				RCW 1								LIA-ER	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		6	8	1																				RCW 4								LIA-ER	
F278	Pit/TT/SCP	362		1	2	2																				RCW 5								LIA-ER	
F279	Pit/TT/SCP	363		1	14	14																				HMF								GREY BL, M FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F279	Pit/TT/SCP	363		1	21	21																							HMS						OR SURF, BL CORE, AB F SAND	MIA		
F279	Pit/TT/SCP	363		1	7	7	0	0	1																				F1C						BL PATCHY BR, DENSE SMOOTH, SAND & VOIDS SHELL	ANGLO-SAXON		
F281	Pit/TT/SCP	365		3	1	0																							HMF						BR BL INT	PREHISTORIC		
F281	Pit/TT/SCP	365		1	3	3																							GX								ROMAN	
F281	Pit/TT/SCP	365		1	101	101																							HZ OX								ROMAN	
F284	Pit/TT/SCP	367		2	5	3																							GX/DJ						GREY SURF, VERY OR CORE	ROMAN		
F287	Pit/TT/SCP	368		3	10	3																							GX								ROMAN	
F287	Pit/TT/SCP	368		2	3	2																							RCW 5								LIA-ER	
F288	Pit/TT/SCP	369		3	4	1																							F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F288	Pit/TT/SCP	369		1	6	6																							FSOW						NR FINE MICACEOUS OXID	LIA-ER		
F292	Pit/TT/SCP	371		1	2	2																							HMF						OR/GREY CORE, F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC		
F293	Pit/TT/SCP	372		1	2	2																							HMF						BR F-M FL	PREHISTORIC		
F294	Pit/TT/SCP	373		2	10	5																							GX								ROMAN	
F295	Red hill	385		2	11	6																							F21								c.1200-1550	
F295	Red hill	386		1	20	20																							F40								c.1500-19TH/20TH century	
F295	Red hill	398		2	4	2	2	0	0																				F48E	?	?	0.08	140		MOCHA DESIGN	1780-20TH CENTURY		
F295	Red hill	398		1	7	7																							F13								1025-1225	
F297	Pit/TT/SCP	374		1	13	13	1	0	0																				GX	CAM 218	BOWL	0.08	180				AD 43-120	
F298	Pit/TT/SCP	375		1	7	7	X																						F40								c.1500-19TH/20TH century	
F299	Pit/TT/SCP	376		1	2	2																							WMF								?	
F299	Pit/TT/SCP	376		1	10	10	1	0	0										X										F20	COOKING POT H1	COOKING POT	0.05	180				c.1150-1375/1400	
F302	Pit/TT/SCP	378		3	12	4	2	0	0																				F21	COOKING POT/ CAULDRON	?	0.05	150		GLAZE INT	c.1200-1550		
F305	Ditch	380		5	11	2																							F13T								1125-1225	
F305	Ditch	381		6	57	10	2	0	0																				F13T	JUG/PITCHER	JUG/PITCHER	0.28	120				1125-1225	
F305	Ditch	382		1	3	3																							FSW/EGW								LIA-ER	
F305	Ditch	382		5	19	4																							F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F310	Pit/TT/SCP	387		1	21	21	0	0	1																				GX								ROMAN	
F310	Pit/TT/SCP	387		2	9	5																							HMF							BL/BR GREY CORE, MED FL	PREHISTORIC	
F312	Pit/TT/SCP	388		1	2	2																							HMF								BR BL CORE, AB M FL	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref.	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date				
F315	Ditch	394		1	10	10																															BR/GREY AB F-M FL	PREHISTORIC				
F315	Ditch	394		1	3	3																															GEY COMMON F FL	PREHISTORIC				
F315	Ditch	394		4	10	3																															BR COMMON F FL	PREHISTORIC				
F315	Ditch	395		2	3	2																																LIA				
F316	Ditch	391		1	100	100	X																														c.1500-19TH/20TH century					
F316	Ditch	391		1	5	5	X																														c.1200-1550					
F317	Pit	392		5	74	15													X																		BR SURF, OR C, C F&C FL, DEC WITH LINES OR ROWS OF FINGERNAIL IMP	MBA				
F319	Pit/TT/SCP	399		6	7	1																																OR SURF, BL CORE, SOFT SPARSE F SAND	PREHISTORIC			
F319	Pit/TT/SCP	399		1	39	39	0	0	1																													AB R SAND	ROMAN			
F321	Pit	400		94	479	5	0	0	1																													COMBING, BR PATCHY OR SURF, COMMON F FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		12	50	4																																OR SURF, BR M-C FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		3	8	3																																BR, GREY CORE, SPARSE M FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		10	57	6																																BR C FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		4	24	6																																DARK BR, SMOOTH SURF, FINE FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		15	29	2																																DARK BR, GREY F FL	PREHISTORIC			
F321	Pit	400		2	5	3	1	0	0																										0.02	?			BL AB F FL	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		5	14	3																																	GREY F FL	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		7	51	7	1	0	2																										0.04	170			BL DARK BR, VC FL, FLAT-T RIM	BRONZE AGE		
F321	Pit	400		1	9	9																																	BL FINE FL	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		9	68	8																																	BR/OR SURF, BR/GREY C FL	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		1	8	8																																	BR, SMOOTH INT, SP F	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		1	3	3																																	TH-W, COMBED, SP F FL	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		5	20	4																																	NR TEMPERLESS, OR/BR VOIDS, SOFT	PREHISTORIC		
F321	Pit	400		57	397	7	0	0	4																														PATCHY OR SURF, COMBED, COMMON F FL SPARSE M FL	PREHISTORIC		
F322	Pit/TT/SCP	404		3	8	3																																		GREY SURF, BL CORE, SAND	PREHISTORIC	
F323	Pit/TT/SCP	402		1	1	1																																		BR/DARK BR, F FL WHEEL-M?	?	
F323	Pit/TT/SCP	402		1	2	2																																			LIA	
F324	Pit/TT/SCP	403		1	9	9																																			TEMPERLESS, OR, SOFT	PREHISTORIC

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Residue	Gritted	Spout	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
F347	Ditch	426		6	41	7	1	0	0																			F13	COOKING POT H1	COOKING POT	0.05	260				1025-1225	
F347	Ditch	426		8	63	8	0	0	3								X											F13								1025-1225	
F347	Ditch	495		1	11	11	0	0	1																			F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F348	Pit/TT/SCP	421		1	15	15	1	0	0																			GX	?	BOWL	0.08	220				ROMAN	
F352	Ditch	447		1	11	11	1	0	0																			F20	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.08	170				c.1150-1375/1400	
F355	Ditch	498		1	4	4																						F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F364	Ditch	429		7	47	7	0	0	2																			F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F364	Ditch	429		2	17	9											X											F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F364	Ditch	429		8	22	3																						F13								c.1150-1375/1400	
F364	Ditch	429		3	27	9	0	0	1								X											F13								1000-1225	
F364	Ditch	433		1	9	9																						F21								c.1200-1550	
F364	Ditch	433		1	8	8																						F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F364	Ditch	433		1	20	20	0	0	1																			F13								1000-1225	
F367	Ditch	484		12	291	24	2	0	4								X											F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.05	160				1000-1225	
F367	Ditch	484															X											F13	COOKING POT H1	COOKING POT	0.04	220				1000-1225	
F367	Ditch	484		3	26	9																						F20								c.1150-1375/1400	
F367	Ditch	484		3	15	5												X										F13								1000-1225	
F367	Ditch	484		10	42	4																						F13								1000-1225	
F367	Ditch	484		1	4	4											X											F13								1000-1225	
F368	Pit/TT/SCP	435		2	95	48	0	0	2																			HMF								BR/GREY VC FL	PREHISTORIC
F369	Ditch	436		1	2	2																						F22								GREEN GLAZE	c.1140-1325/1350
F369	Ditch	436		25	214	9	0	0	8								X											F20								SOOTING UNDERSIDE OF BASE	c.1150-1375/1400
F369	Ditch	436		2	56	28	0	0	1								X											F20								SOOTING UNDERSIDE OF BASE	c.1150-1375/1400
F369	Ditch	436		2	9	5																						F12B									1080-1200
F369	Ditch	436		42	263	6	3	1	4								X											F13	COOKING POT H1	COOKING POT	0.03	?				SHERD FROM SPOUTED PITCHER, HANDLE WITH LINEAR STAB MARKS (p56 f32.85)	1000-1225
F369	Ditch	436																										F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.02	?					1000-1225
F369	Ditch	436																										F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.05	?					1000-1225
F369	Ditch	436		1	20	20	1	0	0																			F20	COOKING POT H1	COOKING POT	0.08	220					c.1150-1375/1400

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp. Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date	
F410	Pit/TT/SCP	466		8	11	1																					RCW 1							LIA-ER	
F410	Pit/TT/SCP	466		1	5	5																					GTW							LIA	
F410	Pit/TT/SCP	466		1	2	2	0	0	1																		GTW (OX)							LIA	
F410	Pit/TT/SCP	466		1	17	17																					RCW 4							LIA-ER	
F411	Pit/TT/SCP	467		3	13	4																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F413	Pit/TT/SCP	469		8	18	2	0	0	2																		F13							1000-1225	
F414	Pit/TT/SCP	470		1	3	3																					F13							1000-1225	
F417	Ditch	506		3	29	10	1	0	1																		F20	BOWL	BOWL	0.03	?		p99 fig 61.30	c.1150-1375/1400	
F417	Ditch	508		1	2	2	1	0	0																		F48D	?	?	0.03	?		W-PATTERN	19TH/20TH CENTURY	
F417	Ditch	508		3	19	6																					F13							1000-1225	
F417	Ditch	508		4	26	7																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F417	Ditch	508		4	66	17													X								F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F417	Ditch	508		1	3	3																					F13							1000-1225	
F417	Ditch	509		2	5	3	0	0	2									X			X						F13							1000-1225	
F417	Ditch	509		1	4	4	1	0	0										X								GX	?	?	0.02	?			ROMAN	
F417	Ditch	510		2	19	10																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F417	Ditch	510		2	5	3																					HMF							OR C FL	PREHISTORIC
F417	Ditch	511		1	4	4																					F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F418	Pit/TT/SCP	474		3	18	6																						F20							c.1150-1375/1400
F418	Pit/TT/SCP	474		4	18	5	0	0	1																			F13							1000-1225
F418	Pit/TT/SCP	474		2	10	5	1	0	0																		F13T	COOKING POT	COOKING POT	0.04	190				1000-1225
F419	Pit/TT/SCP	475		1	2	2	X																				F13							1000-1225	
F420	Pit/TT/SCP	476		3	8	3													X								F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F420	Pit/TT/SCP	476		1	8	8	0	0	1										X								F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F420	Pit/TT/SCP	476		1	16	16	0	0	1																		F20							c.1150-1375/1400	
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	477		4	7	2	1	0	0																		F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.02	?				1000-1225
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	477		1	14	14														X							HZ OX						more mica	LIA-AD 200/300	
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	477		2	105	53	1	0	0																		HZ	CAM 273	STORAGE JAR	0.03	?				LIA-AD 200/300
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	477		2	28	14	2	0	0																		F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.03	?				1000-1225
F421	Pit/TT/SCP	477																									F13	COOKING POT B2	COOKING POT	0.03	?				1000-1225

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	Soil S no.	NR	GR.	MSW	Discard Rim	Handle	Base	Stamp	Reading	Interpret.	Stamp Ref	Graf Pre-F	Graf Post-F	Reading	Wmd	Soot	Burn	Overfired Kiln second	Residue	Gritted Spout	Abraded Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole diam.	Fabric Grp	Typology	Vessel function	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date		
F435	Part of F347	494		3	15	5																				F20								c.1150-1375/1400		
F435	Part of F347	494		4	23	6	0	0	2																	F13								1000-1225		
F435	Part of F347		65	2	14	7																				F20								c.1150-1375/1400		
F435	Part of F347		65	1	2	2																				GX								ROMAN		
F435	Part of F347		65	1	5	5																				GB								AD 110/125-300		
F442	Ditch	499		1	37	37	1	0	0																	F13T	COOKING PIT H1	COOKING POT	0.11	280				1125-1225		
F444	Pit/TT/SCP	500		34	98	2.882	1	0	0																	GX	?	JAR	0.13	120				ROMAN		
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	501		1	47	47																				HZ								LIA-AD 200/300		
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	501		2	7	4	0	0	1																	F13								1000-1225		
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	501		1	9	9																				F36								1050/1075-1375		
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	501		5	14	3																				F20								c.1150-1375/1400		
F445	Pit/TT/SCP	501		1	5	5																				MVW								LIA-ER		
F446	Pit/TT/SCP	503		6	4	1																				F13							?	1000-1225		
F456	Pit	520		3	7	2																				HMF								BL F FL	PREHISTORIC	
F456	Pit	520		2	2	1																				HMG								BR BL CORE	PREHISTORIC	
F461	Pit/TT/SCP	524		2	5	3																				GX								ROMAN		
F462	Pit/TT/SCP	525		2	2	1																				GX								ROMAN		
F462	Pit/TT/SCP	525		1	2	2																				X	BAXX							LOST ALL SLIP	AD 43-260	
F462	Pit/TT/SCP	525		1	2	2																				F13								1000-1225		
F463	Pit	526		1	7	7																				HMF								OR/BR F-M COMMON FL	PREHISTORIC	
F463	Pit	526		1	11	11																				HMF								OR GREY INT SPARSE M-C FL	PREHISTORIC	
F465	Pit/TT/SCP	528		1	16	16																				X	GX								ROMAN	
F466	Pit/TT/SCP	529		1	2	2																					GX								ROMAN	
F467	Pit	530		1	2	2																					HMF								OR M-F FL	PREHISTORIC
F471	Pit	542		3	29	10																					HMGF								OR/BR, BL CORE, SOFT GROG, VOIDS, SPARSE FL	PREHISTORIC
F474	Pit	536		7	8	1																					HMF								BR/OR COMMON M FL	PREHISTORIC
F476	Pit	539		1	31	31																					HMF								DARK BR, F-M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F480	Pit	543		11	40	4	0	0	2									X	X								HMF								BR, BL INT, F-M FL, SPARSE C FL	PREHISTORIC
F481	Pit	544		1	25	25																					HMF								OR BL INT COMMON M-C FL	PREHISTORIC
F483	Pit/TT/SCP	545		2	3	2																					HMF								OR/BR F-M COMMON FL	PREHISTORIC

Appendix 7 Small finds list

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
1	F6 sx2	151	Coin	Fragment of copper-alloy coin with very vague outlines of figures/letters on both sites but illegible.	1	1.2	14.1	11.9	1.7	-	?Roman
2	F50	73	Fragments	Seven small and very small fragments of copper-alloy. Largest – 14.7mm by 10.5mm and 4.8mm thick.	7	2.5	-	-	-	-	Undated
3	F74	100	Fragments	Six very small fragments of copper-alloy.	5	0.3	-	-	-	-	Undated
4	F80	126	Fragment	Fragment of iron, possibly part of a socketed object but too little has survived to allow for identification. X-rayed.	1	14.3	27.3	15.2	9.9		Undated
5	F82 sx1	105	Fragment	Small fragment of round-sectioned copper-alloy shaft (c 5mm diameter, 8.7mm long) broken at both ends. Around the shaft is a fragment of copper-alloy ring, now broken into two joining pieces. The ring has an external diameter of c 10.2mm, an internal diameter of c 5mm and is round-sectioned (c 2.6mm diameter)	1	1.0	8.7	-	-	10.2	Undated
6	F93	118	Fragment	Fragment of iron strip, broken at both ends. X-rayed.	1	5.9	26.7	16.3	6.2	-	Undated
7	F96	123	Objects	a) Iron object in two joining pieces, T-shaped in plan, tapering shaft broken at one end, other end flares out, covered in corrosion and little detail on x-ray to allow for identification, width – 23.2mm across shaft to 44.3mm across head/flared end. b) Fragment of tapering iron strip, broken at both ends, rectangular in cross-section.	1	45.1	57.6	44.3	18.8	-	Undated
8	F100	132	Coin	Incomplete copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. No original surfaces have survived and it is completely illegible.	1	2.2	22.3	18.5	2.0	-	?Roman
9	F109 sx2	156	Coin	Complete copper-alloy coin in very poor condition. The very vague outline of a bust looking right survives on the obverse, otherwise the coin is illegible.	1	3.5	-	-	2.1	22.0	Roman
10	F109	158	Ring	Incomplete iron ring in four joining pieces and four other fragments (c 80% complete), c 56.3mm diameter. Oval in cross-section, the ring tapers from 30.9mm to c 20mm long on opposing sides.	1	103.4	20-30.9	c 14.0	-	c 56.3	Undated
11	F115	154	Spoon	Complete copper-alloy spoon, Crummy Type 2 (CAR 2, 69) with pear-shaped bowl and offset handle. In extremely poor condition, broken in numerous places and crumbling to the touch. Excavated within a block of sticky clay, with descriptions and measurements made while the spoon was still within the clay. The spoon almost completely disintegrated on excavation, especially the bowl and very little of it is now left. Totals c 142mm long, round-sectioned shaft c 4mm diameter, bowl c 41mm long by c 36mm wide.	1	-	c 142.0	-	-	-	Roman
12	F139	181	Brooch	Two small fragments of copper-alloy bow brooch in poor condition, probably from a Langton Down type brooch (Mackreth 2011, ref. LD2, p33-36), c AD							Roman, c AD 25-60

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				25-60. a) Includes partial cylindrical spring cover and top of a reeded bow. b) Fragment of reeded bow.	1 1	2.1 0.5	16.5 12.2	15.5 8.8	9.7 4.4	- -	
13	F148	194	Coin	Almost complete copper-alloy as with most of edges damaged/missing (including most of the inscriptions). Obverse: Laureate bust right, [....]AV[....]. Reverse: Aequitas draped, with scales in right hand and possibly a cornacopia in the other, [....]Q[...]/ S [C] in field. Coins of Aequitas on the reverse were issued between the late 1st and late 3rd centuries. Die axis: 6	1	6.6	24.8	24.4	-	-	Roman, late 1st to late 3rd century
14	F149 sx1	195	Bolt-head	Complete iron bolt-head. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket (11.4mm diameter). X-rayed.	1	17.6	61.6	23.5	9.5	-	Roman
15	F149 sx1	196	Bolt-head	Complete iron bolt-head. Manning Type IIA – flat-bladed bolt-head with a closed socket (16.2mm diameter). X-rayed.	1	38.3	69.9	30.8	16.9	-	Roman
16	F149 sx1	197	Bolt-head	Tip of an iron bolt-head. X-rayed.	1	7.8	38.0	17.7	10.2	-	Roman
17	F149 sx1	197	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head, tip and part of socket missing. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. X-rayed.	1	17.2	47.7	18.9	12.0	-	Roman
18	F149 sx1	198	?Bolt-head	Closed iron socket (15.7x19.5mm), probably part of a bolt-head but no part of a blade is present. Manning Type IIA if a bolt-head. X-rayed.	1	16.4	41.5	25.1	17.4	-	Roman
19	F149 sx1	199	?Bolt-head	Flanged iron socket (17.2mm diameter), probably part of a bolt-head but no part of a blade is present. Manning Type IIB if a bolt-head. X-rayed.	1	19.5	54.1	21.3	16.2	-	Roman
20	F149 sx1	206	?Ring	Incomplete iron ring, broken into two joining pieces. Probably round in cross-section, c 9mm diameter. X-rayed.	1	10.2	31.7	26.6	-	-	Undated
21	F149 sx12	231	Blue pigment balls	Three fragments of blue pigment balls, two joining.	2	1.0	12.0 13.2	11.8 8.4	5.9 6.4	-	Roman
22	F149 sx1	242	Spearhead	Incomplete iron spearhead consisting of a socket (25.9mm diameter) and very small part of the blade. X-rayed.	1	108.4	102.1	35.5	26.4	-	Roman
23	F153	335	Finger-ring	Virtually complete copper-alloy coiled finger-ring with quite a crude one and two-thirds coil, one terminal has at least two grooves with the other end broken off. The coils are round-sectioned and quite thick (c 4.4mm diameter). Similar to examples from Lion Walk, Colchester (CAR 2, ref. 1758) and Verulamium (Waugh & Goodburn 1972, ref. 28, pp.120).	1	8.3	26.5	25.9	-	-	Roman
24	F153	336	Coin	Complete copper-alloy coin, in poor condition and completely illegible. Likely a <i>dupondius</i> or <i>as</i> , which were issued between 23 BC and AD 260.	1	7.2	-	-	-	26.0	Roman
25	F153	337	Coin	Complete copper-alloy as of Nero, Lyon mint, AD 66 (RIC 543). In poor condition. Obverse: Bust right, IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P MAX TR P P P. Reverse: Victory flying left, holding shield inscribed [SPQR], S [C] in field. Die axis: 7	1	11.2	-	-	-	28.3	Roman, AD 66

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
26	F153	338	Ceramic counter	Complete ceramic counter, probably made from a base or handle of an amphora. With a ground edge and abraded surfaces	1	66.1	-	-	23.7	45.4	Roman
27	F153	339	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head, tip and part of socket missing. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. X-rayed.	1	21.7	67.7	28.9	18.1	-	Roman
28	F153	340	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head in two joining pieces, possibly part of socket missing. Possibly a Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket, but difficult to say for certain from the x-ray. X-rayed.	1	24.1	69.2	20.8	9.5	-	Roman
29	F153	341	Brooch	Fragment of iron bow brooch. Made in one piece from circular-sectioned wire (c 6mm diameter) with head of three coils. Mackreth's <i>Drahtfibel</i> Derivative (DD) Oddments 1.b. group (Mackreth 2011, 23-24). A fairly rare brooch in Britain, they general date from AD 0-50 (Geake 2018). X-rayed.	1	5.1	29.2	16.3	-	-	Late Iron Age/ Early Roman, c AD 0-50
30	F153	341	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head, socket present but most of head missing. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. X-rayed.	1	4.8	28.6	15.1	9.5	-	Roman
31	F153	341	Bolt-head	Fragment of iron bolt-head, including part of socket and part of head. X-rayed.	1	4.6	29.0	13.7	10.1	-	Roman
32	F153	341	Bolt-head	Fragment of iron, probably from the tip of a bolt-head. X-rayed.	1	1.0	17.5	9.7	4.5	-	Roman
33	F153	343	Spearhead	Complete iron spearhead. Measures c 105.7mm long with corrosion (x-ray length c 90mm), the blade is leaf-shaped c 45mm long by 27mm wide. X-rayed.	1	107.2	105.7	50.1	16.4	-	Roman
34	F153	344	Ox goad or dip-pen	Iron point with spiral end for attachment to a wooden handle, appears to be of round cross-section (8.5mm diameter). X-rayed.	1	10.0	28.3	-	-	24.5	Roman
35	F153	345	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head with most of socket missing. A flat-blade bolt-head. X-rayed.	1	8.5	46.6	19.5	7.4	-	Roman
36	F153	346	Object	Unidentified iron object, tapering, rectangular in cross-section, 21.8mm x 16.9mm at larger end, 9.8mm x 8.2mm at smaller end. X-rayed.	1	22.4	39.8	27.9	21.7	-	Roman
37	F153	347	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head, tip and part of socket missing. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. X-rayed.	1	28.8	52.7	24.0	22.2	-	Roman
38	F154	354	Coin	Late Iron Age bronze unit of Tasciovanos, c 25 BC – AD 10. A Tasciovanos Jugate type in poor condition. Obverse: poor condition, outline of a bearded head just visible. Reverse: Ram facing left, TA[SCI] above. ABC 2655 (Rudd 2010).	1	0.9	-	-	1.9	13.3	Late Iron Age, c 25 BC – AD 10
39	F159	212	?Socket	Curved fragment of iron, possibly part of a socketed object.	1	10.3	24.6	20.2	16.7	-	Roman
40	F168	228	Fragment	Fragment of copper-alloy, flat.	1	<0.1	9.0	8.8	1.9	-	?Roman
41	F179	243	Gaming counter	Half of an opaque black ?stone counter, degraded, round, flat-bottomed and domed.	1	0.9	-	-	5.1	14.3	Roman
42	F179	<21>	Fragment	Small fragment of iron.	1	1.9	16.8	13.6	7.1	-	Undated

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
43	F180	240	Fragment	Fragment of iron, round, thick, appears domed	1	6.2	12.5	-	-	16.8	Undated
44	F185	<23>	Fragment	Small fragment of iron.	1	0.7	17.3	10.5	3.1	-	Undated
45	F196	271	Ring	Complete iron ring, round-sectioned. X-rayed.	1	7.8	-	-	8.1	25.9	?Roman
46	F196	<29>	Brooch	Three fragments of iron brooch, all likely from the same object and all old breaks. X-rayed. a) Seemingly solid catch-plate (x-ray not clear) with part of the circular-section bow and pin surviving, 35.9mm long, 24.5mm wide (max.), 9.8mm thick (max.). b) Fragment of circular-section bow, probably originally joining onto a but it is an old corroded break, 25.1mm long, 9.1mm diameter. c) The coiled head, now splayed and misshapen so it is not possibly to tell from the x-ray how many coils there are or the positioning of the chord. Mackreth's <i>Drahtfibel</i> or <i>Drahtfibel</i> derivative group (Mackreth 2011, 21-24), dating from 50 BC-AD 50 and AD 0-50 respectively (Geake 2018).	3	16.8	35.9	24.5	9.8	-	Late Iron Age-early Roman
47	F206	281	Coin	Complete copper-alloy coin, in very poor condition. Likely a <i>dupondius</i> or <i>as</i> , which were issued between 23 BC and AD 260. Obverse: Bust, probably looking right, illegible. Reverse: Vague outline of a standing figure, S C in field. Die axis: 7.	1	6.2	-	-	-	26.4	Roman
48	F206	282	Bolt-head	Two incomplete pieces of iron bolt-head, possibly from the same object but no longer joining. X-rayed. a) Tip of bolt-head missing. Manning Type IIA – flat-bladed bolt-head with a closed socket (c 18mm diameter). b) Tip of bolt-head only.	1	24.6	56.4	25.4	20.4	-	Roman
					1	5.3	32.6	19.5	8.0	-	
49	F209	<31>	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head, flat-bladed head, socket completely missing. X-rayed.	1	12.0	40.4	19.5	9.1	-	Roman
50	F221	292	Fragment	Small fragment of iron, curved with mineralised wood on the inside.	1	2.0	24.3	12.6	6.9	-	Undated
51	F222	280	Coin	Complete copper-alloy coin, in very poor condition. Likely a <i>dupondius</i> or <i>as</i> , which were issued between 23 BC and AD 260. Obverse: Bust, probably looking right, illegible. Reverse: Vague outline of a standing figure, [S] C in field. Die axis: 7.	1	7.3	-	-	-	24.0	Roman
52	F251	322	?Socket	Three fragments of iron, all joining, forming half of a long tube-like object broken longitudinally and at one end. Could be the socket of a spearhead, probably too big for a bolt-head. X-rayed.	3	23.2	52.8	20.7	16.3	-	Roman
53	F261	348	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head with most of socket and part of blade missing, also bent in half. X-rayed.	1	14.6	33.2	27.4	18.3	-	Roman
54	F261	349	Bolt-head	Complete? iron bolt-head. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. Either short thin blade or incomplete, corrosion makes it difficult to be certain. Flanges of socket quite splayed out (22.7mm wide by	1	30.2	73.3	22.9	17.9	-	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				11mm) X-rayed.							
55	F261	348	Ring	Small iron ring. X-rayed.	1	10.8	-	-	13.9	24.5	?Roman
56	F261	348	Fragments	Two fragments of iron. Possibly part of bolt-head fragments but difficult to be certain. X-rayed.	2	5.2 3.8	26.3 21.9	21.3 18.8	7.2 10.9	- -	?Roman
57	F295	398	Fragment	Fragment of iron, roughly rectangular, broken at both ends. X-rayed. Likely to be explosive ordnance fragmentation.	1	10.7	39.5	18.9	11.5	-	Modern
58	F295	385	Fragments	32 pieces of iron, all very corroded and fragmented, no identifying features present on the x-rays. Likely to be explosive ordnance fragmentation.	32	236.1	-	-	-	-	Modern
59	F222	279	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head in two joining pieces with end of socket and tip of blade missing. Manning Type IIB – flat-bladed bolt-head with a flanged socket. X-rayed.	1	6.8	35.0	22.1	10.6	-	Roman
60	F307	383	Ordnance fragmentation	One of ten fragments of iron recovered from F307. Originally collected and small found as an archaeological object, subsequent analysis and x-ray results would seem to suggest that they are pieces of explosive ordnance fragmentation from the firing ranges. DISCARDED.	1	64.5	83.4	43.0	15.9	-	Modern
61	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	69.7	104.1	41.5	14.7	-	Modern
62	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	181.1	88.3	45.2	21.8	-	Modern
63	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	59.0	85.6	51.3	20.1	-	Modern
64	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	91.7	71.8	50.0	19.7	-	Modern
65	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	37.0	52.9	41/0	15.5	-	Modern
66	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	60.1	54.1	36.8	19.7	-	Modern
67	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	38.6	51.9	44.9	17.6	-	Modern
68	F307	383	Object	See SF60.	1	38.0	51.3	27.1	23.6	-	Modern
69	F330	439	?Knife	Two joining fragments of iron, oval in cross-section, appearing to flatten-out at where end where it is broken. Possibly the whittle-tang of a knife but this is a very tentative identification. X-rayed.	1	28.4	103.2	24.1	16.9	-	?Medieval
70	F337	414	Fired clay ?Loomweight	Three fragments of fired clay, possibly loomweight fragments but there are no identifying features	3	328.2	62.8 73.9 63.2	55.3 42.1 43.5	53.9 33.1 35.4	-	Undated
71	F338	416	Fired clay slab	Fragment (in two joining pieces) of fired clay slab with curved edge and small perforated hole (c 8mm diameter).Handmade grog-tempered fabric.	1	50.0	72.9	50.4	17.1	-	Undated
72	F367 sx1 (surface)	431	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	1	74.0	74.5	25.9	16.9	-	Modern
73	F471	533	Fragment	Fragment of curved copper-alloy sheet.	1	<0.1	12.0	7.7	2.9	-	Undated
74	F206	262	Bolt-head	Three fragments of iron, largest almost certainly the top of a socket/base of	1	20.7	33.1	22.2	21.4	-	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				a blade from a bolt-head. The other two fragments are probably either part of the same object or another bolt-head. X-rayed.	1 1	2.7 1.9	18.0 26.6	13.9 12.8	12.3 2.7		
75	F251	322	?Bolt-head	Fragment of iron, possibly a fragment of bolt-head.	1	6.6	33.0	16.9	7.7	-	Roman
76	F308	384	Sheet	Very small fragment of crumpled copper-alloy sheet.	1	<0.1	16.5	6.1	0.6	-	Undated
77	F336	412	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	4	6.6	-	-	-	-	Modern
78	F433	491	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	1	32.0	60.5	31.2	13.2	-	Modern
79	F433	491	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	1	18.9	55.9	24.3	12.0	-	Modern
80	F433	493	Fragments	Two fragments of copper-alloy strip, ?round cross-section, charcoal adhering	2	0.8	30.3	-	-	3.6	Modern
81	L1	389	Buckle	Incomplete two-piece copper-alloy buckle with drilled frame for a separate iron spindle (now missing). Rectangular frame, moulded but plain.	1	8.6	35.8	32.0	2.5	-	Post-medieval, c 1660-1800
82	L1	515	Knife handle	Complete copper-alloy knife handle riveted onto the tang of an iron knife, blade missing	1	107.7	83.3	20.6	13.7	-	Post-medieval/modern
83	L1	532	Object	Very heavy iron object resembling a door-knob with round terminal (52mm diameter, 27.8mm thick) on a thick shank (17-19mm diameter) which is broken at the other end. Probably a piece of machinery fitting, possibly from a tank? DISCARDED.	1	431.5	90.1	-	-	-	Modern
84	L1	574	Lead shot	Four pieces of lead shot/musket balls.	1 1 1 1	11.1 10.9 11.0 10.7	-	-	-	13.3 12.9 12.7 12.7	Post-medieval
85	U/S	504	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	1	41.1	102.3	26.1	13.6	-	Modern
86	F149 sx1	201	Spindlewhorl	Fragment of probable spindlewhorl, curved, 30.5mm high, with two flat surfaces tapering towards the central perforation, the edge of the whorl has an off-centre ridge with the sides tapering towards the surfaces. Flint-tempered (HMF – hand-made flint-tempered).	1	23.8	30.5 (h)	37.8	20.3	-	Prehistoric
87	F295	386	Ordnance fragmentation	See SF60.	12	125.3	-	-	-	-	Modern
88	F149 sx1	201	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head with all of the socket missing. Blade now in two joining pieces. Not x-rayed.	1	13.7	43.6	29.3	7.4	-	Roman
89	F149 sx1	201	Bolt-head	Incomplete iron bolt-head with all of the socket missing. Not x-rayed.	1	10.2	36.8	26.2	8.5	-	Roman
90	F149 sx1	201	Ring	Complete iron ring. Not x-rayed.	1	13.2	-	-	11.8	25.8	Roman
91	F149 sx1	201	Ring	Incomplete iron ring (probably about 45% complete), round-sectioned. Not x-	1	10.6	-	-	11.9	c 28.7	Roman

SF	Context	Find no.	Object type	Description	Qt.	Wt. g	Length mm	Width mm	Thickness mm	Diameter mm	Date
				rayed.							
92	F149 sx1	201	Objects	a) Unidentified lump of iron/iron object. Too corroded and covered in mud to determine size/shape.	1	28.8	37.4	35.9	16.0	-	?Roman
				b) Unidentified lump of iron/iron object. Too corroded and covered in mud to determine size/shape. Not x-rayed.	1	21.2	38.6	31.3	13.1	-	
	F149 sx1	206	Nails	a) Incomplete iron nail with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 22mm diameter), Manning Type 1b. b) Incomplete iron nail with head missing, shank clenched at 90° close to tip, shape of shank obscured within corrosion.	1	14.0	-	-	-	-	Roman
	F168	<22>	Nail	Incomplete iron nail now in two joining pieces with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 16mm diameter), Manning Type 1b.	1	7.0	-	-	-	-	Roman
	F172	226	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 16mm diameter).	1	3.3	-	-	-	-	Undated
	F222	279	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank clenched at 45°, flat round head (c 15mm diameter), Manning Type 1b.	1	4.7	-	-	-	-	Roman
	F261	348	Nail	Incomplete iron nail with lower shank missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 18mm diameter), Manning Type 1b	1	5.7	-	-	-	-	Roman
	F288	369	Nail	Fragment of iron nail shank, square-sectioned	1	3.7	-	-	-	-	Undated
	F352	447	Nail	Incomplete iron nail in two joining pieces with tip missing, square-sectioned shank, flat round head (c 15mm diameter).	1	7.4	-	-	-	-	Undated
	F470	537	Nail	Fragment of iron nail shank	1	28.9	-	-	-	-	Undated

F295 short strips of modern iron wire: <40> = 30.2g; <42> = 84.0g; (398) = 85.9g – single lump of melted wire and vitrified clay – probably from an impact explosion; (386) = 115.2g – three lumps of vitrified clay – probably from an impact explosion

F433 short strips of iron wire (some melted), fragments of iron sheet (shrapnel), iron nails: <67> = 256.9g

F449 short strips of iron wire (some melted), fragments of iron sheet (shrapnel), iron nails: <71> = 62.9g

F534 short strips of iron wire and fragments of iron sheet: <73> = 62.5g

F93 (124) = seal from a 2 inch mortar (discarded)

Appendix 8 Cremated human remains

Table 1 Cremains by size

Context	<Sample>/ (Finds) number	Total weight (g)	Total fragment count	10mm+	7-10mm	5-7mm	3-5mm	<3mm
F145	<15>	120.53	336	11.17/4	37.18/29	38.31/78	30.79/225	3.08/-
F70	<9>	50.56	291	-/-	-/-	6.85/18	43.71/273	-/-
F70	(94)	62.90	148	-/-	10.22/10	18.22/39	29.99/99	4.47/-

Results in last five columns listed by weight (g) then fragment count, i.e. 11.17/4 = 11.17g, four pieces.

Table 2 Cremains by colour

Context	<Sample>/ (Finds) Number	Total weight (g)	Total fragment count	White	White-Grey	Black-Brown	Unburnt
F145	<15>	120.53	336	81.73/255	38.63/80	0.17/1	-/-
F70	<9>	50.56	291	41.23/212	9.33/79	-/-	-/-
F70	(94)	62.90	148	50.76/110	12.14/38	-/-	-/-

Results in columns 5-7 listed by weight (g) then fragment count.

Table 3 Cremains by skeletal element

Cxt.	Skull (incl. teeth)	Leg/ Arm	Radius	?Scapula	Vertebra	Vertebra: axis, dens	Rib	Metacarpal/ metatarsal	Phalanx, foot, distal (3rd-5th)	Misc.
F145	4/0.98	23/30.69	1/1.51	2/0.78	3/4.67	1/1.16	2/1.84	3/2.04	1/0.12	296/ 73.52
F70	9/4.29	28/19.53	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	402/ 85.17

Results in last ten columns listed by weight (g) then fragment count.

Appendix 9 Animal bone

Catalogue list of POSACs and NCS by date

Keys to cut, worked, gnawed, burnt, pathology, condition and condition other codes (POSACs only).

Code	Cut marks	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other
0	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data	No data
1	Single fine cut	Slight superficial dog gnawing	Slight (local) burning	Injury (trauma)	Perfect or near perfect	Consistent natural colour
2	Multiple fine cuts	Moderate dog gnawing	Burnt black	Joint disease	Slight surface erosion	Speckled colouring or irregular staining
3	Single chop mark	Heavy destructive dog gnawing	Burnt blue grey	Infection and inflammation	Moderate surface erosion	Uniform strong discolouration or staining
4	Multiple chop marks	Canid digested	Calcinated grey, white	Metabolic disturbance	Severe surface erosion	Mineral deposition on surface
5	Saw marks	Rodent gnawed		Tumour (neoplasia)	Amorphous bone lump	
6	Recent damage (excavation)	Cat tooth puncture hole		Exostosis	Subaerial weathering	
7	Scoop marks				Localised area of abrasion	
8	Split sagittally					
9	Split transversely					
10	Cubing of epiphyses/astragali					
11	Split or broken deliberately					

Large-sized mammal = Most likely cattle, but possibly horse or larger species of deer.

Medium-sized mammal = Probably sheep or goat but possibly smaller species of deer.

Small-sized mammal = Small dog or cat sized.

Late Iron Age/early Roman – Roman

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis?	1	2	0	0	0	4	1	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Large-sized mammal	NCS	4							Rib, mandible and diaphysis fragments.
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius (distal) epiphysis U	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F6 sx3	Ditch	143	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Maxilla molar.
F6	Ditch	143	Unidentified	NCS	9							One piece burnt black.
F68	Pit	91	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							
F73	Pit	112	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F73	Pit	112	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F78	Pit	101	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							
F78	Pit	101	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Tibia diaphysis.
F80	Pit	125	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Tibia (distal) F	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	
F80	Pit	125	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	NCS	3							Patella and mandible fragments.
F80	Pit	125	Cervus elaphus (red deer)	NCS	8							Antler fragments - includes very large, shed base of a possible eight-point antler. Remainder are five pieces of tine, at least three of which appear to have had the tips removed and one of these has been sawn off. This same fragment has a transverse cut mark mid-way down its length where it appears a (saw?) cut may have been started and then abandoned.
F80	Pit	125	Equus caballus (horse)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	0	0	0	0	4	5	Heavily encrusted with a reddish-brown hard deposit.
F80	Pit	125	Equus caballus (horse)	NCS	15							Many pieces are heavily encrusted with a reddish-

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
												brown hard deposit. Includes six maxilla teeth, largely complete and four incisors suggesting the original deposition of at least part of a horse skull. Also, a tarsal, proximal radius (fused epiphysis) and a proximal metapodial.
F80	Pit	125	Equus caballus (horse)	NCS	1							Radius diaphysis fragment with part of fused ulna.
F80	Pit	125	Large sized mammal	NCS	37							Fragmented, poor condition, speckled and, in places encrusted with reddish brown mineralisation. Probably includes both horse and cattle. Skull, vertebra, tibia, femur, radius, metapodial and various diaphysis fragments are present, but the fragmentation and condition makes definitive identification to species level unreliable.
F80	Pit	125	Medium sized mammal	NCS	8							Proximal radius (possibly Roe deer) and diaphysis fragments from tibia, metapodial(?) and radius. Fairly uniform fragment size and in poor condition.
F80	Pit	125	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Mandible and metacarpal fragments.
F80	Pit	125	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Tibia diaphysis fragment - id not certain.
F80	Pit	125	Unidentified	NCS	11							Includes a fragment of an unidentified horn core.
F87	Pit	127	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F93	Pit	119	Medium sized mammal	NCS	2							Diaphysis fragments, calcinated, white.
F93	Pit	119	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Distal end of calcaneus, calcinated white.
F93	Pit	119	Unidentified	NCS	5							Calcinated, white.
F93	Pit	119	Unidentified	NCS	2							
F96	Pit	122	Medium sized mammal	NCS	2							Burnt bluish white. Includes the proximal end of a metapodial?
F96	Pit	122	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							
F96	Pit	122	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	2							Small tooth enamel fragments.
F96	Pit	122	Unidentified	NCS	23							All calcinated - most white but a couple are grey/white. No definite id but possibly distal humerus (small), rib and diaphysis fragments, >=10mm? Medium/small mammal?
F99	Pit	130	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	4							Tooth enamel fragments.
F101	Pit	133	Medium sized mammal	NCS	3							Diaphysis fragments.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F101	Pit	133	Unidentified	NCS	3							
F107	Pit	187	Medium sized mammal	NCS	41							Calcinated - mostly small diaphysis and phalange fragments.
F107	Pit	187	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Calcinated tooth fragment.
F107	Pit	188	Large sized mammal	NCS	1							Calcaneus fragment.
F107	Pit	188	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Tooth fragment.
F107	Pit	188	Unidentified	NCS	5							Two pieces are calcinated.
F115	Pit	155	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	NCS	1							Pelvic fragment.
F115	Pit	155	Large sized mammal	NCS	13							Diaphysis and pelvic fragments.
F115	Pit	155	Unidentified	NCS	40							One piece calcinated, white.
F117	Pit	60	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Tooth enamel fragment.
F117	Pit	60	Unidentified	NCS	5							Three pieces calcinated, white.
F118	Pit	161	Medium sized mammal	NCS	4							Diaphysis fragments. Calcified white.
F118	Pit	161	Unidentified	NCS	1							Calcified white.
F122	Foundation pad	294	Medium sized mammal	NCS	7							Rib, diaphysis and pelvic fragments, slight to moderate dog gnawing.
F122	Foundation pad	294	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) F	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F122	Foundation pad	294	Unidentified	NCS	4							
F124	Foundation pad	165	Medium sized mammal	NCS	4							Rib fragments.
F124	Foundation pad	165	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Mandibular hinge.
F124	Foundation pad	318	Medium sized mammal	NCS	3							Rib, mandible and calcinated diaphysis fragment.
F124	Foundation pad	318	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: i	1	0	0	1	0	3	2	
F124	Foundation pad	318	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F125	Foundation pad	166	Medium sized mammal	NCS	2							Diaphysis fragments.
F125	Foundation pad	166	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Tooth enamel fragments.
F125	Foundation pad	166	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Scapula - coracoid	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	Abraded, brown staining.
F125	Foundation pad	166	Unidentified	NCS	2							

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F126	Foundation pad	313	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Canine from maxilla (sow).
F126	Foundation pad	167	Bird (indeterminate species)	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment?
F126	Foundation pad	167	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment, calcinated.
F131	Pit	171	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Upper molar.
F137	Pit	178	Fish (indeterminate species)	NCS	1							Intra-muscular bone?
F137	Pit	178	Unidentified	NCS	4							Diaphysis fragments. Two calcinated.
F138	Pit	179	Unidentified	NCS	3							large sized mammal fragments - burnt black/grey/white.
F139	Pit	180	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F148	Pit	193	Medium sized mammal	NCS	7							Tooth enamel and diaphysis fragments. Two fragments are calcinated.
F148	Pit	193	Unidentified	NCS	6							Rib? And diaphysis fragments, all calcinated.
F149	Ring-ditch	201	Medium sized mammal	NCS	5							Diaphysis and metapodial fragments. Small uniform fragments.
F149	Ring-ditch	201	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	
F149	Ring-ditch	201	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Maxilla tooth fragment.
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	201	Unidentified	NCS	7							Two fragments calcinated white.
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	201	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	201	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Upper molar and a metacarpal fragment (dog gnawed).
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	201	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	205	Medium sized mammal	NCS	2							Diaphysis fragments.
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	206	Large sized mammal	NCS	5							Rib and vertebra fragments. Two fine cut marks on a vertebrae fragment. Several dog gnawed fragments.
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	206	Medium sized mammal	NCS	9							Diaphysis and rib fragments.
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	206	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Distal metacarpal fragment.
F149	Ring-ditch	206	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F149	Ring-ditch	206	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla molars.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	206	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F149 sx1	Ring-ditch	206	Unidentified	NCS	13							Rib and diaphysis fragments. Generally poor condition.
F149	Ring-ditch	206	Unidentified	NCS	1							Small triangular fragment of bone with two fine cut marks.
F149	Ring-ditch	206	Unidentified	NCS	1							Very round sectioned diaphysis fragment, burnt white/grey.
F149	Ring-ditch	207	Medium sized mammal	NCS	6							Mandible, radius and diaphysis fragments. Slight dog gnawing on one piece and another is calcinated, white.
F149	Ring-ditch	207	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Mandible	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F149	Ring-ditch	207	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: I	1	0	0	0	0	4	3	
F149	Ring-ditch	207	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Calcaneum - tuber calcis F	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	
F149	Ring-ditch	207	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Maxilla molar.
F149 sx3	Ring-ditch	208	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: P4	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	
F149	Ring-ditch	222	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	3							Tooth enamel fragments.
F149 sx11	Ring-ditch	235	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla tooth fragments.
F149	Ring-ditch	328	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Sacrum fragment.
F149 sx4	Ring-ditch	329	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment, burnt black/grey.
F149 sx9	Ring-ditch	331	Unidentified	NCS	3							Two pieces are calcinated.
F149 sx3	Ring-ditch	333	Medium sized mammal	NCS	4							Rib, diaphysis and vertebrae fragments.
F153	Pit	202	Unidentified	NCS	1							Distal articulation fragment, calcinated white.
F153	Pit	209	Medium sized mammal	NCS	12							Rib fragment, calcinated white.
F153	Pit	209	Unidentified	NCS	3							Three pieces calcinated white.
F153	Pit	341	Large sized mammal	NCS	1							Tarsal.
F153	Pit	341	Medium sized mammal	NCS	13							Diaphysis fragments. Four calcinated, grey/white.
F153	Pit	341	Medium sized mammal	NCS	3							Diaphysis and rib fragments. Possibly dog gnawed.
F153	Pit	341	Medium sized mammal	NCS	6							Diaphysis fragments and a rib.
F153	Pit	341	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	4							Maxilla tooth fragments.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F153	Pit	341	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	2							Metapodial fragments including a distal fragment.
F153	Pit	341	Unidentified	NCS	13							Two calcinated grey/white.
F153	Pit	341	Unidentified	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment, medium or large sized mammal, green staining.
F153	Pit	341	Unidentified	NCS	4							Includes a calcinated grey/white diaphysis fragment and very small immature acetabulum fragment (Slight greenish staining).
F155	Pit	203	Unidentified	NCS	3							Large sized mammal? Rib fragment?
F167	Pit	233	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Tooth fragment?
F167	Pit	233	Unidentified	NCS	56							Nearly all fragments are calcinated. Size 3 - 18mm. Diaphysis fragments, pelvic fragment? Small/medium mammal sized?
F167	Pit	234	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	9							Tooth enamel fragments, molars (maxilla?).
F168	Pit	247	Medium sized mammal	NCS	6							Diaphysis and rib fragments, all calcinated, white.
F168	Pit	247	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Distal first phalange.
F168	Pit	247	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	2							Tooth fragments (unerupted?), burnt grey/white.
F168	Pit	247	Unidentified	NCS	6							Four fragments calcinated white.
F169	Pit	238	Unidentified	NCS	30							All burnt tiny fragments.
F169	Pit	239	Unidentified	NCS	4							Poor condition.
F171	Pit	225	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F171	Pit	225	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Single mandibular tooth: M1/2	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F171	Pit	225	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	NCS	2							Tooth root and mandible fragment.
F171	Pit	225	Large sized mammal	NCS	21							Small fragments of a single cattle mandible? Poor condition, speckled/stained dark brown.
F179	Pit	244	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F179	Pit	245	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Incisor fragment.
F179	Pit	245	Unidentified	NCS	1							Rib fragment. Small or medium sized mammal, calcinated white.
F184	Pit	249	Bos taurus (domestic)	NCS	1							Upper molar, burnt, greyish blue in colour.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
			cattle)									
F185	Post-hole/pit	251	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment, calcinated.
F185	Pit	251	Unidentified	NCS	18							Calcinated.
F190	Pit	253	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Patella. Not burnt.
F190	Pit	253	Medium sized mammal	NCS	6							Diaphysis fragments, three of which are calcinated or grey/white.
F190	Pit	253	Unidentified	NCS	46							Mostly small diaphysis fragments. Calcinated or grey/white.
F193	Post-hole/pit	259	Unidentified	NCS	12							
F195	Post-hole/pit	260	Unidentified	NCS	10							Seven small pieces calcinated white.
F196	Post-hole/pit	270	Medium sized mammal	NCS	4							Diaphysis fragments, one piece calcinated.
F196	Post-hole/pit	270	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: P3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F196	Post-hole/pit	270	Unidentified	NCS	72							Diaphysis and rib fragments, many calcinated or grey/white in colour. Small/medium sized mammal.
F196	Post-hole/pit	272	Large sized mammal	NCS	3							Rib fragments.
F196	Post-hole/pit	272	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Proximal fragment of a pig fibula - one, possibly two fine cut marks around the circumference (intermittant).
F196	Post-hole/pit	272	Unidentified	NCS	8							
F199	Post-hole/pit	273	Medium sized mammal	NCS	3							Diaphysis fragments. One piece is calcinated.
F199	Post-hole/pit	274	Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	NCS	1							Acetabulum/pelvic fragment.
F199	Post-hole/pit	274	Medium sized mammal	NCS	7							Diaphysis fragments including larger femur fragment in very poor condition, radius and pelvic fragment (dog gnawed).
F199	Post-hole/pit	274	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) F	1	0	2	0	0	4	3	
F199	Post-hole/pit	274	Unidentified	NCS	20							Includes one abraded fragment, proximal articulation that may be identifiable.
F206	Post-hole/pit	261	Medium sized mammal	NCS	9							Diaphysis and vertebrae fragments. Not burnt.
F206	Post-hole/pit	261	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Mandible fragment. Not burnt.
F206	Post-hole/pit	261	Unidentified	NCS	56							Small fragments including diaphysis and vertebrae pieces.
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Anas platyrhynchos	Tarso-metatarsus	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
			(mallard)	(distal)								
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Large sized mammal	NCS	3							Rib and diaphysis fragments.
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Medium sized mammal	NCS	8							Vertebrae, mandible and diaphysis fragments.
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: I	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	5							Metatarsal diaphysis (possible subaerial weathering?), proximal femur (green staining), tarsal and teeth from maxilla.
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Small sized mammal	NCS	1							Vertebrae, unfused metaphysis.
F206	Post-hole/pit	262	Unidentified	NCS	4							
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Third phalanx (proximal) F	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Astragalus	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Upper molar.
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Medium sized mammal	NCS	20							Includes vertebra, rib and femur fragments. Possible dog gnawing.
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Small sized mammal	NCS	1							Vertebra fragment.
F209	Post-hole/pit	289	Unidentified	NCS	10							
F211	Post-hole/pit	299	Unidentified	NCS	8							
F212	Post-hole/pit	296	Medium sized mammal	NCS	3							Vertebrae and diaphysis fragments. Vertebrae may have been split longitudinally?
F212	Post-hole/pit	296	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	First phalanx (proximal) F	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	
F212	Post-hole/pit	296	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Metacarpal diaphysis.
F212	Post-hole/pit	296	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: I	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F212	Post-hole/pit	296	Unidentified	NCS	4							
F212	Post-hole/pit	298	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment, calcinated.
F212	Post-hole/pit	298	Unidentified	NCS	12							Calcinated fragments, between 6 - 14mm in size.
F221	Post-hole/pit	291	Medium sized mammal	NCS	2							Diaphysis and mandible fragments.
F221	Post-hole/pit	291	Unidentified	NCS	9							All less than 10mm. Seven fragments calcinated white.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F221	Post-hole/pit	292	Unidentified	NCS	1							Large sized mammal. Black scorching.
F222	Pit	279	Medium sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F222	Pit	279	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	
F222	Pit	279	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla molar and another fragment.
F222	Pit	279	Unidentified	NCS	2							Includes a small skull fragment. Both pieces calcinated white.
F222	Pit	279	Large sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment with localised green staining from contact with a copper alloy fragment?
F224	Pit	285	Unidentified	NCS	4							
F236	Post-hole/pit	307	Medium sized mammal	NCS	14							Diaphysis fragments. Two pieces are calcinated.
F236	Post-hole/pit	307	Unidentified	NCS	17							Tiny pieces, nearly all are calcinated. Includes diaphysis fragments.
F237	Post-hole/pit	310	Unidentified	NCS	10							
F237	Post-hole/pit	311	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	2							Calcinated tooth fragments.
F237	Post-hole/pit	311	Unidentified	NCS	13							Small calcinated/burnt fragments including small/medium sized mammal diaphysis pieces.
F251	Pit	322	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	Astragalus	1	0	3	0	0	4	3	
F251	Pit	322	Large sized mammal	NCS	3							Pelvic fragments and part of a distal radius. Probably cattle. Very poor surface condition.
F251	Pit	322	Large sized mammal	NCS	12							Mostly small, uniform diaphysis fragments? Also, part of a distal humerus epiphysis in poor condition that has been dog gnawed.
F251	Pit	322	Medium sized mammal	NCS	7							Diaphysis (dog gnawed?), radius, rib and tibia fragments? Three pieces are either calcinated white or are grey/white.
F251	Pit	322	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Metapodial diaphysis fragment and a distal humerus fragment with multiple fine cut marks, transverse around circumference of shaft - medial and lateral sides.
F251	Pit	322	Unidentified	NCS	36							Seven fragments are calcinated white.
F261	Pit	348	Medium sized mammal	NCS	9							Mostly diaphysis fragments.
F261	Pit	348	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F261	Pit	348	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: dp4	1	0	0	0	0	3	3	
F261	Pit	348	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	3							Radius diaphysis fragments and a second phalange. Possibly dog gnawed.
F261	Pit	348	Unidentified	NCS	15							
F261	Pit	348	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F269	Pit	358	Medium sized mammal	NCS	4							Diaphysis fragments.
F278	Pit	362	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Radius (distal) F	1	0	0	4	0	3	1	
F278	Pit	362	Unidentified	NCS	1							Calcinated white.
F315	Ditch/gully	394	Large sized mammal	NCS	1							Acetabulum fragment.
F315	Ditch/gully	394	Unidentified	NCS	4							
F315	Ditch/gully	395	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla molars.

Additional undiagnostic material in addition to the tabulated material presented above:

- Pit F107 also produced approximately 600 tiny bone fragments (42g). All appeared to be burnt with an average fragment size of 6 - 10mm. Approximately 95% were calcinated, the remainder being black, black/grey and grey/white in colour. Though largely undiagnostic, these pieces included many diaphysis fragments (medium sized mammal – probably sheep or goat?).
- Pit F168 also produced approximately 200 pieces smaller than 10mm (weighing 20g), nearly all of which were burnt or calcinated. About 50% of these were grey/white in colour, the remainder white.
- Pit F169 produced 30 fragments less than 10mm in size (4g), all burnt and mostly calcinated. The remainder are grey/white in colour.
- Pit F179 produced another 75 small fragments less than 10mm in size (10g). Approximately 40% of these were burnt grey/white. Nearly all the remainder were calcinated.
- Pit F185 produced 19 fragments less than 10mm in size (4g), all of which were calcinated.

Medieval

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F347	Ditch	495	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	NCS	5							Fragments of a cattle metatarsal?
F347	Ditch	495	Unidentified	NCS	23							
F367	Ditch	432	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla molars.
F367	Ditch	432	Unidentified	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F369	Ditch	436	Anatidae (indeterminate species)	NCS	1							Goose distal carpo-metatarsus fragment.

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F369	Ditch	436	Equus caballus (horse)	Ischium	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F369	Ditch	436	Large-sized mammal	NCS	1							Large pelvic fragment. Probably horse? Dog gnawed.
F369	Ditch	436	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	2							Rib and metatarsal diaphysis fragments.
F369	Ditch	436	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Humerus (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0	0	0	3	2	Very young.
F369	Ditch	436	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Metacarpal (distal) metaphysis U	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	Young - the two halves of the metacarpal have not fused into a single element yet. The identification is not certain due to the very young age of the specimen.
F369	Ditch	436	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Fibula fragment.
F369	Ditch	488	Capreolus capreolus (European roe deer)	NCS	1							Metatarsal diaphysis.
F369	Ditch	488	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							Small humerus? Dog gnawed?
F369	Ditch	488	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F369	Ditch	497	Bos taurus (domestic cattle)	NCS	1							Tooth fragment.
F369	Ditch	497	Large-sized mammal	NCS	5							
F369	Ditch	497	Unidentified	NCS	13							Probably large sized mammal.
F408	Pit	465	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F420	Pit	476	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment - tibia? Dog gnawed and possible subaerial weathering.
F420	Pit	476	Unidentified	NCS	1							
F423	Pit	479	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Proximal radius.
F423	Pit	479	Unidentified	NCS	8							
F427	Pit	482	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F432	Pit	486	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							Diaphysis fragment.
F435	Pit	495	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	1							Tooth fragment.

Post-medieval

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F374 sx3	Ditch	473	Lepus europaeus (European hare)	Humerus (distal) F	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	
F374 sx4	Ditch	513	Lepus europaeus (European hare)	Mandible	1	0	0	0	0	3	4	Dog tooth marks?

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F374 sx4	Ditch	513	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							
F374 sx4	Ditch	513	Small-sized mammal	NCS	1							Distal tibia - difficult to id - looks like hare but too small?
F374 sx4	Ditch	513	Unidentified	NCS	1							

Modern

Context	Feature type	Finds no.	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Cut	Gnawed	Burnt	Pathology	Condition	Condition other	Comments
F172	Pit	226	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1							Calcinated (white) fragment of the distal end of a tibia?
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M1	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M2	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Tibia (distal) F	1	0	0	3	0	3	1	
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	NCS	2							Maxilla molar and another tooth fragment.
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F172	Pit	226	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat)	Single mandibular tooth: M3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	
F172	Pit	226	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	Single mandibular tooth: C	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	
F172	Pit	226	Sus domesticus (domestic pig)	NCS	1							Unerupted molar.
F172	Pit	226	Unidentified	NCS	9							Includes part of a first phalange (large – cattle/pig?), a small fragment of a small acetabulum (calcinated, white) and three other calcinated fragments.
F417	Ditch	506	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	8							Diaphysis fragments.

Undated

Context	Feature type	Finds number	Taxon	POSAC (Or NCS)	NISP	Comments
F263	Pit	351	Unidentified	NCS	2	
F289	Pit	370	Unidentified	NCS	1	
F337	Pit	47	Medium-sized mammal	NCS	1	
F337	Pit	47	Unidentified	NCS	1	
F500	Pit/scrub clearance	559	Unidentified	NCS	2	

Animal bone metric data

All measurements are in mm.

a = Poor or low-quality measurement taken on very abraded/degraded region of bone surface.

Complete skeletal elements

Date	Context	Finds number	Species	Element	GL	BD	BP	SD
Roman	F149	201	Ovis/Capra	1st phalange	33.51	10.64	11.74	8.45
Roman	F212	296	Ovis/Capra	1st phalange	29.37	9.71	10.62	8.66

Ovis/Capra astragalus

Date	Context	Finds or sample number	GL1	Bd	D1
Roman	F209	289			
Roman	F122	<11>	29.42	19.62	Damaged

Cattle astragalus

Date	Context	Finds number	GL1	Bd	D1	Notes
Roman	F251	322	59.8a	38.27a	36.95a	Very poor condition. Measurements for guide only.

Ovis/Capra humerus

Date	Context	Finds number	GLC	BT	BT1	HTC
Roman	F199	274	np	21.5	24.79 a	11.2 a

Ovis/Capra tibia

Date	Context	Finds number	GL	Bd
Roman	F122	294	Damaged	27

Cattle 3rd molar

Date	Context	Finds number	L	wl
Roman	F171	225	38.63	14.55

Tooth and mandible wear stage

Cattle T.W.S and M.W.S

Date	Context	Finds number	Element	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3
Roman	F171	225	Isolated tooth			b		

Ovis/Capra TWS and MWS

Date	Context	Finds number	Element	P3	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	Notes
Roman	F006	143	Isolated tooth				k			Same tooth row?
Roman	F006	143	Isolated tooth					g		Same tooth row?
Roman	F006	143	Isolated tooth						g	Same tooth row?
Roman	F196	270	Isolated tooth	present						
Roman	F206	262	Isolated tooth						b	Unreliable – possibly broken.

Date	Context	Finds number	Element	P3	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	Notes
Roman	F073	112	Isolated tooth				g			
Roman	F073	112	Isolated tooth					b		
Roman	F149	207	Mandible	present		k	l	j	g	Fill A. P2 missing, P3 present. MWS=42.
Roman	F149	206	Isolated tooth						g	
Roman	F222	279	Isolated tooth						g	
Roman	F261	348	Isolated tooth				c			
Roman	F261	348	Isolated tooth		g					
Medieval	F427	482	Isolated tooth						g	
Modern	F172	226	Isolated tooth				f			
Modern	F172	226	Isolated tooth					g		
Modern	F172	226	Isolated tooth						h	
Modern	F172	226	Isolated tooth						h	

Animal bone sample data

Roman pit F107 sample number 16

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
258	28	100%	Majority are calcinated white. Remainder are black/grey, grey/white.	Fragments between 5 - 22mm in size. Most pieces are towards the smaller size. Includes diaphysis fragments and tarsal/carpal fragment? Small/medium sized mammal fragments.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) tooth enamel fragments (11 pieces), burnt.

Roman pit F117 sample number 10

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
9	8	25%	Grey/white	Fragment size between 17 - 35mm. Includes possible skull fragment, amorphous lump (both burnt) and diaphysis fragments (possibly bird?).	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) tooth fragments (five pieces). Not burnt?

Roman foundation pad F122 sample number 11

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
70	18	3%	Grey/white	Fragment size 4 - 31mm. Includes rib (costal), vertebrae epiphysis (unfused) and skull fragments, most likely medium sized mammal.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) 2 pieces, including a complete astragalus (measured) and an unfused acetabulum fragment that has been dog gnawed. Neither piece has been burnt.
79	12	90%	Approx 60% are calcinated, remainder equally scorched black, black/grey, grey/white.	Fragment size between 3 - 42mm. Includes rib and diaphysis fragments, small/medium mammal sized.	Sus? Very small tooth fragment, burnt black/grey - id not certain.
45	1			Fragment size between 2 - 12mm. Includes very small mammal vertebrae (eight pieces) and diaphysis fragments (seven). Also, fish bone (one piece) a vertebra with a length of 3mm and a diameter of 3mm. Small bird distal tibio-tarsus (Bd 3.57mm).	Murid (rodent family) mandible fragment - probably mouse. Rana (frog), pelvic fragments (two pieces).

Roman foundation pad F124 sample number 12

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
60	12	50%	Most pieces calcinated, remainder black scorching or grey/white.	Fragment size between 7 - 24mm. Includes diaphysis and rib fragments (possibly dog gnawed?). Also, grey/white fragment of the proximal end of a phalange. Small/medium sized mammal?	Sus (pig, four pieces). These include calcinated incisor fragments (three) and premolar fragment (one) (scorched?).

Roman foundation pad F125 sample number 36

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
7	2	0%		Diaphysis fragments including both medium sized mammal and microfauna.	Sus (pig, two pieces) including an unfused epiphysis from a second phalange and the possible distal epiphysis (not fused) of an ulna.

Roman foundation pad F126 sample number 13

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
26	4	90%	Nearly all calcinated white, remainder are grey/white.	Includes diaphysis and vertebrae (?), fragments of articular surface. Small/medium sized mammal?	

Roman post-hole/pit F167 sample number 19

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
120	18	100%	Over half are calcinated white, remainder are black/grey, grey/white.	Fragment size between 5 - 17mm. Includes possible skull and diaphysis fragments.	Sus (pig, one1 piece) possible tooth fragment?

Roman post-hole/pit F168 sample number 22

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
1	1			Large fish vertebrae - 7.75mm long, diameter 8.35 - 8.98mm by 9.29mm.	
500	114	60%	Equally split between calcinated and black, black/grey and grey/white.	Fragments range from 5 mm to 35mm. Most are less than 10mm. Larger fragments are generally not burnt. Fragments include vertebrae, rib and diaphysis pieces. One or two pieces of bird (unburnt vertebrae) and fish bone (undiagnostic). A couple of tooth root fragments - probably medium sized mammal?	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) three pieces, including distal tibia epiphysis (one piece, not fused or burnt) and two deciduous incisor fragments. Sus (pig), eight pieces including five tooth fragments (four burnt) and three second phalange fragments. Two of these have an unfused metaphysis and the remaining piece is calcinated, with a fused epiphysis.

Roman post-hole/pit F169 sample number 20

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
23	4	100%	Majority are calcinated, rare black scorching, remainder grey/white.	Fragment size between 3 - 16mm. All pieces largely undiagnostic - diaphysis and rib fragments?	

Roman post-hole/pit F179 sample number 21

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
100	14	50%	Mostly black scorching with some black/grey and grey/white pieces.	Fragment size of 5 - 17mm. Small undiagnostic fragments? Includes epiphysis from a vertebra. Small/medium sized mammal?	

Roman post-hole/pit F185 sample number 23

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
27	4	95%	Most are calcinated, remainder are black/grey and grey/white.	Fragment size between 5 - 18mm. Includes small/medium sized mammal diaphysis and rib fragments?	Sus (pig) tooth fragment (one, burnt grey/white) and possible Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) tooth fragment (one, not clear if burnt?).

Roman post-hole/pit F190 sample number 24

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
250	50	90%	Mostly white, occasionally black/grey and grey/white.	Amongst the unidentified tiny pieces are fragments of burnt/calcinated diaphysis, femur, ribs and skull (?). These are all small, calcinated and distorted (10 - 19mm). Suggestive of medium sized mammal? There is also a small caudal vertebra (calcinated) measuring 11mm in length.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) five pieces total. These include tooth fragments (four, not burnt, including a complete dp2) and a calcinated astragalus fragment.

Roman post-hole/pit F193 sample number 25

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
36	4	25%	Most are calcinated, remainder are grey/white.	Fragment size between 7 - 26mm. Includes small/medium sized mammal diaphysis and rib fragments.	

Roman post-hole/pit F195 sample number 27

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
19	2	90%	About half of the pieces are calcinated, remainder are scorched or burnt black.	Fragment size 3 - 27mm. Mostly undiagnostic fragments.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) incisor (one), burnt?

Roman post-hole/pit F196 sample number 29

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
200	38	10%	Approx half are calcinated white, remainder are grey/white.	Fragment size from 5 - 34mm. Includes diaphysis and rib fragments, small/medium sized mammal?	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) radius distal epiphysis not fused (one). Sus (pig) incisor (one). Neither are burnt.

Roman post-hole/pit F199 sample number 30

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
6	4	0%			Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) upper molar (one), dp2/3 (one) and a unerupted sus (pig) molar (one).

Roman post-hole/pit F206 sample number 28

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
150	36	10%	Approx half are calcinated white, remainder are black/grey.	Fragment size 5 - 40mm. Includes undiagnostic diaphysis, vertebrae and skull fragments. Small/medium mammal sized.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) maxilla tooth/incisor fragments (three, not burnt). Mallard distal tibio-tarsus (one, not burnt)? Sus (pig) incisor fragment (one), calcinated white.

Roman post-hole/pit F209 sample number 31

Sieve size	Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
	120	26	55%	Mostly white, occasionally grey/white.	Fragments range between 4 - 40mm. Mainly it is the smaller pieces that are burnt. Larger pieces are generally diaphysis fragments or pieces of articular surface (medium sized mammal?). Includes a small caudal vertebrae fragment measuring 13mm in length.	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) four pieces total. These include a deciduous incisor (one, not burnt), a skull fragment (one, premaxillae, not burnt), a complete third phalange (one, not burnt) and a calcinated second phalange fragment (one). Sus (pig) one piece total, an incisor fragment (not burnt).
<3mm	120	6	100%	Mostly white, occasional black, black/grey and grey/white.	Small undiagnostic fragments, 3 - 9mm in size.	
3-5mm	110	14	100%	Mostly white, frequent black, black/grey and grey/white.	Ranging in size from 4 - 29mm. Largely undiagnostic but fragments of rib and a distal phalange are present. Mostly medium/small sized mammal fragments?	Sus (pig) two pieces, both calcinated tooth fragments.
5-7mm	76	28	100%	Approx half the pieces are calcinated white, the remainder mostly black/grey or slightly scorched.	Size ranges from 5 - 30mm. Includes small diaphysis and vertebrae fragments (including caudal?). Distal end of a second phalange? Possibly pig or sheep/goat?	Sus (pig) two pieces, both calcinated tooth fragments (incisors?).
7-10mm	11	8	90%	Mostly calcinated white, a couple of pieces are grey/white.	Includes medium sized mammal diaphysis fragments.	

Roman post-hole/pit F211 sample number 34

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
11	4	50%	Four pieces calcinated, two black.	Fragment size from 5 - 34mm. Diaphysis fragments (medium sized mammal?).	

Roman post-hole/pit F212 sample number 33

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
350	60	60%	Mostly calcinated, remainder range from black scorching to grey/white.	Fragment size is between 4 - 36mm. Largely undiagnostic fragments but includes small/medium mammal sized? Diaphysis, rib and vertebrae epiphysis fragments (not fused). Also, a very small mammal/bird? Diaphysis?	Sus (pig, three pieces) including an incisor fragment (one, scorched?), a premolar (one, burnt?) and a very small calcinated third phalange. Ovis/Capra (three pieces) distal first phalange fragment (one, calcinated) and two tarsals (not burnt?).

Roman post-hole/pit F221 sample number 32

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
101	12	50%	Mostly black/grey with some white/grey and calcinated pieces.	Fragments range from 6 - 27mm. Includes a medium sized mammal diaphysis piece (not burnt).	

Roman post-hole/pit F236 sample number 35

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
170	32	25%	Approx half are calcinated white, remainder are black/grey.	Fragment size 6 - 36mm. Some pieces dog gnawed. Includes diaphysis, rib and vertebrae fragments. Small/medium mammal sized.	Sus (pig, one piece) fragment of a distal second phalange (black scorching?), Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) distal first phalange fragment (one, black scorching?).

Roman post-hole/pit F237 sample number 37

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
16	2	30%	Grey/white or calcinated.	Fragment size between 5 - 13mm. Mostly undiagnostic but includes small/medium sized diaphysis fragments.	

Roman pit F261 sample number 38

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
10	4	20%	Calcinated.	Fragment size 13 - 37mm. Rib and diaphysis fragments (small-/medium-sized mammal).	Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) single mandibular P2/P3. Not burnt.

Roman red hill F449 sample number 71

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
1	1	0%			Galliformes? (one). Tibiotarsus fragment missing proximal end.

Medieval ditch F369 sample number 58

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
1	6			Medium sized mammal tibia diaphysis fragment.	

Undated pit F198 sample number 26

Estimated total NIF	Weight (g)	% Burnt	Degree of burning	General comments	Species identified
99	22	30%	Mostly calcinated, remainder are scorched black or burnt grey/white.	Fragments size is between 5 - 48mm. Includes diaphysis, rib and vertebrae(?) fragments. Medium/large mammal sized?	Sus (pig) incisor fragment (one, burnt grey/white) and possible Ovis/Capra (sheep/goat) pelvic fragment (one, not burnt).



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111311 (GU65028)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F295

Sample Reference Sample 40, fragment no. 11

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -24.5 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.0656 ± 0.0032

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111312 (GU65029)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F295

Sample Reference Sample 40, fragment no. 16

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.6 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.044 ± 0.0031

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :



RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111313 (GU65030)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F295

Sample Reference Sample 42, fragment no. 31

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.6 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.0404 ± 0.0031

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111314 (GU65031)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F449

Sample Reference Sample 71, fragment no. 31

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.8 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.1607 ± 0.0035

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111315 (GU65032)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F449

Sample Reference Sample 71, fragment no. 59

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.4 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.2554 ± 0.0037

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :





RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 July 2023

Laboratory Code SUERC-111316 (GU65033)

Submitter Laura Pooley
Colchester Archaeological Trust
Roman Circus House
Roman Circus Walk
Colchester
Essex CO2 7GZ

Site Reference Fingringhoe Wick ECC4723

Context Reference F449

Sample Reference Sample 71, fragment no. 100

Material Charcoal, Prunus Spp (cherry/plum/sloe)

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -27.3 ‰

Fraction Modern F 1.1871 ± 0.0035

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by :



Checked and signed off by :



Essex Historic Environment Record/ Essex Archaeology and History

Summary sheet

Address: Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX	
Parish: Colchester	District: Colchester
NGR: TM 03143 17124 (centre)	Site code: CAT project ref.: 2022/02q CHER ref.: ECC4723 OASIS ref.: colchest3-505060
Type of work: Excavation	Site director/group: Colchester Archaeological Trust
Date of work: 28th March to 13th September 2022	Size of area investigated: 18.3 hectares (4.3 hectares excavated)
Location of curating museum: Colchester Museums Archaeology Data Service	Funding source: Developer
Further seasons anticipated? No	Related CHER/SMR number: -
Final report: CAT Report 1960	
Periods represented: Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval, modern.	
<p>Summary of fieldwork results: Archaeological excavation was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of alterations to the firing ranges. Before 2018 little was known about the development site or its immediate landscape. Previous archaeological surveys along the Essex coastline had identified a sparse scattering of prehistoric sites, some Late Iron Age/Roman Red Hills, a Roman settlement 3km to the north-east, and evidence for sheep pasturage in the medieval and probably post-medieval periods until the Ranges were created in the late 19th century. In advance of the current project an archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2018, with the excavation of a small car park following in 2021. Archaeological remains revealed during these projects included a Red Hill and a significant concentration of Roman material to the north-west of the development site. Also encountered were a number of small pit features ranging in date from the Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age, through the Late Iron Age/Roman and into the medieval period.</p> <p>The c 18.3 hectare development site was divided into four excavation areas totalling 4.3 hectares. Prehistoric pits and pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits were found scattered across the development site, with a slight concentration along the eastern edge of Area D. The worked flint assemblage provided evidence for activity on this area of marshland leading down to the Colne estuary in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, with prehistoric pottery continuing this evidence into the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The size of the assemblage would seem to represent small-scale and temporary occupation of the site throughout prehistory, that was probably seasonal in nature to exploit the resources of the salt marsh. The Middle Bronze Age cremation of a</p>	

possible adult was also excavated.

Late Iron Age/Roman occupation of the site was more extensive. The most significant monument was a Roman ring-ditch with single entrance enclosing four foundation pads. Both the ring-ditch and several associated features produced an assemblage of 25 bolt-heads and four spearheads, indicating occupation by the Roman army with an artillery device like a scorpion or ballista also present. It is suggested that these pads could have either 1) formed the base of a square, timber watch tower founded on four large corner posts, or 2) formed the base for an artillery placement. Dating evidence from two of the four foundation pads places the structure within the late 3rd to 4th century and, positioned on a trackway leading south-east towards the Pyefleet Channel, it is possibly part of the Saxon Shore defence.

The excavation of four red hills in Areas B and C proved to be disappointing. Despite being large features, they were extremely shallow with no evidence of in situ settling tanks, hearths, flues, burning or any other features. What there was instead was quantities of baked clay and daub, with briquetage from one of the four, and significant levels of modern contamination from the firing ranges throughout. This contamination included iron wire, shrapnel, a tank hull and large amounts of charcoal. Although undated, these red hills probably belong to the Late Iron Age or Roman period.

Immediately to the south-east of the watch tower/artillery placement was a possible irregular encampment that may have been occupied either by stationed soldiers or those involved in the salt industry. Most of the Roman finds from the entire site (pottery, animal bone and small finds) came from this area.

A medieval enclosure within Area D dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Three sides of the enclosure were excavated along with a large number of internal pits. There were no structural remains, but domestic waste including pottery vessels, animal bone and oyster shell indicates that people were living inside the enclosure. Both placename evidence and information from the Domesday Survey would suggest that the enclosure was associated with seasonal sheep pasturage following the reclamation of the salt marsh.

Post-medieval field boundary ditches in Areas B and D are present on the 1840s Tithe Map of the area and are also associated with reclamation of the salt marsh. All of the modern features are from the firing ranges.

Previous summaries/reports: CAT Report 1299 & 1735

Colchester City Council Archaeological Advisors:
Dr Simon Wood & Dr Richard Hoggett

Keywords: Roman ring-ditch, Roman watch tower, Roman artillery placement, iron bolt-head, iron spearhead, red hill, medieval enclosure

Significance: ***

Author of summary:
Laura Pooley

Date of summary:
August 2023

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation at Fingringhoe Wick, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX

District: Colchester
Parish: Abberton & Langenhoe
NGR: TM 03143 17124 (centre)

Planning reference: 181189

Commissioned by: Colin Best (Tilbury Douglas)
On behalf of: Tilbury Douglas

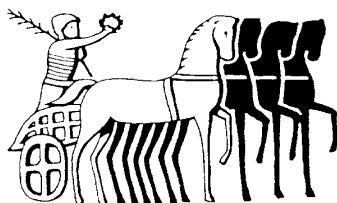
Curating museum: Colchester/ADS Archaeology

CHER project code: tbc
CAT project code: 2022/02q
Oasis project ID: colchest3-505060

Fieldwork Manager: Adam Wightman
Contracts Manager: Chris Lister

CBC monitor: Simon Wood

This WSI written: 03.03.2022



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
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Site location and description (Fig 1)

The site lies to the south of the village of Fingringhoe and to the south-east of the village of Langenhoe, Essex, within an area of reclaimed salt marsh that forms part of the Fingringhoe Range military zone. The ranges cover approximately 18 hectares in size and currently comprises an area of rough grassland with patches of scrub and derelict military hardware. It is bordered by areas of marshland and grassland. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 03143 17124.

Proposed work

The development comprises the construction of 2 No. 600 metre Firing Ranges with eight-metre high stop-butts and facilities, 2 No. control buildings, 1 No. range support building, together with associated demolition and site clearance work, access, turning areas, parking areas, drainage and associated infrastructure.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on the Colchester Archaeological Trust report archive, the Colchester Historic Environment Record (CHER) accessed via the Colchester Heritage Explorer (www.colchesterheritage.co.uk):

Prior to the archaeological evaluation undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust in 2018 (CAT Report 1299) there was no direct evidence for prehistoric activity within the site and little within the wider area. Previous surveys along the Essex coastline have identified Mesolithic sites and buried Neolithic land surfaces in other locations along the Colne, Crouch and Blackwater estuaries. Similarly, little Bronze Age activity has been recorded in the wider area although occupation evidence exists some 3km to the north, and 'burnt mound' sites have been identified in the coastal surveys mentioned above. It is possible that the 'Red Hill' salt production sites recorded within the immediate and surrounding area may originate in the Iron Age, with continuing usage into the Roman period.

It has been suggested that Fingringhoe may have acted as a harbour and supply base for Colchester during the early military phase of Roman settlement (Crummy 1997). Quarrying on land now known as the Fingringhoe Wick Nature Reserve (3km north-east) in the 1930s (followed by subsequent excavations) revealed Claudian-Neronian material from pits, parts of a cemetery, two timber-lined wells and a possible landing place, as well as at least three Roman period houses with hypocausts and tessellated pavements (CHER MCC8785, MCC8790). Military equipment and substantial quantities of pottery and coins were also found (Crummy 1997).

The development site and immediate surrounding area is the location of an extensive salt production industry, dating to the Roman period, but possibly of Late Iron Age origin. Evidence of this industry primarily takes the form of 'red hills'; mounds of red earth deriving from the rubble of clay structures used in the salt-making process that have been scorched red by fires used to evaporate sea water to make salt.

There are no recorded Anglo Saxon or early medieval sites or finds dating to this period within the site itself or the surrounding area, although it is probable that this part of the coastline was used for seasonal sheep pasturage, as well as activities such as fowling, fishing and foraging.

In the medieval period the Domesday Survey records the settlement of Langenhoe to the west as having meadow, pasture, woodland, a mill and salthouse, as well as recorded livestock including 300 sheep. The place name 'wick' appears on historic mapping immediately adjacent to the site, meaning a dairy associated with sheep's cheese making. This suggests that the immediate area was utilised as sheep pasturage, following the reclamation of the salt marshland.

The reclamation of the salt marsh and use of the area for pasturage continued until the late 19th century, when the Fingringhoe Ranges were created by the War Office. This usage has

continued up until the present day, with the site having been recently used as a grenade firing range.

2018 evaluation

A pre-determination archaeological evaluation comprising twenty-two trial-trenches was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges in 2018. Each trench measured 60m long by 4m wide. Although there were no significant archaeological remains in twelve of the trenches significant contexts included a Late Iron Age/Roman red hill in trench T6 and a concentration of Roman features in trench T1 consisting mainly of ditches and a large number of pits, 0.24-0.3m below current ground level. Finds from the features in T1 included pottery sherds, briquetage, ceramic building material, animal bone, five copper-alloy coins, two iron bolt-heads and the remains of a spearhead. There were three Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age features in trenches T3, T4 and T11 and two medieval features in trenches T5 and T6. (CAT Report 1299, ECC4231).

2021 Phase 1 Car Park excavation

An archaeological excavation was carried in advance of the construction of the Phase 1 car park. During this excavation 17 pits, a pit/post-hole, a post-hole and a pit/tree-throw were uncovered. Three features were dated to the prehistoric period and three to the Roman period. Three more were modern and eleven were undated (CAT Report 1735, ECC4670).

Planning background

A planning application (181189) was submitted to Colchester Borough Council in May 2018 proposing the *construction of 2 No. 600 metre Firing Ranges with eight-metre high stop-butts and facilities, 2 No. control buildings, 1 No. range support building, together with associated demolition and site clearance work, access, turning areas, parking areas, drainage and associated infrastructure.*

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the CHER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Colchester Borough Council Archaeological Advisor (CBCAA). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

Based on the results of the 2018 evaluation archaeological mitigation is required in advance of the development. This will take the form of five open area excavations.

Requirement for work (Fig 2)

The archaeological requirement is archaeological excavation. Details are given in a Project Brief written by CBCAA (CBC 2021).

Specifically,

- Strip map and record excavation within the area of the nine trenches defined by the evaluation as containing archaeological features where earth-moving is due to take place but within the stripped easement.
- Full excavation of the 'red hill' seen in T16.

The five excavation areas will comprise of:

Area	Evaluation trenches covered	Size (m2)
Area A	T1	4,520
Area B	T3-T6	24,520
Area C	T16-T17 including the 'red hill'	12,845
Area D	T11-T12	7,800
Area E	T21	4,020
	<u>Total coverage</u>	<u>53,705</u>

The excavation areas involve a 20m buffer extension around the evaluation trenches containing features. If further features are defined within the buffer areas a further 20m may be extended to confirm the full extent of the archaeological remains are defined and recorded.

If unusual, significant or unexpected remains are encountered the CBCAA will be informed immediately. Should significant archaeological remains continue outside of the stripped area expansion of the excavation area may be required.

Amendments to the brief, and this WSI, may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a-d)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021)
- The Project Brief issued by CBCAA (2021)

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to CBCAA one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to CHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

A unique HER event number will be obtained from the CBCAA prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The curating museum will be notified of the details of the project and the event code, which will be used to identify the project archive when depositing at the end of the project.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows:

- Excavation of Areas A,-E – One Project Officer plus seven archaeologists for 75 days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Nigel Rayner

Excavation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of at least 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the CBCAA, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/Project Officers Adam Wightman, Nigel Rayner, Ben Holloway or Harvey Furniss who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proforma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. A representative section will be drawn to include ground level and the depth of machining. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

The excavation area and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris). Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. CAT staff will process samples (unless of a complex nature) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

Provision will be included (where necessary) for column or core samples to be taken, for the assessment and/or full analysis of those samples, and for absolute dating of the sequence.

Provision will also be made (where necessary) for the identification and absolute dating of suitable deposits of charred remains. Should VF/LG make a recommendation that suitable samples not datable by other means (ie associated finds) be submitted for absolute dating, then these samples will be sent to the SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory at Glasgow University for analysis.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CBCAA.

CBCAA will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the excavation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the excavation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis this may involve radiocarbon dating (see finds section).

If it cannot be demonstrated that future ground works are able to avoid impacting them, burials will be fully excavated. However, following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CBCAA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive. Digital site photographs will be supplied as both a jpeg and in raw uncompressed format (TIFF), with metadata will be embedded into the raw file as per Historic England guidelines (2015a).

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flints: Adam Wightman
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)
environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth
radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

flint: Tom Lawrence
prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
Roman glass: Hilary Cool
small finds: Nina Crummy
other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to CBCAA.

A contingency will be made in the budget for scientific assessment/analysis. This can include soil micromorphological assessment, absolute dating in the event that archaeomagnetic and/or (more probably) radiocarbon dating is required, if burning is encountered or human remains (in which case it might be necessary to lift a small sample for absolute dating). The Historic England Regional Science Advisor will be consulted for advice on this.

Post-excavation assessment

Once fieldwork has finished the need for a post-excavation assessment will be discussed and agreed with CBCAA. This may include discussion as to whether there is a need for and extent of radiocarbon dating of appropriate contexts and/or further detailed scientific analysis of other aspects of the project.

If a post-excavation assessment is required by CBCAA, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with CBCAA. It will be a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and will identify the research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework. It will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Results

Notification will be given to CBCAA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015b).

The report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork, with a copy supplied to CBCAA as a PDF.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project.
- Location plan of the excavation area in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of the area will be given 10 figure grid references.
- A section drawing showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale (if this can be safely done)
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (Medlycott 2011 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

An EHER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to CBCAA.

Results will be published, to at least a summary level (i.e. round-up in *Essex Archaeology & History*) in the year following the archaeological field work. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series

Archive deposition

It is a policy of Colchester Borough Council that the integrity of the site archive be maintained (i.e. all finds and records should be properly curated by a single organisation), with the archive available for public consultation. To achieve this desired aim it is assumed if there are any artefacts that the full archive will be deposited in Colchester Museums *unless otherwise agreed in advance*. (A full copy of the archive shall in any case be deposited).

By accepting this WSI, the client agrees to deposit the archive, including all artefacts, at Colchester & Ipswich Museum.

The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the curating museum. If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum or an alternate repository (approved by COLEM and CBCAA) within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to CBCAA.

If there are no archaeological finds retained from the evaluation the full digital archive will be curated with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar accredited digital archive repository, that safeguard the long-term curation of digital records. Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

The CBCAA will be notified of the archiving timetable throughout the project and once deposition has occurred.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to the CBCAA for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

CBCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to CBCAA one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with CBCAA prior to them being carried out.

CBCAA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of CBCAA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

References

Note: CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

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|-----------------|-------|---|
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| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological excavation.</i> Updated October 2020 |
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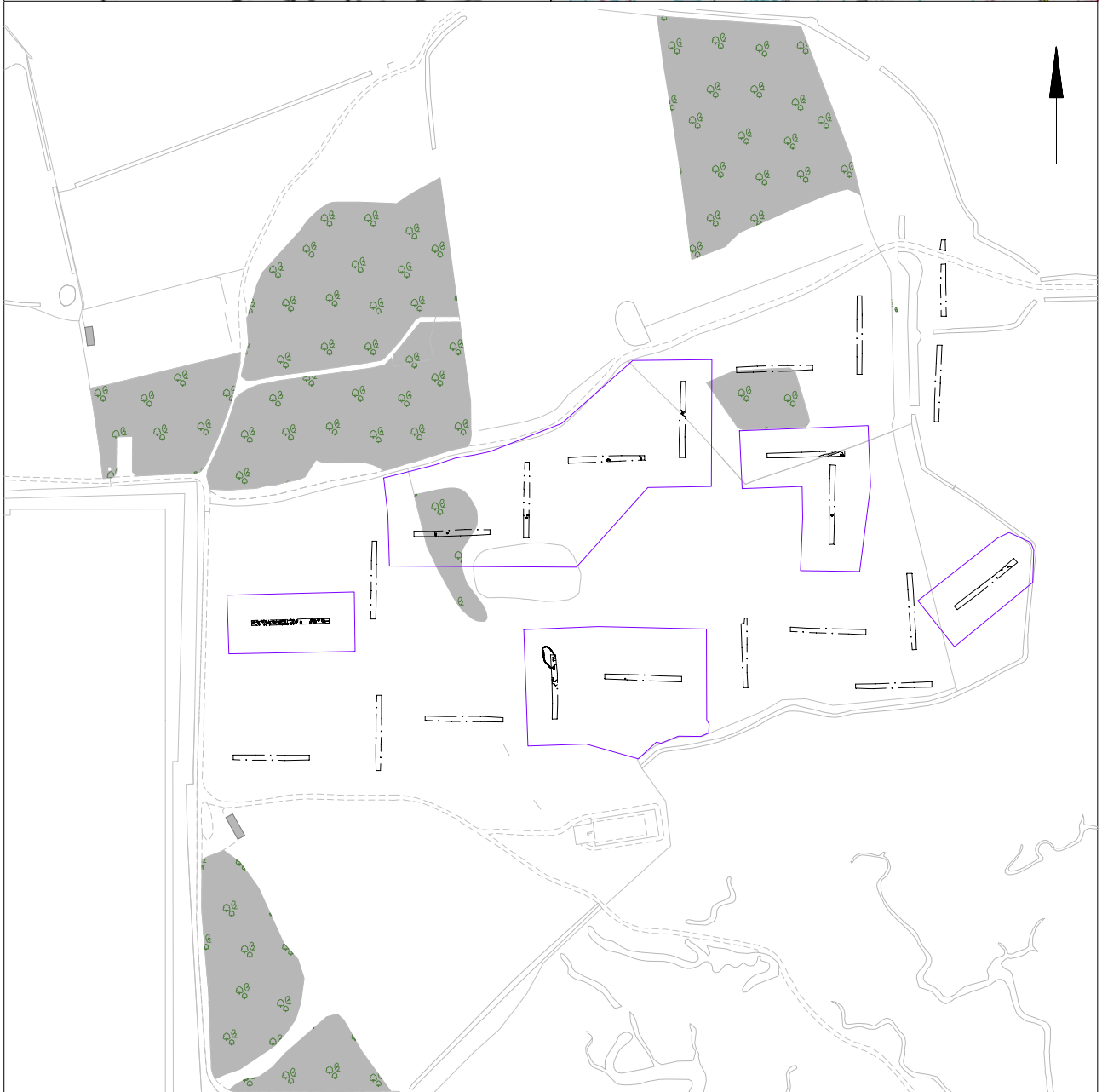
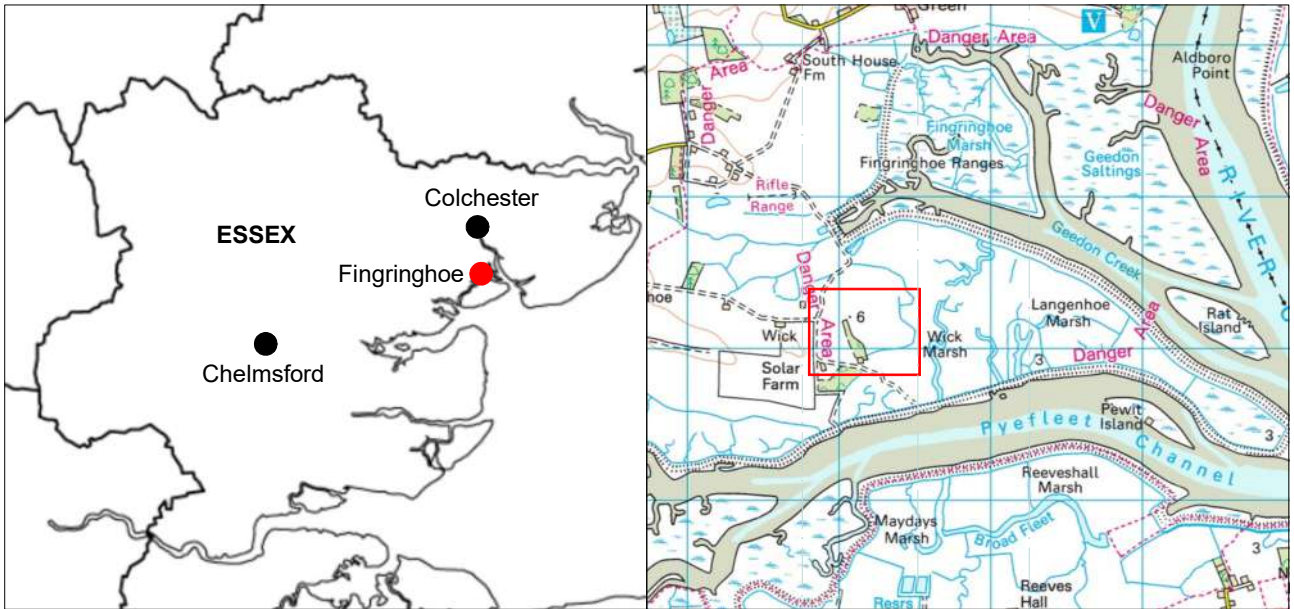
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Fig 1 Site location and excavation areas.



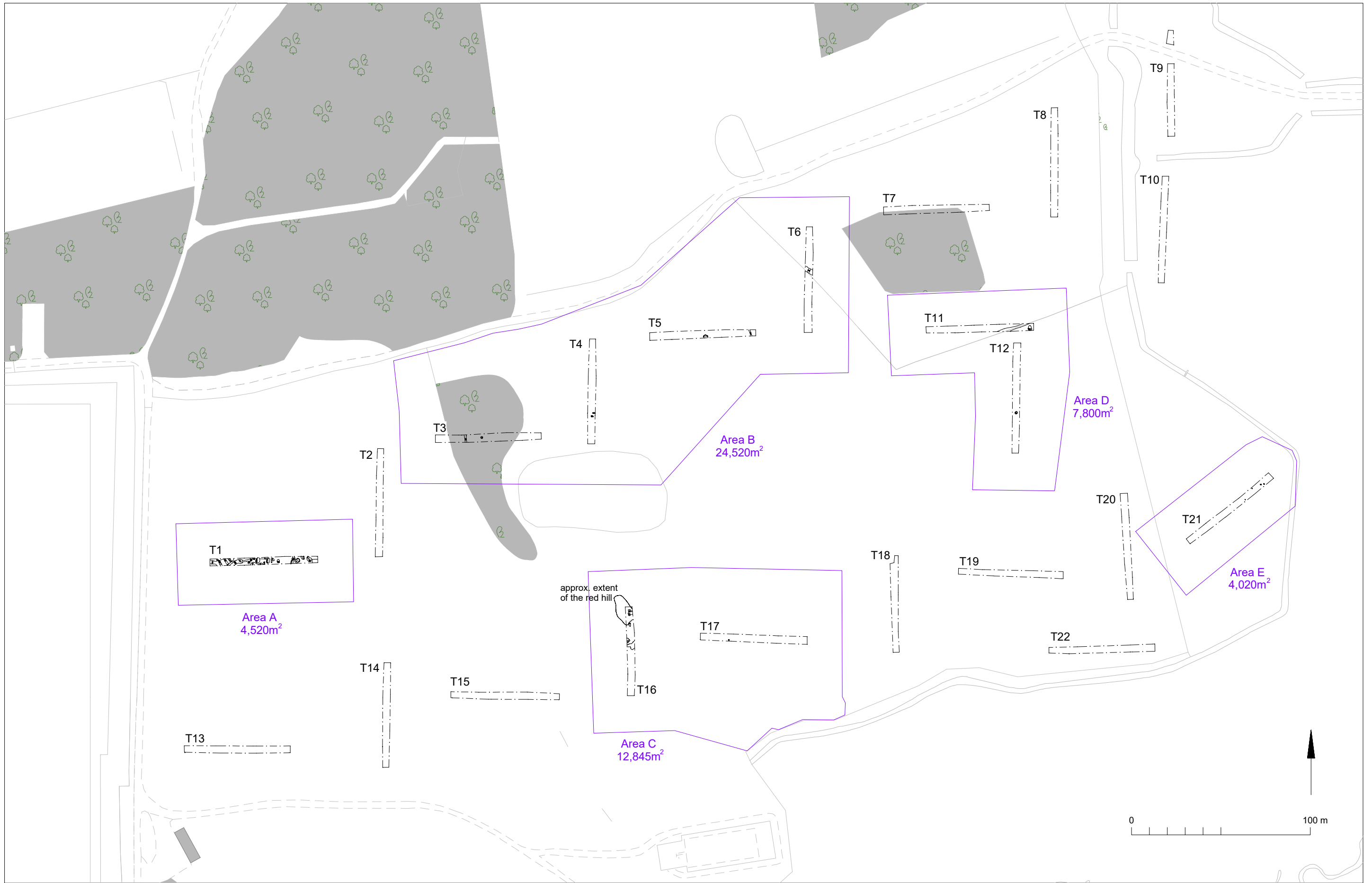


Fig 2 Excavation areas in relation to trial trenching results

OASIS Summary for colchest3-505060

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-505060
Project Name	Archaeological excavation at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX
Sitename	Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX
Sitecode	ECC4723
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02q
Activity type	Excavation
Planning Id	181189
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Post determination
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	28-Mar-2022 - 13-Sep-2022
Location	Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex, CO5 7LX NGR : TM 03143 17124 LL : 51.8158122308366, 0.945823145585338 12 Fig : 603143,217124
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Essex District : Colchester Parish : Langenhoe
Project Methodology	Archaeological excavation carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.

Project Results

Archaeological excavation was carried out at Fingringhoe Ranges, Lodge Lane, Langenhoe, Colchester, Essex in advance of alterations to the firing ranges. Before 2018 little was known about the development site or its immediate landscape. Previous archaeological surveys along the Essex coastline had identified a sparse scattering of prehistoric sites, some Late Iron Age/Roman Red Hills, a Roman settlement 3km to the north-east, and evidence for sheep pasturage in the medieval and probably post-medieval periods until the Ranges were created in the late 19th century. In advance of the current project an archaeological evaluation was carried out in 2018, with the excavation of a small car park following in 2021. Archaeological remains revealed during these projects included a Red Hill and a significant concentration of Roman material to the north-west of the development site. Also encountered were a number of small pit features ranging in date from the Bronze Age/Late Bronze Age, through the Late Iron Age/Roman and into the medieval period.

The c 18.3 hectare development site was divided into four excavation areas totalling 4.3 hectares. Prehistoric pits and pits/tree-throws/scrub clearance pits were found scattered across the development site, with a slight concentration along the eastern edge of Area D. The worked flint assemblage provided evidence for activity on this area of marshland leading down to the Colne estuary in the Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age, with prehistoric pottery continuing this evidence into the Middle Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. The size of the assemblage would seem to represent small-scale and temporary occupation of the site throughout prehistory, that was probably seasonal in nature to exploit the resources of the salt marsh. The Middle Bronze Age cremation of a possible adult was also excavated.

Late Iron Age/Roman occupation of the site was more extensive. The most significant monument was a Roman ring-ditch with single entrance enclosing four foundation pads. Both the ring-ditch and several associated features produced an assemblage of 25 bolt-heads and four spearheads, indicating occupation by the Roman army with an artillery device like a scorpion or ballista also present. It is suggested that these pads could have either 1) formed the base of a square, timber watch tower founded on four large corner posts, or 2) formed the base for an artillery placement. Dating evidence from two of the four foundation pads places the structure within the late 3rd to 4th century and, positioned on a trackway leading south-east towards the Pyefleet Channel, it is possibly part of the Saxon Shore defence.

The excavation of four red hills in Areas B and C proved to be disappointing. Despite being large features, they were extremely shallow with no evidence of in situ settling tanks, hearths, flues, burning or any other features. What there was instead was quantities of baked clay and daub, with briquetage from one of the four, and significant levels of modern contamination from the firing ranges throughout. This contamination included iron wire, shrapnel, a tank hull and large amounts of charcoal. Although undated, these red hills probably belong to the Late Iron Age or Roman period.

Immediately to the south-east of the watch tower/artillery placement was a possible irregular encampment that may have been occupied either by stationed soldiers or those involved in the salt industry. Most of the Roman finds from the entire site (pottery, animal bone and small finds) came from this area.

A medieval enclosure within Area D dates from the 12th to the 14th centuries. Three sides of the enclosure were excavated along with a large number of internal pits. There were no structural remains, but domestic waste including pottery vessels, animal bone and oyster shell indicates that people were living inside the enclosure. Both placename evidence and information from the Domesday Survey would suggest that the enclosure was associated with seasonal sheep pasturage following the reclamation of the salt marsh.

	Post-medieval field boundary ditches in Areas B and D are present on the 1840s Tithe Map of the area and are also associated with reclamation of the salt marsh. All of the modern features are from the firing ranges.
Keywords	<p>Watch Tower - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Red Hill - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Road - ROMAN - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Ditched Enclosure - MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types</p> <p>Vessel - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Vessel - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Lithic Implement - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Barbed And Tanged Arrowhead - EARLY BRONZE AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Vessel - LATE IRON AGE - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Vessel - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Spearhead - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Ballista Bolt - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Coin - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Finger Ring - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Langton Down Brooch - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Nauheim Derivate Brooch - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Briquetage - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Animal Remains - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Vessel - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Animal Remains - MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p> <p>Cremation - ROMAN - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus</p>
Funder	Private or public corporation developer
HER	Colchester Borough Council - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Chris Lister, Adam Wightman, Laura Pooley
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - ECC4723
Archives	<p>Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;</p> <p>Physical Archive, Documentary Archive - to be deposited with Colchester & Ipswich Museum Service (Colchester Collection);</p>