

Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation of Land at Rattle Road, Stone Cross, Pevensey, East Sussex

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Site Code: PEV-EX-16

NGR Site Centre: 562247 104590

HER Reference Number: 235/15

Planning Application Number: WD/2013/1564/MAO



Report for:

Persimmon Homes Limited

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SWAT ARCHAEOLOGY

Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company

The Office, School Farm Oast, Graveney Road

Faversham, Kent ME13 8UP

Tel: 01795 532548 or 07885 700 112

info@swatarchaeology.co.uk www.swatarchaeology.co.uk

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Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	8
1.1	Project Background	8
1.2	Planning Background	8
1.3	Scope of the Post Excavation Assessment Report	10
1.4	Site Description and Topography	10
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND.....	11
2.1	Introduction	11
2.2	Previous Archaeological Works (Phase 1).....	11
	<i>Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment</i>	11
	<i>Geophysical Survey</i>	12
	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>	12
2.3	Archaeological Potential	13
2.4	Recent archaeological investigation on surrounding area	13
3	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	14
3.1	General Aims	14
3.2	Project Objectives (SWAT 2015b, Section 3)	14
4	METHODOLOGY.....	15
4.1	Introduction	15
4.2	Fieldwork.....	15
	<i>Archaeological Strip, map and Sample Excavation</i>	15
4.3	Monitoring	16

5	ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT	17
5.1	Introduction	17
5.2	Phasing	17
5.3	Stratigraphic Sequence	17
5.4	Archaeological Features Area 1	18
5.5	Archaeological Features Area 2 (Fig. 4).....	18
	<i>Linear Features</i>	18
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	20
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	21
5.6	Archaeological Features Area 3.1 (Fig. 5).....	22
	<i>Cobbled surfaces G3081 and G3091</i>	22
	<i>Linear Features</i>	22
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	40
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	43
5.7	Archaeological Features Area 3.2 (Fig. 6).....	50
	<i>Linear Features</i>	50
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	55
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	60
5.8	Archaeological Features Area 3.3 (Fig. 7).....	61
	<i>Linear Features</i>	61
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	65
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	66
5.9	Archaeological Features Area 3.4 (Fig. 5).....	68
	<i>Linear features</i>	68
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	75
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	76
5.10	Archaeological Features Area 4.1 (Fig. 8).....	79
	<i>Linear Features</i>	79
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	87
	<i>Discrete Features</i>	89
5.11	Archaeological Features Area 4.2 (Fig. 9).....	94
	<i>Introduction</i>	94
	<i>Linear Features</i>	94
	<i>Grouped Features</i>	103

	<i>Discrete Features</i>	105
6	SPECIALIST REPORTS	115
6.1	Introduction	115
6.2	The Early Pottery.....	115
6.3	The Post-Roman pottery	120
6.4	The Ceramic Building Material	132
6.5	The Flint.....	137
6.6	The Miscellaneous finds.....	141
6.7	The Animal Bone	143
6.8	The Environmental Samples.....	143
6.9	Phased review of the environmental sample results.....	159
7	ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE	162
7.1	Period Specific Review	162
7.2	Phase 1 Middle/Late Bronze Age (Fig. 10)	163
7.3	Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British (Fig. 11)	164
7.4	Phase 3 Anglo- Saxon (Fig. 12)	165
7.5	Phase 4 High Medieval c.1066-1350 Fig. 13)	165
7.6	Phase 5 Late Medieval c.1350-1550 (Fig. 14)	166
7.7	Phase 6 Post Medieval (Fig. 15)	167
7.8	Undated Features (Fig. 16).....	168
8	STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMENDATIONS	170
8.1	Statement of Potential	170
	<i>Stratigraphic</i>	170
	<i>Artefact Assemblages</i>	171
9	REVISED RESEARCH AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS	176
9.1	Introduction	176
9.2	Updated Project Design	176
9.3	Proposed Publication	178
9.4	Timetable and Task List.....	179
9.5	Client’s statement	180

10	ARCHIVE.....	180
10.1	General.....	180
11	ACKNOWLEDGMENTS	180
12	REFERENCES	181

Plates

Figures

Figure 1	Site location plan
Figure 2	Topographic Area Locations
Figure 3	Site Features
Figure 4	Features Area 2
Figure 5	Features Area 3.1 and Area 3.4
Figure 6	Features Area 3.2
Figure 7	Features Area 3.3
Figure 8	Features Area 4.1
Figure 9	Features Area 4.2
Figure 10	Phase 1 Middle/Late Bronze Age
Figure 11	Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British
Figure 12	Phase 3 Anglo- Saxon
Figure 13	Phase 4 High Medieval c.1066-1350
Figure 14	Phase 5 Late Medieval c.1350-1550
Figure 15	Phase 6 Post- Medieval
Figure 16	Unphased Features

Abstract

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT) at Rattle Road, Stone Cross, Pevensey, East Sussex, in 2016. The excavation was undertaken in advance of a housing development by Persimmon Homes.

The excavations have indicated that the site's previous use was primarily agricultural in nature over, with interruptions, millennia. Field boundary ditches, droveways, pits and postholes were recorded from both the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British periods, while similar activity re- commenced in the Anglo-Saxon period evolving and intensifying into the High and early Late Medieval periods with further ditches, pits and postholes, along with lynchets, holloways, animal enclosures and stock handling areas- the only dateable industrial evidence, a fire pit- belonging to this period. Activity appears to have declined during the Late Medieval period and was minimal during the post- medieval period suggesting either depopulation of the area or significant change in usage.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Swale & Thames Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology) was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Limited to carry out a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Rattle Road, Stone Cross, Pevensey, East Sussex centred on National Grid reference (NGR) 562247 104590 (Figure 1).

1.1.2 The archaeological excavation formed part of a staged programme of archaeological works associated with planning application WD/2013/1564/MAD, submitted to Wealden District Council (WDC) for the redevelopment of the site (see Section 2.1 below).

1.1.3 Taking into consideration a phased approach of the development schedule, the archaeological works were carried out as a staged programme of works comprising a geophysical survey followed by a targeted trial trenching evaluation (Phase 1). In the event that significant archaeological remains were encountered during either of these phases, a strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation was required in order to investigate and record archaeological remains present. The archaeological programme is detailed further, below (Section 1.2.3).

1.1.4 This report details the results of the SMS excavation only (Phase 2), which was informed by the results of the earlier phase of archaeological evaluation (Phase 1: SWAT Archaeology 2016).

1.2 Planning Background

1.2.1 A planning application for the residential redevelopment of 276 dwellings together with access, roads, footpaths, drainage, associated car parking provision, groundworks, landscaping, open space and infrastructure, was granted by WBC on the 28th October 2013 (WD/2013/1564/MAO).

- 1.2.2 On the advice and recommendations of the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council (ESCC) a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work was attached to consent:

No development shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological works in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Local Planning Authority, including, where appropriate, retention in situ. A written record of any archaeological works undertaken shall be submitted to the Local Planning Authority within 3 months of the completion of any archaeological investigation unless an alternative timescale for submission of the report is first agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority. AR01

REASON: To enable the recording of any items of historical or archaeological interest, in accordance with Policy BE12 of the Non Statutory Wealden Local Plan, coupled with the requirements of paragraphs 129, 131 and 132 of the National Planning Policy Framework 2012.

NOTE: The applicant is advised that further Archaeological Works, including trial trenching will be required in order to inform the consideration of the reserved matters submission and therefore should be undertaken in good time before the submission of any reserved matters application.

(WD/2013/1564/MAO, Condition 4, 28/10/2013)

- 1.2.3 The programme of archaeological works consisted of a geophysical survey, a targeted trial trench evaluation, and, where appropriate, a strip, map and sample excavation carried out prior to, and during, initial stages of construction works. This was to be followed by a programme of post excavation works including assessment, analysis and reporting. Table 1, below, sets out the required programme of archaeological works, along with references to appropriate documentation.

Event	Date	Document Ref.
Archaeological Desk Based Assessment	2013	Heritage Collection 13/0363a
Geophysical Survey	2013	Chris Butler Archaeological Services CBAS0425
Specification: Archaeological Evaluation and Strip, Map and Sample Excavation	2015a	SWAT Archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation Report	2015b	SWAT Archaeology
Archaeological Excavation Report	2019	SWAT Archaeology (this document)

Table 1: Archaeological prerequisites, as required by East Sussex County Council

1.2.4 All archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with the appropriate specification (Table 1) in liaison with ESCC and WDC.

1.3 Scope of the Post Excavation Assessment Report

1.3.1 In accordance with the Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2015a), this report comprises a summary of the project background (Section 1), the geological and archaeological background (Section 2) and the project aims (Section 3). Generic and specific methodologies are detailed in Section 4. Section 5 provides a Stratigraphic Assessment of archaeological features recorded within each area and is followed by specialist assessment of all archaeological finds and environmental samples in Section 6. Section 7 comprises an overall narrative of the site, followed by a statement of potential and recommendations for further analysis, reporting and publication in Sections 8-9.

1.3.2 Plans accompany the text. Figure 1 gives the site location, Figure 2 provides an overall site plan, with a key to the various areas of excavation and the underlying topography, while Figure 3 gives an overview of archaeological features across the site. Figures 4- 10 show features by area, while Figures 11- 17 show features by archaeological phase, and Figures 18 - onwards show detail of selected archaeological features.

1.4 Site Description and Topography

1.4.1 The proposed development site is centred on National Grid Reference 562247 104590 and forms an L-shaped group of fields bordered by housing development to the west, the B2191 Stone Cross to Westham Road with ribbon housing development to the south with Peeling Lane to the north and fields to the east.

1.4.2 The British Geological Survey (Sheet E319/334) identifies the underlying solid geology as Weald Clay Formation on the southern part of the site and Tunbridge Wells Sand Formation on the northern part. The geology exposed on site during the archaeological evaluation was the Weald Clay Formation.

1.4.3 The site is set on sloping ground rising from c.20m aOD (above Ordnance Datum) in the south east to c.26m aOD in the north west.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The application site lies within an area with known archaeology. The archaeological record for Pevensey includes two Scheduled Monuments; the Roman fort of Pevensey to the east and Shinewater Bronze Age settlement to the south west. The PDA is within an Archaeological Notification Area. The geophysical survey (see below) shows the Roman road to the Saxon Shore Fort of Anderitum runs across the site from east to west and in addition the geophysical survey has shown field systems on a different alignment to the road. A geophysical survey carried out c.250m south-east of the Site shows significant archaeological remains as yet undated but in character Romano- British or Medieval (MES 23935). Of particular interest recent documentary research of an area about 750m east of the PDA indicates the site of the lost medieval village of 'Cudnow' (MES 5053).

2.2 Previous Archaeological Works (Phase 1)

Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment

2.2.1 Prior to any work being carried out on the site, a Desk-Based Assessment was prepared by Heritage Collective (2013). The results of the assessment state the following (2013, p5);

The site known as 'The Wells', Rattle Road, Stone Cross, East Sussex is proposed for redevelopment.

The application site has been shown to have low potential for all period except the Roman, medieval and post medieval periods where the potential is considered low to moderate or moderate. Activity in the Roman period relates to an adjacent road while medieval activity is likely to comprise agricultural features beyond the known settlement sites at Cudnow, Shanfold Farm and Westham.

Foundations, service trenches and other intrusive groundworks are likely to encounter 19th and 20th century features such as field boundaries although the footings and sub-surface features of the early 20th century buildings will have removed localised areas of the underlying strata. The assessment suggests that there is little possibility that proposed works will encounter earlier archaeological features or deposits, except perhaps in the vicinity of the Roman road along the northern boundary of the site. The edges of the Late Bronze Age marsh appear to be some distance to the southeast and the application site is thought to lie on relatively high ground, above the level of the prehistoric marsh.

- 2.2.2 The desk-based assessment provided a recommendation that further archaeological works be carried out, secured by a condition attached to any future planning application.

Geophysical Survey

- 2.2.3 Following the approval of the planning application, a geophysical survey formed the first stage of the Phase 1 archaeological works.

- 2.2.4 A magnetometry survey was carried out by John Butler Archaeological Services (2013) during September 2013. The survey suggested the presence of an oval enclosure, a Roman road, a field system and possible evidence for settlement activity. It was subsequently recommended that a programme of archaeological evaluation be undertaken to determine the dating, function and importance of the potential archaeological activity (2013, p11).

Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.2.5 The archaeological evaluation report, carried out and prepared by SWAT Archaeology (2015a), provides the following (edited) summary:

The results of the excavation of 45 evaluation trenches revealed a number of archaeological features present within the trenches located in the north east corner of the Proposed Development Site (PDA), with a pit and linears containing three sherds of Prehistoric pottery, seven sherds of Early to Mid-Roman pottery, a single sherd of Mid Saxon pottery, five sherds from the Early Medieval period and one sherd from the Post Medieval period and one sherd from the Late Post Medieval period. One small find was retrieved; a James 1st half groat (2nd coinage) dated to 1604-1619.

In more detail, Trench 1 contained two northwest- southeast running ditches containing pottery dating to the Early- Mid Romano- British period; Trench 3 revealed one east-west running ditch containing Early- Mid Romano- British pottery; Trench 4 contained a northwest- southeast running ditch with pottery of a similar date; Trench 7 revealed an oval pit; Trench 11 contained a northeast- southwest running ditch containing five sherds of pottery ranging in date from the Prehistoric to Post- Medieval periods. This area was re-examined as part of the Phase 2 works described in this document as Area 2. The part of site covered in this report as Areas 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 4.1 and 4.2 were subject to Phase 1 trial trenching and features were revealed. The then County Archaeologist, Greg Chuter, indicated that the Phase 2 strip, map and sample could proceed without a Phase 1 report.

2.2.6 The natural geology of Wealden Clay was reached at an average depth of between 0.20m and 0.25m below the modern ground surface with archaeological features cutting into the natural geology.

2.3 Archaeological Potential

2.3.1 The Phase 1 works illustrated that the potential for the presence for archaeological remains was relatively high. The results of the geophysical survey were tested by the evaluation which confirmed the presence of a multiphase archaeological site.

2.4 Recent archaeological investigation on surrounding area

2.4.1 There is ongoing archaeological investigation by Chris Butlers Archaeological services on the fields adjacent on the east of area 3 that involved archaeological geophysical survey in 2019 and recent evaluation completed at the beginning of 2022. Evaluation report is pending but results are summarised below.

2.4.2 Results of the evaluation clearly show the double ditched road running across the site out of SWAT site to the west, and this has been confirmed by the evaluation excavation which found consistent flanking ditches and an area of degraded road metalling. An extract from the summary of the evaluation report for the central field states “The pair of ditches seen to run west to east across Area 2 (Trenches 40, 46, 61, 50, 57, 58) represent the flanking ditches to a Roman road, and the upper fill has been dated to the late 3rd century in Trench 58, with the primary fill containing a very small pottery assemblage dated to c. AD 70-250.”

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 General Aims

3.1.1 The Strip, map and sample excavation aimed to ascertain the range of past activities, and specifically whether the evidence suggests transient human activity, domestic/settled occupation, burial, industry, agriculture and/or combinations of these. Linked to this, the excavations also sought to recover stratified assemblages of artefacts and ecofacts which are capable of analysis and research to assist in determining the date and function of the site during different periods.

3.1.2 In accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance (CIfA 2014a), the general aims of the programme of archaeological works were to:

- *to examine the archaeological resource within the site;*
- *within a framework of defined research objectives, to seek a better understanding of and compile a lasting record of that resource;*
- *to analyse and interpret the results; and disseminate them.*

3.1.3 All excavation and post-excavation procedures were conducted in compliance with the standards outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (2014a).

3.2 Project Objectives (SWAT 2015b, Section 3)

3.2.1 The principle objective of the archaeological evaluation and strip, map and sample (SMS) is to establish the presence or absence of any elements of the archaeological resource, both artefacts and ecofacts of archaeological interest across the area of the development.

3.2.2 To ascertain the extent, depth below ground surface, depth of deposit if possible, character, date and quality of any such archaeological remains by limited sample excavation.

3.2.3 To determine the state of preservation and importance of the archaeological resource if present and to assess the past impacts on the site and pay particular attention to the character, height/depth below ground level, condition, date and significance of any archaeological deposits.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The archaeological excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Specification (SWAT Archaeology 2015a), and in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIFA 2014a) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*.

4.2 Fieldwork

Archaeological Strip, map and Sample Excavation

4.2.1 The site was divided into four primary areas; Area 1 to the far south; Area 2 within the central western area of the site; Area 3 in the east and Area 4 to the north (Figure 3). Area 3 was subsequently subdivided into Areas 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, and Area 4 into Areas 4.1 and 4.2. The designation of each of the areas broadly corresponded with an established order of priority and was maintained throughout the duration of the fieldwork and for the 'signing off' procedure.

4.2.2 A 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a flat bladed ditching bucket was used to remove overlying topsoil and subsoil deposits to expose the underlying natural geology. Overlying deposits were removed in spits of c.100mm thickness under constant archaeological supervision. Machined deposits were examined, and any artefacts were bagged by context.

4.2.3 A site grid was established using an EDM and tied to the National Grid. On completion of hand-cleaning, a site plan was produced at a scale of 1:100. Spray paint line marker was used to mark the edges of unexcavated features prior to mapping. Levels were taken across the site prior to excavation of archaeological features and added to the site plan.

4.2.4 The broad sampling strategy implemented across the site, in agreement with ESCC Archaeological Officer can be summarised as follows:

- All targeted archaeological features were hand-cleaned prior to excavation in order to more clearly define edges and relationships in plan.
- Sections were excavated at all intersections between mapped archaeological features to clarify stratigraphic relationships and inform the overall phasing of the site.
- Slots were excavated across linear ditch features at appropriate intervals (between 2m and 4m as appropriate) measuring no less than 1m in length. All terminal ends of features were investigated through appropriate sized interventions.

- All discrete features including pits and post-holes were half-sectioned at a minimum. Where necessary, features were fully excavated to facilitate retrieval of datable artefacts and/or environmental samples.
- Charred and cremated deposits or potential 'placed deposits' were 100% excavated.

4.2.5 All artefacts recovered during the excavations were bagged and marked by context. Bulk finds were bagged together by context and small-finds were individually bagged by context and their locations recorded in three-dimensions using an EDM.

4.2.6 All features, deposits and finds were recorded in accordance with accepted professional standards. The following broad recording strategy was followed:

- All archaeological contexts were recorded individually on SWAT Archaeology context record sheets.
- All excavated sections were drawn on polyester drawing film at a scale of 1:10 and fully labelled with context numbers and other appropriate recording numbers and levelled with respect to m. OD.
- Features were planned at a scale of 1:20, labelled and levelled with respect to m. OD. All archaeological interventions including linear slots, intercutting relationship slots and half-sections were also marked on the overall site plan.
- Registers of contexts, small finds, environmental samples, site drawings and photographs were maintained and monitored by the site supervisor.
- A full photographic record including digital photographs was maintained; all excavated sections and features were photographed pre and post-excavation, and a selection of working and site photos were also taken.
- In general, multi-context recording was adopted across the site, however single-context recording was completed for deposits/features considered to be possible placed deposits or cremations.

4.3 Monitoring

4.3.1 Curatorial monitoring was made available to Greg Chutter, Archaeological Officer, East Sussex Council throughout the archaeological investigation. Site visits were undertaken, and weekly updates reports were maintained. Any variations to the methodology set out in the Specifications were agreed between parties during monitoring meetings.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 This section of the report will include a descriptive stratigraphic assessment of the archaeological records, detailing physical relationships between all contexts recorded during the excavation. For ease of reference the descriptive text has been divided into the site areas (see Section 4.2 above) as shown on Figure 3. All features with multiple interventions (excavated slots) have been grouped to form a single Group Number (i.e. G1101), as have groups of features with specific form, i.e. post holes representing a structure(s) etc. The descriptive text and plans are supplemented by selected photographs provided within the Appendices.

5.2 Phasing

5.2.1 The assessment of artefacts retrieved from archaeological features has enhanced the results by providing data so these features can be chronologically phased. Six main phases of activity have been identified and are listed in Table 3 below:

Phase	Period	Dates
I	Middle/Late Bronze Age	<i>c.1500 to 800 BC</i>
II	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	<i>C1st BC – C2nd AD</i>
III	Anglo-Saxon	<i>C8th – mid 11th</i>
IV	High Medieval	<i>Mid C11th – mid 14th</i>
V	Late Medieval	<i>Mid C14th – mid 16th</i>
VI	Post-medieval	<i>Mid C16th – 20th</i>

Table 2: Phase of Archaeological Activity

5.3 Stratigraphic Sequence

5.3.1 A relatively consistent soil sequence was recorded across the Site. The underlying natural geology comprised mid yellowish brown to mid reddish-brown clay, the surface of which generally formed the level of machining. The majority of archaeological features were cut into this natural and sealed by mid-greyish brown silty clay subsoil (where present) (0.1–

0.2m deep). The overlying topsoil consisted of a dark greyish brown silty clay deposit (0.15–0.3 m deep).

5.4 Archaeological Features Area 1

5.4.1 The results of the evaluation conducted in Area 1 concluded that there was limited archaeological evidence present and that archaeological impact was low. Natural deposits were encountered at between 23.00 and 16.50m OD. No further work was carried out in this area.

5.5 Archaeological Features Area 2 (Fig. 4)

5.5.1 Area 2 was located on the western extent of the Site (Figure 3) and measured approximately 2,250sq.m in area. Natural deposits were encountered at between 15.00m OD in the northeast and 22.00m to the southwest.

Linear Features

5.5.2 G102 comprised a south southeast- north northwest running ditch which curved towards the north into the north-eastern limit of excavation. It was more than 14.40m long, had a maximum width of 0.80m and was up to 0.25m deep. Interventions [20][22][24] revealed that it had gradually sloped sides and a flat base. The respective fills (21)(23)(25) comprised a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt material. Three sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery were recovered from (25).

5.5.3 G103 was a northwest- southeast running gulley whose northern end was truncated by a modern drainage ditch. With a width between 0.6-0.75m and a depth between 0.17-0.2m it was more than 4.32m long. Interventions [80][82] revealed it had gradually sloping sides to a flat base. Respective fills (81)(83) comprised mid- greyish brown clay silt with odd manganese fleck inclusions.

5.5.4 G104 comprised a northwest- southeast running gulley which was 5.57m long, had a maximum width of 0.60m and was up to 0.13m deep. Interventions [74][76][78] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Their respective fills (75)(77)(79) consisted of mid- grey brown clay silt with manganese fleck inclusions.

5.5.5 G105 was an angled ditch initially on a north northwest- south southeast alignment before swinging to a north northeast- south southwest direction. It was 4.57m long, up to 1.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.35m. Interventions [66][68][72] revealed sharp sloped

sides and a flat base. The respective backfills (67)(69)(73) comprised light grey brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.

5.5.6 G106 was an angled ditch, comprising interventions [09][11][30][44][52][54][56] which ran 10.80m north northwest-south southeast before running 10.20m north northeast- south southwest and then turning to run west southwest- east northeast for 3.80m. It had a maximum width of 0.70m and depth of 0.26m and was truncated in its middle section by a modern drainage ditch. Intervention [11] revealed the northern terminus with a gradually sloped rounded edge with a flat base. The width was 0.70m, the depth was 0.13m and the fill (10) consisted of medium greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [09] had a sharp sloped edge and a flat base, with a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.20m. The primary fill (07) consisted of a loosely compacted light greyish brown clay silt. The upper fill (08) consisted of medium greyish brown (with dark brown hue) clay silt. Intervention [30] also had a gradually sloped edge with a flat base. With a width of more than 0.35m and a depth of 0.15m, its fill (31) comprised a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt. This intervention was cut by ditch G107 (see below 5.5.7). Interventions [52][54][56] revealed gradually sloped sides and a flat base. With a width of between 0.4-0.8m, and a depth between 0.09-0.19m, respective fills (53)(55)(57) comprised mid- greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silts. Intervention [58] suggested that G106 and the short linear [38] running east to west may have been contemporaneous- [38] forming a branch to G106. Intervention [38] gradually sloped sides to a flat base. With a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.16m, length of 3.20m and west southwest- east northeast orientation, its fill (39) consisted of light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt. Its terminus was truncated by a modern service ditch. Intervention [44] revealed a terminus with gradually sloping sides to a flat base. With a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (45) a light grey brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.

5.5.7 G107 comprised an east northeast- west southwest orientated ditch which ran for more than 8.90m into the eastern limit of excavation which had a maximum width of 0.65m and depth of up to 0.20m. Interventions [04][06] revealed rather gradually sloping sides with a shallow flat base. Intervention [04] had a width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.10m and [06] had a width of 0.73m and a depth of 0.12m. The fills comprised light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silts (03)(05) respectively. Intervention [28] had a gradually sloped edge with a flat base, with a width of more than 0.30m and a depth of 0.23m it cut intervention [30] of G106 (see 5.5.6 above). It was filled by (29) a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.

- 5.5.8 G108 was a northeast-southwest running gulley which was 3.47m long, had a maximum width of 1.10m and was up to 0.2m deep. Interventions [46][48][60] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Respective fills (47), (49) and (61) comprised a light grey brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.
- 5.5.9 G109 comprised an east northeast- west southwest aligned gulley which was 4.60m long, was up to 1.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. Interventions [92][94][96] had gradually sloping sides to a flat base, and were filled by (93), (95) and (97) respectively, comprising soft light greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.5.10 G110 was an east northeast- west southwest running gulley which was 3.15m long, had a maximum width of 0.60m and a maximum depth of 0.10m. Interventions [98][100] revealed gradually sloping sides to a flat base, and were filled by (99) and (201) respectively, comprising soft light greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.5.11 G111 comprised a northeast- southwest aligned gulley which was 2.40m long, had a maximum width of 0.30m and was up to 0.10m deep. Intervention [15] revealed a terminus with gradually sloped edges and a flat base. Fill (14) consisted of a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt. Intervention [50] revealed the southern terminus and was filled by (51) a medium grey brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.

Grouped Features

- 5.5.12 Group 112 comprised a series of intercutting pits [17][19][32][34][36] which may have been used as fire pits. Intervention [17] revealed an irregular pit with gradually sloped sides, a flat base, a length of 1.62m, width of 0.70m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (16) a light yellowish brown (with grey hue) clay silt and had been truncated by pit [19]. Intervention [19] was another irregular pit with gradually sloped sides and a flat base, which was 1.02m, 0.60m wide and up to 0.10m deep. It was filled by (18) a light greyish brown clay silt and truncated pit [17]. Intervention [32] was an irregular sub-oval pit with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base with a length of 0.74m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.15m. It was filled by (33) a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt and a considerable quantity of charcoal flecks. Environmental sample <01> was taken for further analysis. This feature [32] was truncated by intervention [34] was an irregular sub-circular pit with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base with a length of 0.88m, width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (35) a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt with frequent charcoal flecks. This feature truncated [32] and had been truncated by [36].

Intervention [36] was an irregular sub-circular pit with sharply sloping edges and a flat base, a length of 0.70m, width of 0.64m and depth of 0.30m. It was filled by (37) a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt with a high amount of charcoal flecks. Environmental sample <2> was taken from fill (37) for further analysis.

Discrete Features

- 5.5.13 Intervention [13] was a small oval pit or posthole with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, a length of 0.50m, width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.16m. It was filled by (14) a light greyish brown (with yellow hue) clay silt.
- 5.5.14 Intervention [40] revealed an oval pit with sharply sloping sides and a flat base, a length of 1.50m, width of 1.00m, and depth of 0.60m. It was primarily filled by (41) a dark greyish brown clay silt from which environmental sample <4> was taken. This was overlain by (42) a light greyish brown clay silt, in turn overlain by (43) a mid- greyish brown clay silt from which environmental sample <3> was taken.
- 5.5.15 Intervention [62] revealed a sub-oval pit with sharply sloping to vertical sides and an uneven base, which was up to 0.40m long, 0.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. It was filled by (63) a dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.5.16 Intervention [64] revealed a sub- oval pit with gradually sloping sides to an uneven base, a length of 0.96m, width of 0.70m, and a depth of 0.26m. It was filled by (65) a mid- greyish brown clay silt from which environmental sample <5> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.5.17 Intervention [70] was an irregular oval pit with gradual sloping sides to an uneven (undulating) base. The feature was 1.85m in length, 1.26m in width and 0.3m in depth. Its fill (71) consisted of a mid- grey brown clay silt. Environmental sample <6> was taken from (71) for further analysis. This feature was probably a treebowl.
- 5.5.18 Intervention [84] was a small oval pit with gradually sloping sides, a flat base, length of 0.70m, width of 0.60m, and depth of 0.18m. Fill (85) consisted of a dark grey brown clay silt.
- 5.5.19 Intervention [90] was a large irregular sub-oval pit with gradually sloping sides to a flat base with a length of 2.5m, width of 1.86m and a depth of 0.31m. Fill (91) consisted of a medium grey brown clay silt.

5.6 Archaeological Features Area 3.1 (Fig. 5)

5.6.1 Area 3.1 had an area of 10,800 square metres. Natural deposits were encountered at between 12.50m OD in the east and 21.30m to the southwest.

Cobbled surfaces G3081 and G3091

5.6.2 The most apparent feature of area 3.1 was a cobbled surface G3081. The surface was orientated on a broadly southeast to northwest axis, was 44.10m long and up to 11.75m wide. It comprised (506)/(728) compacted mixed pebbles, and (793)/(794) a matrix of light grey stone pebbles and flint. Similar surface G3091 to the north measuring some 10.00m by 6.50m and comprising (725)/(727)/(728)/(815) may have originally formed part of the same feature. Four sherds of pottery dating to 1450-1550 were recovered from (725), and eight dating to 1300-1375 were recovered from (728). This surface was most likely constructed as consolidation of an area used for stock handling.

Linear Features

5.6.3 Ditch G3048 continued into Area 3.4 as G3365 and is discussed in 5.9.3 below.

5.6.4 Gently curvilinear ditch G3049 ran for more than 70m, continuing into the southeastern limit of excavation and being truncated by ditch G3055 (see below 5.6.10) to the northwest, was up to 1.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. Interventions [2728][2740][2746] [2767][2894][2911] revealed steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Fill (2729) consisted of loose mid brown clay silt, while (2739) comprised a moderately compact to soft mid- orange brown silt clay. Intervention [2746] was primarily filled by (2751) a moderately compact to soft light brown silt, which was overlain by (2748) a moderately compact to firm mid- brown clay silt, in turn overlain by fill (2747) a moderately compact to firm mid to light orange brown clay silt. Fill (2766) comprised a soft dark orange clay silt, while (2895) was a firm dark greyish brown clay silt. Fill (2910) comprised a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay.

5.6.5 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3050 was more than 53m long continuing into the southeastern limit of excavation and truncated to the north by G3057 and G3059 (see below 5.6.12 and 14 respectively), was up to 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. This ditch was also truncated by G3051 (see below (5.6.7). Interventions [2703][2705][2721][2768] revealed gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill (2704) comprised friable mid- orange brown clay silt, while fill (2706) was a moderately compact to firm light orange brown clay

silt. Fill (2723) comprised a moderately compact to firm dark greyish brown clay silt, while fill (2769) was a moderately compact to firm mid to light brown clay silt.

- 5.6.6 Ditch G3051 ran for 41.15m on an east northeast- west southwest axis, had a maximum width of 0.75m and depth of 0.35m. There was a small spur off the western end of the ditch.

Interventions [1608][1612][1606][2761][2722][2767][2765][2738][2753][2731][2735][2738] revealed gently sloping sides to a flat base. Fills (1607)(1610)(1605) were a soft light greyish brown silt, while fill (2762) comprised a moderately compact to firm light greyish brown sandy silt. Fill (2723) comprised a moderately compact to firm dark greyish brown clay silt, while fill (2764) was a soft dark orange silt clay. Fill (2763) comprised a moderately compact light greyish brown silty sand, while fill (2737) was a soft light grey silt clay. Fill (2752) was a moderately compact to soft light orange grey silt clay, while fill (2730) was a soft mid-greyish brown silty clay. Fill (2734) was a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay, while (2737) was a soft light grey silty clay. Fill (1605) contained a fragment of late Medieval/ early post-medieval peg tile.

- 5.6.7 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3052 was 5.30m long, up to 0.40m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.06m. This ditch was truncated by ditch G3051 (see above 5.6.6). Interventions [1601][1611][1609] revealed gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Fills (1600)(1610)(1607) comprised soft light greyish brown silt.

- 5.6.8 Ditch G3053 was aligned northwest- southeast, was 5.50m long, 0.45m wide and up to 0.18m deep. This feature was truncated by ditch G3051 (see above 5.6.6). Interventions [2707] [2750][2754] revealed gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill (2706) comprised moderately compact to firm light orange brown clay silt, while fill (2749) was a soft mid-greyish brown clay silt, and (2752) a moderately compact to soft light orange grey silt clay.

- 5.6.9 Ditch G3054 ran parallel to G3051 (see above 5.6.6) on a similar east northeast- west southwest alignment and may have been contemporaneous. It was 6.50m long, up to 1.37m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. Interventions [2760][2741] revealed sharply sloping sides, an uneven base, and were filled by (2759)(2739) respectively moderately compact to soft mid to dark orange brown silty clay. This feature truncated ditch G3049 (see above 5.6.4).

- 5.6.10 Ditch G3055 ran northeast- southwest for 8.80m, had a maximum width of 0.60m and was up to 0.15m deep. Interventions [662][664][1398][2899] revealed gradually sloped sides to

a flat base. Fills (661)(663)(1397) consisted firm light grey brown (mottled) with orange hue clay silt, while (2900) comprised a moderately compacted dark greyish brown clay silt with frequent manganese and occasional sub- angular cobbles.

- 5.6.11 Curvilinear ditch G3056 was 7.06m long, up to 1.10m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. Interventions [2733][2756] revealed a shallow slope and a flattish base. Fill (2732) comprised a moderately firm light grey silt clay, while fill (2755) was a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay containing four sherds of pottery dating to 800-1050. This feature was truncated by ditches G3053 and G3057 (see above 5.6.8 and below 5.6.12).
- 5.6.12 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3057 was more than 7.65m long, being truncated by ditches G3058 and G3059 to the northwest (see below 5.6.13 and 14 respectively), up to 1.20m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.29m. Interventions [2719][2742][2758][2896][2914] revealed shallow to steep sloping sides to a flat base, while intervention [2726] revealed a spur, 1.75m long, which also truncated G3049. Fill (2720) comprised a loose mid- orange brown clay silt, while fill (2743) was similar but with dark brown and grey mottling. Fill (2757) comprised a firm mid- orange brown clay silt. Intervention [2896] was primarily filled by (2898) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt, which was overlain by (2897) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [2914] was primarily filled by (2913) a firm mottled orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2912) a firm mid- orange brown silty clay with a greyish hue. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (2743) dating to 700-900, one sherd was recovered from (2757) dating to 1050-1150, and three from (2913) dating to 1175-1350.
- 5.6.13 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3058 was 9.50m long, up to 6.90m wide, had a maximum depth of 1.00m and joined ditch G3059 (see below 5.6.14). Interventions [2774][2796][2836][2873] [2929][2945] revealed gradually sloping sides to a gradually concave/flattish base. Intervention [2774] was primarily filled by (2776) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt with a light brown hue, which was overlain by (2775) a firm light blueish grey sandy silt. Intervention [2796] was primarily filled by (2792) a firm brown grey silty clay, which was overlain by (2793) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. This, in turn, was overlain by (2794) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt clay, which was itself overlain by (2795) a moderately compact mid- blueish grey silt clay. Intervention [2836] was primarily filled by (2835) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2834) a friable mid- orange brownish grey clay silt. Intervention [2873] was filled by (2874) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt. Intervention [2929] was primarily filled by (2931) a firm mid-

orange brown clay silt with light grey mottling, which was overlain by (2930) a firm mid-orange brown clay silt. Intervention [2945] was filled by (2946) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt. Fifteen sherds of pottery were recovered from (2776) dating to 1250-1350, two probably residual sherds came from (2775) dating to 800-1050, eleven sherds from (2793) suggesting a deposition date of 1175-1250, three from (2931) dating to 1200-1275, and three from (2946) dating to 1225-1325. Environmental sample <112> was taken from (2946) for further analysis. This ditch was recut twice, first as G3501 and secondly as G3502 (see below 5.6.81).

- 5.6.14 Ditch G3059 ran northeast-southwest for 19.40m joining G3058, had a maximum width of 1.90m and was up to 0.38m deep. Interventions [667][672][833][1393][1456] revealed sharply sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [667] was primarily filled by (666) a soft mid- grey brown orange hued clay silt, which was overlain by (665) a compact light grey brown clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1350-1500. Intervention [672] was primarily filled by (671) a soft mid- greyish brown orange hued clay silt, which was overlain by (670) a compact light greyish brown clay containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1450-1600. Intervention [833] was filled by (832) a firm light greyish orange clay silt, while intervention [1393] was primarily filled by (1392) a soft orange brown mottled grey silt containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1150-1250, overlain by (1391) a soft dark grey silt clay. Intervention [1456] was primarily filled by (1455) a soft light greyish brown sandy silt, overlain by (1454) a compact dark brownish grey clay silt.
- 5.6.15 Northwest- southeast aligned ditch G3060 was more than 88m long, continuing into the southeastern limit of excavation, up to 3.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. Interventions [731][1596][1589][1616] revealed gradually sloped sides to an uneven base. Intervention [731] was primarily filled by (730) a soft mid- grey silt clay, which was overlain by (729) a stiff mid-grey silty clay. Intervention [1596] was primarily filled by (1595) a moderately compact light grey silt containing two fragments of c.18th/19th century tile and one probably residual sherd of Late Saxon pottery, which was overlain by (1594) a soft to moderately compact light greyish brown silt containing one probably residual sherd of pottery dating to 1200-1275. Intervention [1589] was primarily filled by (1590) a firm light greyish orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1591) a firm mid- brown clay silt, in turn overlain by (1592) a firm mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [1616] was primarily filled by (1615) a moderately compacted to firm light grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1614) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silt, which was, in turn, overlain by (1613) a

moderately compact light greyish brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by pit [1593] (see below 5.6.115).

- 5.6.16 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3061 was more than 20m long being truncated by ditch G3389 and G3060 (see below 5.6.63 and above 5.6.15), had a maximum width of 1.95m and was up to 0.30m deep. Interventions [629][646][779][819] revealed gradually to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flattish base. Fill (628) consisted of firm red mottled grey silty clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1250-1325 and one fragment of probably intrusive post-medieval CBM, and fill (645) was a firm orange flecked grey clay silt containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1250-1350. Intervention [779] was filled by (778) a firm mid to light brown sandy silt, while intervention [819] was filled by (818) a friable light brown greyish sandy clay.
- 5.6.17 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3062 was more than 14.70m long being truncated by ditch [692] to the southeast (see below 5.6.71), up to 0.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. Interventions [617][619][707][690] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Fills (616)(618) consisted of firmly compacted light grey brown (mottled) with orange hue clay silt material with odd manganese fleck and sub-angular flint inclusions. Fill (706) comprised firm dark brown grey clay silt material, environmental sample <30> was taken for further analysis. Fill (689) comprised a compact light greyish brown clay.
- 5.6.18 Ditch G3063 ran northeast- southwest for 7.65m, was up to 0.90m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.10m. Interventions [694][801] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Fills (693)(800) comprised firm light grey brown clay silt.
- 5.6.19 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3064 was more than 8.25m long being truncated by G3066 (see below 5.6.21), was up to 0.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. It appeared to join up with contemporaneous ditch G3067 (see below 5.6.22). Interventions [702][751][1395][1421][1486][2798] revealed sharply sloping sides to a flat base. Primary fills (701)(750)(1418)(1487)(2797) comprised firm mid- orange brown with grey hue clay silt. Secondary fill (1419) comprised a firm mid- orange brown silt clay with infrequent flints and frequent manganese. Upper fills (1420)(1457) comprised a loose light greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [1395] was primarily filled by (1431) a firm dark grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1432) a very compact light orange yellow clay, itself overlain by (1433) a firm orange grey silty clay. This was overlain by (1434) a very compact light orange brown clay silt. Within fill (701) were two sherds of pottery dating to 1175-1250, while (1418)

contained one probably residual sherd of possible Middle Bronze Age pottery, and {1434} contained two probably residual sherds dating to 800-1150.

- 5.6.20 Ditch G3065 ran northwest-southeast for more than 2.35m, being truncated by ditch G3059 and partially truncating ditch G3064 (see above 5.6.19), was up to 0.36m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.40m. Interventions [1426][1459] revealed gradually sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [1426] was primarily filled by (1425) a soft mid- orange grey sandy silt, overlain by (1424) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay silt containing four pottery sherds dating to c.1125-1200, itself overlain by (1423) a soft mid- grey silt clay, in turn overlain by (1422) a firm light orange grey silt clay. Intervention [1459] was filled by (1457) a loose light greyish brown clay silt and (1458) a compact light orange brown sandy silt.
- 5.6.21 Ditch G3066 ran for 16.50m in a northwest- southeast direction, was up to 1.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.45m. Interventions [1449][1468][1489][2871] revealed sloping sides to a flat base. Fill (1448) consisted of a firm mottled mid grey brown with orange hue silty clay. Intervention [1468] was primarily filled by (1467) a firm mottled orange brown sandy silty clay which was overlain by (1466) a firm mottled medium grey brown clay silt. Intervention [1489] was primarily filled by (1491) a firm orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1490) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt. Fill (2872) consisted of firmly compacted dark grey brown clay silt material with odd charcoal flecks and occasional sub-angular flint inclusions. This feature was truncated by ditch G3059 (see above 5.6.14).
- 5.6.22 Ditch G3067 ran for 22.35m in a northwest- southeasterly direction with a spur at the south which probably joined contemporaneous ditch G3064 (see above 5.6.19). It was truncated by G3078 and G3076 (see below 5.6.31 and 29 respectively) and had a maximum width of 1.20m and depth of 0.65m. Interventions [717][777][813][1395][1428][1429][1485][1537][2800] revealed gradually sloping sides to a concaved base. Fills (716)(776)(812)(1431) (1427) comprised firm grey clay silts. Interventions [1485] and [1537] revealed primary fills (1492)(1540) comprising a moderately compact blueish grey silty clay with orange mottling. (1492) was overlain by (1484) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt with orange mottling, while (1540) was overlain by (1539) a firm light grey sandy silt with frequent manganese. Intervention [2800] was filled by (2799) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt with a greyish hue. Intervention [2800] revealed the spur to have steep sides and a gradually concave base. With a length of 1.0, a width of 0.60m, a depth of 0.18 and orientated north east to south west, it was filled by (2799) a firm medium orange brown

with dark grey hue clay silt. One sherd of pottery dating to 1225-1350 was recovered from (1540), (1484) contained nine sherds dating to 1175-1250, eleven sherds dating to 1250-1325 came from (1427), eight sherds dating to 1200-1275 were recovered from (776), and seven sherds dating to 1250-1325 along with one intrusive post-medieval tile fragment were recovered from (716). Environmental samples <24><26><27> were taken from fills (812), (776) and (716) respectively for further analysis.

- 5.6.23 'S' shaped gully G3068 was 8.25m long, had a maximum width of 0.57m and was up to 0.20m deep. Interventions [755][721][698][775] revealed gradual slopes and a flattish base. Fills (754)(720)(697)(774) comprised a firm orange mottled grey clay silt. Eleven sherds of pottery were recovered from (720) with a suggested deposition date of 1350-1475, three were recovered from (697) dating to 1200-1275, while fifteen were recovered from (774) dating to 1350-1475. This feature was cut by ditch G3504 (see below 5.6.61). Environmental sample <28> was taken from fill (697) for further analysis.
- 5.6.24 West northwest- east southeast running ditch G3069 was more than 2.95m long being truncated by G3076 (see below 5.6.29), was up to 0.26m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.08m and appeared to join contemporaneous ditch G3067 (see above 5.6.22). Interventions [1453][1477] revealed sloping sides to a concave base. Fill (1452)(1476) comprised firm mid- grey orange clay silt material. Four pottery fragments were recovered from (1452) and were dated to 1175-1250.
- 5.6.25 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3070 was 5.00m long, up to 0.45m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. Interventions [2856][2869] revealed moderately sloping sides to a concave base. Fills (2857)(2870) comprised medium firm dark grey brown sand silty clay.
- 5.6.26 Interventions [2801][2803][2903] revealed a slightly sinuous broadly southwest- northeast running ditch G3072 with steeply to gently sloping sides and a flattish base, which was 5.00m long, 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep. Fills (2802)(2804) comprised medium light brown grey silty clay, while (2904) comprised a moderately compact to firm dark greyish brown clay silt. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (2802) dating to 1175-1250, while ten were recovered from (2804) dating to 1200-1275.
- 5.6.27 Ditch G3074 ran 8.50m on a northwest- southeast axis, was up to 1.70m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. Interventions [2853][2855][2859][2860][2863] revealed moderately to shallow sloping sides to a flattish base. Fills (2852)(2854)(2858)(2861) comprised soft dark greyish orange silty clay, while fill (2862) comprised a firm light greyish

brown silt clay. Six sherds of pottery dating to 1225-1325 were recovered from (2852), 23 were recovered from (2854) suggesting a possible deposition date of 1350-1450, 43 sherds came from (2858) with a suggested possible deposition date of 1425-1525, while 30 were recovered from (2861) suggesting a possible deposition date of 1325-1400.

5.6.28 Northwest- southeast aligned ditch G3075 was more than 13.25m long being truncated by feature G3076 (see below 5.6.29) to the northwest, up to 0.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.10m. Interventions [2771][2773][2868] revealed gradually sloped sides to a gradually concaved base. Fills (2770)(2772)(2867) consisted of a soft medium grey brown with orange brown hue silty clay material. Seven sherds of pottery were recovered from (2770) dating to 1250-1350, one sherd from (2772) dating to 1275-1400, and three from (2867) dating to 1350-1450.

5.6.29 Large linear feature G3076 ran some 26m northeast- southwest, was up to 4.50m wide, 0.70m deep and may have been a driveway, or more likely an area associated with stock handling. Interventions [1479] [1499] [1511] [1538] [2813] [2840] [2844] [2866] [2917][2919] [2923] revealed gradually sloping sides to a flat uneven base. Intervention [1479] was filled by (1478) a firm mid grey orange clay silt containing seven pottery sherds dating to 1175-1275, while intervention [1499] was primarily filled by (1498) a firm light grey brown with light blue hue silty clay containing seven pottery sherds dating to 1300-1400, which was overlain by (1497) a firm orange brown mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt containing twenty six sherds of pottery mainly dating to 1275-1350 with one possibly intrusive sherd dating to 1350-1450. Intervention [1511] was primarily filled by (1512) a firm mid- orange brown mottled mid- grey silt clay containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1150-1250, which was overlain by (1513) a firm dark grey mottled light grey clay silt containing five sherds dating to 1225-1350, itself overlain by (1514) a firm dark orange grey clay silt containing seven sherds of pottery dating to 1225-1350, in turn overlain by (1515) a firm dark grey clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1225-1325. Intervention [1538] was filled by (1541) a firm reddish brown mottled grey clay silt, while [2813] was primarily filled by (2837) a firm orange mottled light grey clay containing twelve sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1450, which was overlain by (2838) a very firm light grey clay silt. Intervention [2840] was filled by (2839) a firm light grey mottled light orange clay silt, while [2844] was filled by (2843) a firm dark greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [2866] was primarily filled by (2865) a soft mid- grey clay silt containing fifty one sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1425, which was overlain by (2864) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt containing thirty one sherds of pottery dating to 1425-1525. Intervention [2923] was

primarily filled by (2928) a very firm mottled grey brown clay silt with an orange and light brown hue. This was overlain by (2927) a firm mottled blue grey clay with an orange hue containing fifty four sherds of pottery dating to 1425-1525, which was, in turn, overlain by (2926) a firm mid- blueish grey clay silt containing forty four sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1425. Overlying (2926) was (2925) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay with a light blue hue containing thirty sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1425, which was overlain by (2924) a soft dark greyish brown silt clay containing sixteen sherds of pottery dating to 1350-1425 along with one probably residual post- medieval tile fragment. Interventions [2917] and [2919] were respectively filled by (2916)(2918) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt clay. A fragment of a late Medieval bronze cooking vessel was recovered from (2926). Environmental sample <108> was taken from fill (2925) for further analysis, while sample <109> was taken from fill (2926). This probable corralling area truncated G3077, G3071 and ditches G3075, G3067 and G3069 (see above and below 5.6.30, 82, 28, 22, and 24 respectively).

- 5.6.30 Feature G3077 was a rectangular depression orientated northeast- southwest which was 12.40m long, 7.80m wide and up to 0.10m deep, which may represent a large shallow pit or, more likely, an eroded area caused by activity- possibly stock handling. Interventions [1505][1523][1525] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Intervention [1505] was filled by (1504) a firm light grey brown with mottled light yellow and blue clay flecks clay silt, while [1525] was primarily filled by (1526) a firm mid- grey silt clay which was overlain by (1527) a firm mid- grey silt clay with brown mottling. Intervention [1523] was filled by (1519)/(1520)/(1522) a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt with orange mottling. 27 sherds of pottery were recovered from (1504) dating to 1175-1375, eighteen sherds from (1518) dating to 1225-1325, twelve from (1519) dating to 1225-1300, six from (1520) dating to 1250-1325, and 85 from (1527) dating to 1350-1450 This feature appeared to have been truncated by possible driveway/stock handling area G3076 (see above 5.6.29).
- 5.6.31 G3078 was an approximately northeast-southwest running ditch which was 22.65m long, up to 0.62m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.23m. Interventions [509][523][549][563][625][811] revealed gradually sloping sides and a concave base, while respective fills (508)(522)(548)(562)(624) comprised firm light grey silty clays.
- 5.6.32 Ditch G3079 ran northeast- southwest for some 8.80m being truncated to the north by G3061 (see above 5.6.16), was up to 0.55m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.15m.

Interventions [511][525][551][627] revealed gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Respective fills (510)(524)(550)(626) comprised firm light grey silty clays.

5.6.33 Ditch G3080 ran in a broadly northeast- southwesterly direction for 25.40m, had a maximum width of 1.00m and depth of 0.20m. Interventions [638][712][749][767][769][771][799][845] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Fill (637) consisted medium firm light to mid brown orange silty clay material. Fills (711)(748)(766)(768)(770)(798)(844) comprised firm friable reddish brown sandy silty clays. One sherd of pottery dating to 1350-1450 was recovered from (748). Environmental sample <32> was taken from (711) for further analysis.

5.6.34 Ditch G3082 ran for some 33m northeast- southwest being truncated by cobbled surface G3081 (see above 5.6.2), was up to 1.10m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. Interventions [682][794] revealed gradually sloped sides to an uneven base. Fill (681) comprised a firm grey brown silty clay material and contained one sherd of pottery dating to 1325-1425, while fill (732) comprised a soft mid- light brown clay silt.

5.6.35 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3084 was more than 20.90m long being truncated to the northeast by ditch [1410] (see below 5.6.66), up to 2.40m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.50m. Interventions [516][582][610][615][639][641][655][686][688][762] [764] [796] revealed gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Secondary fill (613) consisted of a firm orange brown clay silt and primary fills (515)(583)(609) (614) (640) (650) (685)(687) (763)(765)(797) consisted of a firm grey orange to brown clay silt material. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from (642) dating to 1150-1250, and one from to (650) dating to 800-1050, while (642) contained one possibly intrusive fragment of CBM dating to the 17th/18th centuries. Within fill (687) was one probably residual sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

5.6.36 Ditch G3084 was recut as G3506 comprising interventions [514][584][651][1416] with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [1416] was filled by (1417) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt, [651] by (649) a firm light brownish grey clay silt containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1250-1350, and [584] by (585) a firm grey clay silt. Intervention [514] was primarily filled by (513) a firm grey orange flecked clay silt, overlain by (512) a firm orange brown clay silt.

5.6.37 Cruciform shaped ditch G3087 ran some 22.95m northwest- southeast and 7.10m northeast-southwest, and was truncated by G3089 to the south and G3084 towards the

centre. It was up to 1.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.28m. Interventions [557][595][612][654][1334][1339][1341][1362] revealed gradually sloping sides to an uneven base. Primary fills (556)(594)(611)(653)(1335)(1338)(1342)(1361) comprised firm mid- orange brown with grey hue silty clays. Secondary fill (652) comprised firm mid-brownish grey silt. This ditch truncated pit [555] (see below 5.6.91).

- 5.6.38 Ditch G3088 was on a northwest- southeast running alignment and was 14.10m long, up to 1.14m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. Interventions [537][545][553][1346] revealed gradually sloped sides to a flat base. Fills (536)(545)(552)(1345) comprised firm light grey brown clay silts. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (536) and dated to 1175-1250. Environmental sample <21> was taken from (536) for further analysis.
- 5.6.39 Ditch G3089 ran northeast- southwest for 10.60m, had a maximum width of 0.50m and was up to 0.10m deep. Interventions [518][533][535][547][597] revealed gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Respective fills (517)(532)(534)(546)(596) comprised firm light grey brown clay silts. One sherd of pottery was recovered from (517) dating to 1150-1225, one from (534) dating to 1200-1300, two from (546) dating to 900-1050, and three from (596) dating to 1175-1250. This feature truncated ditches G3088 and G3090 (see 5.6.38 and 5.6.40).
- 5.6.40 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3090 was more than 11.20m long being truncated to the south by G3089, was up to 1.16m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.42m. Interventions [521][531][643][1346] revealed steeply to gradually sloped sides and a flat base. Fills (519)(530)(644)(1345) consisted of a firm medium grey brown with orange hue (mottled) clay silt. One sherd of pottery was recovered from fill (519) and dated to between c.900 and 1050. Environmental sample <33> was taken from secondary fill (520) of intervention [521], a loose light grey brown clay, for further analysis.
- 5.6.41 Northeast-southwest running ditch G3092 was 54.70m long, up to 2.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. Interventions [764][762][796][1563][1567][1572][1576][2969][3126] revealed moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [764] was filled by (765) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt, while interventions [762][796] were primarily filled by (814)/(824) moderately compact clay silts, respectively overlain by (763)(797) moderately compact dark brownish grey clay silts, Intervention [1563] was filled by (1562) a soft grey silt clay, while [1567] was primarily filled by (1568) a soft light blueish grey silt clay, overlain by (1566) a soft mid- orange grey sandy silt. Intervention [1572] was primarily filled by (1584) a soft brownish grey silty sand, which was overlain by (1574) a soft light grey silty sand, which was, in turn, overlain by (1573) a firm grey silty clay. Intervention

[1576] was primarily filled by (1583) a soft mid brown mottled with light grey hue sandy silty clay, overlain by (1582) a soft light brown silty sand. Intervention [3126] was filled by (3127) a firm mottled light greyish brown silty clay, while [2969] was filled by (2970) a moderately compact to firm light grey orange clay silt. One sherd of pottery was recovered from (2970) dating to 1250-1325, while four sherds were recovered from (797) dating to 1250-1350. This ditch truncated features G3226, G3091, G3093 and G3094 (see 5.7.13, 5.6.2, 5.6.42 and 43 respectively).

5.6.42 Ditch G3093 ran northeast- southwest for 18.80m, had a maximum width of 0.80m and was up to 0.17m deep. It was truncated by similarly aligned ditch G3092 (see 5.6.41 above) and was probably a precursor to it in function. Interventions [1565][1569][1575][2969][3128] revealed gradually sloping sides to a flat base. Primary fills (1564)(1570) consisted of soft mottled medium grey orange sandy clay silt material. Secondary fill (1571) consisted of soft light grey silty sandy clay material. Intervention [1575] was primarily filled by (1581) a soft mid- brown sandy silt with light grey mottling, this was overlain by (1580) a soft very light brown silty sand. Intervention [2969] was filled by (2970) a moderately compact to firm light grey and orange clay silt. This ditch truncated ditch G3094 (see 5.6.43 below).

5.6.43 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3094 was more than 12.40m long continuing into the western limit of excavation and partially truncated by G3903 to the north, up to 7.10m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.76m. Interventions [2956][2969][2971][2980][2989] revealed steep sloped sides to a flattish concave base. Intervention [2956] was primarily filled by (2960) a soft light blue sandy silty clay, which was overlain by (2961) a soft mottled grey blue orange sand-stone-silt-clay matrix. This was overlain by (2962) a soft light blue grey silt clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1225-1325, itself overlain by (2965) a moderately hard grey orange silt clay and by (2963) a hard blue orange silty sand with one sherd of pottery dating to 1125-1225. (2963) was overlain by (2964) a hard light grey orange silty clay, which was along with (2965) overlain by (2966) a moderately hard orange brown silty clay. The above deposits were overlain by (2967) a hard light brown grey silty clay, itself overlain by (2968) a hard grey brown silt clay. Intervention [2971] was filled by (2972), a firm grey clay silt, while intervention [2969] was filled by (2970) a moderately compact to firm light grey and orange clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1250-1375. Intervention [2980] was primarily filled by (2979) a friable light grey silty sand, which was sealed by (2978) a soft mid- grey clay sand silt matrix, itself overlain by (2977) a firm mid grey sand silt clay matrix. This was overlain by (2976) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy silt, itself sealed by (2975) a firm greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [2989]

truncated probably earlier ditch [3000] (see below 5.6.64), and was primarily filled by (2990) a soft mid to light grey sand silt. This deposit was sealed by (2991) a moderately compact mid to light orange grey sand silt, which was overlain by (2992) a moderately compact mid to dark grey clay silt with orange mottling. This was overlain by (2996) a moderately compact to firm light orange brown clay silt, which was itself overlain by (2993) a moderately compact to soft light grey orange mottled clay silt. Lying above (2993) was (2994) a moderately compact to firm light orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2995) a moderately compact to firm light brown clay silt. The above deposits were overlain by (2997) a moderately compact to firm light orange brown clay silt, itself overlain by (2998), a firm light orange brown clay silt.

- 5.6.44 Ditch G3095 ran northeast- southwest for more than 57m continuing into the western limit of excavation, was up to 1.40m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.30m. Interventions [1550][1559][1561][3110][2949][2957] revealed steeply sloping sides to an undulating base. Fills (1551)(1558)(1560) comprised dark grey silty clay material with speckled iron panning and moderate manganese inclusions. Fill (3111) comprised firm light yellow mottled light brown silt clay. Primary fills (2951)(2959) comprised a firm orange mottled light grey clay silt with occasional small to large flints and were overlain respectively by (2950) (2958) a firm orange mottled light grey clay silt with occasional small gravels. One sherd of pottery dating to 1225-1300 was recovered from (2951).
- 5.6.45 Northeast-southwest running ditch G3096 was 28.60m long continuing into Area 3.4 as G3377 (see below 5.9.13), 1.60m wide and up to 0.37m deep. Interventions [3102][3106] [3100][4227] [4178][4270][4306][4301][4241] revealed steeply to moderately sloping sides to a flattish/gently concave base. Interventions [3102][3106][3100] were filled by (3103) (3107) (3101) a firm light brown silty clay with a light grey hue, while interventions [4227][4178] were filled by (4228)(4179) a friable mid- brown silt clay. Intervention [4270] was primarily filled by (4272) a firm mid- brown silty clay, which was overlain by (4271) a firm greyish brown silty clay. Intervention [4306] was filled by (4307) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt with grey patches, while intervention [4301] was filled by (4302) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand silt. Intervention [4241] was filled by (4242), a friable mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [3104] investigated a spur towards the northwestern terminus which was 3.50m long, 0.54m wide and up to 0.39m deep, with steep sides and a flattish base, and was filled by (3105) a firm mottled mid- brown silt clay with a dark grey hue. Seven sherds of pottery dating to 1250-1350 were recovered from (4227), two sherds of similar date were recovered from (4271), seven sherds came from (4272) dating to 1250-1350, two

probably residual sherds from (4302) dated to 850-1050, two sherds dating to 1250-1350 and one probably residual one dating to 850-1050 came from (4242), while one sherd was recovered from (4307) dating to 1200-1350. This feature truncated ditch G3378 and was itself truncated by G3376 (see below 5.9.12 and 5.9.14).

- 5.6.46 Ditch G3097 ran northwest- southeast for 15.90m (extending into Area 3.4), was up to 1.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. Interventions [3108][3112][3118][4208] revealed gradually sloping sides to a slightly concave base. Intervention [3108] was filled by (3109) a loose light brown sandy silty clay, while interventions [3112][3118] were filled by (3113)(3119) a firm mid- brown silt clay. Intervention [4208] was filled by (4209), a firm brownish grey clay silt.
- 5.6.47 Ditch G3098 ran northwest- southeast for more than 8.25m being truncated by pebbled trackway G3081, was up to 0.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.25m. Intervention [1510][1544][1555] revealed steep sloped sides to a concave base. Fills (1509)(1543) comprised moderately compacted mottled light grey with light orange hue silty clay material, while fill (1557) comprised a moderately compact greyish brown sandy silt with orange brown mottling and contained one sherd of pottery dating to c.1250-1350.
- 5.6.48 Curvilinear ditch G3099 was more than 8.80m long, continuing into the limit of excavation, was up to 0.70m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.22m. Interventions [3001][3003] [3005][3007][3009] revealed moderate sloping sides to a concave base. Fill (3002) consisted of medium firm mid grey brown with medium orange speckled hue clay silt, while fills (3004)(3006)(3008) were moderately firm to compact light to mid- orange brown clay silts. Fill (3010) comprised soft dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.6.49 Southwest- north east running gully G3201 was 2.35m long, up to 0.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.27m. Interventions [1586][1588] revealed gradually sloping sides to an uneven base, and were filled by(1585)(1587) soft medium orange brown sandy silty clay.
- 5.6.50 Ditch G3202 ran northeast-southwest for 44.25m; it was up to 1.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. Interventions [1305][1325][1327][1330] revealed moderately sloping sides to a concave undulating base. Intervention [1305] was primarily filled by (1316) a moderately compact dark grey sandy clay containing two sherds of pottery dating to 800-1050, which was overlain by (1315) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy clay. Interventions [1325] and [1327] were filled respectively by (1324) and (1326) moderately compact to firm grey silt clays, while [1330] was filled by (1333), a moderately compact

brownish grey clay silt. Intervention [1303] revealed the terminus for a short spur off this ditch with a length of 3.10m, a width of 0.80m, a depth of 0.18m and which was orientated north-north west to south-south east, its fill (1304) comprising firm yellowish orange silty clay.

- 5.6.51 Ditch G3203 ran some 12.75m northwest- southeast, had a maximum width of 1.16m and a depth of 0.42m. Interventions [1337][1349][1376] revealed sharp to gradually sloped sides and a flattish base. Fill (1336) comprised firm light brown silty sand while (1350) and (1375) were firm light to mid- greyish brown clay silt. This ditch may represent an extension of G3090 (see above 5.6.40) and truncated possible earlier iteration G3386 (see below 5.6.58).
- 5.6.52 Ditch G3204 ran in a northwest-southeast direction for some 18.25m before turning northeast- southwest for 3.50m, had a maximum width of 0.94m and was up to 0.21m deep. Towards its northwestern end two spurs formed a diagonal cruciform, the combined length of these spurs being 6.45m. Interventions [1343][1348][1351][1352][1378][1380][1382][1386] revealed shallow sloping sides to an undulating base. Respective fills (1344)(1347) (1353)(1377)(1379)(1381) comprised moderately compacted mottled light grey brown with orange hue silty clays, while fill (1385) comprised a firm light to mid-brown clay silt.
- 5.6.53 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3205 was 4.95m long, had a maximum width of 0.50m and was up to 0.30m deep. Interventions [1307][1314] revealed a short linear with steep sloping sides to a flat base. Fills (1306)(1313) comprised moderately compacted light grey brown with orange hue silty clay.
- 5.6.54 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3206 was 32.12m long extending into Area 3.2, up to 0.60m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.18m. Interventions [912] [924] [930] [936] [1312] [1328] [1388] revealed steeply to gently sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Intervention [1390] revealed a spur to the northeast which was truncated by G3209 (see below 5.7.2), and filled by (1389) a firm mid- brown clay silt. Interventions [912][924][936] were filled by (911)(923)(935) firm light orange grey silt clay, while intervention [930] was filled by (929) a firm orange grey clay silt. Intervention [1312] was primarily filled by (1310) a soft light grey silt, which was overlain by (1311) a moderately compact light grey silt. Intervention [1328] was filled by (1331) a moderately compact to soft brownish grey silt, while intervention [1388] was filled by (1387), a firm very light yellowish brown silty sand. Ditches G3206, G3207 and G3208 (see below 5.6.55 and 56) intersect and may possibly have been contemporaneous.

- 5.6.55 Southwest- northeast running ditch G3207 was more than 6.50m long being truncated by ditch G3209 (see below 5.7.2), was 0.68m wide and 0.10m deep. Intervention [1409] revealed steeply sloping sides and an undulating base, and was filled by (1408) moderately compact light greyish brown silt.
- 5.6.56 Southwest- northeast running ditch G3208 was more than 6.00m long being truncated by ditch G3209 (see below 5.7.2), 0.45m wide and 0.14m deep. Interventions [1328] and [1330] revealed moderately sloping sides and a concave base, and were filled by (1331)(1332) a moderately compact to soft brownish grey clay silt.
- 5.6.57 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3209 extends into Area 3.2 and is discussed below 5.7.2.
- 5.6.58 G3386 appears to have been an earlier iteration of northwest- southeast running ditch G3203 (see above 5.6.51). Interventions [1383][1374] revealed a ditch some 8.25m long, up to 0.28m wide and 0.14m deep, with gradually sloped sides and a flat base. Fill (1375) comprised a firm mid to light brown clay silt, while (1384) was firm light mottled mid-greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.6.59 Ditch G3501 was a re-cut of northeast- southwest running ditch G3058 (see above 5.6.13). It was 19.5m long, up to 2.85m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.64m. Interventions [2777][2789][2833][2850][2875][2932] revealed steep uneven sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [2777] was primarily filled by (2778) a friable light blue sandy silt, which was overlain by (2779) a similar friable light blue sandy silt. Intervention [2789] was primarily filled by (2788) a moderately compact bluish grey silt clay, which was overlain by (2787) a moderately compact mid- grey silty clay, in turn overlain by (2786) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silty clay. Intervention [2833] was primarily filled by (2846) a friable mid- orange brown clay silt with mid- grey mottling, which was overlain by (2845) a friable mid- orange brown clay silt with mid- grey mottling. Intervention [2850] was primarily filled by (2849) a moderately compact light brown grey clay silt, which was overlain by (2848) a moderately compact mid- brown grey silty clay, in turn overlain by (2847) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [2875] was filled by (2876) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt, while intervention [2932] was primarily filled by (2933) a firm orange brown silt clay with light grey mottling, which was overlain by (2934) a firm orange brown silty clay with light grey mottling. Three sherds of pottery were recovered from (2779) dating to 1250-1350 along with two probably residual Late Saxon sherds, three sherds dating to 1300-1400 came from (2786), five sherds dating to 1150-

1225 were recovered from (2788), (2845) contained four sherds dating to 1200-1275, four sherds of pottery dating to 1150-1250 and one sherd dating to 1225-1325 came from (2849), six sherds of pottery dating to 1150-1250 and 29 sherds dating to 1225-1325 came from (2848), (2847) contained ten sherds dating to 1200-1275, while one pottery sherd dating to 1175-1250 was recovered from (2934).

- 5.6.60 Interventions [669][674][678] revealed a shallow curvilinear ditch G3503 with gradually sloped sides to a concaved base, with a length of 4.70m, width of 0.38m and a depth of 0.20m. Fills (668)(673)(677) consisted of firm mid to dark orange brown silty clay. Environmental sample <35> was taken from fill (668) for further analysis.
- 5.6.61 Ditch G3504 was 2.50m long, had a maximum width of 0.40m and was up to 0.20m deep. Interventions [684][719][717][777][813][1475] revealed gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Fills (683)(720) consisted of a firm grey brown with orange hue clay silt. Intervention [717] was primarily filled by (716) a very hard clay silt from which sample <27> was taken, which was overlain by (715) a very hard light greyish orange clay silt. Intervention [777] was filled by (776) a very firm grey clay silt, while intervention [813] was filled by (812) a firm greyish orange clay silt, and [1475] was primarily filled by (1474) a soft light grey silt, which was overlain by (1473) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt. Five pottery fragments were recovered from (683) and dated to 1175-1250, while eleven were recovered from (720) dating to 1300-1475. This feature cut ditch G3068 (see above 5.6.23).
- 5.6.62 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3505 was more than 5.30m long being truncated by G3092 (see above 5.6.41), up to 1.70m wide and 0.38m deep. Interventions [724][758][822][825] revealed steeply sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [724] was primarily filled by (725)/(726)/(747) a moderately compacted mid- brownish grey cobble clay silt matrix, which was overlain by (728) a which was overlain by (728) a moderately compact greyish brown cobble silt clay matrix. Intervention [758] was filled by (759)/(760) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt with cobbles, [822] by (823) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown cobble clay silt matrix, and [825] by (761) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt. Two sherds of pottery dating to c.1175-1250 were recovered from (726), four dating to c.1450-1550 from (725) and eight dating to c.1300-1375 from (728). Environmental sample <17> was taken for further analysis from (727) and <15> from (728). This ditch truncated cobbled surface G3091 (see above 5.6.2).

- 5.6.63 G3389 comprising interventions [781][792][821] was more than 18.00m long (continuing into the eastern limit of excavation, more than 1.00m wide and 0.32m deep, with gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. It was respectively filled by (780) a firm light brown silt, (791) a firm mid to light greyish brown sandy silt, and (820) a lightly compacted light brown with greyish hue sandy clay,
- 5.6.64 Intervention [3000] revealed a fragment of what appears to have been an earlier iteration of northeast- southwest running ditch G3094 (see above 5.6.43), which was more than 1.00m wide 0.35m deep, and filled by (2999) a firm orange brown clay silt.
- 5.6.65 Intervention [709] revealed a slightly curved linear on a roughly northwest-southeast axis with undulating steep sloping sides and an uneven pointed base. 7.00m long, with a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.4m, it was filled by (708) a firm light grey clay silt material, containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1225-1325 and one probably intrusive fragment of post-medieval CBM.
- 5.6.66 Intervention [1410] revealed a fragment of a ditch (mainly beyond the limit of excavation) with moderately sloping sides which probably represents a continuation of G3389 (see above 5.6.63). With a depth of 0.65m it was primarily filled by (1411) moderately compact mid- brown clay silt which was overlain by (1412) firm mid- greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.6.67 Intervention [2816] revealed a broadly northwest- southeast running ditch with steeply sloping sides to a flat base, with a length of more than 6.20m, width of 0.80m, and depth of 0.28m. It was primarily filled by (2817) a firm mid grey sandy silty clay, which was overlain by (2818) a firm mid orange brown with mid grey mottled hue clay silt. This feature truncated ditch G3375 and was truncated by ditch G3058 (see 5.6.13).
- 5.6.68 Intervention [1368] revealed a ditch with gentle sloped sides to an undulating base. With a length of 9.40m, maximum width of 0.46m, a depth of up to 0.10m, it was orientated north to south. Fill (1367) comprised soft light grey silty sand.
- 5.6.69 Intervention [2716] revealed a ditch terminus with gradually sloping sides to a gradual flat base. With a length of more than 2.65m continuing into the southwestern limit of excavation, a maximum width of 0.85m, and depth of up to 0.10m, it was orientated north east to south west. Fill (2715) consisted of softly compacted medium grey brown silty clay.

- 5.6.70 Intervention [604][608] revealed an irregular ditch fragment with gradually sloping sides to a flat base, with a width of 0.44m, a depth of 0.10m, aligned on a north west to south east axis. Fills (603)(607) comprised firm light grey brown (mottled) clay silts.
- 5.6.71 Intervention [692] revealed a broadly northeast- southwest running ditch fragment which was 4.20m long, 0.60m and 0.23m deep. Steep sided and with a flat base, it was filled by (691) a compact grey hued mid- orange brown clay silt.
- 5.6.72 Intervention [1535] revealed a narrow gully with steep sloped sides to a concave base with a length of 2.50m, a width of 0.2m, a depth of 0.06m and was orientated north east to south west. It was primarily filled by (1534) a soft mottled orange with light grey hue silty clay which was overlain by (1533) a soft dark grey with orange clay fleck silty clay. This gully truncated the large shallow feature G3077 (see above 5.6.30).
- 5.6.73 Interventions [1470][1483] revealed a shallow northeast- southwest running ditch between and truncated by G3067 and G3066 (see above 5.6.22 and 21 respectively) with gradually sloping sides to a flat base. With a length of 1.75m, width of 0.6m, and depth of 0.16m, it was filled by (1469)(1482) moderately compacted mottled light brown with orange hue sandy silt.
- 5.6.74 Intervention [1503] revealed a very thin linear feature, possibly a wheel track or plough scar which was 0.10m wide and up to 0.16m deep.
- 5.6.75 Intervention [3018] revealed the terminus for a ditch with gradually sloping sides to a concave base. With a length of more than 6.50m, continuing into the limit of excavation, width of 0.89m, maximum depth of 0.15m, an orientation of north west to south east. It was filled by (3019) a moderately firm mid orange brown clay silt.
- 5.6.76 Interventions [636], [723], [1501], [1529], [1463], [2819], [696], [700], [714], [648], [734], [736], [738] and [740] revealed modern ditches and land drains.

Grouped Features

- 5.6.77 Two pits [3041][3029] were assigned the group number G3200. Intervention [3029] comprised a circular pit with moderately sloping side, flat base, a diameter of 2.40m and maximum depth of 0.70m. It was primarily filled by (3030) a firm medium orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (3031) a firm medium orange with white patches sandy silty clay, itself overlain by (3032) a firm dark grey brown sandy clay silt, again overlain by (3033) a firm medium/light brown sandy clay silt. Intervention [3041] revealed another circular pit

with sharp to vertical sides, a flat base, a maximum diameter of 1.50m and depth of 0.90m. It was primarily filled by (3042) a firm light grey brown sandy silty clay with one sherd of pottery dating to 800-1050, overlain by (3043) a firm dark brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (3044) a firm mottled dark grey with dark brown hue sandy clay silt. This fill was overlain by (3045) a firm mid/dark brown clay sand silt, itself overlain by (3046) a medium firm light grey clay sand silt, again overlain by (3047) a firm mid brown clay sand silt material. These pits truncated further pit cluster G3388 and were truncated by pit [3012] (see below 5.6.78 and 85).

5.6.78 Group G3388 comprised two further pits [3034][3036]. Intervention [3034] revealed a circular pit with gently sloping sides, a flat base a diameter of 0.65m and maximum depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (3035) a firm light orange brown clay silt with grey mottling. Intervention [3036] was a further circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, a diameter of up to 1.20m and depth of 0.90m. It was primarily filled by (3037) a firm light grey silty clay, overlain by (3038) a firm mid brown clay sand silt, itself overlain by (3039) a firm dark grey sandy clay silt, the latest fill being (3040) a firm mid brown clay sand silt. These pits were truncated by pits G3200.

5.6.79 Interventions [587][589][591][593][600] revealed a multiple re-cut irregular oval pit with sharp sloped sides to an uneven base, along with a stakehole. These features were considered to be dug in short succession and assigned the group number G3085. Intervention [587] revealed an irregularly shaped pit with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base, with a maximum dimension in plan of 2.82m and depth of 0.75m which was primarily filled by (586) a firm greyish blue clay which was overlain by (598) a firm grey orange silt. This feature was truncated by circular pit [589] with steeply sloping sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.31m and depth of 0.30m, which was filled by (588) a firm orange grey silt; it was also truncated by circular pit [591] with steeply sloping sides, flat base, maximum diameter of 0.90m and depth of 0.54m, which was filled by (590) a firm orange grey silt; it was further truncated by circular pit [600] with concave sides and base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.10m which was filled by (599) a firm light grey orange silt; and it was also truncated by circular stakehole [593] with vertical sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.11m and depth of 0.30m, which was filled by (592) a firm dark brown silt clay.

5.6.80 Interventions [566][568][571] revealed a multiple re-cut pit with steeply sloping sides to uneven bases and were grouped as G3086, with a cumulative length of 1.86m, width of

1.04m, and depth of 0.55m. Intervention [566] was filled by (565) a firm medium grey brown (mottled) clay silt [568] by (567) a firm light orange brown (mottled) with light grey hue clay silt, while intervention [571] was primarily filled by (570) a very compact bluish hued light grey brown clay, overlain by (569) a compact orange hued mid- greyish brown clay.

5.6.81 Pit G3502 truncated northeast- southwest running ditch G3501 (see above 5.6.81). It was 7.45 long, up to 3.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.60m. Interventions [2780][2851] revealed gradually uneven sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [2780] was primarily filled by (2782) a firm light blue silty clay with a greyish hue containing one probably residual sherd of pottery dating to 800-1050, which was overlain by (2781) a friable light blue sandy silt. Intervention [2851] was primarily filled by (2832) a friable mid- orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2831) a friable mid- greyish brown clay silt.

5.6.82 G3071 comprised what was interpreted as a number of short-lived intercutting pits [2907], [2805][2821], [2807][2826], and two short and shallow curvilinear gullies around the edges [2806][2823] and [2805][2821], and further linear feature [2095]. Interventions [2807][2826] revealed a circular pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base which was 5.00m long, 3.60m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled by (2812)(2827) a moderately compact red brown mottled dark bluish grey silt clay containing 22 pottery fragments with a suggested deposition date of 1200-1275. (2827) was overlain by (2828) a moderately compact soft light grey brown clay silt. It was truncated by interventions [2806][2823] a curvilinear gulley with a steep sloped 'SW' side, a steep and undulating 'NE' side, a flat base, and a width of 1.45m and a depth of 0.22m. [2806] was primarily filled by (2811) a moderately compact orange brown sand silt with occasional crushed daub. This was overlain by (2810)(2824) a moderately compacted dark grey mottled with dark green brown and dark orange hue silty clay material, in turn overlain by (2809)(2825) a firm light grey mottled with dark grey and dark orange clay silt. This gulley was truncated by further shallow gulley [2805][2821] with moderate sloped sides to a concave base. Fill (2808)(2822) consisted of moderately compacted mottled light and dark orange grey sandy silty clay. Nine pottery fragments were recovered and dating to 1200-1275. Intervention [2907] was an irregularly shaped pit with gradually sloping sides which was 1.90m long, more than 0.40m wide and up to 0.25m deep. It was primarily filled by (2908) a moderately compact to firm orange mottled light grey clay silt, overlain by (2909) a moderately compacted light grey with medium orange hue clay silt containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1200-1275. Intervention [2905] truncated all of the above features to reveal a linear feature

with steeply sloping sides to a flat base, which was 1.00m+ long, 1.20m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.34m. Primary fill (2906) consisted of a firm mottled light grey mid-brown sandy clay, which was overlain by (2094) a soft mid-brown sandy silt. This feature also truncated pit [2830] (see below 5.6.121).

- 5.6.83 Three pits were interpreted as being contemporaneous and were thus grouped together as G3073: Intervention [2879] revealed a sub-circular pit with steep sloped sides to a concave base. With a length of 0.79m, a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.3m, its primary fill (2915) consisted of friable mid grey orange brown mottled silty clay. Secondary fill (2880) consisted of loosely compacted mid orange brown with light grey hue. This was overlain by (2881) a firm mottled mid-greyish light brown silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1175-1250. Intervention [2882] revealed an irregular pit with a steep northern side, a gradual sloped western side and a concaved base, a length of 1.00m, width of 1.10m and a depth of 0.24m. Its primary fill (2883) consisted of firm mid orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2884) a firm mid-grey mottled light brown silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1200-1275. Interventions [2885][2890] revealed a circular pit with steep sloped sides to a flat base. The pit had a length of 2.50m, a width of 1.60m and a depth of 0.38m. Primary fills (2886)(2891) consisted of friable mid grey brown clay silt. Secondary fills (2887)(2892) consisted of moderately compacted mottled light brown clay silt with light grey hue. Environment sample <107> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.6.84 Interventions [539][541][543] revealed a multiple re-cut pit G3083 with steep sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 0.68m, width of 1.03m and depth of 0.21m. Fill (538) comprised firm grey orange silty sandy clay. Fill (540) consisted of firm medium dark brown orange silty sandy clay. Fill (542) consisted of firm medium dark grey orange silty clay.

Discrete Features

- 5.6.85 Intervention [3012] comprised a sub-oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base, which was 3.00m long, 1.30m wide and up to 0.65m deep. It was primarily filled by (3024) a firm light brownish grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (3017) a firm dark grey brown sandy clay silt containing one probably residual sherd of Romano-British pottery and from which environmental sample <115> was taken for further analysis. This deposit was overlain by (3025) a firm mid grey brown clayey sandy silt, itself overlain by (3026) firm dark grey clayey silt, itself overlain by (3028) a firm dark grey charcoal rich

organic material from which environmental sample <116> was taken. This deposit was overlain by (3027) a firm mid brown clayey sandy silt, itself overlain by (3015) a moderately compacted very dark grey clay silt containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150 and one dating to 1200-1300 Environmental sample <113> was taken for further analysis. Latest fill (3016) comprised a firm mid grey brown sandy clay silt containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150 Environmental sample <114> was taken for further analysis. This feature truncated pit cluster G3200 (see above 5.6.77).

- 5.6.86 Intervention [504] revealed a heavily truncated circular pit with shallow gradual sides and a flat base, with a length of 0.59m, a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.05m. Fill (503) comprised a soft mid grey clay silt containing two sherds of pottery dating to 1150-1225.
- 5.6.87 Intervention [574] revealed a sub-circular pit with steep sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 1.72m, width of 1.65m and depth of 0.75m. Primary fill (575) consisted of firm orange grey clay sandy silt which was overlain by (576) a firm grey clay sand silt material, itself overlain by (577) a firm orange grey clay silt. This pit was truncated by pit [572] (see 5.6.88 below).
- 5.6.88 Intervention [572] revealed a shallow sub-oval pit with moderate sloped sides to a concave base, a length of 2.30m, width of 1.40m, and depth of 0.25m. It was filled by (573) firm dark grey clay silt containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano-British pottery. This feature truncated pit [574] (see above 5.6.87).
- 5.6.89 Intervention [529] revealed an oval pit with steep straight sides to a concaved base, a length of 1.5m, a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.68m. Primary fill (526), a firm grey orange clay silt, was overlain by (527) a firm mid- orange grey silty clay. This feature was cut by post hole [564] (see below 5.6.90).
- 5.6.90 Intervention [564] revealed a post hole with sharp steep sides to an uneven base. With a width of 0.41m and a depth of 0.09m it was filled by (528) a very dark grey charcoal suggesting *in situ* burning. This feature cut pit [529].
- 5.6.91 Intervention [555] revealed an oval pit with sharp sides to a flat base with a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.34m. Fill (554) comprised firm medium grey brown (mottled) with orange hue silty clay material. This feature was truncated by linear G3087 (see above 5.6.37).
- 5.6.92 Intervention [559] revealed a circular pit with gradually sloped sides to an uneven base, with a length of 0.8m, width of 1.3m, depth of 0.25m. It was filled by (558) a firm light grey

brown (mottled) with orange hue silty clay. Nine pottery fragments were recovered and dated to 1150-1225.

- 5.6.93 Intervention [561] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 0.86m, width of 0.40m, and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (560) firm light grey brown clay silt.
- 5.6.94 Intervention [581] revealed a rectangular/ sub-oval pit with sharp sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 3.5m, width of 1.1m, and depth of 0.52m. It was primarily filled by (580) a soft very light greyish brown silty clay containing three sherds of pottery dating to c.1325-1425, which was overlain by (579) a compact light greyish brown with orange hue silty clay, itself overlain by (578) consisted firmly compacted mid- greyish brown (mottled) clay silt containing ten sherds of pottery dating to c.1325-1425 and one undateable worked flint.
- 5.6.95 Intervention [602] revealed a small oval pit with sharply sloped sides to an uneven base, a length of 0.80m, width of 0.40m, and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (601) a firm medium grey brown (mottled) with orange hue clay silt.
- 5.6.96 Intervention [606] revealed a circular posthole with vertical sides, concave base, maximum diameter of 0.32m, and depth of 0.24m. It was filled by (605) a firm orange brown with very dark grey hued clay silt. Environmental sample <13> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.6.97 Intervention [621] revealed a circular pit with gradually sloped sides to an uneven base, a maximum diameter of 0.50m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (620) a firm light orange brown with light grey hue (mottled) clay silt. This feature truncated ditch G3062 (see above 5.6.17).
- 5.6.98 Intervention [623] revealed a circular pit with gradually sloped sides, a flat base, and maximum diameter of 0.60m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (622) a firm light grey brown (mottled) with orange hue clay silt.
- 5.6.99 Intervention [633] revealed an oval pit with sharply sloped sides to an uneven base, a length of 1.60m, width of 0.90m and depth of 0.35m. It was primarily filled by (632) soft orange hued light grey silt clay, overlain by (631) a compact mid- orange brown clay silt, itself overlain by (630) a compact grey hued mid- orange brown clay.

- 5.6.100 Intervention [680] revealed a circular post hole with steep sides to a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.22m. It was filled by (679) firm medium brown orange silt clay.
- 5.6.101 Intervention [704] revealed a square post hole with vertical sides, an uneven base, with maximum dimensions in plan of 0.40m and a depth of 0.40m. It was filled by (703), a firm light grey silt clay.
- 5.6.102 Intervention [828] revealed a sub-circular pit with straight sloping sides to a concaved base with a length of 0.50m, width of 0.42m and depth of 0.18m. Fill (827) comprised firm light grey orange silty clay. Four fragments of pottery were recovered and were dated to 1250-1325. Environmental sample <31> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.6.103 Intervention [1309] revealed a rectangular pit with gradually sloping sides to a flat base, a length of 2.00m, width of 0.90m, and depth of 0.22m. It was primarily filled by (1320) a firm light grey clay silt which was overlain by (1308) a firm very dark grey organic (charcoal rich) silty clay. Environmental sample <60> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.6.104 Intervention [1358] revealed an irregular pit with gradually sloping sides to an uneven base, a length of 1.50m, width of 1.20m and depth of 0.35m. It was primarily filled by (1357) a loose light orange grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (1356) a compact dark greyish brown mottled mid-greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.6.105 Intervention [1360] revealed a small irregular pit with gradually sloping sides, a flat base, length of 0.80m, a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.15m. Fill (1359) comprised loose mid-orange brown sandy silty clay containing eight sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.6.106 Intervention [1365] revealed a sub-circular pit with steep concaved sides to a concaved base, with a length of 0.60m, width of 0.50m and depth of 0.16m. Fill (1366) consisted of a firm dark grey brown clay silt. Environmental sample <61> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.6.107 Intervention [1461] revealed a small circular post hole with sharp vertical sides to a flat base, a length of 0.32m, width of 0.22m and depth of 0.14m. Fill (1460) consisted of firmly compacted light grey with light blue hue sandy clay silt. This post hole was truncated by ditch G3065 (see above 5.6.20).
- 5.6.108 Intervention [1481] a sub-circular posthole with gradually sloped sides to an undulating base, a maximum diameter of 0.18m and depth of up to 0.30m. Fill (1480) consisted of soft

mid orange grey clay silt material. One sherd of pottery was recovered and dated to c.1200-1275.

- 5.6.109 Intervention [1516] revealed a circular pit or post hole with very steep sloped sides to a concave base. With a length of 0.25m, a width of 0.35m and a depth of 0.52m. Fill (1517) consisted firm light grey clay silt material. This feature had been truncated by possible stock- handling area G3076 (see above 5.6.29).
- 5.6.110 Intervention [1524] revealed a sub-circular pit or posthole with moderate sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 0.55m, width of 0.40m and a 0.05m. Fill (1521) consisted of firm dark orange brown clay silt material. This feature truncated possible stock- handling area G3077 (see above 5.6.30).
- 5.6.111 Intervention [1546] revealed a shallow narrow linear (possible plough damage) with gentle sloped sides to a concave base, a width of 0.15m, a depth of 0.06m and was orientated north east to south west. Fill (1545) consisted of moderately soft mottled orange with light brown hue silty clay. This feature was truncated by G3098 (see above 5.6.47).
- 5.6.112 Intervention [1549] revealed an irregular circular pit with steep sloping sides to a flat base, a length of 1.30m, width of 1.25m and depth of 0.48m. Primary fill (1548) consisted of a firm dark grey with light blue hue and occasional orange brown mottling silty sandy clay. Secondary fill (1547) consisted of a firm mid grey mottled with medium brown flecks silty clay.
- 5.6.113 Intervention [1552] revealed a sub square pit with moderately sloping sides to a concaved undulating base, a length of 1.12m, width +0.40m, and a depth of 0.06m. Fill (1553) consisted of firm medium grey brown clay silt material. This pit was truncated by linear G3095 (see above 5.6.44).
- 5.6.114 Intervention [1579] revealed a sub oval pit with steep sides to a concaved base. With a length of 1.1m, a width of 0.65m, a depth of 0.2m it was orientated east to west. Secondary fill (1577) consisted of medium soft grey brown sandy silty clay. Primary fill (1578) consisted of firm mottled light grey/ dark grey with medium brown hue sandy silty clay.
- 5.6.115 Intervention [1593] was a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (1599) a firm mid- brown clay silt and truncated ditch G3060 (see above 5.6.15).

- 5.6.116 Intervention [1604] revealed an oval pit with moderately sloping sides to a flat base, a length of 1.47m, a maximum width of 0.80m and a depth of up to 0.14m. Primary fill (1603) consisted of a soft brown silty clay which was overlain by (1602) a soft brown with black hue silty clay.
- 5.6.117 Intervention (1617) was an interface layer between the surface of the cobbled surface G3081 (see above 5.6.2) and the overlying sub soil. 36 sherds of pottery were recovered and dated to 1475-1550.
- 5.6.118 Intervention [2724] revealed a sub-oval pit with gradually sloping sides to a concave base, a length of 2.30m, width of 0.75m, and depth of 0.17m. Fill (2725) consisted of dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.6.119 Intervention [2756] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides to an uneven base, a length of 1.5m, a width between 0.3-0.6m and a depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (2755) a firm medium grey brown silty clay. Four sherds of pottery were recovered and dated to 800-1050. This feature was truncated by G3056 (see above 5.6.11).
- 5.6.120 Intervention [2768] revealed a semi-circular pit (possible post hole) with gradually sloping sides to a concaved base, a length of 0.52m, width of 0.37m and depth of 0.14m, its fill (2769) consisted of a medium firm medium light brown silty clay.
- 5.6.121 Intervention [2830] revealed an irregular shaped pit with concave 'SE' side, a steep 'NW' side, an irregular undulating base, maximum dimensions of between 1 – 1.45m and a depth of 0.17m, it was filled by (2829) a loosely compacted mid orange brown clay silt. This feature truncated ditch G3058 (see above 5.6.13).
- 5.6.122 Intervention [2791] revealed a sub-circular pit with gradually sloping sides to a concaved base, a length of 1.27m, width of 0.92m and depth of 0.29m. Fill (2990) consisted of firm mid grey brown silty clay. This feature truncated ditch G3058 (see above 5.6.13).
- 5.6.123 Intervention [2878] revealed a shallow irregular/sub-circular pit with gradually sloped sides to an uneven concaved base, a length of 2.00m, a width of 1.40m and a depth of 0.10m, it was filled by (2877) a friable mottled brown yellow with light grey blue hue sandy silty clay. Two pottery fragments were recovered and dated at 1175-1250.
- 5.6.124 Intervention [2901] revealed a post hole with steep sloped sides to a concave base, with a length of 0.50m, width of more than 0.30m and depth of 0.17m. Fill (2902) comprised a

firm mid- grey clay silt. This post hole was found in the base of a relationship slot between three ditches G3049, G3055, G3057.

- 5.6.125 Intervention [2952] revealed an irregular sub-circular pit with shallow to moderately sloping sides that drop sharply to very steep sides in the south eastern/ central edge of the feature and an overall shallow flat base, a length of 4.00m, width of 3.60m and depth of 0.30m. Primary fill (2953)/(2954) consisted of a soft to firm mottled mid grey with mid brown clay sandy silt. Secondary fill (2955) consisted of a firm mid brown clay sandy silt containing eighteen sherds of pottery dating to 1250-1350. This feature had been heavily truncated by a modern cable trench.
- 5.6.126 Intervention [2973] revealed a small circular pit with moderate sloping sides to a concaved base, a length of 0.60m, width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.14m. It was filled by (2974) a medium firm light grey brown sandy silty clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G3094 (see above 5.6.43).
- 5.6.127 Intervention [3013] revealed an irregular pit with moderate sloping sides to a concaved base. With a length of 7.64m, a width of 1.5m, a depth of 0.2m, it was filled by (3014) a medium firm dark grey brown clay silt.
- 5.6.128 Interventions [3020][3022] revealed a circular pit with moderate to steep sloping sides and a concave base. With a length of 1.3m, a width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.4m, it was filled by (3021) a firm light orange brown clay silt, and (3023) a medium firm medium dark brown clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 800-1100.
- 5.6.129 Intervention [3114] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Up to 1.10m long, with a maximum width of 0.90m and depth of 0.10m, it was filled by (3115) a firm mid- brown silty clay with an orange hue.
- 5.6.130 Intervention [3120] revealed a fire pit with gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. 1.18m long, up to 1.60m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.23m, it was primarily filled by (3121) a firm dark grey hued mid- brown sandy silty clay with frequent charcoal and burnt clay, which was overlain by (3122) a firm mottled light grey silt clay with moderate charcoal flecks and burnt clay. No evidence of burnt in situ area.

5.7 Archaeological Features Area 3.2 (Fig. 6)

5.7.1 Area 3.2 comprised approximately 4,400 square metres. Natural deposits were encountered at between 12.50m OD in the north and 17.20m OD to the southeast.

Linear Features

5.7.2 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3209 was more than 68.60m long continuing into Area 3.1 and thereafter into the north-eastern limit of excavation but probably representing the same feature as G3051 (see above 5.6.6), and into the northern limit of excavation of Area 3.2, was up to 2.78m wide and 0.63m deep. Interventions [932][934][938][945][1002] [1048][1242][1371][1372] revealed gradually to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flattish base. Intervention [932] was filled by (931) a firm light to mid greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [934] was filled by (933) a friable mid- brown sandy clay. Intervention [938] was filled by (937) a firm mid to light greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [945] was filled by (944) a firm mid to light greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [1002] was filled by (1001), a compact dark greyish brown clay silt, intervention [1048] was filled by (1047) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [1242] was filled by (1243) a moderately compact dark greyish brown silt. Intervention [1371] (Area 3.1) was filled primarily by (1401) a moderately compacted orange brown mottled light grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (1400) a moderately compact light grey sandy silt, in turn overlain by (1399) a firm light brown silt. Intervention [1372], also in Area 3.1, was primarily filled by (1444) a moderately compact orange brown mottled mid- grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (1443) a moderately compact light grey sandy silt containing probably intrusive metal and clay pipe fragments, in turn overlain by (1442) a firm pale brown silt.

5.7.3 East- west running ditch G3210 was 19.16m long, had a maximum depth of 0.25m, and was up to 0.96m wide for much of its length terminating at its western end in a bulbous pit-like end up to 1.96m wide. Interventions [926][928][940][995] revealed gradually sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Interventions [926][928] were respectively filled by (925)(928) a firm light orange grey clay silt, while intervention [940] was filled by (939) a firm friable yellowish brown silt clay. Intervention [995] was filled by (996), a firm light greyish brown sandy silt. This feature was on a similar alignment to ditch G3212 (see below 5.7.4) and may have been contemporaneous.

5.7.4 Ditch G3212, on a similar alignment to G3210, was more than 41.50m long continuing into the western limit of excavation, 0.80m deep and up to 1.75m wide. Interventions

[971][913][949][1250] revealed a moderately concave slope and base. Intervention [971] was primarily filled by (972) a moderately compact mid to dark brown sand clay silt matrix, overlain by (973) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt, which was in turn overlain by (974) a firm light grey mottled mid- brown clay sand silt. This was overlain by (991) a moderately compact mid- brown sand clay silt, which was sealed by (992) a firm light grey mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, in turn overlain by (975) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [913] was primarily filled by (914) a firm mid- brown mottled dark grey sandy clay silt matrix with occasional charcoal flecks, from which environmental sample <41> was taken. This was overlain by (915) a moderately compact light grey silt sand, in turn overlain by (916) a moderately compact light grey and mid brown clay sand silt. This deposit was overlain by (917) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid to dark brown sand clay silt, in turn overlain by (918) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid brown sandy silt, itself overlain by (919) a moderately compact mottled mid- brown and light grey sand clay silt. This, in turn, was overlain by (920) a moderately compact mid-brown sand clay silt matrix, itself overlain by (921) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt. Intervention [949] was primarily filled by (952), a firm light brown sand clay silt, which was overlain by (948) a firm light brown sand clay silt, while intervention [1250] was filled by (1249) a moderately compact brownish grey silt clay. Interventions [976][1062] may represent a slightly earlier iteration of this feature extending some 3.15m to the east with steeply irregular sides and an undulating base: Intervention [976] was filled primarily by (977) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt, which was overlain by (978) a firm light brown clay silt. Intervention [1062] was filled by (1063), a firm light brown clay silt. Within fill (972) was one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery. This feature was truncated by ditch [955] (see below 5.7.14).

- 5.7.5 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3213 was more than 19m long being truncated at its northern end by ditch G3216, was truncated by G3212, was up to 0.39m deep and 0.80m wide. Interventions [906][908][1248] revealed gradually sloped sides to an uneven base. Fills (905)(907) comprised moderately compact to firm mottled grey brown silty clay while (1249) comprised moderately compact brownish grey clay silt.
- 5.7.6 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3215 was more than 19m long, continuing into the northern limit of excavation and truncated to the south by G3212 (see above 5.7.4), up to 2.80m wide, and had a maximum depth of 0.72m. Interventions [979][1038][1254] revealed steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Intervention [979] was filled by (980) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt matrix, while intervention [1038] was primarily filled by (1039) a

moderately compact light grey mottled mid- brown sand clay silt matrix. This deposit was overlain by (1040) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sand clay silt, in turn overlain by (1041) a moderately compact light grey mottled light brown clay sand silt, itself overlain by (1042) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt. This deposit was overlain by (1043) a firm light grey and mid- brown mottled orange brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (1044) a light grey and orange mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, in turn overlain by (1045) a firm light brown sand clay silt. Intervention [1254] was filled by (1255), a firm brownish grey silt. This feature was recut by interventions [1036][1256] which had steeply irregular sides and an irregular base. Intervention [1036] was primarily filled by (1037) a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay sand silt, which was overlain by (1061) a firm mid to dark brown sand clay silt matrix, while [1256] was filled by (1257) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt. This feature truncated pit [1038] and was truncated by ditch [955] (see below 5.7.26 and 14).

- 5.7.7 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3217 was 6.75m long, up to 0.75m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.16m. Interventions [947][982][1004] revealed sharply to gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Interventions [947][982][1004] were filled by (946)(981)(1003) friable mid- brown sandy clay.
- 5.7.8 Approximately east- west running slightly curvilinear holloway G3218 was more than 87m long continuing into the north western limit of excavation, up to 5.00m wide and 1.12m deep. Interventions [967][1000][1064][1074][1097][1251][1259] revealed steeply sloping to shallow sides and a flattish to concave base. Intervention [967] was primarily filled by (965) a soft grey silt clay, which was overlain by (966) a soft greyish yellow silt clay, in turn overlain by (964), a soft mottled grey silty clay. This deposit was overlain by (963) a moderately compact yellowish brown silty clay, itself overlain by (962) a moderately compact grey silty clay, in turn overlain by (961) a firm mid- grey silt clay. Intervention [1000] was primarily filled by (999) a soft light greyish brown silty clay, which was overlain by (998) a very compact light to mid- greyish brown clay. Intervention [1064] was primarily filled by (1093)(1078) a firm mid- reddish greyish brown silt, overlain by (1110)(1079) a moderately compact mid- orange brown mottled light yellowish brown sandy silt, in turn overlain by (1111) a firm light yellow mottled light greyish brown sandy silt, the above sealed by (1080) a firm mid- yellowish brown silt. Intervention [1074] was primarily filled by (1073) a firm mid- brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1072) a firm mid to light brownish grey clay silt, itself overlain by (1090) a moderately compact light brownish grey silt, which was overlain by (1095) a firm mid- brown clay silt, overlain by colluvial deposit (1071) a firm

mid- brown silt. while intervention [1097] was primarily filled by (1098) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt, which was overlain by (1099) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt, in turn sealed by colluvial deposit (1100). Intervention [1101] was filled by (1102) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1251] was primarily filled by (1252) a firm orange brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1253) a firm mid- brown clay silt, while intervention [1259] was primarily filled by (1260) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sand clay silt which was itself overlain by (1261) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by pits G3216 (see below 5.7.18).

5.7.9 Holloway G3218 truncated a lynchets G3219 comprising Intervention [1094] with unrevealed sides and a flat base. Intervention [1094] was primarily filled by (1085) a moderately compact light greyish white silt, which was overlain by (1093) a firm mid- reddish brown silt.

5.7.10 The Holloway also truncated further similar lynchets G3509 comprising interventions [1067][1069][1070][1076][1101][1196][1206]. Intervention [1067] was primarily filled by (1086) a moderately compact light yellowish mid- orange brown mottled mid- grey silt, which was overlain by (1087) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silt. Intervention [1069] was filled by (1092) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt with yellow mottling, while [1070] was primarily filled by (1088) a moderately compact light greyish brown silt mottled with light yellowish brown and white, which was overlain by (1089) a firm, mid- reddish brown mottled greyish brown silt. [1076] was filled by (1075) a firm light brown clay silt, while intervention [1101] was filled by (1102) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1206] was filled by (1205), a firm grey mottled mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [1196] was primarily filled by (1201) a moderately compact brownish hued light grey sandy clay, which was overlain by (1202) a compact brown mottled grey clay.

5.7.11 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3224 was more than 39.75m long being truncated by G3216 (see above 5.7.18), up to 0.42m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. Interventions [1231][1240][1244] revealed steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [1231] was primarily filled by (1232) a moderately compact light grey mottled light orange brown silt, which was overlain by (1233) a moderately compact light grey mottled dark greyish brown silt. Intervention [1240] was filled by (1241), a moderately compact dark grey silt with orange brown and light grey mottling, while intervention [1244] was filled by (1245), a moderately compact light grey and orange brown mottled light

brown silt. Intervention [1246] revealed a probably contemporaneous circular posthole with steep sides and a flat base. With a maximum diameter of 0.25m and depth of 0.12m, it was filled by (1247), a moderately compact dark brown silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3225 (see below 5.7.12).

- 5.7.12 Ditch G3225 ran northwest- southeast for more than 17.68m continuing into the northern limit of excavation; was up to 0.88m wide and 0.16m deep. Interventions [1234][1237] revealed steep to stepped sides and an undulating base. Intervention [1234] was primarily filled by (1235) a moderately compact light grey mottled light orange brown silt, which was overlain by (1236) a moderately compact dark brownish grey silt, while intervention [1237] was primarily filled by (1238) a soft light grey silt which was overlain by (1239) a moderately compact dark brownish grey silt.
- 5.7.13 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3226 was more than 16.20m long continuing into the western and south eastern limits of excavation, was up to 0.93m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.86m. Interventions [639][688] revealed moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [639] was filled by (640) a firm mid- greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [688] was filled by (687), a soft light grey brown silty clay containing one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.7.14 Intervention [955] revealed a ditch with irregular sloping sides to an irregular concaved base, a width of 1.3m, a depth of 0.98m, a length of 7.25m which was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. It was primarily filled by (956) a moderately compact light brown clay sand silt with light grey mottling, which was overlain by (968) a moderately compact light brownish grey sandy silt, in turn overlain by (957) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt. This fill was overlain by (969) a firm light and dark grey mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, in turn overlain by (970) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt. Within fill (956) were two probably residual sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British pottery and within the fill (970) were four probably residual sherds of unknown prehistoric pottery too small to date. This feature truncated ditches G3212 and G3215 along with posthole [953] (see 5.7.4 , 5.7.6 and 5.7.27)
- 5.7.15 Intervention [941] revealed a paleochannel. The geological feature was exposed during the stripping of area 3.2 and was visibly distinct from the surrounding clay. On the surface the feature appeared to be orientated east to west following the gradient of the hill but upon excavation it was discovered it was orientated north to south and what was visible was the eroded northern edge. The excavation also revealed that the feature continues below 1.3m

the surface in a southern direction and has been covered by several layers of colluvium. The full extent of the feature is unknown. The main fill (942) consisted of firmly compacted dark purplish grey (with black hue) clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. The sequential colluvium layers (1005 – 1035) consisted of varying sandy silt, fine clay silt, coarse sands, and fine silty clay material. Environmental samples <42><43><44> were taken for further analysis. Monolith samples <54><55> were also taken for further investigation.

- 5.7.16 Northwest- southeast running gully [904]/[951] was 2.70m long, up to 0.40m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled respectively by (903) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt containing four sherds of early Romano- British pottery and (950) a firm mid- brown sand clay silt matrix.

Grouped Features

- 5.7.17 G3214 comprising Interventions [1262][1267][1269][1273][1278][1280] was formed by a number of intercutting pits partially truncated by Holloway G3218 (see above 5.7.9). Truncated, possibly circular intervention [1262] was more than 1.60m long possibly more than 0.75m wide and up to 0.30m deep, and had shallow to moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was primarily filled by (1263) a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint, which was overlain by (1264) a moderately compact light brown clay silt containing burnt flint, itself overlain by (1265) a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint. Intervention [1267] was a circular pit with a diameter of 0.94m maximum depth of 0.25m, steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (1268), a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint, from which Environmental Sample 57 was taken. Truncated intervention [1269] was possibly circular with moderate to shallow sloping sides and an irregular base. With a possible diameter of 2.00m and maximum depth of 0.45m, it was primarily filled by (1271) a compact grey mottled mid- brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1272) a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint, itself overlain by (1266) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint, again overlain by (1270) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay silt containing burnt flint. Possibly circular pit [1273] had a possible diameter of 2.50m, was up to 0.48m deep, and had shallow concave sides and a concave to flat base. It was primarily filled by (1274) a compact mid- brown clay silt containing burnt

flint, which was overlain by (1275) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt containing burnt flint, itself overlain by (1276) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt containing burnt flint, again overlain by (1277) a moderately compact dark brownish grey clay silt containing burnt flint. Circular intervention [1278], with steeply sloping and stepped slopes along with a flat base, had a diameter of 0.80m and maximum depth of 0.28m. It was filled by (1279), a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt with burnt flint and charcoal, from which Environmental Sample 56 was taken. Highly truncated intervention [1280] of unknown shape, had steeply to slightly concave sides, a flat base was more than 0.70m in all directions and up to 0.26m deep. It was filled by (1281), a moderately compact very dark grey clay silt containing charcoal and burnt flint.

- 5.7.18 A series of pits G3216 comprising interventions [1065][1066][1068][1197][1198][1199] truncated Holloway G3218 (see above 5.7.9) Intervention [1065] revealed an oval pit with steep sides and a concave base which was more than 3.02m long, 2.43m wide and 0.87m deep. To the east it was primarily filled by (1103) a soft light brownish yellow sandy silt, which was overlain by (1104) a moderately compact mid- reddish orange brown mottled mid- grey silt, in turn overlain by (1105) a moderately compact light greyish brown silt. This was overlain by (1106) a firm light greyish brown yellow mottled dark brownish red clay silt, in turn overlain by (1107) a firm mid- yellowish brown mottled dark brownish red clay silt. To the west it was primarily filled by (1081) a moderately compact light yellow and whitish grey mottled mid- reddish brown sandy silt, and also by (1082) a moderately compact light yellowish brown mottled mid- orange brown sandy silt. These primary fills were overlain by (1084) a firm dark yellowish brown silt. Intervention [1066] was a roughly oval pit with steeply sloping sides and a concave base which was 3.18m long, 2.16m wide and up to 0.66m deep. It was primarily filled by (1108) a moderately compact mid- grey silt with light brownish mottling, which was overlain by (1083) a firm mid- reddish brown silt, in turn overlain by (1109) a firm mid- greyish brown silt. Intervention [1068] revealed a possibly oval pit with gradually to steeply sloping sides, a flat base, a length of 1.91m, width of more than 1.28m and depth of 0.45m. It was primarily filled by (1090) a moderately compact light brownish grey silt, which was overlain by (1091) a firm mid- brownish yellow mottled firm dark reddish brown silt. Intervention [1197] had a sub- circular shape, shallow to steeply sloping sides, a flat base, was 1.85m long, more than 1.00m wide, 0.42m deep, and was primarily filled by (1207) a firm yellowish brown clay silt, which was sealed by (1208) a firm mid- brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1209) a firm orange brown mottled light grey silty clay. Intervention [1198] revealed an elongated pit fragment with gently sloping sides,

slightly concave base, which was more than 1.00m long, 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep. It was primarily filled by (1208) a firm mid- brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1209) a firm orange brown mottled light grey clay silt. Intervention [1199] was of uncertain shape, a length of 1.30m, width of more than 1.00m, depth of 0.35m and was filled by (1211), a compact light grey silty clay.

- 5.7.19 G3220 probably represents a sub-rectangular quarry pit extending into the eastern limit of excavation which was more than 9.82m long, 5.00m wide and up to 1.12m deep. Interventions [1183][1185][1191][1194][1195][1212][1217][1219][1224] probably represent ongoing excavations over the lifetime of the quarry. Sub- oval intervention [1183] had gently sloping sides, an undulating base, was 1.10m long, 1.00m wide and 1.05m deep. It was filled by (1184) a firm orange brown mottled whitish grey sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1185], possibly more elongated, had stepped sloped sides to an undulating base and was more than 2.85m long, more than 1.10m wide and 0.70m deep. It was primarily filled by (1186) a moderately compact light orange grey brown mottled brown silt from which environmental samples <52> and <53> were taken, which was overlain by (1187) a moderately compact light orange brown silt containing four sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Romano British pottery. Sub- circular intervention [1191] had gently sloping to vertical sides, a flattish base, was 1.00m long, 0.60m wide, 0.75m deep, and was filled by (1190) a firm mid to light greyish brown silty sand. Sub- circular intervention [1194] had steeply sloping to vertical sides, a flat base, was 1.20m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep. It was primarily filled by (1193) a firm mid to light greyish brown clay silt which was overlain by (1192) a firm mid to light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [1195] was also circular with sharply sloping to vertical sides, a concave base, length of 0.40m, width of 0.30m, depth of 0.30m, and was filled by (1189) a firm brown clay silt. Intervention [1212] was more linear in shape, being in excess of 5.30m long, more than 1.10m wide and 0.70m deep, with concave side and an undulating base. It was primarily filled by (1213) a moderately compact white orange brown mottled light grey silt, which was overlain by (1215)/(1229) a moderately compact orange brown silt with occasional white mottling, itself overlain by (1214)/(1223) a moderately compact dark orange brown silt with occasional white mottling, again overlain by {1222} a moderately compact dark brown silt, the latest fill was (1216)/(1228) a moderately compact greyish brown silt with occasional white patches. Intervention [1217] was sub- circular with gently sloping sides, an undulating base, a maximum diameter of 1.10m, depth of 0.12m, and was filled by (1218), a moderately compact orange brown mottled light grey silt. Irregular shaped intervention

[1219] had steeply sloping sides, a flat base, and length of 1.10m, width of 0.97m and depth of 0.50m. It was primarily filled by (1220) a soft grey silt, overlain by (1225) a moderately compact dark brown clay silt with occasional white patches, itself overlain by (1226) a moderately compact light brown silt. Intervention [1224] was sub-circular with gently to steeply sloping sides, an undulating base, a maximum diameter of 1.10m, depth of 0.27m, and was also filled by (1218), a moderately compact orange brown mottled light grey silt.

5.7.20 Group G3221 was constituted by a number of intersecting pits [1120][1131][1138][1141][1144][1146][1152][1157] located to the north of G3220 and may represent further quarrying activity. Intervention [1120] was sub-circular with irregularly sloping sides and base, was 4.20m long, 2.70m wide and 0.35m deep. It was primarily filled by (1121) a moderately compact mid-brown sand clay silt matrix, overlain by (1122) a moderately compact mid-grey sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1125) a firm mid-brown sand clay silt. Sub-circular intervention [1131] had steeply sloping to vertical sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 1.20m, and depth of 0.48m. It was primarily filled by (1132) a moderately compact mid-grey mottled mid-brown sand clay silt, overlain by (1133) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid-brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1134)/(1135) a moderately compact light brownish grey sand clay silt. This deposit was overlain by (1136) a moderately compact light greyish brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1137) a moderately compact light grey mottled dark brown sand clay silt containing one sherd of possibly Middle Bronze Age pottery, again overlain by (1159) a firm mid-brown sand clay silt matrix. Sub-oval intervention [1138] had moderately sloping concave sides, an irregular base, a length of 1.60m, a width of 1.00m wide, was 0.38m deep, and was filled by (1139) a moderately compact dark brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1141] was of uncertain, possibly quarter ring shape, with gently to steeply sloping sides, a flat base, a length of 3.50m, width of 1.08m and depth of 0.50m. It was primarily filled by (1142) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid-orange brown clay sand silt, which was overlain by (1143) a moderately compact mid-brown sand clay silt. Circular intervention [1144] had vertical to undercut sides, a slightly concave base, and a maximum diameter of 2.40m and depth of 0.50m. It was primarily filled by (1145) a moderately compact mid-brown mottled dark grey sand clay silt, which was overlain by (1155) a moderately compact light brown mottled light grey clay sand silt, itself overlain by (1156) a moderately compact dark brown clay sand silt. Circular intervention [1146] had shallow sloping to vertical sides, a flat base, and a maximum diameter of 0.68m and depth of 0.16m. It was filled by (1147) a moderately compact dark brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1152] was sub-circular

with steeply sloping to vertical sides, a flat base, a maximum diameter of 1.90m, and a depth of 0.65m. It was primarily filled by (1153) a moderately compact light grey mottled light brown sandy clay, overlain by (1154) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [1157] was also sub- circular with shallow to concave sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.80m, depth of 0.50m, and was filled by (1158) a moderately compact light grey mottled light brown sand clay silt matrix.

- 5.7.21 Four pits [1114][1116][1119][1151] formed G3222 truncating the eastern end of Holloway G3218 (see above 5.7.9) Intervention [1114] was a pit of unknown shape in plan with a concave slope, a flat base, a length of 1.15m, width of 0.90m, and depth of 0.34m. It was primarily filled by (1113) a compact light greyish brown sandy clay, which was overlain by (1112) a compact mid- greyish brown sandy clay with an orangey brown hue. Intervention [1116] revealed an oval pit with concave sides and base, maximum length of 1.15m, width of 0.90m and depth of 0.34m which was filled by (1115) a moderately compact mid- brown sandy clay. Intervention [1119] revealed a sub-circular pit with concave sides and base, a length of 1.50m, width of more than 0.90m and depth of 0.28m. It was primarily filled by (1117) a firm orange brown sand silt clay, which was overlain by (1118) a loose brown mottled pale grey clay sand. Intervention [1151] revealed an oval pit fragment which was more than 0.60m long, 0.55m wide and 0.30m deep. It was filled by (1150), a compact light orange grey sandy clay.
- 5.7.22 Six further intersecting pits, interventions [1177][1178]/[1188][1179][1180][1181], form G3223 to the west of G3221, possibly representing more quarrying activity. Circular intervention [1177] had vertical sides, a concave base, and maximum diameter of 0.55m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (1165), a soft light grey sandy silt. Intervention [1178]/[1188] had a possibly semi- circular shape, with gradually sloping to vertical sides, a mostly flat base, length of 0.40m, width of 0.40m and depth of 0.10m It was filled by (1163)/(1166) a firm light brown clay silt. Intervention [1179] again was semi- circular in shape, with gradually sloping sides, a flat base, and length of 0.85m, width of 0.50m and depth of 0.05m. It was filled by (1174) a soft to firm light brown silt. Sub- circular intervention [1180] had vertical sides, a flat base, a length of 0.45m, width of 0.40m and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (1175) firm brown clay. Intervention [1181] was oval with gradually sloping to vertical sides, a flat base, and length of 1.70m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.35m. It was primarily filled by (1176) a firm mid to light brown clay, overlain by (1173) a firm mid- brown clay silt, itself overlain by similar fills (1172) and (1171), the latest fill being (1170) a soft to firm light brownish grey clay silt.

5.7.23 G3508 was a series of colluvial deposits comprising (961)(1071)(1100)(1077)(1203)(1204) (1167) firm mid to dark grey brown clay silts which sealed G3216, G3218, G3219 (see above 5.7.18, 5.7.8 and 5.7.9).

Discrete Features

5.7.24 Intervention [910] was a small sub- circular pit with slightly sloped sides, an uneven base, and length of 0.80m, width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (909), a firm grey silty clay.

5.7.25 Intervention [1052] revealed an oval pit with gradual sloped sides to a flat base, with a length of 2.50m, a width of 1.20m and a depth of 0.20m. The fill (1051) consisted of light grey silty clay material. This pit truncated linear feature G3209 (see above 5.7.2).

5.7.26 Intervention [1038] revealed a small possibly sub- circular pit fragment with concave sides and base, a diameter of 0.70m and depth of 0.72m. Intervention [1038] was primarily filled by (1039) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, overlain by (1040) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid- greyish brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1041) as moderately compact light grey mottled light brown clay sand silt, again overlain by (1042) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt. This deposit was overlain by (1043) a firm light grey/mid- brown mottled orange brown sandy silt, overlain by (1044) a firm light grey/orange brown mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1045) a firm light brown sandy clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G3215 (see above 5.7.6).

5.7.27 Intervention [953] revealed a small circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a concave base with a length of 0.3m and a depth of 0.1m. Fill (954) comprised mid brown sandy clay silt containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British pottery. This pit had been truncated by ditch [955] (see above 5.7.14).

5.7.28 Intervention [990] was a circular pit with sharp to vertical sides to a flat concaved base with a length of 0.70m, a width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.30m, it was filled by (989) a firm light yellow to white sand.

5.7.29 Intervention [1057] revealed a sub- circular stakehole with steep sides and a concave base, which was 0.10m long, 0.07m wide and 0.12m deep. It was filled by (1056), a firm greyish brown clay silt.

5.7.30 Intervention [1126] revealed a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and maximum diameter of 2.10m and depth of 0.52m. It was primarily filled by (1127) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (1128) a soft light grey silt, itself overlain by (1129)/(1130) a moderately compact light brownish grey sand clay silt. This deposit was overlain by (1160) a moderately compact mid- brown sand clay silt, itself overlain by (1161) a moderately compact mid- brown mottled light grey sand clay silt, which was in turn overlain by (1162) a moderately compact dark brown sand clay silt.

5.7.31 Intervention [1148] revealed a pit of irregular shape, slope and base with a maximum diameter of 1.80m and depth of 0.46m which was filled by (1149) a moderately compact light grey mottled light brown sand clay silt matrix.

5.8 Archaeological Features Area 3.3 (Fig. 7)

5.8.1 Area 3.3 comprised approximately 8,000 square metres. Natural deposits were encountered at between 7.40m OD in the north and 16.70m OD to the south.

Linear Features

5.8.2 Ditch G375 comprised a northeast- southwest running ditch which was more than 3.56m long continuing into the north-eastern limit of excavation, had a maximum width of 0.62m and depth of 0.30m. Interventions [117][119] revealed gradual to steep sides to a concave/flattish base. Intervention [117] was primarily filled by (116) a soft mid- brown clay silt sand containing one probably residual worked flint of Mesolithic date, which was overlain by (115) a soft mid- brown clay silt, while intervention [119] was filled by (118) a soft mid- orange brown silt clay.

5.8.3 Northeast- southwest running ditch G376 was more than 8.65m long, up to 0.50m wide and 0.32m deep, interventions [122][126][128] revealing gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [122] was primarily filled by (121) a soft mid- orange brown silt clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to c.800-1050. Intervention [126] was filled by (125) a soft mid greyish brown silty clay with an orange brown hue, while intervention [128] was filled by (127) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay with an orange brown hue containing one sherd of pottery dating to 800-1050.

5.8.4 Northwest- southeast running ditch G378 was 18.26m long, up to 0.60m wide and 0.19m deep. Interventions [156][160][162] revealed gradual slopes and a flat base. Interventions

[156][160] were filled by (155)(159) soft orange brown hued mid- greyish brown silty clays, while [162] was filled by (161) a soft mid- orange brown silt clay with a greyish hue.

- 5.8.5 Ditch G379 ran east- west for more than 4.53m continuing into the limit of excavation, was up to 0.80m wide and 0.40m deep, interventions [114][124] revealing gently sloping to vertical sides and a concave base. Intervention [114] was filled by (113) a soft mid to light brown clay sand, while intervention [124] was filled by (123) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay with an orange brown hue.
- 5.8.6 Largely northeast- southwest running ditch G380 was 44.40m long before turning in a northwest- southeast direction for 7.68m, up to 1.03m wide and 0.38m deep. Interventions [201][203][205][208][211][241][252][272][277][283][370][372][2685][2687] revealed gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Interventions [201][203][205] were filled by (200)(202)(204) soft light brown clay silts, while interventions [208][211] were primarily filled by (207)(210) soft to firm light brown to yellow sandy silts, which were overlain by (206)(209) soft to firm mid- brown clay silt with frequent charcoal. Interventions [241][277] were filled by (240)(276) soft mid to light brownish grey clay silt, while intervention [272] was filled by (271) a firm mid brown clay. Intervention [283] was filled by (282) a firm mid to light brown clay silt, while intervention [370] was primarily filled by (369) a soft to compact light brown clay silt, overlain by (368) a compact mid to light yellow brown clay silt. Intervention [372] was filled by (371) a soft light grey to very light brown clay silt sand, while intervention [2685] was filled by (2686) a moderately compact mid to dark greyish brown clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 800-1050. Intervention [2687] was filled by (2688) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay containing one sherd of probably residual Late Iron Age/Early Romano= British pottery. Intervention [252] represented a northern 2.10m long spur to this ditch which was 0.98m wide, 0.42m deep, and filled by (251) a soft mid to light brown clay silt. A stakehole [254] with a maximum diameter of 0.07m and depth of 0.16m was located in the base of this spur and filled by (253) a soft light grey clay sand. This feature truncated ditches G381, G383 and G384 while possibly being contemporaneous with postholes [279] and [281] (see below 5.8.7, 9, 10 and 25), and may have formed one edge of a stock management ditch system with possibly contemporaneous ditch G382 (see below 5.8.8).
- 5.8.7 Ditch G381 ran in a north westerly - south easterly direction for more than 23.12m continuing into the northern limit of excavation and was up to 0.70m wide and 0.30m deep. Interventions [262][264][266][268][286][288][290][292][294][270][296] revealed shallow to

vertical sides and a flat to concave base. Interventions [262][264][266][268] were filled respectively by (261)(263)(265)(267) soft light brown sandy silts, while intervention [286] was filled by (285) a firm mid- grey sandy silt, and intervention [288] by (287) a firm mid to light yellowish brown clay sand. Interventions [290][292][294] were respectively filled by (289)(291)(293) soft to firm id to light brown clay silts. Intervention [270] was filled by (269) a soft light brown sandy silt, while intervention [296] was filled by (295) a compact mid- orange brown clay silt with grey mottling.

5.8.8 G382 represented a curvilinear ditch which may have been contemporaneous with G380 (see above 5.8.5). 38m long, up to 0.85m wide and 0.29m deep, interventions [224][226][228][236][239][256][258][2691][2689][2696] revealed gently to steeply sides and a flat to concave base. Interventions [224][226][228] were filled by (223)(225)(227) soft to firm mid to light orange mid brown clay silt, while interventions [236][239] were primarily filled by (235)(238) soft light grey sandy silts, overlain by (234)(237) firm mid to light brown clay silts. Interventions [256][258] were filled by (255)(257) soft to firm mid to light brown clay silts, while intervention [2691] was filled by (2692) a loose mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [2689] was filled by (2690) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt., and intervention [2696] was filled by (2697) a firm mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [2693] represented two spurs with gently sloping sides and an irregular base off G382 towards its western terminus. 3.85m long in total, up to 0.50m wide and 0.07m deep, they were filled by (2694) a loose mid- brown clay silt. This feature cut ditch G383 (see below 5.8.9).

5.8.9 Northwest- southeast running ditch G383 was 21.12m long, up to 1.12m wide and 0.31m deep. Interventions [176][186][188][191][246][215][217][220][367] revealed gradually concave to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flattish base. Interventions [176][186][188] were filled by (175)(185)(187) soft mid- greyish brown silt clay, while intervention [246] was primarily filled by (245) a soft light grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (244) a firm light brown clay silt. Intervention [215] was filled by (214) a firm to soft light brownish yellow clay silt, while intervention [217] was filled by (216) a firm mid- brown mottled clay silt. Intervention [220] was filled by (219) a firm mid to light brown silty clay, while intervention [367] was primarily filled by (366) a soft to moderately compact light brown sandy silt containing one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery, which was overlain by (365) a compact mid brown clay silt. Intervention [191] was primarily filled by (190) a soft dark brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (189) a firm yellow clay sand

- 5.8.10 Parallel ditch G384 was 10.58m long, up to 0.56m wide and 0.27m deep, interventions [213][243][248][351][353][250] revealing gradually sloping to vertical sides and a flat base. Intervention [213] was filled by (212) a firm mid- brown clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1275-1400, while interventions [243][248][250][351][353] were filled by (242)(247)(249)(350)(352) firm mid to light brown clay silt, (247) containing three probably residual pieces of worked flint (one of Mesolithic date, the others undateable), and (350) one sherd of pottery dating to 1050-1200. This feature truncated ditch G380 (see above 5.8.6).
- 5.8.11 Sub- rectilinear 'u' shaped ditch G385 was 4.15m long, up to 0.50m wide and 0.17m deep, interventions [355][359][362] revealing gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. Intervention [355] was filled by (356) mottled yellow brown (with orange hue) silt clay, intervention [359] was primarily filled by (358) a soft dark hued light yellowish brown silt clay, which was overlain by (357) a compact mid- orange brown silty clay with a dark hue, in turn overlain by (356) a very compact mottled yellowish brown clay with an orange brown hue. Intervention [362] was primarily filled by (361), a soft light yellowish brown with greyish hue silt clay, which was overlain by (360) a very compact light greyish brown silty clay with a dark hue.
- 5.8.12 East northeast- west southwest running ditch G386 was 4.15m long, had a maximum width of 0.43m and depth of 0.45m, interventions [313][319] revealing gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The fills (312)(318) respectively comprised soft light to mid brown silty clay.
- 5.8.13 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G387 was 8.97m long, up to 0.44m wide and 0.10m deep, interventions [180][182][184][195] revealing gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Interventions [180][182][184] were filled respectively by (179)(181)(183) soft mid- greyish brown silty clay, while intervention [195] was filled by (194) a soft mod greyish brown silty clay with an orange brown hue.
- 5.8.14 Approximately parallel gully G388 was 3.73m long, up to 0.44m wide and 0.10m deep, interventions [197][199] revealing gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Fill (196) comprised soft grey hued orange brown silty clay, while fill (198) was a soft mid- greyish brown silt clay.
- 5.8.15 Ditch terminus [130] projected some 2.10m in a southwesterly direction from the eastern limit of excavation, was up to 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep, and was filled by (129) a soft mid to light brown clay silt.

- 5.8.16 Intervention [178] revealed a gulley running 6.15m north-west to south-east with gradually sloped sides to a flat base with a width of 0.46m and a depth of 0.08m. Fill (177) consisted of medium grey brown silty clay material.
- 5.8.17 Intervention [193] revealed a gulley running 2.40m north- south with sharp 'V' shaped sides to an uneven base. With a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.3m. Fill (192) consisted of light grey brown (with orange hue) silty clay material.
- 5.8.18 Intervention [174] revealed a small gulley with gradually sloped sides to a flat base. It had a length of 4.00m, width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.16m and was orientated north-east to south-west. Fill (173) consisted of light orange brown (with grey/green hue) silty clay material.

Grouped Features

- 5.8.19 G377 consisted of a group of fourteen stakeholes [134][136][138][140][142][144][146][148][150][152][154][168][170][172] clustered around the south western terminus of ditch [130] (see above 5.8.14). Their diameters varied between 0.06 and 0.10m while the average depth was 0.05m. The respective fills (133)(135)(137)(139)(141), (143)(145)(147)(149)(151)(153) (167)(169)(171) comprised soft mid to light brown clay silt. These seem to represent a fenceline, repaired over time and associated with [130], possibly suggesting animal husbandry.
- 5.8.20 G389 was a further stakehole cluster comprising interventions [327][329][331][333][335][337] within the base of pit [341]. This pit was of sub- oval shape with gently sloping to vertical sides, an uneven base, was 1.81m long, 0.60m wide and up to 0.39m deep, while the oval and circular stakeholes varied in diameter from 0.06m to 0.17m and in depth from 0.10m to 0.20m, arranged broadly to mirror the shape of the pit around halfway towards its centre. The respective fills of the stakeholes and pit (326)(328)(330)(332)(334)(336)(340) comprised soft mid to light silty clay. The function of this structure is uncertain- no associated artefactual evidence being found, but it seems possible that the stakeholes supported some sort of platform- possibly for drying purposes?

Discrete Features

- 5.8.21 Intervention [112] was a small circular pit (post hole) with vertical sides and a concaved base. The pit had a length of 0.6m, a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.10m. Primary fill (111) consisted of light brown clay silt and secondary fill (110) comprised light grey sandy silt.
- 5.8.22 Intervention [158] was a small circular post hole in the base of ditch G378 with sharp sloped sides to a flat base. With a length of 0.15m, a width of 0.15m and a depth of 0.15m. Fill (157) consisted of medium greyish brown silty clay material.
- 5.8.23 Intervention [164] was a small circular post hole with vertical sloped side to a concaved base, a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.13m. Fill (163) consisted of medium brown sandy silt. No archaeological evidence was recovered. Postholes [112][158][164] formed a north-south alignment and may represent a fence line.
- 5.8.24 Intervention [260] was a sub- oval pit with vertical sides to a flat base, had a length of 0.88m, width of 0.36m and a depth of 0.2m. Fill (259) revealed firm very dark grey clay silt.
- 5.8.25 Interventions [279][281] were postholes located along the edge of ditch G380 (see above 5.8.6) and may be contemporaneous forming part of a fence line. [279] was circular with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.36m, depth of 0.26m, and was filled by (278) a firm mid to light brown silty clay. [281] was sub- circular to oval with steep to vertical sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.20m and depth of 0.22m and was filled by (280) a firm mid brown clay silt.
- 5.8.26 Interventions [298][307][309][311] revealed four sub- circular post holes which may have formed a fence line on a northeast- southwest alignment. [298] had a maximum diameter of 0.25m, depth of 0.20m, vertical sides, a flat base and was filled by (297) a soft very dark grey clay sand with occasional charcoal. [307] had a maximum diameter of 0.35m, depth of 0.12m, gently sloping to vertical sides, a concave base and was filled by (306) a soft to firm mid- orange brown clay silt. [309] had a maximum diameter of 0.52m, depth of 0.21m, gradually sloping to vertical sides, a concave base and was filled by (308) a soft to firm mid to light brown clay silt. [311] had a maximum diameter of 0.53m, depth of 0.16m, gradually sloping to vertical sides, a concave base and was filled by (310) a soft to firm mid to light brown clay silt.

- 5.8.27 Intervention [300] revealed a sub- circular posthole with gently sloping to vertical sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.44m and was up to 0.12m deep. It was filled by (299) a soft mid to light brown clay silt with grey mottling.
- 5.8.28 Intervention [302] was a circular posthole with a maximum diameter of 0.56m, a depth of 0.04m, shallow sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by (301) a soft mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.8.29 Intervention [305] revealed an oval pit with vertical sides to a concave base, a length of 1.15m, a width of 0.98m and a depth of 0.38m. It was filled primarily by (304) a soft to firm mid to light grey clay silt, which was overlain by (303) a soft mid- brown clay silt. Environmental sample <10> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.8.30 Intervention [317] was a circular pit with sharp sides to a flat base. With a length of 1.25m, width of 1.2m and a depth of 0.55m. Primary fill (314) comprised medium grey brown (with greyish yellow hue mottled) clay silt containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano-British two sherds of probably residual Middle/ Late Bronze Age pottery and one possibly Late Bronze Age flint, which was overlain by (315) a light grey brown (with yellow grey hue) silty clay, itself overlain by (316) consisted of a very light grey brown clay silt material.
- 5.8.31 Intervention [325] was an irregular sub-oval pit with sharp sides to a flat base, a length of 1.5m, a width of 0.68m and a depth of 0.36m. Fills (322)(323)(324) consisted of medium to light grey brown clay silt.
- 5.8.32 Intervention [341] revealed an irregular/ rectangular pit with gently sloping to vertical sides, a length of 1.81m, width of 0.60m and depth of 0.39m. It was primarily filled by (340) a soft mid to light brown clay silt, which was overlain by (339) a firm mid grey flint chalk matrix, in turn overlain by (338) a soft light grey to white sandy clay.
- 5.8.33 Intervention [345] was an oval pit with sharp sloped sides to a flat base. With a length of 1.5m, a width of 0.9m and a depth of 0.32m. it was primarily filled by (344) a very soft light grey clay with a white hue, which was overlain by (343) a soft light greyish brown silt clay, in turn overlain by (342) a soft mid- greyish brown clay with occasional charcoal from which environmental sample <11> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.8.34 Interventions [347][349] revealed an irregular sub-oval pit with sharp to gradually sloped sides to a flat base. With a length of roughly 1.5m, width of 0.7m and depth of 0.16m. Its respective fills (346)(348) consisted of mottled grey brown silty clay material.

- 5.8.35 Intervention [346] comprised an oval posthole with a concave base, its sides gradually becoming vertical, a maximum length of 0.48m, width of 0.22m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (363) a compact mid to light brown clay silt.
- 5.8.36 Intervention [959] revealed a sub- circular pit with concave sides, a flat base, a maximum diameter of 1.22m and depth of 0.42m. It was primarily filled by (960) a compact light yellowish brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (958), a friable mid- yellowish brown sandy clay.
- 5.8.37 Intervention [2683] revealed an oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. 1.00m long, 0.70m wide and up to 0.33m deep, it was filled by (2684) a firm mid- orange brown sand.

5.9 Archaeological Features Area 3.4 (Fig. 5)

- 5.9.1 Area 3.4 had an area of approximately 1,600 square metres, natural deposits were encountered at between 19.90m OD to the southwest and 18.90m OD in the northeast.

Linear features

- 5.9.2 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3364 was 6.20m long, had a maximum width of 0.95m and depth of 0.32m and extended into Area 3.1. Interventions [2717][2719] (Area 3.1) [4027][4022] revealed gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [2717] was filled by (2718) a moderately compact to firm mid to dark brown clay silt, while intervention [2719] was filled by (2720) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. Intervention [4027] was filled by (4028), a firm light brown silty clay, while [4022] was filled by (4023) a firm light brown silty clay containing 25 sherds of pottery dating to 900-1050.
- 5.9.3 Curvilinear ditch G3365 was a continuation of G3048 recorded in Area 3.1, and was 6.60m long, had a maximum width of 1.30m and was up to 0.39m deep. Interventions [2709][2713][4024][4052][4168][4090] revealed gently sloping sides to an irregular base. Fill (2710) consisted of a loose mid- orange brown sandy silt, while (2714) was loose mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [4052] was primarily filled by (4054) a friable brown silty clay, which was overlain by (4053) also a friable brown silty clay. Intervention [4168] was primarily filled by (4170) a friable brown silt clay, which was overlain by (4169) a friable light grey mottled brown silt clay. Intervention [4090] was primarily filled by (4093) a friable brown silty clay, which was overlain by (4092) a friable grey mottled light brown silty clay, in turn overlain by (4091) a friable mid to dark brown silty clay. One sherd of possibly

intrusive pottery was recovered from (2710) and dated to 1175-1250, while two sherds were recovered from (2714) dating to 800-1050, (4054) contained one sherd dating to 1050-1150, four sherds were recovered from (4091) dating to 850-1050, and two were recovered from (4093) dating to 1050-1150.

5.9.4 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3366 was 4.20m long, had a maximum width of 0.40m and was up to 0.10m deep. Interventions [4316][4318] revealed gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Fills (4317)(4319) comprised a firm light greyish brown silt clay. Ditch G3368 ran northeast- southwest for more than 6.00m into the limit of excavation, was up to 1.50m wide, had a maximum depth of 0.44m and probably represents a continuation of G3370 on the other side of the L.O.E. (see below 5.9.6). Interventions [4094][4200][4157] revealed moderately sloping/ irregular sides and a concave base. Intervention [4200] was primarily filled by (4201) a friable grey silty clay, which was overlain by (4202) a friable light grey silty clay, itself overlain by (4203) a friable mid- grey silty clay. Fill (4203) was overlain by (4204) a friable grey silt clay, itself overlain by (4205) a friable mid- grey silt clay. Above (4205) was (4206) a friable brown mottled grey silt clay, which was overlain by (4207) a firm brown clay silt. Intervention [4094] was primarily filled by (4095) a friable brown silt clay, which was overlain by (4096) a friable mid to dark brown silt clay, itself overlain by (4097) a friable brown silty clay. Intervention [4157] was primarily filled by (4158), a friable brown mottled light grey silty clay. To the northwest this was overlain by (4164) a friable mid- brown silty clay, which was overlain by (4159) a friable brown silty clay, in turn overlain by (4165) a friable mid- brown silty clay with charcoal. In the south eastern part of the feature (4158) was overlain by (4167) a friable brown to very dark grey silt clay charcoal matrix, which was itself overlain by (4160) a friable brown mottled light grey silty clay with charcoal flecks, in turn overlain by (4161) a friable dark grey with orange patches clay silt charcoal ash matrix, which was overlain by (4173) a friable red mottled brown silty clay. The above deposits were sealed by (4166) a friable mid- brown silty clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G3048 and truncated pit G3367 (see 5.9.3. and 5.9.23).

5.9.5 Ditch G3369 ran northwest- southeast for more than 24.50m, continuing into the limit of excavation to the southeast, and then turned to run in an approximately north- south direction for 10.30m. Interventions [4283][4257][4320][4296]4059][4127][4104][4115][4296] revealed irregular sides and a concave base, with a maximum width of 2.00m and depth of 0.49m. Intervention [4059] was primarily filled by (4060) a soft light grey and light brown silty sand, which was overlain by (4061) a soft mid to very dark grey silty sand with

moderate charcoal, itself overlain by (4062) a soft light brown mottled light grey silty sand, which was sealed by (4063) a soft light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4104] was primarily filled by (4106) a firm brown mottled mid grey sand clay silt, which was overlain by (4105) a firm grey mottled mid- brown clay sand silt containing one lump of slag. Intervention [4127] was primarily filled by (4129) a soft light greyish brown silty sand, which was overlain by (4128) a soft light brown mottled light grey silty sand. Intervention [4257] was filled by (4258) a firm brown silt clay. Intervention [4283] was primarily filled by (4284) a firm brown silt clay, which was sealed by fills (4285)(4286)(4289) firm light grey mottled brown silt clays containing thirteen sherds of pottery dating to between 750 and 1300, which were overlain by (4287) a firm brown silt clay shell matrix. Shelly fill (4287) was overlain by (4288) a firm brown silt clay with charcoal and daub, itself sealed by (4290) a firm brown silt clay with charcoal and burnt clay. Intervention [4320] was filled by (4321) a firm brown silty clay. Intervention [4115] was primarily filled by (4116) a soft light brown mottled light grey silty sand, which was overlain by (4117) a soft light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4296] was filled by (4297) a firm mid- greyish brown silty sand. This feature was truncated by ditch G3372 and pit [4064] (see below (5.9.8 and 31)

- 5.9.6 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3370 ran for more than 1.20m from probably contemporaneous ditch G3369 to the limit of excavation, was up to 1.48m wide, 0.21m deep and probably represents a continuation of ditch G3368 (see above 5.9.4). Interventions [4216][4255] revealed moderately sloping sides and a concave base, the former primarily filled by (4217) a friable mottled grey and brown silt clay, which was overlain by (4218) a friable brown silt clay; the latter filled by (4256) a friable brown mottled light grey silty clay. Intervention [4322] was 0.25m deep, 0.45m wide with shallow sides and a concave base, and was filled by (4323), a firm brown silt clay.
- 5.9.7 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3371 was more than 33m long within Area 3.4, continuing into the southern limit of excavation, and was a continuation of G3058 in Area 3.21 (see above 5.6.13). Interventions [4068][4246][4352][4298][4279] revealed gradually to moderately sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum width of 3.20m and depth of 0.66m. Fill (4069) comprised friable greyish brown silt clay containing two sherds of pottery dating to c.1150-1300, and one tile fragment dating to c.1250-1600. Intervention [4246] was primarily filled by (4246) a soft mottled light grey and brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (4248) a soft very dark grey clay silt with frequent charcoal, itself overlain by (4249) a soft dark grey and light brownish grey sand clay silt matrix. This fill was sealed by (4250) a soft light brownish grey sand silt, itself overlain by (4251) an extremely compact

light brownish grey sandy silt. Intervention [4352] was primarily filled by (4353) a firm light grey mottled mid- brown sand silt, which was overlain by (4354) a firm mid- brownish grey sand silt. Intervention [4298] was primarily filled by (4299) a firm light grey silty sand, which was overlain by (4300) a firm mid- greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4279] was primarily filled by (4280) a firm mid to light greyish brown silty sand, which was overlain by (4281) a firm mid- grey silty clay, in turn overlain by (4282) a firm mid to light greyish brown sandy silt.

5.9.8 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G3372 was more than 36m long, continuing into the limit of excavation to the south and being truncated by G3076 to the north, had a maximum width of 2.60m and was up to 0.65m deep. This ditch was a re-cut of earlier ditches G3383 and G3384 (see below 5.9.19 and 20). Interventions [4056][4147][4151][4133][4277][4243][4252][4100][4332] revealed irregular moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Intervention [4056] was primarily filled by (4058) a soft mid- brown silty sand with light grey patches, which was overlain by (4057) a soft brown mottled very light grey silty sand. Intervention [4133] was primarily filled by (4134) a soft light brownish grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (4135) a soft dark brown clay sand silt containing two pottery sherds dating to 850-1050, itself overlain by (4136) a soft mid- greyish brown clay sand silt with three sherds dating to 1050-1150. This was overlain by (4137) a soft mid to dark grey sand clay silt with frequent charcoal and ash, six sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150, itself overlain by (4138) a firm mid- brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal and two probably residual sherds of Romano-British pottery. Intervention [4147] was primarily filled by (4148) a soft mid- brownish grey silty sand, which was overlain by (4149) a soft mid- greyish brown silty sand, itself overlain by (4150), a firm dark grey clay silt. Intervention [4243] was primarily filled by (4244) a firm light greyish brown sand silt clay with an orange hue, which was overlain by (4245) a firm light greyish brown sandy clay silt containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150. Intervention [4252] was primarily filled by (4253) a soft light greyish brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (4254) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt. Intervention [4277] was filled by (4278), a firm light grey mottled light brown sandy silty clay containing one probably residual sherd of pottery dating to 750-850. Intervention [4100] was primarily filled by (4101) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand silt with one probably residual fragment of Romano-British tile, which was overlain by (4102) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt. Intervention [4332] was primarily filled by (4333) a firm mid to dark grey clay sand silt, which was overlain by (4334) a firm mid- greyish brown clay sand silt, in turn overlain by (4335) a firm dark grey sand silt, which was sealed

by (4336) a firm light grey silty sand. This feature was truncated by G3076 and G3373 and itself truncated G3369 and G3383 (see 5.6.29, 5.9.9, 5.9.5 and 5.9.19).

- 5.9.9 Ditch G3373 ran from the south western limit of excavation some 18.50m in a north easterly direction before turning in a north westerly direction for 26.40m, and was up to 1.90m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.49m. Interventions [4076][4111][4119][4210][4263] [4275][4294][4308][4343][4012] revealed steep to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [4076] was primarily filled by (4077) a soft light grey and light brown silty sand, which was sealed by (4078) a soft brown mottled light grey silty sand, itself overlain by (4079) a soft mid- grey silty sand, in turn overlain by (4080) a firm light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4111] was primarily filled by (4112), a soft light grey and light brown silty sand, which was sealed by (4113), a soft brown mottled light grey silty sand, itself sealed by (4114) a firm light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4119] was filled by (4120), a friable light brown silty clay, while intervention [4210] was filled by (4211) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. Intervention [4263] was filled by (4264) a firm mid- greyish brown silty sand, while intervention [4275] was filled by (4276), a firm light greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [4294] was filled by (4295), a firm light brown sandy clay silt, while intervention [4308] was filled by (4309) a firm mid- brownish grey silty sand containing five sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.1150-1350. Intervention [4343] was primarily filled by (4344) a firm light grey silty sand containing one sherd of pottery dating to c.1050-1150, which was overlain by (4345) a firm mid- brown silty sand containing five sherds of pottery with a suggested deposition date of c.1050-1150+, while intervention [4012] was filled by (4013) a friable mid-brown silty clay. This feature truncated ditches G3369, G3372, G3375 and was truncated by ditch G3376 (see 5.9.5, 5.9.8 and 5.9.12)
- 5.9.10 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3374 was 6.00m long, 0.61m wide and up to 0.20m deep. Interventions [4194][4192][4190] revealed moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Fills (4195)(4193)(4191) comprised a firm mottled brown and grey silty sand, 40 sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1100 being recovered from (4191).
- 5.9.11 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3375 ran for 20m into Area 3.1 where it may have truncated ditch [2816] (see above 5.6.67), was up to 1.50m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. Interventions [2814] (Area 3.1) [4074][4085][4212][4259][4324] revealed concave sides and a flat base. Intervention [2814] was filled by (2815) a firm mottled orange brown with medium blue grey clay silt, while intervention [4074] was filled by

(4075), a friable light brown silty clay. Intervention [4085] was filled by (4086) a friable greyish brown sand silt clay matrix. Intervention [4212] was primarily filled by (4213) a firm light greyish brown silt sand, which was overlain by (4214) a firm mid to very dark grey silt charcoal matrix, itself overlain by (4215) a firm light brownish grey silty sand with moderate charcoal. Intervention [4259] was primarily filled by (4260) a soft mid- greyish brown silt sand, which was overlain by (4261) a firm mid- grey silty sand with frequent charcoal, in turn overlain by (4262) a firm mottled orange brown and light grey silty sand. This was overlain by (4265) a firm mid- greyish brown silt sand, itself overlain by (4266) a firm mottled orange brown and light grey silt sand, in turn overlain by (4267) a firm light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention [4324] was filled by (4325), a firm light greyish brown sandy silty clay.

- 5.9.12 Northeast- southwest aligned ditch G3376 was more than 14.7m long, continuing into the southern limit of excavation, up to 1.55m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.38m. Interventions [4155][4174][4292][4303] revealed moderately sloping concave sides and a flat base. Intervention [4155] was filled by (4156) a soft light grey with light grey mottling silty clay, while intervention [4174] was filled by (4175), a firm light brown mottled light grey silty sand. Intervention [4292] was filled by (4293) a firm light greyish brown sandy clay with a light blue hue, while intervention [4303] was primarily filled by (4304) a firm light grey sandy silt, which was overlain by (4305) a firm mid- brownish grey clay sandy silt. Two sherds of pottery were recovered from (4156) dating to 1150-1350, while (4304) contained three sherds with a suggested deposition date of 1200-1270.
- 5.9.13 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3377 was the continuation of G3096 recorded in Area 3.1 and is discussed above in 5.6.45.
- 5.9.14 Southwest- northeast running ditch GG3378 was more than 17.60m long, continuing into the south western limit of excavation, was up to 1.30m wide and 0.17m deep. Interventions [4109][4186][4198][4229][4310] revealed shallow sides and a concave base. Intervention [4109] was filled by (4110) a friable brown sandy silty clay, while intervention [4186][4198][4229] were filled by (4187)(4199)(4230) a friable mid- brown silty clay. Intervention [4310] was filled by (4311), a firm greyish brown silty clay. Three sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150 were recovered from (4187), while four with a suggested deposition date of 1200-1350 came from (4311). This feature was truncated by ditch G3377/G3096 (see above 5.6.45).

- 5.9.15 Ditch G3379 also ran in a southwest- northeast direction for more than 12.70m continuing into the western limit of excavation; was up to 1.12m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.29m. Interventions [4123][4141][4153][4268][4239] revealed shallow sides and an uneven flattish base. Interventions [4123][4153] were filled by (4124)(4154) a friable mid-brown silty clay, while interventions [4141][4239] were filled by (4142)(4240) a friable light brown silty clay. Intervention [4268] was filled by (4269) a firm mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.9.16 Ditch G3380 was a northwest- southeast running spur off G3378 which truncated ditch G3379 (see above 5.9.14 and 15), and was 5.70m long 0.79m wide and up to 0.10m deep. Interventions [4125][4143][4196][4341] revealed shallow to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Interventions [4125][4143] were filled by (4126)(4144) a friable light brown silty clay, while intervention [4196] was filled by (4197) a friable mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [4341] was filled by (4342), a firm light greyish brown sandy silty clay.
- 5.9.17 Gulley G3381 ran for 3.10m in a west southwest- east northeast direction was up to 0.41m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. Interventions [4046][4048] revealed sharp sides and a concave base and were filled by (4047)(4049) a friable light brown silty clay.
- 5.9.18 Small ditch G3382 ran for 4.00m northeast-southwest, was up to 1.15m wide and 0.16m deep. Interventions [4346][4348] revealed moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and were filled by (4347)(4349) a firm light brown sandy silt.
- 5.9.19 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G3383, a recut of G3384, was itself recut as G3372 (see above 5.9.8), and was more than 4.00m long, 0.65m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Interventions [4139][4145] revealed steep sides and a flat base. Intervention [4139] was filled by (4140) a soft brown mottled light grey sandy silt, while [4145] was filled by (4146) a soft light grey silty sand, and intervention [4330] was filled by (4331) a firm mid-greyish brown clay sand silt.
- 5.9.20 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G3384 was recut first as G3383 and again as G3372 (see above 5.9.8 and 19) and was more than 12.40m long, up to 1.20m wide with a maximum depth of 0.65m. Interventions [4107][4130][4151][4328] revealed moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Intervention [4107] was filled by (4108) a firm mid-brown sandy silt with grey patches, while intervention [4130] was primarily filled by (4132) a soft light grey mottled mid- brown clay sand silt, which was overlain by (4131) a firm brown mottled light grey sandy silt. Intervention [4151] was filled by (4152), a moderately

compact mid- brown silty sand, while [4328] was filled by (4329) a firm mid- grey clay sand silt. This feature truncated ditch G3369 (see above 5.9.5).

- 5.9.21 East-west running gully G3385 was 1.53m long, up to 0.26m wide and 0.21m deep. Interventions [4018][4020] revealed moderately sloping to steep sides and a concave base. The interventions were filled by (4021)(4019) a friable mid- brown silty clay,
- 5.9.22 Interventions [4081][4083] revealed a small northwest-southeast running gully which was more than 1.30m long, truncated by ditch G3375 (see above 5.9.11), up to 0.36m wide and 0.06m deep, and filled by (4082)(4084) a friable sandy brown silt clay containing three sherds of pottery dating to 1050-1150.

Grouped Features

- 5.9.23 Interventions [4121][4171][4087][4180][4188][4026] revealed a large irregular sub-oval pit G3367 with shallow sides and an uneven concave base which was more than 8.70m long continuing into the limit of excavation, up to 4.60m wide and 0.58m deep. Intervention [4121] was filled by (4122), a friable brown silty clay. Intervention [4171] was primarily filled by (4163) a friable light grey clay, which was overlain by (4172) a friable brown silt clay. Intervention [4087] was primarily filled to the northwest by (4099) friable brown silty clay; and to the southeast by (4088) friable light grey mottled brown silty clay. Both of these fills were overlain by (4098) a friable brown silty clay, which was, in turn, overlain by (4089) a friable silty clay. Intervention [4180] was filled by (4181), a firm brown silty clay, while intervention [4188] was filled by (4189) a firm brown silty clay. Intervention [4026] was primarily filled by (4055) a friable light grey silty clay, overlain by (4051) a friable brown silty clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to 850-1050, which was in turn overlain by (4050) a friable brown silty clay.
- 5.9.24 Interventions [4231][4233] revealed remains of a crop dryer G3507 with moderately sloping sides and a flat base which was 2.52m long, up to 0.90m wide, 0.14m deep and filled by (4232)(4233) a firm mid to very dark grey clay silt charcoal ash matrix containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1100-1150 and one dating to 850-1050. Cut [4231] was sub-oval with moderately sloping sides and flat base; on its north side a short contemporary gully [4233] was adjacent. Fill becoming gradually less charcoal rich with increasing distance from [4231]. There was no evidence of in situ burning either in a pit or gully which indicates that fire didn't reach high enough temperatures. Very likely it's a crop drier where the pit acted as a fire chamber and gully as a flue directing heat towards the drying chamber that

would be placed above northern terminus of the gully. No evidence of the superstructure was found. The northern terminus of the gully was truncated by pit [4235]. Bulk sample <118> was recovered from fill (4233) for further processing but it was lost.

Discrete Features

- 5.9.25 Intervention [4326] revealed an irregular sub-oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. 0.23m long, 0.67m wide and up to 0.33m deep, it was filled by (4327), a firm brown silty clay.
- 5.9.26 Intervention [4314] was an oval pit with moderately sloping concave sides and an uneven base. Up to 1.90m long, 1.00m wide and with maximum depth of 0.21m, it was filled by (4315), a firm light grey brown silty clay containing twelve sherds of pottery dating to 1000-1100.
- 5.9.27 Intervention [4219] revealed an oval posthole with steep sides and a flat base. 0.27m long, 0.16m wide and up to 0.05m deep, it was filled by (4220), a friable brown silty clay.
- 5.9.28 Intervention [4221] was a sub-circular stakehole with vertical sides, and a maximum diameter of 0.06m. It was filled by (4222), a friable mid- brown silty clay.
- 5.9.29 Intervention [4225] revealed a sub- oval pit with shallow sides and a concave base. Up to 0.45m long, 0.37m wide and 0.05m deep, it was filled by (4226), a friable brown silty clay.
- 5.9.30 Intervention [4312] was a circular pit with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.09m. It was filled by (4313) a firm mid to dark grey silty sand.
- 5.9.31 Intervention [4064] revealed a sub- circular pit with steep sides and a concave base. 0.65m long, 0.49m wide and up to 0.36m deep, it was filled by (4065), a soft light greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal. This feature truncated pit [4066] (see 5.9.31 below).
- 5.9.32 Intervention [4066] revealed an oval pit with steep sides and a concave base which was 0.90m long, 0.50m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by (4067), a soft light greyish brown silty sand.

- 5.9.33 Intervention [4072] was an oval pit with shallow sides and a flat base. 0.85m long, 0.65m wide, and up to 0.09m deep, it was filled by (4073), a friable mottled brown and grey silty clay containing one possibly residual sherd of pottery dating to 750-850.
- 5.9.34 Intervention [4070] revealed a sub- circular pit with moderate to steeply sloping sides and concave base. With a diameter varying between 0.59 and 0.56m, and a maximum depth of 0.26m, it was filled by (4071), a firm brown clay.
- 5.9.35 Intervention [4235] revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Up to 1.10m long, 0.60m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (4236) a firm mid- grey silty sand.
- 5.9.36 Intervention [4237] was a sub- circular pit with moderately to steeply sloping and stepped sides and a flat base. With a diameter varying between 0.60 and 0.66m and maximum depth of 0.24m, it was filled by (4238) a firm mid- greyish brown silty sand.
- 5.9.37 Intervention [4350] revealed a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides and concave base which was 1.60m long, 1.55m wide and up to 0.20m deep. It was filled by (4351) a firm mid- brown sandy silt which contained one sherd of pottery dating to 1050-1150. This feature was truncated by ditch G3371.
- 5.9.38 Intervention [4014] revealed a sub-circular posthole with a diameter varying between 0.23 and 0.25, and a maximum depth of 0.16m. With steep sides and a concave base, it was filled by (4015), a friable mid- brown silty clay.
- 5.9.39 Intervention [4016] was also a sub- circular posthole with a maximum diameter of 0.18m and depth of 0.14m. Moderate to steep sided and with a concave base, it was filled by (4017), a friable mid- brown silty clay.
- 5.9.40 Intervention [4035] revealed a rectangular posthole with sharp sides and a flat base. 0.34m long, 0.24m wide and with a maximum depth of 0.06m, it was filled by (4036), a friable light brown silty clay.
- 5.9.41 Intervention [4182] was a sub-circular pit with moderately concave sides, a flat base, and a length of 1.46m, width of 1.10m and maximum depth of 0.24m. It was filled by (4183), a firm light brown sandy silt. This pit was truncated by pit [4184] (see below 5.9.42).
- 5.9.42 Intervention [4184] comprised a steep sided oval pit with a flat base. Up to 0.85m long, 0.54m wide and 0.37m deep, it was filled by (4185) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt matrix.

- 5.9.43 Intervention [4306] revealed an oval pit with shallow sides and a concave base. Up to 2.5m long, 1.60m wide and 0.23m deep, it was filled by (4307), a firm grey mottled mid- brown sand clay silt, containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1200-1350. This feature appeared to truncate G3377 (see 5.9.13).
- 5.9.44 Intervention [4273] was a sub-circular fire pit with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. With a diameter varying between 0.54 and 0.46m, and a maximum depth of 0.07m, it was primarily filled by (4274) a firm very dark grey silt clay matrix with occasional burnt clay, which was overlain by (4291) a firm mid to light brown silt clay. Environmental samples <122> and <121> were taken from these fills respectively for further analysis. NO evidence of in-situ burning.
- 5.9.45 Intervention [4004] revealed a rectangular posthole with steep sides and a sloping base. 0.24m long, 0.16m wide and up to 0.10m deep, it was filled by (4005) a friable mid- brown silt clay.
- 5.9.46 Intervention [4029] comprised a circular posthole with sharp sides, a concave base, and maximum diameter of 0.15m and depth of 0.08m. It was filled by (4030), a friable greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.9.47 Intervention [4037] revealed an irregularly shaped/ sub- oval pit with shallow sides and a flat base. Up to 1.00m long, 0.75m wide and 0.09m deep, it was filled by (4038) a friable mid- brown silty clay.
- 5.9.48 Intervention [4039] was a sub- circular posthole with sharp sides and a flat base. With a diameter varying between 0.20 and 0.14m and maximum depth of 0.04m, it was primarily filled by (4040) a friable dark grey clay sand, which was overlain by (4043) a friable mid brown silt clay.
- 5.9.49 Intervention [4041] revealed a sub- square posthole with shallow sides and an irregular base. Up to 0.5m long, 0.12m wide and with a depth of 0.03m, it was filled by (4042), a friable mid- brown mottled dark grey silt clay.
- 5.9.50 Intervention [4044] was a modern posthole.

5.10 Archaeological Features Area 4.1 (Fig. 8)

5.10.1 Area 4.1 comprised 9,400 square metres. Natural deposits were encountered at between 9.50m OD in the east and 17.70m OD to the west.

Linear Features

5.10.2 Ditch G3300 ran east northeast- west southwest for more than 16m continuing into the western limit of excavation with a maximum width of 1.30m and depth of 0.15m. Interventions [1653][1656][1659] revealed moderately sloping sides to an uneven base. Intervention [1653] was filled by (1652), a soft grey silty clay. Intervention [1656] was primarily filled by (1654) a firm light grey silt clay with an orange hue, which was overlain by (1655) a moderately firm mid- orange brown silty clay, while intervention [1659] was primarily filled by (1657), a firm light yellow orange sandy silt, which was overlain by (1658) a firm orange brown sandy silt.

5.10.3 East- west running ditch G3302 was more than 6.55m long continuing into the western limit of excavation; was up to 1.00m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.33m. Interventions [1673][1675][1661][1720] revealed sharp straight sloping sides to an uneven base. Intervention [1673] was filled by (1674), moderately firm mid- light brown sandy silt, while [1675] was filled by (1676) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [1661] was filled by (1660), a firm light grey brown silt, while intervention [1720] was filled by (1719) a stiff light brown silt clay.

5.10.4 North northwest- south southeast running ditch G3303 was more than 4.39m long continuing into the southern limit of excavation; was up to 0.55m wide and 0.23m deep. Interventions [1641][1643] revealed sharp sloping sides to an uneven base. Intervention [1641] was filled by (1640), a moderately firm mid- orange brown sandy silt, while intervention [1643] was filled by (1642) a soft brown silty clay.

5.10.5 G3304 emerged from the southern limit of excavation on a north northwest- south southeast axis before splitting, one arm turning 90 degrees to the west southwest. It ran 7.85m to the north northwest and 11.42m to the west south west, was up to 1.5m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.27m. Interventions [1638][1647][1663][1668] revealed moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [1638] was filled by (1639) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt containing one worn sherd of Romano- British pottery, while interventions [1647][1663] were filled by (1646)(1662) respectively moderately compact

grey brown clay silt, and [1668] by (1667) a moderately compact mottled greyish brown clay silt.

- 5.10.6 East- west running ditch G3305 was more than 16.40m long continuing into the south eastern limit of excavation, was up to 1.60m wide and 0.48m deep, Interventions [1681][1697] revealed a steep sloped south side, and a steep and stepped north side leading to a flat base. Intervention [1681] was primarily filled by (1691) a moderately compact light grey and orange clay silt containing an iron nail, this was overlain by (1688) a moderately compact light grey silt, which was itself overlain by (1687) a moderately compact light brown silt containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman0- British pottery. The top fill of intervention [1681] was (1686) a soft to moderately compact dark brown clay silt.
- 5.10.7 North northwest- south southeast running ditch G3306 was more than 13.39m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation; was up to 0.75m wide and 0.20m deep. Interventions [1736][1738][1741] revealed moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Respective fills (1735)(1737)(1742) comprised moderately compacted to firm mid to dark grey brown clay silt. This feature cut ditch G3307 (see 5.10.8 below).
- 5.10.8 Broadly east- west running ditch G3307 was more than 29.5m long being truncated by G3309 (see below 5.10.10) to the east, was up to 1.60m wide and 0.29m deep. Interventions [1679][1682][1690][1733][1739] revealed gradually sloping sides to a gradual concaved base. Intervention [1679] was filled by (1680) a compact mid- greyish brown clay silt, while [1682] was filled by (1683), a moderately compact greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [1690] was filled by (1689) a soft light greyish brown sandy silt, while intervention [1733] was filled by (1732) a soft orange hued light greyish brown silty clay, and [1739] by (1740) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown sand clay silt containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Romano- British pottery. This feature was also truncated by ditches G3306 and G3308 (see 5.10.7 and 9)
- 5.10.9 North northwest- south southeast running ditch G3308 was 16.47m long, up to 0.88m wide and 0.23m deep. Intervention [1709][1724][1731][1743] revealed gently sloping sides to an uneven base. Intervention [1709] was filled by (1708) a moderately firm orange brown sand and stones matrix, while intervention [1724] was primarily filled by (1725) a firm brownish grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1726) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt, in turn overlain by (1734) a firm light brown silt. Intervention [1731] was filled by (1730) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay, while [1743] was filled by (1744), a moderately compact light

orange brown sand. This feature truncated ditches G3307 and G3309 (see 5.10.8 and 5.10.10).

- 5.10.10 East- west running ditch G3309 was more than 85.50m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation, up to 3.11m wide, 0.40m deep and appeared to be contemporaneous with pit G3310 (see below 5.10.10) with which it joined towards its eastern end. Interventions [1684][1692][1694][1707][1721][1729][1758][2164][2203] revealed steeply sloping sides to an uneven base. Intervention [1684] was filled by (1685) a stiff mid- greyish brown sand. Intervention [1692] was filled by (1693) a firm light greyish brown sand clay silt matrix, and was recut by [1694] in turn filled by (1695) a very compact greyish brown sandy clay silt. Intervention [1707] was filled by (1706) a firm mid- greyish brown silty clay, while intervention [1721] was primarily filled by (1722) a firm mid- greyish beige clay silt, which was overlain by (1723) a firm greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [1729] was primarily filled by (1728) a moderately compact to firm mid- greyish brown silt, which was overlain by (1727) a moderately compact light greyish brown silt, while intervention [1758] was filled by (1756) a firm dark greyish brown silty clay. Intervention [2164] was primarily filled by (2163) a soft mottled grey silt clay, which was overlain by (2162) a firm light grey silt clay. Intervention [2203] was primarily filled by (2201) a soft grey silty sand, which was overlain by (2202) a firm brown silty sand.
- 5.10.11 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3311 was more than 14.24m long continuing into the southeastern limit of excavation and truncated by G3313 (see below 5.10.13), was up to 1.30m wide and 0.45m deep. Interventions [1767][1843][1929] revealed steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [1767] was filled by (1768) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt, while intervention [1843] was filled by (1842) a soft mid- grey brown silty clay with a light yellowish hue, and [1929] was filled by (1947), a firm light grey mottled dark grey clay silt. This feature truncated ditch G3312 (see below 5.10.12).
- 5.10.12 North- south running ditch G3312 was more than 4.09m long being truncated by G3311, up to 1.05m wide and 0.22m deep. Interventions [1779][1930] revealed moderate sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [1779] was primarily filled by (1819) a soft light grey silty clay, which was overlain by (1818) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silty clay. Intervention [1930] was filled by (1948) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt containing two sherds of possible Middle Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.10.13 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3313 was 62.78m long (continuing into Area 4.2), up to 0.90m wide and 0.34m deep. Interventions [1747][1749][1769][1782][1784][1789][1841]

[2191][2193][2194] revealed steeply sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [1749] was filled by (1750) a firm dark brownish grey clay silt containing one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery, which was truncated by re-cut [1747] which was filled by (1748) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt. Intervention [1789] was filled by (1790) a moderately compact, light bluish grey and dark grey clay silt, which was re-cut by [1784] in turn filled by (1798), a moderately compact dark grey brown clay silt. Intervention [1769] was filled by (1770) a firm dark brownish grey clay silt containing one probably residual Mesolithic struck flint, while intervention [1782] was filled by (1810), a soft yellow mottled dark grey clay silt. Intervention [1841] was filled by (1840) a soft dark greyish brown silty clay, while intervention [2191] was primarily filled by (2198) a soft dark grey mottled mid- grey silt, which was overlain by (2197) a moderately compact dark brown clay silt. Intervention [2193] was primarily filled by (2219) a soft light grey silt, which was overlain by (2218) a soft dark brown clay silt, and [2194] by (2222) a moderately compact mid- grey silt. Environmental sample <74> was taken from (1947) for further analysis, sample <85> from fill (2190), sample <82> from (2090) and sample <87> from (2222). This feature truncated ditches G3311 and G3317, along with pit [2192] (see 5.10.11, 12 and 79)

- 5.10.14 Broadly north- south running ditch G3314 was more than 10.90m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation, 2.25m wide and up to 0.54m deep. Interventions [1777] and [1801] revealed steeply sloping sides to a flattish base. Intervention [1777] was primarily filled by (1820) a light grey silty clay, which was overlain by (1816) a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [1801] was primarily filled by (1831) a moderately compact light greyish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1830) a moderately compact to soft dark brownish grey silt clay. This feature truncated pit [1803] and was cut by pit [1802] (see 5.10.59 and 58).
- 5.10.15 Slightly curvilinear ditch G3315 ran in a broadly north northwest- south southeast direction for 20.60m before turning to run in a south-westerly direction for 4.85m. Interventions [1834][1836][1838][1850][1879] revealed gently sloping sides to a concaved uneven base, a maximum width of 0.65m, and depth of 0.16m. Respective fills (1835)(1837)(1839) comprised of firmly to moderately compacted mid to dark grey brown sandy clay silt, while (1851), the fill of intervention [1850], was a firm orange mottled dark grey clay silt, and (1878) the fill of [1879] comprised a moderately compact light grey brown silty clay containing one sherd of possibly Late Bronze Age pottery. This feature truncated pit [1759] and was cut by ditch G3316 (see 5.10.52 and 5.10.16 below).

- 5.10.16 Possibly slightly curvilinear ditch G3316 ran on a broadly north- south axis for more than 7.28m being cut by a modern truncation to the south; was up to 0.81m wide and 0.23m deep. Interventions [1848][1877] revealed steeply to gradually sloping sides and a concave to flattish base, and were filled respectively by (1849) a firm light grey clay silt, and (1876) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.10.17 'T' shaped ditch G3317 ran for 35m in a west southwest- east- north easterly direction and 14m to the north northwest, was up to 0.70m wide and 0.21m deep, interventions [1751][1780][1781][1783][2170][2205][2206][2207][2220][2221] revealing gently to moderately sloping sides to a flat base. Intervention [1751] was filled by (1752) a firm light brown orange sand, while interventions [1780][1781][1783] were respectively filled by (1808)(1809)(1811) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt, and intervention [2170] was filled by (2169) a loose orange brown mottled clay silt containing one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Interventions [2205][2206][2207] were respectively filled by (2254)(2255)(2256) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt, and intervention [2220] primarily by (2273) a soft very light greyish brown with orange patches silt, which was overlain by (2272) a soft dark greyish brown silt. Intervention [2221] was filled by (2274) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3313 and cut pit [2196] (see 5.10.13 and 38).
- 5.10.18 North northwest- south southeast running ditch G3318 was 6.66m long, 0.48 m wide and 0.07m deep. Interventions [2266][2286] revealed shallow sides and a flattish base and were respectively filled by (2265) a moderately compact dark brownish grey clay silt and (2285) a soft dark grey silty clay.
- 5.10.19 Three- sided sub-square enclosure G3319 was approximately 3.64m across and was aligned broadly on a north northwest- south southeast axis, with a possible entrance to the north northwest, the ditch itself being up to 1.20m wide and 0.25m deep. Interventions [2276][2278][2288][2290] revealed steep sides and a flattish to concave base. Intervention [2276] was filled by (2275) a soft light orange mottled light greyish brown clay silt, while [2278] was filled by (2277) a soft grey mottled light brownish orange clay silt, [2288] by (2287) a loose light orange mottled slight greyish brown silty clay, and [2290] by (2289) a firm light greyish brown silty clay. Oval pit [2280] was located within the enclosure and had gradually sloping sides to a flat base. Up to 1.00m long, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep, it was filled by (2279) a loose mid- orange brown silty clay.
- 5.10.20 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3321 was 14.24m long, up to 1.10m wide and 0.27m deep. Interventions [1882][1909][1923][1976] revealed moderately sloping sides and a

concave base, and were filled respectively by (1883) a firm dark grey clay silt, (1908) a soft mid- grey brown silty clay, (1922) a moderately hard dark grey silty clay, and (1975) a soft dark brown silty clay. Environmental sample <75> was taken from (1908) for further analysis. This feature cut ditch [1909][1985] (see 5.10.31 below).

- 5.10.21 Northwest- southeast running ditch G3322 may have been a continuation of G3323, [1888] and [1909][1985] (see below 5.10.22, 30 and 31) and was 5.76m long, up to 0.90m wide and 0.36m deep. Interventions [1907][1913] revealed uneven sides and base, and were filled respectively by (1906) a soft dark grey silty clay, and (1912) a moderately soft dark grey silty clay.
- 5.10.22 Broadly northwest- southeast running ditch G3323 was more than 9.10m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation, up to 1.13m wide and 0.35m deep. Interventions [1915][1927][1936] revealed gradually to steeply sloping sides to a concave base. Respective fills (1914) comprised a softly compacted mid brownish grey silty clay, (1926) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silty clay containing burnt flint and (1935) was a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silty clay with infrequent charcoal. Environmental sample <66> was taken from fill (1914) for further analysis.
- 5.10.23 Approximately northwest- southeast aligned ditch G3324 was more than 47.25m long continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation and into Area 4.2, up to 1.00m wide and 0.40m deep. Interventions [1885][1890][1896][1898][1901][1920][2311][2316][2318] revealed gradually sloped sides to a concave flattish base. Intervention [1885] was filled by (1884) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Roman British pottery, while intervention [1890] was filled by (1889) a moderately firm dark brownish grey sand silt, and [1896] by (1895) a soft greyish mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [1898] was filled by (1897) a similar soft greyish mid- brown clay silt, from which environmental sample <72> was taken, containing burnt flint and a small probably intrusive fragment of c.18th/19th century CBM, while [1901] was primarily filled by (1902) a firm light grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1903) a moderately compact dark grey clay silt containing 58 sherds of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Early Romano British period. Intervention [1920] was filled by (1921) a firm mid to dark brownish grey clay silt, while [2311] was filled by (2312) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt, {2316} by (2315) a soft dark grey silt clay, and [2318] by (2317) a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.10.24 Slightly curvilinear gully G3325 ran in a broadly northwest- southeast direction for more than 9.40m continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation; was up to 0.46m wide

and 0.10m deep. Interventions [1900][1905] revealed gently sloping sides to an flat/undulating base, while respective fills (1899)(1904) comprised of a softly compacted mid to dark grey brown clay silt .

- 5.10.25 Approximately northwest- southeast running ditch G3326 was more than 8.20m long, continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation, up to 0.55m wide and 0.20m deep. Interventions [1943][1945][1977] revealed gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [1943] was filled by (1944) a firmly compacted medium to dark orange brown clay silt, while intervention [1945] was filled by similar material (1946) containing 4 sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano-British pottery, and intervention [1977] by (1978) a firm mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.10.26 Slightly 'S' shaped gully G3327 ran on a broadly northwest- southeast alignment for 8.50m, was up to 0.80m wide and 0.20 m deep. Interventions [1788][1825] revealed steeply sloping sides and a flattish base and were filled respectively by (1791) a moderately compact mid- and dark brown clay silt from which environmental sample <67> was taken, and (1824) a firm mid- greyish brown silty clay. This feature was cut by pit [1938] (see below 5.10.64).
- 5.10.27 Short gully G3329 was 6.00m long, up to 0.70m wide and 0.36m deep, and ran on a broadly west northwest- east southeast alignment. Interventions [1925][1974] revealed a flattish base, and were filled respectively by (1924) a soft dark greyish brown silty clay and (1973) a soft dark brown silty clay.
- 5.10.28 Intervention [1645] revealed the terminus of a broadly north northwest- south southeast running gully with gradually to sharply sloping sides and a concave base. More than 1.20m long (continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation), up to 0.47m wide and 0.29m deep, it was filled by (1644) a soft mid- brownish grey silt clay containing one sherd of pottery possibly dating to the Iron Age.
- 5.10.29 Intervention [1651] comprised an approximately northeast- southwest running gully with sharply sloping sides to an uneven base. With a length of 6.06m, maximum width of 0.45m and depth of 0.13m, it was filled by (1650), a friable mid- orange brown sandy silt.
- 5.10.30 Intervention [1888] revealed a broadly northwest- southeast running gully with steep sloped sides to a steep concaved base. With a length of 2.54m, a width of 0.60m, and a depth of 0.31m, it was primarily filled by (1887) a softly compacted light grey clay silt, which

was overlain by (1886) a softly compacted dark grey brown clay silt. This feature may have formed part of a longer ditch system along with G3322, G3323 and [1909][1985] (see 5.10.21, 22 and 31).

- 5.10.31 Interventions [1909][1985] revealed a short curvilinear gulley on a broadly east- west alignment which was 4.85m long, 0.80m wide, and 0.17m deep, and had gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Their respective fills (1910)(1984) comprised moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt. This feature may have formed part of a ditch system with G3322, G3323 and [1888].
- 5.10.32 Interventions [1892][1894] revealed a short linear pit, or more likely the ephemeral remains of a shallow ditch, with gently to steeply sloping sides and an undulating base. Feature was 3.20m long, up to 0.33m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.05m. Respective fills (1891)(1893) comprised a soft dark grey brown clay silt. This possible ditch may have linked to similarly aligned feature [2313] (see below 5.10.34).
- 5.10.33 Intervention [1983] revealed a roughly northwest- southeast running ditch with steeply sloping sides, an uneven base, which was more than 3.55m long (continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation), 0.90m wide and was up to 0.10m deep. It was filled by (1982), a soft brownish dark grey clay silt.
- 5.10.34 Intervention [2313] revealed a broadly northwest- southeast running ditch with steep sides and a flattish base which was 3.27m long, 0.45m wide and 0.11m. It was filled by (2314), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.10.35 Intervention [1981] revealed a terminus for a shallow and narrow northwest- southeast running ditch with gradually sloping sides to an even concaved base. With a length of more than 1.94m (continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation), a width of 0.67m, and a maximum depth of 0.04m it was filled by (1980) a soft brownish grey silt clay.
- 5.10.36 Intervention [1651] revealed an approximately northeast- southwest running gulley with sharp sloped sides to an uneven base. With a length of 6.00m, a width of 0.45m, a depth of 0.13m, it was filled by (1650) a loose medium orange brown sandy clay silt material.
- 5.10.37 Interventions [1917][1919] revealed broadly northwest- southeast running gulley with gently to steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of 4.60m, width of 0.40m and depth of 0.18m. Their respective fills (1916) and (1918) comprised soft greyish mid- brown clay silts.

- 5.10.38 Intervention [2196] revealed a small ditch fragment on a broadly north northeast- south south-west axis which was more than 1.33m long (truncated by ditch G3317 see above 5.10.17), up to 0.60m wide and 0.10m deep. With moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it was filled by (2195), a soft grey silty sand.
- 5.10.39 Interventions [2215][2217] comprised a small gully fragment on a west northwest- east southeast axis, which was 2.39m long, 0.40m wide, 0.08m deep, and extended into Area 4.2. Intervention [2215] was filled by (2214), a soft light grey silty sand, while [2217] was filled by (2216), a soft light grey silty clay.
- 5.10.40 Intervention [2224] revealed a gully fragment on a broadly northeast -southwest axis which was 1.50m long, up to 0.44m wide and 0.07m deep. With shallow sides and a flat base, it was filled by (2223), a soft light grey silty sand.
- 5.10.41 Intervention [2307] revealed a small gully fragment which was 1.42m long on a west northwest- east southeast axis, 0.20m wide and 0.10m deep. With steep to gradually sloping sides and a concave base, it was filled by (2308), a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt.

Grouped Features

- 5.10.42 G3301 comprised a group of three intercutting pits [1678]/[1700][1705][1718]. Interventions [1678][1700] revealed an irregularly shaped pit with gradually sloped sides, uneven base, maximum diameter of 5.58m, depth of 0.60m, which was filled by (1677)/(1699) a firm light blue hued mid- greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [1718] revealed a further irregularly shaped pit with steeply sloping sides, flattish base, maximum diameter of 1.50m, depth of 1.09m. It was primarily filled by (1712)/(1715) a soft bluish light grey brown silt clay containing four sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British pottery, which was overlain by (1711)/(1713)/(1714) a moderately compact bluish grey brown silty clay containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British pottery, itself overlain by (1710)/(1716)/(1717) a hard light brown and grey silty clay containing tiny fragments of probably intrusive pottery dating to c.700-900. Both of these features were truncated by intervention [1705] a pit with steep sloping sides to a flat base, a width of 1.7m, and depth of 1.3m which was primarily filled by (1703)/(1704) a soft yellowish blueish brown silt clay sand, which was overlain by (1702) a soft dark brown silty clay, itself

overlain by (1701) a moderately soft silty clay, in turn overlain by (1698) a hard light grey brown silty clay.

5.10.43 Sub-circular pit G3310 had a maximum diameter of 6.36m and depth of 0.40m, interventions [1757][1776] revealing gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Intervention [1757] was primarily filled by (1754) a soft orange brown silt clay, which was overlain by (1755) a firm yellowish brown hued grey sandy silt, itself overlain by (1753) a moderately soft orange brown silt clay.. Intervention [1776] was filled by (1775), a soft greyish orange silty clay. This feature was cut by gulley [1758] see above and appears to have been contemporaneous with ditch G3309 (5.10.10).

5.10.44 G3320 revealed a cluster of three intercutting pits [1949][1957][1959]. Irregularly oval intervention [1949] had mostly steep sloped sides to a gradually sloped, slight curved base and had a length of 6.25m, a width of 2.50m and a depth of 0.9m. It was primarily filled by (1961)/(1970) a firm mid- greyish brown mottled with mid grey and dark orange brown hue silty sandy clay, which was overlain by (1968) a soft greyish yellow brown sandy silt, itself overlain by (1960) a firm light bluish grey with mid- orange silty sand. This deposit was overlain by (1954)/(1966)/(1971) comprising moderately compact mid- orange brown clay silt. This was truncated by pit fragment [1957] with a concave base, which was 1.20m long, 0.54m wide and filled by (1956) a moderately compact orange brown silty sand from which environmental sample <77> was taken. This feature was itself truncated by pit [1959] which was more than 3.00m in plan, 0.34m deep and had gently sloping sides and an undulating base. It was primarily filled by (1958) a moderately compact very light brown clay silt from which environmental sample <79> was taken, overlain by (1962) a firm greyish light brownish blue sandy silt, in turn overlain by (1964) a moderately compact greyish mid-brown clay silt. The upper fill of this pit comprised (1950)/(1952) a moderately compact light to dark greyish brown clay silt containing four sherds of possible Middle Bronze Age pottery and two dating to the Late Bronze Age. Environmental sample <78> was taken for further analysis

5.10.45 G3328 was an irregular, almost 'L' shaped pit which was up to 3.70m long, 2.12m wide and 0.50m deep, interventions [1800][1805] revealing steeply to irregularly sloped sides and a irregular to concave base. It was filled by (1799)(1804) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay, a quantity of rough flint flakes and debitage was recovered from (1804) which were considered to be modern. Environmental sample <71> was taken for further analysis.

5.10.46 Interventions [1856][1858][1860] revealed an irregular pit with steep sloped sides to a concave base G3336 with a length of 3.14m, a width of 0.95m and a depth of 0.24m. Intervention [1856] was filled by (1857) a moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, [1858] by a moderately to firm dark brownish grey sandy silt, and [1860] by (1861) a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt.

Discrete Features

5.10.47 Intervention [1844] revealed a pit with gradually concave sides and base. With a length of 2.8m, a width of 0.90m, and a depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (1845), a moderately compact dark brown clay silt.

5.10.48 Intervention [1635] revealed a sub- circular pit with steep sloped sides to an undulating base which was 0.96m long, 0.90m wide and 0.30m deep. It was primarily filled by (1634) a moderately compact light brown and orange silt, which was overlain by (1633) a soft to moderately compact dark brown silt.

5.10.49 Intervention [1636] revealed an irregular shaped pit with shallow concaved sides to a concave base, which had a length of 1.12m, a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.15m. Fill (1637) comprised moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt.

5.10.50 Interventions [1666][1671] revealed a short oval pit with fairly steep sloping sides to an undulating base, which was 2.12m long, 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep. Intervention [1666] was primarily filled by (1665) a moderately compact light orange brown silt, which was overlain by (1664) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt. Intervention [1671] was filled by (1672), a firm light grey- orange-brown clay sand silt.

5.10.51 Intervention [1670] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloped sides to a flat base. With a length of 1.76m, a width of 1.2m, a depth of 0.23m, it was filled by (1669), a soft mottled light orange brown sandy silt.

5.10.52 Intervention [1759] revealed a large irregular pit with a shallow gradually sloping and undulating sides, which was more than 8.6m wide, continuing into the south-eastern limit of excavation, 22.40m long, and 1.18m deep. Primary fill (1760) consisted of moderately compact very light greyish brown silty clay with frequent manganese flecks and occasional burnt flint inclusions. Secondary fill (1761) comprised a moderately compacted dark brownish grey silty clay material containing one tiny sherd of prehistoric pottery which was

too small to date. This was overlain by (1762) a moderately compacted light grey brown silty clay also containing one sherd of prehistoric pottery too small to date, which was, in turn, overlain by (1763) a moderately compact mottled light to mid- brown silty clay. The upper fill of pit [1759] comprised (1764) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt containing three sherds of possibly Middle Bronze Age pottery. This feature was truncated by ditches G3315 and G3316 (see above 5.10.15 and 16) and a large modern intrusion.

- 5.10.53 Intervention [1766] revealed a sub-circular pit with gradually sloped sides to a concave base. With a length of 0.74m, a width of 0.88m and a depth of 0.23m, it was filled by (1765) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.10.54 Intervention [1774] revealed a sub- circular pit with steep sloping sides to a flat base. With a maximum diameter of 2m and a depth of 0.65m, it was primarily filled by (1773) a firm light yellow orange silty clay, which was overlain by (1772) a soft light grey silty clay, in turn overlain by (1771) a soft dark grey silty clay. This feature truncated ditch G3309 and pit G3310 (see above 5.10.10 and 43).
- 5.10.55 Intervention [1785] revealed an oval pit with steep sloping sides to a flat base. With a length of 1.26m, a width of 0.56m and a depth of 0.28m, it was primarily filled by (1795) a light greyish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1794) a dark brown clay silt.
- 5.10.56 Intervention [1786] revealed a sub- circular pit with steep sloping sides to a concave base. With a maximum diameter of 0.76m, a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.18m, it was primarily filled by (1793) a moderately compact light brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1792) a moderately compact mid to dark brown clay silt.
- 5.10.57 Intervention [1787] revealed a sub- circular pit with steep sloping sides to a concave base. With a length of 0.32m, a width of 0.24m and a depth of 0.14m. Primary fill (1797) comprised a moderately compact orange mottled light yellowish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (1796) a moderately compact dark brown clay silt.
- 5.10.58 Intervention [1802] revealed an oval pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, a length of more than 2.10 m (truncated by a modern intrusion), a maximum width of 1.92m and a depth of 0.28m. It was filled by (1829) a moderately compact dark grey brown clay silt, and truncated pit [1803] and ditch G3314 (see 5.10.59 and 14).
- 5.10.59 Intervention [1803] revealed an irregular sub- circular pit with steep sloping sides to a concaved undulating base, a length of more than 3m, a width of 2.7m and a depth of

0.54m. It was primarily filled by (1828) a moderately compact light brown and orange silty clay, overlain by (1827) a moderately compact mid to light brown silt clay, itself overlain by (1826) a moderately compact mid- grey brown clay silt containing four sherds of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British pottery and four pieces of worked flint, three of which dated to the later Bronze Age. This feature was truncated by ditch G3314 (see above 5.10.14).

- 5.10.60 Intervention [1807] revealed an oval pit with gentle sloped sides to an uneven base, a length of 1.92m, a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.24m. It was filled by (1806) a firm mid to dark brown grey sandy clay silt.
- 5.10.61 Intervention [1813] revealed a circular pit with moderate sloping sides to a concaved base, with a length of 0.6m, a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.12m. Fill (1812) consisted of soft dark grey brown clay silt.
- 5.10.62 Intervention [1814] revealed an oval pit with steep sloping sides to an uneven concave base, with a length 1.38m, a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.18m. Fill (1815) was firm dark grey brown silty sand.
- 5.10.63 Intervention [1822] revealed an irregularly shaped pit with gradually sloping sides, an uneven base, and maximum diameter of 1.30m and depth of 0.60m. It was filled by (1821), a soft yellowish orange hued mid- greyish brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3327 (see above 5.10.26).
- 5.10.64 Intervention [1938] revealed an irregularly shaped pit with sharply sloping sides, uneven base, and maximum diameter of 1.20m and depth of 0.30m. It was filled by (1937), a firm orange yellow brown silt clay.
- 5.10.65 Intervention [1940] comprised another irregularly shaped pit with sharply sloping sides, uneven base, and maximum diameter of 2.00m and depth of 0.40m. It was filled by (1939) a firm mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.10.66 Intervention [1942] was a sub- oval pit with sharply sloping sides, uneven base, maximum length of 5.74m, width of 2.70m and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (1941), a yellow brown silty clay.
- 5.10.67 Intervention [1847] revealed a circular pit (or possible post hole) with sharp sloped sides to an uneven base. With a length of 0.5m, a width of 0.5m and a depth of 0.1m, it was filled by (1846) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay.

- 5.10.68 Interventions [1853][1855] revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping sides, and uneven base, a length of 2.83m, width of 0.96m and depth of 0.30m. They were filled respectively by (1852) a soft dark grey silty clay, and (1854) a soft light greyish green silty clay.
- 5.10.69 Intervention [1863] revealed a sub oval pit with steep straight sides to a flat base. With a length of 0.91m, a width of 0.50m, and a depth of 0.10m, it was filled by (1864), a moderately compact, dark brown silty clay.
- 5.10.70 Intervention [1865] revealed an oval pit or possible ditch with steep straight sides to a flat base, which was more than 1.76m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation) and 0.90m wide. It was filled by (1866), a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.10.71 Interventions [1868][1870] revealed an irregular pit with moderate sloped sides to an uneven base. With a length of 0.94m, a width of 0.50m and a depth of 0.08m, its respective fills (1867)(1869) comprised soft dark grey silt clay.
- 5.10.72 Intervention [1873] revealed a sub-oval pit with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base. With a length of 3.10m, a width of 0.90m, a depth of 0.24m, it was primarily filled by (1872) a soft light grey clay silt, which was overlain by (1871) a soft dark grey clay silt.
- 5.10.73 Intervention [1874] revealed an irregular oval pit with steep sloped sides to a concave uneven base. With a length of 1.2m, a width of 0.7m and a depth of 0.33m, it was filled by (1875) a firmly compacted mid to dark brown silty sand.
- 5.10.74 Intervention [1881] revealed a sub-circular pit with gradually sloped sides to a concave base. With a length of 0.49m, a width of 0.40m, and a depth of 0.16m, it was filled by (1880) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay. This feature cut pit [1759] (see above 5.10.52).
- 5.10.75 Intervention [1928] revealed a circular pit (possible post hole) with steep sharp sloping sides to a concaved base. With a maximum diameter of 0.60m and a depth of 0.24m, it was filled by (1979), a firm dark greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.10.76 Intervention [1932] revealed an irregular pit with gradually sloping sides to a concave base. With an approximate length of 0.53m, a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.07m, it was filled by (1931) a soft mid- brownish grey silt clay material containing one fragment of probably residual worked flint dating to the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic period.

- 5.10.77 Intervention [1934] revealed an irregularly shaped pit with gradually sloping sides to a concave base. With an approximate length of 0.39m, a width of 0.29m and a depth of up to 0.10m, it was filled by (1933) a soft mid- brownish grey silt clay.
- 5.10.78 Intervention [1986] revealed a sub-rectangular pit with steep sloped sides to a flattish base which was 1.80m long, 0.95m wide and up to 0.38m deep. It was primarily filled by (1987) a firm light greyish brown with dark grey patches clay silt, which was sealed by (1988) a firm dark greyish brown with light grey patches clay silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to the Middle Bronze Age.
- 5.10.79 Intervention [2192] revealed a steep sided oval pit with a concave base which was more than 1.14m long (truncated by ditch G3313 see above 5.10.13), 0.70m wide and 0.36m deep. It was primarily filled by (2204) a soft very light grey silt, overlain by (2200) a soft dark mottled light grey silt, in turn overlain by (2199) a soft light grey mottled dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.10.80 Intervention [2168] revealed a circular posthole with gently sloping sides, a concave base, and maximum diameter of 0.37m and depth of 0.09m. It was filled by (2167), a loose mid-brown clay silt.
- 5.10.81 Intervention [2172] comprised an oval posthole with gently sloping sides and a concave base. 0.57m long, 0.45m wide and 0.23m deep, it was filled by (2171), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.10.82 Interventions [2238][2240] revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping to steeply sloping sides, a flattish base, length of 2.48m, maximum width of 0.96m and depth of 0.35m. Its fills (2237) and (2239) respectively comprising soft mid- greyish brown silty sands.
- 5.10.83 Interventions [2242][2244] revealed an irregular curvilinear pit with steeply to gently sloping sides, a flattish base, length of 2.65m, width of 0.70m and maximum depth of 0.25m. Intervention [2242] was filled by (2241), a soft orange brown silty sand, while [2244] was filled by (2243) a soft greenish brown mottled light greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.10.84 Interventions [2292][2294] extending into Area 4.2 revealed an irregular pit with moderately sloping to steep sides, a flat base, length of 4.38m, maximum width of 1.32m and depth of 0.44m. Its respective fills (2291) and (2293) comprised soft dark greyish brown clay silts.

- 5.10.85 Intervention [2305] comprised a sub- oval pit with gradually sloping sides and an uneven concave base. 1.86m long, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep, it was filled by (2306) a firm mid- greyish brown silt clay containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1150-1250.
- 5.10.86 Intervention [2309] revealed an oval pit, 0.60m long, 0.44m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by (2310), a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.10.87 Intervention [2307] revealed an oval pit with shallow gradually sloping sides to a concaved base. With a length of 1.30m, a width of 0.20m and a depth of 0.10m. Fill (2308) consisted of medium compacted dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.10.88 Intervention [2313] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides to a slight concave base. With a length of 1.40m, a width of 0.45m and a depth of 0.11m, it was filled by (2314), a loose mid- brown clay silt.

5.11 Archaeological Features Area 4.2 (Fig. 9)

Introduction

- 5.11.1 Area 4.2, in the north of the site comprised 18,100 square metres, natural deposits being encountered at between 12.00m OD in the east and 21.80m OD to the west.

Linear Features

- 5.11.2 Curvilinear feature G3330 comprised interventions [2053] [2055] [2057] [2069] [2070] [2075] [2088] [2093] [2099] [2103] and [2124] in a horseshoe shaped feature with gradually to steeply sloping sides, a flattish to concave base, and a wide entrance opening approximately towards the south south-east. 20.10m in length, up to 1.10m wide and 0.53m deep, it was approximately 11.60m east-west and 8.15m north- south. Intervention [2053] was primarily filled by (2052) a soft greyish brown silty sand, which was overlain by (2051) a soft light greyish brown silt sand containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/ Early Romano British pottery. Intervention [2055] was filled by (2054) a soft mid- greyish brown silt clay, while intervention [2057] was filled by (2056), a soft dark brown silt. Intervention [2069] was filled by (2068) a firm mid brown sandy silt, while intervention [2070] was primarily filled by (2073) a soft whitish orange mottled dark brown sand, overlain by (2072) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt, in turn overlain by (2071) a soft mid- greyish brown silt. Intervention [2075] was filled by (2074) a soft mid- brown silt, while intervention [2088]

was primarily filled by (2087) a moderately compact light grey silty sand, overlain by (2086) a soft light grey silty sand. Intervention [2093] was primarily filled by (2089) a soft dark grey silty sand and (2092) a soft yellow orange silty sand, which were overlain by (2091) a moderately compact light grey silty sand, in turn overlain by (2090) a moderately compact dark grey silty sand. A possible Anglo- Saxon loom-weight was recovered from the spoil adjacent to this feature. Intervention [2099] was filled by (2112) a soft dark brown sandy silt, while intervention [2103] was primarily filled by (2119) a firm mid- brownish grey sand clay silt(, overlain by (2120) a moderately compact very dark greyish brown clay sand silt, in turn overlain by (2121) a moderately firm mid- brownish grey clay sand silt. Intervention [2124] was primarily filled by (2123) a soft orange grey silty sand, which was overlain by (2122) a soft grey silty sand. This feature cut ditches G3331 and G3333, along with pit [2063] (see below 5.11.3, 5.11.4 and 5.11.52).

5.11.3 Ditch G3331 had moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, running on an approximately northeast- southwest alignment, and was 12.74m long, up to 0.56m wide and 0.16m deep, comprising interventions [2101] [2107] [2109] [2114] [2116] [2077] and [2332]. Intervention [2101] was filled by (2102) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay sand silt, while interventions [2107], [2109], [2114] and [2116] were respectively filled by (2106), (2108), (2113) and (2115) comprising moderately compact mottled light grey and dark brown silts. Intervention [2332] was filled by (2333) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [2077] was primarily filled by (2085) a firm light brown sandy clay silt, which was overlain by (2086) a soft light grey silty clay. This feature was truncated by horseshoe shaped ditch G3330 (see above 5.11.2).

5.11.4 Parallel running ditch G3333 was more than 180.60m long, continuing into the western limit of excavation, 1.63m wide and 0.46m deep. With gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base, comprised interventions [2059][2079][2081][2083][2100][2095][2322] [2321][2328][2338][2410][2407][2415], [2428], [2415][2428][2451][2665][2667] [2616] [2615] [2620] [2672] [2648] and [2651]. Interventions [2059], [2079] [2081] and [2083] were respectively filled by (2058), (2078), (2080) and (2082) comprising soft orange mottled light grey silts, while [2100] was primarily filled by (2111) a very soft light grey and orange mottled light brownish grey silty sand. which was overlain by (2110) a soft light brownish grey silty sand. Intervention [2095] was primarily filled by (2096) a firm mottled light grey and mid- brown sandy clay, which was overlain by (2094) a soft mid- grey sandy silt. Intervention [2322] was primarily filled by (2323) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt, overlain by (2324) a moderately compact dark

brownish grey clay silt, in turn overlain by (2325) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [2321] was primarily filled by (2320) a soft light grey silt clay containing one sherd of probably residual Late Iron Age/ Early Romano- British pottery, which was overlain by (2319) a soft dark grey silt clay. Intervention [2328] was primarily filled by (2327) a soft light grey silt clay, overlain by (2326) a soft dark grey silt clay. Intervention [2338] was primarily filled by (2337) a soft brownish grey mottled light bluish grey silt clay, which was overlain by (2336) a firm orange mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [2410] was primarily filled by (2409) a moderately compact mid- orange grey mottled light brown silt, overlain by (2408) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [2407] was filled by (2406) a moderately compact light grey silt clay, while intervention [2415] was primarily filled by (2414) a firm light grey silt clay, overlain by (2413) a soft very dark grey silt clay. Intervention [2428] was primarily filled by (2427) a soft light grey silt clay, overlain by (2426) a soft dark grey silt clay, while intervention [2451] was primarily filled by (2450) a very firm greyish orange silt, overlain by (2449) a firm orange mottled light grey silt clay. Intervention [2665] was primarily filled by (2664) a moderately compact light greyish orange silt clay, which was overlain by (2663) a moderately compact light greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [2667] was filled by (2666), a moderately compact light brownish grey silt clay, while intervention [2616] was filled by (2617) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. Intervention [2615] was primarily filled by (2613) a firm light grey silt clay, which was overlain by (2614) a moderately compact grey silt clay. Intervention [2620] was filled by (2621) a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [2672] was primarily filled by (2673) a soft light greyish brown clay silt, overlain by (2674) a soft very dark grey mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt, itself overlain by (2675) a soft dark greyish brown silt. Intervention [2648] was primarily filled by (2649) a firm mid- grey clay silt, which was overlain by (2650) a firm mid- brown clay silt. Intervention [2651] was filled by (2652) a firm mid- brownish grey clay silt.

- 5.11.5 Approximately northwest- southeast gully G3334 ran for 9.35m was up to 0.36m wide and 0.24m deep. With gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base it comprised interventions [2041] [2050] [2064] and [2154]. Intervention [2041] was filled by (2042) a firm mid- brown sandy silt, while intervention [2050] was filled by (2049), a soft orange brown silty clay. Intervention [2064] was filled by (2065) a firm mid- brownish grey sandy silt, while [2154] was filled by (2155) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay sand silt matrix. This gully was truncated by ditch G3335 (see below 5.11.6).

- 5.11.6 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3335 was 49.70m long, up to 0.85m wide and 0.24m deep. With gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base, it comprised interventions [2033] [2035] [2043] [2045] [2047] [2370] [2372] and [2399]. Intervention [2033] was filled by (2034) a soft to moderately compact dark greyish brown sandy silt, while [2035] was filled by (2036) a firm light grey mottled grey sandy silt containing one sherd of pottery dating to AD800-1050. Intervention [2043] was filled by (2044) a soft, light brown sandy silt, [2045] by (2046) a soft dark greyish brown sand, and [2047] by (2048) a soft orange brown silty clay. Interventions [2370], [2372] and [2399] were respectively filled by (2369), (2371) and (2398) soft dark greyish brown silts. This feature truncated gully G3334 (see above 5.11.5).
- 5.11.7 Broadly north northwest- south southeast running ditch G3337, comprising interventions [2401][2403][2417], was 15.81m long, 0.87m wide, 0.26m deep, had gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [2401] was filled by (2400) a soft light greyish brown clay, [2402] by (2402) a soft dark greyish brown clay silt, and [2417] by (2416) a soft dark greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.11.8 Parallel to G3337 ran ditch G3338, comprising interventions [2421][2423][2425], which was 16.03m long, up to 0.80m wide, and 0.10m deep, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Intervention [2421] was filled by (2420) a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt, [2423] by (2422) a soft greyish brown clay silt, and [2425] by (2424) a soft dark greyish brown silt.
- 5.11.9 North- northwest south- southeast running ditch G3339 was 11.80m long, up to 1.00m wide and 0.10m deep. With gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base, it comprised interventions [2183] [2185] and [2189]. Intervention [2183] was filled by (2184) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt, [2185] by (2186) a moderately compact orange brown clay sand silt matrix, and [2189] by (2190) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. This feature may have been a continuation of G3317 from Area 4.1 and G3340 (see above 5.10.17 and below 5.11.10 respectively).
- 5.11.10 Sinuous ditch G3340, comprising interventions [2388][2390][2393] ran in an approximately northwest- southeast direction for 14.91m, was up to 0.41m wide and 0.10m deep, with moderately to gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Interventions [2388] and [2393] were respectively filled by (2387) and (2392) soft yellowish grey silty sands, and [2390] by (2389) a soft light grey silty clay.

- 5.11.11 Northwest- southeast running gully G3341 was 4.56m long, up to 0.49m wide and 0.04m deep. With gently sloping sides and flattish base it comprised interventions [2210] [2211] and [2213]. Their respective fills (2257), (2258) and (2260) comprised soft dark brown silty clays. This feature may be a continuation of gully [2671] (see below 5.11.38).
- 5.11.12 Broadly east northeast- west southwest running ditch G3342, comprising interventions [2233][2245] was 5.92m long, 0.56m wide, and up to 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its respective fills (2234) and (2246) comprised moderately compact mid-brownish grey sand clay silts, one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery being recovered from (2246). This ditch probably formed part of the same feature as G3343 and [2187] (see below 5.11.13 and 5.11.39).
- 5.11.13 Similarly aligned ditch G3343, comprising interventions [2208][2227], was 4.12m long, 0.58m wide, and 0.45m deep. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, it probably represents a continuation of the same feature. Intervention [2208] was filled by (2209), a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt, while intervention [2227] was filled by (2228) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.14 Approximately north northwest- south southeast running ditch G3344 had shallow to steeply sloping sides, a flat base, was 23.35m long, 0.70m wide, 0.20m deep, and comprised interventions [2619][2668]. [2619] was filled by (2618) a moderately compact dark grey silty clay, while [2668] was filled by (2669) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3333 (see above 5.11.4).
- 5.11.15 Slightly curvilinear ditch G3345 ran in a broadly north northwest- south southeast direction for more than 5.72m (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), was up to 0.38m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.10m. With moderately sloping concave sides and a flat to concave base, it comprised interventions [2588][2590][2595][2600]. Interventions [2588] and [2590] were respectively filled by (2589) and (2591) moderately compact light brown silty clays, [2595] by (2594) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt, and [2600] by (2598)/(2599) a soft light to mid- grey silt clay.
- 5.11.16 Broadly northwest- southeast running ditch G3346, comprising interventions [2577][2592] [2601][2604][2606][2608], was more than 61.85m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), up to 0.51m wide and 0.12m deep, and had gently sloping sides and a concave to flattish base. Intervention [2577] was filled by (2576) a soft greyish orange silt clay, [2592] by (2593) a loose mid- orange brown clay silt, and [2601] by (2602) a soft dark

greyish brown sandy silt. Intervention [2604] was filled by (2603) a moderately compact dark brownish grey clay silt, [2606] by (2605) a moderately compact mid- grey slightly clay silt, while [2608] was filled by (2607) a moderately compact mid- grey clay silt.

- 5.11.17 Ditch G3347 ran in an approximately northwest- southeast direction for more than 61.40m (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), was up to 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep. Comprising interventions [2555][2559][2597][2611][2561][2563][2662], it had moderately to gently sloping sides and an uneven flattish base. Interventions [2555] and [2559] were respectively filled by (2554) and (2558) moderately compact light grey silt clays, [2597] by (2596) a soft greyish orange silt clay, and [2611] by (2612) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt. Intervention [2561] was filled by (2560) a firm light grey silt clays, [2563] by (2562) a moderately compact light grey silt clay, and [2662] by (2661) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G3333 (see above 5.11.4).
- 5.11.18 Northwest- southeast running gully G3348, comprising interventions [2473][2566][2568][2574] was 12.03m long, up to 0.56m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping to steep sides and a slightly concave base. Intervention [2473] was filled by (2474) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt, [2566] was filled by (2627) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt, [2568] by (2569) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt, and [2574] by (2575) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3353 and truncated pit [2552] (see 5.11.107).
- 5.11.19 Slightly curvilinear ditch G3349 ran for 12.03m in a roughly northwest- southeast direction, was 0.73m wide and 0.22m deep. Comprising interventions [2481][2492][2497][2499][2506], it had moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base. Intervention [2481] was filled by (2482) a loose mid- brown clay silt, [2492] by (2493) a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt, and [2497] by (2496) a soft light greyish brown silt clay. Intervention [2499] was filled by (2498), a loose mid- brown clay silt, while [2506] was filled by (2507) a firm mottled mid- orange brown clay silt.
- 5.11.20 Slightly curvilinear ditch G3350 ran for 10.22m in a broadly west northwest- east southeast direction, was up to 0.89m wide and 0.29m deep. Comprising interventions [2453][2455][2472][2510][2513], it had steeply sloping sides and concave base. Interventions [2453], [2455] and [2472] were filled respectively by (2452), (2454) and (2471) soft orange brown silt clays, [2513] and [2510] primarily by (2512)/(2509) a compaction varied from moderate to loose, orange brown mottled light grey silt, overlain by (2511)/(2508) a

moderately compact mid to dark greyish brown clay silt containing four sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery.

- 5.11.21 North northeast- south southwest running ditch G3351, comprising interventions [2475] [2477], was 3.54m long, 0.64m wide and 0.25m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Interventions [2475] and [2477] were respectively filled by (2476) and (2478) loose mid-brown clay silts. Ten sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery were found in (2476) and burnt flint in (2478)
- 5.11.22 Parallel ditch G3352, comprising interventions [2527][2529], was 4.15m long, up to 1.03m wide and 0.43m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Interventions [2527] and [2529] were respectively filled by (2526) and (2528) firm grey mottled mid- brown clay silt. Two residual sherds of prehistoric pottery were found in (2528) along with two fresh sherds dating to AD700-900.
- 5.11.23 Ditch G3353, comprising interventions [2456][2469][2479][2495][2564][2565][2567], was more than 33.65m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), up to 1.00m wide and 0.35m deep, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base. Intervention [2456] was primarily filled by (2457) a moderately compact light grey mottled mid- greyish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2458) a firm mid- brown clay silt, while [2469] and [2479] were respectively filled by (2470) and (2480) soft dark greyish brown sandy silts. Interventions [2495], [2624], [2625] and [2626] were respectively filled by (2494), (2624), (2625) and (2626) soft mid- grey slightly clay silts, [2564] This feature was probably contemporaneous with G3354 (see below 5.11.24). This feature was truncated by ditch G3348 (see above 5.11.18).
- 5.11.24 Gully G3354 running off G3353 at a right angle and comprising interventions [2361][2436] [2468], was 10.22m long, up to 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep, with gradually sloping sides to a concave base. Intervention [2361] was filled by (2362) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt, [2436] by (2437) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt, and [2468] by (2470) a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.11.25 Right angled gully G3356, on similar alignments to G3354 and G3353 and comprising interventions [2378][2380][2382][2384][2386], was 24.70m long, up to 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. Intervention [2378] was filled by (2377), a soft dark brown silty clay, while interventions [2380], [2382], [2384] and [2386] were filled

respectively by (2379), (2381), (2383) and (2385) moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silts.

- 5.11.26 Slightly curvilinear ditch G3357 ran roughly northeast- southwest for 11.70m; was up to 0.73m wide and 0.10m deep. Comprising interventions [2364] and [2374], it had moderately gently to sloping sides and a slightly concave to flat base. Intervention [2364] was filled by (2363), a soft dark grey silt clay, while intervention [2374] was filled by (2373) a soft light yellow silt clay.
- 5.11.27 Broadly north northwest- south southeast running ditch G3360, comprising interventions [2226][2282][2300] was 12.91m long, 0.85m wide and 0.24m, with steeply to gradually sloping sides and a flattish to concave base. Intervention [2226] was filled by (2225) a firm mid- brown clay silt, intervention [2282] by (2281) a soft dark brown clay silt, and [2300] by (2299) a moderately compact dark brown clay silt. This feature may have been an extension of ditch G3337 (see above 5.11.7).
- 5.11.28 Northeast- southwest running gully G3361, comprising interventions [2004][2011], was more than 12.83m long (continuing into the eastern limit of excavation), up to 0.70m wide and 0.34m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Intervention [2204] was filled by (2003) a soft greyish brown silt, while intervention [2011] was primarily filled by (2010) a soft dark brownish grey clay silt, overlain by (2032) a soft pale brownish grey silt clay.
- 5.11.29 Similarly aligned gully G3362 was more than 5.77m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), up to 0.70m wide and 0.11m deep, comprised interventions [2013][2014], and had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its respective fills (2025) and (2026) comprised soft mid- brown silts. This feature truncated ditch fragment [2015] (see below 5.11.31).
- 5.11.30 Northeast- southwest running ditch G3363 was more than 6.86m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), 0.82m wide and up to 0.16m deep. With moderately sloping sides and a flat base, it comprised interventions [2021][2023][2038] with [2012] and [2019] forming a short parallel spur. Intervention [2021] was filled by (2020) a soft mid- greyish brown silt, intervention [2023] was filled by (2022) a soft dark brown silt, while [2038] was filled by (2037) a soft mid- greyish brown silt. Intervention [2012] was filled by (2024), a soft mottled light and dark grey silt, and intervention [2019] was filled by (2018) a soft light

greenish grey mottled light and dark grey silt. This feature was truncated by pit [2040] (see below 5.11.51).

- 5.11.31 Ditch fragment [2015] ran for 3.00m on a broadly east west alignment, was 0.40m wide and 0.07m deep. With gently sloping sides to a flattish base, it was filled by (2027) a soft dark brown silty clay, and truncated by G3362 (see 5.11.29 above).
- 5.11.32 Slightly curvilinear ditch fragment [2029]/[2031] ran for 3.41m on a roughly west northwest- east southeast axis, and was up to 0.70m wide and 0.16m deep. With moderately sloping sides and a concave base, intervention [2029] was filled by (2028), a firm dark brown silty clay, while [2031] was filled by (2030) a firm dark grey silty clay.
- 5.11.33 Possibly north northwest- south southeast running ditch fragment [2160] was more than 0.40m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), up to 0.27m wide and 0.12m deep. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, it was filled by (2161), a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.11.34 Possibly curvilinear north- south running ditch fragment [2177] was more than 0.75m long (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), up to 0.20m wide and 0.14m deep. With gently sloping sides and a concave base, it was filled by (2178), a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.11.35 Intervention [2301] revealed a short gully with shallow gradually sloping sides to an uneven flattish base, with a length of 3.54m, width of 0.72m and depth of 0.09m. It was filled by (2302), a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. This feature probably represents a continuation of G3338 (see above 5.11.8).
- 5.11.36 Intervention [2304] comprised a short gully fragment which ran for 2.92m in a north westerly- south easterly direction, was up to 0.70m wide and 0.09m deep. With gently sloping sides and an uneven base, it was filled by (2303), a soft dark brownish grey silt clay.
- 5.11.37 Intervention [2344] revealed a right angled gully fragment on a northwest- southeast and then northeast- southwest alignment, which may be a continuation of G3356 (see above 5.11.25). It was 2.92m long, up to 0.60m wide, 0.16m deep, had steep sides, a flat base, and was filled by (2343), a soft dark grey silt clay.

- 5.11.38 Intervention [2671] revealed an approximately north northwest- south southeast running gully which was 17.61m long, up to 0.56m wide and 0.17m deep. It was filled by (2670) a moderately compact dark grey silt clay and truncated by ditch G3333 (see above 5.11.4).
- 5.11.39 Broadly east northeast- west southwest running ditch [2187] was 5.77m long, 0.70m wide, 0.12m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by (2188), a moderately compact mid- brownish grey clay sand. It probably formed part of the same ditch as G3342 and G3343 (see above 5.11.12 and 5.11.13).
- 5.11.40 Gully fragment [2412], on an approximately northwest- southeast axis, was 6.20m long, up to 0.97m wide, 0.20m deep, and may have been a continuation of ditch G3337 (see above 5.11.7). With shallow sides and an uneven base, it was filled by (2411) a soft light grey silt and truncated by ditch G3333 (see above 5.11.4).
- 5.11.41 North- south running gully [2460] had gradually sloping sides, a flat base, and was 4.34m long, up to 0.20m wide and 0.05m deep. It was filled by (2459) a soft mid- greyish brown silt clay. This feature was truncated by pit/ posthole [2462] (see below 5.11.93).
- 5.11.42 Interventions [2533][2535][2541] revealed a short curvilinear ditch 4.25m long, up to 0.85m wide, 0.27m deep, with gradually to steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Its respective fills (2532), (2534) and (2540) comprised soft light grey silty clays.
- 5.11.43 Interventions [2542][2551] revealed a gully fragment on a broadly northwest- southeast axis which was 4.25m long, up to 1.20m wide and 0.15m deep. With gradually sloping sides and a flattish base, intervention [2542] was filled by (2543) a soft mid- orange brown sandy silt, while [2551] was filled by (2550) a loose mid- greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.11.44 Intervention [2579] revealed a gully which ran for 25.50m in an approximately northwest- southeast direction, was up to 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep. With shallow sides and a flat base, it was filled by (2578), a moderately compact light grey silt clay.

Grouped Features

- 5.11.45 Interventions [2125][2126][2127] [2128][2134] [2135] [2136] [2149] [2151] [2152] [2158] formed a group of probably associated and intercutting pits and postholes G3332. Irregularly shaped pit [2158] was more than 1.24m long, 0.80m wide, 0.27m deep, and was filled by (2159) a friable mid- brown silt. Sub-rectangular pit [2151] was 1.30m long, 1.00m wide, 0.30m deep, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled by (2150), a soft light greyish brown silt. This feature was recut as sub- oval pit [2149] with

moderately sloping sides, flat base, length of 1.00m, width of 0.50m, depth of 0.22m, and filled by (2148), a soft dark greyish brown silt. Sub- circular pit fragment [2128] with gently sloping sides, concave base, and diameter of more than 0.60m and depth of 0.08m was filled by (2131) a firm mid- greyish brown sand clay silt matrix. It was truncated by two pits: Pit [2152]/[2125] was primarily filled by (2129) a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (2153)/(2130) a moderately compact to firm mid- brownish grey sand clay silt matrix. Sub- oval pit [2126] with gently sloping sides, a concave base length of 1.12m, width of 0.80m and depth 0.25m was filled by (2132) a firm mid- brown clay sand silt. This pit was itself truncated by possibly sub- circular pit fragment [2127] with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of more than 0.50m and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (2133), a firm very dark grey clay sand silt. Sub- oval pit [2134] had moderately sloping sides, an undulating base, length of 1.40m, width of 1.00m, depth of 0.20m and was filled by (2137), a soft dark greyish brown sandy silt. It was truncated by circular posthole [2135] with very steep sides, maximum diameter of 0.40m, depth of 0.20m, which was filled by (2138) a very soft light greyish brown. This would have appeared to have been recut as further circular posthole [2136] with very steep sides, a flat base, maximum diameter of 0.30m and depth of 0.15m, which was filled by (2139), a soft dark brown silt.

5.11.46 Thrice recut pit G3355 comprised interventions [2525][2550][2635][2642][264][2644][2645] Interventions [2525][2556] revealed an oval pit with steeply sloping sides to a slightly concaved flattish base, with an approximate length of 4m, a width of 1.8m and a depth of 0.27m. It was filled by (2630)(2633) a softly compacted pale grey with light brown hue clay silt. It had been re-cut [2642][2644] as a sub-circular pit with sharply sloping sides to a flattish slightly concaved base, with an approximate length of 3m, a width varying between 0.9 – 1.25m and a depth varying between 0.05 – 0.11m. Fills (2629)(2632) comprised softly compacted medium grey orange with brown hue silty clay material. A steep circular cut [2635] (possible post hole) was discovered in the section of [2525] with a possible diameter of 0.2m and a depth of 0.1m. It was filled by (2634) a soft mid- grey brown with medium orange hue clay silt. A possible third re-cut [2643][2645] was sub-circular in shape and had sharp sloped sides to a flattish concaved base, with an approximate length of 2m, a width varying between 0.7 – 1.05m and a depth varying between 0.09 - 0.12m. Fills (2628)(2631) comprised softly compacted light grey brown silty clay. Within fill (2631) was one sherd of prehistoric pottery too small to date.

- 5.11.47 Interventions [2488][2491] formed pit G3358 which was 4.46m long, up to 0.70m wide and 0.46m deep, with gently to steeply sloping sides and an uneven base. [2448] was primarily filled by (2487) a loose light bluish grey mottled greyish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2486) a firm dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.48 Interventions [2351][2353][2354][2355][2356][2359] revealed four irregular semi-circular and oval pits grouped as G3359. Irregular oval pit [2355][2356] had gradually sloping sides to a slight concave base, a length of 1.4m, width of 0.8m and depth of 0.22m, and was filled by (2357) a moderately firm mid- grey clay silt. This feature was re-cut as oval pit [2353][2354] with gradually undulating sloping sides to an uneven and undulating base with a length of 1.95m, width of 0.9m and depth of 0.15m. It was filled by (2358), a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay. This re-cut was truncated by circular pit [2351] with gradually sloping sides to a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.50m, depth of 0.17m, filled by (2352) a moderately compact dark grey brown silty clay. It was also truncated by elongated oval pit [2359] with shallow gradual sloping sides to a flat base, a length of 1.40m, width of 0.30m, a depth of 0.10m, which was filled by (2360) a moderately compact mottled orange brown mid- grey silt clay.

Discrete Features

- 5.11.49 Intervention [2007] revealed an oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a flattish base, a maximum length of 1.60m, width of 1.00m, and depth of 0.80m. It was primarily filled by (2006) a soft light grey mottled light yellowish brown silty clay, which was overlain by (2005) a soft light greyish brown silty clay. This feature was truncated by pit [2017] (see 5.11.50 below).
- 5.11.50 Intervention [2017], truncating pit [2007] above, was an oval pit with gradually sloping sides and a concave base, 1.75m long, 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep. It was filled by (2016), a soft greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.11.51 Intervention [2040] revealed a circular pit with steep sloped sides to a flat base with a diameter of 0.45m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2039), a moderately compact light brown silt. This feature truncated gully G3363 (see above 5.11.30).
- 5.11.52 Intervention [2063] revealed an oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a concave base which was 2.42m long, 0.87m wide (truncated by ditch G3330 see above 5.11.2) and 0.23m deep. It was primarily filled by (2067) a firm light brown silt, which was overlain by (2066) a

firm mid- brown silt, in turn overlain by (2062) a firm mid brown sandy silt containing burnt flint.

- 5.11.53 Intervention [2098] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. With a length of 0.50m, a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.10m, it was filled by (2097), a soft grey silty sand.
- 5.11.54 Intervention [2105] revealed a small oval pit with steep sloped sides and a concave base, a length of 0.80m, a width of 0.30m and a depth of 0.1m. It was filled by (2104) a moderately compacted dark brown silty containing one sherd of pottery dating to 1175-1250. This feature was truncated by ditch G3331 (see above 5.11.3).
- 5.11.55 Intervention [2118] revealed a sub- oval pit with moderately sloping sides and a slightly concave base, with a length of 0.80m, a width of 0.48m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2117), a soft dark brown silty sand.
- 5.11.56 Intervention [2141] revealed a circular posthole in the base of probably contemporaneous ditch G3333 (see above 5.11.4), with steeply sloping sides, a flattish base, a maximum diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2140) a firm mid- greyish brown sandy clay.
- 5.11.57 Intervention [2142] revealed an oval pit with steeply sloping sides and an uneven and undulating base, a length of 1.35m, width of 0.7m and depth of 0.29m. It was filled by (2143), a loose mid- brown silt.
- 5.11.58 Intervention [2157] revealed a oval post hole with steep sides and a flat base. With a length of 0.40m, a width of 0.33m and a depth of 0.19m, it was filled by (2156), a soft dark grey silty sand.
- 5.11.59 Intervention [2176] revealed an irregular oval pit with moderate sloping sides and a slightly concave base. With a length of 2.60m, a width of 0.80m, a depth of 0.16m, it was filled by (2175) a soft dark greyish brown sand clay silt matrix.
- 5.11.60 Intervention [2180] revealed an irregular oval pit with gently sloping sides to a flattish base, with a length of 2.12m, a width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (2179), a soft light grey silt clay. This feature was truncated by posthole [2182] (see 5.11.61 below).

- 5.11.61 Intervention [2182] revealed a small oval posthole with gently sloping sides, a flat base. A length of more than 0.20m, width of 0.13m and depth of 0.07m. It was filled by (2181) a soft, light grey silty clay.
- 5.11.62 Intervention [2229] revealed an irregular sub- oval pit with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. With a length of 0.9m, a width of 0.63m and a depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (2230), a loose mid- brown silt.
- 5.11.63 Intervention [2231] revealed a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides, concave base, and a maximum diameter of 0.50m and a depth of 0.25m. It was filled by (2232) a moderately compact light brownish grey and clay silt matrix containing one sherd of undatable probably prehistoric pottery,
- 5.11.64 Intervention [2249] was an oval pit with very steep to vertical sides, an undulating base, and length of 1.12m, width of 1.12m and depth of 0.52m. It was primarily filled by (2248) a moderately compact mid- brownish grey silt, which was overlain by (2247) a moderately compact light grey mottled orange brown silt. This feature was truncated by pit [2251] (see 5.11.65 below). Environmental sample <91> was taken from (2248) for further analysis.
- 5.11.65 Intervention [2251] revealed a steep sided oval pit with a concave base, length of 2.12m width of 1.12m and depth of 0.37m. It was filled by (2050), a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.66 Intervention [2252] revealed an irregular oval pit with sharply sloped sides to a slightly concave flat base. With a length of 1.4m, a width of 1m and a depth of 0.23m, it was filled by (2253), a loose mid- orange brown clay silt.
- 5.11.67 Intervention [2263] revealed an oval pit with gently sloping to vertical sides and a flat base, with a length of 1.2m, a width of 0.65m and a depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (2264) a firm mid- orange brown clay silt.
- 5.11.68 Intervention [2269] was an irregular oval pit with steep sides and a slightly concave base. 2.4m long, 0.90m wide, and 0.40m deep, it was primarily filled by (2268), a moderately compact, orange mottled light greyish brown clay silt, overlaid by (2267), a moderately compact light greyish brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by posthole [2271] (see below 5.11.69).

- 5.11.69 Intervention [2271] revealed a circular posthole with steep sides and a flattish base truncating pit [2269]. With a diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.17m, it was filled by (2270), a moderately compact dark brown clay silt.
- 5.11.70 Intervention [2283] revealed a sub-rectangular pit with near vertical sides and a flat base. With a length of 1.00m, a width of 0.4m and a depth of 0.15m, it was filled by (2284), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.71 Intervention [2296] revealed an oval pit with shallow gradually sloping sides with a concave base, a length of 1.8m, width of 0.63m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (2295), a moderately compact dark grey silt clay.
- 5.11.72 Intervention [2298] revealed a square post hole with steep sloped sides to an uneven undulating base, with a length of 0.40m, width of 0.30m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (2297) a moderately compact dark brown clay silt, and appeared to be contemporaneous with ditch G3360 (see above 5.11.27).
- 5.11.73 Intervention [2304] revealed an oval pit with shallow gradually sloping sides to an uneven flat base. With a length of 2.20m, a width of 0.70m and a depth of 0.10m, fill (2303) consisted of softly compacted dark brown grey silty clay.
- 5.11.74 Intervention [2329] revealed an irregular oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, length of more than 2.48m {truncated by ditch G3331 see above 5.11.3}, width of 1.35m and depth of 0.40m. It was primarily filled by (2330) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt, which was overlain by (2331) a soft mid- greyish brown sandy silt.
- 5.11.75 Intervention [2334] revealed an oval pit with steep sloped sides a slight concave base, with a length of 2.40m, width of 1.15m and depth of 0.35m. It was filled by (2335) a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.76 Intervention [2339] revealed an oval pit with gently sloping sides and a slightly uneven concave base, with a length of 1.90m, width of 1.05m and depth of 0.25m. It was filled by (2340), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.77 Intervention [2341] revealed a sub-rectangular pit with irregular sides and an undulating uneven base, with a length of 0.70m, width of 0.51m and depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (2342), a moderately compact dark brown silt clay.

- 5.11.78 Intervention [2349] revealed an irregular oval pit with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, with a length of 2.80m, width of 0.89m and depth of 0.52m. It was filled by (2350), a moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.79 Intervention [2365] revealed a sub- circular posthole with near vertical sides and a flat base, with a length of 0.44m, width of 0.38m and depth of 0.35m. It was filled by (2366), a loose dark brown clay silt. Environmental sample <92> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.11.80 Intervention [2368] revealed a sub- circular pit with steeply sloping sides and a flat base, with a length of 0.85m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.18m. It was filled by (2367), a soft dark greyish brown silt clay containing two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Environmental sample <93> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.11.81 Intervention [2375] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides and an undulating concave base, with a length of 1.30m, width of 1.00m and a depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (2376), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.82 Intervention [2395] revealed a sub- circular pit with gradually sloping sides to a concave base, with a length of 0.50m, a width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.040m. It was filled by (2394), a moderately compact yellowish brown silty sand.
- 5.11.83 Intervention [2396] revealed an irregular oval pit with steep sloped sides and an undulating flattish base, with a length of 1.60m, width of 1.30m and depth of 0.17m. It was filled by (2397), a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by ditch G3349 (see above 5.11.19).
- 5.11.84 Intervention [2419] revealed a sub- circular posthole with steeply sloping sides and an uneven flattish base, with a length of 0.50m, width of 0.44m and depth of 0.21m. It was filled by (2418), a firm dark grey silt clay.
- 5.11.85 Intervention [2429] revealed a sub- circular posthole with moderately sloping sides, a flat base, and length of 0.80m, width of 0.65m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2430), a loose mid- orange brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by posthole [2431] (see 5.11.86 below).
- 5.11.86 Intervention [2431] was a further sub- circular posthole with steep sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.40m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2432), a loose dark brown clay silt.

- 5.11.87 Intervention [2435] revealed an oval pit with irregularly sloping sides to a concave base, a length of 2.2m, width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.39m. It was primarily filled by (2434) a soft light greyish brown clay silt, which was overlain by (2433) a soft mid- brownish grey silt clay containing burnt flint.
- 5.11.88 Intervention [2439] comprised a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a flattish base, and length of 0.70m, width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.14m. It was filled by (2438), a soft very dark brown silt clay containing frequent charcoal and burnt clay.
- 5.11.89 Intervention [2442] revealed a sub-oval pit with steep sloping sides to a concave base, a length of 1.04m, width of 0.48m and depth of 0.30m. It was primarily filled by (2441) a moderately compact orange silt, which was overlain by (2440) a moderately compact light greyish brown clay silt containing two sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.11.90 Intervention [2446] comprised a sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a flattish base, and length of 1.20m, width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2445), a moderately light grey mottled orange and light brown clay silt. This feature was truncated by pit [2444] (see below 5.11.91).
- 5.11.91 Intervention [2444] was a further sub- circular pit with moderately sloping sides, a concave base, and length of 1.20m, width of 0.60m and a depth of 0.14m. It was filled by (2443), a moderately compact dark greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.92 Intervention [2448] revealed a sub- oval pit with gradual sloping sides and a concave base, a length of 0.97m, width of 0.90m and a depth of 0.21m. It was filled by (2447) a soft mid- greyish brown silt clay.
- 5.11.93 Intervention [2462] revealed an irregular posthole with steeply sloping sides, an uneven base, and length of 0.70m, width of 0.50m and depth of 0.30m. It was filled by (2461) a soft mid- greyish brown silty clay.
- 5.11.94 Intervention [2463] revealed a sub-circular posthole with gradually sloping sides to a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.70m and a depth of 0.09m. It was filled by (2464) a soft mid- greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.95 Intervention [2465] was a further sub- circular posthole with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.43m, and a depth of 0.08m. It was filled by (2466), a soft greyish brown sandy silt.

- 5.11.96 Intervention [2483] revealed a large oval pit with gradually sloping sides, a flat base, a length of 5.60m, a width of 1.72m and a depth of 0.38m. It was primarily filled by (2484) a moderately compact light brownish grey silt clay, which was overlain by (2485) a soft dark brown clay silt, containing one sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery.
- 5.11.97 Intervention [2501] revealed an oval pit with very steeply sloping sides and a concave base, a length of 0.78m, a width of 0.60m and depth of 0.23m. It was filled by (2500), a moderately compact mid- grey clay silt.
- 5.11.98 Intervention [2503] revealed an oval pit with steeply to moderately sloping sides, a flat base, length of 1.50m, width of 0.80m, and a depth of 0.25m. It was filled by (2502), a soft light greyish brown silt clay. This feature was truncated by ditch G3349 (see above 5.11.19).
- 5.11.99 Intervention [2514] revealed a sub- circular posthole with very steep near vertical sloped sides, an uneven base, with a maximum diameter of 0.38m, and depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (2515), a loose dark brown clay silt with frequent charcoal. Environmental sample <100> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.11.100 Intervention [2516] comprised an irregular pit with steep sides and a concave base. Up to 2.90m long, 1.97m wide and 0.35m deep, it was primarily filled by (2517) a soft mid- brown sandy silt with one sherd of Middle Bronze Age pottery, which was overlain by (2518) a soft light greyish brown clay silt.
- 5.11.101 Intervention [2524] revealed an irregular oval pit with steeply sloping sides, an uneven base, length of 4.34m, width of 3.36m, and depth of 0.50m. It was primarily filled by (2523) a soft grey and black silt clay from which environmental sample <102> was taken, overlain by (2522) a soft orange blue silty clay, in turn overlain by (2521) soft bluish grey silty clay. This deposit was overlain by (2520) a soft orange blue silt, itself overlain by (2519) a soft light brown silty clay containing one sherd of Late Iron Age/ Romano-British East pottery and from which environmental sample <101> was taken.
- 5.11.102 Intervention [2530] revealed an irregular sub- circular pit with gradually to steeply sloping sides and a flattish base, with a length of 1.23m, width of 1.17m and a depth of 0.20m. It was filled by (2531), a loose mid- brown clay silt.
- 5.11.103 Intervention [2536] revealed an oval pit with a steep to near vertical sides, a flat base, a length of 1.40m, width of 0.55m and a depth of 0.30m. It was filled by (2537), a loose mid- orange brown clay silt.

- 5.11.104 Intervention [2539] revealed an oval pit with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, and length of 1.30m, width of 0.40m and a depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (2538), a loose dark brown clay silt.
- 5.11.105 Intervention [2544] revealed a circular pit with gently sloping sides, an undulating slightly concave base, maximum diameter of 0.70m, and depth of 0.08m. It was filled by (2545) consisted loosely compacted dark brown silty clay material with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Environmental sample <104> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.11.106 Intervention [2546] revealed a circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, and maximum diameter of 1.80m and depth of 0.51m. It was filled primarily by (2547) a soft bluish grey orange mottled clay silt, which was overlain by (2548) a soft mid- grey clay, itself overlain by (2549) a soft dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 5.11.107 Intervention [2552] revealed a large irregular depression with gradually sloping sides to an undulating flattish base, possibly a tree throw, with an approximate length of 15-18m, a varying width between 3-5m and a depth of 0.1m. It was filled by (2553) moderately compact mid- greyish brown clay silt containing seven sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. This feature was truncated by pit [2544] and ditch G3348 (see above 5.11.105 and 18).
- 5.11.108 Intervention [2557] revealed a pit with moderate sloping sides, a flat base, length of 2.11m, width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.12m. It was filled by (2638), a soft orange brown grey mottled clay silt.
- 5.11.109 Intervention [2572] revealed an irregular pit with gently sloping sides, a flattish base, a length of 1.00m, width of 0.95m and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2573) a loose mid-orange brown mottled with light grey silt clay. This feature was truncated by pit [2570] (see below 5.11.110).
- 5.11.110 Intervention [2570] was a sub- circular pit with gently sloping sides, a concave base, and a width of 0.60m, length of 0.78m and depth of 0.16m. It was filled by (2571), a loose mid-brown clay silt.
- 5.11.111 Intervention [2580] revealed a circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.80m and a depth of 0.23m. It was filled by (2581), a moderately compact mid- brown clay silt.

- 5.11.112 Intervention [2582] revealed a circular pit with steeply sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter of 0.60m, and depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2583), a moderately compact dark brown clay silt.
- 5.11.113 Intervention [2585] revealed a circular pit or posthole, with gently sloping sides, a concave base, maximum diameter of 0.40m and a depth of 0.10m. It was filled by (2584), a soft dark reddish purple silty clay. Environmental sample <105> was taken for further analysis.
- 5.11.114 Intervention [2587] revealed an oval pit with gradual sloping sides to a slight concave base, with a length of 0.70m, a width of 0.38m and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (2586) a soft mid- brownish grey silt clay containing one fragment of c. 18th/19th century peg tile.
- 5.11.115 Intervention [2590] revealed an oval pit (or possible terminus) with moderate sloping sides to a flat base, a length of more than 0.60m (continuing into the northern limit of excavation), width of 0.45m and depth of 0.15m. Fill (2591) consisted of medium compacted light grey brown silty clay. This feature truncated ditch G3345 (see above 5.11.15).
- 5.11.116 Intervention [2641] revealed a sub-circular posthole with vertical sides, a flat base, and length of 0.58m, width of 0.40m and depth of 0.45m. It was filled by (2640) a firm light to dark grey and brown mixed matrix containing burnt clay.
- 5.11.117 Intervention [2657] was a sub-oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a flattish uneven base, a length of 2.23m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.21m. It was filled by (2656) a soft grey silt clay from which environmental sample <106> was taken. This feature was truncated by pit [2655] (see below 5.11.118).
- 5.11.118 Intervention [2655] revealed a sub-oval pit with steeply sloping sides, a flat base, and length of 1.54m, width of 1.10m and depth of 0.14m. It was primarily filled by (2654) a soft orange yellow silt clay, which was overlain by (2653) a soft light grey silt clay.
- 5.11.119 Intervention [2660] revealed a sub- oval pit with gradually sloping sides, a concave base, and length of 1.50m, width of 0.86m and depth of 0.44m. It was primarily filled by (2659) a moderately compact light brownish grey silt clay, overlain by (2658) a moderately compact mid- greyish brown silt clay containing one sherd of prehistoric pottery too small to date.
- 5.11.120 Intervention [2676] revealed an oval pit with shallow gradual sloping sides, a concave base, length of 1.90m, width of 0.80m and depth of 0.11m. It was filled by (2677), a moderately

compact light greyish brown clay silt containing two fragments of a Medieval/Early post-medieval metal knife.

5.11.121 Intervention [2678] revealed a circular pit with shallow gradual sloping sides, a concave base, a maximum diameter and depth of 0.13m. It was filled by (2679), a moderately compact mid- grey sandy silt.

6 SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 A relatively large ceramic assemblage was recovered from the site, along with lithics, miscellaneous finds, faunal remains and environmental samples.

6.2 The Early Pottery

By Mike Seager Thomas

6.2.1 Introduction

The early pottery assemblage from PEV-EX-16 consists of 156 sherds with a weight of 1.63 kilograms (Table 3). Most are heavily weathered. Four traditions and four period groups appear to be represented: Deverel-Rimbury, dated at PEV-EX-16 to the high Middle Bronze Age (between c. 1500 and 1150BC), post Deverel-Rimbury, dated at PEV-EX-16 to the Late Bronze Age (c. 1150–800BC), East Sussex Ware/ Eastern Atrebatian, dated at PEV-EX-16 to a period somewhere around the Roman conquest, and earlier Roman, represented by 1st–2nd century and later 2nd century sherds. 13 prehistoric sherds remain undated owing to their small size and lack of clearly dateable characteristics.

6.2.2 Deverel Rimbury pottery

Definite or probable Deverel Rimbury sherds, most of them in very weathered condition, were recovered from 25 contexts and comprise just under half of the prehistoric pottery assemblage from the site (66 sherds with a combined weight of 713 grams).

Only two feature sherds were present, and though these are both from typical Deverel-Rimbury straight-sided jars, the assemblage's identification as Deverel-Rimbury rests primarily on analogy between the flint, and the flint and grog tempered fabrics comprising it and the fabrics comprising assemblages attributed to this tradition elsewhere in the region (e.g. Black Patch, Alciston, and Plumpton Plain).

6.2.3 Post Deverel Rimbury pottery

The site yielded a handful of weathered possible and probable post Deverel-Rimbury sherds (eight sherds weighing 29 grams), again identified primarily on the basis of analogy between their fabrics and those comprising assemblages belonging to this tradition from elsewhere in the region. These indicate a focus of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery use in the vicinity, but, given the small numbers of sherds recovered from PEV-EX-16, clearly not

focused on it. The lack of spatial continuity between the Middle and Late Bronze Age occupations in the vicinity indicated by this is of note.

6.2.4 East Sussex Ware/ Eastern Atrebatic pottery

Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British- gain most of it burnt and heavily weathered — was recovered from 13 contexts (73 sherds with a total weight of 769 grams). All but eight sherds are grog tempered East Sussex Ware. The use of East Sussex Ware continued long after the Roman conquest and its attribution at PEV-EX-16, is based on the sparsity of Romano-British pottery from the site (see below) and the identification amongst the assemblage of sherds from two vessels, a round shouldered, pedestalled jar decorated around the middle and on the shoulder with fingertip impressed cordons, and a jar with an omphalos base, both of which are early, if not certainly Iron Age (cf. Bishopstone, Herstmonceux, Horstead Keynes etc.: Green 1980). The role of the East Sussex Ware on site is difficult to pin down. But once again the burning of the sherds is of note, as is the composition of the assemblage, which includes two large vessels, and nothing else that survived in identifiable condition.

6.2.5 Roman pottery

The Roman pottery (four sherds with a total weight of 6 grams) derives from one vessel represented by a few plain body sherds only, in a typical earlier Romano-British sandy fabric. It should be noted, that these Roman and Romano-British sherds were *not* directly associated with the East Sussex Ware described above.

6.2.6 Interpretive potential

The primary importance of the assemblage lies in its onsite associations: which features it comes from and the implications of this for these features' dating and interpretation. The Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, for example, is probably a domestic assemblage; while the East Sussex Ware assemblage may not be. These inferences will surely inform our understanding of the features and feature complexes, from which they derive, while the latter will perhaps qualify these inferences. In addition, the assemblage's two outstanding *ceramic* features — the Deverel-Rimbury glauconitic fabrics and the two early East Sussex Ware forms — may have implications for our understanding of Sussex prehistoric traditions, in terms of site procurement strategies and pottery dating, and, for these reasons, would be worth elaborating illustratively. It is also important to note that the

Deverel-Rimbury assemblage is an outlier in terms of current distributions, though of course these are growing daily. Owing to the small size and poor preservation of the assemblage, however, the return of any further work on it beyond these suggestions is likely to be limited.

Fill	Cut/ locus	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Spot date	Comments
surface	area 4.2	1	2	CF	thin	DR	MBA	none
surface	near [2300]	3	3	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
surface	ring ditch	1	10	G	short out- turned neck and plain rounded rim	ESW	LIA	burnt; same vessel as (1903) [1901]
0025	[29]	3	8	FFQ	none	?PDR	?LBA	none
		1	2	CF	none	DR	MBA	burnt. Associated with later pottery
0031	N/A	4	43	daub	none	none	ND	broken from single piece
0214	[215]	0	2	F	none	unknown	prehist	too small to date
0314	[317]	1	2	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
		2	4	SCF	none	DR/PDR	MBA or LBA	burnt
0367	N/A	1	3	MF	none	DR	MBA	very heavily weathered
0573	[572]	1	4	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	none
0687	[688]	1	3	MF	none	DR	MBA	none
0903	[904]	4	6	Q	none	E-RB sandy ware	E-RB	none
0920	[913]	0	1	F	none	unknown	prehist	burnt; too small to date
0954	[953]	1	4	G	out-turned neck and plain rounded rim	ESW	LIA/E- RB	burnt
0956	[955]	2	3	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
0970		4	3	F	none	unknown	prehist	too small to date
0972	[971]	1	5	FMF	none	DR	MBA	none
1077	[1094]	1	5	SFF	none	DR	MBA	none
1137	[1131]	1	1	F	none	?DR	?MBA	too small to date with confidence
1359	[1360]	5	115	VCF	thick	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
		3	12	MCF	none	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
1418	[1421]	1	1	F	none	?DR	?MBA	too small to date with confidence
1750	[1749]	1	5	FMF	none	PDR	LBA	none
1761	[1759]	1	1	U	none	unknown	ND	too small to date
1762		1	1	U	none	unknown	ND	too small to date
1764		3	2	FMF	none	?DR	?MBA	burnt; too small to date with confidence
1826	[1803]	4	3	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
1878	[1879]	1	3	MF	none	?PDR	?LBA	none
1884	[1885]	1	3	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
1903	[1901]	43	615	G	round shouldered	ESW	LIA/E- RB	burnt. same

Fill	Cut/ locus	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Spot date	Comments
					jar with short out-turned neck, plain rounded rim and pedestal base. Decorated around the middle and the lower shoulder with three fingertip impressed cordons and with possible cross-hatching below			vessel as on surface of ring ditch. LIA rather than E-RB (cf. Green 1980, fig. 27.7)
1946	[1945]	4	108	G	omphalos base	ESW	LIA/E-RB	burnt; freshly broken from single sherd
1947	[1929]	1	2	CG	none	?DR	?MBA	very likely the same fabric as SCFG in (2440) but too small to date with confidence
		1	1	SFF	none	DR/PDR	MBA or LBA	burnt; too small to date with confidence
1948	[1930]	2	2	CF	none	?DR	?MBA	too small to date with confidence
1952	[1953]	4	8	CF	none	?DR	?MBA	too small to date with confidence
		2	6	MF	thin	PDR	LBA	none
1988	[1986]	1	5	MCF	none	DR	MBA	none
2051	[2053]	1	2	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	none
2169	[2170]	1	4	MCF	none	DR	MBA	none
2232	[2231]	1	1	F	none	unknown	prehist	too small to date
2246	[2245]	1	110	CF	thick	DR	MBA	none
2320	[2321]	1	4	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
2324	[2322]	0	1	F	none	unknown	prehist	too small to date
N/A	[2368]	2	12	MCF	none	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
2440	[2442]	2	14	SCFG	thick	DR	MBA	none
2471	[2472]	2	35	DMF	thick	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
		1	11	MCF	none	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
2476	[2475]	8	205	CF	1 thick sherd	DR	MBA	3 sherds burnt post breakage
		2	15	VCF	thick	DR	MBA	none
2485	[2483]	1	7	SMF	very thin	PDR	LBA	none
2508	[2510]	4	60	DMF	none	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage;

Fill	Cut/ locus	No of sherds	Weight in grams	Fabrics	Other diagnostics	Pottery tradition	Spot date	Comments
								same as DMF in (2471)
2517	[2516]	1	10	MF	roughly squared rim of straight- sided jar. Thin	DR	MBA	none
2519	[2524]	1	25	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	associated with MEDIEVAL assemblage
2528	[2529]	4	30	MCF	rounded rim of straight sided jar	DR	MBA	burnt post breakage
2553	[2552]	1	18	CF	none	DR	MBA	none
		6	14	FMF	thin	DR	MBA	probably from a fine wear jar
2631	[2525]	1	3	GF	none	unknown	prehist.	none
2658	[2660]	1	1	F	none	unknown	prehist.	too small to date
2661	[2662]	1	2	FMF	thin	DR	MBA	none
2688	[2687]	1	2	G	none	ESW	LIA/RB	burnt
<p>Key Fabrics (in order of appearance in table): CF = coarse flint tempered fabric (here occasionally glauconitic); G = grog tempered fabric (East Sussex Ware); FFQ sandy fine flint tempered fabric; F = flint tempered fabric (not divisible to grade owing to the small size of the sherds so categorized); SCF = sparsely coarse flint tempered fabric; MF = medium flint tempered fabric; Q = Romano-British sandy ware; FMF = fine to medium flint tempered fabric; SFF = sparsely fine flint tempered fabric; VCF = very coarse flint tempered fabric; MCF = medium to coarse flint tempered fabric (here often glauconitic); U = untempered fabric; CG = coarse grog tempered fabric; SCFG = sparse coarse flint and coarse grog tempered fabric; DMF = dense medium flint tempered fabric; SMFG = sparse medium flint and grog tempered fabric Traditions: DR = Deverel-Rimbury; ESW = East Sussex Ware/ Eastern Atrebat; PDR = post Deverel-Rimbury</p>								

Table 3 Prehistoric pottery. Pink= MBA; red= LBA; blue= LIA/ERB; buff= Roman

6.2.7 References

Green, C. 1980. Handmade pottery and society. SAC 118, 68-86.

6.3 The Post-Roman pottery

By Luke Barber

6.3.1 Introduction

The archaeological work recovered 1267 sherds of post- Roman pottery, weighing 13,685g, from 186 individually numbered contexts. An estimated 715 different vessels are represented. These totals do not include material from the evaluation or any environmental residues. The overall assemblage is of variable condition with a great range of sherd sizes. Although the general trend is toward small sherds (ie up to 30mm across) larger sherds are also present (ie to over c. 100mm across) in a few deposits. The average sherd sizes by period

are shown in Table 1. Much of the pottery shows moderate to extensive signs of abrasion and the effects of acidic subsoil. However, in a few contexts sherds are notably fresh and unabraded. This is most notable for the Saxon and Late Medieval material. Much of the Late Medieval pottery may be less abraded due to the harder fired more robust nature of the ceramics at this time but despite this reworking does appear less in this period.

Overall, the High Medieval wares dominate the assemblage, but the Early Medieval material essentially relates to the very beginning of this intense period of occupation, perhaps in the later 12th century. The division into two sub-periods is therefore slightly misleading and some fabrics clearly bridge both. These have been kept separate for this assessment due to the current uncertainty as to the exact chronological range of the Abbot's Wood wares. A similar situation is encountered with the High and Late Medieval periods around the middle of the 14th century. However, the few fabrics that straddle c. 1350 have more of an emphasis of post c. 1350 and have thus been grouped under Late Medieval. Essentially the assemblages of the Early, High and Late Medieval periods represent a single continuous period of activity that began in the mid/late 12th century and ended in the late 15th or early 16th century. Although the ceramic boundaries are somewhat subjective and there is a chance that a few sherds will switch sub-periods during detailed analysis the chronological breakdown given in Table 4 is a reliable representation overall.

Period	No./weight	Average sherd size
Anglo-Saxon C8th – mid 11th	40/257g	6.4g
Early Medieval <i>C11th-early C13th</i>	73/481g	6.6g
Early/High Medieval <i>Mid/late C12th – 13th</i>	389/3516g	9.0g
High Medieval <i>Mid C13th – mid C14th</i>	483/5544g	11.5g
Late Medieval Mid C14th – mid 16th	252/3358g	13.3g
Early post-medieval Mid C16th – mid 18 th	7/87g	12.4g
Late post-medieval Mid C18th – mid C20th	14/406g	29.0g

Table 4: Characterisation of pottery assemblage by period. (No./weight in grams). NB. Totals include all residual/intrusive and unstratified material.

Following spot dating the assemblage was fully listed on pro forma by fabric and form as part of this assessment. Notes were made on rim type, firing and decoration, with quantification being by sherd count, weight and estimated number of vessels. The resultant information was used to create an Excel database as part of the digital archive. The fabric codes used in this assessment can be considered temporary at present. A new fabric series for the Polegate-Hailsham-Pevensy-Eastbourne area is currently being compiled by the author. This will hopefully amalgamate a number of site-specific series such as that from the Polegate Bypass (Barber 2007), Herstmonceux (Barber in prep a), Pevensy (Lyne 1999), Hailsham (Barber 2012) and Eastbourne (Barber 2016). This area series will be finalised in the Pockocks Field, Eastbourne monograph (Barber in prep b) and will be linked to the Lewes area fabric series where appropriate (Barber forthcoming). The final fabric codes should be available by the time the current site reaches final analysis stage.

6.3.2 Periods and Fabrics

Anglo-Saxon: C8th – mid 11th centuries

Although the chronological range for this period is quite wide, this is the result of the somewhat undiagnostic nature of the sherds involved. This has not been helped by their frequent occurrence in isolation or very small groups. The range of fabrics is given in Table 5 and as can be seen, flint tempering dominates the assemblage. Once flint tempering became firmly established in this part of Sussex, perhaps during the later 6th to early 7th centuries, it continued in use as the dominant type until the 12th century. This longevity makes dating difficult, particularly between the 8th to 11th centuries when tempering, style and firing apparently remained little changed in East Sussex. The current isolated sherds are most likely to belong to the later Mid or Late Saxon period, from the 8th century onward. However, although the sherds are notably fresh, especially considering their low firing, there is a virtual complete absence of feature sherds. Only a few jars/cooking pots with crude simple everted or flaring rims are represented.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/Weight	Suggested date range
F9	Common/abundant very coarse alluvial flint	10/92g	C8th – 9 th probably
F10	Sparse/moderate coarse alluvial flint grits	5/20g	C8th – 9 th probably
F11a	Moderate/common coarse alluvial flint grits and coarse quartz grains	21/127g	C9th – mid 11th
F11b	As F11 but with notable iron oxide inclusions	3/16g	C9th – mid 11th
Q+F7	Common medium/coarse quartz, sparse alluvial flint	1/2g	C10th – 11th

Table 5: Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric

These sherds were recovered from a scatter of contemporary features, notably in Area 3c, as well as being found residual in many later deposits. Their general fresh condition suggests they have not travelled far or been significantly reworked. Contemporary occupation must have been located in close proximity to the excavated areas. Despite this no large groups are present – the largest being a mere 10 sherds from colluvium [1100] in Area 3.2,

Early Medieval C11th-early C13th

The 73 sherds ascribed to this period are dominated by reduced F1 Saxo-Norman flinty ware (Table 6). The exact dating of this fabric is uncertain – although it is unlikely to date to after the mid 12th century, just how early it runs is yet to be established. Certainly it has its origins in the Late Saxon period and the three rims present are all of simple types and it appears in a few deposits thought to be of Late Saxon date.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/Weight	Suggested date range
F1	Saxo-Norman reduced flinty ware (common alluvial grits) (reduced)	44/263g	Mid C10th – mid 12th
F4a	Saxo-Norman reduced moderate alluvial flint and quartz	13/110g	Mid C11th – 12th
F4b	Clay Hill-type fine flint and quartz	9/44g	Mid C12th – early 13th
F7	Lewes oxidised flinty ware (alluvial)	5/34g	C11th – mid 12th
C1	Abundant chalky ware	1/20g	C11th – 12th
Q4b	Coarse quartz, very rare shell	1/10g	C12th – early 13th

Table 6: Early Medieval pottery by fabric

The scatter of fabrics (Table 3) suggests at least some material was being sourced from the Lewes area but closer sources of production for some of the flinty wares cannot be ruled out. The single chalk tempered sherd, probably from a storage jar, (ditch [2758] in Area 3.1c) has an early applied thumbled strip and is likely to have derived from west of the river Adur where such tempering is quite common at this time. No decent groups of this period are present and much of the pottery is residual in later deposits. Forms consist of cooking pots with a few bowls. The assemblage would appear to be a continuation of the low-level activity noted for the Late Saxon period, probably essentially related to the early ditched field system and associated agricultural activity.

Early/High Medieval Mid/late C12th – 13th

A few fabrics from the site are suspected of bridging the allocated chronological boundary between the Early and High Medieval periods in the early 13th century. These types, although beginning in the 12th century are thought to continue well into the 13th century where they were being phased out by the more developed High Medieval wares that relied more on quartz sand tempering. The fabrics in question are shown in Table 7.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/Weight	Suggested date range
F2	Common to abundant alluvial flint to 2mm. (Abbot's Wood)	315/2868g	Mid C12th – mid 13th.
F3	Common to abundant white, grey and black flint to 2mm. (Abbot's Wood)	60/522g	Mid C12th – mid 13th
F8	Common/abundant fine alluvial flint, some quartz, moderate red iron	6/78g	C12th – early 13th

	oxides		
Q+F5	Abundant medium quartz, sparse flint	5/12g	Mid C12th – mid 13th
Q4c	Moderate/abundant medium/coarse quartz	3/36g	Mid C12th – 13th

Table 7: Early/High Medieval pottery by fabric

The most common type is tempered with abundant fine/medium multicoloured alluvial flint (F2) or grey, black and white flint (F3). These are very much in keeping with the products of the Abbot's Wood kiln situated a few miles to the north-west (Barton 1979). This fabric could be as early as the mid 12th century, but in the current assemblage the incidence of mainly oxidised wares, together with quite well developed rectangular or tapering club rims, suggests most belong to the late 12th to first half of the 13th century. These flinty wares were recovered from most deposits containing medieval pottery, often as heavily abraded residual sherds. Cooking pots dominate, but there are a few unglazed jugs/pitchers represented and one possible curfew. Considering the quantity of sherds involved it would certainly appear that actual occupation began at the site in the mid/late 12th century, following on from the earlier period of predominantly agricultural-related activity.

High Medieval Mid C13th – mid C14th

This period sees the peak in activity at the site, undoubtedly related to on-site occupation. Although some unabraded large sherds are present, the majority of High Medieval sherds show signs of abrasion suggesting a fair degree of reworking – something often confirmed by the presence of residual pieces. Undoubtedly the F2/F3 Abbot's Wood vessels would still be in use in the earlier part of the High Medieval period, but the flint was being decreased and the quartz sand tempering increased during the 13th century. Having said that, the Abbot's Wood workshop appears to have continued with flint tempering much later than other production centres such as Ringmer. The current group includes a number of fabrics that contain smaller quantities of deliberately added flint grits (Table 8) that are probably later products or more 'refined' wares from Abbot's Wood. However, better-fired wares with some flint are also suspected of being produced at Pevensey (Lyne 1999) so sourcing is far from straightforward. Although reduced vessels in these types are present, most are oxidised and there is a range of developed tapering and rectangular clubbed rims suggesting most can probably be placed between c. 1225 and 1300/25. Some are notably harder fired, suggesting a late 13th- to early or even mid 14th- century date.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/Weight	Suggested date range
F5a	Well fired sparse/moderate alluvial flint (developed Abbot's Wood)	38/414g	Mid C13th – early 14th
F5b	As F5a but hard fired and usually reduced	10/71g	Later C13th – early/mid 14th
F6	Common fine/medium flint and fine/medium quartz	46/520g	C13th – early 14th
Q+F1	Fine/medium quartz, rare flint (Ringmer-type)	39/250g	C13th – early 14th
Q+F2b	Moderate fine quartz, moderate fine alluvial flint	21/180g	C13th?
Q+F3a	Fine quartz, sparse flint. (Abbot's Wood fine?)	36/672g	C13th – early 14th
Q+F3b	Well fired fine quartz and rare flint (Ringmer-type)	22/136g	C13th – 14th
Q+F4	Sandy ware with rare flint and notable iron oxides	5/22g	C13th – early 14th
Q+F6	Buff common/abundant fine/medium quartz, rare/sparse white flint. (Ringmer?)	10/102g	C13th – early 14th
Q1	Abundant medium quartz	9/142g	C13th – mid 14th
Q2	Moderate fine/medium quartz	51/481g	Mid C13th – mid 14th
Q3	Moderate/abundant medium/coarse quartz	10/116g	C13th – mid 14th
Q4a	Coarse quartz with notable iron oxide pellets	1/6g	C13th
Q6	Surrey-type sandy greyware	3/12g	C13th – mid 14th
Q7	Medium quartz and iron oxides	12/170g	C13th – mid 14th
Q(f)1	Fine quartz with powdery matrix	62/462g	Mid C13th – 14th
Q(f)2	Ringmer-type well fired fine sandy ware	5/30g	Mid C13th – 14th
Q(f)5	Rye-type fine sandy ware	9/62g	Mid C13th – 14th
Q(f)6	Buff fine sandy ware (Bohemia, Hastings type)	10/42g	C13th – 14th

Table 8: High Medieval pottery by fabric

A relatively wide range of fabrics is represented in the High Medieval assemblage (Table 8). The vast majority are local, but there are wares from further afield in Sussex and indeed potentially Surrey. Interestingly there are no imported sherds suggesting low status occupation. Although cooking pots dominate overall (an estimated 104 different vessels), jugs are now present in notable quantities (some 62 different vessels). Most jugs are local, somewhat crude and with but scant glazing. However, there is a scatter of better-finished and glazed examples that appear to originate from Ringmer and Rye. Only these latter types show any elaborate decorative traits such as applied strips and slip decoration, but they are never common.

Chronologically the assemblage forms a fairly coherent group suggesting activity continuing uninterrupted from c. 1225 right the way through to c. 1350 where it merges with the Late Medieval assemblage.

Late Medieval Mid C14th- mid 16th

Interestingly there is no obvious break in activity at the mid 14th century suggesting, unlike many sites, occupation survived the plague. However, the quantity of pottery is less and, on the whole, consists of larger, fresher sherds. As such occupation intensity either reduced, or agricultural intensity reduced/changed emphasis, or both.

Fabric code	Expansion	No/Weight	Suggested date range
Q5	Well-fired Late Medieval moderate/abundant sandy ware (Late Ringmer)	123/1326g	C14th – 15th
Q(f)1b	Fine quartz with powdery matrix and notable fe oxide inclusions	16/728g	C14th – mid 15th
Q(f)4	Harder fired fine quartz	34/274g	C14th – mid 15th
Q(f)7	Well-fired West Sussex-type fine sandy ware	3/32g	Late C13th – mid 15th
HFSE1	Hard-fired sandy reduced ware	28/272g	C15th – mid 16th
HFSE2	Hard-fired sandy oxidised ware	7/98g	C15th – mid 16th
HFSE3	Hard-fired sandy oxidised ware (sparse quartz)	14/320g	C15th – mid 16th
HFE3	Painted Ware-type fine sandy ware	17/238g	Mid C15th – mid 16th
HFE4	Painted Ware-type silty ware	3/10g	Mid C15th – mid 16th
TUDG	Tudor Green (Surrey)	1/10g	C15th – mid 16th
MART 1	Martincamp Type I flask (French)	1/2g	Later C15th – mid 16th
DUTR	Dutch redware (Low Countries)	3/26g	C15th – 16th
LANG	Langewehe stoneware (German)	1/20g	C14th - C15th
SIEG	Sieberg stoneware (German)	1/2g	C14th - C15th

Table 9: Late Medieval pottery by fabric

The current assemblage includes a notable quantity of Q5, almost certainly from late production of the Ringmer industry. These, and the often-associated other 'Q' fabrics demonstrate activity between the mid 14th and mid 15th centuries. A range of cooking pots, jars and jugs/pitchers are present, all typically lacking in any decoration of note. The second part of this period, from the mid 15th to mid 16th centuries shows the rise of the local hard-fired earthenwares, in different grades running from silty to quite sandy. Alongside these are some non-local pieces, most notably from France, the Low Countries and the Rhineland. Although never common they do demonstrate the increase in trade and communication experience at this time.

There are a number of Late Medieval deposits that contain small groups of contemporary pottery. However, virtually all of these include moderate to high levels of residual earlier material. There is nothing to suggest that activity continued beyond 1500 within the assemblage but a larger group would be needed to be certain.

Early post-medieval Mid C16th-mid 18th

The early post-medieval assemblage is very small (Table 4) and consists of somewhat abraded sherds either from the topsoil or intrusive into earlier deposits. All was recovered from Areas 3.1b and 3.3. Local glazed red earthenwares are the most common, but there are sherds of hard-fired fine earthenware, London stoneware and tin-glazed ware. Taken together they appear to represent occasional manuring episodes during the 17th to mid 18th centuries.

The late post-medieval Mid C18th- mid C20th

The low level manuring noted for the early post-medieval period appears to continue through the late post-medieval period. A scattering of glazed red earthenware, unglazed red earthenware, late English stoneware and refined whiteware, usually represented as abraded sherds, is present but with the exception of some flower pots and a Bristol glazed stoneware preserve jar, few forms are recognisable.

6.3.3 The Assemblage

Although most features producing pottery consist of cut features such as ditches and pits there are other deposit types such as spreads and colluvial layers which contained material.. Overall small assemblages totally dominate: of the contexts containing pottery, 118 contain between only 1 and 5 sherds. Assessing residuality in many of these is virtually impossible; particularly considering the somewhat abraded nature of the vast majority. Despite this there are some slightly larger groups, the largest of which are summarised in Table 10.

Context	No. sherds	Average sherd size	Date	Comment
[503] (pit [504])	35/796g	22.7g	c. 1150-1225	Mainly x1 jug
[596] (ditch [597])	33/186g	5.6g	c. 1175-1250	Mainly x1 cooking pot
[1464] (uncertain at time of assessment)	34/386g	11.4g	c. 1200-1275	Some residuality
[1497] (uncertain at time of assessment)	26/280g	10.8g	Mixed: most 1275-1350	(resid e/m C13th & x1 ?intru 1350-1450)
[1504] (uncertain at	27/226g	8.4g	Mixed: most	but x3 1250--1375

time of assessment)			1175-1250	
[1527] (uncertain at time of assessment)	87/701g	8.1g	1350-1450	High residual mid C12th – early 14th
[1617] (uncertain at time of assessment)	36/513g	14.3g	1475-1550	Low residual C13th
[2848] (ditch [2850])	35/898g	25.7g	1225-1325	Mainly x1 cooking pot. Residual late C12th – mid 13th
[2861] (ditch [2860])	30/458g	15.3g	1325-1400	Low residual C13th
[2864] (ditch [2866])	31/334g	10.8g	1425-1525	Low residual C13th-14th
[2865] (ditch [2866])	51/1222g	24.0g	1350-1425	Most sherds from one of three jugs/pitchers. Low residual C13th-14th
[2925] (ditch [2923])	30/310g	10.3g	1350-1425	Low residual C13th-14th
[2926] (ditch [2923])	44/476g	10.8g	1350-1425	Low residual C13th

Table 10: Summary of all context groups containing over 25 sherds

As has been noted above, the degree to which the small groups of abraded sherds are residual or intrusive is often hard to be certain of. However, within the larger groups residuality and intrusiveness is easier to see. Intrusiveness appears to either not be present or is very low and usually, always easily isolated. Residuality in the larger groups is harder to be certain of. Comments on residuality in Table 10 are based on the presence of pottery of different ceramic periods (eg Early Medieval and Late Medieval etc). What is less clear is to what extent there is residuality within a ceramic period (eg residual 13th- century sherds in an early 14th- century deposit).

Despite the lack of good context groups containing large fresh sherds (the average sherd sizes in Table 10 are generally quite small with the exception of the Late Medieval material) the overall assemblage produced a number of drawable rim/feature sherds scattered across the area of the excavations. These are virtually exclusively of the Early/High medieval period though a few Saxon and Late Medieval pieces are present that could be drawn.

6.3.4 Potential of the Ceramic Assemblage

The pottery from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis depending on period. However, overall the assemblage is considered to be of limited significance for the area.

The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is of more interest in that it consists of fresh sherds that have not been reworked. Saxon pottery from East Sussex is generally not that common, however, large quantities of contemporary material have been recovered from excavations at the nearby castle (Lyne 2009). The castle assemblage is better stratified and included numerous feature sherds, something apparently missing from the current assemblage. As such the Saxon pottery is considered to have low potential for further analysis.

The Early and High Medieval assemblages relate to actual occupation on the site but the groups are small and plagued with issues of residuality. There are no large groups and generally a lack of feature sherds. Much larger better stratified assemblages have been recovered from Pevensey, Polegate and Eastbourne (Lyne 1999 and 2009; Barber 2007 and in prep a and b). As such the assemblage of these periods is considered to have only low potential for further analysis.

The Late Medieval assemblage is of interest as it represents an often ill-represented period between c. 1350 and 1450 as well as the more usually represented c. 1450-1550 period. Such pottery has been less common in the area to date and it is a shame that the current assemblage does not contain more feature sherds or larger clean groups. Residuality is high in most Late Medieval groups and most contain only a few contemporary vessels. However, the assemblage does provide fabric data to extend the area fabric series and is therefore considered to hold moderate potential for some additional work.

The Early and Late Post-medieval assemblages are small, abraded and essentially unstratified. They are limited in their range of fabrics and lack feature sherds. They hold no potential for further analysis.

6.3.5 Retention and Discard proposals

The following are recommendations for the retention or disposal of the pottery assemblage based on the material's considered importance and potential for further analysis in the future.

Anglo-Saxon – as the chronology of the sherds is still quite wide and the assemblage small it is recommended that the Saxon assemblage is fully retained.

Early and High Medieval – all illustrated sherds should be retained as well as the largest cleanest groups/partly reconstructable or unusual vessels. The remaining material can be dispersed for teaching etc.

Late Medieval – as the assemblage is relatively small and relatively rare for the area to date the assemblage ought to be retained in full. Residual material in Late Medieval deposits is recommended for discard/teaching.

Early and Late Post-medieval – all can be discarded.

6.3.6 Methodology of Further Work

It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to further limited work and a summary report be produced for publication. The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics/forms. Much of this will be drawn from the current assessment though further stratigraphic work will be needed once the final phasing and plans of the site are available. Most detailed work will concentrate on finalising the fabrics with reference to the new area fabric series. Up to 14 vessels may be illustrated, split between the Saxon, Early/High Medieval and Late Medieval periods.

6.3.7 References

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6.4 The Ceramic Building Material

By Luke Barber

6.4.1 Introduction

The archaeological work recovered 103 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing just over 3.8kg, from 45 individually numbered contexts. These totals include a small quantity of burnt clay/daub fragments. All of the assemblage examined for this assessment was recovered on site by hand rather than from environmental residues. The whole assemblage was recorded on pro forma by fabric and form using fragment count and weight as the quantification mediums. The resultant data has been used to create an excel database as part of the current assessment and digital archive. Fabric codes relate to a site specific series. At the time of assessment spot dates and basic context information was available but no phased grouping of deposits had begun. The assemblage is composed of a wide mix of material, both in terms of types and chronological spread, but the majority is of the Late Post-medieval period. The assemblage is characterised in Table 11.

Type	Number	Weight
Roman brick	6	756g
Daub	17	127g
Medieval tile	11	332g
Post-medieval brick	10	956g

Early Post-medieval roof tile	16	365g
Late Post-medieval roof tile	37	1082g
Late Post-medieval land drain	6	214g

Table 11: Breakdown of the ceramic building material assemblage

6.4.2 Daub/burnt clay

The small assemblage of burnt clay is all in a single fine silty fabric. All pieces are worn and amorphous in form. Although no pieces are present with diagnostic facings or wattle marks they may easily be the last traced of degraded daub. However, the Saxon loomweight is in a very similar fabric so other functions are possible. The material appears in context ranging from the Late Iron Age period onward.

6.4.3 Roman brick

The assemblage of Roman ceramic building material is composed entirely of generally worn fragments of brick in one of four different fabrics (Table 12). Only the R2a fragment from colluvium [1077] and the R3a piece from ditch [1185] are in contexts spot dated to the Roman period.

Fabric Code	Description	No/Weight	Occurrence (based on provisional spot dates)
R1a	Fine well fired silty fabric with sparse black iron oxides to 1mm	2/40g	Roman
R2a	Sparse/moderate medium quartz, sparse clay/iron oxide chunks	2/68g	Roman
R3a	Fine well fired matrix with moderate sub-rounded iron oxide pellets to 3mm	1/66g	Roman
R4a	Moderate fine/medium quartz with sparse chalk and iron oxide pellets to 2mm	1/582g	Roman

Table 12: Roman brick and tile fabrics

The remaining pieces are residual in medieval deposits though the large size (582g) of the R4a example in context [1536] suggests some at least may represent medieval re-use of Roman brick rather than simply residual Roman material.

6.4.4 Medieval tile

Only 11 pieces of medieval ceramic building material were recovered despite the size of the medieval pottery assemblage. Undoubtedly the buildings that were the source of the medieval refuse were thatched, not an uncommon occurrence on low status settlements in this part of Sussex. Considering the quantity of Late Medieval pottery it is perhaps surprising that more tile of this period is not present as it is a time when tiling became more common. Although a few of the early post-medieval tiles fragments could be of Late Medieval date (ie of the first half of the 16th century, see below) there is an obvious lack of later 14th- to 15th- century types. The range of fabrics present (Table 13) is quite dictated by form.

Fabric Code	Description	No/Weight	Occurrence (based on provisional spot dates)
T1c	Abundant medium quartz	3/122g	C13th
T4a	Common flint sand to 1mm with sparse quartz	2/42g	Mid C12th – 13th
T4b	Moderate/common alluvial flint grits to 2mm	4/74g	Mid C12th – 13th

T4c	Abundant white/grey/black flint grits (Abbot's Wood – pot fabric F3)	2/94g	Mid C12th – 13th
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Table 13: Medieval tile fabrics

The flinty fabric T4a and b are low fired and quite friable. No full thicknesses were present but tiles measured in excess of 19mm thick and one example has signs of stabbing from its underside (to help firing). The tiles in these fabrics are almost certainly for the hearth surround and could easily be found in low status dwellings. The earliest dated example was located in ditch [724] (c. 1175-1250 on the pottery) but, presumably residual, examples were recovered from Late Medieval deposits (eg ditch [2859]). Material for the roof is confined to a large fresh piece of T1c nib tile from ditch [2929] (c. 1200-1275), a residual T1c scrap in ditch [2855] and two fragments of T4c chimney pot/roof ventilator, apparently residual in Late Medieval ditch [2813]. The latter are almost certainly from the Abbot's Wood pottery workshop as the fabric is virtually identical to pot fabric F3. Such 'chimney pots' have been found at other low status settlements in the area so their presence here is not unexpected.

6.4.5 Post- medieval brick and drains

The excavations recovered a small assemblage of Post-medieval brick from the site. Only four brick fabrics were noted (Table 14) but these potentially have a wide chronological range. The fact virtually all the pieces are small, abraded, lacking distinctive traits and are frequently intrusive into earlier deposits makes refining the fabric dates difficult. However, the pieces almost certainly represents waste material spread on the fields during periods of arable cultivation between the 16th/17th and 19th centuries.

Fabric Code	Description	No./weight	Suggested Date Range
B1a	Moderate black iron oxides to 2mm, rare/sparse 'marl' streaks	7/742g	C17th – mid 19th
B2a	Moderate red iron oxides to 2mm and 'marl' streaks/swirls	1/150g	C18th-19th
B3a	Pale silty marl-rich fabric with sparse/moderate red iron oxides to 0.5mm and 'marl' mottling	1/42g	C16th – 18th
B3b	Pale silty marl-rich fabric with sparse/moderate red iron oxides to 0.5mm, 'marl' mottling and sparse quartz	1/22g	C16th – 18th

P1a	Rare quartz, moderate red iron oxides to 0.5mm, rare/sparse 'marl' streaks/patches	4/192g	C19th
P2a	Common 'marl' streaks and swirls, sparse black iron oxides to 0.5mm	2/22g	C19th

Table 14: Post-Roman brick (B) and drain (P) fabrics.

Land improvement is also well represented by the presence of a number of 19th- to early 20th- century land drain fragments. These are all of pipe form and are frequently intrusive into earlier deposits.

6.4.6 Post- medieval roof tile

The majority of the CBM assemblage is composed of post- medieval roof tile and a number of chronologically spread fabrics are present (Table 15). All of these fabrics are in keeping with the area.

Fabric Code	Description	No/weight	Suggested Date Range
T1a	Moderate fine quartz, sparse black iron oxides to 0.5mm	7/156g	C18th – 19th
T1b	Sparse/moderate fine quartz, sparse black iron oxides to 1mm, sparse larger quartz grits	4/74g	C16th – mid 18th
T2a	Silty powdery fabric with moderate black iron oxides to 0.5mm	6/141g	C16th – mid 18th
T2b	Moderate black iron oxides to 1mm. Well/hard fired	10/300g	C18th – 19th
T2c	Silty marl-rich fabric but with moderate/common red/brown iron oxide/clay pellets	3/66g	C16th – 17th
T2d	As T2b but some larger iron oxide inclusions, rare calcareous flecks and more crudely finished	1/78g	C17th – 18th
T2e	Common/abundant red iron oxides to 2mm, sparse/moderate 'marl' streaking. Quite crudely finished	1/42g	C16th – 17th
T3a	Moderate to common 'marl' streaks and swirls, no/rare red iron oxides to 0.5mm. Well formed and fired	17/531g	C18th – 19th
T3b	Marl-rich pale fabric with sparse fine quartz and sparse red/black iron oxides to 0.5.. Quite crudely formed but well fired	2/42g	?Mid C15th – 17th

T5a	Calcareous-peppered fabric with occasional red iron oxides to 0.5mm	2/17g	C18th – 19th
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Table15: Post-Roman roof tile fabrics.

Some 16 fragments of peg tile have been allocated an Early Post-medieval date. All consist of small and somewhat abraded fragments of 16th- to early 18th- century date and none have any surviving fixing features. Although some may just be contemporary with the Late Medieval contexts in which they were found it is not thought likely – such pieces are notably worn. It would appear the material was spread during manuring and has been intruded into earlier deposits, or made residual in later ones, by ploughing. The Late Post-medieval peg tile dominates and is notably better fired and less abraded than the earlier material. The only feature piece consists of part of an 8 x 8mm peg hole on a tile from contemporary ditch [230].

6.4.6 The Assemblages

There are no large groups of ceramic building material. By far the largest were recovered from topsoil [1] (11/280g) and topsoil [900] (20/932g) with all other pieces being somewhat isolated. Residuality and intrusiveness is high in the majority of contexts and the abraded nature of the assemblage makes it clear most has seen significant reworking.

6.4.7 Potential

The ceramic building material assemblage is small, abraded, lacking in decent sized groups and is plagued by residuality and intrusiveness. Other far better assemblages have been recovered from the area for all periods in question. As such the ceramic building material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment. With the exception of fabric samples for the county series and the ‘chimney pot’ fragments, the assemblage has been discarded. No further work is proposed.

6.5 The Flint

By Mike Seager Thomas

6.5.1 The excavations at Stone Cross, Pevensey, yielded 38 pieces of struck flint. Two broad technologies and period groups are distinguishable, though, owing to the poor quality of the recovered pieces, not every one is assignable to one or other and this gives a false impression

of an overlap between the two groups (Table 16). The earlier group comprises blades, blade debitage and a single core tool fashioned from a blade core. It should belong to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, or Mesolithic and Early Neolithic periods. The later comprises rough flakes, of a type present in early assemblages, but also associated with the Middle and Late Bronze Age and increasingly the Early Iron Age. No later pieces were associated with Bronze Age pottery, one unassigned piece was associated with Bronze Age pottery, and eight assigned pieces were associated with later (LIA/E-RB and medieval) pottery. Of note are the distribution of modified or utilized pieces between the two technological/ period groups (four out of 19 of the early pieces compared to 5 out of 9 of the later pieces) and the use by both technologies of secondary flint sources. Both of these observations have implications for our understanding of resource procurement and tool production on site during the periods represented. Owing to the small size of the assemblage and the mixing of the two period groups within it, it has no interpretative potential beyond this note.

Fill/ deposit	Cut/ locus	SF no	Flint type	Qty	Strike	Type	Core preparation	Retouch	Visible use wear	Associated pottery	Spot date
0001	area 3.3		G	1	HH	utilized flake tool	yes	acute retouch on one edge	Two scraping notches on retouched edge; possible scraper damage on opposite edge	none	later BA
			GC	1	HH	utilized flake tool	U	blunted on curve of long edge	Scraping notch above retouch	none	ND
0002	area 3.3	SF 03	WR	1	HH	flake/ flake debitage	U	no	U	none	ND
			GC	1	HH	utilized (thick) flake	U	no	Two scraping notches on opposing edges	none	later BA
		SF 02	G	1	HH	core rejuvenation flake/ flake debitage	yes	no	U	none	ND
		SF 01	GC	1	HH	rough core tool/ blade core	U	no	no	none	Meso/ E Neo
0116	0117		B	1	SH/PS	core rejuvenation flake/ blade debitage	U	no	Saw damage	none	Meso
0247	0248		GC	1	HH	utilized flake	U	no	Scraper damage on prominent edge	none	ND
			G	1	PS	utilized blade	yes	no	Scraper damage (from both sides) on one long edge	none	Meso/ E Neo
			GC	1	U	rough blade/ debitage	U	no	no	none	ND
0314	0317		G	1	HH	utilized flake	no	no	Scraper damage on one long edge	ESW	later BA
0578	0581		B	1	U	thick broken flake tool	U	blunted on surviving long edge	no	none	ND
0628	629		GC	1	HH	utilized blade	no	no	Scraper damage on one long edge	Medieval	later BA
1762	1759		DGC	1	SH	utilized small blade	yes	no	Possible saw damage on one long edge	?DR/PDR	Meso
			W	2	U	rough flakes/ debitage	U	no	no		ND
1765			GC	1	HH	utilized flake/ possible blade debitage	yes	no	Saw damage on one long edge; scraper damage on distal end		Meso/ E Neo
			DGC	1	U	chunk/ debitage	U	no	U		ND
1770	1769		BC	1	HH	core rejuvenation flake from possible	yes	blunted edge adjacent to	U	none	Meso

Fill/ deposit	Cut/ locus	SF no	Flint type	Qty	Strike	Type	Core preparation	Retouch	Visible use wear	Associated pottery	Spot date
						blade core		striking platform			
1804	1805	looks modern	BC	12	PS	rough flakes and blades/ debitage	yes	no	no	none	Meso
1826	1803		BC	1	HH	utilized flake	no	no	Scraper damage on short edge	ESW	ND
			GC	1	HH	utilized flake/ blade	U	no	Scraper damage on one long edge		later BA
			G	2	HH	flake/ debitage	no	no	no		later BA
1926	1927		G	2	HH	flake/ debitage	no	no	no	none	later BA
1931	1932		BR	1	PS	blade/ debitage	yes	no	no	none	Meso/ E Neo

Key
 Flint type: G = mottled grey; GC = mottled grey with cortex; WR = water rolled; B = black; DG = dark grey with cortex; W = white; BR = brown
 Strike and core preparation: HH = hard hammer; SH = soft hammer; PS = punch struck; U = not known

Table 16 Struck flint from PEV-EX-16

6.6 The Miscellaneous finds

By Luke Barber

6.5.1 The Metalwork

A very small assemblage of metalwork was recovered during the excavations. This is undoubtedly in part due to the acidic ground conditions not being conducive to the survival of early metalwork, though it is uncertain if a metal detector was used extensively on site. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 17 as part of the visible archive.

Context	Metal	No/weight	Description
23	Copper Alloy	1/<1g	1mm thick sheeting with curving outside edge. Possibly a coin/jeton fragment (c. 20mm diameter) but totally mineralised/illegible
634	Iron	1/38g	Part of U-staple with x1 surviving 80mm long arm. Post-medieval and associated with C18th – 19 th - century CBM
1691	Iron	1/22g	General-purpose nail fragment. Head diameter c. 20mm. Spot date suggests it could be Roman
2677	Iron	2/12g	Whittle-tanged knife fragment 64mm+ long. Blade section 15 x 3mm, tang section 7 x 2mm. Medieval/Early Post-medieval
2677	Iron	4/28g	Whittle-tanged knife fragment 124mm+ long. Blade section 16 x 3mm, tang section 10 x 7mm. Medieval/Early Post-medieval
2926	Copper Alloy	1/42g	Body fragment from a cast bronze cooking vessel/cauldron. 3mm thick wall. Late Medieval
2968	Iron	2/8g	Nail fragments. ?General purpose types. Undated

Table 17: Metalwork assemblage

On the whole the iron is in poor condition with notable adhering corrosion products. Despite this the general form, if not the detail, of the objects is clear without x-ray. The copper alloy is in better condition but is notably corroded. As can be seen from Table 1 the assemblage consists of a small scatter of items associated with construction and domestic living. However, the assemblage is far too small to draw conclusions from and offers no potential; for further analysis. No further work is proposed and although the assemblage has currently be retained it is recommended for discard.

6.5.2 The Loom-weight

The baulk behind ring ditch [2093] produced five slightly abraded fragments (324g) from a ring-shaped loom-weight of Saxon date. The weight is in a fine silty fabric and has been crudely pinched into shape with a roughly triangular cross-section (45 x 35mm) and approximate exterior diameter of 120mm.

Although the loom-weight is of interest in demonstrating Saxon weaving it is a somewhat isolated find, like the bulk of the Saxon pottery. There are far better examples from Sussex and the current pieces do not warrant illustration. It should however be retained for long-term curation as such artefacts are not common. No further work is recommended.

6.5.3 The Glass

Context [229] produced six somewhat weathered pieces (220g) of dark green glass from a cylindrical wine bottle of mid 18th- to mid 19th- century date.

The glass is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.5.4 The Stone

Context [613] produced two conjoining pieces from an elongated whetstone with circular cross section of 26mm (102g). The stone is a buff open-textured medium-grained sandstone, probably from the Midlands/Yorkshire. The stone type and neat form are typical of 19th-century whetstones found in the county.

The whetstone appears to be of Late Post-medieval date and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. The piece is recommended for discard but has temporarily been retained for a final decision by the collecting museum.

6.7 The Animal Bone

By Carol White

6.7.1 A minimum of two, very fragmented, teeth weighing 42 grams were recovered from feature [4312]/ context (4313). These have been identified as cattle molars. The teeth are very degraded and fragmented. Due to the condition of the teeth, tooth wear cannot be accurately estimated.

6.7.2 References

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6.8 The Environmental Samples

By Lisa Gray

6.7.1 Introduction

One hundred and nineteen samples were recorded as being taken during excavations by Swale and Thames Archaeological Survey Company (SWAT Archaeology). Seventy-seven were selected for processing and assessment by the project team (see tables 18-21). 42 samples were discarded, lost or damaged during transport (see table 22 below). The stratigraphic details given in this report are the best that the author could find at the time of writing. This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic remains in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis.

6.7.2 Methods

Sampling was carried out by the SWAT Archaeology team. The author was not involved with any aspect of environmental sampling at this site. The samples were processed by SWAT Archaeology staff using a recycling flotation tank with a 1mm mesh for the residue and 250-micron mesh sieve for the flot. Most samples were completely processed. One bag of two from sample <114> was recorded as being processed.

After processing the residue and flots were air dried. Once with the author the residue was sorted (larger fraction by naked eye and smaller fraction under a microscope) and the flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each residue and flot to record the presence or absence of iron objects or hammerscale.

6.7.3 Results

6.7.3.1 Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Some of the flots contained modern willow buds and leaves. These came from the trees near the flotation system. Efforts were made to keep these modern items out of the tanks by placing mesh over the main recycling tank and mesh over the inlet pipes. Only one sample, sample <86> had a note about possible bioturbation made by the excavator. In the flots modern root/rhizome fragments were frequent. Terrestrial mollusc and earthworm cocoons were rare though so bioturbation seems not to be in evidence.

6.7.3.2 The plant remains

The charred plant remains

Charcoal flecks too small to identify were present in each sample. Charcoal Fragments of identifiable size were found in 66 samples (see table 19). Fragments of twigs and roundwood were found in five samples. These items are significant because they can indicate use of kindling fuel. Twig fragments were found in sample <1> (undated pit/hearth [32]), sample <12> (undated posthole [564]) and sample <82> (Saxon? Indeterminate feature [2093]). Low number of roundwood fragments were found in sample <1> (undated pit/hearth [32]) and sample <97> (undated linear terminus [2475]).

Charred cereal grains were found in eighteen samples. Most of these were low in number and poorly preserved by samples <24> (undated linear [813]), <60> (undated anomalous feature

[1309]), <113> and <116> (possibly Medieval pit [3012]) contained moderate to abundant quantities of grains. The most productive samples were samples <60> and <113>. Sample <60> produced abundant oat (*Avena* sp.) grains, some still in florets. Sample <113> contained a mixture of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains.

Cereal chaff was scarce and found in only two samples, sample <24> (undated linear [813]) and sample <60> (undated anomalous feature [1309]). The chaff consisted of low numbers of culm nodes (straw fragments) in each sample.

Charred seeds were found in three samples, <97> (undated linear terminus [2475]), <113> and <114> (possibly Medieval pit [3012]). Seeds of possible crop weeds were found in low numbers in samples <97> and <113>. A seed of pale persicaria/red shank (*Polygonum lapathifolium/Persicaria*) was found in sample <97> and a seed of black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus* L.) was found in sample <113>. Sample <14> contained a fragment of an edible pulse, broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.).

The dried waterlogged plant remains

Low numbers of seeds of ruderal plants were found in five samples. Low numbers of seeds of blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) were found in samples <23> (possibly Medieval ditch [582]), <30> (undated bottom fill of linear [707]) and <93> (undated pit [2367]). Low numbers of seeds of fat hen (*Chenopodium album* L.) were found in sample (<113> pit [3012]) is likely that these are intrusive. There were no assemblages of these seeds large enough to indicate anything archaeobotanically significant. All seeds came from native plants and scrub/waste/disturbed ground environments.

6.7.3.4 The Faunal remains

Faunal remains were scarce. Bone was only present as fragments of charred bone that resembled the sort of fragments found in cremations. These were isolated tiny fragments in samples <1> (evaluation trench [6004]), <42> undated linear [942]), <100> (undated posthole [2514]) and <116> (undated pit [3012]) so more likely to be general background debris from soil movement and backfilling than evidence of in situ cremation. Terrestrial mollusca were

found in low numbers in sample <1> (undated hearth? [32]). Earthworm cocoons were found in samples <25> (undated linear [811]), <42> (undated linear [941]), <94> (undated terminus [2386]), <103> (undated terminus [2541]) and <116> (undated pit [3012]).

6.7.3.5 The inorganic remains

Manganese was frequently observed by excavators. Ironstone was present in many of the residues. Angular unburnt flint was frequent.

6.7.4 Significance, Potential and Recommendations

6.7.4.1 Significance

At the time of writing dating for these samples is incomplete so it is difficult to assess the temporal significance of the charred plant remains. All the seeds and grains found in these samples are the type found in prehistoric to Medieval samples in the South-East of England (SERF 2008).

Samples <60> (undated anomalous feature [1309]), <113> and <116> (possibly Medieval pit [3012]) contained moderate to abundant quantities of grains. The most productive samples were samples <60> and <113>. Further work on these samples may reveal useful information about feature function and, if dated add to knowledge about farming, diet and crop husbandry.

Good archaeobotanical assemblages in Pevensey can be rare. Archaeobotanical work near this site produced samples with very little in them other than charcoal flecks (Allot 2008). Several of the samples at this site were archaeobotanically unproductive.

However, a full analysis of charred plant remains on land adjacent to the Post Office Cottage, High Street, Pevensey (Roberts 2005) did reveal cleaned grain ready for consumption and dated as Medieval. Many of the grains and seeds in this analysis are the same as those seen in the samples for this assessment.

Aside from samples <60>, <113> and <116> most of the charred plant remains in these sites were as poorly preserved and sparsely distributed as those at this site. The conclusion for these assemblages was that they were general background waste.

If the contexts from which the samples containing charred plant remains were taken can be securely dated as Medieval or Saxon further analysis of the any of the charred plant remains in this assessment would fulfil 2008 SERF seminar recommendations for the focus of future archaeobotanical research for the Anglo-Saxon to Medieval periods in South-Eastern England:

- *Radiocarbon dating of secure remains of spelt and emmer from Saxon deposits*
- *Increased comparison of archaeobotanical records with historical documentation*
- *Increased comparison to regional pollen diagrams.*

(SERF 2008).

During the evaluation stage the need to find evidence of the use of the Romano-British countryside was also stated (SWAT Archaeology 2015). If any of the sampled contexts are given secure Romano-British dates then this research area can be addressed.

However, some of the charred plant-remains may need to be radiocarbon dated. This is because durable charred plant remains survive being moved between contexts by human action and bioturbation so cannot be properly interpreted unless radiocarbon dates are gained from the plant macro-remains themselves (Pelling *et al.* 2015, 96).

6.7.4.2 Potential and recommendations

The plant remains in several samples (starred in table 19) have the potential to reveal useful information about diet, feature use and crop- husbandry but only if the dating is secure. Those with two stars may be particularly useful. These charred plant remains and appropriate species of charcoal may also be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

6.7.5 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Dr Paul Wilkinson for provision of background information and for access to the site archive.

6.7.6 References

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Table 18: Sample Details (Table was updated with dating information after completion of PE assessment)

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details and group number	Date and phase	Bulk Sample Volume (litres)
1	3.3	33	32	Pit- G112	undated	20
1	evaluation	6006	6004	Pit in eval trench 60	undated	10
2	3.3	37	36	posthole- G112	undated	4
3	3.3	43	40	pit	undated	12
4	3.3	41	40	pit	undated	4
5	3.3	65	64	pit	undated	20
6	3.3	71	70	pit	undated	8
10	3.3	303	304	secondary fill of pit, possibly firepit - discarded as natural	not dated	5
11	3.3	342	345	pit	undated	12
12	3.1A	528	564	posthole	undated	2
14	3.1A	725	724	ditch G3505	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	8
15	3.1A	728	724	ditch G3505	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	12
16	3.1a	815	NA	deposit	not dated	8
17	3.1A	727	724	ditch G3091	1350-1550 (phase 5a)	14
18	3.1A	787	786	linear	Modern A	12
19	3.1A	823	822	Ditch G505	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	12
21	3.1A	536	537	Ditch G3087	1066-1250 (Phase 4a)	10
22	3.1A	585	584	secondary fill of ditch G3506	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	12
23	3.1A	583	582	ditch G3084 cut by ditch G3506	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10
24	3.1A	812	813	ditch G3504, truncated	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	24
25	3.1A	810	811	Ditch G3078	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	14
26	3.1A	776	777	Ditch G3504	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	26
27	3.1A	716	717	Ditch G3504	1350-1550 (Phase 5) (intru c18th/19th tile)	14
28	3.1A	697	698	Ditch G3068	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	4
29	3.1A	522	523	Ditch G3078	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	12
30	3.1A	706	707	bottom fill of ditch G3062	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	9
31	3.1A	827	828	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	12
32	3.1A	562	563	Ditch G3078	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	8
42	3.2	942	941	VOID - natural	not dated	42
46	3.2	1071	1074	Holloway G3218	1350-1550 (phase 5a)	10
56	3.2	1279	1278	Pit G3214; intersecting pits	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	8
57	3.2	1268	1269	Pit G3214; intersecting pits	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10
58	3.2	1271	1269	Pit G3214; intersecting pits	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10
60	3.1B	1308	1309	Rectangular pit	Modern?	20
63	4.1	1699	1700	Pit G3301	RB (Phase 2), c18th/19th tile	5
64	4.1	1702	1705	ditch G3301	RB (Phase 2)	?
65	4.1	1712	1718	ditch G3301	RB (Phase 2)	6
67	4.1	1824	1825	Ditch G3327	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	12
68	4.1	1750	1749	Ditch G3313	RB (Phase 2)	6
69	4.1	1939	1940	Pit G3510	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5
73	4.1	1922	1923	Ditch G3321	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	4
74	4.1	1947	1929	Ditch G3311	RB (Phase 2)	6

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details	Spot date	Bulk Sample Volume (litres)
75	4.1	1908	1909	Terminus G3321	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6
76	4.1	1960	1949	Pit; G3320;quarry pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5
77	4.1	1956	1957	Pit; G3320;quarry pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6
79	4.1	1958	1959	Pit; G3320;quarry pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6
82	3.1C	2090	2093	U-Ring ditch G3330	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	9
84	4.1	2277	2278	Terminus of the square enclosure open to the north; G3319	RB (Phase 2)	8
85	4.1	2190	2191	square enclosure open to the north; G3319	RB (Phase 2)	14
86	4.1	2220	2221	Terminus of ditch	RB (Phase 2a)	14
87	4.1	2193/2222	2194	Ditch G3313	RB (Phase 2)	10
88	4.2	2291	2292	Elongated pit	Undated	6
89	4.2	2237	2238	pit	Undated	10
90	4.2	2184/2186	2183	Ditch G3339	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	10
91	4.2	2248	2249	pit	undated	6
92	4.2	2366	2365	post hole,	undated	14
93	4.2	2367	2368	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	14
94	4.2	2385	2386	Ditch terminus, G3356	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	14
95	4.2	2369	2370	Ditch G3335	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	16
97	4.2	2476	2475	terminus of ditch; G3351	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	43
98	4.2	2508	2510	ditch terminus sample above 2509; G3350	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	14
99	4.2	2509	2510	Ditch terminus	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5
100	4.2	2515	2514	posthole	Undated	5
103	4.2	2540	2541	Elongated pit terminus	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	8
104	4.2	2545	2544	shallow pit	Undated	5
105	4.2	2584	2585	pit	Undated	5
106	4.2	2656	2657	small pit, cut by other pit	Undated	12
107	3.1C	2887	2885	secondary fill of pit; G3073 intersecting pits	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	14
108	3.1C	2925	2923	Wide ditch; G3076	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	?
109	3.1C	2926	2923	Wide ditch; G3076	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	7
110	3.1C	2939	2938	Elongated pit cut by undated 2942	Undated	14
111	3.1C	2944	2942	Feature cut by LM G501	Undated	5
112	3.1C	2946	2945	Ditch, G3058	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	5
113	3.1C	3015	3012	Pit; cuts G3200	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	34
114	3.1C	3016	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	6
115	3.1C	3017	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10
116	3.1C	3028	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	?
117	4.2	2656	2657	Truncated pit	Undated	?

Table 19: Plant Remains in Samples (Table was updated with dating information after completion of PE assessment)

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sample Description	Spot Date			Charred grains			Charred Chaff			Charred seeds			Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal >4mmØ	Charcoal <4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes
							a	d	p	a	d	p	a	d	p	a	a	a	a	a	a	d	p
1	33	32	pit, possible hearth	not dated	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	3
1	6006	6004	eval trench 60	not dated	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	2	
2*	37	36	posthole	not dated	4	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	
3	43	40	pit	not dated	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
4	41	40	pit	not dated	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
5	65	64	hearth?	not dated	2	7	0	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	
6	71	70	pit	not dated	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	1	
10	303	304	secondary fill of pit, possibly firepit	not dated	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	1	
11	342	345	pit	not dated	1	6	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	2	
12	528	564	posthole	not dated	1	0	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	
14	725	724	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	
15	728	724	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	2	
16	815	NA	deposit	not dated	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
17	727	724	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	0	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	
18	787	786	linear	not dated	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
19	823	822	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	3	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
21	536	537	ditch	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	1	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
22	585	584	secondary fill of ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
23*	583	582	ditch	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	1	0	2	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	3	
24*	812	813	linear	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	2	7	4	5	2	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	3	
25*	810	811	linear	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	5	4	0	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	
26*	776	777	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	2	3	6	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	
27	716	717	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	5	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	*	
28*	697	698	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	4	1	0	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	3	
29	522	523	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	5	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	
30*	706	707	bottom fill of linear	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	9	5	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	3	
31	827	828	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	1	3	2	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	

32	562	563	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	8	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3		
42	942	941	linear	not dated	4	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3	
46	1071	1074	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1		
56	1279	1278	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	8	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-

Sample	Fill	Cut	Sample Description	Spot Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred Chaff			Charred seeds			Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal > 4mm Ø	Charcoal < 4mm Ø	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes					
							a	d	p	a	d	p	a	d	p					a	d	p						
57	1268	1269	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
58	1271	1269	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	10	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
60*	1308	1309	Rectangular pit	not dated (poss. Phase 4 or 5)	20	100	3	1	3	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
63*	1699	1700	pit	RB (Phase 2)	5	15	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
64*	1702	1705	linear	RB (Phase 2)	4	30	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
65	1712	1718	linear	RB (Phase 2)	6	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
67	1824	1825	linear	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	12	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
68	1750	1749	linear	not dated	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
69	1939	1940	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
73	1922	1923	linear	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	4	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
74	1947	1929	linear	not dated	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75	1908	1909	terminus	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
76	1960	1949	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
77	1956	1957	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
79	1958	1959	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
82*	2090	2093	not given	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	9	50	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
84	2277	2278	pit	RB (Phase 2)	8	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
85	2190	2191	linear	RB (Phase 2)	14	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
86	2220	2221	terminus	RB (Phase 2)	14	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
87	2193/2222	2194	linear	RB (Phase 2)	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
88	2291	2292	pit	not dated	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
89	2237	2238	pit	not dated	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
90	2184/2186	2183	ditch	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
91	2248	2249	pit	not dated	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
92	2366	2365	post hole,	not dated	14	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
93	2367	2368	pit	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	14	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	-	-	-	-	-

94	2385	2386	terminus,	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	14	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	3
95	2369	2370	linear	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	16	50	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
97	2476	2475	terminus of linear	Anglo Saxon (Phase 3)	43	200	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	-
98	2508	2510	pit terminus sample above [2509]	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	14	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
99	2509	2510	pit terminus	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	1
100	2515	2514	posthole	not dated	5	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	2
Sample	Fill	Cut	Sample Description	Spot Date	Flot volume (ml)	Charred grains			Charred Chaff			Charred seeds			Twig fragments	Roundwood fragments	Charcoal > 4mmØ	Charcoal < 4mmØ	Dried waterlogged Seeds			Modern root/rhizomes	
						a	d	p	a	d	p	a	d	p					a	a	a		a
103	2540	2541	terminus	MBA-LBA (Phase 1)	875	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
104	2545	2544	shallow pit	not dated	5500	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	2
105	2584	2585	burnt pit,	not dated	510	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3
106	2656	2657	small pit,	not dated	12300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3
107	2887	2885	secondary fill of pit	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	1415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
109	2926	2923	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	750	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	2
110	2938	2939	ditch	1200-1275	145	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
111	2944	2942	ditch	not dated	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
112	2946	2945	ditch	1350-1550 (Phase 5)	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
113	3015	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	34125	3	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	2	-	1	1	3	2	
114	3016	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	620	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
115	3017	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	1025	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	3	1	1	3	3	
116	3028	3012	pit	1066-1350 (Phase 4)	?50	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	3
?	2656	2657	undefined	not dated	??	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Key: ab = abundance [1=occasional 1-10, 2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant >100]; div = diversity [1=low 1-4 taxa types, 2=moderate 5-10, 3= high; pres= preservation [1 = poor (family level only), 2= moderate (genus), 3= good (species identification possible)]; RB = Romano-British

Table 20: Faunal Remains in Samples

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample Description	Spot Date	Bulk sample volume (L)	charred bone fragments (ml)	charred bone (estimated)	Earthworm cocoons (estimated)	Terrestrial Mollusca (estimated)
1	3.3	33	32	pit, possible hearth	not dated	20	-	-	-	1
1	evaluation	6006	6004	eval trench 60	not dated	10	-	1	-	-
25	3.1A	810	811	linear	Phase 5	14	-	-	1	-
42	3.2	942	941	linear	not dated	42	-	1	1	-
60	3.1B	1308	1309	anomalous feature	not dated	20	-	1	-	-
94	not assigned	2385	2386	terminus,	Phase 3	14	-	-	1	-
100	not assigned	2515	2514	posthole	not dated	5	5	1	-	-
103	not assigned	2540	2541	terminus	Phase 1	8	-	-	1	-
116	3.1C	3028	3012	pit	Phase 4	?	2	-	1	-

Key for Estimates: ab = abundance [1=occasional1-10,2=moderate 11-100 and 3= abundant>100

Table 21: Inorganic – Artefactual Remains in Samples

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details	Spot date	Burnt flint (ml)	Pot (number of fragments)	Brick/tile fragments (ml)	Ceramic tile fragment (number)	Burnt clay (m)	Flint flakes? (ml)	Burnt clay with possible roundwood impression	Flint blades (number)	Magnetic fragments (ml)
1	3.3	33	32	pit, possible hearth	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
1	evaluation	6006	6004	eval trench 60	not dated	20	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	10
3	3.3	43	40	pit	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
4	3.3	41	40	pit	not dated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
5	3.3	65	64	hearth?	not dated	5	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	5
6	3.3	71	70	pit	not dated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
10	3.3	303	304	secondary fill of pit, possibly firepit	not dated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	3.3	342	345	pit	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

21	3.1A	536	537	ditch	1175-1250	1	-	-	-	150	-	-	-	2
22	3.1A	585	584	secondary fill of ditch	1150-1225	-	-	-	-	30	-	-	-	2
23	3.1A	583	582	ditch	1250-1325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
24	3.1A	812	813	linear	not dated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25	3.1A	810	811	linear	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
26	3.1A	776	777	ditch	1250-1350	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28	3.1A	697	698	ditch	1200-1275	-	1	-	-	25	-	-	-	1
29	3.1A	522	523	ditch	not dated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
30	3.1A	706	707	bottom fill of linear	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
31	3.1A	827	828	pit	1250-1325	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	-
32	3.1A	562	563	ditch	not dated	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details	Spot date	Burnt flint (ml)	Pot (number of fragments)	Brick/tile fragments (ml)	Ceramic tile fragment (number)	Burnt clay (m)	Flint flakes? (ml)	Burnt clay with possible roundwood impression	Flint blades (number)	Magnetic fragments (ml)
46	3.2	1071	1074	ditch	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
56	3.2	1279	1278	pit	not dated	##	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2
57	3.2	1268	1269	pit	not dated	##	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
58	3.2	1271	1269	pit	not dated	##	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
60	3.1B	1308	1309	anomalous feature	not dated	15	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	5
63	4.1	1699	1700	pit	RB & c18th/19th tile	-	-	-	1	10	-	-	-	2
64	4.1	1702	1705	linear	RB	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
65	4.1	1712	1718	linear	RB	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
67	4.1	1824	1825	linear	not dated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
69	4.1	1939	1940	pit	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
73	4.1	1922	1923	linear	not dated	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2
74	4.1	1947	1929	linear	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
75	4.1	1908	1909	terminus	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
76	4.1	1960	1949	pit	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
77	4.1	1956	1957	pit	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
79	4.1	1958	1959	pit	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
82	3.1C	2090	2093	not given	Saxon?	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
84	not assigned	2277	2278	pit	not dated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
85	not assigned	2190	2191	linear	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details	Spot date	Burnt flint (ml)	Pot (number of fragments)	Brick/tile fragments (ml)	Ceramic tile fragment (number)	Burnt clay (m)	flint flakes? (ml)	Burnt clay with possible roundwood impression	Flint blades (number)	Magnetic fragments (ml)
87	not assigned	2193/2222	2194	linear	not dated	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
88	not assigned	2291	2292	pit	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
89	not assigned	2237	2238	pit	not dated	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90	not assigned	2184/2186	2183	ditch	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
91	not assigned	2248	2249	pit	not dated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
92	not assigned	2366	2365	post hole,	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
93	not assigned	2367	2368	pit	not dated	30	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	15
94	not assigned	2385	2386	terminus,	not dated	20	1	-	-	40	-	-	-	15
95	not assigned	2369	2370	linear	not dated	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
97	not assigned	2476	2475	terminus of linear	not dated	5	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	7
98	not assigned	2508	2510	pit terminus sample above 2509	not dated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
99	not assigned	2509	2510	pit terminus	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Sample	Area	Fill	Cut	Sample details	Spot date	Burnt flint (ml)	Pot (number of fragments)	Brick/tile fragments (ml)	Ceramic tile fragment (number)	Burnt clay (m)	Flint flakes? (ml)	Burnt clay with possible roundwood impression	Flint blades (number)	Magnetic fragments (ml)
100	not assigned	2515	2514	posthole	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
103	not assigned	2540	2541	terminus	not dated	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
104	not assigned	2545	2544	shallow pit	not dated	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
105	not assigned	2584	2585	burnt pit,	not dated	-	-	-	-	300	-	-	-	30
106	not assigned	2656	2657	small pit,	not dated	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600
107	3.1C	2887	2885	secondary fill of pit	1175-1250	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
109	3.1C	2926	2923	ditch	1350-1426	5	2	-	-	700	-	1	1	-
110	3.1C	2938	2939	ditch	1200-1275	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
111	3.1C	2944	2942	ditch	not dated	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
112	3.1C	2946	2945	ditch	1225-1325 (residual late c12th -early 13th)	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
113	3.1C	3015	3012	pit	mixed 1050-1150 and 1200-1300	5	-	-	-	100	-	-	-	-
114	3.1C	3016	3012	pit	1050-1150	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	2
115	3.1C	3017	3012	pit	RB	5	2	-	-	105	-	-	-	2
116	3.1C	3028	3012	pit	not dated	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
?	unassigned	2656	2657	undefined	not dated	25	7	-	-	200	-	-	-	2

Key to Estimated Quantities: ab = abun

KEY to Phases: Phase 1; Phase 2; Phase 3; Phase 4; Phase 5

Table 22: Unprocessed samples

Unprocessed sample	cut	area	comments	status
7	72	2	undated	discarded
8	82	2	undated	damaged
9	90	2	undated	lost
13	600	3.1	truncated feature	discarded
20	758	3.1	relationship slot	discarded
33	696	3.1	modern	discarded
34	714	3.1	modern	discarded
35	657	3.1	modern	discarded
36	746	3.1	modern	discarded
37	636	3.1	modern	discarded
38	734	3.1	modern	discarded
39	680	3.1	undated pit	discarded
40	669	3.1	undated gully	lost
41	848	3.1	modern	discarded

43	723	3.1	modern	discarded
44	617	3.1	undated gully	damaged
45	707	3.1	undated gully	damaged
47	1052	3.2	modern	discarded
48	1030	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
49	1024	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
50	1019	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
51	1018	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
52	1020	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
53	1013	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
54	1006	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
55	942	3.2	Natural - geology	discarded
59	910	3.2	undated pit	lost
61	1358	3.1	undated pit	lost
62	1365	3.1	undated pit	lost
66	1766	4.1	undated pit	damaged
70	1873	4.1	undated pit	damaged
71	1807	4.1	undated pit	damaged
72	2174	4.1	modern drain	discarded
78	1919	4.1	undated gully	damaged
80	2142	4.2	undated pit	damaged
81	2057	4.2	G3330 relationship section	discarded
83	2339	4.2	undated pit	damaged
96	2236	4.2	natural feature	discarded
101	2546	4.2	undated pit	damaged
102	2580	4.2	undated pit	damaged
118	4231	3.4	crop dryer	lost
119	4072	3.4	Saxon pit	lost

6.9 Phased review of the environmental sample results

6.9.1 Phase 1

Samples relevant to Phase 1 are 67, 69, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 90, 93, 98, 99, 103. These samples contained fragments of charcoal of size less than 4mm in quantities from low to frequent. Samples 67, 73, 75, 90, 93, 99, 103 contained of charcoal of size greater than 4mm which occurred in abundance in sample 103, moderately in 90, 93 and occasionally in remaining ones.

Small amount of dried and waterlogged seeds was recovered from sample 93 and identified as blackberry/raspberry (*Rubus fruticosus/idaeus*) that is native plant.

The faunal remains were only found in sample 103. These comprise occasional earthworm cocoons and indicate modern bioturbations indicated also by the presence of rhizomes. Moderate and abundance of rhizomes was found in samples 69, 73, 75, 93 and 95.

Artefactual remains in samples relevant to Phase 1 comprise: burnt flint, pottery, burnt clay and magnetic fragments. Burnt flint in small quantities was found in sample 67, 76, 98, 99, 103 and more frequent was in sample 93 that also produced 3 tiny fragments of pottery. 5 ml of burnt clay was recovered from sample 73. Small amount (2ml) of magnetic fragments was present in samples 69, 73, 75, 76, 77, 79, 90, 93, 103 while sample 93 produced 15ml and sample 67 produced 50ml of the magnetic fragments.

6.9.2 Phase 2

Samples relevant to Phase 2 are 63, 64, 65, 74, 84, 85, and 87. All these samples contained occasional charcoal of size less than 4mm except for sample 84 that contained abundance of the latter and sample 64 that contained none. Small quantities of charcoal of size greater than 4mm were found in samples 63, 64.

Frequent rhizomes recovered from each sample indicate extensive modern bioturbations.

Samples 63 and 64 produced small quantities of well-preserved charred grains that should be identified.

A small quantity of burnt flint was found in samples 64, 84 and 87. The latter also contained two small fragments of pottery. A small quantity of burnt clay was recovered from sample 63 that also produced an intrusive fragment of post medieval tile.

Small quantity of magnetic fragments of size less than 5ml was recovered from each sample which is a typical amount that was recovered from the sample of each feature.

6.9.3 Phase 3

Samples relevant to Phase 3 are 94, 95 and 97. Small charcoal fragments of size less than 4mm were present in abundance in samples 94 and 97 and occasionally in sample 95. Charcoal fragments of size greater than 4mm were in abundance in sample 97 and moderately in sample 94. Sample 97 produced also occasional fragment of roundwood.

Sample 97 contained small quantities of charred grain and seed. A seed of pale persicaria/red shank (*Polygonum lapathifolium*/*Persicaria*) was found in sample <97>.

Sample 95 contained small quantities of moderately preserved charred grains.

Sample 94 contained frequent rhizomes and occasional earthworm cocoon indicating extensive modern bioturbations.

Artefactual remains found in samples relevant to phase comprise burnt flint, single pottery fragment, burnt clay and magnetic fragments. All listed artefactual remains were recovered from sample 94 and 97 while sample 95 produced only small quantities of burnt flint. Analyses of the magnetic fragments from sample 94 could provide insight on potential smiting activity in vicinity of the feature.

Phase 4

Samples relevant to phase 4 are 21, 23, 30, 31, 56, 57, 58, 107, 113, 114, 115, 116.

Charcoal of size less than 4mm, was rare in samples 21, 31 and frequent in samples 56, 58, 115 and 116. Charcoal of size greater than 4mm was rare in samples 21, 30, 31 moderate in samples 56, 58, 113, 115, 116 and frequent in samples 57 and 114.

Sample 23, 30, 113, 115 produced a small quantities of well-preserved charred grains and waterlogged seeds. Small quantities of well-preserved charred seeds were found in samples 113 and 114 and moderately preserved in sample 115. Sample <113> contained a mixture of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and a seed of black-bindweed(*Fallopia convolvulus* L.).

Modern rhizomes were found occurring frequently in samples 21, 23, 30, 31, 114, 115 and 116 indicating frequent modern bioturbations.

Magnetic fragments in small quantities were found in each sample. Occasional burnt flint was recovered from samples 21, 56, 57, 58, 113, 114 and 115. Frequent burnt clay was recovered from samples 21, 31, 113 and 115.

6.9.4 Phase 5

Samples relevant to Phase 3 are 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 32, 46, 82, 107, 109, and 112. Almost all samples produced rare charcoal of size less than 4mm except for sample 29 although the charcoal was frequent in samples 24, 82 and in moderation in sample 15. Larger fragments of charcoal were found frequently occurring in samples 109, moderately in sample 15, 28 and occasionally in samples 17, 24, 26, 29, 32, 82. Occasional twig fragments were recovered from sample 15 and 82.

Small quantities of well-preserved charred cereal grains were found in samples 24, 25 and moderately preserved in samples 26, 28, 82 and 109. Sample <14> contained a fragment of an edible pulse, broad bean (*Vicia faba* L.).

Frequent to moderate quantity of rhizomes was found in each sample except for sample 82. Occasional earthworm cocoons were found in sample 25.

Small quantities of burnt flint were found in sample 24, 26, 29, 32, 46, 82 and 109. Burnt clay was recovered in large quantity from sample 109 and in small quantity from samples 22 and 28.

6.9.5 Undated phase

All the undated samples produced some charcoal except for sample 16, 18. Charcoal was frequent in samples 1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 42, 92, 100, 104, 105, 106. Small amount of charred grains moderately preserved was recovered from sample 2. Moderately preserved charred cereal chaff was recovered from sample 60 that produced abundance of well-preserved oat (*Avena* sp.) grains.

Large amount of magnetic particles was recovered from sample 106 and large amount of burnt clay from sample 105.

7 ARCHAEOLOGICAL NARRATIVE

7.1 Period Specific Review

- 7.1.1 Archaeological features were sealed below the subsoil with relatively little modern truncation having occurred. Land drains were present on the site and on occasion modern ploughing has impacted on the natural and archaeological horizons.
- 7.1.2 The excavations have identified a palimpsest of field boundary ditches, pits, possible drove- or holloways, possible animal enclosures, with structural activity apparently confined to predominantly isolated postholes and stakeholes probably associated with agricultural activity. This activity appears to have occurred during the Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British period, and then from the Anglo-Saxon through to the post-medieval periods, with a probable apogee during the High Medieval period. Three fire pits were also recorded- only one of which was dated with any confidence to the High Medieval period and interpreted as possible crop dryer. There is a small volume of residual evidence for earlier, probably transient, prehistoric activity across the site.
- 7.1.3 Six broad phases of activity have been identified across the site. Given the probability of residual finds in later agricultural features through bioturbation/solifluction/ploughing, this phasing remains extremely tentative and has been suggested by changes in alignments of the field systems and stratigraphic relationships along with the dating evidence. The distribution of pottery across the site has also suggested foci of activity at different periods shown in Table 23 below. NB. The pottery phases in the table overlap and do not correlate directly with the eventual site phasing- the table was created as an aid to establishing that phasing. The table suggests that the Middle/Late Bronze Age and Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British activity was predominantly focussed towards the north of the site, while the Anglo-Saxon and later activity was predominantly focussed towards the south. This also suggests the possible locations of associated settlement activity which was not found on the site itself. A large number of features had no dating evidence and could not be associated with the field systems with any confidence. The table suggests that more of those unphased features towards the north of the site might be Middle/Late Bronze Age or Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British in date, while most of those towards the south may have been later.

Area	2	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.2	Total Site
	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)	g per Sq m (x 1000)
Period	2,250 sqm	10,800 sqm	4,400 sqm	8,000 sqm	1,600 sqm	9,400 sqm	18,100 sqm	54,550 sqm
Middle/Late Bronze Age		12.13	3.18	2.38		3.62	47.73	11.92
Late Iron Age/Early Romano British		0.74	2.95	0.25	14.38	87.34	2.82	16.83
Anglo-Saxon c.700-1100		30.83	19.55	0.75	897.50	0.74	2.20	34.98
Saxo-Norman c.1050-1200		9.07		0.25	1153.76			35.67
High Medieval c.1150-1300		551.48			309.38		0.77	118.52
High/Late Medieval c.1250-1400		340.28		0.25	150.00			71.81
Late Medieval c.1350-1500		195.65						38.74
Early Post- medieval c.1450-1600		50.46						9.99
Later Post- medieval c.1600-1900		4.81	17.27	32.50				6.71

Table 23 Pottery distribution across the site (grams per square metre x 1000)

7.1.4 The following phases of activity have been identified:

- Phase 1 Middle/Late Bronze Age
- Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British
- Phase 3 Anglo-Saxon
- Phase 4 High Medieval c.1066-1350
- Phase 5 Late Medieval c.1350-1550
- Phase 6 Post- Medieval

7.2 Phase 1 Middle/Late Bronze Age (Fig. 10)

7.2.1 The earliest dateable features on site comprised a series of linear features and possible quarry/ waste pits, and one possible posthole, predominantly in the northwest of the site.

- 7.2.2 Possible quarry pit [2552], waste pit [2396] in Area 4.2 and ditch fragment G3327 and quarry pit [1759] in Area 4.1 may represent the earliest activity on site being truncated by later ditches dating to this phase. Further pits would appear to date to the Middle/Late Bronze Age; [2483], [2516], [2368], [2442], [2660], G3355 in Area 4.2; G3320, [2192], [1938], [1940], [1942], [1822], [1986], [1932], [2196], in Area 4.1, G3221 and [1038] in Area 3.2, and [1360] in Area 3.1.
- 7.2.3 Ditch fragments [2301], [2304], G3345, G3348, G3349, G3350, [2533]/[2535]/[2541], G3357, [2031]/[2029], [2015], G3340, G3339, G3360 in Area 4.2, [2196] G3325, G3321, [1985]/[1909], G3322, [1888], G3323, G3316 in Area 4.1, and G3213 in Area 3.2 would appear to represent field boundary/ drainage ditches, while G3348, [2412], G3337, G3338, [2301], [2304] and G3360 in Area 4.2 along with G3318 and G3315 in Area 4.1 may represent a driveway between fields.
- 7.2.4 Isolated postholes [2231] and [2298] in Area 4.2 represent the only structural activity that can ascribed to this phase with any confidence.

7.3 Phase 2 Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British (Fig. 11)

- 7.3.1 Activity on the site appears to fall into abeyance until this period, which is again represented predominantly by field systems with occasional quarry/ waste pits along with a possible animal enclosure and a road. At least two field systems are apparent on differing alignments, the earliest of which has been ascribed to Phase 2a- the discrete features may equally date to this sub- phase or the wider phase 2.
- 7.3.2 The field system ascribed to Phase 2a comprises ditch fragments G3317, G3314, G3300, G3304 in Area 4.1, G3215 in Area 3.2, and G106 and G107 in Area 2. The later field system (possibly two) which appears to date to this period is constituted by ditches G3334, [2460], [2579] in Area 4.2, [1645], G3326, [1981], [2313], [1892]/[1894], G3324, G3311, G3312, G3313, [2224], G3309, G3307, G3305, G3302 in Area 4.1, G379, [193] in Area 3.3, G3210, G3212, in Area 3.2, [1368] in Area 3.1 and G105 in Area 2. Recent work by CBAS on an adjacent site suggests that the parallel ditches G3309 (Area 4.1) and G3302/G3305 (Area 4.1)/G3212/G3210 (Area 3.2) may most likely form the side ditches of a road, however no road surface either mud or stone was found between the ditches which can be explained by later ploughing which action also removed segments of the flanking ditch. Within area 3.2 the potential road was cut away by Medieval Holloway and lynchets. The aerial photographs show that outside of the PDA the flanking ditches can be seen as cropmarks

on some of the fields within projected extent of a potential road. The road flanking ditches were clearly visible on geophysical survey and were interpreted as a roman road at the time. The potential road is straight, placed in east-west alignment and its course seemed to ignore the topography of the land. To the east it leads to Pevensey castle but the other destination is unknown.

- 7.3.3 Discrete features appearing to date to this period comprise possible quarry pits [2524] in Area 4.2, [1803], G3301 and G3310 in Area 4.1, G3220 in Area 3.2, waste pits [317] in Area 3.3, [572] and [574] in Area 3.1, rectilinear enclosure G3319, possibly associated with animal husbandry, in Area 4.1, and isolated posthole [953] in Area 3.2.

7.4 Phase 3 Anglo- Saxon (Fig. 12)

- 7.4.1 After an apparent further hiatus in activity lasting until perhaps the Mid- Saxon period a familiar pattern of field systems and pits re- emerges, although this is spread more widely across the site. As in phase 2 there is at least one phase of earlier field system, ascribed to Phase 3a, again the discrete features may fall into either or indeed both sub- phases.

- 7.4.2 Ditch fragments ascribed to Phase 3a comprise G3368, G3369 and G3370 in Area 3.4, the later field system (s) which appear to date to this period comprise G102, G103 and G111 in Area 2, G3049, G3364, G3056, G3055, [692], [1535], G3097 and G3201 in Area 3.1, [951]/[904], G3217 and G3225 in Area 3.2, G387, G384 and G386 in Area 3.3, G3366, G3384 and re- cut G3383 in Area 3.4, [2215]/[2217], [2307] and G3329 in Area 4.1, [2187], [G3343, G3342, [2617], G3346, G3347, G3353, G3352, G3351, G3356, [2344], G3335, and G3354 in Area 4.2 and G3080 in Area 3.1 may represent a droveway, whilst G3099 and [3000] in the same area may represent a possible enclosure.

- 7.4.3 Pits apparently dating to his phase comprise [555], [1552], [2756], [2973], [3022], [3020] and G3388 in Area 3.1, [4072] and large probable quarry pit G3367 in Area 3.4, and [2329] in Area 4.2.

7.5 Phase 4 High Medieval c.1066-1350 Fig. 13)

- 7.5.1 The agricultural activity evolves and intensifies into the High Medieval period, particularly towards the south of the site, a number of the features in Phase 3 being likely to continue in use in the early years. This period is again represented largely by field boundary/ drainage ditch fragments and pits although there is also evidence of lynchets, a holloway, possible droveways, crop dryer and a large depression, possibly associated with trampling

by livestock. Again some of the features are clearly earlier than others and thus ascribed to Phase 4a.

- 7.5.2 Those ditches ascribed to Phase 4a are [604]/[608], G3087, G3088 and G3090 in Area 3.1, along with possible waste pits G3200, again in Area 3.1.
- 7.5.3 The remaining ditch fragments ascribed to this phase comprise G108, G109, G110 and G104 in Area 2, [2716], G3048, G3050, G3053, G3057, [2816], G3095, G3070, G3072, G3069, [1470]/[1483], [709], G3062, G3063, G3098, G3093, G3079, G3082, G3089, G3084, G3386, G3202, G3205, G3206, G3207 and G3208 in Area 3.1, [955], G3226 and G3224 in Area 3.2, G388, [178], G385, G383, G378 and G376 in Area 3.3, G3379, G3372, G3375 and G3365 in Area 3.4, G3303, G3306 and G3308 in Area 4.1, G3344, [2551]/[2542], G3333 and G3331 in Area 4.2, the latter two possibly forming a droveway. The high density of parallel ditches in Area 3.1 may indicate a succession of droveways.
- 7.5.4 Pits probably dating to this period comprise possible waste pits [2878], G3073, G3200, [3012], [828], [504] and [559] in Area 3.1, G3214 in Area 3.2, [4306], [4350] and [4314] in Area 3.4, [1774], [1802] and [2305] in Area 4.1 and [2105] in Area 4.2; along with larger probable quarry pit [2952] in Area 3.1.
- 7.5.5 Wide shallow ditch or more likely Holloway G3094 in Area 3.1 also seems to date to this phase, along with large shallow sub- rectangular depression G3077 in Area 3.1 which may represent a stock- handling area.
- 7.5.6 Further evidence of agricultural intensification, apparently during this period, is suggested by lynchets G3219 and G3509 in Area 3.2 and single crop dryer G3507 in Area 3.4.
- 7.5.7 Isolated postholes [1516], [1461] and [1481] in Area 3.1 and [2141] in the base of ditch G3333 in Area 4.2 have also been ascribed to this phase.

7.6 Phase 5 Late Medieval c.1350-1550 (Fig. 14)

- 7.6.1 As with the boundary between Phases 3 and 4, the boundary between Phase 4 and the Late Medieval Phase 5 is arbitrary, it being almost certain that some of the earlier features would continue in use for some time and overlap would occur. Agricultural and quarrying activity continues, although somewhat diminished, evidenced by pits, fragments of field ditches, a possible animal enclosure, and further stock handling areas. A large

approximately east- west running holloway is located centrally. There is some evidence of possible fence-lines represented by postholes and stakeholes but no further evidence for industry. While the focus of activity still seems concentrated towards the south of the site, the northwest appears to be falling out of use. As with the previous phases, some features are clearly earlier than others and ascribed to Phase 5a. That most of the features more associated with large scale stock handling seem to fall into this sub- phase suggests either a decline of or change in activity over the period as a whole, particularly in comparison with post- medieval Phase 6 below.

- 7.6.2 Features ascribed to Phase 5a comprise ditches G3074, G3075, G3061, G3065, G3066, G3059, along with possible livestock handling areas G3081 and G3091 all in Area 3.1, probable holloway G3218 in Area 3.2 and ditch G3380 in Area 3.4.
- 7.6.3 Further field ditches ascribed to this period comprise G3058 (along with re- cut G3501), G3052, G3060, G3506, G3064, G3067, G3068, G3504, G3078, G3092, G3096, G3505, G3203, G3204, [1410] and G3389 in Area 3.1; G3209 in Area 3.2; [174], [130], G375, and G380, G381, G382 in Area 3.3- the latter three quite possibly combining as part of an animal management system; G3371 G3373, [4081]/[4083], G3374, G3376, G3377, G3378, G3380 and G3096 in Area 3.4; [1651] in Area 4.1, along with G3341, G3361, G3362 and G3363 in Area 4.2.
- 7.6.4 Depression G3076 in Area 3.1 suggest further trampled/ stock handling areas dating to this period, while sub- circular possible enclosure G3330 in Area 4.2 may be similarly associated.
- 7.6.5 Possible waste pits [581] and [1524], and cluster G3071 in Area 3.1; and quarry pits G3216 in Area 3.2 are the only (there are almost certainly more) pits ascribed with any confidence to this period.
- 7.6.6 Postholes [298], [307], [309]and [311] in Area 3.3 may suggest the remains of a fence- line dating to this phase, and postholes [279] and [281] may form part of a fence along ditch G380, while stakeholes G377, again in Area 3.3 would appear to have a direct, although currently undecipherable relationship with ditch fragment [130]. Further posthole [2901] in Area 3.1 may belong to this period.

7.7 Phase 6 Post Medieval (Fig. 15)

- 7.7.1 The decline in activity suggested in the narrative for Phase 5 is confirmed by the paucity of pre- modern post- medieval evidence. In lieu of the intensive field systems with pits which

had evolved for the previous 700 years or so, are minimal ditch fragments, and a few sporadic pits, suggestive of either radical changes in agricultural practice or considerable depopulation in the wider area. As in the previous two phases, activity is concentrated towards the south of the site.

7.7.2 The few features ascribed with any confidence to this phase comprise ditch fragments G3051 and G3054, possible quarry pit G3502 and waste pits [2791], [2830], [1593], [621] in Area 3.1; [1052], G3222 and G3223 in Area 3.2, ditch fragments G3381 and G3385 in Area 3.4, possible quarry pit G3328 in Area 4.1, along with pits [2587], [2676] and [2040] in Area 4.2.

7.8 Undated Features (Fig. 16)

7.8.1 Although interpretations and discussion has been offered regarding dateable features above, it is acknowledged that undated features also need to be considered. The presence of post holes and small pits within an agricultural environment is not at all unexpected. The control and management of livestock not only required field boundaries, enclosures and droveways but also temporary features, such as fences and gates, to work and such features would work in any of the phases mentioned above. Some small ditch fragments also defied phasing with any confidence.

7.8.2 Unphased features in Area 2 comprised pits G112, [13], [40], [62], [64], [70], [84] and [90].

7.8.3 Unphased features in Area 3.1 comprised ditch fragments [3018] and G3503, pits [1604], [2724], [2911]/[2901], [621], [623], [633], [1579], [2768], [3013], [3114], G3063, G3083, G3085, G3086, [529], [561], [602], [1309], [1358], [1365], postholes [680], [704], [564], [606], and fire pit [3120].

7.8.4 Unphased features in Area 3.2 comprised pits [910], [990], and stakehole [1057].

7.8.5 Unphased features in Area 3.3 comprised pits [959], [2683], [300], [302], [305], [325], [347]/[349], [345], [341], [260] and [112], along with postholes [164] and [158] and stakehole cluster G389.

7.8.6 Unphased features in Area 3.4 comprised ditch fragment G3382, pits [4037], [4184], [4237], [4235], [4070], [4066], [4064], [4312], [4225] and [4326], postholes [4039], [4041], [4029], [4004], [4035], [4016], [4014], [4219], stakehole [4221], and possible fire pit [4273].

- 7.8.7 Unphased features in Area 4.1 comprise pits [1666]/[1671], [1635], [1636], [1670], [1928], G3336, [1844], [1766], [1787], [1816], [1853]/[1855], [1881], [1813], [1847], [1807], [1785], [1786], [1863], [1814], [1868]/[1870], [2238]/[2240], [2292]/[2294], [2242]/[2244], [1874], [1934], [1865], [1863], [2309], postholes [2168], [2172], and gulley fragments [1917]/[1919], and [1983].
- 7.8.8 Unphased features in Area 4.2 comprise pits G3332, G3358, G3359, [2655], [2657], [2180], [2395], [2678], [2249], [2251], [2252], [2263], [2229], [2283], [2296], [2304], [2439], [2678], [2572], [2570], [2580], [2539], [2557], [2503], [2582], [2544], [2546], [2501], [2530], [2536], [2448], [2435], [2349], [2341], [2375], [2334], [2339], [2063], [2176], [2098], [2142], [2269], [2271], [2118], [2017], postholes [2182], [2641], [2419], [2585], [2514], [2419], [2429], [2431], [2465], [2463], [2462], [2365], [2157], ditch fragments [2160], [2177],

8 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL AND RECOMENDATIONS

8.1 Statement of Potential

Stratigraphic

- 8.1.1 The excavation has revealed multiple phases of activity on the site, dated by finds (pottery) to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo- Saxon, High Medieval, Late Medieval and post- medieval periods.
- 8.1.2 The evidence for Middle/Late Bronze Age activity comprised quarrying and agriculture, possibly both agrarian and animal husbandry. At least two phases were identified during the excavation and included field boundaries, a possible droveway and waste and quarry pits.
- 8.1.3 The evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Romano British activity comprised similar activity, again at least two phases being identified. Features included field boundaries, quarry and waste pits, a possible enclosure and a possible road.
- 8.1.4 Anglo- Saxon activity was again mainly agricultural, at least two phases being represented by features including field boundaries, a possible droveway, and quarry and waste pits.
- 8.1.5 The evidence for High Medieval activity, during what appears to be the most intensive period of use, is also predominantly agricultural. At least two phases of activity are represented by field boundaries, possible droveways/holloways/stock handling areas, lynchets, crop dryer, quarry and waste pits and isolated postholes.
- 8.1.6 The evidence for the Late Medieval period again mainly relates to agricultural activity- in particular animal husbandry. Again at least two phases can be discerned, evidenced by a holloway, field boundaries, probable stock- handling areas, one of which was cobbled, an enclosure, along with isolated stake and postholes, quarry and waste pits.
- 8.1.7 Activity is much reduced by the post- medieval period and is represented by a possible droveway, one further possible field boundary fragment and sporadic quarry and waste pits. No further emphasis is placed on this period.
- 8.1.8 Further examination of the stratigraphic relationships between some of the features and the associated finds assemblages, may clarify more precisely the development of Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British, Anglo- Saxon, High and Late Medieval development of the site.

8.1.9 Evidence for activity of these periods is of local and regional interest.

Overview

8.1.10 Research will be undertaken to better understand the Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British, Anglo- Saxon, High and Late Medieval activity on site, with particular emphasis on possible associations with adjacent sites of similar periods. Results from additional research will be placed within the local and regional context.

8.1.11 Unphased features will be reviewed in an attempt to assign them to a broad period.

Artefact Assemblages

Potential of the Pre-Roman Ceramic Assemblage

8.1.12 The primary importance of the assemblage lies in its onsite associations: which features it comes from and the implications of this for these features' dating and interpretation. The Deverel-Rimbury assemblage, for example, is probably a domestic assemblage; while the East Sussex Ware assemblage may not be. These inferences will surely inform our understanding of the features and feature complexes, from which they derive, while the latter will perhaps qualify these inferences. In addition, the assemblage's two outstanding ceramic features — the Deverel-Rimbury glauconitic fabrics and the two early East Sussex Ware forms — may have implications for our understanding of Sussex prehistoric traditions, in terms of site procurement strategies and pottery dating, and, for these reasons, would be worth elaborating illustratively. It is also important to note that the Deverel-Rimbury assemblage is an outlier in terms of current distributions, though of course these are growing daily. Owing to the small size and poor preservation of the assemblage, however, the return of any further work on it beyond these suggestions is likely to be limited.

Potential of the Roman- Post Roman Ceramic Assemblage

8.1.13 The pottery from the current site is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis depending on period. However, overall the assemblage is considered to be of limited significance for the area.

8.1.14 The Late Iron Age/Roman pottery consists of scattered heavily abraded featureless sherds that are not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

- 8.1.15 The Anglo-Saxon assemblage is of more interest in that it consists of fresh sherds that have not been reworked. Saxon pottery from East Sussex is generally not that common, however, large quantities of contemporary material have been recovered from excavations at the nearby castle (Lyne 2009). The castle assemblage is better stratified and included numerous feature sherds, something apparently missing from the current assemblage. As such the Saxon pottery is considered to have low potential for further analysis.
- 8.1.16 The High Medieval assemblages relate to actual occupation on the site but the groups are small and plagued with issues of residuality. There are no large groups and generally a lack of feature sherds. Much larger better stratified assemblages have been recovered from Pevensey, Polegate and Eastbourne (Lyne 1999 and 2009; Barber 2007 and in prep a and b). As such the assemblage of these periods is considered to have only low potential for further analysis.
- 8.1.17 The Late Medieval assemblage is of interest as it represents an often ill-represented period between c. 1350 and 1450 as well as the more usually represented c. 1450-1550 period. Such pottery has been less common in the area to date and it is a shame that the current assemblage does not contain more feature sherds or larger clean groups. Residuality is high in most Late Medieval groups and most contain only a few contemporary vessels. However, the assemblage does provide fabric data to extend the area fabric series and is therefore considered to hold moderate potential for some additional work.
- 8.1.18 The Early and Late Post-medieval assemblages are small, abraded and essentially unstratified. They are limited in their range of fabrics and lack feature sherds. They hold no potential for further analysis.
- 8.1.19 It is proposed that the pottery assemblage be subjected to further limited work and a summary report be produced for publication. The final report will give a brief overview of the whole assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics/forms. Much of this will be drawn from the current assessment though further stratigraphic work will be needed once the final phasing and plans of the site are available. Most detailed work will concentrate on finalising the fabrics with reference to the new area fabric series. Up to 14 vessels may be illustrated, split between the Saxon, Early/High Medieval and Late Medieval periods.

Potential of the Ceramic Building Material Assemblage

8.1.20 The ceramic building material assemblage is small, abraded, lacking in decent sized groups and is plagued by residuality and intrusiveness. Other far better assemblages have been recovered from the area for all periods in question. As such the ceramic building material is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this assessment

Potential of the Flint Assemblage

8.1.21 The assemblage is small and is a mix of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Middle/Late Bronze Age. Owing to the size of the assemblage and the mixing of two period groups within it, it has no interpretative potential beyond this report.

Potential of the Miscellaneous Assemblage

8.1.22 No further work is recommended for the metalwork, the loom-weight, the glass or the whetstone.

Potential of the paleoenvironmental material

8.1.23 Paleoenvironmental assemblage is rather small considering the size of the site area. The plant remains in several samples (listed in table below) have the potential to reveal useful information about diet, feature use and crop. These charred plant remains and appropriate species of charcoal may also be suitable for radiocarbon dating if required. Table below shows phases with type of faunal remains recovered from samples. The table doesn't list samples that contained small amount of unidentifiable cereals as these won't provide any meaningful information except that these can be used for C14 dating.

Phase	Description	Samples
Phase 1 BA	Possible charcoal identification; charcoal >4mm	<67,73,75,90,93,99,103>
Phase 2 Romano British	Samples containing cereals (small amount ,low diversity, species identification possible) – needs identification	<63><64>
Phase 3 Anglo saxon	Seed of pale persicaria/red shank (<i>Polygonum lapathifolium/Persicaria</i>); It occurs as a weed in cereals and other arable and horticultural crops.	<97>
	Seeds of possible crop weeds – needs identification	<97>
	Samples containing cereals (small amount, low diversity, species identification possible) – needs identification	<97>
	Possible charcoal identification charcoal >4mm	<63, 64,68,87,94,97>
Phase 4 High medieval	Seed of black-bindweed (<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> L.)	<113>
	Seeds of possible crop weeds – needs identification	<113, 114, 115>

	Abundant charred cereal grains - mixture of barley (<i>Hordeum</i> sp.) and wheat (<i>Triticum</i> sp.)	<113><116>
	Samples containing cereals (low abundance, low diversity, species identification possible) – needs identification	<30><23><114><115>
	Possible charcoal identification; charcoal >4mm	<30,31, 56, 57, 58><113-116>
Phase 5 Late medieval	Fragment of broad bean (<i>Vicia faba</i> L.)	<14>
	Cereal chaff – needs identification	<24>
	Twig fragments – needs identification	<82><15>
	Samples containing cereals; (low abundance, low diversity, species identification possible) – needs identification	<24><25>
	Possible charcoal identification; charcoal >4mm	<15, 17, 24, 26, 28, 29,32, 46,82,109>
Phase 7 undated	Cereal chaff – needs identification	<60> - possibly phase 4 or 5
	Charred cereal grains oat (<i>Avena</i> sp.)	<60> - possibly phase 4 or 5
	Possible charcoal identification charcoal >4mm	<60> - possibly phase 4 or 5

Table 24

8.1.24 There is a potential for tree species identification for almost each phase excluding Roman (phase 2). Taking into account that the site was an agricultural field for about 3000 years, the identification of tree species might provide useful, however limited information about vegetation surrounding the agricultural fields.

8.1.25 There is a potential for cereal grain identification for phase 2, 3, 4 and 5 which could provide broad information about the type of crop cultivated during each phase. Large quantities of the cereal grain and chaff in samples <113>, <116> of phase 4 and undated sample <60> indicate granary or husking area. Most likely expected date for sample <60> would be phase 4 or 5.

8.1.26 It is proposed to:

Analyse magnetic fragments from sample 93 and 67 as these can provide additional data about the function of the features, activities in proximity to the feature and date of the features. If the particles are iron then features can't be of Bronze Age period (Phase 1).

Identify charred wood recovered from samples 67, 73, 75, 90, 93, 99, 103 which would provide environmental proxy data about tree specimens in the area during the Bronze Age period (Phase1).

Identify grains from sample 63 and 64 related to Late Iron Age period (Phase 2)

Identify charred wood recovered from samples 63 and 64 which would provide environmental proxy data about tree specimens in the area during the Late Iron Age period (Phase 2).

Identify grains from sample 95 and 97 related to Anglo Saxon period (Phase 3)

Identify charred wood recovered from samples 94 and 97 which would provide environmental proxy data about tree specimens in the area during the Anglo Saxon period (Phase 3).

Identify grains from sample 23, 30, 113, 114 and 115 related to High medieval period (Phase 4)

Identify charred wood recovered from samples 21, 30, 31, 56, 58, 113, 115, 116, 57, 114 which would provide environmental proxy data about tree specimens in the area during the High medieval period (Phase 4)

Identify grains from sample 4, 25, 26, 28, 82 and 109 related to late medieval period (Phase 5)

Identify charred wood recovered from samples 109, 15, 17, 24, 26, 28, 29, 32, 82 which would provide environmental proxy data about tree specimens in the area during the late medieval period (Phase 5)

Acquire C14 dating from sample 60 to tie the related undated feature to a particular phase and providing insight about the type of cultivated crops

Analyse magnetic fragments from sample 106 as these can provide additional data about the function of the features, activities in proximity to the feature and date of the features.

Potential of inorganic – Artefactual Remains in Samples

- 8.1.27 Generally these assemblages (table 21) are small and won't provide any meaningful information. In few cases they can assist with conclusion that the feature was a fire pit or that there was a fire nearby.
- 8.1.28 Only sample <106> produced large enough quantities of magnetic fragments to consider a particular activity they are related to. In this case the magnetic fragments are most likely hammer scale indicating a single smiting activity. Sampled pit [2657] was isolated from other discrete features but located in close vicinity to ditches of phase 2, 3 and 4. Another two samples produced quantities suitable to conclude potential sharpening of the tool.

9 REVISED RESEARCH AIMS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ANALYSIS

9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 The Archaeological excavations at Rattle Road, Stone Cross, Pevensey have revealed multiple phases of activity, predominantly of an agricultural nature, dating to the Middle/Late Bronze Age, Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon, High and Late Medieval periods, with minimal post-medieval activity.

9.2 Updated Project Design

- 9.2.1 In light of the potential of the results of the fieldwork to answer, not only the original research aims, but other questions that were raised during the excavation, this section provides revised research aims, and details of the further analyses recommended to achieve them.
- 9.2.2 Original research aims were to establish the character, condition, date and significance of archaeological features and deposits;
- Middle/Late Bronze Age agricultural and quarrying activity was evidenced by field boundary ditches, a possible droveway, isolated postholes and quarry and waste pits.

- Similar Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British activity was demonstrated by field boundary ditches, a rectilinear enclosure, an isolated posthole and quarry and waste pits, while a possible road was also suggested.
- Evidence of Anglo-Saxon agricultural and quarrying activity comprised field boundary ditches, a possible droveway, waste pits and a possible quarry pit.
- High Medieval agricultural activity was evidenced by field boundary ditches, lynchets, possible droveways, a holloway, a possible stock- handling area, crop dryer and isolated postholes.
- Late Medieval agricultural activity was demonstrated by field boundary ditches, a holloway and possible stock handling areas, one of which was cobbled, an enclosure and isolated stake and postholes. Activity seems to decline during this period.
- Evidence of post- medieval agricultural/quarrying activity is minimal comprising four ditch fragments, two possible quarry pits, and ten waste pits.

9.2.3 Revised research aims will be to;

- Determine the associations of the various phases of agricultural activity with known settlement sites and wider in the area, 'placing' the site in the landscape both topographically and chronologically.
- An emphasize should be put on placing the Anglo Saxon features within the wider landscape with reference to the Early Anglo Saxon cemetery found recently on the opposite site of Rattle road.
- Collate the results of this investigation with ongoing CBAS investigation to the east and more specifically the Roman road.
- In particular, enquire into why activity on the site appears to decline later than other sites in southern England during the 14th century.
- Determine the course of Romano British road in broader landscape and its potential destination targets.
- Estimate the type of crop cultivated during each phase.
- Brief overview of the whole pottery assemblage, outlining its size, periods represented and range of fabrics/forms.

9.2.4 To achieve revised research aims further analyses are required such as:

- Research of the records of East Sussex Historic Environmental Records (ESHER) to acquire information about archaeological sites located in vicinity of the PDA.
- Research of the lidar data and aerial photographs for supporting evidence for the course of the Roman road. Might also include research of historic maps.
- Assessment of the results, particularly of phase 3 and 4 in context of information recorded in 1081 in Domesday Book. These will provide information about the size of nearest settlement, its land, population and resources.
- Identification of the faunal remains recovered from dated samples.
- Analyses of pottery assemblage, drawing selected fragments either to record profile or decoration, restoration where possible, macro photography of pottery fabrics, reconstruction of cross section where possible.
- Attempting to date undated features using spatial relationships and typology.
- Potentially up to six subsamples for radiocarbon dating could be extracted if needed to confirm the chronology.

9.3 Proposed Publication

9.3.1 This report will be published in PDF A format for publication with OASIS.

9.3.2 The results of the fieldwork are of local and regional significance. It is therefore proposed that these results, incorporating data from all stages up to that covered in this report (and including a summary of geophysical and evaluation data), will be reported in the form of an article in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, comprising c. 10,000 words, up to 10 illustrations and 2-3 tables.

9.4 Timetable and Task List

9.4.1 The following timetable has been prepared outlining the required time to bring the publication to completion. This following includes the estimated time required for specialist assessment, and work by SWAT Archaeology to collate the resulting data and prepare the final documents.

Task No.	Description	Days	Staff
Management			
1	Project management	6	SWAT Archaeology
Analysis			
2	Phasing and stratigraphy	4	SWAT Archaeology
3	Background research	2	SWAT Archaeology
Ceramic Analysis			
5	Analysis of final site data	2	Luke Barber
6	Selection of material or illustration and catalogue	2	Luke Barber
7	Report writing and comparison to other sites	2	Luke Barber
8	Illustration (up to 14 sherds)	4	SWAT Archaeology
Environmental Analysis			
9	Species identification, C14	6 + C14	SWAT Archaeology
Report			
10	Introduction and background	2	SWAT Archaeology
11	Collation and integration of report	2	SWAT Archaeology
12	Discussion	2	SWAT Archaeology
13	Illustrations	2	SWAT Archaeology
14	Bibliography/ footnotes	1	SWAT Archaeology
15	Edit draft report	2	SWAT Archaeology
Publication			
16	Submission/liaison with journal editor	2	SWAT Archaeology
17	Journal charges	£75 per page	SWAT Archaeology
Archive			
18	Archive preparation	1-2	SWAT Archaeology
19	Archive deposition	0.5	SWAT Archaeology

Table 25: Task list

9.4.2 It is therefore proposed that following final approval of this post-excavation assessment, a final Full Report and publication draft will be submitted to the Archaeological Officer at East Sussex County Council within 12 months following completion of post-excavation assessment. Following approval of the final Full Report and publication draft, a final site archive will be ordered in accordance with Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990). SWAT Archaeology will retain the site archive until designated museum is capable of receipt and deposition in a suitable archive facility.

9.4.3 A landowner is required to transfer archive ownership rights to SWAT Archaeology and the archive will be held at SWAT offices until suitable museum is able to take the files.

9.5 Client's statement

9.5.1 Hereby, Persimmon Homes South-east is guaranteeing to secure necessary funding to cover all expenses associated with post-excavation tasks listed above and with publication of the site in Sussex Archaeological Collections.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 General

10.1.1 The Site archive, which will include; paper records, photographic records, graphics and digital data, will be prepared following nationally recommended guidelines (SMA 1995; ClfA 2009; Brown 2011; ADS 2013).

10.1.2 All archive elements will be marked with the site/accession code, and a full index will be prepared. The physical archive comprises 1 file/document case of paper records & A4 graphics.

11 ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

11.1.1 SWAT Archaeology would like to thank Persimmon Homes Limited for commissioning the project. Thanks are also extended to Greg Chuter Archaeological Officer East Sussex County Council, for his advice and assistance.

11.1.2 Scott Skinner and Pawel Cichy supervised the archaeological fieldwork; illustrations were produced by Bartek Cichy and Django Rayner. The early pottery and flint analysis was undertaken by Mike Seager Thomas, the later pottery, ceramic building material and miscellaneous finds by Luke Barber, and the animal bone by Carol White. The environmental samples were processed under the supervision of Lisa Gray and the assessment written by Lisa Gray. The Assessment report was prepared by Scott Skinner and Elliott Wragg. Further report was edited by B. Cichy.

11.1.3 The project was managed by Dr Paul Wilkinson MCIfA.

12 REFERENCES

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Brown, D.H., 2011. *Archaeological archives; a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*, Archaeological Archives Forum (revised edition)

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Hulka, K and Garland, N, 2013. *Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, The Wells, Rattle Road, Stone Cross, East Sussex*. Unpublished report Heritage Collective.

SWAT Archaeology 2015. *Archaeological Evaluation of Land (Phase 1) at Rattle Road, Stone Cross, Pevensey, East Sussex*. Unpublished Archive Report for SWAT Archaeology.

SWAT Archaeology 2015. *Specification for a programme of archaeological evaluation and strip map and sample of land (phase 2) at Rattle Road, Stone Cross Pevensey, East Sussex*. Unpublished Archive Report for SWAT Archaeology.

Plates

Plates



Plate 1: Looking northwest at the area 2 after stripping



Plate 2: Area 2: Looking east at excavated features



Plate 3: Area 2: Looking SE at phase 2b (Late Iron Age/Early Roman) ditch [09]-G106



Plate 4: Area 2: S facing section of Phase 3 (Anglo Saxon) ditch [20] – G102



Plate 5: Area 2: S facing section of undated pit [36]-G112



Plate 6: Area 2: West facing section of undated post pit [40]



Plate 7: Area 3.1: Looking East at the area showing phase 5 (late medieval) trackway G3081 in the foreground



Plate 8: Area 3.1: Looking NNW showing phase 4 (high medieval) ditch G3069 being cut by phase 5 (late medieval) G3067



Plate 9: Area 3.1: Looking NW showing section of phase 5 (late medieval) pit [581]



Plate 10: Area 3.1: Looking NW showing phase 5a (late medieval) road surface (793)-G3081



Plate 11: Area 3.1: Looking S showing plan of phase 4 (high medieval) ditch [1470], [1483] being cut by phase 5 (late medieval) ditches [1472]-G3066 and [1485]-G3067



Plate 12: Area 3.1: Looking NNW Showing Section through undated pits G3083



Plate 13: Area 3.2: Looking NE at the area



Plate 14: Area 3.2: Looking SW at the area showing phase 4 (high medieval) lynchets G3509 and G3219 truncated by phase 5 (late medieval) Holloway G3218 and pits G3216



Plate 15: Area 3.2: Looking NE showing section of phase 5 (late medieval) Holloway [967]–G3218



Plate 16: Area 3.2: Looking WSW showing cluster of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) pits G3221 in the centre, and in the background phase 5 (late medieval) Holloway G3218 and phase 4 (high medieval) lynchets G3219, G3509



Plate 17: Area 3.2: Looking WNW showing plan of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) ditch [1248]–G3213 being cut by phase 2 (late iron age/early roman) ditch [1250]–G3212

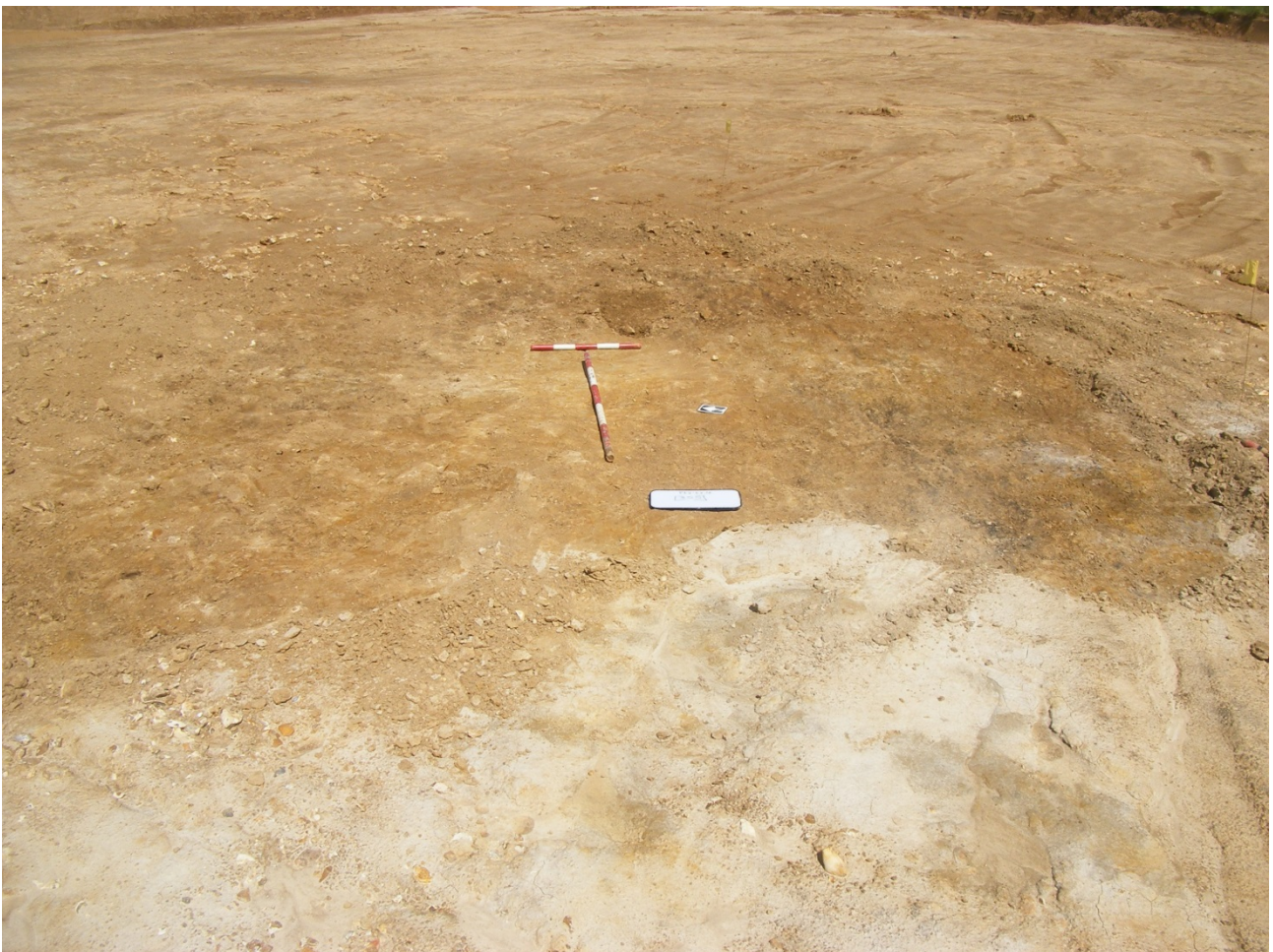


Plate 18: Area 3.3: Looking ENE at the area showing pre-ex plan of phase 4 (high medieval) horseshoe shape feature G385



Plate 19: Area 3.3: Looking NE at the area showing excavated phase 5 (late medieval) ditch G380



Plate 20: Area 3.3: Looking NNE showing plan of undated elongated pit [347], [349]



Plate 21: Area 3.3: Looking NNW showing plan of phase 5 (late medieval) postholes [307], [309], [311] and undated posthole [305]



Plate 22: Area 3.3: Looking SW showing plan of a cluster of phase 5 (late medieval) stakeholes G377 spread around phase 5 (late medieval) ditch terminus [130]



Plate 23: Area 3.4: Looking NW at the area



Plate 24: Area 3.4: SW facing section of phase 5 (late medieval) ditch [4068]-G3371



Plate 25: Area 3.4: East facing section of phase 3 (Anglo Saxon) ditch [4059]-G3369 cutting undated pits [4064] and [4066]



Plate 26: Area 3.4: Looking SE at pottery sherd exposed in phase 3 (Anglo Saxon) ditch [4022]-G3364



Plate 27: Area 3.4: SW facing section of phase 4 (high medieval) ditch terminus [4212]-G3375



Plate 28: Area 3.4: Looking south at remains of undated Kiln [4273]



Plate 29: Area 4.1: Looking ENE showing section of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) terminus [1985] in the foreground and across the area in the background



Plate 30: Area 4.1: Looking NE showing section of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) feature [1759] in the centre and across the area in the background



Plate 31: Area 4.1: Looking NE showing plan of phase 2 (late Iron age / early Roman) ditch [1721]–G3309 being cut by phase 4 (high medieval) ditch [1724]–G3308



Plate 32: Area 4.1: Looking SSE showing section of phase 2 (late Iron age / early Roman) ditch [1901]–G3324 with visible pot sherds



Plate 33: Area 4.1: Looking SW showing plan of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) pit G3320

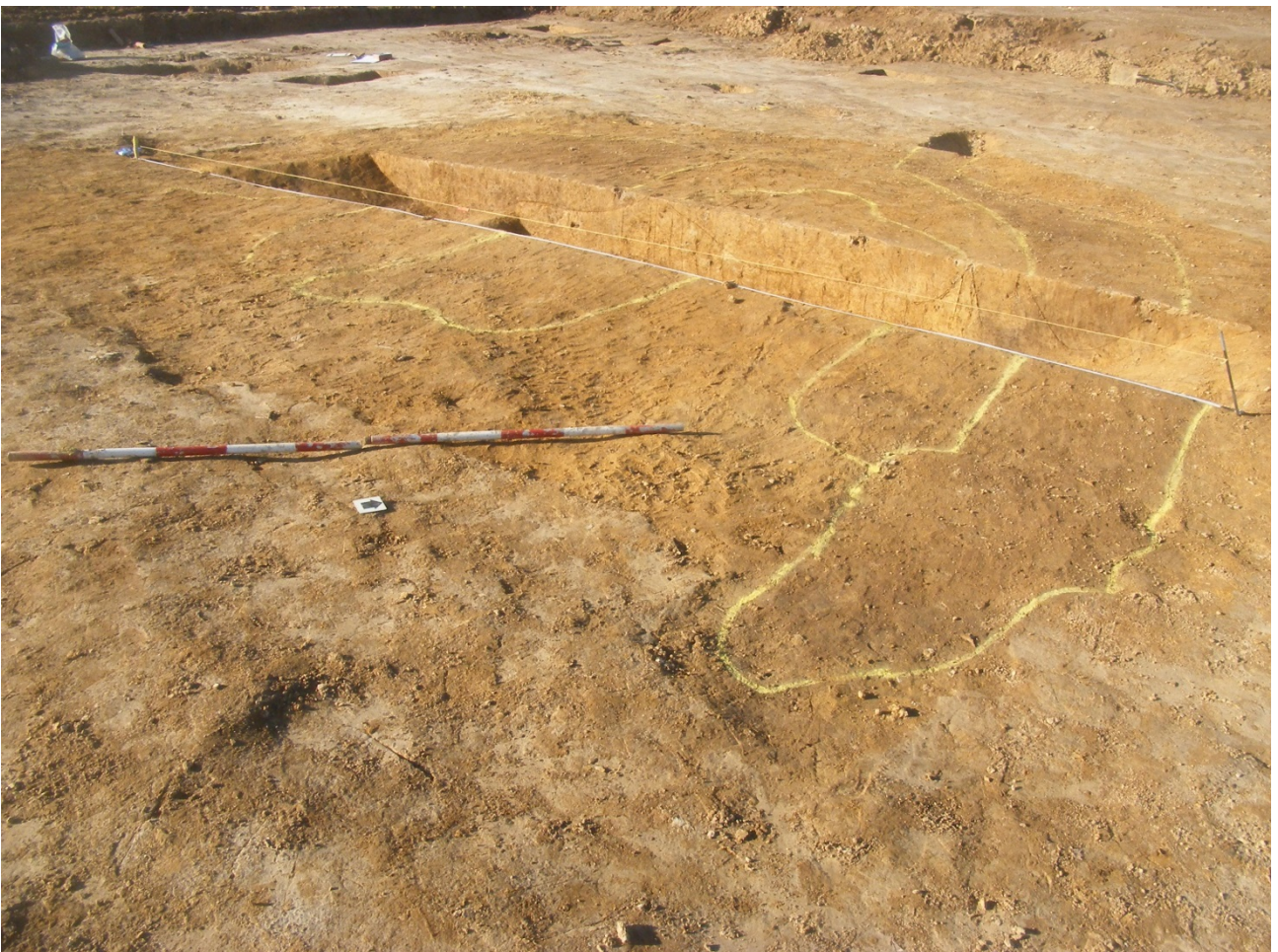


Plate 34: Area 4.1: Looking west showing plan of phase 1 (middle/late bronze age) gully G3327 and cluster of pits G3510



Plate 35: Area 4.2: Looking NE showing section of phase 5 (late medieval) horseshoe shaped ditch G3330



Plate 36: Area 4.2: Looking NE showing section of phase 4 (high medieval) ditch G3333

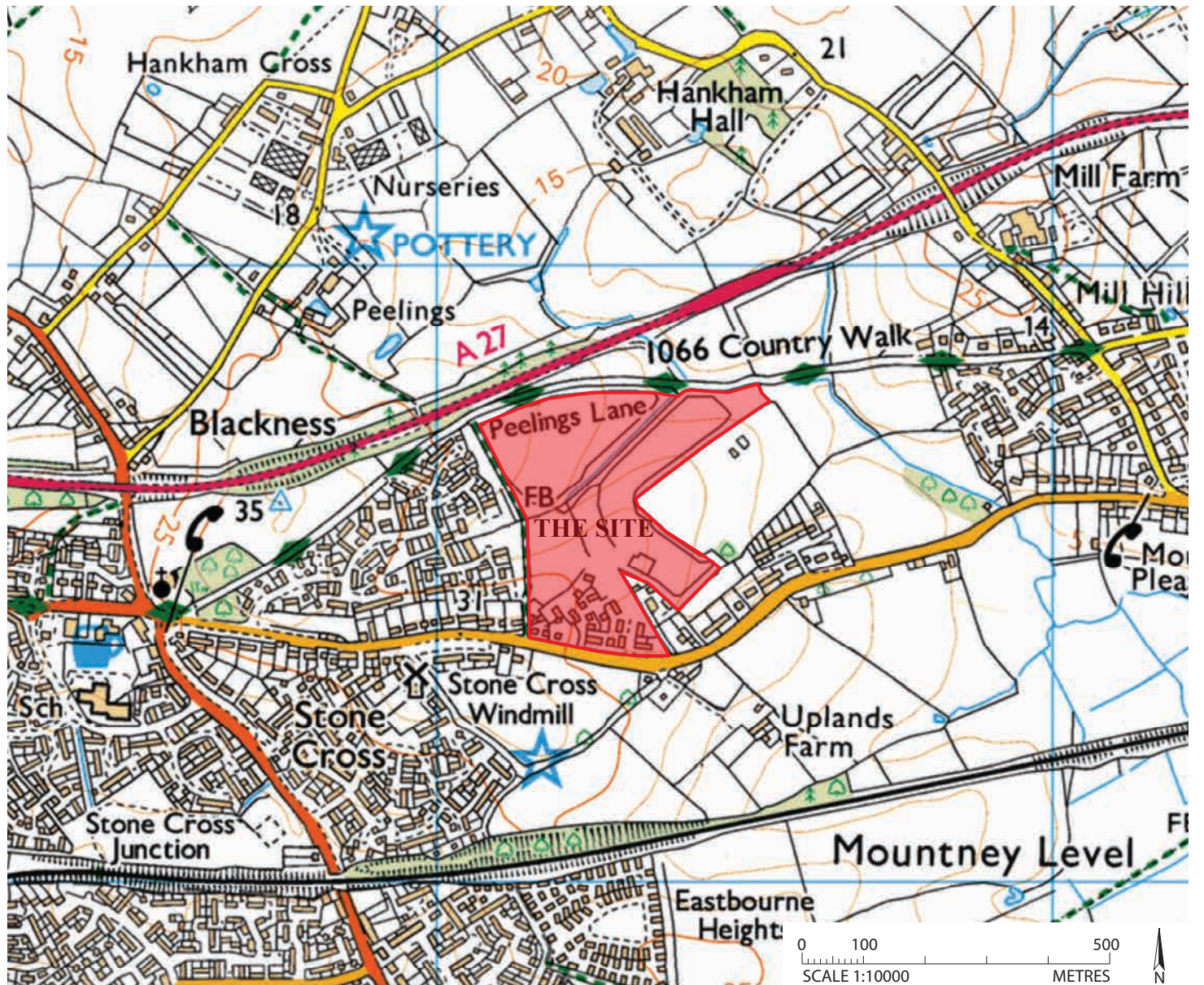


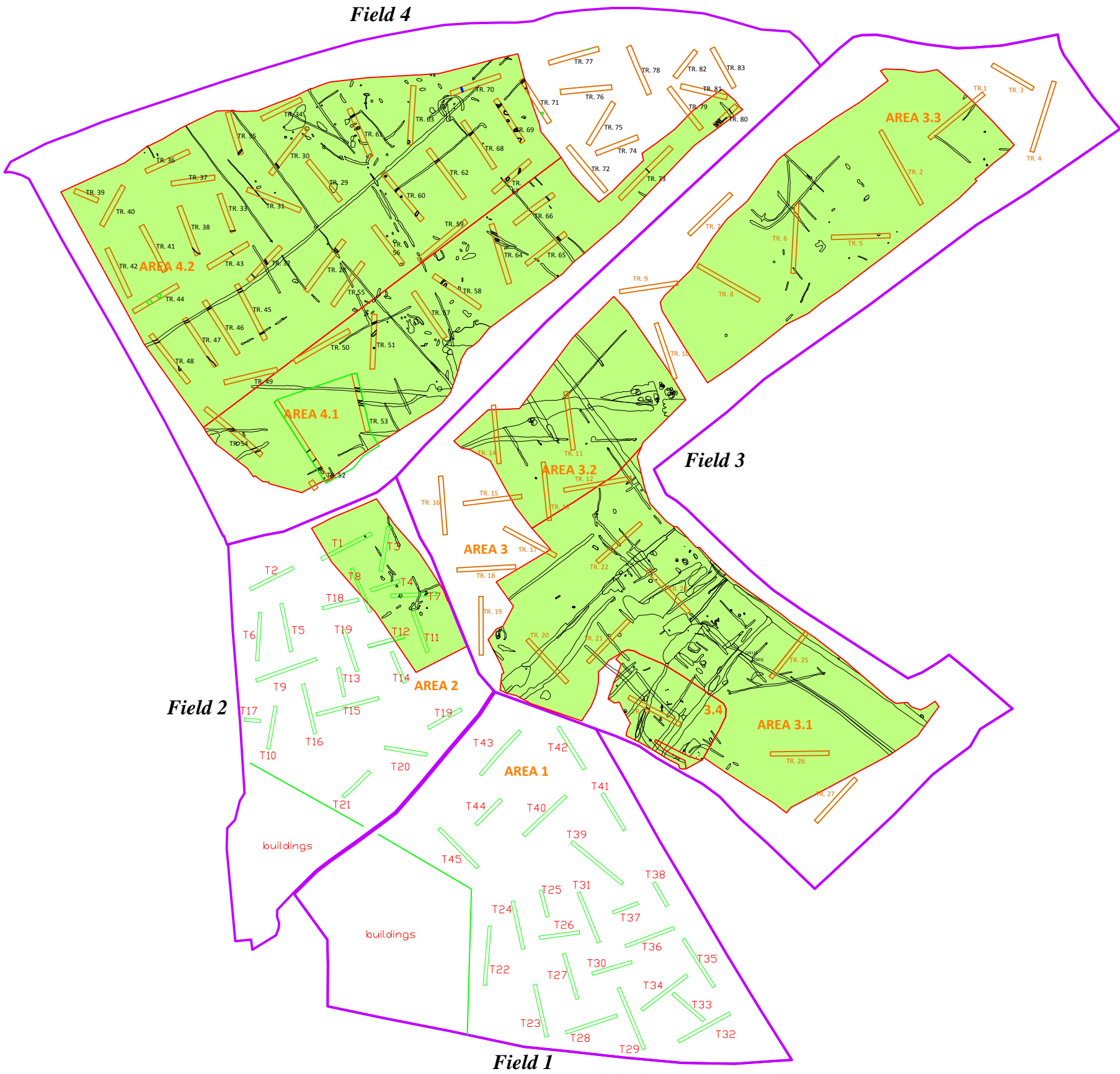
Figure 1: Site location map, scale 1:10000.



Figure 2: Topographic plan with SMS area location (red outline)

1562050E
1104850N

1562550E
1104850N



1562050E
1104350N

1562550E
1104350N

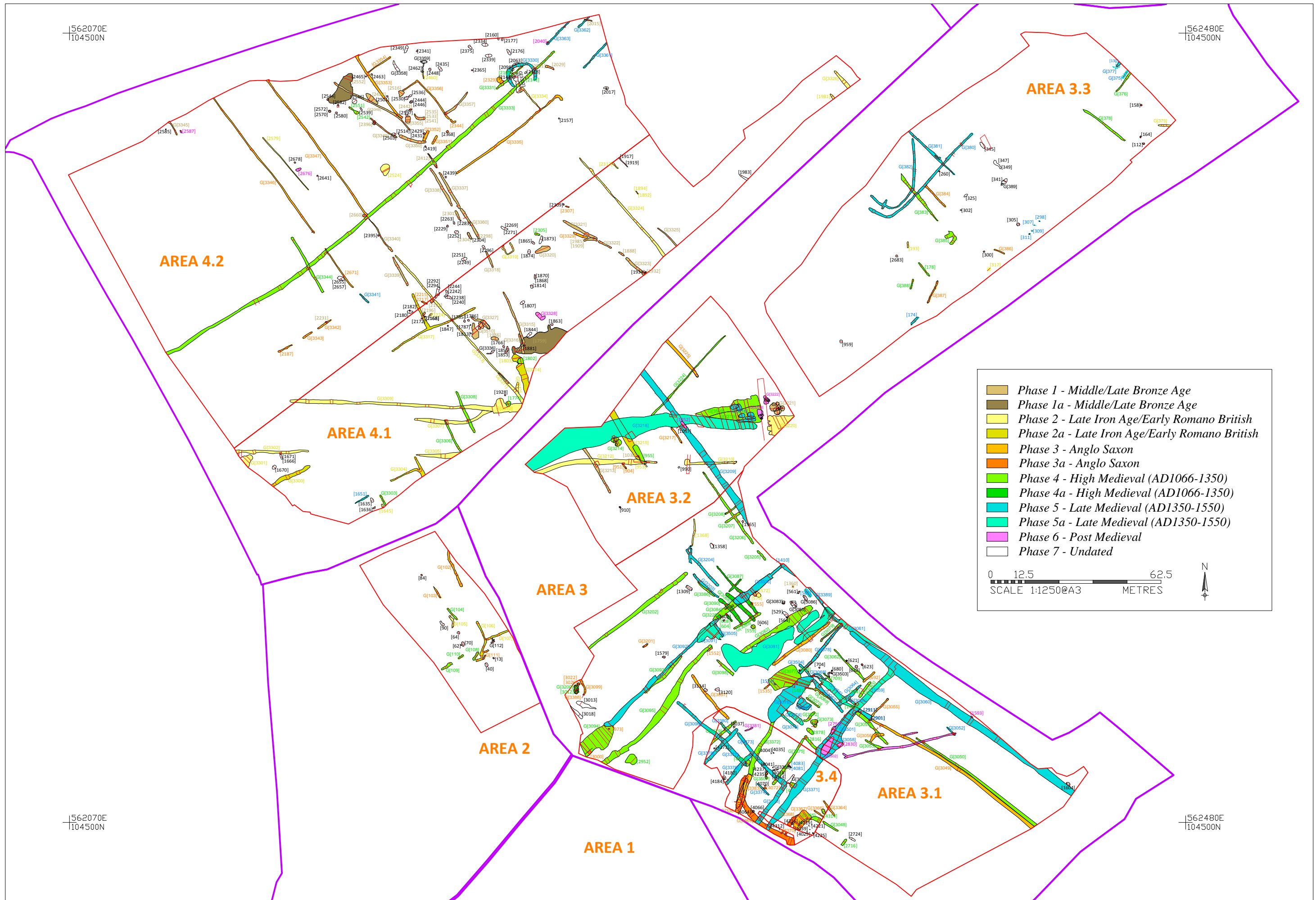
0 20 100
SCALE 1:2000@A3 METRES



KEY:

1. Geophysical survey (Field 1-4) 2013
2. Evaluation trench - phase 1 (Field 1 and 2) 2015
3. Evaluation trench - phase 2 (Field 4) 2016
4. Strip map and sample (SMS area 2-4) 2016-2017

Figure 2b: Phases of archaeological investigation



	Phase 1 - Middle/Late Bronze Age
	Phase 1a - Middle/Late Bronze Age
	Phase 2 - Late Iron Age/Early Romano British
	Phase 2a - Late Iron Age/Early Romano British
	Phase 3 - Anglo Saxon
	Phase 3a - Anglo Saxon
	Phase 4 - High Medieval (AD1066-1350)
	Phase 4a - High Medieval (AD1066-1350)
	Phase 5 - Late Medieval (AD1350-1550)
	Phase 5a - Late Medieval (AD1350-1550)
	Phase 6 - Post Medieval
	Phase 7 - Undated

0 12.5 62.5
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N

Figure 3: Phased Site Plan

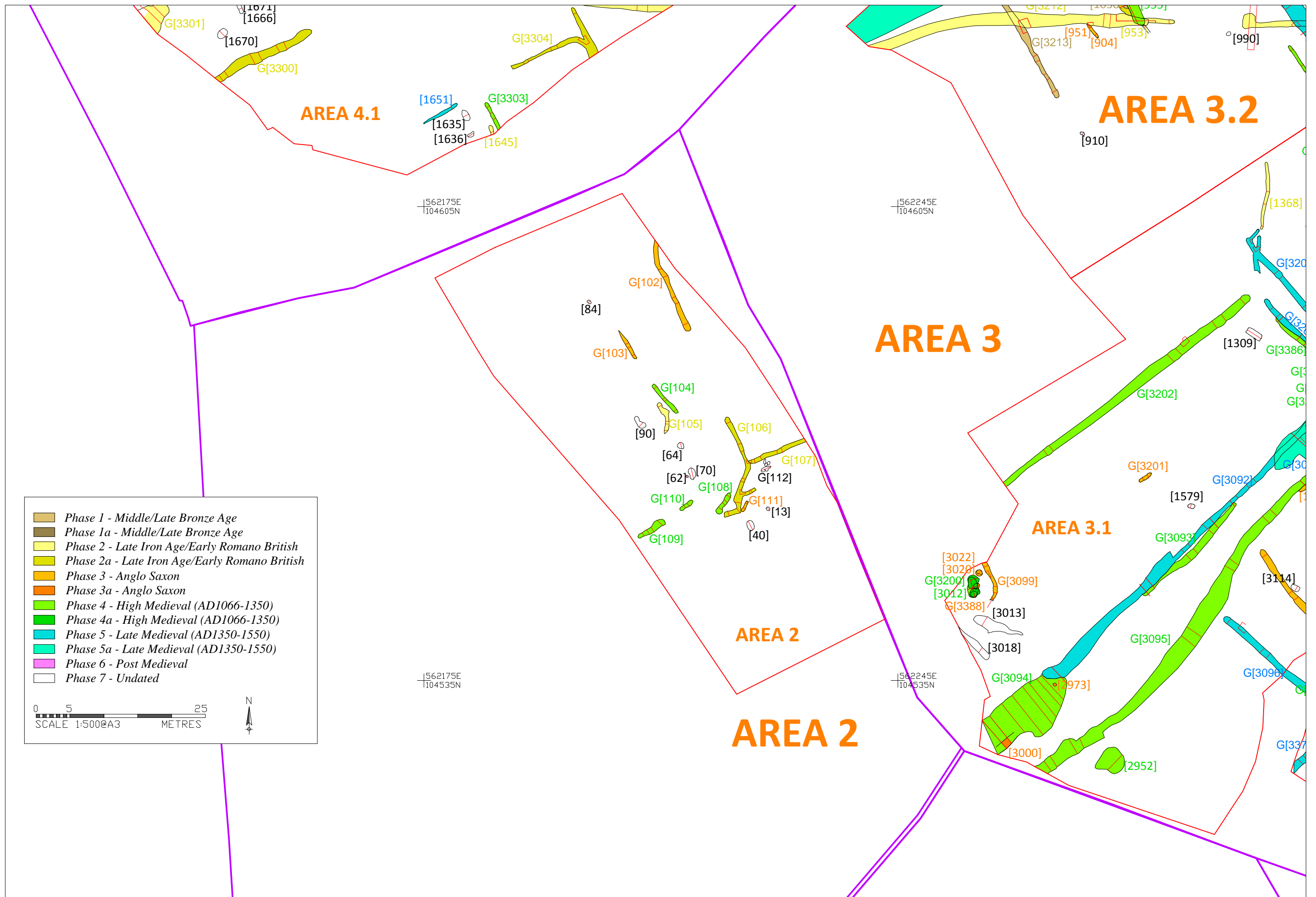


Figure 4: Plan of features exposed in area 2

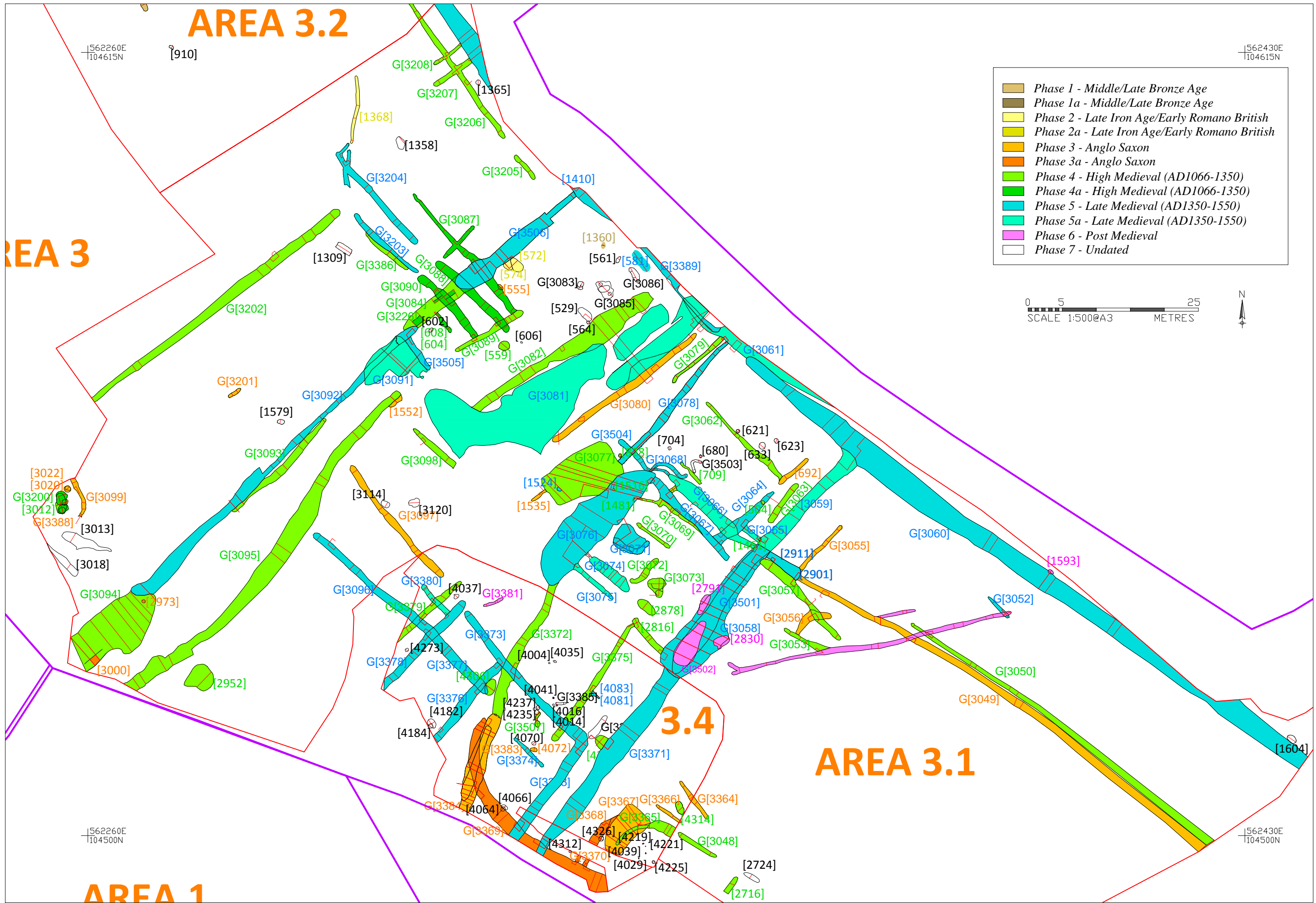


Figure 5: Plan of features exposed in area 3.1 and 3.4

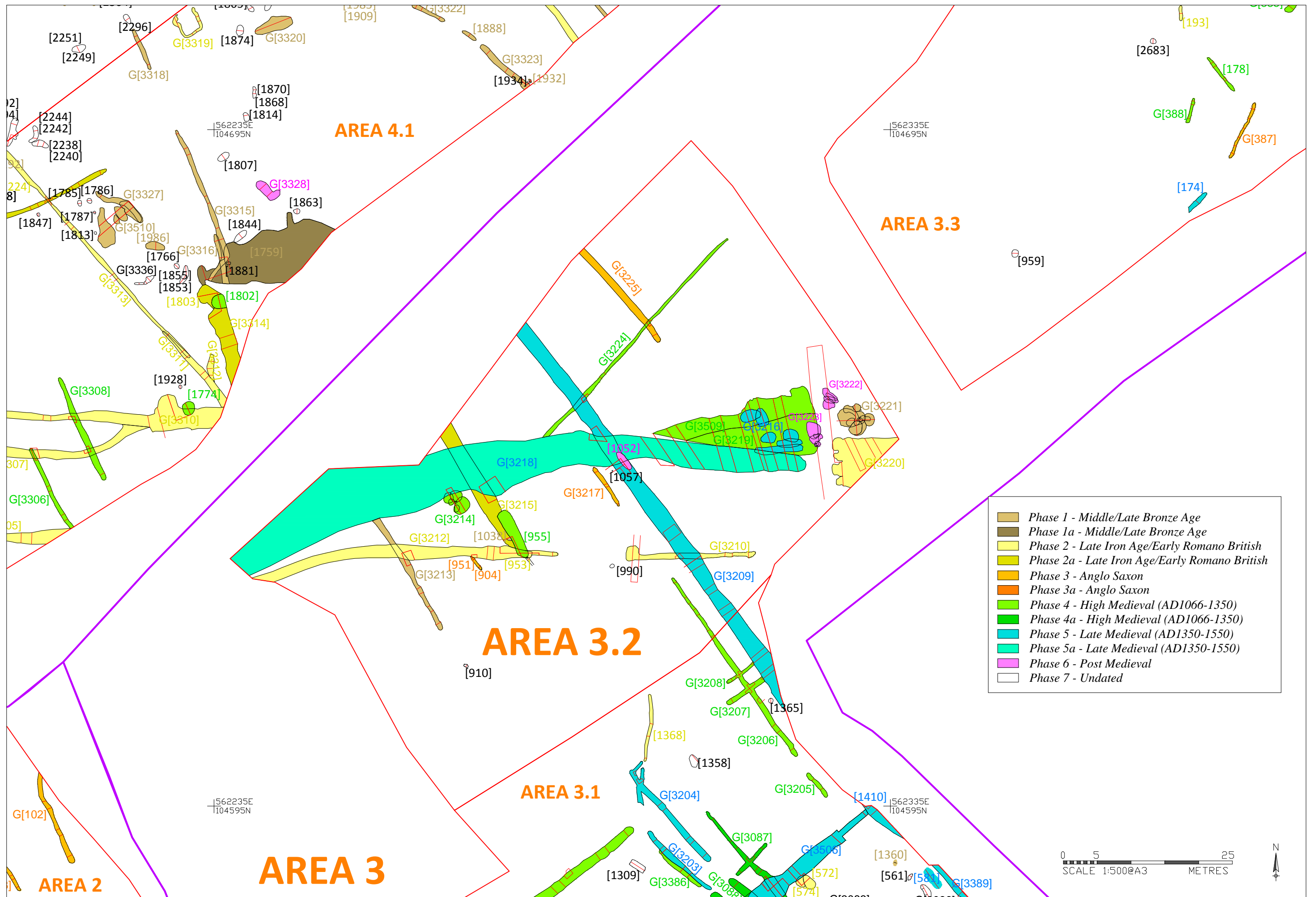


Figure 6: Plan of features exposed in area 3.2

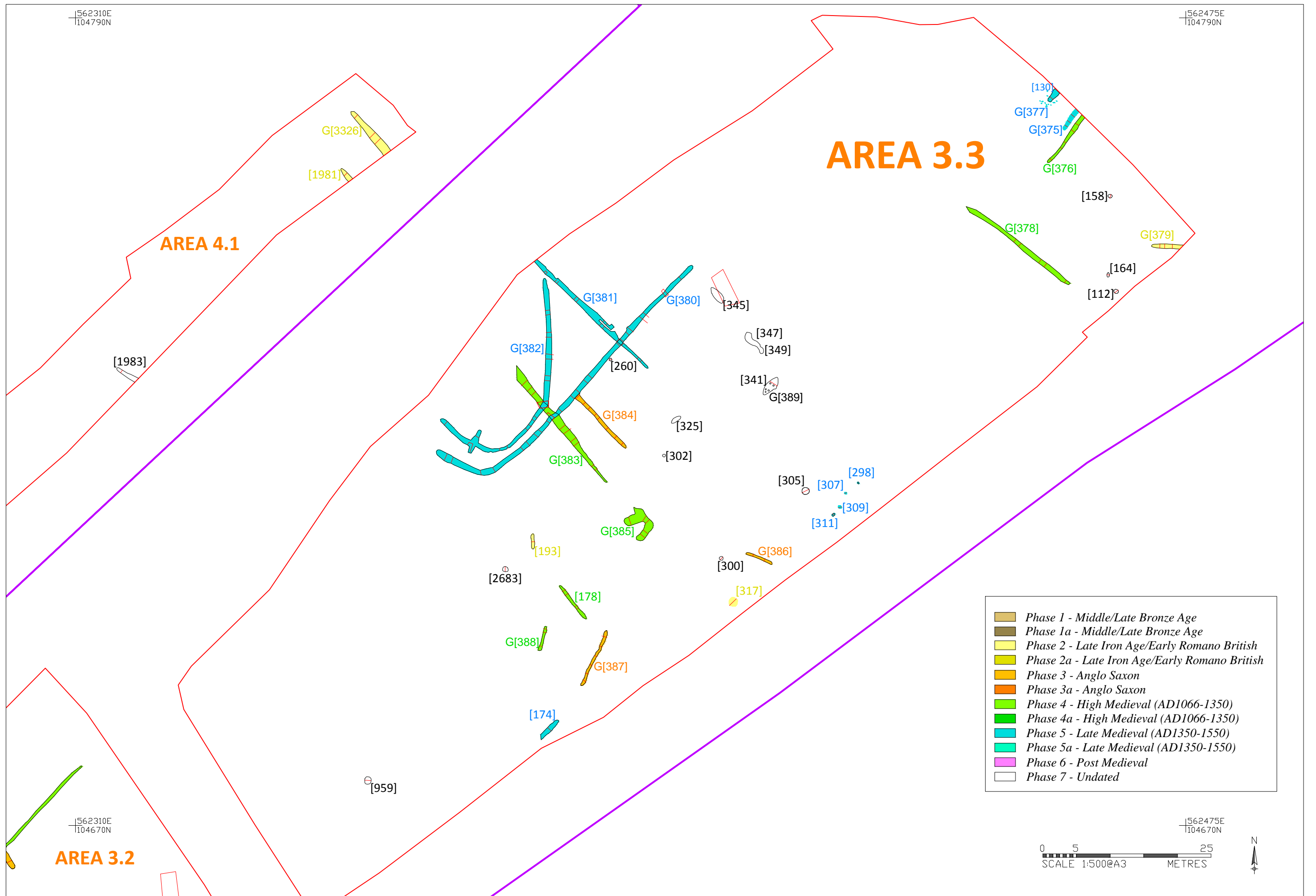


Figure 7: Plan of features exposed in area 3.3 and north east end of area 4.1

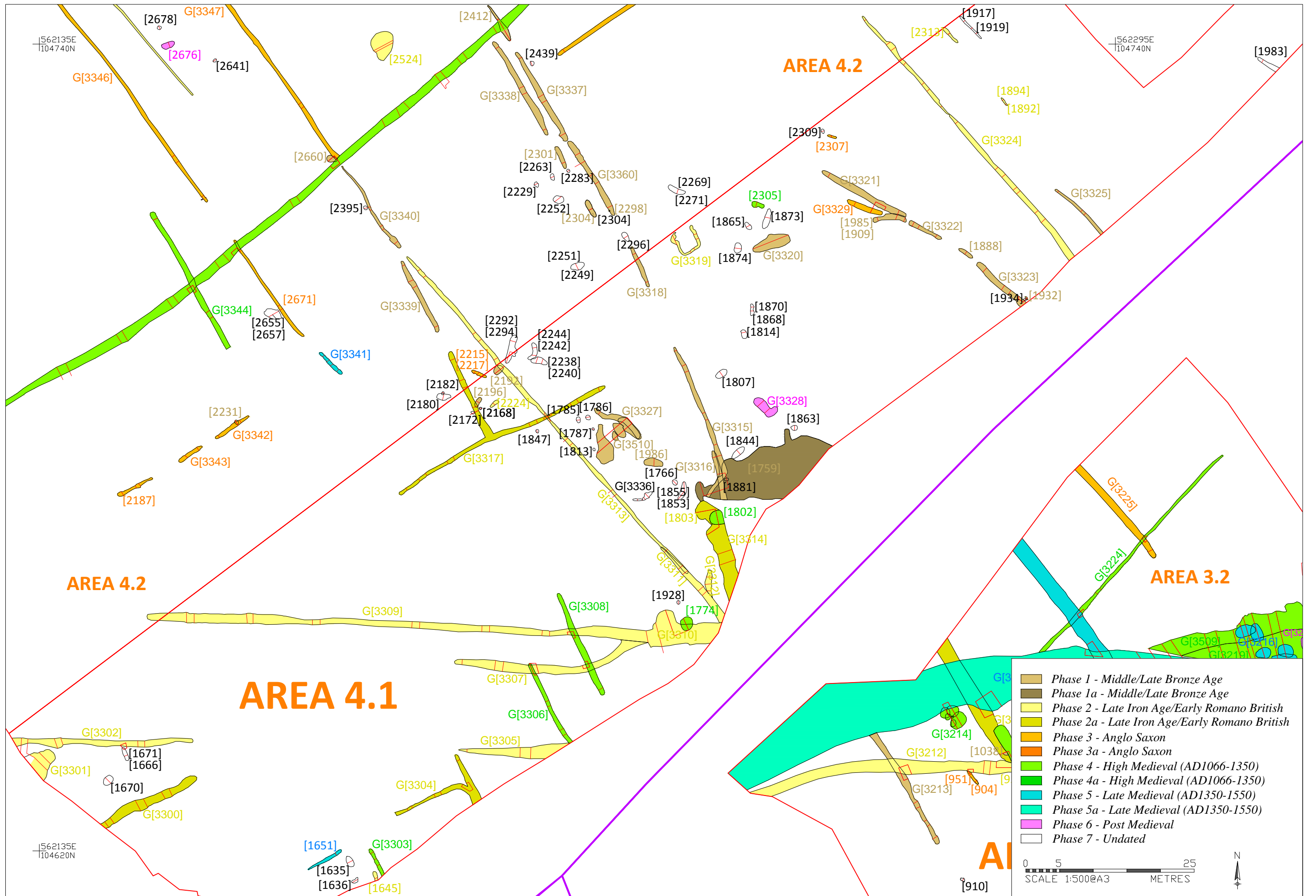


Figure 8: Plan of features exposed in area 4.1

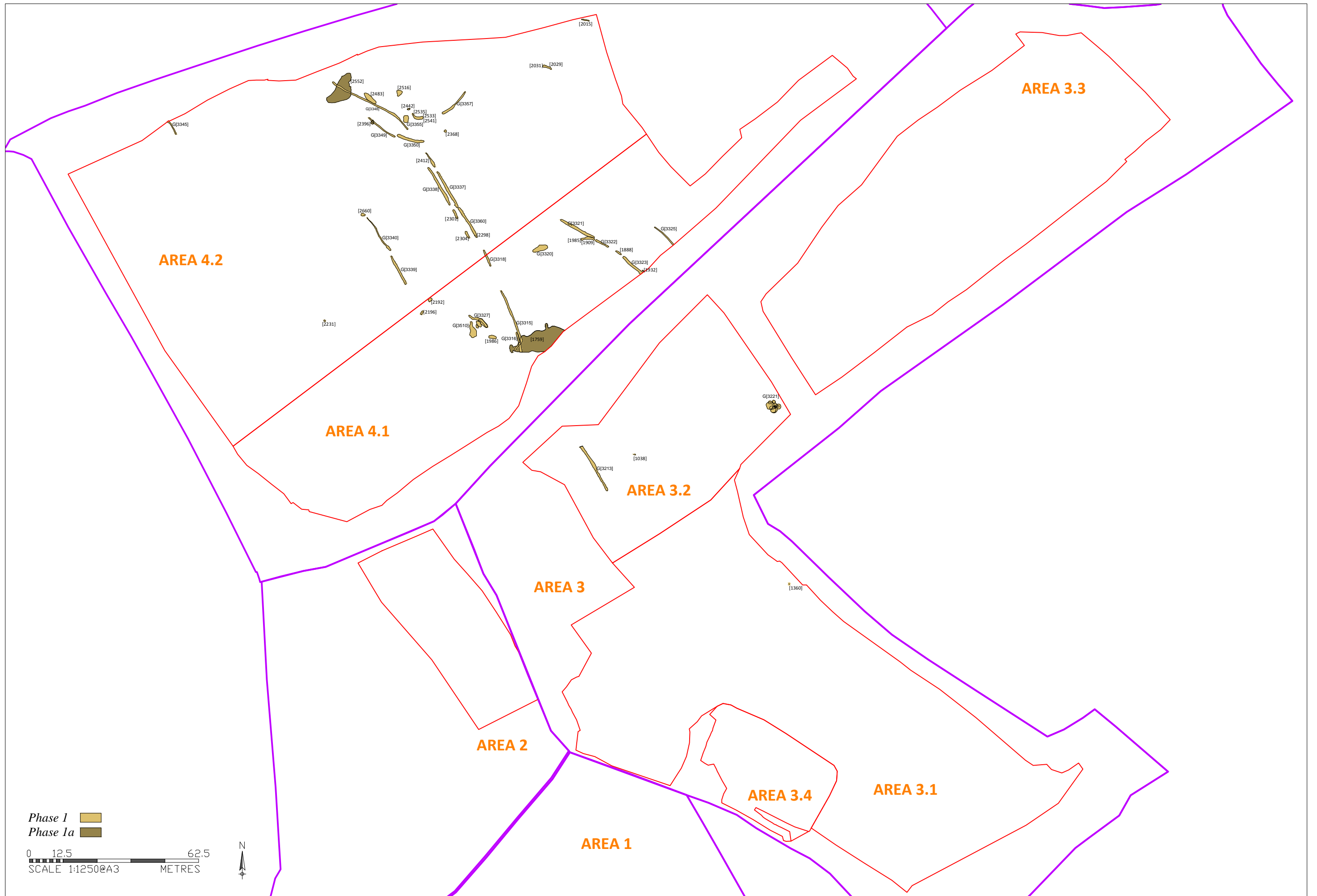


Figure 10: Phase 1: Middle/Late Bronze Age

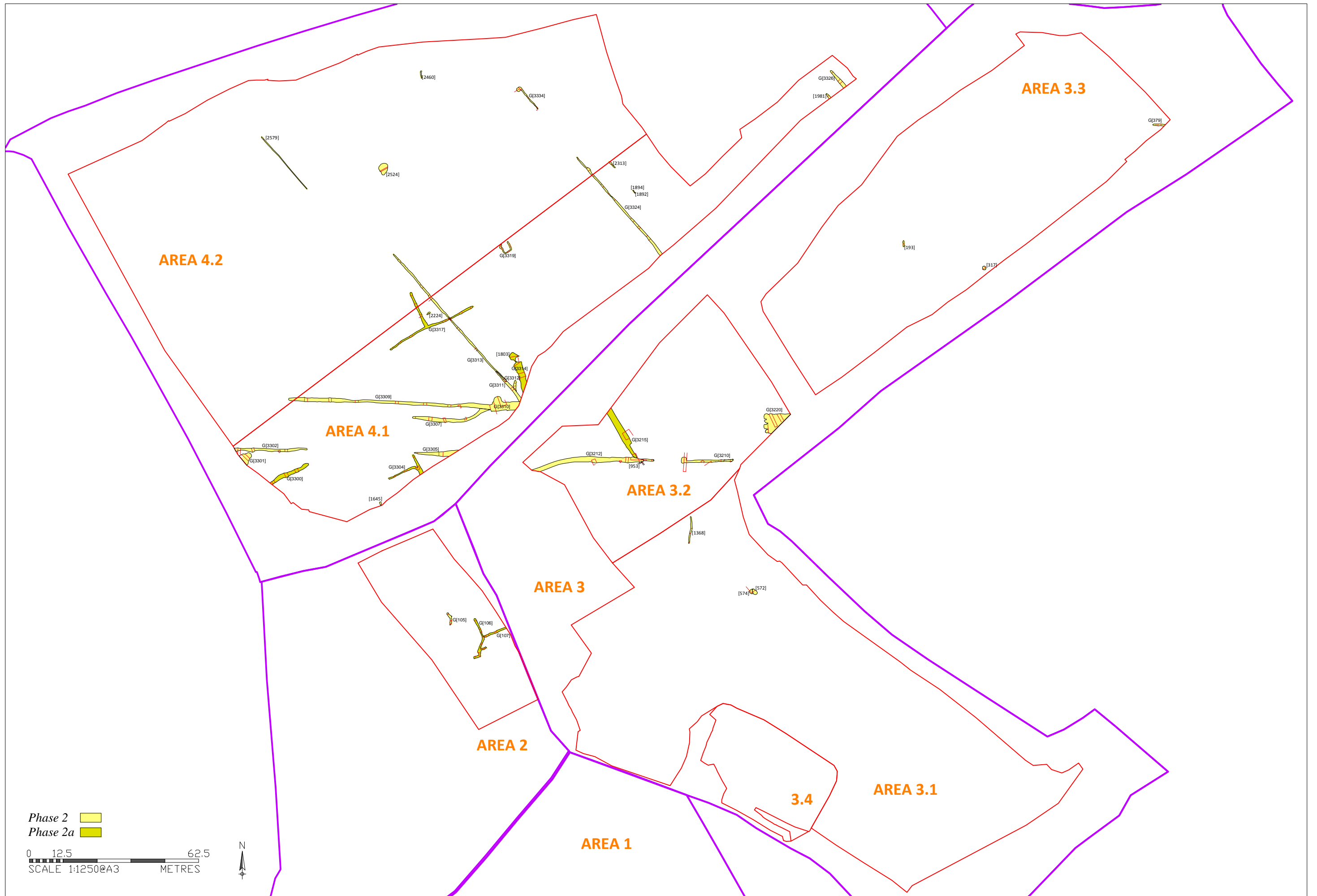


Figure 11: Phase 2: Late Iron Age/Early Romano- British



Figure 12: Phase 3: Anglo Saxon

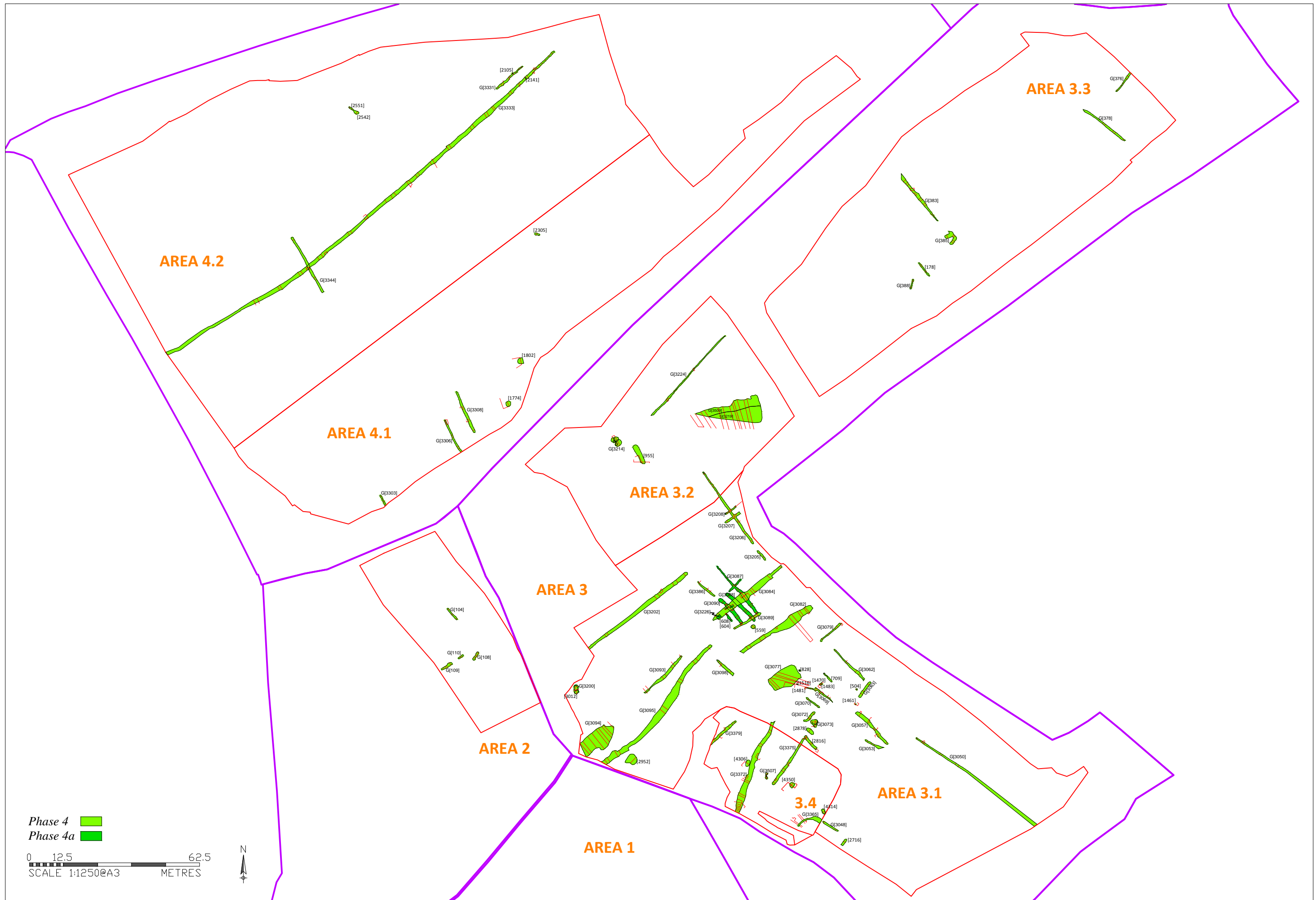


Figure 13: Phase 4: High Medieval (AD1066-1350)

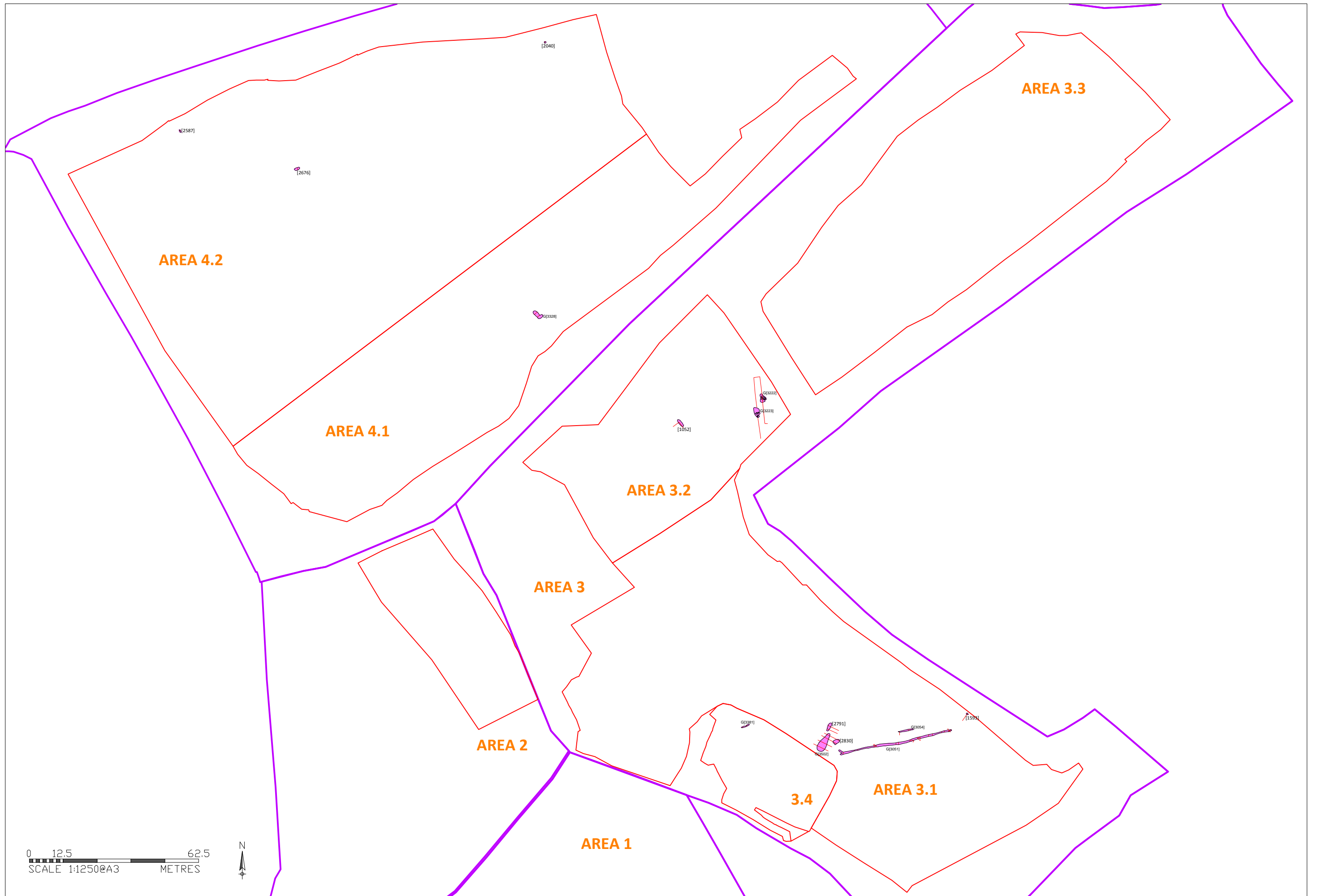


Figure 15: Phase 6: Post Medieval

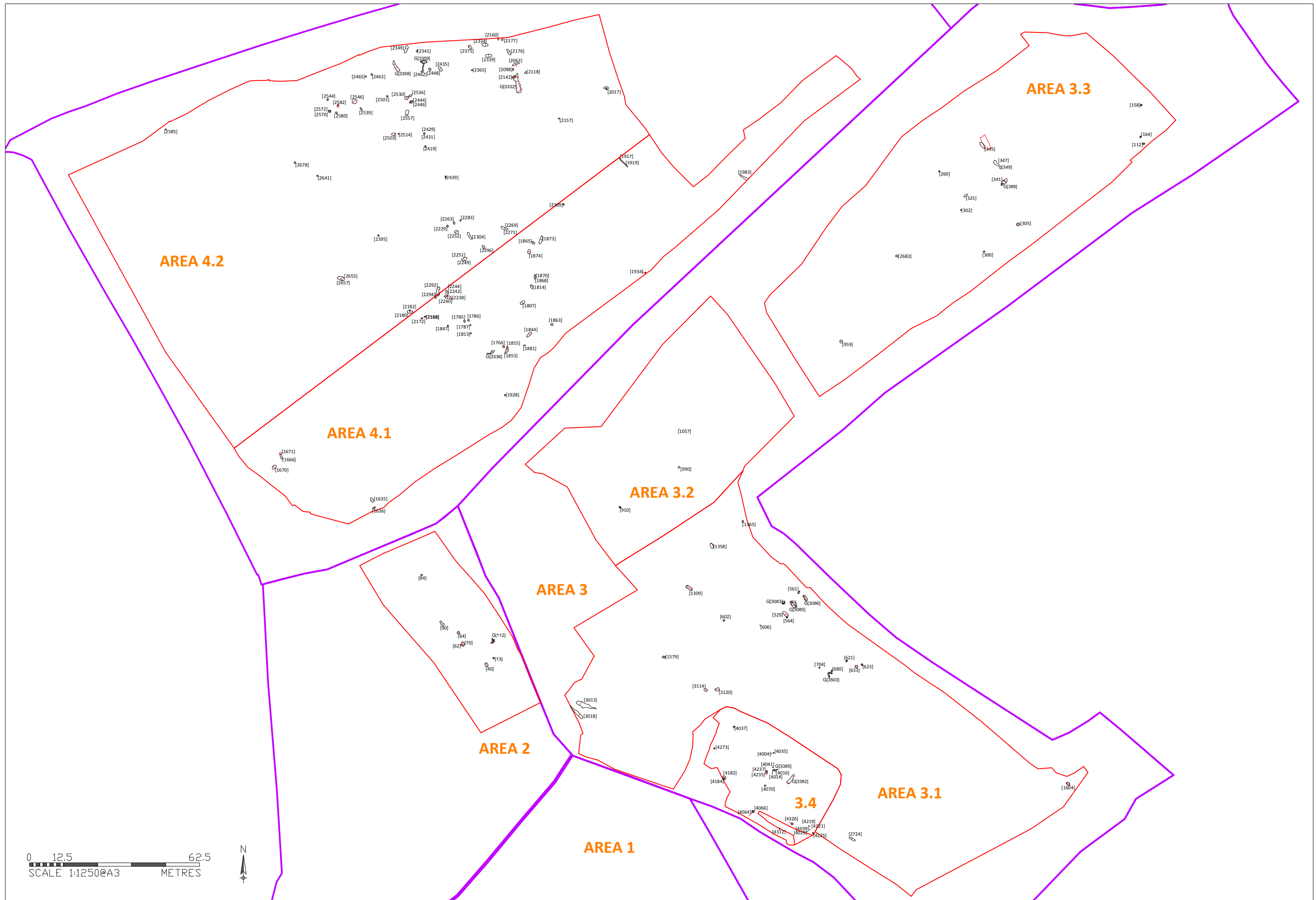
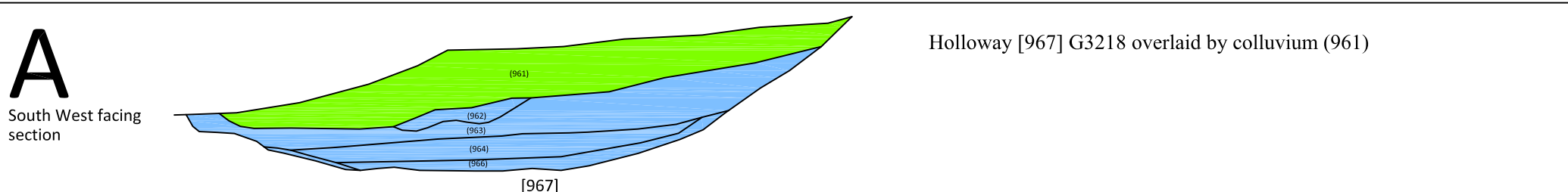
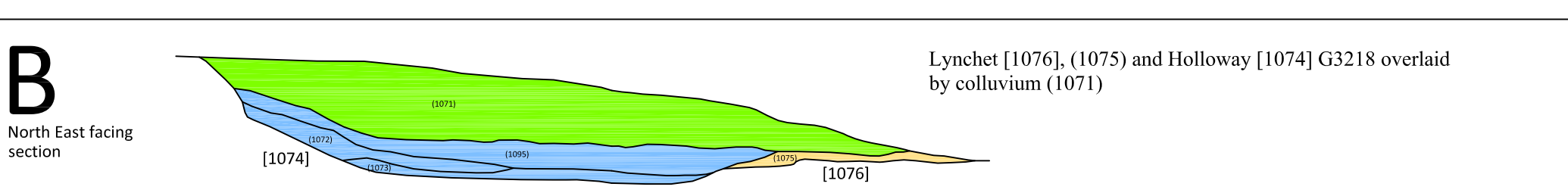
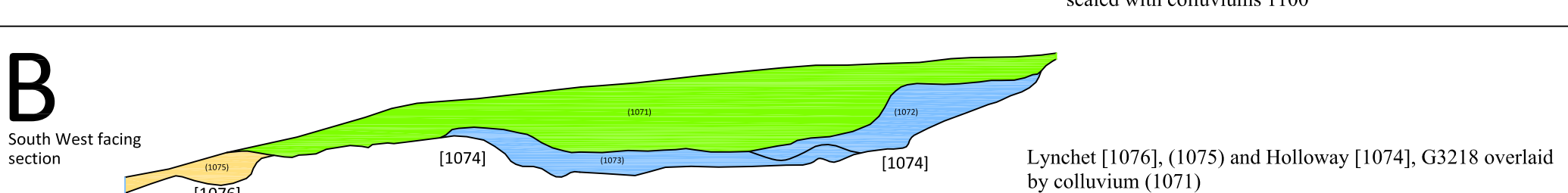
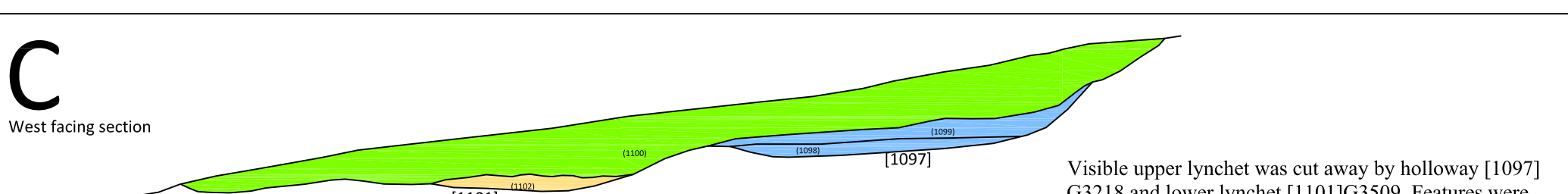
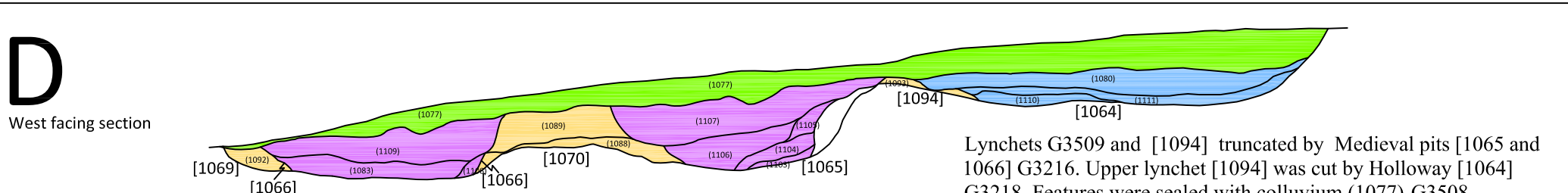
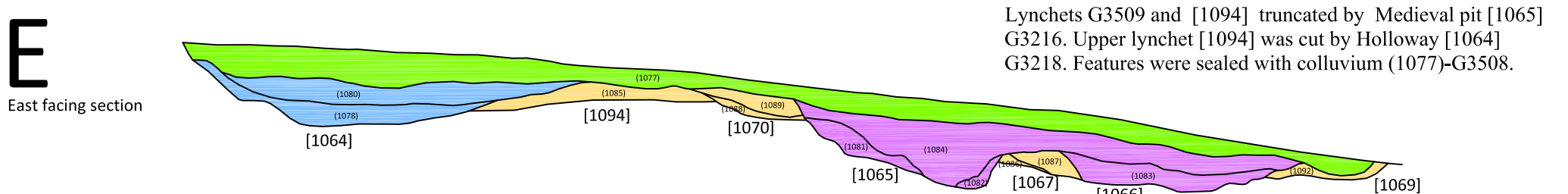
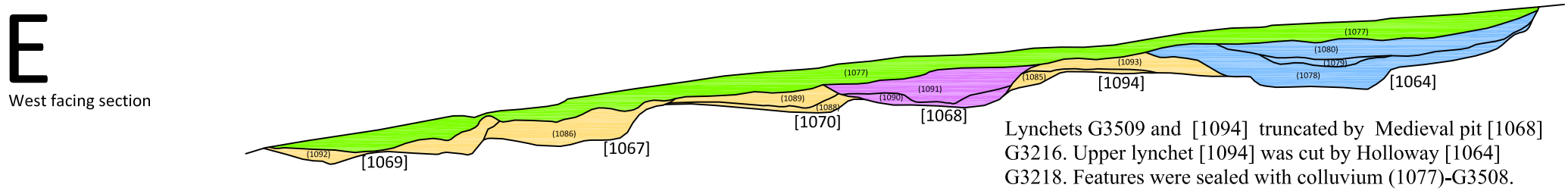
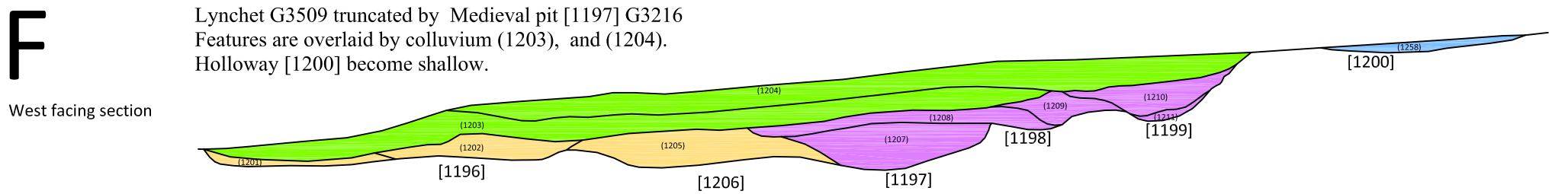
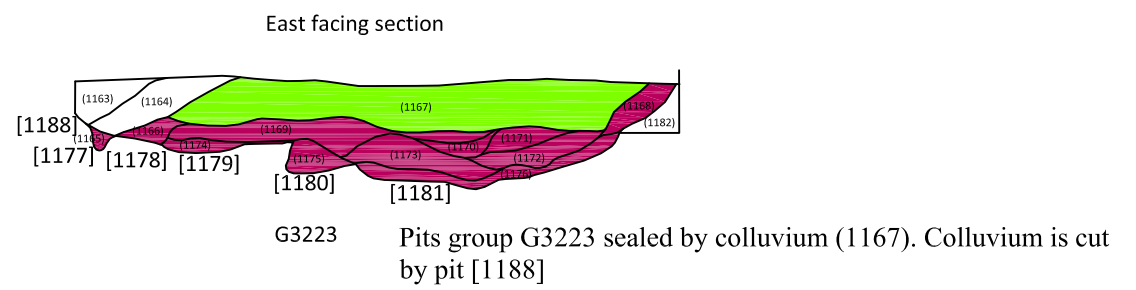
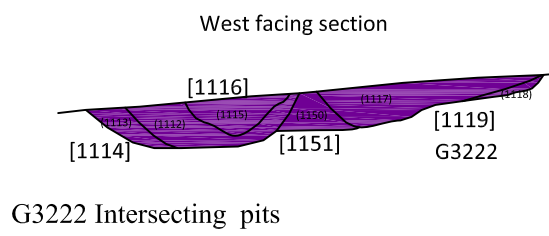


Figure 16: Unphased features



- Colluvium
- Later Medieval Pits
- Holloway
- Lynchets

- LYNCHET 1 (Upper lynchet) - G3219: [1094]
- LYNCHET 2 (Lower lynchet) - G3509: [1076, 1101, 1094, 1070, 1067, 1069, 1196, 1206]
- HOLLOWAY 1 - G3218: [1259, 1251, 1000, 967, 1074, 1097, 1064, 1200]
- MEDIEVAL PITS G3216: [1066, 1065, 1068, 1199, 1197, 1198]
- COLLUVIUMS G3508: (961, 1071, 1100, 1077, 1203, 1204, 1167)

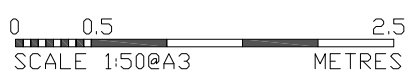


Figure 17: Sections of Holloway, lynchets and pits

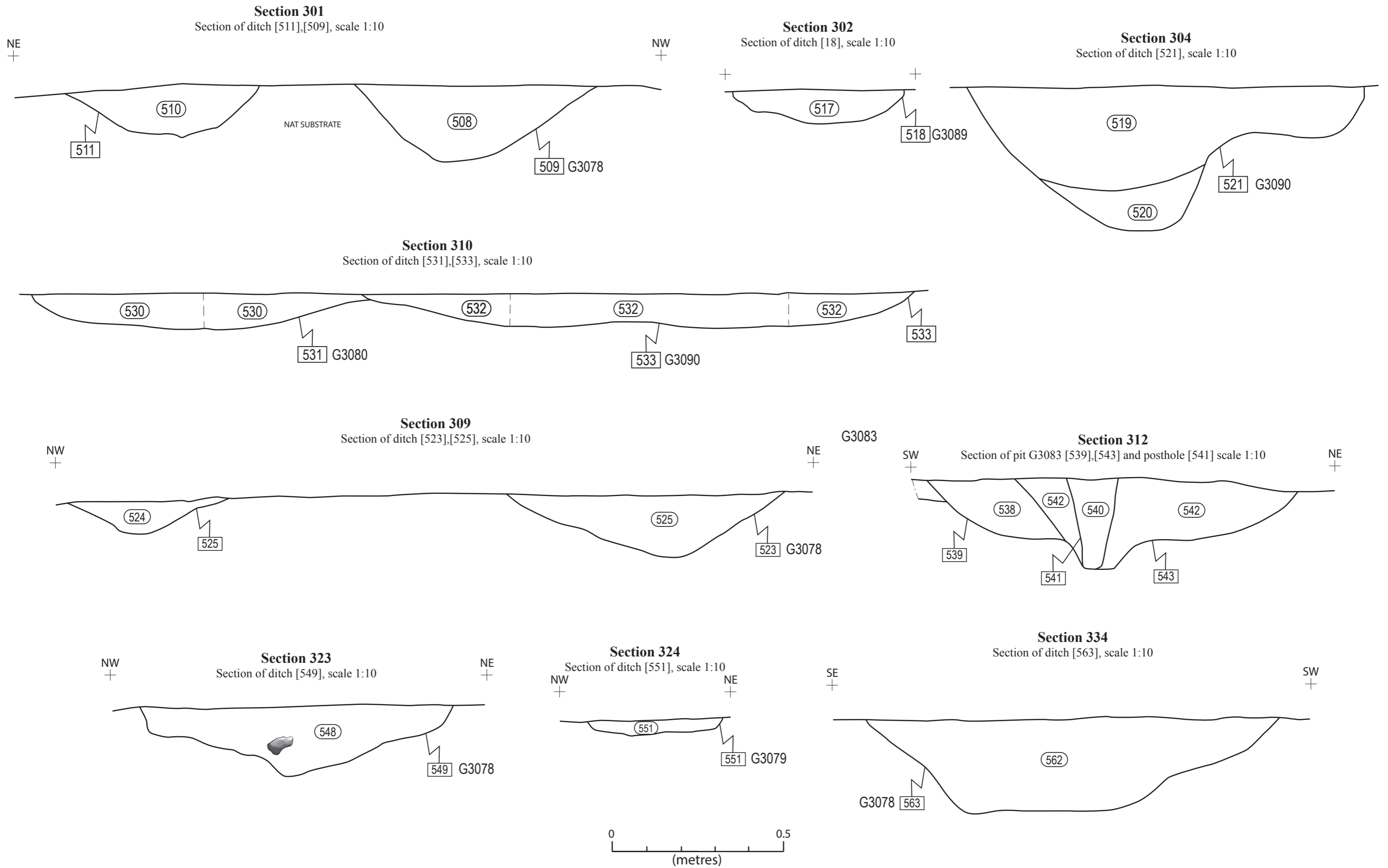


Figure 18: Sections of features

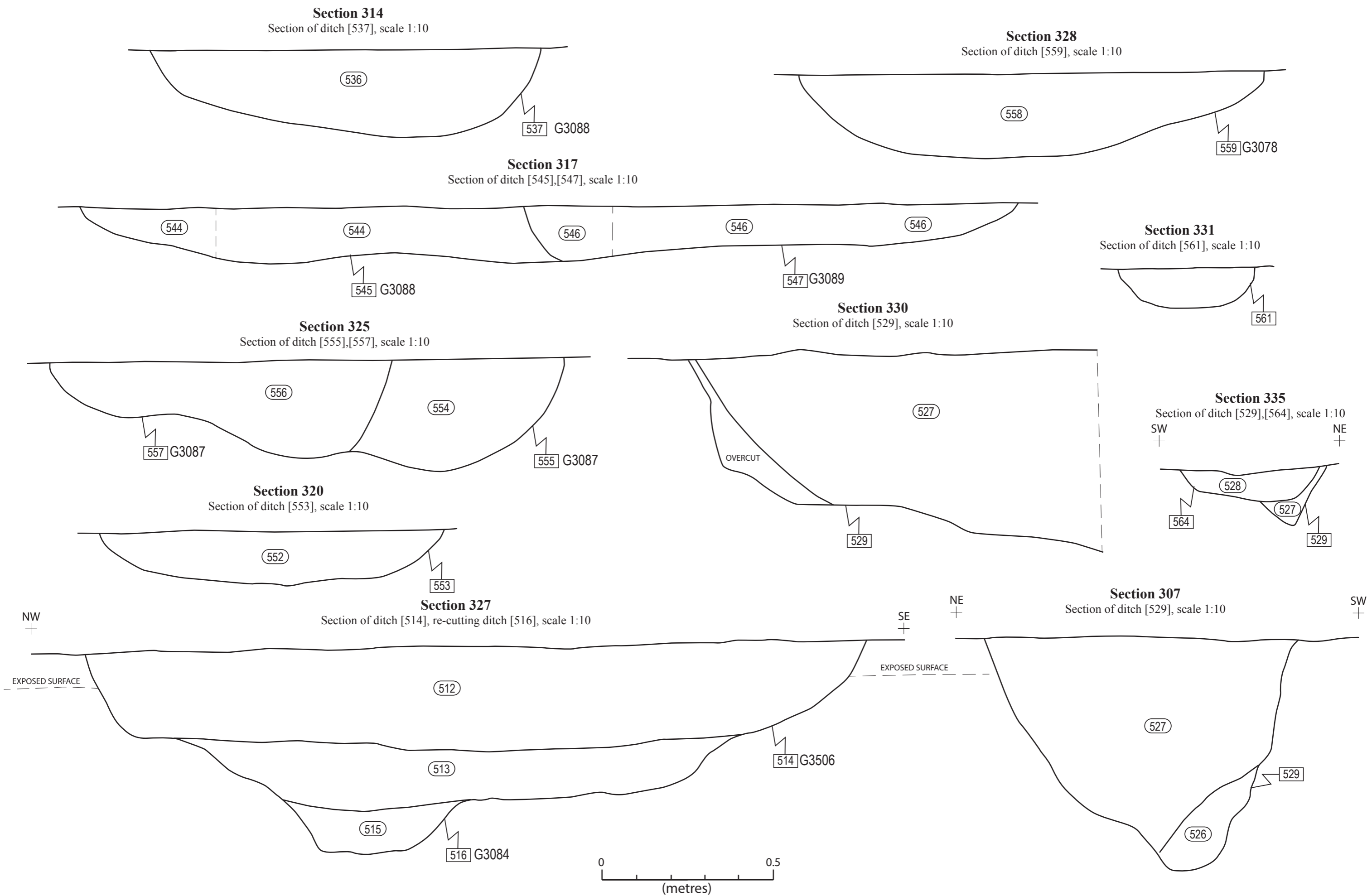


Figure 19: Sections of features

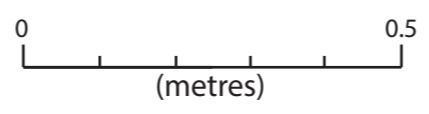
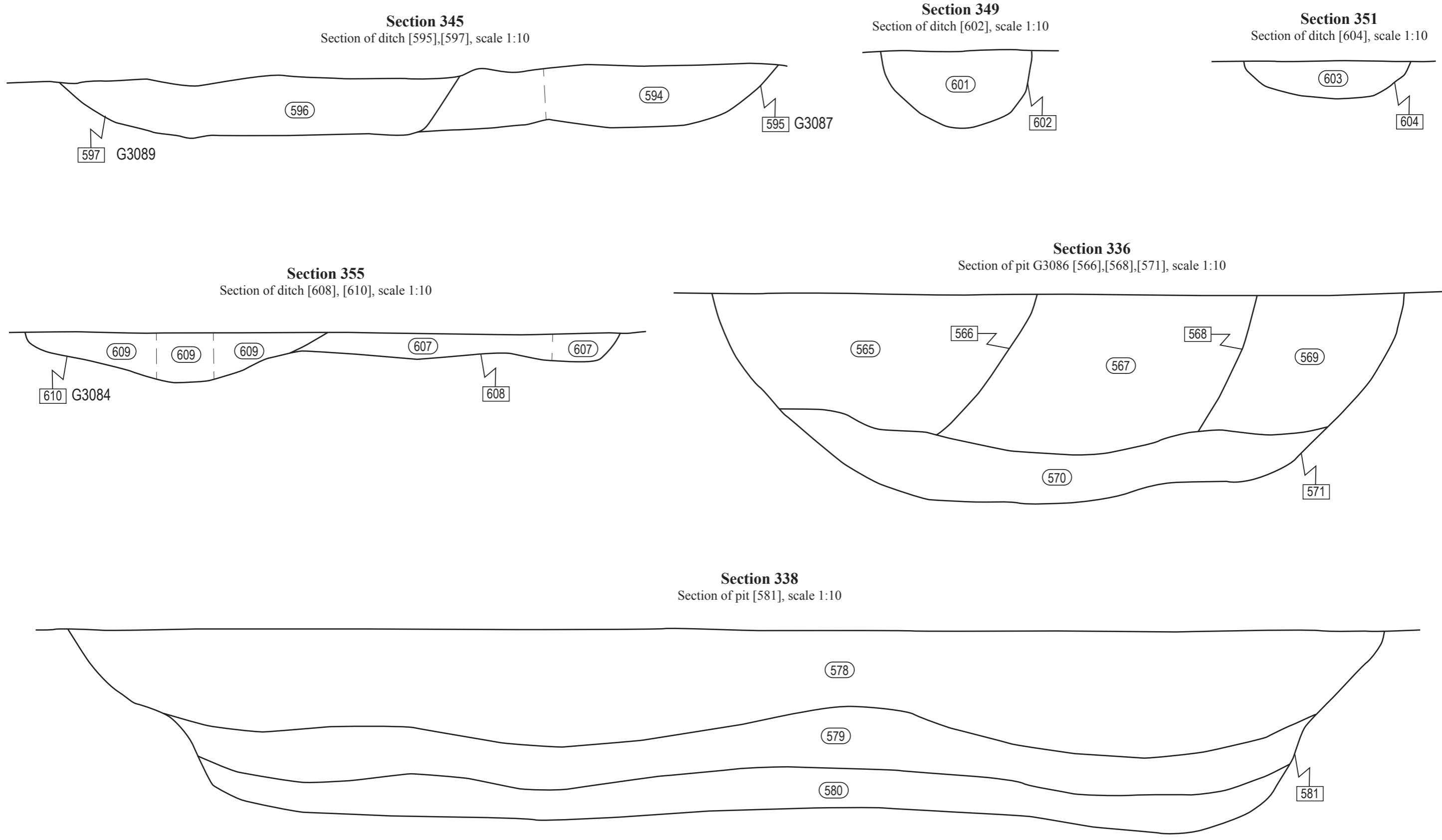


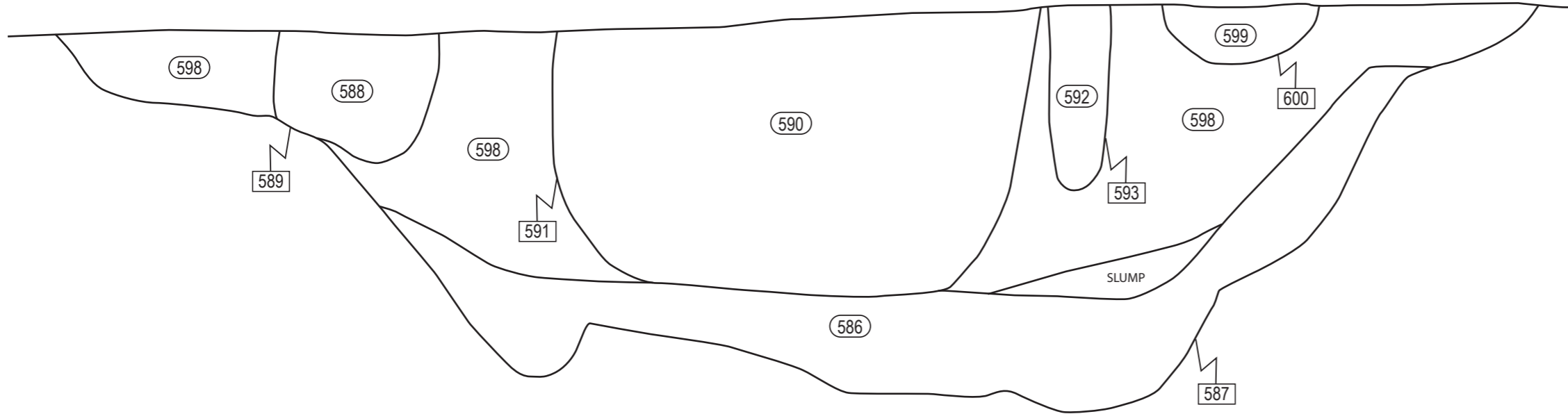
Figure 20: Sections of features

Section 340

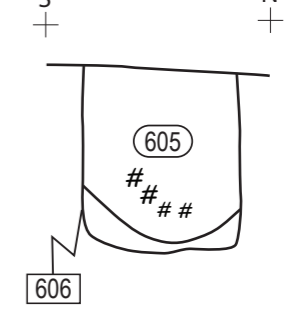
Section of pit [587] truncated by group G3085 [589],[591],[593],[600], scale 1:10

SW
+

NS
+

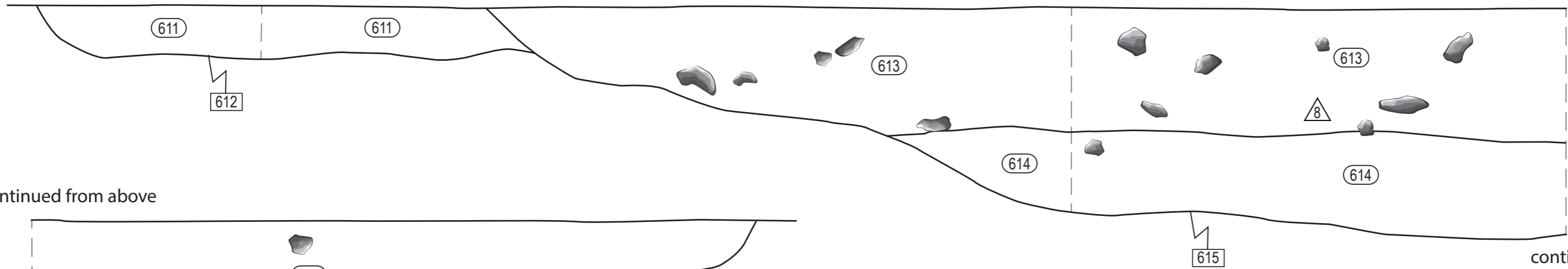


Section 353
Section of [606], scale 1:10



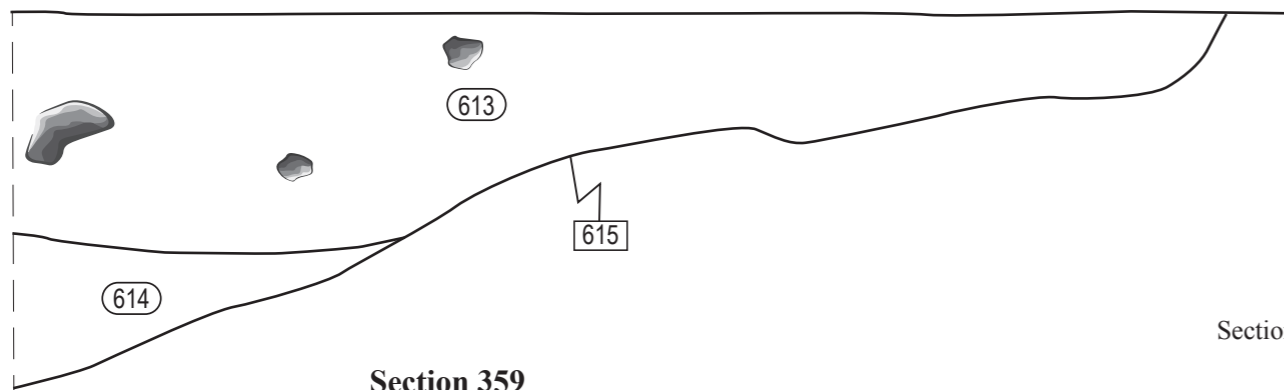
Section 357

Section of ditch [612],[615], scale 1:10



continued from above

continues below



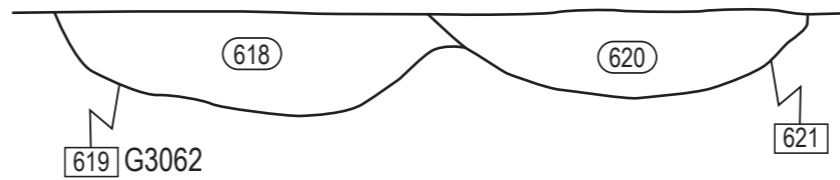
Section 359

Section of ditch [617], scale 1:10



Section 361

Section of ditch [619],[621], scale 1:10



Section 363

Section of ditch [623], scale 1:10

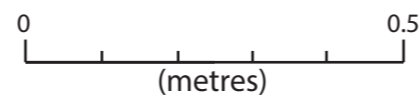


Figure 21: Sections of features

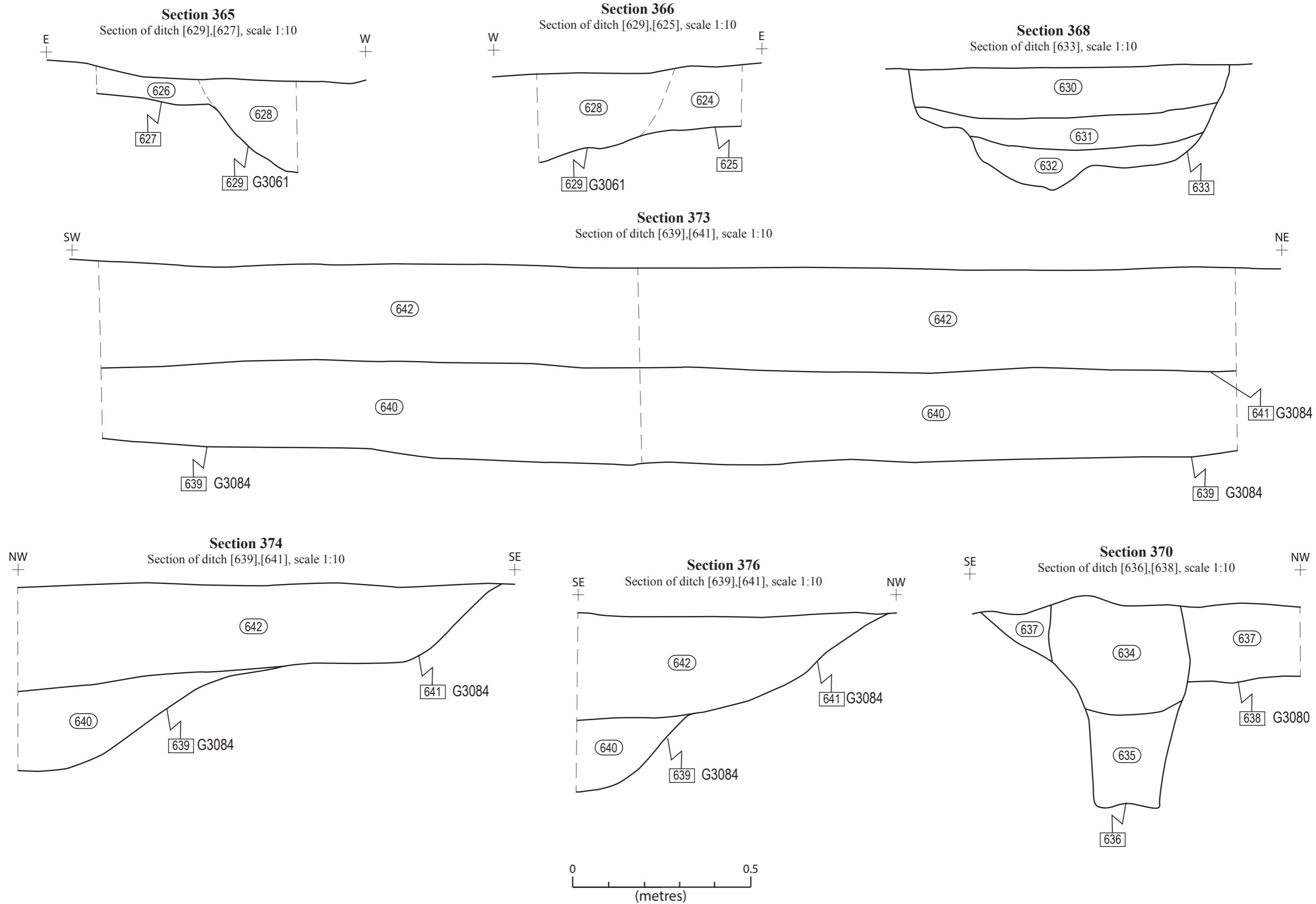


Figure 22: Sections of features

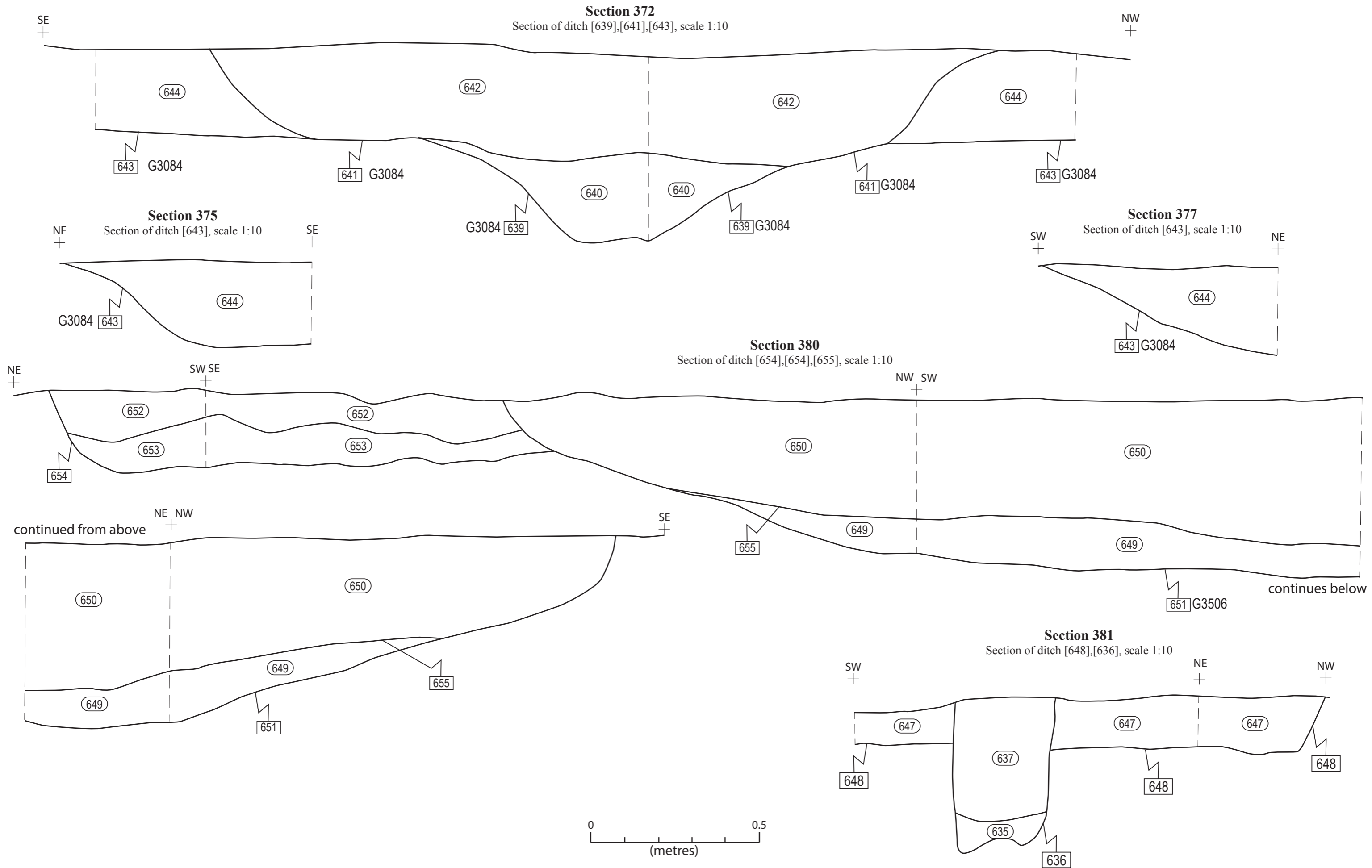


Figure 23: Sections of features

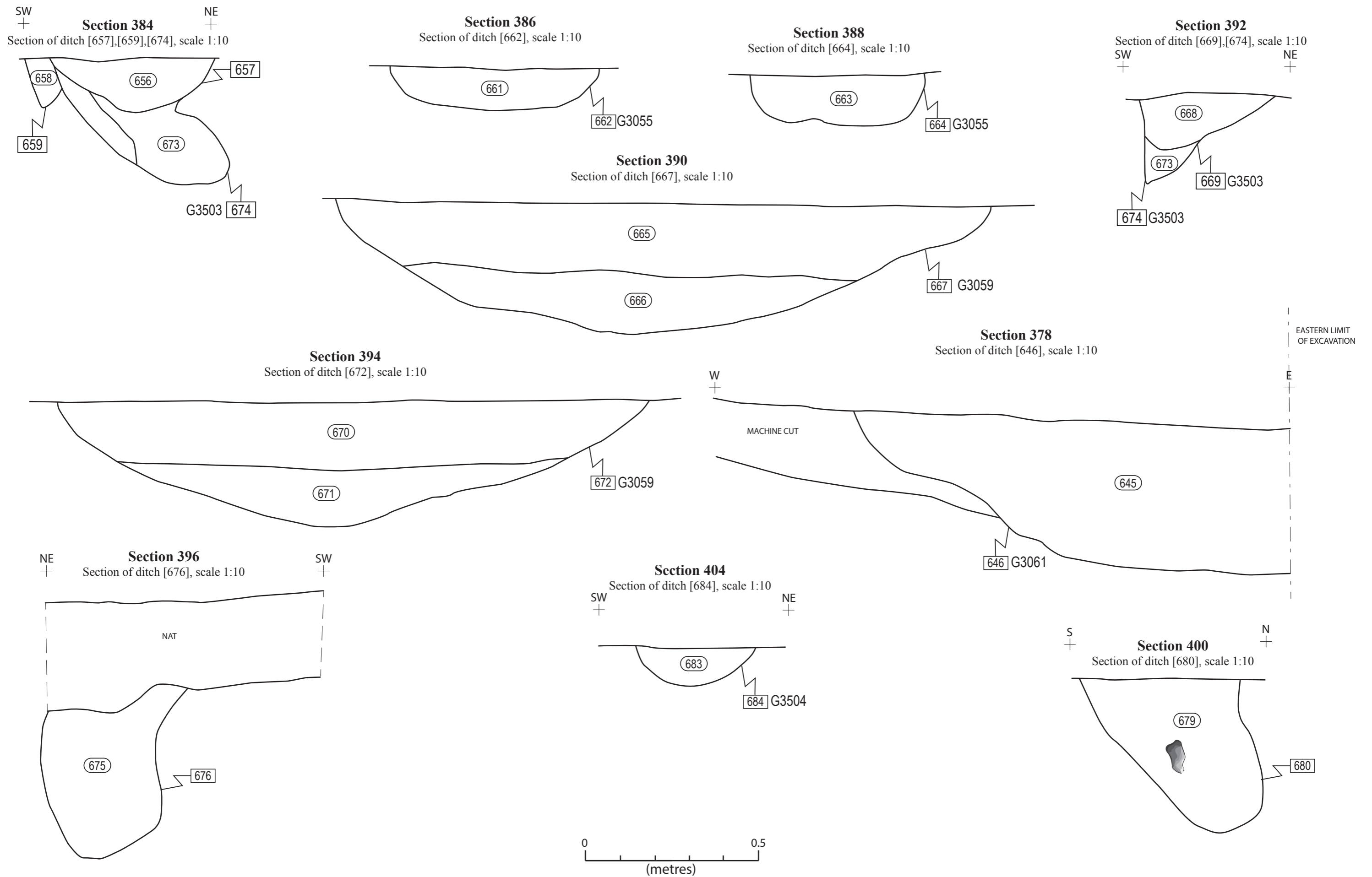


Figure 24: Sections of features

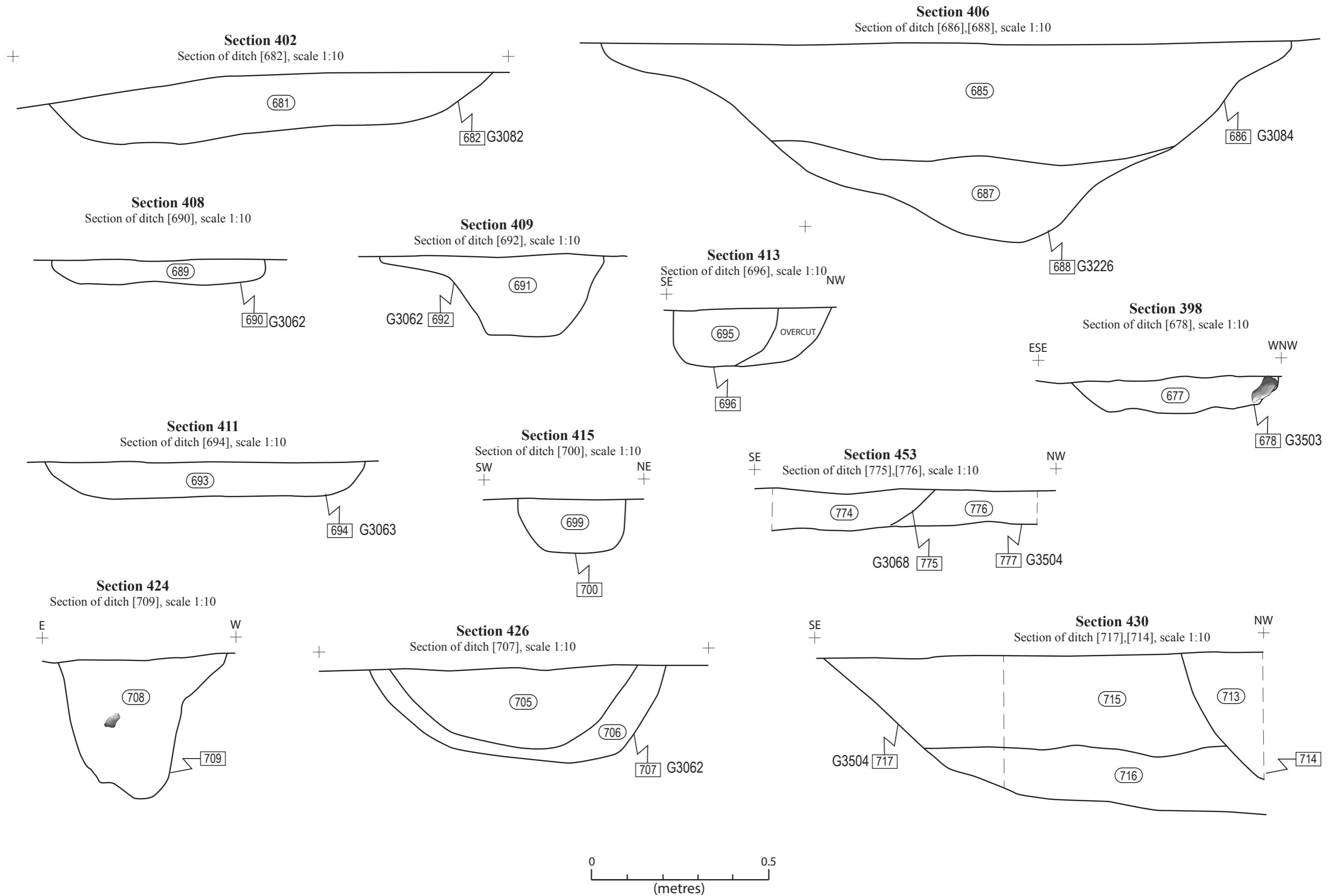


Figure 25: Sections of features

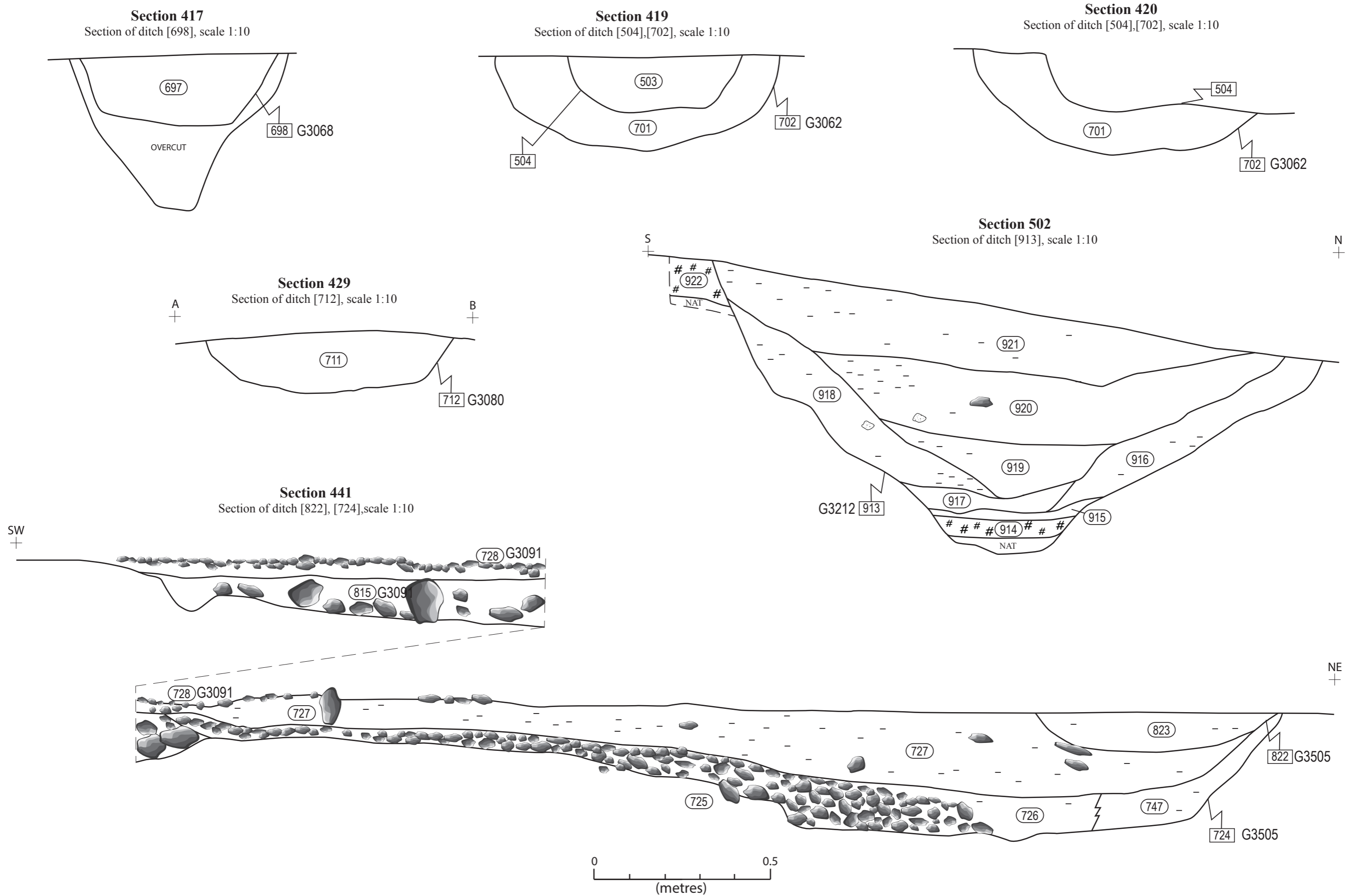


Figure 26: Sections of features