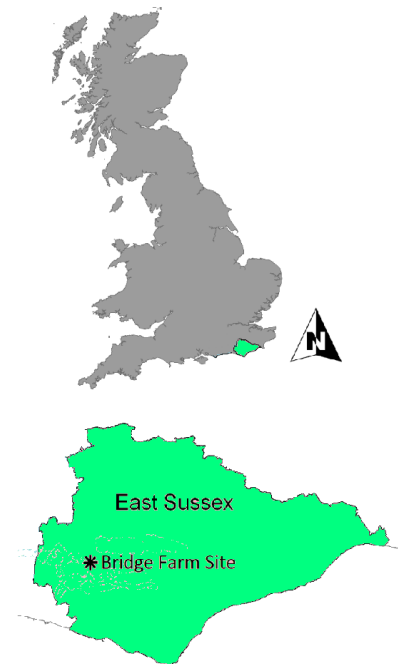
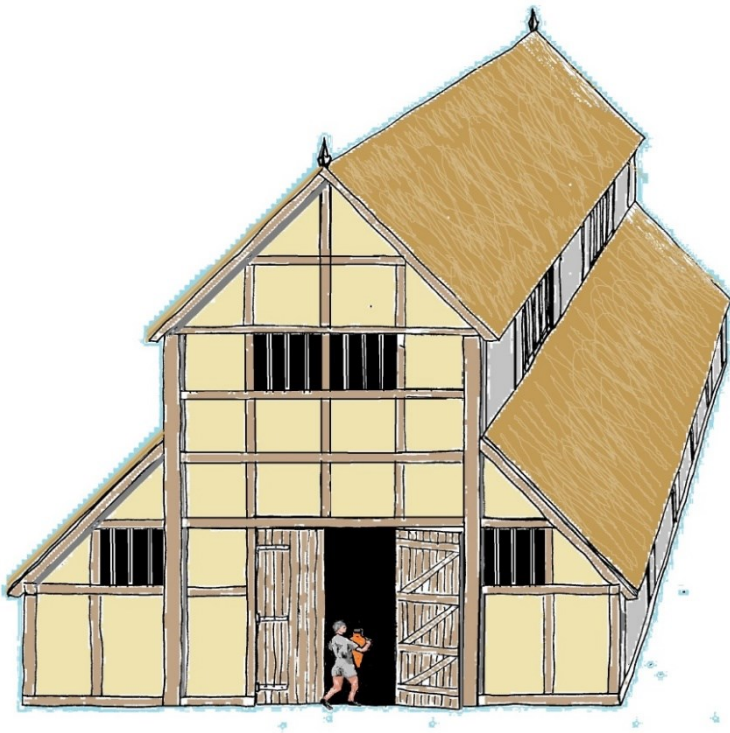


*Investigations of the Roman riverside settlement in  
Five Acres at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex  
2014 (CAP.BF14)*

***PARTS 1-3: FIELDWORKS & RESULTS, WRITTEN RECORDS  
AND THE DRAWN RECORD***



**David H Millum, MCifA, MA, BA Hons**

**©CAP2021**



CAP HQ, Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX

[www.culverproject.co.uk](http://www.culverproject.co.uk)

Directors: Robert Wallace PCIfA, MA, BA Hons & David Millum MCIfA, MA, BA Hons

Email: [info@culverproject.co.uk](mailto:info@culverproject.co.uk)

***Investigations of the Roman riverside settlement in  
Five Acres at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex  
2014 (CAP.BF14)***

***PART 1: Fieldworks and Results***

**Report Data**

National Grid Reference (NGR): 542970 114565 (TQ42971456)

CAP Project Codes: BRF14 (a.k.a. BF14) & DC4

Report Date: 14 January 2021

Report Reference: CAP.BF14

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.33132.69766

Copyright: Culver Archaeological Project ©CAP2021

Prepared in accordance with CAP reporting procedures

**Written by David Millum**

**Jan 2021**

**Approved by Robert Wallace, Project Director**

**Jan 2021**

*Front cover shows an imaginative reconstruction of the 13 large postholes as an aisled warehouse  
(David Millum 2017)*

**PART 1: Fieldworks and Results**

List of Figures.....	4
Non-technical Summary.....	5
<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1 The Site.....	6
1.2 The Scope of the Report.....	6
<b>2 Geology and Topography.....</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>3 Archaeological and Historical Background.....</b>	<b>8</b>
3.1 Associated Projects.....	8
3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Site.....	9
3.3 Desk Based Research.....	9
<b>4 Scope and Aims of Fieldworks.....</b>	<b>10</b>
4.1 Scope of Fieldworks.....	10
4.2 Original Project Aims.....	10
<b>5 Summary of Fieldworks.....</b>	<b>10</b>
5.1 Pre-project Metal Detecting .....	10
5.2 Geophysics .....	11
5.3 Open Area Excavation 2014 (BRF14).....	11
<b>6 Summary of Results.....</b>	<b>14</b>
6.1 Results from pre-project Metal Detecting .....	14
6.2 Results from Geophysical Survey .....	14
6.3 Results from Open Area Excavation 2014 (BRF14).....	14
<b>7 Summary of Site Archive.....</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>8 Summary of Finds and Analysis of Potential.....</b>	<b>22</b>
8.1 Quantification of Finds.....	22
8.2 Finds Summaries.....	23
<b>9 Significance of data.....</b>	<b>38</b>
9.1 Summary of Results.....	38
9.2 Discussion of Significance and Potential.....	42
9.3 Reflections on the results.....	46
<b>10 Review of Research Aims and Results.....</b>	<b>47</b>
10.1 Realisation of Research Aims.....	47
10.2 Revised Research Aims.....	48
<b>11 Catalogue of Potential Future Works.....</b>	<b>48</b>
11.1 Documentary Analysis.....	48
11.2 Specialist Reports.....	48
11.3 Illustrations.....	48
11.4 Potential Publication.....	48
11.5/6 Paper and Artefact Archives.....	49
11.7 Future Excavation.....	49
<b>12 Acknowledgements.....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>13 References.....</b>	<b>51</b>
Appendix: 1. ESHER Summary.....	52
Appendix: 2. OASIS Data Collection Form.....	53
Appendix: 3. Treasure Act statement from the British Museum on SF5.82.....	56

**Written and Drawn records are available in Parts 2-3 as listed below:**

<b>PART 2: The Written Site Record.....</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>14 The Written Site Record .....</b>	<b>58</b>
14.1 Feature and Group Record.....	59
14.2 Context Record .....	60
14.3.1 DC4 Pre-project Metal Detecting Finds Catalogue.....	80
14.3.2 Special Finds Catalogue .....	85
14.4 Environmental Samples Records .....	107
14.5 Site Levels Record .....	110
14.6 Photographic Record .....	116
14.7.1 Plan drawing Register .....	119
14.7.2 Section Drawings Register .....	120
<b>PART 3: The Drawn Site Record .....</b>	<b>125</b>
<b>15 The Drawn Site Record .....</b>	<b>126</b>
15.1 Bridge Farm Location maps .....	128
15.2 Geophysical survey images .....	130
15.3 Overall plans of the excavation trench .....	132
15.4 Sections of the excavated features and contexts .....	139

**Part 4 The Specialist Reports, as listed below, are available in a separate document**

#### **PART 4: The Specialist Reports**

<b>16 Specialist Reports and Catalogues</b>	
16.1 Pottery by Dr Malcolm Lyne	
16.2 Ceramic building material by Luke Barber	
16.3 Metalwork by Luke Barber	
16.4 Coins by Dr David Rudling	
16.5 Glass by Luke Barber	
16.6 Clay pipe fragments by Luke Barber	
16.7 Metallurgical material by Luke Barber	
16.8 Geological material by Luke Barber	
16.9 Faunal remains by Dr Ellie Williams	
16.10.1 Waterlogged timbers by Dr Damian Goodburn	
16.10.2 Timber and leatherwork conservation by Durham University	
16.11 Palaeo-environmental by Dr Mike Allen & Lisa Gray	
16.12 Geoarchaeology of Bridge Farm & the Ouse Valley	

**List of Figures in the main text of Part 1**

1. Site location in East Sussex.....	6
2. Solid and Drift Geology.....	7
3. Barcombe villa visualisation.....	8
4. Geophysical survey image from 2011.....	9
5. The site on the 12th July viewed from the south.....	12
6. Submersible pumps being used in F009, the large pit/sump well.....	12
7. An end of excavation drone shot from SW baulk.....	13
8. Back-filling done the 13 ton digger awaits collection.....	13
9. Plan of excavation showing Feature locations and phasing.....	15
10. NE face of ditch F001 at 222.36N: (5086)(5101)[5087].....	16
11. The 'banjo-shaped' hearth F002.....	16
12. The 6 postholes of F011A marked with ranging poles.....	17
13. Plan showing possible buildings F011 & F004.....	17
14. Rob Wallace removing the 2nd ogee-carved timber from posthole 9.....	18
15. The sump-well F009 under excavation and constant pumping.....	18
16. Large pit F010 with east and west quarters excavated.....	19
17. South facing section of Ditch F003 as it nears the NW baulk.....	19
18. East face of Ditch F008 midway slot at 118.1E 200.3N.....	19
19. The Hearth F007 from the NW during excavation .....	20
20. Zoomorphic enamel 'hound' brooch.....	27
21. Complete key ring.....	27
22. Silver ring bezel inscribed 'VTER FELIX' .....	27
23. Conical lead weight with 3 holes.....	27
24. The earliest and latest identifiable silver coins .....	28
25. A coin of Constantine II AD333-4 from the base of the well F9.....	29
26. Worked deer antler (context 5226, SF no. 575).....	32
27. The carved timbers used as padding in posthole 9 of F004.....	34
28. Two photographs of the rectangular hewn baulk off-cut SF5.79.....	35
29. Geophysical survey image with the possible squarish enclosure .....	38
30. Building F4 if posts supported the aisle of a timber-framed structure.....	40
31. Photograph of PH6 (F004) showing row of stakeholes (5227).....	41
32. Plan showing the hearth F7 and adjacent stake/postholes.....	42
33. Stone from the lower fill (5225) of the well F9.....	45

## **Non-Technical Summary**

This is the post-excavation report of the archaeological investigations undertaken by undergraduate students and volunteers under the supervision of the Culver Archaeological Project in Five Acres on Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex (TQ4297 1456) in 2014. The site was in a meadow to the west of the Romano-British settlement discovered adjacent to the River Ouse in 2011 (Millum, 2013).

This excavation followed on from four trenches excavated in 2013 (Millum & Wallace, 2017).

The investigations comprised surface metal detecting followed by a magnetometer survey in 2011 and a 770sq.m open area excavation in 2014. The excavation trench was located over a rectangular group of circular anomalies, adjacent linear and other features, observed in the geophysical survey.

The excavation revealed 13 postholes, of 1m+ diameter, forming a rectangular grouping 16m by 6.4m, each containing the base of a waterlogged post averaging 0.45m in diameter/width at 0.8m -1m deep. These were interpreted as the principal posts of a building, probably aisled, dated by pottery to the late 3rd century AD.

To the northwest flank of the building was a ditch which ran the complete length of the trench and appeared to be of earlier origin, possibly 2nd century. Adjacent to the ditch was a large 4th century ovoid pit of over 2m wide and 1.3m deep which was interpreted as a sump-well. A similar but shallower feature was also excavated in the southern corner of the trench.

Two hearths were discovered; one of banjo-shape adjacent to the central ditch was probable of 2nd – 3rd century date whilst the hearth in the north corner was dated to the 4th century and found to contain iron slag and magnetic fines. Two further ditches which crossed the trench obliquely and intersected at the southwest baulk were designated to the late 4th century and were possibly still open in the 5th.

There were other isolated smaller pits and post/stake-holes plus a smaller rectangular grouping of smaller postholes suggesting the possibility of an older building at right angles to the main building. If this interpretation is correct then this structure being within the area of the large building had ceased to exist prior to the erection of its larger counterpart. Alternatively, some of these postholes could be an indication of the outer wall and internal division of the aisled structure.

Over 7000 sherds of Roman-period pottery were collected and analysed together with metal finds including coins, a zoomorphic enamelled brooch and an inscribed silver ring bezel. Waterlogged timbers were taken from the sump-well and two of the post holes. The latter included 2 unique worked timbers with ogee-carved ends which had seemingly been used as post-pads and have been interpreted as the truncated ends of rafters. Bulk environmental samples were taken from the lower contexts of the sump-well and the postholes which, being waterlogged provided further organic remains including animal bones and leather shoe fragments. The fills from the two hearths were also sampled for possible charred remains. The timbers, leather items and some metallic artifacts were sent for specialist conservation.

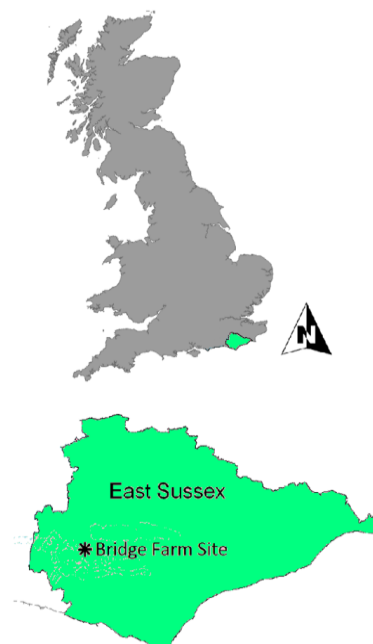
## **Dedication**

This report is dedicated to the memory of our colleague Stuart McGregor who died unexpectedly in October 2018. Stuart was a key member of the CAP team with responsibility for site photography and the drawn record; his work and dedication live on within the pages of this report.

## 1 Introduction

### 1.1 The Site

- 1.1.1 The site is located at Bridge Farm, on Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, Nr. Lewes, East Sussex **(1)** although parochially it falls within the Wellingham area of Ringmer. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) 542970 114565 and comprises a permanent grass meadow, known as Five Acres, abutting the east bank of the River Ouse **(4)** (also see location map in Part 3: 15.1).
- 1.1.2 The site is to the west of the defended Romano-British settlement discovered in 2011 (Millum, 2013) at the Junction of the Roman road from London (Margary 14) and the roads to Chichester (*Noviomagus*) and Pevensey (*Anderidos*).
- 1.1.3 The southern extremities of the settlement site had been excavated with four trenches in 2013 revealing a late 1st century date for the smaller rectangular enclosure at the southern end of the road and a late 2nd century date for the double ditches enclosing a larger area to the north, plus other activity continuing well into the 4th century. The results of the 2013 excavations have been reported (Wallace, 2014) and an interim paper published (Millum & Wallace, 2017).
- 1.1.4 Details of other results from CAP can be viewed at [www.culverproject.co.uk](http://www.culverproject.co.uk).



**1:** Site location in East Sussex

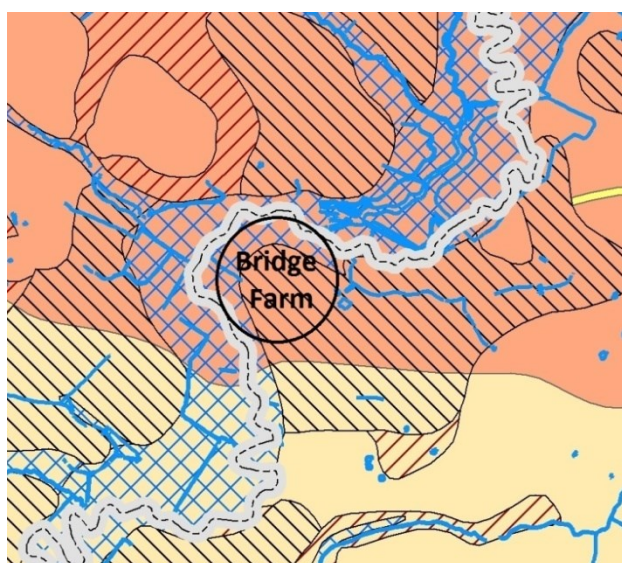
### 1.2 The Scope of the Report

- 1.2.1 This report summarises the archaeological investigations carried out in Five Acres during 2014 by the Culver Archaeological Project under the direction of Robert Wallace PCIfA and David Millum MCIfA.
- 1.2.2 The report covers the excavation of Trench 5 carried out in 2014 (site code BRF14) plus geophysical surveying in 2011 (BF11) and pre-project surface metal detecting (DC4).
- 1.2.3 The report covers the fieldwork undertaken in the following order:
- Pre-project metal detecting and surface collection, Sections 5.1 & 6.1.
  - Geophysical surveys in 2011 & 2014, Sections 5.2 & 6.2.
  - Open area excavation in 2014, Sections 5.3 & 6.3.
  - Artefact analysis, Sections 8 & 16.
- 1.2.4 The report discusses the data gained from the fieldwork and how this might be interpreted in the wider landscape context. Sections 6 to 9.
- 1.2.5 The contents of this report will subsequently be reassessed as the wider project proceeds so that it can be integrated into the general body of work with revised conclusions reached from the overall project results.
- 1.2.6 To facilitate the integration of this data with the wider project the Periods denoted in the report for the Bridge Farm 2013 excavation (Wallace, 2014) will be used.

- 1.2.7 These comprise: - **Period 1:** Palaeolithic to Bronze Age: **Period 2:** Iron Age and Roman Republic: **Period 3:** Roman AD43-70: **Period 4:** Roman AD70-150: **Period 5:** Roman AD150-250: **Period 6:** Roman AD250-410: **Period 7:** Saxon: **Period 8:** Medieval: **Period 9:** Post Medieval
- 1.2.8 Period 6 will be subdivided into 6A: AD250-300, 6B: AD300-350 & 6C: AD350-410 where it is felt this will aid interpretation.
- 1.2.9 Periods where no significant features or artefacts were found will not be included in the report.

## 2 Geology and Topography

- 2.1.1 The underlying geological structure of the site is sedimentary with the Ouse River Valley cutting through east-west bands of Lower Greensand and Weald Clay which are heavily mantled with Head and River Terrace deposits (2).



2: Solid and Drift Geology of the Bridge Farm site in an area of River Terrace Deposits on Weald Clay

- 2.1.2 The site lies on the eastern bank of the Ouse floodplain, north of Lewes, which comprises deep alluvium flanked by margins of first and second terrace valley gravels. The area supports gleyic argillic brown earths of the Waterstock Association soils on the floodplain.
- 2.1.3 Interpreting the archaeology was complicated by the post-depositional gleying that had taken place on site. This process occurs when fluctuating groundwater tables lead to the oxidation of the ferrous and ferric elements in the soils leading to mottling (strong brown ferruginous speckles in the soil), the formation of iron nodules, weak ferruginous encrustations and concretions and iron panning. These post-depositional processes can affect features and are easily mistaken for separate contexts and/or archaeological events.
- 2.1.4 Dr Mike Allen (Allen, 2013) reporting on the local soil structure highlighted the perplexity of the fine sands and coarse silts of the alluvial surface geology for deep and rapid pedogenesis (soil formation) with soils weathering and developing downwards into the parent material. The formation of deep topsoil over centuries of agricultural use, regular flooding and the shallow depth of the archaeology in this field had truncated, and in some instances damaged, the remaining archaeology. The low ground level of the field at c.4.6m AOD meant that features extending below 3.5m AOD were likely to be permanently waterlogged and therefore retain organic remains. This probability was factored into our environmental sampling procedures.



### 3 *Archaeological and Historical Background*

#### 3.1 Associated Projects

3.1.1 In the early 1990's Roman finds had been discovered at Culver Farm, Barcombe, and in 1999 a geophysical survey was carried out at Dunstalls Field on Culver Farm which confirmed the existence of a Roman winged-corridor villa and other associated buildings at TQ41721418 (3). In 2001 a research and training excavation was launched by University College London (UCL) and the Mid Sussex Field Archaeological Team (MSFAT). In 2005 UCL left the project and the University of Sussex, Centre for Continuing Education (CCE) became joint organisers with MSFAT. Excavation of the site continued until 2007 under the direction of Dr David Rudling for CCE and Chris Butler MCifA for MSFAT.



3: *Illustration of how the Barcombe Villa complex may have looked at its zenith*

3.1.2 In 2004 a ground penetrating radar survey was carried out in Church Field, to the SE of the villa site. The survey revealed another building at TQ41861419. Excavation between 2008 and 2012 by CCE and MSFAT proved this to be a detached multi-phased bathhouse of unusually large proportions for a rural estate.

3.1.3 From 2005 the Culver Archaeological Project (CAP), under founding director Robert Wallace, was investigating the wider historical landscape around the villa complex; discovering a substantial Roman road and instigating an extensive programme of geophysical surveys, systematic field walking, evaluation trenching and open area excavation, along the road's corridor, to the west of the River Ouse at Culver and Cowlease Farms, Barcombe (Millum & Wallace, 2012; Millum, 2014). This work identified several new sites of roadside activity, including industrial sites from the Roman period. Research by CAP has also revealed prehistoric activity within the surrounding area, including several instances from the Middle Bronze Age (MBA) activity, one of which in an area known as The Wilderness producing an oak stake which has been radiocarbon dated to 3340+/-40 BP, calibrated to 1680-1530 cal BC, representing one of the earliest waterlogged sites discovered in Sussex (Allen, 2010; 2011).

3.1.4 A geophysical survey in 2011 at Bridge Farm on the east bank of the River Ouse to locate the known Roman road from London (Margary, 1933) revealed an unknown Romano-British settlement enclosed with double ditched defences (Millum, 2013).

3.1.5 The southern extremities of this settlement were excavated by CAP in 2013, funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and managed by the appointed contractor, AOC Archaeology. The four trenches excavated **(4)** established that the settlement was founded in the late 1st century AD with the earthwork defences added in the late 2nd and further activity continuing into the 4th. Roads, ditches, pits and other features suggesting light industrial activity were revealed (Wallace, 2014; Millum, 2017; Millum & Wallace, 2017).



**4:** Geophysical survey image from 2011 showing the 2013 and 2014 trenches

## 3.2 Previous Archaeological Investigations on the Site

3.2.1 Checks on the East Sussex Historic Environment Record and the *Sussex Archaeological Collections* revealed no record of any previous investigations in Five Acres.

## 3.3 Desk Based Research

3.3.1 A check of old maps revealed that on both the Estate Map of William Newton in 1767 and the 1841 tithe map the field was named as Five Acres and the field boundaries were largely consistent with those of today.

- 3.3.2 Journal research revealed that in a paper in *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 74, 16-43, entitled 'A new Roman road to the coast', Ivan Margary records a Roman road from London running through Bridge Farm with details the route and of an evaluation trench that he excavated in House Field at Bridge Farm (Margary, 1933) (see also Millum 2013 and 2017).

## **4 Scope of Aims and Fieldworks**

### **4.1 Scope of Fieldworks**

- 4.1.1 Following the pre-project metal detecting and the results of geophysical surveys in 2011 an open area trench of 24m x 32m (770sq.m) was opened over a rectangular group of round anomalies (**4 & 7**). The excavation of this area commenced on 27th June 2014 and was completed on 24th September 2014. Once the excavation was complete the site was back filled and returned to the land owner.
- 4.1.2 The excavation was directed by Robert Wallace PCIfA and David Millum MCIfA as part of the wider CAP investigations of the Bridge Farm settlement and surrounding area.

### **4.2 Original Research Aims**

- 4.2.1 To establish the nature, date, purpose and state of preservation of the buried features interpreted from the results of the geophysical surveys by targeted excavation (Millum, 2014a)
- 4.2.2 To allow an informed assessment of the archaeological potential of the surrounding area.
- 4.2.3 To promote a greater understanding of the historic landscape.
- 4.2.4 To formulate a prioritised policy for further investigation of the site including more invasive and destructive methods where considered necessary.
- 4.2.5 To actively encourage the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their historic environment.
- 4.2.6 To offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the surveying, excavation and post-excavation stages.
- 4.2.7 To accumulate sufficient data to produce an informed report of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes.

## **5 Summary of Fieldworks**

### **5.1 Pre-project metal detecting (DC4)**

- 5.1.1 A local metal detectorist, David Cunningham, had permission from the previous owner of the land to undertake surface metal detecting and collection of artefacts for the whole of Bridge Farm including Five Acres. This came to light during a mass detection survey that CAP organised for House Field in 2012 with local metal detecting groups.
- 5.1.2 Contact having been established David offered us unrestricted access to his finds for inspection and recording. He had retained all the artefacts he had collected and kept them separated by a series of field numbers including artefacts gathered from Five Acres, his field number 4 (DC4).

- 5.1.3 The artefacts from Five Acres were weighed, measured, photographed and recorded as per CAP Special Finds procedures.
- 5.1.4 Mr Cunningham subsequently donated many of the artefacts to the project archive and became, with George Read, the long-term authorised metal detectorists for the project.
- 5.1.5 The results are summarised in the Results Section 6.1 with the detailed list in Section 14.3.2.

## 5.2 Geophysics (BF11)

- 5.2.1 A magnetometer (MAG) survey in 40m grid squares, using a Bartington Grad601 twin-pole Fluxgate Gradiometer, was undertaken of Bridge Farm, including Five Acres, in 2011 by David Staveley, assisted by CAP volunteers.

## 5.3 Open Area Excavation 2014 (BRF14)

- 5.3.1 In late June 2014 the area of the proposed excavation including a reasonable apron was temporarily fenced with split chestnut posts and barbed wire with access via a five-bar gate, to allow the rest of the field to continue to be used as a pasture for cattle. A replacement cattle trough was located in the area outside this enclosure and plumbed back to the water supply at the original trough within the project enclosure, providing a mains water supply for both the cattle and the project.
- 5.3.2 A rectangular open area trench, 24m x 32m (770sq.m), was opened in Five Acres over an area targeting a possible rectangular building and adjacent ditches and pits using a hired 13-ton caterpillar-tracked mechanical digger driven by experienced operators supported with a dumper truck and augmented by a wheeled JCB digger. Removal of the overburden was completed on 28th June 2014 with the removed topsoil consolidated in two linear spoil heaps set at a safe distance from the NE and SE baulks.
- 5.3.3 Mechanical excavation was taken down in spits to a depth of approximately 500mm, comprising 200mm humic turf layer and 300mm alluvial top soil, over the full expanse of the trench before trowelling back the surface by hand to clean and reveal any features.
- 5.3.4 The excavation, designated Trench 5, was located by GPS to between NGRs 542946 114560 (west corner), 542964 114586 (north corner), 542983 114573 (east corner) and 542967 114548 (south corner) with the ground levels being 4.596 AOD in the west, 4.455m AOD in the north, 4.749m AOD in the east and 4.502 AOD in the south.
- 5.3.5 Within the enclosure a marquee was erected (**5**) as a site office and the Environmental Unit, with 2 flotation tanks, was set up adjacent to the water supply and field ditch.
- 5.3.6 A site grid of 5m squares was set out over the trench with grid posts designated in metres east and north from the 100E/200N post in the west corner.
- 5.3.7 A site TBM was established at 4.585m AOD located at NGR 542944.269 114577.742 as a reference for use with a surveyor's (dumpy) level to take site levels.
- 5.3.8 Fieldwork was undertaken by volunteers and university undergraduate students under the supervision of CAP personnel.
- 5.3.9 All features revealed were sectioned using hand tools and recorded using a single context recording method for both features and finds. All works were carried out in accordance with standards and procedures of the MOLAS site manual and as detailed in the Project Design (Millum, 2014a).



*5: The site on the 12th July viewed from the south towards the marquee (site office)*

- 5.3.10 All excavated features were drawn in half section to a scale of 1:10 and the site was planned at a scale of 1:20. Features were also photographed with scales using a Digital SLR camera with colour slides and monochrome negatives taken with traditional SLR film cameras to provide a photographic archive (as listed in Part 2: 14.6).
- 5.3.11 Features deeper than 3.5m AOD were found to be waterlogged below this depth and in many cases had a hard iron-pan above this level that could initially be mistaken for the base of the feature. Knowledge gained in the 2013 excavations allowed us to recognise this phenomenon and instruct diggers to excavate through the pan into the crucially important deeper contexts.
- 5.3.12 Where below the waterline larger features were continuously pumped out using small submersible electric pumps powered by a petrol generator **(6)**, whilst smaller features were bailed and sponged regularly. In both cases the water level quickly returned hampering continuous excavation and subsequent recording.
- 5.3.13 During the first three weeks excavation concentrated on the northwest half of the site including the main ditch features, two hearths and the large pit designated Feature 9 (F9). The intersection of the two main ditches was quartered with opposing quarters excavated initially in order to try to establish phasing. The two large pits were similarly quartered although this proved problematic in F9 as the pit narrowed and became waterlogged at depth so that excavation was completed in half section after recording the upper layers.
- 5.3.14 From 21st July work concentrated on excavating the postholes in the southeast half of the trench. This included the 13 large postholes plus many smaller holes not obviously allied to the main feature. The large 1m+ diameter postholes all proved to have inner post-pipes and to continue below the waterline. This made total excavation of all thirteen postholes impractical and in most cases only the postpipe was half sectioned and then fully excavated down to where



*6: Two submersible pumps being used in Feature 9, the large pit/sump well*

the waterlogged remains of a posts were exposed. The size of the remaining post fragments was established where possible by careful excavation and recorded as a Special Find with all the postpipes being drawn in section. In most cases only the upper layer of the surrounding posthole was removed to establish its basic diameter. Two postholes, PH1 and PH9, were fully excavated providing an example of an outer posthole in each line of posts. Excepting the above, all other pits, postholes and stake-holes were half sectioned, recorded and then fully excavated. Linear features were sampled by 1m slots at appropriate intervals and/or targeted locations **(7)**.

5.3.15 The more complicated nature of these excavations necessitated an extension to the proposed six-week excavation period with works including recording being undertaken by the core CAP team with some experienced volunteers until September 24th.

5.3.16 The discovery of so many waterlogged contexts required a change of sampling strategy with greater amounts of environmental samples being taken from these deposits and in specific cases

the decision to put 100% of the fill through the flotation process to obtain environmental evidence/ecofacts and smaller artefacts not visible in the wet mud.

5.3.17 On 15th and 28th July and 2nd September, Robin Day attended the site and undertook aerial photographic surveys of the site using a drone with a mounted remote controlled video camera providing both still colour shots **(7)** and a video of the site and surrounding area.

5.3.18 The trench was finally professionally backfilled using a caterpillar-tracked 13-ton mechanical digger **(8)** at the end of the season so that the temporary fencing could be removed and the area returned to farming.



**7:** An end of excavation drone shot from the SW.  
North is top left. (Robin Day)



**8:** Back-filling expertly completed, the 13-ton Hitachi ZX130LCN digger awaits collection

5.3.19 The results for BRF14 are discussed in the results section 6.3 with plans and section drawings in Part 3, Section 15.

## 6 Summary of Results

### 6.1 Results from the pre-project metal detecting (DC4)

#### 1st -5th century AD, plus residual medieval to Georgian

- 6.1.1 The DC4 assemblage of finds proved to be mainly from the Roman period being mostly coins which ranged from Galba (AD 68-69) to Gratian (AD 375-383), plus a ring key and other bronze items which included two possibly Saxon mounting plates.
- 6.1.2 A catalogue of these finds is included in Section 14.3 in Part 2 with an assessment of the coins by Dr David Rudling in Sections 8.2 and 16.6.
- 6.1.3 The two bronze mounts/dress ornaments, one axe-shaped and one discoid extend the potential activity in this location, close to the river, into the Saxon period.
- 6.1.4 A single Edward 4th groat, a half groat of Elizabeth 1st and two half groats of James 1st probably indicate either casual loss from agricultural workers during the late medieval, Tudor and early Jacobian periods, or possibly an area of specific activity such as a river crossing. A single George 3rd penny represents the Georgian era. Late 19th and 20th century coins had not been retained.
- 6.1.5 These results show the importance of liaising with the local metal detecting community and the potential extent of the Roman-period activity.

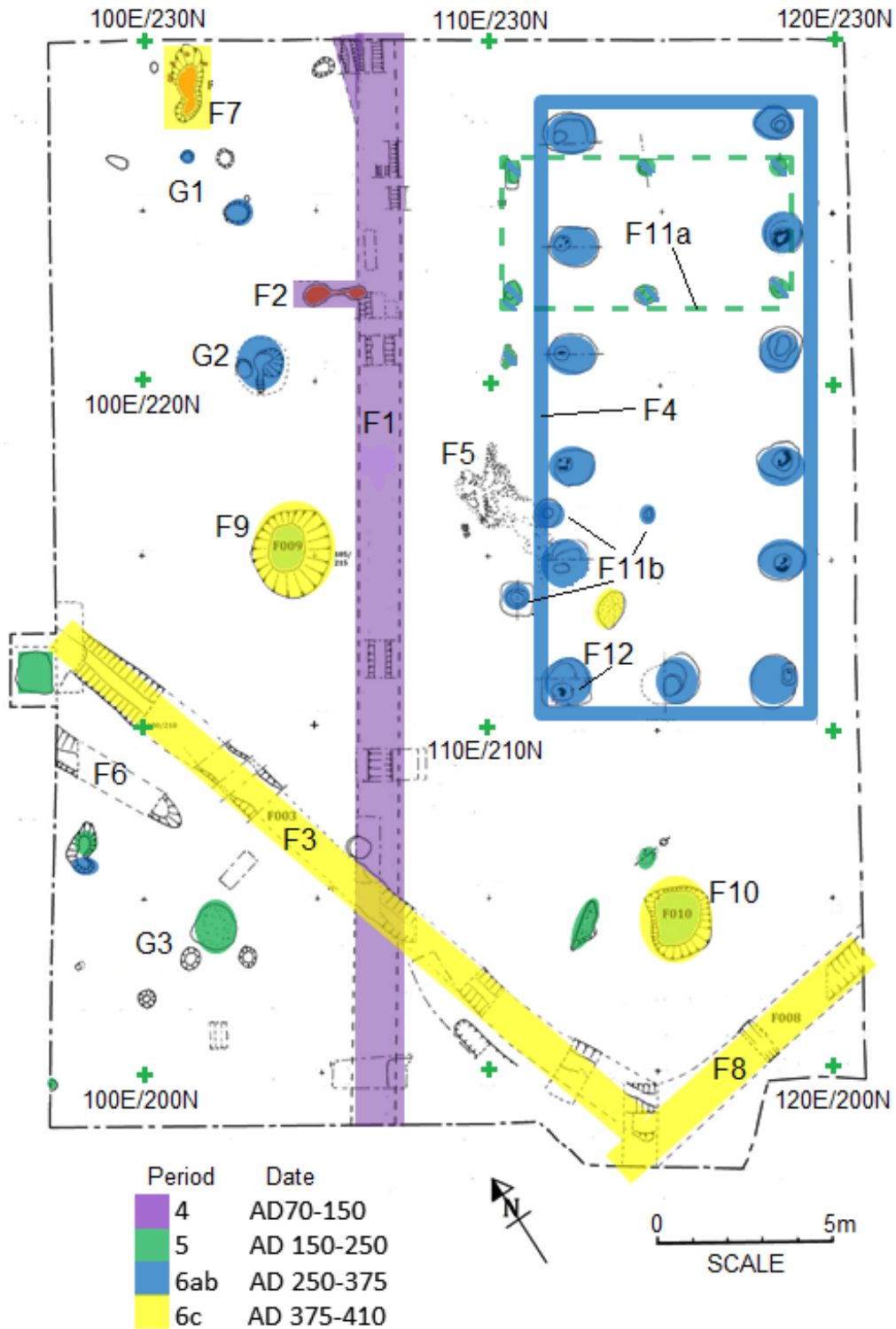
### 6.2 Results from Geophysical Survey (BF11)

- 6.2.1 The results from the 2011 geophysical survey had shown a potentially interesting feature of 13 round anomalies in a rectangular arrangement in a riverside meadow (Five Acres) to the south west of the main settlement enclosure.
- 6.2.2 A higher resolution image of the targeted area, produced by David Staveley in 2014, made this feature and others surrounding it much clearer and enabled us to accurately target this area for excavation.
- 6.2.3 The geophysical survey image of Trench 5 and composite images from geophysical surveys of the surrounding area can be seen in Section 15.2 in Part 3.

### 6.3 Results from the Open Area Excavation in 2014 (BRF14)

The main features are listed below in the period suggested by the assessment of the pottery recovered from specific contexts as shown in the phase plan (9).

- 6.3.1 **Prehistoric Periods 1 & 2 including Iron Age:** A lack of pre-historic pottery and worked flint suggests that this area of the site lacks any significant pre-historic occupation. A single flint tool (SF 5.34) which came from the Late-Roman period ditch F3 was patently residual.



Period	Date	Features
4	AD 70-150	F1: a ditch running NE-SW possibly part of an enclosure. F2: a hearth/oven
5	AD 150-250	F11a: if forming separate building. A few scattered pits
6ab	AD 250-375	F4: a 13 post, possibly aisled building. F11a if part of F4
6c	AD 375-410	F3 & 8: ditches on N-S & E-W axis. F9 & 10 deep pits/wells. F7 forging hearth

9: Plan and table showing Feature locations and Phases



### 6.3.2 Roman Period 4: AD 70-150

#### **F1 the NE-SW orientated ditch**

(contexts 5001 5002 5005 5006 [5007] 5011 [5012] 5036 5047 [5048] 5066 5083 [5084] 5086 [5087] 5101 5112 [5113] 5114 [5115] [5205] 5210 [5211] [5212]) running centrally through the length of the excavated area is the main feature that has been dated to this period. At the northeast end it divides having a secondary ditch



**10:** NE face of ditch F1 at 222.36N: (5086)(5101)[5087]

(5032) [5033] heading off to the north. Both ditches are dated to Period 4 by their pottery assemblages although it is suggested that the northern spur might be either later or subordinate to main NE-SW ditch. The main ditch continues to the southwest where a minority of the pottery is dated to Period 5 suggesting its possible survival into this period. Some inconsistencies observed in various slot sections suggest this ditch was recut over time. The geophysical survey shows the ditch continuing beyond the area excavated as described in Section 9.1. The main ditch averages 900mm wide by 500mm deep having mainly fairly steep sloping sides to a concave base (**10**) with the northern spur averaging 500mm wide by 350mm deep and having a more flowing concave profile (see Sections in Part 3: 15.4).

**F2 the 'Banjo-shaped' Hearth** (fills 5017 5064, cut [5173]) (**11**) located on the NW side of the central ditch (F1) is also likely to be from this period. This feature was excavated as 1700mm long by 600mm at its widest, narrowing to just 100mm in the SE end channel where it was truncated by the ditch (F1) (see section §13.3 in Part 3: 15.5).

### 6.3.3 Roman Period 5: AD 150-250

**A large pit**, (fill 5111), midway down the NW baulk and partially truncated by the late 4th century ditch (F3) would seem to originate from Period 5 despite some later pottery which probably infiltrated the main context when cut by the later ditch. This truncation and its location against the baulk made assessing the dimensions of this feature difficult but it was excavated to a depth of 800mm where it was 2500mm across its NE-SW axis (see section §33 in 15.6).



**11:** The 'banjo-shaped' hearth F2

**G3: 6 smaller postholes** (cuts [5042] [5044] [5046] [5152] [5060] [5062]) plus **other features** (cuts [5040] [5069] [5073] [5078]) are a loose, possibly unrelated, group in the far west corner of the site some of which could originate from this period although others appear to be later (see sections in Part 3: 15.10.3).

Two **shallow pits** (cuts [5091] [5099]) (see sections in Part 3: 15.8) located just north of the large pit F10 contained pottery from this period.

**F11A six smaller postholes** have been dated by pottery evidence to early 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Lyne Section 16.1). The postholes (contexts 5177 [5178], 5179 5254 [5180] [5255], 5183 5258 [5184 5259], 5185 [5186], 5187 [5188], 5235 5267 [5236] [5268]) were observed to form a possible rectangle at right-angles in axis to that of the 13-post building F4 (**12 & 13**). The edges of some of these postholes were difficult to define as cutting through river gravels and in most cases it was probably only the postpipe that was observed and excavated. These were in the region of 300-440mm in diameter and whilst originally thought to be only 300-350mm in depth later excavation beyond the hard ironpan layer on three of the features, [5184], [5186] & [5236], suggested that all may have extended to between 790 and 850mm in depth (see sections in Part 3: 15.7). One of the pipes [5186] was observed to have an outer posthole of 580mm diameter. All these postholes/pipes were devoid of any post remains despite some being excavated to below the water-table. The postholes appeared to be set in two parallel lines 3.7m apart in the NW-SE axis each pair being 4m from the next (**13; green dots**).

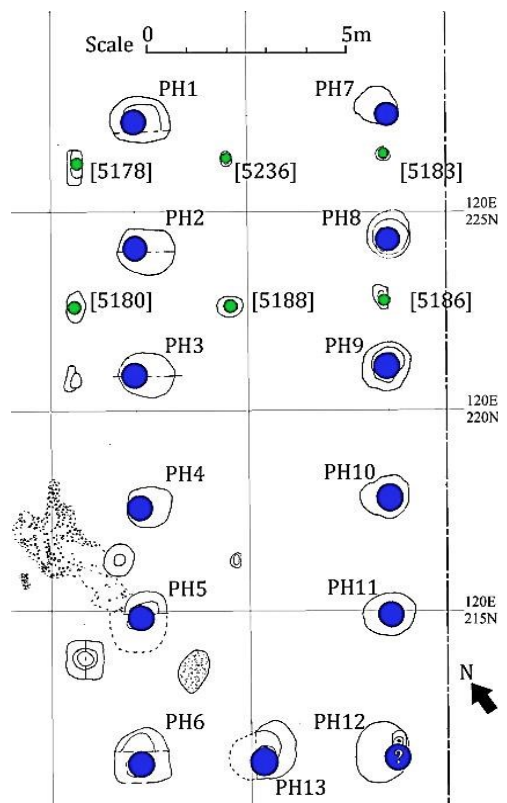


**12:** The 6 postholes of F11A marked with ranging poles

later excavation beyond the hard ironpan layer on three of the features, [5184], [5186] & [5236], suggested that all may have extended to between 790 and 850mm in depth (see sections in Part 3: 15.7). One of the pipes [5186] was observed to have an outer posthole of 580mm diameter. All these postholes/pipes were devoid of any post remains despite some being excavated to below the water-table. The postholes appeared to be set in two parallel lines 3.7m apart in the NW-SE axis each pair being 4m from the next (**13; green dots**).

6.3.4 **Roman Period 6: AD 250-410**

**F4, 13 large postholes:** structure dependent on the rectangular group of posts (cuts [5117] [5119] [5121] [5123] [5125] [5127] [5129] [5131] [5133] [5176] [5222] [5139] [5223]) was most probably constructed in the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century (**13; blue spots**). The postpipes and/or post remains averaged between 400-500mm in width and were between 700-900mm below the level of the excavated trench with the top of the remains averaging at



**13:** Plan of the postholes forming F11A in green and F4 in blue

between 3.30m and 3.55m AOD (see sections in Part 3: 15.11). The posts were aligned in 2 parallel rows of 7 posts each on a NE-SW axis with a single post midway along the SW end. They covered an area 6.4m by 16m. Two of the 1000-1500mm diameter postholes were fully excavated, PH1 [5117] and PH9 [5133], with all timbers being removed for conservation and study. They had overall depths from the trench surface of 950 and 1200mm respectively to the base of the main cuts. In the case of PH9 the area below the remains of the post (SF5.41) included several interesting timbers from the waterlogged fill (5215), comprising two ogee carved timbers (SF5.42 & SF5.78), **(14)** a short section of a large beam (SF5.79) and a small stake (SF5.80) (see timber summary in Section 8.2 and conservation reports in Part 4: 16.4). These remains were all fragments of prepared timbers seemingly used as packing for the new posts. Limits on our resources and the decision to leave most of the timbers *in situ* meant that we restricted full excavation to just PH1 & PH9 with timbers extracted from PH1, PH9 and PH11. An interpretation of the structure that these remains represent is discussed in Section 9.



**14:** Rob Wallace removing the 2nd ogee-carved timber from the largely excavated posthole 9

**Two large pits, F9** (cuts [5196] [5058] [5154] [5056]) **& F10** (cuts [5095] [5158] [5103] [5156]) included late 4th century pottery sherds indicating that both had been backfilled in the last years of Roman period activity (see sections in Part 3: 15.13).

**Pit/sump-well F9** proved to be the larger of the two measuring 2650mm in diameter with a maximum depth of 1560mm, having sloping relatively straight sides with a sharp break to a flattish base; although definition of the base was hampered by the constant inflow of water and the river gravel layer in which it appeared to be cut. The waterlogged nature of the lower contexts required that these were 100% sampled and put through



**15:** The sump-well F9 under excavation and constant pumping

the floatation process to extract the artefacts from the sticky mud. This together with the need for constant pumping of the fast-inflowing water **(15)** meant that excavation of this pit continued through all 6 weeks of the dig with extra time needed for processing the samples. The lower fills

of **F9** (5226 5198 5212) had pottery dating to c.AD300-370+ and coins c.AD270-376 which indicated a 4th century origin and use.

**F10** a large pit (**16**), measured 1700 to 2000mm across and 650 mm deep. It was less rich in artefacts than F9 but did have pottery in its primary fill (5110) dated to AD.370-420 suggesting that this feature was also from the last Roman period, 6c.

**F3** and **F8**: the two intersecting ditches, yielded 633 sherds of pottery from the six slots cut across them which suggested a date of c. AD 350/70-400+.

**Ditch F3** was excavated as 850mm wide and 500mm deep where it cut the pit at the NW baulk (cut [5014]) becoming wider and shallower as it headed southwards averaging over 1000mm wide and 400mm deep in the central slots (cuts [5104] [5031] [5207] [5019] [5209]) widening to 1600mm at only 300mm deep as it came close to F8 and the SW baulk (cut [5010]). It tended to have fairly steep sides curving to a shallow concave base (**17**) (see Part 3: 15.15.1)

**Ditch F8** ranged from 900mm wide and 275mm deep at the SE baulk (cut [5106]) to 1100mm wide and 350mm deep as it got closer to F3 and the SW baulk (cut [5097]). It had a very steep south side and a more gently sloping north side to a gently concave base (**18**) (see Part 3: 15.15.2).



**16:** Pit F10 with east [5095] and west [5103] quarters excavated



**17:** South facing section of Ditch F3 as it nears the NW baulk



**18:** East face of Ditch F8 midway slot at 118.1E 200.3N

**Hearth F7** (cut [5054]) in the north corner of the excavation trench, had two fills (5004 & 5053) containing 159 sherds of pottery which suggest that this feature was in use until the late 4th century. The irregular ovoid feature measures 2260mm by 960mm overall and has a maximum depth from the trench surface of 310mm (**19**). Three very adjacent stakeholes (2 individually recorded as cuts [5080] & [5082]) and a possible fourth within the feature are shown in plan P4 as being on the northern edge of the hearth cut [5054] could be part of a possible superstructure of the hearth. A further stakehole or small posthole is also shown just to the NW of the feature (see figure **34** below and section drawings in Part 3: 15.14).



**19:** *The Hearth F7 from the NW during excavation*

**G1:** a group of **4 post holes** (cuts [5023] [5025] [5027] [5050]) just SW of F7 were dated to the general 6th period and could also have some connection to the hearth F7. Another posthole (cut [5066]) from this period was excavated on the NW side of the central ditch F1 close to the NE baulk and so may have a connection to the activity in this area (see sections in Part 3: 15.10.1).

**G2:** a group of **2 postholes/small pits** (cuts [5020] & [5074]) just west of F2 contained pottery suggesting a date in the early 4th century, i.e. Period 6b. G2 therefore cannot be chronologically related to the banjo-hearth F2 but could be linked to the G1 group with [5020] possibly being in a direct line with [5027] and [5050] although 5m to the SW (**9**) (see sections in Part 3: 15.10.2).

**F11B:** consists of 3 smaller postholes (cuts [5190] [5253] [5239]) in the western corner of F4 adjacent to the flint metallated surface F5 and shallow burnt depression (cut [5174]). The postholes can only be dated to the wider Period 6 and do not seem to form any rational arrangement with the building F4 so as with F11A could relate to a discrete structure/activity (see Part 3: 15.12).

A fourth **shallow pit** (cut [5174]) located in the south corner of F11B may also date to this period (see §4.4 in Part 3: 15.12).

**F6:** (cuts [5016] & [5046]) a small linear running parallel to F3 at the NW baulk has not been dated. It seems to terminate in this area (see sections in 15.9) but a similar feature (cut [5151]) that appears close to the SW baulk could possibly be a truncated continuation (see Part 3: 15.16.2).

A **small gully** [5161] (see Part 3: 15.16.1) runs around the NE of an area of flint metallating **F5** and either discharges into ditch F1 or is truncated by it. Neither gully or flint surface had any dating evidence.

#### 6.3.5 **Saxon/post-Roman phase of Period 7 - 5th century AD:**

During the early years of this period the **ditches F3 and F8** were possibly still in use.

## 7 *Summary of Site Archive*

### 7.1 **Work carried out on the Stratigraphic Archive**

The site records have been checked and consolidated with those for Features, Contexts, Site Levels, Finds & Special Finds, Environmental Samples and the Drawing and Photographic Registers, have been copied into a computerised database (as per tables in Part 2: Section 14). The contexts have been placed into preliminary phases using stratigraphic information where applicable, adding dating provided by the specialist artefact reports. Illustrations have been produced to accompany the results showing the location and preliminary phasing of the features. Specialist reports have been commissioned on the artefact assemblages and are summarised in Part 1; Section 8 and included in full together with their catalogues in Part 4.

### 7.2 **Stratigraphic Site Archive**

<b>Table of original paper records</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
Feature Sheets	12
Feature Register Sheets	1
Context Sheets	272
Context Register Sheets	16
Environmental Sample Sheets	55
Environmental Sample Register	6
Floatation Register	2
Sample Residue Recording sheets	3
Plan Register Sheets	1
Planning drawing film sheets	31
Section Register Sheets	6
Section drawing film sheets	35
Levels Sheets	14
General Finds Register	6
Special Finds Register	6
Special Finds Sheets	106
Photographic Register	18

## 8 *Summary of Finds and Analysis of Potential*

### 8.1 Quantification of Finds

All of the finds collected have been washed, catalogued and marked, where appropriate. The archive has been housed in sealable plastic boxes and deposited in the Culver Archaeological Project archive store at Bridge Farm. The various material assemblages have been quantified, catalogued and assessed by specialists. The iron residue, burnt clay and ceramic building material assemblages have been reduced to appropriate samples after analysis where such procedure was felt appropriate by the specialist consulted.

The following table gives the quantities of each material assemblage collected and assessed and the order in which the following specialist summaries and the full assessments in Part 4 appear. This order has been chosen to be consistent with that established in the 2013 excavation report (Wallace, 2014).

<b>Material &amp; ClfA No.</b>	<b>Find Type</b>	<b>Period</b>	<b>Quantity</b>
<b>1: Geological incl.</b> <b>1.1: burnt flint</b>	Excavation	Roman period	1155 pieces = 47,814gms
<b>1.3: Prehistoric flint</b>	Excavation	Residual / derived	1 worked flint
<b>3.1: Burnt Clay</b>	Excavation	Roman period	511 pieces = 3270gms
<b>4..1: Ceramic Building Material</b>	Excavation	Roman period Some post-med	916 pieces = 39,073gms 7 pieces = 472gms
<b>4.3 Clay Pipe</b>	Excavation	17 <sup>th</sup> century	29 pieces = 88gms
<b>4.4: Pottery</b>	Excavation	Roman period	7309 sherds = 72,017 gms
<b>5: Glass</b>	Excavation	Roman period 18 <sup>th</sup> – 19 <sup>th</sup> century	106 = 160gms 5 = 32gms
<b>6.2: Copper alloy</b>	Excavation	Roman period And undefined	19 = 149gms
<b>6.2 &amp; 6.6: Coins</b>	Excavation & surface	Roman period Medieval Early post-medieval Georgian	34 coins ( AD 68-383) 3 coins (1279-1470) 3 coins (1582-1619) 3 coins (1770-1806)
<b>6.3 &amp; 6.6: Gold and silver &amp; alloys</b>	Excavation	Roman period	1 ring fragment <1gm
<b>6.4: Iron</b>	Excavation	Roman period Med/Post-med/undefined	586 = 5457gms 165 = 2070gms
<b>6.5: Lead</b>	Excavation	Roman + undefined	19 = 717gms
<b>7.2: Iron residues Incl. slag &amp; fines</b>	Excavation	Roman period Post-medieval intrusion	2,360 pieces = 81,617gms 1 piece = 16gms
<b>10.1: Animal bone</b>	Excavation	Roman period	204 bone fragments
<b>15: Plant material</b>	Excavation	Roman period	23 assessed of 48 samples
<b>15.6: Wood</b>	Excavation	Roman period	25 conserved pieces

## 8.2 Excavation Finds Summaries

(See Part 4, Section 16 for full specialist assessments and finds catalogues)

### 8.2.1 Flint (1.3) – no assessment

Only one prehistoric flint was collected during excavation. It came from a Late Roman-period context.

### 8.2.2 Pottery (4.4): Dr Malcolm Lyne (2018)

#### Introduction

The excavation yielded 7,361\* sherds (73,026g\*) of pottery from 130 contexts dating between c.AD.70/100 and the 5<sup>th</sup> century, with most belonging to the late Roman period (\*includes sherds discovered in CBM assemblage during 2019 which includes 28 sherds of amphora weighing 1346.53g and SFs 5.28 & 5.64 not included in this assessment). A few fresh handmade sherds from a very crude vessel with coarse crushed flint filler were present in the pottery assemblages from the late 4<sup>th</sup> century ditches F3 and F6 which may be Sub-Roman in date. A further 2204 sherds (4572) of pottery were retrieved from environmental samples which were mostly ground-up and abraded.

#### The Assemblages

None of the pottery from this trench appears to be prehistoric and an absence of Gallo-Belgic imports suggests that pre-Flavian occupation is also absent.

#### c.AD.70-270

The most significant pottery assemblages of this date come from the various cuts across Ditch F1. This feature bifurcates at its northern end, indicating a recut during its life. The fills of cuts 5007 and 5048 across the eastern ditch (Contexts 5006 and 5047) yielded 185 sherds (1617 g.) of pottery. This assemblage includes nothing which needs to be later than c.AD.120/150. The fills of cuts 5033 and 5087 across the western ditch (Contexts 5036 and 5086) produced 197 sherds (2964 g) of pottery of very similar date range. On balance, it seems likely that the eastern ditch is the earlier of the two. The fills of the F1 single ditch to the south (Contexts 5101, 5114, 5204 and 5210) yielded a further 284 sherds (5014 g.) of pottery largely datable to c.AD.70-150 but also including a little c.AD.150-250 dated material.

The two fills of furnace F2 fired from the side of Ditch F1 yielded 68 sherds (606 g.) of pottery with a similar c.AD.70-250 date range.

The largest assemblage from the site is the 710 sherds (5733 g.) from a large ill-defined pit below and also cut by Ditch F3 and include material from both features, with that from the pit being of 3<sup>rd</sup> c. date and including products of the nearby Wickham Barn kilns.

#### c.AD.270-400+

The pottery dates for post hole structure F4 are ambiguous. The fill of the constructional post pit for Posthole 9 (Context 5132) yielded 10 sherds of pottery, the latest fragment of which came from a coarse-sanded Wickham Barn kilns jar (c.270-350). A somewhat larger, 3<sup>rd</sup> century, 72 sherd assemblage was retrieved from the post pit for Posthole 13, the latest fragment of which dated to after AD.270. There were no other constructional post pit assemblages but it seems likely that Structure F4 was erected during the last years of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The various post-pipes yielded very little pottery and what there was tended to be 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> century in date and not deliberately deposited. The pottery from the post-pipes for Postholes 8 and 10 includes post AD.370 sherds, indicating that the building probably survived until the last years of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.



The fills of Pits F9 and F10 yielded 568 sherds (5988 g.) and 218 sherds (1771 g.) of pottery respectively. The individual fills in both pits all included late 4<sup>th</sup> century sherds indicating that both features had been backfilled in the last years of Roman occupation. The waterlogged lowest fill of Pit F9 contained a 46 sherd pottery assemblage dating to c.AD.300-370+.

Cuts 5010, 5031, 5104, 5106, 5207 and 5209 across Ditches F3 and F8, and clearance 5109 over the former, yielded 633 sherds (7560 g.) of pottery between them. The material suggests a late date of c.350/70-400+ for the features, with fresh sherds from one or more handmade pots with coarse crushed-flint and ironstone filler suggesting that pot continued being dumped in them well into the 5<sup>th</sup> century. The rest of the pottery includes significant quantities of sherds in East Sussex Ware fabric C1P with pre-fired hard siltstone grog, Alice Holt/Farnham greyware, Overwey/ Portchester D, Oxfordshire Red Colour-coat and Pevensey ware.

Structure F7 in the north-west corner of the trench comprises a hearth with two fills (Contexts 5004 and 5053) containing 159 sherds (1719 g.) of pottery, most of which is residual but includes one sherd each from a Thundersbarrow storage-jar (c.350-400+) and an Overwey horizontally-rilled jar. The latter could be as early as AD.325 in date but is more likely to date between c.AD.370 and 420 this far from source.

### **8.2.3 Ceramic Building Material (CBM 4.1 and burnt clay 3.1): Luke Barber (2020)**

#### **Introduction**

The excavations recovered 1435 pieces of ceramic building material, weighing 42,815g, from 100 individually numbered contexts. Most deposits produced some ceramic building material in small to medium quantities, typically between 10 and 30 pieces, although the largest context group consisted of 294 pieces (12,430g) from general cleaning (5000). The condition of the assemblage is poor; the material is notably fragmented and most shows notable signs of abrasion. The pieces are often too small to be diagnostic of form. The abrasion on these suggests most have been re-used and/or reworked. Nearly the whole assemblage is of Roman date, being recovered from a number of contexts spanning the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries (Periods 4 to 6).

#### **Romano-British**

The vast majority of the assemblage is of this period (1427 pieces weighing 42,343g). Despite being considerably smaller than the 2013 assemblage the diversity of fabrics in the current assemblage is much greater than the 17, including burnt clays, identified then. Only two of the 2013 fabrics are not present in the 2014 assemblage, however, 10 new fabrics were recognised in the 2014 assemblage. The fabric series is summarised in the full report Part 4: 16.8.

Virtually the entire Roman assemblage was recovered from unstratified or Late Roman (Period 6) deposits. As such the relative lack of early contexts gives little chronological range that may have helped define the date range of certain fabrics. This was also noted, albeit on a lesser scale, in the 2013 assemblage where most of the fabrics were in evidence during the Early Roman period; the degree to which they continued in production and/or were re-used in the Late Roman period being impossible to ascertain. To what extent the 10 new fabrics represent Late Roman types is uncertain due to the few Early Roman deposits. Period 4 and 5 deposits produced a mere 120 pieces (1617g) which did, however, provide a full range of forms, including brick, daub, all roof tile types and box flue. The wide range of fabrics present suggest either more than one workshop was producing the material and/or the material covers a significant chronological span. A number of the fabric variations use similar tempering and could quite easily originate from the same workshop and the suite of inclusions would have been easily available to the Bridge Farm

settlement. It is quite probable that some of this material was made on site, perhaps over a period of time. However, the assemblage may also include demolition material from buildings on or off the settlement site.

**Brick** fragments (123 pieces weighing 18,944g) are the most common type. This is frequently seen in re-used assemblages as the brick fragment provide the easiest material for re-use in walls and post-packing. The brick fragments all fit within a 29 to 52mm thickness range. There are a number of over-fired examples in this group, some with surface vitrification but no definite wasters are present. Markings are rare but include three examples with a U-shaped batch-mark and one with a criss-cross mark from ditch F3 (5104) Period 6c. Another example has a finger imprint as well as a textile imprint from F9 sump/well (5085) Period 6c.

**Tegula** tile fragments (possibly up to 120 pieces weighing 7,318g) are also common in the assemblage and range between 14 and 28mm thick. As noted for the brick, there are a number of over-fired examples in the assemblage and at least one probable waster (a mis-formed example in R1 from the pipe of PH10 (5135) of F4). Some 16 examples of flanges are present though a number do not have their full profiles surviving. The complete flanges are of similar types to those seen in 2013: mainly of upright squared type though some have chamfered internal edges. There is no patterning between the form of flange and fabric type. Considering the size of the assemblage there is not a great variation in form though flange heights from the base of the tile range between 32 and 50mm. Several flanges have either the upper or lower cutaway, the latter always being the simple chamfered type. Unlike the 2013 assemblage a couple of the current tiles in fabric R1 do carry batch marks comprising a single arced line from the pit in NW baulk (5111) and a triple arced mark from the trench surface layer (5000).

The 25 **imbex** tile fragments (weighing 1,778g) range greatly in thickness from 11 to 19mm, but these tiles are notorious for their variable thicknesses depending on which part of the tile is measured. As with other types, there is a range of firing represented, including a few very overfired examples.

The presence of 40 **box flue** tile fragments (weighing 3,206g) is quite notable, particularly in the absence of a building with a heating system. Whether one or more heated buildings were situated within the settlement (most likely baths) remains to be seen. However, the box flue could also derive as wasters from on-site production as some are overfired and/or as material imported from other sources as general hardcore and building material. Thicknesses are as variable as noted for the imbe tiles: 13-24mms. Most pieces have been combed with three, four, five or six-toothed combs. The combing is typically vertical/parallel and in V-patterns, though criss-cross and wavy patterns are also present.

There is a notable quantity of **burnt clay** pieces, some 543 weighing 3,545g. These are usually amorphous in form but a few have flattened faces and a piece from post-pipe (5201) in PH8 has a c.15mm diameter wattle impression. As such this material could be oven/hearth lining or daub. It was found in most contexts with 32 amorphous pieces (77g) coming from the F7 forging hearth. Other forms of note include the three small pieces of briquetage from pit fill (5111) and post-hole PH1 (5251). These hint at some contact with salt-production, probably in the lower Ouse valley.

#### 8.2.4 Metal Finds (6)( excluding coins): Luke Barber (2020)

The archaeological excavations recovered 791 pieces of metalwork, weighing 8396g, from 99 individually numbered contexts. This total includes 256 pieces, weighing 1066g, from 37 of the

environmental residues as well as a number of metal detected pieces from the spoil and surrounding ploughsoil. A range of metal types and periods are represented and the combined assemblage is characterised in the Table below.

Period/type	Unstratified	Roman (General)	Early Roman (Phases 4-5)	Late Roman (Phase 6 <sup>h</sup> )	Totals
No. contexts	10	12	13	64	99
Iron	104/1669g	71/581g	49/658g	527/4619g	751/7527g
Copper Alloy	16/147g	-	-	3/2g	19/149g
Lead	19/717g	-	-	-	19/717g
Silver	1/1g	-	-	-	1/1g
Pewter	1/2g	-	-	-	1/2g
Totals	141/2536g	71/581g	49/658g	530/4621g	791/8396g

*Table 1: Characterisation of metalwork assemblage by spot dated context.*

The vast majority is, or is strongly suspected of being, Roman in date. This material is generally in a poor state of preservation, with the few post-Roman pieces being in notably better condition. The ironwork has not survived well, suggesting a slightly acidic burial environment, probably a result of both the natural geology and farm chemical agents. Typically, the lead is in fairly good condition, though with notable coatings of white corrosion products, but the copper alloy items are very poorly preserved/fragmented.

The Roman ironwork is totally dominated by general-purpose nails with circular low-domed heads with diameters between 14-17mm which account for 586 items (5457g). Most are broken but where complete, lengths range between 45 and 75mm. There is no notable difference between the 46 early Roman examples and the 478 late Roman examples. There is also a scatter of large structural nail fragments, often with heads in excess of 20mm across. None are complete though one fragment shows them to have been in excess of 135mm long (posthole PH4, F4 building, fill 5122,). Nails were recovered from virtually all contexts, including 328 pieces from well F9 and 338 examples associated with the F4 building, however, although some of these came out of post-pipes (and could therefore be from the building itself) the majority were from the primary post-hole construction backfills. This suggests that much of the material may represent a background scatter from other earlier timber structures, though whether this was just refuse or deliberately stockpiled for reworking is uncertain. No other definite structural ironwork was recovered.

The assemblage also contains 47 (87g) hobnails, the only diagnostically Roman ironwork in its own right. All are of similar size ranges to the 59 recovered from the 2013 excavations. Hobnails were recovered from 5 unstratified and 2 early Roman deposits, with the remainder being recovered from late Roman or general Roman contexts. They were recovered from all types of context including eight from well F9, two from pit F10 and 29 associated with the post-holes of building F4 with 16 of these were from post-pipes and the remainder from the initial post-hole backfills. As such it is again suspected that most of this material is a general background scatter. However, the general quantities recovered from the site so far indicate hobnail loss was quite high possibly due to the sucking qualities of the clay-rich subsoil.

Other stratified items of dress were very limited: There were a few scraps from a possible brooch in hearth F7 and a plain copper alloy finger ring with adjustable 15-18mm diameter band from sump/well F9 (fill 5225). Unstratified items of Roman dress include an iron pin with spherical copper alloy head, part of a trumpet brooch that can be paralleled to a 1<sup>st</sup>- to 2<sup>nd</sup> century example illustrated by Hattatt (1989, No. 954), a zoomorphic plate brooch of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century in the form

of a hound with red enamel inlay (**20**) (cf Hattatt 1989 No. 1188) and a complete key-ring (**21**), both from the surrounding field. The spoil from Trench 5 yielded a partial silver ring bezel with inscription ([V]TER [F]ELIX (use with good luck) of 4<sup>th</sup> century type (**22**) (*pers comm.* Richard Hobbs). This item was classified as ‘Treasure’ (2014 T809) and reported to the East Sussex coroner with the Crown’s interest disclaimed by The British Museum.

Other Roman metalwork includes what appears to be (prior to x-ray) 10 fragments of knife/tool blades, typically measuring between 22 and 28mm wide. Once again, these pieces have no obvious concentration.

All lead items came from unstratified deposits and thus are of uncertain age. These included two probable spindle whorls; one of disc form measuring 21mm in diameter, 1.4mm thick and with a 3.5mm diameter central perforation. The other is more typically Roman being of low domed profile, with a 30mm diameter, 9mm thickness and 9.7mm diameter central perforation. The assemblage includes six possible weights, some merely sheet discs but the one is a biconical steelyard weight and the largest is of conical form with a 44mm diameter base, a height of 43mm and weighing 283g with a suspension loop at the top and two vertically drilled 6mm diameter holes near the base edge (**23**). There is also a copper alloy arm fragment possibly from a heavy steelyard balance, though no parallel was established during initial work for this assessment. Nine fragments of lead and copper alloy molten and sheet off-cut waste from unstratified deposits strongly hints at some non-ferrous metalworking at the site which may also have been during the Roman occupation. However, some caution is needed as unstratified deposits have also produced a scatter of post-Roman finds, in particular three pieces of decorative mounts with Early Anglo-Saxon style relief decoration from the surrounding field. There are two buckle fragments, part of a frame and a housing plate, that could be of Saxon or medieval date and certainly the key bit from the same ploughsoil appears to be medieval. The presence of potential Early Anglo-Saxon material, even if from the surrounding ploughsoil, is of interest as it hints that activity at the site may have extended into that period.

It is clear from the clay pipe assemblage that the land was being quite intensively used during the 17<sup>th</sup> century and the metalwork includes at least one probable early post-medieval lead cloth



**20:** enamel ‘hound’ brooch



**21:** complete key ring



**22:** silver ‘VTER FELIX’ ring bezel



**23:** conical lead weight

seal, a simple prick spur fragment and a decorative (bridle?) mount. There is also an 18<sup>th</sup> century musket ball and pewter Napoleonic military button of the 88<sup>th</sup> regiment of foot (raised in 1793) as well as a fragmentary toy lead soldier of the later 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

### 8.2.5 Coins (6.2 & 6.6): Dr David Rudling (2021)

This assemblage contained 19 previously surface detected by David Cunningham and the 24 coins recovered from the 2014 excavation including 34 Roman coins.

#### David Cunningham's Coins from Five Acres (DC4)

A total of 19 coins were found in this field prior to excavation. The 12 Roman coins comprise a denarius of Galba (AD 68-9), a sestertius of Antoninus Pius (AD 138-161), a sestertius of Gordian III (AD 238-244), an illegible 1st-early 3rd century sestertius, three 1st-early 3rd century asses/dupondii, an antoninianus of Gallienus (sole reign: AD 260-68), bronze coins of Constantine II as Caesar (GLORIA EXERCITVS type, 2 soldiers and 2 standards: AD 330-335), Constans (VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN, two Victories type: AD 347-8) and the House of Valentinian (SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, Victory walking left type: AD 364-78), and an unclipped silver siliqua of Gratian (VOT/VX/MVLT/XX in wreath type: AD 375-83). This group of coins, from due west of the main settlement but in an area with intense geophysical survey anomalies, considerably increases the overall date range for the wider site at Bridge Farm, starting with an issue of Galba in the 1st century and ending with a coin of Gratian in the late 4th century (**24**). The fact that the siliqua of Gratian is unclipped and in very good condition with few signs of wear, shows that it was probably lost before c. AD 390.



Galba AD 68-69 AR denarius

Gratian AD 375-383 AR siliqua

**24:** *the earliest and latest identifiable coins from pre-project metal detecting*

Five Acres also yielded six medieval/early post-medieval coins: an Edward I/II (1279-1327) silver penny of Canterbury; part of another, but probably later, silver penny; a silver groat (4d) of London issued by Edward IV (first reign: 1461-70); a silver halfgroat (2d) of Elizabeth I (fifth issue: 1582-1600); and two silver halfgroats of James I (1604-19). The reason for this concentration of medieval and early post-medieval coinage is unknown, perhaps a previously unrecorded site or a river crossing? Another find was a copper penny of George III dated 1806.

#### Coins from the Excavations in Five Acres in 2014 (BF14)

Only 8 of the 22 Roman coins recovered in 2014 were discovered during actual excavation work, the others having been found with the use of a metal detector, mainly from the spoil heaps but also in four cases during metal detecting in the wider field beyond the excavations (these four coins included two Diva Faustina issues of c. AD 141-161).

Overall, the Roman coin assemblage of 2014 is similar in composition to earlier discoveries in the same field. One difference is that there was no coin which need date to the 1st or early 2nd century (DC4 discoveries included a denarius of Galba dating to AD 68-9). The 1st-early 3rd century generally however is again represented by various possible but illegible  $\text{AE}$  coins, and this time identifiable issues dating to the period c. AD 140 to AD 190 were three  $\text{AE}$  coins of Faustina

Senior (AD 139-161), one of Faustina Junior (AD 146-175), two coins of Lucius Verus (AD 161-9), and a base/once plated denarius of Commodus (AD 177-192). Whilst some of these coins may have continued in circulation during the first half of the 3rd century, there is perhaps a surprising absence of coins which can definitely be attributed to this period (the DC4 coins included a sestertius of Gordian III: AD 238-244). Even more surprising is the fact that there are only two radiate antoniniani coins (both barbarous issues of c. AD 270-85). This compares with a single antoninianus of Gallienus (AD 260-8) found by Cunningham. Normally both regular and irregular coins of this type are very common. There is then a gap in the coin sequence, as with the DC4 coins, until the 330s/40s, another time of often prolific coin use/loss. Identifiable coin types include: Constantine II as Caesar (GLORIA EXERCITVS type, two soldiers and two standards: AD 333-4) and Constans as Augustus (VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN, two Victories: AD 347-8) (both types also in DC4 assemblage). The BF14 Roman coin assemblage ends with two barbarous issues of the House of Constantine (FEL TEMP REPARATIO, soldier spearing a fallen horseman: c. AD 350-60). It thus lacks any coins of the House of Valentinian which is represented by two coins in the DC4 collection.

The stratified coins from the excavations include a commemorative Divus sestertius of Verus (c. AD 169) from the top of the large pit at the NW baulk. Given the worn condition of this coin it could have remained in circulation until the mid-3rd century, after which such coins ceased to be issued or used. Four coins were recovered from the lower fills of the well (F009) including a Barbarous Radiate of c. AD 270-285 (context 5212), a coin of Constantine II as Caesar of AD 333-4 (context 5212) **(25)**, a barbarous copy of a House of Constantine fallen horseman coin of c. AD 350-360 (context 5198), and another unidentified mid-4th century bronze coin (context 5198). The dating range of these four coins, c. AD 270-360, compares favourably with the dating of the pottery assemblage from the waterlogged lowest fill of the well/pit which Malcolm Lyne gives as c. AD 300-370+.



**25:** coin of Constantine II AD333-4 from the base of the well F9

The two Georgian copper coins found in 2014 are both close in date (1770-5 and 1806 or 1807) to that of the DC4 copper penny of George III (1806).

### 8.2.6 Glass (5): Luke Barber (2020)

The 2014 excavations recovered 111 pieces of glass, weighing 192g, from 32 individually numbered contexts, of which, 39 pieces (118g) were recovered from unstratified/topsoil deposits with the remainder being recovered from deposits dated to the Roman period. On the whole the material is in good condition, exhibiting no or negligible surface corrosion. This is almost certainly the result of the fact that virtually the whole assemblage appears to be of Roman date and thus of good quality manufacture. Although most pieces are quite fresh in appearance, a few are slightly abraded, suggesting some at least have been subjected to reworking. Typically for a Roman assemblage, at 1.7g, the average size of glass shard is very small and similar to the average of 1.9g from 2013. The only definite post-Roman pieces consist of five shards (32g) from the trench surface (5000) that are from 18<sup>th</sup>- to 19<sup>th</sup>- century beer/wine bottles.

Nearly the whole assemblage was recovered from Late Roman deposits, though there are many that currently defy phasing. The range of colour shades and forms is not unusual for the Roman

period and most would be in keeping with the mid/late Roman period. Very few feature shards are present but, quite typically bottles, both square and cylindrical, are the most common recognisable forms. Decoration is very sparse. A 1g fragment from a colourless cylindrical vessel has traces of etched lattice decoration (5000) and two pieces (2g) from another colourless cylindrical vessel, probably a cup or bowl, have embossed knobs (tooled point) decoration came from ditch F3 (5020). This decorative type is typical of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. Fineware forms include a scatter of bowl, jug and beaker fragments, including a probable bowl shard in blue-green glass with a diameter of c. 160mm and thickened everted rim (post-hole PH04. F4 building (5122). There is also a 2g fragment from the kicked base of a small unguent bottle in pale green glass from pit F10 (5167). The two beads recovered may well be losses rather than material for recycling. The pieces consist of a 4mm long by 3mm diameter green example (unstratified) and a 4.8mm long, 3.4mm diameter example in amber glass from PH2 F4 building (5118). Both matt-gloss and gloss-gloss window glass is present demonstrating a wide chronological span.

### 8.2.7 The Clay Pipe (4.3): Luke Barber (2020)

29 pieces of clay pipe, weighing 88g, were recovered. With the exception of a single intrusion in posthole fill (5003) all were from unstratified or ploughsoil contexts and were likely of 17<sup>th</sup> to early 18<sup>th</sup> century date.

### 8.2.8 The Metallurgical Remains (7.2): Luke Barber (2020)

The 2014 excavations recovered considerably more slag than the 2013 investigations despite its much smaller footprint with 2360 pieces, weighing 81,617g, from 110 individually numbered contexts. These totals include just over 10.5kg from 48 environmental residues.

The assemblage includes a notable quantity of material that is not really slag at all. The iron concretions are formed from percolating iron oxides washing through the soil profile and forming a concreted layer, often incorporating clasts of flint pebbles and other stone and are natural to the floodplain. The magnetic fines consist of granules of ferruginous stone and clay whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning. They are a common fine in environmental residues when they are scanned with a magnet. Although the burning could relate to metalworking, it could equally be caused by domestic hearths, bonfires or stubble burning.

A number of different types of true slag are present in the assemblage, most of which are associated with iron-working. One of the exceptions is the fuel ash slag, a lightweight waste that can be the result of any high temperature process, including domestic hearths. A few of the current pieces have glassy self-vitrified faces but all are of amorphous form. Fuel ash slag is more common in the Late Roman period but this is probably due to the higher number of Late Roman contexts within the excavation. The assemblage is characterised in the table below with non-slag material indicated by italics:

Type	Context Period >	Unphased	ERB: Phases 4-5	LRB: phases 6-7	Totals
<i>Iron concretion</i>		160/3320g	18/1034g	812/9122g	990/13,476g
<i>Magnetic Fines</i>		379g	413g	6665g	7457g
<i>Fuel ash slag</i>		9/150g	2/38g	34/429g	45/617g
<b>Iron working materials</b>					
<b>Hearth Lining</b>		18/398g	12/234g	52/788g	82/1420g
<b>Smelting slag (tap)</b>		2/32g	-	7/706g	9/738g
<b>Smelting slag</b>		4/802g	1/200g	7/1604g	12/2606g
<b>Smithing slag (forge bottom)</b>		2/628g	2/748g	-	4/1376g
<b>Hammerscale</b>		3g	1g	19g	23g

<b>Undiagnostic iron slag (dense)</b>	32/3582g	2/452g	18/7186g	52/11,220g
<b>Undiagnostic iron slag (aerated)</b>	361/10,836g	165/10.622g	639/21,210g	1165/42,668g

The 82 pieces of hearth/furnace lining usually have heavy vitrification on at least one of their surfaces, frequently in association with undiagnostic iron slag and most appear to be associated with iron-working. The linings are usually of oxidised silty or sandy clay, though a few reduced examples were present. The material appears in contexts of all periods and indeed is spread throughout most feature groups. The forging hearth (F7) produced just 5 pieces (148g) and 16 pieces (207g) were recovered from the post-hole fills of the building (F4).

A quantity of tap slag from iron smelting was recovered from Late Roman deposits, though most pieces are worn and could be residual/reworked waste from Early Roman activity. Dense iron slag, almost certainly from smelting but without the characteristic 'flow' of tap slag, totalled 12 pieces (2606g). Although one piece came from an Early Roman deposit (phase 5 ditch/pit [5069]) most, where dated, came from Late Roman deposits. The material was recovered from a number of different deposits and being quite worn it is suspected that the whole smelting assemblage is residual, though to which century it belongs is uncertain.

Smithing slag appears to be far more common than in BRF13 and whilst the forge bottoms and hammerscale are the only properly diagnostic pieces, it is strongly suspected that most of the undiagnostic iron slag also relates to smithing activity. Typically, the slag is dark grey and aerated, occasionally with charcoal inclusions, with a rust-brown exterior. The material is present in both Early and, far more commonly, Later Roman deposits. Of note are the remains of four plano-convex forge bottoms ranging in diameter from 80 to 105mm and in thickness from 32 to 54mm. The only securely stratified forge bottoms were recovered from the Period 4, central ditch F1 and Period 5 hearth F2. Their presence suggests smithing was occurring in the Early Roman period. The hearth also included 16 pieces of aerated smithing slag (2106g) as well as iron concretions and magnetic fines. The absence of hammerscale from the hearth is notable and it is uncertain if the presence of the slag is actually just residual material rather than definitely being associated with it. An early date for smithing activity would be in keeping with 6445g of probable iron smithing waste being recovered from 13 of the F4 post-holes. Clearly there was significant quantities of forging waste in the area by the start of the Late Roman period that got accidentally incorporated into cut features. However, given the quantities of smithing waste, including hammerscale, in the Period 6 deposits it is most likely that smithing continued throughout and on a semi-industrial/commercial level rather than just a domestic one.

### 8.2.9 Geological Material (1): Luke Barber (2020)

The excavations at the site recovered 1155 pieces of stone, weighing just over 47.5kg, from 80 individual contexts. These totals include 810 pieces (8815g) from 32 different environmental residues. A significant proportion of the assemblage is composed of unmodified pieces of stone that occur naturally on the site. The most common of these is the ferruginous fine sandstone that is very well represented by heavily water-worn small flat pebbles that have been worked down from the Weald by alluvial action. The silty iron concretions may actually represent iron-panning on the site itself as such deposits are not uncommon in the Head and alluvial deposits of the area. The ferruginous conglomerate was previously thought to derive from fissure fill deposits on the Downs, but the current excavations have provided better examples containing pebbles, showing them to derive from the Ouse valley itself.



Chalk and flint, that must have been brought up-river by man from the Downs, is also present. The lack of these materials in the collected stone assemblage is due to collecting policies but these types were undoubtedly deliberately imported to the site for basic construction tasks. The collected stone includes a significant quantity of flint that has been heat-affected.

Some 83 pieces of stone can be sourced to the Wealden Beds, mainly up-river of the site. Some of these may well have been washed downstream naturally and a number show water-rounding, but much was probably deliberate brought in for construction. This is certainly the case with the Sussex-type marble pieces that were all recovered from the F9 sump/well. The vast majority do not show signs of having been worked but there is the edge from a probable ashlar block in Wealden Clay Ironstone from the trench surface (5000). A weathered Tunbridge Wells sandstone cobble with high wear polish on one concave face from the Period 6 ditch F3 (5021) has clearly been pressed into service as a sharpening stone.

**Querns:** Fill (5225) of F9 sump/well produced a single fragment from a 32mm thick upper stone of an Upper Greensand rotary quern. As with the 2013 assemblage there are two different types of Lower Greensand (Hythe Beds Sandstone) present, both of which appear to have been used solely for rotary hand-querns. One is the typical Lodsworth type with grey stringers from the West Sussex quarries (Peacock 1987), the other is more common and consists of a slightly softer type with no stringers but denser glauconitic grains, probably from a West Sussex source although a closer one cannot be ruled out. The earliest quern was a 40mm thick Lower Greensand fragment recovered from Period 4 deposits in the F1 central ditch. The remainder of the lower greensand querns were from Period 6 or unstratified deposits. The fragments are notably small and although the presence of upper and lower stones is in evidence no pieces were large enough to establish stone diameter. Thicknesses range between 26 and 75mm and one piece from PH5 (5229) of the F4 building shows edge wear suggesting it was used for sharpening after breakage. Other quern types include a number of amorphous pieces from German lava querns and a 41mm thick fragment of Millstone Grit. All were from Period 6 or unstratified deposits though usually German lava is more common in the earlier part of the Roman period suggesting a high degree of residuality. There is no particular concentration of quern fragments although five came from the examples from the stone layer in F9 sump/well which could indicate a greater number amongst that not retained. Pieces of quern were also recovered from most ditches and the post-holes associated with the F4 building. As such, the material is considered to be a dense background scatter of material within the settlement.

The remaining stone consists of two Kimmeridge shale fragments from two separate post-holes of the F4 building, neither with any obvious form, and a few pieces of post-medieval coal/coal shale from the trench surface (5000).

#### **8.2.10 Animal Bone (10.1): Dr Ellie Williams (2018)**

##### **Introduction**

The faunal remains derived from a series of features dated to the Roman period, with the majority recorded from contexts related to a well/pit (F9). Preservation was generally reasonable to good across the different contexts, but there was a high degree of fragmentation, including from modern breaks.

##### **Results**

From the 204 bone fragments analysed, elements from the following species were represented: cattle, equid, sheep/goat, pig, and red deer. The small number of bird, fish, amphibian and rodent bones that were also retrieved, predominantly from flotation, will be examined in due course.

Three well preserved equid bones (MNI=1) could possibly indicate that horse meat was being consumed, although no evidence for butchery was recorded to consider processing in more detail. Only four pig bones (MNI=1) were identified (one possible ulna fragment, and three teeth); this relatively low number is unlikely to be a result of differential preservation given that the more robust bones of pigs have a greater chance of survival. However, in considering the findings overall, it should be noted that 50% of the bone fragments were classed as 'unidentified mammal' and 20% only by general size.

The skeletal elements for cattle and sheep/goat were distributed across most areas of the body; this seems to represent the different stages of processing and consumption. Although no cranial elements were recorded for sheep/goat, 13 loose teeth were recovered. It is notable that overall, the more robust skeletal elements are represented; differential preservation is a key factor to consider here when considering human activity and patterns of disposal.

Taxon	NISP	% identified NISP	Minimum No of Individuals
Cattle	32	16	2
Sheep/goat	21	10	1
Equid	3	1.5	1
Pig	4	2	1
Red deer	1	0.5	
Large mammal	16	8	
Medium mammal	24	12	
Unidentified Mammal	103	50	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204</b>		

Table 1: Number of Individual Specimens (NISP) for the mammals.

**Butchery**

Eight bones exhibited evidence for butchery. These were all rough chop marks; no smaller cut marks were identified. Of particular note was a similar pattern of butchery (chop) marks on two cattle scapulae from different individuals; the base of the spine had been chopped in a comparable position/manner, and suggests specialised carcass processing.

**Burning, gnawing, and further modifications**

Ten mammal bones showed evidence for burning with only one identified to species as a possible pig ulna.

Carnivore gnawing was recorded on eight bones from cattle (representing different parts of the skeleton), and equid (a humerus). Approaches to waste disposal clearly permitted access to certain faunal remains by dogs and/or foxes, providing some insight into how refuse was managed. It is notable, however, that no clear evidence for rodent gnawing was recorded.

One piece of red deer antler was recorded as chopped and worked; part of the surface was flattened, highly polished, and with regular grooves possibly related to sharpening implements. This could suggest its use as a tool (**26**). One further piece of sheep/goat bone, likely from a tibial shaft, could have been worked into a point, but this is ambiguous.



**26:** Worked deer antler (context 5226, SF no. 575).

### Conclusion

This small bone assemblage would appear to represent domestic refuse including from food preparation. There are also other discarded bone remains, such as a piece of red deer antler possibly used as a tool, indicating that it is not just the remains of carcass processing/consumption represented within the well/pit feature (F9). The common domesticates (cattle, sheep/goat and pig) are all represented, with the MNI figures suggesting comparably low numbers of each taxon. The number of unidentified mammal remains should however be considered.

### 8.2.11 Timbers (15.7): Dr Damian Goodburn

#### Introduction

The timbers found due to the waterlogged conditions within the deeper contexts included the remains of posts in each of the 13 large postholes of F4, with further timbers below the posts in postholes 1 and 9 and a large timber and 5 other associated pieces from context (5212) in the well F9. The post remains from postholes 1, 9 and 11, the timbers found below the posts in postholes 1 and 9, and all timbers from the well, were removed and conserved.

As structures of timber, roundwood and earthy materials do not survive well from the period on most sites, the use of timber in Roman construction is still little explored or represented in most areas, so any finds that shed light on these themes are disproportionately important. Examples from rural sites such as Bridge Farm are rare, however material from urban locations, including London, provide a reasonable assemblage of dated structural timbers to allow some comparison.

#### Specific timbers

The general range of woodwork found at Bridge Farm included the decayed bases of substantial oak posts originally up to c. 0.45m across ('a cubit') and set into the earth at least 1m deep. These imply that the 13 post pits found were part of a moderately large and tall timber building. The oak timbers used as post pads/chocking were generally better preserved than the posts and included a surprising assortment of sizes and forms including 2 timbers with ogival carved ends (**27**), SF5.42 (460mm x 185mm x 105mm) and SF5.78 (250mm x 90mm x 150mm) and an offcut from a beam SF5.79 (380mm x 250mm x 225mm) (**28**)



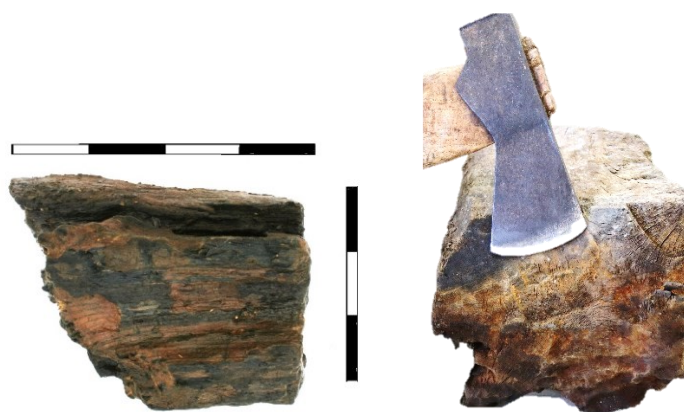
**27:** The carved timbers used as padding in posthole 9 of F004

The decorative ogival shapes were cut into the timbers end grain and SF5.42 has the truncated remains of a deep cross-halving joint. This halving would presumably have accommodated a timber running at 90 degrees to SF 5.42 in its primary use. Currently these timbers are without

exact parallels from other sites but it would seem possible that they were originally the decorative ends of rafters or joists in a large earlier building local to the site as oak timbers are heavy to transport and are therefore likely to have come from relatively close by. Close inspection suggested that SF5.42 was cut to a boxed half section, probably by manual sawing from a hewn baulk. This suggests that it had been made as part of a pair of similar beams, which could support the timber being part of a principal roof truss. A key indicative feature suggesting a rafter is a 25mm deep diagonal slot or 'housing joint' that survives on one face **(27)**. A plausible interpretation of this diagonal feature is that it may have been used to locate a lintel plank for a window or door opening just under the eaves. If the housing joint marked the location of a horizontal opening then the implied roof pitch for the principal rafter would have been just over 40 degrees. Such a pitch would be suitable for a wide range of roof coverings including forms of thatch, shingles, clap board, stone slates and tegulae.

Timber SF 5.78 was similar to timber SF 5.42, with essentially the same ogival cut end, and partially surviving truncated halving joint. However, it was of smaller cross section and its length was more truncated. It seems likely that this timber was once a decorative lower end of a common rafter from a more lightly built roof area either in the same building as SF 5.42 or a smaller building within the same complex. The beam from which this timber was shaped was weathered and slightly decayed but on one face faint manual saw marks could be seen. The timber was box quartered, probably by sawing an axe-squared baulk in half and then each half being re-sawn to make four small beams in total. This method of timber conversion is very rare in the London corpus of Roman structural timber but has recently been found in the area NW of Cambridge; an area seemingly very 'timber hungry' in the mid Roman period. Very knotty, open-grown oak was widely used there and much of it might have been of open farmland origin from hedgerows, riverside land and/or pasture. The parent oak used for this beam was medium sized, of moderate growth rate and only had c. 40 annual rings.

Another timber from PH 9, SF 5.79, the sawn-off end of a hewn oak baulk **(28)**, provides information about local treescapes and timber conversion practices.



**28:** 2 photographs of the rectangular hewn baulk off-cut SF5.79

One end was obliquely cut with a cross cut saw or 'serrata', whilst the other end bore clear marks of a 75mm wide blade of an axe **(28)** used to rapidly cross-cut, or 'buck', the felled tree at the highest possible point in the crown where four major branches met. This is a common axe blade size for the Roman period. The evidence of four hearts (i.e. large knots) at one end means the woodworkers at the felling site were struggling to cut the longest timber possible out of the oak felled, implying that it was a fairly open grown tree and that good-size timber was not very

available locally. Although this timber had 60 annual rings the grain was so distorted that a tree ring sample would be impossible to measure.

Post Hole 1 yielded the moderately well-preserved end of a thick plank of oak, timber SF 5.65, also cut obliquely for which the original purpose is not certain. It is possible that such a timber might have been used to manoeuvre the base of a long heavy post into position.

The waterlogged basal fills of the well F9 yielded a very decayed amorphous piece of oak, timber SF5.36. Curiously when the timber was examined one section was fast grown and the other very slow grown possibly indicating that it was two separate pieces sculpted together by decay.

#### **The timbers in general**

Examination of the timbers showed that all were of 'oak' with its classic macroscopic features. Very little sapwood survived and none of the timbers were suitable for tree ring study. This was due to the 'parent trees' being medium to fast grown with less than the required 50 annual rings or having greatly distorted grain from multiple knots. This situation is often the case with mid or later Roman structural woodwork as many of the accessible woodlands had been converted into open woodland or even farm land with hedges and pasture trees. These tend to grow comparatively fast and 'branchy', compared to the older wildwood -type trees more commonly harvested in the early Roman period. The full timber analysis can be seen in Section 16.2.1 with the Durham University conservation reports on the timbers in Section 16.4.2

#### **8.2.12 Plant material and charcoal (15, 16 & 17): Dr Michael Allen and Lisa Gray**

An assessment was made of the 44 floated bulk samples and hand-recovered charcoal pieces comprising 45 flots, 24 sorted residues, 24 charcoal items and 2 leather fragments. Despite 44 samples being processed and assessed, charred plant remains were generally sparse and in low quantities and charred cereal grain was only noted in 11 samples. 22 of the bulk samples were selected for analysis of the charred and waterlogged plant material and charcoal.

Charred grains and seeds were found in samples from the hearth F2, the forge F7, the well F9 and the building F4, with most coming from the hearth and the well. Short-lived charcoal taxa were found in samples from the central ditch F1, the well F9 and posthole PH1 of building F4. A single germinated spelt grain came from the well and spelt (*Triticum spelta* L.) was the most frequently occurring grain. Charred seeds were scarce and the absence of chaff in the charred plant material could indicate that cereals arrived on the site fully processed.

Waterlogged material from six samples from the well F9 and seven from the building F4 consisted of wild native plant seeds, fruit stones and nut shell. Plants with edible leaves and berries were present suggesting that these were growing nearby or had been gathered for food. Most seeds were from plants common in waste and disturbed nutrient rich ground, the most frequent being from elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L) and of the goosegrass family (Amaranthaceae).

Of the charcoal samples analysed the most frequently occurring taxa was oak (*Quercus* sp.) being found in the hearth F2, ditch F1, well F9 and PH1 of building F4. Cherry/plum (*Prunus* sp.), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior* L.), birch (*Betula* sp.) were also quite widely spread with fragments of yew, hazel and alder less frequent.

There was no evidence for slow-burning aerated fires with most plant remains having been preserved by charring under oxygen reducing conditions, such as in charcoal clamps, bonfire centres, ovens, or raised buildings when smothered by roof material.

It is possible that refuse disposal took place in another part of the site and that the well was kept clean for use. Charred grains from the postholes of building F4 are likely to be general background waste rather than from any specific activity.

Charred grain and grass seeds present in the hearth F2 could be the waste used as tinder or possibly are residual plant remains. The only charcoal present in this feature was oak, a high-temperature burning species, suggesting specific selection to fuel an oven or a hearth.

Hammerscale was present in a sample from the forge F7 and from the well F9 suggesting that iron working was being carried out in the vicinity.

No exotic plant remains were found, these being more common in large urban settlements.

Rich blue, cemented fine-grained minerogenic deposits were present in the waterlogged pit/well F9 reminiscent of vivianite and although this normally forms distinct mottles within waterlogged and phosphate-rich deposits rather than minerogenic concretions it is considered that this was an intensive form of vivianite secondary deposition. Vivianite is a crystalline iron phosphate or ferruginous phosphate common in waterlogged conditions as a secondary mineral formation (Goldberg & Macphail 2006, 47, 204, 238). Whilst there was no evidence for cess disposal on the site, vivianite is a secondary phosphate common in night soils rich in phosphate such as organic occupation and faecal material and is typical where occupation, especially faecal, debris accumulates in wet deposits.

### 8.2.13 Geoarchaeology: Dr Michael Allen (2014)

Bridge Farm lies on Quaternary gravels and sands of the 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> gravel terrace and is flanked to the north, west and south by deeply stratified Holocene alluvium.

The soils of the Ouse Valley floodplain are predominantly silty as a result of Holocene valley infill and alluviation. The valley terraces (on which the Bridge Farm site lies) are predominantly gravels in a fine sand and coarse silt matrix. At Bridge Farm the main soils are typical (sandy) and colluvial brown earths, and are flanked by sandy pelo-alluvial soils. The gravel parent material ('natural') fines towards the surface and the surface geology is predominantly fine sands and coarse silts, with gravels occurring at depth of 0.5 to 1m (as revealed in the base of many features).

The soft sandy and silty nature of the parent material ('natural') allows deep and rapid pedogenesis (soil formation) with soils weathering and developing downwards into the parent material and bioturbation (physical mixing through soil fauna and roots) essentially obliterating the upper profiles of features and lowering the surface of the parent material ('natural') as it becomes incorporated into the current soil profile.

Consequently, some artefacts reside essentially *in situ* in the lower part of the soil, but the features within which they lie can no longer be detected at this level due to soil formation and weathering. All features have, therefore essentially been truncated by pedogenesis, and may be considerably shallower; some of which may only survive as groups of artefacts in the lower soil as predicted and will have been removed by machined stripping of the trenches. The concentration of artefacts, however, in the upper fills of features is low and only minimal loss would be expected, except where shallow features may occur which now wholly 'exist' in the soil.

Seasonally high ground water tables give rise to occasional locally waterlogged contexts in deeper features and those at lower altitudes nearer the current river course. The presence of gleying in the upper horizons indicates post-depositional effects are likely occur and are commonly mis-recorded by archaeologists as depositional horizons.

## 9 Significance of data

### 9.1 Summary from Results

9.1.1 **General summary:** During the course of the excavation in Five Acres at Bridge Farm conclusive evidence for settlement activity dating to the Roman Period was uncovered. The results suggested four main phases of activity from a single boundary/drainage ditch and an adjacent banjo-shape hearth in Period 4, a possible NW-SE orientated rectangular building in Period 5, a larger NE-SW orientated rectangular building in Period 6, with two boundary ditches, 2 deep pits/wells and a possible iron-forging hearth in Period 6c. Other less diagnostic features included small pits, postholes and stake-holes, which could not be interpreted as definite structures or for any other specific purpose, still added to the level of activity within this area set between the main settlement and the river.

9.1.2 **Prehistory:** The investigations revealed no definitive evidence of prehistoric activity in this area of the site. The odd prehistoric worked flint was clearly residual and/or derived coming from the disturbed soils above Roman-period contexts.

9.1.3 **Iron Age:** The few artefacts that could be assigned to the Late Iron Age came from Roman period contexts and are considered as either conserved, local products in traditional forms or possibly residual evidence from manuring.

9.1.4 **Pre-Flavian Roman Period 3: AD 43-70**  
The absence of any Gallo-Belgic imports in the pottery assemblage suggests that this area was not occupied in the pre-Flavian period. The pre-Flavian coins were of types still in circulation during Period 4.

#### 9.1.5 Roman Period 4: AD 70-150

The earliest feature in Trench 5 appears to be a **boundary ditch F1** running NE-SW through the centre of the trench. The geophysical survey image shows this ditch continuing on to the NE to join a possible roadside ditch at approximate right-angles (**29**).



**29:** Geophysical survey image with the possible boundary ditch in red

This road, if proven by subsequent

excavation, runs on a SE-NW orientation from the main settlement towards the river. Based on the geophysics, ditch F1 also appears to run for a considerable distance to the SW before turning to the NW. This combination of geophysical linears, although obscure on the NW flank, would appear to form the possible boundary of a sub-square area approximately 94m x 92m close to the river (**29**). The suggested enclosure would be on the same axis and of similar area, being in the region of 0.85ha, to that of the late 1st century grid in the southeast of the settlement. This similarity could support this feature being from the earliest Roman period phase of activity.

The **banjo-hearth F2** has also been dated to Period 4 from the pottery found in its lower fill (5064). Whilst some iron slag and magnetic fines were collected in fills (5017 & 5064) no conclusive evidence was gained as to the use of this hearth. In shape it resembles small iron

smelting hearths from other locations and could therefore be a possible source for the evidence of on-site smelting mentioned in the specialist assessment. The upper fill (5017) contained charred cereal grains and two grass seeds which could suggest an alternative use as an oven but could equally be the result of material used as initial tinder to fire an industrial use, especially as the only charcoal found was from oakwood suggesting the need for a high-temperature fire.

#### 9.1.6 Roman period 5: AD 150-250

It was not possible to fully excavate the **large pit (5111)**, truncated by the NW baulk, despite a modest hand-dug extension to the excavation area. It was therefore not possible to give the full dimensions of this feature or any definitive purpose for its construction. Its location on the line of the baulk also meant that it was not visible in plan prior to excavation which hampered clear identification of its relationship to the ditch F3, although the pottery assemblages and stratigraphy of the respective features clearly suggest that the pit existed prior to the ditch and most likely from Period 5.

The other feature tentatively allotted to Period 5, the **6-posthole group F11A**, also remains something of an enigma due to the scarcity of dating material. The pottery that was obtained from some of the postholes suggests that they may have originated during the late 2nd to early 3rd century. The apparent twin parallel rows of 3 posts at regular intervals and the size of the postpipes could suggest that they could have formed a rectangular building set on NW-SE alignment with a seventh posthole [5182] possibly providing extra support to the west corner. The lack of any waterlogged timbers in the deeper excavated holes could have resulted from a formal clearing of the remains prior to the construction of the larger 13-post building. The smaller postholes of F11A were not clear on the geophysical survey so it is not possible to confirm whether this group continued beyond the SE baulk or was wholly within the excavated area. However, there is an alternative argument for them forming the, non-structural, outer wall framing for the 13 posthole building F4 in Period 6 which is detailed below.

#### 9.1.7 Roman period 6: AD 250-410

Whilst the pottery dating evidence for **13 post-holed F4** is ambiguous, Malcolm Lyne has suggested a late 3rd century date for the erection of a structure that possibly survived quite late into the 4th century (*see pottery summary Section 8.2.1*). It was hoped to clarify this by dendro-dating some of the extracted timbers but none had sufficient rings. The value of the less precise date that might be gained from carbon<sup>14</sup> dating was considered to have no tangible benefit as specialist examination had already indicated a probable mid to late-Roman date from the timbers growth pattern. The presence of late-Roman glass fragments in the constructional backfill of some of the postholes also supports the late-Roman date for the origin of this structure.

Another area of further specialist research was the original purpose of the carved timbers that were found acting as postpadding in posthole 9. These artefacts, SF5.42 and SF5.78 came from a sealed Roman period context, were prepared timbers with an ogee-shaped end and SF5.42 had a possible housing slot and lap joint for other timbers (**23**).

Not having any real *comparanda* for these timbers in the corpus of Roman-period timbers so far found in Britain means that we can only use sound reasoning to speculate on their original purpose which has currently led to their interpretation as the carved ends of rafters from a substantial building or buildings. If this is excepted then they provide unique information about Roman-period roof construction.



Another area of speculation was whether these timbers were just spolia (the reuse of recycled building material) or if there was some more significant meaning in their use by providing closure for a previous nearby structure and/or some continuity with the new.

The footprint of the 13 postholes at around 16 by 6.4 metres and the size of the posts at c.450mm across suggested that we are looking at a substantial building of similar size and configuration (minus one end post) to the 0.8m deep range of foundation holes for the temple building at Springhead, Kent, (Andrews, 2008, p. 52; Andrews, et al., 2011, p. 61). Whilst Springhead is interpreted as a religious centre, the Bridge Farm building, with its location on the outskirts of a settlement close to river, would more likely have been for storage and/or even domestic use. Whilst evidence seems scarce in East Sussex, Kent can supply several closely comparable earth-fast post buildings e.g. Westhawk (building D) 14 x 7m, Thurnham 15 x 7m (Booth, 2008, p. 377) and Keston (centre timber building) 14.9 x 6.5m (Philp, et al., 1991, p. 298). These buildings have mostly been dated to mid-late 2<sup>nd</sup> century and were originally thought to be simple rectangular structures. Whilst these *comparanda* appear to be earlier than the Bridge Farm building, where a date of late 3rd century is suggested, such structures are likely to have been ubiquitous for the Romano-British period.

The 13 postholes tell us that we are looking at a timber-framed building apparently without a central post in the north east elevation, suggesting that this was possibly the main access point. The site yielded a relatively small amount of abraded and fragmented Roman tile consistent with use as hardcore rather than construction, suggesting that any structure probably had an organic roof covering, probably thatch but possibly shingle or weatherboarding; unless we choose to suggest that a tiled roof was carefully removed for reuse elsewhere when the building was decommissioned. The probability of an area this close to the river to flood might suggest that any building would have ideally needed a raised floor, although such construction usually involved a mass of closely packed posts which was not indicated in the archaeology of F4. Whilst the evidence could suggest a simple rectangular design, the surrounding foundations for outer walls were present at an aisled building of similar plan at Crookhorn Farm, Purbrook, Hampshire (Soffe, et al., 1989, pp. 49-56), and at a barn at Wakerley, Northamptonshire (Jackson & Ambrose, 1978, p. 139). Jackson and Ambrose (1978, 140) suggest that aisled barns were quite common in the late-Roman period in the Northampton and Peterborough area with examples occurring at sites such as Oakley, Orton Longueville and Castor. They also note that a common feature of these buildings is that the combined width of the 2 aisles equals the width of the nave and that the length of the building is often twice its width. An aisled building with chalk and flint foundations giving overall dimensions of 40m by 17m wide with a nave c.8m wide, was discovered at the nearby Barcombe villa complex providing a very local example of aisled construction from the late 3rd century (Rudling, 2016, pp. 84-5).



30: building F4 if posts supported the aisle of a timber-framed structure (Millum 2017)

It has been suggested that four of the smaller postholes of F11A and F11B could be interpreted as evidence of a row of outer wall posts running parallel to the main aisle posts, although at only 1m out they would form a much narrower aisle than seen in the examples given above. Even if these postholes are unrelated, the weight of comparable evidence raises the likelihood that the 13 posts at Bridge Farm provided the main aisle supports for a structure rather than the external walls (30). Several similar ground-plans in Surrey, including Flexford, Hengrove (Bird, 2017, p. 124) and Building 6 at Beddington (Howell, 2005, p. 33), have been interpreted as being the central naves of aisled structures despite there being no trace of the flanking exterior walls. If the Bridge Farm example followed the aisle proportions found in the Northants area then its total width would be around 12.8m, but if we take the row of holes 1m from the main posts as signifying one of two matching aisles then a width of 8.4m is derived which may fit better in overall proportions at roughly half the length of c.16m.

A series of stakeholes (5227) observed in the area of posthole PH6 of building F4 seem to run round the inside of southern edge of the outer posthole-cut possibly suggesting some protection for the post (31) although other stakeholes in the area cloud both the purpose and phasing of the stakes.

*31: PH6 (F4) showing posthole cut [5127], pipe cuts [5244] & [5257] and 3 excavated stakeholes from context (5227)*



Three stakeholes recorded on the site plan on the northern side of posthole PH13 are even less definable as not being within any archaeological feature. All these stakeholes were very shallow and may represent a few deeper driven stakes of a larger and/or possibly more modern feature (see plan 15.3.7).

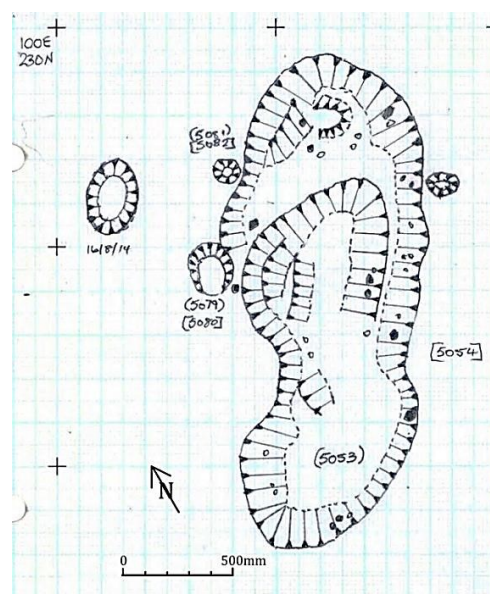
#### 9.1.8 Roman period 6c: AD 350-410

The basal fill of the sump-well F9 (5226) had a pottery assemblage dating to c.AD300-370+ indicating a 4th century origin for this feature and its partner large pit F10. The materials extracted from the lower waterlogged fills of this feature were particularly interesting as towards its base was a layer of stones, which although from the general district were mostly foreign to the site, comprising Downland chalk (42%), Paludina limestone (27%), various Wealden sandstones (14%) and Downland flint (12%). Just above this layer was found 6 pieces of waterlogged timber, including SF5.36 (see 8.2.6 timber summary above), together with the blackened bones of domestic animals (see faunal record Part 4: 16.2) and waterlogged roundwood. If this pit was used as a form of shallow well, as suggested by the speedy inflow of surface water during excavation, then both the stone-rich and the roundwood layers may have resulted from the dismantling or collapse of a dry-stone and wattle lining and/or superstructure when the feature was no longer used as a well. The fills surrounding this layer were 100% sampled by floatation with the finds including, 2 House of Constantine coins c.AD330-4, a plain brass wrap-around finger ring and a fine turned disk, probably a small spindle whorl. A rather unpromising lump of earth turned out to be the heel of a leather shoe with *in situ* hobnails SF5.67 with other fragments/straps of leather appearing via floatation (see conservation report in Part

4: 16.4). The **large pit F10** was less finds-rich but analysis of the pottery from both features indicated a probable contemporaneity with backfilling during the last years of the Roman period or possibly even shortly after.

This coincides with the probable lifespan of the **two ditches F3 and F8** which appeared to join at the SW baulk of the excavation, although here fresh sherds from some handmade pots with coarse crushed-flint and ironstone filler possibly extend the life of these features well into the 5th century. These ditches are on a very different alignment to any others on the site and may represent a very late isolated phase of activity in this area. The **two large pits F9/10** would appear to be on the same alignment supporting a close relationship between these features and the ditches.

The remaining feature designated to this period is the irregular shaped **hearth F7** in the northern corner of the excavation (32). As well as the pottery used for dating the feature the fills contained 1860g of undiagnostic iron slag, 2104g of magnetic fines and 32 pieces of amorphous burnt clay that could be hearth lining plus 5 more diagnostic vitrified pieces, suggesting that this shallow pit with signs of intense heat could have been used for secondary forging or a similar iron-processing use. It would appear reasonable to presume that the 4 stakeholes surrounding the NE end of the hearth were the remains of a superstructure to the hearth with the stake/posthole to the NW also being related in some manner. A series of postholes to the SE of the hearth designated Group 1 could also be from the same phase and therefore part of the activity being undertaken in this area. Samples from the primary fill of the forge F7 and well F9 contained artefactual evidence for black-smithing in the form of hammerscale; their presence indicating metalworking in the vicinity (Gray, Part 4: 16.2.3/4).



32: Plan showing the hearth F7 and adjacent stake/postholes.

#### 9.1.9 Sub-Roman to Saxon period:

Pottery obtained from the **2 ditches F3 and F8** suggest that these features may have survived into the 5th century. The only other indications of post-Roman period activity in this area are the 3 pieces of bronze metalwork with Early Saxon style relief decoration (see Part 4: 16.5) collected by David Cunningham during his pre-project surface metal detecting.

## 9.2 Discussion of Significance & Potential

9.2.1 **Prehistory:** The sparse evidence from this period is all of a residual or derived nature with isolated worked flint found in Roman period or later contexts and therefore can tell us little about transitory prehistoric activity in this area although strongly supporting a lack of any prehistoric settlement in the immediate area.

9.2.2 **Roman Period Features:** The excavation of this area has proved productive in extending the area of 1st to 4th century activity to a location well to the west of the enclosed settlement, an area in close proximity to the river.

Geophysical evidence suggests that the central ditch F1 was not isolated but joined other such features to provide the boundary of an enclosure between the building F4 and the river in alignment with other features of the main settlement. In contrast the late 4th century ditches, F3 and F8, are set on an entirely different axis to any other recognised features with the exception of the two large pits/wells F9 and F10 excavated in Trench 5, strengthening the suggestion that these features may be concurrent as well as potentially connected by use.

The discovery of a rectangular structure, that has been interpreted as the foundation posts for a large aisled building, with an entrance facing towards a potential road leading to the river has significance to the layout of the settlement and its connections to the wider area. Given its size and location it would seem reasonable to suggest that the building was used as a warehouse or other storage use during the Late Roman period.

The evidence pointing towards the use of the hearth F7 for forging or smithing iron and the possible use of hearth F2 for iron smelting establishes a range of activities undertaken in the immediate area and suggests a difference in activity to the area excavated in 2013.

9.2.3 The **Roman-period pottery** assemblage has allowed the approximate dating of the main features excavated and suggested a phasing of activity consistent with the stratigraphic evidence. It adds to the pottery collected in 2013 to eventually form a comprehensive assemblage from throughout the site allowing spatial and chronological comparison of activity in specific areas of the site as well as with other settlements throughout the southeast. When fully quantified it may have potential to determine the status and cultural associations of the occupants.

9.2.4 The **Roman ceramic building material** is of interest as it directly relates to the main phases of activity at the site. However, it consists of generally small and abraded pieces that have clearly been reworked. Where diagnostic of form the full general range of types is present in a wide range of fabrics. The current assemblage does not have the stratigraphic or artefactual refinement to allow closer dating of the fabrics and forms, particularly considering the degree of re-use and reworking. The brick and tile associated with the F4 building totals 314 pieces (6879g) which was recovered from fifteen associated post-holes, mainly from the constructional backfills. This group includes brick, tegula, imbrex and box flue tile fragments in a wide range of fabrics. The fact that the F4 building clearly did not have a hypocaust, yet box flue tile fragments abound within its post-holes and surrounding features, demonstrates that the brick and tile is unlikely to relate to the building's structure. This is confirmed by the absence of any large pieces from its proximity. As such the assemblage probably relates to post-packing or, more likely, just a dense background scatter of general metalling from yards and tracks within the settlement. This suggests that an organic range of materials was used for the structure of building F4, such as wattle and daub, thatch and/or weatherboarding. The assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis on its own merits but the data should be reconsidered and included in any future publication that aims to draw together all of the excavations at the site. Key pieces and fabric samples have been retained for long-term curation and reference during future ceramic building recording at the site (Barber, Part 4 this report).

9.2.5 The **Roman-period metalwork** assemblage from the site is considered to hold a mixed potential for further analysis although relating directly to the activity associated with the excavated features. However, the vast majority of the stratified assemblage consists of nails/nail fragments and there are few diagnostic pieces, whether from stratified or unstratified deposits, that shed new light on the site's economy beyond that of the 2013 and surface assemblages. However, they add to the growing corpus of material that demonstrates the apparently wide economic

- base of the settlement and are therefore worth publishing for that reason. The presence of a number of items associated with weighing and therefore potential trading mirrors the 2013 assemblage and suggests a busy commercial centre. Although much of the metalwork is undatable it is suspected most, if not all, is of Roman date (Barber, Part 4 this report).
- 9.2.6 The **Roman-period coins** collected from this area, whilst of interest and of assistance in confirming dates suggested by the pottery analysis, particularly in the well F9, are not sufficient on their own to give any definitive interpretation of activity on this site. That there are some notable periods where coins are scarce in this assemblage, i.e. the 3<sup>rd</sup> century and the early 4<sup>th</sup>, could be significant in confirming the phasing of particular features. Subsequently they will form part of a more valuable assemblage when added to those from other areas of the site, when an overall comparison can be undertaken against results of other individual sites and a British mean.
- 9.2.7 The **Roman glass** assemblage is not considered to hold significant potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for the assessment within this report. The presence of a low-level scatter of glass is not unusual on Roman sites and, in the absence of definite part-processed recycled material, does not offer any particular insights into the activities or status of the site's occupants. All pieces are very small with the vast majority not diagnostic of exact form. The presence of the beads and window glass is of a little more interest as they suggest something of the population. Although glass is a frequent find on Roman sites of all levels of society the presence of window fragments, as in the 2013 excavation, suggests the presence of a building of some standing. Both matt-gloss and gloss-gloss window glass were present demonstrating a wide chronological span. Where this building stood is uncertain as it is unlikely that it was the timber-frame building excavated as a piece of matt-gloss glass was recovered from one of its post-holes (PH 13 cut [5233]). Indeed, six of the post-holes forming the F4 building produced a combined total of 21 pieces (29g) of glass, including the bead, window glass and various different vessels. Post-hole PH2 [5119] produced a melted piece of glass waste. Two of these post-holes only produced glass from their post-pipes whilst the remainder did so from the construction backfill. Although the current assemblage of glass contains far more Late Roman material than the 2013 assemblage its interpretation remains the same. It is suspected that the current settlement acted as a collection point for cullet, either to be re-melted on-site or, transported elsewhere for recycling. The fact the glass was recovered from virtually all features demonstrates the wide nature of its distribution. The assemblage can therefore be viewed as a scatter of material for recycling that was collected from an unknown number of households, potentially spread over quite an area, both within the Bridge Farm settlement and further afield (Barber, Part 4 this report).
- 9.2.8 Although the quantity of **metallurgical material** from the 2014 excavations is notably higher than that from 2013, the assemblage is very mixed, both chronologically and spatially. It has confirmed that limited iron smelting was occurring, perhaps in the Early Roman period and that moderate to high levels of iron smithing were occurring throughout the life of the settlement. It is suspected that the quantities indicate smithing was undertaken on a semi-industrial/commercial level rather than purely a domestic one, but the assemblages from future investigations should help confirm or refute this suggestion. It would, however, be surprising if evidence of major iron production was discovered at a location so remote from the source of ore. Overall, the assemblage adds to the view of Bridge Farm as a semi-industrialised settlement. However, the current assemblage of slag does not warrant any further detailed analysis in its own right though it should be considered against future assemblages from the settlement. As the presence of

Roman smelting and smithing slag does shed light on aspects of the site's economy it should be noted in the final report (Barber, Part 4 this report).

9.2.9 The small assemblage of **animal bone** from the deep pit/well, F9, had some evidence of butchery suggesting that specialist carcass processing was practiced in the area during the later phase. Cattle and sheep/goat are represented by the majority of identifiable bone; no significant difference is noted in their relative Number of Individual Specimens (NISP). The lack of any evidence for gnawing by rodents may sway the teeth marks towards dog rather than fox with the possibility that this was part of the feeding regime of domesticated animals. A larger sample of skeletal remains would offer more scope for temporal and spatial patterns to be explored at this site. It is recommended that a full faunal remains analysis, to include the small mammal, bird, fish and amphibian bones, is undertaken when appropriate. There are potentially important questions surrounding food provisioning and processing practices, waste management and sanitation, the use of animal remains in craft practices, and the role of different species in the diet.

9.2.10 The **geological material** assemblage represents only a sample of the material excavated, for example in stone-rich fill (5225) of the well F9 only one piece was collected of each type observed by the excavator (**33**). As some of these subsequently proved to be quern fragments it is regrettable that specialist assessment was not available on site when this took place.

A significant proportion of the assemblage is composed of unmodified pieces of stone from the 10 types that occur naturally on the site. Types from other areas included 8 from the local Weald, 2 from West Sussex, 4 from other regions of Britain and an import of German lava stone. The quern stone fragments are of interest in not only demonstrating on-site processing but also showing the sources of choice for the stones. They will allow direct comparison with the much larger assemblage from Barcombe villa and other areas of the Bridge Farm settlement. The Kimmeridge shale suggests that coastal trade may have reached significantly upriver (Barber, Part 4 this report).



**33:** Stone from the lower fill (5225) of the well F9 sorted into approximate stone types

9.2.11 The discovery of **Roman-period waterlogged timbers**, especially the post remains and the carved timbers found beneath them, was as unexpected as it was exciting. This small assemblage is important as it is a rare example of the survival of Roman woodwork from Sussex. It also provides a snapshot of aspects of the local woodmanship practices, carpentry and treescapes to add to

that derived from the charcoal and pollen studies. Of wider, national importance are the moulded timber ends, as material evidence of timber architectural features which have not survived elsewhere in Roman Britain, apart for one less defined possibility from a Roman well in Bedfordshire. Timber elements of the upper parts of Roman buildings very rarely survive in contrast to elements of foundations and walls, found in situ or reused in London, Carlisle, Vindolanda and more rarely, at a few other locations. Clearly the two moulded beam ends from posthole 9 that may originally have been rafter ends from a high- status local Roman roof, are the most significant finds from the excavation and are definitely worthy of continued research. The baulk end from the crown of a local oak also sheds some light on local treescapes and is also worthy of some further comparative analysis. The samples will be held in storage pending development of any technique offering reasonably precise dating and the search for *comparanda* for the carved timbers is to be ongoing as this could provide valuable clues as to the origin of these timbers and of previous activity on the site.

- 9.2.12 The **plant material** has revealed evidence as to the environment of the area at the time of the settlement with plants common to waste and disturbed nutrient rich ground with oak, cherry/plum, ash and birch being the main tree species with lesser indication of yew, hazel and alder. No cess disposal was evidenced and the lack of chaff indicated that any cereals arrived to this part of the site fully processed.
- 9.2.13 **Saxon/sub-Roman period:** The post-Roman assemblage, including items of uncertain date from unstratified deposits, is mainly not considered to hold any potential for further analysis. An exception being the three pieces of Saxon-style decorative metalwork which were collected by surface metal detecting. Whilst their location in a liminal area adjacent to the river may be more pertinent to Saxon activity/occupation within the wider area, the possible connection to the late pottery in ditches F3 and F8 and therefore to activity on site must be considered.
- 9.2.14 **Combining the results of 2013 and 2014:** at this stage it appears that this settlement having started as a small but planned grid layout in the Flavian period expanded to a status that merited defensive earthworks by the late 2nd century whilst spreading out into former peripheral areas including to the west. Activity in the 3rd and 4th century was evidenced in both the areas so far excavated with the period of the main definable features of the 2014 trench appearing to be from the late 3rd through to the end of the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries. The assessment of the metallurgical material starts to build a picture of an industrial element to the settlement with the large timber-frame building suggesting commercial and/or continued official activity. The sparse evidence for possible 5th century activity tends to highlight the extreme Roman-period nature of those areas investigated to date and potentially for the entire settlement. It is possible that the intense use of this area over 3 centuries made it less desirable as a permanent base for subsequent occupation and the area seems to have been mainly used for agriculture during later periods and up to the present day.

### 9.3 Reflections on the results

Preparing this report has provided an opportunity to look critically at some aspects of the 2014 project in order to learn lessons from this excavation to help improve future work undertaken by CAP. It has also pointed out some anomalies in the record that should be considered by any researchers.

- 9.3.1 In Section 9.2 the lower area formerly taken as being part of the ditch F003 (5013) has been reassigned as (5111), i.e. the corner of the pit [5272], with the depression in the upper context

- (5000) becoming the ditch fill (5013) as its dimensions relate closely to the other nearby F003 contexts (5100) and (5030) on their context records and in Sections 8.3 and 28.2 respectively.
- 9.3.2 Many other minor errors and misunderstandings have been resolved throughout the archive although it still cannot be guaranteed that some may not have infiltrated into the pages of this report. However, any researcher finding irreconcilable differences between this report and the original site documentation should, overall, favour the data in this report and the digital database that was assembled during its preparation.
- 9.3.3 Whilst the theory of fieldwork is an excellent preparation, practical archaeology can only really be learnt and developed in the field. Experience comes both from the results achieved and the realisation of how things might have been improved or undertaken by an alternative method. The act of writing this report and the honest reflection that this process necessitated will have a beneficial effect on all future CAP projects.

## ***10 Review of Research Aims and Results***

### **10.1 Realisation of the Research Aims**

- 10.1.1 The nature of the buried features has been established as far as is possible given the damage caused to the shallower elements due to centuries of ploughing and the alluvial nature of the area. Four phases of activity have been established in the Roman period: a boundary ditch and hearth in period 4 (AD 70-150), a possibly aisled building in period 6a-b (250-375) and further boundary ditches, 2 large pits (possibly used as wells) and a metal-working hearth in period 6c (AD 375-410) with the potential of some further activity extending into the 5th century.
- 10.1.2 Recovery of extremely rare timberwork has given some insights into Roman-period building methodology, woodland management, and the local environment.
- 10.1.3 Geophysics has established other areas of possible activity that could be significant in facilitating interpretation of the immediate area and that of adjacent fields particularly to the north where a possible road may run from the settlement to the river.
- 10.1.4 The results taken together with investigations in other areas of the Bridge Farm settlement are promoting a greater understanding of the local historic landscape.
- 10.1.5 The results from this investigation have allowed CAP to prioritise a policy for further investigation including invasive methods where deemed necessary. However, on a busy working farm such future plans must always come second to the requirements of the landowner and may also be adversely affected by weather given the annual flood potential of this landscape.
- 10.1.6 As with all CAP projects we have actively encouraged the involvement of the local community in investigating and understanding their rich historic environment.
- 10.1.7 It was an essential part of this project to offer opportunities for volunteers and students of all levels to gain practical experience of archaeological field practice and to offer associated training in all aspects of the methodology employed on the site during the, surveying, excavation and finds processing stages.
- 10.1.8 This report demonstrates the accumulation of sufficient data to produce an informed analysis of the archaeology of the site for both archival and publication purposes. A digital copy of this report has been sent to the County Archaeologist for inclusion in the East Sussex



Historic Environment Record (ESHER) with a copy being available in the Sussex Archaeological Society's library at Barbican House, Lewes. A digital copy is also available for download from the publications page of the project's website, [www.culverproject.co.uk](http://www.culverproject.co.uk).

## 10.2 Revised Research Aims

Following the completion of the fieldwork and the initial post-excavation assessment of the site it is now possible to identify additional research questions which would ideally be undertaken before the final publication of the site. These are listed below.

- 10.2.1 Further investigation is needed into other targeted areas of the complete site. Such research could alter the interpretation of the current excavation and that of the unusually large detached rural bathhouse and positioning of the adjacent villa complex.
- 10.2.2 Research should continue into the carved timbers recovered from beneath the post in posthole 9 of the rectangular building F4. These may well give important data into a previous phase of this area as well as the building methods in SE Britain during the Roman period.
- 10.2.3 Further analysis of the other various finds that could provide further insight into the status and cultural associations of the occupants should be considered as greater assemblages are gathered from future excavations on the settlement site.
- 10.2.4 The presence or absence of particular artefact types that could indicate the status and socio-economic development and could provide evidence regarding trade networks and the means of exchange should be explored, although this is likely to be most profitable once further excavation of the whole site has been undertaken.
- 10.2.5 Across site comparison and research to provide a clearer picture of the potential activities undertaken on this site should be explored which in turn could help to target future research aims.

## *Catalogue of Future Work (subject to resources)*

- 10.3 **Documentary Analysis:** A review of published and grey literature of comparable sites is ongoing and a review of this report together with those of CAP's adjacent investigations will be undertaken at an appropriate juncture with the purpose of compiling a comprehensive interpretation of the site for a suitable peer reviewed journal, monograph and/or online publication.
- 10.4 **Specialist reports:** At this stage assessments have been sought from artefact specialists as the investigations into the settlement at Bridge Farm are currently ongoing. It is the intention of CAP to commission specialist reports for each material at a suitable juncture in the investigations or when any of the specialists suggest that such a report would be expedient.
- 10.5 **Illustrations:** Selected sections and site plans have been re-drafted by the author for inclusion in this report but this work may need further refining so that a clear drawn record exists within the project archive for future consultation and publishing. Artefact illustration has been by necessity by photograph and it is a desired aim for a drawn record of important artefacts to be undertaken when resources allow and the opportunity and/or need arises, e.g. for a future published paper.
- 10.6 **Potential Publication:** It is the intention of the project to compile a paper of the 2014 results for submission to the *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, or similar peer reviewed journal, and to include the results from this excavation in a combined monograph with the adjacent investigations on Bridge Farm at a suitable juncture in the future of this ongoing project.

- 10.7 **Paper Archive:** The full original paper archive is currently held by CAP at their headquarters building at Bridge Farm, Barcombe with a digital copy, prepared by the author, held on CD-Rs and/or other suitable digital storage media at CAP HQ and the Barbican House Museum.
- 10.8 **Artefact archive:** All artefact assemblages retained under CAP finds retention procedures are stored at Bridge Farm with some assemblages, notably the ceramic building material, stone and metallurgical material having been reduced to notable examples by the specialist during the assessment process. Further rationalisation of the artefact archive is awaiting publication of the amended archiving procedures currently being produced by the Sussex Museums Committee so that negotiation with the local museum authorities and/or County Archaeologist can continue for the eventual accession into a suitable long-term storage facility.
- 10.9 **Further Excavation:** The geophysics has shown significant anomalies to the south and west of the site which would merit further investigation by targeted excavation. Damian Goodburn's report on the recovered timbers has highlighted the extreme rarity of the timbers used as post packing highlighting that further investigation of those post pits not fully excavated could be desirable to potentially produce further timbers that could provide evidence of Roman period building methodology and/or be suitable for dendrochronological dating. He has also raised the possible productive results that could come from survey and trial trenching of current and ancient waterfronts of the River Ouse as it loops around the site. However, in undertaking such an evaluation it must be borne in mind that substantial works were undertaken to the river banks in the late 20<sup>th</sup> century with other possible disruption due to the Upper Ouse Navigation in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century.

## 11 Acknowledgements

### 12.1 Special Acknowledgements

This project would not have been possible without the amazing patience, forbearance and general interest shown by the **Stroude family** in allowing us to trample over and dig vast holes in the middle of their highly productive working farm. It would never have happened without **Rob Wallace**, our inspirational founding director. Thanks also go to **John Kane** for both his practical and technical support. Whilst the project will continue it will not be the same without our dear colleague **Stuart McGregor** who sadly died in October 2018.

### 12.2 Others that have helped the project and/or the production of this report

For their support and very welcome advice **Casper Johnson** and **Greg Chuter**, the County Archaeologists, **Chris Butler** of CBAS, **David Rudling** and **John Manley** of SAS. **Malcolm Lyne**, **Damian Goodburn**, **Ellie Williams** and **Luke Barber** for their specialist assessments of the various finds assemblages. **Mike Allen** for his geoarchaeological assessment of the area and with **Lisa Grey** for their analysis of the Palaeo-environmental remains. **David Staveley** undertook the magnetometer survey of Bridge Farm as well as being the developer of the *Snuffler* software programme that we use for creating geophysical survey images. **David Cunningham** allowed access to his finds from pre-project metal detecting. **Martin Evans** undertook a GPS survey of the excavation. The **Sussex Archaeological Society** let us use their RM15 electrical resistance machine. **Robin Day** undertook 3 drone flights over the site providing both vertical photographs and an aerial video. **Tom Heathcote** generously operated the mechanical digger to open the

trench after a full day working on the farm. Last but not least the numerous **volunteers and students** who came and gave their time and perspiration; it surely suffices to say that the project could not have happened without you.

**Thank you, one and all, for your support, knowledge, encouragement and continued interest.**

### **12.3 Funding Bodies.**

The following organisations have helped with funding the project through specific grants:

**University of Sussex Archaeological Society** with a grant towards insurance costs; The **Roman Society** via a grant from **The Roman Research Trust** towards the cost of the pottery analysis; The **Royal Archaeological Institute** via grants from the **RAI Research Fund**, the **Tony Clark Memorial Fund** and the **Bunnell Lewis Research Fund** towards the cost of the environmental analysis. **Canterbury Christ Church University** supplied a number of students as well as some financial support.

## 12 References

- Allen, M. J., 2010.** *AEA0190 (TW10) Barcombe; The Wilderness 2010 (TQ 141424); geoarchaeological fieldwork resume*, Warminster: unpublished: Allen Environmental Archaeology at [www.themolluscs.com](http://www.themolluscs.com).
- Allen, M. J., 2011.** Prehistoric Wetlands Discovery: a new waterlogged Middle Bronze Age site in Sussex. *Sussex Past & Present* 125, 6-7.
- Allen, M. J., 2013.** *Bridge Farm, Culver Archaeology Project, nr Barcombe, East Sussex; site visit and geoarchaeology report*, Warminster: Allen Environmental Archaeology ([www.themolluscs.com](http://www.themolluscs.com)).
- Andrews, P., 2008.** Springfield, Kent - old temples and newdiscoveries. In: D. Rudling, ed. *Ritual Landscapes of Roman South-East Britain*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, pp. 45-62.
- Andrews, P., Biddulph, E., Hardy, A. & Brown, R., 2011.** *Settling the Ebbsfleet Valley, Volume 1: The Sites*, Oxford: Wessex Archaeology.
- Bird, D., 2017.** Rural Settlement in Roman-Period Surrey . In: D. Bird, ed. *Agriculture & Industry in South-Eastern Roman Britain*. Oxford: Oxbow Books, pp. 111-133.
- Golberg, P. & Macphail, R.I. 2006.** *Practical and Theoretical geoarchaeology*. Oxford: Balckwell.
- Hattatt, R. 1989.** *Ancient Brooches and Other Artefacts*. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
- Howell, I., 2005.** Prehistoric Landscape to Roman Vila: excavations at Beddington, Surrey, 1981-7. *MoLAS Monograph* 26.
- Jackson, D. & Ambrose, T., 1978.** Excavations at Wakerley, Northants, 1972-75. *Britannia*, 9, 115-242.
- Margary, I. D., 1933.** A new Roman road to the coast. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 74, pp. 16-43.
- Millum, D., 2013.** New evidence of a Romano-British settlement at Upper Wellingham, East Sussex. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 151, pp. 53-59.
- Millum, D., 2014a.** *Design for a field evaluation project for 2014 at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex*, s.l.: Unpublished report for Culver Archaeological Project.
- Millum, D., 2014.** Tracing the Roman road: geophysics at Cowlease and Bridge Farms. *Sussex Past & Present* 128, pp. 4-5.
- Millum, D., 2017.** *Bridge Farm 2011-17: the excavation of a Romano-British riverside settlement*. [Online] at: [https://www.academia.edu/40023586/Bridge\\_Farm\\_2011\\_17\\_Interim\\_report](https://www.academia.edu/40023586/Bridge_Farm_2011_17_Interim_report)
- Millum, D. & Wallace, R., 2012.** Culver Archaeological Project: an intriguing first seven years. *Sussex Past & Present* 128, December, pp. 4-5.
- Millum, D. & Wallace, R., 2017.** The 2013 excavations of the Romano-British settlement at Bridge Farm, Wellingham. *Sussex Archaeological Collections* 155, pp. 81-96.
- Monaghan, J. 1987.** *Upchurch and Thameside Roman Pottery*, BAR Brit Ser 173
- Peacock, D. 1987.** 'Iron Age and Roman Quern production at Lodsworth, West Sussex' *Antiquaries Journal* 67, 61-85.
- Philp, B. et al., 1991.** *The Roman Villa Site at Keston, Kent: First Report (Excavations 1968-1978)*, Stroud: Alan Sutton.
- Rudling, D., 2016.** Impact of Rome. In: D. Moore, M. J. Allen & D. Rudling, eds. *Archaeology of the Ouse Valley, Sussex, to AD 1500*. Oxford: Archaeopress Publishing Ltd, pp. 73-93.
- Soffe, G., Nicholls, J. & Moore, G., 1989.** The Roman tiley and aisled building at Crookhorn, Hants, excavations 1974-5. *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Arch. Soc.*, 45, 43-112.
- Wallace, R., 2014.** *Roads, Rivers and Romans: a Roman town on the Upper Ouse?*, Twickenham: AOC Archaeological Group.

### Appendix 1: East Sussex HER Summary Sheet

<b>HER enquiry number</b>	T.B.C.					
<b>Site code</b>	BRF14 & BF14					
<b>Project code</b>	CAP					
<b>Planning reference</b>	Not applicable					
<b>Site address</b>	Five Acres, Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Wellingham, Ringmer, East Sussex. BN8 5BX					
<b>District/Borough</b>	East Sussex, Lewes District, Ringmer Parish					
<b>NGR (12 figures)</b>	542970 114565 (TQ42971457)					
<b>Geology</b>	River Terrace Deposits over Weald Clay					
<b>Fieldwork type</b>	Eval YES	Excav YES	WB* NO	HBR* NO	Survey Geophysics	Other Metal detecting
<b>Date of fieldwork</b>	Various dates from 2011-2014					
<b>Sponsor/client</b>	Culver Archaeological Project (CAP)					
<b>Project manager</b>	Robert Wallace PCIfA MA BA(Hons)					
<b>Project supervisor</b>	David Millum MCIfA MA BA(Hons)					
<b>Period summary</b>	Palaeolithic	Mesolithic	Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	
	<b>Roman</b> Building post bases & other activity	<b>Anglo-Saxon</b> Bronze Dress ornaments	<b>Medieval</b> Coins	<b>Post-Medieval</b> Coins and clay pipe fragments	Other	
<b>Project summary</b>	An open area of 770sq.m was excavated in 2014 revealing 13 large postholes in a 16m x 6.4m rectangle being the remains of a late-Roman-period building with fragmented waterlogged posts with some earlier rare carved timbers (possibly rafter ends) used as post packing. Flanking the building was a 2 <sup>nd</sup> century ditch running and two 4 <sup>th</sup> century ditches running c. N-S & E-W. Two large 4 <sup>th</sup> century pits, possibly shallow wells and 2 hearths possibly for iron processing were uncovered. Geophysics suggests further features surround the excavation with a significant double ditch enclosure and road network to the NE.					
<b>Museum Accession No.</b>	Finds are held at CAP archive store at Bridge Farm pending further assessment and rationalization in line with revised 2016 Sussex Museums Artefact Archiving policy.					
<b>Report</b>	Together with the original paper archive and photographic archive. A comprehensive post-excavation report, including digitised copies of the written and drawn archive, has been lodged with ESHER, OASIS and the Sussex Archaeological Society Museum Library at Barbican House, Lewes. It is also available on the CAP website <a href="http://www.culverproject.co.uk">www.culverproject.co.uk</a> . Part 1 Fieldwork & Results is also available at <a href="http://www.academia.edu">www.academia.edu</a> and <a href="http://www.researchgate.net">www.researchgate.net</a>					

**Appendix 2: OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England****OASIS ID: culverar1-422089****Project details**

Project name	Bridge Farm 2014 - BF14
Short description of project	Open area excavation of 770sq.m in a grass meadow west of the Roman-period settlement at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex (TQ4297 1456) revealing the postholes of a 13 post, possibly aisled building from the Roman-period with adjacent ditches, pits (possibly shallow wells) and two hearths possibly for working iron. Each posthole contained remains of an oak post. One posthole had remnants of prepared oak timbers used as post packing. Two of these has carved ogival end and were analysed as possible ends of roof rafters from an earlier Roman-period building. Other finds included 7000 sherds of pottery plus coins, brooches and an inscribed silver ring bezel; all of Roman date.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2014 End: 02-09-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type	Research project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument	POST HOLES Roman
Monument	PITS Roman
Monument	HEARTHS Roman
Monument	DITCHES Roman
Finds	TIMBERS Roman
Finds	COINS Roman
Finds	BROOCHES Roman
Finds	JEWELLERY Roman
Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	""Aerial Photography - new"", ""Geophysical Survey"", ""Open-area excavation"", ""Systematic Metal Detector Survey""
Prompt	Research
Solid geology	WEALD CLAY
Drift geology	RIVER TERRACE DEPOSITS
Techniques	Magnetometry
<b>Location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	EAST SUSSEX LEWES RINGMER Bridge Farm, Wellingham
Postcode	BN8 5BX

Study area 770 Square metres  
 Site coordinates TQ 542970 114565 50.881389026345 0.193649071374 50 52 53 N 000 11 37 E Point  
 Lat/Long Datum Unknown  
 Height OD / Depth Min: 3.1m Max: 4.6m  
 Project creators  
 Name of Organisation Culver Archaeological Project  
 Project brief originator Culver Archaeological Project  
 Project design originator Culver Archaeological Project  
 Project director Robert Wallace  
 Project supervisor David Millum  
 Type of sponsor/ funding body Local Arch. Society/Amateur Archaeologist  
 Name of sponsor/funding body Culver Archaeological Project

**Project archives**

Physical Archive recipient Culver Archaeological Project  
 Archive ID BF14  
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","Wood","Worked bone"  
 Digital Archive recipient Culver Archaeological Project  
 Archive ID BF14  
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Leather","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Wood","Worked bone"  
 Digital Media available "Database","Geophysics","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"  
 Paper Archive recipient Culver Archaeological Project  
 Archive ID BF14  
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Leather", "Metal", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Wood", "Worked bone"

Paper Media available "Aerial Photograph", "Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Matrices", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey", "Unpublished Text"

**Project bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Investigations of the Roman riverside settlement in Five Acres at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex 2014

Author Millum, D

Other bibliographic details CAP.BF14 parts 1-4

Date 2021

Issuer Culver Archaeological Project

Place of issue Barcombe

Description A4 loose leaf and digital in 4 parts. Part 1: Fieldwork and Results Part 2: The Written Site Record Part 3: The Drawn Site Record Part 4: The Specialist Reports

URL <https://www.culverproject.co.uk>

Entered by David Millum (david@culverproject.co.uk)

Entered on 23 May 2021

**OASIS:**

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page



**Appendix 3: TREASURE ACT STATEMENT for SF5.82**

The British  
Museum

Great Russell Street  
London WC1B 3DG  
britishmuseum.org

Pauline Heath  
H M Coroner's office  
28/29 Grande Parade  
St Leonards on Sea  
East Sussex  
TN37 6DR

Friday, 13 January 2017

Dear Ms Heath,

**Treasure Act 1996: 2014 T809, Small piece of Roman silver from Ringmer, East Sussex**  
**Finder: David Cunningham – Culver Archaeological Project**

On behalf of the Secretary of State for Culture, Media and Sport, I am writing to inform you that the Crown's interest in this find has been disclaimed on the grounds that it forms part of a formal archaeological excavation undertaken by the Culver Archaeological Project. The landowner (Mark Stroude) does not have any interest in pursuing a reward.

There is, therefore, no need to proceed with an inquest; I enclose a copy of the Treasure Receipt for this find, and a copy of the curator's report, to complete your file.

The repository for the main site archive is confirmed as the Lewes Museum; I can confirm that the find currently remains in the care of the Culver Archaeological Project.

The archaeological unit and museum are reminded to keep a copy of this letter with the site records as it constitutes formal evidence that the find has been considered under the *Treasure Act 1996*.

Yours sincerely,



Ayla Karaman  
Assistant Treasure Registrar  
The British Museum  
020 7323 8243  
[treasure@britishmuseum.org](mailto:treasure@britishmuseum.org)

Carbon Copy

David Cunningham – Culver Archaeological Project (Finder)  
Mark Stroude – Culver Farm (Landowner)  
Edwin Wood (Finds Liaison Officer)  
Lewes Museum (Museum)



OFFICIAL



CAP HQ, Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX

[www.culverproject.co.uk](http://www.culverproject.co.uk)

Directors: Robert Wallace PCIfA, MA, BA Hons & David Millum MCIfA, MA, BA Hons

Email: [info@culverproject.co.uk](mailto:info@culverproject.co.uk)

***Investigations of the Roman riverside settlement in  
Five Acres at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex  
2014 (CAP.BF14)***

***PART 2: The Written Site Record***

**Report Data**

National Grid Reference (NGR): 542970 114565 (TQ42971456)

CAP Project Codes: BRF14 (a.k.a BF14), DC4

Report Date: 11 January 2021

Report Reference: CAP.BF14

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.33132.69766

Copyright: Culver Archaeological Project ©CAP2021

Prepared in accordance with CAP reporting procedures

Written by David Millum, January 2021

Approved by Robert Wallace, CAP Project Director January 2021

*Front cover shows an imaginative reconstruction of the 13 large postholes excavated in 2014 as an aisled warehouse (David Millum 2017)*

## ***PART 2: The Written Site Record***

### **Feature, Context, Finds and Drawing registers**

#### **List of records included in the following section**

12.1 Feature and Group Record	59
12.2 Context Records (landscape)	60
12.3 Special Finds	80
14.3.1 DC4 pre-project metal detecting register	80
14.3.2 Special Finds Catalogue from BRF14	85
12.4 Environmental Samples Register and Residue Record	107
14.4.1 Environmental Samples Register	107
14.4.2 Residue Record	109
12.5 Site levels record	110
12.6 Site Photographic Record	116
12.7 Drawings Registers BRF14	119
14.8.1 Plan drawing record	119
14.8.2 Section drawing record	120

*(See PART 3 The Drawn Record for copies of plans and section drawings)*

## 14.1 Feature &amp; Group Record

No	FEATURES	Main contexts	Grid coords
001	Central NE-SW ditch [Phase 4]	5001 5002 5005 5006 [5007] 5011 [5012] 5032 [5033] 5036 5047 [5048] 5066 5083 [5084] 5086 [5087] 5101 5112 [5113] 5114 [5115] [5205] 5210 [5211] [5212]	105.6-107.5E 200-230N
002	Banjo hearth [Phase 4]	5017 5064 [5173]	104.66-106.6E 222.18-222.8N
003	N-S ditch, W cnr [Phase 6c]	5009 [5010] 5013 [5014] 5018 [5019] 5020 [5021] 5030 [5031] 5037 5100 [5104] 5107 [5146] 5206 [5207] 5208 [5209]	100-114E 200-213N
004	13 postholes forming a rectangular building [Phase 6]	ph1; 5262 5269 [5266] 5251 5261 [5265] 5263 5364 5116 [5117] - ph2; 5144 5260 [5145] 5118 [5119] - ph3; 5148 5270 [5149] 5120 [5121] - ph4; 5245 5248 [5246] 5122 [5123] - ph5; 5228 5230 [5229] 5124 [5125] - ph6; 5256 [5257] 5243 [5244] 5241 5271 [5242] 5126 [5127] - ph7; 5213 [5214] 5128 5247 [5129] - ph8; 5140 [5141v] 5201 5233 [5202] 5203 5130 [5131] - ph9; 5142 [5143v] 5152 5215 [5240] 5132 [5133] - ph10; 5134 5147 5216 [5135] 5175 [5176] - ph11; 5136 5217 [5137] 5237 [5222] - ph12; 5249 [5250] 5138 [5139] - ph13; 5231 5234 [5232] 5003 [5233] - burnt oval 5166 [5174]	111.7-119.3E 210.7-228N
005	Gravelled surface	5160 [5161]	c. 109-112.5E 215-218N
006	Short N-S linear/ditch	5015 [5016] 5045 [5046]	97.50-101.3E 207.4-210N
007	Hearth, forging [Phase 6c]	hearth; 5004 [5038] 5053 [5054] - postholes; 5079 [5080] 5081 [5082]	100.7- 101.7E 227.6- 229.9N
008	W-E ditch, S cnr [Phase 6c]	5096 [5097] 5105 [5106] 5108	114-120E 200-204.1N
009	Large pit/well [Phase 6c]	(5194 5057 5153 5055) (5195 5067 5159 5063) (5197 5089 5193 5076) (5198 5085 5212) (5224) (5225) (5226) [5196 5058 5154 5056]	103.9-105.45E 213.7-216.3N
010	Large pit S cnr [Phase 6c]	(5094 5157 5102 5155) (5163 5169 5164) (5162 5168 5165 5167) (5199 5170 5110 5200) [5095 5158 5103 5156]	114.6-116.4E 203.1-205.4N
011 A	6 postholes plus possible 7th [Phase 5?]	5177 [5178], 5179 5254 [5180 5255], 5181 [5182], 5183 5258 [5184 5259], 5185 [5186], 5187 [5188], 5235 5267 [5236 5268]	110.6-118.6E 222.7-226.4N
011 B	3 postholes [Phase 6]	5189 [5190], 5191 5252 [5192 5253], 5238 [5239]	110.66-114.9E 213.6-216.5N
012	9 stakeholes over PH6/ F004	5227 plus 5171 [5172]	112-113.4E 210.8 -211.7N
	<b>GROUPS</b>	<b>Adjacent contexts not listed as a feature</b>	
G1	4 postholes adj hearth F007 {Phase 6}	5022 [5023], 5024 [5025], 5026 [5027], 5049 [5050]	98.9-103.02E 224.6-226.7N
G2	2 postholes adj hearth F002 [Phase 6b]	5028 [5029], 5074 [5075]	102.7-104.07E 219.6-221N
G3	8 postholes(?) in west corner	5034 5043 [5035 5044], 5039 [5040], 5041 [5042], 5051 [5052], 5059 [5060], 5061 [5062], 5070 [5071], 5072 [5073], 5077 [5078]	96.9-103.2E 199.7-207.2N

### 14.2 Context Record

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5000	5008	5001			General clean back layer over the trench and sub soil above: friable/very soft, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/6) silty sand/ 5% manganese mod sorted, 1% <20mm flint river gravels	Trench 150+th	100-120E 200-240N	All plans
5001	5008 5000			100-400	Top layer over main NE-SW ditch: firm /friable dark greyish brown (10YR 3/2) clayey sand with manganese inclusions	1-3m w 100th	105-107E 119-230N	N/A
5002	5000	5001		410 plus post Rmn	Possible post hole next to ditch feature 001: friable, orange/grey, clay-sand with no inclusions: heavily truncated surface smear	250 x 200 x 10	107E 229N	Not on Plan 3 : no section
5003	5232	5233	F004 bldg - PH13	250-375 [6]	Fill of post hole PH13 : firm/friable, dark yellowish brown (10YR 4/4), silty sand with river gravels, manganese flecks	1500 max dia	115.19E 211.03N	Plans 19/20: Section 5.2
5004	5000	5038	F007 forging hearth	350-425 [6c]	Large ovoid in NW corner: friable, soil (7.5YR 5/8) charcoal (7.5YR 3/1), silty clay with 5% frequent small to large flint, frequent flecks charcoal: SAMPLE <2>	800 dia x 310th	101.3E 229N	Plan 4: Section 3.3
5005 part of 5001	5001	5005	F001 central ditch	270-400 [6]	An area of large flints, pot , stone & slag in F001, between the joining of the two ditches and the 'oven' F002: 60% large flints (50% river - 10% Downland), 40% large slag	80 wide 1500 slot x 50	106.50-107.30E N 222.50-224N	Plan 8
5006 s/a 5011 ?	5000 5001	5007	F001 central ditch	70-200 [4]	Top fill of linear N-S ditch running across site (eastern of double ditches): friable somewhat firm, dark yellowish brown (10YR 3/4) includes 5% layer of CBM	750 x 540th	106.7E 226N	Plan 3: Section 4.1
5007 s/a 5012 ?	5006		F001 central ditch	700-200 [4]	Cut of NE-SW central ditch, eastern section of split ditch at north of trench: steep break at top, concave sides, and base	750 x 540th	106.1E 226N	Plan 3: Section 4.1
5008		5000	Top Soil	not defined	Top soil - plough & humus layer: friable & very soft, dark brown (7.5YR 3/4), 99% silty sand with 1% <5mm rounded flint	over all x 250th	O/A	Over all
5009 s/a 5014	5000	5010	F003 ditch in SW cnr	270-410 [6c]	Fill in south end of N-S linear ditch in SW of site: friable, dark brown (10YR 3/3), silty clay with frequent large stones & charcoal flakes	940 at top x 170th	112.42E 200.91N	Plans 29, 32: Sect'n 2.2
5010	5009		F003 ditch in SW cnr	270-410 [6c]	south end of N-S ditch, sharp to NE slope concave irregular and SW slope concave irregular, sharp to uneven base	1.8m x 1m x 270th	112.42E 200.91N	Plans 29, 32: Sect'n 2.2
5011 s/a 5006 ?	5000		F001 central ditch	70-150 [4]	Central ditch: 2nd slot at the SW end of trench: firm /friable, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/3), silty gritty clay with 75% manganese	630 w in 1m slot x 200th	106.90E 200.50N	Plan 28: Section 2.1
5012 s/a 5007 ?	5011		F001 central ditch	70-150 [4]	cut of (5011) north end of NE-SW central ditch, 2nd slot: sharp break to NW side concave & SE side sloped, NW side concave and SE side sharp breaks to flat base	630 w 1 mtr slot x 200th	106.90E 200.50N	Plan 28: Section 2.1

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5013	5000	5014	F003 ditch in SW cnr	375-425 [6c]	fill at north end of N-S ditch : firm & friable, dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2), fine sand silty clay. Fill may be from ditch and adjacent pit?	1.9 - 2.6m w x 750th	97E - 98.3E / 210.7N - 212.8N	Plan 16: Sections 9.1, 9.2
5014 s/a 5009	5013		F003 ditch in SW cnr	375-425 [6c]	north end of N-S ditch at intersection with pit (ditch cuts or is being cut by a large pit): sharp break to vertical sides to tapering base. Water table at 650mm deep.	1.9 - 2.6m w x 750th	97E - 98.3E / 210.7N - 212.8N	Plan 16: Sections 9.1, 9.2
5015 s/a 5045 ?	5000		F006 - small W ditch		fill of very shallow linear, starting in NW baulk approximately 1.5 metres west of F003, generally loose though bottom layer compact, 80% silty sand (7.5YR 4/2), 20% fine pebbles	970 w 5m l x 170-320	97.50E 208.74-210N	Plan 25: Section 1.1
5016 s/a 5046 ?	5015		F006 - small ditch		cut of shallow ditch starting at the NW bulk approx. 1.5m west of F003, gradual break to irregular convex sides and uneven base	970 w 5m l x 170-320	97.50E 208.74-210N	Plan 25: Section 1.1
5017	5000	5064	F002 banjo hearth	150-250 [5]	top fill of possible oven or smelting hearth, firm / friable, dark brown (10YR 3/3), sandy silty clay with >60% sand grit	1700 l 500 w x 50th	104.66-106.6E 222.18-222.84N	Plans 7, 8: Section 13.3
5018 s/a 5020 ?		5019	F003 cutting F001	350-420 [6c]	fill of SE quadrant of intercutting ditches F001-F003, weakly cemented / soft, dark grey (7.5YR 4.6), sandy clay with med-large flint noodles	900 x 300th	At 106.8E 204.15-205.06N	Plans 23,28: Sect'n 2.3
5019 s/a 5021	5018		F003 cutting F001	350-420 [6c]	cut of (5018) SE quadrant dug at intersection of ditches F001 & F003, sharp break to convex sides, gradual break to uneven base	1450 x 315th	At 106.8E 204.15-205.06N	Plans 23,28: Sect'n 2.3
5020 s/a 5018	5000	5021	F003 cutting F001	200-410 [6c]	NW quadrant of intercutting ditches F001-F003, loose to compact, dark greyish brown, sandy clay - excavation stopped at hard angular fill / 70% clay, 25% coarse sand, occasional flint	760 x 640 x 400th	106.03-106.84E @ 206.04N	Plan 23: Section 6.6
5021 s/a 5019	5020		F003 cutting F001	200-410 [6c]	cut of (5018) NW quadrant dug at intersection of ditches F001 & F003, steep break to concave sides to shallow u-shaped base. NB: section 6.6 does not show cut between F001 & F003	760 x 640 x 400th	106.03-106.84E @ 206.04N	Plan 23: Section 6.6
5022	5000	5023	Group 1 PHs adj F007	270-400 [6]	Poss posthole SW of Hearth F007: fine grained firm dark greyish brown (10YR 4/2) mottled red & black, silty sand with 10% fine pebbles, 8% 45-75mm flint cobbles, 2-3% ironstone/slag,	420 x 360 x 40-110th	101-101.42E 226.44-226.8N	Plan 4: Section 3.2
5023	5022		Group 1 PHs adj F007	270-400 [6]	Sub-circular possible posthole, W sharp, E gradual to sloping base	420 x 360 x 40-110	101-101.42E 226.44-226.8N	Plan 4: Section 3.2
5024	5000	5025	Group 1 PHs adj F007		Shallow depression in NW corner. Possible post hole. Firm fine grained sediment, very dark greyish brown 10YR 3/2, mottled red & black, silty sand with 5% ironstone medium pebbles, 3% fine pebbles, 1% flint med pebbles	490 x 280 x 50	98.9-99.55E 226.22-226.6N	Plan 5: Section 3.1
5025	5024		Group 1 PHs adj F007		Sub-circular possible posthole, sharp break on east and west gradual to sloping base:	650 x 320 x 50th	98.9-99.55E 226.22-226.6N	Plan 5: Section 3.1

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5026	5000	5027	PH S of F007	270-400 [6]	Circular shallow post hole. Compact to loose, dark grey brown, silty medium sand with flint and small stone inclusions	770 x 600 dia x 130th	102.24-103.02E 224.6-225.3N	Plans 4, 7: Section 3.4
5027	5026		PH S of F007	270-400 [6]	Circular shallow posthole S of Hearth F007. Irregular concave sides merge to flat base. Bottomed out to gravel at 130mm	770 x 600 dia x 130th	102.24-103.02E 224.6-225.3N	Plans 4,7: Section 3.4
5028	5000	5029	Group 2 PHs adj F002	300-350 [6b]	shallow pit. Friable (dry) / soft (wet), 10YR 4/4, silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal	1370 x 870 pit, 250 arm x 250th	103.03-104.07E 219.6-220.98N	Plans 7, 14: Section 5.1
5029	5028		Group 2 PHs adj F002	300-350 [6b]	shallow pit west of banjo hearth F002, circular pit with arm, concave sides and base	1370 x 250-870 x 250th	103.03-104.07E 219.6-220.98N	Plans 7, 14: Section 5.1
5030 s/a 5100	5000	5031	F003 ditch in SW cnr	370-420 [6c]	3rd section of the NS ditch. Varies from coarse to compact, yellowish grey, silty clay with large quantity of slag, stones and some charcoal	1200 x 340th	101.5-102.4E 208.85-209.57N	Plan 24: Section 28.2
5031 s/a 5104	5030		F003 ditch in SW cnr	370-420 [6c]	3rd section of the NS ditch, steep break to concave sides with shallow U-shaped base	1200 x 340th	101.5-102.4E 208.85-209.57N	Plan 24: Section 28.2
5032 s/a 5036			F001		see 5036			
5033	5036		F001 central ditch (west)	100-160 [4]	Cut of the western spur of the F001 ditch where it splits at northeast end of trench: steep break to concave sides with shallow U-shaped base. Possible cuts eastern ditch [5048]	490 x 330th	106E 226N	Plan 3: Section 4.1
5034	5043	5035	Group 3 PHs W corner	325-370 [6b]	PH in W corner of trench. post pipe (5043) [5044]. Weakly cemented, 2.7Y 4/2 dark greyish brown, clay coarse sand with 30% manganese 2mm -15mm, 1% burnt clay 4-10mm , 2% flint 10-40mm well sorted	top 470 btm 270 x 290th	99.95E 202.45N	Plan 26: Section 1.2
5035	5034		Group 3 PHs W corner	325-370 [6b]	PH in west corner of trench. c/w post pipe (5043) [5044]: sharp break to steep sides with sharp beak to flat base	top 470-270 x 290th	99.95E 202.45N	Plan 26: Section 1.2
5036 s/a 5032	5001	5033	F001 central ditch (west)	100-160 [4]	Western ditch of F001 where splits in two at north end of excavation. Friable slightly firm sandy Silt. 2.5Y 4/3. occ stones	490 x 330th	106E 226N	Plan 3: Section 4.1
5037		5146	Group 3 PHs W corner	200-275 [Res]	PH in ditch F001 in quad 2 of intersection with F003. soft clay / sand, dark yellowish brown, sandy grit inclusions	700 dia x 280-750th	105.58 -106.77E 206.40 -206.75N	Plan 23 Section 6.5

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5038	5004	5053	F007 forging hearth	350-425 [6c]	Oval burning pit that evolved into inner section of F007 forging hearth. Possibly not a true cut but interface between 2 fills? Gradual break to concave sides and uneven base	800 dia x 310th	ctr 101.4E 229.1N	Section 7.1
5039	5000	5040	Group 3 PHs W corner	400-500 [7]	post hole in west corner. Post fill soft within yellow and black subsoil, light grey, gritty hard silty clay. 2 packing stones near surface and 5% small stones	top 200 to 100 x 420th	ctr 98.07E 203.10N	Plan 26: Section 7.4
5040	5039		Group 3 PHs W corner	400-500 [7]	post hole in west corner: sharp break to steeply sloping sides to blunt base	top 200 - 100 x 420th	ctr 98.07E 203.10N	Plan 26: Section 7.4
5041 s/a 5051 ?	5000	5042	Group 3 PHs W corner	4th Cent+ [6]	post hole in western corner, soft dark brownish grey silt with ironstone, flint & slag 25%	460 x 150-290th	98.00-98.46E 205.66-206.12N	Plan 25: Section 5.2
5042 s/a 5052 ?	5041		Group 3 PHs W corner	4th Cent+ [6]	post hole in west corner , very irregular sides merging to tapered rounded base	460 x 150-290th	98.00-98.46E 205.66-206.12N	Plan 25: Section 5.2
5043		5034	Group 3 PHs W corner	not defined	fill of post pipe in (5035). Loose with manganese nodules, dark olive brown, medium sand, 20% manganese <1% flint <1% burnt clay	170 dia x 450th	ctr 100E 202.15N	Plans 26, 27: Sectn 1.2
5044	5043	5034	Group 3 PHs W corner	not defined	Cut of post pipe in posthole 5035: sharp break to vertical sides, flat base	170 dia x 450th	ctr 100E 202.15N	Plans 26, 27: Sectn 1.2
5045 s/a 5015	5000	5046	F006 - small ditch W cnr		end of small linear feature, see (5015). Friable a little soft, 10YR 3/2, silty sand with 10% manganese and frequent small-med stones	1000 x 700 x 270th	100.3-101.3E 207.4-208.02N	Plan 24: Sections 6.1/2
5046 s/a 5016	5045		F006 - small ditch W cnr		terminal of small linear feature (see 5016): gradual break to concave sides tp flat base	1000 x 700 x 270th	100.3-101.3E 207.4-208.02N	Plan 24: Sections 6.1/2
5047	5005	5048	F001 central ditch (east)	70-150 [4]	eastern of double ditch at northern end of site. Friable slightly firm, 10YR 4/3 brown, sandy silt with occasional stones	750 w x 360th	106.77-107.15E at 225N	Plan 3: Section 11.1
5048	5047		F001 central ditch (east)	70-150 [4]	eastern of double ditch at northern end of site plus extension to see intersection of ditches: steep break to concave sides and base. Possibly cut by western ditch 5033	750 w x 360th	106.77-107.15E at 225N	Plan 3: Section 11.1
5049	5000	5050	Group 1 PHs adj F007		fill of post hole in NW corner. Loose, 10-30mm black 2.5/1, 30-180mm dark reddish brown (3/4), coarse sand with 1% well sorted occasional stones	500 dia x 180th	102.2E 226.7N	Plan 4: Section 5.4
5050	5049		Group 1 PHs adj F007		post hole south of hearth F007: sharp break to irregular sides to flattish base	500 dia x 180th	102.06-102.56E 226.3-226.83N	Plan 4: Section 5.4



No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5051 s/a 5041 ?	5000	5052	Group 3 PHs W corner	70-250 [5]	extension from post hole western corner. Soft, mid brownish grey, silt with ironstone, flint	990 x 700 x 350- 530	97.95- 98.57E 206.4- 207.2N	Plan 25: Section 5.2
5052 s/a 5042 ?	5051		Group 3 PHs W corner	[5]	extension from post hole western corner. Rounded with gradual break to irregular stepped sides to concave base. Possibly truncated by [5042]?	990 x 700 x 350- 530	97.95- 98.57E 206.4- 207.2N	Plan 25: Section 5.2
5053	5004	5054	F007 forging hearth	325-420 [6c]	Possible forging hearth in N corner. Looser than the natural (context form not completed)	1100 w x 250th	101.4E 229.1N	Plan 4: Sections 4.2/3,7.1
5054	5053		F007 forging hearth	325-420 [6c]	Possible forging hearth in N corner. Irregular (context form not completed), gradual break to uneven sides and base?	1100 w x 250th	101.4E 229.1N	Plan 4: Sections 4.2/3,7.1
5055 s/a 5057 5153 5194		5063	F009 sump well	200-400 [6]	large blackened ovoid about mid-way up trench just NW of ditch F001. East quarter of top layer of large pit/sump well. Stiff / firm, 10YR 3/4 dark brown, fine sandy silt with 10% stones	2350 - 2600 dia x 120- 200	104.80E 215.30N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Section 16
5056 s/a 5058 5154	5226		F009 sump well	[6]	large blackened ovoid about mid-way up trench just NW of ditch F001. East quarter of top layer of large pit/sump well. Sub ovoid, sharp break to steep sides, gradual to flattish uneven base	2350 - 2600 dia x 120- 200	104.80E 215.30N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Section 16
5057 s/a 5055 5153 5194	5000	5067	F009 sump well	350-410 [6c]	Top fill of west quadrant of ovoid NW of ditch - midway up trench. Fill of possible well: accumulation by deliberate backfill of refuse (pot etc.). Fine grained sediment stiff, 10YR 3/4 dark brown, fine sandy clay, 3% well sorted flint	2350 - 2600 dia x 230th	104E 214.4N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Section 16
5058 s/a 5056 5154	5226		F009 sump well	[6c]	Cut of west quadrant of poss well NW of ditch - midway up trench, Sub ovoid, sharp break to steep sides, gradual to flattish uneven base	2350 - 2600 x 1560th	104E 214.4N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Section 16
5059		5060	Group 3 PHs W corner	43-250 [5]	Western post hole top of J in W corner. Nearly cemented, 10YR 4/4 dark yellow brown, coarse sand with manganese and occasional river flints	400 dia x 200th	101.4E 203.4N	Plan 27: Section 2.4
5060	5059		Group 3 PHs W corner	[5]	Western post hole top of J in W corner. Circular with sharp break to concave sides and base	400 dia x 200th	101.4E 203.4N	Plan 27: Section 2.4
5061		5062	Group 3 PHs W corner	not defined	east p/h @ top of J in W corner. Compact, 10YR 3/2 dark brown, 0.2-2mm grain coarse sand with occasional manganese, single Downland and river flint	350 dia x 330th	103.05- 103.2E 203.00- 203.45N	Plan 27: Section 3.5
5062	5061		Group 3 PHs W corner	not defined	east p/h @ top of J in W corner. Circular with sharp break to fairly straight sides to tapered rounded base	350 dia x 330th	103.05- 103.2E 203.00- 203.45N	Plan 27: Section 3.5
5063 s/a 5067 5159 5195	5055	5076	F009 sump well	350-410 [6c]	fill of east quarter of burnt ovoid NW side of ditch midway up trench. 2nd fill in east quad similar to top fill but a darker reddish brown. Soft, fine grained, 2.5YR 2 dark reddish brown, clayey sand with 10% stone	298 max depth	104.80E 215.30N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Section 16

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5064	5017	5173	F002 banjo hearth	70-150 [4]	lower fill charcoal rich of oven/hearth for smelting possibly. Firm /friable, 10YR 4/2 very dark greyish brown, sandy silty clay, >40% sand grit, >20% charcoal rich	1500 x 500 w x 100-170	104.8-106.3E 222.3-222.8N	Plans 7,8: Section 13.3
5065		5066	PH in N corner	260-400 [6]	fill of p/h at N end of double ditch on west side. Friable, 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with frequent medium & large stones, occasional flakes of burnt clay	710 x 570 x 320th	104.71E-105.68E at 229.10N	Plan 3: Section 5.3
5066	5065		PH in N corner	260-400 [6]	p/h at N end of double ditch on west side, sub ovoid with sharp break to tapered and stepped sides to blunt point at base	710 x 570 x 320th	104.71E-105.68E 229.10N	Plan 3: Section 5.3
5067 s/a 5063 5159 5195	5057	5089	F009 sump well	350-410 [6c]	west quarter of ovoid NW side of ditch. Midway up trench. 2nd fill in west quad. Fine grained sediment stiff, 2.5YR 2 dark reddish brown, fine sandy clay with 2% well sorted flint	2.660 dia x 298th	104E 214.4N	Section 16, Plans 13 14
5068	5000	5069	Pit/ditch W corner	100-200 [5]	small NE-SW linear terminal in W corner. Friable (dry) very soft (wet), light yellowish brown, coarse sand well sorted with occ. stones	c.1300 550dia excv x 170th	102.2E ctr 203.48-204N	Plan 27: Section 6.4
5069	5068		Pit/ditch W corner	100-200 [4]	small NE SW linear terminal in W corner. Irregular ovoid with smooth concave sides to tapered rounded point at base	550dia excv x 170th	102.2E ctr 203.48-204N	Plan 27: Section 6.4
5070	5073	5071	Group 3 Hs W corner	43-140 [4]	1m slot in small NE-SW linear s/a 5068 in western quarter. Friable (dry) very soft (wet), light reddish brown, coarse sand moderately sorted	750slt x 400 w x 120th	101.9-102.3E 200.6-201.4N	Plan 27: Section 6.3
5071	5070		Group 3 Hs W corner	43-140 [4]	1m slot in small NE-SW linear s/a 5068 in western quarter. Square tapered blunt point	750 slt x 400 w x 120th	101.9-102.3E 200.6-201.4N	Plan 27: Section 6.3
5072		5073	Group 3 Hs W corner		fill of PH within (5070) very shallow. Friable (dry) very soft (wet), light brownish black, coarse sand poorly sorted	290 dia x 110th	ctr 102E 201.3N	Plan 27: Section 6.3
5073	5072	5070	Group 3 Hs W corner		PH within (5070) very shallow.	290 dia x 110th	ctr 102E 201.3N	Plan 27: Section 6.3
5074	5000	5075	Group 2 PHs adj F002	250-350 [6b]	PH or small pit west end of 5028 pit. Loose, 10YR4/6 mid reddish brown dark yellowish brown, medium sand (silty sand) 10% river gravels, flint, ironstone with occasional flecks pottery, occasional small charcoal, , occasional small to medium ?slag	535 max dia x 255th	102.7E 220.35N	Plan 7: Section 5.1
5075	5074		Group 2 PHs adj F002	250-350 [6b]	PH or small pit west end of 5028 pit. Circular with sharp break to vertical sides with concave base	535 max dia x 255th	102.7E 220.35N	Plan 7: Section 5.1
5076 s/a 5089 5193 5197	5063	5085	F009 sump well	300-400 [6c]	3rd fill of large pit/sump well. Very soft, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey with blueish tinge, clayey sand with 5% stone & 5% charcoal	2660 dia x 120-140	104.30E 215.30N	Section 16.1 Plans 13 14 17 18

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5077		5078	Group 3 PHs W corner	200-300 [5]	fill of small posthole. Friable, 7.5YR 2.5/2 charcoal lens, silty with 10% manganese and <1% flint of 20-30mm	320 dia? x 120th	96.9E 199.7N	P:35 not drawn: Sect'n:3.6
5078	5077		Group 3 PHs W corner	200-300 [5]	Small posthole in west corner truncated by baulk. Probably circular with sharp break to short vertical sides and concave base	320 dia? x 120th	96.9E 199.7N	P:35 not drawn: Sect'n:3.6
5079		5080	F007 adj PH/ stake H		shallow posthole adjacent to feature 007. firm, 30mm charcoal, 50mm orange brown clay sand with stone inclusions	300 x 80th	100.6-100.78E 228.78-229.2N	Plan 4: Section 7.2
5080	5079		F007 adj PH/ stake H		shallow sub-circular post hole adjacent to hearth F007, sharp break to steep sloping sides and rounded base	300 x 300th	100.6-100.78E 228.78-229.2N	Plan 4: Section 7.2
5081		5082	F007 adj PH/ stake H		fill of shallow p/h adjacent to 007. 120mm friable, orange clay and sand with 40mm charcoal above. Occasional stone	300 x 230 x 160th	ctr 100.25E 229.22N	Plan 4: Section 7.3
5082	5081		F007 adj PH/ stake H		shallow sub-circular post hole adjacent to hearth F007, sharp break to steep sloping sides and flat rebate in base	300 x 230 x 160th	ctr 100.25E 229.22N	Plan 4: Section 7.3
5083		5084	F001 central ditch		NE-SW central ditch - slot NE of junction of F003 and F001. soft, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with frequent flecks of manganese, moderate small rounded & sub-angular stones	890 x 550th	106.42-107.36E @ 208.54N	Plan 23: Section 8.1
5084 s/a 5205	5083		F001 central ditch		NE-SW central ditch - slot NE of junction of F003 and F001. sharp break to irregular concave sides to tapered point base	890 x 550 th	106.42-107.36E @ 208.54N	Plan 23: Section 8.1
5085 s/a 5212 5198	5076 5089 5193 5197	5224	F009 sump well	350+ [6c]	4th fill in western quadrant, just below the manganese pan at base of [5089], anaerobic. Firm, GLEY 2 3/3/1 dark blueish grey, clayey silt with 40% charcoal	1570-1870 x 350th	104E 215.5N	Section 16, Plans 13 14 17 18
5086		5101 5087	F001 central ditch	70-200 [4]	fill of central ditch 001 adjacent to oven F 002. Loose/friable, dark yellow brown silt, coarse inclusions of 5% river flint of medium size	880 x 500th	106.55-107.43E @ 222.36N	Plan 8: Section 10.1
5087	5086 5101		F001 central ditch	70-200 [4]	Central ditch cut adjacent to banjo oven F002. Sharp break to slightly concave (1:7) sides merging to flat base	1015 w x 720th	106.38-107.43E @ 222.36N	Plan 8: Section 10.1
5088	5000		Posthole in N corner?		heavily truncated sub-circular PH adjacent to F001 central ditch. Form not completed but fill had stone and charcoal inclusions	200-220 dia x 70th	ctr 104.03E 228.25N	Not rcd on Plan 4 - no section
5089 s/a 5197 5076 5193	5067	5224	F009 sump well	270-400 [6]	Third fill of west quad of F009. fine grain sediment, stiff, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey, fine sand with 2% flint 20-30mm well sorted	2400 dia x 500th	104E 214.4N	Plans 13 14 17 18 Section 16.1
5090	5000	5091		70-250 [5]	shallow depression. Friable, charcoal black, loamy charcoal going to sand/clay	550 x 240 x 110th	114.30E 206.10N	P21 not rcd. § 8.2

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5091	5090			70-250 [5]	Shallow depression adjacent to pit F010. Gently sloping sides to stony flat base	550 x 240 x 110th	114.30E 206.10N	P21 n/rcd \$8.2
5092	5000	5093		240-400 [6]	Fill of possible stake hole: friable, grey loam, sand/clay	110 x 190 x 160th	115.30E 207.10N	P21 n/rcd \$ 8.2
5093	5092			240-400 [6]	possible stake-hole: sub-ovoid with steep angled sides to small bowl base	110 x 190 x 160th	115.30E 207.10N	P21 n/rcd \$8.2
5094 s/a 5102 5157 5155		5163 5164 5169 5168	F010 large pit	370+ [6c]	top fill of eastern quadrant of large pit. Compact, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty sand with <70% manganese flecks, <5% river gravel flint	1700-2000 x 300th	115.76E 204.40-205.3N	P21 & 30: Sections 13.1/13.2
5095 s/a 5156 5158 5103	5110		F010 large pit		Cut of east quad of F010 large pit: smooth convex sides to tapered blunt base	1700-2000 x 600th	115.76E 204.40-205.3N	P21 & 30 Sections 13.1/2
5096		5097	F008 W-E ditch		ditch F008 across south corner. Friable, grey brown, sandy silt with medium - small stones	1040 x 350th	118.1E 200.3N	Plan 30, Section 12.2
5097	5096		F008 W-E ditch		ditch F008 across south corner. Sides steep on south and shallow on north, to concave base	1040 x 350th	118.1E 200.3N	Plan 30 Section 12.2
5098	5000	5099	Ovoid adj F010	200-250 [5]	irregular shape adjacent to F010. Friable, 10YR 4/3 brown silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal & moderate small to medium sub-angular stones	1200 x 850 x 100th	112.7E 204.4N	Plan 29: Section 12.3
5099	5098		Ovoid adj F010	200-250 [5]	irregular shaped cut adjacent to F010: Concave/vertical to flat base	1200 x 850 x 100th	112.7E 204.4N	Plan 29: Section 12.3
5100 s/a 5030	5000	5104	F003 ditch in SW cnr	350-420 [6c]	The middle slot in F003 N-S ditch. 24/7 extended north towards 5013. Weakly cemented, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, gritty medium sand with iron staining and 10% small flints small stones & pebbles	1500 x 450th	98.93 - 100E 210.4 - 212N	Plan 16: Section 8.3
5101	5086	5087	F001 central ditch	75-150 [4]	lower fill of central ditch 001 adjacent to oven feature 002. Friable, very dark greyish brown, silt with 20% large pot and 5% small flat pebbles	1100 x 500th	106.38 - 107.79E 222.3 - 222.42N	Plan 8: Section 10.1
5102 s/a 5094 5155 5157		5164	F010 large pit	350-420 [6c]	top fill of western quad of large pit southern end of site. Compact, 10YR 4/2, silty sand with frequent manganese pieces, occasional flint medium	1700-2000 x 350th	115.70E 203.57N	Plans 29, 30: Sections 13.1 13.2
5103 s/a 5095 5156 5158	5110		F010 large pit		Cut of western quad of F010 large pit. Steep sided to concave base	1700-2000 x 650th	115.70E 203.57N	Plans 29, 30: Sections 13.1, 13.2
5104 s/a 5031	5100		F003 ditch in SW cnr	[6c]	Cut of middle slot of ditch F003. Sharp break to 45o east side and shallower concave west side to concave base	1500 x 450th	98.93 - 100E 210.4 - 212N	Plan 16: Section 8.3
5105	5108	5106	F008 W-E ditch	270-400 [6]	W-E ditch (F008) in extreme south corner slot east against baulk. Loose, dark grey sediment	900 x 190th	120.76E 204.1N	Plan 30: Section 12.1

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5106	5105		F008 W-E ditch	270-400 [6]	W-E ditch (F008) in extreme south corner slot east against baulk. Steep break to steep sides rounded to flat base	800 x 300th	120.76E 204.1N	Plan 30: Section 12.1
5107	5000	F003 5109	F003 ditch in SW cnr	350-420 [6c]	top clean of ditch F003 issues to locate any finds to this feature			Plans 29, 32:
5108	5000	5105	F008 W-E ditch		upper fill across ditch not reaching N/E side. Loose, orange brown fill with small/med stones	800 x 100th	120.76E 204.1N	Plan 30: Section 12.1
5109	5107		F003 ditch/ F008 ditch	300-400 [6]	fill of ditch at joint of 003 and 008. soft, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty sand with frequent flecks of manganese and moderate small to medium angular & sub-rounded stones	2400 x 250-350th	114E 197.22-199.9N	Plan 32: Section 11.2
5110 s/a 5170 5199 5200	5165	5103	F010 large pit	370-420 [6c]	fill of west quad. of pit in south corner. Loose, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown but lighter than in 5102, silty sand with frequent manganese flecks occasional flint medium	extent of pit x 100th	115.70E 203.57N	Plans 29, 30: Sections 13.1 13.2
5111	5000		Large pit at NW baulk	250-300 [6a]	fill of large pit at end of linear ditch (F003). Friable, 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with frequent pieces of charcoal & frequent small stones	1300 x 850th	96.15-98.6E(?) 210.63-212.84N	Plan 16: Sections 9.2, 33.1
5112	5001	5013	F001 central ditch (E)		fill of eastern ditch in slot at NE end of trench. Firm 3/2 very dark greyish brown gritty silt with 5% iron stains and small stones with 25% iron pan at base	975 x 600th	106.15-107E @ 230N	Plan 3: Section 10.2
5113	5112		F001 central ditch (E)		Eastern section of F001 central ditch at NE baulk. Sharp break to irregular sloping sides to curving base	975 x 600th	106.15-107E @ 230N	Plan 3: Section 10.2
5114	5001	5015	F001w central ditch (W)	70-200 [4]	fill of western ditch in slot at NE end of trench. Firm 3/2 very dark greyish brown to yellow ochre in west area, gritty silt with 5% iron stains and small stones	550 x 450th	105.5-106.05E 230N	Plan 3: Section 10.2
5115	5114		F001w central ditch (W)	70-200 [4]	western section of F001 central ditch at NE baulk. Sharp break to irregular sloping sides to curving base	550 x 450th	105.5-106.05E 230N	Plan 3: Section 10.2
5116	incl 5251 5262 5263 5264		F004 bldg - PH1	200-350 [6]	post hole 1 of large building F004. strongly cemented, 2.5Y 3/2 very dark greyish brown, 0.2-2mm silty sand, 2% river flint moderately sorted	1400 x 700 <sup>th</sup>	113.5-111.3E 227.36-227.3N	Plan 2: Section 15.1
5117			F004 bldg - PH1	200-350 [6]	Cut of posthole 1 in building F004: sharp break to vertical sides to flat base	1400-840 btm x 1200 <sup>th</sup>	113.5-111.3E 227.36-227.3N	Plan 2: Section 15.1
5118	5145 5260	5119	F004 bldg - PH2	70-370 [6]	fill of PH 2 of large building F004. firm / friable, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey, clayey sand with >20% river gravel	1500 x 350 <sup>th</sup> of 1000+	111.72E 223.91N	Plan 9: Sections 20.1 28.1
5119	5118		F004 bldg - PH2	[6]	PH 2 of building F004: sharp break to possible concave walls to flat base - not fully excavated	1500 x 350 <sup>th</sup> of 1000+	111.72E 223.91N	Plan 9: Sections 20.1, 28.1

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5120	5149	5121	F004 bldg - PH3	130-250 [5]	fill of PH3 of large building F004. firm friable, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with 20% river gravel and flint	1544 x 170 <sup>th</sup> ex	113.23E 220.83N	Plan 9: Section 20.2
5121	5120		F004 bldg - PH3	[5]	cut of ph3 of large building F004: sharp break to concave sides and flat base - not fully excavated (see postpipe [4149])	1540 x 170 <sup>th</sup> ex see5149	113.23E 220.83N	Plan 9: Section 20.2
5122	5246 5245 5248	5123	F004 bldg - PH4	270-400 [6]	fill of 4th PH of large building F004. soft, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with 2-3% river flints 6-60mm sub angular	1000-1030 x 200 <sup>th</sup> ex	111.80-112.96E 217.95-217.97N	Plan 12: Sections 20.3, 27.2(?)
5123	5122		F004 bldg - PH4	[6]	cut of PH 4 of large building F004: sub circular/square, sharp break to vertical sides concave to flat base - not fully excavated	1000-1030 x 200 <sup>th</sup> ex	111.80-112.96E 217.95-217.97N	Plan 12: Sections 20.3, 27.2(?)
5124	5229	5125	F004 bldg - PH5	300-400 [6]	fill of PH5 building F4. very soft, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with 10% river flint small-medium 6-60mm poorly sorted, 1% sandstone medium 20-60mm	1150 sfc dia x 175 <sup>th</sup> ex	111.55-113.2E 214.93-214.95N	Plans 12, 19: Section1 5.3
5125	5124		F004 bldg - PH5	[6]	cut of PH 5 in large building F004: sub-circular with gradual break to concave sides to flat base - not fully excavated (see also postpipe [5229])	1150 sfc dia x 175 <sup>th</sup> ex	111.55-113.2E 214.93-214.95N	Plans 12, 19: Section 15.3
5126	pipe	5127	F004 bldg - PH6	270-400 [6]	fill of PH6 of building F004. soil firm fine grained, 2.5 3/2 dark grey, 5%-10% flint, 5% ironstone, 2% magnesium	1400 x 220 <sup>th</sup> ex	112.4E 211.45N	Plan 19: Section 15.2
5127	5126		F004 bldg - PH6	[6]	cut of PH6 in building F004: sub-circular with sharp break to vertical sides and flat base - not fully excavated	1400 x 220 <sup>th</sup> ex	112.4E 211.45N	Plan 19: Section 15.2
5128	5247	[5214 ]	F004 bldg - PH7 pipe	270-420 [6]	fill of post pipe & top of posthole of PH7 in building F004. Firm friable, 10YR 4/3 brown, sandy silt with 1% flint gravel, 1% manganese pan. Poss contains part of upper fill of PH 7	650 dia x 700 <sup>th</sup>	119.05E 227.6N	Plan 1: Sections 14.1 26.2
5129	5247	5247	F004 bldg - PH7 pipe	[6]	cut of post pipe and top of posthole of PH 7 in building F004: Circular with sharp break to vertical sides to tapered blunt point	650 dia x 700 <sup>th</sup>	119.05E 227.6N	Plan 1: Sections 14.1 26.2
5130 s/a 5201 5203	(5140 ) [5141 ]	5131	F004 bldg - PH8	330-400+ [6b-c]	fill of PH8 of building F004 (dug and recorded as one, later designated as 5203 (PH) & 5201 (pipe) for SE half. Friable, 10YR 3.3, clayey sand with flint and gravel inclusions	1230 x 770 <sup>th</sup>	117.85-119.18E 224.20N	Plan 10: Section 18.1
5131	5103 5201 5203		F004 bldg - PH8	[6b-c]	cut of PH 8 in large building F004: circular with sharp break to stepped sides concave base - not fully excavated	1230 x 770 <sup>th</sup>	117.85-119.18E 224.20N	Plan 10: Section 18.1
5132	5142 [5143 ] 5152	5133	F004 bldg - PH9	200-300 [6a-b]	fill of PH9 in building F004, upper fill of post hole visible both sides of the post pipe. Friable, 7.35YR 5/6 strong brown, sandy silt with c1% flint pieces up to 25mm	1250 x 1000 <sup>th</sup>	117.75E-119.19E @ 221.17N	Plan 10: Sections 18.2 & 35
5133	5143		F004 bldg - PH9	[6a]	cut of PH9 in large building F004: sub circular with stepped (?) to flat base - fully excavated later to extract w/l timbers	1250 x 1000 <sup>th</sup>	117.75-119.19E	Plan 10: Sections

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
							@ 221.17N	18.2 & 35
5134	5000	5147 5216 5135	F004 bldg - PH10 pipe	270-420 [6b-c]	postpipe fill of PH10 of large building F400. Friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with 15% manganese	500/5 70 dia x 930 <sup>th</sup>	118.13- 118.7E @ 217.9N	Plan 11: Section 14.2
5135	5216	5175 5176	F004 bldg - PH10 pipe	270-420 [6b-c]	cut of post pipe of PH 10 in building F004: sub-circular with sharp break to vertical sides to flat base	500/5 70 dia x 930 <sup>th</sup>	118.13- 118.7E @ 217.9N	Plan 11: Section 14.2
5136	5000	5217 5137 5237 5222	F004 bldg - PH11 pipe	240-370 [6b]	post pipe of PH11. Firm / friable, 10YR 3/3 v dk greyish brown, sandy silt well sorted with occ flecks of flint & river gravel 10/40mm, larger flint 140 x 90 at bottom. Surrounded by possible flint packing.	490- 560 dia x 650 <sup>th</sup>	118.3- 118.8E @ 214.80N	Plans 11, 20: \$14.3, \$24.1
5137	5217	5237 5222	F004 bldg - PH11 pipe	[6]	cut of post pipe of PH 11 in building F004: ovoid with sharp break to vertical sides with slight concave to flat base.	490- 560 dia x 860 <sup>th</sup>	118.3- 118.8E @ 214.80N	Plans 11, 20: \$14.3, \$24.1
5138		5139	F004 bldg - PH12	350-400 [6c]	PH12 in large building F004. Friable, 10YR 5/2 greyish brown, gritty sandy clay with 60% manganese staining & <2% flint	1015+ x 450 <sup>th</sup> ex	118- 119.15E at 211.74N	Plan 20: Section 18.3
5139	5138		F004 bldg - PH12	[6]	cut of ph 12 of building F004. sub-circular with sharp break to stepped sides gradual to concave base - not fully excavated	1015+ x 450 <sup>th</sup> ex	118- 119.15E 211.74N	Plan 20: Section 18.3
5140 part of 5201		5141 5130 5201 5202	F004 bldg - PH8 pipe	370-420 [6c]	upper fill of pipe in post hole 8 F004; discovered after half section. Loose friable, 10YR 4/3 dark greyish brown, sandy silt with <1% river gravel <50mm	400 dia x 350 <sup>th</sup> ?	118.3- 118.7E @224.3N	Plan 10: Section 18.1
5141 s/a 5201		5130 5201	F004 bldg - PH8 pipe	[6]	Cut given to first excav of pipe in PH 8 (5140) may be just the upper fill of 5201 so cut probably void: circular with sharp break to concave sides and base	400 dia x 350 <sup>th</sup> ?	118.3- 118.7E @ 224.3N	Plan 10: Section 18.1
5142 s/a 5152 ?		5143 5152 5132	F004 bldg - PH9 pipe	270-400 [6b-c]	upper fill of post pipe within PH9 in building F004. Firm friable, 7.5YR 4/2 brown, clayey silt with <1% gravels	460 x 400 <sup>th</sup>	118.73- 118.27E @ 221.17N	Plan 10: Section 18.2
5143 s/a 5240 ?	5142	5152 5240	F004 bldg - PH9 pipe	[6]	Cut given to first excavation of postpipe in PH 9 (5142); may be just the upper fill of 5152 so cut probably void: circular with rounded break to vertical sides and rounded base	460 x 400 <sup>th</sup>	118.73- 118.27E @ 221.17N	Plan 10: Section 18.2
5144		5145 5118 5119	F004 bldg - PH2 pipe	not defined	post pipe in PH 2 of building F004. Firm friable, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, clayey sand with 1% or less flint river gravel, charcoal	500 x 760 <sup>th</sup>	111.9- 112.4E @ 224.N	Plan 9: Sections 20.1, 28.1
5145		5118 5119	F004 bldg - PH2 pipe		cut of post pipe in PH 2 of building F004: sub-rectangular with sharp break to vertical sides and flat base	500 x 760 <sup>th</sup>	111.9- 112.4E @ 224.N	Plan 9: Sections 20.1 28.1
5146	5037	5020	Group 3 PHs W corner		posthole in ditch F001 where it crosses F003; pear-shaped with sharp break to vertical sides and flat base	650 x 600 x 800 <sup>th</sup>	105.85 - 106.6E 206.15 - 206.8N	Plan 23: Section 6.5

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5147	5134	5216	F004 bldg - PH10 pipe	270-400 [6b-c]	Second fill of pipe in PH10 of building F004. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/3 brown, silty sand with manganese	400 dia x 200 <sup>th</sup>	118.13-118.7E @ 217.9N	Plans 11: Sections 14.2,
5148	5120 5121	5149	F004 bldg - PH3 pipe	250-350 [6b]	post pipe in PH3 of F004. Firm friable, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown - 7YR 3/2 dark brown, clayey silty sand with 1% flints & river gravels	480 top-380 X 680 <sup>th</sup>	111.9-112.4E @ 220.86N	Plan 9: Sections 20.2 29.1
5149	5270		F004 bldg - PH3 pipe	[6b]	cut of post pipe in PH 3 of building F004: circular with sharp break to slightly tapering sides, flat base.	480 top-380 X 680 <sup>th</sup>	111.9-112.4E @ 220.86N	Plan 9: Sections 20.2 29.1
5150	5000	5151		350-450 [6c]	fill of linear adjacent to SW baulk. soft, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy clay with 5% manganese 6-20mm, flint river gravels 6mm, all poorly sorted	700 top-430 x 180 <sup>th</sup>	109.34-110.41E 200.19-200.98N	Plans 28, 29, 32: Section 19.6
5151	5150			[6]	cut of possible small linear adjacent to SW baulk : W sharp, E gradual to W 60°, E vertical, concave to flat base	700 top-430 x 180 <sup>th</sup>	109.34-110.41E 200.19-200.98N	Plans 28, 29, 32: Section 19.6
5152	5142 5143 5152	5132 5133	F004 bldg - PH9 pipe		lower fill of post pipe in PH9 in F004. Friable, 7.5 4/1 dark grey, sandy silt with <1% grit	480 x 550 <sup>th</sup>	118.73-118.25E @ 221.17N	Plan 9: Section 18.2
5153 s/a 5055 5057 5194	5000	5159 5195 5063 5067	F009 sump well	370-420 [6c]	top fill of N quadrant of sump well F009. Stiff fine grained sediment, 10YR 3/4 dark brown, fine sandy clay with 3% well sorted flint	2730 dia x 230 <sup>th</sup>	c. 104E 215.5N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Sections 16, 17
5154 s/a 5056 5058	5226		F009 sump well		Cut of north quadrant of possible well NW of ditch - midway up trench, ovoid, sharp break to steep sides, gradual to flattish uneven base	2650 dia x 1560 <sup>th</sup>	104E 215.5N	Sections 16 & 17 - Plans 13 14 17 18
5155 s/a 5094 5102 5157		5169 5163 5164	F010 large pit	370-420 [6c]	top fill of northern quad of pit 010. Compacted, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty sand with <70% manganese & <5% river gravel	1500-2000dia x 300 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.75E 204.4N	Plans 22, 21, 29, 30: Sections 13.1/
5156 s/a 5095 5103 5158	5200		F010 large pit		Cut of north quad of F010 large pit. Steep sided to concave base	1700-2000dia x 650 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.75E 204.4N	Plans 22, 21, 29, 30: Sections 13.1 /2
5157 s/a 5102 5155 5094		5169 5168 5170	F010 large pit		top fill fo south quad of pit 010. Compacted, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty sand with <70% frequent manganese & <5% river gravel	1700-2000dia x 300 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.75E 204.4N	Plan 30: Sections 13.1 /2
5158 s/a 5095 5103 5156	5170		F010 large pit		Cut of south quarter of F010 large pit: Steep sided to concave base	1700-2000 dia x 650 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.75E 204.4N	Plan 30: Sections 13.1 & 13.2
5159 s/a 5063 5067 5195	5153	5193 5212 5224/ 5/6	F009 sump well	post 370 [6c]	second fill in N quad of sump well F009. Stiff fine grained sediment, 2.5YR 2 dark reddish brown, sandy clay with 2% flint well sorted	2500 dia x 300 <sup>th</sup>	104E 215.5N	Plans 13 14 17 18 Section 17



No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5160	5000	5161	F005 surface		Fill of thin linear running around the north of F005, Soft, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with occasional large stone & frequent manganese flecks	400 w x 90th	110.80E 219.05N	Not rcd on Plan 12: Section 22.3
5161	5160		F005 surface		Cut of thin linear running around the north of F005, poss curving gulley surrounding(?) F005.	400 top 220 x 90th	110.80E 219.05N	Section 22.3
5162 s/a 5165 5167 5168	5094 5163	5199	F010 large pit		Thin fill of F010 large pit eastern quad. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/3 dark greyish brown, clayey sand	1250 dia x 120 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	P21 & 30: Section 13.2
5163 s/a 5164 5169	5094	5162	F010 large pit		dark fill of eastern quad of F010 large pit. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand with 10% charcoal	1350 dia 130 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.2
5164 s/a 5163 5169	5102	5165	F010 large pit		Dark fill on west quad of large pit. Firm/friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand with 10-20% charcoal	1350 dia x 150 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.2
5165 s/a 5162 5167 5168	5102 5164	5110	F010 large pit	270-400 [6]	3rd fill of west quad of pit 010. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand	1250 dia x 150 <sup>th</sup>	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.2
5166	5000	5174		370-420 [6c]	a small burnt oval depression just north of 5003. Loose, 10YR 2/1 black, sandy silt with <1% gravels rounded 0.02-0.06mm, 20% charcoal <25mm	1200E W 800SN x 130th	113.3- 114E 213- 214.3N	Plan 19: Section 4.4
5167 s/a 5162 5165 5168	5169	5200	F010 large pit	270-420 [6]	3rd fill of northern quad in F010. Firm friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand	1250 dia x 150th	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Sectn 13.1
5168 s/a 5162 5165 5167	5169	5170	F010 large pit	370-420 [6c]	3rd fill in south quad of F010. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand with 10/20% charcoal	1250 dia x 150th	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.1
5169 s/a 5163 5164	5157 5158	5168 5167	F010 large pit	270-420 [6]	2nd fill of south and north quads of large pit F010. Firm / friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand with 10/20% charcoal	1350 dia x 150thy	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.1
5170 s/a 5110 5199 5200	5168	5158	F010 large pit	370-420 [6c]	4th fill (primary)of southern quad, possibly the base. Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand with <20% frequent flecks manganese, 60% gravels / ironstone	1100 dia x 100th	pit ctr 115.76E 204.4N	Plans 21, 30: Section 13.1
5171		5172	F012 9 stake holes		stake hole 9 within post hole 6 - F012, 9 s/hs (see 5227). Loose, dark charcoal with charcoal, flecks of CBM	120 dia x 130th	112.65E 211.62N	Plan 19: no section
5172	5171	5126	F012 9 stake holes		stake hole No.9 within post hole 6 - F012 (see 5227), 1-9 s/h; circular with sharp break to vertical sides and concave base	120 dia x 130th	112.65E 211.62N	Plan 19: no section

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5173	5064		F002 banjo hearth		cut of banjo shape hearth (possible smelting?); sharp break to vertical sides and flat base, truncated by ditch F001?	1700 x 500 x 200th	104.66-106.6E 222.18-222.84N	Plan 7, 8: Section 13.3
5174	5166		F004 - Burnt oval		cut of shallow charcoal filled oval inside F004; gradual to dished/flat base	800NS, 1200E W x 130th	113.6-114E 212.85-214N	Plan 19: Section 4.4
5175	[5135 ]	[5176 ]	F004 bldg - PH10		fill of PH10 in large building F004, not excavated. Firm, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with flints from 100m nodules (including Downland) to fragments >20mm, river gravels, manganese nodules	1000-1300 x 930 <sup>th</sup> not excv	117.8-119.14E 217.42-218.44N	Plan 11: Section 14.4 postpipe
5176	5175		F004 bldg - PH10		cut of PH 10 in building F004; only seen on surface as not excavated - presume similar to PH9	930+th not excv	117.8-119.14E 217.42-218.44N	Plan 11 Section 14.4
5177		5178	F011A small PH group	200-400 [5-6]	small PH possibly part of smaller SE-NW building. Firm friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey sand, very poorly sorted 20-100mm flint, river gravel	440 x 350th	110.43-110.84E 225.65-226.56N	Plan 2: Section 19.2
5178	5177		F011A small PH group	[5-6]	cut of small posthole, possible west end of smaller building; sub-circular with sharp break to steep sides to concave blunt tapered base	440 x 350th	110.43-110.84E 225.65-226.56N	Section 19.2
5179 s/a 5254	5000	5180	F011A small PH group	150-250 [5]	fill of postpipe in small PH [5255], possibly part of smaller building. Firm friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with big pieces of flint & river gravels & lenses of charcoal	450 x 300th	110.46-110.94E 222.2-222.98N	Plan 9: Section 19.3
5180 s/a 5255	5179	5254	F011A small PH group	[5]	Cut of postpipe in small PH [5255], possibly part of smaller building; circular with sharp break to vertical sides and flat base	450 x 300th	110.46-110.94E 222.2-222.98N	Plan 9: Section 19.3
5181		5182	F011A? small PH group	270-400 [6]	fill of small PH possibly part of smaller building. Firm friable, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, silty sand with flecks of charcoal & river gravels	450 x 200th	110.36-110.82E 220.52-221.19N	Plan 9: Section 19.4
5182	5181		F011A? small PH group	270-400 [6]	Cut of small PH possibly part of smaller building; circular with sharp break to concave sides and base	450 x 200th	110.36-110.82E 220.52-221.19N	Plan 9: Section 19.4
5183		5184	F011A small PH group	150-250 [5]	fill of post pipe in small PH [5259], possibly part of smaller building, located between large PHs 7 & 8. Firm friable lower section below 300mm very soft, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, silty sand with flecks of charcoal & flint & CBM	310 x 830th	118.25-118.68E 226.16-226.57N	Plan 1: Section 21.2
5184	5183	5258 5259	F011A small PH group	150-250 [5]	Cut of post pipe in small PH [5259], possibly part of smaller building, located between lg PHs 7 & 8. Circular, sharp break to vertical sides.	310 x 830th	118.25-118.68E 226.16-226.57N	Plan 1: Section 21.2

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5185		5186	F011A small PH group	270-400 [6]	fill to small post hole possibly part of a smaller building. Firm friable, 7YR 3/3 dark brown, clayey sand with river gravel, <1% flint	300 x 320th	118..2-118.61E 222.52-223.21N	Plan 10: Sections 21.3 & 30.2
5186	5185		F011A small PH group	[6]	Cut to small post hole possibly part of a smaller building; circular with sharp break to concave sides tapered to rounded point	300 x 320th	118..2-118.61E 222.52-223.21N	Plan 10: Sections 21.3 & 30.2
5187		5188	F011A small PH group	not defined	fill of small PH possibly part of a smaller building. Firm friable, 10YR 4/2 dark greyish brown, clayey silt with river gravels, flint	500 x 590th	114.24-114.95E 222.34-222.87N	plan 9: Section 21.1
5188	5187		F011A small PH group	not defined	Cut of small PH possibly part of a smaller building. Circular with sharp break to almost vertical sides tapered to flat base	500 x 590th	114.24-114.95E 222.34-222.87N	plan 9: Section 21.1
5189		5190	F011B small PH group	270-400 [6]	fill of small post hole possibly part of a smaller building. Firm friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with flint, river gravel, charcoal	220 - 400 dia x 180th	114.62-114.94E 216.1-216.47N	Plan 12: Section 19.5
5190	5189		F011B small PH group	270-400 [6]	Cut of small post hole possibly part of a smaller building; sub circular with sharp break to vertical sides to tapered rounded base	220 - 400 dia x 180th	114.62-114.94E 216.1-216.47N	Plan 12: Section 19.5
5191		5192	F011B small PH group	270-420 [6b-c]	fill of small post pipe just west of PH5 of building F004 . Loose, dark brown, silty loam with <1% river gravel, charcoal flecks	330 x 295th	110.66-111.26E 213.57-214.29N	Plan 19 Section 19.1
5192	5191	(5252 ) [5253 ]	F011B small PH group	[6b-c]	Cut of small post pipe just west of PH5 of building F004; steep sided curving to level base	330 x 295 <sup>th</sup>	110.66-111.26E 213.57-214.29N	Plan 19 Section 19.1
5193 s/a 5076 5089 5197	5159	5224	F009 sump well	300-400 [6c]	3rd fill down in N quad of possible well F009. Very soft, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey with blueish tinge, clayey sand with 5% stone 5% charcoal	2660 dia x 350 <sup>th</sup>	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5194 s/a 5055 5153 5057	5000	5195	F009 sump well	post 370 [6c]	top fill of southern quadrant of Well F009. See 5153. Fine grained sediment stiff, 10YR 3/4 dark brown, sine sandy clay with 3% flint well sorted	2730 max dia x 230th	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5195 s/a 5159 5067 5063	5194	5197	F009 sump well	270-420 [6c]	2nd fill in southern quadrant. See 5063 for details. Fine grained sediment stiff, 2.5YR 2 dark reddish brown, fine silty clay with 2% flint	2500 dia x 300th	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5196 s/a 5058 5056 5154	5226		F009 sump well	[6c]	Cut of southern quadrant of sump well F009; ovoid, sharp break to steep sides, gradual to flattish uneven base	2650 dia x 1560th	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13 14 17 18: Sections 16 & 17

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5197 s/a 5089 5076 5193	5195	5224	F009 sump well	c.325+ [6b-c]	3rd fill of large pit/sump well. Very soft, 10YR 3/1 very dark grey with blueish tinge, clayey sand with 5% stone & 5% charcoal	2660 dia x 140th	104.36E 215.35	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5198 s/a 5085 5212	5224	5225	F009 sump well	post 370 [6c]	4th fill down in southern quadrant just below the manganese pan [5224]. Firm, GLEY 2 3/3/1 dark blueish grey, clayey silt with 40% charcoal	1570- 1870 x 250th	104E 215.5N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5199 s/a 5110 5170 5200	5162	5095	F010 large pit	post 370 [6c]	4th fill (primary)of quad, possibly the base. Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand with <20% frequent flecks manganese, 60% gravels / ironstone	1100 dia x 100 <sup>th</sup>	115.70E 203.57N	Plans 21, 29, 30 Sctn 13.1
5200 s/a 5010 5170 5199	5167	5156	F010 large pit	370-420 [6c]	4th fill (primary)of quad, possibly the base. Loose, light greyish brown, silty sand with <20% frequent flecks manganese, 60% gravels / ironstone	1100 dia x 100 <sup>th</sup>	115.70E 203.57N	Plans 21, 29, 30 Sctn 13.1
5201	5141	5202	F004 bldg - PH8 pipe	325-420 [6c]	SE half of post pipe of PH8 in building F004. Firm & friable, 10YR 4/3 brown, silty sand with 1% river gravels	400 x 230th	119.18E 224.40N	Plan 10 Sections 18.1, 23.2
5202	5201	5203	F004 bldg - PH8 pipe	[6c]	SE half of post pipe of PH8 in building F004; no data recorded	400 dia	119.18E 224.40N	Plan 10 Sections 18.1, 23.2
5203 s/a 5130 ?	5202	5131	F004 bldg - PH8		SE half of post hole of PH8 in F004 only the post pipe has been excavated. Firm, 10YR 3/6 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with >70% of stony inclusions: flints, several sizes 5-10cm, river gravels, manganese nodules	1280 not exc	119.18E 224.40N	Plan 10 Section 18.1
5204 s/a 5083 5210		5205	F001 central ditch	70-150 [4]	slot in ditch 001 south of feature 002. Firm somewhat friable, 10YR 3/4, silty sand with occasional bits of very soft CBM & medium-small stones	950 x 540th	106.3- 107.5E 220.3- 223.3N	Plan 8 - sections 22.1, 22.2
5205 s/a 5084	5204		F001 central ditch	70-150 [4]	slot in ditch 001 south of feature 002; linear with sharp break to near vertical sides to concave base	950 x 540th	106.3- 107.5E 220.3- 223.3N	Plan 8 - sections 22.1, 22.2
5206 s/a 5100 5009		5207	F003 ditch in W corner	350-420 [6c]	slot in ditch 003. Firm, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with 15% stony inclusions: flint, river gravels	1200 x 350th	103E 209N	Plan 24 - no section
5207 s/a 5209	5206		F003 ditch in W corner	350-420 [6c]	slot in ditch 003; linear with sharp break to concave sides and base	1200 x 350th	103E 209N	Plan 24 - no section
5208 s/a 5100 5206		5209	F003 ditch in W corner	370-420 [6c]	slot in ditch F003 . Firm, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, silty sand with 15% stony inclusion: Downland flint, river flint, river gravel, manganese	1000 approx	110E 202N	Plan 28 no section
5209 s/a 5207	5208		F003 ditch in W corner	370-420 [6c]	slot in ditch F003. linear with sharp break to concave sides and base	1000 x 340th	110E 202N	Plan 28 no section

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5210 s/a 5083 5204		5211	F001 central ditch	70-250 [4]	slot through ditch 001 . Soft, 2.5YR 4/6 strong brown, silty sand with moderate flecks of charcoal & occasional small & medium stones	1520 x 650th	106-107.6E 211.4-212.5N	Plan 18 - Section 21.4
5211 s/a 5205 5084	5210		F001 central ditch	70-250 [4]	slot through ditch 001; linear with sharp break to steep/oblique sides to concave base	1520 x 650th	106-107.6E 211.4-212.5N	Plan 18 - Section 21.4
5212 s/a 5085 5198	5224	5225	F009 sump well	post 370 [6c]	4th fill down in northern quadrant just below the manganese pan [5224]. Firm, GLEY 2 3/3/1 dark blueish grey, clayey silt with 40% charcoal	1570-1870 x 250th	104E 215.5N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 17
5213		5214	F004 bldg - PH7 pipe	240-400 [6]	PH7 in building F004, post pipe. Loose friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy silt with <1% ironstone gravels up to 10mm	300 x 400th	119.05E 227.6N	Plan 1 - Sections 14.1, 26.2
5214	5213	5128	F004 bldg - PH7 pipe	[6]	PH7 in building F004, post pipe; sub-circular with almost vertical sides tapering to blunt base	300 dia x 400th	119.05E 227.6N	Plan 1 - Sections 14.1, 26.2
5215	5152	5240	F004 bldg - PH9 pipe		bottom fill of pipe in PH9 in F004. Soft, 5YR 3/1 very dark grey, clayey silt with water logged post base	300 x 340 x 240-290	118.6E 221.2N	Plan 10 - Section 24.2
5216	5134 5147	5135	F004 bldg - PH10 pipe		bottom fill of PH10 in F004. Very soft, 10YR 3/2 very dark greyish brown, sandy silt with occasional river flints, w/l timber	550-575 dia x 200th	118.7E 217.9N	Plan 11 - Section 14.2
5217	5136	5137 5237 5222	F004 bldg - PH11 pipe		bottom fill of pipe in PH11 in F004. Wet (filling with water), 10YR 3/2 - 7.5YR 2.5/2, sandy silt with 2% grit & charcoal	350 dia x 280th	118.6E 214.9N	Plans 11, 20: Sections 14.3, 24.1
5218		5219	F010 large pit s/h		partial stake/posthole which has only been seen in section on side of F010 large pit. Friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, sandy silt with frequent flecks of manganese	100 w x 170th	116.5E 204.34N	Plan 30 - Section 13.1
5219	5218	5157	F010 large pit s/h		partial stake/posthole which has only been seen in section on side of F010 large pit; circular(?) with sharp break to concave sides to tapered point	100 w x 170th	116.5E 204.34N	Plan 30 - Section 13.1
5220		5221	F010 large pit s/h	240-400 [6]	fill of 2nd small stake/posthole on the edge of feature 010. Friable, 10YR 5/3 brown, silty sand with frequent flecks of manganese	200 x 250th	115.76E 205.15N	Plan 21 - Section 13.2
5221	5220	5094	F010 large pit s/h	240-400 [6]	2nd small stake/posthole on the edge of feature 010. circular(?), with sharp break to concave side to tapered point	200 x 250th	115.76E 205.15N	plan 21 Section 13.2
5222	5137 5237		F004 bldg - PH11		Cut of outer posthole PH11 in large building F004; circular, not excavated	N/A	118.6E 214.85N	Plans 11, 20: Section 24.1
5223	5201	5130 5203	F004 bldg - PH8 pipe		lower fill of large post pipe in PH8 in large building F004, Fill in and around wood in base. Soft, GLEY 1- 3/N very dark grey, clayey silt	500 dia x 450 <sup>th</sup> excav	118.5E 224.35N	Plan 10 Section 23.2

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5224	5076 5089 5193 5197	5085 5212 5198	F009 sump well	240-420 [6c]	very hard compacted layer of manganese creating an anaerobic layer below - this layer probably formed naturally	2500 dia x 60th	104.36E 215.35	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Sections 16, 17
5225	5085 5212 5198	5226	F009 sump well	post 370 [6c]	a layer of stone pieces 30-300mm possible tip lines can be seen on the NE-SW axis: consists 42% chalk, 27% Paludina limestone, 12% Downland flint, 3% river flint, 10.8% grey-yellow sandstone, 3% red sandstone, 1.5% red conglomerate, 0.7% grey /black conglomerate	2000 dia x 350th	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: Section 16
5226	5225	5056 5058 5154	F009 sump well	300-370 [6c]	layer below water table. Firm - soft, GLEY 2, 3/3/1 dark blueish grey, clayey silt with <2% chalk, <3% flint, 40% organic matter. 100% sampled for flotation	1600 dia x 450th	104.36E 215.35N	Plans 13, 14, 17, 18: \$ 16
5227 see also 5171		5126 5241	F012 9 stake holes		Series of small stake holes running E-W across PH6 of F004, plus 6-8 that may be associated with 1-5 but different fill colour & SH9 recorded as 5171. SH1-5 loose, dark charcoal with flecks of CBM, SH6-8 orange brown silt	50-75 x 60-250th	112.05- 113.37E 210.78- 211.76N	Plan 19 - no sections
5228		5230 5229 5124	F004 bldg - PH5 pipe	post 400 [6c/7]	post pipe in PH5, see also (5230)lower fill & (5124) [5125] fill & cut of PH5. Loose, 10R 3/3 dark brown, silty sand	430 x 630 <sup>th</sup>	ctr 112.25E 214.6N	Plan19 - Section 25.1
5229	5230	5124	F004 bldg - PH5 pipe	post 400 [6c/7]	cut of pipe in PH5 in building F004; circular with sharp break to vertical sides and flat base	430 x 750 <sup>th</sup>	ctr 112.25E 214.6N	Plan19 - Section 25.1
5230	5228	5229	F004 bldg - PH5 pipe		waterlogged lower fill of pipe in PH5 in F004, Soft, GLEY 1 2.5-3/N black - very dark grey, clay	350 dia x 125 <sup>th</sup> excav	112..25E 214.6N	Plan19 - Section 25.1
5231		5234	F004 bldg - PH13 pipe	270-350 [6]	upper fill of PP in PH13 of F004. Firm friable, 5YR 4/2 dark reddish grey, clayey sand with river gravel, burnt clay	440 dia x 770 <sup>th</sup>	115.19E 211.3N	Plan19 - Section 25.2
5232	5234	5003	F004 bldg - PH13 pipe		cut of post pipe in PH13 in Building F004: circular with sharp brake to vertical sides, base not excavated	440 x 840 <sup>th</sup> excav	115.19E 211.3N	Plan19 - Section 25.2
5233	5003		F004 bldg - PH13		cut of outer post hole of PH13 in building F004: sub-circular with gentle slope to vertical sides and flat base	500 x 860 <sup>th</sup>	115.19E 211.3N	Plan19 - Section 25.2
5234	5231	5232 5003	F004 bldg - PH13 pipe	not defined	lower fill of pipe in PH13 of building F004. Very soft waterlogged, GLEY 1 4/5GY greenish black with orange and black specks, silty clay - not fully excavated due to water table	400 dia x 70 <sup>th</sup> ex	115.19E 211.03N	Plan19 - Section 25.2
5235		5236	F011A small PH group		fill of pipe of small PH located in middle of PHs 1,2,7,8 of F004. Fine grained friable, 10YR 3/4 dark yellowish brown to grey, silty sand with 10% pebbles and flint flakes	380 x 790 <sup>th</sup>	114.52E 226.62N	Plan 2: Sections 19.7, 31.1
5236	5235	5267	F011A small		cut of pipe of small post hole located in middle of PHs 1,2,7,8 of F004: sub-circular	380 x 790 <sup>th</sup>	114.52E 226.62N	Plan 2: Sections

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
			PH group		with sharp break to vertical sides tapering to blunt point			19.7, 31.1
5237	5136 5217 5137	5222	F004 bldg - PH11		outer fill of PH11 in building F004 (previously wrongly given 5221), fill not excavated. Firm, 7.5YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with >70% stony inclusions: manganese nodules, flints and river gravels	1200 on surface	118.6E 214.85N	Plans 11, 20: Section 24.1
5238	5000	5239	F011B small PH group	270-300 [6a]	Fill of post hole and pipe in F005. Hard around post pipe, soft within, post hole dark brown but post pipe green grey, post hole 50% stone in loam, post pipe clay	pp 300 710th ph 900 x 200th	110.7E 216.3N	Plan 12: Section 26.1
5239	5258		F011B small PH group		Cut of post hole and pipe in area of F005: sub-ovoid with shallow concave surround to almost vertical tapering sides of pipe	pp 300 710th ph 900 x 200th	110.7E 216.3N	Plan 12: Section 26.1
5240 s/a 5143 ?	5132	5215	F004 bldg - PH9		Cut of lower postpipe in PH9 of building F004: Irregular shape with sharp break to vertical sides curving to sloping base	470 x 680th	ctr 118.6E 221.17N	Plan10: Section 18.2
5241	5256 5257 5243 5244	5242 5126 5127	F004 bldg - PH6 pipe		fill of lower post pipe in PH6 in building F004. Firm, 10YR 4/3 brown, gritty sand silt with charcoal & flint inclusions	550 x 760th	112.51E 212.15N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5242	5271	5126	F004 bldg - PH6 pipe		cut of lower post pipe in PH6 in building F004: sub-circular, vertical sides, flat base	550 x 950th	112.1E 211.1N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5243	5256 5257	5244 5241 5271 5242	F004 bldg - PH6 pipe	post 370 [6c]	fill of small post hole(?) or top of the post pipe in PH6 of building F004. Firm, 10YR /4 brown, clay sandy silt	460 x 300th	112.1E 211.1N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5244	5256 5257 5243	5241 5271 5242	F004 bldg - PH6		cut of small post hole(?) or top of the post pipe in PH6 of building F004: sub-circular with oblique break to vertical sides, rounded base	460 x 300th	112.1E 211.1N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5245		5248 5246 5122 5123	F004 bldg - PH4 pipe	300-400 [6b-c]	upper fill of post pipe of PH4 in F004. Soft, 10YR 4/4 dark yellowish brown, sandy silt with frequent flecks of charcoal & cremated bone, occasional large stones incl. Downland flints	420 – 490 x 600th	111.95- 112.30E 217.95- 217.48N	Plan 12: Section 27.2
5246	5248	5122 5123	F004 bldg - PH4 pipe	[6b-c]	post pipe of PH4 in F004. sub-square, rounded corners, sharp break to vertical sides, base unclear as in gravel	420- 490 x 890th	111.95- 112.30E 217.95- 217.48N	Plan 12: Section 27.2
5247	5213 5214 5128	5129	F004 bldg - PH7 pipe		lower fill of post pipe in PH7 around the remains of post. Very soft, 2.5Y 3/3 dark olive brown, clay	290 x 150th ex	ctr.118.4 5E 227.56N	Plan 1: Section 26.2
5248	5245	5246 5122 5123	F004 bldg - PH4 pipe	270-400 [6b-c]	lower fill of small pipe in PH4 (F004). Soft, GLEY 2 6/1 blueish grey, sandy silt with heavily degraded burnt clay & occasional burnt flint	420- 490 x 290th	111.95- 112.30E 217.95- 217.46N	Plan 12: Section 27.2

No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5249		5250 5138 5139	F004 bldg - PH12 pipe		fill of new southern pipe in PH12 probably not fully excavated. Friable, 7.5YR 5/6 strong brown, clayey silt with c1% sub angular & angular flint pieces up to 30mm	400-600(?) x 950th	117.9-118.34E @ 211.70N	Plan 20: Section 31.2
5250	5249	5138 5139	F004 bldg - PH12 pipe		new southern pipe in PH12 probably not fully excavated. Sub-rectangular with rounded corners, gradual break to near vertical sides, uncertain base as w/l wood not removed	400-600(?) x 950th	117.9-118.34E @ 211.70N	Plan 20: Section 31.2
5251 s/a 5263 & most 5261		5261? 5117	F004 bldg - PH1	180-250 [5]	Top fill of SW half of PH1.Voided except for finds as issued before the contexts 5261 and 5263 became obvious. (NE half was dug as single context 5116!). 5251 probably consists of the very upper layers of 5261 & 5263.		111.76-113.15E 226.65-227.85N	Plan 2: Section 32.1
5252	5191 5192	5253	F011B small PH group	270-400 [6]	outer squarer post hole, the SW corner of F011 small PH group. Very firm, 10YR 5/6 yellowish brown, 50% stone 50% clay	950 sq x 330th	110.45-111.42E 213.32-214.29N	Plan 19: Section 27.1
5253	5252		F011B small PH group	270-400 [6]	cut of outer posthole being the SW of F011 group: sub-square, sharpish to straight sides, flattish base	950 sq x 330th	110.45-111.42E 213.32-214.29N	Plan19: Section 27.1
5254 s/a 5179	5179 5180		F011A small PH group		lower & outer fill of small posthole [5180]. Firm friable, 10YR 3/3 dark brown, silty sand with frequent pieces of small medium and large flint	820 dia x 940 <sup>th</sup> inc 5179	110.49E 222.23N	Plan 9 Sections 19.3 / 30.1
5255 s/a 5180	5254		F011A small PH group		lower & outer cut of small posthole [5180]:	820 dia x 940 <sup>th</sup>	110.49E 222.23N	Plan 9 Sections 19.3 & 30.1
5256		5257 5243 5244	F004 bldg - PH6 pipe		upper/inner fill of post pipe in PH6 in building F004. Loose, 10YR/2 very dark brown, clay sandy silt with 20% burnt clay	240 x 280th	ctr 112.3E 211.1N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5257	5256	5243 5254	F004 bldg - PH6 pipe		upper /inner cut of post pipe in PH6 of building F004: slight break to vertical sides to slightly rounded base	240 x 280th	ctr 112.3E 211.1N	plan19: Section 25.3
5258	5183 5184	5259	F011A small PH group		fill of smaller square PH between large PHs 7 & 8(F004). Very soft, 7YR 4/4 brown, silty sand with 60% river flints 20-100mm plus occasional iron stone flakes. Gravel possibly packing.	650-700 x 230 <sup>th</sup> ex	118.50E 226.75N	Plan 1: Section 30.3
5259	5184 5258		F011A small PH group		Cut of smaller square PH between large PHs 7 & 8(F004). Sub-rectangular, rounded corners, sharp break to steep convex sides, base unclear	650-700 x 230 <sup>th</sup> ex	118.50E 226.75N	Plan 1: Section 30.3
5260	5144	5145	F004 bldg - PH2 pipe		lower fill below iron pan of post pipe inPH2 of building F004. Very soft, GLEY 1 25/N black, clayey silt with degraded sandstone	450 dia	112.10E 224.06N	Plan 9: Section 28.1
5261 s/a 5251	5251?	5265 5263	F004 bldg - PH1	250-350 [5-6]	top fill in SW half of PH1 (not in 5116). Very soft, 5YR 2.5/2 dark reddish brown, clayey sand with 2% pot flecks, 5% charcoal	1000 x 200-300th	112.20E 227.30N	Plan 2: Section 32.1/2




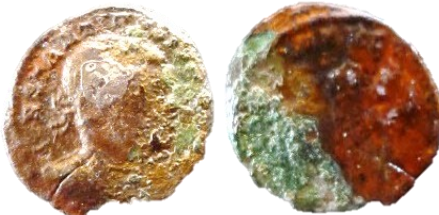










No.	No. is below	No. is above	Feature /group	Date & [phase]]	DESCRIPTION / if FILL INCLUSIONS	Extent depth	Coords/ grid sq	Plan & Section
5262	5251?	5266	F004 bldg - PH1 pipe	270-400 [6]	main fill of post pipe in PH1, extended far deeper than originally thought & has remains of post in situ . Soft, dark grey silty clay	c.450 x 1000 <sup>th</sup> max	112E 227.2N	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5263	5261	5264	F004 bldg - PH1	300-370 [6b]	second layer down post hole 1. Friable, light greyish brown & orange, silty clay with manganese, 1% small ironstone, 2% small river flints	1400E W x 100-400th	111.76-113.15E 227N	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5264	5263	5269 5117	F004 bldg - PH1	150-270 [5-6a]	3rd layer down PH1. Soft, 7YR 3/2 dark brown, clayey sand, 2% river flint 10-15mm rounded, 5% manganese grits, 1% ceramic flecks	900 x 130-150th	111.90-112.90E at 227N	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5265 s/a 5117 ?	5261	5263	F004 bldg - PH1		cut given to top fill of SW half of PH1 of F004 - but is it really a cut or just interface between 2 fills? Ovoid, sharp break to vertical and concave sides to stepped base	1000 x 280-390th	112.20E 227.30N	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5266	5662	5263	F004 bldg - PH1 pipe		cut given to pipe in PH1 of F004 after it was fully excavated:	C.450? x 1000 <sup>th</sup> max	112.E 227.2N	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5267	5236	5268	F011A small PH group		outer post hole in F011 small PH group of pipe [5236]. Firm, light greyish yellow/orange, sandy clay with occasional stones, manganese	1230 x 860 x 360th	114.63E 225.88N	Plan 2: Sections 19.7, 31.1
5268	5267		F011A small PH group		outer post hole in F011 small PH group of pipe [5236]: Oval, sharp break to steep sides to concave base	1230 x 860 x 360th	114.63E 225.88N	Plan 2: Sections 19.7, 31.1
5269	5264	5117	F004 bldg - PH1	post 270 [6b-c]	layer towards south west edge of PH not observed in section 32.1. Soft except iron pan which was hard, varied patches 7.5YR 6/8 reddish yellow GLEY 2 3/1 dark blueish grey, silty clay with 20% river grits to gravels, occasional river flints c.60mm	150th to iron pan, 250th below	c. 112E 227N (not located when excav)	Plan 2: Sections 32.1/2
5270	5148	5149	F004 bldg - PH3 pipe		lower fil of PP in PH3 with waterlogged timber. Soft, 5YR 3/1 very dark grey, clayey silt	370ma x x 100 <sup>th</sup> ex	112.15E 220.90N	Plan 9: Section 29.1
5271	5243 5244 5241	5242 5126 5127	F004 bldg - PH6		lower fill of pipe in PH6 of building F004. Very soft waterlogged, GLEY 1 4/5 GY greenish black, silty clay	550 max x 190 <sup>th</sup> ex	112.1E 211.1N	Plan 19: Section 25.3
5272	5111		Large pit at NW baulk	250-300 (5)	Cut not given during excavation as pit not fully excavated due to truncation by baulk and ditch F003	1300 trunc d x 850 <sup>th</sup> ex	96.15-98.6E 210.63-212.84N	Plan 16: Sections 9.2, 33.1

**14.3.1 Pre-project metal detecting – Site Code DC4**

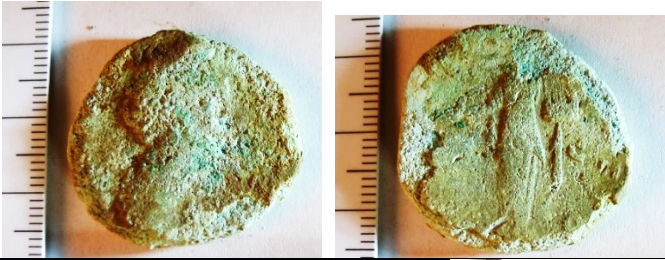

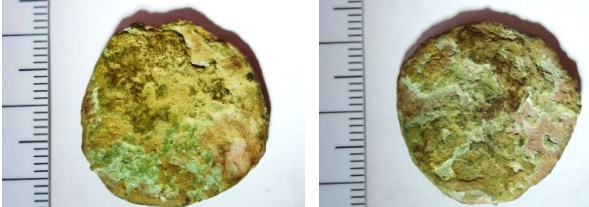
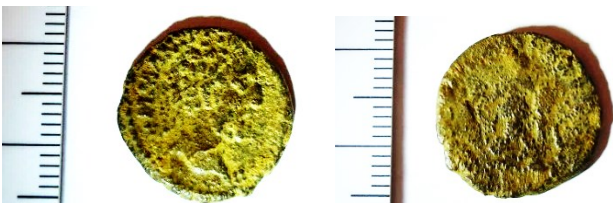

UID	Period	Description of Find	Rcd by
0401	RMN 1 <sup>st</sup> C.	AD 68-9 Galba - AR denarius Obv. Hd. r. IMP.SER.GALBA.CAESAR.AUG? Rev. Roma advancing l. with victory and transverse eagle topped septre (RIC 14) 17.79 dia x 2.37 thick - 1.77gms	DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0402	RMN	Roman Cu alloy ring key. 21.52 dia x 16.88 long x 13.94 deep x 2.63 thick – 5.55gms	DHM Ass: Luke Barber
0403	SXN	Saxon-style copper alloy mount. 49.65 wide x 45.20 high x 2.33 thick - 13.62gms	DHM  Ass: Luke Barber
0404	SXN	Saxon-style circular copper alloy mount. 41.40 dia x 2.71 thick – 16.9gms	DHM Ass: Luke Barber
0405	RMN 2 <sup>nd</sup> C	AE 2 <sup>nd</sup> C sestertius Antoninus Pius 138-161. Obv. Head rt. Rev. female diety reclining left, rt hand outstretched. (Sf. RIC 1313). 33.52 dia x 4.54 thick – 29.96gms	DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0406	RMN 4 <sup>th</sup> C	AD 375-83 Gratian, AR siliqua (RIC 3306) .Obv. Hd.r. D.N.GRATIANVS P.F. AVG. Rev. VOT./V.X./ MVLT. /XX in wreath. T Chi-Rho E, mint of Thessalonica, Greece. Potentially lost close to issue as in excellent condition and unclipped. 18.68 dia x 1.36 thick – 1.84gms	DHM  Ass: David Rudling



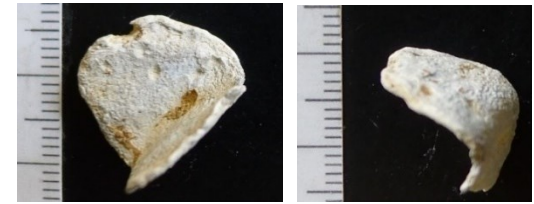

UID	Period	Description of Find		Rcd by
0407	RMN 3 <sup>rd</sup> C	AD 238-244 Gordian III, AE sestertius (RIC301a). Obv. Hd rt. Rev. figure seated lft, elbow on lyre. 29.84 dia x 4.27 thick – 11.38gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0408	RMN 2 <sup>nd</sup> – e.3rd C	AE Sestertius 2 <sup>nd</sup> /e.3rd ? Obv. Hd rt. Rev. standing male figure left. 29.20 dia x 4.27 thick – 21.11gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0409	RMN	Biconical lead steelyard weight 24.63 dia x 27.3 height – 64gms NB. Not found in box DC4!		DHM
0410	MOD 19 <sup>th</sup>	George III 1806 copper penny 34.01 dia x 2.93 thick – 17.18gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0411		Gilded decorated copper alloy strap end 30.15 long x 14.73 wide x 1.55 thick – 3.14gms		DHM  Ass: L. Barber
0412		Cu alloy strap end 46.72 long x 18.73 wide x 4.2 thick – 8.85gms		DHM  Ass: L. Barber
0413		Buckle part ? Cu alloy. 28.48 long x 8.06 thick – 6.36gms		DHM Ass: L. Barber
0414	RMN 1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> C	AE As/Dup 1st-2 <sup>nd</sup> c . 27.20 dia x 3.96 thick – 13.4gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling




UID	Period	Description of Find		Rcd by
0415	RMN 1 <sup>st</sup> – 2 <sup>nd</sup> C	AE As/Dup 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> c approx. 20% missing Obv. Hd rt . 28.24 dia x 3.34 thick – 7.94gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0416	RMN 1 <sup>st</sup> - 2 <sup>nd</sup> C	AE As/Dup 1 <sup>st</sup> -2 <sup>nd</sup> c with very damaged rim Obv. Hd rt. 25.79 dia x 2.60 thick – 5.26gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0417	RMN 4 <sup>th</sup> C	Valens AD364=378 AE17. Obv. diadem bust rt. Rev. Victory walking left. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE type 17.18 dia x 1.55 thick – 1.8gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0418	RMN 4 <sup>th</sup> C	Constantine II as Caesar AE16. Obv. Hd rt and 'Constantin...' Rev. Gloria EXERCITVS, 2 soldiers either side of 2 standards AD330- 335 15.99 dia x 1.43 thick – 1.21gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0419	RMN 4 <sup>th</sup> C	AE14 Constans (RIC182) AD347- 348. Obv. Hd rt and name. 'Constans. Rev. 2 Victories holding wreaths VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN. Mint of Trier 14.54 dia x 1.28 thick – 1.32gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0420	RMN 3 <sup>rd</sup> C	Gallienus, sole reign, AE antoninianus. AD260-268 Obv. Hd rt. Rev. Doe walking left. (cf. RIC S176) 16.97 dia 1.45 thick – 1.98gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling

UID	Period	Description of Find		Rcd by
0421	P-MED 17th	AR half groat James 1 <sup>st</sup> second coinage 1604-19 16.47 dia x 0.6 thick – 0.97gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0422	P-M	AR half groat James 1 <sup>st</sup> second coinage 1604-19 16.1 dia x 0.6 thick – 0.59gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0423	P-M	AR half groat Eliz 1 <sup>st</sup> fifth issue 1582- 1600 folded and edge damage. 16.87 dia x 0.58 thick – 0.78gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0424	Med	50% of AR groat Edward 4 <sup>th</sup> first reign, mint mark crown 1461-70. Mint of London, cross and dots 25.4 dia x 0.92 thick – 1.86gms		DHM  Ass: David Rudling
0425	Med	40% fragment of AR late medieval penny worn flat? 15.14 dia x 0.64 thick – 0.45gms		DHM Ass: David Rudling
0426	Med	50% fragment of Edward I/II 1279-1327 silver penny of Canterbury		DHM Ass: David Rudling



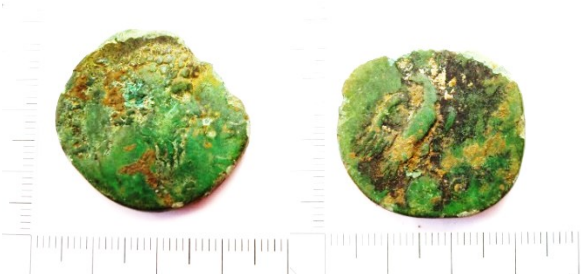
**14.3.2 SPECIAL FINDS CATALOGUE from Trench Site code: BRF14**



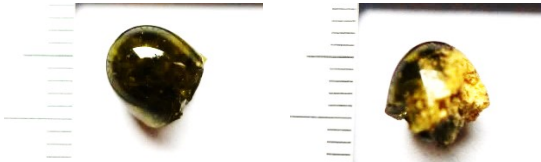
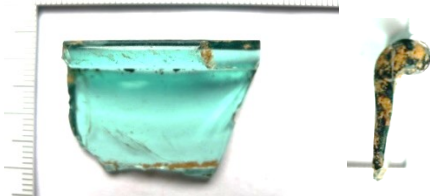

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.01	Æ Roman coin AD141-161	Æ sestertius of Diva Faustina Snr (I), mid-late 2 <sup>nd</sup> C sestertius/dupondius(?). Obv: female bust right. Rev: Stg female rt arm extended –TIO? (CONSECRATIO?). S-C 30 max dia x 3.5 max thick – 10.08g 	Spoil Plough	John Kane Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (1) 7/01/21
5.02	Æ coin Roman 1 <sup>st</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> cent.	Æ as or dupondius. Very corroded. Pale to deeper green with brown scaling. No identifiable legend or features. 24.8 max dia x 2.8 max thick – 3.64g 	102.08E 210.10N 5000 Trench surface	Clara & Stuart Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (10) 7/01/2021
5.03	Æ coin Roman 1 <sup>st</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> cent	Æ as or dupondius. Very corroded. Not very circular and with no identifiable legend or features. 25.5 max dia x 3.3 max thick – 9.64g 	M/D of spoil	m/d: David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (11) 7/01/2021
5.04	Æ base of Ag plated coin Roman AD 177-192	Æ denarius of Commodus (org. Ag plated), AD 177-192 contemporary copy. Obv: bearded male bust [M C]OMM ANT P [FEL AVG BRIT] Rev. standing figure unclear legend. 16 max dia x 1.8 max thick – 2.11g 	M/D of spoil	m/d: David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (7) 7/01/2021
5.05	Æ coin Roman Lt 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> cent	Small Æ coin, late 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century. Either worn or not round. Corroded and laminating. 14.8-16.7 dia x 2.22 thick – 2.23g 	M/D of spoil	m/d: David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (20) 7/01/2021





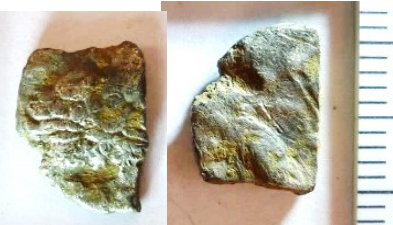
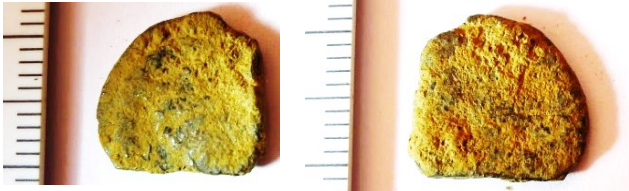
SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.06	Æ coin Roman Lt 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> cent	Small thin Æ coin. Corroded and laminating. Lt 3 <sup>rd</sup> -4 <sup>th</sup> century. 14.73 dia x 1.07 thick – 0.78g 	M/D of spoil	m/d: David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (21) 7/01/2021
5.07	Æ coin Roman AD162	80% of a sestertius of Lucius Verus AD161-2. Obv: laureate bust rt: IMP.CAES.L.AVRE[L.VER]VS.AVG Rev: Fortuna seated l. with rudder and cornucopiae. FORT.RED in ex. [TR.POT II] COS II. S-C. 2 9.92 dia x 4.45 thick – 11.15g. (ref.RIC 1320) 	104.34 E 221.09 N  (5000) Trench surface  4.255 AOD	John Kane /Clara  Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (5) 7/01/2021
5.08	Lead disk	Lead token or disk bent at right angles. White and powdery on surface suggesting great age as does context. From ditch F1 close to the hearth F2 – both Rmn features 15.9 wide x 13.5-10.35 long x 0.9-2.6 thick – 3.53 gms 	Finds Unit  (5068)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.09	Iron ring	Iron ring. Very encrusted when found with dirt, sediment, and stones which obscured the surface. It could be the right size for jewellery, but more likely comes from some sort of tool or chain. Conserved by UCL see report No. TR9250 Pre-consv. 22 ext dia x 10.7-11.8 int dia x 4.3 thick -2.7g. Post-consv. 20 ext dia x 3 wire section – 2g 	97.60E 212.40N  (5013)  3.41 AOD	Stuart Stokes  Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber

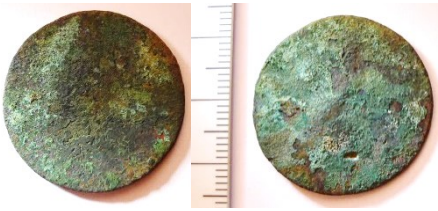




SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.10	Marked Samian (Rmn)	Samian base with maker's stamp. Stamp not decipherable so sherd sent to Brighton Uni for 3d scan. Est. 42 x 50? Needs measuring when returned 	106.92E 209.45N (5083) 3.775 AOD	Kevin Fromings Rcd: DHM Ass: M Lyne
5.11 <i>(See 5.12 &amp; 5.16)</i>	Pot (Rmn)	2 sherds of East Sussex Ware coarse pot found at base of ditch F1. SF'd as appeared upright in excav. Rim 90 x 100 o/a: 6.5 to 4 thick at shoulder: 140 dia. Base 120 x 100 o/a: 5.5-10 140nr base, base 6.5: 110 dia. 	106.90E 222.34N (5086) poss (5101) 3.93-3.54 AOD	Laurie Scott Rcd: Rob Wallace Ass: M. Lyne
5.12 <i>(See 5.11 &amp; 5.16)</i>	Pottery (Rmn)	Large assemblage of 68 sherds of coarse pottery both sandy grey ware and ESW. Found adj to 5.11 in ditch F1 adj to hearth F2. Comprising 7+ vessels. SF'd as appeared as a distinct deposit. <i>(For mor detail see 5.12 continuation sheets at the end of this register).</i> 	106.50E 220.30N (5086) 3.745 AOD	Laurie Scott Rcd: DHM Ass: Malcolm Lyne




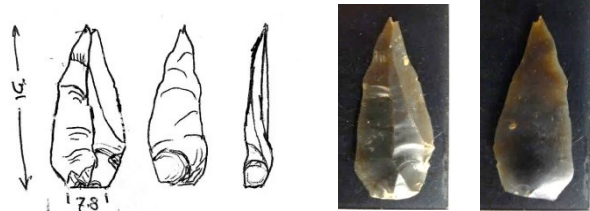
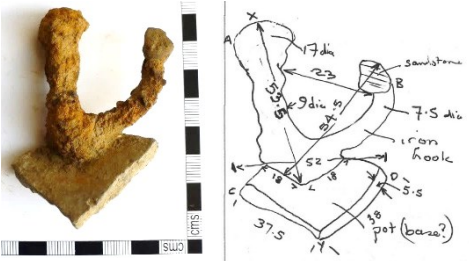






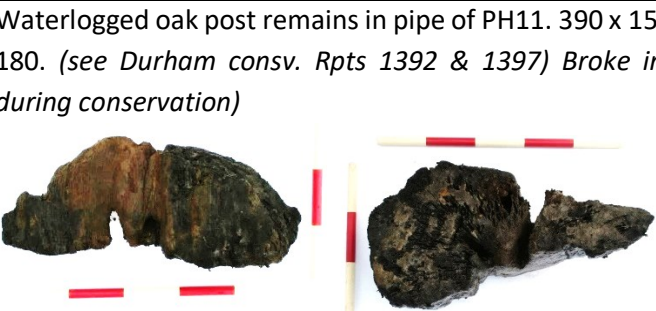
SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
		 <p>Box 3 – pot/s 3c</p>		
5.13	Slotted pot base or lid (Rmn)	<p>Single sherd base or lid centre of soapy coarse grey fabric (ESW?). Having 3 definite, and a less distinct, slots pierced through from the outer surface prior to firing. So made specifically for a purpose. No other adjoining sherds to assist interpretation but inclined towards a slotted lid rather than base.</p> <p>63 ext dia x 13 thick. Slots c. 8 x 2.35 – 45g</p> 	<p>106.80E 228.93N</p> <p>(5001) Ditch F1 surface</p> <p>4.14 AOD</p>	<p>Pete Miller</p> <p>Rcd: DHM</p> <p>Ass: Malcolm Lyne</p>
5.14	Æ coin Roman AD169	<p>85% sestertius of Divus Lucius Verus issued +AD169. Obv. Bust right: DIVVS [V]ER[VS]. Rev. eagle on globe with head turned left, wings open [CONSECRATIO] S-C (ref.RIC 1509). 30.15 dia x 4.46 thick – 10.63 gms [RIC.1509 SEAR.5207]</p> 	<p>96.60E 211.70E</p> <p>(5111)</p> <p>4.015 AOD</p>	<p>Stuart Stokes</p> <p>Rcd: DHM</p> <p>Ass: David Rudling (6) 7/01/2021</p>
5.15	Iron object (Rmn)	<p>Encrusted iron object/large nail or possibly a stylus when seen in x-ray during conservation at UCL (<i>see report TR9251</i>). Pre-cleaning 140 long x 35-45 dia – 313g Post-consv 140 long – 125.45g</p>	<p>112.79E 217.35N</p> <p>(5122)</p> <p>4.125 AOD</p>	<p>Franz Plachy</p> <p>Rcd: DHM</p> <p>Cosv: UCL</p>





SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
				Ass: Luke Barber
5.16 <i>(see 5.11/1 2)</i>	Pottery  (Rmn)	<p>105 closely packed deposit of pottery sherds of various fabrics incl half a globular jar</p> 	<p>106.90E 222.34N  (5101)  3.54 AOD at base</p>	<p>Ted Hitchins  Rcd: DHM  Ass: Malcolm Lyne</p>
5.17	Glass waste	<p>Molten vitrified droplet of green glass waste 7.36 dia x 8.3 long – 0.46g</p> 	(5118) in PH2 of F004	<p>Roger  Rcd: DHM  Ass: Luke Barber</p>
5.18	Glass Rim (Rmn)	<p>Rim fragment of blue/green cylindrical glass vessel, poss a bowl/dish. Piece 33.5 x 23.5. Body 1.8 thick, rim dia 160 x 7 deep</p> 	<p>112.10E 218.20N  (5122)  4.045 AOD</p>	<p>Franz Plachy  Rcd: DHM  Ass: Luke Barber</p>
5.19	Lead toy soldier (1890-1910)	<p>Lead figure of soldier. Prob l.19<sup>th</sup>-e.20th century German manufacture. Legs bent and head missing. <i>(see UCL report TR9267)</i> 29 high x 15 wide – 17.7g</p> 	M/D of spoil	<p>Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Cnsv: UCL Ass. L.Barber</p>

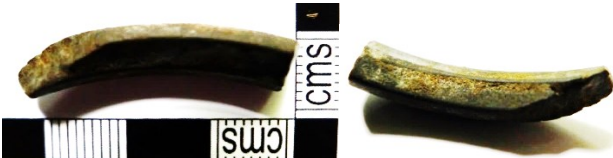




SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.20	Cu alloy spur (P-Med)	Post-Med Cu alloy prick spur fragment 37.7 long x 6.75 wide x 5.45 dia with 8mm long barb 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: L.Barber
5.21	Lead Ball	Slightly flattened lead ball poss fired musket ball but also has small hole that could indicate use as weight 16.5 dia – 19.6g (UCL report TR9263) 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: L.Barber
5.22	Lead Spindle whorl (Rmn)	Lead low domed spindle whorl – white surface suggests poss Roman age indicating onsite activity! 30-32 dia x 8.5 thick. 9.7 central hole – 43.95g (UCL report TR9264) 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: L.Barber
5.23	Leaded tin button (19 <sup>th</sup> C)	Metal oval with domed back and faint design on face. Military button with '88' below poss crown. c. 19 <sup>th</sup> century. 60% tin, 35% lead, 2% iron. 11.55-14.25 oval x 1.9 thick plate & 5.17 domed back – 2.06g (See UCL report TR9270) 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: L.Barber
5.24	AR coin Roman fragmnt Mid 2 <sup>nd</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> C	AR denarius Mid 2 <sup>nd</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> C. Obv: bust rt. Laureate. Rev: female standing left 11.45 x 8.96 x 2.2 th Wt 0.86g. (see UCL report TR9271) 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: David Rudling (8) 7/01/2021
5.25	Æ coin Roman Prob 1 <sup>st</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> cent	Æ Roman coin fragment. Poss.as or dupondius. Illegible. 13.3 x 12.98 (dia 24?) x 1.96 thick – 1.18g 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: David Rudling (12) 7/01/2021

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.26	George III coin 1770-1775	George III copper halfpenny. Both faces worn and corroded. 28.16 dia x 1.4 thick – 5.34g 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: David Rudling (K of E 1) 7/01/2021
5.27	George III coin 1806/7	George III copper Farthing, 4 <sup>th</sup> issue. Obv: bust rt. Rev: Britannia 21.8 dia x 1.59 th Wt 3.48g 	M/D of spoil	Geoff Burr Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: David Rudling (K of E 2) 7/01/2021
5.28	Coarse pot (RMN)	Coarse pottery sherd from large storage jar or beehive. 160 x 110 x 24 thick – 635g (see similar sherd SF5.64) 	(5162)	Rcd: Emily Woolnough Ass: Luke Barber
5.29	Glass vessel (RMN)	Glass cup or bowl fragments (x2) with embossed knob design. Tooled point decoration. 3 <sup>rd</sup> C. 24 x 22.4 1-2 thick. Knobs 5-5.6 – 1 & 0.7g 	106.70 E 205.30 N (5020) 4.00 AOD	Lucy Hammond Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.30	Glass vessel	Pale green glass cylindrical vessel fragment with light etched horizontal lines. 15 x 7.6 x 1.16 thick – 0.2g 	115.52 E 204.63 N (5167) 4.04 AOD	Franz Plachy Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.31	Iron nail	Heavily encrusted bent iron nail with large head Pre-consv: 56 x 15 (26.5 head) - 19.96g Post consv: 46 x 14 head. – 4.7g (see UCL report TR9252)	106.35 E 204.66 N (5020) 3.98 AOD	Lucy Hammond Rcd: DHM





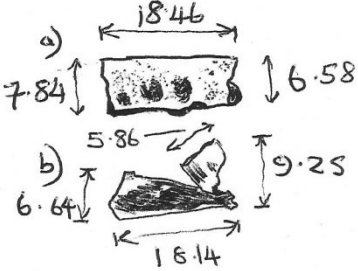

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
				Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber
5.32	Pottery beaker Roman	11 sherds of pale beige/off-white very fine sandy fabric fineware making 75% of globular beaker of Cologne brown colour-coat, rusticated outer surface, smooth collar below corniced rim. Rim 69 dia. Base 34.5 dia. Max girth 87.5 dia. X 80 high. Avg 2.2 thick – 75g . c. AD 150-230 	107.00 E 220.70 N (5204) 3.885 AOD	Lucy Hammond Rcd: DHM Ass: M. Lyne
5.33	Blast furnace waste E. Med	Piece of irregular black shiny material possibly an intrusive piece of early medieval blast furnace waste 30 x 27 x 15. – 16.29g 	107.00 E 220.70 N (5205) 3.885 AOD	Jack Heathcliff Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.34	Pre-H Worked flint (Meso?)	Roughly made prehistoric flint arrow head/microlith. 31 x 13.8 x 5.17 max nr to 7.8 x 3.8 at base – 1.59g 	103.45 E 208.52 N (5206) 3.93 AOD	Christine Rcd: DHM
5.35	Iron nail & pot	1-2 bent iron nails attached to pot sherd 31.5g (UCL rpt TR9253) 	(5116)	Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber
5.36	Timber	Large piece of waterlogged timber (possibly 2 linked pieces) showing some signs of having been prepared. 920 x 200 x 60 o/a (see Durham consv rpts 1372, 1373, 1374) (DG suggested 2 pieces of different growth pattern)	104.00 E 215.00 N F9 (5212)	David Lea Rcd: DHM Cnsv: Durham



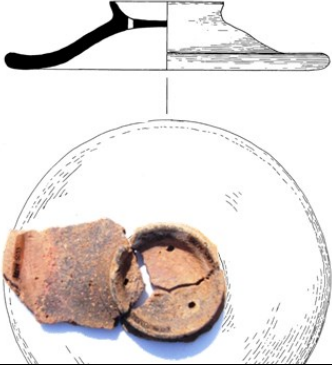
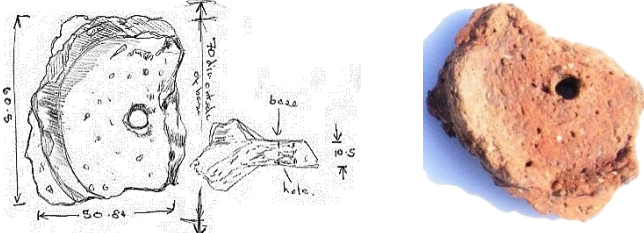
SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
			3.345 to 3.035 AOD	Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.37	Æ coin Roman AD334	<p>Æ ¼ coin of Constantine II AD333-4. Obv: laureate bust rt. CONSTANTI-NVS INV NC. Rev: 2 soldiers facing with 2 standards, wreath &amp; dot. PCONST in ex. GLORIA EXERCTVS. Minted in Arles. 16.8 dia x 1.57 th. Wt 2g (ref.RIC Arles 376)</p> 	103.95 E 215.00 N (5212) Flotation	John Kane Rcd: Rob Wallace Ass: David Rudling (15) 7/01/2021
5.38	Glass	<p>6 shards of colourless glass strap handle – 4.8g</p> 	118.80 E 224.20 N (5201) 4.14 AOD	Bruce Milton Rcd: John Kane Ass: Luke Barber
5.39	Animal tooth	<p>Animal tooth (cow molar) in 7 pieces. Largest piece 40 x 12 x 8 – 205.6 total.</p> 	118.60 E 218.05 N (5216) 3.49 AOD	Brian Cann Rcd: DHM Ass: Ellie Williams
5.40	Post of PH11 Roman	<p>Waterlogged oak post remains in pipe of PH11. 390 x 150 x 180. (see Durham consv. Rpts 1392 &amp; 1397) Broke in 2 during conservation)</p> 	118.60 E 214.85 N PH11 (5217) 3.39 AOD	Jo Miller Rcd: DHM Cnsv: Durham Ass: Damian Goodburn

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.41	Post of PH9 Roman	Waterlogged oak post remains in pipe of PH9. Larger piece 175 x 150. Removed as other timbers were found to be lying beneath, i.e. SFs 5.42, 5.78, 5.79, 5.80. (see <i>Durham consv. Rpts. 1384 &amp; 1387</i> ) 	118.65 E 221.07 N  PH9 (5215)  3.315 AOD	Franz Plachy  Rcd: DHM  Drwn: CGH  Cnsv: Durham  Ass: DG
5.42	Carved oak timber  Poss Rafter end  Roman	Oak beam used as post-pad from below post in PH9. Carved ogival end with distinctive 25mm deep oblique slot (poss housing) truncated at a deep halving joint. DG suggests this could be the end of a rafter and is unique in the corpus of Roman period timbers from Britain. 460 x 185 x 105. 	118.65 E 221.07 N  PH9 (5215)  3.125 AOD	Exc: Franz Plachy  Rcd: David H Millum  Drwn: Clara Gonzalez-Hernandez  Cnsv: Durham University  Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.43	Finger ring  Roman	Wrap around finger ring of Cu alloy i.e. brass (86% Cu 9% zinc aka Abyssinian gold) from sealed Roman context. 16.19-18.45 dia. 3.23 wide x 1.17 thick – 1.33g (see <i>UCL rpt TR9303</i> ) 	F9 (5225)  Flotation	Laurie Scott  Rcd: Rob Wallace  Cnsv: UCL  Ass: Luke Barber
5.44	Post of PH5  Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH5 (left in situ) 	112.25 E 214.17 N  PH5 (5230)  3.455 AOD	Franz Plachy  Rcd: DHM



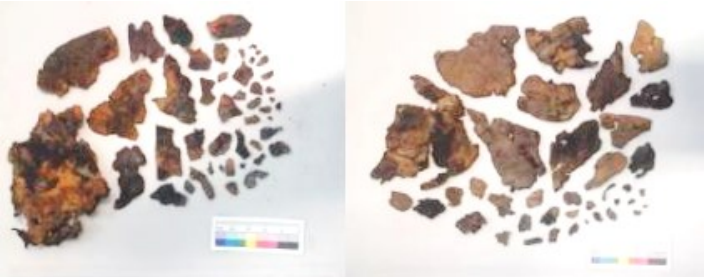


SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.45	Jet (shale?) bracelet Roman	Jet (shale?) bracelet fragment. Smooth curved exterior but 2 facets on interior possibly show method of manufacture. 30.4 x 6.6 wide x 4.3 thick. C. 80 dia. – 0.77g (see Durham consv rpt which put material as jet rather than shale) 	115.70 E 205.00 N (5169) 3.695 AOD	Juliet Rcd: DHM Cnsv: Durham Uni
5.46	Post of PH7 Roman	Waterlogged post fragment in pipe of PH7. Very small and fragile post started to fragment when baling so not able to record (left in situ)	118.30 E 227.60 N PH7 (5247) 3.27 AOD	Franz Plachy Rcd: Sue Birks
5.47	Post of PH6 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH6. 300 x 210 x 270 deep. Post left in situ. 	112.51 E 212.15 N PH6 (5241) 3.395 AOD	Brian Cann Rcd: Sue Birks
5.48	Postpad of PH13 Roman	Waterlogged timber remains in pipe of PH13. Only excavated to top of post repairs and left insitu. 	115.44 E 211.40 N PH13 (5234) 3.32 AOD	Jackie/Jack Rcd: Keith Butler
5.49	Æ coin Roman AD330	Æ House of Constantine coin. Obv: bust rt. Rev: illegible. Mint PLG Lyons AD330-1. 14.5 dia, 1.2 th. Wt 0.92g 	104.33 E 214.81 N (5198) 3.36 AOD	Rob Wallace Rcd: Franz Plachy Ass: David Rudling (16) 7/01/2021
5.50	Iron Nails Roman	2 forged iron nails 28 long x 13.5 heads x 3 shaft width 	104.50 E 215.00 N (5198)	Rob Wallace Rcd: John Kane Ass. Luke Barber

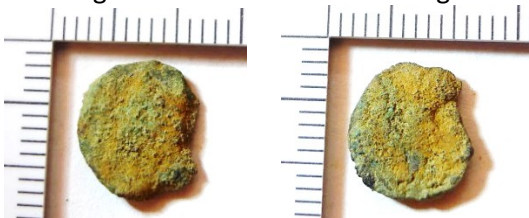










SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.51	Post of PH4 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH4. 440 across and poss 300 deep. Left in situ 	112.18 E 217.61 N PH4 (5248) 3.385	Max Rcd: ?
5.52	Post of PH2 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH2. 350 across exposed timber c.270 depth Post pipe only half sectioned and post remains left in situ 	112.04 E 224.16 N PH2 (5260) 3.35 AOD	Clara Rcd: ?
5.53	Post of PH3 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH3. Post pipe half sectioned and post remains left in situ 	112.15 E 220.93 N PH3 (5148) 3.39 AOD	
5.54	Cu alloy Plates Roman	2 fragments shiny thin Cu alloy plate, poss dress ornament or waste plate. 18.46 x 7.84 x 0.16 & 18.14 x 6.64 x 0.18 – 0.28 & 0.18g. (see UCL rpt TR9304)  	Flotation (5198)	Laurie Scott Rcd: Rob Wallace Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber
5.55	Æ coin Roman AD350-360	House of Constantine c. AD350-360. Barbarous imitation containing c. 30% lead, 10% iron, 10% Cu, 1800 ppm silver (UCL rpt TR9272). Obv: diademed bust rt. Rev: group of figures possibly Fel Temp Reparatio Fallen Horseman type? 11.4 dia x 2.8 thick – 1.61g. 	Flotation (5198)	Lisa Fisher Cnsv: UCL Ass: David Rudling (19) 7/01/2021





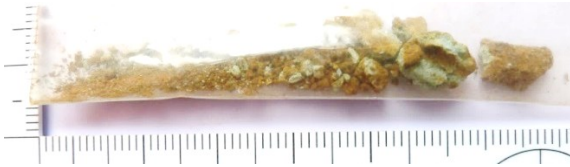

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/ Assessor
5.56	Post of PH1 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH1 removed as PH1 fully excavated. In 7 fragments after conservation ( <i>Durham consv rpts 1376 &amp; 1378</i> ) 	112.20 E 227.30 N  PH1 (5262)  3.38 AOD	Cat Edwards  Cnsv: Durham  Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.57	Cu Alloy frags	Cu alloy fragments. Unable to collect as disintegrated on touch. SF'd as otherwise no record.	(5262)	Cat Edwards
5.58	Holed pot base Roman	Grey-ware base sherd (fabric C19) with series of small holes probably part of a colander. 52.5 x 41.5 o/a. base 10.35 thick & 60 dia. Side wall 7 thick. – 27g 	(5089)	Finds Unit  Rcd: DHM  Ass: M. Lyne
5.59	Holed pot lid Roman	7 sherds of an East Sussex Ware lid with 3 holes pierced during manufacture. Rim 200 dia x 9 thick, base 70 dia x 4 thick. 208g. Similar type listed at Beddington, Sy. (MoLAS 26). 	(5053)	Finds unit  Rcd: DHM  Ass: M. Lyne
5.60	Holed pot base Roman	Base sherd of possible strainer pot with single central hole 60.8 x 50.8, base 70 dia x 10.2 thick M.L. seems to have linked this to 8 other sherds at total 141g of fabric C1P. Late East Sussex Ware with hard pre-fired angular siltstone prog. c.AD370-420 	(5102)	Finds Unit  Rcd: DHM  Ass: M. Lyne









SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.61	Post of PH10 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH10. Pipe completely excavated to top of post remains. Post left in situ	118.64 E 217.90 N PH10 (5216) 3.44 AOD	Rcd: DHM
5.62	Post of PH8 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH8. 470 x 460 (depth not possible). Pipe fully excavated down to top of post remains which were left in situ. This would appear to be a prime target for future full excavation.	118.55 E 224.27 N PH8 (5223) 3.55 AOD	Jack Heathcote Rcd: DHM
5.63	Post of PH12 Roman	Waterlogged post remains in pipe of PH12. Whole postpipe excavated down to top of post remains which was just a single peak with the rest of the post beyond reach. Remain left in situ.	118.60 E 211.70 N PH12 (5249) 3.36 AOD	Rcd: Sue Birks
5.64	Coarse pot Roman	Coarse pot sherd from large storage jar or beehive. 45-75 x 76 x 20 thick – 182g	(5100)	Finds Unit Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.65	Timber post packing Roman	Fragment of oak board/plank with oblique cut end used as post packing in PH1: 380 x 155 x 55 thick. (DU rpt 1382/3)	112.15 E 227.30 N PH1 (5262) 2.89 AOD	Clara Rcd: DHM Cosv: Durham Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.66	Small shell	Small shell from well F009. 9.6 x 9.2 x 5.5 – 0.56g. May be a natural part of the river terrace gravel layer.	104.30 E 215.50 N F9 (5225) 3.145 AOD	Clara Rcd: DHM
5.67	Leather shoe/sandal Roman	Fragment of leather footwear. The heel of a small shoe complete with 3 hobnails. Very fragile being held together mainly by the mud. 110 x 75 x 60. (Durham rpt 1407) Fragmented into 10 pieces during conservation.	104.40 E 215.50 N F9 (5225)	Clara Rcd: DHM

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
			3.095 AOD	Cnsv: Durham Uni
5.68	Roll: organic	Small roll of organic material, wood shaving/bark? (could it be leather?) 20 x 16 x 7o/a . (Durham rpt – no number) 	Flot <44> (5198)	Rcd: DHM Cnsv: Durham
5.69	Leather frags Roman	83 fragments of waterlogged leather from 3 x 2 to 80 x 80 poss connected to SF5.67. (Durham rpt 1417) (5226 adj to 5225 SF67. See also SF76 leather finds from 5225) 	F9 (5226)	Rcd: DHM Cnsv: Durham Uni
5.70	Æ Roman coin AD141-161	Æ as or dupondius of Diva Faustina Snr AD141-7. Obv: bust rt DIVA FAVSTINA Rev: Ceres stg left with corn-ears and long torch AVGVSTA S-C. 27.76 x 4mm th. wt 13.28g 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 42931 14520	M/d: George Read Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (2) 7/01/2021
5.71	Cu alloy brooch Roman	Cu alloy enamelled zoomorphic brooch in shape of a hound. 35.13 x 13.3 x 1.8 thick, 6.36 thick at clasp. Red enamelling visible before cleaning. Sent to UCL for cleaning and conservation but seems to have been mislaid! 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 42931 14520	M/d: George Read Rcd: DHM

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.72	Æ coin Roman 4 <sup>th</sup> cent	Æ 4 <sup>th</sup> century coin fragment. Obv: head rt. Rev: figure standing left –11 dia x 2.16 th – 0.69g 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 4293 1452	M/d: George Read  Rcd: DHM  Ass: David Rudling (22) 7/01/2021
5.73	Æ coin Roman AD 271-285	Æ Barbarous Radiate c. AD 271-285. Copy of antoninianus of Tetricus I (AD 271-4). Obv: Bust rt radiate [IMP C T]ETRICVS P F AVG. Rev: Salus stg left feeding snakes and holding branch. 17mm dia. 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 42897 14526	David Cunningham  Rcd: DHM  Ass: David Rudling (13) 7/01/2021
5.74	Lead conical weight Roman	Conical weight with suspension loop at top and x2 vertically ?drilled holes near edges. 44mm dia base, 43mm tall. All perforations 6mm dia. (UCL rpt TR9265) 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 42897 14526	David Cunningham  Rcd: DHM  Cnsv: UCL  Ass: L. Barber
5.75	Worked red deer antler Roman	Red deer antler; part of the surface was flattened, highly polished, and with regular grooves (possibly related to sharpening implements). This could suggest its use as a tool 175 x 39 max dia to 12 at tip – 98g 	(5226)	Rob Wallace  Rcd: DHM  Ass: Ellie Williams
5.76	Leather frags Roman	pieces of waterlogged leather most likely part of the shoe SF 5.67 found in an adjacent location. See also SF 5.69 leather pieces. (Durham rpt 1417)	Flotation F9 (5225)	Rcd: Rob Wallace Cnsv: Durham
5.77	Spindle Whorl (Jet?) Roman	Turned spindle whorl disk of organic or geological material i.e. timber, bone, shale, jet? 35.6 dia x 14.2 th. 8.3 dia hole, (Durham rpt – suggested jet?)	Flotation (5212)	Franz Plachy  Rcd: DHM  Cnsv: Durham



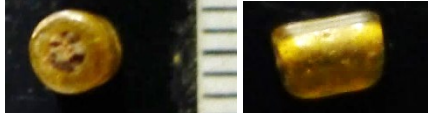



SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
				
5.78	Carved timber Roman	Smaller carved ogival beam end. 250 x 150 x 90. Poss the end of rafter – unique in corpus of British timbers 	PH9 (5215)	Sarah Foster Rcd: Rob Wallace Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.79	Timber beam end Roman	Large beam end used as packing in PH9. 380 x 250 x 225. Has 4 hearts where branches ran from trunk suggesting an attempt to cut the longest timber possible from medium size tree. ( <i>Durham rpt 1388</i> ) 	PH9 (5215)	Sarah Foster Rcd: Rob Wallace Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.80	Oak stake Roman	4 pieces of smaller prepared square section timbers found adj. 5.79. 136 x 50 x 35: 103 x 54 x 30: 95 x 41 x 37: 45sq x 290 long ( <i>Durham rpt 1379</i> ) 	PH9 (5215)	Sarah Foster Rcd: Rob Wallace Cnsv: Durham Ass: Damian Goodburn
5.81	Æ coin Roman AD141-161	Æ As or dupondius of Diva Faustina Senior AD141-161. Obv: draped and veiled bust rt – DIVA FAVST[INA]. Rev: female stg - A[ETERNITA] S-C. 23.6 dia x 2.9 th – wt 8.14g 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 4293 1452	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: David Rudling (3) 7/01/2021



SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.82	Silver ring bezel 4 <sup>th</sup> C	Very small piece of silver with engraved letters (V)TER(E) FELIX i.e. 'use with good luck'. Bezel affixed to finger ring, dating probably to 4 <sup>th</sup> century AD(?). 9.4 x 7.2 x 1.4 th – 0.63g. Declared as Treasure No. 2014T809; Crown's interest was disclaimed by British Museum 		David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: Richard Hobbs BM
5.83	Glass waste	Glass: olive green spherical droplet 10.4-9.6 dia x 7.75 thick 	Excavation Trench 5 (5000)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.84	Iron nail	Iron object, heavily encrusted, nail with bent over head after conservation at UCL ( <i>rpt TR9256</i> ). Hd 21 dia , 47 long 	F9 (5063)	Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber
5.85	Lead token	Cast uniface lead token. Raised design of central pellet within a circle with outer border of 10 pellets. Rev: blank. 15.4-16.4 dia x 1.5-2 thick – 2.19g ( <i>UCL rpt TR9266</i> ) Poss medieval (uncertain)? 	Metal detecting Trench 5 spoil heap	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber & David Rudling 2020/1
5.86	Cu alloy frags	Small fragments possibly remains of a brooch or pin . Too fragile to measure or weigh 	(5053)	Rcd: DHM
5.87	Lead Seal Post-med	Lead cloth or bag seal with edge of connecting strip. Raised quadruped (e.g.stag/horse) with rod-like motif above on face with blank reverse. 15.7-16.7 x 2.38 thick – 3.4g ( <i>UCL rpt TR9267</i> ) 	Metal detecting Trench 5 spoil heap	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber & David Rudling

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/ Assessor
5.88	Lead Disk	Lead disk with central hole. 21.5 dia, hole 3.5 dia 1.4mm thick – 5.75g (UCL rpt TR9268) Spindle whorl? 	Metal detecting Trench 5 spoil heap	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Cnsv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber
5.89	Cu alloy Key Med	Large key head. 31.6 x 28 x 5.8 thick, barrel 9 dia – 26g LB ass: Medieval 	Metal detecting Trench 5 spoil heap	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.90	Cu alloy dress fitting	Cu alloy decorated plate with 2 loops. 44.6 x 13.5 x 0.8 thick. 1.5 gauge wire loops 9.6 dia. – 4.18g 	Metal detecting Trench 5 spoil heap	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.91	Lead seal P-Med	A lead cloth seal with design on face of 2 passant quadrant lions walking left below a crown within a pellet circle. 12.58 x 13.67 x 0.95 thick – 0.76g (UCL rpt TR9269) 	Surface Metal detecting Field DC4 at TQ 4293 1452	David Cunningham Rcd: DHM Cosv: UCL Ass: Luke Barber & David Rudling 2020/1
5.92	Iron nail	General purpose nail fragment with large head. 27.5 x 19.4 hd & 6 sq shaft – 6.11g 	F9 (5198)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.93	Iron nail	Long general purpose nail with small head. 55.4 x 7.2 hd, 3.9-1.75 sq shaft. – 2.06g 	Flotation Sample 40 F9 (5226)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.94	Iron nail frags	24 iron nail fragments of various sizes 21 -121 long – 397g total. 	119E 227.6N PH7 pipe (5128)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber
5.95	Iron nail frags	28 iron nail fragments of various sizes 23-56.5 long – 229g total. Include 9 hob nails. 	112.5E 218N PH4 (5122)	Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber



SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.96	Lead token	Circular uniface lead token or possibly part of a seal. Upper surface has traces of an indistinct design 16-17 dia x 2.5 thick – 3.2g. 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber & David Rudling 2020/1
5.97	Lead weight Post-med	Cast lead disc. No apparent decoration prior to cleaning. Possibly a 3 ounce trade weight (i.e. 84g). Probably post-medieval 35.4-38.9mm dia, 8mm thick – 78g 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: Luke Barber & David Rudling 2020/1
5.98	Glass waste	Piece of bluish-green glass waste. 37 x 27 x 9.35 – 9.6g 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.99	Lead weight?	Roughly spherical ball with central piercing. 13.8 dia x 12.3 with 2.5 dia piercing – 11.7g. Corroded. Fishing weight? 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.100	Cu alloy	L-shaped molten runnel. 35.6 x 33 o/a, 13-18 wide x 7 thick – 20.5g 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.101	Lead weight?	Poss weight. Sheet (6 thick) partially rolled to form ?net weight. 70 x 16.8 x 12, plate 5.5 thick – 83g 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.102	Lead offcut	Sheet off-cut (folded in half). 32 x 19 x 4.9, plate 1.8mm thick – 22.45g 	metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.103	Lead waste	Irregular molten lead waste. 42 x 29 x 12 o/a – 51.25g 	Surface metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.104	Lead droplet	Elongated lead droplet. 15.4 x 6.8 x 3.8 o/a – 1.7g 	Metal detecting of trench backfill	M/d: DC/GR Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.105	Glass bead	Amber glass cylindrical bead 4.83 x 3.4 dia 	Flotation Sample 10 PH2 (5118)	Andrew Marke Rcd: DHM Ass: L.Barber
5.106	Æ coin Frag Roman AD270-285	Fragment of Æ Barbarous Radiate. C. AD270-285 Obv radiate bust rt. Rev: standing figure. 10.34 max x 1.2 thick – 0.34g 	Flotation Sample 29 F9 (5212)	Andrew Marke Rcd: DHM Ass. David Rudling (14)
5.107	Æ coin Roman 2 <sup>nd</sup> C	As or dupondius prob. Faustina Jnr (II) AD146-175. Obv: bust rt hair coiled at back. Rev: eroded. 25 dia. 4 th. Wt 9g 	Unstrat metal detecting	DC/GR Ass D Rudling (4) 7/01/2021
5.108	Æ coin Roman 2 <sup>nd</sup> -e.3 <sup>rd</sup> century	Centre of Æ As or dupondius (outer legends eroded) Poss light weight cast copy (Limes false type). Obv: bearded bust rt. Rev: Figure standing left S-C. 18 dia. 4 th. Wt 3.9g 	Unstrat metal detecting	DC/GR Ass D Rudling (9) 7/01/2021

SF No.	TYPE (AGE)	BRIEF DESCRIPTION & IMAGES	Location (Context) Level AOD	Finder/Recorder/Assessor
5.109	Æ coin Roman AD350-360	<p>Æ barbarous imitation of Constantius II Fel Temp Reparatio Fallen Horseman type c. AD 350-60. Obv: bust rt [CONSTAN]TIVS P F AVG. Rev: soldier left spearing fallen horseman, arm raised [FEL] TEMP [REPARATIO]. 14 dia. 1.5 th. Wt 2.1g</p> 	Unstrat metal detecting	DC/GR Ass D Rudling (18) 7/01/21
5.110	Æ coin Roman AD347	<p>Æ coin of Constans minted in Trier in AD 347-8. Obv: draped bust rt, rosette diademed CONSTAN-[S P F] AVG. Rev: VICTORIAE D[D AVGG Q NN] 2 victories facing with wreaths. Mint [TRP], D in field. (ref.RIC Trier 195) 14 dia. 1 th. Wt 0.95g</p> 	Unstrat metal detecting	DC/GR Ass D Rudling (17) 7/01/21

## 14.4.1 Environmental Samples Register

No	Context	Same as	Feature	Tubs	Litres	Res	Flot?	Trays	date	name
1	5017		F002 hearth	6	30			0.5	02/08/2014	
2	5004		F007 forge	2	10			0.5	02/08/2014	
3	5034		PH[5035]	1		5		2	02/08/2014	
4	5043		PH[5035]	3	13		yes		2014-2015	JK, Marcus
5	5053		F007 forge	2		10		2	02/08/2014	
6	5064		F002 hearth		26		yes		2014-2015	John Kane
7	5085	<29><44>	F009 well		70	10	yes		02/08/2014	John Kane
8	5086		F001 ditch	1				2	02/08/2014	
9	5116		F004/PH1	6						
10	5118		F004/PH2	3				3	02/08/2014	
11	5120		F004/PH3	4		12		3	02/08/2014	
12	5122		F004/PH4	3	30	21		5	02/08/2014	John Kane
13	5124		F004/PH5							
14	5126		F004/PH6	1	8				fltd 2015	
15	5128		F004/PH7							
16	5130		F004/PH8	3				2	02/08/2014	
17	5132		F004/PH9	3	30		yes		07/08/2014	John Kane
18	5234		F004/PH10		30	5	yes		06/08/2014	John Kane
19	5136		F004/PH11	2	18	5			Fltd 2015	
20	5249		F004/PH12							
21	5140		F004/PH8	3	25				Fltd 2015	
22	5142		F004/PH9		20		yes		05/08/2014	John Kane
23	5144		F004/PH2	1	60+	5	yes	2	5/08/2014	John Kane
24	5148		F004/PH3	1		1		2	02/08/2014	
25	5194		F009 well	1				2	02/08/2014	
26	5195	<28>5	F009 well	2		10		2	02/08/2014	
27	5197		F009 well	1		10		2	02/08/2014	
28	5159	<26>	F009 well		43	5	yes		2014-2015	JK (2014)
29	5212	<44><7>	F009 well		140	14	yes		2014-2015	JK (2014)
30	5152		F004/PH9	2	13				Fltd 2015	
31	5213		F004/PH7	1	9				Fltd 2015	
32	5201		F004/PH8	2	19	1			Fltd 2015	Marcus
33	5187		F011 s/bdg	2	20				fltd 2015	
34	5215		F004/PH9		15	5	yes		06/08/2014	John Kane
35	5216		F004/PH10	2	20				fltd 2015	
36	5217		F004/PH11	1	9	5			fltd 2017	
37	5003		F004/PH13	3	21				fltd 2015	
38	5168	<41>	F010 pit	3	18.5				fltd 2015	
39	5225?	<50>?	F009 well		20		yes		06/08/2014	John Kane
40	5226		F009 well		706	62.4	yes		2014-15-17	JK, LF, J
41	5167	<38>	F010 pit			3.6				
42	5245		F004/PH4	3	24	29.5			fltd 2017	
43	5247		F004/PH7			4				

No	Context	Same as	Feature	Tubs	Litres	Res	Flot?	Trays	date	name
44	5198	<7><29>	F009 (well)		338	10	yes		2014-2015	JK, Marcus
45	5249		F004/PH12	1	8				fltd 2015	
46										
47	5243		F004/PH6	1	4	1			fltd 2015	
48	5241		F004/PH6	3	25				fltd 2015	
49	5248		F004/PH4	2	20	8.5			fltd 2015	
50	5225	<39>?	F009 well		382	25	yes		2014-15-17	JK, Marcus
51	5235		F011 s.bdg							
52	5262		F004/PH1		90		yes		30/08/2014	JK, Jackie
53	5261		F004/PH1	2	16				fltd 2015	
54	5263		F004/PH1	2	19				fltd 2015	
55	5264		F004/PH1	1	9				fltd 2015	

## 14.4.2 Environmental Residue Record

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No.	Pot gms	CBM gms	Bone gms	Flint gms	Burnt Flint	Glass gms	Shell gms	Other Stone	Burnt Clay	Fe gms	Slag gms	Magnetic Fines	Charcoal gms	Seed gms	Nuts gms	Misc gms
4	5013	F003	33	4.3			8						93	43	11.8			
5	5053	F007	17	53			1			1			113	365	11.6			
7	5085	F009 4th	13	8.5	4.7		0	0.01	2	12		5.7	329	25	238	0.43		
11	5120	F004 Ph1	181	59			0.62	0.69				1.3	667	70	7.49		0.48	
12	5122	F004 Ph4	59	23			19.8	0.14				21.1	172	97	31			
18	5134	F004 Pp10	32	30	0.7							56.5	210	10	2.8	0.01		
19	5136	F004 Pp11	8		0.2		8.46					83.6	38	63	5.6	0.01		
23	5144	F004 Pp2	87		0.4		26.9			3.7		17.8	40	101	7.6			
25	5194	F009 top													6.8			
26	5195	F009 2nd	78	25				0.01				23.2	267	6	1.4			
27	5197	F009 3rd	156	28	0.3	2.94	22.8					5.7	82	18	26.5			
28	5159	F009 2nd	44	4	0.1		4.6						90	50	18			
34	5215	F004 Pp9	14											0.6	8.5			
36	5217	F004 Pp11	13	3.6			5.86				7	51.4	61	13	4.8			
40	5226	F009 6th & base	103	36	12.3		122		0.01		41	2.4	275	20	95.9	2	15	wood 10 lthr 0.3
41	5167	F010 3rd	11				28								2.2			
42	5245	F004 Pp4	67	135	0	3	291				30	93.3	337	119.5	9.75			
44	5198	F009 4th	3		4.1				0.2			1.1		8	29	0.01		3x?= 1
49	5248	F004 Pp4	25		0.8	0.3	62				40	17.2	112	10	66			
50	5225	F009 5th	331	546	155	3.97	0.5				607	0	209		8			
	<b>TOTALS</b>		<b>1275</b>	<b>955.4</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>10.21</b>	<b>601.54</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>380.3</b>	<b>3095</b>	<b>1019.1</b>	<b>592.74</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>15.48</b>	<b>11.3</b>

### 14.5 Site Levels Record

No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
2	1.880	6.115	4.235	102.08E 210.10N	SF 502 coin from surface cleaning
3	1.385	6.115	4.730	c. 97E 230N	Ground level at N corner
4	1.340	6.115	4.775	c. 120E 230N	Ground level at E corner
5	1.590	6.115	4.525	c. 120E 200N	Ground level at S corner
6	1.530	6.115	4.585	c.97E 200N	Ground level at W corner
8	1.960	6.215	4.255	104.34E 221.09N	SF 507 coin in (5008)
10	1.330	6.055	4.725	97.10E 208.74	SW string line
11	1.330	6.055	4.725	97.10E 210.00N	NW string line
12	2.110	6.055	3.945	97.80E 209.14N	Bottom of ditch F006 [5016]
13	1.950	6.055	4.105		top of south side of ditch cut
14	1.965	6.055	4.090		top of north side of ditch cut
16	1.540	5.915	4.375	99.1E 226.4N	[5025] Posthole west of F007
17	1.470	5.915	3.725	100.98E 226.6N	[5023] Posthole SW of F007
18	1.640	5.915	4.275	106.9E 200.5N	String line for Section 2.1 F001 [5012]
19	1.725	5.915	4.190	106.9E 200.5N	Top of (5011) at Section 2.1
20	2.030	5.915	3.885	106.9E 200.5N	Bottom of (5011) at Section 2.1
21	1.690	5.915	4.225	102.6E 225N	Top of (5026) in Section 3.4
22	1.830	5.915	4.085	102.6E 225N	Bottom of (5026) in Section 3.4
23	1.680	5.915	4.235	99.1E 226.4N	Top of (5024) in Section 3.1
24	1.740	5.915	4.175	99.1E 226.4N	Bottom of (5024) in Section 3.1
25	1.660	5.915	4.255	100.98E 226.6N	Top of (5022) in Section 3.2
26	1.790	5.915	4.125	100.98E 226.6N	Bottom of (5022) in Section 3.2
27	1.640	5.915	4.275	112.42E 200.91N	String line for Section 2.2 F003 [5010]
28	2.060	5.915	3.855	113E 199.5N	Bottom of (5009) in Section 2.2
29	1.760	5.915	4.155	113E 199.5N	Top of (5009) in Section 2.2
30	1.440	5.915	4.475	c. 101.3E 228N?	String line for Section 3.3 [5038]
31	1.630	5.915	4.285	c. 101.3E 228N?	Top of (5004) in Section 3.3
32	1.750	5.915	4.165	c. 101.3E 228N?	Bottom of (5004) in Section 3.3
33	1.670	5.915	4.245	99.95E 202.45N	String line for Section 1.2 [5035]
34	2.010	5.915	3.905	99.97E 202.10N	Bottom of (5034) in Section 1.2
36	1.910	5.995	4.085	106.81E 203.10N	Top of (5018) in Section 2.3
37	2.180	5.995	3.815	106.82E 202.80N	Bottom of (5018) in Section 2.3
38	2.180	5.995	3.815	106.83E 202.30N	Mid bottom of (5018) in Section 2.3
39	2.270	5.995	3.725	106.84E 201.60N	Bottom of (5021) in Section 2.3
40	1.950	5.995	4.045	106.85E 201.05N	Top of (5021) in Section 2.3
41	1.790	5.995	4.205	102.6E 225N	Top of (5026) in Section 3.4
42	1.795	5.995	4.200	102.6E 225N	Top of (5026) in Section 3.4
43	1.900	5.995	4.095	102.6E 225N	Bottom of (5026) in Section 3.4
44	1.900	5.995	4.095	102.6E 225N	Bottom of (5026) in Section 3.4
45	1.710	5.995	4.285	106.80E 203.60N	String Line of (5018) in Section 2.3
46	1.740	5.995	4.255	102.6E 225N	String line of (5026) in Section 3.4
48	1.635	5.970	4.335	107.44E 226.10N	String line of (5006/5036) in Section 4.1
50	1.755	6.015	4.260	100.30E 207.80N	String line of (5045) in Section 6.1
51	1.660	6.015	4.355	101.40E 229.10N	String line of (5053) in Section 4.2
52	1.760	6.015	4.255	101.40E 203.70N	String line of (5059) in Section 2.4
53	1.800	6.015	4.215	103.05E 203.60N	String line of (5061) in Section 3.5
54	1.780	6.015	4.235	100.15E 207.45N	String line of (5045) in Section 6.2
55	1.760	6.015	4.255	104.40E 220.52N	String line of (5028/5074) in Section 5.1

No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
56	1.920	6.015	4.095	100.50E 228.00N	F007 lowest point (?) (5053) PM/BC
57	1.970	6.015	4.045	?	F007 (?) P.Miller/B.Cant
58	1.750	6.015	4.265	?	F007 (?) P.Miller/B.Cant
59	1.910	6.015	4.005	102.00E 203.45N	SF 508 lead token in (5068)
60a	1.600	5.945	4.345	101.40E 229.10N	F007 (5053) (?) P.Miller/B.Cant
61	1.810	5.945	4.135	101.47E 201.38N	String line of (5070/5072) in Section 6.3
62	1.775	5.945	4.170	98.57E 207.24N	String line of (5041/5051) in Section 5.2
63	1.685	5.945	4.260	102.25E 204.88N	String line Of (5068) in Section 6.4
64	2.535	5.945	3.410	97.60E 212.40N	SF 509 iron ring in (5013)
65	1.590	5.945	4.355	104.71E 229.10N	String line of (5065) in Section 5.3
62a	1.900	6.025	4.125	105.58E 206.40N	String line of (5037) in Section 6.5
63a	2.290	6.025	3.735	106.25E 206.57N	Bottom of (5037) in Section 6.5
64a	1.360	6.025	4.665	96.90E 199.40N	String line of (5077) in Section 3.6
65a	1.830	6.025	4.165	96.90E 199.40N	Trench surface in Section 3.6
66a	2.030	6.025	3.995	96.90E 199.70N	Base of posthole (5077) in Section 3.6
66	1.810	6.025	4.215	100.68E 228.65N	Top of (5079) in Section 7.2
67	1.890	6.025	4.135	100.68E 228.65N	Bottom of (5079) in Section 7.2
68	1.750	6.025	4.275	100.33E 229.22N	Top of (5081) in Section 7.3
69	1.910	6.025	4.115	100.33E 229.22N	Bottom of (5081) in Section 7.3
70	1.820	6.025	4.205	106.03E 206.04N	String line of (5020) in Section 6.6
71	2.350	6.025	3.675	106.43E 206.04N	Bottom of (5020) in Section 6.6
72	2.250	6.025	3.775	106.92E 209.45N	SF 510 stamped Samian base in (5083)
73	1.670	6.025	4.355	102.20E 226.70N	String line of (5049) in Section 5.4
74	1.890	6.025	4.135	102.20E 226.70N	Bottom of (5049)[5050] in Section 5.4
75	1.900	6.025	4.125	100.71E 227.05N	F007 (5053) Heights on Plan No 1 ( <i>what plan?</i> )
76	2.500	6.025	3.525	100.71E 227.05N	F007 (5053) Heights on Plan No 2 ( <i>what plan?</i> )
78	1.915	6.095	4.180	98.07E 203.10N	String line of (5039)[5040] in Section 7.4
79	1.780	6.095	4.315	104.71E 229.10N	Top of (5065) at east end in Section 5.3
80	1.960	6.095	4.155	105.68E 229.09N	Top of (5065) at west end in Section 5.3
81	2.070	6.095	4.025	105.38E 229.09N	Ridge of west side of [5066] in Section 5.3
82	2.190	6.095	3.905	105.28E 229.09N	Bottom of (5065) in Section 5.3
83	1.880	6.095	4.215	105.28E 229.09N	Top of (5065)at point above 81 in Section 5.3
84	2.165	6.095	3.930	106.50E 223.00N	SF 511 two upright pot sherds in (5101)
85	2.350	6.095	3.745	106.50E 223.00N	SF 512 assemblage of pottery in (5086)
87	1.600	6.105	4.505	98.30E 214.80N	String line of [5014] in Section 9.2
88	1.480	6.105	4.625	98.30E 214.80N	Baulk in Section 9.2
89	1.980	6.105	4.125	98.30E 214.80N	Top of (5000) in Section 9.2
90	1.530	6.105	4.575	97.00E 210.70N	Baulk in Section 9.1
91	1.910	6.105	4.195	97.00E 210.70N	Top of (5000) in Section 9.1
92	1.930	6.105	4.175	114.30E 206.10N	Top of Fill (5090) in Section 8.2
93	2.060	6.105	4.045	114.30E 206.10N	Bottom of Cut [5091] in Section 8.2
94	1.920	6.105	4.185	115.30E 207.10N	Top of Fill (5092) in Section 8.2
95	2.050	6.105	4.055	115.30E 207.10N	Bottom of Cut [5093] in Section 8.2
96	1.880	6.105	4.225	115.30E 207.10N	String line of (5090/5092) in Section 8.2
98	2.155	6.075	3.920	103.75E 22.54N	Bottom of (5028) [5029] in Section 5.1
99	1.840	6.075	4.235	103.75E 22.54N	Top of (5028) in Section 5.1
100	1.800	6.075	4.275	107.70E 222,42N	String line of (5086/5101) in section 10.1
101	1.780	6.075	4.295	105.85E 224.80N	String line of (5036/5047/5005) in Section 11.1
102	1.845	6.075	4.230	106.40E 224.85N	Top of (5036) in Section 11.1
103	2.055	6.075	4.020	105.90E 225.80N	Bottom of (5005) in Section 11.1



No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
104	2.230	6.075	3.845	105.90E 225.55N	Bottom of (5047) in Section 11.1
106	1.935	6.140	4.215	98.93E 210.46N	String line of (5100) in Section 8.3
107	2.000	6.140	4.140	106.80E 228.93N	SF 513 pierced pot in F001 (5001)
108	2.020	6.140	4.120	120.76E 204.10N	String line of (5105/5108) in Section 12.1
109	2.155	6.140	3.985	120.76E 203.00N	Bottom of (5108) in Section 12.1
110	2.370	6.140	3.770	120.76E 203.00N	Bottom of (5105) in Section 12.1
112	2.120	6.125	4.005	118.10E 200.03N	String line of (5096) in Section 12.2
113	2.130	6.125	4.015	96.60E 211.70N	SF 514 AE coin in (5111)
115	1.860	6.070	4.210	115.76E 204.40N	String line [5095/5103] in Section 13.2
116	2.540	6.070	3.530	115.76E 204.50N	Bottom of (5199)[5095] in Section 13.2
117	2.585	6.070	3.485	115.76E 204.00N	Bottom of (5110) [5103] in Section 13.2
118	1.235	6.070	4.835	105.55E 230.13N	String line of [5113/5115] in Section 10.2
119	2.160	6.070	3.910	106.00E 230.10N	Bottom of (5114) in Section 10.2
120	2.280	6.070	3.790	106.50E 223.00N	Bottom of (5112) in Section 10.2
121	1.945	6.070	4.125	112.79E 217.35N	SF 515 large iron nail in (5122)
122	1.915	6.070	4.155	104.00E 197.22N	String line of (5109) in Section 11.2
124	2.580	6.120	3.540	106.90E 222.34N	SF 516 assemblage of pottery in (5101)
125	1.800	6.120	4.320	119.05E 227.60N	String line of (5128) PH7 in Section 14.1
127	1.970	6.015	4.045	112.10E 218.20N	SF 518 glass rim in (5122)
128	1.730	6.015	4.285	111.30E 227.30N	String line of PH1 [5117] in Section 15.1
130	1.890	6.135	4.245	113.20E 211.45N	String line of PH6 [5127] in Section 15.2
131	1.950	6.135	4.185	112.70E 204.40N	String line of (5098) in section 12.3
132	1.790	6.135	4.345	105.50E 215.45N	String line of F009 [5014] NE Section 17.1
133	1.825	6.135	4.310	104.66E 222.30N	String line of [5173] in Section 13.3
134	1.880	6.135	4.255	104.36E 215.35N	String line of F009 [5014] NW Section 16.1
136	1.865	6.160	4.295	111.55E 214.93N	String line of [5125] in Section 15.3
137	1.915	6.160	4.245	119.18E 224.40N	String line of PH8 [5131] in Section 18.1
138	1.870	6.160	4.290	114.00E 214.30N	String line of [5174] in Section 4.4
139	2.510	6.160	3.650	98.50E 212.00N	F003 ditch base at north end
140	2.410	6.160	3.750	102.00E 209.00N	F003 ditch base mid way from F001 to NW baulk
141	2.360	6.160	3.800	106.50E 205.00N	F003 ditch base at intersection with F001
142	2.280	6.160	3.880	112.50E 201.50N	F003 ditch base juust north of F008
143	2.370	6.160	3.790	115.00E 199.30N	F003 ditch base at intersection with F008
144	2.390	6.160	3.770	117.75E 200.60N	F008 ditch base mid way from F003 to SE baulk
145	2.360	6.160	3.800	119.75E 202.70N	F008 ditch base at SE baulk
146	1.890	6.160	4.270	117.73E 221.19N	String line of PH9 [5033] in Section 18.2
147	2.340	6.160	3.820	106.50E 229.8N	F001 ditch base at NE baulk
148	2.255	6.160	3.915	106.50E 226.8N	F001 ditch base 3m from NE end
149	2.485	6.160	3.685	106.50E 207.50N	F001 base just north of intersection with F003
150	2.240	6.160	3.920	107.30E 199.5N	F001 ditch base at SW baulk
151	1.840	6.160	4.320	119.50E 211.74N	String line of PH12 [5139] in Section 18.3
153	1.800	6.055	4.255	119.17E 217.90N	String line of Pipe10 (5134/5216)in Section 14.2
154	2.570	6.055	3.485	116.00E 204.55N	SF 528 daub/burnt clay in (5162)
155	1.920	6.055	4.135	118.90E 214.80N	String line of PH11 [5137] in Section 14.3
157	1.630	5.980	4.350	113.40E 223.94N	String line of PH2 [5119/5145] in Section 20.1
158	1.630	5.980	4.350	110.96E 213.40N	String line of (5191) in Section 19.1
159	1.980	5.980	4.000	106.70E 205.30N	SF 529 glass fragment in (5020)
160	1.670	5.980	4.310	113.23E 220.83N	String line PH3 (5120/5148) in Section 20.2
161	1.690	5.980	4.290	111.58E 217.90N	String line of PH4 (5122) in Section 20.3
162	1.940	5.980	4.040	115.52E 204.63N	SF 530 glass fragment in (5167)

No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
164	1.720	6.040	4.320	110.43E 225.65N	String line of ph (5177) in Section 19.2
165	1.725	6.040	4.315	110.49E 222.23N	String line of ph (5179) in Section 19.3
166	1.765	6.040	4.285	114.64E 222.97N	String line of ph (5187) in Section 21.1
167	1.710	6.040	4.330	110.41E 220.44N	String line of ph (5181) in Section 19.4
168	1.720	6.040	4.320	118.42E 226.66N	String line of ph (5183) in Section 21.2
169	1.785	6.040	4.265	114.90E 216.51N	String line of ph (5189) in Section 19.5
170	2.060	6.040	3.980	106.35E 204.65N	SF 531 iron object in (5020)
171	1.760	6.040	4.280	118.61E 223.21N	String line of ph (5185) in Section 21.3
172	1.790	6.040	4.250	109.34E 200.19N	String line of (5150)ditch F006 in Section 19.6
174	2.205	6.090	3.885	107.00E 220.70N	SF 532 beaker sherd & 533 jet fragment in (5204)
176	2.185	6.115	3.930	103.45E 208.52N	SF 534 flint arrow head in (5206)
177	1.880	6.115	4.235	107.30E 221.44N	String line of (5204) in Section 22.1
178	2.985	6.115	3.130	103.95E 215.00N	SF 536 waterlogged timber in (5212) in F009
180	1.970	6.205	4.235	107.50E 220.30N	String line of (5204) in Section 22.2
181	2.860	6.205	3.345	c.104E 215N	Below north end of SF 536 timber in F009 (5212)
182	3.170	6.205	3.035	c.104E 215N	Below south end of SF 536 timber in F009 (5212)
183	3.000	6.205	3.205	c.104E 215N	Top of large adlacent chalk lump in F009 (5225)
184	1.930	6.205	4.275	111.00E 219.42N	String line of [5161] in Section 22.3
185	1.960	6.205	4.245	107.47E 211.52N	String line of [5211] in Section 21.4
186	1.940	6.205	4.265	105.94E 212.56N	String line of [5211] in Section 23.1
188	1.895	6.035	4.140	118.80E 224.20N	SF 538 six glass sherds in (5201)
190	2.660	6.225	3.565	106.90E 211.70N	F001 ditch base in slot of Section 21.4
191	2.550	6.225	3.675	106.90E 220.70N	F001 ditch base in slot of Section 22.2
192	2.390	6.225	3.835	103.40E 208.00N	F003 ditch base in slot just north of F001
193	2.420	6.225	3.805	109.50E 220.60N	F003 ditch base in slot just south of F001
194	2.735	6.225	3.490	118.60E 218.05N	SF 539 tooth in (5216) in PH10 F004
195	2.835	6.225	3.390	118.60E 214.85N	SF 540 timber post in (5217) in PH11 F004
196	2.910	6.225	3.315	118.65E 221.07N	SF 541 timber post in (5215) in PH9 F004
197	2.960	6.225	3.265	118.65E 221.07N	Lower horizontal timber in (5215) in PH9 F004
198	2.220	6.225	4.005	116.5E 204.34N	Top of stake hole (5218) in Section 13.1
199	2.190	6.225	4.035	115.76E 205.15N	Top of stake hole (5220) in Section 13.2
200	3.100	6.225	3.125	118.27E 221.07N	SF 542 Carved timber below post in (5215) PH9
202	1.950	6.219	4.269	119.17E 217.90N	String line PH10 in F004 in Section 14.4
203	2.735	6.219	3.484	119.17E 217.90N	Top of post in PH10 in Section 14.4
204	2.955	6.219	3.264	119.17E 217.90N	Gravel bottom in PH10 in Section 14.4
206	2.070	6.175	4.105	118.12E 214.78N	String line of [5137] pipe 11 in Section 24.1
207	2.795	6.175	3.380	118.60E 214.85N	Top of post in (5217) PH11 in Section 24.1
208	3.010	6.175	3.165	118.60E 214.85N	Bottom of (5217) PH11 in Section 24.1
209	1.915	6.175	4.260	119.16E 224.35N	String line of pipe 8 [5202] in Section 23.2
210	2.000	6.175	4.175	117.78E 221.26N	String line of pipe 9 [5133] in Section 24.2
211	3.030	6.175	3.145	118.70E 221.20N	Botom of pipe 9 (5215) in Section 24.2
212	1.980	6.175	4.145	112.54E 214.56N	String line of pipe 5 [5229] in Section 25.1
213	2.670	6.175	3.455	112.25E 214.70N	SF 544 post in (5230) in PH5 F004
214	1.570	6.155			Back sight 7/08/14
215	2.460		3.695	114.55E 226.30N	Bottom of (5235) in Section 19.7
216	1.915		4.240	115.19E 211.03N	String line of pipe 13 [5232] in Section 25.2
217	2.835		3.320	115.44E 211.40N	SF 548 post in (5234) in PH13 F004
218	2.460		3.695	115.70E 205.00N	SF 545 shale bracelet in (5169) in F010
219	2.760		3.395	112.51E 211.15N	SF 547 post in (5241) in PH6 F004
220	1.910		4.245	110.70E 216.74N	F005 gravel surface between F001 & F004

No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
221	2.630		3.525	110.70E 216.30N	F005 gravel surface between F001 & F004
222	2.885		3.270	118.30E 227.60N	SF 546 post in (5247) in PH7 F004
223	1.865		4.290	114.52E 226.62N	String line of (5235) in Section 19.7
224	2.795		3.360	104.33E 214.81N	SF 549 coin in (5198) F009
225	2.855		3.300	104.50E 215.00N	SF 550 nails in (5193) F009
226	1.940		4.215	112.60E 111.21N	String line of pipe 6 [5242] in Section 25.3
227	2.315		3.840	112.15E 211.23N	Bottom of (5256) in pipe 6 in Section 25.3
228	2.765		3.390	112.15E 211.23N	Top of post in (5271) in pipe 6 in Section 25.3
229	2.883		3.272	112.15E 211.23N	Bottom of (5271) in pipe 6 in Section 25.3
230	1.850		4.305	119.93E 227.53N	String line of pipe 7 [5129] in Section 26.2
231	2.895		3.260	118.30E 227.60N	SF 546 post in (5247) in PH7 F004 in Section 26.2
232	1.550	6.135			Back sight 8/08/2014
233	2.660		3.475	112.18E 217.61N	SF 551 post in (5248) in PH4 F004
234	1.910		4.225	111.00E -214.00N	Top of (5252) in Section 27.1
235	2.195		3.940	111.00E -214.00N	Mid (5252) in Section 27.1
236	2.520		3.615	111.00E -214.00N	Bottom of (5191) in Section 27.1
237	1.825		4.310	113.46E 224.02N	String line of pipe 2 [5145] in Section 28.1
238	2.770		3.365	112.21E 224.28N	SF 552 post in (5260) in PH2 F004
239	2.700		3.435	112.15E 220.90N	SF 553 post in (5148) in PH3 F004
240	2.050		4.085	112.30E 217.95N	String line of pipe 4 [5248] in Section 27.2
241	1.485	6.060			Back sight 9/08/14
242	1.810		4.250	101.80E 207.20N	String line of [5031] in Section 28.2
243	1.790		4.270	113.23E 220.83N	String line of pipe 3 [5121/5149] in Section 20.2
244	1.680		4.380	110.49E 222.23N	String line of small PH [5255] in Section 30.1
245	1.840		4.220	110.49E 222.23N	Top of (5254) in Section 30.1
246	2.780		3.280	110.49E 222.23N	Bottom of (5254) in Section 30.1
247	1.800		4.260	118.50E 295.90N	String line of small PH [5184/5259] in Section 30.3
248	1.820		4.240	118.70E 222.40N	String line of small PH [5186] in Section 30.2
249-293					250-293 missing possibly 249 written as 294 as data seems to follow on consistently
294	2.680		3.380	112.20E 227.30N	SF 556 post in (5262) in PH1 F004
295	1.820		4.240	114.63E 225.85N	String line of small PH [5268] in Section 31.1
296	2.210		3.850	114.63E 225.85N	Bottom of (5267) in Section 31.1
297	2.700		3.360	114.52E 226.62N	Bottom of (5235) in Section 31.1
298	1.550	6.135			Back sight 16/08/14
299	1.800		4.335	111.60E 227.05N	String line of [5117] PH1 in Section 32.1
300	2.840		3.295	112.00E 227.35N	Top of post in (5262) PH1 in Section 32.2
301	1.515	6.100			Back sight 18/08/14
302	1.830		4.270		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH2 F004
303	2.750		3.350	112.21E 224.28N	top of post in PH2 F004
304	2.635		3.465		Pot in outer/lower post hole fill of PH1
305	1.965		4.135		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH3 F004
306	2.710		3.390	112.15E 220.90N	Top of post in PH3 F004
307	1.935		4.165		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH4 F004
308	2.160		3.485	112.18E 217.61N	Top of post in PH4 F004
309	2.890		3.210		Top of square timber (post pad) in PH1 F004
310	1.980		4.120		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH5 F004
311	2.600		3.500	112.25E 214.70N	Top of post in PH5 F004
312	1.930		4.170		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH6 F004

No	Reading	Back/s	Level	Grid coords	Notes/Location
313	2.710		3.390	112.15E 211.23N	Top of post in PH6 F004
314	1.898		4.212		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH7 F004
315	2.830		3.370	118.30E 227.60N	Top of post in PH7 F004
316	1.870		4.230		Top (i.e. trench level) of PH8 F004
317	2.550		3.550	119.65E 224.38N	Top of post in PH8 F004
318	2.000		4.100		Top (i.e. trench level) of P11 F004
319	2.720		3.380	118.60E 214.85N	Top of post in PH11 F004
320	1.931		4.149		Top (i.e. trench level) of P10 F004
321	2.660		3.440	119.17E 217.90N	Top of post in PH10 F004
322	2.955		3.145	104.30E 215.50N	SF 566 shell in (5225) in F009
323	3.370		2.630	104.36E 215.35N	Bottom of excavation in centre of F009
324	1.600	6.185			Back sight 31/08/14
325	2.000		4.185	117.80E 211.70N	String line on pipe 12 [5250] in Section 31.2
326	2.825		3.360	118.20E 211.70N	Top of peak of post in (5249) PH12 F004
327	2.970		3.215		Top of rest of post in (5249) PH12 F004
328	3.090		3.095		Bottom of excavation in PH1 F004
329	2.880		3.305	115.44E 211.40N	Top of post in PH13 F004
330	2.895		3.290		Bottom of post in PH13 F004
331	1.420	6.005			Back sight 20/09/14
332	1.330		4.675	96.15E 213.00N	String line on square pit in Section 33.1
333	2.900		3.105		Underside of square beam in PH9 F004
334	2.870		3.135		Underside of small timber in PH9 F004
335	2.880		3.125		Ogee carved timber in PH9 F004
336	2.900		3.105		Bottom of excavation in PH1 F004 in Section 34.1
337	1.440	6.025			Back sight 21/09/14
338	1.850		4.175		Trench level to west of PH9 F004 in Section 35.1
339	2.905		3.120		Bottom of PH9 F004 in Section 35.1 (? See 333 above)
340	1.880		4.145		Trench level to east of PH9 F004 in Section 35.1

## 14.6 Photographic Record

**Notes to database:** all listed images are included in the 'BRF14 Complete Site Photo Archive' disk (DVD). Blue highlight indicates colour print film (CD-R.516) used in error for b&w; colour was extracted for 'Complete Archive' disk. CD-R numbers for b&w negative films and prints: 1 = CD-R.516, 5 = CD-R.3871. Private photographs included in complete archive (e.g. DHM) are not listed in this official site database.

DSLR	Colour slide	B&W neg	Date	Subject/context	Notes
001-4				SFs 5.58, 5.59, 5.60	Pot bases with holes
006	4561.20	1.29	08/07/14	(5026)	Circular shallow post-hole
007	4561.19	1.28	08/07/14	(5028) [5029]	Shallow pit
008	4561.18	1.27	08/07/14	(5024) [5025]	Shallow depression
009	4561.17	1.26	08/07/14	(5022) [5023]	With charcoal and pot
010	4561.16	1.25	08/07/14	(5011) [5012]	Ditch F001 second slot NE-SW
011			08/07/14	Max using dumpy	
012	4561.15	1.24	09/07/14	(5009) [5010]	Ditch F003 at 112.42/201
013	4561.14	1.23	09/07/14	(5004) [5038]	Hearth F007
014	4561.13	1.22	09/07/14	(5034) [5035]	G3 ph at 99.95/202.45
015-19			10/07/14	Camp kitchen	
020/21	4561.11/12	1.20/21	11/07/14	(5034) [5035]	G3 ph at 99.95/202.45
022-28			12/07/14	Site photograph	General
029-33	4561.7-10	1.16-19	12/07/14	5004 5053 5054	Hearth F007
034	4561.6	1.15	14/07/14	(5028)[5029](5074)[5075]	G2 2phs at 103.5/220
036-9	4561.5	1.14	14/07/14	F007	Hearth F007
040/41			14/07/14	Site Photograph	General
042/43	4561.4	1.13	14/07/14	(5017) [5173]	Banjo hearth F002
044	4561.3	1.12	14/07/14	F007	Hearth F007
045	4561.2	1.11	14/07/14	(5059) [5060]	G3 ph at 101.4/203.4
046	4561.1	1.10	14/07/14	(5061) [5062]	G3 ph at 103.1/203.2
047	4562.38	1.09	14/07/14	(5068) [5069]	G3 linear/shallow pit
048	4562.37	1.08	14/07/14	(5070)[5071](5072)[5073]	G3 ph in linear at 102/201.3
049	4562.36	1.07	15/07/14	(5041) [5051]	G3 2 phs at 98/207
050	4562.35	1.06	15/07/14	(5039) [5040]	G3 ph at 98/203
051	4562.34	1.05	15/07/14	(5065) [5066]	Ph at 105/229.1
052-5	4562.32/33	1.04	15/07/14	(5083) Photo Lab	Samian ware base SF510
056	4562.31	1.03	15/07/14	(5077) [5078]	G3 ph at 96.9/199.7
057	4562.30	1.02	15/07/14	(5037) [5146]	Ph at 106/206.6
058	4562.29	1.01	15/07/14	(5020) [5021]	Ditch F003 at 106.5/206
059	4562.28	2.36	15/07/14	(5049) [5050]	G1 ph at 102/226.7
060	4562.27	2.35	16/07/14	(5081) [5082]	Stakehole in F007
061	4562.26	2.34	16/07/14	(5079) [5080]	Stakehole in F007
062/63	4562.25	2.33	16/07/14	F007	Hearth F007
064	4562.24	2.32	16/07/14	(5074) [5075]	G2 ph/pit at 102.7/220.35
065	4562.23	2.31	16/07/14	(5085) [5058]	Well F009 W quad
066-9	4562.21/22	2.29/30	16/07/14	(5083) [5084]	Ditch F001 at 107/208.54
070	4562.20	2.28	17/07/14	(5039) [5040]	G3 ph at 98/203.1
071	4562.19	2.27	17/07/14	(5090)[5091](5092)[5093]	Shallow pit at 114.3/206.1
072	4562.18	2.26	19/07/14	5036 [5033] F001	Three ditch fills at 106/226
073/74	4562.15-17	2.24/25	19/07/14	(5086) (5101) [5087]	Ditch F001 at 107/222.36
075-77			19/07/14	Site photographs	General
078	4562.14	2.23	19/07/14	(5100) [5104]	Ditch F003 at 99/211
079	4562.13	2.22	19/07/14	(5068) [5069]	G3 linear/pit at 102.2/204
080			19/07/14	(5068) [5069]	Ditto with post-holes
081	4562.12	2.21	21/07/14	(5105) [5106] (5108)	Ditch F008 at 120.76/204.1
082	4562.11	2.20	21/07/14	(5096) [5097]	Ditch F008 at 118.1/200.3
083	4562.10	2.19	21/07/14	(5094) [5095]	Pit F010 E quad 115.76/205
084			21/07/14	(5101) [5087]	Pottery sherd spread in F001
085	4562.09	2.18	21/07/14	(5102) [5103]	Pit F010 W quad 115.7/203.6
086			21/07/14	(5122) [5123]	Building F004 PH4
088			21/07/14	Site photograph	General

DSLR	Colour slide	B&W neg	Date	Subject/context	Notes
089/90			21/07/14	(5101) [5087] SF5.16	Grey pot in main ditch F001
091-94	4562.07/08	2.16/17	22/07/14	(5140) [5201]	F004 PH8 postpipe and wood
095-97	4562.05/06	2.14/15	23/07/14	(5134) [5135] (5147)	F004 PH10
098	4562.04	2.13	24/07/14	(5138) [5139]	F004 PH12
099	4562.03	2.12	24/07/14	(5111)	Pit at extended NW baulk
100/02			25/07/14	(5166) [5174]	Burnt earth/pit at 114/214
103-11			26/07/14	Photo Lab	Animal bone
112/13	4562.02	2.11	26/07/14	(5116) [5117]	F004 PH1
114	4562.01	2.10	26/07/14	(5098) [5099]	Ovoid at 112.7/204.4
115	0504.53	2.09	26/07/14	(5126) [5127]	F004 PH6
116	0504.52	2.08	26/07/14	(5124) [5125]	F004 PH5
117	0504.51	2.07	26/07/14	(5166) [5174]	Burnt earth/pit at 114/214
118	0504.50	2.06	27/07/14	(5102)[5103](5110) [5169](5170)	Pit F010 S & N quads
119	0504.49	2.05	27/07/14	(5094)[5095](5162) [5169] (5170)	Pit F010 E quad
120	0504.48	2.04	27/07/14	(5138) [5139]	F004 PH12
121	0504.47	2.03	28/07/14	(5018) [5019]	Ditch F003 at 106.8/205
122	0504.46	2.02	28/07/14	SF528 Photo Lab	Daub with finger impressions
123	0504.45	2.01	28/07/14	SF528 Photo Lab	Daub reverse side
124	0504.44	3.36	31/07/14	(5134)[5135](5175)[5176]	F004 building PH 10
125	0504.43	3.35	31/07/14	(5136) [5137]	F004 building PH 11
126	0504.42	3.34	31/07/14	(5138) [5139]	F004 building PH 12
127	0504.41	3.33	31/07/14	(5132)[5133](5142) [5143] (5152)	F004 building PH 9
128	0504.40	3.32	31/07/14	(5130) [5131] (5140)	F004 building PH 8
129/30			31/07/14		Metal object & pot in F001
131	0504.39	3.31	31/07/14	(5128) [5129]	F004 building PH 7
132-4			31/07/14		F009 Well
135	0504.38	3.30	31/07/14	(5183) [5184]	Small post-hole
136	0504.37	3.29	31/07/14	(5183) [5184]	Small post-hole
137			31/07/14	(5183) [5184]	Contents of post-hole
138	0504.36	3.28	31/07/14	(5185) [5186]	Small post-hole
139			01/08/14		Wooden object in F009 well
140-42	0504.34/35	3.26/27	01/08/14		F005 stone surface
143-47			01/08/14	(5212) [5154]	Waterlogged timber in F009
148	0504.33	3.25	01/08/14	(5122) [5123]	F004 building post-hole 4
149	0504.32	3.24	02/08/14	(5150) [5151]	Ditch
150	0504.31	3.23	02/08/14	(5225)	Chalk layer at base of F009
151/52			02/08/14		SE face of lower F009 well
153-5			02/08/14	Site photograph	BHAS visit
156	0504.30	3.22	02/08/14	(5118)[5119](5144)[5145]	F004 building PH 2
157	0504.29	3.21	02/08/14	(5120)[5121](5148)[5149]	F004 building PH 3
158	0504.28	3.20	03/08/14	(5132)[5133](5152)[5143]	F004 building PH 9
160	0504.26	3.18	03/08/14	(5128) [5129] [5214]	F004 building PH 7
161	0504.25/27	3.17/9	03/08/14	[5131][5202](5203)[5141]	F004 building PH 8
162	0504.24	3.16	04/08/14	(5215)[5240]	F004 building PH 9
163			04/08/14	(5215)[5240]	F004 building PH 9
164	0504.23	3.15	04/08/14	(5136) [5137]	F004 building PH 11
165			04/08/14	(5136) [5137]	F004 PH 11 wood at base
166	0504.22	3.14	04/08/14	(5134)[5135](5175)[5176]	F004 building post-hole 10
167			04/08/14		DHM in post-hole
168-72	0504.17-21	3.09-13	04/08/14	SF 5.42 from F004 PH9	Surface A of large ogee timber
173/74	1990.36	3.07-8	05/08/14	(5130) [5131] (5140)	Waterlogged wood PH8 F004
175	1990.35	3.06	05/08/14	(5225)	F009 well chalk layer
176/77	1990.34	3.05	05/08/14	(5136) [5137]	F004 PH11 waterlogged wood
178/79	1990.33	3.04	05/08/14	(5134) [5135]	F004 PH10 waterlogged wood
180	1990.32	3.03	05/08/14	(5134) [5135]	F004 building PH 10
181-4	1990.28-31	3.01/2 4.35/36	06/08/14	(5217)[5137]SF5.40 Photo Lab	F004 PH11 waterlogged wood

DSLRL	Colour slide	B&W neg	Date	Subject/context	Notes
185/86	1990.26/27	4.33/34	06/08/14	Photo Lab	Metal ring from F009 well
187	1990.25	4.32	06/08/14	F012	stake-holes cutting PH6 E-W
188/89	1990.23/24	4.30/31	06/08/14	(5132) [5133] Photo Lab	F005 PH9 waterlogged wood
190-92	1990.21-22	4.28/29	07/08/14	(5017) (5064) [5173]	Banjo hearth F002
193/94	1990.20	4.26/27	07/08/14	(5124)[5125](5228)[5229]	F004 PH5 post-pipe
195	1990.19	4.25	07/08/14	(5126) [5127] (5241) [5242] (5243) [5244]	F004 PH6 post-pipe
196	1990.18	4.24	07/08/14	(5126)[5127](5241)[5242] (5243)[5244]	Top of postpipe in PH6 of F004
197	1990.17	4.23	07/08/14	(5235) [5236]	Small post-hole
198			07/08/14	Site photograph	From east CNR on spoil
199			07/08/14	Site photograph	From east CNR on spoil
200	1990.16	4.22	07/08/14	(5238) [5239]	F011 PH in F005 surface
201	1990.15	4.21	08/08/14	(5231) [5232] [5234]	F004 building post-hole 13
202		4.20	08/08/14	(5231) [5232]	Waterlogged wood PH13 F004
203	1990.13	4.19	08/08/14	(5256) [5257]	F004 building post-hole 6
204			08/08/14	(5256) [5257]	F004 building post-hole 6
205	1990.12	4.18	08/08/14	(5252) [5253]	Posthole in F011B group
206-9	1990.11	4.17	08/08/14	(5225)	Stone layer in F009 well
210	1990.10	4.16	08/08/14	(5271) [5242]	Waterlogged wood PH6 F004
211			08/08/14	(5271) [5242]	Waterlogged wood PH6 F004
213	1990.09	4.15	09/08/14	[5246] [5123]	F004 building pipe & PH4
214	1990.08	4.14	09/08/14	[5145] [5119]	F004 building pipe & PH2
215	1990.07	4.13	09/08/14	(5191) [5192]	Posthole in F011B group
216	1990.06	4.12	09/08/14	(5189) [5190]	Central posthole in F011B
217-22			09/08/14	Site photograph	People Posts
223	1990.05	4.11	09/08/14	SF 5.54 (5198)	Metal fragments
224-7			09/08/14	SF 5.42 from PH9	Larger ogee timber end from posthole 1 of F004
228/9			30/08/14		F004 staked
230	1990.04	4.10	30/08/14	poss (5260) (?)	Waterlogged post PH2(?)
231	1990.03	4.09	30/08/14	(5248) [5246]	Waterlogged post PH4
232	1990.02	4.08	30/08/14	(5270) [5149]	Waterlogged post PH3
233-5	1990.01	4.06/7	30/08/14	SF 5.65 from PH1	Plank end from PH1
236	3736.36	4.05	30/08/14	SF 5.44 (5230)	Waterlogged post PH5
237	3736.35	4.04	30/08/14	SF 5.47 (5241)	Waterlogged post PH6
238	3736.34	4.03	30/08/14	(5223)	Waterlogged post PH8
239	3736.33	4.02	30/08/14	(5216)	Waterlogged post PH10
240	3736.32	4.01	30/08/14	poss SF 5.40 (5217)	Waterlogged post poss PH11
241-2		5.36/35	30/08/14	SF 5.67 (5225)	Shoe heal with hobnails
243-5	3736.29-31	5.34-32	30/08/14	SF. 5.36 from F009	Large timber from Well
254	3736.28	5.31	30/08/14	Well F009	Final excavation pumped out
256-7	3736.27	5.30	30/08/14	Well F009	Un-pumped
258-7	3736.21-26	5.24-29	30/08/14	Stone from Well F009 (5225)	Various types of stone from (5225) put in piles
268-73	3736.18-20	5.21-23	03/09/14	Building F004 and F011	General post-ex shots of the site with poles in postholes
276	3736.17	5.20	03/09/14	F006 (5015) [5016]	Small ditch
277-8	3736.15/16	5.18/19	03/09/14	5041 [5042] S/A 5051?	Posthole in G3
279-83	3736.12-14	5.15-17	10/09/14	SF 5.42 from PH9	Larger ogee timber
284-5	3736.10/11	5.13/14		SF 5.77 from Well F009	Spindle whorl
286			20/09/14	SF 5.78	Rob holding timber in PH9
287			20/09/14	SF 5.79	Sarah holding timber
288			20/09/14	SF 5.78	Sarah holding timber
289	3736.09	5.12	20/09/14	[5133] PH9	F004 PH9 fully excavated
290-2	3736.06-08	5.09-11	20/09/14	SF 5.78 from PH9	Smaller ogee timber
293-5	3736.03-05	5.06-08	20/09/14	SF 5.79 from PH9	large beam end
296			20/09/14	SF 5.80 from PH9	4 other timbers from PH9





**14.7.2 Section Drawings Register**

Sheet/Section	Description	F & G Nos.	Grid coords	String level	Main contexts	Date	Drawn by
01.1	Short N-S linear adj to F003	F006	at 97.1E 208.74-210N	10 = 4.725	5008, 5000, 5015 [5016]	8/7/14	Madelaine Smith
01.2	PH in west corner of trench.	G3	99.95-99.98E 201.8-202.45N	33 = 4.245	5043 [5044] 5034 [5035]	8/7/14	David Lea
02.1	NE-SW central ditch, 2nd slot	F001	106.9E 200.5N	18 = 4.275	5011 [5012]	8/7/14	Rob Wallace
02.2	N-S ditch in W cnr	F003	112.42-113.5E 199.11-200.91N	27 = 4.275	5009 [5010]	8/7/14	Max Z-Dalley
02.3	SE quadrant of intercut ditches	F001-F003	106.8-106.85E 213.6-215N	45 = 4.285	5018 [5019] 5020 [5021]	9/7/14	Marcus C-Chapman
02.4	Western post hole in W corner	G3	101.34-101.4E 202.75-203.7N	52 = 4.255	5059 [5060]	13/7/14	John Kane
03.1	Post hole in N corner	G1	99.1E 226.4N	16 = 4.375	5024 [5025]	8/7/14	Jackie Rowlands
03.2	Post hole in N corner	G1	100.98E 226.6N	17 = 3.725	5022 [5023]	8/7/14	C. Sweeney
03.3	Shallow pit in N corner, part of forging hearth	F007	c. 101.3E 228N?	30 = 4.475	5004 [5038]	8/7/14	N. Stewart-Roberts
03.4	Shallow posthole S of Hearth F007	G1	102.6E 225N	46 = 4.255	5026 [5027]	9/7/14	Robin
03.5	Eastern posthole in W corner	G3	103.05-103.2E 202.9-203.6N	53 = 4.215	5061 [5062]	13/7/14	James Sainsbury
03.6	Posthole in W cnr cut by baulk	G3	at 96.9E 199.4-200N	64a = 4.665	5077 [5078]	15/7/14	Franz Plachy
04.1	Central ditch split at NE end	F001	105.65-107.44E at 226.1N	48 = 4.335	5006 [5007], 5036 [5033]	12/7/14	Madelaine Smith
04.2	Secondary forging hearth in N corner	F007	at 101.46E 229.1N centre	51 = 4.355	5053 [5054]	13/7/14	Pete Miller
04.3	Secondary forging hearth in N corner	F007	101.46E centre at 229.1N	51 = 4.355	5053 [5054]	13/7/14	Pete Miller
04.4	Dark grey /burnt oval inside F004		114-116.4E 212.75-214.3N	138 = 4.29	5166 [5174]	27/7/14	Sue Birks
05.1	Shallow double pit west of F002	G2	102.58-104.4E 220.64-220.51N	55 = 4.255	5028 [5029] 5074 [5075]	9/7/14	Keith Butler
05.2	Double post hole / pit in W cnr	G3	98.27-98.57E 205.66-207.24N	62 = 4.170	5041 [5042] 5051 [5052]	14/7/14	Madelaine Smith
05.3	Posthole on west side at N end of central ditch		104.71-105.68E at 229.1N	65 = 4.355	5065 [5066]	14/7/14	Max Z-Dalley
05.4	Posthole in NW corner	G1	102.06-102.35E 226.58-226.86	74 = 4.135	5049 [5050]	15/7/14	Paula Cohen
06.1	South section of terminal of small ditch in W corner	F006	100.3-101.3E 207.1-207.8N	50 = 4.260	5045 [5046]	13/7/14	Jack Heathcote

06.2	East section of terminal of small ditch in W corner	F006	100.15-100.46E 207.45-208.2N	54 = 4.235	5045 [5046]	13/7/14	Jack Heathcote
06.3	Posthole within J-shaped ditch(?) in W corner	G3	101.47-102.57E 201.29-201.38N	61 = 4.135	5070 [5071] 5072 [5073]	14/7/14	Teneka Walford
06.4	Terminal ditch (?) in W cnr -		102.14-102.25E 203.48-204.N	63 = 4.260	5068 [5069]	14/7/14	?
06.5	Posthole in ditch F001	G3	105.58-106.77E - 206.4-206.75N	62a = 4.125	5037 [5146]	15/7/14	?
06.6	NW quadrant of intercutting ditches F001-F003	F003	106.03-106.84E at 205.4N	70 = 4.205	5020 [5021]	15/7/14	?
07.1a	Secondary forging hearth in N corner (NW & SE section)	F007	at 101.4E 229.1N centre	60 = 4.345	5053 [5054]	14/7/14	Pete Miller
07.1b	Secondary forging hearth in N corner (NE & SW section)	F007	101.4E centre at 229.1N	60 = 4.345	5053 [5054]	14/7/14	Pete Miller
07.2	Shallow posthole adjacent to feature 007	F007	100.68E 228.65N	66 = 4.215	5079 [5080]	15/7/14	Pete Miller
07.3	Shallow posthole adjacent to feature 007	F007	100.33E 229.22N	68 = 4.275	5081 [5082]	15/7/14	Pete Miller
07.4	Posthole in west corner	G3	98.07E 203.1N	78 = 4.180	5039 [5040]	16/7/14	?
08.1	Central ditch - box slot NE of junction of F003 and F001	F001	106.42 -107.36 at 208.54	4.105	5083 [5084]	16/7/14	Kevin Fromings
08.2	Shallow pit and stakehole adj to F010		114.3-115.3E 206.1-207.1N	96 = 4.225	5090 [5091] 5092 [5093]	17/7/14	Pete Miller(?)
08.3	South section of middle slot in N-S ditch F003	F003	98.93-100E 210.46-212N	106 = 4.220	5100 [5104] s/a [5031]	19/7/14	Ted Hitchings
09.1	North end of N-S ditch or possibly pit 5111	F003 (?)	97.3-98.3E 210.7- 214.8N	G/L 90 = 4.575	5000, 5013 [5014]	15/7/14	Stu Stokes
09.2	North end of N-S ditch	F003	at 98.3E 210.9- 213.7N	87 = 4.505	5000, 5013 [5014]	16/7/14	Stu Stokes
10.1	SW facing section of central ditch	F001	106.33-107.79E 222.3-222.42N	100 = 4.275	5086, 5101 [5087]	18/7/14	Laurie Scott
10.2	SW facing section of central ditch at north baulk	F001	105.55-107.10E 230-230.13N	118 = 4.835	5112 [5113] 5114 [5115]	21/7/14	Ted Hitchings
11.1	NE facing section of central ditch	F001	105.85 - 107.65E 224.8-225N	101 = 4.295	5036 [5033] 5047 [5048]	18/7/14	Pete Miller
11.2	Intersection of ditches F003 and F008	F003 F008	114-114.02E 197.22-199.90N	122 = 4.155	5109	21/7/14	Anne Lea

12.1	NW section of ditch F008 against baulk	F008	120.76E 202.75-204.1N	108 = 4.12	5105, 5108 [5106]	19/7/14	Brian Cant
12.2	E section of middle slot in ditch F008	F008	117.25-118.1E 201.25-200.3N	112 = 4.005	5096 [5097]	19/7/14	Jack Heathcote
12/3	Shallow irregular depression adj F010		112.54-113E 203.8-204.99	131 = 4.185	5098 [5099]	26/7/14	Clara
13.1	NE & SW (site N & S) facing section of large pit	F010	114.3-117.21E 204.34-204.36N	N/R = 4.22	5155 [5156] 5157 [5158]	25/7/14	P.T. rev.Clara
13.2	NW & SE (site W & E) facing section of large pit	F010	115.76E(or 115.46) 203.09-205.3N	115 = 4.21	5094 [5095] 5102 [5103]	25/7/14	P.T. rev.Clara
13.3	Section of the banjo hearth	F002	104.66-105.5E 222.3-222.5N	133 = 4.31	5017, 5064 [5173]	26/7/14	Keith & Sue Birks
14.1	NE facing section of PH7	F004	117.55-119.05E at 227.6N	125 = 4.32	5128 [5129] 5213 [5214]	22/7/14	
14.2	Voided section of pipe in PH10 (see S.14.4)	F004	118-119.17E 217.90-217.97N	153 = 4.255	5134, 5147 [5135]	28/7/14	Clara
14.3	NE section of Postpipe in PH11 ( redrawn as S.24.1)	F004	118.23-118.90E 214.77-214.80N	155 = 4.135	5136 [5137]	28/7/14	Clara
14.4	NE section of postpipe in PH10	F004	118-119.17E 217.90-217.97N	202 = 4.269	5134, 5216 [5135][5176]	5/8/14	Clara
15.1	NE section of postpipe in PH1	F004	111.3-113.5E 227.3-227.36N	128 = 4.285	5262 [5266] [5117]	23/7/14	Andy Gammon
15.2	NE section of upper fill of PH6	F004	111.8-113.2E 211.45-211.5N	130 = 4.245	5126 [5127]	26/7/14	Bruce Milton
15.3	NE section of upper fill of PH5	F004	111.55-113.2E 214.93-214.95N	136 = 4.295	5124 [5125]	27/7/14	David Millum
16.1	NW facing section of well (redrawn)	F009	104.35-104.38E 213.8-216.45N	134 = 4.255	5055-5226 [5056] [5058]	26/07/2014 19/08/2014	Sarah Forster DHM
17.1	NE facing section of well	F009	103-105.5E 215.2-215.45N	132 = 4.345	5153-5224 [5014] [5058]	25/7/14	Sarah Forster
18.1	NE facing section of postpipe of PH8	F004	117.85-119.18E 224.14-224.4N	137 = 4.245	5201, 5140 [5131] [5141]	27/7/14	Clara
18.2	NE facing section of postpipe of PH9	F004	117.73-119.19E 221.14-221.19N	146 = 4.27	5132, 5152 [5133] [5240]	27/7/14	Keith Butler
18.3	NE facing section of PH12	F004	117.8-119.5E at 211.74N	151 = 4.32	5138 [5139]	27/7/14	Clara
19.1	SE facing section of small post pipe	F011 B	110.95-110.96E 213.4-214.43	158 = 4.35	5191 [5192]	29/7/14	Franz Plachy
19.2	SE facing section of small post hole	F011 A	110.43-110.51E 225.65-226.52N	164 = 4.32	5177 [5178]	29/7/14	Clara

19.3	SE facing section of small post hole	F011 A	110.49-110.53E 222.23-223.24N	165 = 4.315	5179 [5180]	29/7/14	Clara
19.4	SE facing section of small post hole	F011 A	110.4-110.41E 221.24-220.44N	167 = 4.33	5181 [5182]	30/7/14	Raquel
19.5	NW facing section of small post hole	F011 B	114.9-114.91E 216.04-216.51N	169 = 4.265	5189 [5190]	30/7/14	Raquel
19.6	Shallow ditch terminal adj F003		109.34-110.41E 200.19-200.98N	172 = 4.25	5150 [5151]	30/7/14	Raquel
19.7	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	114.52-114.6E 226.62-225.67N	223 = 4.29	5235 [5236]	8/8/14	Clara
20.1	NE facing section of PH2 (see 28.1 for revised pipe)	F004	111.72-113.4E 223.94-223.97N	157 = 4.35	5118 [5119] 5144 [5145]	29/7/14	Clara
20.2	NE facing section of PH3 (see 29.1 for revised pipe)	F004	111.59-113.23E 220.83-220.9N	160 = 4.31	5120 [5121] 5148 [5149]	29/7/14	Clara
20.3	NE facing section of PH4 (see 27.2 for post)	F004	111.58-113.39E 217.9-218.08N	161 = 4.29	5122 [5123]	29/7/14	Clara
21.1	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	114.63-114.64E 222.2-222.97N	166 = 4.285	5187 [5188]	30/7/14	Clara
21.2	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	118.42-118.44E 226.26-226.66N	168 = 4.32	5183 [5184]	30/7/14	Clara
21.3	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	118.61-11862E 222.53-223.21N	171 = 4.28	5185 [5186]	30/7/14	Clara
21.4	NE facing section of central ditch	F001	105.79-107.47E at 211.52N	185 = 4.245	5210 [5211]	2/8/14	Jack Heathcote
22.1	SW facing section of central ditch	F001	106.38-107.3E 221.25-221.44N	177 = 4.235	5204 [5205]	2/8/14	Jack Heathcote
22.2	NE facing section of central ditch	F001	106.31-107.5E 220.3-220.4N	180 = 4.235	5204 [5205]	2/8/14	Jack Heathcote
22.3	N facing section of gully around gravelled area	F005	110.6-111.0E 218.67-219.42N	184 = 4.275	5160 [5161]	2/8/14	Max Z-Dalley
23.1	SW facing section of central ditch	F001	105.94-107.66E 212.56-212.6N	186 = 4.265	5210 [5211]	6/8/14	Jack Heathcote
23.2	NE facing section of postpipe in PH8	F004	118.33-119.16E at 224.35N	209 = 4.26	5201, 5223 [5131]	6/8/14	Jack Heathcote
24.1	NE facing section of pipe in PH11	F004	118.12-118.98E 214.78-214.9N	206 = 4.105	5136 5217 [5137]	6/8/14	Max Z-Dalley
24.2	NE facing section of postpipe in PH9	F004	117.78-119.28E 221.16-221.26N	210 = 4.175	5152, 5215 [5133]	6/8/14	Max Z-Dalley
25.1	NE facing section of postpipe in PH5	F004	111.92-112.54E at 214.56N	212 = 4.145	5228, 5230 [5229]	6/8/14	Clara
25.2	SE facing section of pipe in PH13	F004	115.16-115.19E 211.03-211.76N	216 = 4.24	5231, 5234 [5232]	6/8/14	Clara
25.3	NE facing section of postpipe in PH6	F004	111.75-112.6E 211.21-211.26N	226 = 4.215	5243, 5241, 5126 [5127]	7/8/14	Max Z-Dalley

26.1	NW facing section posthole in F005	F011 B	centred at 110.7E 216.74N	220 = 4.245	5238 [5239]	7/8/14	Pete Miller
26.2	NE section of postpipe in PH7	F004	117.76-118.93E 227.53-227.56N	230 = 4.305	5128, 5213, 5247 [5129]	7/8/14	Clara
27.1	Posthole in SW corner of F011B	F011 B	110.45E-111.42E 213.32-214.29N	234 = 4.225	5252, 5191 [5253]	8/8/14	Pete Miller
27.2	NE facing section of postpipe in PH4	F004	111.95-112.3E at 217.75(?)	240 = 4.085	5245, 5248 [5246]	8/8/14	Max Z-Dalley
28.1	NW facing section of postpipe in PH2	F004	111.63-113.46E 224.02-224.06N	237 = 4.31	5118 [5119] 5144 [5145]	8/8/14	Clara
28.2	North facing section of F003	F003	101.80-103.30E 207.20-209.25	242 = 4.25	5030 [5031]	9/8/14	Lisa Fisher
29.1	NE facing section of postpipe in PH3	F004	111.62-113.26E at 220.84N	243 = 4.27	5148 [5149] 5120 [5121]	9/8/14	Tara (AOC)
30.1	NW facing section of extended small posthole	F011 A	at 110.49E / 222.23-223.21N	244 = 4.38	5254 [5255]	8/8/14	Tara & Molly
30.2	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	at 118.70E / 222.4-223.22N	248 = 4.24	5185 [5186]	9/8/14	Tara
30.3	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	at 118.5E / 225.9-226.75N	247 = 4.26	5258 [5159] 5183 [5184]	9/8/14	Tara
31.1	NW facing section of small posthole	F011 A	114.60-114.63E 225.88-226.92N	295 = 4.24	5267 [5268] 5235 [5234]	9/8/14	Tara
31.2	Revised NE facing section of postpipe in PH12	F004	117.8-119.15E at 211.7N	325 = 4.185	5138 [5139] 5249 [5250]	31/8/14	Sue Birks & Keith Butler
32.1	New NE facing section of PH1	F004	111.60-113.25E 227.00-227.05N	299 = 4.335	5261 5263 5262 [5266]	16/8/14	David Millum
32.2	NE facing section of postpipe in PH1 (revision of 15.1)	F004	111.30-113.50E 227.30-227.37N	128 = 4.285	5269 5263 5262 [5117]	17/8/14	David Millum
33.1	SE facing section a large pit at end of ditch F003		96.16-97.80E 210.57-213.00N	332 = 4.475	5000, 5111	20/9/14	Stuart McGregor
34.1	NE facing profile section of outer cut of PH1	F004	ctr 112.4E of 1.8m at 227.35N	Btm = 3.105	[5117]	21/9/14	Sarah Foster
35.1	NE facing profile section of outer cut of PH9	F004	ctr 118.6 of 1.5m at 221.15	Btm = 3.105	[5133]	21/9/14	Sarah Foster



CAP HQ, Bridge Farm, Barcombe Mills Road, Barcombe, East Sussex. BN8 5BX

[www.culverproject.co.uk](http://www.culverproject.co.uk)

Directors: Robert Wallace PCIfA, MA, BA Hons & David Millum MCIfA, MA, BA Hons

Email: [info@culverproject.co.uk](mailto:info@culverproject.co.uk)

***Investigations of the Roman riverside settlement in  
Five Acres at Bridge Farm, Wellingham, East Sussex  
2014 (CAP.BF14)***

***PART 3: THE DRAWN SITE RECORD***

**Report Data**

National Grid Reference (NGR): 542970 114565 (TQ42971456)

CAP Project Codes: BRF14 (a.k.a.BF14), DC4

Report Date: 11 January 2021

Report Reference: CAP.BF14

DOI: 10.13140/RG.2.2.33132.69766

Copyright: Culver Archaeological Project ©CAP2021

Prepared in accordance with CAP reporting procedures

Written by David Millum, January 2021

Approved by Robert Wallace, CAP Project Director January 2021

*Front cover shows an imaginative reconstruction of the 13 large postholes excavated in 2014 as an aisled warehouse (David Millum 2017)*

## **PART 3: Section 15 The Drawn Site Record (Maps, Geophysical plots and Excavation Plans & Sections)**

### **List of the Drawn Site Record included in this section**

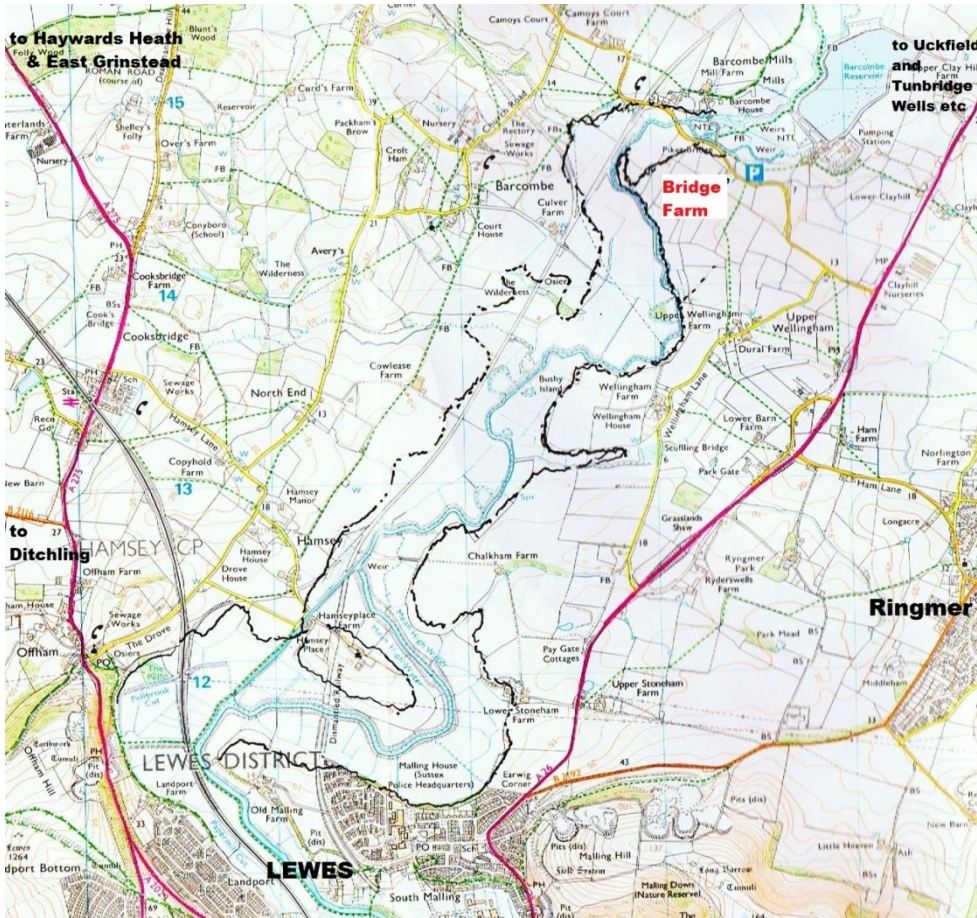
<b>15.1</b>	<b>Bridge Farm location maps</b>	<b>128</b>
	15.1.1: Modern OS extract showing Bridge Farm in relation to Lewes	128
	15.1.2: Google Earth image showing the location of project HQ	128
	15.1.3: Map showing the Bridge Farm settlement in context with SE Roman Briton	129
	15.1.4: Map showing the Bridge Farm settlement in its immediate Roman context	129
<b>15.2</b>	<b>Geophysical survey images</b>	<b>130</b>
	15.2.1: Map showing the geophysical surveys undertaken in the surrounding area	130
	15.2.2: Geophysical survey image of Bridge Farm showing Trench 5 location	130
	15.2.3: Geophysical survey image of Five Acres	131
	15.2.4: Geophysical survey image of Trench 5 with 5m grid	131
<b>15.3</b>	<b>Overall plans of the excavation trench</b>	<b>132</b>
	15.3.1: Basic post-excavation layout plan taken with survey grade GPS	132
	15.3.2: Site excavation plan prepared from the 1:20 5m square site plans	133
	15.3.3: Site excavation plan overlaid on geophysical survey image	134
	15.3.4: Site excavation plan showing phasing	135
	15.3.5: Site excavation plan showing context, feature and posthole group numbers	136
	15.3.6: Extracts from full site plan showing the posthole Groups	137
	15.3.7: Extract from site plan showing two stakehole groups at PH6 & PH13	137
	15.3.8: Site excavation plan showing section location and numbers	138
<b>15.4</b>	<b>Sections of the Central Ditch F001</b>	<b>139</b>
	15.4.1 §10.2 & 4.1 sections of Central Ditch F001 at the NE end where divides in two	139
	15.4.2 §10.1 & 22.2 sections of Central Ditch F001 adjacent to hearth F002	139
	Location plan for 15.4.1/2	139
	15.4.3: §21.4, 8.1 & 2.1 sections of Central Ditch F001 in the SW half of the trench	140
	Location plan for 15.4.3	140
<b>15.5</b>	<b>Section of the Hearth F002 (Roman Period 4)</b>	<b>140</b>
	15.5.1: §13.3, section of the Banjo-shaped hearth F002	140
	Location plan for 15.5	140
<b>15.6</b>	<b>Sections of the large pit [5272] at the NW baulk, truncated by ditch F003</b>	<b>141</b>
	15.6.1: §33.1 section of the pit at the baulk of the NW trench extension c.96.00E	141
	15.6.2: §9.1 & 9.2 sections of the pit at the original NW baulk at 97.50E and at 98.30E	141
<b>15.7</b>	<b>Sections of the postholes possibly forming a building F011A (Roman period 5)</b>	<b>142</b>
	15.7.1: §19.2, 19.4, 21.1, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3 & 31.1 sections of 7 postholes	142
	Location plan for F011A postholes	142
<b>15.8</b>	<b>Sections of 2 shallow pits (Roman period 5)</b>	<b>143</b>
	15.8.1 §8.2 & 12.3 sections of 2 pits adjacent to F010	143
	Location plan for 15.8.1	143
<b>15.9</b>	<b>Sections of small linier F006 (Roman period not defined)</b>	<b>143</b>
	15.9.1 §1.1, 6.1 & 6.2 of possible small ditch F006	143
	Location plan for 15.9.1	143

<b>15.10</b>	<b>Sections of the posthole/small pit Groups 1, 2 &amp; 3 (Roman periods 5-6)</b>	<b>144</b>
	15.10.1 §3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 5.5 & 5.4 sections of Group 1	144
	Location plan for G1 sections	144
	15.10.2 §5.1 section of Group 2	144
	Location plan for G2 section §5.1	144
	15.10.3 §1.2, 2.4, 3.5, 3.6, 5.2, 6.3, 6.5 & 7.4 sections of Group 3	145
	Location plan for G3 sections in 5.10.3	145
<b>15.11</b>	<b>Sections of the 13 large postholes forming building F004 (Roman period 6)</b>	<b>146</b>
	Location plan for F004 postholes	146
	15.11.1 PH1 from sections §15.1, 32.1, 32.2 & 34.1	147
	15.11.2 PH2 from sections §20.1 & 28.1	147
	15.11.3 PH3 from sections §20.2 & 29.1	148
	15.11.4 PH4 from sections §20.3 & 27.2	148
	15.11.5 PH5 from sections §15.3 & 25.1	148
	15.11.6 PH6 from sections §15.2 & 25.3	149
	15.11.7 PH7 from section §26.2	149
	15.11.8 PH8 from sections §23.2 & 18.1	149
	15.11.9 PH9 from sections §18.2, 24.2 & 35.1	150
	15.11.10 PH10 from section §14.4	150
	15.11.11 PH11 from section §24.1	150
	15.11.12 PH12 from section §31.2	151
	15.11.13 PH13 from section §25.2	151
<b>15.12</b>	<b>Sections of the posthole group F011B (Roman period 6)</b>	<b>151</b>
	15.12.1 Postholes §19.5, 26.1 & 27.1 and shallow pit §4.4 plus location plan	151
<b>15.13</b>	<b>Sections of the sump well F009 and pit F010 (Roman period 6c)</b>	<b>152</b>
	15.13.1: §17.1 SW/NE sections of sump well F009	152
	15.13.2: §16.1 SE/NW sections of sump well F009	152
	15.13.3: §13.1 SW/NE facing sections of large pit F010	153
	15.13.4: §13.2 SE/NW facing sections of large pit F010	153
<b>15.14</b>	<b>Sections of hearth F007 and adjacent stakeholes</b>	<b>153</b>
	15.14.1 §7.1a, 7.1b & 3.3 of the hearth with §7.2 & 7.3 of the stakeholes	153
<b>15.15</b>	<b>Sections of ditches F003 and F008 (Roman period 6c)</b>	<b>154</b>
	15.15.1 §2.2, 8.3 & 28.2 of ditch F003	154
	15.15.2 §11.2 of F003/F008 intesection and sections §12.1 & 12.2 of ditch F008	154
	Location plan for 15.15 ditch section from F003 & F008 and 15.16.1 §19.6 (see below)	154
<b>15.16</b>	<b>Sections of F005 and gully ditch west of F003 (Roman period undefined)</b>	<b>155</b>
	15.16.1 §22.3 section of small gully around the flint surface F005	155
	Location plan for §22.3 of F005	155
	15.16.2 §19.6 section of small linear west of F003 at SW baulk, possibly F006	155

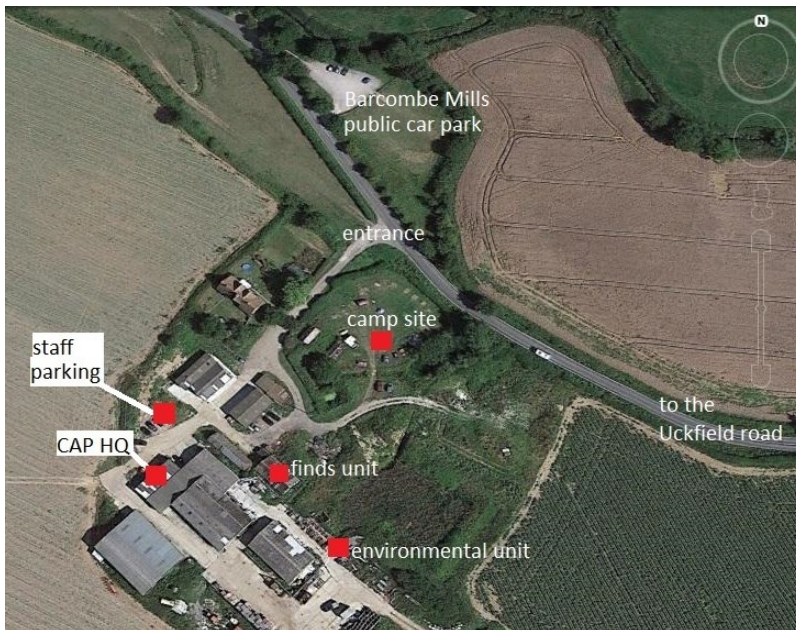


## 15.1 Bridge Farm Location Maps

### 15.1.1: Modern OS extract showing Bridge Farm in relation to Lewes

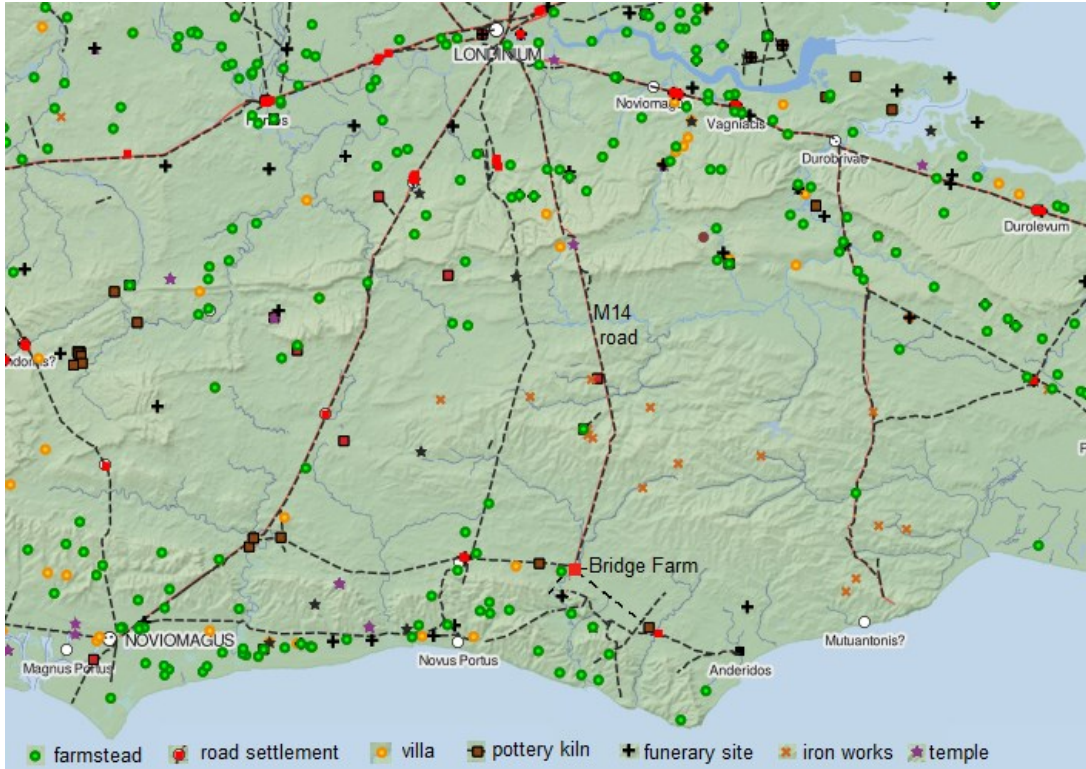


### 15.1.2: Google Earth image showing the location of project HQ

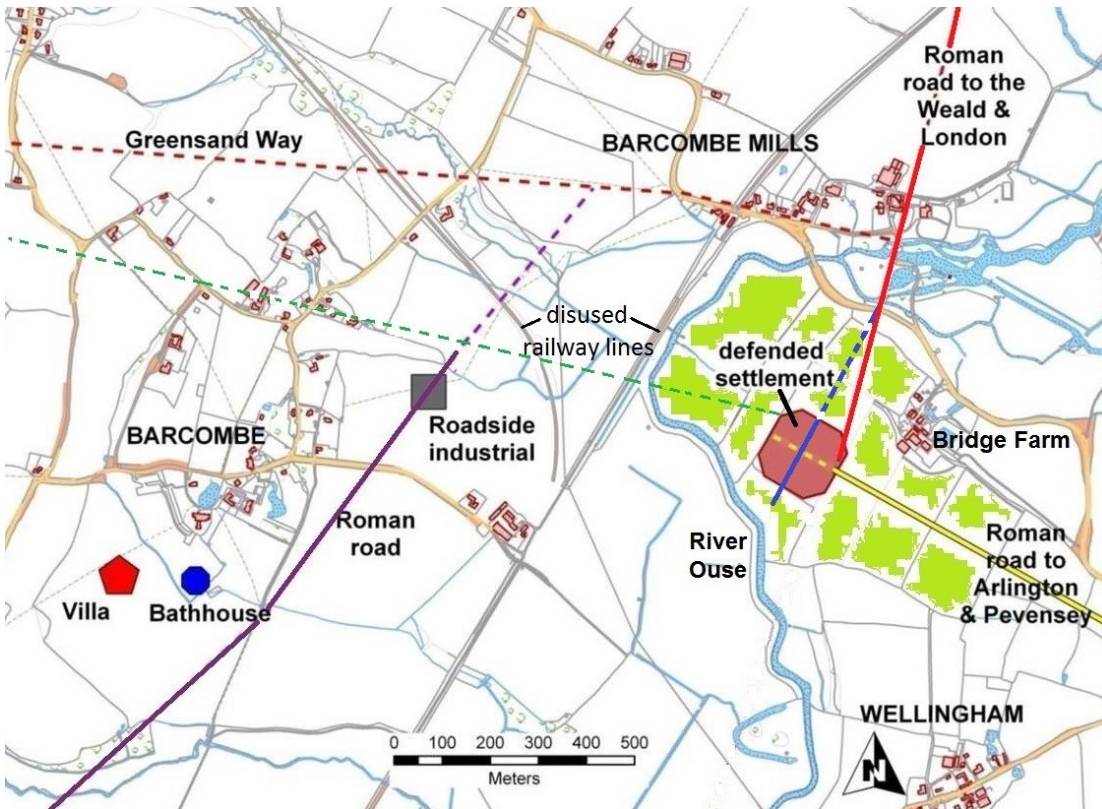


**15.1.3: Map produced from the Roman Rural Settlements website showing the Bridge Farm settlement in context with SE Briton during the Roman period**

(<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.cfm>)

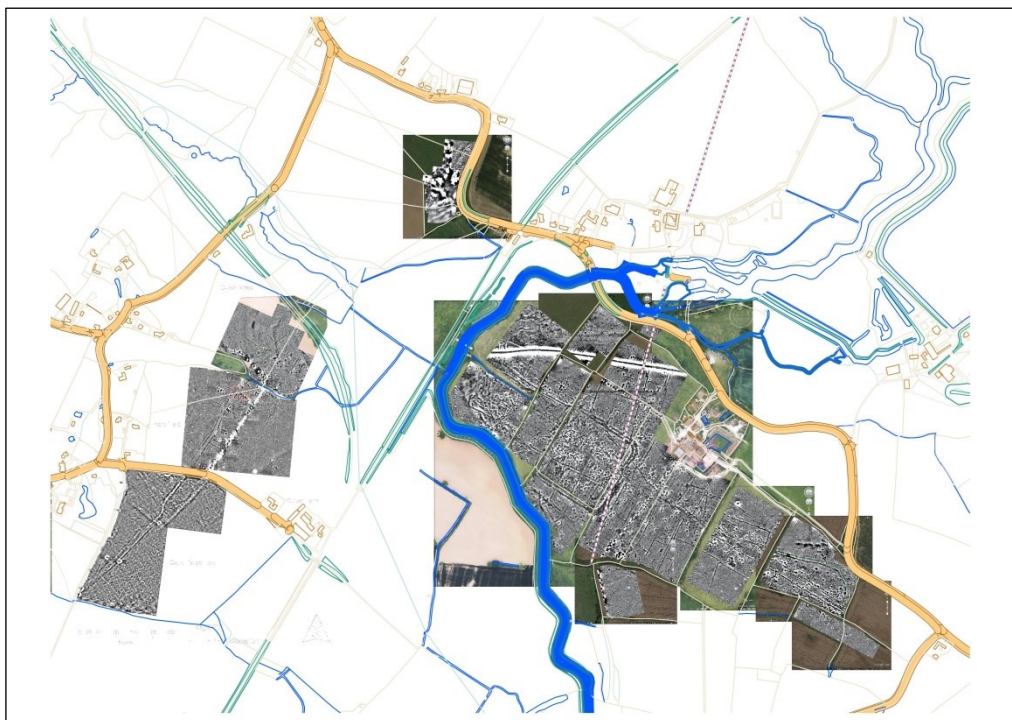


**15.1.4: Map showing the Bridge Farm settlement in its immediate Roman context**



## 15.2 Geophysical survey images

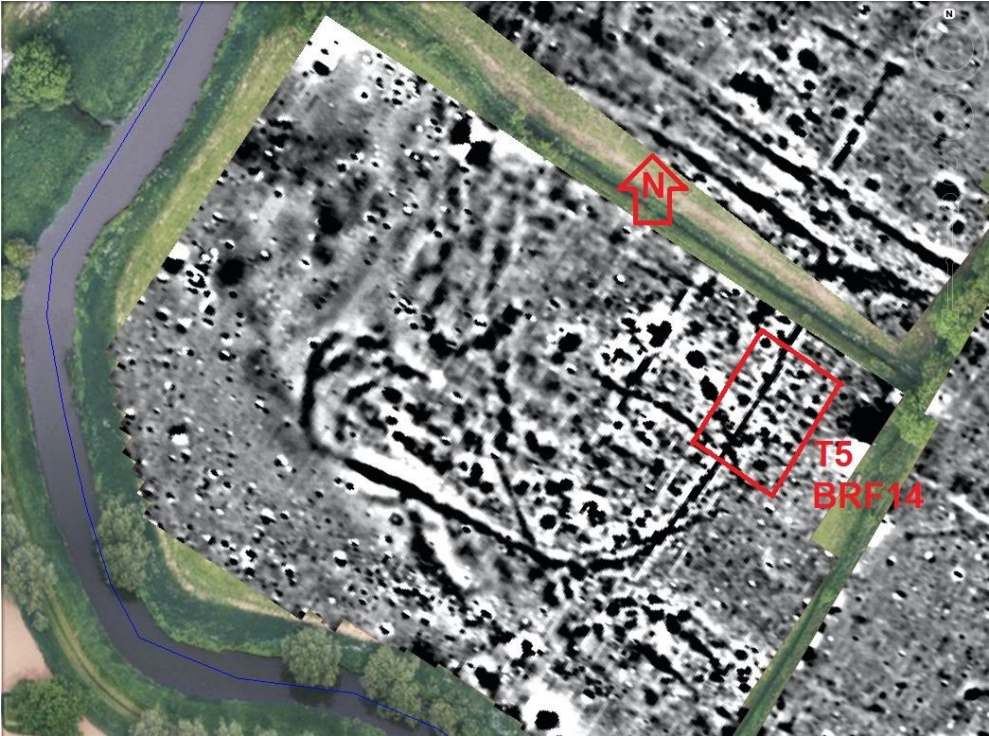
### 15.2.1: Map showing the geophysical surveys undertaken in the surrounding area



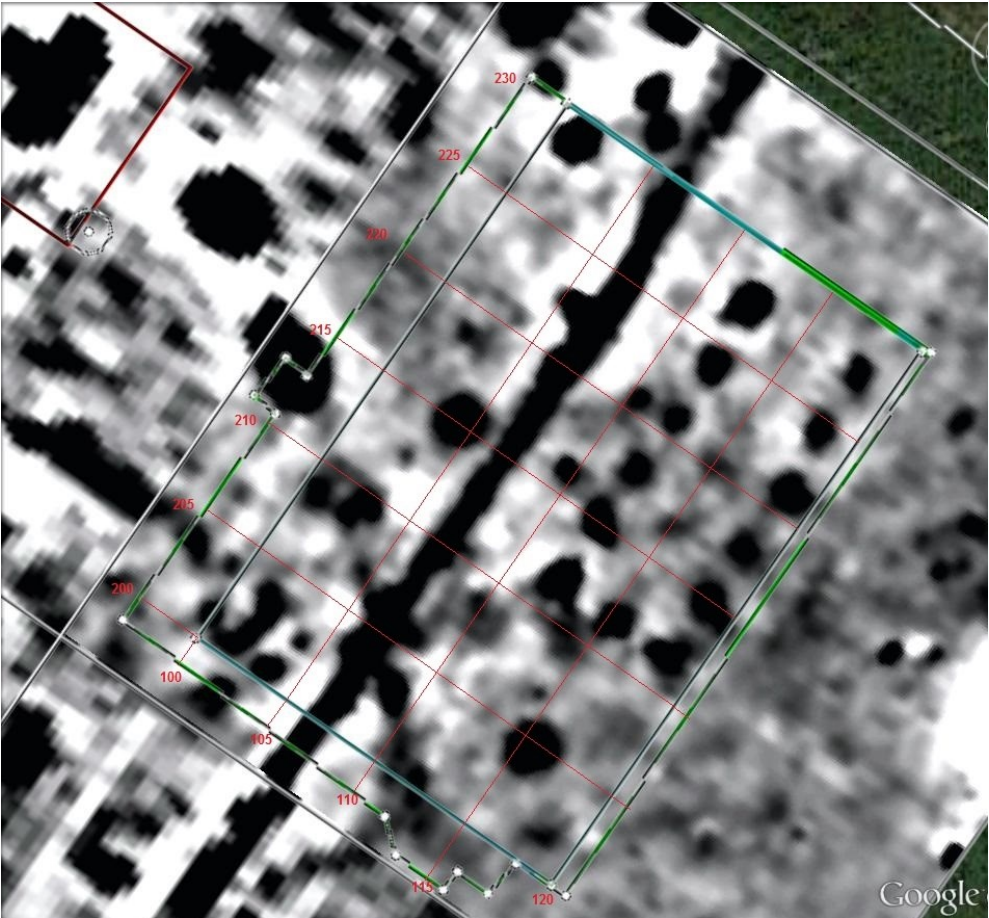
### 15.2.2: Geophysical survey image of Bridge Farm showing Trench 5 location



15.2.3: Geophysical survey image of Five Acres

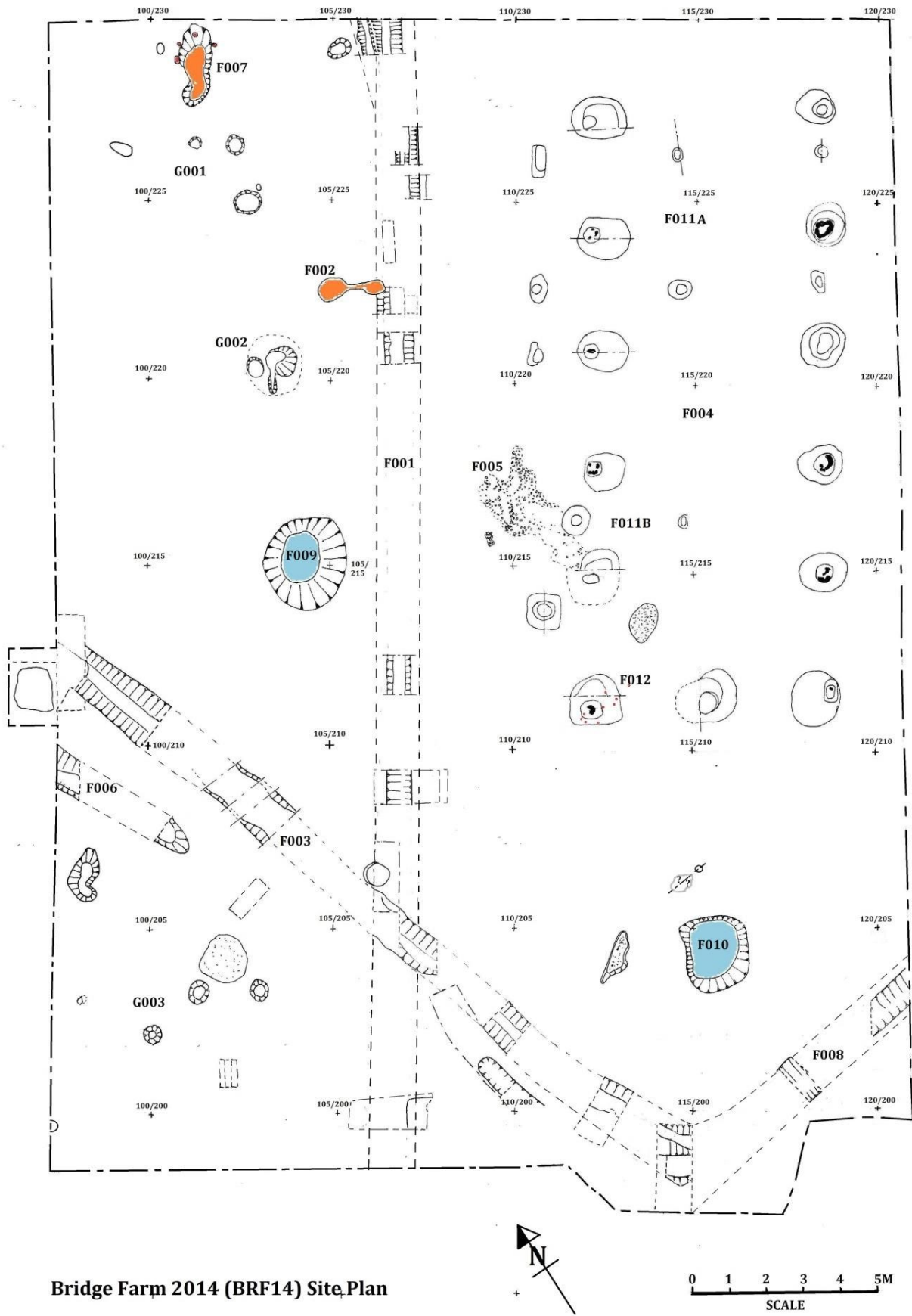


15.2.4: Geophysical survey image of Trench 5 with 5m grid



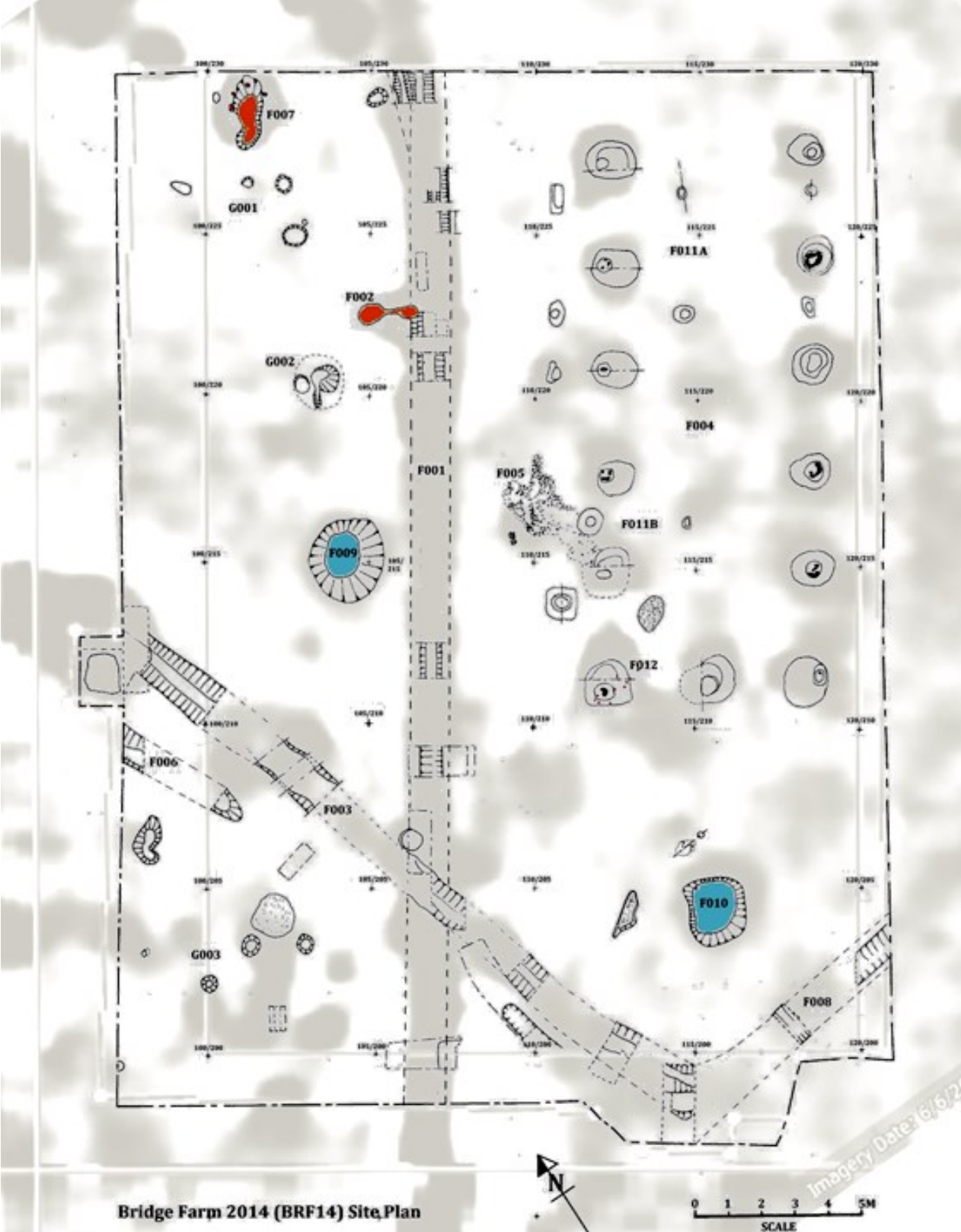


15.3.2: Site excavation plan prepared from the 1:20 scale site plans

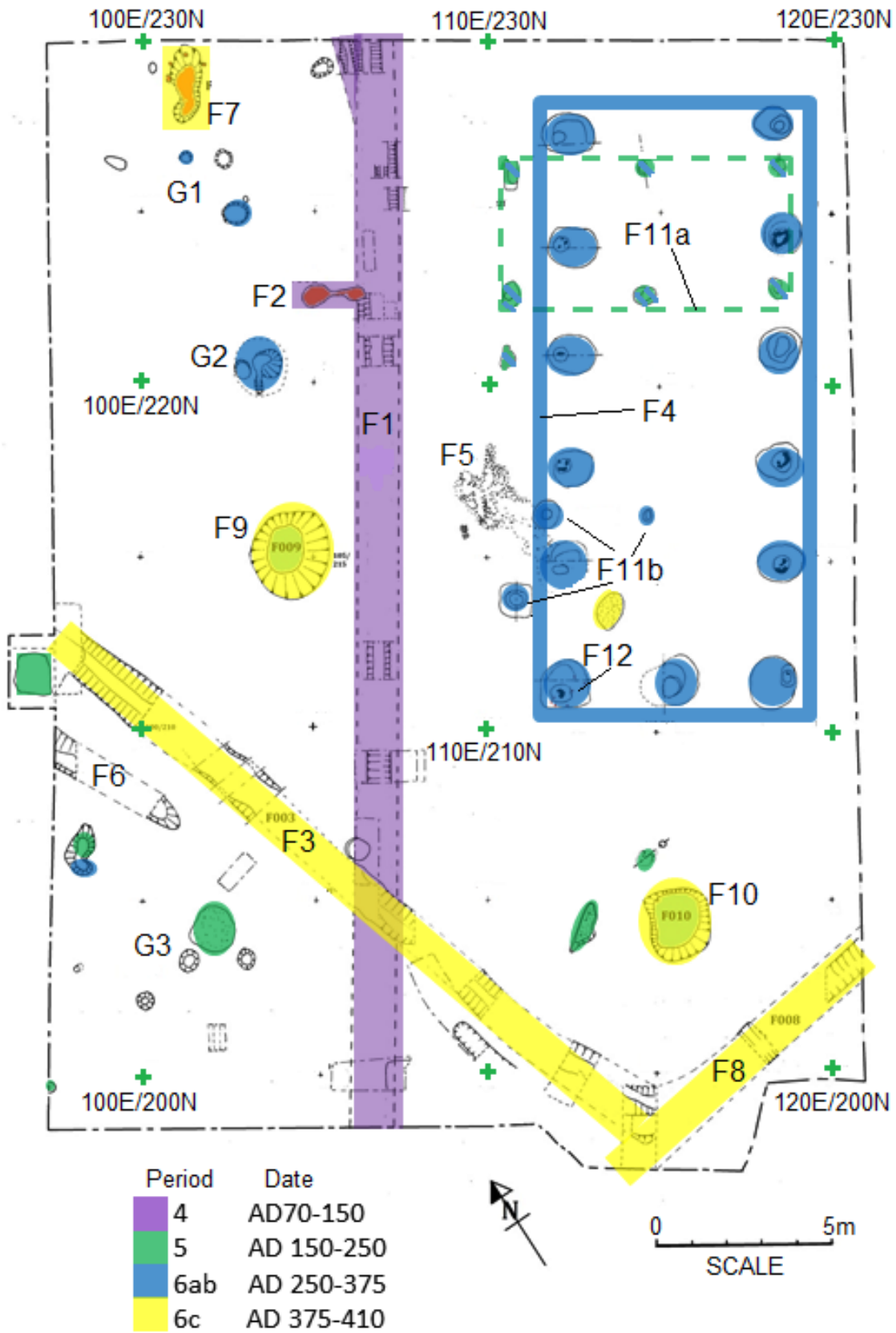


Bridge Farm 2014 (BRF14) Site Plan

15.3.3: Site excavation plan overlaid on geophysical survey image



15.3.3: Site excavation plan showing phasing

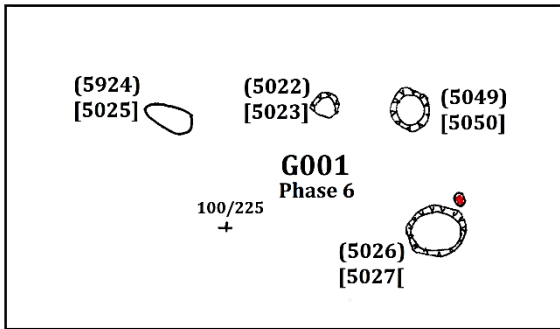




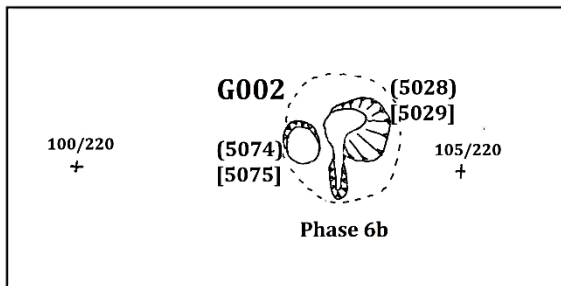


**15.3.6: Extracts from site plan showing the posthole Groups**

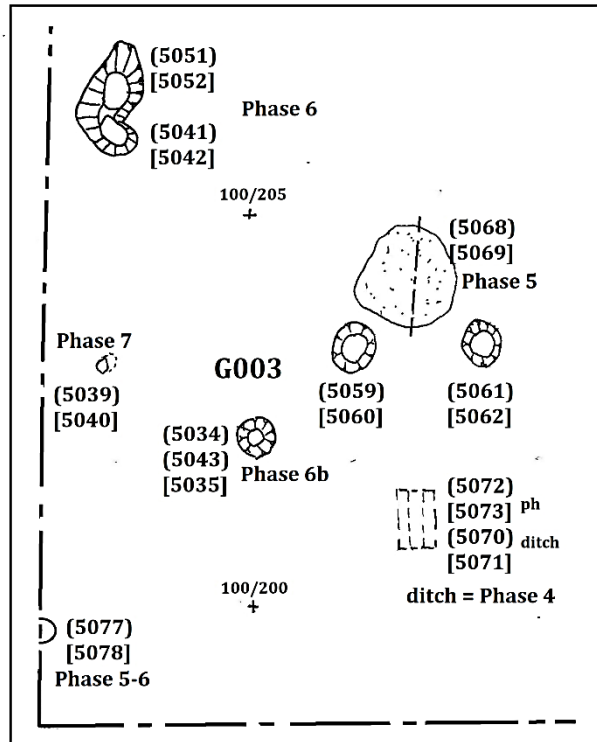
These groups of postholes whilst adjacent and in some cases suggesting a structure were not considered definite enough to be granted feature status.



**Group 1 - 4 postholes (Phase 6)**  
just southwest of forging hearth F007



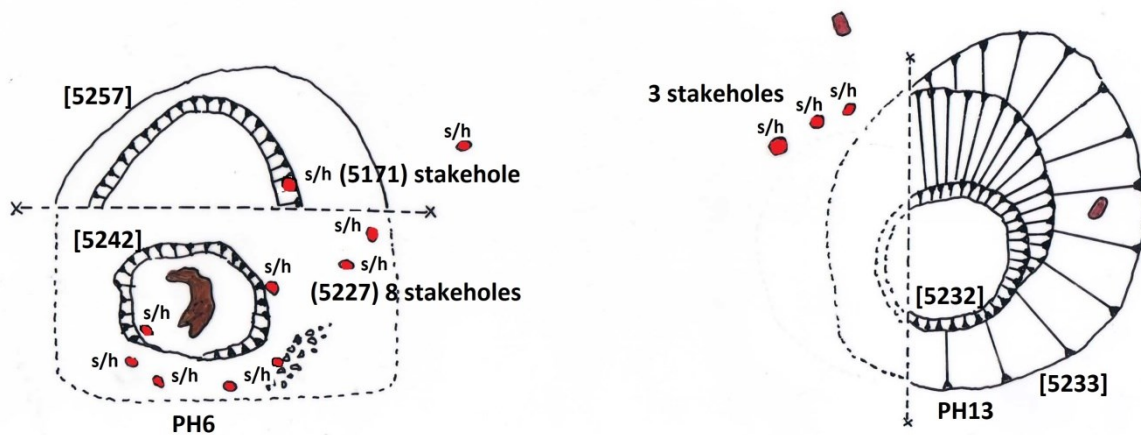
**Group 2 - 2 postholes/pits (Phase 6b)**  
just west of hearth F002



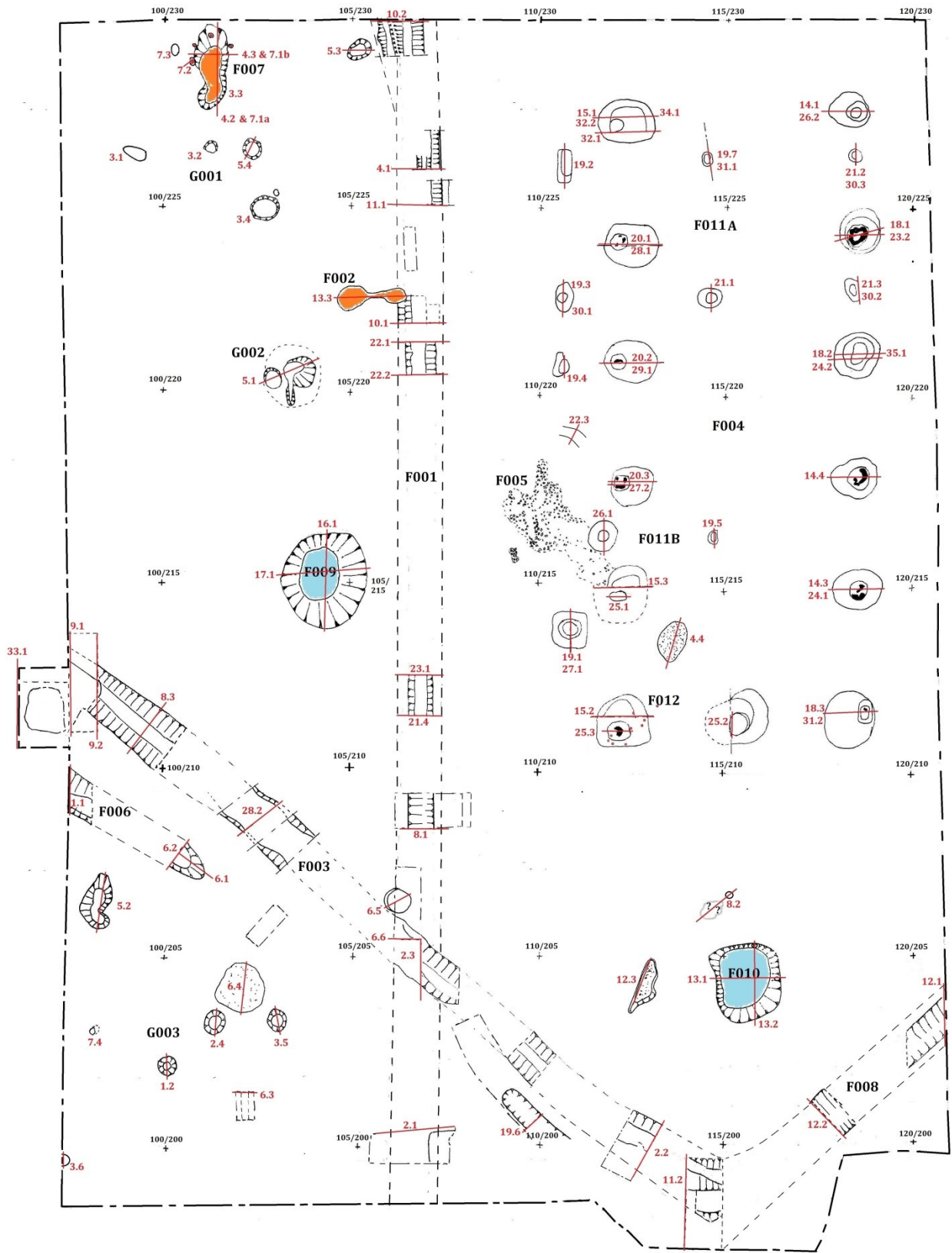
**Group 3 - 8 postholes and shallow pit**  
in the west corner of the trench  
**Multi phase 4-6**

**15.3.7: Extract from site plan showing the stakehole groups at PH6 & PH13**

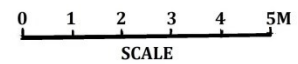
The ends of 10 stakeholes (5227 & 5171) were observed on the perimeter and/or cutting through the surface of posthole 6 of building F004 with a further 3 stakeholes on the northern side of posthole 13 recorded on the site plan only; all 13 are shown red in the plan below and marked s/h.



15.3.8: Site excavation plan showing section location and numbers

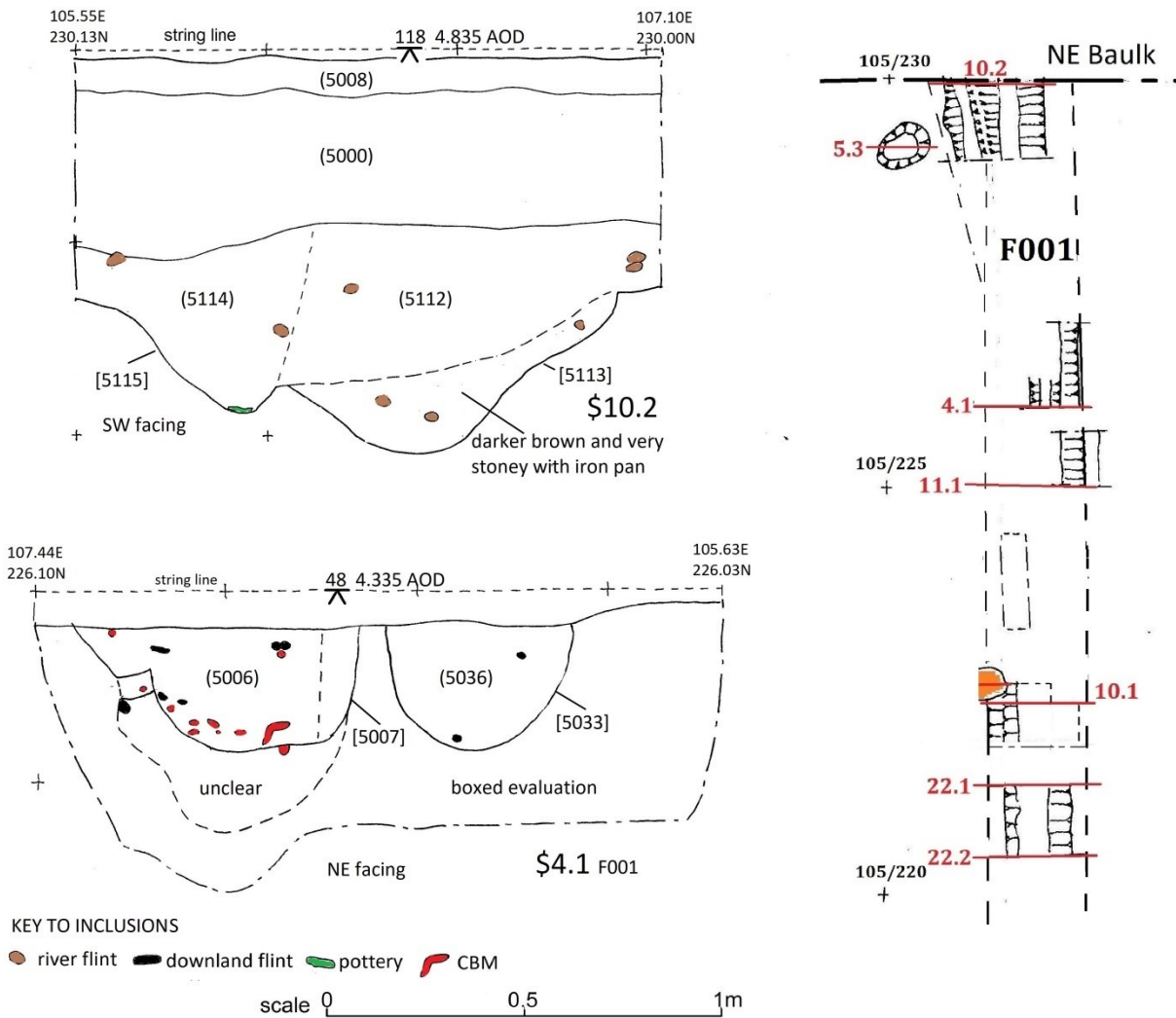


Section location plan  
Bridge Farm 2014 (BRF14) Site Plan



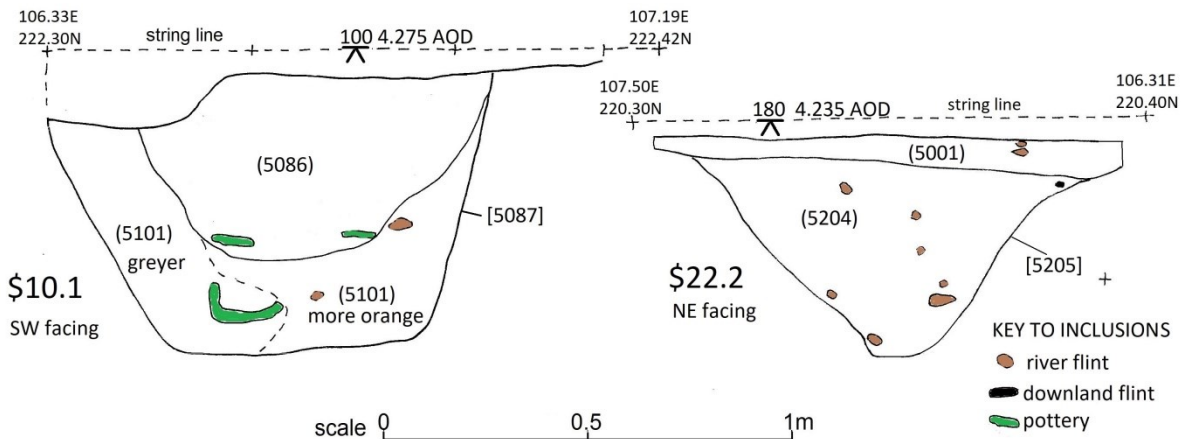
### 15.4 Sections of the Central Ditch F001

#### 15.4.1: \$10.2 & 4.1 sections of Central Ditch F001 at the NE end where it divides in two

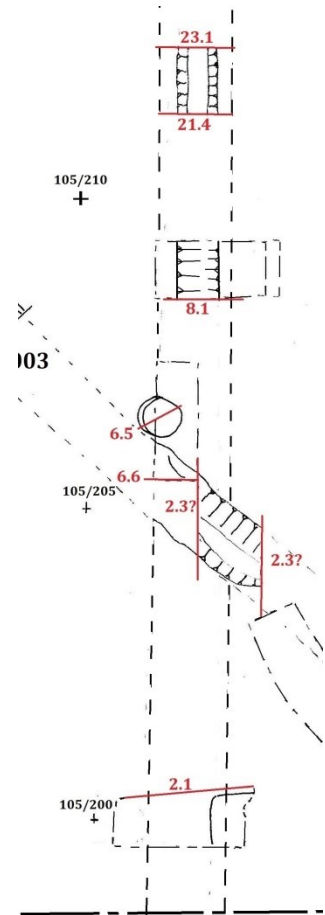
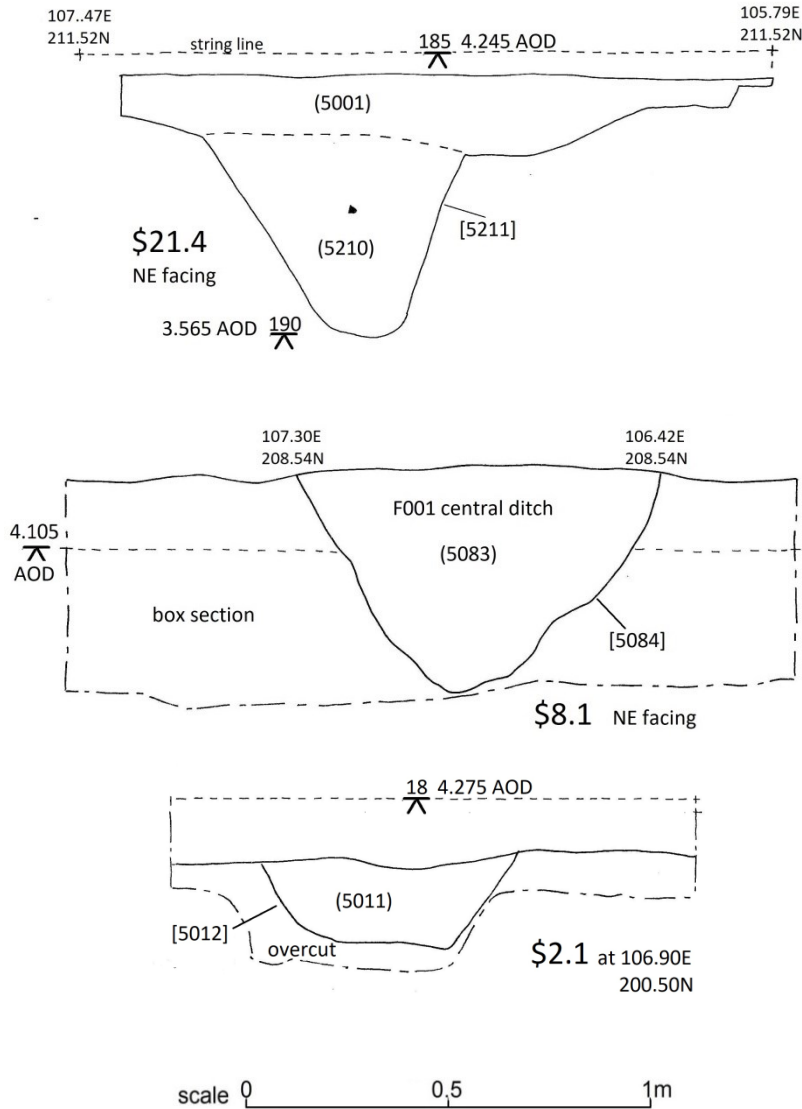


Location plan for 15.4.1/2

#### 15.4.2: \$10.1 & 22.2 sections of Central Ditch F001 adjacent to hearth F002



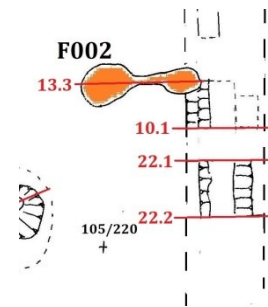
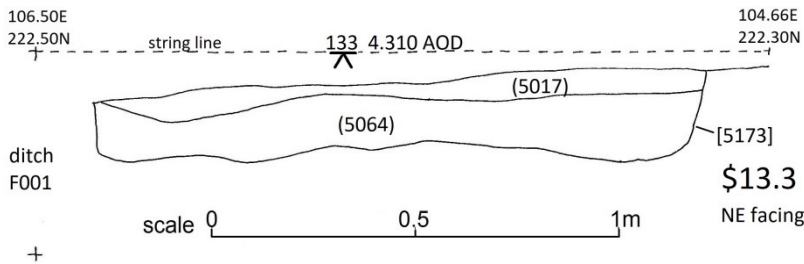
**15.4.3: \$21.4, 8.1 & 2.1 sections of Central Ditch F001 in the SW half of the trench**



**Location plan for 15.4.3**

**15.5 Section of the Hearth F002 (Roman Period 4)**

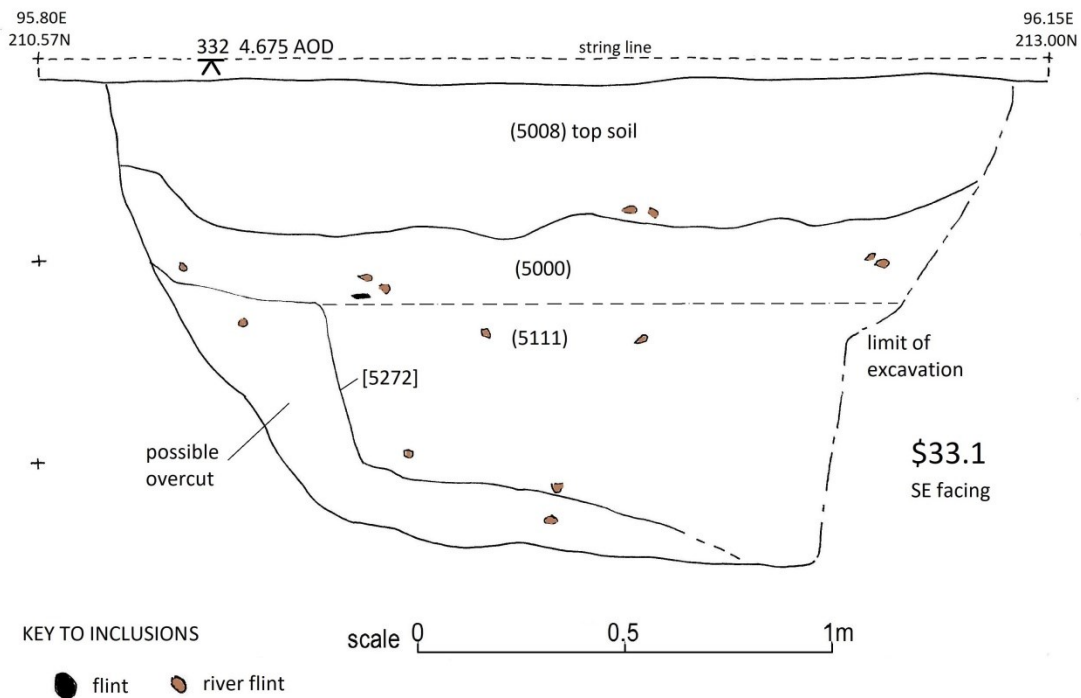
**15.5.1: \$13.3, section of the Banjo-shaped hearth F002**



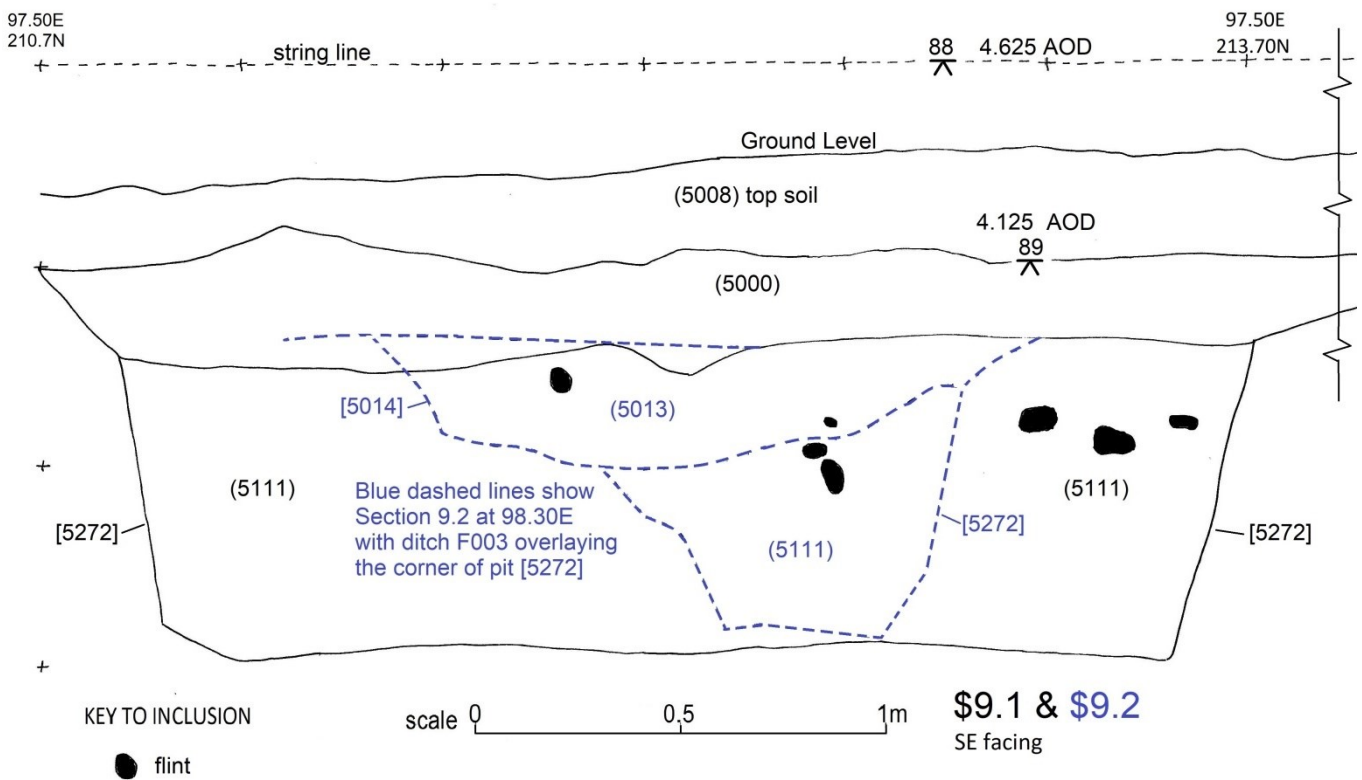
**Location plan for 15.5**

**15.6 Sections of the large pit [5272] at the NW baulk (Roman period 5)**

**15.6.1: \$33.1, section of the pit at the baulk of the NW trench extension c.96.00E**

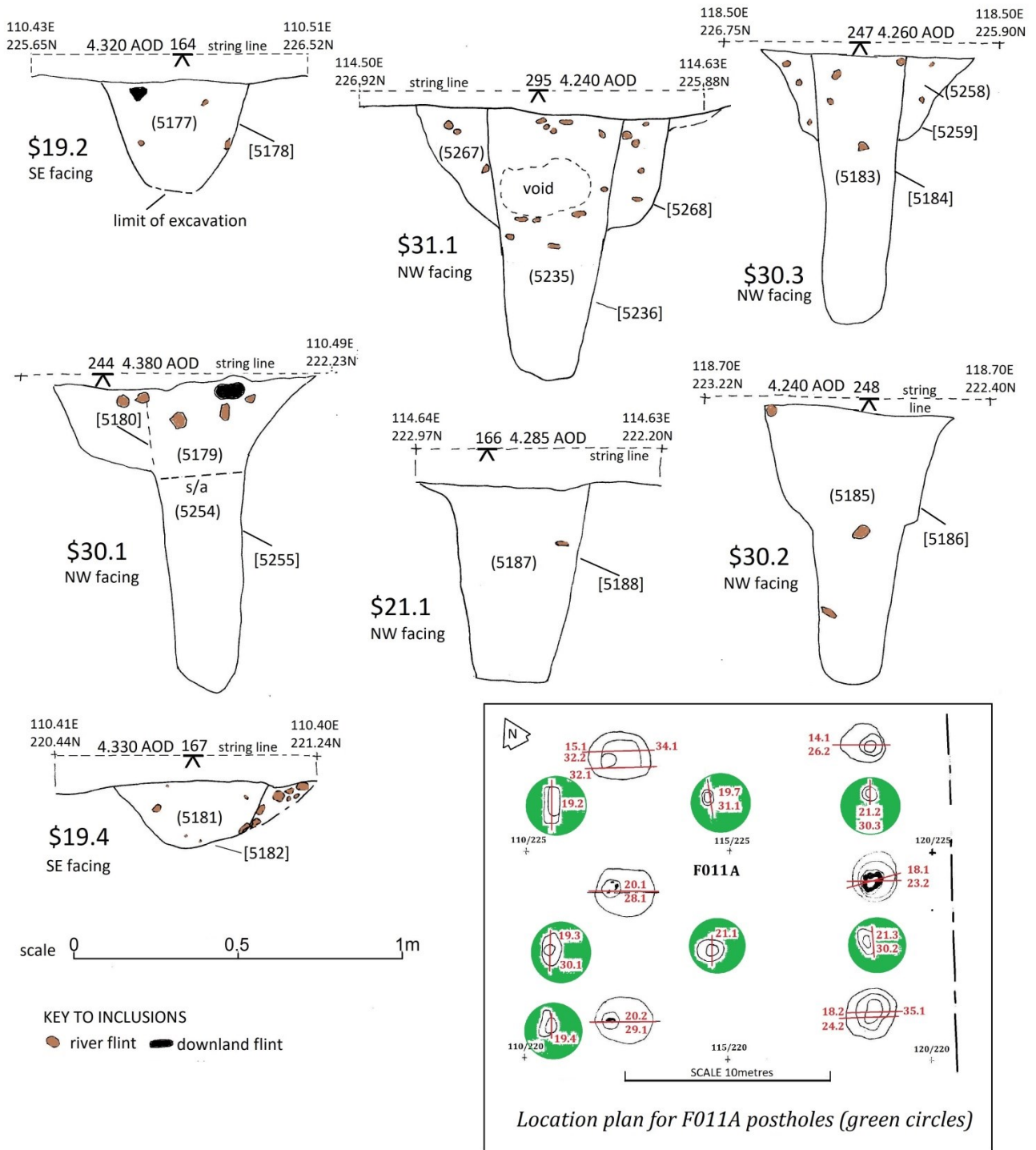


**15.6.2: \$9.1 & 9.2 sections of the pit at the original NW baulk at 97.50E and at 98.30E (in blue) including ditch F003 [5014] that truncates the surface of the pit**



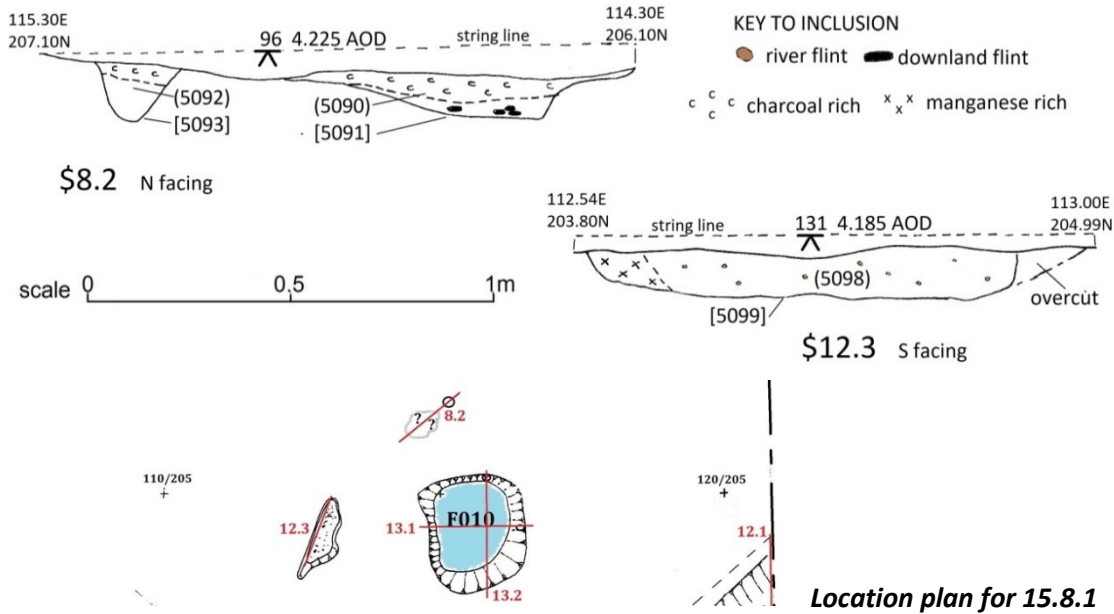
**15.7 Sections of the postholes possibly forming a building F011A (Roman periods 5)**

**15.7.1: \$19.2, 19.4, 21.1, 30.1, 30.2, 30.3 & 31.1 sections of 7 postholes shown in location order**



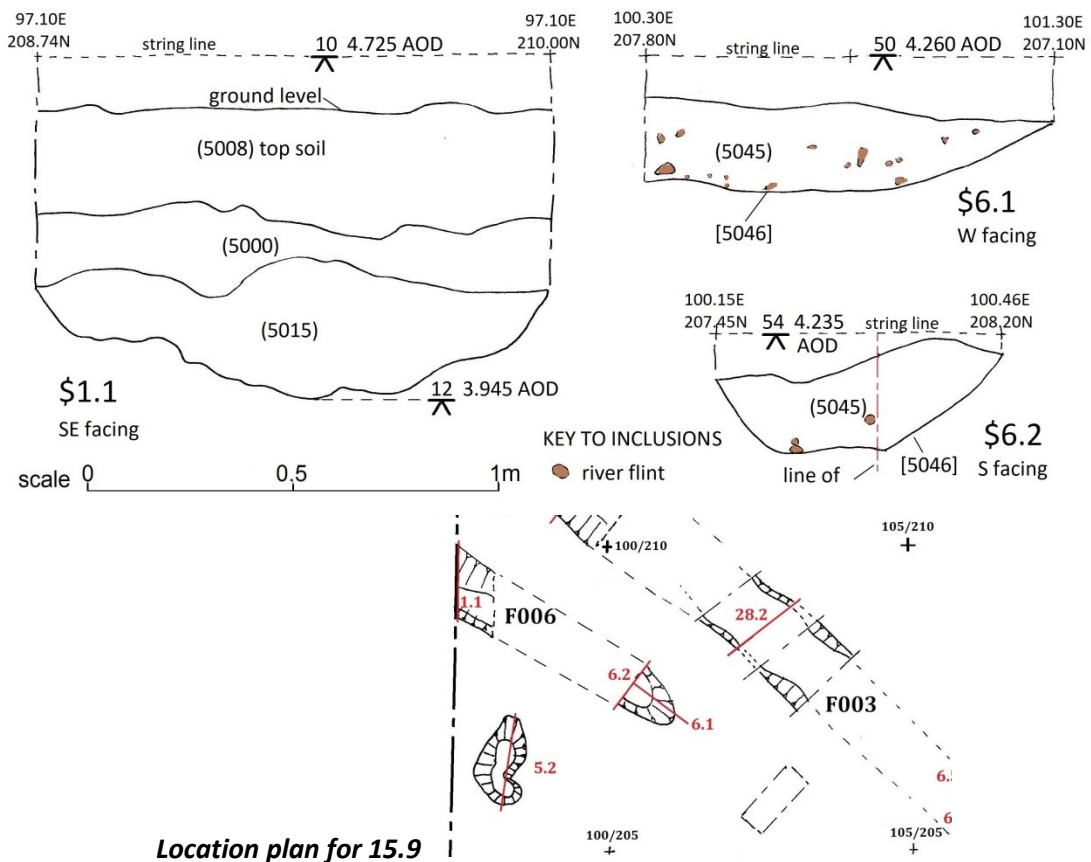
### 15.8 Sections of 2 shallow pits (Roman period 5)

#### 15.8.1 \$8.2 & 12.3 sections of 2 pits adjacent to F010



### 15.9 Sections of small linear F006 (Roman period not defined)

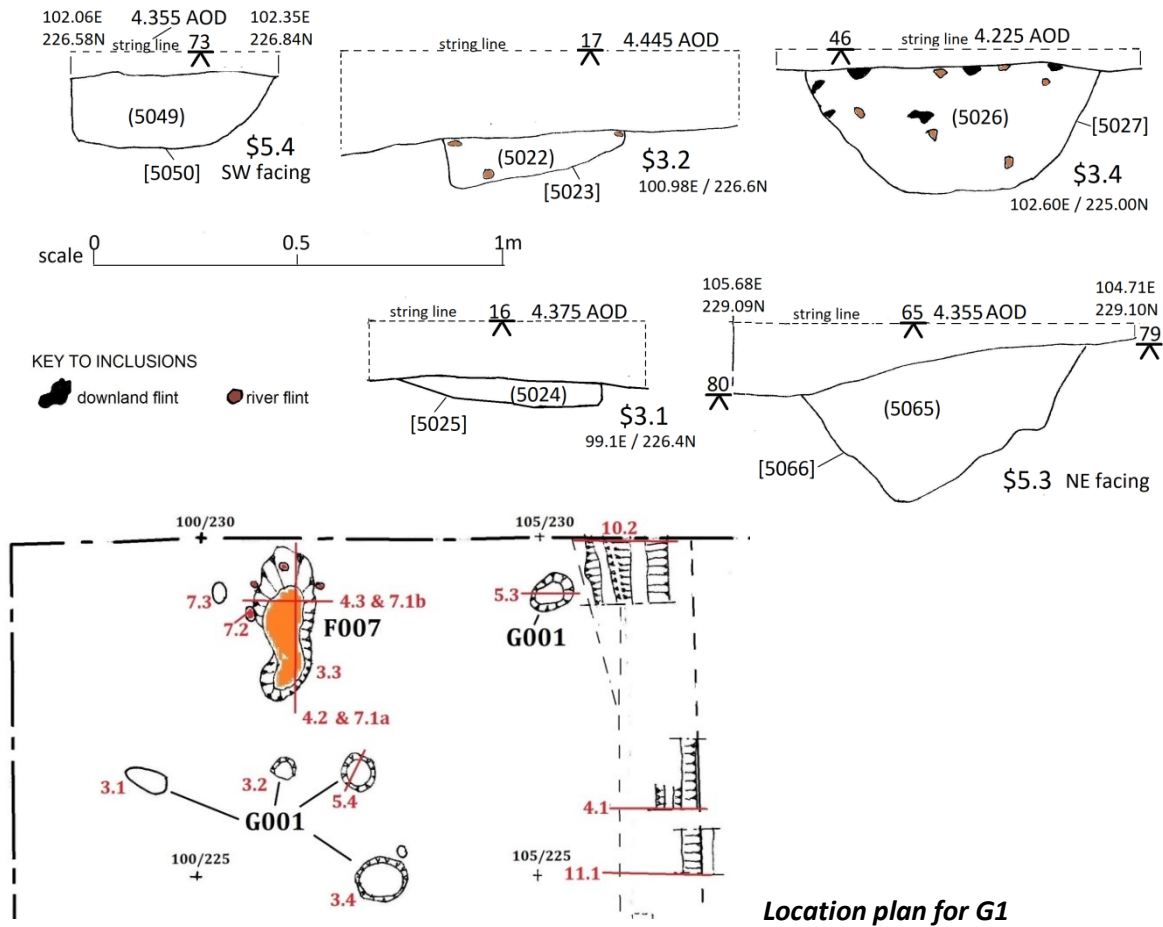
#### 15.9.1 \$1.1, 6.1 & 6.2 of possible small ditch F006



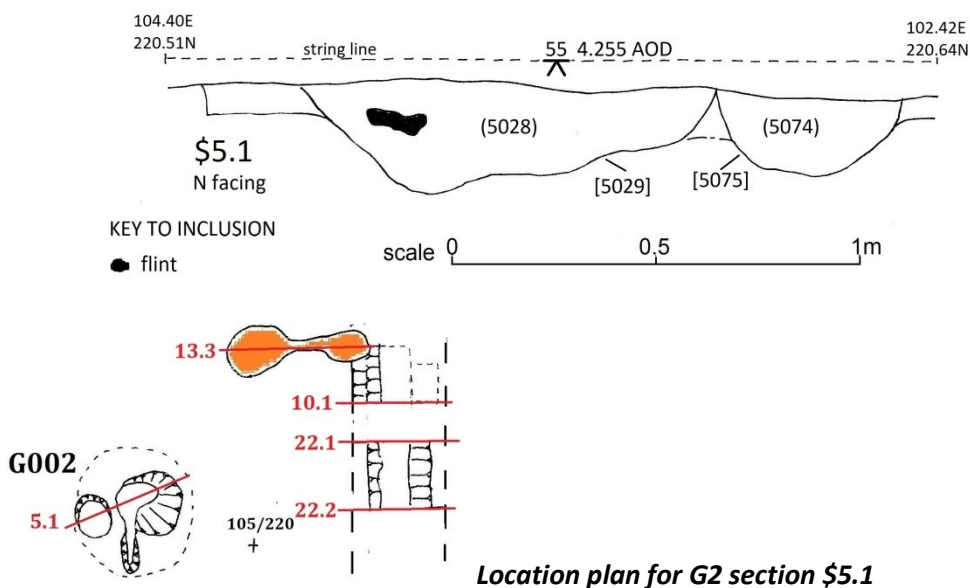


**15.10 Sections of the posthole/small pit Groups 1, 2 & 3 (Roman periods 5-6)**

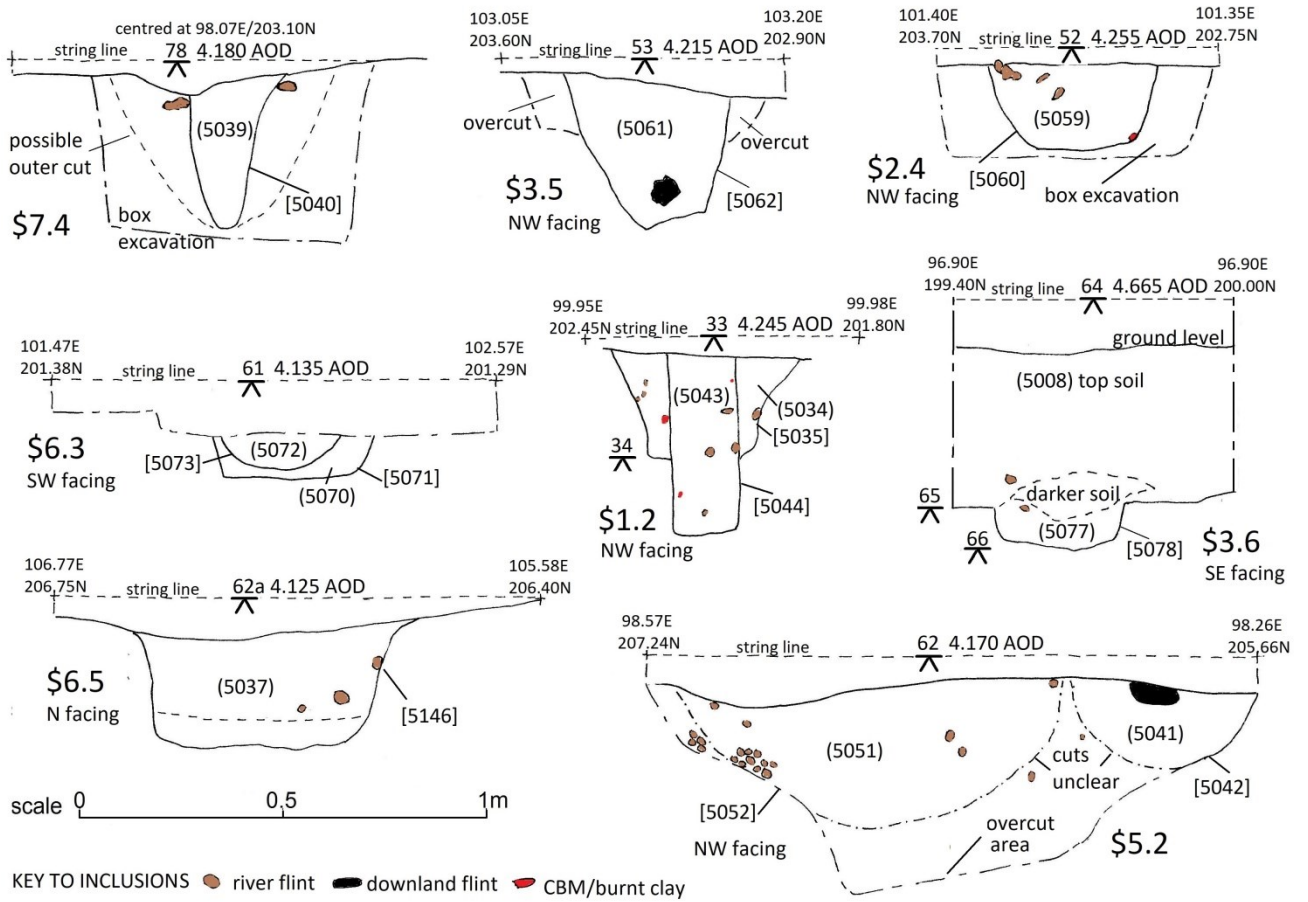
**15.10.1 \$3.1, 3.2, 3.4, 5.5 & 5.4 sections of Group 1 (Roman period 6)**



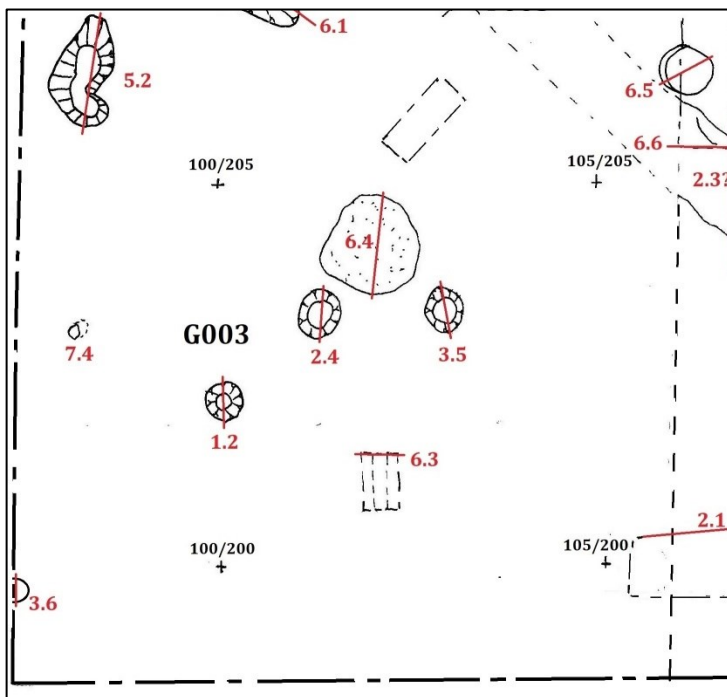
**15.10.2 \$5.1 section of Group 2 (Roman period 6)**



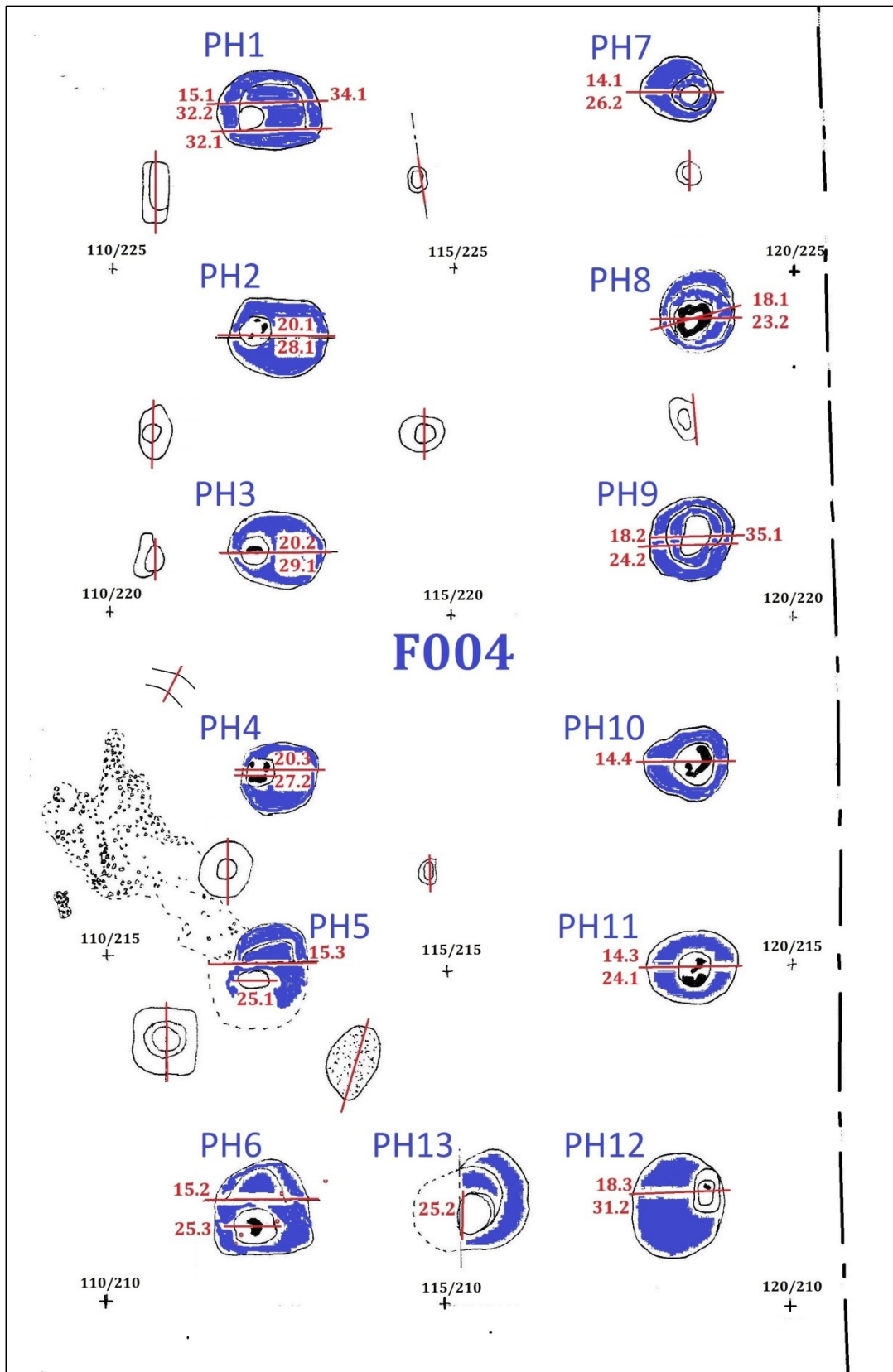
**15.10.3 \$1.2, 2.4, 3.5, 3.6, 5.2, 6.3, 6.5 & 7.4 sections of Group 3 (Roman period 5-6)**



**Location plan for G3 sections in 5.10.3**

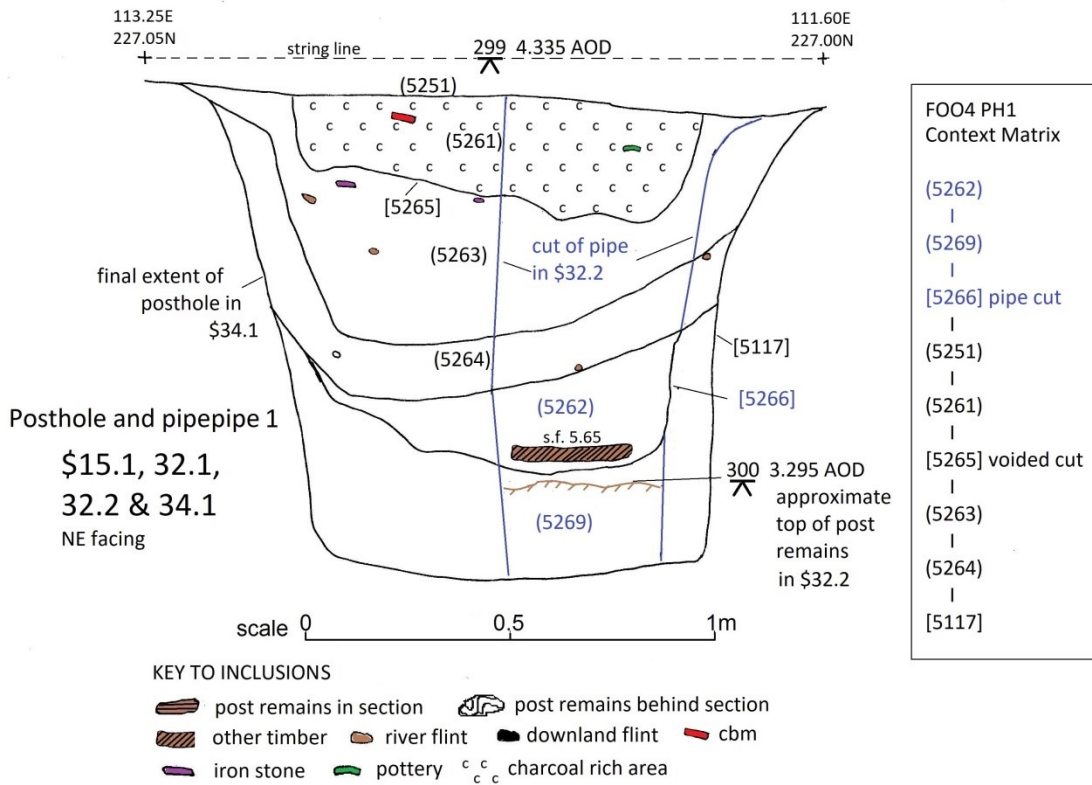


15.11 Sections of the 13 large postholes forming building F004 (Roman period 6)

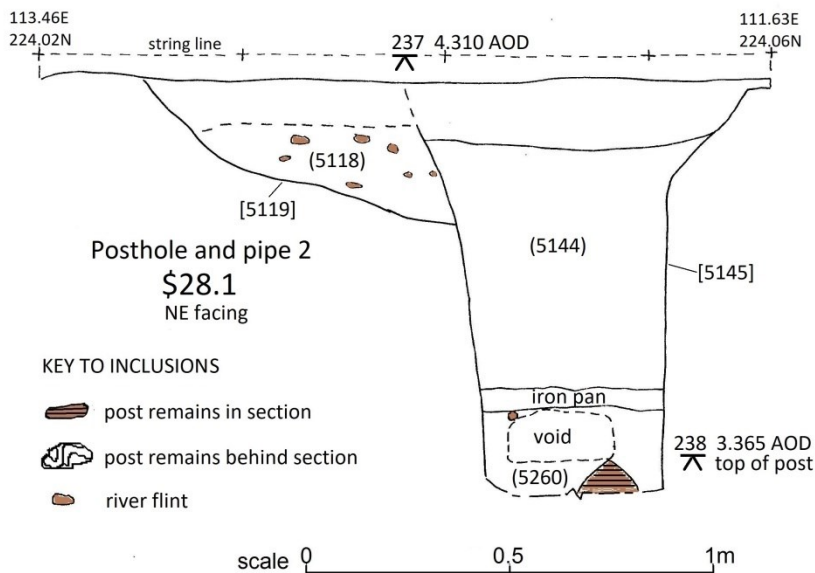


Location plan for F004 posthole sections (highlighted blue)

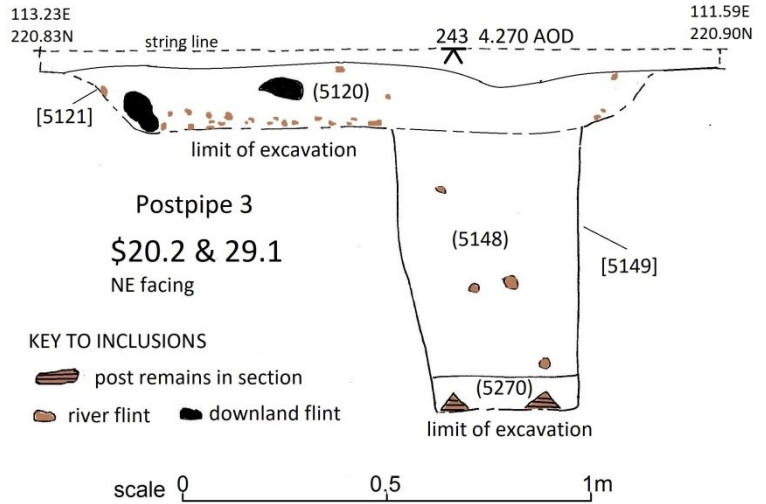
**15.11.1 PH1 from sections 15.1, 32.1, 32.2 & 34.1 plus context matrix**



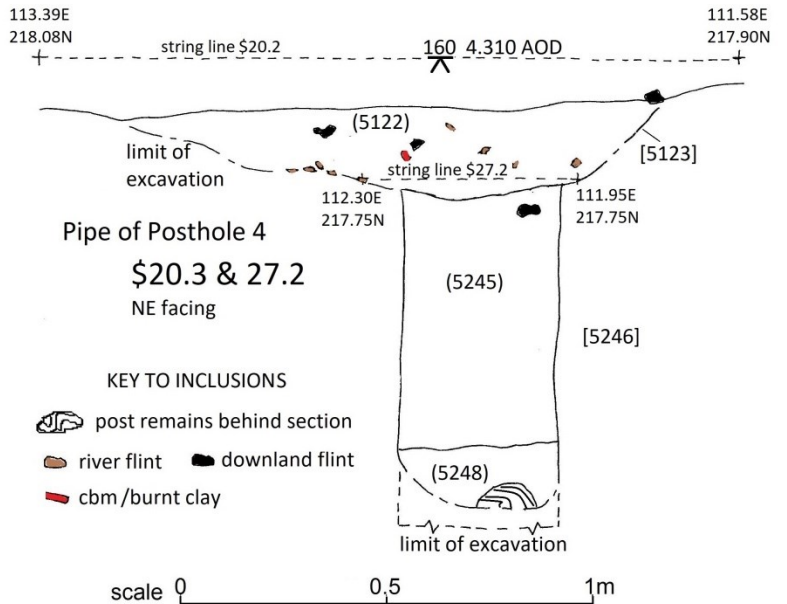
**15.11.2 PH2 from sections 20.1 & 28.1**



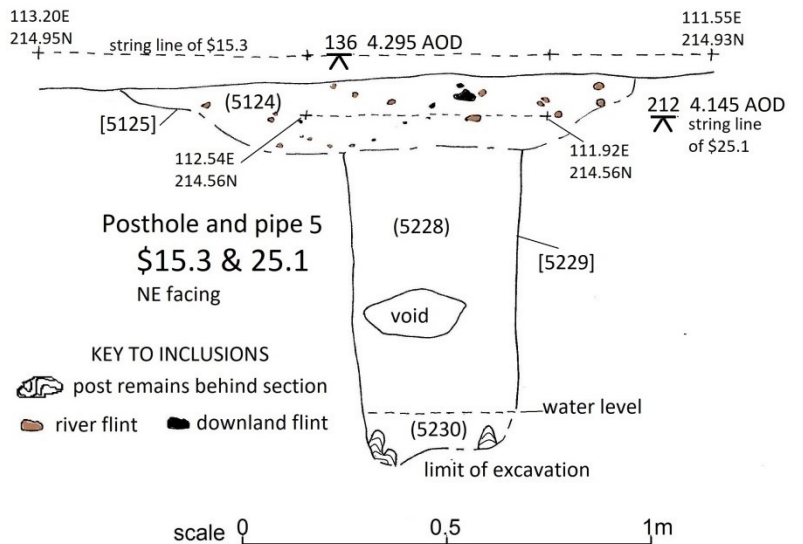
**15.11.3 PH3 from sections 20.2/29.1**



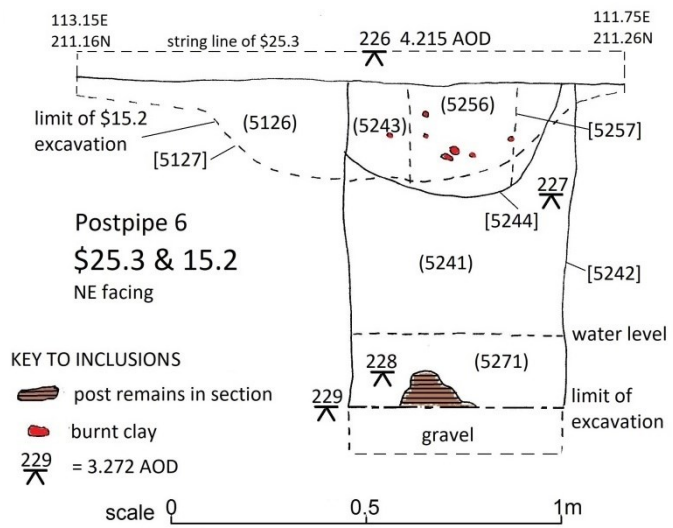
**15.11.4 PH4 from sections 20.3/27.2**



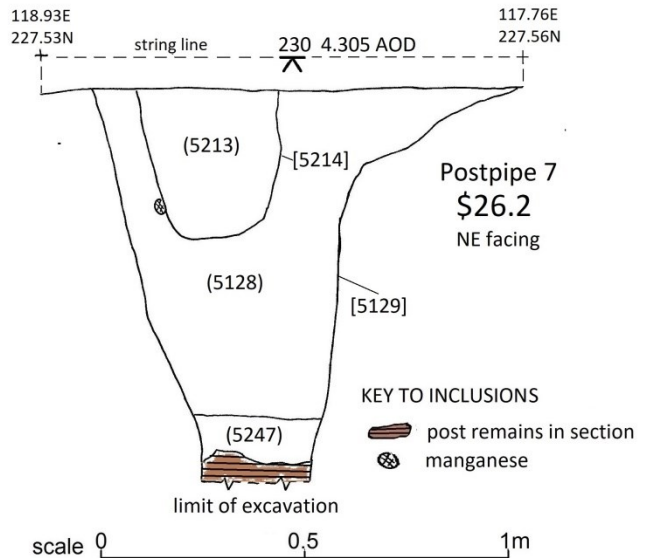
**15.11.5 PH5 from sections 15.3/25.1**



15.11.6 PH6 from sections 15.2 & 25.3



15.11.7 PH7 from section 26.2

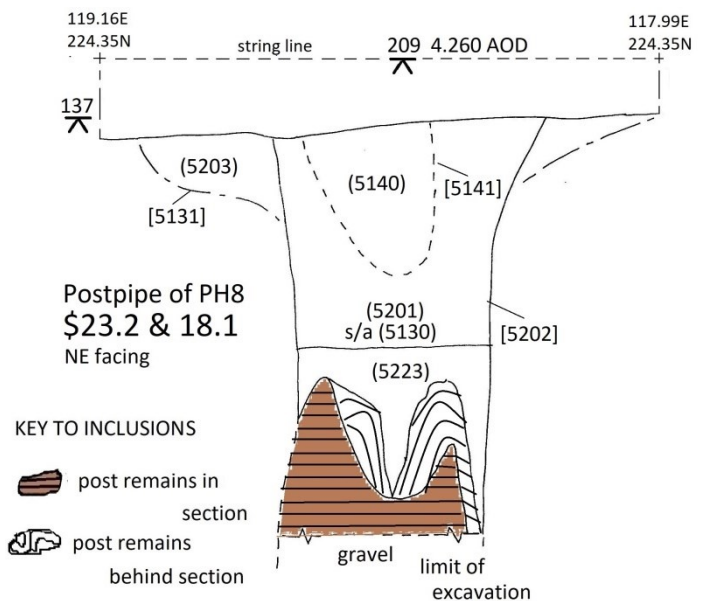


15.11.8 PH8 from sections 23.2 & 18.1



Context Matrix  
for PH8 of F004

- (5140) s/a (5201)
- |
- [5141] voided cut
- |
- (5201) s/a (5130)
- |
- (5223)
- |
- [5202] pipe cut
- |
- (5203) mixed surface
- |
- [5131] initial cut



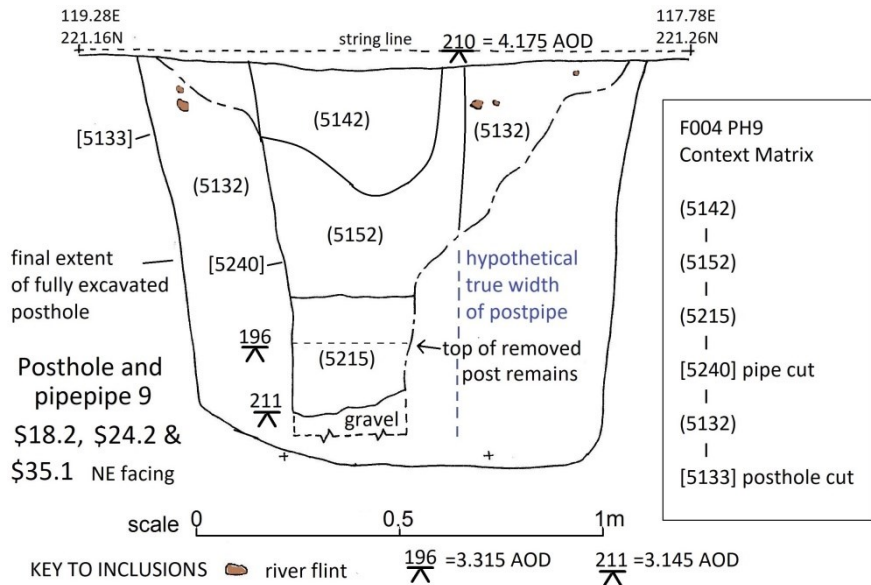
**15.11.9 PH9 from sections**

**18.2, 24.2 & 35.1**



100mm

removed post base



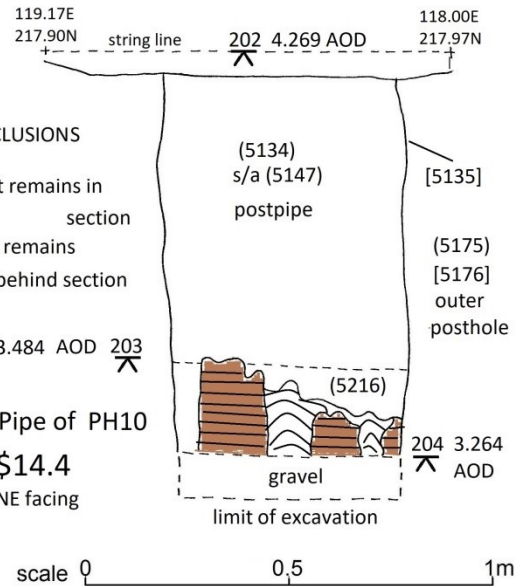
**15.11.10 PH10 from section 14.4**



Context Matrix (5134) s/a (5147) | . (5216) | . [5135] pipe cut | . not excavated (5175) | . posthole cut [5176] not excavated

KEY TO INCLUSIONS

- post remains in section
- post remains behind section

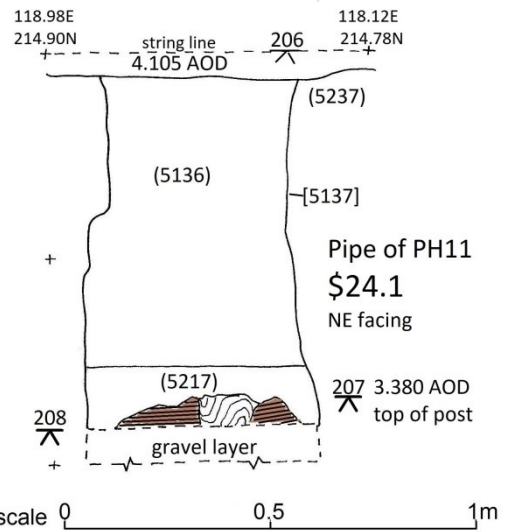


**15.11.11 PH11 from section 24.1**

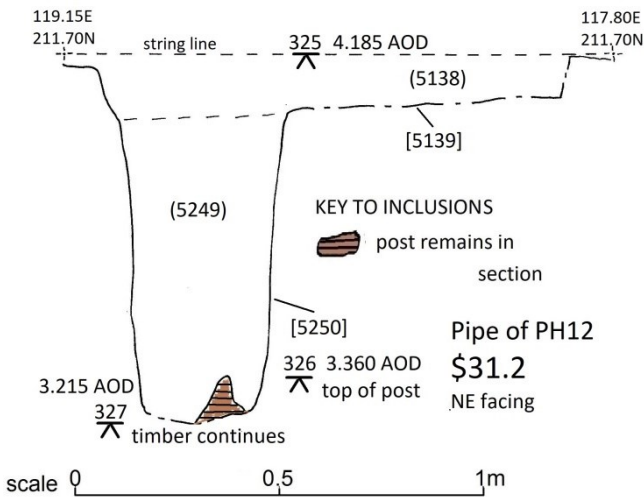


F004 PH11 Context Matrix (5136) | (5217) | [5137] pipe cut | (5237) | [5222] posthole cut

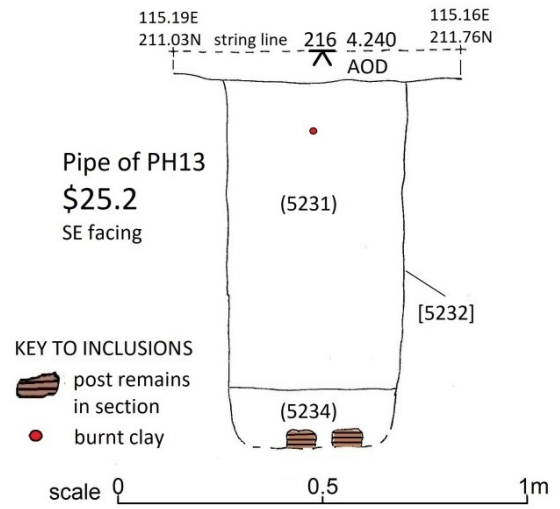
- KEY TO INCLUSIONS
- post remains in section
  - post remains behind section



**15.11.12 PH12 from section 31.2**

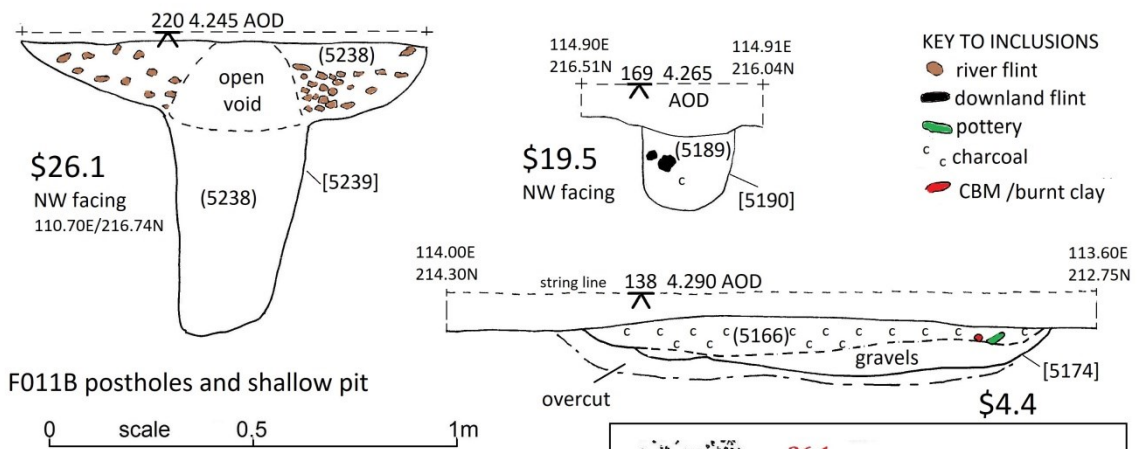


**15.11.13 PH13 from section 25.2**



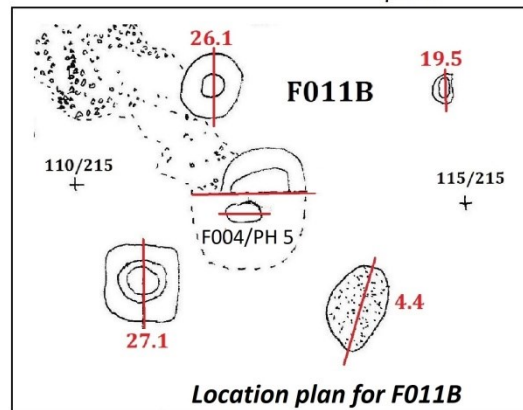
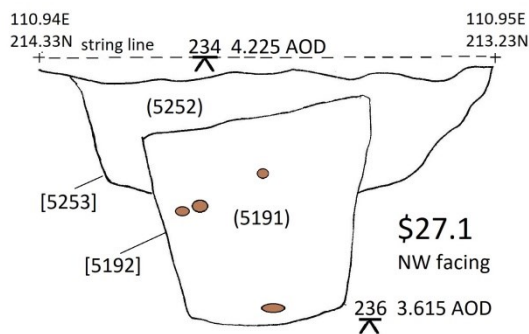
**15.12 Sections of the posthole group F011B (Roman period 6)**

**15.12.1 Posthole sections \$19.5, 26.1 & 27.1 and shallow pit \$4.4 plus location plan**



F011B postholes and shallow pit

0 scale 0,5 1m

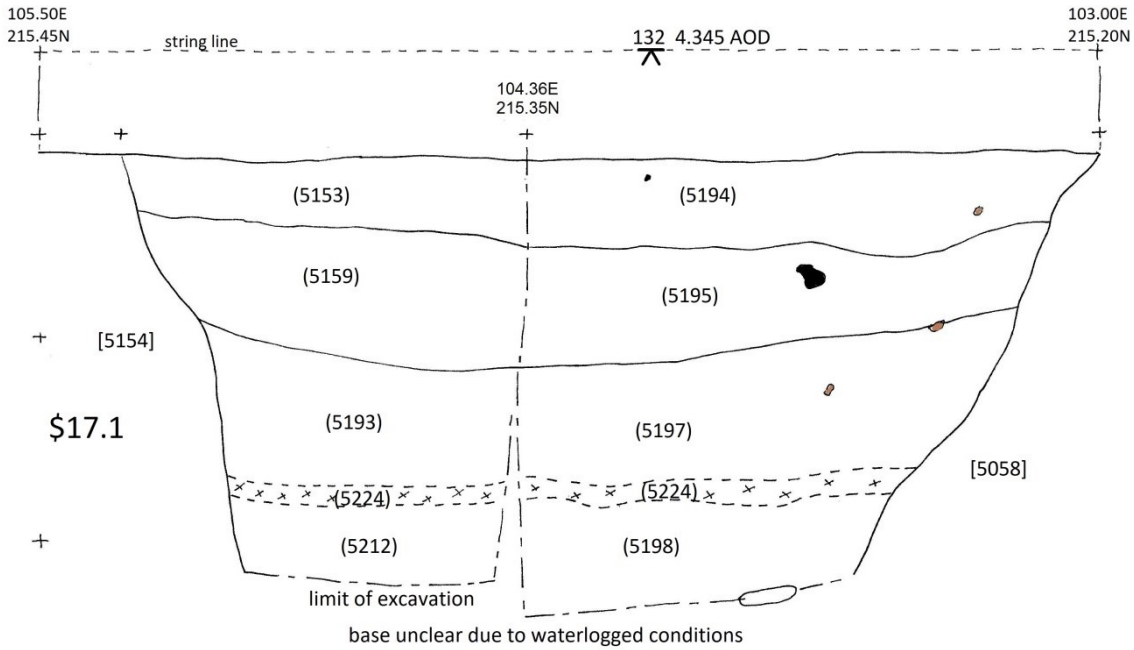


Location plan for F011B

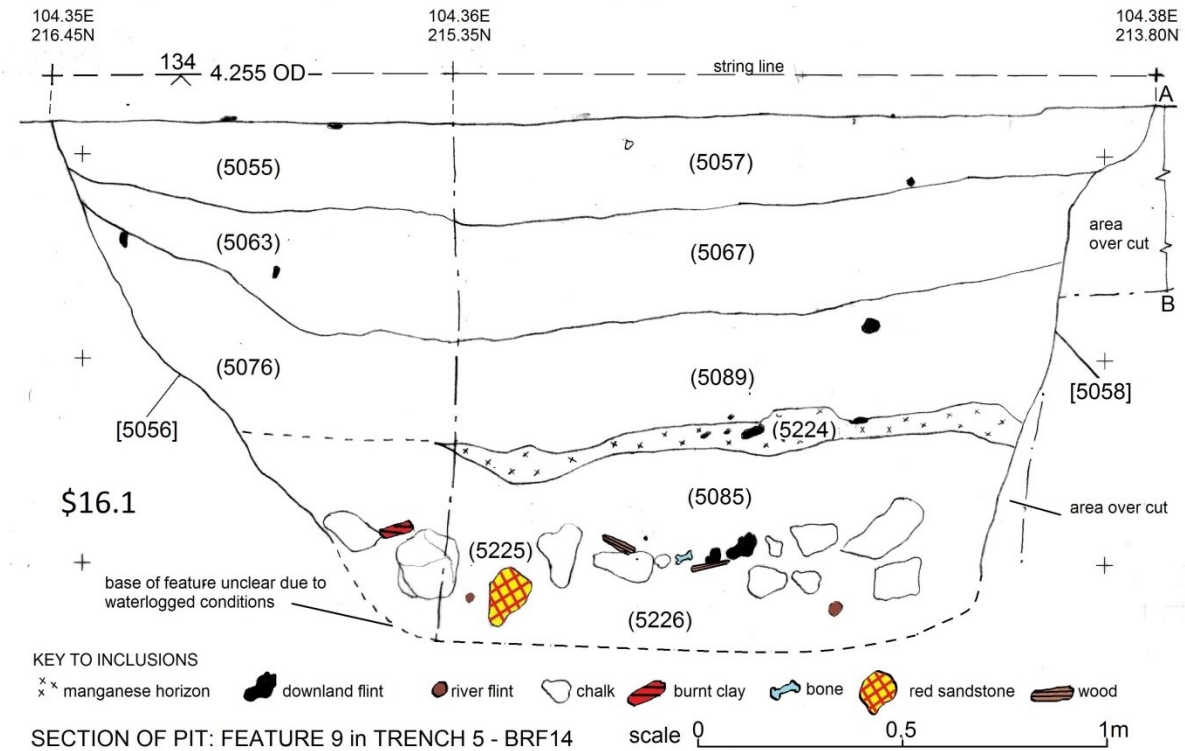


**15.13 Sections of the sump well F009 and large pit F010 (Roman period 6c)**

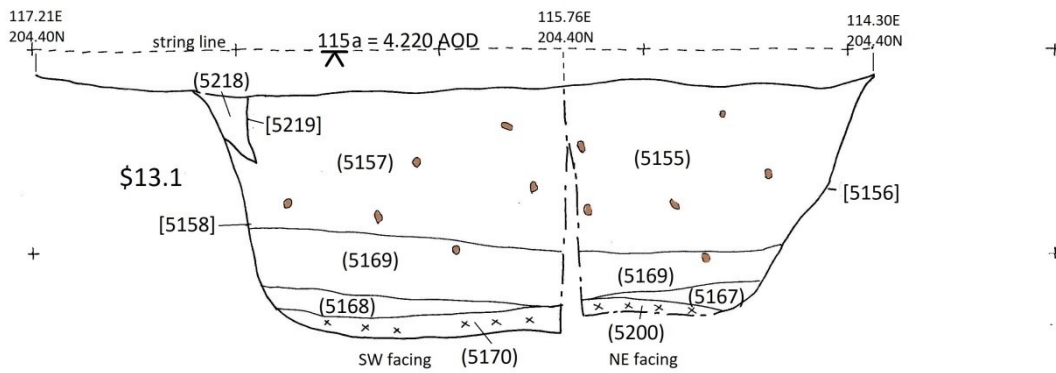
**15.13.1: \$17.1 SW/NE sections of sump well F009. Site grid ref: 104.36E 215.35N**



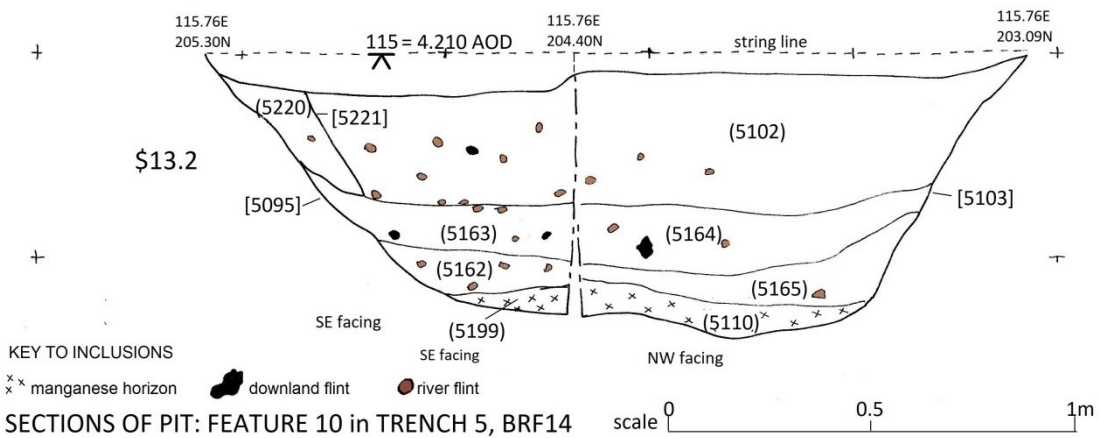
**15.13.2: \$16 SE/NW sections of large pit/sump well F009. Site grid ref: 104.36E 215.35N**



**15.13.3: \$13.1 SW/NE facing sections of large pit F010. Site grid ref: 115.76E 204.40N**

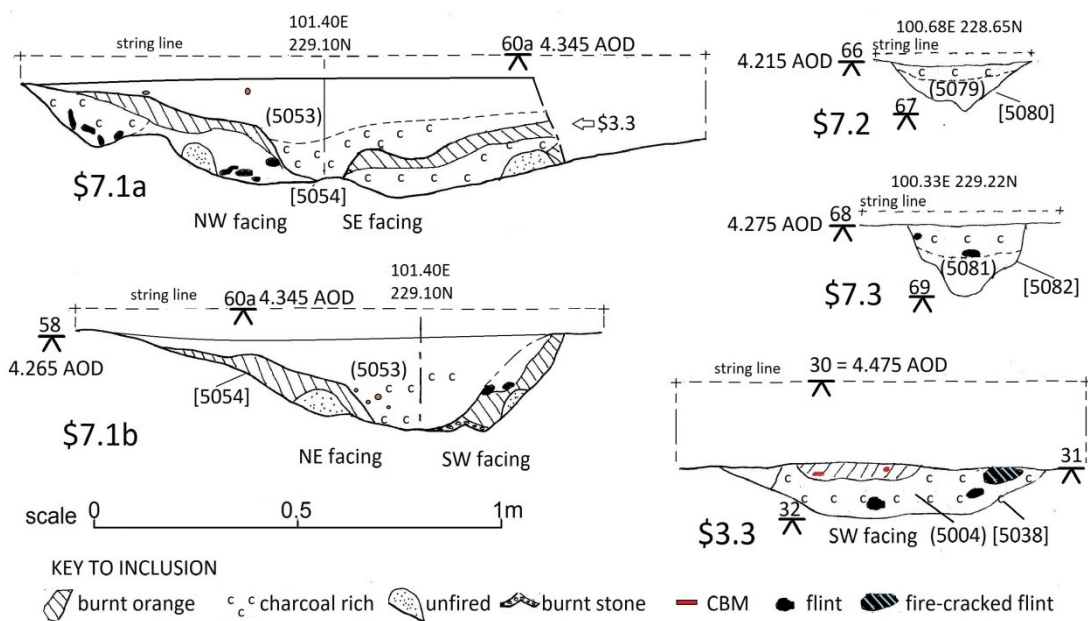


**15.13.4: \$13.2 SE/NW facing sections of large pit F010. Site grid ref: 115.76E 204.40N**



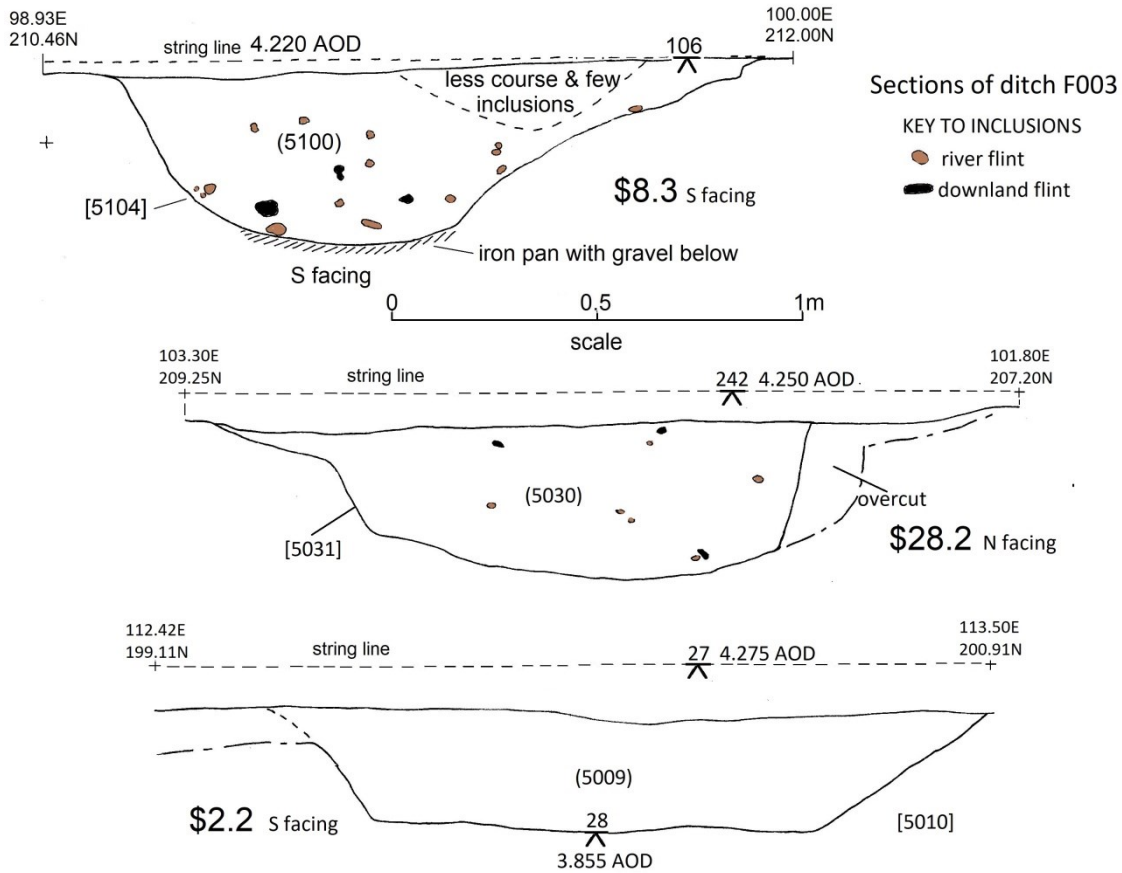
**15.14 Sections of hearth F007 and adjacent stakeholes (Roman period 6c)**

**15.14.1 Sections \$7.1a, 7.1b & 3.3 of the hearth with \$7.2 & 7.3 of the stakeholes**



**15.15 Sections of ditches F003 and F008 (Roman period 6c)**

**15.15.1 Sections \$2.2, 8.3 & 28.2 of ditch F003**



**15.15.2 Section \$11.2 of F003/F008 intesection and sections \$12.1 & 12.2 of ditch F008**

