Cotswold Archaeology

Land at Bardfield Road
Finchingfield
Essex

Post-Excavation Assessment and
Updated Project Design



for:
The Hill Group

CA Project: SU0410
CA Report: SU0410_01
OASIS ID: 511895
HER Ref: FFBR21

April 2023

Andover Cirencester Milton Keynes Suffolk

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CA Report: SU0410_1
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SUMMARY

Project name:	Land at Bardfield Road
Location:	Finchingfield, Braintree, Essex
NGR:	568306 232305
Type:	Excavation
Date:	28 March to 31 May 2022
Planning reference:	19/00069/OUT
OASIS ID:	511895
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Braintree Museum and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	TBC
Site Code:	FFBR21

From March to May 2022, at the request of The Hill Group, a programme of archaeological investigation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex. Two areas equating to *c.* 0.5ha were excavated within the site.

Evidence of medieval rural and industrial activity was recorded, including a previously unknown medieval tile kiln. The remains were focussed on a trackway with flanking ditches which appears to have been the original line of the road to neighbouring Bardfield, where it once curved to skirt low lying ground.

Two enclosures dating to the late 12th/early 13th century were partially investigated, where they lay within the development area, and most of the pottery from the site is of this date. A series of intercutting pits lay within the northernmost enclosure, which might have formed the rear of plots associated with roadside settlement along Bardfield Road. In the southernmost enclosure, a series of postholes suggest that there was a structure, and domestic waste is indicated by a finds assemblage from the vicinity that included fired clay, a hook, a bobbin, and a small, varied collection of animal bones; an undated hearth was also recorded nearby. Across the site more widely, one deep, burnt pit may have been used for making charcoal, and a series of shallow, regularly arranged sub-rectangular pits could relate to the small-scale exploitation of the natural clay and gravel, although their limited depth may mean that they were not extraction pits. A handful of 'fiddle key' nails for fixing shoes from features of this date suggests the presence of horses or oxen, and a few pig bones and a piglet burial may indicate

pig husbandry. Between the enclosures, the site might perhaps have been pasture, waste or common land in this period.

The land appears to have been re-organised in the 13th/14th century, with new enclosures created on the same alignment as those of the earlier scheme. A tile kiln was built within one of these enclosures, although it cut into one of the ditches, so it may have been constructed later within this phase of activity.

The kiln was constructed from peg tiles and dug into the slope on the north side of the road. It had a ramped stoke/rake out pit, and twin flues beneath a firing floor. An undated, modest post-built structure lay nearby; this was likely to have served as a shelter for the manufacture or drying of the tiles to be fired. A well and waste pit close to the kiln, along with a hearth and oven within the enclosure, could have been for subsistence or industry. Other features which may have been related to activity at the kiln include an extraction pit broadly dated to the 12th-14th centuries, which lay to the north, near to another hearth/oven, and a series of pits in the lower lying, wetter area towards Finchingfield Brook that could perhaps have been used for extracting and puddling clay.

Documentary evidence hints that the site was in the same estate as a nearby 12th/13th century moated site, Great Winsey ('Wenelishey' in the 14th century) and the kiln could have been commissioned to provide tiles for a house and its outbuildings. However, further work is required to establish the land ownership and tenure to understand who the kiln may have served. The pottery assemblage allows some insights into provisioning of the kiln site.

Traffic, which likely included heavy loads, is represented by cart ruts in the metalled surface of the roadway, and a number of horseshoes were found across the site. The track continued as a route into the late medieval and early post-medieval periods, when a ditch dug across it suggests that it had gone out of use. The line of Bardfield Road now runs further to the east, across a more recent causeway.

A small number of prehistoric features and an assemblage of residual worked flints indicates earlier activity in the area, likely focussed on the wetland resources offered by a large palaeochannel which lies to the west of the excavation area, and Finchingfield Brook and one of its tributaries to the east and south.

This document presents a quantification and assessment of the evidence recovered from the excavation. It considers the evidence collectively in its local, regional and national contexts, and presents an updated project design for a programme of post-excavation analysis to bring the results to appropriate publication in a journal article.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fieldwork was undertaken by Stephen Foster, assisted by Cara Barsby, Karri Hynds, Kerree Kendall, Powell Le Feuvre and Jandre Wolmarens. This report was written by Abby Antrobus. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Emma Aitken, Sue Anderson, Alex Bliss, Tom Brown, Andy Clarke, Ed McSloy, Ruth Shaffrey and Jackie Sommerville. The report illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Zoe Emery. The project was managed for CA by Richard Mortimer. Theresa O'Connor of Essex Place Services monitored the work on behalf of the planning authority. Thanks are due to Roddy Reagan and Pre-Construct Archaeology for sharing a draft of their Puckeridge publication, to Paul Drury for providing information, and to staff at Essex Records Office for their assistance.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In March to May 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex (centred at NGR 568306 232305; Figs. 1 and 2). This excavation was undertaken for The Hill Group.

1.2. Outline planning permission was granted for residential development of the site (Braintree District Council planning reference 19/00069, approved on appeal APP/Z1510/W/20/3251952). Condition 15 of this planning permission required the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with an approved WSI.

1.3. The requirement for archaeological excavation was identified by Essex Place Services (EPS; Teresa O'Connor, Historic Environment Consultant), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority, and this requirement was formalised and agreed following production of an evaluation report and in discussion with CA (Richard Mortimer, Project Manager). The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which was approved by Teresa O'Connor (CA 2022).

1.4. The excavation was undertaken in line with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* (CIfA 2020a), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (HE 2015a) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (HE 2015b).

1.5. The excavation fieldwork was monitored by Teresa O'Connor.

The site

1.6. The proposed development site is located approximately 500m south of the centre of the village of Finchingfield, along the western side of Bardfield Road, and measures approximately 4.3ha in extent (Fig. 1). The ground at this point comprises a river gravel plateau, at about 70m AOD above the valley of the Finchingfield Brook to the east, with the ground dropping towards the brook and also to the south, towards a small watercourse and the road leading to the nearby Little Wincey Farm. The linear depression of a large palaeochannel runs north to south down the western side of the development area (Fig. 2).

1.7. Prior to the excavation work, the site land-use was arable. The development site is bordered on all sides by pasture and arable fields, except at the eastern end of the northern edge. Here, the residential development currently ends along Bardfield Road.

1.8. The underlying bedrock geology is mapped as Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group (undifferentiated) clay, silt and sand; sedimentary bedrock which formed in the Palaeogene period. This is overlain by glaciofluvial deposits, comprising Mid Pleistocene sand and gravel which formed in the Quaternary period (BGS 2022). The observed geology on site was clay, sand and gravel with occasional chalk deposits, and the medieval road broadly marked the division between higher, drier gravel to the north and lower, wetter clay to the south. Aerial images also show the presence of alluvial deposits around the southern and south-eastern parts of the site (Fig. 2).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. Aside from the archaeological evaluation of the site undertaken in 2021, a small amount of archaeological background is provided by the Essex Historic Environment Record (HER). There are records of Roman buildings and Iron Age settlement remains approximately 500m to the south-east of the village and of Iron Age/Romano-British ring gullies (possibly indicating roundhouses) a further 1300m to the south (Essex HER 1492 and 1493, and 1579, EPS 2022a-c). Both these sites occupy locations that are close to the presumed north-south route of a Roman road from Waltham Cross, which passes to the east of Finchingfield. A possible trackway led to the north-west, towards Finchingfield, from the area of the ring gullies (CA 2022).

2.2. During evaluation of the development site, a single curvilinear ditch was recorded in the southern part of the site, above the edge of a tributary of Finchingfield Brook (Foster 2022). A small number of struck flints were recovered from this feature during processing of an environmental sample. Given this, and its location, it was highlighted as part of a potential prehistoric ring ditch.

2.3. Aerial photographs of various dates show cropmarks in and around the site, including the large palaeochannel, which runs to the west of the development area (CA 2022, and Fig. 2). In particular, the buried remains of the former line of a road curving across the south-eastern corner of the site can be seen, along with ditches and potential building remains on a perpendicular alignment to it (CA 2022).

2.4. Trial-trench evaluation of the site produced evidence for 12th to 14th century AD medieval occupation in the south-eastern corner of the field, near the sunken road and coinciding with the aforementioned cropmarks (Foster 2022). The track was flint-surfaced and cut into the natural gravels, with flanking ditches. Wheel ruts from carts were discernible. There were potential structural features (beam slots) on the higher, dryer land on north side of the trackway, and possible agri-industrial pits to the south in the low-lying, wetter ground. The remainder of the development area contained no significant remains, with occasional tree throws and field ditches. No archaeological remains were found in direct association with the large palaeochannel that occupied the western side of the site, which was shown to be filled with a depth of colluvial silts that appeared to have accumulated over a long period of time (Foster 2022). The concentration of archaeological remains on the southern edge of the development site was on the downward slope of a prominent hill, with the trackway skirting its edge.

2.5. The site lies to the south of the historic core of Finchingfield. Today, the settlement is a relatively small, nucleated village with historic buildings clustered around The Green, the River Blackwater/Finchingfield Brook, and the medieval church of St John the Baptist (Scott Wilson 2009, 6-7). However, with 124 documented households in 1086, the village was in the top 20 percent of settlements by number of households at Doomsday, and it had two water mills and a windmill, with ten recorded landowners (Open Doomsday 2022; Scott Wilson 2022, 10). The development site fronts the road in and out of the village, leading to Great Bardfield to the south-west, in a location where remains relating to settlement growth and industrial or agricultural activity might be anticipated.

2.6. Within the wider medieval landscape, the moated manorial site of Great Winsey lies *c*. 1km to the west, at the southern end of Winsey Chase. Great Winsey is earliest documented as 'Wenelishey' in 1367 and is a scheduled monument. It is now partly overgrown by woodland but occupies a hilltop location and had an associated fishpond (HER 1494, EPS 2022d; National Heritage List 1008977, HE 2022). There are no early buildings remaining within the moated enclosure, within which a house of early 17th century origins was pulled down in 1946 (Essex HER 1495, EPS 2022e). Little Wincey Farm lies closer to the site, at 0.5km west-south-west (Essex HER 40697. This, however, is thought to have been established around about 1780, when a farmhouse and timber-framed barn were built (Letch 2007, EPS 2022f).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The general objectives of the archaeological excavation were to:

- identify, investigate and record any significant buried archaeological deposits/features at the site prior to their destruction by the proposed development, and ascertain their character, purpose, extent and chronological sequence;
- recover and analyse any artefactual and ecofactual evidence to corroborate and expand on the above;
- sample and analyse environmental remains to create a better understanding of past land use and economy;
- report on and publish the archaeological results at a level appropriate to their significance; and
- compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.

3.2. The specific objectives of the excavation were to:

- use the artefactual and ecofactual evidence to gain a better understanding of the medieval land use and economy of the area;
- ascertain whether the curvilinear ditch identified in the previous evaluation (Foster 2022) did represent a prehistoric ring ditch (CA 2022, 4).

3.3. It was noted that the excavation had potential to contribute to regional research objectives outlined in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), which would be reviewed as the project progressed, so that remains could be placed within their local and regional contexts, and a project-specific research agenda implemented if applicable.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. Two excavation areas were opened within the site (see Figs 2, 4 and 5):

- Area 1 (*c.* 4960sqm): located to investigate the medieval sunken trackway and its surrounding occupation;
- Area 2 (*c.* 150sqm): located to investigate the possible prehistoric ring ditch, to the west of the palaeochannel running through the site.

4.2. The excavation areas were located to investigate features recorded by the previous trial trench evaluation (see *Archaeological background*, above).

4.3. The excavation areas were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped from the excavation areas by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered; though machining ceased at a slightly higher level in the main area around the kiln, due to the complex nature of the archaeology.

4.4. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.5. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.6. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.7. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix F, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results. Details of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 6 and Appendix C.

5.2. All radiocarbon determinations cited in this report are quoted at the 95.4% probability range, unless stated (Appendix D).

5.3. Archaeological features are shown in Figures 3 and 5. The archaeological remains date to phases of activity as set out below and illustrated in Figures 4 and 5:

- Phase 1: Prehistoric
- Phase 2.1: Medieval, Late 12th/early 13th century AD
- Phase 2.2: Medieval, 13th-14th century AD
- Phase 2.0: Medieval, 12th-14th century AD
- Phase 3: Late medieval to post-medieval
- Phase 4: Post-medieval
- Phase 5: Modern
- Undated

5.4. Within the medieval period, phases 2.1 and 2.2 have been differentiated on the basis of the stratigraphic relationships between features, in combination with four radiocarbon dates and dates from artefacts, particularly ceramic forms and fabrics. Generally, phase 2.1 comprises features for which a higher proportion of 11th-13th century fabrics are present without later wares, and phase 2.2 those features where 13th-15th century fabrics are present (but usually within an assemblage containing earlier wares). Caveats are that earlier fabrics may be residual in later features without other finds, , and some later features could be masked where there are no distinctive later wares present, particularly as the periods of activity are relatively close together in date.

5.5. Features that can be broadly dated as medieval (phase 2.0) are reported in this report after phases 2.1 and 2.2, as the detail in these periods sets out the spatial and chronological framework for the site.

5.6. The ditches recorded have been given group numbers (see Fig. 3), which are referred to in this report in preference, but with individual cut and fill numbers indicated where necessary.

Phase 1: Prehistoric

5.7. Evidence of prehistoric activity was sparse, comprising residual finds of pottery and worked flint in later features, along with a small number of pits that were located in the north-eastern corner of Area 1 and in Area 2 (Figs 4 and 5). The potential ring ditch encountered in the evaluation (0505) was found to be a short length of curvilinear ditch that did not extend far beyond the extent of the evaluation trench (Fig. 5).

5.8. The two phase 1 features in the north-eastern part of Area 1 of the site were relatively close together (Fig. 3 and 4). Three sherds of pottery tentatively dated to the Bronze Age were recovered from the single fill of pit/posthole 3114, and two small sherds of pottery (<1g) were recovered from the single fill of pit/posthole 3183. Although this pottery could have been residual and 3183 may relate spatially to ditch 3333 (phase 2.1) dated, stratigraphically pit/posthole 3114 was cut by a medieval pit, 3111, and no later material was retrieved from either feature, despite the presence of medieval features in the vicinity. Undated pit 3228, also close by, could have been another prehistoric feature, although it was cut by ditch 3332 (phase 2.1) and had similar fills to it.

5.9. The western group in Area 2 (Fig. 5) comprised three pits of varied size and character which were located in an area of generally mixed natural deposits and truncated archaeological features; they may represent tree-throw holes. Pit 7916 (0.8m by 0.7m and 0.42m deep with a flat base) was filled by a relatively dark black clay silt and was cut by ditch 7933 (cut 7914) of phase 4. Small pit 7903 (Fig. 3), which was 0.3m by 0.26m and was 0.08m deep, was filled with a medium brown-grey clay silt (7904), from which two worked flints were recovered. Pit 7910 (Fig. 3) with a rounded base, measured 1.5m by 1.4m, was 0.3m deep and contained three fills, a light grey-brown clay silt to the east and west (7913, 7911), and an upper, central fill of dark clay silt (7912) from which four prehistoric pottery sherds and one piece of cattle bone

(41g) were recovered. Several north-south aligned features in the vicinity were recorded as natural channels (7907, 7918, 7920, 7922 and 7905).

5.10. Also in Area 2, the possible ring ditch section recorded during evaluation (0505) was shown to be a short stretch of ditch. Another, parallel, curvilinear ditch was excavated to the south. Both were 8m-9m long (Fig. 5). During excavation, a fragment of a crotal bell was recovered from the southern ditch (7933, cuts 7914 and 7927). Artefactual dating evidence was relatively scarce, and the crotal bell fragment may have been intrusive, given the presence of later field drains in the area, but on balance the ditches have been attributed to phase 4, on the basis of their alignments and spatial position either side of the late medieval to post-medieval field boundary ditch 3343 (phase 4, below paragraph 5.111). The possible butt end of a further ditch, 0506, was planned in the evaluation but was not picked up running through the excavation area.

5.11. Section 7 presents a summary comment on the landscape context of the prehistoric remains (see below, paragraphs 7.2 and 7.3). Residual finds also included a palaeolithic handaxe from phase 3 deposits in hollow 3091, in the southern part of the Area 1.

Phase 2.1: Late 12th/Early 13th century AD

5.12. The earliest period where activity on the site left significant traces in the archaeological record was the late 12th/early 13th centuries. Parts of two enclosures that had been established alongside trackway 3353 were excavated. Enclosure 1 lay in the north-east corner of Area 1, and enclosure 2 was in the west of the same excavation area. These enclosures were perpendicular to the trackway, indicating that the route was in existence by this date, although finds from deposits over the trackway and in the flanking ditches appear to be slightly later, suggesting that it was upgraded later in the medieval period (see below, paragraphs 5.42 and 5.105). Between the enclosures, a series of shallow pits were excavated across the site, either side of north-south ditch 3335 (phase 2.0), a more substantial and long-standing field boundary that likely also existed in this period (see below, paragraph 5.93). Although they were spatially close to the phase 2.2 kiln, the pits are attributed to phase 2.1, on the basis of the ceramic assemblages recovered from them. Finally, a sizeable pit,3042/3046, which contained burnt deposits, also dates to this phase.

Enclosure 1

5.13. The north-western portion of enclosure 1 was excavated in the northern corner of the site, measuring at least 20m north-west/south-east and at least 11m west/east.

5.14. The corner of the enclosure was formed from the meeting of ditches 3334, 3332 and 3210 (Fig. 3), which continued the western boundary northwards from a terminus at the intersection, beyond the limit of excavation. The ditches were 0.4 to 0.5m wide, and 0.19 to 0.19m deep. At the intersection, the fill of all three, 3212, was a dark grey silty clay that was indistinguishable between them, indicating that they were open at the same time. As well as a residual sherd of prehistoric pottery, this fill contained three sherds of 11th-13th century pottery and one of 12th-14th century date. Fill 3152 of 3334 (from cut 3151 on the western side) yielded an assemblage of nearly 90 sherds of medieval pottery, with an overall suggested context date for the context of the mid-12th to 13th(?) century. Stratigraphically, the northern boundary of the enclosure, ditch 3332, cut undated pit 3228 and was cut by phase 2.0 pit 3174.

5.15. Towards the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 1, the outside edge of the ditch was cut by an undated posthole 3153 (0.32m in diameter, 0.38m deep). This was in turn cut by sub-oval pit 3149 (0.92m by 0.41m, 0.32m deep), which was filled by two layers of mid-grey-brown silty clay (3150 and 3155), with a suggested date for the contexts of mid-12th to mid-13th century on the basis of seven sherds of pottery. These features may have represented a post or marker associated with the enclosure boundary.

5.16. Ditch 3333 (0.4m wide, 0.03-0.08m deep) was a shallow, undated ditch running east/west within enclosure 1, early in the stratigraphic sequence, most likely the vestiges of a subdivision of the enclosure.

5.17. There were no structural remains recorded within the enclosure, although only part of the enclosure lay within the excavation area and any structures may have been closer to the road. Pits were recorded, however. Pit 3168 (1.04m by 0.44m, 0.15m deep) was isolated and filled by 3169, a grey-orange silty clay from which one sherd of 11th-13th century pottery was recovered. Feature 3180, undated, was a shallow pit from which a nail (N8) was recovered. Other pits within the enclosure are discussed below under phase 2.0: the upper fills of these date to phase 2.2 but the assemblages from the lower fills suggest that they may have been open in phase 2.1, Further, the location of two of these pits, 3177 and 3111, appears to have respected

ditch 3333, the possible subdivision of the enclosure, but pit 3186 (12th-14th century) cuts through it. It is probable that there was a sequence of pits within separate parts of the enclosure and that the division was eroded over time, but a finer chronological sequence is perhaps beyond the scope of the resolution of dating from the archaeological materials.

5.18. The possibility that enclosure 1 represents part of the rear of a series of plots along Bardfield Road is discussed in section 7.

Enclosure 2

5.19. Enclosure 2, which had northern and eastern sides formed by right-angled ditch 3336, was located against the western edge of the site. The north-eastern portion of it was excavated, measuring at least 16m east/west and 21.5m (70½ ft) north/south to the terminus of ditch 3336, or 26m (85ft) north/south when measured fully to the trackway to the south. A series of postholes were excavated within it, along with a number of features which were most likely associated, and an undated hearth lay nearby. The finds and environmental assemblages appear to indicate a concentration of domestic waste.

5.20. Enclosure ditch 3336 was 0.51 to 0.7m wide and 0.11 to 0.19m deep, with varied silt and clay fills in the four slots dug through it (Fig. 12, Section HH). Finds included: two sherds of pottery with a date of 12th-mid 13th century; an unidentified object, RA11, from fill 3195 (cut 3194); a sheep(?) tooth (not retained); and a single sherd of mid-late 12th-14th century pottery from 3205 at the corner (cut 3206). Stratigraphically, ditch 3336 was cut by phase 2.2 enclosure ditches 3266 and 3264 which ran east-west across it, and this relationship forms the basis of the interpretation that enclosure 2 was earlier and that the site was reorganised at a later date (see below, Phase 2.2). At the intersection with 3266 (cut 3262), six sherds of pottery of 11th to 14th century date were recovered from fill 3263 of 3336.

5.21. Towards the southern corner of the site, and running parallel to the trackway, 3353, an 11m length of curvilinear ditch, 3354, was the stratigraphically earliest feature in the three slots in which it appeared. It was *c.* 1.1m wide by 0.38 to 0.5m deep, filled by a brown, light grey silty clay (fills 3096 and 3060, cuts 3090 and 3059) from which two sherds of 11th-13th century and four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered. To the north-west, what appeared to be the terminus of the feature (3007) was 0.62m wide by 0.27m deep, filled by an orange-brown silty clay, 3008, from which

two sherds of pottery giving a context date of mid-12th to 13th century were recovered, with a piece of animal bone (Fig. 3 and Fig. 26, Section QQ). The ditch was cut by phase 2.2 ditch 3342, which ran on the same alignment, and it could therefore represent the earliest iteration of the southern boundary of enclosures in this part of the site.

5.22. Within enclosure 2, a series of postholes were recorded (structure 1), along with parallel short ditches. The dates from the ceramic assemblages from the postholes indicate that they were contemporary with enclosure 2 rather than with the overlying enclosure 3, and residual Roman and probably residual Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon wares were also recovered from two of them, lending support to the suggested earlier date. From south to north and then turning west, the group comprises features as set out in Table 1 and illustrated in Figs 3 and 7.

Cut	Dimensions	Fill	Finds (no of sherds)
3160, oval, gently sloping concave sides (Fig. 7, Section AA)	0.8 by 0.45, 0.12m deep	3161, mid-brown, grey mottled clay	Roman (2), 11th-13th century (1) mid-late 12th-14th century pottery (7)
3136, steep sides (Fig 7, Section BB)	0.3 by 0.26, 0.28m deep	3137, mid-grey-brown mottled silty clay	Prehistoric/Early Saxon (2), two pieces of fired clay
3142, oval, moderate sides (Fig. 7, Section BB)	0.52m by 0.48m, 0.24m deep	3143, mid-yellow brown silty clay.	11th-13th (1), mid-late 12th -14th+ (1)
3086	0.3m in diameter, 0.18m deep	3087, dark grey-brown silty clay	Late 12th-14th (1), iron hook of uncertain function (RA 19), nails N17
3084, corner of the group, steep-sided apart from to the east, where it sloped (Fig. 7, Section CC)	0.45m by 0.7m, 0.38m deep	3085, dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks	11th-13th (1)
3076, to the west, steep sides	0.21m by 0.15m, 0.12m deep	3077, mid to dark grey-brown sandy clay.	11th-12th+ (1)
3073 (most westerly), steep sides.	0.16m in diameter, 0.13m deep	3110 dark grey-brown sandy clay	None
3079 (aligned with and south of 3073), steep sided	0.36m in diameter, 0.14m deep	3080, a dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal and fired clay inclusions	11th-13th (1), one 12th-mid 13th, one piece of fired clay

Table 1. Detail of postholes associated with structure 1

5.23. The postholes could also represent the remains of a small structure or shelter measuring at least *c.* 2.5m east to west and *c.* 5.5m north to south. A nail (N 17) and a metal hook (RA 19) which were recovered from posthole 3086 may support this interpretation. The shape of posthole 3084, elongated to the east, could be evidence of additional support at the corner of the structure.

5.24. Spatially, the postholes ran along the eastern side of short ditch 3341, continuing northwards beyond where this ditch was cut by phase 2.2 ditch 3339. Ditch 3341 was one of two similar short linear features within the enclosure, along with 3340.

5.25. Ditch 3341 was *c.* 7m long. The base of the feature appeared to be sloping towards a terminus at its northern end, although it was cut by ditch 3339 (phase 2.2) before it ended. At the intersection, cut 3138 (Fig. 7, Section BB) was 0.12m wide by 0.2m deep, filled by a grey-brown silty clay, 3139, from which three sherds of 11th-13th and 12th-14th century pottery were recovered, along with four pieces of fired clay and a bone object interpreted as a bobbin (RA4). Towards the centre of the ditch, cut 3158 was 0.77m wide by 0.4m deep, with a fill of brown/yellow silty clay, 3159, from which were recovered five pieces of animal bone, one small piece of slag (1g) and 25 sherds of pottery (237g) with an overall suggested date for the context of 13th(?) century (Fig. 7, Section AA). At the southern terminus, an undated posthole, 3071, may have been related to the ditch and structure 1. This measured 0.31m by 0.23m and 0.17m deep, had steep sides, and was filled by 3072, a light grey-brown sandy clay from which a worked flint and piece of fired clay were recovered. Another undated posthole was recorded to the east, 3069. This measured 0.48m by 0.36m by 0.12m deep, with gentle sides but a steep northern edge, and it was filled by a mid-brown sandy silt.

5.26. Ditch 3340, to the west and parallel to ditch 3341 (Fig. 7, Section AA), also measured approximately 7m north-south. It cut undated pit 2973. The northern terminus, 2929, was steep sided with an irregular base and it was 0.97m wide by 0.36m deep. The fill, 2930, a grey-brown mottled clay silty sand, contained 18 sherds of pottery (133g) with an overall suggested date of 13th(?) century, two small pieces of slag (4g) and 14 pieces of fired clay. A medieval iron nail (N7) and an 11th-13th century(?) iron 'fiddle key' nail used in the shoeing of horses and oxen were also found. There were charcoal inclusions, and 24 pieces of animal bone including cattle, sheep/goat, horse and dog. The southern terminus, 2971, was 1.4m wide by 0.66m deep and filled by a grey-black clay sandy silt (2972), which yielded three pieces of medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM), two pieces of animal bone, 13 pieces of fired clay and 11 sherds of pottery (169g), with an overall suggested date for the context of the mid to late 13th century.

5.27. The postholes of structure 1 may have been contemporary with ditches 3340 and 3341. If 3341 represents a boundary, subdivision of enclosure 1, or an agricultural

feature, structure 1 could have formed an alternative or enhancement to it, perhaps a fence line, support or windbreak for a boundary or agricultural feature. However, the concentration of apparently domestic waste may suggest something more. The possibility that ditches 3341 and 3340 could represent beam slots of a larger structure in this area approximately 8m by 4m, with post-built lean-to, is further explored in section 7, below, although they are of considerable width. An undated hearth in the vicinity, 2931 (see below, paragraph 5.117), may also have been associated with this phase and with structure 1.

5.28. Also in the vicinity, ditch 3229 ran parallel to 3340, being 1.5m long, 0.62m wide and 0.1m deep (Fig. 7). During excavation, it was suggested that it could represent a tree-throw hole, although it may have been related to 3340 and 3341. It was filled by 3230, a mid-brown-grey mottled silty clay, which yielded one sherd of prehistoric pottery, three sherds of mid-late 12th-14th century pottery and a piece of fired clay. Ditch 3269, immediately to the east of 3229, was a similarly short stretch of ditch, approximately 2.5m north to south, but it did not yield dateable objects and had a different fill (see below, paragraph 5.116).

Pits between the enclosures

5.29. Between the phase 2.1 enclosures, a series of pits were excavated across the site, including two clusters either side of boundary ditch 3335. Their alignment, broadly north-west/south-east, respects that of the trackway and the enclosures. Further comment is offered on these pits in section 7.

5.30. Oval-shaped pit 2925 lay approximately 3m west of enclosure 1 (Figs. 3 and 4). It measured 4.2m by 3.3m, by 0.92m deep, with concave, slightly stepped sides. Eight sherds of pottery and one piece of fired clay were recovered from its single fill, 2926, with a suggested date of the late 13th century. The pit cut a layer of firm light grey blue sandy clay of geological origin (2903).

5.31. Eastwards of ditch 3335, pits 2990, 2992 and 3020 were tightly clustered and intercutting (Figs. 3 and 4). All three were sub-rectangular, relatively shallow, and aligned north-west/south-east. The easternmost, 2990, was 1.96m+ by 1.6m wide and 0.24m deep with steep concave sides and a flat base. Its fill, 2991, has been dated to the early to mid-13th century from *c.* 30 sherds (246g) of pottery. Pit 2990 was cut by 2992, a shallow oval pit 1.6m+ by 1.6m by 0.24m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, filled by a light grey-brown silty clay (2993) (Fig. 8, Section DD). One

sherd of prehistoric or Anglo-Saxon pottery was recovered, together with an assemblage of 69 sherds of pottery (299g) that supports a suggested date for the context of mid to late 13th century, along with six pieces of fired clay and two nails (including a 'fiddle key' nail; likely 11th-13th century in date). The latest pit in the sequence, 3020, was 1.22m by 0.92m and 0.15m deep, filled by a mid-grey-brown silty clay (3021) with a date for the context of the mid to late 13th century from six sherds of pottery and a nail (RA 14). These three pits together were investigated in the evaluation (cut and fill numbers 1208 and 1209, respectively), with a further two sherds of 11th-14th century pottery and a piece of CBM recovered.

5.32. Pit 3018 (recorded as 1210 and 1212 in the evaluation), which was adjacent to the above group, was oval, 2.51m by 0.73m and 0.14m deep (Figs 3 and 4). It had gentle concave sides and a flat base, and was filled with grey-brown silty clays, 3019 and 1211, from which were recovered nine sherds of 11th-13th century pottery and 15 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (81g), a nail (N9), two pieces of CBM, two pieces of fired clay and a fragment of iron. Undated postholes 3258 (0.43m in diameter) and 3260 (0.35m in diameter) to the south-east of the pit group may have been related. Both were only 0.1m deep.

5.33. A further cluster of pits, also generally aligned on the prevailing boundaries, was excavated on the western side of boundary 3335 (Fig. 9, Section EE, and Figs 3 and 4). Spatially, these lay within enclosure 4, associated with the kiln (see below, phase 2.2, paragraph 5.48), but the dates from the pottery suggest that they were earlier. Pit 2998 was the earliest in the sequence, 1.3m by 1.3m and 0.8m deep, with vertical edges. It had two fills, 2999, a dark grey silty gravel 0.34m deep, and 3000, a grey-brown silty clay with an overall suggested date of the late 12th to early 13th century from 14 sherds of pottery (278g). Rectilinear pit 3001 (1214 in the evaluation) cut pit 2998 and was cut into gravelly geological deposits. It was 2.4m by 2.2m and 0.24m deep with steep sides, filled by 3002, a mid-dark grey-brown silty clay, which yielded 29 sherds of 11th-14th century pottery with more refined dates of 12th to mid-13th century for sherds within the assemblage. One piece of bone, iron nails (RA22; N15) and an unidentified iron object (RA 22) were also recovered. Pit 3003 was also part of the cluster, measuring 3.70m by 2.30m and 0.26m deep, filled by 3004, which has been suggested to date to the late 12th-13th century from 20 sherds of pottery (142g). One piece of CBM, two pieces of animal bone and iron nails were also recovered,

including one nail of medieval type (N6) and a 'fiddle key' nail (likely 11th-13th century).

5.34. Two other pits were identified in the evaluation to the west of the group, 1217 (at least 1.3m wide, 2m long and 0.2m deep, with steep sides), filled by 1218, a mid-grey-brown silty clay yielding two sherds of 11th-13th century pottery and two pieces of CBM), and 1216, which was unexcavated (Fig. 3).

5.35. Towards the northern part of the site and north of enclosure 4, pits 3081 and 3098 were in the vicinity of phase 2.2 oven, 2984, although there is no significant indication that they were related to it (Figs 3 and 4). Pit 3081, possibly a tree throw, was oval, aligned east/west, 1.35m by 0.9m and 0.3m deep, with an uneven base. Four sherds of pottery (11g) with an overall date of the late 12th-13th century were recovered from its fills, 3082 and 3083. Pit 3098, to the immediate south, measured 0.83m by 0.73m, and was 0.3m deep, with an overall date for the context of the 13th century from ten sherds of pottery (86g) from fill 3099. A piece of fired clay and the remains of a young piglet (3100) were found in the pit.

Pits 3042, 3046 and 3050

5.36. A trio of pits (3042, 3046 and 3050) were excavated to the north-east of enclosure 2 (Fig. 10, Section FF). The earliest, 3050, was sub-oval, 1.28m long and 0.3m deep with sloping sides. It had three fills; a piece of fired clay and four sherds of 11th-13th century pottery were recovered from the upper fill, 3053. The feature was cut by pit 3046, which was oval and aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 2.86m by 2.17m, by 0.32m deep. A layer of dark reddish black silty clay with charcoal inclusions 0.72m wide lay across the base of the feature, representative of intense burning (3054). The fills of the pit gave one of the largest ceramic assemblages from the site, and both environmental samples yielded remains which may be reflective of a dump of domestic crop/food processing waste. The lowest fill, 3047, a mid-brown, grey silty clay, yielded a pottery assemblage of 28 sherds (629g) with an overall suggested date for the context of 13th(?) century. Fill 3048 was a lighter sandy clay from which a piece of fired clay was recovered. Fill 3049, also likely dated to the 13th century from 36 sherds (497g), was a mid-grey silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks, from which five prehistoric/Saxon sherds, four Roman sherds and two 'fiddle key' nail fragments were also recovered, along with 18 fragments of animal bone. In addition, a residual worked flint core was also recovered from pit 3046.

5.37. Feature 3042, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.5m deep, was partially excavated as a possible posthole situated in the centre of this large pit. Two small pieces of burnt flint (10g) and four sherds of pottery (88g) with an overall context date of 12th to mid-13th century were recovered from the lowest fill, 3043, which was a brownish sandy, gravelly clay. Environmental sample 109 was taken from this fill and yielded a moderate number of cereal grains, and a small amount of chaff and charred seeds. One of the cereal grains gave a radiocarbon date of 1045-1218 cal. AD at 95%, or 1120-1218 cal. AD at 61% (SUERC-107042), which is consistent with the ceramic date. The middle fill, 3044, was a charcoal rich silty clay, and environmental sample 111 from it yielded a larger number of cereal grains and weed seeds. The upper fill, 3045, was a light sandy clay, which may represent natural soils that had been deliberately placed over the burnt layer.

5.38. Further discussion of the possible interpretation of these features as a charcoal pit kiln is presented below, section 7.

Phase 2.2: 13th-14th century AD

5.39. As noted above, the stratigraphic evidence indicates that the site was reorganised, with enclosure 2 overlain by enclosure 3. Enclosure 3 appears to form a scheme with enclosure 4 to the east, which surrounds the kiln. The overall alignments follow those of earlier features, arranged perpendicularly to the line of the trackway, which may well have been upgraded. Alongside the physical relationship between the ditches of enclosures 2 and 3, the artefact dates and scientific dates confirm a second phase of activity at the site dated to the later 13th to the later 14th centuries.

5.40. There are some caveats with the phasing. Contexts which are associated with later suggested dates within the medieval period still contain proportions of earlier material, likely reflecting a combination of ceramic use and residuality in the finds assemblage, as well as a potential close date between the end of phase 2.1 and start of phase 2.2. It is therefore possible that some features which belong in phase 2.2 may not have been attributed to it if they only contained residual material. Further, the general character of the animal bone assemblage across the medieval period is potentially indicative of strewn waste, and mixing of rubbish likely occurred (Clarke, this report, Appendix C). Likewise, some features could belong in phase 2.1.

5.41. It is also likely that phase 2.2 represents a longer period, spanning the establishment, use and post-use of the kiln. This is indicated by the stratigraphic sequence of ditches

and pits along the northern edge of the road, where the intercutting of features suggests that some are later than others within the phase. The kiln itself cuts enclosure ditch 3346. Further work is proposed on the CBM used in its construction, but spatially it relates well to this phase of the site and a tile kiln constructed of peg tiles could date from the mid-13th century onwards, when the tile type became the universal form in Essex (Paul Drury, pers. comm. October 2022).

Flanking trackway ditches

5.42. The trackway (3353, Fig. 11) was likely a determining factor in the location of the kiln (see below, paragraph 7.29). Artefactual evidence suggests that it continued in use into the late and post-medieval periods (the trackway is therefore discussed below, in phase 3). However, it may well have been consolidated in phase 2.2, as indicated by the finds assemblages.

5.43. The ditches on the northern side of the track are discussed below, under enclosures 3 and 4. The southern side of the trackway was flanked by ditch 3345, which had sloping sides and was *c*. 1.5m to 2.23m wide and 0.3m to 1.10m deep, widening and deepening to the south-west. The lower fills (1107, 2938, 3037) were varied silty clays, wet and organic, from which one sherd of CBM and 24 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered (with one further sherd dated to the 14th century in the evaluation, fill 1107). The upper fills (1108, 2939, 3025) were also silty clays, and two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and two pieces of late medieval/post-medieval CBM were recovered, with ten fragments of animal bone (five of cattle). To the east, free from interaction with other features, cut 3203 was filled by silt 3204, from which two sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered and a fragment each of bone and oyster shell. In the other slots (cut 1106, 2937) the ditch appeared to cut the lowest metalled trackway deposits (1104 and 1105, 2941) but towards the centre, the ditch fills were overlain by layers associated with the trackway from which later medieval and post-medieval material was recovered (2942, 2943, 3026 in cut 3024), indicating that the track was longer lived and repaired beyond the filling of the ditch. A possible butt end within 3345 (2937), recorded in plan towards the west, may indicate that part of the ditch in the south-western part of the site had been recut, as it relates spatially to ditch 3344 to the north in that area (see below, paragraph 5.107).

5.44. There are two caveats with the interpretation of consolidation of the trackway in phase 2.2: the phase 2.1 boundaries align with and respect the track, suggesting that the line of it was already in existence; and finds from the flanking ditches may arise from

their later infilling rather than their first creation. Conversely, the trackway and ditch are downslope from the area of activity generally, and medieval finds could have been washed into them if they were open more generally in the lifetime of the trackway. Nonetheless, a kiln, generating heavy traffic in both senses of the word, with frequent and laden carts, may well have required a route with an improved surface and drainage, and the ditches did not include notable assemblages of later material.

Enclosure 3

5.45. Ditch 3337 ran into the excavation area for at least 33m from the western site edge, on an approximate north-east/south-west alignment, and it cut across enclosure 2 (ditch 3336) (Figs 3, 4 and 12, Section HH). This formed enclosure 3, which measured *c.*16.5m (54ft) from ditch 3337 down to 3342 to the south, and it was at least 25m in length between the site edge to the west and enclosure 4, to the east. The ditch was between 0.88 and 0.98m wide and 0.32 to 0.42m deep (cuts 3266 and 3295), filled by silt and clay fills (3267 and 3295) from which ten sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered, with a piece of fired clay. A short length of ditch, 3338 (Fig. 12, Section HH), ran parallel to 3337, 0.5m (1.5ft) to the south of it, with similar fills (cuts 3264 and 3313, and fills 3256 and 3314 respectively). This also cut phase 2.1 ditch 3336. It was 0.61m wide and 0.18m deep, narrowing at the terminus, and pottery from it was dated to the late 12th-13th century. Ditch 3337 continued eastwards to the north of and parallel to enclosure 4, forming what may possibly have been a corridor-type entrance to the enclosures; undated posthole 3238 (0.32m in diameter and 0.11m deep) could have been for a post for a gate (Fig. 4); there would have been a gap of c 0.4m to the south of it and one of 0.9m to the north, wide enough for people or animals.

5.46. A further north-east/south-west ditch, 3339, ran for 13m from the western limit of excavation and may represent a subdivision of enclosure 3. It also cut a phase 2.1 feature, 3138. It was 0.56m to 0.76m wide and 0.14m to 0.22m deep. Two slots were investigated (3309, 3140), recording a single silty clay fill (Fig. 7, Section BB). Fill 3310 was dated to the 13th(?) century from 13 sherds of pottery (197g), including one 13th-15th century sherd and one piece of bone; and fill 3141 yielded one sherd of Roman pottery, three sherds of 11th-13th century wares, and seven sherds of mid-later 12th-14th century date. Towards its western end, ditch 3339 joined ditch 3192 (Fig. 3). It was 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep, with four sherds of 11th to 13th century

pottery and seven sherds of mid-late 12th to 14th century pottery recovered from its fill, together with a piece of fired clay.

5.47. Although generally the suggested ceramic dates for enclosure 3 are not very different to those from the phase 2.1 features, these ditches do appear to form a coherent scheme with enclosure 4 that framed the kiln. They also cut through phase 2.1 features and may be expected to contain residual material.

Enclosure 4

5.48. Ditch 3352, with a right angle in it, formed an enclosure of approximately 25m east-west from north/south boundary ditch 3335 (phase 2.0). It measured 13m (*c.* 42½ ft) north-south from the road. Spatially, the kiln lay within it. Slots excavated in the northern arm (3329, 1206) showed the ditch to be 0.3m wide and 0.06 to 0.22m deep, filled by 3330 and 1207, a mottled silty clay. A section in the western side, 3277, was 0.39m wide and 0.17m deep, filled by 3278, a clay silt from which 16 sherds of pottery gave an overall suggested date for the context of the late 13th to 14th-15th centuries. At this point, the ditch cut pit 3273, also phase 2.2 (Fig. 13, Section II), and the fills may have been mixed. Towards the road, the ditch was cut by pit 3222 (phase 2.2, see below paragraph 5.74, Fig. 15 Section KK, and Fig. 16, showing cut 3226 of ditch 3352).

5.49. Amorphous feature 3273 was 3.1m by 3.92m and 0.34m deep (Fig. 3). It had an irregular base and was filled by a silty gravel with some organic or carbonised material (3274, 0.29m deep) overlain by paler grey clay silts, 0.08m to 0.16m deep (3275 and 3276). The pottery assemblage of 48 sherds (665g) came mainly from the eastern and western extremes, including 12 sherds of 13th to 15th century pottery, but with an overall suggested date for the context of the 13th? century. This was cut by enclosure 3353 but could also have perhaps been a depression into which waste gathered; the top fills, from which the pottery was recovered, were relatively shallow.

5.50. The south side of enclosures 3 and 4 was formed by a sequence of intercutting ditches which cut ditch 3354 (phase 2.1, see above paragraph 5.21). Curvilinear ditch 3342 was the earliest, cut at its eastern end by ditch 3347 (cuts 3213 and 3217, respectively, at the excavated slot, Fig. 15 Section KK and Fig. 16), which was in turn cut by ditch 3346 to the south of it (cuts 1113 and 1117, respectively). Ditches 3347 and 3346, formed a pair of ditches running on a general east-west alignment, apparently flanking the track (see Fig. 14, Section JJ). The western butt ends of 3346

and 3347 may indicate the position of an entrance into the enclosures, although a clear entrance from the road is not particularly discernible. The area may have been remodelled over time, and, on the edge of a low-lying area, could have been muddy and mixed. The ditches probably represent longer and multiple stages of activity within phase 2.2, with pits 3222 and 2994 also cut into them, and in plan the kiln was also recorded as cutting into ditch 3347.

5.51. Ditch 3342 curved from the line of the trackway towards the north-west, along a line that is echoed in ditch 3343 (phase 3). As shown in Figure 26 (Section QQ), the ditch cut ditch 3354 (cut 3007; phase 2.1) and was cut by feature 3005 (phase 2.2). It was between 1.3m and 2.6m wide and 0.56m and 0.88m deep (cuts 2975, 3055, 3012/3009, 3213), with a rounded base, and was filled by between one and three sandy clay silt fills (2976, 3056, 3013, 3010, 3011 and 3214). The corner slot (fill 3056) produced one of the largest ceramic assemblages recovered from the site, with 142 pottery sherds that gave an overall suggested context date of the 14th-15th century (from one sherd), 41 sherds of late medieval to post-medieval CBM, oyster and mussel shells, an iron hook (RA 21) of 12th-15th century date possibly for hanging foodstuffs, and one the of the larger assemblages of animal bone (26 fragments, including bones from cattle, horse and dog). The corner was in the vicinity of an undated hearth 2931, and the curve of the ditch is also close to a lower lying area, which may explain the volume of material. Finds from the other fills included charcoal, oyster shell, three pieces of medieval/late medieval CBM and 80 sherds of pottery (226g), with an overall suggest date for the context of the early-mid 13th to mid-14th(?) centuries.

5.52. A possible fill lens or feature that lay between ditches 3342 and 3347, 3215, was 1.4m long by 0.76m wide and 0.86m deep, with moderately steep, stepped sides and a rounded base (Fig. 15, Section KK, and Fig. 16). Two sherds of 11th-13th century pottery, a nail and three pieces of animal bone were recovered from its fill, 3216.

5.53. Ditch 3347 was 1.5m to 2m wide and 1.14m to 1.21m deep (cuts 1113, 3217, Fig. 15, Section KK, and Fig.16) with three to four fills. These were of silty clay, apart from the lowest gravelly fill which was up to 0.48m deep (1114, 3218). The other fills were dated to the 13th-14th centuries from 80 sherds of pottery, and four pieces of animal bone were also found (1115, 1116, 3219, 3220 and 3221). A section was also excavated close to the western terminus, 2947, which was 0.52m wide and 0.4m deep, with a dark grey fill, 2948, from which three sherds of pottery gave a suggested

context date of the mid to late 13th century. Three pieces of animal bone were recovered, along with a relatively (for the site) large charcoal and cereal assemblage from environmental sample 103.

5.54. The latest ditch, 3346, had sloped sides and was 0.6m to 2.10m wide and 0.24m to 1.26m deep, increasing in size from the butt end to the west (cuts 3231, 1117 and 2944). Between two and four silty clay fills were recorded, with a date of the 12th to 13th centuries from eight sherds of pottery in lowest fill 1118 of cut 1117; a date of the 12th to 14th centuries from 2950, and 17 sherds from the upper fill of cut 2944, 2946, which also produced a piece of animal bone and relatively large charcoal and cereal grain assemblages in environmental sample. Six pieces of animal bone and two pieces of fired clay were also found. Where the ditch did not intersect with any other features, cut 3231, 18 sherds of pottery with an overall date for the context of late 13th-14th century were recovered from fill 3268, with one of the largest quantities of pottery recovered from the site from fill 3232, with 131 sherds that gave the same context date, with five pieces of animal bone including cattle and chicken, shell, a nail (N11), CBM, charcoal, and a large rotary quern stone fragment that may have been reused. Overall, this finds assemblage may reflect domestic activity taking place within enclosure 4.

Kiln 2953, stoke pit and associated features

5.55. Kiln 2953 lay within enclosure 4. The kiln was constructed partly below ground level from peg tiles and is of a recognised medieval form; such structures tended to be semi-subterranean and sunk into the sides of hills or sloping ground (Eames 1961, 143; Ryan 1999, 20). The kiln would have comprised a superstructure (no longer extant) over a firing floor at ground level, upon which tiles would have been placed for firing, with twin flues beneath, fuelled from a stoke pit (see Figs 17 to 23, and Fig. 37). Whilst there was some debris in this pit, generally across the site there was a notable absence of waste products from the kiln, although as noted in section 7, this is not atypical.

Construction/stoke/rake out pit

5.56. The pit for the kiln, 2952, was broadly rectangular with vertical sides and square corners. It measured 8.46m north to south (15¾ ft) by 3.25m east to west (9¼ ft) at its widest part. The pit became more oval where it contained the stoking/rake out area and the access ramp to the north (*c.* 5.2m long). The kiln was dug into the slope of the site, with the rear of the kiln recorded in plan as having been dug into ditch 3347

to the south. This orientation may have been designed to take into account the prevailing wind.

Clay floor

5.57. The first element of the structure within the pit was the clay floor of the kiln, 3146 (Fig 19, Section NN and Fig. 21), which showed the effects of heating. This was relatively smooth, 4.4m long, 1.7m wide, and extended beyond the kiln into the construction cut where it was 0.12m thick in comparison to the 0.3m thickness beneath the kiln. For context, the floor has been noted as the earliest element of other excavated kilns: with a chalk/mortar floor at Puckeridge (Reagan *et al.* forthcoming); a floor at Farnham which appeared to have had the location of the kiln walls marked out (Riall 2003, 300); and a floor at North Grange Meaux, Beverley, where evidence of a fire suggested that it had been fired before construction of the kiln (Eames 1961, 147). The latter features were not observed in the Finchingfield kiln, however.

Spine wall

5.58. The central spine wall for the flues/furnace chamber, 3078 (Fig. 20 Section MM and Fig. 21), was constructed onto the floor, from tiles and broken pieces that were mainly header coursed and bonded with a clay mix (see below, 5.59). The wall was pyramid shaped in profile, 2.45m long, 0.62m wide and 0.54m high.

Arches

5.59. The two sets of six arches, 3075, appear to have been built next in the construction sequence, of tiles bonded by a clay mix, built directly off the kiln floor (Fig. 20, Section MM, Fig. 21, Section NN, and Fig. 23). They were 0.85m wide to the spine wall, 0.9m deep and 0.65m high. The arches were constructed from increasingly angled stacked peg tiles laid longwise to the length of the kiln, apart from the sixth arch at the rear, which was narrower, with tiles laid perpendicularly to the spine walls. There were two or three rows of tiles above the arches, which is usual (Cherry 2001, 191). The five gaps between the arches would have allowed heat to rise, and there were additional gaps at the front and rear of the kiln, with that at the rear likely forming a flue (Cherry 2001, 191). The arches are not quite square to the structure. The structure showed general reddening and the effects of heat. The clay 'mortar' used in the structure was noted to be a medium sandy fabric with chalk and ferrous oxide, similar to the fabric of the roof tiles but redder rather than buff (Anderson, this report). The use of clay to bond kiln structures has been noted elsewhere in the county (Ryan 1999, 20).

Clay lining

5.60. The construction pit was lined with clay with chalk inclusions (likely for heat insulation), which formed the fire chamber walls, 3074 (Fig. 20 Section MM and Fig. 21), and the excavators on site suggested that the clay was placed against the arches. The tile flues and clay together formed an approximately square structure 2.7m long, 2.75m wide and 0.7m deep, with the clay 0.42m thick. The clay showed evidence of burning.

5.61. Daub, 3145, was added to the gaps between the wall and tile arches and showed the effects of heating. It comprised clay with straw and possibly lime inclusions. This would have separated and insulated the outer clay wall from direct heat. It was noted to span an area 2.45 by 2.05, and it was 0.64m deep (Fig. 21).

Firing floor

5.62. The remains of the firing floor of the oven were still in place above the arches (Figs 8-20), approximately 2.34m long north-south by 2m wide. Unfired, dried tiles would have been placed on edge on the floor with spaces in between, likely placed on edge across the gaps between the arches, and they would have been built up into stacked layers (Edmondson and Thorn 1989, 80; Cherry 2001, 191).

5.63. No other superstructure survived, which is not uncommon, although there is potential for further information from fired clay across the site more widely (noted in Anderson, this report). The superstructure would have comprised a temporary covering over the stacked tiles, probably of brick, tile or turf, with a vent or openings to allow gases to escape (Ryan 1999, 20; Cherry 2001, 191; Pearson 2018). At Radwinter (also in Essex), for example, the kiln was found to be filled with debris from a clay dome (Drury 1979, 25).

Flue entrance

5.64. The sloping front of the kiln, 2969 (Figs. 18-20, Fig. 19 Section LL), comprised double flue entrances (stoke holes) facing north, shaped from a solid clay material that appeared to be fired or baked, either through the effects of heat during the use of the kiln or potentially prior to use. This structure measured 1.25m long, 0.90m wide and 0.65m deep at the base. Such front structures, with gaps behind them, are documented elsewhere. They may have provided additional insulation on the side of the kiln that was open to the air (Drury and Pratt 1979, 144; Reagan *et al*. forthcoming), or potentially acted as reinforcement where the heat would have been

most intense, to counteract expansion of the walls and lift (Dale and Caiger 1974, 31). Some kilns show repair and extension of flue entrances, although that doesn't appear to have been the case here (see discussion, section 7).

Backfill

5.65. The kiln was filled with rubble and debris, 3144 (Figs 19, Section LL, and Fig. 20), packed tight throughout the kiln chamber, comprising fired clay, mortar and occasional roof 'corner tile pieces' as noted by the excavator. The fill may have consisted of rubble from the roof of the kiln structure, used to patch or pack the kiln to stop it from collapsing after use. The presence of hip and ridge tile was noted in the CBM assessment (Anderson 2021).

Stoke pit

The stoke pit sloped towards the kiln entrance (Figs 19 and 22), and it is likely that it was periodically raked out. The downward slope might also have assisted with the fuelling of the kiln. In some other excavated kilns, steps were recorded (e.g. Danbury, Drury and Pratt 1975, 92). These were not observed at Finchingfield, although the western portion of the stoke pit was not excavated. Deposits in the pit relate to the use, disuse and backfilling of the kiln (Fig. 22, Section OO), and are detailed in Table 2:

Context	Description	Purpose	Finds (No. sherds)
2962	Charcoal rich, over the sloping base of the cut on the north side, 3.56m long and up to 0.9m deep (Fig. 21).	Primary deposit – rake out from the kiln	C11th-13th pottery (1), C12th-14th (4), C13th-15th (3), late medieval/post medieval CBM (3), piece of copper alloy strap end 1250-1400 (SF1), nail (N5), a piece of quern.
2963	Light grey-brown silty clay, tipped over deposit 2962 from the east, 1.44m long and 0.54m deep. It contained charcoal lenses, chalk inclusions and fired clay.	Deliberate dump?	CBM and pottery.
2964, 2965	Red/brown dark friable brown silty clay with chalk and clay inclusions c. 0.4m deep between the baked clay material of the flue entrance and possible dump 2963, with large pieces of fired clay, pottery sherds and CBM	Dumped deposit?	
2966	whitish brown silty clay with chalk, burnt clay, pottery, CBM inclusions, 4m long and 0.48m deep	Dump?	
2967	Compact yellow brown silty clay, across the pit, with CBM, bone, fired clay and chalk,	Dump?	A ceramic peg (RA2), a probable door strap hinge C12th to 16th (SF24), a medieval nail

			(N4), ceramic date of late C14-16th (33).
2968	Reddish-brown silty clay, a concreted layer of fired clay 1.70m long in the top of the pit.	Silting up/demolition?	

Table 2. Elements of kiln 2953

5.66. Environmental sample 104 was taken from the lower fill of the stoke pit, 2962. This contained a relatively large charcoal assemblage and some cereal grains, as well as terrestrial snail shells. A radiocarbon date, SUERC-107040 1163-1261 cal. AD, was obtained from one of the cereal grains from this deposit, although given its relatively early date in relation to the site sequence this material may have been residual. Other fills within the pit contained fragments of fired clay and CBM that may represent demolition material derived from the kiln or other structures. The ceramic assemblage of 33 pottery sherds from fill 2967 gave an overall suggested date for the context of late 14th-16th century for this final fill in the post-use stage of the pit, which appears a consistent date with the ridge and hip tile fragments found associated with the kiln.

Mixing pit

5.67. Undated pit 3147 lay *c.* 2m west of the kiln. It measured 1.4m by 1.1m and 0.14m deep and was filled by 3148, a chalky, light silty clay deposit (Fig. 24). It was most likely used to mix the clay/mortar for the kiln.

Pit 3061 – cess pit?

5.68. A large irregular pit, 3061 (1111 in the evaluation), was located close to the kiln (Fig. 25, Section PP). It had sides that undercut the natural gravels and measured 2.9m long (north-west to south-east), 0.96m wide and 1.28m deep, with four fills: a dark silty clay at the base (3062), a mid-coloured silty clay (3063), and pale silty clay/gravels (3068 and 3064). A small, medieval lead alloy textile mount (RA 4) and a nail (RA 13) were recovered from the lower fill, with a few oyster shell fragments. Overall, an assemblage of 187 sherds of pottery across all the fills dates them to the late 13th/14th or 14th(?) century. A fragment of quern was recovered from 3063, and three pieces of CBM and four pieces of animal bone from 3064. Environmental sample 110 from the primary fill, 3062, yielded charcoal and cereal grains. A radiocarbon date consistent with the ceramic dates was obtained from one cereal grain, SUERC-107043, 1305-1411 cal. AD at 95% probability, or 1305-1365 cal. AD (69.1%) or 1383-1411 (26.3%). The pit appears to have contained domestic waste and may perhaps have served as a cess/rubbish pit associated with the kiln.

5.69. To the north of this pit and perpendicular to it, an undated feature 1120 was recorded in the evaluation as a possible beam slot. It was 0.62m wide, 3.51m long and 0.16m deep, with rounded termini, filled by a silty gravel (1121).

Pit 2994 – well?

5.70. Pit 2994, which was cut into chalk, may have been a well (Fig. 26, Section QQ). It was located southwards of the terminal ends of ditches 3346 and 3347, cutting curvilinear ditch 3342 (also phase 2.2). It measured *c.* 2.2m in diameter and was 1.34m deep, with fills rich in pottery, as well as some oyster and mussel shell, and a few pieces of animal bone. The lowest fill, 2995, was a wet dark sandy silt clay which was 0.18m deep, from which a copper alloy buckle (SF6) and an iron buckle plate (SF18) were recovered, both dated to the period 1250-1400. The pottery, 31 sherds (530g), gave a date for the context of the 14th-15th centuries. Environmental sample 108 yielded charcoal and cereal grains, and one cereal grain has given a radiocarbon date, SUERC-107041, of 1283-1394 cal. AD at 95% probability, or 1283-1325 cal. AD (44%) or 1353-1394 cal. AD (51%). The second fill, 2996, was a dark silty clay that was 0.6m deep with charcoal and shell inclusions, with 35 sherds of pottery indicating an overall date of the 14th? century, including a number of sherds of a Mill Green ware jug. Other finds included a nail (N2), and one sherd of possibly Roman CBM. Environmental sample 107 from this fill produced cereal grains. The upper fill, 2997, 0.6m deep, was a mid grey-brown sandy silt clay with a date of the mid to late 13th+ centuries indicated from 56 sherds of pottery.

Other features associated with enclosures 3 and 4

5.71. Other pits in the area may have related to activity at the kiln.

5.72. Pit 3033 cut ditch 3346. It was 1.9m by 1.45m, and 0.23m deep, and 85 sherds of pottery with an overall date for the context of the late 13th-14th century were recovered, one of the largest quantities (373g) from the site, with oyster shell fragments, 11 fragments of animal bone, a medieval nail, and a small piece of burnt flint (3g).

5.73. Pit 3222 also cut the ditches (Fig. 15, Section KK, and Fig. 16). It was sub-square in plan with vertical, almost undercut sites, 2.8m by 1.90m, and 1.16m deep. It had three fills which yielded a few pieces of animal bone. The lower fill (3223) contained an assemblage of nine sherds of late medieval to post-medieval CBM and 17 sherds of pottery, some of late 13th-14th century date, with one piece of bone. Cereal grains

were recovered from environmental sample 116. Fills 3224 and 3225 also included finds, of 21 sherds of pottery (overall dated to the late 12th/13th and 13th-14th century), four fragments of medieval CBM, nails (N1 and RA 15), and an unidentified iron object.

5.74. Two hearths (2954 and 2958) were located within enclosure 4, northwards of the kiln Figs 3 and 4), and posthole structure 4 was located to the west of it (Figs 3 and 30). Both may have been related to activities at the kiln, although due to a lack of dating evidence, and phase 2.1 activity in the area, they are presented below as features of phase 2.0.

Oven north of enclosure 4

5.75. Westwards of boundary 3335 and north of the kiln and its enclosure, the base of an oven or kiln, 2984, was oriented north-east to south-west (Figs 3 and 27). It measured 2.48m by 1.3m . At the north-eastern end, 1.3m of the base was covered with a layer of small and medium stones in a silty clay matrix, 0.1m deep, 2985. At the south-west, remains of the fired clay oven structure were recorded (2988). Finds from the fills, 2984, 2985, 2987 and 2989, included charcoal, a piece of animal bone, 19 sherds of 12th-14th century, with individual sherds dated to the 13th-14th century, and three pieces of fired clay. Environmental sample 106 from fill 2989 produced a large assemblage of cereal grains and weed seeds. Oven 2984 was different in form to the ovens within the enclosure associated with the kiln (2955 and 2959; see below, paragraph 5.76). The stonier north-east end may have been an oven chamber, heated from a fire in the flue, in the manner of a drying kiln.

5.76. A series of undated postholes (3240-52, structure 3) likely represent the remains of a screen or enclosure related to the oven (see below, paragraph 5.118), perhaps a wind break to protect it from south-westerly winds.

West of Ditch 3335

5.77. Westwards of enclosure 4 and boundary ditch 3335, a cluster of three shallow, oval pits, 2910, 2911 and 2912, lay towards the trackway to the south. These had concave sloping sides and flat or uneven bases and were 1.2m-3m long, 1.2m-1.5m wide and 0.05-0.22m deep, all filled by 2913, a mid-grey-brown silty clay. The cluster could represent an area of trampled ground, possibly near to the corner of a field, with posthole 3235 *c.* 4m to the south-west possibly representing a gate post (see below, paragraph 5.94): 12 pottery sherds have been dated to the late 13th-14th centuries.

Southern side of the road

5.78. The south-eastern corner of the excavation captured a small sample of the former boundaries and features on the south side of the former road (discussed further below, Phase 2.0).

5.79. Ditch 3200, 1.6m wide and 0.42m deep, reflected the prevailing orientation of features to the north. It had two silty fills, the upper of which, 3202, gave an assemblage of 11 sherds dated to the 13th-14th centuries, and eight fragments of animal bone, including pig. Six oyster shells were also recovered. The ditch terminated where it met ditch 3345 associated with the trackway. The fills of both features were similar, and it is likely that they were open at the same time, suggesting a wider field system of this date.

Phase 2.0: 12th-14th century AD

5.80. This broader 12th-14th century phase includes medieval features which cannot be associated with certainty to either phase 2.1 or phase 2.2.

Pits within enclosure 1

5.81. Within enclosure 1, multiple pits were excavated which seem to respect the layout of the enclosure and subdivisions (Fig. 3). As noted above (phase 2.1), the lower fills of the pits contain generally earlier dated material (12th-13th century) and the upper fills later material (12th-15th century). Whilst the lower fills of the pits could contain residual material, it is more probable that material accumulated in the upper fills of earlier pits which remained as depressions. However, given the varied relationships between them and the enclosure ditches, the pits have not been assigned to either more specific phase. The pits are cut into gravelly clay.

5.82. Rectangular pit 3111/3190 was within enclosure 1, although perhaps more aligned to the road than the ditches. It measured 2.12m north-south by 1.87m, and was 0.66m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 28). The lower fill, 3112, was a 0.26m depth of sandy silty clay noted to include lenses of redeposited natural material. The ceramic assemblage of four sherds gave an overall date of 11th-13th+ century for the context. Environmental sample 115 contained a moderate number of cereal grains and seeds mainly of foodstuff species, including vetch/wild pea, bean/pea, oat/brome grass and hazelnut shell, interpreted as a dump of domestic food processing material. The upper fill, 3113, was a silty clay from which object RA 27 (tentatively, a piece of knife fragment) and nails (N24) were recovered, along with one sherd of Roman

pottery, 21 sherds of 12th-14th pottery, and one sherd of 15th-16th century pottery. Although the relationship was unclear, pit 3188 seemed to cut this pit (see below, paragraph 5.86).

5.83. To the north of a subdivision in the enclosure, pit 3177 was sub-circular, measuring 2.5m by 1.24m, and 0.66m deep (Fig. 28). It had two fills, similar to 3174 which cut it, and four sherds of mid-late 12th-14th century date were recovered from the lower fill, 3178. Environmental sample 113 from fill 3178 was found to contain minimal amounts of charred plant remains, suggested to represent wind-blown/dispersed domestic settlement waste.

5.84. Rectilinear pit 3174 (Fig. 28), 2.5m by 2.1m and 1.10m deep, with near vertical sides, was perpendicular to 3111 and cut pit 3177, as well as one of the enclosure ditches, 3332. From the dark silty clay primary fill, 3175, an assemblage of nine sherds of 11th-14th century pottery was recovered, with a suggested date of mid-12th to 13th? century for the context. Also recovered were 11 pieces of animal bone. Environmental sample 114 from this fill contained minimal amounts of charred plant remains, suggested to represent wind-blown/dispersed domestic settlement waste. A secondary fill, 3176, with redeposited lenses, was dated overall to the late 13th to mid-14th centuries from 62 sherds of pottery, including a sherd of Rouen whiteware, noted to be unusual for a medieval site, along with 15 pieces of animal bone and two unidentified metal objects (RAs 29 and 30).

5.85. Pits 3186 and 3188 were intercutting against the eastern edge of excavation. Pit 3188 was at least 1.26m wide. Pit 3186, which cut it, was at least 1.68m long and filled by 3187, a medium black, grey silty clay from which six sherds of mid-late 12th-14th century pottery sherds were recovered, and a copper alloy object (RA 5). This pit also to cut ditch 3333.

5.86. The character of these pits is further considered in section 7.

Features within enclosures 2 and 3

5.87. Phase 2.0 features within enclosures 2/3 likely relate to activity in the area, and, spatially, may relate best to phase 2.1 activity, although they are not tightly dated. Eastwards of structure 1, two pieces of mid-12th to 14th century pottery were recovered from fill 3294 of pit 3293, which was 1.8m by 1.4m, and 0.16m deep. Two further postholes were in the vicinity, 3014 was 0.6m by 0.52m and 0.26m deep, from

which one sherd of pottery with a date of mid-12th to 13th+ was recovered, and 3016, a possible posthole, 0.4m in diameter and 0.24m deep (Fig. 26, Section QQ).

Features within enclosure 4

Structure 2

5.88. Postholes which indicate a six-post structure (structure 2) were excavated to the west of the kiln, within enclosure 4 and on the same alignment as the enclosure and features within it. No finds were recovered from the postholes, but they have been assigned to phase 2.0 and are assumed to be medieval on the basis of their spatial position within the enclosure. The structure would have been at least 1.6m north-west to south-east and at least 2.5m east to west, although any superstructure supported by the opposing pairs of posts could have been much larger. The corner postholes were marginally deeper. Features identified as workshops, drying sheds and worktables have been identified at other tileries, and are discussed further in section 7. Details of the postholes are presented in Table 3 and Figure 30:

Cut	Dimensions	Fill	Position
3108, steep sides and uneven base (Fig. 30, Section RR)	0.5m diameter, 018m deep	3019 dark brown silty clay	NW corner
3016 steep sides and uneven base	0.38m diameter, 018m deep	3107, grey light brown gravelly clay	SW corner
3196 concave sides and flat base	0.49m east-west, 0.35m north-south, 0.11m deep	3197, a mid-grey-brown silty clay,	Centre, north
3207, concave sides and flat base (Fig. 30, Section SS)	0.58m long, 0.5m wide, 0.11m deep	3208, light grey-brown clay	Centre, south
3198, deep with vertical sides and irregular base	0.35m by 0.25m, 0.26m deep	3199, mid grey-brown silty clay	NE corner
3297 (Fig. 30, Section TT)	0.49m by 0.26m, 0.34m deep	3298, a mid-dark silty clay	SE corner

Table 3. Details of postholes associated with structure 2

5.89. Postholes 3242 to the south-east and 3315 to the north-west (Fig. 30) may have been associated with structure 2, however, and artefacts were recovered from their single fills. Posthole 3242 was 0.6m by 0.4m and 0.3m deep, with near vertical sides, and two pieces of medieval to late medieval CBM were recovered. Posthole 3315 was 0.9m by 0.73m and 0.3m deep with a steep cut, and nine fragments of 12th-14th century pottery and five pieces of burnt clay were recovered from it.

Hearths and pits

5.90. Two smaller hearths or ovens were excavated within enclosure 4 (Fig. 31). Spatially, they relate well to the kiln and enclosure, although they may also have been

contemporary with phase 2.1 activity in the wider area. The northern of the two features, 2955, was oriented south-west/north-east and comprised a subcircular pit 2954, 2m by 1.2m, with a lining or structure of clayey, chalky material, 2955, that was 0.12m deep and which had been altered by heat. The primary fill, 2956, a similarly heat-altered chalky, clay material that was 0.08m deep, included one piece of bone and four pieces of pottery that gave a suggested date for the context of the 12th to mid-13th century. A siltier fill lay over this, 2957, and one piece of bone was recovered, along with 36 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery with a date of the mid to late 13th century suggested for the context. The smaller oven, to the southwest, 2958, was 0.9m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a moderately rounded base. It was lined by heat-altered stone, gravel, flint and baked clay 0.12m thick 2959, overlain by a mid-red brown mottled compact fill with flecks of chalk and burnt clay 0.12m thick, 2960. A posthole located to the north-east of 2954 may be related, 2982. This was sub-circular, *c*. 0.26m in diameter and 0.12m deep, and a sherd of 12th-14th century pottery was recovered from its fill.

5.91. Also located within enclosure 4 were pits 3156 and 3031. Pit 3156 was located 2m to the west of the phase 2.2 kiln. It was 0.8m by 0.7m and 0.18m deep, filled by 3157, from which a single 12th-13th century potsherd was recovered. Pit 3031 lay slightly to the north-west of the kiln (Fig. 32, Section UU), 1.7m by 1.1m and 0.8m deep, filled by 3032, a mid to dark grey-brown silty clay from which three sherds of 11th-13th century pottery and one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered (17g in total). Pit 3022, further west, was 0.6m long, 0.5m wide by 0.07m deep, and was filled by 3023, a dark grey-brown silty clay which yielded a small fragment of 12th-14th century pottery and an iron object (SF26).

Boundary Ditch 3335

5.92. Ditch 3335, which seems to have spanned phases 2.1 and 2.2, formed part of the regularly laid out enclosure and ditch system running perpendicular to the road, and likely formed a more substantial field or property boundary. It was approximately 1m wide and 0.4m deep down its length (cuts 3317, 3038, 1203 and 3233), deepening to 0.68m at the southern terminus (3233). The separate clusters of phase 2.1 pits appear to respect it, as do the later enclosures, suggesting that it was a longstanding boundary. The ditch terminated immediately before reaching ditch 3346 that was associated with the trackway. The main fills (3318, 3039, 1204) gave overall suggested dates of 13th century and medieval+ from med/late medieval CBM and

ceramics, with the largest assemblage of pottery from fill 3039, in a section cut in the vicinity of other features. The fill of the terminus, 3234, included ceramics with an overall date for the context of the 14th-15th century. The ditch ran northwards into quarry pit 3319 (see below, paragraph 5.95), but the relationship between them was not discernible due to the similarity of their fills (3318 and 3320).

5.93. Pit or posthole 3235 was close to the southern terminus of ditch 3335. It was 1m by 0.6m and 0.66m deep, with steep sides; given the proximity to the ditch, it may have been for a gatepost at a corner. A sherd of pottery dated to the early to mid-13th century+ was recovered, with a piece of sheep jaw.

Quarry pit

5.94. The northern end of ditch 3335 terminated in large feature 3319, which was probably a quarry pit (Fig. 29). It measured 10m by 9m, by 1m deep, and was cut into an area of orange clay. The fill, 3320, was a brown silty clay with moderate charcoal inclusions, not distinguishable on site from ditch 3317. Only six sherds of pottery were recovered from sondages in the pit: one Roman, one 11th-13th century; and four of mid-late 12th-14th century date. Eleven pieces of animal bone were recovered, including pieces of cattle, sheep/goat and horse.

Pits between enclosures

5.95. Two pits were excavated to the east of ditch 3355. Pit 3040 was sub-rectangular, 2.14m north-south and 1.86m wide, and 0.1m deep, with rounded edges, concave sides and an undulating base, and may have been for a similar purpose as the phase 2.1 pits to the south. An assemblage of 25 sherds of 12th-14th century pottery were recovered from the fill, with one piece of animal bone. A possible tree throw hole, 3065, westwards of it, 1.28 by 1.09m and 0.26m deep, had two fills, 3066 and 3067, from which seven sherds of mid-12th to 14th century pottery were recovered.

Southern side of the road

5.96. As noted above for phase 2.2, the south-eastern corner of the excavation captured a small sample of the former boundaries and features on the south side of the former road, including a series of pits dug into wetter deposits.

5.97. Ditch 3348 ran broadly west to east from the track, parallel to later ditch 3343 (phase 4, see below, paragraph 5.111). It increased in size from 0.9m to 2m wide and from 0.26m to 0.4m deep (cuts 2922, 3299). The two fills became wetter and more organic with more blue-grey clay content to the south-east (2923, 2924, 3300 and 3301).

Three sherds of pottery were recovered from upper fill 3301 with a date of 13th? century for the context, along with a piece of cattle bone and 15 horse bone (with molars and fragments that may have come from a skull or jawbone). Other features in the southern part of the site, comprise two pit groups (3351 and 2919), a series of undated postholes (3122 to 3134), a ditch (3302) and a possible undated quarry (3350). All appear to respect ditch 3348, suggesting that it may have formed a property boundary.

Waterlogged pits

5.98. The pits to the south of ditch 3348 were low lying and varied in shape (Fig 33). Pits 2914 and 3351 (cut 2916) were intercutting. Pit 2914 was sub-circular, 0.99m by 0.77m by 0.16m deep. Four sherds of pottery, one dated to the 13th century, were recovered from its single fill. It was cut by 3351, an oval shaped pit which measured 6.2m north-south and was 1.2m wide, by 0.52 to 0.66m deep, with a shelved base Into waterlogged deposits. The basal fill was a mid-brown silty clay (0104, 2917 and 2920) with charcoal and snail inclusions, four pieces of animal bone, oyster shell and 44 sherds of medieval pottery, with two sherds more specifically dated to the 13th century. Environmental samples from fill 0104 taken in the evaluation included charred wheat grains, cabbage(?) seeds in low numbers, and fragments of oyster shell. The upper fills (0105, 2918 and 2921) included a similar range of finds, and of the 38 sherds of pottery, one has been more specifically dated to the late 13th-14th century.

5.99. Pits 2904 and 2907 lay to the west. Pit 2907 was sub-circular, 1m in diameter by 0.4m deep, filled by wet clay silts. Pit 2904/0106, which cut it, was oval with moderately steep, concave sides (Fig. 33). It measured 3.5m wide, 2.3m long and 0.4m deep. The lower fill (0107 and 2905), which was 0.28m deep, was a wet black-brown silty clay from which 11 sherds of 11th-14th century pottery were recovered. The upper fill (0108 and 2906) was an orange-brown sandy silty clay from which four pottery sherds dating to the 12th-14th centuries were recovered. The lower fill may have related to the primary use of the pits.

5.100. A complex of features was excavated at the southern site edge (Fig. 34). A shallow ditch, 3349, was filled by dark or reddish silty clay. Four sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and five pieces of cattle/sheep or goat bone were recovered from its single fill (3284 and 3303). This ditch ran along the edge of an area of alluvium/mixed organic material which lay over blue clay in a shallow depression in the corner of the site, and

which measured 8.7m by 3.37m in area and was up to 0.5m deep (3350). It may be that material had been extracted from the hollow (discussed further in section 7). A series of stakeholes were excavated in the base of these features (3285-90, 3307 and 3308), which may have related to a means of accessing the lower lying wet area, or which could have been natural features in the clay.

5.101. A series of shallow undated, similar postholes were in the vicinity of this depression, structure 6 (see below, paragraph 5.121). They also may perhaps have related to a platform or means of accessing the lower lying area.

Phase 3: Late medieval to post-medieval

5.102. The majority of activity on the site has been dated to the 12th to 14th centuries, although there was ongoing use of the trackway through the later medieval and early post-medieval periods, with apparent maintenance and consolidation of the lower lying area at its western end, perhaps to alleviate flooding. This phase likely also saw the infilling of the kiln, as noted above (phase 2.2). Pit 3005 also dates to the late medieval period.

Trackway 3353

5.103. As noted above, the phase 2 features and enclosures were laid out from the trackway, and a phase 2.2 date has been tentatively suggested for some of the length of its flanking ditches. However, deposits directly associated with and overlying the trackway surface include later material, reflecting its continued use.

5.104. The trackway was 4.5m to 5.5m wide, and between 0.57 and 0.72m deep (Fig. 11, Section GG). Evidence of wheel ruts which were approximately 1.5m to 1.6m (4ft 8½ - 5¼ ft) apart were noted in the base, and these could date to any phase of use of the route. Towards the eastern site edge and in the evaluation, sections were excavated through the trackway where there were no interactions with other features (cuts 2927 and 1103). The surface was overlain by silty, sandy clay deposits 2928/1104 and 1105, from which an assemblage of ten sherds included three of late 13th-14th century date, a ‘fiddle key’ type nail, seven fragments of late medieval to post-medieval CBM, shell, two pieces of animal bone, and a piece of clay pipe (7g).

5.105. In the next section to the west, there were three deposits overlying the track (2940), 2941, 2942 and 2943, and a possible recut of flanking ditch 3345 (cut 2937), was recorded to cut the lower fill, 2941, a very compact deposit with rounded stones and flint, which included medieval finds as well as a possible post-medieval horseshoe

(RA 28) and possible knife fragment (RA 20). Finds from deposits (2928, 2942 and 2943, 3027 and 3028) overlying the trackway included small mixed assemblages of medieval pottery, late medieval pottery, post-medieval pottery, a quern fragment, animal bone, unidentified objects, nails (N16), Roman/medieval CBM and oyster shell, a medieval/post-medieval knife (RA 32) and other medieval and post-medieval horseshoes (RA 25, RA 7, RA 8 and RA 31). The south-western section of the trackway, with more stratified deposits, lay towards wetter land. A feature that appeared to be a raised pathway 1.9m wide lay adjacent to it (3036); both this and the track at the western end were metalled with stones in a matrix of grey-brown silty sandy clay (2970), 0.3m deep. This may have reflected a need to overcome crossing a wetter area.

5.106. On the northern side, ditch 3344 (cuts 3029 and 3089) widened towards the south-west. It was 1m-3m wide and 0.55m to 0.65m deep, and was observed to cut the raised pathway associated with the trackway (3036) and layers (3028) over the track. Fills 3094, 3095 and 3030 yielded 12 pieces of medieval to late medieval CBM, 5 pieces of 11th-13th century pottery, 13 pieces of 12th-14th century pottery, and two pieces of animal bone.

Pit

5.107. Feature 3005 was not easily discernible in the complex of stratified features in the area. It was 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep and appeared to cut or sit within the corner of curvilinear feature 3342 (Fig. 26, Section QQ). The feature had a rounded base and was filled by a dark grey black clay sand (3006) with charcoal flecks, with an overall date of 14th-15th century from 43 sherds of pottery, mainly of 13th century date, and two pieces of animal bone.

Hollow

5.108. Towards the south-western corner of the site, the routeway ran towards lower lying ground. In this area, it overlay part of a hollow, 3091, possibly natural in origin or arising from extraction, which was filled by 3101, a mottled silty clay into which ditch 3354 (phase 2.1) was cut, and 3102, a blue grey silty clay. A further fill of the hollow, 3097, was a light mottled silty clay from which came animal bone, medieval pottery, a Palaeolithic hand axe, and CBM (including medieval and late medieval/post-medieval bricks with mortar adhering). This layer overlaid ditch 3090 (phase 2.1) and pit 3104 (post-medieval) was cut into it.

Phase 4: Post-medieval

5.109. This phase represents a change in organisation of the site, with a ditch (3343) cutting the trackway 3353 and flanking ditch 3345, suggesting that they had gone out of use. The ditch runs across both excavation areas and equates to a boundary shown on the 19th century Tithe Map (Fig. 36). Ditches 0505 and 7933 in Area 2 may relate to it. Pits 2980 and 3104 also date to this phase.

5.110. Ditch 3343 ran east/west across the southern part of the site and correlates with the boundary shown on the Tithe Map that separates 'Cobham's Meadow' from 'Cobham's'. The ditch was up to 2m wide (2977, 3057, 0305 and 7929), with between one and four silty fills along its length. The lower fill (2961, 2978, 3058 and 7930) yielded objects of medieval date, with unidentified object RA 12 from 7930 (cut 7929). Fill 3058 (cut 3057), from the vicinity of features 3005 and 3055, gave an assemblage of 75 sherds of 13th+ century pottery, as well as five pieces of a near complete smithing cake, albeit likely removed from the original smithing location. The middle fills (2934, 2935 and 7931) yielded a piece of Roman/medieval CBM and two pieces of animal bone. Two pieces of medieval pottery, post-medieval CBM and a post-medieval horseshoe (RA9) were recorded from the upper fills.

5.111. Two parallel curvilinear ditches were excavated in Area 2. In the evaluation, the northern of the two, 0505, was noted to be 0.7m wide and 0.23m deep and filled with a light blue silty clay (0504), which contained an assemblage of freshly struck flint recovered from an environmental sample. Excavation showed that the ditch segment did not extend much beyond the evaluation trench. Slots in the more southern ditch 7933 (cuts 7914 and 7927) showed it to be of similar dimensions, 0.55-0.62m wide and 0.25m deep, filled with an orange silty clay (contexts 7915 and 7928). A 17th century crotal bell (RA 3) was recorded from 7928. This ditch ran beyond the western limit of excavation, and to the east was cut by a field drain, and ran into a natural feature, 7924, from which four pieces of dog bone were recovered. These ditches follow the same alignment as ditch group 3343, which ran between them (represented by cut 7929 in this area, with a much darker fill), and so they may be the remains of shallow flanking ditches to the later 3343 boundary, rather than being prehistoric (see above, Phase 1); although there was some contamination risk due to the field drains in the area.

5.112. To the south of ditch 3343 in Area 1, phase 4 pit 2980 was *c.* 0.9m in diameter and 0.4m deep; residual medieval pottery was recovered, along with four pieces of post-

medieval CBM and a horseshoe dated AD1600-1800? (RA 16). Feature 3104, in the vicinity, was oval and lay against the western edge of the excavation; it was at least 1m wide, 1.70m long and 0.4m deep. The pit contained the remains of an 18th/19th century brick feature, with tile and three unfrogged bricks in a row (Anderson, this report).

Phase 5: Modern

5.113. Three field drains ran in a north-west/south-east alignment across Area 2.

Undated

5.114. A number of undated features have been mentioned above, due to their spatial relationship to other features. These have either been fully described where appropriate, or they do no merit further detail, and are as follows: pit 3228 (see above, Phase 1), pits and postholes 3153, 3180, 3071, 3069, 2973, 3258 and 3260 (see above, Phase 2.1), posthole 3238, chalk rich pit 3147 and beam slot 1120 (see above, Phase 2.2), structure 2, pit 2907, hollow or quarry 3350 (see above, Phase 2.0). Other undated features are presented here.

Within Enclosure 2/Enclosure 3

5.115. Within enclosure 1, ditch 3269 was 2.5m long, 0.23m wide and 0.25m deep. It had three similar sandy fills, 3270-72. It was parallel to phase 2.1 features, but different in character. Some features in this area contained some residual Roman, early medieval and prehistoric sherds (3161 in 3060, 3137 in 3136, 3141 in 3339, close to 3137), and this feature and undated pits 3153 and 3180 features may represent earlier activity.

Hearth

5.116. An undated hearth, oven or kiln base, 2931, lay to the south-east of phase 2.1 ditches and structure 1, in the southern corner of enclosures 2. It may therefore be associated with other features in this phase, although cannot be dated by association with artefactual evidence. The feature comprised a small pit 0.8m long and 0.12m deep, possibly a keyhole shaped oven. A layer of clay in the base appeared to have been burnt *in situ* (Fig. 35). The fill, 2932, was a mid-reddish yellow silty clay with inclusions of burnt clay and charcoal.

Structure 3: windbreak?

5.117. To the north of enclosure 4, and possibly associated with oven 2984 (phase 2.2), a number of postholes were arranged in a curvilinear pattern aligned approximately

north-west to south-east (structure 3: postholes 3240, 3244, 3246, 3248 and 3250). The postholes were between 0.25m and 0.4m in diameter and 0.10 to 0.16m deep, and, if they do represent a post-built fence, it would have been at least 9.3m long. They may represent a screen or enclosure, perhaps a wind break to protect the oven from south-westerly winds: this suggestion is put forward on the basis that a curvilinear form would have leant a structure a further degree of strength. Two postholes to the north-east of the oven were also similar (3256 and 3255).

Structures 4 and 5

5.118. Structure 4 is represented by a group of four undated postholes in an area of medieval activity. They were between 0.3m and 0.5m in diameter and up to 0.10m deep (cut and fill numbers 3321-28). The postholes could be the remains of a rectilinear arrangement *c.* 3m by 6m and may represent a small building or other structure associated with agricultural, domestic or industrial activities.

5.119. Structure 5 is represented by a trio of undated postholes (3162, 3164 and 3166) (structure 5?) were excavated adjacent to the road, within an area of natural deposits that lay south of the kiln enclosure. Posthole 3162 was 0.55m in diameter and 0.2m deep; 3164 was 0.75m by 0.4m and 0.15m deep; and 3166 was 0.57m by 0.33m wide and 0.11m deep (fills 3163, 3165, 3167). The triangle they form measures 1.5m by 1m by 1.6m along its 'sides', with the shortest edge against the road. The posts may have been hitching posts or some other roadside installation. It is also a possibility that the triangular of structure 5 could have supported an A-frame for lifting items.

Structure 6

5.120. Towards the lowest lying, southern part of the site, near to feature 3350, a hollow or area of extraction, structure 6 was represented by shallow postholes 3134, 3132, 3130, 3128, 3122, 3124, 3126 and 3120. They were approximately 0.2m wide and 0.07m to 0.08m deep and all were filled by a dark grey-brown silty clay with charcoal flecks. They appear to form a rectilinear arrangement, with a north-south dimension of *c*. 2.3m and an east-west dimension of *c*. 6.5m. They may perhaps have related to a platform or means of accessing the lower lying area, to facilitate activity there.

Field boundaries south of the track

5.121. Two smaller, curvilinear ditches, 3291 and 3279, lay within the southern part of the site. These were 0.4m to 0.5m wide and *c.* 0.14m deep, filled by a light sandy silt

(3292 and 3280). They are undated but were similarly aligned to medieval and post-medieval features and may represent further property boundary divisions. They could be earlier, although sample 119 from 3279 produced a small number of cereal grains and vetch/wild pea seeds, and was generally compatible with samples from medieval features.

6. FACTUAL DATA AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

Stratigraphic record: factual data

6.1. Following the completion of the excavation fieldwork, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive was compiled in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020b), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Brown 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).

6.2. A database of all contextual and artefactual evidence and a site matrix were also compiled and cross-referenced to spot-dating.

6.3. The fieldwork archive comprises the following records:

Context sheets	330
Plan and section sheets (1:10, 1:20, 1:100)	25
Sample sheets	21
Digital photographs	666
Register sheets	15

Table 4. breakdown of physical and digital archives

6.4. The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good, with archaeological remains having survived as negative features. Most features have been assigned to a period based on context dates, stratigraphic relationships and/or spatial association.

Stratigraphic record: statement of potential

6.5. The site sequence has been established based on context dates and scientific dates. The account presented in Section 5 will provide the basis of publication of the form, purpose, date, organisation and development of the various phases of activity represented.

6.6. The site sequence will support spatial analysis of the artefactual assemblages and will serve as the spatial and temporal framework within which other artefactual and biological evidence can be understood.

Artefactual record: factual data

6.7. All finds collected during the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. All metalwork will be X-rayed and stabilised where appropriate.

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	13	15
	Prehistoric/Esax?	8	15
	Roman	10	92
	Medieval	2190	19,748
	Post-medieval/modern	1	2
	Total	2222	19,872
Flint	Worked	36	394
	Burnt	4	37
Fired Clay	'Mortar' from kiln	122	881
	Other fired clay from kiln	129	764
	Fired clay – non kiln	169	799
Brick/tile	All	212	19,265
Metals	Iron	81	1,541
	Copper alloy	4	35
	Lead alloy	1	<1
	Composite	1	15
Worked bone	All	1	tbc
Stone	Lava	10	1,499
	Chalk	1	1
Clay pipe	All	1	7
Industrial waste	Slag	5	203

Table 5. Quantification of artefacts

6.8. The artefactual assemblage is described in summary below, with more detailed assessments set out according to material class in Appendix B. The single piece of clay pipe and the few burnt flints have been covered in the stratigraphic report above and are not reported on further.

Worked flint

6.9. A small assemblage of 36 prehistoric worked flints was recovered, almost all of which was redeposited in later features. The exceptions were two pieces from prehistoric posthole 7903, and three from unphased features. The condition of the assemblage is poor, consistent with a considerable degree of post-depositional disturbance.

6.10. The assemblage provides general evidence of pre-Iron Age activity in the area, although none of the flints were *in situ.* The most significant find is a Lower

Palaeolithic handaxe, recovered with medieval pottery from hollow 3091. Other periods represented include the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (a side scraper) and the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age (indications from the debitage).

Pottery

6.11. Over 2,200 pottery sherds were recovered from the excavation. Of these, the majority are medieval in date.

Pre-medieval pottery

6.12. Several sherds of handmade pottery were recovered, all heavily abraded and likely residual, even in those contexts where they occurred alone. Five sherds in soft, oxidised grog-tempered fabrics are likely to be of Bronze Age date and were found in posthole 3115 (phase 1) and residual in pit 3230 (phase 2.1). Other sherds are tempered with flint or quartz but are otherwise undiagnostic, and eight sherds in black, fine, silty fabrics are heavily abraded and could be fired clay. Ten Roman sherds were also recovered, which are abraded and residual in later contexts.

Medieval pottery

6.13. The presence of only small quantities of early medieval Fabric 12 may suggest that there was little activity at the site prior to the mid/late 12th century. The majority of sherds are in Fabric 13, including the rims of eight jars, three bowls and a dish, with parallel for some of the jars in the Rivenhall and Colchester assemblages. There is also one sherd of a northern East Anglian early medieval ware. Transitional early/high medieval wares include four jars and three bowls.

6.14. The large group of medieval coarsewares (Fabric 20) is a range of typical local sandy fabrics, including some usual for south-west Suffolk and north-west Essex, others similar to products of the Mile End and Great Horkesley kilns to the north-west of Colchester. A small group of Hedingham coarsewares was also identified. Most of the rim types can be dated to the later 12th or 13th centuries, although a few later types are present.

6.15. The glazed wares are dominated by Hedingham wares, some of which appear to be late medieval. The Fabric 21 group include some late medieval wares, some of which are Suffolk types. The few rims present include six jugs and a bowl. A large quantity of Mill Green sherds was recovered, mainly from a single jug. Two sherds of late medieval Grimston-type ware are likely from a drinking jug. Other glazed wares

include two unprovenanced English(?) wares and an abraded sherd of Rouen whiteware from France; an unusual find from an inland rural site.

6.16. The assemblage is largely typical of north-west Essex in terms of fabric, form and decoration and comprises mostly regional earthenwares of known and unknown provenance, mostly 12th-14th century in date. The pottery indicates that the majority of contexts belong broadly to the 12th and 13th centuries, with a few slightly later (late 13th-14th and 14th-15th centuries), although several ditches contained late/post-medieval CBM with small quantities of residual medieval pottery. The largest quantities were from pit 3046 (phase 2.1), and from pit 3033 (phase 2.2) and slots cut into ditches (phase 2.2), 3055 (3342) and 3231 (3346).

6.17. The assemblage appears to be domestic in nature, although some vessels are heavily sooted or worn. This may simply be a result of continued use of older vessels which might elsewhere be considered worn out – this is particularly true of the high medieval glazed wares, many of which have lost all but the last vestiges of decoration due to use-wear. They may even have been second-hand by the time they reached the occupants of this site. Most of the pottery pre-dates the tile kiln discovered on the site, suggesting that any occupation associated with this feature was transient.

Post-medieval pottery

6.18. One post-medieval sherd (16th to 18th century) was recovered, a fragment of a possible bottle, from trackway fill 2940.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.19. Fragmentary and complete tiles and bricks totalling 212 pieces were recovered from 32 contexts.

6.20. A few fragments of the assemblage are of Roman or possible Roman date; this material is abraded and was residual in later contexts. Five fragments from pit 3105 represent post-medieval bricks, likely of 18th to 19th century date.

6.21. For the medieval tile, a wide range of fabric groups are represented, although most have broadly similar inclusions. The main fabrics are fine or medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions, with a chalk-tempered variant also relatively frequent. Other natural inclusions in fabrics include clay pellets or chalk. A small proportion of the assemblage is white-fired, but this may be due to partial vitrification associated with the kiln. Roof tiles form the largest part of the assemblage; some complete (broken)

tile came from the kiln structure, but the majority were from fills of ditches, pits and the trackway.

6.22. Tiles used in the construction of the kiln are perhaps of 14th-15th century date. These include two complete examples, one in a white fabric and the other in a buff chalk and ferrous oxide fabric. Single and double peg holes are present, all with circular holes. Most of the kiln appears to have been constructed with these pale-firing tiles; however, kiln context 2953 (for the cut of the kiln) included several fragments of hip and ridge tile in darker red and finer fabrics, potentially late medieval (15th-16th century), including one with a square peg hole.

6.23. Elsewhere on the site, CBM was recovered from pit and ditch fills. Some of these contained roof tile fragments in similar fabrics to those recovered from the kiln but a broader range of fabrics was recorded across the site and some of these certainly post-dated the use of the kiln. No wasters were identified, suggesting that these may have been transported elsewhere for use as hardcore.

Fired clay

6.24. A total of 122 fragments (881g) of fired clay 'mortar' from the kiln and 129 fragments (764g) of other fired clay from the rake-out/stoke pit and the cut for the kiln were recovered. Most are flattish on both surfaces and a few have raised circular areas where the clay had been pressed against the tile peg holes. The 'mortar' is in a medium sandy fabric with chalk and ferrous oxide, similar to the fabric of the medieval roof tiles, but typically red rather than buff. Other fired clay recovered from the kiln comprises some soft, friable pieces in a silty fabric with chalk and grass/straw impressions, likely to represent pieces of the kiln superstructure.

6.25. Fired clay (169 pieces, 799g) not relating to the tile kiln was also recovered. Most of the assemblage comprises relatively small and abraded undiagnostic fragments, likely to represent debris from hearths, oven domes and other fire-related features but none was found *in situ*.

Metalwork

6.26. Eighty-seven metal objects were recovered. These were predominantly of iron (81 objects), with four of copper alloy, a single one of lead alloy and a composite object of iron and copper alloys.

Dress accessories

6.27. Four objects are related to dress, all suggested to broadly dated to AD *c.* 1250-1400 and all from phase 2.2 contexts. A copper alloy strap end with decorative knops and traces of tinning (RA 1), was recovered from the lower fill of the kiln stoke pit (2962). A broken piece, which was difficult to identify securely, could represent part of another strap end (RA 6). It was found in possible well 2994, along with an iron buckle (RA 18). A lead alloy annular eyelet mount with a projecting tab (RA 4) may represent a mount used to reinforce the edge of leather or textile.

Household objects

6.28. The remains of an iron knife, most likely of post-medieval date, was recovered from a deposit over the trackway, 3028.

Equestrian objects

6.29. At least eight horseshoes are represented in the assemblage, mostly originating from contexts associated with the trackway. Three of them, from trackway fills 3035 and 3028, are of post-medieval date (AD *c.* 1600-1800), with a fourth from fill 2941 possibly of this date also. A fragment from phase 4 ditch 3343 (7932), which appears on the Tithe Map, is also probably post-medieval, as is a piece from pit 2981 from which four pieces of post-medieval CBM were recovered.

6.30. Two other horseshoes associated with trackway fills (2943 and 3028), however, probably represent a type dating from the late 11th to late 13th centuries. Further, 'fiddle-key' nails utilised in the shoeing of horses and oxen, typically assigned a general 11th-13th century date (although some are known from 14th century contexts) were found in phase 2.1 features: one from ditch 3340, within enclosure 1 (2929) and four from phase 2.1 pits 2992, 3003 and 3046 outside of enclosures. Another was recovered from a fill over the trackway, where it was likely residual.

Agriculture and subsistence

6.31. A post-medieval crotal bell was recovered from fill 7928 of ditch 7933, likely of a type worn by sheep or goats.

Fixtures and fittings

6.32. The majority of fixtures and fittings comprise iron carpentry nails, generally in poor condition and largely undiagnostic, with a broad date of Roman to post-medieval. Five nails within the assemblage are of medieval type, from phase 2.1 pits 3003 and 2992, phase 2.2 pit 3033, from the kiln backfill, 2967, and from boundary ditch 3317.

6.33. A fragment of strap hinge, most likely originating from a door and broadly dated from the 12th to 16th century, was found in the upper fill of the kiln stoke pit, 2967.

6.34. Iron hooks, likely medieval, were recovered from phase 4 ditch 3342 (fill 3055), with a larger assemblage of other finds, and phase 2.1 posthole 3087, associated with structure 1 in enclosure 2.

Unidentified objects

6.35. A copper alloy artefact (RA 5) was recovered from pit 3186 within enclosure 1. Other undiagnostic objects include corroded lumps that may be nail heads or pieces of natural iron oxide, or larger items, including some probable fragments of blade from trackway fill 2941 and from the fill of pit 3117 within enclosure 1.

Lava

6.36. Ten fragments of lava were recovered from five contexts. Most pieces are heavily degraded, apart from a larger piece from ditch fill 3252. This displayed pock-marks typical of the lower surface of a lower stone, although it is not possible to determine whether it is a piece of a rotary quern or a millstone. The stone, which measures 135mm by 122mm by 50mm, has been roughly squared, possibly for re-use. Lava quern fragments are common on early to middle medieval sites in the region, and fragments were often re-used as a building material, for example, following the end of their lives for grinding; the fragments on the site may represent the re-use of stone rather than cereal processing.

6.37. The quern pieces were recovered from deposits associated with the trackway (3027, phase 3, and 3028), and from phase 2.2 (13th-14th century) features. These included the lower fill of the kiln stoke pit (2962), a fill of large possible cess pit 3063 near the kiln, and a fill (3252) of enclosure ditch 3346, to the south of the kiln.

Worked bone

6.38. An object of worked bone (RA 4) was recovered from phase 2.1 ditch 3158 (fill 3159), within enclosure 2. It is likely that the object was used as a bobbin or reel. The item is cruder than many published well-made examples of decorated bone and ivory and may well represent an item of lesser status utilised for everyday work.

Slag

6.39. A small amount of metalworking slag was recovered from context 3058, the fill of ditch 3057 (phase 4 ditch 3343). The five conjoining fragments together formed a

small, near complete smithing hearth cake, albeit likely removed from the original smithing location. The material was probably redeposited in the ditch and may have been medieval in origin.

Chalk

6.40. A small, pointed chalk object of unknown purpose was recovered from the backfill of the stoke pit of the kiln, context 2967. It may have been used for marking.

Artefactual record: statements of potential

Worked flint

6.41. The Palaeolithic handaxe adds to the corpus of known examples from the area. A short report on the lithics should be prepared for publication, to include research to place the handaxe in its wider context. There is also potential to promote awareness of the object via Cotswold Archaeology's social media channels. The handaxe should also be illustrated. The whole assemblage will be retained within the site archive.

Pottery

6.42. The assemblage is important locally as it provides evidence for the range of pottery in use at a rural site located close to a market town. The variety of fabrics which are encompassed by the Essex groups is very broad, and there are also other fabrics which appear to have come from further afield in both Essex and Suffolk, and likely also some Cambridgeshire products. Although the nearest known kilns were located at Great Bardfield (Walker 2012, 21), these produced Hedingham wares which are generally finer than most of the pottery in this assemblage.

6.43. The assemblage has been fully catalogued and a database of the results is included in the archive. No site phasing or grouping was available at the time of writing and the assemblage has not been placed in context in terms of the site stratigraphy or within the local area.

6.44. It is recommended that further work is carried out to analyse the assemblage in relation to site stratigraphy and spatial distribution. The small evaluation assemblage should also be incorporated. A final report suitable for archive and/or publication will be produced.

6.45. Up to six vessels are worthy of illustration.

6.46. The entire assemblage should be retained in the archive.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

6.47. The site is well stratified and most of the assemblage is derived from sealed contexts. No phasing or grouping was available at the time of assessment. Further work will be required to complete the CBM analysis once final stratigraphic and radiocarbon and other artefact dating information is available. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms used in the tile kiln, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating.

6.48. This report provides an outline of the CBM types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the county and in comparison with other similar tile kiln sites in the wider region (*e.g.* Mynard 1975; Zeepvat 2009). More detailed description of the material recovered from the kiln, a study of the distribution of similar tiles across the site and a discussion of the types of CBM being used and discarded, will be required for the archive or publication report.

6.49. Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be possible.

6.50. Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the construction and use of the kiln.

6.51. A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared. It is proposed that a sample of CBM which includes whole tiles from the kiln will be retained with the archive, subject to further specialist recommendations following detailed analysis and in discussion with the archive repository and EPS.

Fired clay

6.52. The kiln-related fired clay will be considered alongside the CBM during analysis.

6.53. As there is no diagnostic material amongst the fired clay from other features, and the assemblage is typical of fire-related debris discarded into open features in the medieval period, its significance is low, and no further work is recommended. It is proposed that a sample of fired clay associated with kiln will be retained with the archive, subject to further specialist recommendations following detailed analysis and in discussion with the archive repository and EPS.

Metalwork

6.54. All of the metal artefacts originate from secure, stratified archaeological contexts. Although just over half of the objects from the assemblage are generic carpentry nails, the more diagnostic artefacts have high potential to inform both on the nature and phasing of activity on-site, the use-dates of various features and development of the landscape over time. Following x-radiography, the catalogue entries should be updated, the spatial distribution of the objects considered and discussed in any further reporting/publication. The distribution may be of interest in the context of considering both the operation of the kiln, and the earlier activity on the site.

6.55. The following RA numbers warrant cleaning and conservation: RA 1 (copper alloy strap end, RA 4 (lead alloy mount), RA 6 (copper alloy buckle plate), RA 18 (iron buckle), RAs 25 and 32 (horseshoe fragments).

6.56. X-radiography should be undertaken on the entire assemblage, and the results deposited with the archive following report finalisation. All diagnostic items will be retained, and the retention of the rest of the archive will be reviewed following X-radiography and further specialist analysis, and in discussion with the archive repository and EPS.

Lava

6.57. The stone assemblage is small and has little potential other than to suggest human activity nearby.

6.58. The stone has been examined in full and requires no further work. However, a summary of this report should be included in any publication that results.

6.59. All the stone can now be discarded except the lava quern from context 3532 which may be suitable for geochemical analysis in the future.

Worked bone

6.60. Object RA 4 is of interest as probable evidence for textile working. It is recommended that the object is illustrated/photographed, and description included in any publication. The object will be included with the site archive.

Slag

6.61. The small quantity of metalworking slag was found in phase 4 ditch 3343. It has been recorded, but no further analysis is proposed beyond mention in any publication. The slag will be included with the site archive.

Chalk

6.62. A chalk point, likely worked, was recovered from the primary fill of the kiln stoke pit, possibly used for marking. It is recommended that the object is photographed, and description included in any publication. The object will be included with the site archive.

Biological record: factual data

6.63. All ecofacts recovered from the excavation have been cleaned, marked, quantified and catalogued by context. A total of 21 bulk samples were taken for the recovery of environmental remains. The animal bone, marine shell and environmental remains are described in summary below, with more detailed assessments in Appendix C.

Type	Category	Count
Animal bone	Fragments	273
Samples	Environmental	21
Marine molluscs	Fragments	36

Table 6: Quantification of biological evidence

Animal bone

6.64. A small assemblage of 273 fragments of animal bones was recovered from various pit, ditch and trackway fills across the medieval and post-medieval features. The material displays a mixed level of preservation and was highly fragmented, although cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog bones were identified.

6.65. A single fragment of cattle bone was recovered from phase 1 (prehistoric), from pit 7910 (fill 7912). Fragments were also recovered from post-medieval and undated features (13 and 9 fragments respectively). Otherwise, 91% of the animal bone assemblage derived from medieval features, with cattle and sheep/goat the most common and pig also identified. The mixture of mainly meat poor with the occasional meat rich bone elements, such as has been recorded at Finchingfield, is commonly seen in waste from primary and secondary butchery, where a carcass has been separated into manageable portions of meat. The remains of a very young piglet (context 3099, from pit 3098 (phase 2.1)) could possibly suggest pig husbandry on

or near to the site. Frequent gnaw marks on the assemblage strongly suggests that refuse was left exposed, at least for a time.

Plant macrofossil, charcoal and terrestrial molluscs

6.66. A series of fifteen bulk samples were processed from a range of feature types. Five further samples were taken, but processing of them was considered to duplicate the research questions. In general, remains were moderately well-preserved and produced a varying amount of charred plant remains or charcoal.

6.67. The remains recovered are most likely representative of dumps of domestic food/crop processing waste material, indicating that settlement activities were taking place on a domestic scale (from pit 3042 (phase 2.1), pit 3112 (phase 2.0), ditches 2944 and 2947, and pits 2984, 2994 and 3061 (phase 2.2)). Many of the charred plant remains relate to 'food stuff' species, such as Celtic bean/pea, oats, hazelnuts, and cabbage/mustard. The weed seeds are generally those typical of grassland, field margins and arable habitats. Some of the species, such as corncockle and stinking chamomile, are typical of medieval assemblages, with corncockle, for example, closely associated with the rye crop. There is an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments, with species such as corncockle and stinking chamomile favouring heavier clay soils, species such as curled docks favouring damper soils and species such as clover and medick for lighter dry soils, alongside hedgerow/scrub species such as hazel. The molluscan remains, including from the sample from kiln 2952 and pit 3222 (phase 2.2), indicate that the area is made up of a well-established open landscape that has some areas of longer grass, scrub and seasonal flooding.

6.68. Specifically, five of the eight samples from phase 2.2 features contained large quantities of charcoal fragments, including the sample from kiln 2952 (sample 104).

Marine shell

6.69. Marine mollusc remains from edible species were found in several fills throughout the site, with at least one example showing evidence of human efforts to open the shells. Marine molluscs may therefore have augmented the local diet, and the examples of naturally growing oysters suggests a gathering as opposed to farming technique of acquisition, with a managed harvesting pattern.

6.70. One shell fragment came from ditch 2943 (phase 3), and two from phase 2.0 pits, but the majority of specimens were from phase 2.2 features, potentially confirming the difference of activity at the site in this phase.

Biological record: statements of potential

Animal bone

6.71. The animal bone assemblage would appear to represent waste from the domestic activity represented by the features revealed on site. No further analysis is necessary, but a short report is recommended to summarise these findings and compare the assemblage to other similar sites, in the region. The animal bone will be retained with the archive, subject to discussion with the repository and EPS.

Plant macrofossil, charcoal and terrestrial molluscs

6.72. It is recommended that the medieval charred plant remains from phase 2.1 pit 3042 (sample 111), phase 2.2 ditches 2944 (sample 102) and 2947 (sample 103), oven 2989 (sample 106), pit 2994 (sample 108), and pit 3061 (sample 110) be analysed in more detail, as they have potential to provide some limited information on the type of settlement, range of crops, agricultural techniques, and the nature of the local environment. There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of similar dates from sites in the wider area such as the A120 (Timby *et al.* 2007) and Chelmsford (Murphy 1990).

6.73. It is recommended that the charcoal from kiln 2952 (sample 104), pit 2994 (sample 108), and pit 3061 (sample 110) be analysed in more detail. This would provide some limited information on the range of species, the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource. There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of similar dates from sites in the wider area such as the A120 (Timby *et al.* 2007).

Marine shell

6.74. No further work is required on the marine mollusc assemblage, which has been fully catalogued, save for inclusion in any publication text. The marine shell will be retained with the archive, subject to discussion with the repository and EPS. Documentary evidence: factual data

6.75. It has not been possible, as yet, to trace the history of the site beyond the seventeenth century, or, as a way into earlier records, to establish which medieval manor the land

belonged to. Key word searches for kilns in Finchingfield have also not yielded results.

6.76. The Tithe Map of the 1840s gives the field names in which the development lies as Cobham's Field and Cobhams Mead, which were in the ownership of a Robert Smith who held other properties in Finchingfield, including Little Winsey Farm. Little Winsey was likely established in the 18th century, but the name 'Cobham's' may equate to the name 'Cobond's' which appears in connection with Great Winsey in documents relating to the charitable Wethersfield Lectureship. A document written in 1634 by a Walter Wilsher, part of a strong puritan movement in this part of Essex, sets out that the lectureship was to be funded by income from 'a farm called Winsey' and lands totalling 100 acres, which was tenanted by an Isaac Paynell and then an Ezekiel Smith. Searches for Paynell/Purnell, Ezekial Smith and Walter Wilsher have so far not yielded any further historical information to help trace the ownership and tenancy of the land further back than the early 17th century.

6.77. Reaney's Place Names of Essex gives various spellings for Winsey or Winceys, citing as a source early rentals: Wenelishey in 1367 and Wynsey in 1596: unfortunately, no further detailed references are given save that the source was the 'British Museum, Public Records Office and other documents held elsewhere', in private hands (Reaney 196, 428). This does suggest that there were/are some manorial records available. Morant's *History of Essex*, which traces many manorial histories, says only of Great Winsey that it was a nominal manor of Wethersfield, but it can be demonstrated that the association with Wethersfield dates to the 17th century and not earlier.

Documentary evidence: statement of potential

6.78. There are avenues to pursue to further attempt to research the early history of the site. Sources include early tithe information from the 15th and 16th centuries, which may provide further topographic, place name or owner information. The results of the excavation can guide use of these documents, in particular the boundary ditch 3335, which may suggest the site spans two early larger parcels, and also the trackway. The Essex Lay subsidies of 1327 should be checked for any reference to a tiler. The 2nd volume of Morant's History of Essex and Salmon's 'History and Antiquities of Essex' have yet to be consulted. These documents may provide further search terms to target some of the earlier records available for Finchingfield, which are as yet unconnected to the site.

There are detailed surveys of the estates of the De Vere family, drawn up by Amyce in 1592, and these should also be checked, given that they are the earliest cartographic sources to contain depictions of parts of Finchingfield. Further, it is only a hypothesis at present, but if Great Winsey were in ecclesiastical hands, there may have been a break or confusion in manorial history. The De Vere family owned large estates in Essex, and at the dissolution they were offered back land that had been endowed to the priory at Earl's Colne and the nunnery at Castle Hedingham. Some of the estate papers from these institutions, which did hold land in Finchingfield, do include rentals of dates that could match the rentals cited very vaguely by Reaney's *Place Names of Essex*. Consultation of the Amyce survey of De Vere land would confirm whether the site was included in these estates in the 16th century, and whether or not it would be beneficial to further research the primary documents.

7. SUMMARY STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

7.1. The excavation has revealed activity on the south side of Finchingfield relating to two main periods, prehistoric and medieval. The occasional Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds in later contexts suggests that there may have been a presence in the landscape in these periods, but that the land-use and management of the time did not leave a significant archaeological signature. This section presents a summary description of the findings of the site, with reference to new lines of enquiry that arise from the stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence. It highlights the academic potential of material recommended for analysis.

Phase 1: Prehistoric Activity

7.2. The original objective, as set out in section 2, was to ascertain whether the curvilinear prehistoric ditch identified in the previous evaluation of the site, 0505, was part of a ring ditch. This was proven to have been a short length of ditch, and the research aims for the prehistoric period have therefore been met.

7.3. However, a small number of pits identified to the west in Area 2 (7932, 7910) and in the north-east of the main site, Area 1 (3114, 3183), are an indication of general prehistoric activity in the area. In addition, residual flint artefacts and the distribution of the very small assemblage of residual pottery in later features indicates some pre-Iron Age activity in the south-west of the main area, perhaps along the edge of the floodplain of the Finchingfield Brook and its tributary. The focus of the small western group of features was likely the resources offered by lower lying wetter land and its

edges offered by the palaeochannel running through the development site to the east of the excavation areas, and also the floodplain of the east/west running tributary of Finchingfield Brook to the south. The assemblage includes a Palaeolithic handaxe and a Mesolithic/Early Neolithic side scraper, along with pieces of Late Neolithic/Bronze Age debitage. Some of the assemblage may also have arisen from hill-wash from the slope to the north moving artefacts across the site. The archive does not prompt any further research questions, and there is no need for further work on the prehistoric material save for publication of the palaeolithic handaxe in its wider context.

Phase 2: 12th-14th century AD overview

7.4. The original objectives for the medieval period, as set out in section 2, were to gain a better understanding of the medieval land use and economy of the area. It was noted that questions and themes in the Regional Research Framework (Medlycott 2011) would be identified as the project progressed.

7.5. Whilst the results are informative of the landscape around medieval Finchingfield generally, the most significant feature identified in the excavation was the medieval tile kiln, 2953. The site's archaeological sequence offers, in particular, potential for further work to research and publicise this new example in the national corpus of known kilns. This investigation should place the kiln in its wider landscape context, historically, topographically and archaeologically, as well as in relation to the other features at the site which may have contributed to its operation.

7.6. The significance of the results of the excavation and some possible interpretations are discussed below, and potential themes and lines of enquiry are highlighted. Since the fieldwork, the new East Anglian Regional Research Framework has been launched (RF 2022), and the potential that the site has to contribute to research aims within it are set out in section 9, along with the identification of a relevant national research theme relating to medieval workshops.

Phase 2.1: Late 12th/Early 13th century AD landscape use

Landscape organisation

7.7. During phase 2.1, enclosures 1 and 2 were laid out on an alignment perpendicular to the road, 3353 (Fig. 4), aligned with what appears to have been a substantial field or land boundary, 3335 (phase 2.0). Overall, the scheme of boundaries shows an element of planning and order, although there were an insufficient number of them

within the excavation areas to establish whether there were any common measurements. However, the dimensions that are available, along with features of the site generally, may be usefully borne in mind during further documentary work into tithe records and the Amyce maps (see Antrobus this report). The enclosures are not continuous with each other, and it may be that they represented separate incursions into land newly claimed for settlement.

7.8. The date at which this land organisation occurred, 12th-13th centuries, was a time of general population pressure. It was likely associated with the growth of Finchingfield, which was one of the more significant Domesday settlements. Elsewhere in Essex and East Anglia, it has been shown that from after the Norman Conquest, into the late 13th century, waste land was ploughed and areas of rough pasture and woodland were colonised (Hunter 2003, 9). Furthermore, Essex was largely a county, along with Norfolk and Suffolk, where there was early enclosure of otherwise more open land (Hunter 2003).

7.9. In the current absence of documentary evidence, a hypothesis is put forward that the wider area of the site may have formed pasture, waste or common land. This is on the basis of the nature of activity across the site, including large pit 3046, which may have been for charcoal production (see below, paragraph 7.17), as well as the series of shallow pits (e.g. 2990 and 2998, and features nearby) that may indicate low level exploitation of resources at the site (see below, paragraph 7.19). The very few pig bones, including a piglet burial, may hint at husbandry (3100, Clarke, this report), and the handful of 'fiddle key' nails used in shoeing horses and oxen (Bliss, this report) could further support this. The environmental sample record to an extent supports, too, this impression of an open 'waste' landscape with areas of longer grass and shade or scrub, and with low lying areas prone to seasonal flooding (although it is possible the snails species that partly inform this characterisation could have been imported to the site with kiln fuel). A marginal area of scrub land would not be unusual for the establishment of a medieval kiln (Drury 1981, 135; Ryan 1999, 5, 8). In addition, this context of settlement expansion into new land may also explain the lack of refined wares in the pottery assemblage for this phase.

7.10. Aside from researching the context of the kiln, there is potential to establish how the character of the site and its assemblages compare overall to other settlement edge rural sites locally. Documentary evidence, if it survives, as noted above, offers further

potential to contribute to understanding of the archaeological findings relating to medieval land-use.

7.11. A rapid review of the Feet of Fines records relating to medieval property transactions for the late 12th to early 13th centuries for Finchingfield shows reference to holdings of all sizes, including meadows and pasture of 1 to 3 acres, with one reference to hedges and ditches between crofts which may be similar to the arrangement on the excavated site (Kirk 1910 various and 235). The excavated enclosures are much smaller, however, and it may be that more minor enclosures on pieces of land were not documented. Generally, the site offers insights into potentially the smaller subdivisions and activities within larger parcels of land that may be beyond the resolution of historical documentation.

Activity within enclosures 1 and 2

7.12. Enclosure 1 may represent the rear of a roadside settlement plot along Bardfield Road; in suburbs or other rural areas, these are often present as characteristically uniform plots with a common rear boundary. Ditch 3334 may represent the long boundary of a plot perpendicular to the road alignment. Only a small portion of the enclosure lies within the excavation area, and no readily identifiable structural remains were recorded, with the features dominated instead by a series of intercutting pits. The rectangular pits within the group (3111 and 3177) offer the potential to consider whether they may represent cellared structures — pit 3111 appears to align with the road — such as are found in towns in the region in the late Saxon and early medieval periods. However, they are relatively small and, with the slumping of what might be primary fills from the sides, there are no real indication of any linings. The pits would have been out of use by phase 2.2, as the fills in them seem to span both phases of activity at the site (see above, paragraph 5.82). This could reflect a change in activity at the site overall. Pit digging was a fairly common phenomenon in the rear of plots, but enclosure 1 may also represent a farmstead or enclosure for other activities or agricultural purposes, and the environmental samples yielded cereal grains and seeds from foodstuff plants likely representing both dumps of domestic food processing waste, and windblown/dispersed waste (Aitken, this report).

7.13. Enclosure 2 offers greater potential to explore settlement activity within the site. Structure 1 within it was built with earth fast posts. It may have formed a fence line or repair to a boundary, but the postholes do appear to form a possible rectangular shape, approximately 2.5m by 5.2m. The short lengths of ditch in the immediate

proximity of structure 1 may have served agricultural purposes, but given their spatial layout, further consideration is merited as to whether they could have formed beam slots for a building, particularly given the finds of fired clay (both from postholes (3080, 3137) and ditches (3340, 3341 and 3229)). Ditches 3341 and 3340 could represent the beam slots (up to 1m wide) of a larger structure, approximately 8m by 4m, with post-built lean-to (Fig. 7).

7.14. There is potential to further consider the archaeological and historical evidence for structures of this date, and whether there are any parallel sites where similar features have been interpreted as parts of the foundations of a structure. The dimensions will also be useful.

7.15. The suggestion that there may have been a structure within the enclosure is supported by an apparent concentration of finds and animal bone in features nearby which may have arisen from domestic waste, including a hook (RA 19), bobbin (RA 2), and varied animal bones, including cow, sheep/goat and pig (Clarke, this report). Whilst this may have been collected for agricultural purposes, the presence of the undated hearth or oven, 2931, lends support to the interpretation that the waste was generated nearby. The focus of activity here may explain, too, the waste spread more widely across the site area, and as for the later period, the animal bone assemblage, with heavy gnawing and elements suggesting primary and secondary butchery waste, appears indicative of strewn waste. Pottery was recovered from features across the site, and the wares were noted to have been mainly local coarsewares that were domestic in nature, and fairly well used by the time of deposition in terms of wear and sooting, potentially being second hand when they arrived on site (Anderson, this report); this may have an interesting context within the processes of settlement growth and expansion into new lands, as noted above.

7.16. The further detailed analysis that is proposed on the ceramic and metalwork assemblages (including review of X-rays of objects to aid further identification), and the study of their spatial distribution, may shed further light, as well as allow additional comment on the status of the activity in enclosure 2.

Activity across the site

7.17. The impression of the character of the land between the enclosures and across the site more widely is dependant partly on the interpretation of the features across it. The clusters of regularly arranged rectilinear pits (Fig. 3 and 4) on the site (2990 and

2992 and features nearby them) cannot be tied neatly to the same phase as the kiln, indeed the assemblages within them appear more consistent with the earlier medieval phase. The pits may represent repeat episodes of targeted extraction, as they appear to have been dug into varied geological deposits of sand, gravel, clay and chalk resources (2925 was cut into a light blue sandy clay; 2903 and 2992 were also cut into clay; 3001 was cut into a gravelly deposit). They were, however, relatively shallow. (In addition, in shape, they are reminiscent of early medieval sunken-featured buildings (SFBs), where structures were erected over pits in the ground, but no internal postholes for a superstructure were present and they contained simple rather than complex fill sequences).

7.18. The small scale extraction of clay by pit digging, for example, could have been done for maintaining walls and buildings. Documentary sources show that digging was usually subject to licence from manorial lords (Ryan 1999, 36). It has been suggested, furthermore, that the best clay on many peasant crofts may have been dug out at an early date, and that historical records or payment for licences are more noticeable once supplies were sought from waste or common land (Le Patourel 1968, 114; Cherry 2001, 189). Peasants may also have dug clay from their strips in fields (Le Patourel 1968, 114). For the pottery industry, it has been suggested that extraction pits on common fields that were left fallow on rotation may have been filled in to allow grazing (Le Patourel 196, 115), which could explain a succession of pits in the same place. Shallow pits could also have been created by turf digging, or indeed some other activity. There is potential to research parallels for these pits in order to understand activity and land-use.

7.19. Pit 3042 showed evidence of burning, particularly within the smaller, deeper pit 3046 that appeared to have been cut inside it and could have been a pit kiln for charcoal production (Fig. 10). Evidence for medieval and later historic charcoal burning often takes the form of the shallow remains of clamp kilns, which were built up from stacks of wood generally placed onto the ground surface. However, in exploring clusters of charcoal rich pits at Great Horkesley, Essex, Oxford Archaeology have highlighted that on the Continent, there appears to have been a general shift to mound kilns after the end of the 13th century, perhaps to cater for a burgeoning iron smelting industry, and that pit kilns were not uncommon at earlier dates (Clarke and Haskins 2021, 18). Whilst the pits at Great Horkesley that were radiocarbon dated to the 12th-13th centuries were generally more shallow, U-shaped cuts, different in character to the

deep, finds rich pit 3042/3046 at Finchingfield, charcoal production pits in Iceland dating to the 11th-13th century AD do appear to have had a similar graduated profile, comprising a shallower pit with a deeper section in the centre (Lawson *et al.* 2009, 7-8). Such an interpretation would suggest a source of wood or scrub nearby, and the activity of charcoal production would resonate with the hints that the site may have been open land. Charcoal burning was also a documented activity which took place on woodlands and heath or scrub land, where there was a supply of wood or brush that was also a shared resource of common land (Ryan 1999, 36). However, both of the environmental samples from these pits yielded remains which may be from a dump of domestic crop/food processing waste, and they also yielded large quantities of pottery, suggesting the dumping of material within them.

Phase 2.2: 13th-14th century AD kiln and its context

7.20. Phase 2.2 reflects the rearrangement of enclosures on the site, and the construction of the kiln. However, the stratigraphic relationship between the kiln and ditch 3347, into which it cuts, and between pits 3222 and 3994 and ditches 3346 and 3347, may suggest some subphases within the general date range of this activity, which may also be indicated by the span of the ceramic assemblage. This phase of activity at the site, in particular, has potential to contribute to the study of medieval industrial archaeology, as it adds a new excavated kiln site to the published corpus, and one which, as discussed below, appears more modest than some others (see below, Table 7).

7.21. Furthermore, it has been noted that finds of ancillary buildings relating to kilns are relatively rare, as investigation has tended to focus on the kilns themselves, perhaps due to the limited resources available to rescue or community projects, or due to the more ephemeral archaeological signatures of slight structures or buildings built on ground beams (Smallwood 1978, Drury 1981, 132-5, Zeepvat 2003). That the Finchingfield site includes a kiln, enclosure, and potentially buildings and associated features makes it an especially interesting case study. The chronological resolution based on artefacts means that it is not possible to be absolutely certain which features were contemporary with the kiln, however, taken together the phased and undated archaeology does seem to provide the hallmarks that might be expected of a site of tile production.

Tile kiln

Dating the kiln

7.22. The kiln (described above, phase 2.2) was previously unknown from archaeological or historical information, but it fits into a wider corpus of twin flued updraft kilns constructed from the 13th century onwards in the south and east of England (Drury 1981, 131), adding to the national dataset and to a group from Essex. The increased prevalence of kilns was linked with fashion and building traditions that moved towards more widespread tile use in the 14th and 15th centuries (Cherry 1977; 2001, 194), with London a major consumer. The peg tiles used in the kiln construction of the kiln (Fig. 20) were between 10 and 11 inches long, by 6¼ to 6½ inches wide (270-277mm by 165-175mm), and they are largely plain with both single and double round holes. They have been suggested, at this assessment stage, to be 14th/15th century in date (perhaps 14th century when considered with the site stratigraphy), although further analysis is necessary to confirm this. The sizes of the peg tiles used (Anderson this report) appear consistent with those produced more commonly from about 1275, which became the legal standard in the 15th century; earlier tiles were generally larger with projecting nibs (Drury 1981, 131; Ryan 1999, 10).

Kiln structure

7.23. The scope to compare the kiln and the assemblage of CBM from it to other kilns and to other assemblages has been highlighted (Anderson this report), and there is potential, once full stratigraphic information is available to the specialist, to address questions, such as how the material from the kiln backfill compares to the kiln structure. Notably, fragments of hip and ridge tile in a darker fabric were present, with one with a square hole, suggested to be late medieval or post-medieval (perhaps 15th-16th century), which may have come from the backfill of the kiln, 3144 (see above 5.67, 'Backfill'). There is also scope to compare the size, construction and general appearance of the Finchingfield kiln with others. For example, it was noted to be slightly offset with itself (see above, paragraph 5.59), and there is also potential to review the purpose of the narrower rear arch; presumably this would have been built first as the deepest element within the pit so was likely by design, possible to allow gases to circulate (Cherry 2001, 191); were these features usual? Speculation was also offered that the tiles may have been recovered from a nearby structure, on the basis that it would not be necessary to punch holes in tiles if specially made for a kiln (Anderson, this report), although it may be that the tiles were a bulk purchase

from another kiln site. Further analysis will consider the nature of the tiles in relation to local assemblages and can explore these points further.

7.24. Table 7 presents a summary of the literature for other excavated kiln sites, referred to in the rest of this section.

Excavated kilns			
Place	**County**	**Reference**	**Notes**
Danbury	Essex	Drury and Pratt, 1975	Late 13th-14th century roof and floor tile kiln
Havering-atte-Bower	Essex	Ryan 1999, 30	Late 14th century kiln
Radwinter	Essex	Drury, 1981	14th -15th century. Evidence of roof structure
Stebbing	Essex	Ryan 1999, 30	Waste land context.
Puckeridge	Hertfordshire	Reagan *et al.* forthcoming	Late 15th -16th century
Shouldham Abbey Farm	Norfolk	Smallwood 1978	Possibly associated with Gilbertine Priory
Borelli's Yard, Farnham	Surrey	Riall 2003	13th -14th century brick and tile kiln, possibly associated with castle
North Grange Meaux, Beverley	Yorkshire	Eames 1961	13th century tile kiln, likely ecclesiastical connection
Excavated or documented kilns			
Tyttenhanger	Hertfordshire	Eames 1961; Drury 1981, 132; Medlycott 2011, 65; Pearson 2018, 7; Reagan *et al.* forthcoming	Outer court of manor house
Tyler Hill, Canterbury; Hartley, Keston and Noak Hill	Kent		
Addington Hill, Boston, North Hykeham	Lincolnshire		
Lyveden	Northants		
Chertsey Abbey, Guildford Castle, Kingston upon Thames	Surrey		
Binstead and others	Sussex		
Clarendon Palace	Wiltshire		Royal palace

Table 7. Literature review of other medieval kiln sites

Comparison to other examples

7.25. In advance of a more detailed review of the kiln (Anderson, this report), some preliminary comments are offered in relation to other examples. It is probable that the kiln was a roof tile kiln. Whilst a kiln may have produced both floor and roof tiles, it has been noted that kilns for the production of roof tiles generally tended to be larger and less carefully constructed than those for the production of decorated floor tiles, meeting a wider demand and because of lower firing temperatures (Cherry 2001, 192). Also, initial assessment has not so far identified any kiln furniture, and whilst this absence of evidence is not 'evidence of absence', kilns producing plainer tiles

may have operated without kiln furniture, with products simply stacked within them (Kent and Dawson 1998, 47). By way of contrast, there would have been a need to keep glazed tiles separate during firing, and both the means of stacking and the kiln superstructures may have been more complex; kiln furniture was recovered from the kilns at Borelli Yard, Farnham and Danbury (Eames 1961, 154; Drury and Pratt 1975, 123), and from the 13th century floor tile kiln at North Grange Meaux 'structural tiles' included voussoirs, cog shaped pieces and firebars (Eames 1961, 154). A caveat is that where there are wasters, kiln furniture is often present in low concentrations compared to other material, and it may have been preferentially removed as a hard material for other uses (Drury and Pratt 1975, 145).

7.26. A final observation from the initial review is that in contrast to some excavated kilns, the Finchingfield structure appears not to have been repaired (see above, paragraph 5.64, flue entrance) and its use and disuse sequences within the stoke pit appear relatively simple compared to others (see above, 5.66, Table 2 and Fig. 22). At Puckeridge, Hertfordshire, with a kiln of slightly later, deposits in the stoke pit were considered to represent sequences of rake-out, demolition and rebuilding, and re-flooring of the pit. Also, there was evidence of modification and repair to the brick and tile fabric of the kiln, including tile repairs to the arches, and tile and brick repairs to the mouths of the stoke-holes (Reagan *et al.* forthcoming). At Danbury, North Grange Meaux, Puckeridge and Shenley Wood, layers interpreted as successive floors or areas of paved consolidation were recorded, likely relating to multiple periods of use (Drury and Pratt 1975, 108; Eames 1961, 149; Reagan *et al.* forthcoming; Edmondson and Thorn 1989). Repairs were also evident at North Grange Meaux, Shouldham, Radwinter and Borelli's Yard, where floors were repaired, arches renewed, clay plugs applied to some areas and firing tunnels extended and repaired (Eames 1961, 143; Smallwood 1978, 46-7; Drury 1979, 25; Real 2003, 390-10). The lifespan of kilns appears to have varied, but it has been suggested that the working lives at Borelli Yard and Danbury were 10-25 years and 40-60 years, respectively (Riall 2003, 328; Stopford 1993, 100). A lack of repair or evidence of use in successive seasons may mean that the Finchingfield kiln had a shorter lifespan, and more finely built and repaired kilns seem to be more closely linked to tile factories, or institutions such as castles or religious establishments; at some sites, multiple or successive kilns are present (Reagan *et al*. forthcoming; Reall 2003, 328).

Patronage of the kiln

7.27. There are various models for the operation of the tile industry prior to the 15th century (Drury 1981; Le Patourel 1968; Stopford 1993). Tilers may have been itinerant and/or settled in a factory or production centre, often operating at a village industry level (Drury 1981, 132; Cherry 2001, 193). Kiln sites may have been permanent for institutions or at tile works, and/or intermittently or seasonally used, or one-off for particular projects and commissions, built by itinerant tilers perhaps using local labour (Stopford 1993, 99; Riall 2003, 329). A reasonable working hypothesis is that the Finchingfield kiln may have been one of the latter. A 'one-off' kiln may still mean multiple firings, however. For context, experimental work and historical documents suggest that kilns may have produced thousands of tiles per firing (at Shenley Wood, which was 3.78m by 2.4m, it is estimated at up to 5000 tiles (Edmondson and Thorn 1989, 80; see also Riall 2003; Cherry 2001). A refurbishment of a manor at Thorney in Suffolk in the 13th century required 13,000 tiles for the first phase, including an extension, so more than one kiln load may have been required for a project.

7.28. Any kiln represents an investment of resources to build it, with documentary sources highlighting payment to masons, carters, labourers and servers (Dale and Caiger 1974, 29; Stopford 1993, 100; Cherry 2001, 192; Riall 2003, 329, Hinton 2018, 486). At present, historical connections to understand who funded the Finchingfield kiln have not been established; the main understanding we have is that it was set up to exploit the resources of the area. Kilns may have been established as demesne kilns for manors, sometimes for a particular job, or set up to serve a lord, town corporation, or institution, such as a monastery (Hare 1991, 97-8; Stopford 1993, 103; Cherry 2001, 194). Others may have been commercial ventures, established with or without permission on common land, perhaps 'on the fringes of the traditional manorial world and account' (Hare 1991, 99; Ryan 1999, 36). There are some avenues left to explore in terms of historical research, in particular any possible link to the moated site at Great Winsey, but at present the date and patron of the kiln are not known. There was also a marked lack of waste products, which may otherwise have given an insight into the products of the kiln (Anderson, this report). This lack of wasters is not unusual; whilst some sites yield piles of waste products (Danbury, Puckeridge), others, like Finchingfield, were relatively clear of wasters and/or kiln fabric (Shouldham, North Grange Meaux, Borelli Yard, Farnham Park and Guildford Castle), which would have had value as hardcore (see also Anderson this report).

The scope for review of CBM across the site has been highlighted, however, and this may offer further insights.

7.29. The location of the kiln does not necessarily give any clues to the market for the kiln products. It was ideally situated in terms of necessary resources, and it appears the case that generally this was as important a consideration in the choice of location as much as the final destination of bricks and tiles. Essential requirements were clay/brickearth of suitable colour and texture, sand for dusting benches and moulds, water, a source of fuel (often managed woodland, comprising underwood, loppings, scrub and brushwood), a well-drained working area, access to markets through road or water transport ,and a need to minimise smoke and fire risk to nearby occupation (Drury 1981, 135; Ryan 1999, 2-4, 8; Cherry 2001, 189; Pearson 2018). Study of the Essex brick and tile industry has highlighted that kilns, such as those at Danbury or Stebbing, were often located on common or marginal land and heaths, where there was furze and broom growing, with mixed gravel and clay subsoils, often in wider areas of managed woodland and near streams or rivers (Drury 1981, 135; Ryan 1999, 5, 8). The Finchingfield kiln appears ideally located, therefore, with the trackway marking the division between higher, drier gravel to the north, well drained for the kiln, and lower, wetter land to the south offering, potentially, clay and water. A possible gatepost (phase 2.2, 3235) and area of trample (phase 2.2, 2910) may suggest that there was pastureland in the adjacent field to the kiln, adding to appreciation of its context. Finally, well 2994 may have provided a ready supply of water for industry and animals.

7.30. The above makes identifying whether the kiln was for a particular project or patron more difficult without historical sources, particularly as it was not uncommon for fuel, clay and sand to be transported to kiln sites, or for loads of perhaps thousands of tiles to be carted some distance to their destination. A study of medieval accounts from Wessex concluded that whilst most building projects were within five miles of a kiln, many were five to ten miles away (Hare 1991, 97-8; Cherry 2001, 193). A late 13th century building account from Thorney Green in Suffolk also shows the effort that may have gone in to acquiring tiles; for the refurbishment of a manorial hall, teams of horses made in total six 24-mile overnight round trips to kilns at Stoke in Ipswich to collect 13,000 tiles, with one buying trip involving 6 carts carrying 1,000 tiles each, 26 horses and 14 supporting men.

Busy traffic

7.31. In this context, the cart ruts in the road help to give a sense of activity at the kiln, and also open up consideration of the operation of the site as a whole. It is easy to imagine heavy loads compacting and sinking in the road, and a sub-research question may be the possible cart or wagon size; the ruts are approximately 1.5m to 1.6m wide (4ft 8 ½ to 5 ¼ ft) — were these horse or ox carts? Perhaps also, structure 5 could have been the base of an A-frame lifting mechanism, with obvious application for the bulk movement of tiles. A general busyness in the area along the road edge may have added to the complexity of the archaeological deposits; it likely was wetter in winter, and general comings and goings, as well as the effects of hill wash, could have added complexity to the stratigraphic sequence.

7.32. Perhaps enclosure 3 at Finchingfield provided grazing land or paddocks to accommodate horses and animals used in transport and labour. The possible 'corridor' running from it above enclosure 4 may have controlled and funnelled access away from the kiln. However, sites may also have been multipurpose and at Puckeridge in the 1420s, a William Colt leased a 'tylhouse' with land and pasture for horse, cows and hogs (Reagan *et al*. forthcoming). Although there are likely to have been sub-phases within phase 2.2, with the kiln being cut into ditch 3346, it is compelling that enclosure 4 surrounded the kiln and other features; an enclosure around the kiln would have protected it and any drying tiles from wandering animals, as has been suggested at Danbury (Drury 1981, 137). An enclosure may also have been laid out to lay a claim on land, since documentary records show that common and access rights were often a source of dispute between clay workers and other members of the community, with some cases of ongoing fines or the knocking down of enclosures containing kilns (Ryan 1999, 36).

Extraction and preparation of clay

7.33. It is also the case that other features can be explored in relation to the tile making process (see also Fig. 4). An ordinance of 1477 stated that clay should be dug at the beginning of November, turned before the beginning of February and made into tiles after March; tiles were then left to dry, with firing usually carried out in the summer (Cherry 2001, 190-91). Clay for tile making was often dug from close to a medieval kiln site, from individual crofts or from common or open fields, and extraction pits could be leased from manorial lords (Cherry 2001, 189; Reagon *et al*. forthcoming). There were pits over much of the site, although some have been placed in an earlier

phase (with caveats set out, see section 4 above). However, pit 3319 to the north of the site (phase 2.0), hollow 3091, and a possible hollow related to extraction in the south-west of the site, 3350, may have provided clay for tile making (the pits were cut into orange and blue clays). A gravel pit, 2307, was also encountered in the evaluation towards the northern site edge, near the palaeochannel to the west of the excavation area (Fig. 2). There may also have been extraction more widely in the landscape, and the field to the south is called Potten field on the 19th century tithe map, which *may* have had an association with clay working or pit digging; the Tithe Map and historic OS maps show a few ponds within it (see Fig. 36). There were also sandy and chalky deposits observed on the site.

7.34. Space would also have been needed for the storage and preparation of clay. It was common practice for clay to be dug in autumn and stored and left to weather over winter, which allowed frost to break it up, with occasional turning; at Danbury, it was suggested that clay was stored within the enclosure, and that it needed minimum preparation, given that pebbles were left in it and puddling pits were not observed (Drury 1981, 136; Cherry 2001, 190), although elsewhere clay may have been watered and trod to remove stones (Reagan *et al.* forthcoming). Puddling pits for storing and soaking clay may have been fed by leats and channels (Pearson 2018, 7), and the lower lying, wetter pits in the southern part of the site at Finchingfield south of ditch 3349, near to hollow 3350, may have served this purpose, although they would merit comparison with any other excavated examples. The postholes of structure 6, which was undated, *may* have represented the remains of a platform for handling clay in the lower lying, wetter area in the southern part of the site, and other possible stakeholes were recorded in the hollow (3285-90, 3307 and 3308).

Making tiles: associated sheds and equipment

7.35. Structure 2, adjacent to the kiln, is of interest as a possible workshop structure. Workshops and buildings associated with kilns, 'tile houses' have been documented (e.g. Riall 2003, 327-8), where they were used for the production or drying of tiles (with the latter called 'hack steads' into the modern era). At other sites, archaeological features have been interpreted as supports for tables or blocks where tiles were shaped, including at Danbury, Boston and Lyveden (Pearson 2018, 7; Drury 1981, 136; 1979, 135). Although not closely phased, and potentially rather small, with supports spanning an area of 1.6m by 2.5m, structure 2 could have been for a table, workshop or drying shed. At Tyler's Green, Buckinghamshire, a structure

5.3m by 3.2m was thought to be a workshop, based on the same assessment of proximity and shared alignment as supports the interpretation of the Finchingfield structure (Zeepvat 2009, 199, 215). At Danbury, an open-sided timber building close to one of the kilns, 7.4m by 4.5m, carried on timber sills, had no other internal features or wear on the floor (Drury and Pratt 1979, 136). It might have been a drying shed that would have been warmed by the kiln (Stopford 1993, 102), whilst a timber-framed building in the region of 5m wide at the same site has been interpreted as a shed in which tiles were made (Drury 1981, 136). There is scope to compare the size of the structure with further examples, and a superstructure on the six earth fast posts at Finchingfield may have been larger.

7.36. Documentary evidence for a workshop at Moulsham showed that it had a tiled roof, iron fastenings for corner tiles and wattle and daub infilling (Drury 1981, 136). A hook and door hinge recovered from Finchingfield may be examples of structural fittings, and there is scope to review the unidentified iron work and X-rays for building fittings. Other buildings were documented on ground sills (Reall 2003, 328), and these may have left no surviving below ground traces. A possible beam slot identified in the evaluation (1120), which was 3.5m long, a maximum of 0.62m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill (1121) may be of relevance, although it was undated by finds (Foster 2021, 18) — perhaps there were larger structures within enclosure 4 that have left only fragmentary and piecemeal traces.

7.37. Tiles were shaped in wooden moulds or forms on a sanded board or table, with clay thrown into them, pushed to the corners and then levelled off with a knife or wire (Cherry 2001, 190). Knives were included in the assemblage, and there are some other unidentifiable objects recommended for x-radiography, which may reveal further tools used in tile manufacturing. No tools were identified at the slightly later kiln site at Puckeridge (Reagan *et al.* forthcoming). A 15th century account from Hull details wheelbarrows, shovels, water tubs, sand tubs, stocks, spars and a trough (Cherry 2001, 190).

7.38. There is scope to consider further structures associated with the kiln. It is likely that stoke pits were roofed, to keep the stoker and fuel dry (Dale and Caiger 1974, 31), and two cut features within the pit at Puckeridge, and stub walls at a 15th century kiln at Shenley Wood, were interpreted as supports for a roof (Reagan *et. al* forthcoming; Edmondson and Thorn 1989, 80). Documentary evidence from Moulsham suggested that the kiln was covered with tile, and a possible structure of four posts outside of

the corners of the kiln at Radwinter were also suggested to be from a possible roof (Drury 1979, 25; 1981, 136). The stoke pit (2944) at Finchingfield was only partially excavated but the layout of pits around it may be of interest. Superficially, the layout of pits 3056 and 3031, and possibly 3022 (phase 2.1) at Finchingfield could suggest a structure at the front of the kiln, although their overall arrangement and dimensions are not especially convincing. Nevertheless, comparison to other sites may be beneficial.

Fuel

7.39. The environmental samples from phase 2.2, from the kiln, and from a few of the ditches (3346, 3347) and pits (2994, 3061) to the south-west, included large quantities of charcoal fragments, with several samples including non-oak wood, roundwood and twig fragments. Assessment (Aitken, this report) has highlighted the potential for further work on the charcoal to identify the fuel. This may contribute to our understanding of the landscape context of the kiln and may also provide useful comparison to other kilns. Elsewhere, the fuel wood has included oak and hornbeam, with documentary evidence recording underwood, faggots, furze/broom-loppings, brushwood, turf and peat (Le Patourel 1968; Drury and Pratt 1975, 133; Reagan *et al.* forthcoming). A caveat is that the transport of cartloads of wood, fuel and sand to kiln sites is well documented (Ryan 1999, 2-7), meaning that the plant and wood types and species might not relate directly the environment of the site.

Hearths

7.40. There are hearths and ovens at the Finchingfield site. Hearths associated with kilns may have been for the drying of sand (Dale and Caiger 1974, 29, citing later tileries), or they could be associated with the manufacture of glaze, although (in the absence of wasters) there is no evidence that the Finchingfield kiln was producing glazed tiles. It is worth speculating as to the purpose of the phase 2.2 hearths, however (2954, 2958, 2984 and 2804 from the evaluation). Further, whilst the querns fragments may have been used in grain production, the quern stone assemblage at Finchingfield, whilst small, was fairly localised around the kiln (from 3027 and 3028, the track, 2962, the kiln itself, 3232, enclosure ditch 3346, and 3063, the possible cess pit near the kiln). It may be that they represent part of a process of drying and crushing something related to tile production. Again, X-radiography of metal items may assist with the identification of any further tools, and review of the distribution of iron oxide pieces

may also be worthy of consideration, although glaze would primarily comprise lead oxide.

7.41. The mortar filled feature, 3147, close to the kiln at Finchingfield, possibly for mixing the clay binder for its construction, could be further compared to other sites although as yet no comparisons have been identified. The closest similar feature is the remains of a likely beehive oven at Tyler's Green which had a layer of white chalk over a tile base, although this was very close to fifteenth century kiln and was suggested perhaps to have been for making glaze (Zeepvat 2009, 154). Further review of documentary sources and published kiln sites may provide references to mortar being mixed for the construction of a kiln.

Consumption and subsistence

7.42. In some cases, documents provide hints into the lifestyle of tile makers. The status of tile making likely ranged from artistry to peasant craft, overall a fairly low status industry but not bottom of the scale; some 14th century documents showed tile workers taxed on grain, horses, cows and pigs in addition to stocks of tiles (Drury 1981, 132-4; Pearson 2018, 6; Hale 1991, 99; Hinton 2018, 486), such as William Colt noted above (paragraph 7.32). Many may have combined agriculture and tile making, as it was a seasonal enterprise, with the digging of clay and the manufacture and firing of tiles fitting in to the labour of the agricultural year (Hale 1991, 90).

7.43. The environmental remains and animal bone from Finchingfield are indicative, broadly, of scattered domestic waste but the material culture may give an indication of status, activity, subsistence, consumption and provisioning. Additionally, finds of tools are noted to be rare. There is possible potential for X-radiography to add to the identified metalwork assemblage of horseshoe nails, carpentry nails, a door strap hinge, hooks, a knife and unidentified objects. The chalk object (RA2) could be further researched for any comparisons. There appear to have been more molluscs in phase 2.2, which may be of interest, and further work could explore whether this is localised to the site or part of a wider historic trend. Some of the larger ceramic assemblages were recovered from this phase from features near to the kiln. Further environmental analysis from 2989 will allow consideration of activity at the hearth, but other features with good assemblages were in the vicinity of the kiln: ditches, cess, and phase 2.2 pits.

7.44. In particular, it is estimated that firing would have taken about a week, with temperatures being raised from slow-drying up to high firing (Cherry 2001, 191-2). People tending the kiln, watching and stoking it, would have had needs, which well 2994 and possible cess pit 3061 may have provided; both of these features provided environmental samples which are recommended for further analysis. At Danbury, a building was interpreted as a lodge, with two rooms and a partition with finer pottery nearby, but no kitchen or refuse pits (Drury 1981, 134-5). There is scope to compare Finchingfield and its provisioning to other sites.

Phases 3 and 4: Late medieval and post-medieval

7.45. The post-medieval period contributes to the story of the landscape and subsequent history of the kiln site, with the track going out of use and a boundary ditch excavated across it, which persisted into the 19th century, followed at some point by a change in the alignment of Bardfield Road. It is of interest that Essex Record office holds a document from 1589 relating to the indictment of Benedict Cornewell of Finchingfield, gentleman, for enclosing and obstructing part of the highway leading from 'Fynchingfield broade' to Great Bardfield with a ditch 28 rods long and 2 rods across, 'to the annoyance of the Queen's liege subjects' (ERO Q/SR 112/66). This may not have referred to ditch 3343, but it may reflect part of the process of landscape change in relation to the road. The road was maintained into the post-medieval period, with a metalled surface and consolidation, with a possible raised pathway to one side, and it has been suggested that the area may have been muddy.

7.46. The kiln also appears to have been backfilled in the Late medieval/post-medieval period. However, no special further work is required on this period, save record of any further details about the landscape and road from documentary sources.

8. STORAGE AND CURATION

8.1. The archive is currently held at CA offices, Needham Market, whilst post-excavation work proceeds. Upon completion of the project, CA will make arrangements with Braintree Museum (accession number TBC) for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

8.2. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the ADS Guidelines for Depositors.

8.3. The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2020b) and with the requirements of the relevant repositories.

9. UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

9.1. To fulfil the potential of the site data, the following updated objectives have been set out to inform the proposed further analysis and publication which is detailed in section 10:

Objective 1: establish the historical context for the site.

9.2. Work to establish the historical context of the site will contribute to understanding of the phenomenon of settlement growth and expansion in the 12th and 13th centuries and will help to establish the context for the kiln.

9.3. Further historical work as identified in Section 6 and Appendix E will contribute to achieving this objective (Antrobus, this report). Is there any more information on ownership or patronage of the kiln or its potential market? Are there any clues as to land-use, whether it may have been common land or (wood) pasture, or parkland?

9.4. If there is no relevant early documentary evidence, the site offers a case study of a kiln to the national dataset where the interpretation of its context will be developed entirely from archaeological data.

9.5. Comparison of the site and assemblages with other edge of town or contemporary rural sites in the area will also allow further comment on character, status and interpretation in phase 2.1.

9.6. Exploration of archaeological and historical information of 12th and 13th century building traditions in the area may support further interpretation of the possible structural evidence from enclosure 1.

9.7. Research on parallels for the sequences of rectilinear pits may also provide further insights.

9.8. Spatial analysis of pottery and metalwork has the potential to shed further light on activity within enclosure 1 and at the site.

9.9. Further analysis of the environmental sample from pit 3042 may add further detail on the use of the pit and the environment.

9.10. Finchingfield was a significant settlement at Domesday, and fulfilment of this objective will contribute to the broader regional research theme of understanding the relationship between towns and their hinterlands (Wade 2003,23), and is also relevant to a question in the current Regional Research Framework (RF 2022) *Med (Urban) 21: What was the impact of urban economic organisation upon urban hinterlands?* https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/research-agenda/medieval-urban/

Objective 2: Further research the kiln structure and establish the contribution that it makes to the body of knowledge from known kilns sites in Essex and nationally.

9.11. A detailed account of the form of the kiln and comparison of its dimensions and features to other kilns will enable it to be fully assessed and placed in context, as well as enable articulation of what is distinctive about it.

9.12. Detailed analysis of the CBM will be required to achieve this objective. Comparing the CBM to other assemblages from the region has the potential to further understand the fabric and date.

9.13. Detailed analysis of the CBM from the kiln itself will help refine understanding of its date, structure and any phasing, along with review of the distribution of fired clay around the site. In the demolition material, is there more material from the kiln superstructure, or were some of the infilling tiles likely products of the kiln? Can the later hip tiles be confirmed as from demolition deposits?

9.14. Was the kiln repaired? Initial assessment suggests not, but detailed review of the CBM may be useful.

9.15. How does its size and structure compare to others?

9.16. Analysis of the CBM and its spatial distribution may assist with an appreciation of any products of the kiln.

9.17. There is scope to ask regional experts for comment and thought on the operation of the kiln: Peter Minter from Bulmer Brick and Tile, and Paul Drury.

9.18. Further analysis of the charcoal, as proposed (see above, paragraph 6.73), has the potential to shed more light on fuel sources used in the kiln, and potentially about its

wider environment, and could allow comparison with the material of the pit 3061 (possible cess pit) and pit 2994 (well).

9.19. X-radiography of the metalwork will allow the catalogue to be updated, and might identify tools that may have related to tile production.

9.20. Does the church, or do any other early structures (Petches) in Finchingfield, incorporate CBM contemporary to the kiln?

9.21. Fulfilment of this objective will promote the kiln site. It will also contribute to regional research. It was noted for the first ever regional Research Framework that there had been limited work on rural industry (Wade 1997, 52). This theme has remained, and the site has potential to contribute to questions identified in the current framework (RF 2022): Med(Rural)04 *How can we improve our understanding of medieval rural industries?* https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05b95e/ and Med(Urban)22 *What can we do to increase our understanding of medieval craft and industry?* https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/research-agenda/medieval-urban/

Objective 3: assess consumption and status at the site.

9.22. Artefactual and ecofactual remains from the site have potential to contribute to an understanding of diet, provisioning and status, which offers an interesting angle from which to present discussion of a kiln site.

9.23. The spatial distribution of the ceramic and metalwork assemblages may allow further comment to be made on artefact use.

9.24. The further processing of phase 2.2 samples as set out will allow further detail to be presented on diet and environment from features in the vicinity of the kiln: phase 2.2 ditches 3346 and 3347 to the south (2944, sample 102; 2947, sample 103); oven 2989 (sample 106); possible well 2994 (sample 108); and possible cess pit 3061 (sample 110).

9.25. What can the site contribute to knowledge of consumption/waste at a kiln site (depending on confirmation of phasing), and the material culture of tilers?

9.26. Objective 3 represents a good opportunity and direction of research for a kiln site, and resonates with research questions set out in 9.34 below.

9.27. If further information comes to light on the ownership and patronage of the kiln, there may be scope to address research themes relating to the links between rural estates and settlements (RF 2022)

Objective 4: compare the site to other 'tile factories'.

9.28. The contribution that the site makes as an example of a kiln in the context of possible features related to its operation will be realised through this objective.

9.29. The size and character of buildings can be usefully compared to other excavated sites.

9.30. The cart ruts are of interest, as they enable a sense of activity at the site which can appeal to the imagination. How do the cart ruts compare to others, in terms of size?

9.31. A reconstruction or interpretation drawing of the site may assist realisation of this objective, through comparison to other sites and contemporary depictions, such as a 16th century image of a tile works (BL 2022), or the reconstruction of the tile kiln at Quarr Abbey, showing stocks of wood and clay (Hyde 900 2022).

9.32. Achieving this objective will contribute to national research questions. That the site includes a kiln, enclosure, buildings and associated features makes it an interesting case study, as finds of ancillary buildings have been noted as relatively rare. The observation was made in 1981 that 'archaeology has a crucial role… if we can excavate factories rather than kilns…' (Drury 1981, 132, 138). Further, in a recent national review of the state of play, in relation to the archaeology of workshops, David Hinton concluded that 'recent excavations have not yielded much new direct evidence of workshops' (Hinton 2018, 486). The site offers an important contribution, therefore, as a potential example of an 'industrial complex' with ancillary structures, and the chance of the detailed assessment of its setting. Its study will also allow critical comment on some of the difficulties of such sites, in terms of untangling multiperiod phasing, the resolution of artefact assemblages, and interpretation of features where finds are sparse.

9.33. The site also has potential to contribute to a theme in the Regional Research Framework (RF 2022) Med(Rural)05 *How were medieval communication routes established and maintained?* https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/researchframework/v1/question/question-5e2afcb05be8f/

10. PUBLICATION

10.1. The results from the investigations on land at Bardfield Road are of regional significance and merit publication. The site contributes to knowledge of the medieval landscape of Finchingfield, with changing road and landscape use, and in particular the kiln complex offers an important contribute to medieval industrial archaeology, potentially with wider national interest. It is proposed that a full report be published in the journal *Essex Archaeology and History*.

10.2. It is also proposed that the handaxe is illustrated and photographed and published in a short note, which places it into context, on CA's website and through Twitter.

10.3. It is proposed that this report will comprise the archive report, to be archived together with further specialist reports and draft publication texts.

Synopsis of proposed report

A medieval tile kiln at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield

by Abby Antrobus with Sue Anderson

	Words
Acknowledgements	100
Summary	300
Introduction	
Project Background	300
Location, topography and geology	300
Historical background	500
Excavation Results	
Description of the kiln (Sue Anderson/Abby Antrobus)	
Chronological discussion of the other major phases and features of the site	1000
Pottery and CBM (Sue Anderson)	1200
Metal and worked bone (Alex Bliss)	400
Plant macrofossil and charcoal (Anna West)	400
Discussion	
Context of the Essex tile industry	1000
The wider 'tile factory' (features of the site discussed in tandem with the tile making process)	1300
Consumption and status	200
Conclusion	900
Bibliography	500
Appendices	
Finds catalogues	Tbc
Total words	***9400***
Approximate pages @ 800 words/page	13
	Pages
Tables	
Pottery	2
Animal bone	2
Plant macrofossil and charcoal	1
Radiocarbon dating results	1
Illustrations	
Location of site	1
Site plan with phasing	1
Kiln Interpretation drawing	1
Total publication estimate	**21 pages**

11. PROJECT TEAM

11.1. The analysis and publication programme will be quality assured by Karen Walker MCIfA (Principal Post-Excavation Manager). It will be managed by Richard Mortimer (Post-eXcavation Manager: PXM), who will contribute to the discussion as senior author and co-ordinate the work of the following personnel:

- **Richard Mortimer MCIfA FSA (Post Excavation Manager: PM)**
  Advice and contribution to overall discussion
- **Abby Antrobus (Senior Publications Officer: SPO):**
  Post-excavation phasing, draft report preparation, research and archive
- **Grace Jones (Finds Manager: FM):**
  Specialist report preparation and liaison, post-excavation phasing
- **Anna West ACIfA (Senior Environmental Officer: EO)**
  Specialist report preparation plant macrofossil, molluscs and liaison
- **Dan Bashford ACIfA (Senior Illustrator: ILL)**
  Production of all site plans, sections and artefact drawings (exc. pottery)
- **Ryan Wilson (Illustrator)**
  Pottery and Metalwork illustrations

11.2. Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the FO:

- Sue Anderson: ceramic building material and pottery
- Karen Barker: metalwork conservation

11.3. Contributions by the following external consultants will be managed by the EO

- Dana Challinor: archaeobotanist (wood and charcoal)

11.4. The final publication report will be edited and refereed internally by CA senior project management and externally refereed by Paul Drury FSA, who has expertise on the tile industry in Essex.

12. TASK LIST

TASK	PERSONNEL	DURATION/ COST
Project Management	RM	2.5 days
Stratigraphic Analysis	AA	1 day
Documentary research	AA	1.5 days
Pottery		
Analysis and report	SA	2 days
Illustration (up to six vessels)	RW	2.5 days
CBM		
Work on distribution, kiln structure and comparable assemblages	SA/AA	1 day
Report		1
Worked bone		
Illustration/photography	RW	0.5
Environmental remains		
Further analysis of six samples	AW	2
Analysis of charcoal (three samples)	DC	1
Report preparation	AW/DC	2
Metal artefacts		
Conservation	Specialist	1.5
Transport and costs		Fee
X-radiography	Specialist	0.5
Plates		Fee
Report preparation	Specialist	1.5
Illustration	RW	2
Preparation of publication report		
Abstract and introduction	AA	2
Excavation results	AA	4
Compilation of specialist reports, tables etc.	AA	2
Discussion, conclusions	AA	1.5
Illustrations	RW	1.5
Acknowledgements, bibliography	AA	0.5
Submission to external referees		
Editing	RM	1.5
Revisions	AA	1
SUBMISSION OF PUBLICATION TEXT		
Archive		
Research archive completion	AA	1.5
Archive deposition		FEE
Publication		
Printing	SANHS	FEE
Social media post on handaxe	AA	0.75 days
Illustration of handaxe	RW	0.5 days
Interpretation drawings of kiln	RW	2

13. TIMETABLE

13.1. CA would aim to have completed a publication draft within six to twelve months of approval of the updated publication project design. A detailed programme can be produced if desired, on approval of the updated publication project design.

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APPENDIX A: STRATIGRAPHIC ASSESSMENT

A total of 672 contexts were recorded during the archaeological works, as detailed below in Table A1.

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0100			Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, soft	Topsoil			0.18	0101					
0101			Subsoil	Layer	Medium orangish brown, silty clay, soft	Subsoil			0.34	0103, 0106, 0109, 0105, 0108, 0110	0100				
0102			Natural	Layer	Mixed orange brown gravel, with greyish blue clay, compact	Natural					0109, 0106, 0103				
0103	0103		Pit	Cut	Circular, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with sharp break	Cut of Pit	1.20	0.70	0.44	0102	0101, 0104			2.1	Late 12th/13th
0104	0103		Other Fill	Fill	Dark brownish black, silty clay, soft - very organic, contained snail and oyster shell	Bottom Fill of Pit	1.20	0.70	0.14	0103	0105			2.02	13th-14th?
0105	0103		Other Fill	Fill	Medium yellowish brown, silty clay, soft	Upper Fill of Pit				0104	0101			2.02	13th-14th?
0106	0106		Pit	Cut	Circular with steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break.	Cut of Pit	1.54	0.80	0.28	0102	0101, 0107			2.0	12th-14th
0107	0106		Other Fill	Fill	Dark blackish brown, silty clay, soft	Fill of Pit	1.54	0.80	0.28	0106	0108			2.0	12th-14th
0108	0106		Other Fill	Fill	Medium orangish brown, silty clay, soft	Fill of Pit	1.54	0.80	0.18	0107	0101			2.0	12th-14th
0109	0109		Ditch	Cut	Linear, sloping sides and sharp break, concave base and sharp break and E-W orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	0.68	0.18	0102	0101, 0110			2.1	Late 12th/13th
0110	0109		Other Fill	Fill	Dark greyish black, silty clay, soft	Fill of Ditch	2	0.68	0.18	0109	0101			2.1	Late 12th/13th
0200			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	0201					
0201			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.20	0202, 0206, 0204, 0205	0200				
0202	0202	0804	Ditch	Cut	Linear, N-S orientation	Cut of Ditch (Unexcavated) same as [0804] & [2002]	2	1.75		0206	0201				
0203	0203		Pit	Cut	Circular, gentle sloping with a sharp break, concave base with sharp break.	Cut of Pit	0.75	0.90	0.15	0206	0204				
0204	0203		Other Fill	Fill	Loose Mid greyish brown silty sand	Fill of Pit	0.75	0.90	0.15	0203	0201				
0205	0205	1103	Trackway	Cut	Linear, sloping sides and a flat base, N/E-S/W orientation.	Cut of Trackway - unexcavated. same as Trackway [1103]	10	2	0.20	0206	0201				
0206			Natural	Layer	Light yellowish brown, gravelly clay	Natural			0.75		0201, 0202, 0203, 0205				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0300			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.33	0301					
0301			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown sandy silt, potentially mixed with colluvium.	Subsoil			0.33	0302, 0304, 0305, 0306	0300				
0302			Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish yellow gravelly sand and clay.	Natural			1		0301, 0305, 0303				
0303	0303	7933	Ditch	Cut	Linear, gentle sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, SW-NE orientation.	Cut of Ditch	1.80	1.12	0.25	0302	0304				
0304	0303	7933	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Light Blueish grey silty clay	Fill of Ditch	1.80	1.12	0.25	0303	0301				
0305	0305	3343	Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping side with a sharp break, and a concave base with a sharp break, NW-SE orientation.	Cut of Ditch	1.80	1.53	0.89	0302	0301, 0306			4	Pmed
0306	0305	3343	Other Fill	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown, silty clay	Fill of Ditch	1.80	1.53	0.89	0305	0301			4	Pmed
0400			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.28	0401					
0401			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.20	0402, 0404	0400				
0402			Natural	Layer	Firm mid brownish yellow gravelly sand and clay with concentrations of manganese.	Natural					0401, 0403				
0403	0403	7933	Ditch	Cut	Linear, moderate sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with sharp break, N-S orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	0.87	0.29	0402	0404				
0404	0403	7933	Other Fill	Fill	Soft mid brownish grey sandy silt	Fill of Ditch	2	0.87	0.29	0403	0401				
0500			Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	0501					
0501			Subsoil	Layer	Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Subsoil			0.35	0502	0500				
0502			Colluvium	Layer	Mid reddish brown sandy clay	Colluvium			0.38	0503, 0505, 0506	0501				
0503			Natural	Layer	Light yellowish brown, sandy clay	Natural					0502, 0504, 0506				
0504	0504		Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break. E-W orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	0.70	0.23	0503	0505			1	Prehistoric
0505	0504		Other Fill	Fill	Light blueish grey, silty sandy clay	Fill of Ditch	2	0.70	0.23	0504	0502	0506		1	Prehistoric
0506	0506	0403	Ditch	Cut	Linear, N-S orientation.	Cut of Ditch. Unexcavated. Same as [0403]	1.35	0.95		0503	0502		0505	0	Undated
0600			Topsoil	Layer	Soft, Dark brownish grey, sandy silt	Topsoil			0.25	0601					
0601			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown, silty clay	Subsoil			0.25	0602	0600				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
0602			Natural	Layer	Firm Light Yellowish brown, clay	Natural					0601				
0700			Topsoil	Layer	Greyish brown silty clay with flint inclusions, friable.	Topsoil			0.10	0701					
0701			Subsoil	Layer	Greyish medium brown, silty clay, flint inclusions.	Subsoil			0.12	0702	0700				
0702			Colluvium	Layer	Orangey brown silty clay with occasional flints, friable.	Colluvium			0.26	0703	0701				
0703			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay with gravel	Natural					0702				
0800			Topsoil	Layer	Mod compact, dark brownish grey, sandy silty clay with frequent sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.25	0801					
0801			Subsoil	Layer	loose mid greyish brown, sandy silty clay with occasional small sub angular stones	Subsoil			0.30	0802	0800				
0802			Colluvium	Layer	Loose, mid reddish brown, sandy silt with rare sub angular stones	Colluvium			0.40	0803, 0805	0801				
0803			Natural	Layer	Mod compact, light yellowish brown, sandy clay with frequent manganese and sub angular stones	Natural				0804	0802, 0804				
0804	0804		Ditch	Cut	Linear, moderate sloping with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp base, N-S orientation. Small piece of Iron found I fill.	Cut of Ditch	2	1.75	0.32	0803, 0803	0805, 0803, 0805				
0805	0804		Other Fill	Fill	Mid reddish brown, silty clay	Fill of Ditch	2	1.75	0.32	0804	0802				
0900			Topsoil	Layer	Mod compact, dark brownish grey, sandy silt with frequent small sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.42	0901					
0901			Subsoil	Layer	Loose mid greyish brown, sandy silt with frequent small sub angular stones.	Subsoil			0.25	0902	0900				
0902			Natural	Layer	Loose mid reddish brown, gravelly sand, with very frequent sub angular stones.	Natural					0901				
1000			Topsoil	Layer	Soft, Dark Greyish Brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.32	1001					
1001			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid, Greyish Brown, silty clay	Subsoil			0.12	1002, 1004	1000				
1002			Natural	Layer	Firm, Light Yellowish Brown, clay with gravel	Natural					1001, 1003				
1003	1003	3336	Ditch	Cut	Linear, moderate sloping side with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, N-S orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	1.32	0.32	1002	1004			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1004	1003	3336	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Dark Greyish Brown, silty clay	Fill of Ditch	2	1.32	0.32	1003	1001			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1100			Topsoil	Layer	Soft, Dark Greyish Brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	1101, 1112					

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
1101			Subsoil	Layer	Soft, Mid Greyish Brown, silty clay	Subsoil			0.20	1102, 1105, 1108, 1109, 1110, 1112, 1116, 1119, 1121	1100, 1111, 1117				
1102			Natural	Layer	Firm, Mid yellowish Brown, clay with gravels	Natural					1101, 1103, 1106, 1109, 1111, 1113, 1117, 1120				
1103	1103	3353	Trackway	Cut	Linear, gradual sloping sides with a sharp break, flat base with a sharp break and two cart ruts in base 4'8 and a half (1.5m) apart standard width for cart wheels, NE-SW orientation.	Trackway	2	5.50	0.70	1102	1104			2.2	13th-14th
1104	1103	3353	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Mid Orangey Brown, silty clay	Fill of Trackway	2	2.24	0.24	1103	1105			2.2	13th-14th
1105	1103	3353	Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Mid Brownish Grey, silty clay	Fill of Trackway	2	5.50	0.46	1104	1101, 1106	1106		2.2	13th-14th
1106	1106	3345	Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, V-shaped base with a sharp break, NE-SW orientation.	Cut of Road Side Ditch	2	2.23	0.92	1102, 1105	1107		1105	2.2	13th-14th
1107	1106	3345	Other Fill	Fill	Hard, Mid Orangey Brown, silty clay	Fill of Road side Ditch	2	0.60	0.54	1106	1108			2.2	13th-14th
1108	1106	3345	Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Mid Brownish grey, silty clay	Fill of Road Side Ditch	2	2.32	0.92	1107	1101			2.2	13th-14th
1109	1109		Ditch	Cut	Linear, gradual sloping side with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, NE-SW orientation.	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.32	0.52	0.23	1102	1101, 1110				
1110	1109		Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Light Greyish White, silty clay	Fill of Ditch	1.32	0.52	0.23	1109	1101				
1111	1111		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval, steep sloping then vertical sides with a sharp break, not bottomed base, NE-SW orientation.	Cut of Pit (Not Bottomed)	2	1.52	0.90	1101, 1102	1112				
1112	1111		Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Dark Greyish Black, clay silt with moderate amounts of charcoal flecks and pottery.	Fill of Pit	2	1.52	0.90	1111	1100, 1101				
1113	1113	3347	Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, NE-SW orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	1.10	1.21	1102	1114			2.2	13th-14th
1114	1113	3347	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Mid Orangey Brown, clay sandy gravel	Lowest Fill of Ditch	2	1	0.48	1113	1115			2.2	13th-14th
1115	1113	3347	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Mid Orangey Brown, silty clay	Middle Fill of Ditch	2	1	0.48	1114	1116			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
1116	1113	3347	Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Mid Brownish Grey, silty clay	Upper Fill of Ditch	2	1.88	0.81	1115	1101, 1117	1117		2.2	13th-14th
1117	1117	3346	Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with the sharp break, NE-SW orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	1.98	1.26	1102, 1101, 1116	1118		1116	2.2	13th-14th
1118	1117	3346	Other Fill	Fill	Hard, Mid Orangey Brown, gravely clay	Fill of Ditch	2	1.42	1.26	1117	1119			2.2	13th-14th
1119	1117	3346	Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Mid Brownish Grey, silty clay	Fill of Ditch	2	1.98	0.54	1118	1101			2.2	13th-14th
1120	1120		Beamslot	Cut	Linear/rectangular with rounded ends, gradual sloping sides with a sharp break and a concave base with sharp base, NW-SE orientation.	Cut of Beam slot	3.51	0.62	0.16	1102	1121				
1121	1120		Other Fill	Fill	Compact, Mid Greyish Brown, silty gravel	Fill of beam slot	3.15	0.62	0.16	1120	1101				
1200			Topsoil	Layer	Soft, Dark greyish brown, silty clay	Topsoil			0.28	1201					
1201			Subsoil	Layer	Soft, Mid yellowish brown, silty clay	Subsoil			0.30	1202, 1205, 1207, 1209, 1211, 1212, 1213, 1215, 1216, 1218, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222	1200, 1217				
1202			Natural	Layer	Firm, light yellowish greyish brown, clay and gravels	Natural					1201, 1203, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1213, 1214, 1216, 1219, 1220, 1221, 1222				
1203	1203	3335	Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, NW-SE orientated.	Cut of Ditch	1.09	1.30	0.48	1202	1204			2.02	13th-14th?
1204	1203	3335	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Dark yellowish brown, silty clay	Bottom Fill of Ditch	1.09	1.30	0.26	1203	1205			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
1205	1203	3335	Other Fill	Fill	Soft, Mid yellowish brown, silty clay	Top Fill of Ditch	1.09	1.30	0.22	1204	1201			2.02	13th-14th?
1206	1206	3352	Linear	Cut	Linear, subrounded corners, moderate sloping with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, NE-SW orientated.	Cut of possible Beam Slot	2.10	0.40	0.18	1202	1207			2.2	13th-14th
1207	1206	3352	Other Fill	Fill	Firm, mid-light greyish brown, silty clay	Fill of Linear	2.10	0.40	0.18	1206	1201			2.2	13th-14th
1208	1208		Pit	Cut	Sub-circular, rounded corners, gentle sloping sides with a very gentle break of slope, shallow concave base sharp break, N/E-S/W orientation.	Cut of Pit	3.50	1.40	0.28	1202	1209			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1209	1208		Other Fill	Fill	Firm, Mid greyish brown, silty clay	Fill of Pit	3.50	1.40	0.28	1208	1201			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1210	1210		Pit	Cut	Sub-circular, rounded corners, steep sloping sides, not bottomed	Cut of Pit, Not bottomed	1.68	1.70	0.10	1202	1211			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1211	1210		Other Fill	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, firm	Fill of Pit	1.70	1.68	0.10	1210	1201			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1212	1212		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)	0.89	1		1202	1213, 1201			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1213	1213		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)	1.05	0.85		1212, 1202	1201			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1214	1214		Pit	Cut	Sub-circular, moderate rounded corners, steep sloping sides with sharp break, concave base with sharp break. N/W-S/E orientation.	Cut of Pit	1.60	0.90	0.22	1202	1215			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1215	1214		Other Fill	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay	Fill of Pit	1.60	0.90	0.22	1214	1201				
1216	1216		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)	1.10	0.95		1202	1201				
1217	1217		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval, moderate rounded corners, steep sloping sides and a sharp break, concave base and a gentle break, N-S Orientation.	Cut of Pit	2	1.30	0.20	1201	1218			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1218	1217		Other Fill	Fill	Firm, mid greyish brown, silty clay	Fill of Pit	2	1.30	0.20	1217	1201			2.1	Late 12th/13th
1219	1219		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)				1202	1201				
1220	1220		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)				1202	1201				
1221	1221		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)				1202	1201				
1222	1222		Pit	Cut	Cut of Circular Pit (Unexcavated)	Cut of Pit (Unexcavated)				1202	1201				
1300			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.28	1301					
1301			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.49	1302	1300				
1302			Natural	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay and gravel	Natural					1301				
1400			Topsoil	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.29	1401					

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
1401			Subsoil	Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.41	1402, 1403	1400				
1402			Natural	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay	Natural					1401, 1403				
1403	1403	3335	Ditch	Cut	Cut of Ditch (Unexcavated)	Cut of Ditch (Unexcavated) Same as [1203] to the south	2	0.95		1402	1401				
1500			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.28	1501					
1501			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay with gravel	Natural					1500				
1600			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	1601					
1601			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.25	1602	1600				
1602			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown sandy clay with gravel	Natural					1601				
1700			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.30	1701					
1701			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.20	1702	1700				
1702			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay with gravels	Natural					1701				
1800			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.50	1801					
1801			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.12	1802	1800				
1802			Colluvium	Layer	Soft Mid reddish brown clay	Colluvium			0.16	1803	1801				
1803			Natural	Layer	Firm light Yellowish Brown clay and gravel	Natural					1802				
1900			Topsoil	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, frequent sub angular stones, mod compaction.	Topsoil			0.30	1901`, 1901					
1901			Subsoil	Layer	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones, mod compaction.	Subsoil			0.26	1902	1900				
1901`			Subsoil	Layer	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones, mod compaction.	Subsoil			0.26	1902	1900				
1902			Colluvium	Layer	Mid reddish brown clay with many sub angular stones,	Colluvium			0.35	1903	1901, 1901`				
1903			Natural	Layer	Firm Light yellowish brown clay and grave;	Natural					1902				
1930															
2000			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay.	Topsoil			0.27	2001					
2001			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	Subsoil			0.35	2005, 2004	2000				
2002	2002		Ditch	Cut	Linear, Steep sloping sides with a sharp break, concave base with a sharp break, N-S orientation	Cut of Ditch	2	1.30	0.20	2005	2003				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2003	2002		Other Fill	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay.	Fill of Ditch	2	1.30	0.20	2002	2004				
2004			Colluvium	Layer	Firm mid reddish brown clay	Colluvium			0.40	2003	2001				
2005			Natural	Layer	Firm Light yellowish brown clay and gravel	Natural					2001, 2002				
2017										2915					
2057															
2100			Topsoil	Layer	mod compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.30	2101					
2101			Colluvium	Layer	Loose mid reddish brown gravelly sand with very frequent med sub angular stones.	Colluvium			0.40	2102	2100				
2102			Natural	Layer	Light yellowish brown clay with gravels	Natural					2101				
2200			Topsoil	Layer	Mod compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones	Topsoil			0.33	2201					
2201			Subsoil	Layer	mod compact mid reddish brown sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones. Possible collegial layer	Subsoil			0.48	2202	2200				
2202			Colluvium	Layer	loose mid reddish brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular stones. Fill of colluvial filled valley spans approx. 25m wide and around 0.60m deep. Same colluvium can be seen filling the valley in trenches 3,5,7,8 and 20.	Colluvium		25	0.56	2203	2201				
2203			Natural	Layer	dark & light mixed yellowish brown compact silty sand	Natural					2202				
2216										3315					
2300			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay.	Topsoil			0.25	2301					
2301			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid greyish brown silty clay.	Subsoil			0.37	2302, 2304, 2308	2300				
2302			Natural	Layer	Firm Light Yellowish brown clay and gravel	Natural					2301, 2305, 2307				
2303	2303		Ditch	Cut	Linear, Moderate sloping sides, concave base. N/E-S/W orientation	Cut of Ditch	1.8	0.74	0.25	2306	2304, 2402				
2304	2303		Other Fill	Fill	loose mid greyish brown sandy silt, occasional small sub-angular stone	Fill of Ditch	1.8	0.74	0.25	2303	2301				
2305	2305		Ditch	Cut	Linear, moderate sloping sides, concave base	Cut of Ditch	0.30	0.30	0.12	2302	2306				
2306	2305		Other Fill	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small sub-angular stone	Fill of Ditch	0.30	0.30	0.12	2305	2303				
2307	2307		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval, Gentle to steep sloping sides, not bottomed	Cut of Pit	2.12	1.08	0.66	2302	2308				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2308	2307		Other Fill	Fill	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay, frequent small to medium sub-angular stone	Fill of Pit	2.12	1.08	0.66	2307	2301				
2400			Topsoil	Layer	Dark brownish grey sandy silt, mod compaction, frequent sub angular stones.	Topsoil			0.25	2401					
2401			Subsoil	Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent sub angular stones, mod compaction.	Subsoil			0.18	2402	2400				
2402			Colluvium	Layer	mid reddish brown, sandy silt, frequent sub angular stones, mod compaction	Colluvium			0.23	2303, 2403	2401				
2403			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay with gravels	Natural					2402				
2500			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay.	Topsoil			0.33	2501					
2501			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	Subsoil			0.14	2502	2500				
2502			Colluvium	Layer	Soft mid reddish brown clay.	Colluvium			0.19	2503	2501				
2503			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay and gravel	Natural					2502				
2600			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay.	Topsoil			0.38	2601					
2601			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	Subsoil			0.17	2602	2600				
2602			Natural	Layer	Firm light yellowish brown clay and gravel	Natural					2601				
2700			Topsoil	Layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.40	2701					
2701			Subsoil	Layer	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.20	2702, 2704, 2706, 2708	2700				
2702			Natural	Layer	Firm Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Natural					2701, 2703, 2705, 2707				
2703	2703		Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping side with as sharp break, concave base but slightly irregular towards the terminus. E-W orientation.	Cut of Ditch Terminus	1.14	0.86	0.40	2702	2704				
2704	2703		Other Fill	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	Fill of Ditch Terminus	1.14	0.86	0.40	2703	2701				
2705	2705		Pit	Cut	Sub-oval with rounded corners, shallow gradual slope with a sharp break, irregular concave base with a gradual break. N/W-S/E orientation.	Cut of Pit	1.10	0.70	0.11	2702	2706				
2706	2705		Other Fill	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay.	Fill of Pit	1.10	0.70	0.11	2705	2701				
2707	2707		Ditch	Cut	Linear, steep sloping sides with a sharp break, V-shaped base with a sharp break, E-W orientation.	Cut of Ditch	2	1.20	0.60	2702	2708				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2708	2707		Other Fill	Fill	Firm dark greyish brown silty clay.	Fill of Ditch	2	1.20	0.60	2707	2701				
2800			Topsoil	Layer	Soft Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil			0.31	2801					
2801			Subsoil	Layer	Soft Mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil			0.37	2802	2800				
2802			Colluvium	Layer	Soft Mid reddish brown silty clay	Colluvium			0.32	2803, 2805	2801				
2803			Natural	Layer	Firm Light yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent gravel	Natural					2802, 2804				
2804	2804		Pit	Cut	Sub-circular with rounded corners, steep sloping sides and sharp break, concave base and sharp break.	Cut of Pit	0.42	0.70	0.40	2803	2805				
2805	2804		Other Fill	Fill	Soft mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional CBM	Fill of Pit	0.42	0.70	0/40	2804	2802				
2900	2900		Topsoil	layer	Soft dark greyish brown silty clay	Top soil			0.30	2901					
2901	2901		Subsoil	layer	Soft mid greyish brown rich clay.	Sub-soil			0.20	2902	2900				
2902	2902		Colluvial Layer	layer	Mid reddish grey brown silt clay	Colluvial Layer					2901				
2903	2903		Natural	layer	Firm light greyish - blue sandy clay to south Mid orangey brown gravel and mid yellowish brown clay to the north	Natural				2906	2914, 2916, 2925				
2904	2904		Pit	cut	Circular with concave sides and a flat base.	Cut of possible retting pit. Although not many finds uncovered.	3.50	2.30	0.40	2909	2905			2.0	12th-14th
2905	2904		Other Fill	fill	Dark brownish black silty clay - slight sand. Soft (waterlogged) compaction. Frequent large flint (fist size) inclusions Good/clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts pit [2907]. Excavated using mattock and shovel in wet, overcast conditions.	Fill of pit, only fill to contain pottery. Soil appear to very organic. Medieval?	3.50	2.30	0.40	2904	2906			2.0	12th-14th
2906	2904		Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish yellow sandy, gravely clay. Compact compaction. Very occasional animal bone fragments, frequent fist size flint inclusions. Good/clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts pit Excavated using mattock, shovel in wet overcast conditions.	Second fill of pit looks to be a mix of redeposited natural. Very few fragments of animal bone found but unable to retain.	1.60	2.30	0.36	2905	2903			2.0	12th-14th
2907	2907		Pit	cut	Circular in shape Stepped sides Flat base	Possible retting pit Cut of pit with two fills Cut by pit [2904] Medieval?	<0.5	1	0.40		2908			0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2908	2907		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black clay silt Soft (waterlogged) compaction Occasional small angled stone inclusions Good/clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by pit [2904] Excavated using shovel and mattock in wet overcast conditions.	First fill of pit, very similar to (2905) but not quite as organic. Medieval?	<0.50	1	0.40	2907	2909			0	Undated
2909	2907		Other Fill	fill	Dark redish black clay silt. Soft (waterlogged) compaction Very occasional small rounded stone inclusions Contamination risk: cut by [2904] Excavated using mattock and shovel in wet overcast conditions.	Second fill of pit, very similar to fill (2908), no finds.	<0.50	0.80	0.18	2908	2904			0	Undated
2910	2910		Pit	cut	Oval in shape with concave with gentle sloping sides. Flat base W-E orientation	Part of a series of pits, very shallow Seems to have been infilled with same fill as two other adjacent pits. Sherds found in pit - Medieval.	+2	+1	0.05		2913			2.2	13th-14th
2911	2911		Pit	cut	Oval Concave sloping sides Flat base E-W orientation	One of the adjacent pits staring the same fills (2913). Sherds found in pit, likely medieval.	1.50	0.80	0.12		2913			2.2	13th-14th
2912	2912		Pit	cut	Oval gentle sloping sides Flat/uneven base E-W Orientation	One of the three adjacent pits, sharing same fill (2913). Sherds found in pit are likely medieval.	2.40	1.50	0.22		2913			2.2	13th-14th
2913			Primary Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay./ Loose compaction Rare sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity No contamination Excavated by hand	This fill seems to have been deposited the same time in the three pits [2910]-[2912].	2.5	2-3	0.282	2910, 2911, 2912				2.2	13th-14th
2914	2914		Pit	cut	Sub-circular in shape with gentle concaved sides. Flat base	Cut of small pit with one fill (2915). This pit being cut by a larger pit [2916] located on the north side which suggests this pit [2914] is earlier. Cut clear in plan - medieval	0.99	0.77	0.16	2903	2915			2.0	12th-14th
2915	2914		Secondary Fill	fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Friable compaction Regular angularf lint and charcoal flecks Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by pits [2916]	Fill of small pit [2419] Possible intentiional backfill due to regular charcoal flecks medieval pottery found. Possbilly be a retting pet. Cut moderately clear in pain. Medival.	0.52	-	0.61	2914	2017			2.0	12th-14th
2916	2916		Pit	cut	Sub-circular in shape with steep and concaved sides Flat base	Cut of large pit with two fills (2917) (2918) This pit is cutting a smaller pit [2914] located on the south side which suggests this pit [2916] is later. Could possibly be a retting pit. Same as [2919]. Medieval Cut moderately clear in plan	1.20	1.12	0.52	2903	2917			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2917	2916		Secondary Fill	fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay Friable compaction Regular charcoal flecks and angular flint (small) inclusions Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: ground water present Shovel and mattock used and in damp conditions.	Bottom fill of [2916] possible intentional backfill due to material found - charcoal and medieval pot. Ground water present. Medieval	1.24	-	0.33	2916	2918			2.02	13th-14th?
2918	2916		Other Fill	fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Loose compaction Regular large angular flint inclusions.	Upper fill of pit [2916] possibly caused by natural silting process over time when pit had gone out of use. Pot and shell found.	1.10	-	0.40	2917				2.02	13th-14th?
2919	2919		Pit	cut	Oval in shape Moderately sloping sides Slightly undulating base Roughly N-S Orientation	Cut of possible retting pit. Medieval	6.2	1.2	0.66		2920			2.02	13th-14th?
2920	2919		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay Firm compaction Occasional small-medium sized sub angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in a dry condition Fill diffuse to south of cut	Lower fill of possible retting pit [2919]. Dark colour and finds suggest backfill of waste material.	6	1.2	0.2	2919	2921			2.02	13th-14th?
2921	2919		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay Firm compaction Frequent flecks of orange manganese, Occasional small/medium sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in dry environment	Upper fill of possible retting pit [2919], finds suggest possible backfill. Oyster shell and pottery present. Medieval.	2.72	1.2	0.46	2920				2.02	13th-14th?
2922	2922	3348	Ditch	cut	Linear Moderately sloping sides concaved base Roughly E-W orientation	Cut of ditch Medieval?	1	0.9	0.26		2923			2.01	Late 12th/13th?
2923	2922	3348	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Lower fill of ditch [2921]. Medieval?	1	0.22	0.04	2922	2924			2.01	Late 12th/13th?
2924	2922	3348	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent flecks of orange manganese, Occasional small/medium sub-angular stone inclusions.	Upper fill of ditch [2921], finds suggest possible backfill of waste material. Medieval?	1	0.9	0.24	2923				2.01	Late 12th/13th?
2925	2925		Pit	cut	Circular shape with a concaved very slight stepped sides. Rounded base	Pit (large) with a single fill. Possibly left to naturally in fill.	4.220	3.30	0.92	2903	2926			2.1	Late 12th/13th
2926	2925		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay silt. Compact compaction Frequent sub-angled stone and flint inclusions, occasional pot, rare Fe (iron) objects. Good/clear horizon clarity.	Pit (large) with a single fill. Possibly left to naturally in fill.	4.20	3.30	0.92	2925				2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2927	2927	3353	Ditch	cut	Linear SSE side steel B.O.S top, steep almost verticle slightly concaved side. NNW side very gentle B.O.S top gently sloping to a steep B.O.S top alomost verticle slighlty concaved side. Very irregular uneven base showing cart ruts NW-SE orientation	Ditch[2927] has a single fill (2928). The base of [2927] clearly shows evidence of cart ruts same as [1103] exemplifying this to be a track way. Green pottery was found in (2928) allowing to a likely dating of medieval.	-	4.50	0.57		2928			2.2	13th-14th
2928	2927	3353	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand Friable compaction Frequent (75%) s-m flint (<8cm) moderate chalk(50%) s-m (<5cm) inclusions. Excavated by hand in a dry, warm environment.	Ditch[2927] has a single fill (2928). The base of [2927] clearly shows evidence of cart ruts same as [1103] exemplifying this to be a track way. Green pottery was found in (2928) allowing to a likely dating of medieval.	-	4.50	0.57	2927				3	Late Med to Pmed
2929	2929	3340	Ditch	cut	Linear Steep b.o.s top to very steep concave side with another steep b.o.s to almost vehicle sloping side (N side of section). Gradually becoming gentler towards S side of section. Irregular concave base NNE-SSW orientation	Cut [2929] is a ditch with a single fill (2930). Fill (2930) had many finds; burnt clay, pottery, charcoal and animal bone. (13thC). To the east of the cut [2929] there is a very similar feature in plan, width and length. This may be related.	5.70	0.97	0.36		2930			2.1	Late 12th/13th
2930	2929	3340	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with pale orangey grey silty sand,. Friable compaction. Moderately frequent (50%) s-m (<5m) gravel.	Cut [2929] is a ditch with a single fill (2930). Fill (2930) had many finds; burnt clay, pottery, charcoal and animal bone. (13thC). To the east of the cut [2929] there is a very similar feature in plan, width and length. This may be related.	5.70	0.97	0.36	2929				2.1	Late 12th/13th
2931	2931		Posthole	cut	Circular with rounded corners Steep supine sides and concave base	Possible kiln base Cut and fill of small pit with sions of in-site burnt clay but no finds Could be associated possibly to some some post-holes in area? Medieval 100 x 2BKTS of Environmental samples	0.80	-	0.12		2932			0	Undated
2932	2931		Other Fill	fill	Mid reddish yellow brown silty clay with firm compaction. Burnt clay and charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Possible kiln base Cut and fill of small pit with sions of in-site burnt clay but no finds Could be associated possibly to some some post-holes in area? Medieval 100 x 2BKTS of Environmental samples	0.80	-	0.12	2931				0	Undated
2933	2933	3343	Ditch	cut	Linear Gradual concave sides concaved base NE - SW orientation	Cut of ditch running This ditch [2933] cuts the trackway [2940] which suggest this ditch is later. Cut clear in plan Medieval	10	2.88	0.72	2943, 2961	2934			4	Pmed
2934	2933	3343	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction Moderately clear horizon clarity Excavated using a shovel in a dry climate.	Bottom fill of ditch [2933] probably caused by natural silting process overtime when ditch was open. Medieval	10+	2.88	0.26	2933	2935			4	Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2935	2933	3343	Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown silty clay. Friable compaction with occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity Excavated using shovel and mattock in dry conditions.	Middle fill of ditch [2933] probably caused by slumping from sides of the ditch when open or possilby from hillwash. Sub- angular stones present.	10+	1.40	0.26	2934	2936			4	Pmed
2936	2933	3343	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using shovel and mattock in dry conditions.	Top fill of ditch [2933] probably caused by natural silting process over time when ditch was open.	10+	1.40	0.34	2935				4	Pmed
2937	2937	3345	Ditch	cut	Linear in shape Steep, concave sides and a flat base NE-SW orientation.	Cut of possible ditch running alongside trackway two fills (2938) and (2939). Possible drainage ditch, ground water present. Cut moderately clear.	-	1.50	1.10		2938			2.2	13th-14th
2938	2937	3345	Other Fill	fill	Dark orangey grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Clear horizon clarity Ground water present which poses as a contamination risk. Excavated using shovel and mattock in waterlogged condition.	Bottom fill of [2937] organic material. Ground water present. Probably formed by natural silting process when ditch is open. Environmental sample taken - 101 Medieval? Bone and Shell present.	-	1.20	0.72	2937	2939			2.2	13th-14th
2939	2937	3345	Backfill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction. Very frequent small sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity	Top fill of [2937] possible deliberate backfill due to stone content. Could have been deliberately backfilled to control water rising from below. Unknown provisional date.	-	1.06	0.66	2938	2961, 2942			2.2	13th-14th
2940	2940	3353	Other Cut	cut	Linear in shape with the SE side displaying a gentle concave edge whilst the NW side has a steep concave edge - Possible cart rut. Flat base NE-SW orientation.	Cut of trackway/cobbled surface with three fills (2941) (2942) and (2943). Excavated small part of trackway at approx 0.14m deep, cut unclear due to not being fully excavated. Possible cart rut to NW end of trackway. SE end of trackway is being cut by ditch [2937] suggesting trackway is earlier. Provisional date: Medieval. - CBM and metal finds present.	10+	5.20	0.72		2941			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
2941	2940	3353	Trackway	structure	Mid orangey brown silty clay with a very compact compaction. Very frequent medium rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using trowels.	Bottom fill of trackway [2940] extremely compact fill with medium sized, rounded stones and flint. This is a deliberately placed fill to create the trackway. Possible cart rut located at NW end of trackway. Provisional date: medieval. - Pot, bone and metal finds present.	10+	5.20	0.20	2940	2942			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
2942	2940	3353	Other Fill	fill	Dark orangey brown sandy clay with a friable compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity.	Middle fill of [2040] probably caused by natural silting process overtime when trackway. Provisional date: medieval	10+	5	0.20	2939, 2941	2943			3	Late Med to Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2943	2940	3353	Other Fill	fill	Mid orangey brown sandy clay with a compact compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using shovel and mattock in very dry conditions.	Top fill of [2040] probably caused by natural silting process overtime when trackway was open. Medieval? - Bone, CBM, shell and metal finds present.	10+	6	0.42	2942	2933			3	Late Med to Pmed
2944	2944	3346	Ditch	cut	Linear in shape Moderately sloping and concave sides. NE-SW orientation. Flat Base Terminus at SW end, rounded.	Cut of possible ditch terminus. Provisional date: Medieval	3.06	0.6	0.24		2949, 2945			2.2	13th-14th
2945	2944	3346	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone and occasional chsarcoal fleck inclusions Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch terminus [2944]. Provisional date: medieval	2.40	0.40	0.18	2944	2946			2.2	13th-14th
2946	2944	3346	Other Fill	fill	Dark brownish black silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch terminus [2944], charcoal indicates possible backfill. Medieval period Environmental sample taken - 102.	1.9	0.40	0.12	2945				2.2	13th-14th
2947	2947	3347	Ditch	cut	Oval in shape with moderately sloping concave sides. Mostly flat in base. E-W orientation	[2947] Cut of possible pit Medieval provisional date. Environmental sample taken - 103	0.9	0.52	0.4		2948			2.2	13th-14th
2948	2947	3347	Other Fill	fill	Dark grey black silty clay with a firm compaction. Frequent charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk.	Fill of possible pit [2947], charcoal indicates possible backfill. Medieval provisional date. Environmental sample taken - 103	0.9	0.52	0.40	2947				2.2	13th-14th
2949	2944	3346	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch [2944]. Medieval	0.3	0.36	0.1	2944	2950			2.2	13th-14th
2950	2944	3346	Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent charcoal fleck inclusions Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Fill of ditch [2944], charcoal indicates possible backfill. Medieval	0.7	0.45	0.06	2949	2951			2.2	13th-14th
2951	2944	3346	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch terminus. Medieval	0.8	0.6	0.2	2950				2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2952	2952	2953	Cut	cut	Kiln structure - rectangular Kiln waste area - Oval Square corners Vertical sides and some sloping on the front of kiln. Flat base. N-S orientation	Construction cut for kiln - RA 5953. Medieval	4.80	2.85	-		2953, 2962, 2964, 2969, 3074, 3078, 3146			2.2	13th-14th
2953		2953	Structure	group		Group number of kiln 2959 2969 - front, 3074 - kiln fire chamber walls. Includes (3075 - arches, 3078 - central partition). **NB post exc comment that it isn't kiln 2959, which is separate. Number 2953 used in its own right. AA 08/11/2022.				2952	3144			2.2	13th-14th
2954	2954		Structure	cut	Sub-circular in shape with vertical sides and an irregular base. WSW-ENE orientation.	Cut [2954] includes kiln [2955] which is filled by (2956) and (2957). Fill (2956) seemed much firmed with frequent chalk, baked clay and CBM. Fill (2957) was alternatively very soft and included many finds of bone, pot and CBM. Kiln (2953) is quite structurally damaged. Medieval	2.02	1.20	0.12		2955			2.02	13th-14th?
2955	2954		Kiln	structure	Clay, chalk material with rough stone finishing Kiln Circular face Baked clay - bonding material.	Structure [2955] is quite damaged with some missing. See context [2954] for more detail. Medieval Environmental sample taken - 120	2.02	-	0.12	2954	2956			2.02	13th-14th?
2956	2954		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown, mottled with red and white silty baked clay with a firm compaction. Frequent (75%) chalk fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity.	See context [2954]. Fills of kiln [2955]. Medieval	2.02	1.64	0.08	2955	2057, 2957			2.02	13th-14th?
2957	2954		Other Fill	fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with a soft compaction. Frequent stone (?) (75%) (<5cm,) gravel inclusions Clear horizon clarity.	See context [2954]. Fills of kiln [2955]. Medieval	2.02	1.64	0.08	2956				2.02	13th-14th?
2958	2958		Structure	cut	Circular in shape with moderately concaved sides. Moderately rounded base. N-S orientation.	Cut [2958] includes structure [2959] with a single fill (2960). Fill (2960) had large amounts of burnt flint and burnt CBM. Kiln [2959] may be an older kiln pre-dating kiln [2955].	0.90	0.90	0.12		2959			2.02	13th-14th?
2959	2958		Kiln	structure	Stones, gravel, flint and clay material. Kiln Bonding material: Heat-altered flint and baked clay.	Kiln [2959] is predominately shaped by heat altered flint and baked clay. In relationship to kiln [2955]to the north, kiln [2959] most likely pre-dates it. See context [2958] for more detail.	0.90	0.90	0.12	2958	2960			2.02	13th-14th?
2960	2958		Backfill	fill	Mid redish brown, mottled with orange silty clay. Firm compaction Frequent (75%) small chalk flecks and frequent (75%) burnt clay and S-M flint inclusions.	See context [2958] Fill of kiln [2959].	-	0.90	0.12	2959				2.02	13th-14th?
2961	2933		Other Fill	fill	Dark orangey grey silty clay. Friable compaction. Clear horizon clarity	Possible natural slumping when (2939) was placed. Caused by natural silting process.	-	0.32	0.24	2939	2933			4	Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2962	2952	2953	Primary Fill	fill	Brownish black compact silty clay Compact compaction Mostly charcoal inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Charcoal rich fill, waste from kiln, thrown onto a sloping pit towards kiln over entrance/door. This fill was likely regularly cleaned from the pit to allow for space for future charcoal rubbish. Likely that most of fills occurred within a very short time frame, the destruction of kiln.	-	3.56	0.90	2952	2963			2.2	13th-14th
2963	2952	2953	Secondary Fill	fill	Greyish light brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Chalk inclusions and occasional fired clay. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk Excavated by hand	This fill, mostly clay and chalk showed signs of being tipped into the pit from the eastern side. The fill could be remains of the outer kiln clay and chalk wall, not fired though. Lenses of charcoal in eastern part of fill.	-	1.44	0.54	2962	2966, 2965			2.2	13th-14th
2964	2952	2953	Tertiary Fill	fill	Reddish dark brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Chalk, fired clay inclusions - Very Friable. Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Fill consists of fired clay, dark grey potsherds - perhaps might be rejects? It may be remnants of the kiln after demolition.	-	0.80	0.46	2952	2965			2.2	13th-14th
2965	2952	2953	Other Fill	fill	Reddish dark brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Fired (solid) clay, chalk, burnt pottery (Dark grey) Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Likely demolition debris, large pieces of solid fired clay, chalk, dark grey pieces.	-	0.92	0.38	2964, 2963	2966				
2966	2952	2953	Other Fill	fill	Whitish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Chalk, burnt clay, pot, CBM inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Debris from demolition of kiln. Patches of orangey reddish clay (fired)	-	4	0.48	2963, 2965				2.2	13th-14th
2967	2952	2953	Other Fill	fill	Yellowish mid brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Inclusions of potsherds (rejects), CBM, fired clay, chalk Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand.	Fill with much less debris from the kiln, seems to consist more uniformly of soil. Potsherd and bone found.	-	4.44	0.40		2968			2.2	13th-14th
2968	2952	2953	Other Fill	fill	Reddish mid brown silty clay Concreted inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand.	Concreted layer of fired clay, strong force with mattock needed to chip away at it. Likely debris from kiln demolition.	-	1.70	-	2967				2.2	13th-14th
2969	2952	2953	Kiln	structure	Fired clay material Flue entrance and the direction of face is north (the entrance of flue). Baked bonding material.	Part of structure 2953 (kiln). Flow of kiln - Solid, fired clay. Medieval	1.25	0.90	0.65	2952				2.2	13th-14th
2970		3353	Other Structure	group		Group structure Metalled for gravel walkway and trackway. Neolithic?								2.2	13th-14th
2971	2971	3340	Ditch	cut	Linear in shape and no corners Concaved sides and rounded base NNE-SSW orientation	Cut of ditch use is unkown, it does appeaar to be purposely backfilled. Medieval?	-	1.40	0.66	2974	2972			2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2972	2971	3340	Other Fill	fill	Medium greyish black clay, sandy silt with a compact compaction. Moderate charcoal flecks, animal bone and pottery inclusions. Unclear horizon clarity Contamination risk: possibly cuts pit [2973].	Cut of ditch use is unkown, it does appeaar to be purposely backfilled. Medieval?	-	1.40	0.66	2971				2.1	Late 12th/13th
2973	2973		Pit	cut	Circular (difficult to see in plan) Concaved sides Flat base	Pit cut by ditch [2971], use of pit unknown possible medieval dating. Pit looks to have been naturally infilled. Medieval?	0.94	0.88	0.36		2974			0	Undated
2974	2973		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown clay silt with a compact compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks, moderate sub-angled stones. Occasional pot and animal bone. Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: Cut by ditch [2971]. Excavated using trowels, mattocks and shovels in varying conditions.	Pit cut by ditch [2971], use of pit unknown possible medieval dating. Pit looks to have been naturally infilled. Medieval?	0.94	0.88	0.36	2973	2971			0	Undated
2975	2975	3342	Ditch	cut	Linear in shape with concaved sides. Rounded base E-W orientation.	Cut of ditch containing one fill, possibly runs to length of side, further investigation needed. Medieval?	+8	2.60	0.88		2976			2.2	13th-14th
2976	2975	3342	Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish grey sandy, clay silt. Compact compaction Moderate sub-angled stones varying in size, animal bone and pot inclusions. The contamination risk is unclear due to ground conditions.	Cut of ditch containing one fill, possibly runs to length of side, further investigation needed. Medieval?	+8	2.60	0.88	2975	2977			2.2	13th-14th
2977	2977	3343	Ditch	cut	Linear in shape Sheer, near vertical sides pointed base E-W orientation.	Cut of ditch containing two fills Medieval?	+8	1.18	0.84	2976, 2981	2978			4	Pmed
2978	2977	3343	Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black clay silt Compact compaction Occasional sub-angled stones of varying sizes Good horizon clarity Excavated using trowel, mattock and shovel in varying conditions.	First fill of ditch possibly showing signs of possible backfill. Due to being sealed with gravel lense (?)	+8	1.18	0.48	2977	2979			4	Pmed
2979	2977	3343	Other Fill	fill	Dark, greyish and black clay silt. Compact compaction moderate small sub-angled stones, pot, animal bone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Good and clear horizon clarity Excavated using trowel, mattock and shovel in varying conditions.	Secondary fill of feature possible, backfill due to lense or gravel. Only fill or feature to contain finds.	+8	0.98	0.36	2978				4	Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2980	2980		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan and concaved sides. Flat base.	Pit containing possible medieval pottery. Use unknown. Pit looks similar to pit [2973] also seen in 2917 section. Naturally infilled, fill very similar to natural. Metal, pot and bone finds - Medieval?	0.94	0.89	0.40		2981			4	Pmed
2981	2980		Other Fill	fill	Light brownish grey clay silt with a compact compaction. Occasional sub-angled stones, moderate animal bones, pot and one fragment of FE inclusions. Unclear horizon clarity. Contamination risk: cut by [2977]. Excavated using trowels, mattocks and shovels in varying conditions.	Pit containing possible medieval pottery. Use unknown. Pit looks similar to pit [2973] also seen in 2917 section. Naturally infilled, fill very similar to natural. Metal, pot and bone finds - Medieval?	0.94	0.89	0.40	2980	2977			4	Pmed
2982	2982		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan with a (almost) vertical sides and an irregular rounded base. N-S orientation.	Cut (2982) is a posthole located next to and west of kiln [2954], [2955] and north of kiln [2958], [2959]. These could possibly be related. Posthole [2982] had a single fill (2983) which was very diffuse with natural. A small pot sherd was found. Medieval provisional date.	0.29	0.26	0.12		2983			2.02	13th-14th?
2983	2982		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with a friable compaction. Rare small flint inclusions.	Cut (2982) is a posthole located next to and west of kiln [2954], [2955] and north of kiln [2958], [2959]. These could possibly be related. Posthole [2982] had a single fill (2983) which was very diffuse with natural. A small pot sherd was found. Medieval provisional date.	0.29	0.26	0.12	2982				2.02	13th-14th?
2984	2984		Pit	cut	Roughly oval shape in plan. Moderately sloping, concave sides. Mostly flat base. NEE-SWW orientation.	Cut of oven, with possible rahing pit at NEE end and oven structure on SWW side. Medieval?	2.48	1.30	0.19		2985, 2989			2.2	13th-14th
2985	2984		Placed Deposit	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a very compact compaction. Very frequent small and medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk. Excavated by hand in dry conditions. Placed deposit.	Fill of pit oven [2984], fill located on NNE side of feature, and at bottom of feature. Frequency of stones and location suggest placed deposit, possibly for a rahing pit. Medieval?	1.3	1.6	0.01	2984	2988, 2986			2.2	13th-14th
2986	2984		Other Fill	fill	Dark blue grey mized with patches of mid yellow brown silty clay. Firm compaction. Occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stone and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of oven [2984], finds and charcoal suggest possible backfill. Medieval?	1.3	1.3	0.1	2985	2987			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2987	2984		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small-medium sized sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity No contamination risk. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of oven [2984], finds of pot and bone indicate possible backfill. Medieval?	1.57	1.3	0.1	2986				2.2	13th-14th
2988	2984		Oven	structure	Material: Fired Clay Bonding Material: Fired	Structure of Oven [2984] Medieval?	1.1	0.77	0.09	2985				2.2	13th-14th
2989	2984		Other Fill	fill	Dark blue grey mixed with patches of mid yellowish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional small medium sized sub-rounded stone, CBM and charcoal inclusions. No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions. Environmental sample: 106.	Fill of oven [2984], dark fill and pot indicates possible backfill.	0.83	0.6	0.07	2984				2.2	13th-14th
2990	2990		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan with steep concaved sides. Flat base. NW-SE orientation.	Cut of larage shallow pit with one fill (2991). Pit located NE to kiln. Possibly related to kiln. This pit is being cut by a smaller pit [2992] which suggests this pit is earlier. Medieval provisional date. Pot, flint and metal finds recovered.	1.96	1.60	0.24		2991			2.1	Late 12th/13th
2991	2990		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Regular small rounded and angular stone and occasional fleck of charcoal inclusions. Excavated using mattock and shovel in very dry conditions.	Fill of pit [2990] probably caused by natural silting process over time when pit went out of use. Medieval provisional date. Pot, flint and metal finds recovered.	1.96	1.60	0.24	2990				2.1	Late 12th/13th
2992	2992		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan with steep concave sides and a flat base. NW-SE orientation.	Cut of medium shallow pit with one fill (2993). Pit located NE to kiln, possibly related to kiln. This pit is being cut by a smaller pit [3020] suggesting this pit is earlier. This pit is cutting a larger pit [2990] which suggests this pit is later. Medieval provisional date. Pot, flint and metal finds recovered.	1.60	1.60	0.24		2993			2.1	Late 12th/13th
2993	2992		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Regular small rounded and angular stone and occasional fleck of charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Mattocks and shovel used to excavate in very dry conditions.	Fill of pit [2992] probably caused by natural silting process over time. Pot, flint and metal finds recovered.	1.60	1.60	0.24	2992				2.1	Late 12th/13th
2994	2994		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan with sheer, near vertical sides. Flat base. Environmental sample: 107	Cut of large pit containing three fills, one of which contained frequent mussels and oyster shell. Medieval provisional date. Pot, bone and shell fragments recovered.	2.16	2.24	1.34	3011, 3013	2995			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
2995	2994		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt clay with a soft/waterlogged compaction. Occasional oyster shell and sub-angled stone inclusions. Good/Clear horizon clarity. No excavation risk Excavated uisng towels and hand shovel in overcast dry condition.	First fill of pit very waterlogged. Base appear to be leveled with chalk. No finds found in this fill.No finch rounded in this fil/ Medieval provisional date.	0.38	0.54	0.18	2994	2996			2.2	13th-14th
2996	2994		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black silty clay with a compact/friable compaction. Frequent pot sherds, oyster and mussel shells amd charcoal flecks present. Moderate sub-angled stone inclusions. Good/clear horizon clarity. No contamination risks seen. Excavated using trowels, mattocks and shovels in overcast, dry conditions. Environmental sample taken: 107	Second fill of pit. This contained the most amount of finds of medieval pot sherds, and oyster and mussel shells. Fills looks to be deliberate backfill, possible rubbish pit. Medieval provisional date.	2.16	2.24	0.60	2995	2997			2.2	13th-14th
2997	2994		Other Fill	fill	Med greyish brown sandy silt clay with a compact compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks and sub angled stone inclusions. Good/clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk seen Excavated using mattocks and shovels in dry, overcast conditions.	Third and final fill of pit contained no finds, however, again looks to have been purposefully backfilled. Medieval provisional date.	2.16	2.24	0.60	2996				2.2	13th-14th
2998	2998		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan with vertical sides Gently rounded base	Pit [2998] bas two fills (2999), (3000). Fill (2999) appears to be redeposit/backfill that cause directly after its use or creation of fill [3001]. Fill (3000) had predominately pit; clear rim that appears medieval. Fill [2998] is very deep with clear vertical edges. It may be related to kiln [2953] but is the oldest of the 3 pits shown in section. Potentially a well of sorts. Medieval provisional date.	1.30	1.30	0.80		2999			2.1	Late 12th/13th
2999	2998		Other Fill	fill	Dark brownish grey silty gravel with a firm compaction. Frequent (75%) large flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity.	See context [2998]. Medieval provisional date.	-	0.30	0.34	2998	3000			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3000	2998		Other Fill	fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare (25%) small flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity.	See context [2998]. Medieval provisional date.	-	1.00	0.72	2999	3001			2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3001	3001		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan. Gentle convex sides with irregular flat base. WSW-ENE orientation.	Pit [3001] has a single fill (3002). Pit [3001] is very shallow. Fill (3002) revealed some pot and nails similar to those found in (3004). Pit [3001] is truncated by pit [3003] but also cuts pit [2998]. It is the middle of the sequence. In section pit [2998] appears almost contemporary with pit [3001] fill (2999) is cut by [3001] but fill (3000) is not completely convincingly cut. Potentially related to kiln (2953). Medieval provisional date. Pot, bone and metal finds recovered.	2.20	2.40	0.24	3000	3002			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3002	3001		Other Fill	fill	Mid- dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Frequent (75%) M-L (5-10cm) gravel and flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity.	Pit [3001] has a single fill (3002). Pit [3001] is very shallow. Fill (3002) revealed some pot and nails similar to those found in (3004). Pit [3001] is truncated by pit [3003] but also cuts pit [2998]. It is the middle of the sequence. In section pit [2998] appears almost contemporary with pit [3001] fill (2999) is cut by [3001] but fill (3000) is not completely convincingly cut. Potentially related to kiln (2953). Medieval provisional date. Pot, bone and metal finds recovered.	2.20	2.40	0.24	3001	3003			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3003	3003		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Moderately concaved sides and an irregular, flat base. WSW-ENE base	Pit [3003] has a single fill (3004). Pit [3003] is noticably shallowcompared to its size. Fill (3004) contained a decent amount of finds including pot, CBM, animal teeth and a considerable amount of nails. Pit [3003] cuts pit [3001] and its fill (3002). Pit [3003] appears to be the lastest between [3001], [2998] and [3003]. It may have some relationship to kiln [2953] as it is nearby. Potentially storage. Provisional date: Medieval. Pottery, bone CBM and metal finds recovered.	3.70	2.30	0.26	3002	3004			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3004	3003		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent (75%) small gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Pit [3003] has a single fill (3004). Pit [3003] is noticably shallowcompared to its size. Fill (3004) contained a decent amount of finds including pot, CBM, animal teeth and a considerable amount of nails. Pit [3003] cuts pit [3001] and its fill (3002). Pit [3003] appears to be the lastest between [3001], [2998] and [3003]. It may have some relationship to kiln [2953] as it is nearby. Potentially storage. Provisional date: Medieval. Pottery, bone CBM and metal finds recovered.				3003				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3005	3005		Pit	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners seen Concaved sides and a rounded base E-W orientation.	Cut of possible ditch. Contained frequent pottery sherds. Medieval - Provisional date	+10?	1.80	0.40	3011	3006			3	Late Med to Pmed
3006	3005		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black clay (sand,silt) Compact compaction Occasional sub-angled stone, moderate charcoal flecks and frequent pot inclusions. Cuts [3007] and [3009]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels.	Cut of possible ditch. Contained frequent pottery sherds. Medieval - Provisional date	+10?	1.80	0.40	3005				3	Late med to Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3007	3007	3354	Ditch	cut	Curving linear shape in plan No corners seen Concaved sides and a rounded base.	Curving linear containing medieval pottery - use unknown. Provisional date: medieval.	1	0.62	0.27		3008			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3008	3007	3354	Other Fill	fill	Medium orange borwn silty clay with a compact composition Moderate sub-angled stones, Occasional oyster shell, pot, charcoal flecks inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by [3005] + [3009]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels.	Cut of possible ditch. Contained frequent pottery sherds. Medieval - Provisional date	1	0.62	0.27	3007	3009			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3009	3009		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners seen Concaved sides and pointed base. E-N orientation.	Cut of possible curving Linear - probably similar to [3012] as it looks in plan. Provisonal date: medieval	+10	1.40	0.80	3008	3010			2.2	13th-14th
3010	3009		Other Fill	fill	Medium orange brownish silty clay with a compact compaction Moderate small sub-angled stone, moderate oyster shells and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions. Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by [3005] and [2994] Excavated using mattocks, shovels and trowels in an overcast, dry environment.	First fill of ditch looks very similar to the fill seen in [3007], (3008).	+10	1.40	0.48	3009	3011			2.2	13th-14th
3011	3009		Other Fill	fill	Medium greyish black silty clay with a friable compaction. Inclusions: Moderate sub-angled stones, charcoal flecks and pottery	Second fill of ditch Contained possible medieval pottery	+10?	0.72	0.32	3010	2994, 3005			2.2	13th-14th
3012	3012	3342	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners seen Concaved side and a rounded base W-N orientation.	Cut of ditch mostly likely same ditch as [3009] but only one fill seen in section. Provisional date: medieval	+10	1.60	0.60		3013			2.2	13th-14th
3013	3012	3342	Other Fill	fill	Medium orange brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Moderate sub-angled stones, occasional pot inclusions. Diffuse horizon clarity. Contamination risk: [2994], [3014] and [3005]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels.	Cut of ditch mostly likely same ditch as [3009] but only one fill seen in section. Provisional date: medieval.	+10	1.60	0.60	3012	2994			2.2	13th-14th
3014	3014		Posthole	cut	Heavily truncated posthole between 3016 and 3012 and 3109.	Cut and fill of a possible posthole, containing fragments of pottery. Provisional date: Medieval.	0.60	0.52	0.26		3015			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3015	3014		Other Fill	fill	Medium greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction Occasional charcoal flecks, sub-angled stones and pot sherds inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by [3012] Excavated using mattocks, trowels and shovels in dry, overcast conditions.	Cut and fill of a possible posthole, containing fragments of pottery. Provisional date: Medieval.				3014	3016			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3016	3016		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Concave sides Rounded base	Possible cut of posthole Small section of feature excavated. Fill looks to be natural in fill.	0.40	0.38	0.24	3015	3017			0	Undated
3017	3016		Other Fill	fill	Medium yellowish brown clay, silt sand. Friable compaction. Occasional sub-angled stones and charcoal flecks. Unclear horizon clarity. Contamination risk: cuts [3014]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels in overcast dry conditions.	Possible cut of posthole Small section of feature excavated. Fill looks to be natural in fill.	0.40	0.38	0.24	3016				0	Undated
3018	3018		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gentle concave sides and a flat base. NW-SE orientation.	Cut of shallow pit with one fill (3019) Pit located NE to kiln. Possibly related to Kiln. Medieval?	2.51	0.73	0.14		3019			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3019	3018		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Compact compaction. Regular small angular stone, occasional flecks of charcoal. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks and shovels in very dry conditions.	Fill of shallow pit [3018]. Probably caused by natural silting process when pit went out of use. Medieval?	2.51	0.73	0.14	3018				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3020	3020		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gentle concave sides and a flat base SE-NW orientation.	Cut of small oval shaped pit with one fill (3021). This pit is cutting a larger pit [2992] which suggests this pit [3020] is later. Pit located Ne to kiln. Possibly related to kiln.	1.22	0.92	0.15		3021			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3021	3020		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Occasional angular stone and occasional flecks of charcoal inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using shovels and mattocks in damp conditions.	Fill of pit [3020], probably caused by natural silting process over time when pit went out of use. Medieval? Pottery and metal finds recovered.	1.22	0.92	0.15	3020				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3022	3022		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan. Very gentle b.o.s top straight sides. Very gentle rounded base. ENE-WSW orientation.	Posthole [3022] has a single fill (3023) which contained pot and nails. Posthole [3022] may have a relationship with pit [2998]. Pottery and Metal finds recovered. Medieval?	0.61	0.53	0.07		3023			2.0	12th-14th
3023	3022		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. 75% S-M (5cm) gravel inclusions.	Posthole [3022] has a single fill (3023) which contained pot and nails. Posthole [3022] may have a relationship with pit [2998]. Pottery and Metal finds recovered. Medieval?	0.61	0.53	0.07	3022				2.0	12th-14th
3024	3024	3345	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gradual sloping sides and a concave base. NE/SW orientation.	Cut and fill of [3024] Fill seems alluvial - could be an indication that the area was wet retting pits nearby to the east. Medieval?	-	1.30	0.70		3037			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3025	3024	3345	Other Fill	fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare flecks of charcoal, occasional animal bone, rare pot and CBM. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Cut and fill of [3024] Fill seems alluvial - could be an indication that the area was wet retting pits nearby to the east. Medieval?	-	1.30	0.70	3037	3026			2.2	13th-14th
3026	3026	3353	Cut	cut	Linear shape in plan. Near vertical sides. Flat base. NE-SW orientation.	Construction cut for trackway (3035) and raised pam (?) (3036). Not fully exposed in section due to road still in place. Medieval?	-	4.15	0.46	3025, 3237	3035, 3036			3	Late Med to Pmed
3027	3026	3353	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare flecks of charcoal, occasional pot, animal bone and rare metal and rare pumice stone (lava) and house shoes specifically from (3028). Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fills naturally infilled probably same as just cover different parts of trackway (3035) and raised pathway (3036). Medieval? Pottery, bone, CBM and metal finds recovered.	-	4.15	0.25	3035, 3036	3028			3	Late Med to Pmed
3028	3026	3353	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare flecks of charcoal, occasional pot, animal bone and rare metal and rare pumice stone (lava) and house shoes specifically from (3028). Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fills naturally infilled probably same as just cover different parts of trackway (3035) and raised pathway (3036). Medieval? Pottery, bone, CBM and metal finds recovered.	-	4.15	0.25	3027	3029				
3029	3029	3344	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep sloping sides and a concaved base. NE-SW orientation.	Cut and fill of ditch seems to truncate - raised pathway (3036). Although does runs along pathway and trackway (3035) could be contemporary. Used for drainage?	-	0.95	0.55	3028	3030			3	Late Med to Pmed
3030	3029	3344	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Frequent CBM and rare pit. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand.	Cut and fill of ditch seems to truncate - raised pathway (3036). Although does runs along pathway and trackway (3035) could be contemporary. Used for drainage?	-	0.95	0.55	3029				3	Late Med to Pmed
3031	3031		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Steep, concave sides. Moderately rounded base. E-W orientation.	Pit [3031] has a single fill (3032). Pot sherds were found in (3032) but not a large amount. Pit [3031] may have a relationship with [2998]. They are very similar in shape not only in plan. But size and fill as well. Pit [3031] is one of the closest features in relation to kiln [2953]. Medieval?	1.70	1.10	0.80		3032			2.0	12th-14th
3032	3031		Other Fill	fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Frequent (75%) S-M flint and gravel (>10cm) inclusions.	Pit [3031] has a single fill (3032). Pot sherds were found in (3032) but not a large amount. Pit [3031] may have a relationship with [2998]. They are very similar in shape not only in plan. But size and fill as well. Pit [3031] is one of the closest features in relation to kiln [2953]. Medieval?	1.70	1.10	0.80	3031				2.0	12th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3033	3033		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan. No corners Gently sloping sides Concave base W-E orientation.	Oval pit with potsherds, oyster shells, animal bone, metal finds Likely a refuse pit. Medieval?	1.9	1.45	0.23		3034			2.2	13th-14th
3034	3033		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish mid brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Rare flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Low contamination risk Excavated by hand.	Oval pit with potsherds, oyster shells, animal bone, metal finds Likely a refuse pit. Medieval?	1.9	1.45	0.23	3033				2.2	13th-14th
3035	3035	2970	Trackway	structure	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with a compact compaction. Med-small sub-rounded stone. Clear Horizon clarity. Excavated by hand Trackway - 3.90m, path - 1.90, Depth: 0.30m	Main trackway (3035) and raised pathway (3036). Same construction as each other. Same as other slot to NE. Metalised surface part of trackway possibly due to wetter and at bottom of hill. CBM and metal finds - finds not bagged. Medieval?				3026	3027				
3036	3036	2970	Trackway	structure	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with a compact compaction. Med-small sub-rounded stone. Clear Horizon clarity. Excavated by hand Trackway - 3.90m, path - 1.90, Depth: 0.30m	Main trackway (3035) and raised pathway (3036). Same construction as each other. Same as other slot to NE. Metalised surface part of trackway possibly due to wetter and at bottom of hill. CBM and metal finds - finds not bagged. Medieval?				3026	3027				
3037	3024	3345	Other Fill	fill	Light browned grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare charcoal flecks Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch [3024]: Not fully revealed. Possibly alluvial in nature-stows. Area was WFT (?) Medieval?			0.50	3024	3025			2.2	13th-14th
3038	3038	3335	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steeply sloping sides - slightly convex too. Flat base. N-S orientation. Close to feature [3040] but no relationship visible.	(3039) - fill of ditch [3038] colour and abraded pottery suggests build up of sediment over time. Finds indicate human activity in area. [3038] - cut of ditch, close to other medieval features. Medieval? Pottery, CBM and metal finds recovered.	1	1.06	0.44		3039			2.0	12th-14th
3039	3038	3335	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Moderate small-medium sized sub-angular stone, occasional charcoal flecks. No contamination risk Excavated by hand.	(3039) - fill of ditch [3038] colour and abraded pottery suggests build up of sediment over time. Finds indicate human activity in area. [3038] - cut of ditch, close to other medieval features. Medieval? Pottery, CBM and metal finds recovered.	1	1.06	0.44	3038				2.0	12th-14th
3040	3040		Pit	cut	Roughly rectangular with rounded edges. Moderately sloping concave sides. Uneven/undulating base. N-S orientation. Close to feature [3038] but no relationship visible.	[3040] - Cut of pit, close to other medieval features. Medieval?	2.14	1.86	0.1		3041			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3041	3040		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay. Firm compaction Moderate small-medium sub-angular stone inclusions No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of pit [3040], finds indicate human activity in area, possible build up of sediment over time. Medieval?	2.14	1.86	0.1	3040				2.02	13th-14th?
3042	3042		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep, almost vertical concave sides Flat base	Cut of large posthole with three fills (3043) (3044) + (3045) posthole is located in centre of a large pit [3046] which is a possible charcoal production pit. A central post would have been erected in this posthole. Evidence of intense burning around posthole. Medieval?		0.40	0.50		3043			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3043	3042		Backfill	fill	Mid brownish grey sandy clay with a compact compaction. Inclusions: very regular small sub-angular stone and regular charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks and trowels in dry conditions. Environmental sample taken: 109.	Bottom fills of posthole [3042]. Possible deliberate backfill, very mixed, gravel present. Possibly placed at the bottom of posthole [3042] to fill it in. Provisional date: medieval.		0.40	0.22	3042	3044			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3044	3042		Other Fill	fill	Dark, orangey black silty clay with a friable compaction. Very regular charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Intense burning - contamination risk Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Middle fill of posthole [3042]. This is a fill of intense burning. Charcoal rich. Environmental sample taken: 111 Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.48	0.08	3043	3047, 3045			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3045	3042		Placed Deposit	fill	Light brownish yellow sandy clay with a compact compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks - inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Fill of posthole [3042]. Possible redeposited natural. Very mixed and close in colour to natural. Possibly placed over layer of intense burning to cover it up. Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.64	0.20	3044	3047			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3046	3046		Pit	cut	Sub-oval shape in plan. Sloping concave sides with a flat base. N-S orientation.	Cut of large pit with three fills (3047) (3048) and (3049). This is a possible charcoal production pit. Large posthole cocated in centre [3042] with evidence pf burning around posthole. This pit is cutting a smaller pit [3050] which suggests this pit [3046] is later. Provisional date: medieval.	2.86	2.17	0.32	3053	3047, 3048			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3047	3046		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Fill of large pit [3046] possibly caused by natural silting process over time when pit went out of use. Could be a possible slump of material. Provisional date: medieval.	1.40	-	0.16	3044, 3045, 3046, 3054	3048, 3049			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3048	3046		Other Fill	fill	Light brownish yellow sandy clay with a compact compaction. Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Fill of large pit [3046]. Possible dump of redeposited natural, very mixed and close to colour of natural. Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.66	0.38	3046, 3047	3049			2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3049	3046		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction. Regular sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal flecks. Moderately clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Top fill of large pit [3046]. Fill caused by natural silting process overtime when the pit was open. Provisional date: medieval. Pot, bone, flint and metal finds recovered.	-	-	0.64	3047, 3048				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3050	3050		Pit	cut	Sub-oval shape in plan. Sloping, concave sides wih a slightly sloping base. N-S orientation.	Cut of small pit with three fills (3051) (3052) and (3053). This pit is being cut by a larger pit [3046] which suggest this pit is earlier. This pit [3050] is located north of a possible charcoal production pit, could be related to this. Provisional date: medieval.	1.28		0.30		3051			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3051	3050		Other Fill	fill	Mid orangey grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks.	Fill of small pit [3050]. Fill caused by natural silting process overtime when pit was open. Provisional date: medieval.	1.20	-	0.19	3050	3052, 3053			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3052	3050		Backfill	fill	Light brownish yellow sandy clay with a compact compaction. Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Middle fill of small pit [3050] fill caused by redeposited natural, colour very close to natural, mixed. Provisional date: medieval.	0.48	-	0.14	3051	3053			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3053	3050		Other Fill	fill	Mid orangey grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Excavated using mattocks.	Upper fill of small pit [3050] fill caused by natural silting process overtime when pit was open/ out of use. Provisional date: medieval.	1.42	-	0.22	3052, 3051	3046			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3054	3046		Kiln	structure	Dark reddish black silty clay with a compact compaction. Inclusions: Charcoal rich Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: Intense burning.	Layer of intense burning at bottom of possible charcoal production pit [3046]. Probably related to the process in which the charcoal was produced. Environmental sample taken: 112. Provisional date: medieval	-	0.72	-		3047			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3055	3055	3342	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan. Corners: Possibly one seen in slot [3009]. Rounded sharp sides with a gradual concave base. W-N orientation.	Cut of ditch containing a single natural infilled backfill. Ditch appears to curve from W-N, Provisional date: Medieval. Pot and metal finds recovered.	+10	1.88	0.74	3060	3056			2.2	13th-14th
3056	3055	3342	Other Fill	fill	Medium yellowish brown silty clay with compact compaction. Moderate sub-angled stone and flint, frequent pottery fragments and oyster shells, occasional mussels, Fe objects and animal bone. Moderate horizon clarity. Contamination risk: Cut by [3057]. Excavated using mattocks, shovels in dry conditions.	Cut of ditch containing a single natural infilled backfill. Ditch appears to curve from W-N, Provisional date: Medieval. Pot and metal finds recovered.	+10	1.88	0.74	3055	3057			2.2	13th-14th
3057	3057	3343	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan. No corners seen. Sharp, near vertical sides. Rounded base. E-W orientation.	Cut of ditch containing a single fill. Ditch appears to be naturally infilled. Ditch runs the E-W. Provisional date: medieval.	+10	1.84	0.88	3056	3058			4	Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3058	3057	3343	Other Fill	fill	Medium greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Moderate small sub-angled stones and flints, gravel lense, frequent pottery inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Contamination risk: cuts ditch [3055] and [3059]. Excavated using shovels and mattocks in dry conditions.	Cut of ditch containing a single fill. Ditch appears to be naturally infilled. Ditch runs the E-W. Provisional date: medieval.	+10	1.84	0.88	3057				4	Pmed
3059	3059	3354	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners seen Rounded sharp, near vertical sides Concave base. NE-SW orientation.	Lastest of the ditches in slot, also containing medieval material.	+5	1.04	0.38		3060			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3060	3059	3354	Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction. Frequent chalk fragments, moderate	Lastest of the ditches in slot, also containing medieval material.	+5	1.04	0.38	3059	3055			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3061	3061		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan. Mostly vertical concaved in section - sides Gently rounded base WSW-ENE orientation. Environmental sample taken: 110.	Pit [3061] has 4 fills (3062), (3063), (3068), (3064). Pit [3061] has a very irregular shape with undercutting sides. All fills apart from (3068); which seems to be slumping at some point, fills produced large amount of pot, oyster shells and animal bones. Pot appears to be medieval , from fills (3062), (3063) and (3064), perhaps there is a relationship with kiln [2953] - potential cess pit. Provisional date: medieval.	2.90	0.96	1.28		3062			2.2	13th-14th
3062	3061		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Moderate m-l (<10cm) 50% flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Pit [3061] has 4 fills (3062), (3063), (3068), (3064). Pit [3061] has a very irregular shape with undercutting sides. All fills apart from (3068); which seems to be slumping at some point, fills produced large amount of pot, oyster shells and animal bones. Pot appears to be medieval , from fills (3062), (3063) and (3064), perhaps there is a relationship with kiln [2953] - potential cess pit. Provisional date: medieval.	2.90	0.96	0.26	3061	3063			2.2	13th-14th
3063	3061		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare (10%) small flint inclusions. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Pit [3061] has 4 fills (3062), (3063), (3068), (3064). Pit [3061] has a very irregular shape with undercutting sides. All fills apart from (3068); which seems to be slumping at some point, fills produced large amount of pot, oyster shells and animal bones. Pot appears to be medieval , from fills (3062), (3063) and (3064), perhaps there is a relationship with kiln [2953] - potential cess pit. Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.96	0.50	3062	3068			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3064	3061		Other Fill	fill	Pale brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent (60%) charcoal inclusions and frequent small (<5cm) flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity.	Pit [3061] has 4 fills (3062), (3063), (3068), (3064). Pit [3061] has a very irregular shape with undercutting sides. All fills apart from (3068); which seems to be slumping at some point, fills produced large amount of pot, oyster shells and animal bones. Pot appears to be medieval , from fills (3062), (3063) and (3064), perhaps there is a relationship with kiln [2953] - potential cess pit. Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.96	0.52	3068				2.2	13th-14th
3065	3065		Pit	cut	Circular/oval shape in plan Moderately scoping slightly concave sides Slightly concave base N-S orientation Close to other features	Cut of pit, possibly a tree throw due to shape. Clear to medieval features [3038] and [3040]. Medieval?	1.28	1.09	0.26		3066			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3066	3065		Other Fill	fill	Mid reddish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of pit [3065] (possible tree throw). Light colour suggests build up on sediment over time. Medieval?	1.28	1.09	0.1	3065	3067			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3067	3065		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of pit [3065] (possible tree throw). Finds suggest human activity in the area. Medieval?	1.28	0.99	0.12	3066				2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3068	3061		Other Fill	fill	Pale brownish grey silty gravel with a firm compaction. Frequent (80%) m-l (<10cm) gravel, flint inclusions. No finds from this fill.	Pit [3061] has 4 fills (3062), (3063), (3068), (3064). Pit [3061] has a very irregular shape with undercutting sides. All fills apart from (3068); which seems to be slumping at some point, fills produced large amount of pot, oyster shells and animal bones. Pot appears to be medieval , from fills (3062), (3063) and (3064), perhaps there is a relationship with kiln [2953] - potential cess pit. Provisional date: medieval.	-	0.80	0.12	3063	3064			2.2	13th-14th
3069	3069		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan. Gentle sides. Break of slope at 0.38m which drops down steeply (N side). Irregular base. N-S orientation.	[3069] is a posthole with single fill (3070). (3070) is the single fill of post hole [3069] and likely accumulated naturally.	0.48	0.35	0.12		3070			0	Undated
3070	3069		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with a friable compaction. Sparse charcoal inclusions. Excavated by hand in dry and sunny conditions.	[3069] is a posthole with single fill (3070). (3070) is the single fill of post hole [3069] and likely accumulated naturally.	0.48	0.35	0.12	3069				0	Undated
3071	3071		Posthole	cut	Sub-oval shape in plan with very steep almost vertical sides leading to a narrow base slightly pointed. Present a SW-NE orientation.	Cut of possible posthole with single fill. Presented small flecks of charcoal and CBM and flint. In close priority to [3069].	0.31	0.23	0.17		3072			0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3072	3071		Primary Fill	fill	Light greyish brown sandy clay with compact compaction. Presents some inclusions in the form of sub-angular s-m sized stone inclusions. Good horizon clarity compared to the natural. Low contamination risk. Excavated by hand.	Single nfill of posthole with some presence of CBM and flint.	0.31	0.23	0.17	3071				0	Undated
3073	3073		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan. Vertically sloping sides. Rounded base.	Posthole [3073] may be related to posthole [3076] to the east.	0.16	0.13	0.13		3110			0	Undated
3074	2952	2953	Kiln	structure	Clay - with occasional chalk inclusions. Square structure.	Kiln - clay outer wall. Medieval?	2.80	2.75	0.70	2952	3145			2.2	13th-14th
3075	2952	2953	Kiln	structure	Materials: Tiles and Mortar. Size of materials: 10.5in, 61/4in, 1/2 inch Brick bond: Mortar Form: Arched Direction of face: N Bonding material: Mortar.	Kiln arches appear to have been built first, followed by clay outer wall . Proposed build order: floor, arches, clay outer wall, daub plastering. Medieval? For digital photos see: Kiln 2953 context sheet.	0.85	0.90	0.65					2.2	13th-14th
3076	3076		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertically sloping sides Flat base	Post hole [3076] may be related to post hole [3073] to the west	0.21	0.15	0.12		3077			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3077	3076		Other Fill	fill	Mid dark greyish brown sandy clay with a firm compaction. Scarce small sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk	Single fill of posthole Posthole [3076] may be related to post hole [3073] to the west.	0.21	0.15	0.12	3076				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3078	2952	2953	Kiln	structure	Materials: Tiles Sizes of materials vary due to broken pieces up to 10-11in, 61/2in, 1/2 in. Form: pyramid shape Direction of face: N Bonding material: mortar	Kiln central partition Arches built into the partition appears to have no mortar applied to it, unlike the outer sides of inside kiln. Medieval? For digital photos: see kiln [2953].	2.45	0.62	0.54	2952, 3146				2.2	13th-14th
3079	3079		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep supine corners and a flat base.	Cut and fill of posthole Possibly related to other postholes in area (3069, 3071, 3086, 3084 + 3073 + 3076). Medieval?	-	0.36	0.14		3080			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3080	3079		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare flecks of charcoal and pottery and CBM, Occasionally sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Cut and fill of posthole Possibly related to other postholes in area (3069, 3071, 3086, 3084 + 3073 + 3076). Medieval?	-	0.36	0.14	3079				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3081	3081		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Moderately sloping, concave sides with an uneven/irregular base. E-W orientation. Cut is more shallow on E side.	Cut of pit (possible tree throw due to oval shape) Close to medieval features.	1.35	0.90	0.3		3082			2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3082	3081		Other Fill	fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Containing occasional small sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of pit (possible tree throw) [3081], possible sediment build up over time or erosion from edges. Finds suggest human activity in area. Medieval?	1.23	0.9	0.7	3081	3083			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3083	3081		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Containing occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Fill of pit (possible tree throw) [3081]. Colour of fill suggest possible build up to sediment over time, finds indicate human activity in area. Medieval?	1.35	0.9	0.2	3082				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3084	3084		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Steep supine (apart from to the east where its gradual) Tapered base E-W orientation	Cut and fill of post hole possible evidence of a post being wiggled to be removed? - due to shape.towards to east. Associated to post-holes [3086+3076+3073].. Medieval?	0.70	0.45	0.38		3085			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3085	3084		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare charcoal flecks and pot. Moderate s-m sub-rounded stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Cut and fill of post hole possible evidence of a post being wiggled to be removed? - due to shape.towards to east. Associated to post-holes [3086+3076+3073].. Medieval?	0.70	0.45	0.38	3084				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3086	3086		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping sides and concave base.	Cut and fill of posthole associated with (3084, 3876, 3073), Metal (Iron hook) found in fill. Could be evidence from tnimbta post? Medieval?	-	0.30	0.18		3087			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3087	3086		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare charcoal flecks and pot and metal finds. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions.	Cut and fill of posthole associated with (3084, 3876, 3073), Metal (Iron hook) found in fill. Could be evidence from tnimbta post? Medieval?	-	0.30	0.16	3086				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3088	3088	3353	Cut	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderate sloped sides. Unknown base. NNE-SSW orientation.	Construction cut for trackway and footpath, which runs across site +40m Medieval provisional date: 1200-1400 est.	+30	+1.40	+0.40		3092, 3093			3	Late Med to Pmed
3089	3089	3344	Ditch	cut	Linear-shaped shape in plan Moderate sloped sides Concave base. NNE-SSW	Drainage ditch running alongside footpath that's alongside the trackway. Seen in other slots. Medieval?	1+	3	0.65		3094			3	Late Med to Pmed
3090	3090	3354	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners Gently sloping sides Flat/concave base NNE-SSW orientation	Small drainage ditch, possibly a continuation of ditch in S.2936, towards the NE. Medieval?	1+	1.10	0.50		3096			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3091	3091		Natural Feature	cut	No clearly identifiable shape Moderately sloping sides Uneven base	Natural hollow, with natural pits which infiled overtime naturally,	+1	+4	0.50		3101, 3102				

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3092	3088	3353	Placed Deposit	fill	Orangish light brown silty gravel with a friable compaction Large flint stone inclusions.	Trackway made of flint stones,cut by a field drain Medieval?	+30	+0.22	0.20	3088				3	Late Med to Pmed
3093	3088	3353	Placed Deposit	fill	Yellowish mid brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Large flint stone inclusions clear horizon clarity. Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Footpath made of flint stones, cut by field drain. Footpath can be seen across the site, following trackway.	+20	0.80	0.40	3088				3	Late Med to Pmed
3094	3089	3344	Primary Fill	fill	Reddish dark brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Primary fill	+1	2.06	0.60	3089	3095			3	Late Med to Pmed
3095	3089	3344	Secondary Fill	fill	Reddish dark brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Secondary fill of ditch	+1	1.50	0.36	3094				3	Late Med to Pmed
3096	3090	3354	Primary Fill	fill	Brownish, light, grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Primary fill of small ditch. Naturallty infilled over time.	+1.10	1.10	12	3090				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3097	3091		Other Fill	fill	Greyish, light brown - (with red mottling) silty clay with a friable/loose compaction. Inclusions of flint and CBM Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Naturally infilled over time. Contains high density of finds, including tiles, 3x finder bricks with mortar on them, a deposit of mortar adjacent to the bricks too.	+1	2.70	0.44	3102				2.2	13th-14th
3098	3098		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Moderately sloping, slightly convex sides with a flat base E-W orientation Close to other features (similar)	[3098]- cut of pit Medieval?	0.84	0.73	0.3		3100			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3099	3098		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. No contamination risk Excavated by hand in a dry conditions.	(3099) - fill of pit [3098] - also containing ABG 3100. Medieval?	0.84	0.73	0.3	3100				2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3100	3098		ABG	fill	ABG	Animal Bone Group Potential sub-adult canine? No burrowing in pit. Cut did not seem to be dug as a grave [3098] but maybe was deposited later. Medieval?				3098	3099			2.01	late 12th/13th ?
3101	3091		Primary Fill	fill	Reddish dark grey (mottling) silty clay. Firm compaction Inclusions: Chalk flecks (occasional) Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Naturally infilled over time. Cut by later ditch (3089).	+1	1.20	0.34	3091					
3102	3091		Other Fill	fill	Blue mid grey silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare chalk fleck inclusions. Clear hoirizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Naturally infilled clay deposit over time.	0.15	0.56	0.6	3091	3097				
3103	3104		Other Fill	fill	Greyish, darrk brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Sub-angular stone, chalk - varying sizes [(80%) stone]- tightly packed. Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions. Clear horizon clarity.	Stony - almost entirely consisting of stone. From plan view, possibly resembled the corner of a building's foundations With hard core (stones) on top of clay. Above that, bricks and many tiles recovered. Bricks were 10cm above this fill. Medieval?	0.35	0.50	0.11	3104	3105			3	Late Med to Pmed
3104	3104		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Moderately sloping sides with a uneven base.	Waste pit, containing CBM (tiles, bricks x3) mortar pile. Medieval?	+1	1.70	0.40		3103			3	Late Med to Pmed
3105	3104		Secondary Fill	fill	Greyish, light brown - red mottling (light) silty clay with friable compaction. Sub-angular stone inclusions and CBM recovered. Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk. Excavated by hand in dry conditions.	Waste pit potentially, mortar found in pile around 9pm area of drawing. 3 x tudor bricks (unfrogged) with mortar, found 10cm above (3103) laid out in a line. High amount of roof tile found too. Medieval?	+1	1.70	0.30	3103				3	Late Med to Pmed
3106	3106		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and an uneven base.	Posthole - part of a group, near the cesspit and small kiln. Medieval?	0.38	0.385	0.18		3107			2.02	13th-14th?
3107	3106		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish light brown gravelly clay with a compact compaction. Small sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Posthole - part of a group, near the cesspit and small kiln. Medieval?	0.38	0.385	0.18	3106				2.02	13th-14th?
3108	3108		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan steep sides and an uneven base	Posthole - part of a group, near cesspit and small kiln. Post may have been rocked to remove it.	0.50	0.48	0.18		3109			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3109	3108		Primary Fill	fill	Blackish dark brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Small sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Posthole - part of a group, near cesspit and small kiln. Post may have been rocked to remove it.	0.50	0.48	0.18	3108				2.02	13th-14th?
3110	3073		Other Fill	fill	Mid dark greyish brown sandy clay with a firm compaction. Small sub-angular stone inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. No contamination risk Excavated by hand (trowel)	Single fill in posthole [3073] may be related to posthole [3076] to the east. No finds in fill.				3073				0	Undated
3111	3111		Pit	cut	Square shape in plan Corners: Possibly four, two excavated Vertical sides Flat base	Cut of possible storage pit. Contains two fills with vertical sides. 1.6.22: Possible relation to pits [3174] and [3177] - possible edge of pit seen in [3191] Medieval? Pot and Metal finds recovered.	1.87	2.12	0.66	3115	3112			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3112	3111		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown with med brownish yellow lenses sandy, silty clay. Compact compaction. Frequent redeposited natural, occasional sub-rounded stone and flint inclusions. Good/clear horizon clarity. Contamination risk: cuts posthole [3114]. Excavated using trowels, mattocks and shovels.	Fill containing no finds. Frequent lenses of redeposited natural medieval?	1.87	2.12	0.26	3111	3113			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3113	3111		Other Fill	fill	Medium greyisj brown silty clay with a compact compaction Frequent gravel, moderate pot and occasional Fe objects. Okay horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts posthole [3114]. Excavated using mattocks, shovels and trowels.	Second fill of pit containing medieval pottery and Fe objects. Medieval?	1.87	2.12	0.40	3112				2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3114	3114		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Concave sides and a rounded base	Possible posthole contained one small fragment of pot. Feature in clearer to see in section than in plan. Medieval?	0.54	0.32	0.12		3115			1	Prehistoric
3115	3114		Other Fill	fill	Med brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions. Poor horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by pit [3111].	Possible posthole contained one small fragment of pot. Feature in clearer to see in section than in plan. Medieval?	0.54	0.32	0.12	3114	3111			1	Prehistoric
3116	3116		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep supine sides Concave base	Cut and fill of postholes Possibly associated tp [3118], 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 + [31134]. Medieval?	0.40	0.26	0.13		3117			2.0	12th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3117	3116		Other Fill	fill	Light gray brown sandy silty clay with a firm compaction. Rare sub-angular stone and angular flint and pot Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut and fill of postholes Possibly associated tp [3118], 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 + [31134]. Medieval?	0.40	0.26	0.13	3116				2.0	12th-14th
3118	3118		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.26		0.66					0	Undated
3119	3118		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.26		0.66					0	Undated
3120	3120		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.28	0.14	0.04					0	Undated
3121	3120		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.28	0.14	0.04					0	Undated
3122	3122		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.16		0.05					0	Undated
3123	3122		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.16		0.05					0	Undated
3124	3124		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.17		0.05					0	Undated
3125	3124		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.17		0.05					0	undated
3126	3126		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.24		0.06					0	Undated
3127	3126		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.24		0.06					0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3128	3128		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.27		0.07					0	Undated
3129	3128		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.27		0.07					0	Undated
3130	3130		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.21		0.07					0	Undated
3131	3130		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.21		0.07					0	Undated
3132	3132		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.22	0.22	0.08					0	Undated
3133	3132		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.22		0.8					0	Undated
3134	3134		Posthole	cut	All circular shape in plan All steep sloping sides All concave base	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.28	0.25	0.08					0	Undated
3135	3134		Other Fill	fill	All dark grey brown silty sandy clay with a firm compaction Rare charcoal fleck inclusions Sligthly diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Medieval Possibly associated to posthole [3116] that shows more convincing.	0.28	0.25	0.08					0	Undated
3136	3136		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steeply sloping sides Concave base E-W orientation.	Cut of possible posthole.	0.03	0.26	0.28		3137			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3137	3136		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid yellowish brown patches Silty clay Firm compaction S-m sized sub-angular stone inclusions No contamination risk Excavated by hand	Fill of possible posthole [3136], possible backfill of material.	0.3	0.26	0.28	3136				2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3138	3138	3341	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderately sloping sides Concave/flat base N-S orientation Truncated by feature [3140]. Base rises towards N end.	Cut of ditch, truncated by ditch [3140] on N side. Base more shallow on N side, indicating possible termination. Medieval?	0.62	0.12	0.2		3139			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3139	3138	3341	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid yellowish brown silty clay. Firm compaction Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone inclusions No contamination risk Excavated by hand	Fill of ditch [3138], finds indicate human activity in area and close to other features. Possible build up of sediment over time. Medieval	0.62	0.12	0.2	3138				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3140	3140	3339	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderately sloping and mostly concave sides Mostly flat base E-W orientation Cuts feature [3138]	Cut of ditch, close to other medieval features, cuts ditch [3138].	1	0.76	0.22		3141			2.2	13th-14th
3141	3140	3339	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone inclusions No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Fill of ditch [3140] finds indicate human activity in area. Possible build up of sediment over time.	1	0.76	0.22	3140				2.2	13th-14th
3142	3142		Posthole	cut	Oval shape in plan Moderately, sloping, concave sides as well as a concave base N-S orientation No visible relationship with close by ditch	Cut of possible posthole, close to other similar feature. No visible relationship with ditch [3140]. Medieval	0.52	0.48	0.24		3143			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3143	3142		Other Fill	fill	Mid yellowish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Inclusions: Moderate charcoal flecks in middle of fill. Occasional small sub-angular stones. Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Fill of posthole [3142], darker parts of fill and potsherds indicate human activity in the area. Possible backfill. Medieval	0.52	0.48	0.24	3142				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3144	2952	2953	Other Fill	fill	Orangish mid brown gravel silt with a friable compaction. Inclusions: CBM, mortar and occasional flints Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand.	Rubble infill of kiln, packed tight throughout the kiln chamber. Consisted of rubble fired clay, tiles, mortar and roof corner tile pieces. (Which have only been recovered in few instances from the kiln). This fill is thought to consist of rubble from the roof of the kiln structure, used to patch (or pack?) the kiln to stop it from collapsing after use. : 12th-14th century For digital photos: see kiln [2953]	2.40	0.58	0.42	2953				2.2	13th-14th
3145	2952	2953	Kiln	structure	Heated daub (clay with straw, possibly lime) Form: gaps around tile arches, separating clay outer wall from direct flames. Heated daub/ mortar.	Daub or mortar appeared to be applied on last to the gap between the arches and the clay outer wall [3074]. For heatproofing/insulation? Medieval? For digital photos: see kiln [2953].	2.45	2.05	0.64	3074				2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3146	2953	2953	Kiln	structure	Materials: Clay (fired) Floor: Flat, relatively smooth	Floor of kiln [2953]. Clay floor throughout kiln and outside of it. O.12m thickness at N end but 0.50 to the S thickness of floor increases to 0.30 thick. For digital photos see kiln [2953].	4.40	1.70	0.12, 0.30	2952	3078			2.2	13th-14th
3147	3147		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gently sloping sides Concave base NE-SW orientation	Possibly a pit which was used to mix mortar for the kiln [2953] or the fill was entirely consistent with what would be expected, chalky limestone crushed. Very close proximity to the kiln [2m away). No finds. Medieval.	1.40	1.10	0.14		3148			0	Undated
3148	3147		Primary Fill	fill	Whitish light brown silty clay with a compact compaction. Chalk (Occasional) inclusions. Clear horizon clarity. Low contamination risk Excavated by hand.	Possibly a pit which was used to mix mortar for the kiln [2953] or the fill was entirely consistent with what would be expected, chalky limestone crushed. Very close proximity to the kiln [2m away). No finds. Medieval.	1.40	1.10	0.14	3147				0	Undated
3149	3149		Pit	cut	Sub-oval shape in plan West side sloping concave, east side steep concave sides Flat base E-W orientation.	Cut of small pit with two fills (3150) and (3155) pit located west of ditch [3515] could possibly be related. This pit cuts a small posthole [3153] which suggests this pit later. Cut clean in plan Medieval?	0.92	0.41	0.32		3150			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3150	3149		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones Contamination risk: routing present	Fill of small pit [3149] Probably caused by natural silting process overtime. Abraded pot found, possibly washed into ditch Medieval?	0.74	0.41	0.32	3149	3155			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3151	3151	3334	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep concave sides Flat base N-S orientation	Cut of ditch. Running N-S. This ditch is being cut by a small posthole [3153] which suggests this ditch is earlier. Could cut clear in plan. Medieval?	10	0.44	0.34		3152			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3152	3151	3334	Other Fill	fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay with a friable compaction. Inclusions: Occasional small sub-angular stones. Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: routing present Excavated using mattocks and shovels in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch [3151] possibly caused by natural silting process overtime when ditch was open. Abraded pot found. Medieval?	1	0.44	0.34	3151				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3153	3153		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Steep concave sides Concave base E-W orientation	Cut of small posthole with one fills (3154). Posthole cuts ditch [3151] suggesting posthole is later. Posthole also is being cut by a small pit [3149] suggesting posthole is later. All could possibly be related. Medieval?		0.32	0.38		3154			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3154	3153		Other Fill	fill	Mid blackish grey silty clay with a friable compaction Inclusions: occasional small sub-angular stones. Moderately clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by [3149]. Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions	Fill of small posthole [3153] probably caused by natural silting process overtime when posthole was open/out of use. No finds Medieval?				3153				2.1	Late 12th/13th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3155	3149		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown silty clay with a friable compaction Clear horizon clarity Excavated by shovels and mattocks in dry conditions	Upper fill of small [3149] probably cause by natural silting process overtime when pit went out of use. No finds in this fill Medieval?	0.54	0.41	0.10	3150				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3156	3156		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Moderately sloping sides Concave base	Shallow pit, close to kiln [2953], 2m away. Relation to kiln unknown, only 1x potsherd (small) recovered. Medieval?	0.80	0.70	0.18		3157			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3157	3156		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish mid brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Inclusions: flint stones - moderate frequency Clear horizon clarity	Shallow pit, close to kiln [2953], 2m away. Relation to kiln unknown, only 1x potsherd (small) recovered. Medieval?	0.80	0.70	0.18	3156				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3158	3158	3341	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steeply sloping, slightly convex sides. Concave, slightly pointed sides. N-S orientation Close to feature [3160], no visible relationship. Base of feature widens at S end.	Cut of ditch, close to other medieval features. Possibly contemporary with pit [3160], but no visible relationship. Medieval? Pottery, bone, CBM, Flint and metal finds found.	1	0.77	0.4		3159			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3159	3158	3341	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey mottled with patches of mid brownish yellow silty clay with a firm compaction. Inclusions: Occasional s-m sized sub-angular, charcoal & CBM flecks No contamination risks Excavated by hand.	Fill of ditch [3158], finds suggest human activity in area , possibly build up of sediment over time. Medieval? Pottery, bone, CBM, Flint and metal finds found.	1	0.77	0.4	3158				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3160	3160		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gently sloping concave sides Flat base N-S orientation No visible relationship between feature [3158].	Cut of possible pit, no visible relationship with ditch [3158] but possibly contemporary Medieval?	0.8	0.45	0.12		3161			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3161	3160		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey mottled with patches of mid brownish yellow silty clay with a firm compaction. Inclusions: Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stones, occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. No contamination risk Excavated by hand.	Fill of possible pit [3160]. Finds indicate human activity in area. Possible build up of sediment overtime.	0.8	0.45	0.12	3160				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3162	3162		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sides Uneven base	Possible posthole, naturally infilled over time. Medieval?	0.52	0.52	0.22		3163			0	Undated
3163	3162		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish light brown silty clay with a friable compaction. Occasional flint inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Possible posthole, naturally infilled over time. Medieval?	0.52	0.52	0.22	3162				0	Undated
3164	3164		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Moderately sloping sides Uneven base N-S orientation	Possible pit or posthole, in close proximity to other postholes. Medieval?	0.75	0.40	0.15		3165			0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3165	3164		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Occasional inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand with dry conditions	Possible pit or posthole, in close proximity to other postholes. Medieval?	0.75	0.40	0.15	3164				0	Undated
3166	3166		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gently sloping sides and a uneven base SE-NW orientation	Possible posthole, near to other possible postholes. Medieval?	0.57	0.33	0.11		3167			0	Undated
3167	3166		Primary Fill	fill	Orangish mid brown gravel Firm compaction Occasional stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Possible posthole, near to other possible postholes. Medieval?	0.57	0.33	0.11	3166				0	Undated
3168	3168		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Sloping concave sides Uneven base N-S orientation	Cut of small pit with one fill (3169) Located south of very large pit, possibly related. Cut moderately clear Medieval?	1.04	0.44	0.15		3169			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3169	3168		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish orange silty clay with a friable compaction Occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions Moderately clear horizon clarity Excavated using mattocks and trowels in dry conditions	Fill of small pit [3168] Probably caused by natural silting process over time when pit out of use Abraded pot found	1.04	0.44	0.15	3168				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3170	3170	3332	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Possible one, corner (Kari's slot) Grounded slope sides Flat base E-W orientation	Linear cut by medieval pit Possibly related to something structural. Medieval?	8.60	0.50	0.19		3171			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3171	3170	3332	Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish grey silty clay Hard compaction Occasional sub-angled flint inclusions Okay/moderate horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by pit [3174] Excavated using trowels, shovels and mattocks	Linear cut by medieval pit Possibly related to something structural. Medieval?	8.60	0.50	0.19	3170, 3228	3174			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3172	3172		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gradual sloping sides Flat base E-W orientation	Very similar to linear [3170] Possible same group Medieval?	9.70	0.41	0.08		3173			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3173	3172		Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish grey silty clay with a hard compaction Occasional sub-angled stone inclusions Okay horizon clarity Contamination risk: cut by pit [3177] Excavated using mattocks, trowels and shovels	Very similar to linear [3170] Possible same group Medieval?	9.70	0.41	0.08	3172	3177			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3174	3174		Pit	cut	Somewhat square shape in plan One corner seen Near vertical sides Slightly rounded base	Somewhat square pit Possible storage pit Medieval? Pot, bone and metal finds recovered	2.50	2.10	1.10	3171, 3177, 3179	3175			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3175	3174		Other Fill	fill	Medium blackish grey silty clay with a compact compaction Frequent sub-angled stones, frequent pot, occasional animal; bone and metal objects (Fe) Good/clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts [3170] and [3177] Excavated using mattocks and shovels	First fill of pit, possible silting Medieval?	2.50	2.10	0.39	3174	3176			2.02	13th-14th?
3176	3174		Other Fill	fill	Med brownish grey with frequent redeposited lenses (at base of fill) silty clay Compact compaction Frequent sub-angled stone, flint inclusions and redeposited natural. Good/clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts (?) Excavated using mattocks and shovels in dry conditions.	Second fill of possible storage pit. Contained no finds	2.50	2.10	0.69	3175				2.02	13th-14th?
3177	3177		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan No corners seen Near vertical sides Slightly rounded almost flat base	Cut of possible storage pit related to [3174] (recut?)	2.50	1.24	0.66	3173	3174, 3178			2.02	13th-14th?
3178	3177		Other Fill	fill	Medium blackish grey silty clay with compact compaction Occasional redeposited natural, animal bone, pot and sub rounded stone inclusions. Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts [3172] and cut by (recut?) [3174] Excavated using mattock and shovels in dry conditions	First fill of pit, possible silting same as seen in pit [3174] (Opened at the same time?)	2.50	1.24	0.32	3177	3179			2.02	13th-14th?
3179	3177		Other Fill	fill	Medium brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction Moderate redeposited natural and sub-angled flint inclusions Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts [3172] and cut by [3174]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels.	Second fill of possible storage pit similar to (3176) fill.	2.50	1.24	0.34	3178	3174			2.02	13th-14th?
3180	3180		Posthole	cut	Oval shape in plan Gentle concave sides Flat base SW-NE orientation	Cut of possible small posthole with one fill (3181) could possibly be two posthole feature may be have over-machined. Very shallow, cut diffuse. Fill of possible small posthole [3180] probably caused by natural silting overtime. Medieval? Flint and metal finds recovered.	0.72	0.31	0.05		3181			0	Undated
3181	3180		Other Fill	fill	Mid orangey grey silty clay with a friable compaction Diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by trowels in a dry conditions	Cut of possible small posthole with one fill (3181) could possibly be two posthole feature may be have over-machined. Very shallow, cut diffuse. Fill of possible small posthole [3180] probably caused by natural silting overtime. Medieval? Flint and metal finds recovered.	0.72	0.31	0.05	3180				0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3182	3182		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan N side: steep,concave, S side: gradual concave Rounded base N-S orientation	Cut of possible small posthole with one fill (3183) located at the side of ditch [3184] Probably both open at the same time Cut unclear in plan Medieval?	0.55		0.15		3183			1	Prehistoric
3183	3182		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish greyish silty clay with a compact compaction. Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions Moderately clear horizon clarity Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Fill of possible posthole [3182] Possibly comtemporary with ditch [3184] Fill very similar to (3185) Probably caused by natural silting process overtime Medieval?	0.55		0.15	3182				1	Prehistoric
3184	3184	3333	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Very gentle concave sides Flat base E-W orientation	Cut of ditch with one fill (3185) Both probably open at the same time Cut moderately clear in plan	1.09	0.42+ 0.37	0.03		3185			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3185	3184	3333	Other Fill	fill	Light grey brown silty clay Compact compaction Moderately clear horizon clarity Excavated using mattocks in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch [3184] Possibly contemporary with posthole [3182] Probably caused by natural silting process overtime Fill very similar to (3183) No finds Medieval?	1.09		0.03	3184				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3186	3186		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Sharp, concave sides however, base is unknown (not reached)	Possible pit, storage pit? [3177] - related? Medieval	1.68	0.50		3189	3187			2.02	13th-14th?
3187	3186		Other Fill	fill	Med blackish grey silty clay Compact compaction Occasional sub-angled stone and flint inclusions with pot. Horizon clarity - okay Contamination risk: cuts [3188] Excavated using mattocks and shovels in dry/hot conditions.	Possible pit, storage pit? [3177] - related? Medieval	1.68	0.50		3186				2.02	13th-14th?
3188	3188		Pit	cut	Pit Sharp, concave sides Unknown base - unable to bottom feature	Pit with a single fill possibly same fill as (3187) maybe [3186] and [3188] contemporary Medieval	0.50	1.26	0.46		3189			2.02	13th-14th?
3189	3188		Other Fill	fill	Med blackish grey silty clay with a compact compaction. Occasional pot and sub-angled stone inclusions.	Pit with a single fill possibly same fill as (3187) maybe [3186] and [3188] contemporary Medieval	0.50	1.26	0.46	3188	3186			2.02	13th-14th?
3190	3190		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan One possible corner Sharp near vertical sides Unknown base (not reached)	Possible: this feature is very edge of the storage pit [3111]. No clear relationship seen Medieval	0.31	0.30	0.12		3191			2.01	Late 12th/13th?
3191	3190		Other Fill	fill	Dark, brownish black silty clay with a compact compaction Moderate redeposited natural inclusions. Horizon clarity - okay? Contamination risk: Possibly cut by [3188]. Excavated using mattocks and shovels in dry conditions.	Possible: this feature is very edge of the storage pit [3111]. No clear relationship seen Medieval	0.31	0.30	0.12	3190				2.01	Late 12th/13th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3192	3192	3339	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderatley sloping, concave side with a flat base N-S + E-W orientation Two ditches crossing appear to contemporary with one another.	Cut of two ditches crossing, one ditch oriented N-S, other oriented E-W. Ditches appear to be contemporary, close other medieval features.	1	0.5	0.1		3193			2.2	13th-14th
3193	3192	3339	Placed Deposit	fill	Mid greyish brown mottled with mid yellowish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions. No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Fill of ditches, no visible distinction between fills of different orientation indicating contemporary ditches. Finds indicate human activity in area. Medieval	1	0.5	0.1	3192				2.2	13th-14th
3194	3194	3336	Ditch	cut	Linear ditch cut Steep, concaved, south - moderate, north- concaved Concaved base E-W orientation	E/W aligned ditch, likely forming part of a field system/ domestic enclosure. Medieval in date - 2 finds of pot suggest as such Fill may be due to natural sedementation.	>1	0.7	0.16		3195			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3195	3194	3336	Other Fill	fill	Mid dark orangey sandy clay with moderate compactions Somewhat diffuse w/ natural horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	E/W aligned ditch, likely forming part of a field system/ domestic enclosure. Medieval in date - 2 finds of pot suggest as such Fill may be due to natural sedementation.	>1	0.7	0.16	3194				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3196	3196		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Gentle concave sides Irregular flattish base NW-SE orientation	Cut of posthole with single fill (3197). No finds or dating evidence retrieved. In close proximity to a few postholes including (3198).	0.49	0.35	0.11		3197			2.02	13th-14th?
3197	3196		Primary Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a compact compaction Frequent inclusions in the form of sub-angular stones of medium size and gravel inclusions. Slightly diffused horizon to the natural - horizon clarity Low contamination risk - rooting Excavated by hand	Single fill of posthole [3196] No finds or dating evidence retrieved	0.49	0.38	0.11	3196				2.02	13th-14th?
3198	3198		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Vertical sides Irregular flattish base	Cut of possible posthole with single fill (3199). No finds or dating evidence retrieved. In close proximity to other pit [3196].	0.35	0.25	0.26		3199			2.02	13th-14th?
3199	3198		Primary Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm/ compact compaction Frequent inclusions in the form of sub-angular stones of medium size and gravel - inclusions Slightly diffused horizon clarity Low contamination risk - rooting Excavated by hand	Single fill of posthole [3198]. No finds or dating evidence retrieved.	0.35	0.25	0.26	3198				2.02	13th-14th?
3200	3200		Ditch	cut	Linear terminus Concave, moderate ~45 degrees: sides Flatish, blends gradually to side: base ~N-S orientation Terminus is gently rounded, at northern end.	Terminus of enclousre ditch. Appears to be truncated by perpendicular ditch [3203] + ditch [3203]'s single fill suggests their use was fairly contemporary. Pot in fills suggest MEDIEVAL date.	>4	1.60	0.42		3201			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3201	3200		Other Fill	fill	Mid grey brown mottled with orange sandy silt with a friable compaction Frequent angular and rounded and sub-rounded stones ~ 5-40mm, Rare charcoal fragments ~ 10mm Occasional chalk ~10-20mm Clear w/natural + (3203), less so w/(3204) Contamination risk: cut by [3203] Excavated by hand	Basal fill ditch terminus, likely formed through natural processes of sedimentation prior to being cut at the northern end by ditch [3203].	>0.98	>0.6	0.20	3200	3203			2.2	13th-14th
3202	3200		Other Fill	fill	Mid grey brown clay silt with a friable compaction Frequent angular sub-rounded + rounded stones ~ 5-70mm Rare charcoal flecks Rare chalk ~ 10-20mm Clear w/(3201), unclear w/(3204) - horizon clarity Low contamination risk (?) Indistinguishable from (3204) Excavated by hand	Upper fill of ditch terminus (3200), containing pot of possible c.12-15th origin. Possibly formed gradually through a combination of waste and natural sedimentation. Appear contemporary to (3204) Medieval	>4	1.60	0.23	3203				2.2	13th-14th
3203	3203	3345	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Concave, moderate ~45degrees Flat base E-W orientation	Enclosure ditch truncating perpendicular ditch [3200], though the two appear to be contemporary in use. Date appears medieval	>10	~1.65	0.33	3201	3202, 3204			2.2	13th-14th
3204	3203	3345	Other Fill	fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with a friable compaction Frequent angular, sub-rounded and rounded stones ~5-70mm, Rare charcoal flecks Rare chalk ~10-20mm Clear w/natural, unclear w/(3202) - horizon clarity Contamination risk: plow Excavated by hand Indistinguishable from (3202)	Single fill of ditch [3203], appearing to be contemporary to fill (3202) of ditch [3200]. Likely gradually formed through a combination of waste and natural sedimentation.	>10	~1.65	0.33	3203				2.2	13th-14th
3205	3205	3336	Ditch	cut	Linear ditch cut curving through 90 degrees; rounded sharp corner. West:steep, East gradual sides Sharp b.o.s from west, gradual from east into sloped even base N/S in section, becoming E/W to the north Same as ditch [3294], very similar profile.	Probable enclosure/ boundary ditch, medieval Naturally silted Finds of medieval pot in fill Sheep tooth recovered and then discarded by mortimer.	>1	0.6	0.12		3206			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3206	3205	3336	Other Fill	fill	Mid orange grey sandy clay (gritty) Moderate to firm compaction Occasional sub-angular stone inclusions faint horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Probable enclosure/ boundary ditch, medieval Naturally silted Finds of medieval pot in fill Sheep tooth recovered and then discarded by mortimer.	>1	0.6	0.12	3205				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3207	3207		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Gentle concave sides Irregular flattish base	Cut of posthole with single fill (3208). No finds or dating evidence retrieved. In close proximity to few post-hole including [3106] and [3108].	0.58	0.5	0.1		3208			2.02	13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3208	3207		Primary Fill	fill	Light greyish brown clay with a firm compaction Frequent sub-angular stones of medium size and gravel Good horizon clarity Low contamination risk - rooting Excavated by hand	Single fill of posthole [3207]. No finds or dating evidence retrieved.	0.58	0.5	0.1	3207				2.02	13th-14th?
3209	3209	3334	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Vertical sides Slightly uneven base N-S orientation	Cut of ditch with some fill as [3210] + [3211] which suggests these three ditches were all open at the same time. This ditch [3209] could possibly terminate, evidence in plan Medieval?	1	0.26	0.24		3212			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3210	3210		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gentle concave sides Flat base Approx. N-S orientation	Cut of ditch with some fill as [3209] + [3211] which suggests these 3 ditches were all open at the same time. This ditch [3210] looks as though it terminates in section Cut unclear on surface Medieval?		0.32	0.18		3212			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3211	3211	3332	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Sloping concave sides Flat base E-W orientation	Cut of ditch with same fill as [3209] + [3210] which suggests these three ditches were all open at the same time. This ditch [3211] could have been cut by ditch [3210] but there is no evidence of a cut in section Cut clear Medieval?	1	0.23	0.14		3212			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3212	3209	3334	Other Fill	fill	Dark, greyish brown silty clay with a friable compaction Regular sub-angular stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated using mattocks and trowels in dry conditions.	Fill of ditch [3209], [3210] + [3211] which suggests these were all silted up at the same time when open at the same time. Probably caused by natural silting process. Flint, heat-altered flint and pottery recovered. - medieval?			0.24	3209, 3210, 3211				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3213	3213	3342	Ditch	cut	Curving shape in plan Moderately steep concave sides, steep b.o.s top sides Moderately rounded base WSW-SE orientation.	Ditch [3213] has a single fill (3214). This fill is quite light in colour and very similar to the natural ditch [3213] seems to be curving inwards (as seen in plan) but is then truncated by terminus [3215] and ditch [3217]. This makes ditch [3213] potentially the earliest feature present in the slot. There were no finds in two fills.	2.50+	1.30	0.56		3214			2.2	13th-14th
3214	3213	3342	Other Fill	fill	Pale-mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Rare flint inclusions (25% freq)	Ditch [3213] has a single fill (3214). This fill is quite light in colour and very similar to the natural ditch [3213] seems to be curving inwards (as seen in plan) but is then truncated by terminus [3215] and ditch [3217]. This makes ditch [3213] potentially the earliest feature present in the slot. There were no finds in two fills.	2.50	1.30	0.56	3213	3215			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3215	3215	3342	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderately steep, stepped sides Rounded base NE-SW	Ditch terminus [3215] was a single fill (3216) Ditch terminus [3215] is cutting ditch [3213] and truncated by ditch [3211].Finds found in (3216) was sparse but included pot and bone. Looking at the orientation of the ditch terminus [3215], this aligns with ditch [3009]. Provisional date: medieval	1.40	0.76	0.86	3214	3216			2.2	13th-14th
3216	3215	3342	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction Rare s-m (<5cm) flint including (25% freq)	Ditch terminus [3215] was a single fill (3216) Ditch terminus [3215] is cutting ditch [3213] and truncated by ditch [3211].Finds found in (3216) was sparse but included pot and bone. Looking at the orientation of the ditch terminus [3215], this aligns with ditch [3009]. Provisional date: medieval	1.40+	0.76	0.86	3215	3217			2.2	13th-14th
3217	3217	3347	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderately steep, straight sides Gently rounded base WSW-ENE orientation	Ditch [3217] has 4 fills (3218), (3219), (3220) and (3221). Ditch [3217] was present in our excavation and section 2992/3. Ditch [3217] does have slumping present as shown in plan. Fill (3218) was very sandy in texture and presented finds. Fill (3219) was most frequent in ditch [3217] and shared the most finds, including a cow bone (?) and pot sherds. Fill (3220] has the most pottery - some differing in appearance? Continued in context (3220) Medieval?	3+	1.50	1.14	3216	3218			2.2	13th-14th
3218	3217	3347	Other Fill	fill	Pale greyish brown with mottled orange silty sand mixed with silty clay. Firm compaction No inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Ditch [3217] has 4 fills (3218), (3219), (3220) and (3221). Ditch [3217] was present in our excavation and section 2992/3. Ditch [3217] does have slumping present as shown in plan. Fill (3218) was very sandy in texture and presented finds. Fill (3219) was most frequent in ditch [3217] and shared the most finds, including a cow bone (?) and pot sherds. Fill (3220] has the most pottery - some differing in appearance? Continued in context (3220) Medieval?	3+	1.20	0.14	3217	3219			2.2	13th-14th
3219	3217	3347	Other Fill	fill	Mid dark brown silty clay with a firm compaction. Moderate (50%) (<10cm) flint inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Ditch [3217] has 4 fills (3218), (3219), (3220) and (3221). Ditch [3217] was present in our excavation and section 2992/3. Ditch [3217] does have slumping present as shown in plan. Fill (3218) was very sandy in texture and presented finds. Fill (3219) was most frequent in ditch [3217] and shared the most finds, including a cow bone (?) and pot sherds. Fill (3220] has the most pottery - some differing in appearance? Continued in context (3220) Medieval?	3+	1.20	0.74	3218	3220			2.2	13th-14th
3220	3217	3347	Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction Frequent (60%) s-m (<8cm) flint inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity	Following on from context sheet [3219]. Fill (3220) also had some animal bone; most likely cow from fill (3219). Lastly fill (3221) also had some pot including a nice pottery rim. Medieval?	3+	3.30	0.20	3219	3221			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3221	3217	3347	Other Fill	fill	Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction Very frequent (80%) mixed sized gravel inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity	Following on from context sheet [3219]. Fill (3220) also had some animal bone; most likely cow from fill (3219). Lastly fill (3221) also had some pot including a nice pottery rim. Medieval?	3+	1.50	0.32	3220				2.2	13th-14th
3222	3222		Pit	cut	Square shape in plan Irregular almost vertical sides (undercutting in some places) Flat base NW-SE orientation. Environmental sample taken: 116	Pit [3222] has 3 fills (3223), (3224) and (3225). Finds were present across all fills. Fill (3223) contained a large amount of CBM and some pot. This CBM appeared to be tile as found in kiln [2953]. Fill (3224) similarly had pot, but also contained a few iron nails. Fill (3225) also had pot which was the same in appearance to the other fills. Pit [3222] cuts ditch [3217] and is the latest in dating stratigraphy in correlation with finds, pit [3222] seems contemporary with the tile kiln [2953]. Provisional date: medieval. Pot, CBM and metal finds recovered.	2.80+	1.90	1.16	3227	3223			2.2	13th-14th
3223	3222		Other Fill	fill	Pale grey silty clay with a firm compaction Moderate (50%) CBM Clear horizon clarity Environmental sample taken: 116	Pit [3222] has 3 fills (3223), (3224) and (3225). Finds were present across all fills. Fill (3223) contained a large amount of CBM and some pot. This CBM appeared to be tile as found in kiln [2953]. Fill (3224) similarly had pot, but also contained a few iron nails. Fill (3225) also had pot which was the same in appearance to the other fills. Pit [3222] cuts ditch [3217] and is the latest in dating stratigraphy in correlation with finds, pit [3222] seems contemporary with the tile kiln [2953]. Provisional date: medieval. Pot, CBM and metal finds recovered.	2.80+	1.20	0.16	3222	3224			2.2	13th-14th
3224	3222		Other Fill	fill	Pale greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Rare (25%) frequent flint inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Pit [3222] has 3 fills (3223), (3224) and (3225). Finds were present across all fills. Fill (3223) contained a large amount of CBM and some pot. This CBM appeared to be tile as found in kiln [2953]. Fill (3224) similarly had pot, but also contained a few iron nails. Fill (3225) also had pot which was the same in appearance to the other fills. Pit [3222] cuts ditch [3217] and is the latest in dating stratigraphy in correlation with finds, pit [3222] seems contemporary with the tile kiln [2953]. Provisional date: medieval. Pot, CBM and metal finds recovered.		1.60	0.80	3223	3225			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3225	3222		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction Rare flint inclusions (10%) frequency Clear horizon clarity	Pit [3222] has 3 fills (3223), (3224) and (3225). Finds were present across all fills. Fill (3223) contained a large amount of CBM and some pot. This CBM appeared to be tile as found in kiln [2953]. Fill (3224) similarly had pot, but also contained a few iron nails. Fill (3225) also had pot which was the same in appearance to the other fills. Pit [3222] cuts ditch [3217] and is the latest in dating stratigraphy in correlation with finds, pit [3222] seems contemporary with the tile kiln [2953]. Provisional date: medieval. Pot, CBM and metal finds recovered.		1.20	0.34	3224				2.2	13th-14th
3226	3226	3352	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gently sloping sides Uneven base NW-SE orientation	Ditch [3226] appears to be very shallow extending into section. It only had a single fill no finds.	1+	0.40	0.12		3227			2.2	13th-14th
3227	3226	3352	Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Very frequent flint (80%) (<10cm)	Ditch [3226] appears to be very shallow extending into section. It only had a single fill no finds.	1+	0.40	0.12	3226	3222			2.2	13th-14th
3228	3228		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Gradual slop sides Flat base	Cut of pit containing same fill as [3170]. Provisional date: medieval	0.40	0.38	0.11		3171			0	undated
3229	3229		Pit	cut	Oval shape in plan Gently sloping, concave sides Flat base N-S orientation	Cut of possible pit or tree throw, close to similar features.	1.46	0.62	0.1		3230			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3230	3229		Other Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey mottled with mid reddish grey silty clay Firm compaction Occasional s-m sub-angular stone and charcoal fleck inclusions No contamination risk Excavated by hand in dry conditions	Fill of possible pit/tree throw [3229] Finds indicate human activity in area. Possible build up of sediment over time.	1.46	0.62	0.1	3229				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3231	3231	3346	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Moderate/ steep sloped sides Concave base W-E orientation	Ditch following the stone path, alongside cart track Two ditches further west seem to have merged in this section, with no sign of another ditch.	-	2.10	0.89		3268, 3232			2.2	13th-14th
3232	3231	3346	Secondary Fill	fill	Orangish mid brown silty gravel with a firm compaction High frequency of sub-angular stone inclusions Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Very high amount of potsherd, rims, CBM, charcoal, bone {animal). Vareity of pot typology Pumice stone 4in x 4in, quern stone fragment Medieval	-	2.10	0.70	3231, 3268				2.2	13th-14th
3233	3233	3335	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep sides Uneven base N-S orientation	Ditch terminus,ends just as it reaches ditch [3231], but does not cut into the ditch Pit [3235] is adjacent to ditch terminus, could be possible large posthole Provisional date: Medieval	+2.5	1.10	0.68		3234			2.0	12th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3234	3233	3335	Primary Fill	fill	Greyish mid brown silty gravel with a firm compaction High frequency sub-angular stone (flint) inclusions	Dtich terminus, ends just as it reaches ditch [3231], but does not cut into the ditch. Pit [3235] is adjacent to ditch terminus, could be possible large posthole.	+2.5	1.10	0.68	3233				2.0	12th-14th
3235	3235		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sides Concave base	Possible posthole- very large beam would be required Seems to possibly have been dug with knowledge of adjacent ditches, maybe as part of an enclosure, gate post? Fill had jaw of a sheep? Very few potsherds.	1	+0.60	0.66		3236			2.0	12th-14th
3236	3235		Primary Fill	fill	Greyish mid brown silty gravel with a firm compaction High frequent sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Low contamination risk Excavated by hand	Possible posthole- very large beam would be required Seems to possibly have been dug with knowledge of adjacent ditches, maybe as part of an enclosure, gate post? Fill had jaw of a sheep? Very few potsherds.	1	+0.60	0.66	3235				2.0	12th-14th
3237	3237		Natural	layer	Deposit	Possible natural chalky deposit First thought to be a chalky molted dump					3026				
3238	3238		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep supine sides Concave base	Medieval		0.32	0.11					0	Undated
3239	3238		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds - occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions	Medieval		0.32	0.11					0	Undated
3240	3240		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep supine sides Concave base	Medieval		0.25	0.16					0	Undated
3241	3240		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds - occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions	Medieval		0.25	0.16					0	Undated
3242	3242		Posthole	cut	Sub-oval shape in plan Very steep, almost vertical, concave sides Narrow base NNW-SSE orientation	Cut of possible with single fill (3243) small pieces of CBM retrieved. Possible intentional backfilling Medieval?	0.61	0.39	0.3		3243			2.02	13th-14th?
3243	3242		Primary Fill	fill	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay with a firm compaction Frequent in the form of medium sized sub-angular stone inclusions Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: low (rooting) Excavated by hand	Single fill of possible posthole [3242]. Some pieces of CBM. In close proximity to a group of posthole including [3196], [3198], [3207]. Medieval?	0.61	0.39	0.3	3242				2.02	13th-14th?
3244	3244		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.26	0.10					0	Undated
3245	3244		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.26	0.10					0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3246	3246		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.								0	Undated
3247	3246		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.23	0.10					0	Undated
3248	3248		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.30	0.11					0	Undated
3249	3248		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.30	0.11					0	Undated
3250	3250		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.25	0.07					0	Undated
3251	3250		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.25	0.07					0	Undated
3252	3252		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.39	0.15					0	Undated
3253	3252		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.39	0.15					0	Undated
3254	3254		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.40	0.10					0	Undated
3255	3254		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.40	0.10					0	Undated
3256	3256		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping slots Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.30	0.13					0	Undated
3257	3256		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possibly associated to [2989] kiln cut.		0.30	0.13					0	Undated
3258	3258		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping sides Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possible related to pits [2992] and [2990] etc.		0.43	0.10					0	Undated
3259	3258		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possible related to pits [2992] and [2990] etc.		0.43	0.10					0	Undated
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Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3260	3260		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Steep sloping sides Concave base	All very similar post-holes - possible related to pits [2992] and [2990] etc.		0.35	0.10					0	Undated
3261	3260		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction No finds, occasional sub-angular stone and rare charcoal fleck inclusions.	All very similar post-holes - possible related to pits [2992] and [2990] etc.		0.35	0.10					0	Undated
3262	3262	3336	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gently breaking slope at base of straight, moderate edge of ~ 50 degrees Flat to tapered over course of slot N-S orientation Truncated by [3264] and [3266]	Medieval enclosure gully, truncated by ditch [3266] and gully [3264], both of which run perpendicular to it.	>15	0.68	~0.19		3263			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3263	3262	3336	Other Fill	fill	Mid yellowish brown clayey silt with a friable compaction Occasional flint pebbles + occasional sub-angular stone ~50-80mm, rare charcoal <10mm Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Single fill of enclosure gully, likely formed through natural processes of sedimentation	>15	0.68	~0.19	3262	3266, 3264			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3264	3264	3338	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Straight, moderate ~45 degrees Flat base E-W orientation Cuts [3262]	Medieval enclosure gully truncating gully [3262] which is perpendicular. Shape in plan and profile are very similar for the tow but fill (3265)is visibly more grey and cutting in plan Parallel to ditch [3266], about 0.5m to the north. Medieval?	>5	0.61	0.18	3263	3265			2.2	13th-14th
3265	3264	3338	Other Fill	fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with friable compaction Occasional stone pebbles and sub-angular stones ~40-70mm - concentrated near base. Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cutting (3263) Excavated by hand.	Single fill of med enclosure gully. Very similar to fill (3267) of ditch which runs parallell, may be close in date. Probably formed through natural processes of sedimentation.	>5	0.61	0.18	3264				2.2	13th-14th
3266	3266	3337	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep and concave, ~60 degrees Rounded base E-W orientation Truncated [3262]	Medieval enclosure, parallel to med gully [3264] and perpendicular to gully [3262] which both truncate.	>10	0.98	0.42	3263	3267			2.2	13th-14th
3267	3266	3337	Other Fill	fill	Mid grey brown clayey silt with friable compaction Frequent rounded stones <10mm Occasional sub-angular stones 30-80mm Rare charcoal <10mm Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: Cuts (3262) Excavated by hand	Single fill of enclosure ditch [3266], very similar to (3265). Probably naturally formed.	>10	0.98	0.42	3266				2.2	13th-14th
3268	3231		Primary Fill	fill	Orangish mid brown silty gravel with firm compaction Moderate sub-angular stone inclusions Contamination risk:low Excavated by hand	Naturally infilled over time, separated by stone horizon. Contained potsherd Medieval?	-	1	0.50	3231	3232			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3269	3269		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gently sloping sides Convex base W/E orientation	Single cut of ditch [3269] probably related to ditch [3229] to the Wand another (unnumbered) to the E. Shallow ditches uses unknown.	23	0.23	0.25		3270			0	Undated
3270	3269		Other Fill	fill	Light orange brown sand with a friable compaction Regular sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut with 3 fills (3270) (3271) and (3272). Similar in colour and consistency. Fills contain pot, CBM, and bone. Shallow cut next to ditch [3229] to the W + (unnumbered) to the E.	2.3	0.23	0.25	3269	3271			0	Undated
3271	3269		Other Fill	fill	Light orange brown sand with a friable compaction Regular sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut with 3 fills (3270) (3271) and (3272). Similar in colour and consistency. Fills contain pot, CBM, and bone. Shallow cut next to ditch [3229] to the W + (unnumbered) to the E.	2.3	0.23	0.25	3272, 3270				0	Undated
3272	3269		Other Fill	fill	Light orange brown sand with a friable compaction Regular sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut with 3 fills (3270) (3271) and (3272). Similar in colour and consistency. Fills contain pot, CBM, and bone. Shallow cut next to ditch [3229] to the W + (unnumbered) to the E.	2.3	0.23	0.25		3271			0	Undated
3273	3273		Pit	cut	Amorphous shape in plan Eastern and western sides -moderately-sloping northern side = gradually sloping sides Irregular base	Feature [3273] may be a collection of waste pit, due to the lobe like depressions with the natural, however, this might alternatively be the result of bioturbation. Two distinct clusters of ceramic sherds were recovered from both the western and eastern extremes of a homogenous silty top fill; however, it is unclear if these represent separate stratigraphic events.	3.1	3.92	0.34		3274			2.2	13th-14th
3274	3273		Backfill	fill	mid orangish-brown silty gravel with a moderate compaction Frequent s-l sub-angular and sub-rounded stone and occasional charcoal fleck inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Backfilled mixed gravel, accompanied or small quantities of carbonised organic material overlain or fills containing medieval pottery.	3.1	3.63	0.29	3273	3275, 3276			2.2	13th-14th
3275	3273		Secondary Fill	fill	Pale brownish grey clayey silt with a loose compaction Common small sub-angular stone and moderate charcoal flecks. Diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Likely and intentionally deposited cluster of discarded pottery and organic waste Likely contemporaneous to (3276).	?	1.13	0.08	3274	3277			2.2	13th-14th
3276	3273		Secondary Fill	fill	Pale brownish-grey clayey silt with a loose compaction Common small sub-angular stone and moderate charcoal fleck inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Likely an intentionally deposited cluster of discarded pottery and organic waste likely contemporaneous. Medieval?	-	2.44	0.16	3274	3277			2.2	13th-14th
3277	3277	3352	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep, concave sides N-S orientation	Ditch appears in section to truncate pit [3273] along a roughly N-S alignment. Accompaning fill (3278) contains multiple sherds of medieval pottery and carbonised organic materials suggesting it was deliberating- - deposited.	?	0.39	0.17	3275, 3276	3278			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3278	3277	3352	Primary Fill	fill	Mid brownish grey clayey silt with a loose compaction Regular charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-angular stone inclusions Diffuse horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Ditch appears in section to truncate pit [3273] along a roughly N-S alignment. Accompaning fill (3278) contains multiple sherds of medieval pottery and carbonised organic materials suggesting it was deliberating- - deposited.	?	0.39	0.17	3277				2.2	13th-14th
3279	3279		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners seen Gradual rounding sides Mostly flat base E-W orientation	Shallow linear, possibly same as linear on the same alignment [3291]. Environmental sample taken: 118	<5	0.43	0.14		3280			0	Undated
3280	3279		Other Fill	fill	Med whitish grey sandy, clay silt with a soft compaction Good horizon clarity	Shallow linear, possibly same as linear on the same alignment [3291]. Environmental sample taken: 118	<5	0.43	0.14	3279				0	Undated
3281	3281	3350	Quarry	cut	Irregular/ polygond shape in plan Gently sloping sides Uneven base	Appears to be a quarry area to possibly extract clay for manufacturing materials in the kilns. Stakeposts/ holes are in the pit, possibly as a means to reach clay pit and avoid water or for a platform to stand on.	-	-	0.28		3282, 3307			0	Undated
3282	3281	3350	Primary Fill	fill	Blackish mid grey clay with a firm compaction, no inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Appears to be a quarry area to possibly extract clay for manufacturing materials in the kilns. Stakeposts/ holes are in the pit, possibly as a means to reach clay pit and avoid water or for a platform to stand on.	-	-	0.28	3281, 3285, 3286, 3287, 3288, 3289, 3290				0	Undated
3283	3283	3349	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gently sloped sides Concaved base E-W orientation	Ditch across quarry cut, naturally infilled.	-	1.10-0.34	0.16		3284			2.0	12th-14th
3284	3283	3349	Primary Fill	fill	Reddish dark brown silty clay with a firm compaction Pot sherds and bone inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Ditch across quarry cut, naturally infilled.	-	1.10-0.34	0.16	3283				2.0	12th-14th
3285	3285		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x5, 0.14x1	0.4-0.9		3282			0	Undated
3286	3286		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x5 0.14x1			3282			0	Undated
3287	3287		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x5 0.14x1	0.4-0.9		3282			0	Undated
3288	3288		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x50.14x1	0.4-0.9		3282			0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3289	3289		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x50.14x1	0.4-0.9		3282		0		Undated
3290	3290		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Vertical sides and a tapered base	Stakeholes, possibly for access to clay quarry pit. Naturally infilled No finds	0.07	0.07x5 0.14x1	0.4-0.9		3282		0		Undated
3291	3291		Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gradual rounding sides Irregular mostly flat base E-W orientation	Shallow linear, possibly same as linear on the same alignment [3279]. Environmental sample: 119	<5	0.46	0.13		3292		0		Undated
3292	3291		Other Fill	fill	Med whitish grey sandy, clay silt with a soft compaction Occasional rounded stone inclusions Good horizon clarity	Shallow linear, possibly same as linear on the same alignment [3279]. Environmental sample: 119	<5	0.46	0.13	3291			0		undated
3293	3293		Pit	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Very gentle concave sides, gentle b.o.s top NE s.3012.2	Pit [3293] has a single fill (3296). Pot sherds were found in this fill. The use of the pit is unknown, it is very shallow and seems naturally silted up during its use.	1.80	1.40	0.16		3294		2.01		Late 12th/13th ?
3294	3293		Other Fill	fill	Pale mid greyish brown silty clay/sand with firm compaction Moderate (<50%) flint and sub-angular stone inclusions	Pit [3293] has a single fill (3296). Pot sherds were found in this fill. The use of the pit is unknown, it is very shallow and seems naturally silted up during its use.	1.80	1.40	0.16	3293			2.01		Late 12th/13th ?
3295	3295	3337	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan No corners see Sharp rounded sides Concave base E-W orientation	Ditch looked to be naturally infilled containing medieval pottery.	>10	0.88	0.32		3296		2.2		13th-14th
3296	3295	3337	Other Fill	fill	Mottled blackish grey with redeposited natural silty clay with a very compact compaction. Frequent sub-angled flint and stone and redeposited natural inclusions No contamination risks seen	Ditch looked to be naturally infilled containing medieval pottery.	>10	0.88	0.32	3295			2.2		13th-14th
3297	3297		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Near vertical sides Rounded base - slightly sloping tawrds S.3014.2 NW-SE orientation	Posthole [3297] has a single fill (3298) where there were no finds. Posthole [3297] is similar in shape and planto [3242], [3198] - potentially connected. These posthole may have a relationship with cess pit [3061] creating some sort of structure.	0.49	0.26	0.34		3298		2.02		13th-14th?
3298	3297		Other Fill	fill	Mid-dark silty clay mixed with gravel with a firm compaction Frequent (85%) s-m flint and sub-angular stones.	Posthole [3297] has a single fill (3298) where there were no finds. Posthole [3297] is similar in shape and planto [3242], [3198] - potentially connected. These posthole may have a relationship with cess pit [3061] creating some sort of structure.	0.49	0.26	0.34	3297			2.02		13th-14th?

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3299	3299	3348	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep sloping both sides with a gradual slope further to the north Concave base NNW-SEE orientation	Cut and fill of ditch possibly used for drainage of wet area Seems contemporary with ditch [3302] to south and infilled with very similar mixed alluvial fill. Possibly to do with (possible) quarry to south.	25.4	2	0.4		3300			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3300	3299	3348	Primary Fill	fill	0.4 thick Light blueish grey with orangic black alluvial deposits Sandy clay Firm compaction No finds, charcoal flecks Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut and fill of ditch possibly used for drainage of wet area Seems contemporary with ditch [3302] to south and infilled with very similar mixed alluvial fill. Possibly to do with (possible) quarry to south.	25.4	2	0.40	3299	3301, 3303, 3306			2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3301	3299	3348	Secondary Fill	fill	0.35m thick Dark Blackish grey silty clay Moderate charcoal flecks, pot and animal bone Clear horizon clarity	Cut and fill of ditch possibly used for drainage of wet area Seems contemporary with ditch [3302] to south and infilled with very similar mixed alluvial fill. Possibly to do with (possible) quarry to south.	25.4	2	0.40	3300, 3302				2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3302	3302	3349	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep sloping sides V-shaped base NE-SW orientation	Cut and fill of ditch possibly used for drainage in wet area Seems contemporary with ditch [3299] to north and [3304] to south. Infilled with quarry organic similar fills Alluvial	11.17	0.75	0.30		3303, 3301, 3306			2.0	12th-14th
3303	3302	3349	Primary Fill	fill	Dark blackish grey silty clay with a soft compaction moderate charcoal flecks, pot, animal bone Clear horizon clarity Excavated by hand	Cut and fill of ditch possibly used for drainage in wet area Seems contemporary with ditch [3299] to north and [3304] to south. Infilled with quarry organic similar fills Alluvial	11.71	0.75	0.30	3300, 3302				2.0	12th-14th
3304	3304	3350	Quarry	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Gradual sloping then a steep slope further to the south Flat base E-W orientation	Cut and fills of possible clay quarry used for extracted possibly for the tile kiln up the hill Infilled with alluvium - mixed organic	8.70	3.37	0.50		3305			0	Undated
3305	3304	3350	Primary Fill	fill	0.3 thick Light blueish grey sandy clay Charcoal flecks Firm compaction Clear horizon clarity	Cut and fills of possible clay quarry used for extracted possibly for the tile kiln up the hill Infilled with alluvium - mixed organic	8.70	3.37	0.50	3304	3306			0	Undated
3306	3304	3350	Other Fill	fill	0.40m thick Dark blackish grey silty organic alluvium with a soft compaction Flecks of charcoal Excavated by hand	Cut and fills of possible clay quarry used for extracted possibly for the tile kiln up the hill Infilled with alluvium - mixed organic	8.7	3.37	0.50	3300, 3302, 3305				0	Undated
3307	3307		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Very steep sloping sides Tapered base Coulld be evidence for walkway or fence	Stakehole cuts both infilled with alluvial fill (3282) both similar profiles and could associated to similar stakeholes in slot.		0.10	0.10	3281	3382			0	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3308	3308		Stakehole	cut	Circular shape in plan Very steep sloping sides Tapered base Coulld be evidence for walkway or fence	Stakehole cuts both infilled with alluvial fill (3282) both similar profiles and could associated to similar stakeholes in slot.	0.10	0.20	0.10					0	Undated
3309	3309	3339	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gradual rounded sides Gradual concave base E-W orientation	Ditch terminus containing medieval pottery	>5	0.56	0.14		3310			2.2	13th-14th
3310	3309	3339	Other Fill	fill	Med brownish grey silty clay with a compact compaction Moderate pot and sub-angled stone inclusions	Ditch terminus containing medieval pottery	>5	0.56	0.14	3309				2.2	13th-14th
3311	3311	3336	Ditch	cut	Med blackish brown silt clay with a compact compaction Moderate sub-angled stone Excavated using mattocks, trowels and shovels	Ditch terminus containing a single fill with no finds	>5	0.51	0.11		3312			2.1	Late 12th/13th
3312	3311	3336	Other Fill	fill	Linear shape in plan Gradual rounding sides Flat base SSE-NNW orientation	Ditch terminus containing a single fill with no finds	>5	0.51	0.11	3311				2.1	Late 12th/13th
3313	3313	3338	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Gradual rounding sides Flat base SW-NE orientation	Ditch terminus containing a single fill	>5	0.48	0.10		3314			2.2	13th-14th
3314	3313	3338	Other Fill	fill	Med yellowish brown silty clay with a compact compaction Moderate sub-angled stone inclusions Okay horizon clarity	Ditch terminus containing a single fill	>5	0.48	0.10	3313				2.2	13th-14th
3315	3315		Posthole	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Both sides of section begin gentle b.o.s, gently towards harsh b.o.s (potential post pipe) with vertical sides Gently rounded base sloping SW NW-SE orientation	Poshole [3315] has a single fill (3316) contained some pot sherds as well as burnt clay from kiln [2955] Posthole [3315] is very similar to postholes [3198], [3242] and [3297]. As mentioned before, these may have some relationship with cesspit [3061]. Alternatively kiln [2955] seems to be in use while posthole [3315] was open so perphaps there is also a relationship	0.90	0.73	0.31		2216, 3316			2.02	13th-14th?
3316	3315		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay Firm compaction Frequent s-m flint and sub-angular stone (gravel) (80%) frequency. Rare burnt clay (5%)	Poshole [3315] has a single fill (3316) contained some pot sherds as well as burnt clay from kiln [2955] Posthole [3315] is very similar to postholes [3198], [3242] and [3297]. As mentioned before, these may have some relationship with cesspit [3061]. Alternatively kiln [2955] seems to be in use while posthole [3315] was open so perphaps there is also a relationship	0.90	0.73	0.31	3315				2.02	13th-14th?
3317	3317	3335	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep, supine sides V shaped base NW-SE orientation	Cut and fill of ditch possibly for boundary use, seems contemporary with quarry to north but no relationship seen in section so possibly filled up at the same time.	37	1.05	0.40		3318			2.0	12th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3318	3317	3355	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Moderate charcoal, rare pot, animal bone and metal. Clear horizon clarity	Cut and fill of ditch possibly for boundary use, seems contemporary with quarry to north but no relationship seen in section so possibly filled up at the same time.	37	1.05	0.40	3317				2.0	12th-14th
3319	3319		Quarry	cut	Sub-circular shape in plan Rounded corners Gradual sloping sides flat base N-S orientation	Cut and fill of possible quarry to north end of site possibly of clay extraction from tile. Seems contemporary with ditch [3317] to south.	10	9.08	1		3320			2.0	12th-14th
3320	3319		Other Fill	fill	mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Moderate charcoal, pot and animal bone Clear horizon clarity	Cut and fill of possible quarry to north end of site possibly of clay extraction from tile. Seems contemporary with ditch [3317] to south.	10	9.08	1	3319				2.0	12th-14th
3321	3321		Posthole	cut	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds	0.48	0.43	0.08					0	Undated
3322	3321		Other Fill	fill	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds								0	Undated
3323	3323		Posthole	cut	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds	0.45	0.40	0.06					0	Undated
3324	3323		Other Fill	fill	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds								0	Undated
3325	3325		Posthole	cut	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds	0.37	0.43	0.11					0	Undated
3326	3325		Other Fill	fill	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds								0	Undated
3327	3327		Posthole	cut	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds	0.28	0.43	0.11					0	Undated
3328	3327		Other Fill	fill	Group of postholes All fills are med greyish brown, silty clay Occasional small sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Friable compaction.	No finds								0	Undated
3329	3329	3352	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Very gentle concave sides and very gentle b.o.s Gently rounded base WSW-ENE orientation	Ditch [3329] has a single fill (3330) where same pot was found. Ditch [3329] extend along site WSW-ENE and may be a boundary ditch. Fill seems naturally accumulated.	1+	0.30	0.06		3330			2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3330	3329	3352	Other Fill	fill	Pale-mid greyish brown with mottled orange silty clay with a firm compaction Rare (5%) s-m sub-angular stone inclusions	Ditch [3329] has a single fill (3330) where same pot was found. Ditch [3329] extend along site WSW-ENE and may be a boundary ditch. Fill seems naturally accumulated.	1+	0.30	0.06	3329				2.2	13th-14th
3331	3331		Other Layer	layer	Light orangy brown sandy gravel with a compact compaction Gravel inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Natural gravels being used Apart of raised pathway	38	3.60	-						
3332		3332	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3170] [3211].								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3333		3333	Ditch	group		Group [3174] [3184]								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3334		3334	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3151] [3209]								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3335		3335	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3233] [33317] [3038] [1203] [1403								2.0	12th-14th
3336		3336	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3194] [3205] [3262] [3311] Eval: [1003]								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3337		3337	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3295] [3266]								2.2	13th-14th
3338		3338	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3264] [3313]								2.2	13th-14th
3339		3339	Ditch	group		Ditch group [3192] [3140] [3309]								2.2	13th-14th
3340		3340	Ditch	group		Ditch group [2929] [2971]								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3341		3341	Ditch	group		Ditch [3158] [3138]								2.1	Late 12th/13th
3342		3342	Ditch	group		Ditch [2975] [3012] [3055] Possibly [3213 or 3215]								2.2	13th-14th
3343		3343	Ditch	group		Ditch [2977] [3057] [2933] [305] [7929]								4	Pmed
3344		3344	Ditch	group		Ditch [3089] [3029]								3	Late Med to Pmed
3345		3345	Ditch	group		Ditch [3203] [3024] [1106]								2.2	13th-14th
3346		3346	Ditch	group		Ditch [3231] [2944] [1117]								2.2	13th-14th
3347		3347	Ditch	group		Ditch [3217] [2947] [1113]								2.2	13th-14th

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
3348		3348	Ditch	group		Ditch [2922] [3299]								2.01	Late 12th/13th ?
3349		3349	Ditch	group		Ditch [3283] [3302]								2.0	12th-14th
3350		3350	Quarry	group		Quarry [3281] [3304]								0	Undated
3351		3351	Pit	group		Retting pit group									
3352		3352	Ditch	group		Ditch [3226] [3277] [3329] [1206]								2.2	13th-14th
3353		3353	Trackway	group		Trackway [2927] [2940] [3026] [3088] [1103]									
3354		3354	Ditch	group		Ditch [3059] [3090] [3007]									
3382										3307					
7010											7911				
7900	7900		Topsoil	layer		Topsoil Soft dark greyish brown silty clay				7901					
7901	7901		Subsoil	layer		Sub-soil Soft mid greyish brown silty clay				7902	7900				
7902	7902		Natural	layer		Natural Firm light-mid yellowish/grey gravely sandy clay					7901, 7903, 7910				
7903	7903		Posthole	cut	Circular shape in plan Concave sides Rounded base	Possible prehistoric posthole Worked flint found	0.30	0.26	0.08	7902	7904			1	Prehistoric
7904	7903		Other Fill	fill	Medium brown grey clay silt Compact compaction Occasional sub-angled stone and worked flint inclusions Good horizon clarity	Possible prehistoric posthole Worked flint found	0.30	0.26	0.08	7903				1	Prehistoric
7905	7905		Natural Feature	cut		Ammended (13/04/2022) Nutural channel									
7906	7905		Other Fill	fill		Ammended (13/04/2022) Nutural channel									
7907	7907		Natural Feature	cut		Ammended (13/04/2022) Nutural channel									
7908	7907		Other Fill	fill		Ammended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7909	7907		Other Fill	fill		Ammended (13/04/2022) Nutural channel									

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
7910	7910		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Concave sides Rounded base	Cut of pit contaiining three fills.	1.5	1.4	0.3	7902	7912, 7913			1	Prehistoric
7911	7910		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown clayey silt with a compact compaction Frequent sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts [7907].	First fill of pit contained No finds Prehistoric	0.14	0.14	0.30	7010	7912			1	Prehistoric
7912	7910		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black clay silt with a compact compaction Occasional pot fragment and moderate sub-angled stone inclusions Very clear horizon clarity	Second fill pit, possible prehistoric pottery found. Unfortunately most of the pot fragments were unable to be bagged.	0.52	0.52	0.30	7910, 7911				1	Prehistoric
7913	7910		Other Fill	fill	Light greyish brown clay silt with a compact compaction Frequent sub-angled stone and flint inclusions Good horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts [7907]	first fill of pit				7910				1	Prehistoric
7914	7914	7933	Ditch	cut	Linear slight curve shape in plan Concave sides Rounded base W-S orientation	cut of possible prehistoric ditch No finds uncovered. Prehistoric?	<10	0.62	0.24	7917, 7916	7915			4	Pmed
7915	7914	7933	Other Fill	fill	Medium orangish silty clay with a soft compaction Occasional sub-angled stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity Contamination risk: cuts pit [7915].	cut of possible prehistoric ditch No finds uncovered. Prehistoric?	<10	0.62	0.24	7914				4	Pmed
7916	7916		Pit	cut	Circular shape in plan Concave sides Flat, slightly rounded base	Cut of possible prehistoric pit.	0.83	0.70	0.42	7917	7914			1a	Prehistoric?
7917	7916		Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish black clay silt with a compact compaction Moderate small angled stone inclusions Contamination risk: cut by ditch 7914	Cut of possible prehistoric pit.	0.83	0.70	0.42		7914, 7916			1a	Prehistoric?
7918	7918		Natural Feature	cut	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7919	7918		Other Fill	fill	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7920	7920		Natural Feature	cut	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7921	7920		Other Fill	fill	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7922	7922		Natural Feature	cut	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channel									
7923	7922		Other Fill	fill	[7918], (7919), [7920], (7921), [7922], (7923).	Amended (13/04/2022) Natural channels									

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
7924	7924		Natural Feature	cut	Irregular, mostly oval Gently sloping sides Flat base E-W orientation Truncated by two modern land drains near centre of feature, both running N-S.	Cut of natural feature, truncated by modern land drains.	C.4.5 m	C.1.9 m	0.24m		7925				
7925	7924		Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity No contamination risks Excavated by hand	Fill of natural feature [7924], animal bone finds indicate human activity in the area. Lower fill. Prehistoric?	C.2.5	C.0.7	0.1	7924	7926				
7926	7924		Other Fill	fill	Light brownish grey silty clay with a firm compaction Occasional s-m sized sub-angular stone inclusions Clear horizon clarity No contamination risks Excavated by hand	Fill of natural feature [7924], upper fill.	C4.5	C1.9	C0.1	7925					
7927	7927	7933	Ditch	cut	Linear curve shape in plan Steep and sloping sides Concave base (U shaped)	Curvy linear feature ditch which was in area 2. Close to E-W linear ditch. Fill contained cortle bell (metal) and no other finds. Environmental sample taken:30	1	0.55	0.25		7928			4	Pmed
7928	7927	7933	Other Fill	fill	Mid brown silty sand with a moderate compaction Gravely stone throughout Moderately diffuse horizon clarity High contamination risk: land drains and other features	Curvy linear feature ditch which was in area 2. Close to E-W linear ditch. Fill contained cortle bell (metal) and no other finds. Environmental sample taken:30	1	0.55	0.25	7927				4	Pmed
7929	7929	3343	Ditch	cut	Linear shape in plan Steep b.o.s top to moderately steep concave sides. To vertical b.o.s near base Flat base E-W orientation	Ditch [7929] has 3 fills (7930), (7931), (7932). Fills (7930) contained a few pieces of potential worked flint. Both fills (7930) and (7931) may be the result of simply while the ditch was in use. Fill (2932) contained a metal horsehoe, metal bell and potentially worked flint. This horseshoe and flint may correlate with the trackway. Medieval?	1	1.70	1.02		7930			4	Pmed
7930	7929	3343	Other Fill	fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay with a firm compaction Moderate (50%) small flint inclusions Clear horizon clarity	Ditch [7929] has 3 fills (7930), (7931), (7932). Fills (7930) contained a few pieces of potential worked flint. Both fills (7930) and (7931) may be the result of simply while the ditch was in use. Fill (2932) contained a metal horsehoe, metal bell and potentially worked flint. This horseshoe and flint may correlate with the trackway. Medieval?	1	1.20	0.32	7929	7931			4	Pmed
7931	7929	3343	Other Fill	fill	Pale yellowish brown silty gravel with a firm compaction Frequent (90%) silty gravel Clear horizon clarity	Ditch [7929] has 3 fills (7930), (7931), (7932). Fills (7930) contained a few pieces of potential worked flint. Both fills (7930) and (7931) may be the result of simply while the ditch was in use. Fill (2932) contained a metal horsehoe, metal bell and potentially worked flint. This horseshoe and flint may correlate with the trackway. Medieval?	-	1.7	0.56	7930	7932			4	Pmed

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts	Phase	Period
7932	7929	3343	Other Fill	fill	Mid greyish brown with mottled orange silty clay with a firm compaction Rare (15%) m flint (<5cm) Clear horizon clarity	Ditch [7929] has 3 fills (7930), (7931), (7932). Fills (7930) contained a few pieces of potential worked flint. Both fills (7930) and (7931) may be the result of simply while the ditch was in use. Fill (2932) contained a metal horsehoe, metal bell and potentially worked flint. This horseshoe and flint may correlate with the trackway. Medieval?	-	1.70	0.56	7931, 7932	7932			4	Pmed
7933		7933	Ditch	group		Ditch [7927] + [7914] Possibly [303] from eval? Or [403].								4	Pmed
PLF															

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Worked flint

Jacky Sommerville

Introduction and methodology

A small assemblage of 36 worked lithics (394.3g) was recovered via the hand-excavation of 21 separate deposits. The artefacts were recorded according to broad debitage/artefact type, as defined by Butler (2005), and catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Access database (Table B1). Attributes recorded include: raw material; weight; dimensions (for unbroken items); degree of edge damage (microflaking) and cortication (a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from soil conditions: Shepherd 1972, 109); cortex description; and the presence of breakage and burning.

Raw material

All of the lithics are flint, all of which was recorded as being fine- or very fine-grained. Cortex is present on 21 items, and is chalky on 12 (57%) and abraded on 9 (43%). This demonstrates the exploitation of both primary and secondary resources. Chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation and Seaford Chalk Formation is located 2–3 km to the north-west (BGS 2022) and is likely to have been the source for the chalk flint. The palaeochannel indicated at the west end of the site may have provided gravel flints (Section 2.3).

Provenance and condition

Almost all of the flints have been redeposited. Three were retrieved from unphased features (a posthole and a natural feature) and two from phase 1 (Prehistoric) posthole 7903. The remaining 32 items (89%) were from features assigned to phases 2 (Medieval) and 4 (Post-medieval). Condition is poor, with heavy or moderate edge damage recorded on 33 flints (92%) – consistent with a considerable degree of post-depositional disturbance. Twelve items (33%) are broken and two display cortication – one slight and one heavy (the heavily corticated item is the handaxe).

Range and variety

Primary technology

Debitage comprises one blade and 29 flakes (Table B1). Where hammer mode could be determined for flakes, it was hard-hammer percussion – with visible points/cones of percussion, pronounced bulbs of percussion and noticeable ripple marks (Whittaker 1994, 14). Average flake dimensions are 31 x 29 x 7mm. Such proportions – with flakes almost as wide as they are long – would be most typical during the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. Sixteen flakes terminated in a hinge or step fracture. This equates to 67%, which is an

extremely high proportion. 'Failed' terminations such as these can be a product of unskilled knapping (Whittaker. 1994, 109) and a high proportion may be expected in a Bronze Age assemblage (Ford *et al.* 1984, 163). Incipient cones of percussion are present on three flakes (10%). These evidence mis-hits which may also suggest unsystematic or unskilled knapping (Whittaker 1994, 117). However, the sample sizes (18 for dimensions, 24 for terminations and 29 for incipient cones) are too small for any of these observations to be statistically significant. The only core (from phase 2.1 [Late 12th to 13th century]) pit 3046) is a multi-platform type which was used to produce flakes.

Secondary technology

Five retouched tools (14% of the assemblage) were recorded. Most notable amongst these is the handaxe recovered from fill 3097 of natural feature 3091. It is a pointed type – more or less teardrop-shaped in plan – although the tip is missing and it is slightly asymmetrical at the base. It has been fully worked bifacially and no cortex is present, however the flaking is not particularly fine. Edge damage is extensive and the handaxe displays differences in condition on the two faces: one face is fully corticated white and is slightly rolled, while the other has undergone partial recortication and is considerably more rolled, with worn arrises (the ridges between flake scars). The handaxe is slightly iron-stained all over and measures 93+ x 60 x 28mm. None of the other lithics recovered from the site display similar cortication/staining/rolling and this is probably the only Palaeolithic item retrieved. Handaxes of this type were in use during the Lower Palaeolithic period (500,000–150,000 BC in Britain) and are considered to have been used as butchery tools (Butler 2005, 64).

The other tools comprise two notches and two scrapers – and end-scraper and a side-scraper. The notches and side scraper were made on flake blanks and are not chronologically diagnostic. The side scraper was made using a blade blank and is likely to be Mesolithic or Early Neolithic in date, as blade technology was in use during these periods.

Statement of potential

The small lithic assemblage provides evidence of prehistoric activity on the site which pre-dates the Iron Age, although none is *in situ*. Periods represented are the Lower Palaeolithic (the handaxe), the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic (the side scraper) and the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age (indications from the debitage). The handaxe is of note as a Palaeolithic find. Other findspots of handaxes in the locality include Church Street, Bocking, approximately 11km to the south-east (Heritage Gateway a), at Stansted Airport Social Club Site approximately 20km to the south-west (Heritage Gateway b), at Marks Tey, approximately 25km to the south-east (Wymer 1999, 162) and at Kelvedon Hall Lane, Kelvedon, approximately 27km to the south-east (Clarke and Martingell 1984). A short report on the lithics should be prepared for

publication, to include research to place the handaxe in its wider context. The handaxe should also be illustrated.

Primary technology	
Blade	1 (3)
Core	1 (18)
Flake	29 (160.3)
Secondary technology	
Handaxe	1 (179)
Notch	2 (20)
Scraper (end)	1 (12)
Scraper (side)	1 (2)
Total	**36 (394.3)**

Table B1. Breakdown of lithics assemblage (weight in grammes in brackets)

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Pottery

Sue Anderson

Pottery (2222 sherds, 19872g) was collected from 125 contexts during the excavation, and a further 85 were recovered from the evaluation, reported on elsewhere (Anderson 2022). A summary catalogue by context is included as Table B5.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998) and rim forms and fabrics follow the Essex type series (e.g. Drury 1993; Cunningham 1985; Walker 1995c; Cotter 2000). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	EVE	MNV
Prehistoric	PREH	preh	13	15		7
Unidentified handmade wares	UNHM	preh/ESax?	8	15		8
Roman coarse grog storage vessels	RBCG	1st-4th c.	3	73	0.08	3
Roman greyware	RBGW	1st-4th c.	6	17		5
Roman shelly wares	RBSH	1st-4th c.	1	2		1
Shelly wares without sand	12A	11th-M.12th c.?	5	13		2
Slightly sandy shelly wares	12B	11th-M.13th c.?	4	29		3
Sandy shelly wares (sand predominant)	12C	11th-M.13th c.?	10	65		7
Early medieval sandy wares (general)	13	11th-13th c.	350	2772	0.57	271
Transitional sandy ware	13T	12th-M.13th c.?	66	615	0.45	47
Hedingham coarseware	20D	M.12th-14th c.	49	395	0.47	36
Hedingham ware	22	M.12th-14th c.	61	596	0.11	34
Medieval sandy greywares (general)	20	M./L.12th-14th c.	1534	13772	12.44	1142
Medieval white wares	23	12th-14th c.	1	3		1
Unident medieval ?English wares	98M	12th-15th c.	2	4		2
Rouen-type ware	28	L.12th-M.14th c.	1	3		1
Medieval sandy orange wares	21	13th-15th c.	60	695	0.73	26
Colchester-type ware	21A	13th-15th c.	7	56		7
Mill Green ware	35	L.13th-M.14th c.	38	690	0.50	3
Late Grimston-type ware	38L	14th-15th c.	2	40		1
Black glazed ware	40B	16th-18th c.	1	2	0.15	1
Totals			*2222*	*19872*	*15.50*	*1608*

Table B2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Pre-medieval

Several sherds of handmade pottery were recovered, all heavily abraded and likely residual, even in those contexts where they occurred alone. Five sherds in soft oxidised fabrics with grog tempering are likely to be of Bronze Age date and were found in fill 3115 of posthole 3114 and fill 3230 of pit 3229. Other sherds are tempered with flint or angular white quartz but are otherwise undiagnostic. Eight sherds in black very fine silty fabrics are very heavily abraded and few have surviving surfaces – these may also be prehistoric, although some could be fired clay.

Ten sherds are Roman, again all heavily abraded and residual in later contexts. These include a large fragment of rim from a coarse grog-tempered vessel in pit 2994, and a flat base fragment of Roman greyware from pit 3111. Other sherds are small body fragments.

Medieval

Medieval pottery forms the bulk of this assemblage. Early medieval wares comprise a few sherds with shell tempering, but the majority are in the sandy fabric 13. The fabric 12 shelly group comprises only body and base sherds, most of which are abraded. Although there is some overlap in the use of the shelly and sandy wares, the relative lack of the former at this site may suggest that there was little activity prior to the mid/late 12th century. Fabric 13 includes rims of eight jars, three bowls and a dish. Rims include types B2, B4, C1 one example of H1, and parallels for some of the fabric 13 jars were noted in the Rivenhall and Colchester assemblages (e.g. Drury 1993, no. 51; Cotter 2000, fig. 30.59). There is also one example of a simple everted rim more typical of northern East Anglian early medieval ware, and several body sherds were also noted in this much finer early medieval fabric. Several vessels are decorated with combed wavy lines and/or applied thumbed strips.

Transitional early/high medieval wares include four jars and three bowls with rims of types A3?, A4b, B2, B4, C1 and H2. One rim sherd has a combed wavy line on the rim top.

The large group of medieval coarsewares (fabric 20) are in a range of typical local sandy fabrics, including some with fairly coarse rounded and angular sand inclusions and varying degrees of mica which are typical of south-west Suffolk and north-west Essex, others that are similar to the products of the Mile End and Great Horkesley kilns to the north-west of Colchester (Drury and Petchey 1975), and some finer hard grey types. A small group of Hedingham coarseware was also identified. Table B3 shows the range of forms and rim types in this assemblage.

Rim	Date range*	jar	jar/jug	jug	jug?	bowl	bowl?
A3	E12?	1					
A1A	M12-E13	1					
A2	M12-E13	1		1			
Flared	12-13	1					
B1b?	M12-E13	1					
B2	L12-13	3					
B4	L12-E13	21		2		2	
B4/H2?	L12-M13	1					
B4?	L12-E13?	3					
A4	13			1			
C1	13?	10		1		3	
C1?	13?	1					
D1	13?	1					
H2	E-M13	27		1			
H2?	E-M13?	2				1	
H1	M-L13?	11		3	1	1	
H3	L13-M14?	20	1				
E5	L13-M14?	1					1
H3/E5	L13-M14?	1					
K2	L13-14			4			

* date range based on Drury 1993 and Cotter 2000

Table B3. Identified forms and rim types in fabrics 20 and 20D (MNV)

Most of the rim types can be dated to the later 12th or 13th centuries, although a few later types are also present. Decoration includes combed or incised wavy lines, applied thumbed strips and fingertip impressions, but generally these occur in a lower proportion than was seen in the early medieval ware group.

The glazed wares are dominated by Hedingham wares, some of which appear to be late medieval but in the typical Hedingham fabric. The Fabric 21 group also includes some late medieval wares, some of which are Suffolk types – one of the latter was recovered from the cut for the tile kiln. Few rims are present, representing only six jugs with beaded, plain upright and collared rims, and a bowl with internal orange glaze. Fabric 21 sherds include several with white slip line decoration and/or green/clear glaze. The Hedingham wares include examples with narrow applied strips, and slipped panels with applied pellets. Although a large quantity of Mill Green sherds was recovered, many of these belong to a single vessel, a jug with a collar at the base angle, a plain upright rim and a strap handle. Two sherds of late medieval Grimston-type ware are part of the base from a small vessel, most likely a drinking jug. Other glazed wares include a sandy whiteware which is similar to examples from north Suffolk (Waveney Valley glazed ware), two unprovenanced ?English wares and an abraded body sherd of Rouen whiteware from France. This latter is an unusual find from an inland rural site.

Post-medieval

Only one post-medieval sherd was recovered, a rim fragment of a possible bottle in iron-glazed blackware from trackway fill 2940.

Pottery by context

Table B6 (Appendix B) shows the distribution of fabrics by context, with suggested spot-dates. Table B4 below shows the distribution by feature type.

Type	No	Wt/g	MNV
Pit	1216	10201	902
Ditch	824	8148	588
Posthole	32	243	22
Kiln cut	33	300	27
Structure	40	416	11
Natural Feature	53	438	35
Trackway	3	8	3
Quarry	6	21	6
Other feature	3	6	2
Unknown	12	91	12

Table B4. Pottery quantities by feature type

The majority of contexts belong broadly to the 12th and 13th centuries, with a few slightly later (late 13th-14th and 14th-15th century) although several ditches contained late/post-medieval CBM with small quantities of residual medieval pottery. The largest quantities were recovered from ditches 3055 (153 sherds) and 3231 (153 sherds) and pits 3033 and 3046, each with 84 sherds.

Discussion

The assemblage is largely typical of north-west Essex in terms of fabric, form and decoration, and comprises mostly regional earthenwares of known and unknown provenance, most of which can be dated to the 12th–14th centuries. The assemblage appears to be domestic in nature, although some vessels are heavily sooted or worn. This may simply be a result of continued use of older vessels which might elsewhere be considered worn out – this is particularly true of the high medieval glazed wares, many of which had lost all but the last vestiges of decoration due to use-wear. They may even have been second-hand by the time they reached the occupants of this site. Most of the pottery pre-dates the tile kiln discovered on the site, suggesting that any occupation associated with this feature was transient.

The assemblage is important locally as it provides evidence for the range of pottery in use at a rural site located close to a market town. The variety of fabrics which are encompassed by the Essex groups 13 and 20 is very broad, and while many vessels are in the fine micaceous

clay comparable with the clays used to make Hedingham ware (with varying degrees of fine to coarse sand additions), there are other fabrics which appear to have come from further afield in both Essex and Suffolk, and likely also some Cambridgeshire products. Although the nearest known kilns were located at Great Bardfield (Walker 2012, 21), these produced Hedingham wares which are generally finer than most of the pottery in this assemblage.

Recommendations

The pottery has been fully catalogued and a database of the results is included in the archive. No site phasing or grouping was available at the time of writing and the assemblage has not been placed in context in terms of the site stratigraphy or within the local area.

It is recommended that further work is carried out to analyse the assemblage in relation to site stratigraphy and spatial distribution. The small evaluation assemblage should also be incorporated. A final report suitable for archive and/or publication will be produced.

Up to six vessels are worthy of illustration.

The entire assemblage should be retained in the archive.

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Table B5. Pottery summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form name	Rim	Spot date	Date range
1000	13	U	1	26	1				11th-13th c.
1000	20D	U	1	2	1				M.12th-14th c.
1000	20D	R	1	39	1	bowl	C1	13?	M.12th-14th c.
2905	20	B	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2905	20	D	1	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2905	20	U	7	53	7				M./L.12th-14th c.
2905	20D	U	1	11	1				M.12th-14th c.
2905	13	B	1	16	1				11th-13th c.
2913	13T	R	1	11	1	jar	B2	L11-E13	12th-M.13th c.?
2913	20	U	8	31	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
2913	20D	R	1	7	1	jar	E5	L13-M14	M.12th-14th c.
2913	21	U	2	23	1				13th-15th c.
2913	12C	U	1	5	1				11th-M.13th c.?
2915	20	U	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2915	20D	R	1	19	1	bowl	C1	13?	M.12th-14th c.
2915	20	B	2	20	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2917	20	R	1	10	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2917	22	D	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2917	20	B	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2917	20	U	20	105	20				M./L.12th-14th c.
2917	13T	U	3	15	3				12th-M.13th c.?
2917	20D	R	1	26	1	bowl	C1	13?	M.12th-14th c.
2918	20	B?	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2918	20	U	5	18	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
2918	13	R	1	28	1	jar	B2	L12-13	11th-13th c.
2918	13	R	1	29	1	bowl	B2A	L12-13	11th-13th c.
2918	13T	U	2	17	2				12th-M.13th c.?
2918	22	H	1	21	1				M.12th-14th c.
2920	13T	U	1	4	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2920	20	U	6	29	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	20	UB	4	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	20	B	3	56	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	13	U	1	8	1				11th-13th c.
2921	20	U	10	58	10				M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	20	R	2	17	1	jug	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	20	R	1	14	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2921	20D	R	1	10	1	bowl	H2?	E-M13?	M.12th-14th c.
2921	20D	U	4	14	4				M.12th-14th c.
2921	20	D	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2926	20	R	1	6	1	jar	B4?	L12-13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2926	13	U	2	9	2				11th-13th c.
2926	13T	U	1	3	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2926	20	U	2	8	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2926	20	B	1	16	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2926	20	R	1	20	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2928	35	D	1	3	1				L.13th-M.14th c.

2928	20	R	1	8	1	jug	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
2928	20	B	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2928	20	U	5	36	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
2930	13T	U	3	19	3				12th-M.13th c.?
2930	20	U	9	76	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
2930	20	D	1	17	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2930	20D	U	3	9	3				M.12th-14th c.
2930	20D	R	2	12	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M.12th-14th c.
2941	13	U	1	4	1				11th-13th c.
2943	40B	R	1	2	1		K1		16th-18th c.
2943	21	D	1	2	1				13th-15th c.
2946	13T	U	4	7	4				12th-M.13th c.?
2946	13T	R	1	12	1	jar	A4B		12th-M.13th c.?
2946	20	U	5	45	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
2946	20D	D	2	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2946	13T	U	3	12	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2946	13T	U	2	7	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2948	20	U	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2948	20	R	1	12	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2948	20	U	1	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2950	20D	D	1	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
2956	13T	BU	4	29	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2957	22	D	1	3	1				M.12th-14th c.
2957	22	D	1	5	1				M.12th-14th c.
2957	20	B	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2957	20	U	4	12	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
2957	20	RU	11	118	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2957	20	U	13	59	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2957	20	UB	5	177	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2962	21	U	2	2	2				13th-15th c.
2962	22	D	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2962	98M	D	1	1	1				12th-15th c.
2962	13	U	1	4	1				11th-13th c.
2962	20	U	3	7	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20	R	2	28	1	jug	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	13T	B	2	15	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2967	21	B	2	16	1			L.14-16	13th-15th c.
2967	21	D	1	11	1				13th-15th c.
2967	20	R	1	20	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20	R	1	6	1	jug	C1	13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20D	U	1	5	1				M.12th-14th c.
2967	20D	BU	2	50	1				M.12th-14th c.
2967	20	B	2	13	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20	U	14	68	14				M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20	U	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2967	20D	B	1	41	1				M.12th-14th c.
2967	21	D	2	13	1				13th-15th c.
2972	20	RU	5	79	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2972	20	U	2	11	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2972	13T	R	1	43	1	jar	C1	12-13	12th-M.13th c.?
2972	13T	U	3	36	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2976	20	R	1	11	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.

2976	20	R	1	3	1	?	?		M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	20	U	4	24	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	20	D	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	20	U	3	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	22	DH	1	24	1				M.12th-14th c.
2976	20	U	2	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	20	U	7	27		jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	13	B?	1	10	1				11th-13th c.
2976	13	U	4	28	4				11th-13th c.
2976	13	B	3	35	3				11th-13th c.
2976	20	B	3	25	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2976	20	U	2	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2979	20	R	1	34	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2979	20	U	1	1	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2981	20D	B	1	10	1				M.12th-14th c.
2981	13	BU	5	33	1				11th-13th c.
2983	20	B	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2986	20	U	3	85	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2986	20	U	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2987	13	B	1	11	1				11th-13th c.
2987	20	U	3	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2987	20	U	6	43	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
2987	21	U	1	4	1				13th-15th c.
2989	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2989	20	U	2	7	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2989	20	B	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	20	R	1	10	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	22	D	1	3	1				M.12th-14th c.
2991	22	D	2	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
2991	20	R	1	9	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	20	R	1	7	1	bowl?	E5	13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	13T	U	3	30	3				12th-M.13th c.?
2991	20	U	5	18	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	13	U	5	7	5				11th-13th c.
2991	20	R	1	8	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	13	U	1	25	1				11th-13th c.
2991	20	U	2	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	13	U	2	5	2				11th-13th c.
2991	13	D	1	7	1				11th-13th c.
2991	20	B	2	15	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	20	BU	3	39	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2991	20	B	3	41	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	21A	B	1	18	1				13th-15th c.
2993	20	U	4	12	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	22	U	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2993	22	D	3	7					M.12th-14th c.
2993	20	R	1	5	1	jar	C1	Rom/12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	20	R	1	5	1		H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	20	R	1	19	1	jar	B4	L12-E13	M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	20	U	33	137	31				M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	22	D	2	9	1				M.12th-14th c.
2993	13	U	2	3	1				11th-13th c.

2993	13T	U	1	5					12th-M.13th c.?
2993	20	R	1	10	1	jar	B4	L12-E13	M./L.12th-14th c.
2993	13	U	12	26	12				11th-13th c.
2993	13	R	1	8	1	bowl?	E5	13?	11th-13th c.
2993	13	R	1	6	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	11th-13th c.
2993	13	D	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
2993	13	B	1	10	1				11th-13th c.
2993	13T	R	1	9	1	jar	A3?		12th-M.13th c.?
2993	UNHM	U	1	1	1			preh/ESax	preh/ESax?
2993	20D	U	1	3	1				M.12th-14th c.
2995	22	R	1	11	1	jug	SQBD	13-14	M.12th-14th c.
2995	20	U	1	27	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	20	B	1	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	35	B	2	36					L.13th-M.14th c.
2995	35	BD	20	135					L.13th-M.14th c.
2995	21	DB	9	68	1			14-15?	13th-15th c.
2995	20	U	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	22	D	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2995	13T	BU	4	46	1				12th-M.13th c.?
2995	13	U	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
2995	20	D	2	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	20	U	17	27	16				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	20	UB	7	133	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2995	21	D	2	6	1				13th-15th c.
2996	20	U	3	67	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	21	D	1	6					13th-15th c.
2996	35	RDHB	14	515	1	jug	A2	14	L.13th-M.14th c.
2996	13T	R	1	18	1	bowl	B4	L12-13	12th-M.13th c.?
2996	22	D	1	8	1				M.12th-14th c.
2996	20	R	1	72	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	B	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	U	2	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	U	6	9	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	U	2	20	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	D	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	22	U	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
2996	RBCG	R	1	44	1		BD		1st-4th c.
2996	20	U	2	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	U	2	64	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	20	U	2	25	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2996	13	U	2	9	2				11th-13th c.
2997	20	R	1	39	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	R	1	50	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	22	D	2	22	1				M.12th-14th c.
2997	22	D	1	8	1				M.12th-14th c.
2997	13	U	3	38	3				11th-13th c.
2997	20	B	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	R	1	8	1	jar	FLAR		M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	21	D	1	12					13th-15th c.
2997	20	U	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	U	4	43	1				M./L.12th-14th c.

2997	20	D	3	64	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	U	3	16	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	U	15	107	15				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	U	15	117	15				M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	R	2	22	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
2997	20	B	3	47	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3000	20	U	2	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3000	20	RU	5	228	1	jar	B4	L12-E13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3000	20	U	1	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3000	12A	U	3	6	1				11th-M.12th c.?
3000	13	U	2	10	2				11th-13th c.
3000	20	B	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3002	20	D?	1	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3002	13	FP?	1	27	1	dish	C1	12-13	11th-13th c.
3002	13T	U	1	6	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3002	20	R	1	39	1	jar	H2?	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3002	20	BU	3	22	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3002	20	U	3	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3002	13	U	2	18	1				11th-13th c.
3002	13	U	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3002	12B	U	1	5	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3002	13	U	3	22	1				11th-13th c.
3002	20	U	9	30	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	13	R	1	12	1	jar	B2	L12-13	11th-13th c.
3004	20D	U	3	21	1				M.12th-14th c.
3004	13	U	4	26	4				11th-13th c.
3004	20	RU	3	33	1	jar	B4	L12-E13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	20	U	2	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	20	U	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	20	U	3	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	20	B	1	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3004	20D	U	1	7	1				M.12th-14th c.
3006	20D	B	1	10	1				M.12th-14th c.
3006	13	UB	6	134	1				11th-13th c.
3006	13	U	2	41	2				11th-13th c.
3006	13	U	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3006	20	R	1	12	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	B?	1	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	22	B	1	42	1				M.12th-14th c.
3006	20	R	1	34	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	21	B	2	39	1			14-15?	13th-15th c.
3006	20	U	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	12	106	12				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	B	2	46	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	B	3	41	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	R	1	8	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	2	22	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	UB	2	22	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	2	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	4	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	20	U	2	48	1				M./L.12th-14th c.

3006	20	B	2	77	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3006	13	D	1	17	1				11th-13th c.
3006	13	U	2	20	2				11th-13th c.
3007	13T	U	1	9	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3007	20	D	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3007	13	U	1	2	1				11th-13th c.
3007	13	B	1	8	1				11th-13th c.
3008	20	B	1	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3008	20	U	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	RU	7	95	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	B	1	25	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	B	1	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	U	3	46	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	U	1	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	13T	R	1	36	1	bowl	H2	E-M13?	12th-M.13th c.?
3010	20	R	1	43	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	R	1	18	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	R	1	7	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	22	U	1	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
3010	22	D	1	5	1				M.12th-14th c.
3010	20	BU	3	30	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	U	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	U	6	45	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	U	12	100	12				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	20	B	3	46	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3010	13	B	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3013	20	R	1	28	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3015	20	U	1	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3019	20D	U	1	12	1				M.12th-14th c.
3019	20	BU	4	24	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3019	20	U	4	8	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3019	13	U	1	8					11th-13th c.
3019	13	D	2	7	1				11th-13th c.
3019	13	U	5	9	5				11th-13th c.
3019	20	U	4	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3021	20	U	2	13	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3021	20	R	1	11	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3021	13	U	3	4	3				11th-13th c.
3023	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3025	20	B	1	16	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3025	20	U	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3027	20	U	2	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3030	13	D	2	9	1				11th-13th c.
3032	12B	B	2	15	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3032	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	UD	4	30	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	13	U	2	18	2				11th-13th c.
3034	20	U	12	34	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	23	86	23				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	D	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	22	D	1	4	1				M.12th-14th c.

3034	22	D	2	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
3034	22	D	2	7	1				M.12th-14th c.
3034	22	B	5	44					M.12th-14th c.
3034	20	R	1	2	1	jug	A2		M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	R	1	2	1	jar/jug	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	3	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	RD	4	15	1	jug	K2	L13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	3	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	B	4	54	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	D	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	2	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	2	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	2	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	3	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	RU	2	13	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3034	20	U	2	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	20	R	1	11	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	13	U	2	15	2				11th-13th c.
3039	13	B	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3039	20	B	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	20	U	14	40	13				M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	20	U	3	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	20	UB	2	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3039	21	U	1	4	1				13th-15th c.
3041	20	U	9	33	9				M./L.12th-14th c.
3041	20	U	4	15	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3041	20	U	2	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3041	20	D	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3041	22	D	1	2	1				M.12th-14th c.
3041	20D	U	5	9	1				M.12th-14th c.
3041	20	UB	3	28	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3043	13T	U	2	61	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3043	13	D	1	17	1				11th-13th c.
3043	13	U	1	10	1				11th-13th c.
3047	13	U	2	1	1				11th-13th c.
3047	20	RU	11	228	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3047	20	U	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3047	13	R	1	2	1	jar?	B4?	L12-13?	11th-13th c.
3047	13	U	2	1	2				11th-13th c.
3047	13	UB	7	66	1				11th-13th c.
3047	13	R	2	15	1	jar	B4	L12-E13	11th-13th c.
3047	20	B	1	22	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3047	13	D	1	37	1				11th-13th c.
3047	13	B?	9	154	1				11th-13th c.
3047	13	RD	4	100	1	jar	B4	13	11th-13th c.
3049	13	D	2	19					11th-13th c.
3049	RBGW	U	2	3	2				1st-4th c.
3049	20	U	30	177	30				M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	13	U	9	69	9				11th-13th c.
3049	13	U	4	7	3				11th-13th c.
3049	13	UD	2	4	1				11th-13th c.
3049	20D	U	2	6	2				M.12th-14th c.

3049	20	U	2	15	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	UNHM	U	5	11	5			preh?	preh/ESax?
3049	20	U	2	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	RBSH	U	1	2	1				1st-4th c.
3049	20	D	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	13T	U	1	5	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3049	13	R	1	2		jar?	B4?	L12-13?	11th-13th c.
3049	13	UB	6	35	1				11th-13th c.
3049	RBCG	U	1	22	1				1st-4th c.
3049	20	R	1	13	1	jar	B4?	L12-13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	13	B	1	21	1				11th-13th c.
3049	13	D	5	10	1				11th-13th c.
3049	20	R	1	12	1	bowl	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	20	R	1	8	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	20	R	1	8	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	20	R	1	9	1	jug	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3049	13	U	2	9	1				11th-13th c.
3053	13	B	4	23	1				11th-13th c.
3056	21	B	1	19	1			14-15	13th-15th c.
3056	20	U	2	31	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	2	63	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	2	28	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	1	61	1	jug			M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	UH	1	55	1	jug			M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	22	D	2	14	1				M.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	2	38	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	3	28	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	22	DB	3	32	1				M.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	2	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	4	34	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	B	9	139	9				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	B	1	47	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	BU	4	109	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	3	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	2	56	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	3	29	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	4	46	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	UB	14	189	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	4	32	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	3	24	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	17	117	17				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	3	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	23	189	23				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	UB	3	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	13	U	2	39	1				11th-13th c.
3056	20	R	1	25	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	4	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	21	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	13	D	1	8	1				11th-13th c.
3056	20	R	1	12	1	bowl	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	10	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.

3056	20	R	2	24	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	77	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	95	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	8	79	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	13	U	4	47	4				11th-13th c.
3056	20	R	1	27	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	25	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	R	1	19	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	20	U	1	28	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3056	13	B	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3056	13	U	2	15	2				11th-13th c.
3058	22	D	5	45					M.12th-14th c.
3058	20	B	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	B	1	22	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	R	1	15	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	1	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	2	63	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	B	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	9	68	9				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	18	124	16				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	3	24	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	2	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	R	1	30	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	U	6	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	13	U	2	8	1				11th-13th c.
3058	13	U	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3058	20	UBH	10	70	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3058	20	UB	2	49					M./L.12th-14th c.
3060	13	U	2	25	2				11th-13th c.
3060	20	B	2	45	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3060	20	U	2	10	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	22	D	1	2	1				M.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	14	51	14				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	D	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	B	3	44	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	R	1	13	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	21	D	4	14	1			14-15	13th-15th c.
3062	21	D	1	16	1				13th-15th c.
3062	21	B	1	9	1				13th-15th c.
3062	20	R	1	11		jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	7	13	7				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	13	U	1	5	1				11th-13th c.
3062	20	D	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	10	60	9				M./L.12th-14th c.
3062	20	U	4	4	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	U	3	19	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	U	8	24	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	B	2	8	2				M./L.12th-14th c.

3063	20	B	4	103	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	U	27	143	26				M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	R	1	12	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	R	1	9	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	20	UH	3	98	1	jug			M./L.12th-14th c.
3063	21	R	1	5	1	jug	K1	L13-14	13th-15th c.
3063	13	U	1	10	1				11th-13th c.
3063	20	R	1	14	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	22	D	1	1	1				M.12th-14th c.
3064	20	RU	2	35	1	jar	H3/E 5	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	11	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	11	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	6	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	8	1	jar	A3		M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	5	1	jar	A2		M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	14	1	jar	B2	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	R	1	14	1	jar	B2	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	U	1	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	21	D	1	4	1			14?	13th-15th c.
3064	20	R	1	4	1	jar	A1A		M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	D	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	U	31	124	33				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	13	U	3	14	3				11th-13th c.
3064	20	D	3	12	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	RH	3	72	1	jug	K2	L13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	D	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	D	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	13T	U	2	10	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3064	20	B	4	74	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	B	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	U	6	21	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	U	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3064	20	U	9	46	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3067	13	U	2	3	2				11th-13th c.
3067	20	U	3	13	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3067	20	U	1	1	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3067	22	D	1	6	1				M.12th-14th c.
3077	13	U	1	3	1				11th-13th c.
3080	13T	U	1	1	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3080	13	D	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3080	13	U	1	2	1				11th-13th c.
3082	13T	U	2	3	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3082	20	R	1	14	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3083	13	U	2	11	2				11th-13th c.
3085	13	D	1	3	1				11th-13th c.
3087	20	U	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3092	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3095	20	U	9	37	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3095	20	B	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3095	13	B	3	67	3				11th-13th c.
3095	20	B?	3	24	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	13	U	3	13	1				11th-13th c.

3097	23	D	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
3097	20	H	1	56	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	20	R	1	20	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	20	R	1	6	1	jar	SQB D	13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	13	B	1	7	1				11th-13th c.
3097	13T	UB	3	31	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3097	21A	U	1	10	1				13th-15th c.
3097	12C	U	2	3	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3097	20	U	3	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	20	BU	2	31	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	20	U	5	41	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	13	U	4	16	1				11th-13th c.
3097	13	U	2	10	1				11th-13th c.
3097	13	U	15	134	15				11th-13th c.
3097	20	U	5	22	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
3097	20	U	3	17	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3099	20	U	3	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3099	20	D	1	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3099	20	R	1	12	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3099	20	U	1	1	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3099	13	U	3	12	3				11th-13th c.
3099	20	B?	1	30	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3112	13	U	4	15	4				11th-13th c.
3113	20	U	4	39	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3113	22	U	1	7	1				M.12th-14th c.
3113	21	RH	1	38	1	jug	A4	15-16	13th-15th c.
3113	20	R	1	18	1	jar	C1?	13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3113	RBGW	B	1	7	1				1st-4th c.
3113	20	U	8	46	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3113	13	U	2	17	2				11th-13th c.
3113	20	B	3	34	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3113	20	RU	2	13	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3115	PREH	BU	3	4	1			BA?	preh
3117	20	U	1	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3137	UNHM	U	2	3	2			preh?	preh/ESax?
3139	20D	U	2	3	1				M.12th-14th c.
3139	13	B	1	2	1				11th-13th c.
3141	13	U	3	7	3				11th-13th c.
3141	20	B	1	25	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3141	20	U	5	22	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3141	RBCG	U	1	7	1				1st-4th c.
3141	20	B	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3143	13	U	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3143	20	U	1	1	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3150	20	U	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3150	13	U	3	3	1				11th-13th c.
3150	13	U	2	5	2				11th-13th c.
3150	20	B	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3152	20	U	4	23	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3152	13	U	3	2	1				11th-13th c.
3152	13	U	4	17	1				11th-13th c.
3152	13	U	2	47	1				11th-13th c.

3157	13	U	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3159	13	U	2	2	1				11th-13th c.
3159	20	R	1	29	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	20	RU	9	98	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	21	U	2	3	2				13th-15th c.
3159	13	R	1	6	1	jar	SEV	11-12	11th-13th c.
3159	13	B	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3159	13	U	1	3	1				11th-13th c.
3159	13	B	1	11	1				11th-13th c.
3159	20	D	1	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	20	B	2	33	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	20	U	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	20	D	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3159	13	U	6	24	6				11th-13th c.
3161	RBGW	U	2	5	1				1st-4th c.
3161	20	U	7	35	7				M./L.12th-14th c.
3161	13	U	1	8	1				11th-13th c.
3169	13	U	1	1	1				11th-13th c.
3174	13	U	7	15	5				11th-13th c.
3174	20	U	2	6	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	22	D	1	6	1				M.12th-14th c.
3176	28	D	1	3	1				L.12th-M.14th c.
3176	21	RHD	6	65	1	jug	C1	13	13th-15th c.
3176	21A	U	1	5	1				13th-15th c.
3176	20	R	1	26	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	R	1	21	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	R	1	6	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	R	1	17	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	R	2	34	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	U	8	60	8				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	U	2	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	U	2	16	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	H	2	58	1	jug			M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	B	2	30	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	13	B	2	27	2				11th-13th c.
3176	20	B	4	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	20	DU	4	96	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	13	U	4	26	4				11th-13th c.
3176	20	U	7	41	7				M./L.12th-14th c.
3176	22	BU	7	228	1				M.12th-14th c.
3178	20	U	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3178	13T	B	1	12	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3178	20	U	1	7	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3178	22	D	1	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
3183	PREH	U	2	1	1				preh
3187	20	U	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3187	20	U	5	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3193	20	U	5	10	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3193	20	D	2	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3193	13	U	3	10	3				11th-13th c.
3193	13	U	1	1	1				11th-13th c.
3195	13	U	1	14	1				11th-13th c.

3195	13T	B	1	28	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3202	20	D	1	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	35	D	1	1	1				L.13th-M.14th c.
3202	20	R	1	9	1	jar	H2?	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	20	R	1	31	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	20	U	5	15	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	20	U	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	20	H	1	24	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3202	20	R	1	12	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3204	20	U	1	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3204	20	U	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3206	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3212	13	U	3	4	3				11th-13th c.
3212	20	U	1	1	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3212	PREH	U	1	1	1				preh
3216	13	U	2	18	2				11th-13th c.
3219	20	U	4	28	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	21A	D	1	9	1				13th-15th c.
3219	13T	R	1	18	1	bowl	B4	L12-13	12th-M.13th c.?
3219	20	RU	4	50	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	13T	U	1	9	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3219	20	RU	2	19	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	20	B	2	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	20	B	2	17	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	20	B	6	65	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	20	U	3	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	13	B	1	18	1				11th-13th c.
3219	13	U	2	9	2				11th-13th c.
3219	20	U	2	16	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3219	20	R	1	8	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3220	13	B?	1	48	1				11th-13th c.
3220	20	R	1	19	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3220	20	U	1	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3220	20	U	2	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3220	13	B?	3	42	1				11th-13th c.
3220	12C	UB	3	45	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3220	20	U	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	R	1	69	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	B	1	17	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	RU	4	52	1	bowl	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	13T	U	1	14	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3221	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	U	6	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	U	2	11	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	U	3	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	U	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	13	U	4	18	4				11th-13th c.
3221	20	RDU	8	36	1	jug	A4	13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3221	20	U	5	26	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	12B	U	1	9	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3223	98M	D	1	3	1				12th-15th c.
3223	20	R	1	14	1	jar	B1B?		M./L.12th-14th c.

3223	20	R	1	8	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20	R	1	9	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20	R	1	20	1	jar	B4/H 2?	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20	B	1	16	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20	B	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20	U	3	10	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	20D	U	1	3	1				M.12th-14th c.
3223	20	U	3	5	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3223	13	U	2	3	1				11th-13th c.
3223	13T	U	1	1	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3224	13	U	1	4	1				11th-13th c.
3224	20	RH	1	27	1	jug	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3224	20	U	4	12	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3225	20	D	2	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3225	21A	U	1	1	1				13th-15th c.
3225	20	U	6	34	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
3225	20	U	1	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3225	13	U	5	26	5				11th-13th c.
3230	20	U	3	6	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3230	PREH	U	1	2	1				preh
3232	20	B	7	102	6				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	RU	5	83	1	jar	C1	13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	16	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	RU	2	48	1	jar	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20D	UB	4	30	1				M.12th-14th c.
3232	20	RU	5	29	1	jar	D1	13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20D	B	2	20	2				M.12th-14th c.
3232	21A	U	1	4	1				13th-15th c.
3232	20	U	15	115	15				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	2	17	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	11	39	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	23	1	jar	B4?	L12-13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	13	D	1	6	1				11th-13th c.
3232	13	U	5	8	5				11th-13th c.
3232	20	U	2	5	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	14	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	5	1	jug	H1	M-L13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	20	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	1	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	22	D	1	5	1				M.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	4	15	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	1	28	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	3	8	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	PREH	U	2	4	1			BA?	preh
3232	12A	U	2	7	1				11th-M.12th c.?
3232	12C	U	3	8	3				11th-M.13th c.?
3232	13	D	1	15	1				11th-13th c.
3232	13	U	6	48	6				11th-13th c.
3232	13T	U	2	16	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3232	13	B	2	19	1				11th-13th c.
3232	13	B	1	10	1				11th-13th c.
3232	13	U	3	8	1				11th-13th c.

3232	20	U	3	48	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	13	U	2	3	1				11th-13th c.
3232	20	U	1	14	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	BU	7	29	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	7	27	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	2	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	5	92	5				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	D	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	R	2	111	1	jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	D	1	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	2	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3232	20	U	2	21	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3234	20D	B	1	5	1				M.12th-14th c.
3234	38L	B	2	40	1				14th-15th c.
3234	20	RUH	6	25	1	jug	K2	L13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3234	13	U	3	20	3				11th-13th c.
3234	20	B	2	28	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3234	13	B	1	14	1				11th-13th c.
3234	12C	U	1	4	1				11th-M.13th c.?
3234	20	H?	1	147	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3234	20	U	4	20	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3236	20	R	1	8	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3263	20D	D	1	6	1				M.12th-14th c.
3263	13	U	2	9	2				11th-13th c.
3263	20	U	3	17	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3265	21A	D	1	9	1				13th-15th c.
3265	20	R	1	98	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3265	20	U	2	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3267	20	U	2	7	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3267	20	B	1	13	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	20	B	1	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	20	B	1	9	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	20	R	1	30	1	jar	B2	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	20	U	9	66	9				M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	13	U	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3268	13T	U	2	13	2				12th-M.13th c.?
3268	20	R	1	9		jar	H3	L13-M14?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3268	20	B	2	10	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3275	21	R	1	12	1	jug	C1	13	13th-15th c.
3275	13	B	1	11	1				11th-13th c.
3275	13T	U	1	4	1				12th-M.13th c.?
3275	20	B	2	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3275	20	U	3	18	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3275	20	U	4	9	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3275	13	U	3	13	3				11th-13th c.
3276	20	BU	3	58	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3276	13	B?	1	17	1				11th-13th c.
3276	20	U	1	5	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3276	20	U	7	95	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3276	20	BU	6	48	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3276	21	B	11	261	1				13th-15th c.

3276	20	B?	1	20	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3276	20	BU	3	71	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	20	U	3	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	21	R	1	37	1	bowl	A2	14-15	13th-15th c.
3278	20	R	1	9	1	jug	K2	L13-14	M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	20	U	2	2	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	20	U	2	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	21	B?	1	5					13th-15th c.
3278	20	U	3	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3278	20	U	3	15	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3294	20	U	2	12	2				M./L.12th-14th c.
3296	22	D	1	4	1				M.12th-14th c.
3296	20	B	2	37	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3296	20	U	3	17	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3296	20	B	1	4	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3301	20	U	1	12	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3301	13	U	1	5	1				11th-13th c.
3301	13	D	1	116	1				11th-13th c.
3303	20	U	1	45	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3303	20	U	3	47	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3310	20	R	2	74	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3310	20	R	1	33	1	jar	H2	E-M13?	M./L.12th-14th c.
3310	21	U	1	1	1				13th-15th c.
3310	13	U	1	9	1				11th-13th c.
3310	20	U	4	15	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
3310	13	R	1	18	1		C1	12-13?	11th-13th c.
3310	13	B	2	24	2				11th-13th c.
3310	20	B	1	23	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3316	20	U	3	15	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3316	20	U	1	3	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3316	20	BU	5	74	1				M./L.12th-14th c.
3318	20	U	4	24	3				M./L.12th-14th c.
3318	20	R	1	10	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3318	20	R	1	17	1	jar	B4	L12-13	M./L.12th-14th c.
3320	13	U	1	4	1				11th-13th c.
3320	RBGW	U	1	2	1				1st-4th c.
3320	20	U	4	15	4				M./L.12th-14th c.
7912	PREH	U	4	3	2				preh

Notes:
Type: U/D – undecorated/decorated body sherd; R – rim; B – base; FP – full profile; H - handle
Rim forms – see Drury 1993 or Cunningham 1985, additional types: FLAR – flaring; SQBD – square beaded.

The full catalogue is available in the archive as an Access database.

Table B6. Pottery spot-dates

Cont.	Feat.	Type	PREH	UNHM	RBCG	RBGW	RBSH	12A	12B	12C	13	13T	20D	20	22	23	28	98M	21	21A	35	38L	40B	Spot-date	CBM date
1000											1		2											13?	
2905	2904	Pit									1		1	9										M12-14	
2913	2910-2912	Pits								1		1	1	8					2					L13-14	
2915	2914	Pit											1	3										13?	
2917	2916	Pit										3	1	22	1									13?	
2918	2916	Pit									2	2		6	1									L12-13	
2920	2919	Pit										1		6										M/L12-14	
2921	2919	Pit									1		5	21										L13-14	
2926	2925	Pit									2	1		5										M-L13?	
2928	2927	Ditch												7							1			L13-M14	lmed/pmed
2930	2929	Ditch										3	5	10										13?	
2934	2933	Ditch																							Rom/med+
2941	2940	Other Cut									1													11-13+	med+
2943	2940	Other Cut																	1				1	16-18	lmed/pmed
2946	2944	Ditch										10	2	5										M12-13?	
2948	2947	Ditch												3										M-L13?	
2950	2944	Ditch											1											M12-14+	
2953	2953	Kiln																							lmed?
2956	2954	Structure										4												12-M13?	
2957	2954	Structure												34	2									M-L13?	
2962	?	?									1			3	1			1	2					M12-14+	lmed/pmed
2967	2952	Kiln cut										2	4	22					5					L14-15	
2972	2971	Ditch										4		7										M-L13?	med
2976	2975	Ditch									8			24	1									L13-14	med/lmed?
2979	2977	Ditch												2										L13-14	pmed
2981	2980	Pit									5		1											M12-14	pmed
2983	2982	Posthole												1										M12-14	

Cont.	Feat.	Type	PREH	UNHM	RBCG	RBGW	RBSH	12A	12B	12C	13	13T	20D	20	22	23	28	98M	21	21A	35	38L	40B	Spot-date	CBM date
2986	2984	Pit												4										M12-14	
2987	2984	Pit									1			9					1					13-14	
2989	2984	Pit												4										M12-14	
2991	2990	Pit									9	3		19	3									13?	
2993	2992	Pit		1							18	2	1	41	6					1				M-L13?	
2995	2994	Pit									1	4		29	2				11		22			14-15?	
2996	2994	Pit			1						2	1		22	2				1		14			14?	Rom??
2997	2994	Pit									3			50	3				1					M-L13+	
3000	2998	Pit						3			2			9										L12-13	
3002	3001	Pit							1		7	1		17										13?	
3004	3003	Pit									5		4	11										L12-13	
3006	3005	Pit									12		1	37	1				2					14-15?	
3007	3007	Ditch									2	1		1										M12-13?	
3008	3007	Ditch												2										13?	
3010	3009	Ditch									1	1		41	2									13?	
3013	3012	Ditch												1										E-M13+	
3015	3014	Posthole												1										M12-13+	
3019	3018	Pit									8		1	12										M12-14	
3021	3020	Pit									3			3										M-L13?	
3023	3022	Posthole												1										M12-14+	
3025	3024	Ditch												2										M12-14+	lmed/pmed
3027	3026	Cut												2										M12-14+	lmed/pmed
3030	3029	Ditch									2													11-13+	lmed/pmed
3032	3031	Pit							2					1										13?	
3034	3033	Pit									2			72	10									L13-14	
3039	3038	Ditch									3			21					1					13?	med/lmed
3041	3040	Pit											5	19	1									M12-14	
3043	3042	Posthole									2	2												12-M13?	
3047	3046	Pit									28			13										13?	
3049	3046	Pit		5	1	2	1				32	1	2	40										13?	
3053	3050	Pit									4													11-13	
3056	3055	Ditch									10			137	5				1					14-15	lmed/pmed
3058	3057	Ditch									3			59	5									13+	
3060	3059	Ditch									2			4										M12-14	
3062	3061	Pit									1			46	1				6					14?	

Cont.	Feat.	Type	PREH	UNHM	RBCG	RBGW	RBSH	12A	12B	12C	13	13T	20D	20	22	23	28	98M	21	21A	35	38L	40B	Spot-date	CBM date
3063	3061	Pit									1			50					1					L13-14	
3064	3061	Pit									3	2		73	1				1					14?	med/lmed
3067	3065	Pit									2			4	1									M12-14	
3077	3076	Posthole									1													11-12+	
3080	3079	Posthole									2	1												12-M13?	
3082	3081	Pit										2		1										L12-13	
3083	3081	Pit									2													11-13	
3085	3084	Posthole									1													11-13	
3087	3086	Posthole												1										M12-14	
3092	3088	Trackway												1										M12-14+	lmed/pmed
3095	3089	Ditch									3			13										M12-14	pmed
3097	3091	Natural Feature								2	25	3		21		1				1				13-14	lmed/pmed
3099	3098	Pit									3			7										13?	
3105	3104	Pit																							pmed
3112	3111	Pit									4													11-13+	
3113	3111	Pit				1					2			18	1				1					15-16	
3115	3114	Posthole	3																					BA+	
3117	3116	Posthole												1										M12-14+	
3137	3136	Posthole		2																				preh?+	
3139	3138	Ditch									1		2											M12-14	
3141	3140	Ditch			1						3			7										M12-14	
3143	3142	Posthole									1			1										M12-14+	
3150	3149	Pit									5			2										M12-13?	
3152	3151	Ditch									9			4										M12-13?	
3157	?	?									1													12-13	
3159	3158	Ditch									12			15					2					13?	
3161	3160	Pit				2					1			7										M12-14	
3169	3168	Pit									1													11-13+	
3174	3174	Pit									7			2										M12-13	
3176	3174	Pit									6			37	8		1		6	1				L13-M14?	
3178	3177	Pit										1		2	1									M12-14	
3183	3182	Posthole	2																					preh+	

Cont.	Feat.	Type	PREH	UNHM	RBCG	RBGW	RBSH	12A	12B	12C	13	13T	20D	20	22	23	28	98M	21	21A	35	38L	40B	Spot-date	CBM date
3187	3186	Pit												6										M12-14	
3193	3192	Ditch									4			7										M12-14	
3195	3194	Ditch									1	1												12-M13?	
3202	3200	Ditch												11							1			L13-14	
3204	3203	Ditch												2										M12-14+	
3206	3205	Ditch												1										M12-14+	
3212	3209	Ditch	1								3			1										M12-14+	
3216	3215	Ditch									2													11-13	
3219	3217	Ditch									3	2		26						1				13-14?	
3220	3217	Ditch								3	4			5										13?	Rom
3221	3217	Ditch									4	1		32										13-14	
3223	3222	Pit							1		2	1	1	12				1						L13-14	lmed/pmed
3224	3222	Pit									1			5										L12-13	med
3225	3222	Pit									5			9						1				13-14	lmed/pmed
3230	3229	Pit	1											3										M12-14	
3232	3231	Ditch	2					2		3	21	2	6	97	1					1				L13-14	
3234	3233	Ditch								1	4		1	13								2		14-15	lmed/pmed
3236	3235	Pit												1										E-M13+	
3243	3242	Posthole																							lmed/pmed
3263	3262	Ditch									2		1	3										M12-14	
3265	3264	Ditch												3						1				13?	
3267	3266	Ditch												3										M12-14	
3268	3231	Ditch									1	2		15										L13-14	
3275	3273	Pit									4	1		9					1					13?	
3276	3273	Pit									1			21					11					13-14	
3278	3277	Ditch												14					2					14-15	
3294	3293	Pit												2										M12-14	
3296	3295	Ditch												6	1									M12-14	
3301	3299	Ditch									2			1										13?	
3303	3302	Ditch												4										M12-14	
3310	3309	Ditch									4			8					1					13?	
3316	3315	Posthole												9										M12-14	
3318	3317	Ditch												6										13?	med+
3320	3319	Quarry				1					1			4										M12-14	
7912	7910	Pit	4																					preh?	
Totals			*13*	*8*	*3*	*6*	*1*	*5*	*4*	*10*	*350*	*66*	*49*	*1534*	*61*	*1*	*1*	*2*	*60*	*7*	*38*	*2*	*1*		

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Sue Anderson

Fragmentary and complete tiles and bricks totalling 212 pieces (19,265g) were recovered from 32 contexts during the excavation. The assemblage was quantified (count, weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

Summary of the assemblage

Table B7 shows the quantification by type and form. A full quantification by context, fabric and form is included in Table B8.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile	RBT	2	119
		RBT?	5	229
	Imbrex?	IMB?	1	146
Walling	Post-medieval brick	LB	5	3555
		LB?	13	10
	Modern brick	B	1	3
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval/late medieval	RTM	37	2960
		RTM?	18	2050
	Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	92	3405
		RTP?	6	2015
	Plain roof tile: uncertain date	RT	8	105
		RT?	1	6
	Ridge tile	RID	5	2891
		RID?	1	28
	Hip tile	HIP	5	1602
		RID/HIP	4	66
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	8	75
Totals			*212*	*19265*

Table B7. Ceramic building material quantities by form

A wide range of fabric groups was recorded (Tables B8 and B9), although most have broadly similar inclusions. The main fabrics are fine or medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions (fsffe/msffe), with a chalk-tempered variant also relatively frequent (mscfe). Other fabrics are similar with other natural inclusions such as clay pellets or chalk in some. A small proportion of the assemblage is white-firing, but this may have been due to partial vitrification associated with use in the kiln. One small fragment of a compressed shale modern brick was also recovered.

A few fragments are certainly or possibly of Roman date. Like the Roman pottery from the site, this material is abraded and was residual in later contexts. One fragment of possible *imbrex* was recovered from fill 2996 of pit 2994 and is in a soft silty micaceous fabric with clay pellets. A more definite Roman tile with a grey core in a similar silty clay pellet fabric was found in fill 3220 of ditch 3347 (slot 3217). Most fragments are incomplete and full thickness (29mm) could only be measured in an example from fill 3025 of ditch 3345 (slot 3024), which appeared to be a fragment of flanged *tegula* with an upper cutaway which had removed all but the base of the flange.

Five fragments represent two complete post-medieval bricks recovered from fill 3105 of pit 3104. The bricks are in a fine sandy micaceous fabric with clay pellets. The dimensions are 214–215 x 100 x 61–63mm. Although fairly roughly formed and handmade, the size of these bricks suggests an 18th or early 19th-century date (*cf*. Ryan 1996, 95).

Roof tiles form the largest part of this assemblage. Some complete (broken) tiles were recovered as samples from the structure of the kiln, but the majority came from fills of ditches, pits and a trackway.

The tiles used in the construction of the kiln were largely plain tiles of perhaps 14th/15th century date. These include two complete examples, one in a white fabric (wmsc; 277 x 165 x 13mm), and the other in a buff chalk and ferrous oxide fabric (mscfe; 270 x 175 x 13mm). Other examples are complete in two dimensions and are between 165–170mm wide and 13–15mm thick. Examples with both single and double peg holes are present, all circular holes. Based on the site photos, much of the kiln appears to have been constructed of these pale-firing tiles. However, the kiln context 2953 also included several fragments of hip and ridge tile in darker red and finer fabrics (fsmcp, fsmccp) which appear more typical of post-medieval fabrics but which could be very late medieval (perhaps 15th/16th century). These are incomplete but are generally between 17–21mm thick. One hip tile apex has a square peg hole. There is no particular evidence to suggest that these tiles had been used elsewhere prior to their incorporation into the kiln (for example they show no clear signs of weathering, sooting or lime mortar traces), but it seems unlikely that peg tiles with holes would have been made specifically to build a kiln. Therefore, it is likely that the tiles were recovered from a demolished structure somewhere in the vicinity and the medieval tiles may pre-date the construction of the kiln by several decades.

Elsewhere on the site, CBM was recovered from pit and ditch fills. Some of these contained roof tile fragments in similar fabrics to those recovered from the kiln, and it will be worth considering this distribution at the analysis stage. A broader range of roof tile fabrics was

recorded across the site, however, and some of these certainly post-dated the use of the kiln. No wasters were identified, suggesting that these may have been transported elsewhere for use as hardcore.

Assessment of potential and methodology for analysis

The site is well stratified and most of the assemblage is derived from sealed contexts. No phasing or grouping were available at the time of assessment. Further work will be required to complete the CBM analysis once final stratigraphic and radiocarbon and other artefact dating information is available. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms used in the tile kiln, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating.

This report provides an outline of the CBM types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the county and in comparison with other similar tile kiln sites in the wider region (*e.g*. Mynard 1975; Zeepvat 2009). More detailed description of the material recovered from the kiln, a study of the distribution of similar tiles across the site and a discussion of the types of CBM being used and discarded, will be required for the archive or publication report.

1. Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be possible.

2. Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the construction and use of the kiln.

3. A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

References

Mynard, D.C., 1975 ‘The Little Brickhill tile kilns and their products’, *J. Brit. Archaeol. Assoc.* 38, 55–80

Ryan, P., 1996 *Brick in Essex from the Roman Conquest to the Reformation,* Colchester, Pat Ryan

Zeepvat, R., 2009 ‘Rose Cottage, Tylers Green: excavation of a 15th to 17th century tilery’, *Records of Buckinghamshire* 49, 189–218

Table B8. Catalogue of ceramic building material

Contex	Sampl	Fabri	Form	N	Wt	Lengt	Widt	Height	Ab	Peg shape	Mortar	glaz	Notes	Date
2928		fsfe	RTP	2	20				+					lmed/pmed
2928		ms	RTP	1	19				+					lmed/pmed
2928		fscq	RTP	2	25				+					lmed/pmed
2934		mscp	RT?	1	6				+				flake, red incl poss soft grog?	Rom/med+
2941		fsxcp	RBT?	2	18			23+	++				silty matrix	Rom/med+
2941		fscfe	RTM	7	42				++				silty matrix, some pale, as kiln tiles	med
2941		msffe	RTM?	4	29				+				oxid	med+
2943		fsffe	RTP	1	9				+					lmed/pmed
2943		fsffe	RBT?	1	147			50+	++				smooth surface, not typical LB	Rom+
2943		msffe	RTP	8	167				+					lmed/pmed
2943		fscp	RID?	1	28									lmed?
2943		fscfe	RTM?	1	26								finer & harder fired than kiln material, dark red	lmed?
2943		fscfe	RTM	1	7				++					med
2943		fscfe	RTM?	1	7				++				dark red, soft	med?
2943		fsfcp	RBT?	1	13								hard, no surfaces, poss LB	Rom/pmed
2943		fsffe	RBT	1	96			33+	+				burnt surface, base damaged/lost	Rom
2943		fscfe	RTM?	1	9				++					med?
2953		fsmcp	RTP?	2	580		170	15					=1 tile, red	lmed/pmed
2953		msffe	RTP?	1	199			15					overfired, part vitrified	pmed?

Contex	Sampl	Fabri	Form	N	Wt	Lengt	Widt	Height	Ab	Peg shape	Mortar	glaz	Notes	Date
2953		wmsc	RTM?	1	124	277	165	13		1 X R(2)	thick red clay on top		white	med?
2953		wmsc	RTM?	1	521		170	14			thick red clay on underside		white	med?
2953		fsmcp	RTP?	1	393		167	15		1 X R(1)			orange, peg hole blocked up	lmed/pmed
2953		fsmcc	RID	1	894			17-20					sanded underside & part surface	lmed?
2953		fsmcp	RTP?	1	451		170	15		1 X R(2)			red	lmed/pmed
2953		wmsc	RTM	4	441		165	13		1 X R(1)	patches FC		=1 tile, cream	med
2953		mscfe	RTM	7	740		170	13		1 X R(2)			=1 tile, pink, slightly reduced core, white along one edge	med
2953		mscfe	RTM	5	107	270	175	13		1 X R(2)	patches FC		=1 tile, pink, slightly reduced core, white along one edge	med
2953		fsmcp	RID	2	937			19-21					sanded underside & part surface	lmed?
2953		fsmcp	HIP	2	104			18					=1 tile, sanded underside & part surface	lmed?
2953		fsmcp	HIP	3	553			17		1 X S(1)			=1 tile, sanded underside & part surface	lmed?
2953		fsmcc	RID	1	882			19			patchy ms on underside		sanded underside & part surface	lmed?
2953		fsmcp	RTP?	1	392		168	14		1 X R(2)	patches FC		red	lmed/pmed

Contex	Sampl	Fabri	Form	N	Wt	Lengt	Widt	Height	Ab	Peg shape	Mortar	glaz	Notes	Date
2962	104	msffe	RTP	4	61								unwashed	lmed/pmed
2962	104	fs	UN	4	4				++				with fired clay	pmed?
2972		mscfe	RTM	2	9								base flakes of kiln-type tiles	med
2972		fscfe	RTM	1	23								overfired/vit	med
2976		mscfe	RTM	1	170								kiln-type	med
2976		mscq	RTM	1	277					1 X R	patch fs/ms white on base			med
2976		fscp	RID	1	178			16-19						lmed?
2979		fsfe	RTP	2	121									pmed
2981		msffe	RTP	4	144									pmed
2993		comp	B	1	3				+				with fired clay	mod
2995	108	fs	UN	1	1				+				with fired clay	pmed
2996		smcp	IMB?	1	146			14	+				soft, but could be later	Rom?
3025		msffe	RTP	2	59				++				=1 tile, poss slight curved, may be RID	lmed/pmed
3025		fsffe	RBT?	1	51			29	++				groove in surface, poss FLT with upper cutaway	Rom?
3027		fsf	RTP	2	120								orange	lmed/pmed
3027		mscfe	RTM	1	9								kiln-type flake	med
3027		fs	RTP	3	22				+				dk red	lmed/pmed
3027		msf	RTP	1	53								dk red	lmed/pmed
3030		mscq	RTP	1	30								buff, orange core	lmed/pmed
3030		fsffe	RTP	1	97								dk red	lmed/pmed
3030		fsmcp	RTP	1	99				+				orange	lmed/pmed

Contex	Sampl	Fabri	Form	N	Wt	Lengt	Widt	Height	Ab	Peg shape	Mortar	glaz	Notes	Date
3030		msf	RTP	2	257								orange	lmed/pmed
3030		msf	RTP	1	142					1 X R			dk red	lmed/pmed
3039		msccp	RTM?	4	35								=1 tile, red	med/lmed
3044	111	fs	LB?	13	10				+				with fired clay	pmed
3056		wmsc	RTM	1	22				+				cream, orange core, kiln-type?	med
3056		fsffe	RTP	6	349					1 X R			red	lmed/pmed
3056		fsmcp	RTP	4	82				+					lmed/pmed
3056		fsffe	RTP	11	331								orange	lmed/pmed
3056		fscp	RTP	1	68								orange	lmed/pmed
3056		msffe	RTP	18	624								overfired, dk red, some reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
3064		fscfe	RTM	1	26								orange	med/lmed
3064		msffe	UN	1	3				++				no surfaces	med+
3064		msffe	UN	1	66			20	+				RBT/RID/FT? sanded base	Rom/med+
3092		msffe	RTP	3	40				+	1 X R?				lmed/pmed
3095		fsffe	RTP	4	33				+				3 flakes	lmed/pmed
3095		sf	RTP	1	6				+					pmed
3095		sffe	RTM?	1	10				++				or RBT	Rom/med?
3097		fscp	RT	6	62				+				brown	lmed/pmed
3097		mscfe	RTM	3	97				+				kiln-type, orange	med
3105		fsmcp	LB	2	171	214	100	63	+		thick white ms on base		surface and one stretcher damaged	pmed

Contex	Sampl	Fabri	Form	N	Wt	Lengt	Widt	Height	Ab	Peg shape	Mortar	glaz	Notes	Date
3105		fsmcp	LB	3	183	215	100	61	+		patch thick white ms on base		surface and one stretcher damaged	pmed
3183		fs	UN	1	1				+				with fired clay	pmed
3220		scp	RBT	1	23				++				grey core	Rom
3223		msffe	RTP	2	211					1 X R				lmed/pmed
3223		fsmcp	RTP	1	166									lmed/pmed
3223		fsmcp	RID/HI	4	66			18					sanded surface	lmed/pmed
3223		wmsc	RTM?	2	148					1 X R			kiln-type? 1 with pinkish core	med?
3224		fscp	RTM?	2	19				+				dark red, silty with sanded surface	med?
3224		mscfe	RTM	1	18								flake, poorly mixed, pale	med
3225		msffe	RTP	1	7						small patches		reduced surfaces	lmed/pmed
3234		fsm	RTP	1	39					1 X R			slight reduced corner	lmed/pmed
3243		msffe	RTP	1	4				+					lmed/pmed
3243		mscfe	RTM	1	1				+				tiny frag	med
3318		msffe	RT	2	43								overfired, vit	med+

Table B9. Fabric and form of ceramic building material (fragment count)

Fabric	Description	RB	RB	IMB	LB	LB?	B	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT	RT?	RID	RID	HIP	RID/HI	UN
comp	compressed shale						1											
fs	fine sandy					13				3								6
fscfe	fs with chalk and ferrous oxide							10	3									
fscp	fs with clay pellets								2	1		6		1	1			
fscq	fs with coarse rounded quartz									2								
fsf	fs with flint									2								
fsfcp	fsf with clay pellets		1															
fsfe	fs with ferrous oxide									4								
fsffe	fsf with ferrous oxide	1	2							23								
fsm	fs micaceous									1								
fsmccp	fsm with chalk and clay pellets													2				
fsmcp	fsm with clay pellets				5					6	5			2		5	4	
fsxcp	fs poorly mixed with clay pellets		2															
ms	medium sandy									1								
msccp	ms with chalk and clay pellets								4									
mscfe	ms with chalk and ferrous oxide							21										
mscp	ms with clay pellets												1					
mscq	ms with coarse rounded quartz							1		1								
msf	ms with flint									4								
msffe	ms with flint and ferrous oxide								4	43	1	2						2
scp	silty with clay pellets	1																
sf	silty with flint									1								
sffe	sf with ferrous oxide								1									
smcp	scp micaceous			1														
wmsc	white medium sandy with chalk							5	4									

Fired clay

Sue Anderson

A total of 122 fragments (881g) of fired clay 'mortar' from the kiln and 129 fragments (764g) of other fired clay from the rake-out/stoke pit and the cut for the kiln were recovered (Table B11). Additionally, fired clay (169 pieces, 799g) not relating to the tile kiln was recovered from 35 contexts during the excavation (Table B12).

Kiln-related material

A large quantity of fired clay 'mortar' was recovered from the kiln, and two other small fragments (2g) were found in fill 3047 of pit 3046. Some of this material is still adhering to the more complete samples. There are 105 pieces which are flattish on both surfaces and measure between 6–12mm thick. A further 17 pieces are mainly thicker fragments which represent corners and intersections between tiles. A few pieces have raised circular areas where the clay had been pressed against the tile peg holes. The 'mortar' is in a medium sandy fabric with chalk and ferrous oxide, similar to the fabric of the medieval roof tiles, but typically red rather than buff.

Other fired clay recovered from the kiln comprises some soft, friable pieces in a silty fabric with chalk and grass/straw impressions from the kiln cut (fill 2969) and some harder, fine sandy pieces with the same inclusions, recovered from the stoke/rake-out pit (fill 2962). These may be pieces of the kiln superstructure, or they may be residual from earlier features.

Other fired clay

The assemblage was quantified (count, weight) by fabric and, where possible, type. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions (Table B10).

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt/g
fine sandy	fs	28	188
fs with chalk	fsc	67	177
fsc with flint	fscf	5	16
fs with flint	fsf	1	1
fs with ferrous oxide	fsfe	1	1
fsfe with flint	fsffe	1	3
fs with organics	fso	2	1
fs with voids (leached chalk)	fsv	17	45
fsv with flint	fsvf	1	8
medium sandy	ms	1	3
silty	s	3	3
s with chalk	sc	16	277
s with ferrous oxide	sfe	21	70
s with voids (leached chalk)	sv	5	6
Totals		*169*	*799*

Table B10. Fired clay quantities by fabric

Most of the assemblage comprises relatively small and abraded undiagnostic fragments, some with flattish or convex smoothed surfaces and occasional straw/grass impressions. The assemblage was generally associated with pottery dating between the 11th–14th centuries and was recovered from the fills of pits, ditches and post-holes. It is likely to represent debris from hearths, oven domes and other fire-related features but none was found *in situ*.

Assessment of potential

As there is no diagnostic material and the assemblage is typical of fire-related debris discarded into open features in the medieval period, its significance is low and no further work is recommended.

Table B11: Fired clay from the kiln, or of kiln type

Contex	Sample	Fabri	Typ	N	Wt/	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Ab	Notes
2953		mscfe	kiln	17	352	red	flat 2 sides			mainly thicker corner pieces or frags with right-angles
2953		mscfe	kiln	10	529	red	flat	2 with peg-hole impressions		generally flattish frags from surfaces of tiles, 6-12mm thick
2962	104	fso		66	340	buff/grey	2 convex?	grass/straw	+	fairly dense, hard, 3 large pieces, irreg
2969		sco		63	424	brown		grass/straw	+	soft, friable
3047		mscfe	kiln	2	2	orange	flat		+	

Table B12: Other fired clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes	pot/CBM date
2921		fsc		1	4	red					L13-14
2926		fsvf		1	8	orange-cream	1 flattish area		+		M-L13?
2930		fscf		5	16	buff-red	2 larger pieces flat		++		13?
2930		fsc		14	83	pinkish/grey/white			+	irreg lumps	
2930		fsc		1	27	buff-pink/grey	smoothed, slightly convex				
2946		sfe		21	70	grey-red	some flattish			poss hearth/kiln lining? Flattish frags 8+mm thick	M12-14+
2946	102	fsv		2	3	buff/red			++		
2946	102	fs		19	35	black-red	1 smoothed, burnt		+		
2950		fs		1	3	grey	smoothed, convex		++		M12-14+
2950		fs		2	59	buff/red	smoothed?		+	irreg	
2957		fsc		1	4	pink	smoothed		+		M-L13?
2972		sc		14	273	pink	1 convex		++		M-L13?
2986		fs		2	3	orange-grey			++		M12-14
2986		fsffe		1	3	black				irreg	
2991		fsc		1	1	grey			++		13?
2993		sv		5	6	orange/cream			++	very rounded	M-L13?
2995	108	fsc		9	4	red	1 flattish		++		14-15?
2995	108	fsc		15	13	buff/red			+	irreg, some rounded	

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes	pot/CBM date
2996	107	fsc		1	2	buff-orange	flattish	grass			14?
2996	107	fsc		7	5	grey/red	1 convex		+		
3004		fsc		1	1	buff-orange	smoothed		+		L12-13
3034		sc		2	4	grey-red	flattish		+		L13-14
3039		fsv		1	1	orange			++		
3039		fsv		1	2	orange	flat on 2 sides		+	9mm thick	
3039		fs		1	7	grey-red	flat on 2 sides		+	11mm thick, could be ?Rom pot	
3049		s		2	2	buff-red			+	irreg frags	13?
3053		fsv		1	2	buff/orange			++		11-13
3062		fsv		1	3	orange-black			+	overfired, friable	14?
3064		fsc		3	11	buff-orange	2 flat		+		14?
3072		fsc		1	1	orange					-
3080		fsfe		1	1	red/brown			++		12-M13?
3095		ms		1	3	dk orange			++	dense, poss CBM - Rom??	M12-14
3099		fsv		2	1	orange			++		13?
3137		fsc		2	5	orange	1 flattish		+		preh+
3139		fsc		4	6	buff/orange	irreg		+		M12-14
3141		s		1	1	orange			++		M12-14
3143		fso		2	1	orange			++		M12-14+
3159		fsv		6	24	buff/orange	some flattish		+		13?
3159		fsv		2	7	grey			+	vitrified	
3193		fs		1	71	red	flattish		++	poss Roman tile or LB?	M12-14
3202		fs		1	1	orange	whitish		+	poss burnt stone	L13-14
3204		fs		1	9	orange	convex		+	small oval object, cracked (poss burnt natural stone)	M12-14+
3230		fsc		1	1	buff					M12-14
3267		fsv		1	2	buff-orange	flattish		+		M12-14
3292	119	fsf		1	1	brown			++		-
3316		fsc		5	9	buff-orange	1 flattish		+		M12-14

Metalwork

Alex Bliss

The metalwork assemblage comprises 87 metal objects, weighing a total of 1590.8g. Of these, 38 are encompassed within a total of 32 Registered Artefact (RA) numbers, the rest consisting of bulk metal finds (nails). Predominantly manufactured of iron (82) comparatively few copper alloy objects (3) were recovered. A single object of lead alloy and a single composite object (iron and copper alloy) are also present. Virtually all the metalwork discovered during excavation of the site originates from stratified archaeological contexts.

The metalwork has been recorded in summary format onto an MS Access database to a level commensurate with CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2021, Level 2). All objects are discussed in functional categories below, being summarised briefly in the form of a listed catalogue in Table B.13. The objects have been examined with the assistance of low powered magnification but not via means of x-radiography.

The overall condition of the metalwork is highly varied, ranging from very poor to fair. Many objects are incomplete or fragmentary, with most of the iron objects preserved in heavily corroded condition. The artefacts have been packed in perforated bags and stored in airtight boxes with silica gel where appropriate.

The Assemblage

Dress accessories

Four metal artefacts can be assigned a function as dress accessories, these being Ras 1, 4, 6 and 18. Three are copper alloy and one is iron.

Registered artefact 1 (from kiln waste layer 2962) consists of a plain, copper alloy composite strap end of broadly rectangular form. This is formed from two outer plates and a central spacer riveted together, though the plates have begun to come apart at their upper edge. It is decorated with a projecting knop at its base, while the outer surface of each plate demonstrates traces of tinning. Several similar examples are published by Egan and Pritchard (1991, 147, nos. 696, 698, 699), these being a common form of strap end from the medieval period found across Britain. They can be dated broadly c. 1250-1400.

Registered artefact 6 is likely of similar date, this consisting a broken and somewhat distorted rectangular piece of sheet copper alloy with two small, circular apertures present in one edge. This is difficult to identify securely, it could represent part of a crude, one-piece strap end

manufactured from folded sheet metal (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 127 - no. 583, 134 - nos. 616-617), a section of buckle plate (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 113 – no. 552, 114 – nos. 532-535) or alternatively part of a strap plate (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 225 – nos. 1205-1207, 1212-1213). It was recovered from fill 2995 of pit 2994.

An iron buckle (RA 18) was also recovered from fill 2995, dating broadly c. 1250-1400. This example is an iron version of a Meols type C (Griffiths *et al.* 2007, 99) buckle, most often encountered in copper alloy. The single looped frame is broadly rectangular, with slightly rounded sides to the frame and an expanded front edge. The accompanying pin and plate are missing. Identical examples in copper alloy are published in the Meols corpus (Griffiths *et al*. 2007, 99, no. 710) as well as on the PAS (see record LIN-72059D, Brundle 2022). Buckles of this and similar forms were mass produced in large numbers, occurring frequently as finds across Britain.

Finally, Ra 4 (recovered from sample 110, taken from fill 3062 of pit 3061) is best identified as a simple, cast lead alloy mount of very small size – consisting of a circular-sectioned annular eyelet with a projecting ‘tab’ extending from one side. This object is very similar to an artefact published by Egan and Pritchard (1991, 206, no. 1111) which consists of a leather sheet to which have been riveted a series of identical annular mounts in lead/tin-alloy, mostly concentrated along its edge. These are probably best identified as mounts to reinforce the edge of textiles (i.e., items of clothing), the use of the textile itself being less obvious. As with Ras 1 and 6, a general medieval date of c. 1250-1400 is suggested.

Household objects

The extremely corroded and damaged remains of an iron knife of whittle-tang form (RA 32) was recovered from fill 3028 of trackway 3353. Though knives of this form were utilised during the medieval period, this example retains a copper alloy sheet metal ferrule at the junction between tang and blade, a feature which suggests a post-medieval date is more appropriate for this example. This originally enclosed part of a wooden handle, now preserved only in highly mineral-replaced, remnant form. A comparable handle with rebated basal section intended to accommodate a similar metal ferrule is published by Margeson (1993, 190, no. 1484). This is interpreted as an awl handle and was recovered from a layer dating to the second half of the 17th century. However, the Finchingfield example clearly represents a knife, as the remaining upper portion of the blade is thin and of triangular section.

Equestrian objects

At least eight iron horseshoes in various states of preservation are represented within the assemblage. One (RA 7) is virtually complete, another (one of the two artefacts encompassed

by RA 8) c. 70% complete and the rest (the second artefact from RA 8, RA 9, RA 16 RA 25, RA 28, RA 31) survive only as fragments consisting less than 50% of their original forms. Registered artefact 28 encompasses three separate pieces of horseshoe, which cannot now be refitted but probably (given their association) belong to the same example. From the perspective of spatial distribution, most of these objects (5) originate from contexts associated with a trackway which crosses one part of the site.

Three of the horseshoes (RAs 7-8) can be securely attributed as post medieval 'keyhole' types of relatively large size, dating c. 1600-1800 and both recovered from trackway fills 3035 and 3028. Registered artefacts 9, 16 and 28 (from fill 7932 of ditch 3343, fill 2981 of pit 2981 and fill 2941 of trackway 3353) can probably also be assigned to this form but are much more corroded and fragmentary – thus being quite difficult to accurately assess. Conversely, fragments originating from two other horseshoes (RA 25 from trackway 3353 fill 2943, RA 31 from trackway 3353 fill 3028) probably represent pieces of Clark type 2 'Norman' horseshoe dating from the late 11th to late 13th centuries (Clark 2004, 115-116, figs. 80-81) characterised by their distinctive, wavy edges. These are unusually thin examples, possibly worn down through heavy use.

More indirect evidence for horse-related activity at the site is indicated by the presence of six specialised 'fiddle-key' type nails utilised in the shoeing of both horses and oxen. These originate from the following contexts: fill 2928 of trackway 3353 (1), fill 2930 of ditch 3340 (1), fill 2993 of pit 2992 (1), fill 3004 of pit 3003 (1) and upper fill 3049 of pit 3046 (2). Demonstrating rectangular sectioned shanks and flattened heads of hemispherical or rectangular form, all those present within the assemblage seem to be comparable with Goodall's (2011) type A. These are typically assigned a general 11th-13th century date but are also known from some later, 14th century contexts (Goodall 2011, 364). None of these artefacts were assigned RA numbers, as such – they were processed in bulk along with other nails from the site.

Objects connected with agriculture and subsistence

Only one metal object (RA 3) could be securely assigned to this category, this consisting approximately 60% of a post-medieval crotal bell probably dating to the 17th century. It was recovered from fill 7928 of ditch 7933. Missing part of one side in an irregular truncation, its lower hemisphere is decorated with overlapping 'fishscale' decoration. No maker's mark is visible. Bells of this type were generally worn by smaller sized animals such as sheep or goats, inferring the occurrence of some pastoral agriculture within the site's locality during this period.

Fixtures and fittings

The majority of fixtures and fittings from Finchingfield consist generic iron carpentry nails (47), most of these being processed as bulk finds and occurring from a number of contexts across the site. However, a few (RAs 13-14, 17) were assigned registered small find numbers. The majority of these are preserved in extremely poor condition and are largely undiagnostic. Most cannot be identified any more specifically than their consisting complete or fragmentary examples of mostly generic forms, utilised between the Roman and post-medieval periods. As such, detailed discussion of them would be superfluous – they are thus listed towards the bottom of Table B13.

However, five nails within this element of the assemblage can be identified as probable medieval types – specifically, from the following contexts: fill 3004 of pit 3003 (1), fill 2993 of pit 2992 (1), fill 3034 of pit 3033 (1), kiln waste layer 2967 (1) and fill 3318 of possible boundary ditch 3355 (1). These are all structural examples corresponding to Goodall's type 3 (2011, 164), with flattened, narrow rectangular heads that overhang the shank on one side – giving them a distinctive 'offset' appearance.

In addition to the above, some more diagnostic fixtures and fittings are present within the assemblage. Though fragmentary, a thin piece of iron with tapering sides retaining a nail or rivet through its midpoint probably represents a fragment of strap hinge – most likely originating from a door. Although the form of its terminals cannot be accurately ascertained due to incompleteness, it can be roughly paralleled with a number of those published by Goodall (2011, 199, 201, 203, 205). These are commonly encountered artefacts utilised between the 12th and 16th centuries, with a form that changed relatively little over time. Widely known from across Britain, they occur on sites of both low and high status – both religious and domestic in nature (Goodall 2011, 166).

Two iron hooks were also recovered within the assemblage of ironwork from the site. One (RA 21) from fill 3056 of ditch 3342, is roughly 'S-shaped' and slightly twisted, one end missing and the other of flat form. This example is broadly paralleled by examples published by Goodall (2011, 327- J163, J164, J165, 335 – J274) which are probably best identified as utilised for the purposes of hanging various foodstuffs in kitchens. Though it is impossible to state whether this example is a true 'S-shaped' hook or an example with a looped terminal due to one end missing, these objects are generally dated to the medieval period – known widely in Goodall's corpus from the later 12th-15th centuries. The second hook (RA 19) from fill 3087 of posthole 3086, has an elongated, straight shank of slightly flattened rectangular section (truncated at one end) which expands and curves back on itself to form a pointed terminal. Though iron hooks are utilised for a diversity of functions in the broader context of

medieval ironwork, the flattened form of RA 19 can be paralleled with another example published by Goodall (2011, 329, J175) from Weoley Castle, Birmingham. However, the exact function of this piece is uncertain.

Unidentified objects

A number of objects remain unidentifiable and/or totally undiagnostic within the assemblage from Finchingfield. One is copper alloy (RA 5), this consisting a tubular copper alloy artefact manufactured by the tight rolling of copper alloy sheet, from fill 3187 of pit 3186. Now broken into two pieces, its function is uncertain. It bears a passing resemblance to lace aiglets of later medieval to post-medieval date, though lacks the tapering form and is somewhat overly large (though examples of some size do exist, *cf* Margeson 1993, 23, no. 123). The remainder are iron, these ranging from small, amorphous corroded lumps that may represent nail heads or pieces of natural iron oxide (RAs 10, 11, 12, 22, 26, 29) to larger items of uncertain attribution (RAs 15, 20, 23, 27, 30). Very little can be said about the vast majority of these, except that RAs 2, 20 and 27 all have generally tapered, rectangular (?) sectioned forms that loosely imply that they may consist of fragments of knife blade. However, these are relatively tentative speculations at best – given that these objects have been examined only visually and not via x-radiography.

Statement of potential and recommendation for further analysis

All of the metal artefacts discovered during excavation originate from secure, stratified archaeological contexts. Despite the fact that just over half of the objects from this assemblage consist generic carpentry nails, the more diagnostic artefacts have high potential to inform both on the nature and phasing of activity on-site, inferring the use-dates of various features and development of the landscape over time.

As such, taking into consideration the condition of the objects and future archival storage of the assemblage the following recommendations are made.

1) The following RA numbers warrant cleaning and conservation: RA 1 (copper alloy strap end, RA 4 (lead alloy mount), RA 6 (copper alloy buckle plate), RA 18 (iron buckle), RA's 25 and 32 (horseshoe fragments)

2) X-radiography should be undertaken on the entire assemblage, this being deposited with the archive following report finalisation

References

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Table B13: catalogue of metal finds

Registered Artefact No	Context	Material	Sample no.	Count	Weight (g)	Broad identification
1	2962	Copper alloy		1	4.94	Strap end
3	2928	Copper alloy		1	24.91	Crotal bell
4	3062	Lead alloy	110	1	0.41	Mount
5	3187	Copper alloy		1	4.47	Unidentified object
6	2995	Copper alloy		1	0.9	Buckle plate
7	3035	Iron		1	375.51	Horseshoe
8	3028	Iron		2	299.33	Horseshoe
9	7932	Iron		1	92.47	Horseshoe
10	2941	Iron		1	4.18	Unidentified object
11	3195	Iron		1	4.87	Unidentified object
12	7930	Iron		1	2.53	Unidentified object
13	3062	Iron	110	1	1.07	Nail
14	3021	Iron		2	5.99	Nail
15	3224	Iron		1	16.36	Unidentified object
16	2981	Iron		1	30.01	Horseshoe
17	2981	Iron		1	28.25	Nail
18	2995	Iron		1	2.83	Buckle
19	3087	Iron		1	26.27	Hook
20	2941	Iron		1	17.72	Unidentified object
21	3056	Iron		1	29.9	Hook

Registered Artefact No	Context	Material	Sample no.	Count	Weight (g)	Broad identification
22	3002	Iron		1	6.58	Unidentified object
23	2976	Iron		1	23.39	Unidentified object
24	2967	Iron		1	30.45	Strap hinge
25	2943	Iron		1	16.41	Horseshoe
26	3023	Iron		2	5.97	Unidentified object
27	3113	Iron		1	26.47	Unidentified object
28	2941	Iron		3	156.96	Horseshoe?
29	3176	Iron		1	11.63	Unidentified object
30	3176	Iron		3	33.29	Unidentified object
31	3028	Iron		1	20.63	Horseshoe
32	3028	Composite		1	14.52	Knife
	3224	Iron		4	15.12	Nails
	3039	Iron		1	7.53	Nail
	3232	Iron		1	2.3	Nail
	3216	Iron		1	9.56	Nail
	3034	Iron		1	11.44	Nail
	2991	Iron		3	9.88	Nails
	3002	Iron		2	8.29	Nails
	3027	Iron		2	5.91	Nails
	3087	Iron		3	19.46	Nails
	3159	Iron		3	12.81	Nails
	2941	Iron		1	1.46	Nail
	2996	Iron	107	4	10.14	Nail
	2928	Iron		1	3.37	Nail
	3318	Iron		2	25.4	Nails
	3049	Iron		2	9.73	Nails
	2993	Iron		4	25.5	Nails
	3113	Iron		3	41.9	Nails
	3187	Iron		1	7.11	Nail
	2967	Iron		2	12.17	Nail
	2962	Iron		1	1.83	Nail
	3004	Iron		4	17.85	Nails
	2930	Iron		1	5.19	Nail
	3181	Iron		1	5.04	Nail
	3019	Iron		1	2.6	Nail

Lava Quern

Ruth Shaffrey

A total of 17 items of stone was retained and submitted for assessment. These were scanned for signs of burning or use. Worked stone was fully recorded with the aid of a x10 magnification hand lens and is itemised below.

Description

Five fragments of unworked stones showing no evidence of use were recovered from three contexts. These are not reported on further. Worked stone consists of 10 fragments of lava from five contexts. The only fragment that is not heavily degraded is a large portion from context 3532. The crude pock marks on one face are typical of the lower surface of a lower stone, but as no edges or centre survives it is not possible to determine if this is a fragment of rotary quern or millstone. Lava quern fragments are common finds on early to middle medieval sites in the region. The fragments were a useful resource, however, and often moved elsewhere for use as a building material following the end of their lives for grinding (Ashley *et al.* 2011). Given the squaring off of at least one of the fragments, it is possible that the fragments here represent reuse rather than cereal processing.

Context	Function	Notes	Number	Weight (g)
3027	Rotary quern	Degraded fragment	1	71
2962	Rotary quern	Degraded fragments	4	23
3532	Lower rotary quern	Large portion measures 135 x 122 x 50mm with one pecked surface and one surface with rough large pock marks suggesting it is a lower stone. Roughly squared possibly for reuse and with rounded edges	1	1367
3028	Rotary quern	Degraded fragment	1	33
3063	Rotary quern	Degraded fragments	3	5

Table B14. Summary of lava quern fragments

Statement of potential

The stone assemblage is small and has little potential other than to suggest human activity nearby.

Recommendations

The stone has been examined in full and requires no further work. However, a summary of this report should be included in any publication that results.

All the stone can now be discarded except the lava quern from context 3532 which may be suitable for geochemical analysis in the future.

References

Ashley, S. Penn, K. and Rogerson, A 2011 *Rhineland lava in Norfolk churches*, *Church Archaeology* 13, 27–33

Worked bone

Ed McSloy

The single worked bone item (Registered artefact 4) was recovered by hand from medieval dated ditch 3158 (fill 3159). The object consists of a medial fragment, measuring 50mm in length, probably from a sheep's femur (pers. comm. A. Clarke). It has been hollowed and further adapted by a transverse perforation 3mm in diameter which passes through the cortical bone on both sides. The surfaces of the bone are in addition faintly marked by closely set grooves/striations, possibly as the result of the tight winding of thread or cord. The object's use as a bobbin or reel is therefore considered likely. Objects identified as bobbins are relatively well-known finds from the medieval period (MacGregor 1985, 183–184). The well-made, decorated examples in bone or ivory which account for most of the published examples may have been used by wealthier medieval women engaged in embroidery or sewing (MacGregor 1985, 184). It seems likely that cruder versions such as Ra. 4 were more the norm for everyday work.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for further work

Object Ra. 4 is of some interest as probable evidence for textiles working. Further analysis is unnecessary although it is recommended that the object is illustrated (photographed) and described for publication. The description can be adapted from what is presented here.

References

MacGregor, A., 1985 Bone, Antler and Horn: The Technology of Skeletal Materials since the Roman Period London Croom Helm

Slag

Ciar Boyle Gifford

The excavation at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield recovered a small amount of metalworking slag from context 3058, the single fill of ditch 3057. All of the material submitted for assessment was examined visually and recorded following standard guidance (HE 2015), and details entered directly into a MS Access database. A summary of the data is provided in Table B15.

The assemblage comprises five conjoining fragments (203g) which together form a small, near complete smithing hearth cake. Testing with a magnet revealed little or no magnetic iron content. The material is fayalitic, moderately vesicular, and formed into a sub-oval, concave-convex mass, indicating that it accumulated inside a hearth as the result of blacksmithing activity.

By definition, this demonstrates that smithing took place; however, the very small size of the assemblage would seem to indicate significant removal from the original smithing location. Smithing hearth cakes would be frequently produced during the smithing process, requiring regular removal to restore airflow for continued use of the hearth; therefore a greater quantity of slag would be expected if this ditch fill represented the site of initial disposal by the smith (HE 2015, 36-7). Given the small quantity, it is more likely that this material had been transported for some intended re-use, for example in construction (HE 2015, 37), before its eventual discard in ditch fill 3058. Though it is not possible to date slag directly (HE 2015, 12), a significant quantity of pottery dated to the 12-14th century was found in the same context, suggesting a medieval date for the deposition of this material.

Feature	Context	Material	Description	Weight (g)
Ditch 3057	3058	Ironworking slag	A single concave-convex smithing hearth cake (95mm long, 70mm wide, and 45mm thick).	203

Table B15. Summary of slag assemblage

References

HE (Historic England) 2015 *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for best practice*. London: Historic England

Chalk object

Ciar Boyle Gifford

A small fragment of a chalk object (RA 2), weighing 0.6g, was found in fill 2967 of kiln structure 2952. The object has been inspected with a microscope, weighed and recorded in accordance with guidelines set out in the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording (CIfA 2021), a summary catalogue listing being provided in Table B16.

The object comprises a slightly tapered cylinder with smooth, compacted surfaces. It is evidently broken on the narrow end, now measuring 16mm long and tapering from 5mm to 4mm thick. The wider end facet is roughly rounded and convex, and does not appear obviously fractured, though the surface of this area is uncompacted and unfinished.

Though the shape might suggest a peg, hairpin or similar object, chalk would be impractically brittle for such purposes. The uncompacted surface of the wider end easily leaves distinct marks when applied to a surface. Given the practicality of the shape and material for this purpose, along with the kiln context of its deposition, it is tentatively suggested that this object represents a chalk point for marking – conceivably utilized for marking batches of ceramic products, for instance. However, this identification cannot be made with certainty given the fragmentary and simple nature of the object. No date can be suggested on the basis of this object alone, though the context of its deposition has been dated to the medieval period on the basis of ceramic finds.

Feature	Context	RA No.	Material	Form/ description	Ct.	Wt	Dimensions
2952	2967	2	Worked chalk	Small fragment of tapered chalk point?	1	0.6g	16mm in length; 5mm thick at widest point, tapering to 4mm.

Table B16. Chalk object

References

CIfA 2021 Toolkit for Specialist Reporting https://www.archaeologists.net/reporting-toolkit T. (Accessed 17 February 2023)

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

Andy Clarke

Introduction

A small assemblage of animal bone amounting to 273 fragments (5814g) was recovered from 62 deposits consisting mainly of the fills of various pit and ditch feature revealed in Areas 1 and 2. Artefactual material dating broadly to the Prehistoric, medieval and late medieval/post-medieval transition was also recovered from these features (Appendix C, Table 1). The material displayed a mixed level of preservation and was highly fragmented, a combination of factors that as rendered 56% of the assemblage unidentifiable. However, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp*), horse (*Equus caballus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Where damage was present and re-fitting was possible, those fragments were counted as a single bone.

Results

Prehistoric

A single fragment of cattle bone, identified as a partial metapodial (41g) was recovered from deposit 7912, a fill of pit 7910 in Area 2. It did not display any damage indicative of butchery practice.

Medieval

The medieval activity of site accounted for 91% of the assemblage with a total of 250 fragments (5150g) were recovered from 50 pit and ditch fill deposits revealed in Area 1. Of the three major domestic species, the remains of cattle and sheep/goat were most common with 28 (1529g) and 20 (136g) fragments respectively, Pig was identified from 13 fragments (136g). Each of these species was represented mostly by fragments of the skull and mandible, and portions of the lower limbs and feet, the tibia, metapodials and the phalanges. Elements such as the scapula, femur and the vertebrae were also identified, but were recovered in far fewer numbers. No cut or chop marks were present on any of this material however, the mixture of mainly meat-poor together with the occasional meat-rich bone, is commonly seen in the waste from primary and secondary butchery where a carcass is separated into manageable portions of meat.

In addition to this material, associated bone group (ABG) 3100, was recovered from pit fill 3099. It was identified as a partial pig skeleton. It was too incomplete for a confident age at death estimate, but the remains were clearly from very young, possibly neonate piglet suggesting possibility of pig husbandry on or near to site.

This pattern continues in the 18 fragments of horse bone (1701g) that were recovered. Once again identification was primarily from meat-poor bones, mostly commonly loose molars, the mandible and the metapodials with only the occasional meat rich bone such as the femur present. Of note among this material are the 15 molars recovered from ditch fill 2924 which may indicate the remains of a skull and/or mandibles in this feature. There was no indication of a deliberate deposition of this or any of the horse bone and no damage suggestive of butchery practice was observed. However, as it was recovered with the cattle, sheep/goat and pig bone described above, it is more than likely that the horse bone has a similar origin.

The remains of dog were also identified but with only seven fragments (42g) recovered, the presence on site of this species is inferred more reliably from the frequent gnaw marks seen in the assemblage. This latter point strongly suggests that refuse was left exposed, at least for a time, rather than rapidly buried.

Two fragments of bird bone (5g) were also recovered, a partial coracoid and tibio-tarsus. Each was of the appropriate size for domestic fowl (Gallus sp.) but due to poor preservation, it was not possible to confidently identify the species.

Post-medieval

A total of 13 fragments (438g) were recovered from eight deposits in Area 1. Cattle, sheep/goat and dog were identified, but with two, three and one fragments respectively the recovery was too low to infer any information other than species identification. In addition, a single fragment of bird bone was recovered which, as with the preceding phase, was too poorly preserved for a species identification.

Undated

The remaining nine fragments (185g) were recovered from three deposit that remains undated. The remains of cattle and dog were identified which, in terms of preservation and fragmentation, are very similar to the medieval assemblage described above and as such, are likely to originate from the same activity.

Statement of Potential

The amount of useful interpretive information that can be obtained from such a small assemblage is extremely limited. Only 273 fragments were recovered of which, due to poor preservation and high fragmentation, less than 50% was identifiable to element and species. In addition, any metrical or age at death data that was available, was not present in sufficient amounts to provide any meaningful information in terms of animal husbandry or site economy. However, it was possible to confirm the presence of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse and dog, species that are all to be expected in assemblages of this period. There were no clear signs

of butchery present, but the three major domestic species are all represented by bones that are common to the waste from secondary butchery. In addition, the presence of a neonate pig skeleton does suggest pig husbandry on or near the site.

The animal bone assemblage would appear to represent the waste from the domestic activity represented by the features revealed on site. No further analysis is necessary, but a short report is recommended to summarise these findings and compare the assemblage to other similar sites, in the region.

Table C1: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP), weight and context

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canis	Bird	LM	MM	Ind	BB SS	Total	Weight (g)
Prehistoric													
7910	7912	1										1	41
Medeival													
2916	2917		1						1			2	5
2916	2918	1		1						1		3	15
2919	2920	1			1							2	27
2919	2921									2		2	4
2922	2924				15							15	563
2929	2930	2	1		1	1				19		24	81
2940	2941				1					10		11	36
2944	2946									1		1	1
2944	2950			4					1		1	6	7
2947	2948		1							2		3	6
2952	2967								1			1	25
2952	3144	1										1	26
2954	2956	1										1	20
2954	2957	1										1	105
2971	2972	1	1									2	103
2975	2976	4			6	6		9	1			26	901
2988	2989									1		1	1
2994	2996		1						1			2	13
2994	2995	1	2					1				4	67
3001	3002			1								1	47
3003	3004			2								2	4
3005	3006							1	1			2	7
3007	3008									1		1	3
3009	3010		1	1								2	33
3024	3025	5								5		10	273
3033	3034			1	1					9		11	124
3040	3041								1			1	19
3046	3049									18		18	23
3055	3056	1			4		1					6	635
3061	3064		2		2							4	156
3091	3097	1	1		1			4				7	180
3098	3100			1								1	27
3158	3159									5		5	4
3174	3175								11			11	14

3174	3176							10	5			15	176
3200	3202			3						5		8	22
3203	3204									1		1	1
3215	3216							3				3	52
3217	3219	1										1	191
3217	3221	1								2		3	28
3222	3223		1									1	17
3222	3224									1		1	7
3222	3225							1				1	9
3231	3232	2					1		2			5	76
3231	3268		1									1	6
3235	3236		1									1	16
3299	3301	1	1									2	148
3302	3303	2	3									5	104
3309	3310		1									1	14
3319	3320	1	1		2			1	6			11	728
Subtotal		**28**	**20**	**14**	**34**	**7**	**2**	**30**	**31**	**83**	**1**	**250**	**5150**
Late medieval-Early Post Medeival													
2927	2928						1		1			2	3
2933	2934									2		2	1
2940	2943		1									1	6
2980	2981					1						1	6
3026	3027								2			2	17
3057	3058	1	1									2	168
3089	3095	1	1									2	217
3091	3092								1			1	20
Subtotal		**2**	**3**			**1**	**1**		**4**	**2**		**13**	**438**
Undated													
3026	3028	1				1						2	130
3035	3036								3			3	7
7924	7925					4						4	48
Subtotal		**1**				**5**			**3**			**9**	**185**
Total		**32**	**23**	**14**	**34**	**13**	**3**	**30**	**38**	**85**	**1**	**273**	
Weight		**2070**	**193**	**163**	**2384**	**97**	**6**	**533**	**183**	**184**	**1**	**5814**	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canis = dog; Bird = bird species; LM = large sized mammal; MM = medium size mammal; Ind = indeterminate; BB SS = burnt, unidentifiable fragments from bulk soil samples

Plant macrofossil, charcoal and terrestrial molluscs

Emma Aitken

Introduction and Methods

A series of fifteen bulk samples (487 litres of soil) were processed from a range of feature types dating from the medieval period and undated. The bulk samples were taken with the intention of recovering environmental evidence of domestic and industrial activity across the site during the medieval periods. It was also hoped that the environmental remains may aid in the dating of two undated features on the site. The samples were processed using standard flotation procedures (CA Technical Manual No. 2) and the flot was collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any charred plant remains are recorded in Table C2.

Preliminary identifications of plant macrofossils from the bulk samples are noted in Table C2, following nomenclature of Stace (2019) for wild plants, and traditional nomenclature, as provided by Zohary *et al.* (2012) for cereals. Preliminary identifications of mollusc shells have also been recorded, following nomenclature according to Anderson (2005) and habitat preferences according to Kerney (1999) and Davies (2008).

Quantification

For the purposes of this report, items such as complete or near complete cereal grains and seeds have been scanned and recorded quantitatively * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items. This method of quantification was also applied to charcoal and aquatic/terrestrial molluscs.

Results

All of the environmental samples discussed within this report have been recovered from Area 1 of the site. Any dates discussed within this report have been obtained through the spot dating of finds (see Anderson, this report) and through radiocarbon dating of selected cereal grains recovered from samples.

Phase 2.1: Late 12th/Early 13th centuries AD

Two samples were recovered from pit 3042 (samples 109 and 111). Sample 109 from fill 3043 contained a moderately large number of cereal grains, including those of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum* type), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oat (*Avena* sp.), and a possible rye (*Secale cereale*) grain. A small amount of chaff components were observed and included fragments of rachis and coleoptiles. A moderate number of charred seeds, including those of oat/brome grass (*Avena/Bromus* sp.), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), were noted within the assemblage. Sample 111 from fill 3044 contained

a larger volume of charred plant remains than that of sample 109. This includes remains of free-threshing wheat grain and rachis fragments, barley grains, seeds of curled dock (*Rumex crispus*), cabbage (*Brassica* sp.), stinking chamomile, red bartsia (*Odonotites vernus*), and fragments of nutshell belonging to hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). The charred remains noted from samples 109 and 111 are likely to be reflective of a dump of domestic crop/food processing waste material.

Phase 2.2: 13th-14th centuries AD

A total of eight environmental samples have been assigned to this phase. Two are from ditches 2944 (sample 102) and 2947 (sample 103), one from kiln 2952 (sample 104) and the remaining five from pits 2984 (sample 106), 2994 (samples 107 and 108), 3061 (sample 110), and 3222 (sample 116).

Out of these eight samples, five contain large quantities of charcoal fragments, some of which include non-oak wood, roundwood and twig fragments. All eight samples contain charred plant remains in varying quantities. Samples 102, 103, 106, 107, 108, and 110 contained large quantities of charred cereal grains. This includes grains of free-threshing wheat, wheat (*Triticum* sp.), barley, oat and rye. Samples 106 and 108 also contained a large number of free-threshing wheat rachis fragments, culm nodes, glumes and coleoptiles. The weed seeds noted within these assemblages as similar to those from the slightly earlier periods with species such as oat/brome grass, vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), celtic bean/pea, sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), curled dock, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), red bartsia, and clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.). It is likely that these assemblages are indicative of dumps of domestic food/crop processing waste material.

Sample 104 from kiln 2952 also contained a moderately large number of terrestrial snail shell fragments. These included shells of the open country species *Helicella itala, Pupilla muscorum,* and *Vallonia costata*, the intermediate species *Cepaea* sp., *Trochulus hispidus,* and *Cochlicopa* sp., and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus,* and *Clausilla/Cochlodina* sp. The molluscan assemblage indicates a well-established open landscape with areas of longer grass and shade. Sample 116 of pit 3222 also contained a small number of mollusc shells, including those of the open country species *Helicella itala* and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus, Aegopinella* sp., and *Carychium tridentatum*. A single aquatic species was identified and noted as belonging to *Galba truncatula*, which is a species that favours areas of seasonal flooding and desiccation.

Phase 2.0: 12th-14th centuries AD

Fill 3112 (sample 115) of pit 3111 contained a moderately large number of cereal grains, including those of free-threshing wheat. A small number of charred seeds were recorded from the assemblage and are primarily made up of food stuff species. These include seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), celtic bean/pea (*Vicia faba/Pisum* sp.), oat/brome grass, as well as a fragment of nutshell from hazelnut. It is likely that the environmental remains recovered from pit 3111 are representative of a dump of domestic food processing waste material.

Two samples were recovered from pits 3177 and 3174: samples 113 and 114 (respectively). Both assemblages contained minimal amount of charred plant remains, which include seeds of rye-grass/fescue (*Lolium/Festuca* sp.), stinking chamomile, cabbage, oat/brome grass, and corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*). It is likely that these assemblages are reflective of wind-blown/dispersed domestic settlement waste material.

Undated

Two samples were recovered from undated ditch 3279 (sample 118) and undated ditch 3291 (sample 119). Both samples contained low levels of terrestrial snail shells, including the open country species *Helicella itala*, the intermediate species *Cochlicopa* sp*.,* and the shade-loving species *Discus rotundatus* and *Aegopinella* sp*.* Sample 118 of undated ditch 3279 produced no charred plant remains or charcoal. Sample 119 of undated ditch 3291 produced a small number of cereal grains which includes those of free-threshing wheat and barley and a very small number of vetch/wild pea seeds. This assemblage is compatible with those from Phases 2.1 and 2.2.

Summary

In general, the bulk samples were moderately well preserved which aided in the identification of the charred material. Only a single sample failed to produce any charred plant remains or charcoal. The remaining samples produced a varying amount of charred plant remains and charcoal. The remains recovered are most likely representative of dumps of domestic food/crop processing waste material, indicating that settlement activities were taking place on a domestic scale, rather than industrial. Many of the charred plant remains noted relate to species that are known as 'food stuff', such as celtic bean/pea, oats, hazelnuts, and cabbage/mustard. The weed seeds are generally those typical of grassland, field margins and arable habitats. Some of the species, such as corncockle and stinking chamomile are typical of medieval assemblages. Corncockle is a weed very closely associated with the rye crop (Godwin 1984, 479) and stinking chamomile becomes more common in assemblages of medieval date (Greig 1991). This is thought to be linked with the increased cultivation of

heavier clay soils (Green 1984) associated with the change to mouldboard ploughs from ards (Jones 1981; Stevens with Robinson 2004: Stevens 2009). There is an indication of the exploitation of a number of different environments, with species such as corncockle and stinking chamomile favouring heavier clay soils, species such as curled docks favouring damper soils and species such as clover and medick for lighter dry soils, alongside hedgerow/scrub species such as hazel.

Unfortunately, due to the lack of charred plant remains, it is not possible to definitively determine a potential date for undated ditch 3279. However, some of the charred plant remains from undated ditch 3291 are compatible with the medieval period.

The molluscan remains indicate that the area is made up of a well-established open landscape that has some areas of longer grass, scrub and seasonal flooding.

Potential and Recommendations

Charred Plant Remains

There are no recommendations of the charred plant remains from Phases 2.0 and undated due to the poor preservation levels/sparse quantities noted during assessment.

There is some limited potential for the analysis of six charred plant assemblages from Phase 2.1 and Phase 2.2. This would provide some limited information on the type of settlement, range of crops, agricultural techniques, and the nature of the local environment.

There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of similar dates from sites in the wider area such as the A120 (Timby *et al*. 2007) and Chelmsford (Murphy 1990).

It is recommended that the charred plant remains from pit 3042 (sample 111), ditch 2944 (sample 102), ditch 2947 (sample 103), pit 2989 (sample 106), pit 2994 (sample 108), and pit 3061 (sample 110) are analysed in more detail.

Charcoal

There are no recommendations for the analysis of the charcoal from Phases 2.1, 2.0 and undated due to the poor preservation levels/sparse quantities noted during assessment.

There is some limited potential for the analysis of a single sample for charcoal analysis from Phase 2.2. This would provide some limited information on the range of species, the management and exploitation of the local woodland resource.

There is the potential for comparing these results with other assemblages of similar dates from sites in the wider area such as the A120 (Timby *et al.* 2007).

It is recommended that the charcoal from kiln 2952 (sample 104), pit 2994 (sample 108), and pit 3061 (sample 110) are analysed in more detail.

Molluscs

There are no recommendations for further analysis of the molluscan assemblages recorded from this site.

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Table C2. Palaeoenvironmental remains

Feature	Context	Sample	Processed vol (L)	Unprocessed vol (L)	Flot size (ml)	Roots %	Grain	Chaff	Cereal Notes	Charred Other	Charred Other Notes	Charcoal > 4/2mm	Other	Analysis
Phase 2.1: Late 12th/Early 13th centuries AD														
Pit 3042	3043	109	40	0	12	<1	****	**	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; barley grain; oat (large); cf. rye grain; rachis; coleoptile	***	*Avena/Bromus; Anthemis cotula; Spergula arvensis*	**/***	-	-
	3044	111	20	0	25	<1	*****	**	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; oat (large); barley grain; wheat grain; rye grain; rachis; coleoptile	*****	*Corylus avellana; Rumex crispus; Bromus; Brassica; Atriplex; Anthemis cotula; Rumex acetosella;* cf. *Ficus; Silene; Odontites vernus; Persicaria; Chenopodium; Leucanthemum*	**/***	-	P
Phase 2.2: 13th- 14th centuries AD														
Ditch 2944	2946	102	25	0	50	<1	*****	**	Wheat grain; f-t wheat grain; barley grain; cf. rye; oat (large); rachis; coleoptile	*****	*Avena/Bromus; Vicia/Lathyrus; Vicia faba/Pisum; Vicia; Rumex acetosella; Raphanus* capsule; *Leucanthemum; Brassica nigra; Perscicaria; Silene; Polygonum aviculare; Anthemis cotula; Lolium/Festuca*	***/*****	-	P
Ditch 2947	2948	103	20	0	25	<1	****	*	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; spelt grain; oat (large); rachis	*****	*Avena* (in husk); *Vicia faba/Pisum; Vicia/Lathyrus; Vicia; Bromus; Avena/Bromus; Fallopia convolvulus; Lolium; Silene; Persicaria lapitholia/maculosa; Leucanthemum; Anthemis cotula; Rumex acetosella; Setaria*	***/*****	-	P?
Kiln 2952	2962	104	40	0	78	<1	**	-	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; cf. rye	**	*Vicia faba/Pisum; Rumex crispus; Agrostemma githago*	*****/*****	moll-t (****)	C
Pit 2984	2989	106	32	0	43	5	*****	****	Indet grain; barley; f-t wheat grain; oat (large); wheat grain; hulled wheat grain; culm; f-t wheat spikelet fork; f-t wheat glume; coeloptile; rachis	****	*Vicia faba/Pisum; Lathyrus; Vicia; Fallopia convolvulus; Avena/Bromus; Vicia/Lathyrus; Rumex crispus; Rumex acetosella; Anthemis cotula; Odontites vernus;* cf. tuber stem	**/***	moll-t (*)	P
Pit 2994	2996	107	40	0	22	<1	*****	***	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; oat (large); f-t wheat rachis; spikelet fork; coleoptile	**	*Raphanus* capsule; *Rumex crispus; Anthemis cotula*	***/**	-	-
Pit 2994	2995	108	40	0	800	1	*****	****	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; barley grains; oat (large); f-t wheat rachis; culm node	*****	Catkin; bud; *Vicia faba/Pisum; Avena/Bromus; Vicia; Galium; Fallopia convolvulus; Chenopodium; Rumex crispus; Vicia/Lathyrus; Anthemis cotula; Odontites vernus; Leucanthemum*	*****/*****	-	C P

Pit 3061	3062	110	40	0	55	<1	*****	**	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; barley grain; oat (large); f-t wheat rachis; culm node	*****	*Vicia faba/Pisum; Avena/Bromus; Rumex crispus; Trifolium/Medicago; Vicia/Lathyrus; Anthemis cotula*	****/*****	-	C P
Pit 3222	3223	116	40	0	9	<1	**	*	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; f-t wheat spikelet fork; rachis	**	*Vicia/Lathyrus; Anthemis cotula; Trifolium/Medicago*	**/***	moll-t (**); moll-a (*)	-
Phase 2.0: 12th- 14th centuries AD														
Pit 3111	3112	115	40	0	15	2	****	-	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain	**	*Corylus avellana; Vicia faba/Pisum; Vicia/Lathyrus; Avena/Bromus; Trifolium/Medicago*	***/***	-	-
Pit 3177	3178	113	30	10	5	<1	*	-	Indet grain	**	*Lolium/Festuca; Brassica; Agrostemma githago; Anthemis cotula*	**/**	-	-
Pit 3174	3175	114	40	0	6	5	*	-	Indet grain	**	*Corylus avellana; Anthemis cotula; Avena/Bromus; Avena; Brassica*	**/**	-	-
Undated														
Ditch 3279	3280	118	20	0	3	98	-	-	-	-	-	-	moll-t (*)	-
Ditch 3291	3292	119	20	0	20	95	**	-	Indet grain; f-t wheat grain; barley grain	*	*Vicia/Lathyrus*	**/**	moll-t (**)	-

Key: * = 1–4 items; ** = 4–20 items; *** = 21–49 items; **** = 50–99 items; ***** = >100 items, moll-t = terrestrial mollusc, moll-a = aquatic/freshwater mollusc

Marine shell

Tom Brown

Marine Mollusc remains were found in several fills throughout the site. Preservation was mixed with most shells being preserved almost completely intact, while others were more fragmentary.

Phase 2.0: Late 12th – 14th centuries AD

Fill 2917 of pit 2916/2918 contained one right valve (27g) of native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The shell showed evidence of W-shaped notches on the ventral margin, clearly indicative of human efforts to open the shell. Fill 2918 of medieval pit 2916 contained two right valves (14g) and two left valves (29g) of native oyster. Fill 2920 of pit 2916/2919 contained five right valves (27g) and one small left valve dorsal margin fragment (2g) of native oyster. Fill 2921 of pit 2919 contained one right valve (4g) and one left valve (10g) of native oyster. These two fragments were clearly once part of the same individual, matching in size and shape and with wear marks on the ventral margin of each valve matching those of the other valve.

Fill 2995 of pit 2994 contained four left valves (39g) of native oyster. One of the shells from this context showed clear evidence of a borehole created be a predatory gastropod mollusc, Winder (2011, 33). Fill 2995 also contained 11g of what was probably common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*). The preservation was not good enough to allow a more specific identification. Fill 2996 of medieval pit 2994 contained two left valves (24g) of native oyster.

Fill 3097 of natural feature 3091 contained one right valve (9g) of native oyster.

Phase 2.2: 13th-14th centuries AD

Fill 3232 of ditch 3231 contained one left valve (18g) and one right valve (7g) of native oyster.

Fill 3034 of pit 3033 contained five left valves (48g) of native oyster. Two of the shells for this context showed evidence of irregular concave heels. This could have been caused by the original settlement of a young oyster upon the surface of the shell, causing it to grow up and around the substrate. This hypothesis is re-enforced by another valve from this context, which has clear evidence of a young oyster fused across the body of the shell (Winder 2011, 40). These irregularities could point to a relatively small substrate available for growing oysters, forcing close quarters amongst individuals, frequently found in naturally occurring un-managed native oyster beds.

Fill 3062 of ditch 3061 contained 6g of unidentifiable oyster shell fragments. These fragments were retrieved from soil sample <110>.

Fill 3202 of ditch 3200 contained five right valves (59g) and one left valve (23g) of native oyster. The left valve from this context shows signs of an oyster spat attachment on the outer dorsal margin of the shell, causing an irregular growth pattern in this valve.

Fill 2938 of ditch 2937 contained one left valve (7g) of native oyster. The preservation for this context was poor, with the shell being only partially preserved.

Fill 3204 of 3203 contained one left valve (9g) of native oyster. This valve shows evidence of an irregularly shaped concave dorsal margin indicative of crowded growing beds of native oyster.

Phase 3: Late medieval to post-medieval

Fill 2943 of feature 2940 contained one left shell fragment (13g) of native oyster.

Discussion/Summary

All the marine shells recovered from the site were those of edible species. There is an indication from this assemblage that marine molluscs may have augmented the local diet during the medieval period. The multiple examples of naturally growing oysters from unmanaged growing substrates on this site suggests a gathering as opposed to farming technique of marine mollusc acquisition for the people living here during the 12th-14th centuries.

Little variation in the size and thickness of most of the native oyster specimens from this site also indicates a regular harvesting pattern. It is probable that these marine molluscs all grew at a consistent rate with each other before being gathered at the same time for consumption, rather than being picked off in smaller numbers throughout the growing season. A managed, rotating harvesting pattern is possible as it will take up to three years for a juvenile spat of native oyster to reach adulthood, and they can live for up to 20 years. The size and thickness of these oyster specimens suggests an age of 5-7 years. (Helmer *et al*. 2019).

Recommendations

There are no recommendations for further analysis of the marine mollusc assemblages recorded from this site.

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Phase	Feature	Cut	Context	Oyster left valve	Oyster right valve	Oyster MNI
2.0	Pit	2916	2917	0	1	1
2.0	Pit	2916	2918	2	2	2
2.0	Pit	2919	2920	1	5	5
2.0	Pit	2919	2921	1	1	1
2.2	Pit	2994	2995	4	0	4
2.2	Pit	2994	2996	2	0	2
2.2	Natural feature	3091	3097	0	1	1
2.2	Ditch	3231	3232	1	1	1
2.2	Pit	3033	3034	5	0	5
2.2	Ditch	3203	3202	1	0	1
2.2	Ditch	3061	3062	/	/	1
2.2	Ditch	2937	2938	1	0	1
2.2	Ditch	3200	3204	1	5	5
3	Feature	2940	2943	1	0	1
					Total	**31**

Table C3: Marine shell by context

APPENDIX D: RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

02 November 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107040 (GU62669)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	FFBR21
Context Reference	2962
Sample Reference	<104>
Material	cereal grain : Triticum aestivum/compactum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	847 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

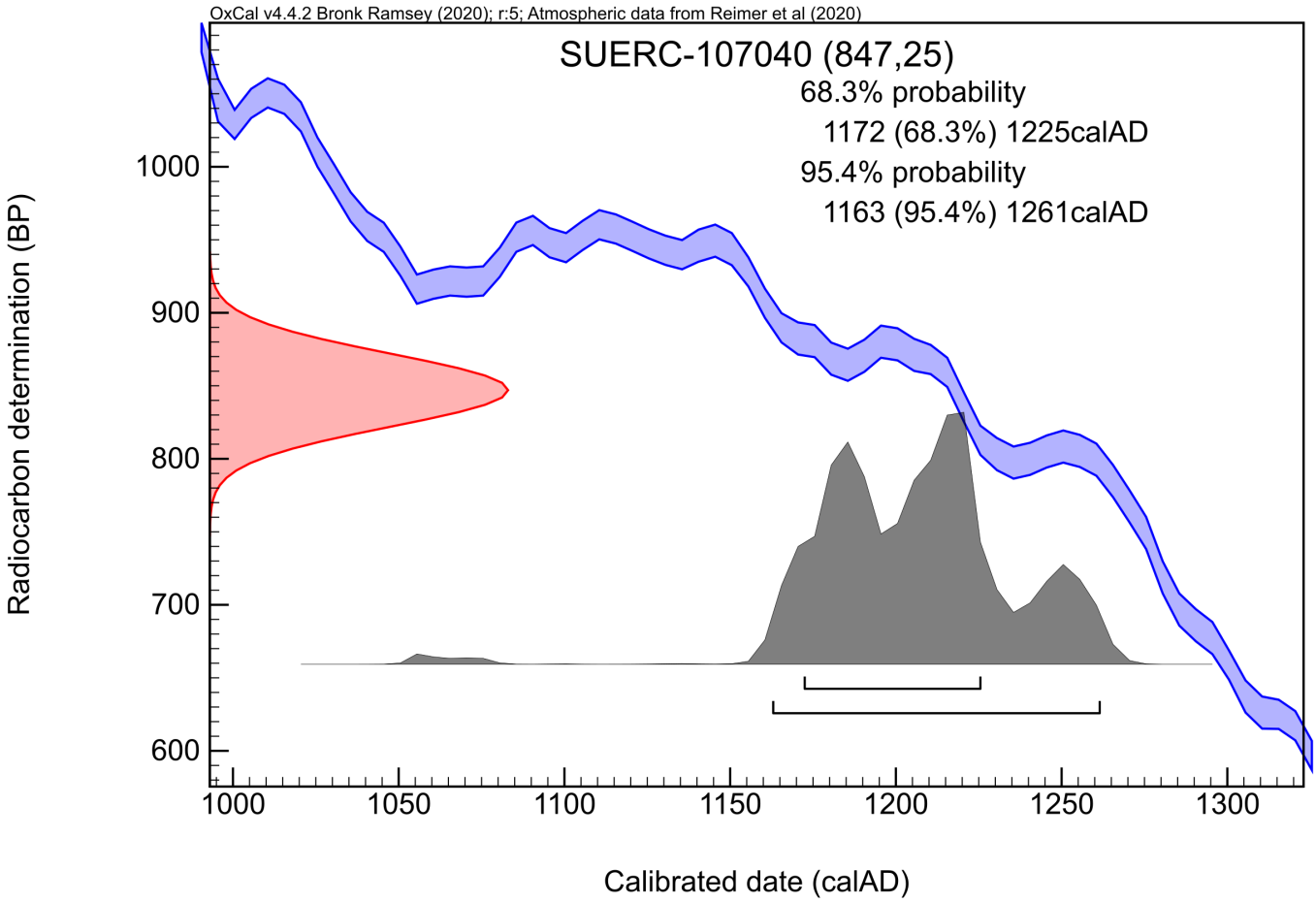
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

02 November 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107041 (GU62670)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	FFBR21
Context Reference	2995
Sample Reference	<108>
Material	cereal grain : Triticum aestivum/compactum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	651 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

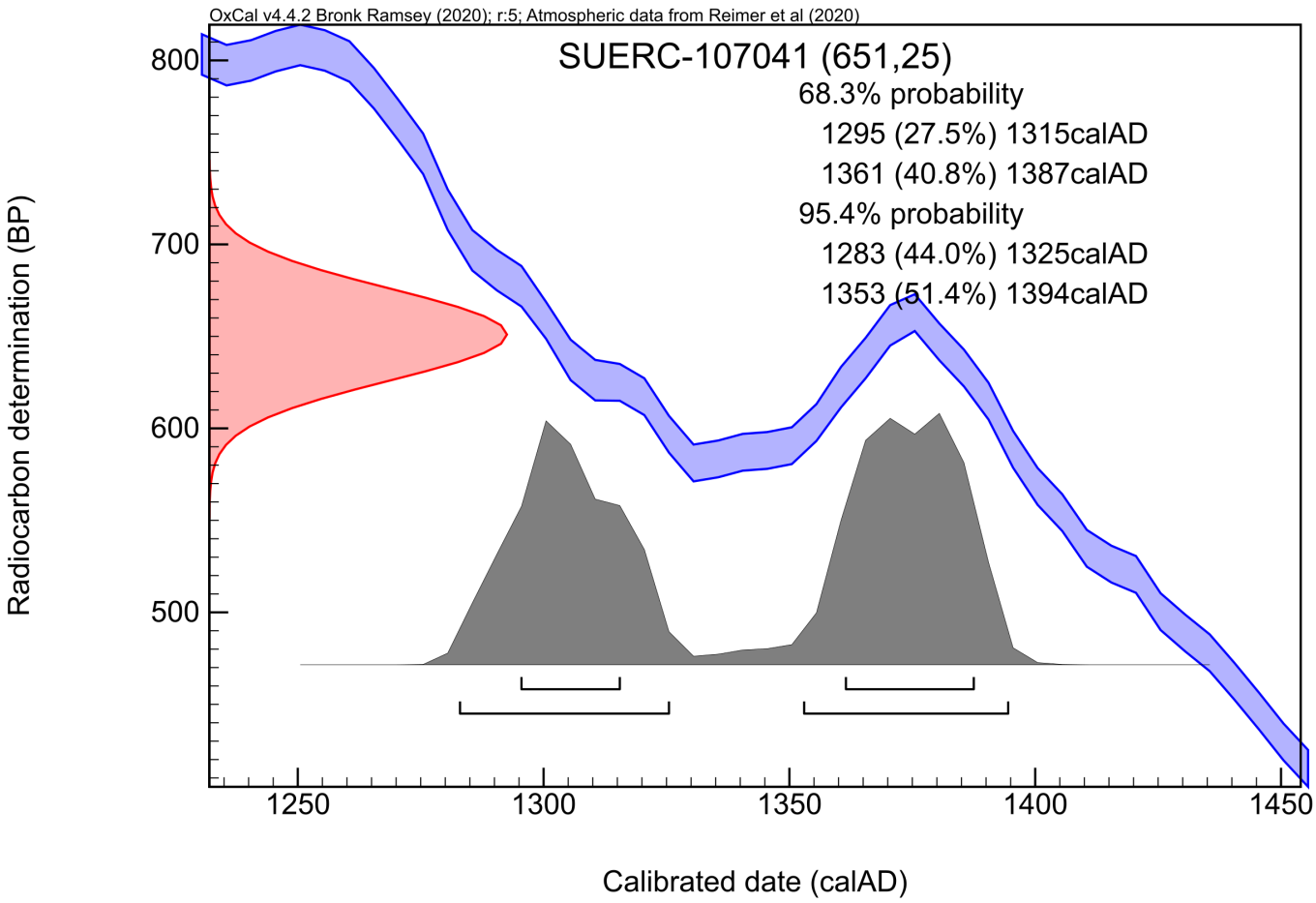
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

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The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

02 November 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107042 (GU62671)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	FFBR21
Context Reference	3043
Sample Reference	<109>
Material	cereal grain : Triticum aestivum/compactum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	901 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

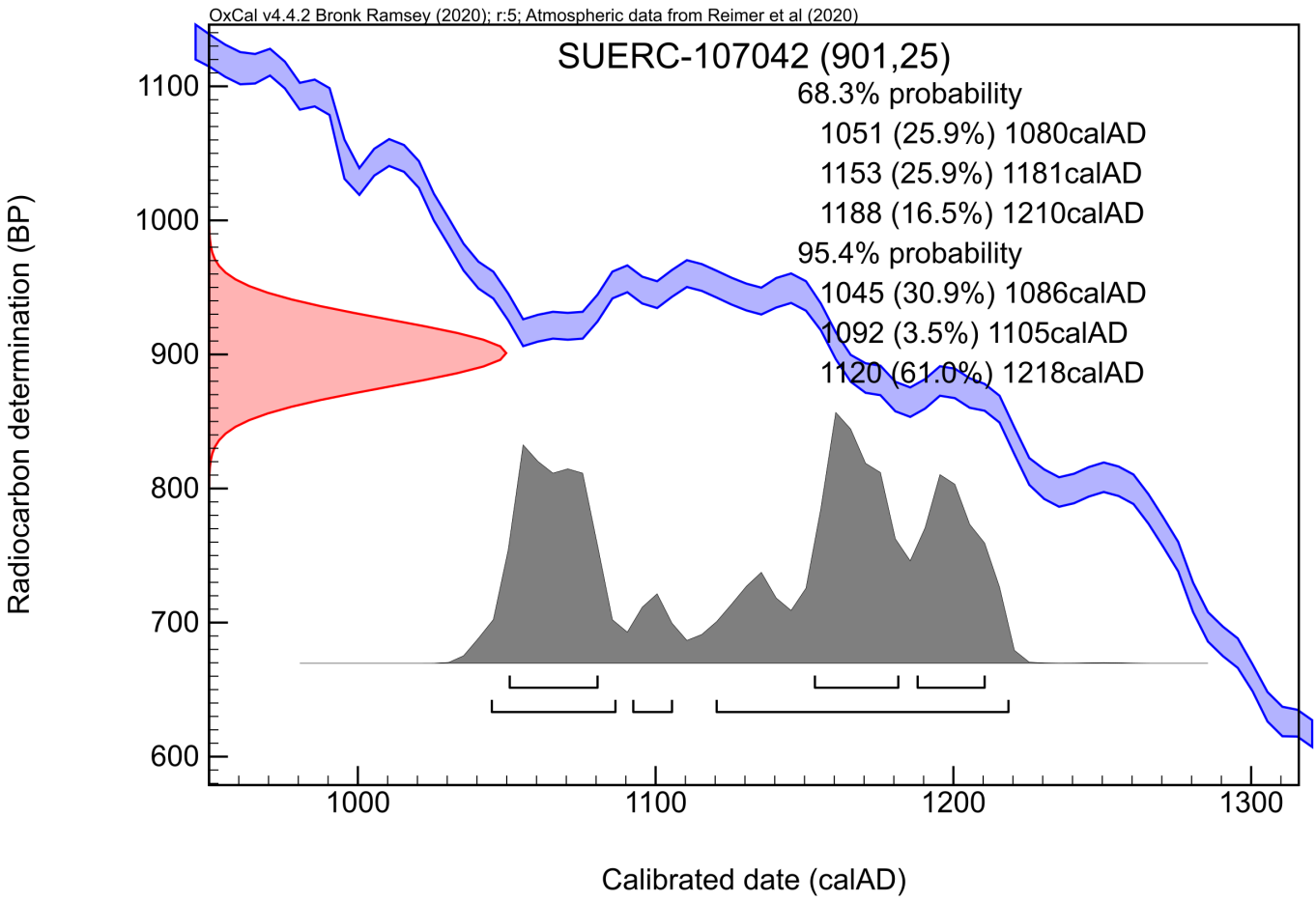
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

02 November 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107043 (GU62672)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	FFBR21
Context Reference	3062
Sample Reference	<110>
Material	cereal grain : Triticum aestivum/compactum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	585 ± 25

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

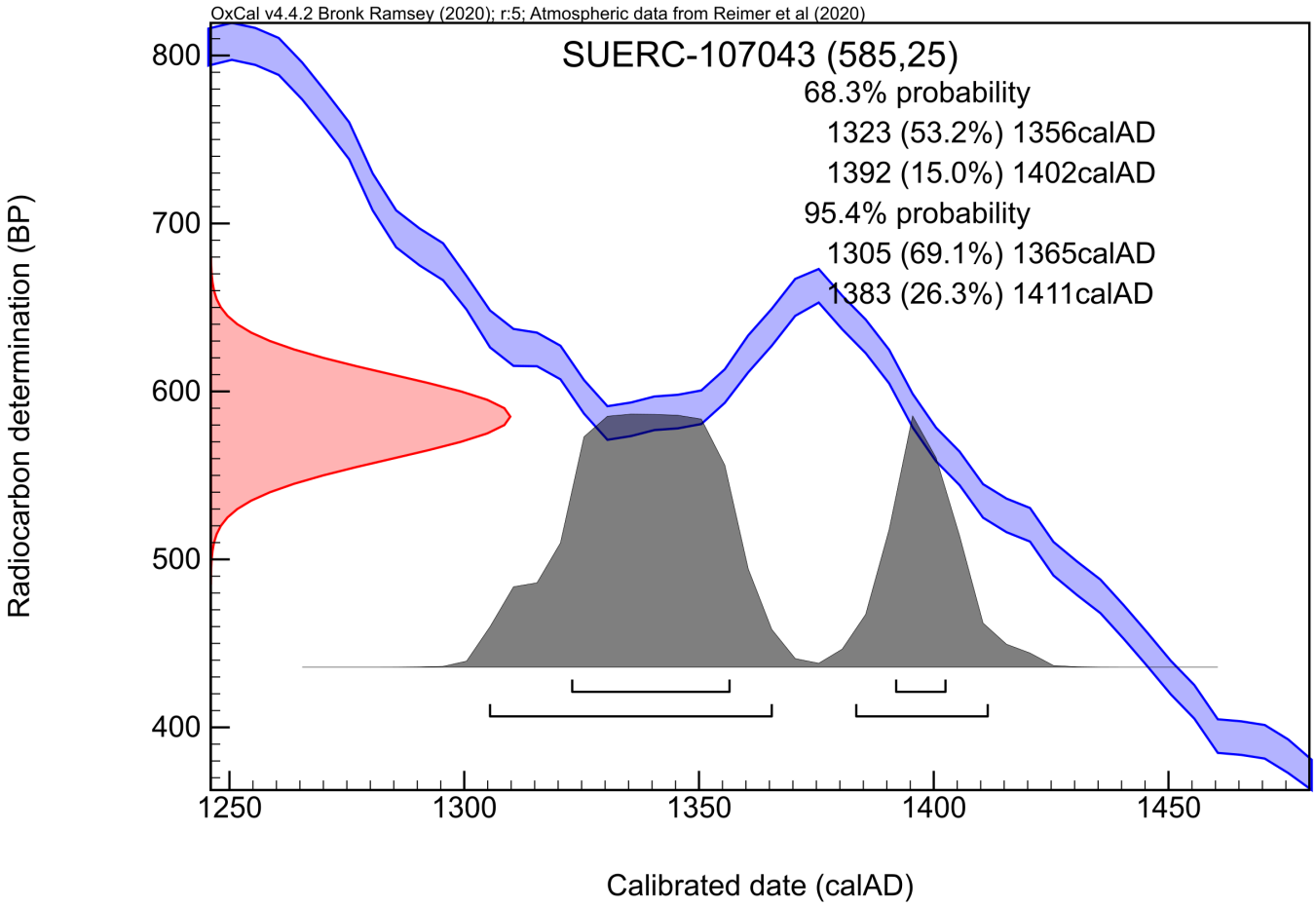
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

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The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

APPENDIX E: DOCUMENTARY ASSESSMENT

Abby Antrobus

Documentary evidence: factual data

The earliest phase of the site is likely too early for surviving documentation, although there is some potential for further information to establish the general background context for the enclosures on the site and perhaps to explore further the nature of activity in that phase.

Regarding the kiln, in principle contemporary medieval documentation has the potential to contribute to our understanding of the site and could yield information on the owners or tenants of the land and the possible patrons or customers for the tiles. There is general potential for references to kilns in manorial records, especially accounts. However, often a large volume of material would need to be combed for a few references (Hare 1991, 86) and information has so far proved elusive. Historian Paul Drury has advised that several years ago, during the course of research for a forthcoming volume, *Medieval Tiles*, searches of the Essex Records office for references to medieval tile making yielded thin results, with nothing for Finchingfield (Paul Drury pers. comm. October 2022). Readily available online sources have also been accessed for this assessment, along with a single day's visit to Essex Records' Office in Chelmsford. Essex Records Office has an online catalogue which includes almost all of their holdings (essexarchivesonline.co.uk) but a search for 'kiln' and 'Finchingfield' did not yield immediate hits, neither did variations on the spelling of Winsey. It is not possible to wildcard search the catalogue, although several search terms have been tried. Terms for tilers can include 'tiler', 'paviour', 'tegulator', Theghelere (Le Patourel 1968, 115, Cherry 2001, 192) and terms for kilns may include 'Kill/Kell', 'Tile Kill', 'Tylekyl', 'Tyleoste' and variations, and 'furnum', 'turrellum', 'hokum' and 'domus ignea' (Le Patourel 1968, 115).

For elimination, there is a Tilekiln in Finchingfield mentioned in 1777 on Andre and Chapman's map, with a homestead of that name at 1008 on the Tithe Map (Reaney 1969, 428), but this lies elsewhere in the parish. Also, there was a likely medieval kiln at Ostend (Aust End Farm in 1777), with 'Gilbert de Ost ende' listed in the 13th century (Reaney 1969, 428). Ostend is shown on historic maps and the Tithe Map in the north-eastern part of the parish, to the east of Ostend Wood, and is no longer extant (799 on the tithe map is Austen Field). However, a kiln on Bardfield Road has not previously been picked up in historical record.

Despite these caveats, there are surviving contemporary documents from Finchingfield and there are avenues to research relating to the ownership of the land which may reap rewards; establishing which medieval manor the site belonged to is key if it is possible, as this would make it possible to target accounts, rentals, conveyances or other court records, should they

exist, for any historic fields names or passing reference which might provide context that could assist with archaeological interpretation.

Context and Manorial Organisation

The excavation site lies to the south-west of the medieval settlement of Finchingfield. The parish is in the Hundred of Hinckford and was within the medieval Honors of Clare and Castle Hedingham. Doomsday entries for Finchingfield reveal that it was in the top 20% of settlements, based on the number of households, of which it had 24. Ten different Doomsday landowners are mentioned, and the parish included a number of medieval manors: Spain's Hall, Jekells, Wood Hall, Belcumber Hall, Cornet Hall, Nortofts and Sculpins, Brent Hall, Justices, Cockfields, Boyton Hall, Woburns, How Hall and Ashwell Hall (Wright 1831 Volume 1, 650).

Land ownership and early records

Understanding the manorial context of a site is usually the key to unlocking earlier material, and regression through landscape history from more recent times can often achieve this. The site was in the ownership of Little Winsey farm until sold for development (Richard Mortimer, pers. comm.). Nineteenth century tithe maps and apportionments give invaluable detail on the past owners of a piece of land and can provide historic place name evidence. Copies of the 1840 tithe map and apportionment for Finchingfield are held at Essex Records Office (National Archives ref IR 29/12/132). The map, and historic OS maps, show that the boundaries for the field in which the development area was located have generally remained unchanged since the mid nineteenth century, with the exception of the southern site boundary. 'The Common' was located some way to the north. The tithe apportionment gives the field name as Cobham's Field (parcel 1118), and the excavation area also spanned into Cobhams Mead on the southern edge of the site (parcel 1168) under the ownership and occupation of Robert Smith, with the boundary ditch between the two likely ditch 3343 identified in the excavation, spanning the trackway. Cobhams is listed with other properties under the holding 'Petches Bridge', the homestead for which lay some way to the southwest (interestingly Petches is one of the oldest houses in Finchingfield, dating to C1300 (HE 2022)). Potten Field lies to the south, which may be a field name that has an association with pottery manufacture, and there are ponds and pits within it which might have related to extraction. Robert Smith also held other properties in Finchingfield, including Little Winsey Farm (see Fig. 36). By 1885, the land was in the ownership of Hezekiah Smith (ERO D/F 35/7/584, D/F 35/7/574), part of an estate called Beslyns.

Little Winsey was likely established in the 18th century (Letch 2007). Therefore, earlier historical documents may not refer to it. It is not shown on Chapman and Andre's 1777 map

(Fransen 2022), which also does not give further details on the site. Searches of available online sources for ‘Cobham’ in Finchingfield have not yielded any further information. However, the name ‘Cobonds’ does occur connected to Great Winsey, in the 17th century. The tithe records show that the owners of Great Winsey in the 1840s were the Trustees of Wethersfield Lectureship. The lectureship was created in the 17th century, and there are various subsequent deeds and indentures created at times to confirm the charity, when there was a need for new trustees (1693 D/DWv/T29, 1785, ERO D/P 119/25/195; 1880, ERO D/DGd/E180). The original deed, from 1633 (ERO D/DQ 41/133), relates to the sale of Winsey Farm and other lands for the use of Walter Wilsher of Wethersfield during his life, subsequently to be used for relief to support the poor and to support lectures in the church of Wethersfield (and the churches of Finchingfield and Shalford). Stephen Marshall, a noted puritan preacher, was incumbent at the time and the trustees included eleven local gentlemen, including a doctor of Physick. The lands included:

> Farm called Winsey in Finchingfield and Little Sampford and part of Homefield and ground called Round Croft, parcels of ground called Goodall field, Churchfield, Greene, Mary Croft, Little Netherhatch, Great Netherhutch, Cobonds [?] meadow, Homefield Meadow, close called the Spryng and wood and Hoppground, containing in total c. 100 acres.

The tenants of the land were Isaac Paynell, and then an Ezekiel Smith.

The 1785 deed uses the spellings ‘Windsey’ and ‘Cobon’, and omits Homefield, Round Croft and Goodall Field but is otherwise the same. The references to Cobonds/Cobons meadow resonate with the later Cobham name given on the tithe map for the development site or at least the smaller parcel called Cobham’s meadow to the south of it. If Cobons does relate to the development site, or part it, owned with Little Wincey in the 1840s, the question does arise as to how the land was not part of the charitable lands by the time of the Tithe Map, as the lectureship appears to have been set up in perpetuity. It may be that there was a change reflecting the creation of Little Wincey, or that there had been some confusion: the deeds of the charity appear to have been mainly reiterated when there was a pressing need for new trustees. A connection is further suggested by the name of the tenant in the later 1630s, Ezekiel Smith; if there was a tradition of puritan Christian names down to Hezekiah, this may be evidence of a longer connection with the Smith family. Searches for Paynell/Purnell, Ezekial Smith and Walter Wilsher have so far not yielded any further historical information to help trace the ownership and tenancy of the land further back than the early 17th century.

In terms of attempting to access and locate manorial records through other routes, Reaney's *Place Names of Essex* includes various spellings for Winsey or Winceys: Wenelishey, 1367, derived from a personal name and 'rentals at the BM/PRO and elsewhere'; Wynsey, 1596 (also from rentals); Windsey, 1634, from Morant's History of Essex: unfortunately, no further detailed references are given but the rentals suggest that there were some manorial records available (Reaney 196,428). The Essex Place Names database notes that the sources of the names were rentals, and that some of the documents cited were in private hands (ESAH 2022). The field pattern around Great Winsey may be worthy of further consideration, as a block of field seem to focus on the site with a broadly curvilinear boundary; a question arises as to whether it could have been a hunting lodge or park? Wincey Chase is perhaps a more recent name, but also has resonance with hunting.

Morant's *History of Essex Volume 1* notes that the site was a 'nominal manor' of Wethersfield (Letch 2007, 2) and Wright's *History of Essex Volume 1* (1831) which updates and adds to Morant's earlier works follows this (p. 674). However, historian Vaughan has noted in a history of puritan preacher Stephen Marshall, that 'the salary of the Weathersfield Lecturer had been provided for by Stephen's former benefactor, Willsher, who, in 1634, had handed over for that purpose unto his "adopted son," as trustee, the Finchingfield farm of " Great Wincey," stipulating that the Lecturer be chosen by twenty of the chief inhabitants or the greater part of them. This trust Marshall held up to the time of his departure for Ipswich, when he resigned his office and placed this "nominal Manor" in the hands of the Weathersfield authorities, the donor himself being no longer there to consult.' (1907, 114). This suggests the Wethersfield association is later rather than earlier.

There are documents surviving for medieval Finchingfield (see below, 'other sources'), and further names and information from tenement history would be required to establish whether they are relevant or not.

Topographic References

The names Cobham and Cobonds have not yielded further information. An admittedly far-fetched speculation is that Cobonds could relate to charcoal (carboner). The features of the site will be useful to bear in mind should any relevant early sources come to light.

Other sources

A search of available online catalogues (National Archives, Suffolk Archives, Norfolk Records Office) using various terms (available in the project archive) has yielded documents dating from 1000-1400, but they would only be relevant if further searches provide names that link into them. The National Archives Manorial Documents Register shows that there were several

manors in the parish with documentary archives (Corner's Hall (also called Cornett Hall, Cornish Hall, Finchingfield, Norton Hall, North Hall), Nortofts and Finchingfield Rectory Manor). Further, other manors, holdings or landowners may also have had land in the parish. Potential sources in the Essex Records office, National Archives (including from the Duchy of Lancaster archives) and British Library dating from the 12th-15th centuries include manor court rolls, accounts, tithe records, rentals, chancery and exchequer court records of debtors, ministers and receivers accounts, grants and deeds, including miscellaneous deeds held by Essex Records Office. Of these, deeds and rentals are likely to be most useful, although court records can include information on property transfer, and may also relate to property. Essex Records Office also holds a series of four 14th century rentals which show that Earls Colne Priory had land in the parish (including a rental from 1380 which includes properties in Finchingfield, ERO D/DPr 5, as did the Priory of Thetford.

Documentary evidence: statement of potential

At present, the manorial context for the site has not been established. However, there are avenues to pursue.

Later tithe information may provide further topographic or place name information, or clues as to the manorial context of the site. There are documents which give details of tithe owing to the vicar of Finchingfield compiled in the 1580s but referencing tenants owing tithes in 1438 and updated with details from 1622 (ERO D/DU 812/2), and a similar document from 1611 (ERO D/DU 812/3)

Essex lay subsidies for 1327 should be checked to see if there is any reference to a tiler (Ward 1983).

A series of surveys undertaken by Amyce in 1592, including maps, may be worth consulting, given that they are the earliest cartographic sources that contain depictions of parts of Finchingfield. There is also the chance that the land which included the kiln was part of the estates of an ecclesiastical institution, if Great Winsey had been a monastic lodge, grange or manor, with the dissolution disrupting the manorial history. It is interesting also that the Wethersfield lectureship was an older institution, with the first incumbent been in post for 46 years, (Vaughan 1907, 114). This would lead back into the 1580s or earlier, but whether the lectureship was funded from Great Wincey at its inception may only be a speculative hypothesis. The Amyce maps give surveys of the estates of the De Vere family, which included estates that they had granted to religious institutions which had been granted back to them at the dissolution. They include lands of the nunnery of Castle Hedingham (ERO D/DMh M1) and the priory at Earl's Colne (D/DPr 626, with links to separate abstracts of title). Whilst it may be

a long shot that the land was within these estates, the Earl's Colne material does seem to include rentals of the right sort of dates to Reaney's sources (T/A 961/1, D D/Pr 5, Temp Acc 898 (terrier)), although others may also span the right date range (National Archives SC 12/34/33, also Corner's Hall DL 43/3/1 1509- 1603).

Antiquarian books may provide more information on manorial history: Morant Volume 2 and Salmon's 'History and Antiquities of Essex'.

The manor of Woodhall in Finchingfield was connected to the manor of Wincelows in Hempstead. On the slender basis of the similarity in name, it may be worth looking at a rental for the estates of Eliab Harvey for the manors of Wincelows, Goldingham's alias Crouchmans, Free Roberts and Woodhall held by ERO, dated 1682 (ERO D/Dbf M30), arranged under headings of land in Hempstead, Great Sampford and Finchingfield.

The site is adjacent to the principal historic route between Finchingfield and Bardfield, and borders a tributary of Finchingfield Brook to the south, and these should provide a point of reference for studying early material. Further, archaeological remains from the site also provide a framework for documentary research, with a boundary 3335 that appears to suggest two larger holdings, and enclosures that could be measured. The archaeological character may also provide a hypothesis to test that the land was 'waste', woodland or common land (see section 7). There may have been an element of planning, with regularity in the layout and a 25.5m (84ft) measurement between phase 2.1 enclosure 1 and boundary ditch 3335, and from this ditch across to the western side of phase 2.2 enclosure 4, although there is an insufficient sample of complete boundaries to review whether there were any common measurements. Nonetheless, these observations may guide further documentary work. The possible gatepost (3235) and area of trample (2910) may also suggest that there was pasture land in the adjacent field to the kiln, which may also help with review of earlier documents.

Review of documents mentioned above has potential to provide information on tenants/owners and any other place name or topographic evidence and would provide links for looking at other documents such as rentals, which may list earlier tenants back several generations. The National Archives has a catalogue of manorial records, with rentals and accounts from both Finchingfield. Earlier manorial documents may include a deed, charter, rental or account entry which references tiles or a kiln, and court records may include perambulations giving the name of tenants. There are a few earlier documents from Finchingfield, and any further names would confirm whether they are relevant.

Should the above not provide any leads, moving later into the tenement history may possibly help with leaping backwards. A copy of the tithe map held by Essex Records office has parcel 1118 in which the site lies (and a number of others) with a pencilled annotation 'Ruggles-Brise' (ERO D/DSm P9). A further line of enquiry could well be a review of papers in the Brise-Ruggles archive, if the land did come into the ownership of the Brise-Ruggles family, as they may well include linked sets of deeds and documents spanning back into the medieval period. There may be scope to refine a search online using the detailed Essex catalogue, but it appears that the family papers are catalogued at a relatively high level (ERO A6968).

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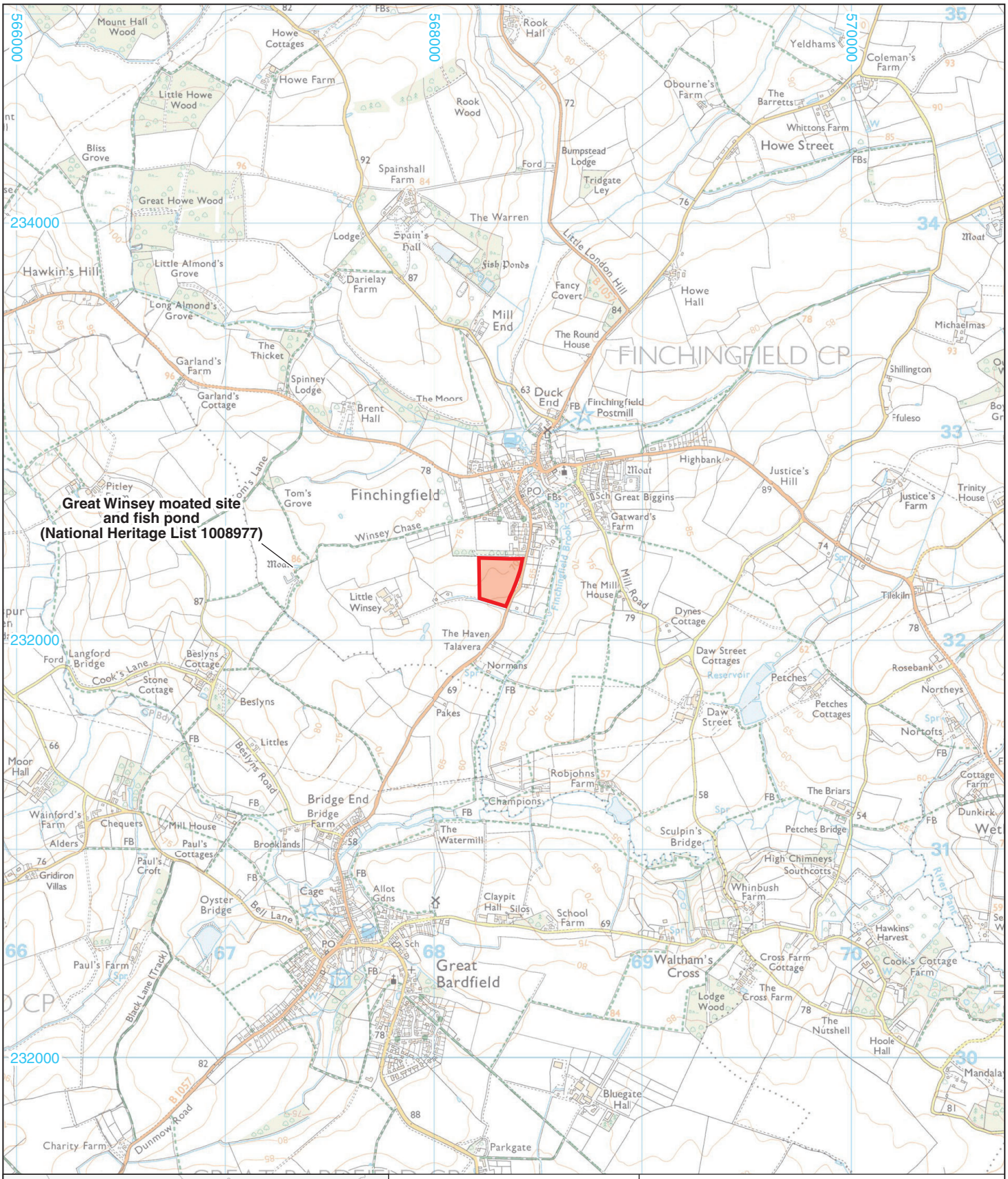
APPENDIX F: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		
Project name	Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex	
Short description	Archaeological investigation of c.0.5ha recorded medieval rural and industrial activity, including a previously unknown tile kiln, focussed on a trackway that appears to have been the original road to neighbouring Bardfield. Two late 12th/early 13th century enclosures pre-dated the kiln. One contained a series of intercutting pits and might have formed the rear of roadside plots. Possible domestic activity within the other was indicated by postholes and a finds assemblage including fired clay, a hook, a bobbin, and a small but varied collection of animal bones. Across the site, a pit may have been used for making charcoal, and shallow sub-rectangular pits may have related to small scale extraction. Shoe nails suggest the presence of horses or oxen, and a piglet burial may indicate pig husbandry; the area might have been pasture, waste or common land. The land was re-organised in the 13th/14th century, with new enclosures on the same alignments. The tile kiln was built within one of these, possibly towards the end of the phase. It was constructed from peg tiles and dug into the sloping land. It had a ramped stoke pit and twin flues beneath a firing floor. An undated post-built structure may have been for the manufacture or drying of tiles. A well, waste pit, hearth and oven within the enclosure may have been related and other pits may have been for extracting and puddling clay. A few prehistoric features and finds indicate earlier activity, likely focussed on a large palaeochannel and Finchingfield Brook.	
Project dates	28th March 2022 – 31st May 2022	
Project type	Excavation	
Previous work	Field evaluation, CA 2021, Site Code FFBR21, CA report SU0326_01	
Future work	Unknown	
PROJECT LOCATION		
Site location	Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Braintree District, Essex	
Study area (m^2/ha)	4.sha	
Site co-ordinates	568306 232305	
PROJECT CREATORS		
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project brief originator	Essex Place Services	
Project design (WSI) originator	Cotswold Archaeology	
Project Manager	Richard Mortimer	
Project Supervisor	Stephen Foster	
MONUMENT TYPE	Kiln, road, ditch, hearth, oven, pit, well, posthole. OASIS V form to be fully completed using NMR Thesaurus at http://thesaurus.english-heritage.org.uk/frequentuser.htm:	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	OASIS V form to be fully completed using FISH Thesaurus: Pottery (Medieval), CBM, worked bone, chalk object, animal bone, worked flint, metalwork	
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)**	**Content**
Physical	Braintree Museum/Accession no. TBC.	Ceramics, animal bone, CBM, metalwork, enviro archive, worked flint, fired clay, slag, stone

Paper	Braintree Museum/Accession no. TBC	Context sheets, registers, site drawings, sample sheets
Digital	Archaeology Data Service	Database, digital photos, GIS, scans

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Cotswold Archaeology 2023 *Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* CA typescript report SU0410_01



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PROJECT TITLE
Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0410	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/01/2023	1
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



N

Site boundary
Excavation area
Palaeochannel

0 1:1500 50m

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e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

PROJECT TITLE
Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE
Aerial image, Google Earth 26/06/2018, 51o57'48.59"N, 0o26'54.05"E

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0410	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/03/2023	2
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A3	1:1500	

568350

568400

232250

232200

Inset 1

0 1:100 2m

see Fig 10

see Fig 16

Inset 2

0 1:50 1m

B1057

3315 3196 3198 3108 3297 3106 3207 3242

3319 3317

3210 3211 3332 3170 3174 3228 3209 3184 3333 3186 3114 3188 3182 3180 3111

3334

3168

3149 3149 3153

2925

3256 3254 3335

3081 3098 2984 3040 3038 3067

3244 3240 3246 3248 3252 3250

1213 3020 2992 3260 3018 2990 3258

3352

3003 1216 3001 2998 1217 3022

3031 3235 3233 2912 2911 2910

3231

3156 2952 3147

3042 3046

3194 3205 3336

3295 3238 3262 3337 3329

3277 3273 2954 2982 2958 1120

3061

3325 3323 3327 3321

3084 3076 3073 3086 3142 3339 3309 3192 3136 3138 3311

3342 3226 3213 3215 3222 3033 3347 3346 3166 3164 3162 2927

3079 2929 3293 3158 3160 3069 3229 3269 3341 3340 3071 3217

3353

2947 2944 2971 2931 2973 3016 3014 2994 3342 2975 3055 3007 3005 2977 3059 2980 3057 3029 3354 3104 3090 3065 3091 3089 3088 3026 3024 3345 2922 2940 2937 3279 3291 3203 3200 3345 2933 3343

3116 3348 3344 2919 3351 2907 3134 3132 3130 3126 3122 2916 2914 2904 3128 3124 3299 3118 3302 3304 3350 3353

3120 3285 3289 3290 3283 3349 3286 3287 3288 3308 3307 3281

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Excavated features plan of Area 1

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0410	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	10/01/2023	3
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A3	1:300, 1:100, 1:50	

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench / feature
- Excavation limit
- Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Modern / drain
- Structure
- Natural gravel deposit
- Section location (A–A)
- 0000 Group number

N

0 1:300 15m

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568350

568400

232250

232200

quarry?

boundary ditch 3335

charcoal making 3042-6

oven

structure 3 (wind break?)

3332

3333

3182

ENCLOSURE 1

3334

3336

3337

3352

gate post?

ENCLOSURE 2

3338

3336

ENCLOSURE 4

oven and hearth

chalk-rich pit

stoke pit

ENCLOSURE 3

structure 2

cess pit

kiln 2953

structure 1

structure 4

3339

3341

3342

3347

3331

3346

structure 5

3329

3340

3353

hearth

well

3342

3345

3354

3343

hollow / extraction

3345

3344

3348

3351

structure 6

3349

3353

3350

puddling and exraction pits?

B1057

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phased plan of Area 1

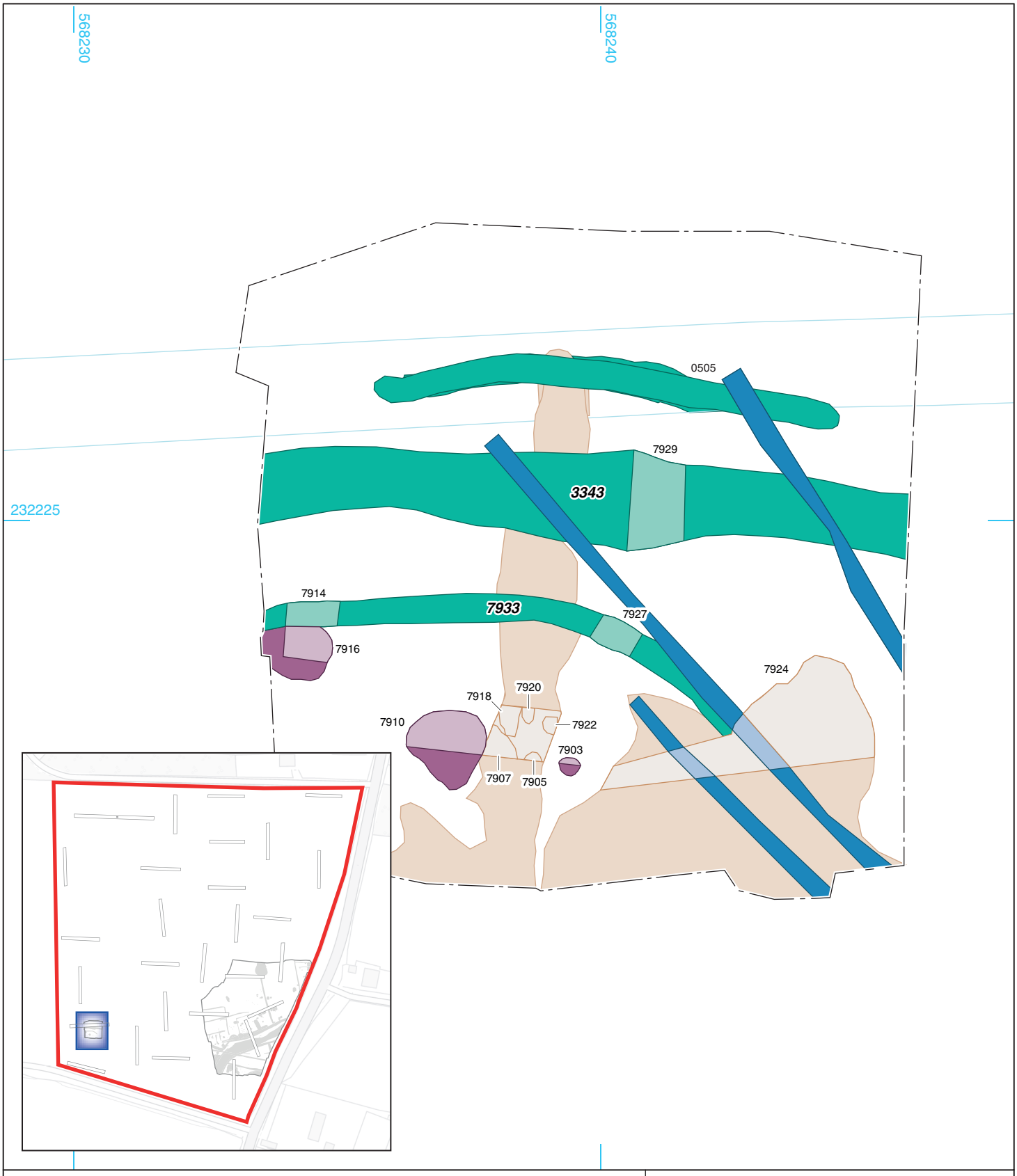
DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	SU0410	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	26/04/2023	4
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A3	1:300	

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Excavation limit
- Period 1: prehistoric
- Period 2: 12th-14th cenury
- Period 2.1: late 12th century
- Period 2.2: late 13th-14th century
- Period 3: late medieval to post-medieval
- Period 4: post-medieval
- Modern / drain
- Undated
- Structure
- Natural gravel deposit
- Section location (A A)

N

0 1:300 10m

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Evaluation trench
Excavation limit
Period 1: prehistoric
Period 4: post-medieval
Modern / drain
Natural
Section location

N

0 1:100 3m

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Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE
Phased plan of Area 2

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	15/03/2023	5
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A4	1:100	



Pits 7903 (left) and 7910 (right), and natural features (centre), looking south (1m scale)

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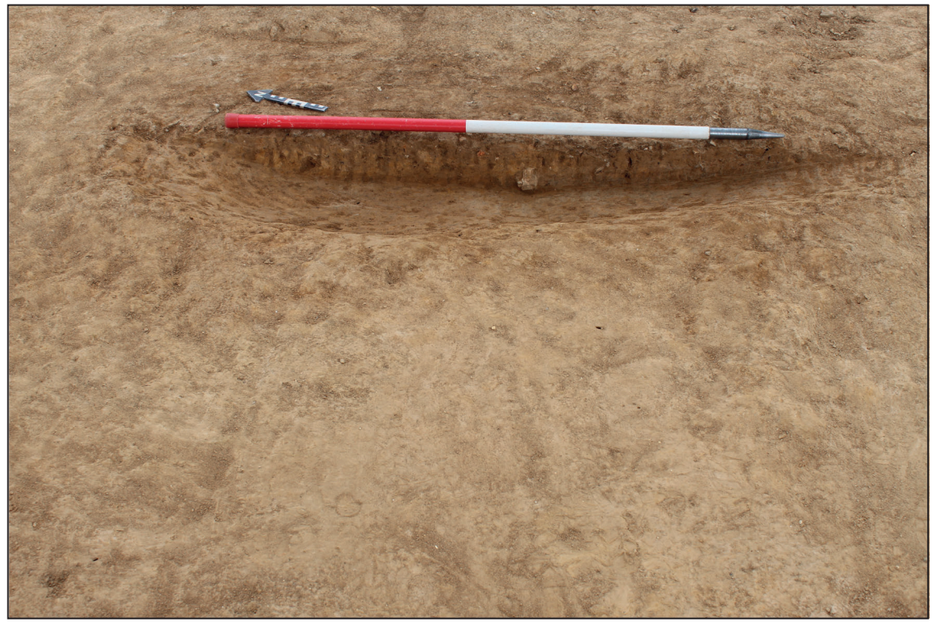
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 1 pits 7903 and 7910 and natural features: photograph

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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Ditch 3229, looking north-east (1m scale)

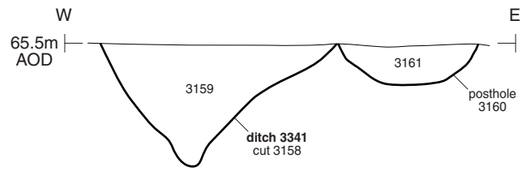


Ditch 3341 (cut 3158; left) and posthole 3160 (right), looking north (1m scale)

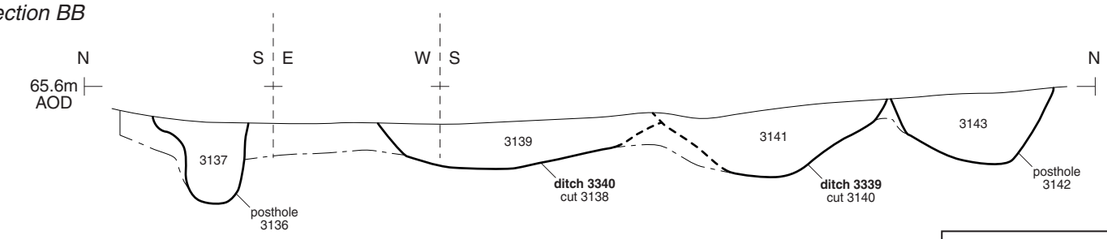


Posthole 3136, ditch 3340 (cut 3138), Phase 2.2 ditch 3339 (cut 3140) and posthole 3142, looking south-west (2m scale)

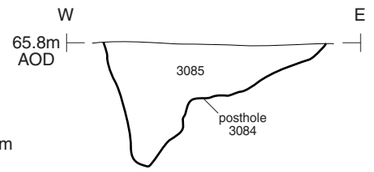
Section AA



Section BB



Section CC



0 1:20 1m

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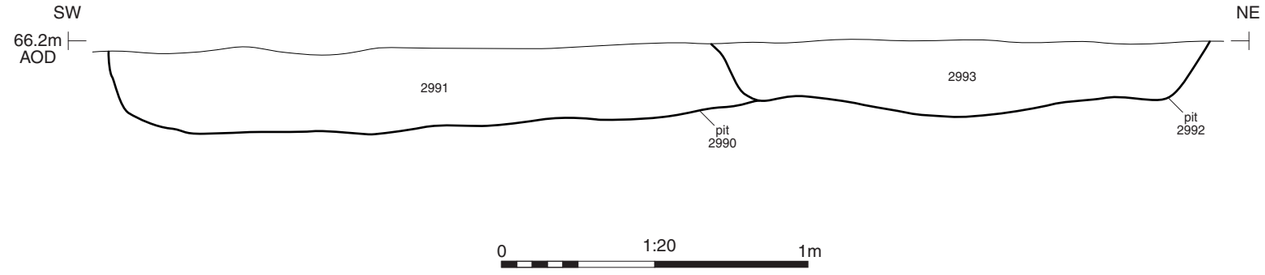
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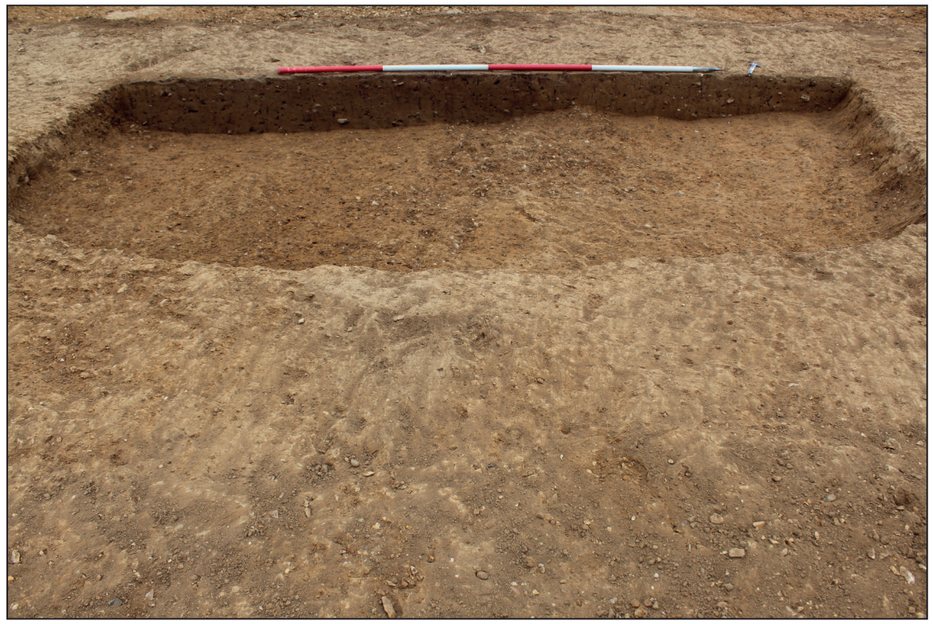
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.1 structure 1 and associated features: selected sections and photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/01/2023**	**7**
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Section DD





Phase 2.1 pits 2990 and 2992, looking north-west (2m scale)

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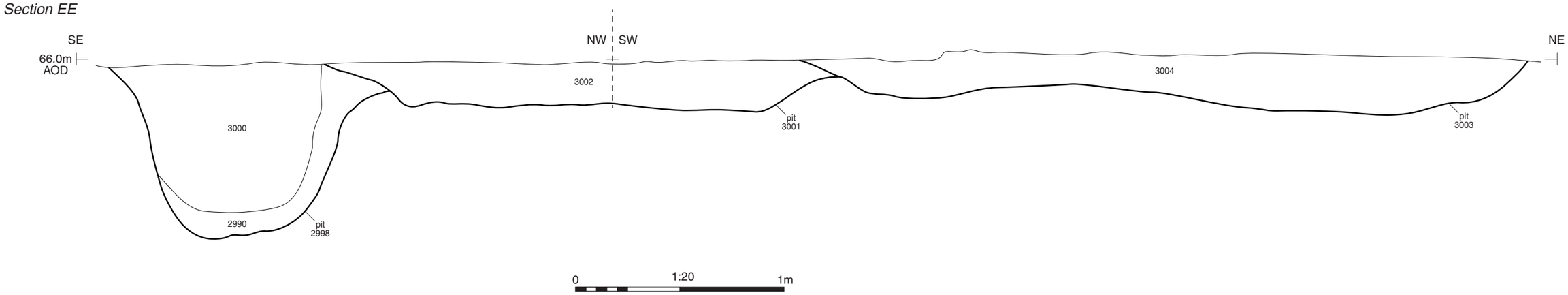
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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.1 pits 2990 and 2992: section and photograph

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Section EE



Pits 2998, 3001 and 3003, looking north (1m scale)

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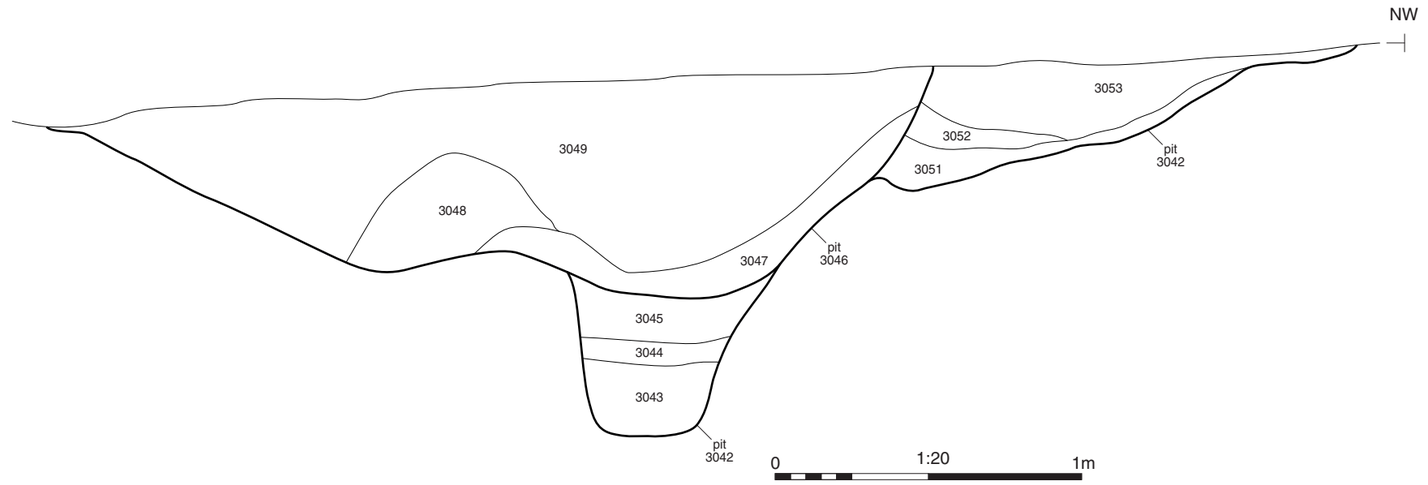
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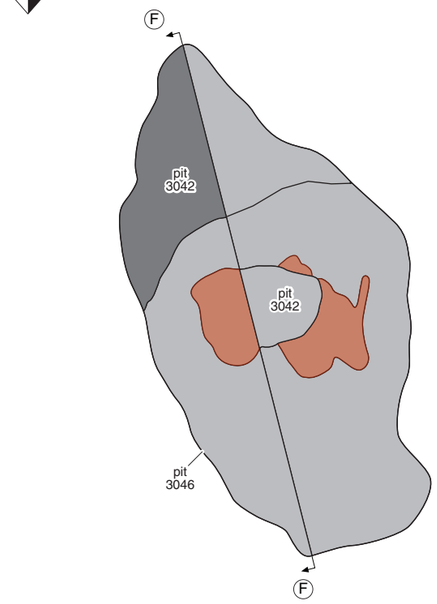
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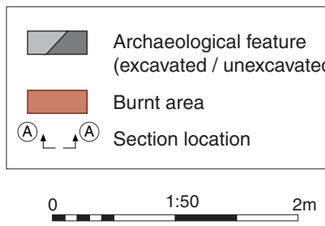
Phase 2.1 pits 2998, 3001 and 3003: section and photograph

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Section FF











Pit 3046/3042, looking north-west (2m scale)



Pit 3046/3042, looking south-east (1m scale)

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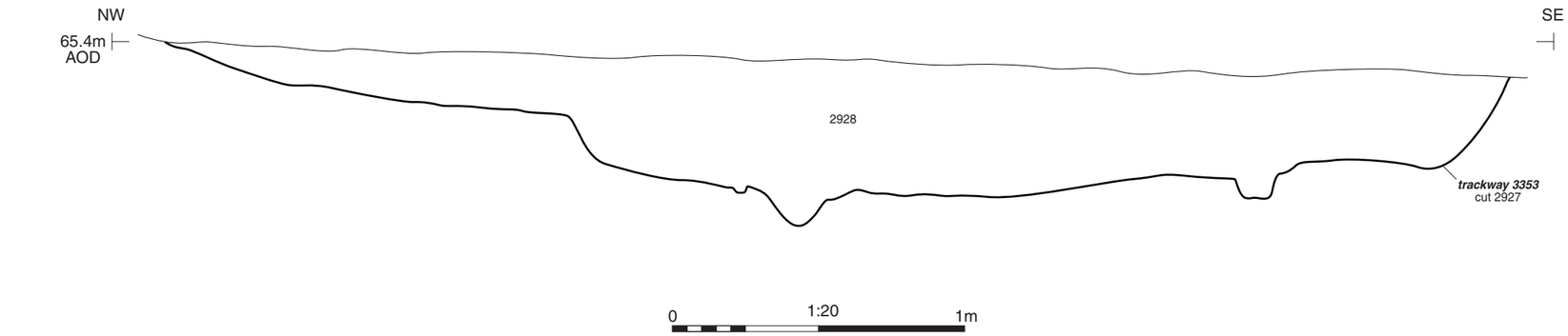
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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.1 Pit 3046/3042: section, plan and photographs

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Section GG





Trackway 3353, looking north-east (1m scale)



Trackway 3353, looking south-east

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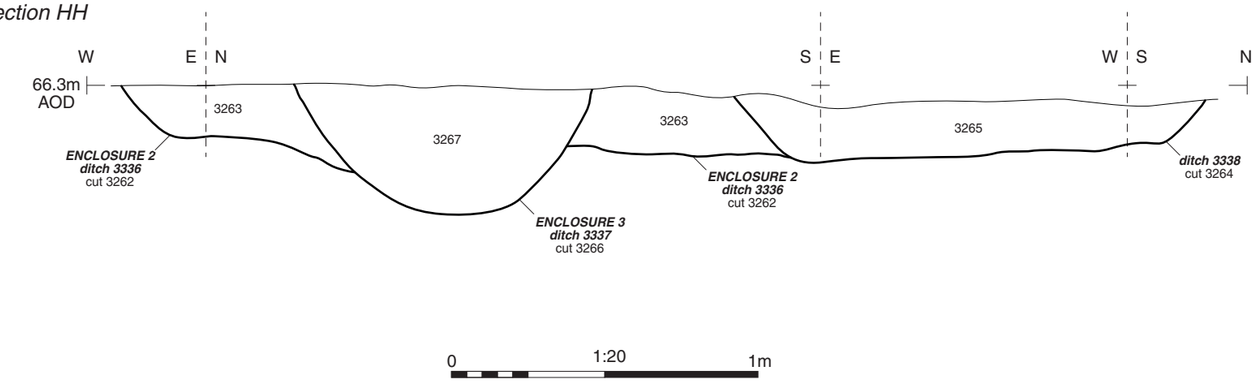
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FIGURE TITLE

Trackway 3353: section and photographs

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Section HH





Ditches 3336, 3337 and 3338, looking east (1m scale)

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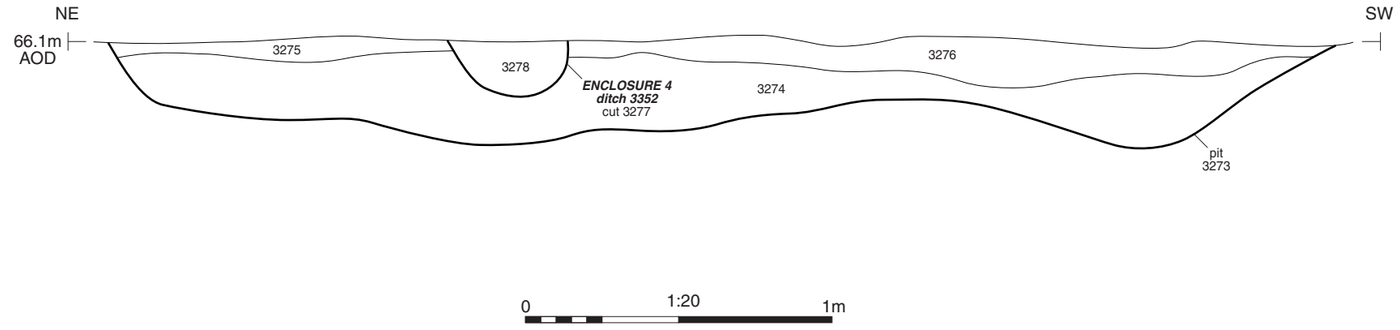
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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 ditches 3337 (enclosure 3) and 3338 cutting phase 2.1 enclosure 1 ditch 3336: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**12**
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Section II





Ditch 3352 and pit 3273, looking south (1m scale)

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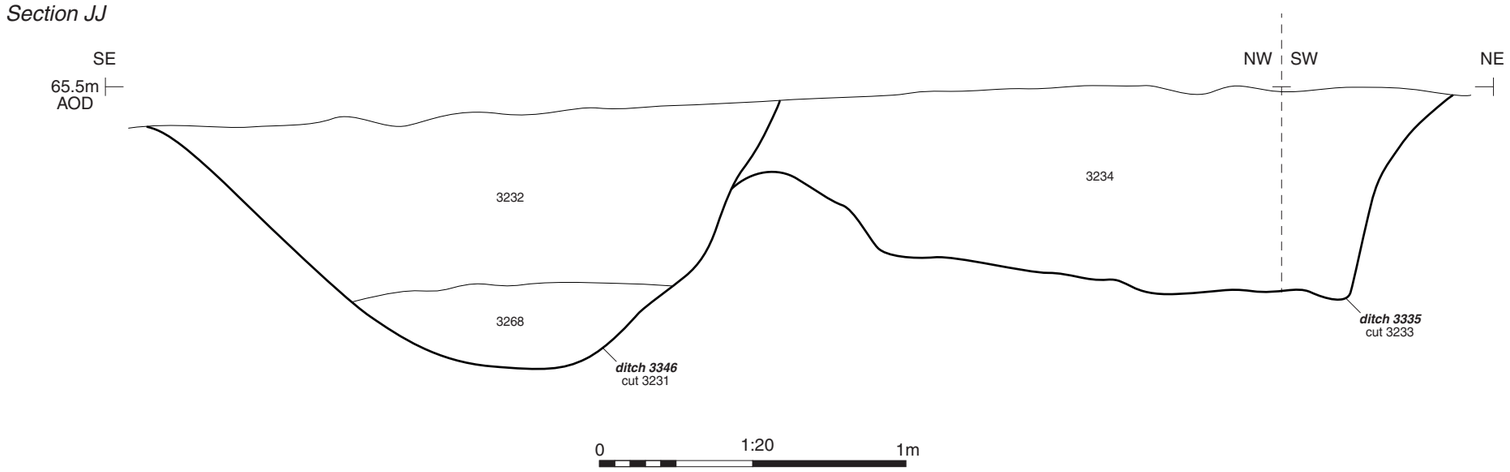
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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 pit 3273 and enclosure 4 ditch 3352: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**13**
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Section JJ





Ditches 3335 and 3346, looking south-west (1m scale)

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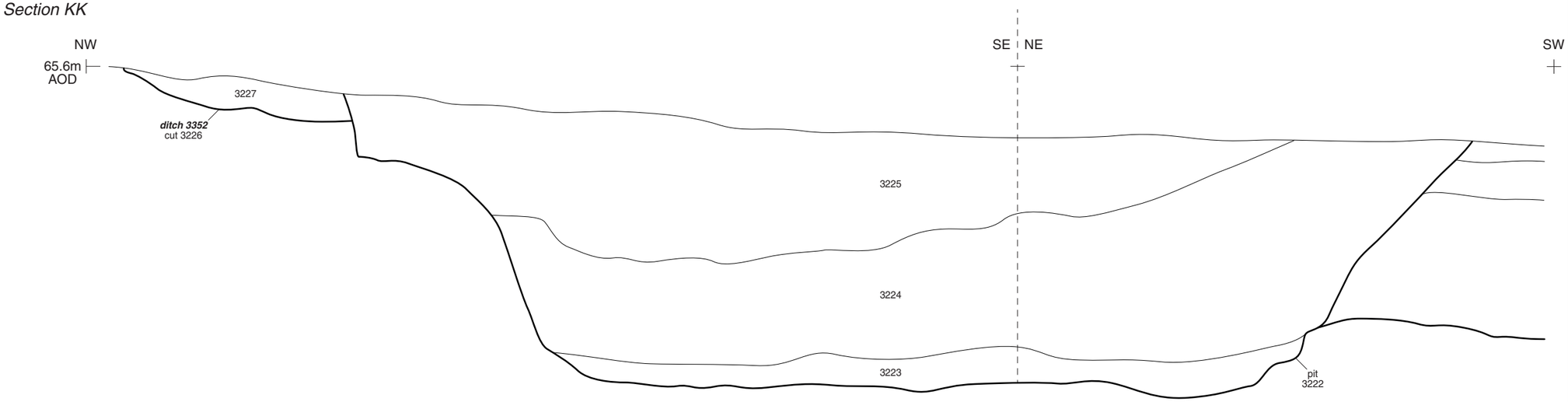
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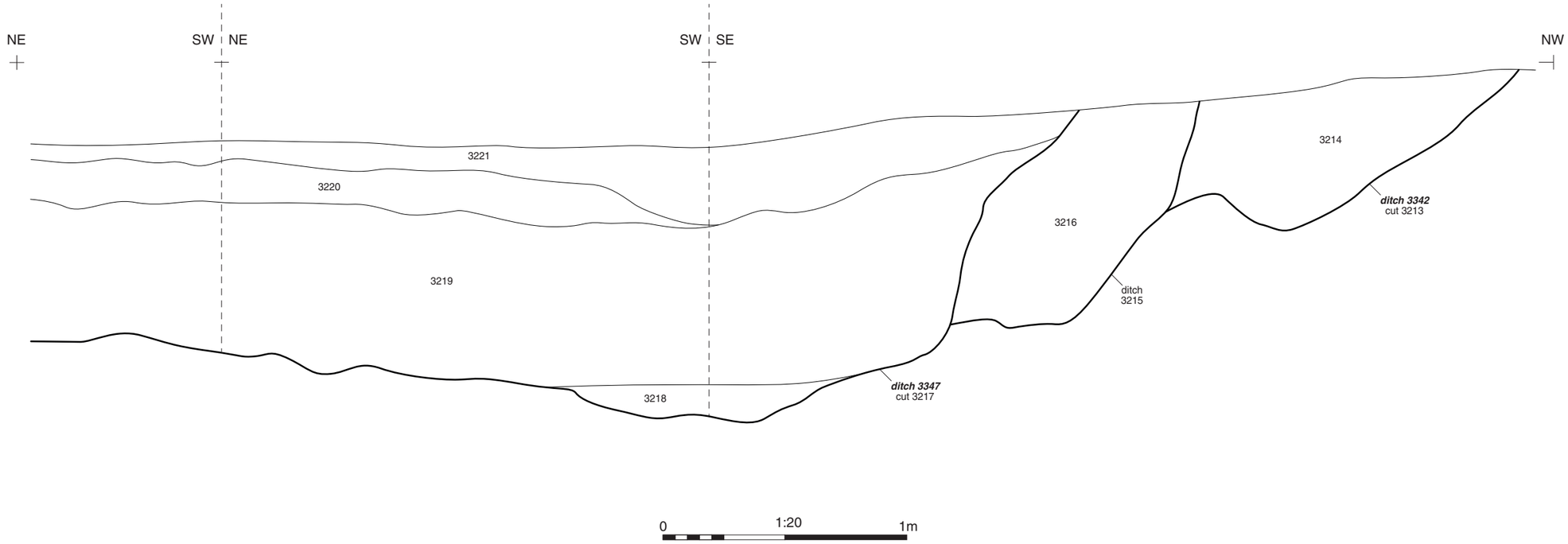
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 boundary ditch 3335 and phase 2.2 ditch 3346: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**14**
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Section KK





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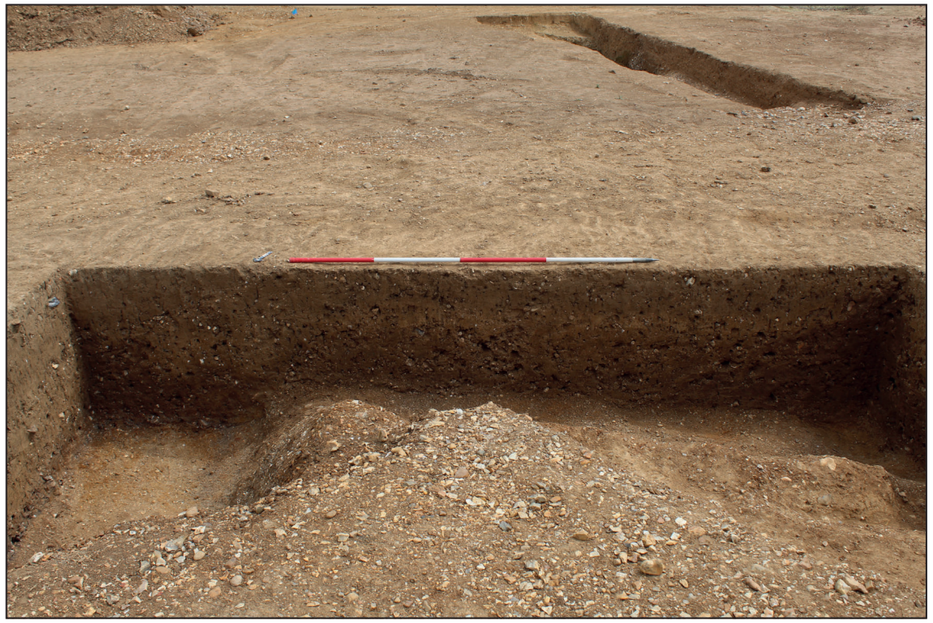
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 ditches 3342, 3347 and 3352 and pit 3222: section

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	27/03/2023	15
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Ditch 3352 and pit 3222, looking north-east (2m scale)



Pit 3222 and ditch 3347, looking south-east (2m scale)



Ditches 3347, 3215 and 3342, looking south-west (2m scale)

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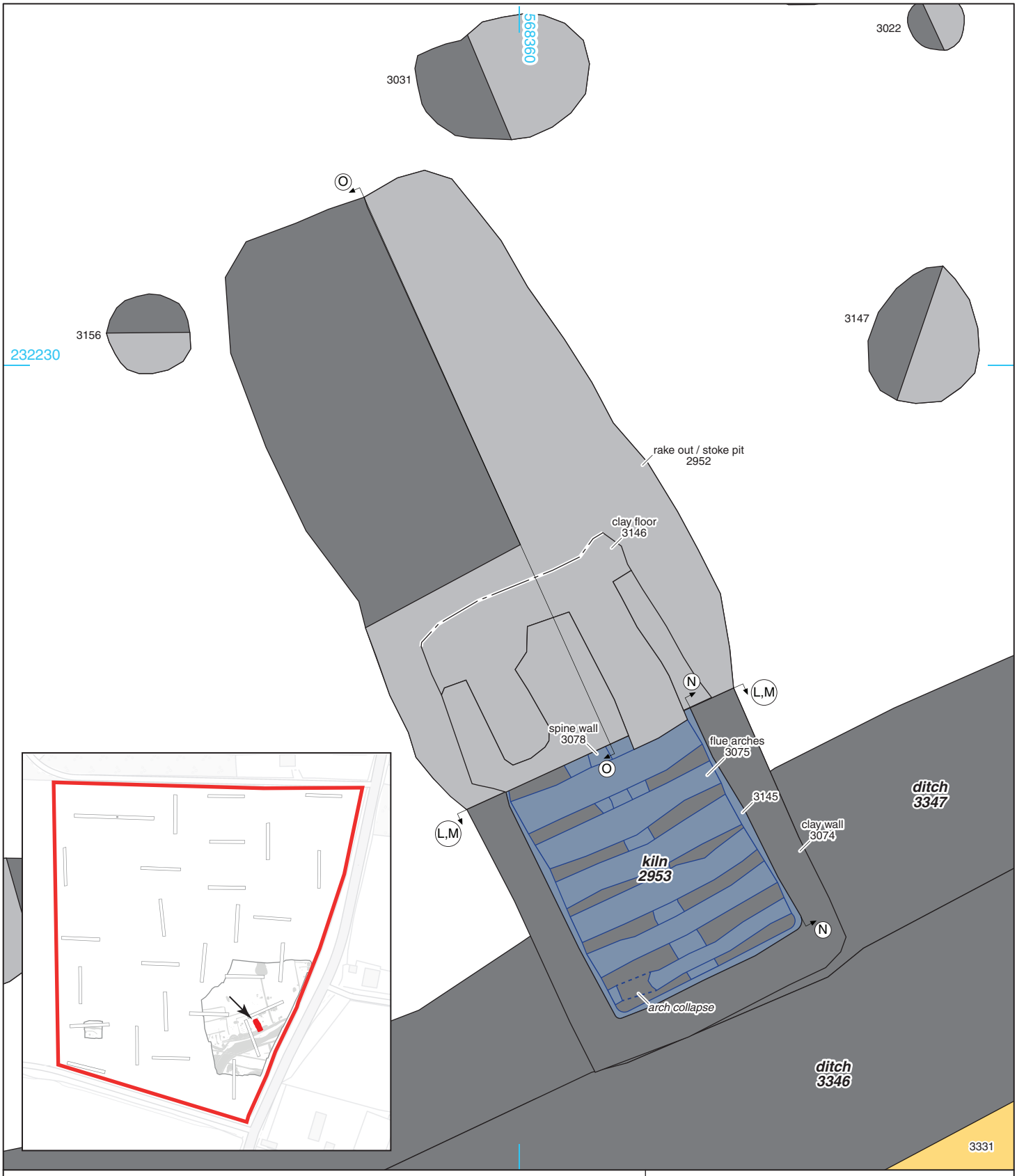
PROJECT TITLE

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FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 ditches 3342, 3347 and 3352 and pit 3222: photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**16**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**NA**	



Excavation limit

Archaeological feature (excavated / unexcavated)

Structure

Deposit

A A Section location

N

0 1:50 2m

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FIGURE TITLE

Plan of kiln 2953

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Working photograph of kiln 2953 (top), showing the firing floor (centre) and rake out / stoke pit 2952 (lower-right), looking south

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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln structure 2953: photograph

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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Overview photograph of kiln 2953, showing flues, fills in the rake out pit 2952 and front structure 2969, looking south-east

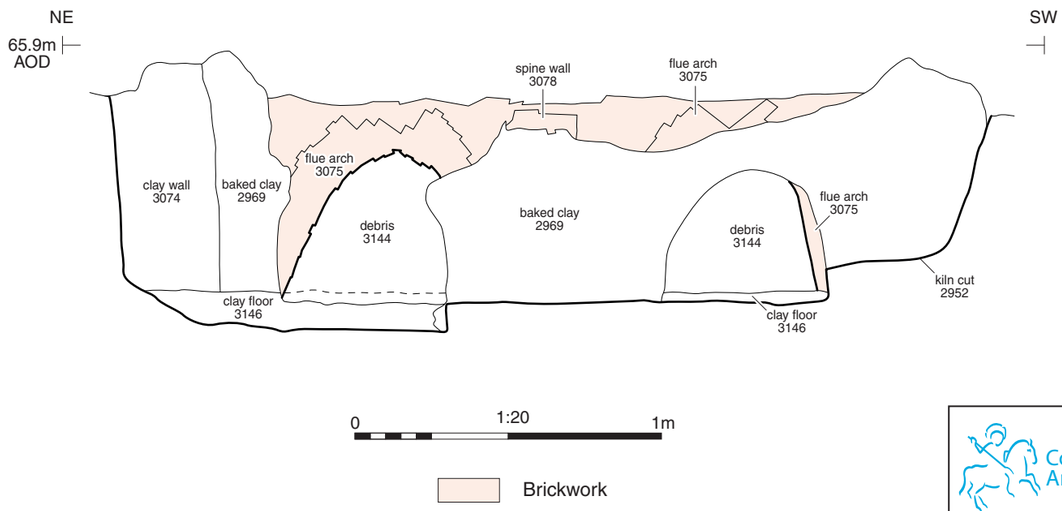


Kiln 2953 from above, showing firing floor (right), looking south-west



Front of kiln 2953, showing 2969 prior to its removal, and firing floor (bottom), looking south-east (0.4m scale)

Section LL



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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln structure 2953: photographs and section

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Close up of tiles used in the construction of kiln 2953, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

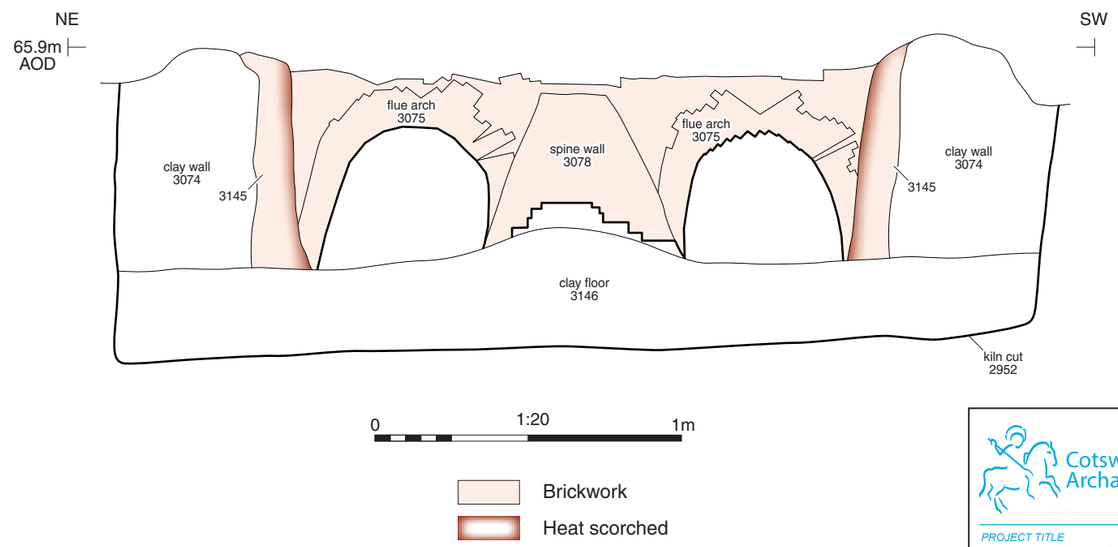


View showing both flues of kiln 2953 and front structure 2969, looking south-west (1m scale)



Arches (3075), spine wall (3078) and rubble within the kiln 2953, looking south-east (1m scale)

Section MM



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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln structure 2953: photographs and section

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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



View of half of kiln 2953, showing construction of spine wall 3078, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

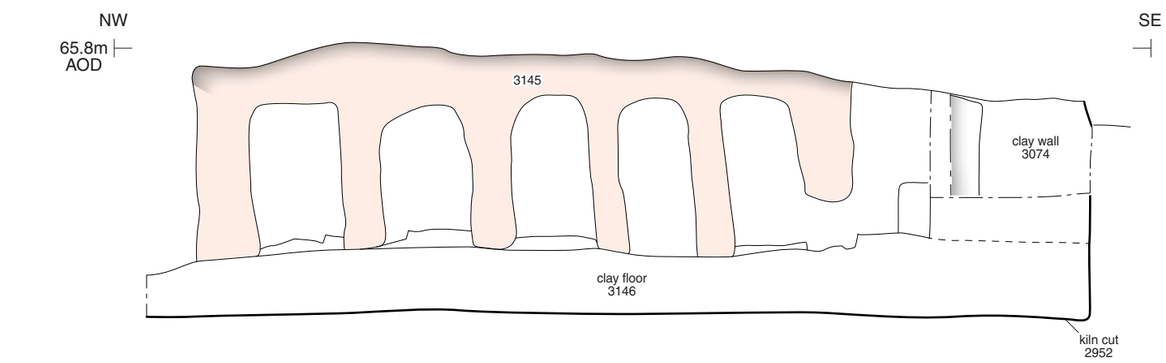


Construction cut for kiln 2953 / 2952, after removal of the kiln structure, showing clay walls 3074 (left and right), looking south-east (1m scale)



Charcoal and wood fragments in fill 2962, within the rake out / stoke pit of kiln 2953 / 2952, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

Section NN



0 1:20 1m

Brickwork

Heat scorched

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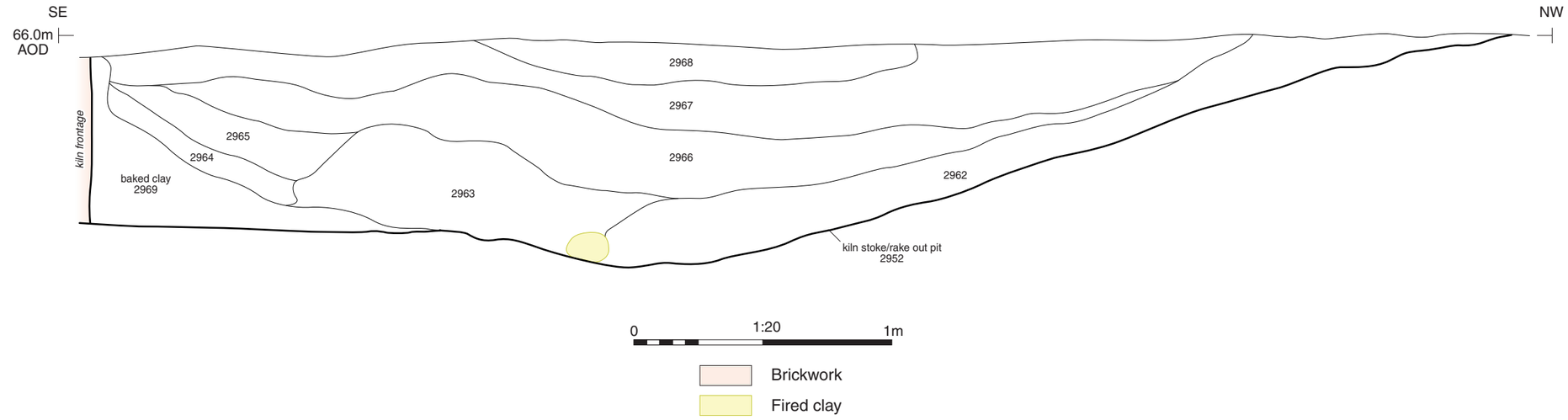
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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln structure 2953: photographs and section

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/01/2023**	**21**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	

Section OO



View of kiln 2953, showing stoke/rake out pit, looking south-west (2m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln stoke/rake out pit 2952: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/01/2023**	**22**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



Rear of arches 3075, looking north-east (0.4m scale)



Inside of arches, looking south-west (0.4m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE

Kiln arches 3075 during removal: photographs

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APPROVED BY	**MG**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Undated pit 3147, looking north-west (1m scale)

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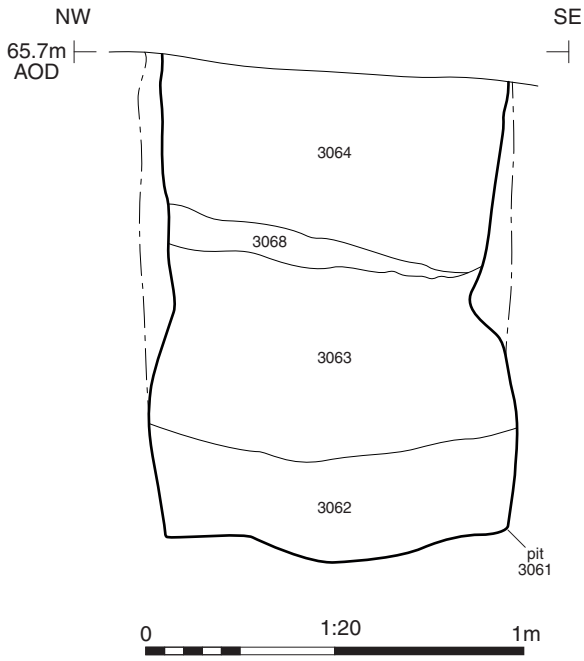
Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Undated pit 3147, with chalk/mortar deposit: photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**24**
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Section PP





Pit 3061, looking north-east (1m scale)

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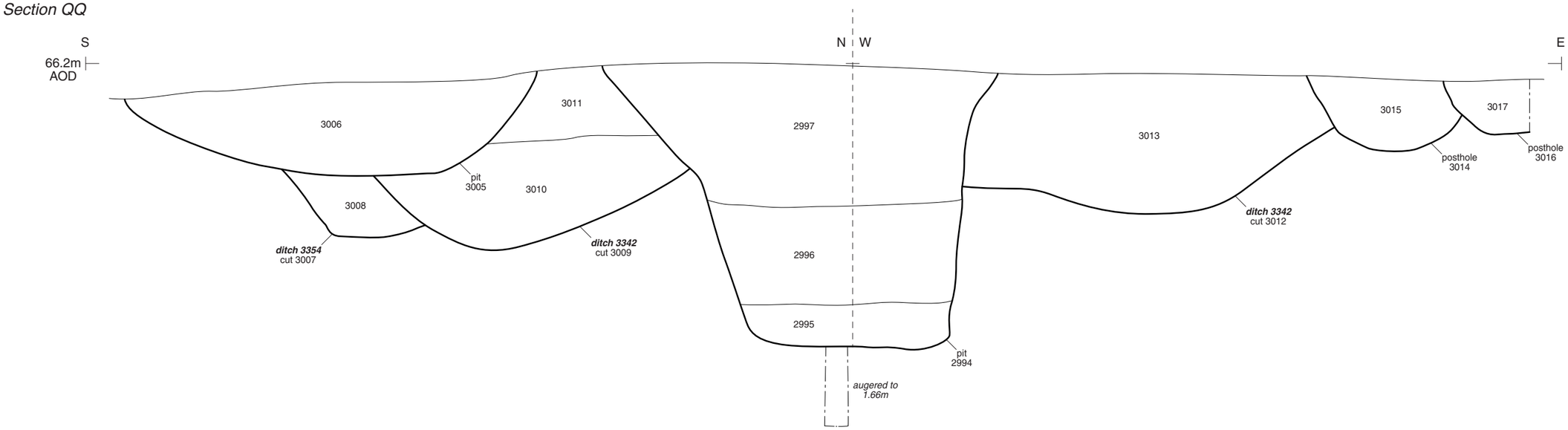
Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 Pit 3061: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**25**
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Section QQ





Pits 2994 and 3005 and earlier features, looking north-west (1m scales)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 pits 2994 and 3005 and earlier features: section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/01/2023**	**26**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



Kiln/oven 2984, looking north-west (1m scales)

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Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.2 kiln/oven 2984: photograph

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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Pit 3111, looking east (1m scale)



Pits 3174 and 3177, looking east (1m scale)



Pits 3174 and 3177, looking north-east (1m scales)

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Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 pits within enclosure 1: photographs

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**10/01/2023**	**28**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20**	



Quarry 3319, looking west (1m scales)

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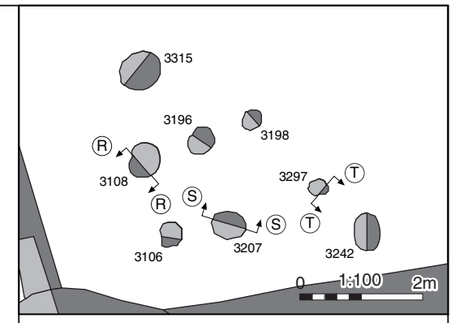
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 quarry 3319: photograph

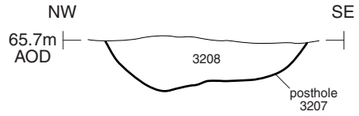
DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



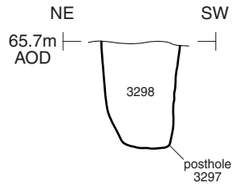
Section RR

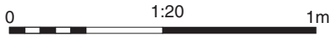


Section SS



Section TT







Posthole 3315, looking south-east (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Undated structure 2 postholes: plan, selected sections and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**30**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:20, 1:100**	



Oven 2954, looking north-east (1m scale)

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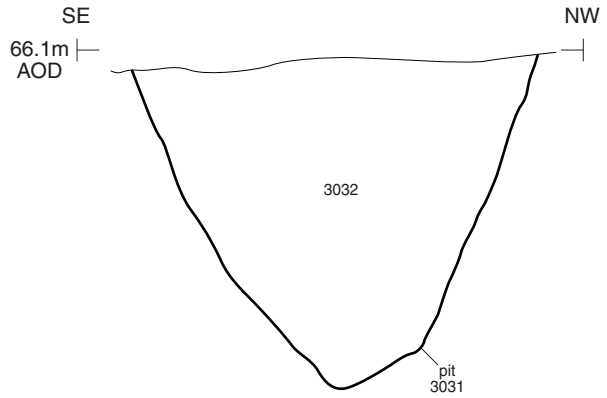
Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

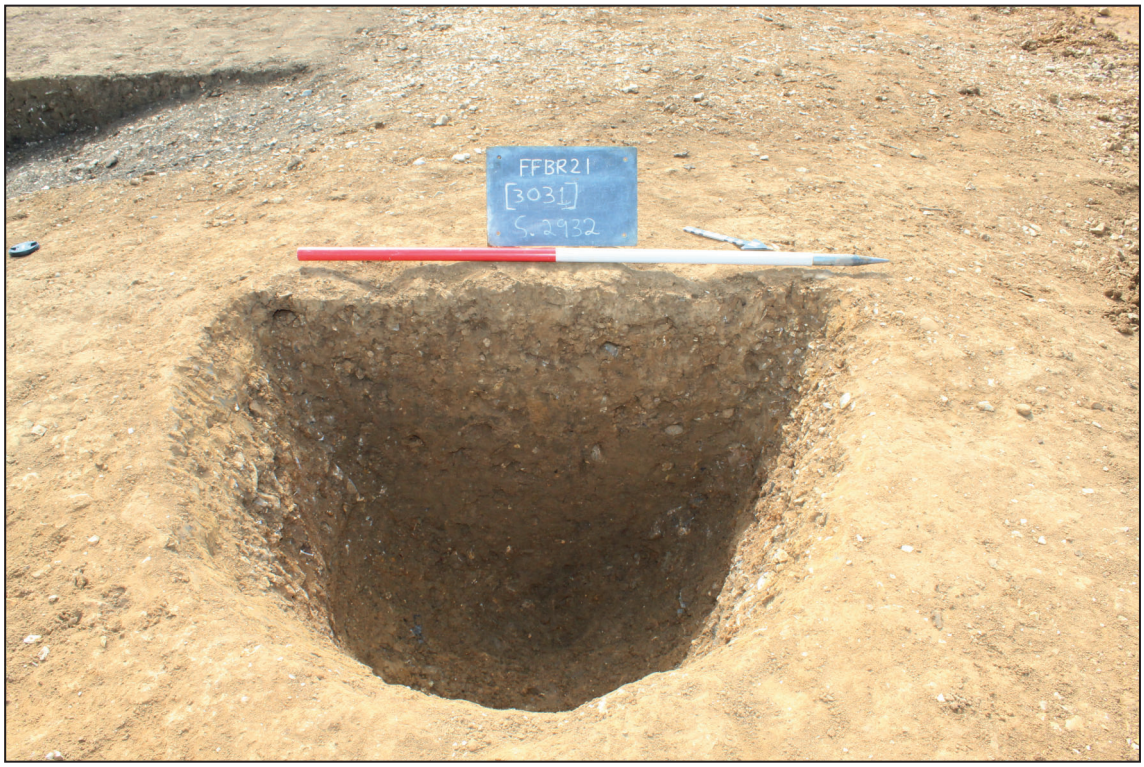
FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 oven 2954 in enclosure 4: photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**31**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

Section UU





Pit 3031, looking south-west (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 pit 3031: section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**32**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**1:20**	



Pits 2904 and 2907, looking south-west (1m scale)



Pits 2916 and 2914, looking west (1m scale)

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Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 pits 2904, 2907, 2914 and 2916: photographs

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**33**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Ditch 3349, looking north-east (0.4m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Phase 2.0 ditch 3346: photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**27/03/2023**	**34**
APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Hearth 2931, looking north-west (0.3m scale)

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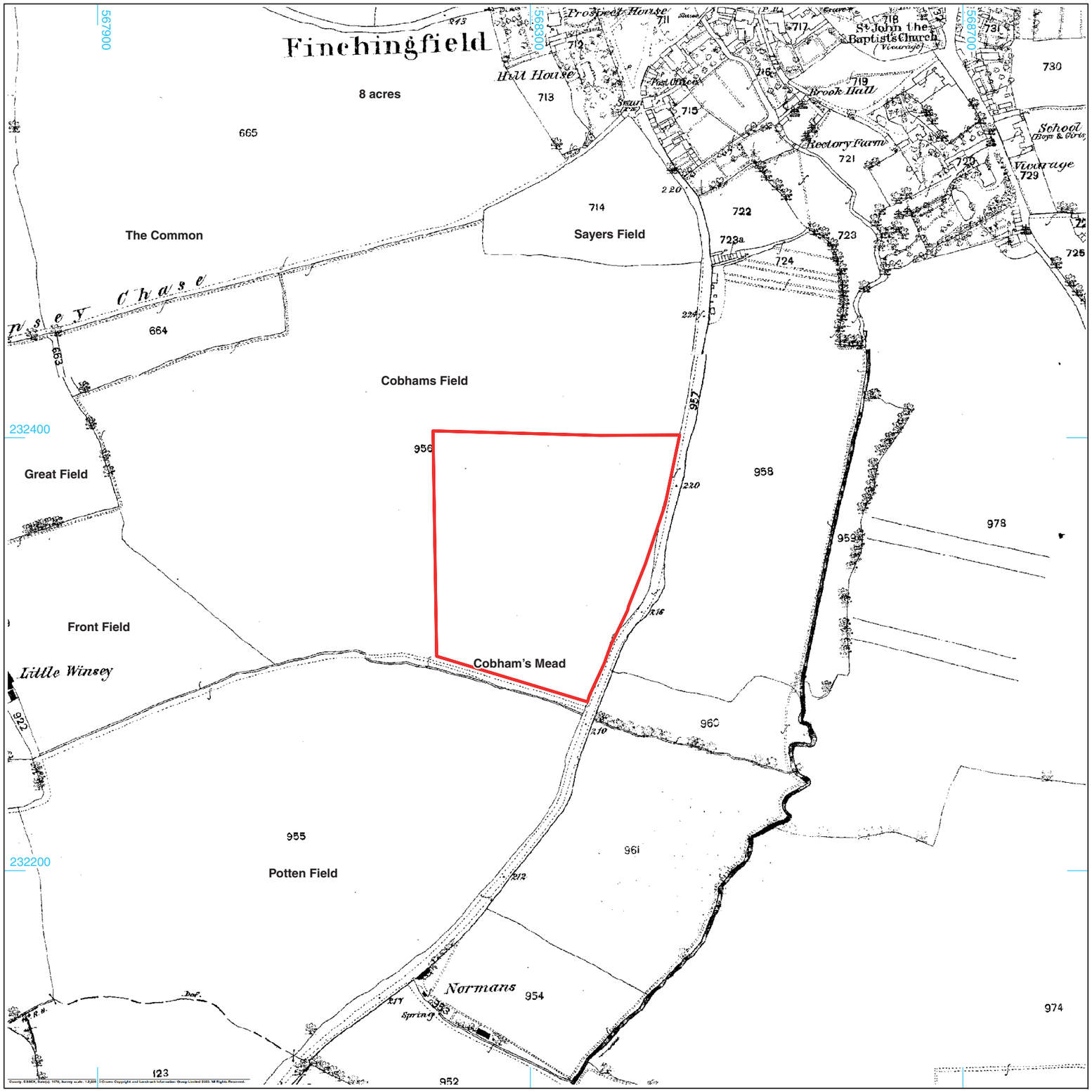
PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Hearth 2931: photograph

DRAWN BY	**RW**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0410**	*FIGURE NO.*
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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	



Site boundary

0 1:4000 200m

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

First edition OS map extract annotated with field names from Tithe map

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	27/03/2023	36
APPROVED BY	AA	SCALE@A3	1:4000	



Kiln in the landscape showing the road, and lower lying area with wetland vegetation

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PROJECT TITLE

Land at Bardfield Road, Finchingfield, Essex

FIGURE TITLE

Photograph of the kiln in the landscape showing the road, and lower lying area with wetland vegetation

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APPROVED BY	**AA**	*SCALE@A4*	**NA**	

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SU0606/SU0658
ENF153685/ENF154281
HARGHAM ROAD, QUIDENHAM, NORFOLK
FINDS ASSESSMENT

Ciar Boyle Gifford (Overall, Pottery, Ceramic Building Material), Jackie Somerville (Lithics), Alexander Bliss (Metalwork)

1. THE FINDS

1.1. A moderate assemblage of pottery, worked flint, ceramic building material (CBM) and metalwork was recovered during the archaeological evaluation and following excavation at Hargham Rd, Quidenham, summarized in Table 1 below. Finds recovered are indicative of activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods. The most notable component of this assemblage was the Early Iron Age pottery found within the fills of a group of pits initially uncovered in evaluation trench 8, and subsequently excavated in full. Both the Roman and earlier prehistoric assemblages are residual in nature, as may also be true for the small medieval assemblage.

1.2. All the finds have been quantified by material type, count and weight in each context, examined with the aid of microscopy or low powered magnification where necessary, and recorded in line with the CIfA Toolkit for Specialist Recording (CIfA 2021, Level 2). Results have been directly input to the Microsoft Access database for the project. A summary quantification is provided in Table 1 and a catalogue in Appendix B.

Table 1 Summary of finds (number / weight in grammes)

Type	Category	Count	Weight (g)
Pottery	Prehistoric	359	2592
	Medieval		
	Post-medieval/modern		
	Total	363	2605
Flint	Worked	14	58
Brick/tile	All	4	95
Metalwork	Iron		

Pottery

1.3. A moderate assemblage comprising 363 sherds (2605g) of prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery was recovered from deposits within five pits and two ditches. Refitting sherds has only been attempted where obvious joins are present within the same context. All results are recorded directly into a Microsoft Access database

forming the catalogue of finds for archive. The prehistoric pottery is recorded in line with PCRG guidance (PCRG 2010), categorised into a site-specific fabric series where the initial letter of a fabric code indicates the dominant inclusions (e.g. F1, flint-tempered). Pottery record numbers (PRN) have been assigned to each sherd, or group of related sherds from a single vessel. Roman pottery is recorded in reference to the Suffolk Roman Fabric Series as published following the excavations at Scole (Ashwin and Tester 2014). The post-Roman pottery is recorded in line with MCRG guidance and with reference to the Suffolk Medieval Fabric Series (Anderson 2020). The pottery is summarised in Appendix B, Table 1, with fabrics of all periods detailed Appendix B, Table 2.

Prehistoric

1.4. The prehistoric pottery comprises 359 sherds, weighing 2592g, recovered during hand excavation and the later processing of bulk samples from the fills of five clustered pits (pits 802, 804, 806, 3003, and 3005), in the area of trench 8. By far the largest proportion (296 sherds, weighing 2049g together) came from the fill (803) of pit 802. The assemblage is in good, though fragmentary condition, with relatively little abrasion overall and little sign of pre-burial periods of exposure. Unfortunately no full profiles are present, but in a number of cases joining sherds preserve part profiles from rim to shoulder, or neck to belly.

Vessel form

1.5. The fragmentary nature of the assemblage makes close classification of most forms impossible, but enough larger and joining sherds survive to place vessels within the shouldered jar and bowl series of the post-Deverel Rimbury (PDR) tradition, as characterised by Brudenell (2012, fig. 4.1). The assemblage possibly includes shouldered bowls (Brudenell 2012, 121, Form L), round bodied bowls (*ibid.* Form K) and a shouldered jar (Form F); at least one small vessel might be a tripartite cup (Form W) or small bowl (Form O). Shoulders are generally rounded or marked; only one angular shoulder is identifiable, on a small jar/bowl (PRN 26). Few base sherds were recovered, and those present appear to be simple and flat, with no identifiable omphalos, foot-ring or pedestal forms which might provide further chronological indications. Rims are generally upright or slightly out-turned, sometimes thickened with simple rounded or flattened tops over off-set or slightly concave necks. One especially distinctive rim is internally flanged, considered a characteristic of assemblages from the later Early Iron Age in Norfolk (Brudenell 2011, 19-20). Close parallels for this rim can be seen at Bittering Quarry, Norfolk (Ashwin and Flitcroft,

243 Fig 22 P31) and further afield at Linton, Cambridgeshire (Fell 1953, 35, fig. 3 P9), both sharing this sherd's upright neck and sinuous profile toward the shoulder. Even so, the present example shows a distinctly broader and more evenly shaped flange than any parallel found, and is worthy of illustration.

Vessel fabric

1.6. The fabrics in the assemblage represent a continuum of quartz sandy wares with varying proportions of crushed calcined flint added, occasionally with very rare, probably incidental flint and stone gravel. These range from those with no added flint or only rare finely crushed flint (used mainly in relatively fine wares) to those with poorly sorted, angular, coarsely crushed flint temper up to 4mm (generally in more robust, coarse wares). Where large or joining sherds were identified, many displayed inconsistent distribution of inclusions across areas of the vessel, often with finer or fewer coarse inclusions towards the rim; as such, fabric definitions are relatively broad regarding inclusion frequency, to avoid obscuring possible connections through over-differentiation of smaller sherds. Sandy fabrics with rare or no finely crushed flint (Q1) comprise a small proportion of the assemblage by weight (106 sherds, 440g); this is broadly comparable with the quantity of the coarsest fabric category, with added crushed flint up to 4mm (F2), which includes fewer but larger sherds (59 sherds, 715g). The greatest proportion by both sherd count and weight is tempered with medium crushed flint up to 2mm (F1), accounting for well over half the assemblage (194 sherds, 1437g). The majority of the assemblage is fully or mostly unoxidised, with only a minority showing any oxidisation, mostly on the external surface and often inconsistent across the visible area. Overall, the continuity between fabrics is suggestive of close contemporaneity of vessels within and between the pit groups, and both the firing and fabrics support an Early Iron Age date for the assemblage.

Surface treatment and decoration

1.7. Limited areas of very light burnish are seen on a large proportion of the finer fabrics, though in most cases it is barely present and usually restricted to the area of the rim or internal surface. Coarser vessels more often show smoothed or wiped surfaces, occasionally appearing possibly scratched. Some vessels may be fingertip-and-nail rusticated, in addition to vessels with decorative bands of fingertip impressions. Approximately a quarter of the assemblage shows some level of decoration, almost exclusively on the flint tempered sherds; the most commonly occurring motifs are linear scored grooves and fingernail impressions. Less frequently, sherds show

lattices of shallow scored grooves, random scoring, tool impressions and, rarely, possible comb-dragging. Of the 15 rims recovered, only two are decorated: one with interior and exterior edges finger-pinched, and one with a fingertip-impressed rim top.

Discussion

1.8. Many features of this assemblage suggest a link to the 'Harling-type' pottery assemblages of the Early Iron Age, beginning in the 8th century BC and remaining current into the 6th, and possibly the 5th centuries BC, with one radiocarbon date suggesting this style may have pervaded as late as the 4th century BC (Brudenell 2011, 17-19). These features include the prevalence of decorative techniques and surface treatments such as shallow scored lattices, and bands of fingertip-and-nail impressions at the rim and shoulder, techniques both seen at Valley Belt, Trowse, Norfolk, as well as the wiped or possibly scratched surface treatments mentioned above (Percival 2000, figs 141-2). However, in addition to shouldered vessels with bands of fingernail impressions at the shoulder, the present assemblage includes vessels where those impressions also occur at the neck (for example PRN 10) or more often this surface treatment extends below the shoulder across the body of the vessel, creating a rusticated surface (PRNs 68, 80, 82, possibly 71). Taken together, the sherds of the latter vessels may suggest the presence of a jar type specifically distinctive of Norfolk pottery in the later Early Iron Age, c.600-350 BC (Brudenell 2011, 21, fig. 7), exemplified by a jar from Bittering Quarry, Norfolk (NHER 13023; Ashwin and Flitcroft 1999, 244, fig. 23 P34). A second Bittering assemblage (ibid, Fig 23; NHER 15910) associated with the same period provides parallels for PRNs 32 and 56 with vessels displaying random scoring and broad horizontal grooves. The deeper, relatively broad, linear scored grooves in the present assemblage, however, may be in some cases better compared with pottery from Linton, Cambridgeshire (Fell 1953, 36, fig.4 P16-18, 22-24), associated with the Darmsden-Linton style of pottery, thought to be later than the West Harling group and typically identified on pottery from sites to the south (Brudenell 2011, 21; Cunliffe 1968, 178-81; 2005, 76-77).

1.9. The current assemblage probably does not belong with the Darmsden-Linton group, especially since it is disputed whether the style is actually present in Norfolk at all (Brudenell 2011, 21); however, the similarities may again tangentially support a date toward the later Early Iron Age. Certainly the relative absence of angular bipartite and tripartite form, sharply shouldered bowls and a lack of certain decorative features such as cordons appears in line with this suggestion. It should be noted, however,

that such typological comparisons for dating purposes have significant limitations given the vagueness of current understandings of Norfolk's chronology in this period, particularly in the transitional period from between Early and Middle Iron Age.

Roman

1.10. A single sherd of Roman pottery (8g) was recovered from the topsoil of trench 2. It is a sherd from the rim of a grey coarseware vessel, likely a bowl.

Medieval

1.11. Three sherds (weighing 5g together) of early medieval pottery were recovered from the fills of ditches 501 (deposit 502) and 404 (deposit 405). All are small body sherds of hard-fired, thin-walled vessels in fine-medium sandy fabrics. Though no diagnostic formal features are present, the fabric and overall appearance of the sherds suggests a 11th-12th century date of manufacture (Anderson 2020). However, given the small quantities and sherd sizes present, the pottery cannot be relied upon to date ditches 501 or 404, as the material may be residual or intrusive. The pottery from ditch 404 was accompanied by small fragments of ceramic building material which may suggest a date later in the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Lithics

1.12. Five worked flints were recovered via the hand excavation and bulk soil sampling of four deposits (fills of pits, a ditch and a pond). All are made from fine or relatively fine-grained flint and cortex is present on three. This is chalky on two flakes and abraded on one, indicating the exploitation of both chalk and secondary (such as river gravel) sources. The underlying geology at the site is chalk of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (BGS 2023), so good quality chalk flint would have been readily available. The lithics consist of four flakes and an end-and-side scraper. None of the flakes display any chronologically diagnostic features, so only broad prehistoric dating is possible for these. The end-and-side scraper has been rather crudely made using a thermal blank and steep, irregular retouch along two edges. The use of a thermal blank and the relatively poor quality of the retouch would both be most consistent with dating in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age periods (Butler 2005, 155). However, the dating of a single object which is not a chronologically diagnostic tool type, must be tentative. The lithics from fill 803 of pit 802 and fill 805 of pit 804 were recovered in association with pottery of Early Iron Age date, the end-and-side scraper with medieval pottery and medieval/post-medieval

ceramic building material, and most of the flints are moderately edge damaged. Therefore, it is likely that all of the flints are residual.

Ceramic building material

1.13. Seven fragments (97g together) of ceramic building material (CBM) came from the single fill (405) of ditch 404. The assemblage includes two fragments (43g) of possible brick, four fragments of probable roof tile (53g), and one undiagnostic flake (1g). All the CBM is in highly fragmentary condition, with few diagnostic formal features remaining.

1.14. The roof tile fragments are flat and range between 12mm and 15mm thick, likely representing peg tile though no peg holes are present. The tiles are handmade, in medium sandy fabrics, some of which include rare flint 1-2mm in size. Some small patches of adherent sandy mortar are visible on one surface of one of the fragments. Mortar is not typically used with peg tile, and the presence of this small quantity is probably incidental rather than indicative of the tile's use. The possible brick fragments are in a fine sandy fabric with rare grog, in an orange clay matrix with cream swirls. Only one sanded surface remains, somewhat irregular in shape.

1.15. The fabrics and overall appearance of the fragments point to a broad date in the medieval or post-medieval periods.

Metalwork

1.16. Nine metal objects weighing 24.07g were recovered. Eight are copper alloy and one is silver, all being recovered from the topsoil layers of 6 trenches across the site via metal detecting. The overall condition of the objects ranges from poor to fair. They have been packed in perforated bags and stored in an airtight box with silica gel.

Roman

1.17. Seven copper alloy objects are of Roman date, comprising six coins and an incomplete bow brooch.

1.18. The bow brooch (Registered Artefact (Ra.) 5, topsoil 1200 of trench 12) is of the Colchester Derivative Rearhook type (Mackreth 2011, CD R) a form which dates from AD 43-100. Missing its pin/spring mechanism and lower bow, the brooch has a winged head – each wing decorated with a singular diagonal groove. The bow curves strongly in profile, its midpoint adorned with three beaded longitudinal moulded ridges enclosing two grooves that extend to the point at which it truncates. It is broadly

comparable with an example published in Mackreth's corpus (Mackreth 2011, 43, pl. 40, no. 910).

1.19. All the coins are of late 3rd to early 4th century date. Five date to the period of AD 275-296/Reece (1995) period 14, and the last from AD 336-341/Reece period 17. Most are preserved relatively poorly, being worn and/or corroded. Two were found in topsoil 1000 (Ras 2-3, trench 10), a further two in topsoil 1700 (Ras 8-9, trench 17) and the remaining two as singular finds in topsoils 1100 (Ra. 4, trench 11) and 1500 (Ra. 6, trench 15).

1.20. Registered artefacts 3, 6, 8 and 9 are all barbarous radiates dating c. 275-285, representing a coin type commonly found as site finds from Britain. Two of these clearly copy official prototypes of the Gallic separatist emperors; whereas Ra. 6 probably copies a PAX AVG reverse type (Pax standing left with palm and long sceptre) struck for either Tetricus I or Victorinus (Bland et. al 2009/Normanby 194, no. 1406 or 196, no. 1473), Ra. 8 appears to be imitating a SPES AVG/AVGG/PVBLICA reverse of Tetricus I or II - Spes walking left holding flower, lifting hem of skirt (Bland et. al 2009/Normanby 195, no. 1471, 197, nos. 1526 or 1533). A better preserved radiate (Ra. 4) is an official issue of the British usurper emperor Allectus (AD 293-296) struck at the mint of London with the VIRTVS AVG (galley left with rowers) reverse type, cf RIC vol V, part II, 563, no. 55 (Webb *et al*. 1933). Lastly, a corroded *nummus* (Ra. 2) represents the latest coin within the group – corresponding to the GLORIA EXERCITVS reverse type (two soldiers standing either side of one standard) and dating c. AD 336-341. The mint cannot be identified.

Medieval

1.21. A somewhat worn English silver shortcross type penny of either John or Henry III was found in topsoil 300 (Ra. 1, trench 3). This coin is of class 6a and dates to the period 1208-1218, struck by the moneyer Walter at the mint of London (see North 1994, 222, no. 974).

Post-medieval

1.22. A complete but somewhat bent buckle was found in topsoil 1700 (Ra. 7, trench 17). This example is a double looped form, preserved with its strap bar and wound pin intact. Each loop is decorated with a barrelled central knop flanked by curvilinear mouldings demonstrating a single punched annulet, further smaller knops and paired transverse ridges adorning the sides of the frame as they curve towards the knopped terminals of the strap bar. No exact parallel for this buckle could be found, though it

is very similar to an example published by Whitehead (2003, no. 427). This form of buckle and its decoration are indicative of a post-medieval date, c. 1550-1650.

Discussion

1.23. Excavation at Hargham Road produced a moderate assemblage of stratified finds indicative of prehistoric activity at the site, as well as topsoil finds indicative of nearby activity in the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

1.24. In the prehistoric period, residual flints may tentatively suggest activity nearby in the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. The pottery from a group of pits in the area of trench 8 derives from Early Iron Age occupational activity. While this assemblage bears many similarities to West Harling-type pottery of Earliest Iron Age pottery, a number of the forms and decorative motifs present are more closely associated with assemblages of later Early Iron Age date, c.600-350BC.

1.25. Roman metalwork and a single sherd of Roman pottery, although present as residual finds in the topsoil, are suggestive of some level of nearby activity in this period. However, the very low quantity of pottery would seem to suggest the focus of this activity was probably not located within the site itself. Spatial analysis suggests a slight trend towards the southwestern corner of the site, perhaps indicating a concentration of activity in this vicinity. The focus on the late 3rd and early 4th centuries in regards to the Roman coins is perhaps indicative of small scale rural settlement, sites of this nature typically peaking in Reece 14 and 17. However, this interpretation is tentative given the small size of the assemblage thus far.

1.26. The small assemblage of medieval and post-medieval metalwork and CBM, as well as early medieval pottery, recovered from topsoil and the fills of ditches 404 and 501, are also likely indicative of continued use of the local area in later periods, though there is little to indicate the nature of that activity. The CBM and pottery are both likely to have entered the archaeological record residual in nightsoils, and it is likely that the metalwork objects of the Roman and post-Roman assemblages entered the archaeological record as either casual losses or discarded debris.

Potential and recommendations

1.27. All finds have been fully recorded to archive standards and should be retained.

1.28. The ceramic chronology for the Early Iron Age remains poorly understood in Norfolk, so an assemblage of this moderate size and good condition may provide a useful addition to current typological understanding. Brudenell (2011, 23) has encouraged

radiocarbon dating of Early Iron Age assemblages from Norfolk; it is therefore recommended that a radiocarbon date is sought for pit 802 if possible, to provide a valuable addition to regional data in a relatively poorly understood area. Any further research might also attempt further refitting of sherds within and between the pit groups, to establish which, if any, features may have been in use contemporaneously. A small number of vessels from the assemblage could be illustrated, most notably the unusually broad internally flanged rim (PRN 56).

1.29. X-radiography is also recommended for the metal objects.

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APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 2 : Finds concordance

Feature	Context	Sample	Material	Fabric/Description	Ct	Wt (g)	Spotdate
Topsoil	200		Roman pottery	GX	1	8	
Topsoil	300		Metalwork	Ra 1 Medieval silver coin	1	1.25	
Ditch 404	405		Medieval pottery	EMW	1	3	Med/PM
			CBM	Brick?, roof tile (inc. one with adherent mortar)	7	97	
			Worked flint	End-and-side-scraper	1	19	
Pond 406	409		Worked flint	Flake	1	3	Residual preh.
Ditch 501	502		Medieval pottery	EMW	2	1	C11-12, likely residual.
Pit 802	803		Prehistoric pottery	F1	134	939	EIA/ ?Later EIA (600-350BC)
				F2	28	236	
				Q1	70	301	
			Worked flint	Flake	1	3	
		2	Prehistoric pottery	F1	27	149	
				F2	25	374	
				Q1	12	50	
			Worked flint	Flake	1	1	
Pit 804	805		Prehistoric pottery	F1	17	282	EIA/ ?Later EIA (600-350BC)
				F2	1	5	
				Q1	7	27	
			Worked flint	Flake	1	1	
		3	Prehistoric pottery	Q1	3	4	
Pit 806	807		Prehistoric pottery	F1	11	52	EIA/ ?Later EIA (600-350BC)
				F2	5	100	

Topsoil	1000		Metalwork	Ra 2, Roman copper alloy coin (1.06g); Ra 3, Roman copper alloy coin (0.81g)	2	1.87	
Topsoil	1100		Metalwork	Ra 4, Roman copper alloy coin	1	2.49	
Topsoil	1200		Metalwork	Ra 5, Roman copper alloy bow brooch	1	4.62	
Topsoil	1500		Metalwork	Ra 6, Roman copper alloy coin	1	1.61	
Topsoil	1700		Metalwork	Ra 7, copper alloy post-medieval buckle (10.03g); Ra 8, Roman copper alloy coin (1.51g); Ra 9, Roman copper alloy coin (0.69g)	3	12.23	
Pit 3003	3004		Prehistoric pottery	Q1	2	15	EIA
		1	Prehistoric pottery	F1	4	2	
				Q1	11	36	
Pit 3005	3006		Prehistoric pottery	F1	1	13	EIA
				Q1	1	7	

Table 3 : Pottery fabrics by period

Period	Fabric Code	Description	Ct.	Wt. (g)	Fabric Date
Prehistoric	F1	Sparse-common moderately sorted calcined flint temper <2mm, with moderate-common fine-medium quartz sand. Very rare or no poorly sorted gravel/coarse sand of flint and stone, probably incidental.	194	1437	EIA
	F2	Sparse-moderate poorly-moderately sorted calcined flint temper <4mm, with moderate-common fine-medium quartz sand. Very rare or no poorly sorted gravel/coarse sand of flint and stone, probably incidental.	59	715	EIA
	Q1	Sparse-common fine-medium quartz sand, very rare or no fine calcined flint or coarse flint sand.	106	440	EIA
Roman	GX	Coarse greywares	3	5	Rom

Post-Roman	EMW	Fine/medium sandy thin-walled handmade wares. Coarser quartz present in some, but generally not visible on surface. Occasional calcareous, ferrous, organic and flint/chert inclusions may also be present. (Anderson 2020)	1	8	11-12th C

Introduction

Excavation of a medieval tile production site was undertaken near Finchingfield, Essex, in the context of planning policy framework (MHCLG 2021). Fieldwork and post-excavation assessment have been completed (Antrobus 2023), with analysis ongoing. Though prehistoric and post-medieval activity were evident at the site, this paper focuses exclusively on the medieval tile production phase - and given the stage of work, mainly on early-stage investigative methods employed, and their implications for further work as analysis progresses.

Background

The project's scope was defined in a WSI (Mortimer 2022), produced in line with fieldwork standards from ALGAO (Gurney 2003) and CIfA (2020), as well as MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), following an evaluation reporting medieval archaeology of unknown nature, clustered by a buried road (Foster 2022). The evaluation brief did not include geophysical survey, which would likely have flagged an anomaly over the kiln, given its position between shallow overburden and free-draining geology (Gaffney, Gater and Ovenden 2002, p.3); in its absence, no specific approach to such a site could be agreed in advance of the project. Nonetheless, data from trenching was sufficient to inform a general strategy based on open-area excavations, one of which was indeed well-placed to capture the focus and surrounding of production. Project aims included:

> ...[to] record the evidence of past occupation of the site and [...] ascertain the purpose and chronological sequence and parameters of that occupation [...] use the artefactual and ecofactual evidence to gain a better understanding of the medieval land use and economy of the area. (Mortimer 2022, p. 4).

Lacking prior knowledge, the aims obviously make no explicit mention of the tile production site. Nonetheless, investigating its currency and organisation is key to the stated aim of understanding land-use and economy, and the occupation's chronological sequence/parameters. Specific research aims were to be adopted as fieldwork progressed in reference to the then-current research framework (Medlycott 2011), though it was revised before assessment: relevant research areas identified included Med(Rural)04 ("How can we improve our understanding of medieval rural industries?") and Med(Urban)22 ("What can we do to improve our understanding of medieval craft and industry?")(RF 2022).

Characterising occupation

Excavation revealed a series of overlaid medieval enclosures in Area 1, along with the well-preserved substructure and rake-out pit of a large kiln constructed of tiles and fired clay. Surrounding discrete features included posthole structures, possible ovens, a mortar-mixing pit, a possible cess-pit, and possible well. No large dumps of waster tiles were recovered, but finds included quernstone fragments and a knife, possibly related to temper preparation and/or tile trimming (White, Paynter and Brown 2015, p.44-45). The assemblage from the kiln also produced few waster fragments, so there is little direct evidence of the kiln products. The greater potential for research at the site lies in understanding the spaces, technology, and social/economic context of tile production, rather than mapping producer-consumer relationships between sites, often prioritised at production sites (White, Paynter and Brown 2015, Table 1, p.20). Kiln sites with evidence of ancillary buildings/workshops are poorly represented in published examples (Drury 1981, p.132, 138; Hinton 2018, p486); assessment of this site notes the potentially important contribution of Finchingfield's 'industrial complex' and its setting (Antrobus 2023, p.83).

Archaeobotanical analysis was applied to material from stratified bulk samples, and has suggested that the species present are compatible with a wider, "open 'waste' landscape of some long grass, shade and scrub", possibly pasture or common land (Antrobus 2023, p.64, summarising Aitken 2023). The site plan shows two overlaid programmes of land-use in the medieval period, where enclosures 1 and 2 were established, before rearrangement to enclosures 3 and 4 (ibid, fig.4). This presents a particular challenge for the project, in distinguishing where there is or is not contemporaneity between the kiln and other features, i.e. which evidence should be discussed in specific relation to the production complex or earlier/other land-use. Indeed, finds including nails for shoeing horses and oxen and a small assemblage of pig bone hint at animal husbandry, while waste deposits hint at domestic occupation within the enclosures (Clarke 2023). Distinguishing where activity was chronologically separate or merely peripheral to tile production is dependent on a robust phasing model for the evidence.

At assessment, spatial alignments and stratigraphic relationships were incorporated as component data into a basic phasing model to produce broad 'earlier' and 'later' phases in line with the enclosure rearrangement. A broad strategy of sampling stratified organic-rich deposits yielded opportunities for radiocarbon dating: a posthole, possible cess pit aligned with the kiln, and a possible well all produced cereal grains, which, being single, short-lived entities, would provide a date with minimal offset (Bayliss and Marshall 2022, 34-42). The results aligned these features within earlier and later phases, but also provided anchor points for interpreting related deposits: the result from the possible cess pit (SUERC-107043) suggested a 14th century date for itself and associatively for the kiln, given its proximity and close alignment. It was hoped that, for features lacking secure relative dating, the further component of artefactual dating would enhance the resolution of these phases. However,

the spatial and temporal proximity of activity on the site complicated deposition patterns, probably through waste-spreading and redeposition (Anderson 2023b, forthcoming): many deposits produced mixed early and high medieval pottery, indicating widespread residuality/intrusivity. Thus, the phasing model remained (borrowing statistical terminology) particularly sensitive to the component of spatial alignments, lacking stability (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022). In response, a more nuanced approach to interpreting pottery deposition was adopted in further work: this included statistical analysis to compare the minimum number of vessels present in earlier/later medieval fabrics within each feature. Features in the earlier phase (i.e. late 12-13th century) averaged 34.3% early wares, and the later phase (13-14th century) only 12.8% (Anderson, forthcoming); this approach produced data which converges well with existing parameters, and stabilises the model considerably.

Kiln investigation

Differentiated excavation methods were employed for the excavation of the kiln and its rake-out pit. A half-section through the associated stoke/rake out pit allowed the fill sequence of the feature to be recorded (Antrobus 2023, fig. 22, section OO), and therefore analysed for information on the use and lifetime of the kiln; the uncomplicated fill sequence suggests a limited period of operation (ibid, p.71). Bulk samples were taken from lower fills, for both potentially datable material (discussed below), and planned species analysis of charcoal for fuel identification (Aitken 2023, p.217).

The kiln itself was excavated in full, in line with Historic England guidance (White, Paynter and Brown 2015, p.8); but in contrast to the rake-out pit, this was approached in complete, reverse stratigraphic order, the full backfill removed before the tile built structure (Antrobus 2023, figs 19-20). This approach attempts to reverse depositional processes one stratigraphic

unit at a time (Harris 1989, p.113), and allows units to be "seen for what they are", restoring what Carver calls "the humanity of the deposit" (2009, p.117). Practically, that also made it possible to reveal more of the sub-structure for observation and recording altogether, likely improving visibility of possible repairs, key to recording industrial structures (White, Paynter and Brown 2015, p.8, 37). The lack of observed repairs supports the suggested limited lifetime for the operational kiln; these observations have implications for not only the chronology of the site, but the economic level at which the kiln operated. Beyond the technical record, the cleared firing chamber produced a striking and legible feature for display, enhancing the opportunity for public engagement and understanding. Indeed, the exposed kiln arches were a key focus for communicating the story of the site to local stakeholders at the site's open day event, and on social media (Fig. 1).

A drawback of this strategy is that it did not produce a section of the kiln backfill for interpretation: only one section (see Antrobus 2023, fig. 19) illustrates a partial view of the deposit. The backfill is described in excavator notes as a single debris deposit "packed tight throughout the kiln chamber", possibly comprising the collapsed/demolished superstructure (Antrobus 2023, p.33). However, without a cleared section (or indeed, spit excavation), and limited visibility into the structure, it will have been difficult to distinguish stratigraphic horizons. As such, the record is low-resolution, and could have obscured sequential deposits inside the kiln, as observed elsewhere (Divers and Jarrett 2008; Historic England 2015, p.8) – and in turn, limits confidence in artefactual interpretation. Waster fragments attributed to the kiln backfill (Anderson 2023a, forthcoming) may have represented an *in situ* deposit of kiln furniture, distinct from the debris backfill. Tile samples were taken for analysis, though the strategy for selection is not documented: analysis would likely have benefited from more granular contextualisation, expanding the opportunity for analysis of

patterns/inconsistencies, and comparability with other assemblages (ibid, p.7-8; cf. Zeepvat 2009; cf. Drury and Pratt 1975).

Successive removals of the front wall and north-east arches allowed for one longitudinal and two transverse sections of the structure itself to be recorded (see Antrobus 2023, figs. 19-21). Notes from excavators on physical relationships (e.g. lining placed against the tile arches) were also incorporated into assessment of the structure (ibid, p.32). Though this strategy differed from the quadrant method suggested by HE (White, Paynter and Brown 2015, p.8), with the GPS survey it created an effective record of the physical structure in three dimensions, capturing the twin flues, narrower rear arches and clay floor/walls and stoke holes, and enabling typological identification. This makes close comparative analysis possible within a group from Essex, and 13-15th century building traditions in the south-east (Antrobus 2023, p.69; Drury 1981, p.131; Cherry 1991, p.194). A caveat to the success of the structural record is the unexcavated half of the rake-out pit; the remaining baulk may have obscured significant features such as stairs (cf. Drury *et al.* 1975, p.92) or postholes (cf. Mayes and Scott 1984, p.37). Confirmed presence/absence of such features could have further enhanced the site's contribution to *comparanda*.

Kiln chronology

All archaeological data is most valuable when placed in time, ideally integrating absolute and relative dates into a chronological model (Bayliss and Marshall, 2022). The model for dating the kiln was based on three overarching components: deductive generalisation from site stratigraphy and alignment (relating to the date of construction), typological dating of structural artefacts (date of construction and/or repair), and scientific dating (date of operation).

The complexity of using artefactual typologies for dating contexts is discussed above, and echoed in analysis of artefactual elements of the kiln structure. Despite the standing structure comprising tiles of 14-15th century types (Anderson 2023), dating its construction was unexpectedly complicated by signs of their possible re-use from an earlier structure; a further minority of tiles from the backfill (i.e. possibly from the original superstructure) resembled later, possibly post-medieval types (Anderson 2023a; Antrobus 2023, 69). Combined, these might suggest a 15-16th century date for the kiln (Anderson 2023a) - significantly destabilising a chronological model based on site stratigraphy/alignments and artefactual evidence from the rake-out, all of which suggest the kiln operated in the 14th century (Antrobus 2023, 69). The assessment has dealt with this instability by treating the possibly later tiles as 'misfits' for further analysis (ibid, p69; Anderson, forthcoming), i.e. possibly intrusive anomalies to be excluded from the chronological model (Bayliss and Marshall 2022, p.21). Unfortunately, the relatively low-resolution contextualisation of the tile sample and kiln fill sequence means questions of the tiles' deposition cannot confidently be reapproached.

Scientific dating was attempted to establish a use-date for the kiln from the lowest fill of the rake-out pit – as with the possible cess pit and well discussed above, bulk sampling produced a cereal grain for a radiocarbon dating. However, the method dates the end-of-life for the organism, and only usefully dates its context if the sample was recently dead at deposition (ibid, p.3; White, Paynter and Brown 2015,p. 14). The results (SUERC-107040, 1163-1261calAD at 95.4% probability), could not be reconciled with the 14th century *terminus post quem* established by the tiles of the kiln structure, and must indicate residuality. Despite the precision of scientific data, its usefulness still relies, like all archaeological data, on the character and legibility of the unit's relationship to the group.

Material with a stronger, functional relationship to kiln-use, e.g. charcoal from the pit (probably wood felled specifically for fuel), might have mitigated this risk of residuality - but depending on the age of the wood/tree-rings used, it too risks significantly off-set results if no sapwood or short-lived material is available (Bayliss and Marshall, p.30, 36). With further analysis of charcoal from this context planned, this may yet be pursued.

Methods such as directional archaeomagnetic or luminescence dating, both of which could have been applied to *in situ* structural tiles and/or clay lining, avoid material residuality issues by instead measuring an event: the last time the sample was heated above 400^{o}C for archaeomagnetometry (University of Bradford 2024) or 250^{o}C for luminescence (Aitken 1997, p.184), i.e. the last firing of the kiln. This would effectively provide an abandonment date for the kiln, and a *terminus ante quem* for its operation; beyond inferences that the kiln's operation was relatively short-lived (discussed above), this element of the chronological sequence has not been approached. The structure appeared suited to either, on free-draining ground with no slumping to compromise magnetic alignment (University of Bradford 2024), with a good depth of fired clay/ceramic over 0.3m below surface for luminescence (Aitken 1997; Duller 2008). However, when successful, the precision archaeomagnetometry offers for the medieval period (using RenCurve calibration) is around 100-150 years (Lanos 2004; University of Bradford 2024). Depending on the overlap with parameters indicated by existing data, and given the apparent time-proximity of medieval phases, it's possible even a successful result would not have improved chronological resolution. Luminescence dating can offer closer precision, at 5-10% of the sample age – i.e. a margin of 35-70 years for a sample from 1300AD (Aitken 1997; Duller 2008), or better since the kiln must have operated later. Neither method was applied on-site, and since the material is no longer *in situ*, archaeomagnetic dating is now impossible; however, there may

yet be scope for thermoluminescence dating on sampled material from the kiln, if an appropriate soil sample is available for background measurements (Aitken 1997; Duller 2008).

Conclusions

Within the scope of this paper's focus on the tile production site at Finchingfield, it is clear that at this point, investigative methods have ascertained the purpose of occupation, and despite complex evidence, have produced a fairly cohesive account of its chronology, in line with these initial aims of the project design. This has been achieved through the combination of data from multiple methods: stratigraphic and spatial assessment, typological dating of artefacts and a carefully adjusted statistical approach to pottery analysis, structural typology, and scientific dating – all of which relied upon, and were limited by, the differentiated excavation and sampling strategies implemented on site. The scope of ongoing analysis will be defined by benefits and consequences of contrasting excavation strategies in the rake-out pit and kiln, favouring section-recording or on-site legibility: the limiting effects of low-resolution sequencing within the kiln, for instance, are weighed against the benefits of structural visibility for both recorders and visiting members of the public. The project also demonstrates the benefits of scientific dating as a precise anchor for site sequencing, as well as a warning that the usefulness of any archaeological datum, scientific or not, is always limited by the demonstrability of its relationship to context. More than anything, this site demonstrates the importance of multi-disciplinary approaches, to build a robust chronological model based on enough converging components to withstand anomalous or complicating results.

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Cotswold Archaeology
@CotswoldArch
Sorry, should probably have mentioned, that was the tile kiln (14th century), and so is this.
10:47 AM · May 14, 2022
2
24
326
5


Cotswold Archaeology
@CotswoldArch
Last tour of the morning - Steve with a captivated audience. Off to the village hall next to talk to more people and show them some finds.
11:56 AM · May 14, 2022
11



Figure 1 Social media posts of kiln (CA 2022)