

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT
LAND AT LEYSDOWN ROAD
WARDEN BAY IN LEYSDOWN
ISLE OF SHEPPEY**

**NGR 602391 170573
(TQ 023 705)**

**ASE Project Nos: 3845, 4026, 4050, 4873
Site Codes: ISW 09, SWB 09**

**ASE Report No: 2012176
OASIS ID: archaeol6-124156**



**By Andrew Margetts
With contributions from Lucy Allott,
Luke Barber, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty
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Abstract

This report presents the results of the archaeological excavations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Warden Bay School and Children's Centre, Leysdown Road, Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey between June 2009 and June 2011. The fieldwork was commissioned by Kent County Council.

The site(s) had clearly been favoured as a focus for archaeological activity from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. This activity probably comprised settlement during the Late Bronze Age to Early Roman Periods with medieval settlement evidence providing verification of the hitherto 'lost' Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Leysdown.

Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of Report

- 1.1.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.1.2 The report seeks to place the results from the Warden Bay School and Children's Centre excavations (hereafter referred to as 'the site') within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form the latter should take.
- 1.1.3 Targeted excavation work at the site was implemented as further mitigation due to the findings of preceding evaluations in both the school site (Hart 2009) and the adjacent Children's Centre (Thorne 2009; Figure 2). The finds and environmental archives of the evaluations and excavations were recorded under two site codes: ISW 09 (school site) and (SWB 09 (children's centre).
- 1.1.4 The results from the evaluations have been integrated and assessed with the results from the main excavations where relevant.

1.2 Site Location, Geology and Topography

- 1.2.1 The site consisted of two parcels of land divided by a boundary fence and associated hedge-line. The school site was roughly rectangular in plan covering an area of approximately 1.20ha. It was bordered by the Children's Centre site to the east, Leysdown Road to the south and further parcels of pasture on the remainder.
- 1.2.2 The Children's Centre was roughly pentagonal in plan and was smaller in size than the adjacent site covering approximately 0.40ha. It is located at the junction of the Warden Bay and Leysdown Roads.
- 1.2.3 The excavation areas were previously laid to pasture and gently sloped to the northwest. This slope increases in gradient within the adjoining parcels of land to create a small valley with land to the north. A small stream runs at the base of this valley.
- 1.2.4 The site effectively occupies the northern side of some high ground at approximately 10m AOD before dropping into the valley mentioned above to the north and the Leysdown Marshes to the south. Also occupying this high ground are the remains of the 12th century church of St Clement. This is situated across Leysdown Road opposite the site.
- 1.2.4 According to the British Geographical Survey Map (Sheet 273 *Faversham*), the underlying geology at the site comprised London Clay.

1.3 Scope and Circumstances of the Project

- 1.3.1 Proposals for the redevelopment of the site comprised the construction of a new school and children's centre. Due to the archaeological potential of the site, the Heritage Conservation Group of Kent County Council (HCGKCC) advised that archaeological field evaluations would be appropriate as a first stage of archaeological survey. Evaluation trenches are shown on Figure 2. The results of this work were to assist HCGKCC with its planning advice to the Planning Applications Group at KCC.
- 1.3.2 The results of the trial trench evaluations by Archaeology South East (Hart 2009; Thorne 2009) indicated that extensive multi-period archaeology survived at the site at very shallow depths. Following discussion over the development impacts it was agreed that preservation *in situ* of the remains would be impractical and that archaeological excavation of the site would be the only option to mitigate the impact. Excavation areas are shown on Figure 2.
- 1.3.2 Accordingly, ASE was commissioned by KCC to conduct the excavations.
- 1.3.3 The HCGKCC issued a *Specification for an Archaeological Mitigation Programme* prior to the commencement of the fieldwork (HCGKCC 2009).
- 1.3.4 The fieldwork was undertaken by ASE at intermittent periods between June 2009 (evaluation) and June 2011. The site was staffed by ASE archaeologists, project managed by Jon Sygrave and directed by Andrew Margetts (Senior Archaeologist).

1.4 Archaeological Methodology

Excavation Strategy

- 1.4.1 Overburden deposits were removed under the supervision of archaeologists in spits of no greater than 0.10m in thickness using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 1.80m toothless ditching bucket. Machine excavation was carried down on to the top of archaeological deposits or to the surface of natural deposits, whichever was uppermost. Care was taken not to remove any archaeological remains. A metal detector was used to scan revealed surfaces and resultant spoil throughout the programme of mechanical stripping.
- 1.4.3 A full pre-excavation plan was prepared as the stripping progressed using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. Once the machine strip of the area was complete a fixed site grid was established relative to Ordnance Datum using a Total Station and/or survey grade Global Positioning System (GPS). This was made available to the HCGKCC in Autocad and/or PDF format and was printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was regularly updated by ASE surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisor and/or archaeologists. Where deemed necessary, for example detailed structural features and human remains, features were hand planned at an appropriate

scale and then digitised onto the overall plan. Some use of rectified photography was utilised for on-site planning purposes where appropriate.

- 1.4.4 All Strip Map and sample excavation work was carried out in line with the KCC Site Specification (HCGKCC 2009) and the guidelines of the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA 2009) using *pro-forma* ASE record sheets.
- 1.4.5 After cleaning and planning the excavation areas the following excavation strategy was employed:
- The investigation of the intersections of features of archaeological date to obtain a phasing of the site
 - A robust spatial framework of excavation to provide an understanding of the spatial distribution of past activities across the investigation area including any 'special' deposits and any patterning in artefact distribution. Such a framework took into account the inter-relationship of major features
 - Structural remains and other areas of significant and specific activity (domestic, industrial, religious, hearths, 'special'/ patterned deposits etc) were fully excavated and recorded
 - Non-structural linear cut features were sample excavated and recorded with a sufficient number of sections to establish the feature's character, date and morphology and to provide information on activities taking place in close proximity to the feature. All terminal ends were investigated
 - Non-structural pits were half-sectioned unless the character, number or size of the pits makes this impractical
 - Non-structural post and stake-holes were half-sectioned sufficiently to clarify character, relationships and chronology
 - All burial deposits and associated remains were fully excavated and recorded in accordance with an agreed methodology

The on-site excavation strategy was updated as work progressed in close consultation with the Kent County Council Archaeologist.

- 1.4.6 A digital photographic record of all features was maintained. Black and white and colour (35mm transparency) photographs were taken of notable features. This illustrates the principal features and finds both in detail and in a general context. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent the nature of the fieldwork more generally.
- 1.4.7 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.
- 1.4.8 As stated above, the stripped excavation area was surveyed by metal detector prior to feature excavation. Any detected finds were assigned a registered finds number <RF00> and the location marked within the feature to enable cross-reference to the context upon excavation. Hand excavated spoil was regularly detected. This was undertaken by a member of ASE staff who had experience of metal detecting survey using the C-Scope 3 MX detector.

Environmental Sampling

- 1.4.10 The site provided further opportunity to examine and process environmental material from a multi period context. The evaluation confirmed the presence of environmental remains including charcoal, cereal, weeds, bone and molluscs. and although it was noted that the samples showed a degree of disturbance, the scope of environmental remains present provided opportunity to study evidence of fuel use, woody vegetation, grain using activities and funerary contexts. On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002) and the HCGKCC *Manual of Specifications* (HCGKCC 2009) in close consultation with ASE environmental specialist (Dr Lucy Allott).
- 1.4.11 Where deposits were dry, bulk samples for the recovery of charred plant remains, small bones and finds, were taken from sealed and datable features such as pits and ditches. Normally each context was sampled.
- 1.4.12 Where good conditions for the preservation of bone were identified, all large bones were collected by hand and sieving of bulk samples up to 100 litres was undertaken as appropriate.
- 1.4.13 The environmental sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling a range of feature types (pits, ditches, post-holes, cess pits) from across the site, the fills of which could be compared and contrasted. Where clearly defined fills were evident within features or in large features with superficially homogenous fills, stratified data was obtained by taking multiple samples spread through the deposits.
- 1.4.14 A standard bulk sample size of 40L (or 100% of small features) was taken from dated/datable sealed contexts to recover environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals. Bulk samples of 20L were taken from waterlogged deposits.
- 1.4.15 Sub-samples of up to 10 litres were kept aside from the bulk samples for specialist processing and analysis to target retrieval of insects, fish bone and parasites for example

1.5 Organisation of the Report

- 1.5.1 This PXA and UPD present an assessment of the findings of the excavations integrated with the results of the evaluations and watching brief where relevant.
- 1.5.2 The report outlines the archaeological and historical background of the site (2.0) lists the original research aims of the project (3.0); provides an interim statement on the archaeological findings (4.0); provides assessment and quantification of the finds and environmental material (5.0); informs as to the archaeological potential of the findings and their significance (6.0); and outlines a proposed publication project listing revised research aims, including a proposed task sequence for the programme of works (7.0).
- 1.5.3 The principles underlying the concept of post-excavation assessment and updated project design were solidified by English Heritage in the documents *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (MAP2; EH 1991) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE; EH 2008).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Overview

- 2.1 The Isle of Sheppey is becoming increasingly recognised for its archaeological potential. It occupies an important position within the Thames estuary with likely links to communities within the Thames Valley to the west and the continent to the east. The island combines changeable marine, marsh, and dry-land environments the variety of which encourages human exploitation. A search of The Historic Environment Record (HER) within a 1km radius of the site revealed 14 known entries (see Appendix 1). The locations of the entries are shown on Figure 1.

Iron Age/Romano-British

- 2.2 The earliest known finds from the vicinity of the site comprise find-spots of Iron Age coins from fields to the north and west along with a hoard of bronze Roman coins found on the beach at Leysdown. This hoard was probably deposited c. AD 260.
- 2.3 Little is currently known of the Isle of Sheppey in the Iron Age or Romano-British periods. Settlement of Iron Age date has been encountered in the west of the island for example at Thistle Hill (Pratt 1998 and Margetts 2009) and at Neatscourt (SWAT 2009). However although find-spots, isolated features and burials of Roman date have been found across the island only a few sites representing possible settlement activity have so far been encountered on Sheppey. These were found at Kingsborough Farm (Stevens 2000 and Wessex 2002), Stanford Hill (HER TQ 97 SE 18; TQ 981 702) and at Neatscourt (SWAT 2009).

Early Medieval

- 2.4 No known archaeological sites or finds of early medieval date so far exist in the vicinity of the site.
- 2.5 Sheppey or '*Sceapige*' *the isle of the sheep* was clearly of some regional importance throughout this period. During the years AD 664-675 the Kentish Queen Sexburga founded and built Minster abbey in the west of the island and in c. AD 835 The Anglo-Saxon chronicle records the Isle of Sheppey as being over-run by the Danes (Hasted 1798). Earthwork remains of a Viking camp possibly linked to this event have been discovered near Eastchurch (NMR NATINV765848).
- 2.6 The place name Leysdown is thought to be of Saxon origin and to derive from *Leswe dun-* or pasture on the hill. Settlement sites of Saxon date have been encountered in the west of the island for example at Minster (NMR NATINV907280) and at Neatscourt (SWAT 2009).

Medieval

- 2.7 The site lies opposite the now demolished 12th century church of St Clement. The Kent HER records that the remains of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) may occupy the land around the church (HER TR 07 SW 9 - MKE4213). A further DMV is thought to be located at Warden to the north (NMR NATINV463760).
- 2.8 Few medieval sites have been excavated on the island.. A farmstead of 12th to 13th century date was investigated by Archaeology South East at Thistle Hill (Margetts 2009) and 11th/12th century activity was encountered at Neatscourt (SWAT 2009).

Post Medieval

- 2.9 The nearby Paradise Farm (Grade II listed) dates from c. AD 1700. There is also a number of 16th century Beacon sites in the surrounding landscape although these remain un-located (HCGKCC 2009).
- 2.10 Leysdown station built to serve the Sheppey light railway was located in Leysdown to the east of the site. The railway opened in 1901 and closed in 1950. The line ran to the north of the site (HER TR 07 SW 18 – MKE8371).

Undated

- 2.11 Many of the entries recorded on the HER within the vicinity of the site relate to undated earthworks, mounds and sea defences (HCGKCC 2009).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 A series of site-specific research aims were developed for the project drawing on additional information gained from previous ASE fieldwork both on the site (evaluation stage) and in the vicinity. These are arranged chronologically and are numbered RA1, RA2 *etc.*

3.2 General

- RA1: What is the evidence for continuity of occupation at the site?
- RA2: Can the extent of the past settlement(s) and their relationship with Leysdown Road be estimated?

3.3 Medieval

- RA3: What is the evidence for a Deserted Medieval Village on the high ground overlooking Leysdown given the site's proximity to St Clement's Church?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Summary of Results

- 4.1.1 The archaeology is presented within a framework of chronological phases, created primarily on the basis of the dated pottery and other artefacts where present, and refined through the creation of relative chronologies and matrices where stratigraphic relationships exist. These spot-dated and sub-grouped matrices form the basis of the stratigraphic narrative outlined below. Each phase includes features of a comparable date, spatial layout and function. Where major changes were apparent in any of these aspects, features were assigned to a new phase.
- 4.1.2 The reliability of the phasing presented here was affected by the condition of the encountered pottery assemblage. Most context groups were of small size and there was evidence of residuality and/or intrusiveness with many contexts producing material of very different date. This clear 'reworking' of the contexts encountered on site was compounded by the poor weather conditions during which the fieldwork took place. Heavy rain and snow affected the ability to draw meaningful stratigraphic conclusions from excavated features. This said every effort was made both on site and during assessment to suggest the most likely date for encountered features.
- 4.1.3 The excavations produced a background scatter of residual Mesolithic and/or early Neolithic flintwork probably representative of transient activity in the area. Two intercutting pits, encountered during the excavation, were assigned a Neolithic date based upon the pottery evidence.
- 4.1.4 A probable horseshoe scraper was recovered from a currently undated pit. Although not particularly diagnostic it is thought to be of possible Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.
- 4.1.5 Only three pits and a short length of ditch represent the Middle to Late Bronze Age activity encountered at the site. Although sparse this evidence may indicate the start of more permanent utilisation of the site in pre-history perhaps as part of an agricultural system. The occasional find of Mid-Late Bronze Age pottery in later features together with the density of later features on site may indicate significant removal/truncation of Mid-Late Bronze Age evidence.
- 4.1.6 A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age phase marks an intensification of activity at the site. The archaeological features assigned to this phase in the main comprise pitting however one possible field boundary was also present. Some of the activity comprised storage pitting or storage pits re-used for rubbish /structured deposition. Indications of ritual activity may come from two identical sets of features which were either dug for the ritual deposition of pottery or possibly as cremations. The activity on site during this period is thought to be indicative of settlement although no definite structures have been identified thus far.

- 4.1.7 Stratigraphy allowed the division of the next phase (Middle Iron Age-Early Roman) into three sub phases. The first of these includes a northwest-southeast orientated track/droeway as well as a rectilinear enclosure. A new track/droeway is set out on an east-west alignment during the middle sub-phase. These ditches together with a roughly north-south track/droeway effectively form a T-junction. The final sub-phase (probably relating to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period) includes a north-south track-way. Graves are situated close to this track-way and possibly the modern road that may comprise a further track/road outside of the site.
- 4.1.8 The remainder of the Roman period was characterised by modification of the north-south routeway as well as deposition of domestic refuse in pits indicating settlement.
- 4.1.9 A single piece of early-middle Saxon pottery recovered during the evaluation indicates the only activity of this date encountered on site.
- 4.1.10 By contrast, the Middle Saxon phase is represented by some evidence of field boundary ditches as well as the possible remains of a sunken feature building.
- 4.1.11 The transition to the Late Saxon period sees an increase in the evidence for boundary/enclosure ditches. These were often filled with domestic waste surely indicating settlement at the site. It seems certain that structures relating to this phase await discovery amongst currently undated features.
- 4.1.9 A new northwest to southeast aligned track-way is set out in the Saxo-Norman period. In addition pitting and the possible remains of an enclosure are thought to relate to settlement edge activity.
- 4.1.9 Medieval activity continues with probable field boundaries being set out on the orientations of earlier Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon divisions.
- 4.1.14 During the late medieval/early post-medieval period there is some possible evidence for re-cutting of an earlier track-way however the main landuse at the site is thought to be of an agricultural nature.
- 4.1.15 The agricultural landuse of the site continues through the post-medieval period into the modern era with manuring, ploughing, tree clearance and land draining being the major activities to leave an archaeological trace.

Type	Description	Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	1468
Section sheets	A1 Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	26
Plans	Multi-context DWG plans A1 permatrace sheets 1:20 or 1: 50	All features
Photos	Black and white transparency films	1
	Colour slide films	1
	Digital images	760
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	79
Context register	Context register sheets	42
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	4
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	19
Drawing register	Section register sheets	26
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Conventions Used Within the Report

- 4.2.1 Individual contexts are referred to thus [***], and sub-groups thus (SG **). Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>, and registered finds thus: RF<*>. References to sections within this report are referred to thus (3.7). A full context register is given in Appendix 2.

4.3 Mesolithic/Early Neolithic

- 4.3.1. The flint-work assemblage recovered from site was composed almost entirely of pieces of un-retouched artefacts encountered in contexts dated to later periods. Most of this debitage proved to be un-diagnostic however blades and blade fragments attributable to Mesolithic/Early Neolithic industries indicate at least a transient presence during this period at the site.

4.4 Period 1: Neolithic (Figure 3)

- 4.4.1 Two inter-cutting pits [3054] and [3056] measuring approximately 1.50m in diameter and c. 0.25m deep were encountered in the extreme north-east of the site. They were each filled with similar deposits of mid brown grey silt clay ([3055] and [3057] respectively) that contained occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions.
- 4.4.2 [3056] was the stratigraphically later of the two pits and was dated by association with pit [3054] which produced finds of probable Neolithic pottery as well as fire-cracked flint.
- 4.4.3 As well as the two pits described above, finds of residual Neolithic pottery within features dated to later periods may indicate that evidence of this date has been removed by subsequent archaeological activity.
- 4.4.4 A single horseshoe scraper of Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date was encountered within currently undated pit [3047] fill [3046]. Given this features proximity to the dated Neolithic pits described above a similar refined date may be applied to this feature at a later stage.

4.5 Period 2: Bronze Age

Phase 1: Middle-Late Bronze Age (Figure 4)

- 4.5.1 Some evidence of Mid-Late Bronze Age activity was encountered on site.
- 4.5.2 A 0.73m deep pit [1016] was truncated by later activity on its western side. Two recognisably distinct deposits filled it. The uppermost of these, [1015], comprised light-mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional inclusions of charcoal and daub flecks. This deposit was either derived from slumped/silted in natural clay or was more likely the result of fairly immediate backfill with the natural arising. [1015] sealed primary fill [990]. This comprised mid brown grey silt clay which produced finds of struck flint, pottery, animal bone, cremated bone and fired clay. Finds of slag and evidence from environmental sample <56> showed this context to have been heavily disturbed.
- 4.5.3 Situated close to pit [1016] were the probable remains of a truncated ditch. Contexts [1064] and [1063] comprised the terminals and showed the feature to be up-to 0.90m in width and 0.25m in depth. It was filled by deposits of mid brown grey silt clay (Contexts [1063] and [1069]) with occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. This naturally silted feature produced finds of pottery.
- 4.5.4 The remainder of features relating to this phase comprised two shallow pits of unknown function these were numbered [276] and [998].

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (Figure 5)

- 4.5.5 An intensification of activity at the site is noticeable during this phase with pitting (including storage pits) and a ditch indicating agricultural settlement.

Storage pits

- 4.5.6 A group of moderately deep or large diameter pits, [136], [169], [1027] and [1071] were interpreted as either storage or rubbish pits or storage pits that had been subsequently utilised for rubbish/structured deposition.
- 4.5.7 Pit [136] was sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 1.40m and a depth of 0.40m. It had near vertical sides onto a rounded base and was filled by two deposits. The uppermost of these comprised mid-dark brown grey silt clay [134], which produced large quantities of charcoal, as well as finds of pottery and frequent daub. This sealed context [135] mid-light grey yellow silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This cess-like fill produced some small flint tempered pottery sherds from an environmental sample. The pit was interpreted as a storage pit later utilised as a midden.
- 4.5.8 Pit [169] was approximately 1.40m in diameter and 0.65m deep. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. It was filled by mid-dark brown grey clay silt [168] with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, frequent pieces of oyster shell and patches of possible cess. The feature produced finds of animal bone and a single sherd of pottery. The pit was interpreted as a storage pit later utilised as a midden.

Burnt pit and post features

- 4.5.9 Two morphologically similar sets of features comprised pit [105] with posthole [109] and pit [1163] with posthole [1161]. Pit [105] was oval in plan with a length of 1.10m, a width of 0.74m and a depth of 0.29m. It had sharply sloping near vertical sides and a flattish base. It was filled by mid grey brown silt clay [103] which contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal. This context produced 9 sherds of pottery and sealed darker, blackish brown, charcoal rich silt [104]. This deposit contained much evidence of burning as well as fragments of bone and a large group of pottery. Situated close to the south of [105], posthole or pit [109] measured 0.70m x 0.60m and 0.11m in depth. It had sharp steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. It was filled by mid grey brown silt clay [108] frequent charcoal inclusions as well as 13 large pottery sherds from one or two vessels.
- 4.5.10 Pit [1163] (fill [1162]) was similar in all aspects to [105] described above. A moderate quantity of pottery together with charred spelt, both burnt and unburnt bone and a piece of struck flint filled a slight depression towards the southern end. Its accompanying feature [1161] was filled with dark brown grey clay silt [1160], which produced a large group of pottery as well as fragments of bone.

Other features

- 4.5.11 Various further pits, postholes and short gullies dating to this period were encountered. The presence of postholes indicates that structures or buildings were erected on-site. Later activity has probably obscured further structural remains.
- 4.5.12 A large elongated pit or ditch terminal [252], [265], [700] extended beyond the limit of excavation it was up-to 1.45m deep, had sharply sloping sides onto a rounded base and was filled by a sequence of deposits. Its basal fill [264] comprised dark green grey silt clay some of which may have been derived from cess. It produced finds of pottery and bone. [264] was overlain by [263] and [706], which comprised a c. 0.20m thick layer of daub in a silt clay matrix. This tip-line was overlain by dark brown grey silt clay [220], [699] that was in-turn overlain by mid grey brown silt clay [251] and [698]. This uppermost fill contained evidence of a possible placed pottery deposit.
- 4.5.13 The large feature described above was cut by posthole [254] and had the possible remains of a posthole or step [702] cut into its southern edge. The mid grey brown silt clay fill of this feature [701] was sealed by the basal fill of pit [700].
- 4.5.14 The remains of a truncated ditch [716] and [752] c. 1.00m in width and 0.40m in depth was filled by mid brown grey silt clay [715] and [751] which produced Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery together with larger sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age material. The feature is on the same alignment as ditches belonging to Period 3 however and did contain some later pottery. The LBA/EIA material therefore may be residual.

4.6 Period 3: Middle Iron Age- Roman

- 4.6.1 The Period 3 ditches are separated into sub-phases. Some of the pits and postholes that contained the latest pottery available for this period are placed into sub phase 3; however, the broad date range of the remainder means that without further refinement the outstanding discrete features can only be placed into Period 3 phase 1 date.

Phase 1: Middle Iron Age-Early Roman (Figures 6 and 7)

- 4.6.2 Numerous poorly dated (usually only one or two sherds), shallow, pits and/or postholes with largely unremarkable, often sterile fills were recorded.
- 4.6.3 Large ovoid pit [331] had sharp steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by two distinct deposits and had a posthole or step [333] cut into its eastern side. The earliest fill of pit [331] comprised a mid yellow grey silt clay with orange mottling [330]. This possible cess deposit contained occasional pebble and charcoal inclusions. It produced only one sherd of flint-tempered pottery. Overlying [330] was mid-dark brown grey silt clay [329]. This contained much higher frequencies of charcoal as well as fire-cracked flint and Roman pottery. Although it is possible that [329] represents the remains of a different pit it is more likely that it corresponds to a sealing deposit in the top of a possibly earlier feature. No relationship was discernible between pit [331] and 'posthole' [333]. The smaller feature was filled with similar material to pit fill [329] suggesting that both features were open contemporaneously.
- 4.6.4 Small elongated hearth or burnt pit [412] was 0.15m in depth and was filled by dark brown grey silt clay [411] with frequent charcoal inclusions. As well as burnt fish and animal bone a large assemblage of charred grains was recovered along with domestic waste such as pottery, daub and fire-cracked flint.
- 4.6.5 A large sub-circular pit was investigated both during the evaluation [6/009] and excavation stage [780]. It was filled by mid-dark grey brown silt clay that produced a small group of Middle Iron Age-Early Roman pottery along with animal bone and some rare chaff from the associated environmental sample.
- 4.6.6 A short, shallow length of curvilinear gully [1103] and [1105] was filled by [1102] and [1104] a mid brown grey silt clay with occasional charcoal flecks. This feature is reminiscent of part of a 'drip-gully' for a roundhouse. More detailed examination at analysis stage of structural evidence in the area may shed light on whether a building was present.
- 4.6.7 The only other linear features that remained dated to this broad phase comprise possible ditch termini, [1168] and [2066], that extended beyond the limit of excavation as well as two lengths of truncated ditch [3024] and [3036]. These were around 1.00m in width and very shallow (c. 0.20m) with sterile mid grey brown silt clay fills with the occasional small piece of

pottery. The two lengths of ditch form an approximate right angle and are thought to represent the corner of a field-system.

Period 3: Phase 1; Sub Phase 1

- 4.6.8 Sub phase 1 is characterised by part of a rectilinear enclosure and an associated track-way or stock funnel. At present no pits or postholes have been equated with this phase.

Enclosure

- 4.6.9 Sondages [217], [241], [243], [788], [798], [799], [807], [812], [820], [824], [832], [839] and [9/028] comprise the interventions excavated through part of a rectilinear enclosure. It was mostly filled with naturally washed in material of mid brown grey silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks. One intervention [217] did incorporate some darker backfill of Roman date [215], however this material was probably introduced via disturbance.

Stock Funnel

- 4.6.10 Interventions [762], [867], [878], [907], [940], [956], [836], [856], [866], [2069], [2075], [2080] and [2082] were excavated through two roughly parallel sets of ditches that narrowed at their north-western ends. These ditches were filled with a single homogenous deposit of mid grey brown silt clay. This material comprises washed in silt rather than deliberate backfill. This set of ditches is thought to be a drove-way or stock funnel feeding into the rectilinear enclosure discussed above.

Period 3: Phase 1; Sub Phase 2

- 4.6.11 The arrangement described in Period 3: Phase 1; Sub Phase 1 went out of use and was replaced by a new east west drove-way system imposed over the rectilinear enclosure. In addition, a new north-south length of drove-way was added effectively forming a T-junction. This north-south track would form the start of a route-way that would last for approximately 1400-2000 years.

East-west routeway

- 4.6.12 Interventions [437], [826], [864], [876], [883], [886], [905], [909], [913], [958], [966], [1125] and [9/014] were excavated through the northern-most ditch of the east-west drove/track-way. The ditch had clear gaps at intervals indicating entrances. The interventions showed it to have a u-shaped profile and to be filled with a single deposit of mid-dark grey brown silt clay. This mixture of silt and backfill produced domestic refuse.
- 4.6.13 Interventions [726], [734], [745], [747], [1122], [5/009] and [115], [728], [738], [766], [770], [5/005] were excavated through a double ditch that effectively formed two phases of the southern part of the east-west drove/track-way. The northernmost proved to be the shallower and earlier of the two. The interventions showed it to have gradually sloping sides onto a rounded base (up-to 0.20m in depth) and to be filled with a deposit of mid

yellow brown silt clay. This sterile fill was derived from natural silting of the feature. This ditch was re-cut by the more southerly of the two that had both a similar profile and fill deposits to the ditch described in section (4.6.12).

- 4.6.14 Towards the north-western corner of the site was what probably comprised the extension of the east-west orientated track/drove-way. Contexts [2124], [2147] and [2116], [18/005] were shallow in depth (c. 0.15m) with gradually sloping sides and rounded bases. They were filled with fairly sterile deposits of mid-grey brown silt clay that was probably derived from the natural silting of the features.
- 4.6.15 Two lengths of ditch [1132], [1140], [1154] and [1156] were orientated across the east-west drove/track-way probably forming a narrow entrance or livestock sorting mechanism.
- 4.6.16 Interventions [730], [805] and [959] comprised the remainder of a truncated ditch within the interior of the east west drove/track-way. It had sharply sloping sides and a rounded base, was c. 0.80m in width and 0.30m in depth. It was filled by a mid brown grey silt clay [731], [806] and [960]. This mixture of silt and backfill contained occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles, charcoal flecks, marine molluscs, daub and fired clay. It produced finds of animal bone, a quern fragment, Late Iron Age/Early Roman and medieval pottery and a piece of iron. It was dated by a combination of pottery and stratigraphic relations.

North-south routeway

- 4.6.17 Sondages [478], [625], [719] and [606], [609], [611], [619] were cut through ditches formed two sides of a north south track/drove-way. Both lengths of ditch had sharply sloping sides onto a rounded base and were filled with mid-dark brown grey silt clay that was derived from a mixture of silting and backfill of domestic refuse.
- 4.6.18 No pits or postholes have been assigned to Period 3: phase 1; sub phase 2 at this stage.

Period 3: Phase 1; Sub Phase 3

North-south routeway

- 4.6.19 The major landuse during this phase comprises a roughly north-south orientated track/drove-way. This was comprised of two large parallel ditches along a slightly different alignment to the Period 3: phase 1; sub phase 2 route. Contexts: [661], [784], [830], [848], [850], [860], [894], [900], [917], [926], [9/019] comprised the easterly of two. Contexts [453], [639], [645], [667], [677], [705], [756], [774], [786], [810], [1020], [2092], [2095], [2102], [9/020] and [9/022] comprised the westerly. The ditches were largely u-shaped in profile and reached depths of around 0.50m. They were filled by a mixture of natural silting and backfill with domestic refuse. A layer of probable trample [663] and [9/018] was between and overlying the ditches.

Cemetery features

- 4.6.20 Cremations and inhumations were associated with this phase. Pit [4/005], encountered during the Children's Centre evaluation (see Figure 7), had an irregular concave profile, with a rounded base and very ephemeral edges. The primary fill of the pit comprised stiff light yellowish brown, silt clay [4/010], this contained occasional fragments of charcoal, and frequent small fragments of burnt bone. The burnt bone was dispersed throughout the fill, but concentrated particularly within the vicinity of the location of two fragmented vessels and two copper objects. The upper fill of the pit [4/004] also comprised stiff light brownish yellow silt clay, which contained occasional charcoal and frequent burnt bone fragments. The bone was concentrated below the location of a fragmented vessel and within the vicinity of a copper object. This feature is thought to represent the remains of a funerary pit of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date. The edges of the feature were ephemeral and indistinct, possibly resulting from a brief span that the feature was open before placement of the vessels and backfilling of the cut. The vessels were in a fragmentary and incomplete state, and may have been deliberately broken before deposition. Interestingly, the presence of potential grave goods and evidence for further burnt bone within the upper fill of the pit suggests a possible secondary funerary use. This pit was associated with a later posthole [4/012] which had a concave profile and was filled by mid brownish orange silt clay [4/011] that produced no finds. This feature possibly represents the remains of a grave marker for the underlying burial pit.
- 4.6.21 Grave [916] was orientated on a roughly northwest-southeast axis. It was u-shaped in profile with sharply sloping, near vertical sides and a base that sloped slightly from northwest-southeast. It was filled by c. 0.35m thick deposit of dark grey brown silt clay [914] that contained frequent lenses of re-deposited natural clay as well as late prehistoric/Early Roman pottery and an adult female inhumation [916].

Other features

- 4.6.22 The remainder of the features dated to Period 3: phase 1; sub phase 3 are pits and postholes dated by the presence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery. The only notable pit was feature [156]. This comprised a sub-circular feature of fairly shallow (0.25m) depth. It had sharply sloping sides and a rounded base and was filled by two distinct deposits. The earliest of these [157] comprised mid brown grey silt clay that contained domestic refuse as well as lenses of possible cess material. This deposit was overlain by context [155] a mid-dark brown grey silt clay that was again filled with domestic refuse including much charcoal.

Period 3 Phase 2: Roman

- 4.6.23 Activity during this period is dominated by the re-cutting of the southern part of the Period 3: phase 1; sub phase 3 drove/track-way and the addition of a northwest-southeast route.

North-south routeway

- 4.6.24 Interventions [464], [627], [641], [651], [694], [725], [754], and [1091] were excavated through the parallel ditches that formed the north-south part of the drove/track-way. These were c. 0.50m deep with sharply sloping sides and rounded bases. They were filled with mid brown grey silt clay that was derived from a mixture of natural silting and domestic refuse.

Northwest-southeast routeway

- 4.6.25 Interventions [179], [455], [2000], [2134] and [2149] were excavated through the southerly of the northwest-southeast part of the drove/track-way while [181], [204], [206], [248], [292], [320], [668], [680], [684], [995], [2038], [2045], [2046], [2052], [2054], [2057], [2058], [2145] and [2057] were excavated through the northernmost ditch. These showed the ditches were c. 0.20m in depth with sharply sloping sides and rounded bases. They were filled with noticeably more sterile deposits than the southern arm of the route-way being mainly comprised of a mid grey brown silt clay. Finds produced from these features included a mixture of pottery primarily of Roman date but also including some residual late prehistoric material and intrusive 15th-17th century peg tile. A near complete dog skeleton was encountered in [2038] and registered finds included a copper alloy hook and a Roman coin.

Other features

- 4.6.26 A short linear feature [869], [911], [1007] and [1010] had sharply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by dark grey brown silt clay that contained much domestic refuse incorporating shell, animal bone, an iron tool and pottery including part of a Romano-British flagon.
- 4.6.27 The pits associated with this phase were mainly dug for rubbish deposition (including cess). One notable example [896] was ovoid in plan with irregular sharply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was filled by mid blue grey silt clay [897] that measured 0.31m deep and contained sherds of one partially complete early Roman beaker.
- 4.6.28 Only two postholes were associated with this phase [589] and [778]. Although these do not correspond to any obvious structures analysis of the currently un-phased features may help to clarify whether any contemporary buildings were located within the excavation area.
- 4.6.29 Two plough truncated Roman vessels numbered [3006] were encountered within the subsoil. They possibly comprise the remains of a cremation

burial however sampling of the surrounding subsoil deposit [3007], sample <100>, failed to confirm the presence of any cremated bone.

4.7 Period 4: Early Medieval

- 4.7.1 A single possible early to middle Saxon sherd was recovered from ditch [4/005]. This feature was filled by mid grey brown silt clay [4/006] and was not subsequently encountered during the excavation as it was located on the limit of excavation. It was cut by narrower gully [4/007]. Both features remain un-phased however they may be amalgamated with the Period 4.1 activity at analysis stage.

Phase 1: Middle Saxon (Figure 9)

Sunken feature building?

- 4.7.2 Pit like feature [1041] measured 2.80m in length, 0.22m in depth and 1.90m in width. It had sharply sloping sides and a slightly rounded-flat base. It was filled by mid-dark brown grey silt clay [1042] that contained occasional sub-rounded pebbles and fragments of oyster. Fill deposit [1042] was disturbed by a land drain to which [1057] relates. Upon excavation of the main fill two postholes [1043] and [1059] were encountered at either end of the pit. These were c. 0.20m deep and filled with a slightly lighter deposit [1044] and [1060] than [1042]. Although this feature produced finds of late prehistoric pottery as well as Saxon these are thought to be residual or perhaps introduced by the land-drain. Although irregular, slightly small and shallow, the feature bears some resemblance to a Saxon sunken feature building.

Ditch

- 4.7.3 Interventions [313], [317] and [6/005] were excavated through a roughly north-south orientated ditch. This showed it to measure around 1.00m in width and 0.30m in depth. It was filled by dark grey brown silt clay [314], [318] and [6/006] that produced finds of residual prehistoric pottery and Saxon wares dating from AD 700-900 and a loom weight fragment of Late Saxon type.

Gully

- 4.7.4 A short length of curvilinear gully [2088], heavily truncated by Period 4 phase 2 activity, measured 0.30m in width and only 0.08m in depth it was filled by mid grey brown silt clay [2089] with no noticeable inclusions. It incorporated a single piece of pottery dating from AD 700-900.

Phase 2: Late Saxon (Figure 10)

- 4.7.5 The features associated with this phase several ditches and two pits. Interesting registered finds including a sword or spear, purse mounts, a barrel lock, a knife and quern fragments were recovered from Period 4 phase 2 features (see 5.10).

Pits

- 4.7.6 Rubbish pit [260] was only shallow in depth 0.25m with steeply sloping sides and a flat-rounded base. It was cut by a later ditch to the east and truncated an earlier undated pit to the west. It was filled by mid-dark brown grey silt clay [259] that contained moderate inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks and oyster shell. It produced finds of AD 800-1050 pottery as well as animal bone.
- 4.7.7 Ovoid pit [13/003] encountered during the evaluation was filled by mid brown grey silt clay [13/004] from which two sherds of pottery dating from AD 800-1050 were retrieved.

Enclosure?

- 4.7.8 The ditches dating to this phase comprised interventions [188], [229], [235], [268] [271], [949], [983], [985], [1000], [1117], [1127] and [5/017]. These formed a small D-shaped enclosure filled by a sequence of deposits incorporating domestic refuse. Terminus [188] for example was filled by a sequence of deposits the lowest of which [189] comprised a thin 0.04m mid green grey silt clay with no noticeable inclusions but possibly containing some cess like material. This was overlain by c. 0.30 thick, dark grey brown silt clay [190] with finds including animal bone, a part of a sword or spear and quern fragments. The uppermost deposit within the ditch terminal, fill [191] consisted of a similar, but thinner (0.10m) deposit to [190]. It had high frequencies of marine mollusc inclusions.
- 4.7.9 The environmental samples from this D-shaped enclosure contained quantities of charcoal along with charred wheat and barley, charred hazelnut, both burnt and un-burnt bone, daub, fired clay, fire-cracked flint, marine molluscs and a bead. Pottery finds from the feature included residual late prehistoric material together with larger sherds dating from c. AD 800-1050. Further registered finds were encountered within its fill deposits including three iron fire steels or purse mounts, a barrel lock and an iron knife.
- 4.7.10 A profusion of undated postholes or postholes were encountered within the enclosed area. Given the abundance of domestic waste in the surrounding ditches, this structural evidence may point to the location of a contemporary post-built domestic building. This will be further investigated at analysis stage.
- 4.7.11 Two further lengths of boundary/enclosure ditch and a short length of gully were associated with this phase.

- 4.7.12 Interventions [511], [665], [822], [841], [2090], [2100] and [9/010] were excavated through a northeast-southwest orientated boundary/enclosure ditch. It was approximately 1.50m in width with a depth of around 0.50m. It had sharply sloping sides onto a rounded base and was largely filled with deposits of dark grey brown silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and frequent oyster shell. The pottery produced from the feature dated from c. AD700-1050. A single residual sherd or piece of briquetage of Iron Age to Roman date was also recovered as well as a quern fragment.
- 4.7.13 A short section of gully [2042] and [2085] cut the ditch described above towards the northern limit of excavation. This was filled by mid-dark brown grey silt clay with occasional, shell, pebble and charcoal inclusions the pottery this feature produced dated from AD 700-900.
- 4.7.14 Interventions [280], [290], [300], [772], [782], [801], [993], [1026], [1031], [1048], [9/005] and [9/006] were excavated through a roughly east-west orientated boundary/enclosure ditch. It was approximately 1.50m in width with a depth of around 0.50m. It had sharply sloping sides onto a rounded base and was comprised of a double ditch at intervals along its length. It was largely filled with deposits of dark grey brown silt clay with occasional inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles and oyster shell. A mixture of pottery was recovered from the feature.

4.8 Period 5: Medieval

- 4.8.1 There is a certain amount of overlap in the pottery dates for the first two phases of this period and many of the Period 5 phase 2 features will probably be placed in Period 5 phase 1 at the next stage of analysis. This will illustrate the end of the deposition of domestic waste at the site during the 13th century.

Phase 1: Saxo-Norman (Figure 11)

Pits

- 4.8.2 The refuse pits characterising this period were often filled with mid-dark brown grey silt clay with inclusions of animal bone and instances of possible cess deposition.
- 4.8.3 Pit [760] was sub-circular in plan with sharp steeply sloping sides and a rounded base. It was truncated on one side by a land-drain. It was filled by dark brown grey silt clay [759] that contained frequent charcoal and oyster inclusions as well as occasional sub-rounded pebbles. Deposited within the pit were 22 sherds of Saxo-Norman pottery together with an iron (cow?) bell.

Postholes

- 4.8.4 The postholes in this phase were probably the remnants of fence-lines rather than part of structures. Two lengths of short, parallel, gully like features orientated on the same alignments as sets of postholes possibly indicate land division during this phase [167], [736], [1113] and [1115].

Ditch

- 4.8.5 The truncated remains of a probable ditch and associated hedge-line were encountered on the western side of the site [175], [177] and [195]. The feature had irregular sides and an undulating base. It was filled by mid yellow brown silt clay [174], [176] and [194] that contained occasional sub-rounded pebbles as well as Saxo-Norman and residual prehistoric pottery.

North-south routeway

- 4.8.6 On a parallel alignment to the above described ditch/hedgeline was a pair of ditches forming a track-way. Interestingly this route was using the entrance to the site utilised by Middle Iron Age-Roman track/drove-ways. The ditch features [466], [686], [688], [693], [695], [989], [1001], [1013], and [648], [650], [673] were u-shaped in profile and were approximately 0.30m in depth. They were filled by dark brown grey silt clay with few noticeable inclusions. They produced a mix of pottery with the latest being of AD 1050-1200 date. Interestingly sherds of AD 720-1050 Saxon pottery together with a Saxon strap-end also occurred within these features possibly indicating a Middle Saxon origin for the track-way. The prehistoric and Roman pottery occurring within the ditch fills are thought to be residual.

Phase 2: High Medieval (Figure 12)

- 4.8.7 The lack of pitting associated with this phase is striking given the concentrations in proceeding phases. Only three pits and some irregular truncated linear features were recorded.

Pits

- 4.8.8 Interventions [750] and [743] revealed a large, fairly deep (0.52m) pit with sharply sloping sides and a rounded base filled by two deposits; the upper of which [748] and [742], comprised mid brown grey silt clay with occasional flecks of oyster shell. Underlying this and only located on the eastern side of the feature backfill [749] comprised dark brown grey silt clay. This contained frequent oyster shell together with animal bone and AD 1100-1220 pottery.
- 4.8.9 Pit (or more probably tree-throw) [172] was sub-circular to irregular in plan it had sharply sloping, uneven sides onto an undulating base. It was filled by mid brown grey silt clay [173] that contained occasional charcoal flecks as well as abraded pieces of pottery -the latest of which was dated to AD 1175-1300.
- 4.8.10 Pit [3026] was ovoid in plan with sharply sloping sides and a rounded base. Its maximum depth was 0.25m. It was filled by mid brown grey silt clay that contained frequent inclusions of fired clay as well as charcoal and industrial debris it is likely to comprise a small (possibly domestic) furnace.

Ditches

- 4.8.11 The linear features provisionally dated to this phase probably comprise the truncated remains of field boundary and enclosure ditches. They were only encountered within the school site. The probable enclosure ditches were confined to the eastern half of this area. They had sharply sloping sides and rounded bases and were filled with deposits of mid-dark blue grey or brown grey silt clay. These deposits were largely comprised of backfill with domestic refuse.
- 4.8.12 The only linear feature on the western side of the site [175], [177] and [195] was shallow in nature and filled with far more sterile, mid grey brown deposits than the eastern enclosure ditches. The features irregular sides and undulating base probably indicates that it forms the remains of a silted field-boundary with associated hedge-line.

Phase 3: Late Medieval/Early Post-Medieval (Figure 13)

- 4.8.13 This phase is characterised by tree-throws dated by ceramic building material. For example tree-throw [1158] was sub-oval in plan with a maximum depth of 0.25m. It had irregular sides and an undulating base and was filled by mid brown grey silt clay [1159]. This contained moderate inclusions of sub-rounded pebbles as well as roots. It produced a single piece of 15th-17th century peg-tile.
- 4.8.14 Two short lengths of ditches encountered on the southern edge of the site [643] and [1148] had u-shaped profiles and were approximately 0.50m deep. They were filled by dark grey brown silt clay [642] and [655] that had occasional sub-rounded pebble inclusions. Context [642] produced one piece of residual LBA/EIA pottery together with two pieces of 15th-17th century peg-tile. These parallel ditches are thought to be a re-cut of the earlier Saxo-Norman north-south track-way.

4.9 Period 6: Late Post-Medieval (Figure 14)

- 4.9.1 As well as a considerable amount of post-medieval land-drains this period was typified by tree-throws, disturbance, ploughing and manuring.

4.10 Unphased Features

- 4.10.1 Many features did not contain any dating material, did not have stratigraphic or any clear spatial relationships; it is hoped that it will be possible to draw many of these into the various periods and phases during publication analysis.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

5.1 The Finds

5.1.1 A moderate collection of finds was recovered during a series of interventions at Warden Bay, Isle of Sheppey. The finds are quantified in Appendix 3.

5.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Introduction and Methodology

5.2.2 A total of twenty six pieces of struck flint, weighing 405g were recovered during archaeological work at both the Warden Bay School and Children Centre sites. The artefacts were hand collected from 20 archaeological cut features (ditches, pits and unspecified features) and one piece was found unstratified. None of the contexts yielded more than three struck flints. There was a very slight evidence for Mesolithic/Neolithic and Middle/Late Bronze Age artefacts, though no diagnostic pieces were recovered and the material was spread very thinly in later dated contexts. The flintwork was quantified by piece count and weight and was directly catalogued into a spreadsheet table. A breakdown of the assemblage is shown by period in Table 2.

CATEGORY TYPE	Period 2.2 LBA-EIA	Period 3 MIA/LIA/Romano-British	Periods 5.2 & 5.3 medieval/late medieval	Period 6 & 6.1 post-medieval	Unstratified	Remaining material (currently undated)	Total
Flake	4	4	2	1	1	3	15
Blade		1				1	2
Blade-like flake		1	1				2
Core preparation flake		1					1
Shattered piece		1	1	1		1	4
Scraper	1						1
Piercer						1	1
Total	5	8	4	2	1	6	26

Table 2: The flintwork

5.2.3 Raw Material and Condition

5.2.4 The majority of the raw material chosen for the production of the lithics derived most probably from local flint gravel deposits. The flint varied in colour from translucent honey coloured to dark grey flint. The cortex of these artefacts was mainly abraded to a thin smooth off-white surface. In addition a single flake displayed an orange band below a thin dark green outer surface, which is characteristic of Bullhead flint, a raw material which occurs also locally in chalk at the base of the Thanet Beds sequence. The overall condition of the struck flints was very variable. Several flints displayed fresh unabraded edges. Nonetheless, evidence of light edge chipping associated with surface rolling as well as some edge nicks associated with plough-damage or successive re-deposition were noted. Eight pieces were recorded as broken. Surface alteration was recorded on two artefacts.

5.2.5 The Assemblage

5.2.6 The assemblage is composed almost entirely of pieces of unretouched artefacts (24 pieces or 96.1% of the total assemblage) including 15 flakes, two blades, two blade-like flakes, four shattered pieces and one core preparation flake. Some use-wear was noted on two of these artefacts. No cores were recovered but the presence of a core face/edge rejuvenation flake in ditch fill context [724] suggests that cores were maintained on site. A large proportion of the débitage was not characteristic of a specific period. However, the flake scar removals on the dorsal face of a blade fragment [724] and a blade-like flake [598] are typical of Mesolithic/early Neolithic period. The blade-like flake (pit fill context [598]) was the only recovered artefact on the site which was manufactured from Bullhead flint. It is interesting to note that the type of raw material represented a large proportion of the flint assemblage at the Neolithic causewayed enclosure Kingsborough 1 (K1) excavated on the island. Butler and Leivers (2008) have suggested that the frequency of Bullhead flint at K1 could indicate that the raw material represented a prized resource. Undated pit fill context [3014] yielded a blade. The artefact was struck with a soft hammer; it displayed platform edge preparation and parallel ridges on the dorsal surface suggesting a product of blade-based industry. This artefact could be dated to the Mesolithic/early Neolithic. A large thick and irregular tertiary flake from ditch fill context [431] is consistent with a Middle–Late Bronze Age date.

5.2.7 Only two retouched pieces were recovered. An end and side scraper of possible horseshoe form was recovered from undated pit [3047] fill [3046]. The tool was made on a thin flake. The platform and bulb of percussion were absent. It exhibited direct abrupt and continuous retouch around the distal end and extending along the left hand edge. The right hand edge was broken. The implement was not particularly diagnostic but is likely to be Neolithic / early Bronze Age in date. Pit [5/005] yielded a piercer made on a dark brown flint. It displayed continuous inverse retouch along the right edge and partial retouch along the left edge. The piercer is not chronologically diagnostic but on technological ground it is likely to be earlier than the Late Bronze Age.

5.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 Introduction

5.3.2 Hand collection during the excavation and watching brief phases of work at site ISW09 produced a moderate assemblage of pottery, totalling 895 sherds, 8262 grams, 688 ENV. A further watching brief at the adjacent site, SWB09, also produced a small assemblage of 49 sherds, weighing 604 grams, amounting to 20 ENV. Assemblages from previous evaluations in both these areas have already been reported on and will be integrated into the ceramic dataset at the analysis stage.

5.3.3 Method

5.3.4 The pottery was examined using a x20 binocular microscope and prehistoric fabrics were defined according to a site specific fabric series. In the absence of a published Roman regional type-series for Kent, fabrics and forms have been recorded using Museum of London codes (Marsh & Tyers 1979; Davies et al 1994). The whole assemblage was quantified by sherd count, weight and ENV (Estimated Vessel Number). Late Iron Age and Roman pottery has also been quantified by EVE (Estimated Vessel Equivalent). The pro-forma record sheets are retained for the archive and the data has been entered into an Excel spreadsheet.

In some cases, relatively large assemblages of pottery were identified in the residues of environmental samples from the site. At present these have not been fully quantified but have been visually scanned for spot-dating purposes. It is recommended that the most significant groups should be quantified so that they can be integrated into fully into the pottery dataset prior to further analysis (See further work below).

Fabric Type Series

- | | |
|-------|---|
| FLIN1 | Fine ware with sparse/moderate flint (moderately sorted). Tends to have flint in two different ranges, with half <0.5mm and half of up to 2mm. The matrix contains moderate to common quartz of silt-size, occasionally up to 0.1mm (LBA/EIA) |
| FLIN2 | Fine ware similar to FLIN1 but with almost all flint being <0.5mm (LBA/EIA) |
| FLIN3 | Moderately fine ware although usually not featuring burnished surfaces. Moderate/common flint of 0.5-2mm, or very occasionally slightly larger. The matrix contains moderate to common quartz of silt-size, occasionally up to 0.1mm (?LBA/EIA) |
| FLIN4 | Moderate/common ill-sorted flint, mostly between 0.5-3mm. The matrix contains moderate to common quartz of silt-size, occasionally up to 0.1mm. (LBA/EIA) |
| FLIN5 | Similar to FLIN1 and not always distinguishable in bodysherds. In terms of size of flint inclusions, tends to be slightly better sorted and the matrix may contain rare sparse voids from burnt out organic inclusions (MIA-early Roman) |
| FLIN6 | Similar to FLIN4 and not always distinguishable in bodysherds. In terms of size of flint inclusions, tends to be slightly better sorted and the matrix may contain rare sparse voids from burnt out organic inclusions. Surfaces are often better finished than FLIN4 and sometime well-burnished (MIA-early Roman) |
| FLIN7 | A fine, very silty matrix with sparse, extremely ill-sorted flint of 0.5-7mm (??Neolithic) |
| FLIN8 | Very common flint (most <0.5mm although very rare examples may be much coarser). Silty matrix with rare quart grains up to 0.2mm (MIA-early Roman) |

- FLIN9 Common ill-sorted flint mostly between 2-4mm with occasional larger examples. The matrix appears to be fairly quartz free (M/LBA)
- FLINGR1 Similar to FLIN4 but containing slightly sparser flint and sparse to moderate grog of 1-2mm (LBA/EIA?)
- FLINQU1 Sparse large angular flint of 1.5-3mm in a silty matrix with sparse large rounded quartz grains of c 0.3-0.5mm (later prehistoric- early Roman)
- GLAUC1 Common glauconite c 0.2-0.3mm, may contain sparse large rounded quartz grains up to 1mm (MIA-early Roman)
- GROG1 Quite a silty matrix almost similar to QUARTZ1 with sparse fine grog which is often difficult to pick out against the background clay matrix (MIA-early Roman)
- QUARTZ1 Abundant quartz of c 0.1mm, quite micaceous, may contain rare fine flint <0.5mm (MIA-early Roman)
- SHEL1 Matrix similar to QUARTZ1, with sparse large shell voids, mostly of c 2-3mm, rarely up to 8mm
- SHEL2 Matrix similar to QUARTZ1 with common finer shell/shell voids of 1-2mm

5.3.5 Neolithic

- 5.3.6 A broad grouping of very ill-sorted and generally sparsely flint-tempered wares, defined as fabric FLIN7, represented by 22 sherds, may be of Early Neolithic date. However, given the presence of flint-tempered wares across a broad range of periods on site, these cannot be dated with certainty. Only one small grouping may be from a contemporary feature, SWB09 pit [3054], fill [3055]. However, it should be emphasized that this material amounts to 12 sherds, from 2 estimated vessels, weighing 20g and it contains no diagnostic sherds. Only one rimsherd is associated with fabric FLIN7, a residual find in ISW09 pit [227], fill [228]. Although only a partial profile, it does have a crudely folded over rim, a feature which is fairly characteristic of Early Neolithic ceramics.

5.3.7 Middle Bronze Age

- 5.3.8 No deposits could be certainly dated as early as the Middle Bronze Age, but 27 sherds of very coarsely flint-tempered ware (FLIN9) were recovered from the site. These were often from very thick-walled sherds which would normally be associated with Middle Bronze Age assemblages; although such fabrics probably persisted to some degree into the Late Bronze Age. In some cases these sherds were found singly in contexts with no other dating material and could therefore be contemporary; these include ISW09 contexts [171], [274], [445], [997] and [1069]. In ISW09 context [990], sherds of fabric FLIN9 were associated only with sherds of the second coarsest flint-tempered ware FLIN4, which may be suggestive of a Middle to Late Bronze Age date. In terms of feature sherds, a single example of an applied, finger impressed cordon probably belongs to the Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury tradition although this may be residual within its context (see below).

5.3.9 Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (c.1150-400/300)

- 5.3.10 Coarse to medium flint-tempered ware FLIN4 was the most common individual fabric type, accounting for almost a quarter of all sherds from the site. It is thought that this is predominantly a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age fabric. An uncommon variant of this fabric, FLINGR1, represented by just 6 sherds, also contained some grog inclusions. Other finer flint-

tempered wares including fabrics FLIN1, FLIN2 and FLIN3 are also likely to be mostly of this broad date range.

- 5.3.11 Several contexts contained small concentrations of probable LBA/EIA fabrics but few diagnostic sherds were associated with these groups, making it difficult to date this period of activity with much precision. Having said this, a single elongate pit or ditch terminal did, over several interventions (ISW09 fills [220], [263], [264], [698]), produce an assemblage of over 100 sherds. This is entirely made up by flint-tempered wares and includes some feature sherds. Although this group contained the single diagnostic Deverel-Rimbury style impressed cordon, none of the other elements in these contexts appear to be of transitional Middle to Late Bronze Age date. Many of the rimsherds represent partial profiles and are not individually very diagnostic of date; however the coarse wares are shouldered or bi-partite forms rather than plain hook rim jars. Amongst the fine wares in these contexts, are two examples of highly burnished wares featuring fine horizontal and diagonal tooled grooves. The dating of this style of decoration is not certain although it would be less typical of Barratt's (1980) plain ware post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) groups (c.1150-950BC). Decoration of this type was present in the earliest PDR groups at Highstead, dated to c.900-700BC (Couldrey 2007, Table 8, 122).
- 5.3.12 A relatively large group (86 sherds) comes from ISW09 [103] and [104], the fills of pit [105]. Like the contexts discussed above, the majority of sherds are in fabric FLIN4; however nearly a quarter of the sherds in this group are in a flint-with-shell fabric (FLINSH1). Furthermore half of the vessels in this context feature rustication, with several other examples of finger smearing or roughly combed/ incised marks. Although a small amount of rustication was present at Highstead in earlier periods, there was a dramatic increase in its proportion in Period 3B, dated to c.500-400BC (Couldrey 2007, Table 9, 166). Although this pit group contains few feature sherds, the prevalence of rustication may be a good indicator of an Early Iron Age date.
- 5.3.13 Although located some distance away, two other pits [1161] and [1163] may, on the basis of their morphology, be associated with pit [105] (see above). Large groups of pottery were recovered from whole earth environmental samples of fills [1160] and [1162]. These have not been recorded and quantified in detail for the assessment but were examined for diagnostic material. Feature sherds from these groups include a jar with finger tipping along the rim and parts of a pedestal base. This latter type is possibly influenced by continental forms and is particularly diagnostic of the Early Iron Age.
- 5.3.14 Middle Iron Age to Early Roman (300BC-AD100)
- 5.3.15 A large number of contexts can be characterised as of Middle Iron Age to early Roman date, although most of these produced fewer than 5 sherds and cannot be very closely dated. The majority of the fabrics associated with this period are tempered wares, the most common being flint-tempered fabrics. The few feature sherds, including examples of plain rim, bead rim and necked jars (cf Thompson 1982 B1-1, C1-1, C3) probably belong to the 1st century AD, and this period of activity may be entirely of this date range; however the majority of sherds are in fabrics, such as flint-

tempered wares FLIN5 and FLIN6, glauconitic fabric GLAUC1 and quartz-rich fabric QUARTZ1, which could be of any Middle/Late Iron Age or early Roman date. Grog-tempered wares (GROG1) are not common in east Kent in the Late Iron Age/early Roman period and those that are present here tend to be sandy wares with sparse grog. Shell-tempered wares lacking flint appear to be associated with this period rather than with earlier groups, although most were recovered from contexts which were inconclusively dated.

- 5.3.16 Overall, Roman fabrics make up over 10% of total sherds, the majority being local grey wares but also including a few sherds of south Gaulish samian, Baetican amphorae, North Kent fine ware and Verulamium region white ware. The latter was associated with two diagnostic forms, a ring neck flagon and a hooked flange mortarium. There is nothing in this material to suggest any settlement activity after the 1st century AD
- 5.3.17 Possible Cremation vessels
- 5.3.18 Two heavily truncated vessels were recovered from a disturbed deposit ISW09 [3006]. It is likely that these were intact when deposited and they could represent cremation accessory vessels; however no bone or other charred material was associated. The dating of this group remains ambiguous. One of the vessels is the base of small jar or beaker in a semi-fine fabric probably of North Kent origin which is not closely datable; the other is a Dragendorff 36 dish in a Gaulish samian fabric. The exact origin and therefore the date of this vessel has not been positively identified, it has a high-fired matrix similar to Les-Martres-de-Veyre samian (dated to AD100-120), but in terms of form, the dish looks more similar to later 2nd to early 3rd century East Gaulish vessels. Unusually for this form, a potter's stamp is present, although it is abraded and difficult to make out; further research may narrow down its date range

5.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 Introduction

5.4.2 The archaeological work at the site produced 173 sherds of post-Roman pottery, weighing a little under 2kg, from 72 individually numbered contexts. The material is derived from the evaluations, subsequent excavations/monitoring and 10 environmental samples. Of the 10 samples, seven produced pottery from contexts that previously did not have any. The material is in variable condition ranging from small relatively abraded sherds (mainly from evaluation contexts) to small to medium-sized unabraded pieces from sealed contexts. The pottery has been fully listed for archive during the assessment. Provisional reference has been made to Canterbury Archaeological Trust's fabric reference series for the Saxon and Medieval fabrics.

5.4.3 Mid to Late Saxon

5.4.4 Sixty-seven sherds, weighing 802g, have been ascribed to this period. With the exception of one possible early/middle Saxon sand tempered sherd (CAT fabric EMS1B) from [4/006] all of the Saxon material appears to be of mid/late Saxon date. The fabrics of this period are not well established for the area and precise attribution, particularly in the absence of large groups and diagnostic feature sherds, is difficult. Although a better sequence is known at Canterbury (MacPherson-Grant 1995) the current site is suitably distant to have its own local range of fabrics albeit broadly similar to those in east Kent (Cotter 2009). Fourteen mid/late Saxon fabrics are represented, most of which are of local origin. The earliest include low-fired reduced wares tempered with sand (eg SFB [1041]: MLS1) or more commonly sand and other inclusions such as shell and/or flint (eg MLS4 and MLS6). These are likely to be of late 7th to 9th century date.

5.4.5 The complete absence of organic tempered wares is quite notable. Feature sherds are absent with the one exception of a simple flaring rim from a MLS4D jar (pit [430], fill [429]). Together with the local wares are five probable sherds of Ipswich ware (MLS7: 135g) and two of probable North French/Low Countries origin (MLS15). Both types are well known in East and north Kent where trade contacts were facilitated by easy access to the coast (Blackmore 2001; Cotter 2009, Mephram 2009). The current material is unfortunately devoid of feature sherds though an Ipswich sherd from [5/018] has stamped decoration.

5.4.6 The division between sandy wares of the mid/late Saxon and late Saxon period in East Kent is not always easy, particularly in the absence of feature sherds and respectably sized context groups. However, 26 sherds (343g) have been identified as Late Saxon sandy wares (LS1) of mid/late 9th- to mid 11th- century date based on their general finish and firing. Only two simple flaring jar rims are present (ditch [271], fill [272] and ditch [985], fill [984]). A few sherds of shelly (LS2) and shelly-sandy (LS3) wares are also present along with several sherds from a probable Flemish sandy greyware jar (LS15) in ditch [665] (fill [664]). The latter has incised/combed criss-cross lines on its sooted body. At 24 sherds (253g) this context

produced by far the largest group of this period though 17 of these sherds were recovered from the environmental residue.

- 5.4.7 Saxo-Norman: 11th to early 13th centuries
- 5.4.8 Some 90 sherds, weighing 988g, from 38 individually numbered contexts are of this period. The vast majority (some 75 sherds weighing 793g) are in Canterbury-type Sandy Ware (EM1). Only cooking pots are present in the assemblage with most being of early type with simple flaring rims and reduced grey bodies. As such most can probably be placed before 1150 with the assemblage demonstrating continued activity from the previous period. Other fabrics are rare but include cooking pots in EM2 shelly, EM3 sandy-shelly and EM33 flint tempered wares. Where present, rims are again of simple form. Context groups are also very small with the largest consisting of just 22 sherds (215g) from three EM1 and one EM33 vessels in pit [760], fill [759]. The next largest group consists of just eight sherds.
- 5.4.10 High Medieval – early 13th to late 14th centuries
- 5.4.11 Just three abraded sherds (14g) are of this period, all of which are from oxidised sandy vessels of Tyler Hill type (M1). Pit [172], fill [173] produced a tiny green glazed jug bodysherd while cooking pot bodysherds were recovered from pit [302] and ditch [639]. The lack of pottery of this date is quite striking suggesting that activity/the disposal of domestic refuse probably came to a virtual end during the 12th century.
- 5.4.12 Early post-medieval: mid 16th to mid 18th centuries
- 5.4.13 There were no Late Medieval sherds recovered during the work and only a single early post-medieval one. This consists of a 17th- century tin-glazed plate fragment (9g) decorated with blue and yellow concentric lines with overlying orange chevrons. It is clear that refuse disposal was still at a negligible level.
- 5.4.14 Late post-medieval: mid 18th to 20th centuries
- 5.4.15 Some 12 sherds, weighing 121g, are of this period. The earliest pieces are of late 18th- to early 19th- century date and include a few sherds of creamware and pearlware. The remaining sherds are more typical of the mid to later 19th century and include unglazed earthenwares (flower pots), glazed redwares, transfer-printed wares (eg an unstratified plate with blue Chinese design) and plain refined white earthenware. The assemblage is scattered across the excavation area.
- 5.4.16 The Assemblages
- 5.4.17 All contexts produced only very small assemblages of pottery with the majority producing only one or two undiagnostic bodysherds. This has given rise to problems in both the identification and close dating of certain sherds and the assessment of residuality present. Certainly there are notable numbers of residual prehistoric and Roman sherds across the site. To what degree a mid/late Saxon sherd could be residual in a Saxo-Norman feature is impossible to judge with so few sherds per feature. However, most sherds are not heavily abraded suggesting even isolated

pieces, if they can be confidently ascribed a date, may be reliable for phasing.

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) by Sarah Porteus

5.5.1 A total of 89 fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) with a combined weight of 2242g was recovered from all phases of work at Warden Bay (ISW09 and SWB09). The assemblage comprised a small quantity of Roman and medieval material with the majority of the assemblage being of post-medieval date. All the material was abraded and approximately half the assemblage was intrusive to the contexts in which it occurred.

5.5.2 The assemblage has been entered into an Excel spreadsheet for archive. A provisional fabric series has been drawn up with the aid of a X10 binocular microscope (Tables 3, 4, 5 and 6). Fabric samples and items of interest have been retained for archive and the remainder of the material (approximately 20% by weight) has been discarded.

5.5.3 Roman

Contexts: 451, 468, 555, 718, 2053
 Residual in contexts: 802, 3027

5.5.4 The highly abraded nature of the Roman assemblage makes identification of form beyond 'tile' only possible for two fragments. Refinement of a date for the material beyond broad 'Roman' is not possible. A fragment of *imbrex* roofing tile was recovered from context [468] and a fragment of flue tile with combed keying was recovered residual to context [802]. Two Roman fabrics were identified, T3 and B2 both are similar in appearance and the micaceous speckling of fabric B2 is typical of Kentish fabrics. Although the *imbrex* and flue tile suggest a heated building with tiled roof, the fragments are extremely small and abraded and may have moved some distance from the original point of deposition. Ceramic building materials are also known to have been used in burial contexts to form grave marking structures and may also explain the presence of such materials at this location.

Fabric	Fabric notes	Spot date
T3	fine orange sandy fabric with sparse fine quartz	Roman?
B2	brownish orange sandy fabric with moderate poorly sorted quartz and fine micaceous speckles.	Roman?

Table 3: Roman CBM fabrics

5.5.5 Medieval

Intrusive to context: 542

- 5.5.6 A single intrusive fragment of medieval peg tile in fabric T5 was recovered from context [542] the small abraded fragment of tile retains traces of splash glazing to the surface. The tile is of probable 12th to 14th century date.

Fabric	Fabric notes	Spot date
T5	Orange coarse sandy fabric with abundant medium sized quartz	C12th-C14th

Table 4: Medieval CBM fabrics

5.5.7 Later medieval to early post-medieval

Contexts: 257, 544, 598, 642, 1159, 1167, 3027

Intrusive to contexts: 555, 624, 2036, 3033

From un-phased contexts: 401, 506; ISW [7/001]; SWB [1/001], [1/006], [2/001], [2/002], [2/010],[3/002], [5/002].

- 5.5.8 A total of four later medieval to early post-medieval peg tile fabrics were identified. Fabric T7 is similar in appearance to the Roman fabric B2 suggesting similar clay sources. Fabric T4 has more calcareous speckling, typical of some Kentish fabrics and common in peg tile for the area. Fabrics T2 and T6 are generic sandy fabrics and are potentially earliest in date, however it is likely that the tile may have formed part of the roof of Paradise Farm around 1700.

Fabric	Fabric notes	Spot date
T2?	fine sandy fabric with abundant sand and sparse white? Inclusions	C15th-C17th
T6	Orange fabric with moderate coarse clear quartz inclusions	C15th-C17th
T4	Orange fine fabric with sparse coarse quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions	C16th-C17th
T7	Very fine sandy fabric with moderate micaceous speckling and sparse coarse silt inclusions	C16th-C18th

Table 5: Later medieval to early post-medieval CBM fabrics

5.5.9 Post-medieval

Contexts: 425, 427, 433, 2115

Intrusive to contexts: 319, 451, 657, 698, ISW18/006, 2159, 3033.

From un-phased contexts: 429, 502; ISW 12/001; SWB 1/001, 2/002, 2/008.

5.5.10 The majority of the post-medieval assemblage comprises peg tile, all highly abraded, it is possible that some of the peg tile from this period were also used in the construction of Paradise Farm. Two fragments of unglazed ceramic field drain were recovered from ISW09 [12/002], [2159], and SWB09 [2/002] and [2/008] all of 18th to 19th century date. Small highly abraded fragments of brick were recovered from context [1/001]. Peg tile in fabric T1 was recovered from contexts [180], [319], [425], [427], [429], [433], [451], [502], [657], [698], [2115] [12/001]. Peg tile in fabric similar to brick fabric B1 was recovered from contexts [3033], [18/006] and is of similar date.

Fabric	Fabric notes	Spot date
B1	sandy fabric with moderate medium sized quartz and sparse calcareous inclusions	C17th-C19th
T1	Orange fabric with abundant sand and sparse black speckling	mid C18th-C19th

Table 6: Post-medieval CBM fabrics

5.5.11 Undated

Contexts: 2002

5.5.12 A single undated flake was recovered from context [2002], the fragment is too small to be accurately identified.

5.5.13 Summary

5.5.14 The assemblage from Warden Bay ranges in date from the Roman to post-medieval periods. The material is highly abraded and likely to have been subject to significant post-depositional movement. A high proportion of the fragments are intrusive or residual to features consistent with observations made on site with regard to the nature of the ground. No firm conclusions can be drawn regarding the origin of the ceramic building material, however the Roman material may have originated from funerary structures or buildings nearby. It is likely some of the post-medieval peg tile originated from the construction of Paradise Farm. The majority of the fabric types are consistent with local Kentish fabric types.

5.6 The Fired Clay by Trista Clifford

5.6.1 Introduction

5.6.2 A small assemblage of 369 fragments of burnt clay, weighing approximately 4kg was retrieved by hand during all phases of the excavations at Warden Bay, Isle of Sheppey (ISW09 and SWB09). A further 3.9kg of material was recovered from the environmental samples. This assessment aims to identify the form and function of the fired clay assemblage, in order to illuminate the possible range of activities taking place on the site.

5.6.3 The fragments were examined with the naked eye and with a x10 magnification binocular microscope for diagnostic characteristics indicating form and/or function, and recorded on pro-forma archive sheets and on an Excel spreadsheet. The primary characteristics indicating function used in the analysis include: wattle impressions, smoothed surfaces, diagnostic piercings or being part of a known object form. A series of fabric groups was devised:

Fabric A

Fine sand temper with occasional to moderate grog pellets up to 1mm and occasional iron rich inclusions c.0.5mm

Fabric B

Very fine sand tempered with no other visible inclusions, organic striations on outer surfaces only, where present

Fabric C

Moderate to frequent medium sand temper, frequent iron rich inclusions, micaceous

Fabric D

Very fine sand tempered with abundant organic voids

Fabric E

Fine sand temper with frequent chalky inclusions up to 1mm and occasional iron rich inclusions up to 1mm

Fabric F

Fine to medium sand temper with frequent organic voids, micaceous

Fabric G

As fabric E without the chalky inclusions

Fabric H

As fabric F with ?shell inclusions (voids) up to 1mm

5.6.4 An overview of the hand collected assemblage by Fabric and Period is given in Table 7. The majority was retrieved from features of Roman and medieval date.

	Period count/wt (g)						
Fabric	2	3	4	5	6	Undated	Total
A	39/290	15/140		5/56	1/<2		60/486
B	12/40	14/110		2/18			28/168
C	2/48	14/100	8/126	4/46		3/42	31/362
D	4/26	1/54	3/8				8/88
E		11/70		2/12		1/102	14/184
F	7/44	5/66	1/36	3/40			16/186
G		112/1176		98/1390			210/2566
H	1/10	1/18					2/28
Total	65/458	173/1734	12/170	114/1562	1/<2	4/144	369/4068

Table 7: Overview of the fired clay assemblage

- 5.6.5 Although the entire was composed of utilised fragments, the majority (59% by weight) was undiagnostic of form or function. The mean fragment weight (MFW) of the assemblage is just 11g, and it was apparent on examination that the majority of the assemblage had been significantly abraded. Calculation of the maximum MFW of material from the environmental samples produced a figure of just 5.6g. Poole (2011, 136) suggests that material with a MFW of less than 10g is of little value since diagnostic pieces are unlikely to be present. A rapid scan by eye showed that the fired clay from the samples was extremely abraded and no diagnostic fragments were present, therefore this material has been excluded from the report although it has been retained for the archive.
- 5.6.6 Briquetage
- 5.6.7 A small number of briquetage vessel fragments, defined as fired clay or ceramic material used for the extraction of salt from brine, in Fabrics D and F were retrieved from Period 2 features. A rim sherd from a straight sided vessel with a wall thickness of 12.85mm was recovered from fill of uncertain feature [220]. Three sherds from feature [263] probably derive from a similar vessel, as does a wall sherd from ditch fill [621]. Period 3.13 grave fill [914] contained a base sherd from a ?cylindrical vessel with a wall thickness of 11.98mm.
- 5.6.8 Several contexts contained undiagnostic fragments which appeared to have been subject to heating in contact with brine, displaying the pink-purple-white discolouration characteristic of briquetage. The largest groups of this class of material came from Period 3.1 pit fill [3033] and Period 5.2 pit fill [3027]. However, no supports or structural material which could definitely be attributed to salt working were identified. The most likely interpretation of this small assemblage is that salt was utilised, but probably not extracted directly, on or nearby the site.

5.6.9 Structural fired clay

5.6.10 A number of pieces with single wattle impressions, suggestive of a structural function, were recovered. Period 2 contexts [104] and [621] contained pieces with single wattle impressions of 13mm and 17mm respectively. Pit fills [3033] (Period 3.1) and [3027] (Period 5.2) contained pieces which had wattle impressions of between 10 and 20mm diameter. Two fragments, recovered from undated contexts [5/019] and [9/018], exhibit wattle impressions ranging in diameter between 8 and 14mm. The largest group of structural fired clay (ten fragments) came from pit fill [3027].

5.6.11 Clay slab

5.6.12 The corner from a rectangular clay slab in Fabric D came from Period 3.1.3 ditch fill [644]. It measures 25.4mm thick may form part of an oven plate or perforated slab, although no evidence of a perforation remains. Objects of similar form dating to the Late Iron Age/ early Roman period are frequently found in North Kent (For example Poole 2011) and elsewhere (Poole 2007, 26). It is unlikely that the fragment does derive from a perforated slab, given the lack of flint temper in the fabric which is usually typical (REF). If it does derive from a perforated slab, the form is typically late Bronze Age in date and would therefore be residual within this context.

5.7 The Bulk Metalwork by Trista Clifford

5.7.1 Seven iron nails were recovered from seven separate contexts. The nails are in a poor state of preservation and many are incomplete. A single heavy duty square headed nail was recovered unstratified from Trench 6; the fragment is not dateable. General purpose nails were recovered from ditch fill [2067] and pit fill [1049]. Two farrier's nails of late post-medieval date came from pit fills [564] and [329]. These are probably intrusive within these contexts. A single modern dome headed screw was recovered from undated pit [2013].

5.7.2 Several unidentified iron fragments were recovered during all phases of excavation, including a strip fragment from ditch fill [256] and rod fragments from ditch fills [338] and [715] were recovered. A short section of iron wire was recovered from [2030]. Pit [2036] contained a fragment of copper alloy driving band from a WW2 grenade, and a small fragment of lead waste was found in pit [2031].

5.8 The Slag by Luke Barber

- 5.8.1 The archaeological work at the site recovered just 11 pieces of slag, weighing 238g, from seven individually numbered contexts. The assemblage has been fully listed for archive on pro forma as part of this assessment.
- 5.8.2 Three pieces (4g) of black aerated clinker were recovered from the site (contexts [915] and [2008]). Although both dated to the Late Iron Age/Roman period these pieces of clinker are almost certainly intrusive 19th- century fragments. Ditch [2085], fill [2084] produced a highly magnetic amorphous rust-coloured lump which could either be a piece of smithing slag or, more likely, a heavily corroded lump of iron. All remaining pieces are fragments of fuel ash slag. Such lightweight aerated waste could have been derived from a number of high temperature processes, including domestic hearths. The material appears in prehistoric, Saxon and Saxo-Norman deposits though to what extent the material is residual is uncertain.
- 5.8.3 The slag assemblage from the site is both too small and undiagnostic of process to warrant any further analysis. No further work is proposed.

5.9 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

- 5.9.1 The various stages of archaeological work recovered just 40 pieces of stone, weighing 12,436g, from 23 individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully quantified by context and stone type on geological material forms, which are housed with the archive, with the data being entered onto an excel database. Much of the stone is from contexts with either no or tenuous dating, a problem compounded by the obvious presence of residual pottery in many deposits. As such the assemblage is considered by stone type with discussion of periods where these can be postulated.
- 5.9.2 Only six stone types were recorded from the site. The most common type consists of septaria nodules that account for 16 pieces weighing 1,951g. These are derived from the London clay and occur naturally in the area, frequently in later geological deposits. Most pieces are slightly water-worn but with the exception of a couple of slightly burnt pieces do not show signs of having been modified by man. They appear in a wide chronological spread of deposits, from the Late Iron Age/Early Roman to the Saxo-Norman periods but can be considered as incidental natural fragments. Indeed there is no apparent concentration of them to suggest they were utilized in any way. The single piece (2g) of water-worn coarse tertiary sandstone from prehistoric pit/post-hole [411] can also be seen as a naturally occurring type on the site and the 6g water-worn piece of Lower Greensand from pit [721] may have arrived naturally down the Medway.
- 5.9.3 The remaining three stone types have arrived at the site by man's importation. The seven small fragments of coal (7g) are clearly all intrusive in their contexts (being derived from Roman (5/4g) and Saxo-Norman deposits (2/3g)). It is likely they arrived on the site with domestic refuse during the 19th century. There are 14 fragments of German lava, weighing

10,090g from seven different contexts. All are from rotary querns though, with one exception, all pieces are too small to establish stone diameters. Two fragments from a 23mm thick stone are associated with Later Iron Age to Early Roman pottery in pit [5/013] of the evaluation and three conjoining pieces were recovered from Roman ditch [695].

- 5.9.4 The largest piece (9,000g), constituting just under half of an upper stone, was recovered from pit [2158], fill [2159] that is somewhat loosely dated to the later prehistoric to early Roman period but includes a little intrusive post-medieval tile. The fragment is quite fresh and has a diameter of approximately 460mm. The stone is 60mm thick at its outer edge, increasing to 65mm by the 40mm wide by 20mm high central flange that surrounds the 65mm diameter central aperture. The stone also has two internally worn hour-glass shaped perforations driven obliquely through the stone to secure the handle housing. The general form of the stone would be in keeping with an early Roman date.
- 5.9.5 The remaining pieces were all recovered from Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman deposits with the thinnest stone (upper stone: 20mm), coming from ditch [665] and the thickest (probably a lower stone: 62mm) from ditch [6/005] of the evaluation. The former fragment is the only one with any features as it has part of a 5mm raised central hopper with a 80mm diameter aperture still surviving. Querns of this type are quite common in the Roman, Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods and are not unexpected here. The only other stone type is also from a rotary quern. Ditch [1127], fill [1126] produced a 380g fragment from a 55mm+ thick Folkestone stone example with oblique-grooving on its grinding face.

5.10 The Registered Finds by Trista Clifford

5.10.1 Introduction

5.10.2 A small collection of 44 Registered Finds was recovered during the excavations at Warden Bay, Isle of Sheppey (ISW09) and the adjacent site SWB09.

5.10.3 Registered finds are washed, air dried or cleaned by a conservator as appropriate to the material requirements. Objects have been packed appropriately in line with IFA guidelines. All objects are assigned a unique registered find number (RF<00>) and recorded on the basis of material, object type and date (shown in Table 8). Metal work is boxed in airtight Stewart tubs with silica gel. The metal finds are in a variable state of preservation, with many of the copper alloy objects exhibiting active bronze disease. These will be conserved and all metal objects x-rayed prior to analysis. RFs <14>, <17>, <19> and <20> were deaccessioned and added to the bulk assemblages.

5.10.4 This report incorporates excerpts from previously reports (Margetts 2009, Thorne 2009) with minor changes in format.

5.10.5 Period 3: Mid- Iron Age to Roman Phase 3.1

5.10.6 Cremation pit [4/010]

5.10.7 Remains of a minimum number of four brooches (based on the spring fragments only) were recovered from this pit, all associated with the Late Iron Age/ early Roman cremations. The brooches are badly corroded and fragmented, and their severe condition may have been caused by inclusion in the cremation, the heat of which would have weakened the brooches. RF <18> (upper fill [4/004]) consists of two one-piece sprung brooches with flat bow, probably Nauheim derivatives (early to mid 1st century). Primary fill [4/010] contained minimum two further examples. Based on the springs only, there are minimum two more brooches, with RF <24> and <25> possibly containing part of the same spring. These are again one-piece brooches with flat bow and of early to mid 1st-century date. Small brooch fragments are also present in the environmental samples from pit [4/005]. These may have formed part of the same brooches as the hand-collected examples.

5.10.8 Of interest are a cosmetic set consisting of a pestle (RF <23>) and mortar (RF <21>). They were found in pit [4/005], in primary fill [4/010], next to each other and associated with the cremation. Pottery from pit [4/005] all dates to circa AD 10 to 70. They are in fair condition, which may be because of their more robust nature, as opposed to the relatively thin brooches. Both are end-looped and fairly plain. Both mortar terminal and pestle tip are missing. The pestle consists of a plain circular suspension loop and a curved sub-circular-sectioned stem, measuring together 56+mm. The mortar retains a suspension loop with bill-like extension. The latter is often interpreted as a bird-head (Jackson 1985), although RF <21> would form a considerably stylised example. The bow contains a U-sectioned groove.

- 5.10.9 The objects would have been suspended together on a leather lace or thong, possibly from the waist. This would make them easily detachable, which would have been necessary as the objects would have been in use together. They would have been used for grinding mineral-based cosmetics or possibly medicaments. This type of cosmetic sets appears exclusively in Britain and mainly in the South. Although not many securely dated examples have been found, they seem to appear from the late pre-Roman Iron Age up to the early second century AD (Jackson 1985). Sets are rare and survive mainly in graves (i.e. St Albans, Chichester and Canterbury). Other examples of mortars or pestles in north Kent were found in i.e. Faversham, Springhead and Keston (Jackson 1985).
- 5.10.10 Phase 3.1.2 features produced a small number of objects, including a probable iron box fitting, RF<3> ditch [719], with similarities to an example from Colchester (Crummy 1983, Fig 90.2193) and a possible iron chain link, RF<11> ditch [1122] . Three fragments of German lava quern, RF<112>, were recovered from ditch [806] together with an amorphous lump of iron RF<114>. Querns are considered in more detail in the worked stone report above in section 5.9.
- 5.10.11 Only two Phase 3.1.3 features contained Registered Finds. A copper alloy finger ring, RF<115> was recovered from the right hand area of a female adult burial Grave [916]. The ring is a simple undecorated band with thickened slightly pointed terminals, possibly representing crude snake heads, forming the bezel. It is fragmentary and in a poor state of preservation. A short piece of curving copper alloy rod with a circular section came from ditch [784]. The fragment is well made and probably functioned as a handle or similar on a larger object.
- 5.10.12 Phase 3.2
- 5.10.13 Period 3.2 features produced three objects in total. RF<10> is a probable iron tool from ditch [911], possibly an awl or punch. Ditch fill [2044] contained a late 3rd to 4th century nummus of uncertain ruler. Further cleaning will enable a closer identification to be made. A small copper alloy hook, RF<102> came from ditch [179].
- 5.10.14 Period 4: Saxon
- 5.10.15 Phase 4.1
- 5.10.16 Period 4.1 features produced a fired clay loom weight fragment (RF <26>) of late-Saxon type was recovered from ditch fill [6/006]. Only ca. 20 % survives. The piece is in a sparse fine sand-tempered clay with rare crushed flint to 3.4mm and with occasional voids/organic inclusions. The same context contained a cooking pot sherd of 9th/10th to 11th-century date.

5.10.17 Phase 4.2

5.10.18 *Ditch [188]*

5.10.19 Secondary ditch fill [190] produced a blade tip from a short sword or spear of probable Saxon date. The blade measures 146.5mm long and 33.6mm wide at its fullest point. This form most closely resembles that of Swanton's Group G spearheads, which have an East Kent/Suffolk distribution (Swanton 1973, 99-101). The same ditch fill also produced two fragments from a German lava rotary quern, RF<101>.

5.10.20 *Ditch [271]*

5.10.21 The primary fill of this ditch [272] contained a group of three iron fire steels or purse mounts, RF<105>. Two near complete examples are 84-85mm in length. One exhibits the looped terminal typical of the form. The second example has a possible zoomorphic terminal, although the opposite one is missing. Similar objects are commonplace within 6th to 7th grave contexts, for example at Buckland (Evison 1987, 110). Purse mounts with a more medieval style profile were recovered from late Saxon contexts at Bishopstone (Thomas 2010, 113)

5.10.22 Also within this ditch were the fragmentary remains of a barrel lock, RF<103> and <104>, consisting of part of the cylinder and bolt. The remains are too fragmentary to assess the type; it is similar to examples from Bishopstone (Thomas 2010, 121) and York (Ottoway and Rogers 2002, No 12561).

5.10.23 *Ditch [1127]*

5.10.24 An iron knife, RF<12>, was recovered from this ditch. It has a straight back and is incurved near the tip, conforming to Evison Type 6. Blade length is 92mm. Knives of this type tend to occur in contexts of late 7th-8th century date in England (Evison 1987, 115). In addition to the knife, this context also contained an iron loop of uncertain function, RF<6> and a lower greensand quern fragment RF<117>.

5.10.25 A further German lava quern fragment, RF<108>, was recovered from ditch [665]. Other finds of this period include a possible stud, RF<5>, a possible weight, RF<7> and an iron strip fragment, RF<111>.

5.10.26 Period 5: Saxo-Norman to Medieval

5.10.27 Phase 5.1

5.10.28 Five Registered Finds were recovered from features of this period. A silver strap end, RF<2>, of Thomas Class A Type 2 (Thomas 199*) came from [1001], a trample layer between ditches. The strap end is decorated with a stylised zoomorphic terminal and rocker decoration between parallel lines along each edge. Objects of this Class have a date range of late 8th- mid 10th century, although they appear mainly during the 9th century. A small copper alloy fragment, RF<107>, from pit fill [441] may also form part of a strap end or buckle plate.

- 5.10.29 A large iron bell, RF<13>, was recovered from the fill of pit [760]. Close parallels exist from Sutton Courtenay, Berkshire (Leeds 1923 **). Additionally, two quern fragments, RF<109> and <118> were recovered from ditch fill [683] and [1139] respectively.
- 5.10.30 Phase 5.2
- 5.10.31 Two lead weights came from features of this period. RF<8> is a rolled lead fishing net weight, similar to those found in 13th century contexts at Romney Marsh (Barber 2008) from ditch fill [972]. A circular domed weight with a cast cross in relief on the surface, RF<9>, was recovered from pit fill [564].
- 5.10.32 Undated
- 5.10.33 Six objects were recovered from undated features or were unstratified. RF<100> is an iron heel stiffener of post medieval date from topsoil [2/001]. A late 19th-20th double looped iron strap slider, RF<110> was recovered unstratified. Two probable iron knife fragments, RF<4> and <116> were also unstratified. A third possible knife, RF<113> came from undated ditch fill [767]. An unidentified copper alloy disc fragment, RF<15>, was also recovered unstratified.

SITE CODE	CONTEXT	RF NO	OBJECT	MATERIAL	Wt (g)	PERIOD
ISW09	783	1	UNK	COPP	12	LIA/ROM
ISW09	1001	2	STPE	SILV	4	EMED
ISW09	718	3	UNK	IRON	6	ROM
ISW09	u/s	4	KNIF	IRON	34	MED
ISW09	1032	5	?STUD	COPP	<2	EMED
ISW09	1126	6	CHAI	IRON	18	EMED
ISW09	984	7	BULL	LEAD	10	EMED
ISW09	972	8	NETS	LEAD	18	MED
ISW09	564	9	WEIG	LEAD	42	MED
ISW09	910	10	TOOL	IRON	40	ROM
ISW09	1123	11	?CHAI	IRON	10	ROM
ISW09	1126	12	KNIF	IRON	38	EMED
ISW09	759	13	BELL	IRON	304	EMED
ISW09	u/s	15	DISC	COPP	<2	ROM/EMED
ISW09	2044	16	COIN	COPP	2	ROM
SWB09	4/004	18	BROO	COPP	28	LIA/ER
SWB09	4/010	21	COSS	COPP	16	LIA/ER
SWB09	4/010	22	BROO	COPP	<2	LIA/ER
SWB09	4/010	23	COSS	COPP	12	LIA/ER
SWB09	4/010	24	BROO	COPP	6	LIA/ER
SWB09	4/010	25	BROO	COPP	20	LIA/ER
ISW09	6/006	26	LOOM	CERA		EMED
SWB09	2/001	100	SHOE	IRON	28	PMED
ISW09	190	101	QUER	STON	48	EMED
ISW09	178	102	HOOK	COPP	4	ROM
ISW09	272	103	LOCK	IRON	34	EMED
ISW09	272	104	LOCK	IRON	80	EMED
ISW09	272	105	FRST	IRON	32	EMED
ISW09	190	106	SWOR/KNIF	IRON	98	EMED
ISW09	441	107	?BUPL	COPP	<2	EMED
ISW09	664	108	?QUER	STON	234	EMED
ISW09	683	109	QUER	STON	32	MED
ISW09	u/s	110	STRL	IRON	12	PMED
ISW09	803	111	UNK	IRON	6	EMED
ISW09	806	112	QUER	STON	148	ROM
ISW09	767	113	?KNIF	IRON	26	?MED
ISW09	806	114	UNK	IRON	28	?ROM
ISW09	915	115	FRING	COPP	<2	ROM
ISW09	+	116	KNIF	IRON	58	?MED
ISW09	1126	117	QUER	STON	376	EMED

Table 8: The Registered Finds

5.11 The Other Finds by Trista Clifford

- 5.11.1 Three modern finds were recovered from environmental samples. A plastic curtain hook was recovered from sample <56> of pit fill [990]. Sample <67> taken from ditch fill [2091] contained a small plastic bead. Sample <16> from context [264] contained a metal sequin. All are intrusive within their respective contexts.

5.12 The Animal Bone by Lucy Sibun

5.12.1 Introduction

- 5.12.2 The animal bone assemblage from dated contexts contains a total of 818 fragments of mammal, bird and fish bone, hand collected from pits and ditches. These range in date from phase 2 (Bronze Age) through to phase 5 (medieval). The assemblage is in a relatively poor state of preservation, with only one complete element present. In addition, a total of 1,844 grams of bone was retrieved from environmental sample residues. This material includes both large and small mammal as well as bird and fish and will be discussed separately.

5.12.3 Methodology

- 5.12.4 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet. Wherever possible the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long-bone, rib and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded as cattle-sized or sheep-sized where appropriate.

- 5.12.5 Tooth wear has been recorded according to Grant (1982) and all measurements have been recorded in accordance with Von den Driesch (1976). The state of fusion has been noted and each fragment has then been studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

5.12.6 Assessment

- 5.12.7 The hand collected assemblage contains 674 identifiable fragments of mammal, bird and fish bone and these have been quantified by phase in the table below (Table 9). It should be noted that these totals include fragments identified as cattle and sheep sized.

- 5.12.8 The majority of the assemblage is derived from phase 3, which produced a combined total of 338 fragments (approximately 52% of the total). However, this fragment count is greatly inflated by a single, highly fragmented dog burial from ditch fill [2039]. All phases are dominated by cattle and sheep but overall quantities are small in each case. Pig and horse are relatively scarce but also present in most phases. Single fragments of deer and cat were identified in phase 3. Bird, chicken and fish were recovered in small quantities by hand but are better represented in the environmental residues (discussed below)

- 5.12.9 Body part data is available throughout but limited by the fragmentary nature of the assemblage. Similarly, ageing data is limited but available in phases 3, 4 and 5. Butchery evidence was only noted on a single rib fragment from phase 2. No pathology or evidence of burning was noted only any dated fragments but a single charred fragment was recorded in un-phased [670].

TAXA	PHASE											
	2.1	2.2	3.1	3.1.1	3.1.2	3.1.3	3.2	4.1	4.2	5.1	5.2	5.3
CATTLE	2	30	11	3	53	22	55	4	53	24	105	
SHEEP/GOAT		15	17	1	31	20	38	1	43	10	19	
PIG		1			1		2			1	3	1
HORSE		1	1				1		2		2	
DEER			1									
DOG					5		86					
CAT			1									
BIRD					4		1					
CHICKEN			1				1					
FISH							1					
TOTAL	2	47	32	4	94	42	185	5	98	35	129	1

Table 9: Number of Identifiable Fragments (NISP) by taxa

5.12.10 *Environmental residue bone*

- 5.12.11 A total of 1,844 grams of bone was retrieved from phased environmental sample residues. However, the majority of this material was identified as fragments of large mammal, mostly cattle and sheep. Nevertheless, small mammal, bird and fish were also noted in a number of contexts dating from phase 2 through to phase 5.

5.13 **The Human Bone** by Lucy Sibun

- 5.13.1 A single grave [914] was located during the excavations, dating to Iron Age/Romano-British phase 3.1.3. The bone itself in a good state of preservation but highly fragmented and it is estimated that the skeleton is between 60-75% complete. Additional small fragments of human bone were recovered from the residue of environmental sample <52>, taken from the grave fill [914]. This material is assumed at this stage to be from individual [916].
- 5.13.2 The results of the preliminary assessment suggest that individual [916] is an adult female, with no obvious pathologies.
- 5.13.3 *Cremated Human Bone*
 Cremated human bone was recovered from two fills [4/004] and [4/010] of single pit [4/005]. In addition, the environmental samples from several contexts produced small quantities of cremated bone ([190] <10>, [220] <12>, [397] <21>, [411] <23>, [607] <31>, [803] <40>, [984] <55>, [990] <56>, [1162] <65>). Unfortunately, the bone from these samples could not be positively identified as human.

- 5.13.4 The cremation deposits appear to be un-urned, although associated broken pottery vessels were recovered from the pit. A few fragments of bone were recovered by hand collection during the on-site excavation, but the majority of the assemblage was recovered from environmental samples <1> ([4/004]), <2> and <3> ([4/010]) in sieve fractions of 2-4mm, 4-8mm and >8mm.
- 5.13.5 A preliminary assessment has been made of the cremated bone assemblage according to standard guidelines (McKinley 2004). This includes fragment size, the presence or absence of identifiable fragments, the degree of oxidation, the presence of ageing, sexing or pathological data. The total of weight of each cremation deposit was also established. All recognisable finds were removed during the processing stage but the material was scanned for the presence of possible staining on bone or for animal bone.

	WEIGHT (grams)						AGE	SEX	IDENTIFIABLE			
	Fragment size (mm)					Total (g)			S	A	U	L
	0-4	4-8	8-20	20-30	>30							
Sample												
<1> [4/004]	100	162	70	8	12	352	A?	?	Y	?	Y	Y
<2> [4/010]	2	2				4	?	?	?	?	?	?
<3> [4/010]	204	142	40	10		396	A	?	Y	?	Y	Y

Table 10: Quantification of cremated bone

- 5.13.6 Both [4/004] and [4/010] produced similar quantities of bone (352 grams and 396 grams respectively). However, the weight of [4/010] <3> is exaggerated by the large quantity of very small flint pebbles still included within the smallest fraction. The smallest quantity of bone was recovered from [4/010] (<2>), which produced only 4.0 grams, none of which are identifiable to skeletal element. Unfortunately, it is unclear whether the cremation deposits relate to one, two or three separate cremation burials. No repeated fragments were noted, so from the bone evidence alone the minimum number of individuals represented is one.
- 5.13.7 Due to the high degree of fragmentation, fragments enabling age at death to be confidently established were not found and an adult age estimate for [4/004] <1> is based upon fragment size alone. No sexually diagnostic fragments were identified and no evidence of pathology was noted on any fragments.
- 5.13.8 Ninety-five percent of bone was an off-white colour, which suggests an efficient cremation process. However, [4/004] also contained some blue/grey fragments and in [4/010] <3>, some blue/grey and charred fragments were also recovered, suggesting a less efficient cremation processes, or uneven heat distribution throughout the pyre. Fragments of

metatarsal from [4/004] have copper alloy staining on the surface. No animal bone or other intrusive material was noted in the assemblages.

5.14 The Marine Molluscs by David Dunkin

- 5.14.1 The Warden Bay excavation (ISW09/4050), evaluations (ISW09/3845; SWB09/4026) and watching brief SWB09/4873) produced 90, 16 and 3 contexts respectively which contained marine molluscs. The total weight of marine shells from the excavation was 19.512 Kg and from the evaluations it was 1.027 Kg and 13 g from the watching brief. The total weight of all marine shells from the site is 20.552 Kg.
- 5.14.2 Of the 90 contexts from the excavation containing marine molluscs 32 of these came from samples only. A further 12 samples were obtained from contexts from which marine shells were retrieved at the time of the excavation.
- 5.14.3 Preliminary analysis indicates that the total assemblage by weight is comprised of c. 80% oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). Other species identified at this stage in descending order of prevalence include the common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) c.15%; the common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) <5%; common cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*) <3%; the periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*) <2%; and the great topshell (*Gibbula magus*) <1%. Only c. 8.25% of all contexts contain in excess of 500g of marine shells. These are highlighted in Table 11 and their individual weight is shown in Table 12.

Period	Contexts
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Evaluation only (ISW09/3845): 5/004
Later prehistoric (Later Bronze Age/Iron Age)	132; 155; 232* ; 378; 397; 421; 562; 647; 837; 875; 901 ; 904; 925; 1051; 1139; 2159* (16)
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	134; 220; 293; 698; 990 (5)
Iron Age/Early Roman	104; 389; 479; 624 ; 638; 659; 682; 720; 722; 727; 735; 779; 806; 819; 847; 910; 914 (17)
Early Roman	153; 465; 657; 781; 965; 2067 (6)
Roman	207; 662; 718; 740; 1126* ; 2055; 2059 (7)
Middle/Late Saxon	2091 (1)
Late Saxon	259; 683; 984; 1042 (4)
Late Saxon/Early Medieval	664 ; 833 (2)
Early Medieval	162; 277; 420; 467; 710; 749; 759; 772; 960; 992; 1052 (11)
Medieval	524; 803; 1124* (3)
Post Medieval	257 (1)
Undated	118; 190; 246; 279; 305; 505 ; 731; 739; 771; 863; 877; 906; 945; 979; 1009; 1030; 1143 (17)

Table 11: Spot date periods for the 90 contexts from Warden Bay excavation (ISW09/4050). The nine contexts in Bold/Italics are those whose weight are in excess of 500g and are recommended for further analysis. *Samples only; Contexts **505/664/2091**: Samples & Excavation

Context	Species	Total Weight
232	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (c. 60%); <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 20%); <i>Cerastoderma edule</i> ; <i>Littorina littorae</i>	4.164 Kg
505	<i>Ostrea edulis</i>	909 g
624	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 95%+); <i>Buccinum undatum</i> ; <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	592 g
664	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 95%+); <i>Mytilus edulis</i> ; <i>Buccinum undatum</i>	3.014 Kg
901	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 99%+); <i>Buccinum undatum</i>	527 g
1124	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (95%+); <i>Ostrea edulis</i> ; <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	1.968 Kg
1126	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (. 90%+); <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	1.425 Kg
2091	<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 99%+); <i>Buccinum undatum</i>	630 g
2159	<i>Mytilus edulis</i> (c. 70%); <i>Ostrea edulis</i> (c. 20%+); <i>Buccinum undatum</i> ; <i>Cerastoderma edule</i>	642 g

Table 12: The 9 contexts selected for further analysis. Each contains >500 g of marine shell and the species identified are shown

5.15 The Environmental Samples by Karine Le Hégarat and Lucy Allott

5.15.1 Introduction

5.15.2 During the archaeological work at the Warden Bay School and Children Centre sites, a total of 79 bulk soil samples were taken for the recovery of environmental indicators such as charcoal, charred macrobotanical remains, bones and shells. The majority of these samples (73, or 92.4% of the total amount of samples) came from the Warden Bay School site (ISW09, 3845 evaluation (denoted <3845-#>) and 4050 excavation (denoted <#>)) and the remaining six samples came from the Children Centre site (SWB09, 4026 evaluation (denoted <4026-#>) and 4873 watching brief (denoted <#>)). Samples were extracted from a range of features associated with agricultural activities, potential settlements and burials, and cover various periods spanning the Late Bronze Age / early Iron Age to the medieval period, with almost half of the samples (36, or 46% of the total amount) dated to the Middle Iron Age to Roman period.

5.15.3 This report characterises these assemblages by providing an overview of the sample contents (abundance, nature and diversity) and by indicating the state of preservation of the remains. It assesses the potential of the botanical remains to address questions relating to the local vegetation environment, economy of the site, fuel use as well as burial practices. In order to do so, the processes that have been involved in the deposition and preservation of these remains are also considered.

5.15.4 Methods

5.15.5 The size of the samples varied from 5L to 280L. With the exception of samples <65> and <126> for which sub-samples were selected, the bulk soil samples were processed in their entirety in a flotation tank. The residues and flots were captured on 500µm and 250µm meshes respectively and were air dried prior to sorting. The residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm geological sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental remains and artefacts (Appendix 4). The flots were

scanned under a stereozoom microscope at magnifications of x7-45 and a summary of their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Preliminary identifications of the charred macrobotanicals have been made with reference to modern comparative material and reference texts (Cappers *et al.* 2006, Jacomet 2006 and NIAB 2004). Nomenclature used follows Stace (1997). Abundance and preservation of the macrobotanicals have been recorded to establish their potential for further analysis.

- 5.15.6 For several of the larger wood charcoal assemblages fragments were extracted, fractured and viewed under a stereozoom microscope (x7-40) for initial sorting and an incident light microscope (x50, 100, 200, 400) to facilitate identification. Identifications were made with reference to modern comparative material and reference atlases (Hather 2000, Schoch *et al.* 2004, Schweingruber 1990) and are recorded in Table 13 below.

Phasing		3.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	5.2
Sample Number		23	67	27	33	21
Context		411	2091	505	664	397
Parent Context		412	2090	511	665	398
Taxonomic Identifications	English Name					
<i>Quercus</i> sp.	oak			1		6
<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>	beech	10	3	8	9	4
cf. <i>Corylus avellana</i>	hazel		3		1	
<i>Acer campestre</i>	field maple		3	1		
Leguminosae	gorse/broom taxa		1 rw			

Table 13: Charcoal assessment

5.15.7 Results

- 5.15.8 Samples produced flots ranging in size from ≤2ml to 250ml with 18 samples producing very small flots (≤2ml) and 39 samples producing large flots measuring more than 60ml. Overall sampling produced small quantities of charred plant remains. The samples have provided small to moderate assemblages of vertebrate remains, land and marine shells as well as some artefact remains which have been included in the relevant specialist reports. The results are presented in order of occupation/landuse phase.

5.15.9 Period 2, Phase 2: Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age

- 5.15.10 A total of sixteen samples were taken from thirteen features dated to the Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age period. Eight samples came from pits including a storage pit, two originated from postholes and six from features which are currently unspecified. Overall, these samples produced only small quantities of charred plant remains. The charcoal assemblages consisted of infrequent fragments primarily <4mm in size. The upper fill [134] of storage pit [136] SG20 contained several pieces >4mm in size

although the majority were vitrified and therefore unidentifiable. Fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) wood were recorded in the fill [5/005], <3845-2> of pit [5/004].

- 5.15.11 Charred crop remains were evident in thirteen samples; however, none of the samples produced more than 15 items. Overall the small assemblage of charred crop remains included wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) as well as non-cereal crop remains (vetch/bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.)). Infrequent glume bases including glumes of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) were recorded in the fills [698] and [1162] of unspecified features [700] SG303 and [1163] SG531. The charred weed seeds included infrequent small-sized (<3mm) vetch/vetchling/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family and some currently unidentified grass (Poaceae) caryopses. Overall these remains, and particularly the grains, were poorly preserved, often pitted and fragmented. Several samples contained a small to moderate quantity of vertebrate remains including unburnt and burnt mammal bones as well as fish remains. Marine and land mollusca were also recorded. In addition to the biological remains, artifact remains were evident in the residues including small amount of pottery, burnt clay, daub and fire cracked flint.
- 5.15.12 Period 3, Phase 1: Middle Iron Age - early Roman
- 5.15.13 Thirty one samples were extracted from 29 archaeological features of Middle Iron Age - early Roman date. Seventeen of these 29 features could be further sub-phased (Period 3.1.1, Period 3.1.2 and Period 3.1.3). As a whole, the samples produced small to moderate quantities of charred plant remains; therefore the results for the 31 samples are presented as a group. Ten of these samples came from pits including two cess pits and one cremation pit, four came from three postholes/pits, sixteen from ditches and one originated from a grave fill.
- 5.15.14 Charred wood fragments were recorded in 28 samples; however they were often uncommon and the fragments were mainly small-sized (<4mm) and often limited to very small wood charcoal flecks. Although infrequent, many of the remains were well preserved. Sample <23>, [411] the fill of possible posthole/pit [412] produced a small assemblage of beech (*Fagus sylvatica*) wood charcoal including some roundwood fragments. The absence of charcoal from cremation/pit [4/005] (sample <4026-1>) and pit/posthole [4/012] (samples <4026-2> and <4026-3>) is interesting as these pits contained a moderate assemblage of human cremated bones. No charred macroplants were noted in these samples either. Grave fill [914] SG409 (sample <52>) produced occasional bones but a very small quantity of charcoal and charred macroplant remains. The small assemblage included fewer than ten cereal grains and a single hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragment.
- 5.15.15 Overall, the samples produced small assemblages of charred crop remains. The majority of the samples contained fewer than ten cereal grains and pulses were even more uncommon. Occasional grains were recorded in the residues and flots from sample <46> slot [876] (ditch feature G18), sample <28> slot [478] (ditch feature G33) and posthole/pit [154] SG29 sample <7>, though they were in a poor state of preservation.

Sample <23> from the fill [411] of posthole/pit [412] SG164 produced a larger assemblage. Grains of wheat dominated this assemblage, although other taxa may be present amongst the unidentified grain caryopses. No chaff elements were present in the sample preventing any identification of the grains of wheat beyond the genus level. The majority of the grains were very small. The preservation varied from well to poorly preserved. Sample <23> also produced infrequent pulses, potential resources from the wild (*Corylus avellana* nut shell fragments) and frequent weed seeds.

- 5.15.16 A large proportion of the grains recorded in the other samples were very poorly preserved but grains of wheat seem to dominate, though grains of barley were also recorded. The small assemblage of charred pulse species included vetch/bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) and Celtic/broad bean (*Vicia faba* var *minor*). Chaff components were very scarce. They were recorded in very small quantities in pit [780] SG342 (sample <38>), upper fill of pit [224] SG64 (sample <14>), posthole/pit [154] SG29 (sample <7>) and slot [848] excavated through ditch feature G7 (sample <45>). Infrequent glumes of spelt (*Triticum spelta*) were evident amongst the small assemblage of chaff elements.
- 5.15.17 Charred weed taxa in these samples were fairly similar to the ones recorded in the previous samples with small-sized (<3mm) vetch/vetchling/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), knotgrass/dock (*Polygonum/Rumex* sp.), seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family and unidentified grass (Poaceae) caryopses. Possible stinking mayweed (cf. *Anthemis cotula*), medick/clover (cf. *Medicago/Trifolium* sp.), knotweed (cf. *Persicaria* sp.) and buttercup (cf. *Ranunculus* sp.) were also recorded.
- 5.15.18 As noted above, vertebrate remains including unburnt and burnt bones were recorded in several samples. In addition, varying quantities of fish remains, marine and land mollusca were also present. A wide array of artifact remains was sorted from the residues, including small quantities of pottery, burnt clay, CBM, flint, industrial debris and metal (Fe and Cu alloy).
- 5.15.19 Period 3, Phase 2: Roman
- 5.15.20 Five samples were assessed from Roman features. The samples came from two cess pits, two ditches and a possible cremation burial. Wood charcoal fragments were uncommon in these samples, consisting principally of small-sized fragments <4mm. They were absent from the residue from cremation burial [3006] SG617 sample <100> which produced only a small amount of very small fragments in the flot. Charred macroplant remains were also scarce in these Roman deposits. Cereal grains were present in three samples although in small quantities. Slot [694] (sample <34>) excavated through ditch feature G23 produced fewer than 25 items including grains of wheat and barley. A single vetch/bean/pea (*Vicia/Pisum* sp.) was recorded in the sample.
- 5.15.21 No chaff elements were present but occasional charred weed seeds such as possible stinking mayweed (cf. *Anthemis cotula*) and infrequent unidentified grass (Poaceae) caryopses were evident. No mammal bones were present in the potential cremation burial, though some were recorded

in the ditch and cess pit deposits. The latter also produced some fish remains and some marine shells. Small quantities of pottery, CBM, metal, glass, flint, metal and industrial debris were recorded in the residues.

5.15.22 Period 4, Phase 1: Middle Saxon

5.15.23 Charred plant remains were very scarce in the three samples taken from features dated to the Middle Saxon period. Two samples came from postholes and one sample came from the backfill [1042] SG473 of a structural cut possibly related to a sunken featured building (SFB). The assemblage of charred botanical remains was limited to infrequent small charcoal fragments, uncommon charred cereal grains and a single grass caryopsis. A small assemblage of mammal bones, fish remains, marine molluscs, pottery and CBM were present in backfill [1042] sample <59>.

5.15.24 Period 4, Phase 2: Late Saxon

5.15.25 A total of eight samples were taken from Late Saxon features. All the samples came from ditch features (GPs 6, 9 and 14). Four samples were taken from four slots ([188], [985], [229] and [1127]) excavated through ditch feature GP6. Three samples came from three slots ([2090], [511] and [665]) excavated through ditch feature GP9 and one sample was extracted from slot trench [801] excavated through ditch feature GP14.

5.15.26 Overall, these samples produced low to moderate concentrations of charred plant remains. Wood charcoal fragments were observed in each group. Fragments were infrequent and relatively small in the samples from GPs 6 and 14, but they were more abundant in the three samples from GP9, including fragments >20mm in size. The remains were moderately well preserved with a relatively diverse array of taxa including beech, possible hazel (*Corylus avellana*), field maple (*Acer campestre*), gorse/broom (Leguminosae) and oak (*Quercus* sp.). Charred crop remains were also present in each group. Samples from GP9 ([2090], [511] and [665]) produced moderate concentration of charred grain remains while they were present in modest number in the samples from GPs 6 and 14.

5.15.27 A relatively large quantity of the caryopses were poorly preserved, however grains of wheat and barley were recorded and grains of barley outnumber wheat in ditch slot [1127]. Non-cereal crop remains were scarce in the ditch deposits, with fewer than five items recorded in all the samples. The small assemblage comprised vetch/bean/pea and Celtic/broad bean. Chaff components were absent but charred weed seeds were recorded in six samples including vetch/vetchling/tare, ivy leaved speedwell / bedstraws (*Veronica hederifolia* L./*Galium* sp.), possible stinking mayweed and mallow (cf. *Malva* sp.) unidentified grass (Poaceae) caryopses. They were more numerous in ditch slot [511] where they consisted mainly of poorly preserved remains of possible stinking mayweed. Occasional small hazelnut shell fragments were also noted.

5.15.28 Marine shells were present in each group with moderate to large assemblages collected in the residues from GPs 6 and 9. Vertebrate remains including unburnt and burnt bones as well as fish remains were also present. The residues produced also a small amount of pottery, daub, burnt clay, fire cracked flint and a single bead.

5.15.29 Period 5, Phase 1: Saxo-Norman

5.15.30 Four samples from Saxo-Norman deposits were assessed. One sample came from a pit, one from a possible pit/posthole and two samples came from slots excavated through a ditch feature (GP22). Charred macroplants were generally uncommon in these samples. They produced small quantities of wood charcoal fragments, although a moderate amount of small flecks (<2mm) was noted in pit/posthole [991] SG448. Charred crop remains such as wheat, barley and possible Celtic/broad bean were limited to one to ten items in sample <57> (pit/posthole [991]) and sample <35> (ditch slot [695]). Charred weed seeds were also scarce. Unburnt mammal bones, marine molluscs, pottery and burnt clay were present in the samples.

5.15.31 Period 5, Phase 2: Medieval

5.15.32 A total of four samples were examined from Period 5.2. One was recovered from a pit and three came from slot trenches excavated through three ditch features (GPs 1, 2 and 8). Wood charcoal fragments were recorded in all four samples. They were relatively frequent in sample <21> (ditch slot [398] G2), including some large-sized fragments >40mm. Oak and beech were recorded in this sample. Cereal crop remains were present in two samples. While sample <24> (ditch slot [419] G1) produced fewer than 20 items, sample <21> (ditch slot [398] G2) produced a more noticeable assemblage with between 50 and 70 grains including grains of wheat and barley. Charred weed seeds were uncommon. The small assemblage comprised vetch/vetchling/tare, possible stinking mayweed and unidentified grass caryopses. A small assemblage of vertebrate remains including fish bones and mammal bones were present and a small amount of marine shells were recorded. Pottery, FCF, metal, burnt clay, metal and industrial debris were collected from the residues.

5.15.33 Undated samples

5.15.34 Eight samples came from features which are currently undated. Four samples came from pits, three from postholes and one originated from a tree hole. All the samples contained charcoal fragments, although they were infrequent and consisted principally of small-sized pieces. Posthole [790] SG348 <39> produced a slightly larger assemblage. Overall, charred macroplant remains were uncommon. Charred grains were present in four samples, though fewer than fifteen grains were recorded in three of these. They were more commonly found in pit fill [525] SG219 (sample <29>) which produced over 50 grains. The moderate assemblage comprised wheat including possible free-threshing varieties (*Triticum* cf. *aestivum*), barley and possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.). The state of preservation ranged from poorly to well preserved. A charred stem fragment and a moderate amount of weed seeds including vetch/vetchling/tare, possible stinking mayweed and unidentified grass caryopses were also present in this sample.

5.15.35 Other biological remains in the samples included vertebrate remains and marine mollusca. Small amounts of pottery, burnt clay, daub, CBM, flint and spherical hammerstones were present in the residues.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

This section seeks to address the original research agenda (3.0) as well as highlighting new areas of potential based on the assessment of significance resulting from preliminary analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives have highlighted.

6.1 The Stratigraphic Sequence

- RA1: What is the evidence for continuity of occupation at the site?
- RA2: Can the extent of the past settlement(s) and their relationship with Leysdown Road be estimated?

6.1.1 The residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic finds are in keeping with the earlier prehistoric exploitation of the Isle of Sheppey. However, few finds of this date have so far been recovered from the area.

6.1.2 The residual Mesolithic/Early Neolithic activity is not thought to represent permanent occupation of the site but rather transient activity. It has no potential for further analysis.

6.1.3 Period 1: Neolithic

6.1.4 Two Neolithic Pits and residual pottery of this date points to at least limited activity within the site.

6.1.5 This activity is not thought to represent permanent occupation but rather intermittent visitation possibly linked to exploitation of nearby coastal and marshland environments. The occurrence of stratigraphic and artefactual evidence may indicate that more permanent occupation activity awaits discovery in the vicinity of the site.

6.1.6 Further analysis should aim to incorporate any as yet un-phased features that are of potential Neolithic date (e.g. pit [3047]) into this phase.

6.1.7 Period 2: Bronze Age

6.1.8 Phase 1: Middle-Late Bronze Age

6.1.9 The sparse evidence of Mid-Late Bronze Age activity is thought to represent a period of probable agricultural exploitation at the site. The presence of the remains of a field boundary ditch together with pits that seem to have had only a short duration of use would appear to confirm this.

6.1.10 The presence of domestic refuse within pit [1016] probably indicates that contemporary settlement awaits discovery within the vicinity of the site.

6.1.11 The Mid-Late Bronze Age activity has very limited potential to provide a discussion of the contemporary agricultural regime practised within this part of the Isle of Sheppey. The evidence will be constrained to analysis of

features, a small amount of faunal remains and contemporary sites in the wider landscape.

- 6.1.11 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age
- 6.1.12 The greater intensification of archaeological activity at the site during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period indicates the first evidence of permanent occupation at the site.
- 6.1.13 Although activity of later periods has probably served to truncate much of the evidence related to this phase the presence of storage and rubbish pits together with postholes, gullies and ritual activity all points towards habitation on-site
- 6.1.14 Late Bronze Age enclosures have been found at both Kingsborough Manor (Wessex 2002) and at Shrubsoles Hill (TVAS 2004). A picture is beginning to emerge of large square or circular enclosures surrounding settlement and/or as part of a ritual landscape on Sheppey. All investigated examples have thus far been encountered on high ground with far reaching views to the Swale and Thames and have occupied sites that also act as a focus for later activity. In the case of the Kingsborough Manor enclosures the earlier site of a Neolithic causewayed enclosure was also located nearby.
- 6.1.15 Although only partially investigated the large Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age possible ditch terminus in the east of the excavation area is of similar morphology to the large ditches that formed the enclosures at the above discussed sites. As a ridge top location the Bronze Age activity located during these archaeological investigations could be a candidate for such an enclosed site although more fieldwork would be needed to confirm this.
- 6.1.16 Analysis of the activity related to this phase together with contemporary settlement sites from around the island (e.g. Kingsborough Manor) has the potential to suggest a model for contemporary settlement forms and exploitation of the islands resources in a local and regional context.
- 6.1.17 Period 3: Middle Iron Age-Roman
- 6.1.18 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age-Early Roman
- 6.1.19 The Period 3 evidence possibly represents continuous occupation from the preceding period. Structural evidence is awaiting confirmation however backfilled domestic refuse together with cess pits and hearths indicates at least some activity of this nature within the site.
- 6.1.20 Sub-phase 1 is characterised by a rectilinear enclosure and drove-way/stock funnel. The nature of these features and their relatively sterile fill deposits possibly indicate they were part of an agricultural system rather than linked directly to habitation. A pastoral system based on sheep and cattle could be suggested as the dominant agricultural regime for this sub-phase however cereals were also encountered within the environmental samples retrieved from contemporary features. Any pastoral exploitation of the Isle of Sheppey would presumably involve some movement of livestock in order to exploit the various grazing opportunities provided by the islands different environments.

- 6.1.21 Sub-phase 2 marks the beginning of the presence of a north-south route into the site which lasts into the medieval period. A roughly east-west route-way is also present at this stage. The presence of domestic refuse within these ditch features points towards habitation on or near the site at this time.
- 6.1.22 Sub-phase 3 is dominated by a roughly north-south track again at least partially filled with domestic refuse. Along this track, and also on the southern edge of the site, burials were found. This may be our first indication that the track-ways encountered on-site were linked with an earlier derivation of the modern Leysdown Road. The Roman habit of locating burials along route-ways is well recognised.
- 6.1.23 Find-spots of Iron Age and Roman coins in the vicinity of the site possibly indicate that the activity of this date spreads for some distance. It is clear that past human communities are favouring the area around the site for habitation and/or agricultural activities.
- 6.1.24 Phase 2: Roman
- 6.1.25 The Roman period continues with re-cutting of the southern part of the sub-phase 3 track however a new east-west extension to this feature is created on similar alignments to sub-phase 2 features. This shows that routes between settlements or areas of grazing initialised in prehistory are already becoming fossilised by this time.
- 6.1.26 Examination of the comparative density of domestic waste on site as well as the spatial distribution of the features themselves shows that the most likely area to contain focused, Roman, settlement activity is to the south of the site along the line of the north-south track. If Leysdown Road is of Roman or earlier origins then both the site and the area surrounding the now demolished church of St Clement are located on a cross roads that allows access to the arterial east-west route through the island (i.e. Leysdown Road) as well as possible yet to be discovered settlement activity in the areas of Warden to the north and Eastchurch to the northwest/west.
- 6.1.27 Period 4: Early Medieval
- RA3: What is the evidence for a Deserted Medieval Village on the high ground overlooking Leysdown given the site's proximity to St Clement's Church?
- 6.1.28 Only a single feature of possible Early-Middle Saxon date has so far been identified at the site (although this currently remains un-phased). This period possibly represents the first hiatus in settlement activity witnessed at the site since the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

- 6.1.29 Phase 1: Middle Saxon
- 6.1.30 This phase re-indicates settlement activity on or near the site. The presence of a possible SFB as well as domestic refuse in the few features dated to this phase may be proof of this.
- 6.1.31 Phase 2: Late Saxon
- 6.1.32 The Late Saxon evidence is clearly related to settlement, indeed a D-shaped enclosure possibly holds structural evidence relating to a building.
- 6.1.33 Cartographic evidence shows the original location of Leysdown to be in the area of St Clements Church. This was prior to the building of Leysdown-on-sea during the 19th century. The area surrounding the now demolished 12th century church has been postulated as the possible site of a Deserted Medieval Village (DMV). Given the Middle and Late Saxon evidence encountered at the site confirmation of DMV status can be suggested.
- 6.1.34 The place name evidence for the site *Leswe-dun* (meaning pasture on the hill) certainly fits the sites ridge top location
- 6.1.35 Period 5: Medieval
- 6.1.36 Phase 1: Saxo-Norman
- 6.1.37 This period was characterised by a track-way with probable Saxon origins as well as pits filled with domestic waste signifying settlement edge activity. No indications of contemporary buildings or house plots were encountered on-site, possibly demonstrating a retreat of the earlier (Saxon) settlement/village at this time.
- 6.1.38 Phase 2: High Medieval
- 6.1.39 The stratigraphic and artefactual evidence for this phase indicates that the settlement was thriving before the early 13th century. New enclosure ditches filled with domestic refuse located in the west of the school site possibly indicate re-expansion of the purported DMV at this time. Activity comes to a dramatic end however from the 13th-14th centuries.
- 6.1.40 Phase 3: Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval
- 6.1.41 The north south trackway is still in use during this period as contemporary re-cutting of the phase 5.1 features show. In contrast however evidence for continuation of occupation at the site was lacking.
- 6.1.42 The artefactual evidence for this period is probably mainly derived from the construction of Paradise Farm. The site is thought to have reverted to a largely agricultural land-use this time.
- 6.1.43 Period 6: Late Post Medieval

6.1.44 Late post-medieval agricultural improvements and workings at the site probably indicate that the major land-use is comprised intermittently of arable and pasture during this period.

6.1.45 The late post-medieval activity holds little potential for further study or analysis.

6.2 Worked Flint

6.3.1 The worked flint has provided very slight evidence for possible Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age activity in the area. However the assemblage is extremely limited in size and the majority of the artefacts originated from later dated contexts. Much larger scatters of pre-Neolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age flintwork have been recovered from a neighbouring site (Butler and Leivers 2008), and the small assemblage from the Warden Bay School and Children Centre sites is not considered to warrant any further analysis.

6.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.4.1 The ability to draw meaningful information from the pottery assemblage is hampered by the small size of most context groups. Of the hand collected pottery, the 944 sherds were spread over nearly 250 contexts, only three of which produced more than 30 sherds. Significant difficulty was encountered in trying to distinguish undiagnostic flint-tempered bodysherds from different periods and there was often clear evidence of residuality and/or intrusiveness with many contexts producing material of very different date. Although it is of a moderate size, the assemblage is therefore assessed to be of local significance. A short report publication should be completed, including discussion of the groups from pits [105], [1160], [1162] and a consideration the depositional practices which these represent, taking into account other associated finds and environmental evidence. The report should also include further discussion of the funerary pottery in the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, including the three partially complete vessels from the evaluation of site SWB09.

6.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

6.4.1 The assemblage is considered to hold mixed potential for further analysis. The Mid/Late Saxon assemblage is without doubt the most interesting, as groups of this period are not common in the area, or indeed Kent as a whole. However, the current assemblage is seriously hampered by its lack of feature sherds and small context groups. This has meant dating has had to be tentative for a number of features/sherds and the provenance of some sherds needs further checking. Further work may be able to address some of these issues and even if some dating has to remain tentative it is still a fairly useful assemblage worthy of publication at a basic level. Although it does not possess the potential to further refine the Mid/Late Saxon ceramic chronology it does demonstrate the fabrics in use at this time.

6.4.2 The Saxo-Norman assemblage is small, composed of well-known fabrics and is again fundamentally lacking in both feature sherds and reasonable context groups. Far better assemblages have already been studied in the general area (Cotter 2004) and as such the current assemblage holds no

potential to further our understanding of ceramics of Sheppey at this time. The only potential the Saxo-Norman pottery holds is for the study of activity at this particular site and, more importantly, in establishing when that activity stopped.

- 6.4.3 The High Medieval and post-medieval assemblages are insignificant in size and lacking feature sherds/good groups. They are not considered to hold any potential for further study.

6.5 The Ceramic Building Material by Sarah Porteus

- 6.5.1 The assemblage is not of international, national, local or regional significance.

6.6 The Fired Clay

- 6.6.1 The assemblage is small and homogenous being largely composed of undiagnostic fragments with slight evidence for the use of salt during the early phases. It is of limited local significance and is considered to hold little potential for further analysis

6.7 The Bulk Metalwork

- 6.7.1 The assemblage has been recorded in full on archive sheets and digitally on an Excel spreadsheet. It is not considered to be of significance.

6.8 The Slag

- 6.8.1 The slag assemblage from the site is both too small and undiagnostic of process to warrant any further analysis.

6.9 The Geological Material

- 6.9.1 The assemblage of geological material is small and is dominated numerically by unworked stone that would have probably been natural to the site or available very close by. The humanly-imported stone consists of material associated with two main functions – fuel, during the late post-medieval period and food processing during the Roman, Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman periods. The querns are considered to be the only material that has any potential to address issues relevant to the site. Their presence not only demonstrated the on-site processing of foodstuffs but the stones selected specifically for the task. However, the types are well known, both for the chronological periods in question and their occurrence on the north Kent coastal fringe. In addition nearly all of the current pieces are small and on the whole lacking in features or full dimensions. The one exception to this is the 9kg fragment from [2159] that not only possesses its full dimensions but also its handle fixings. Unfortunately this piece is not from a securely dated context though a Roman date is currently suspected. As such the assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further detailed analysis.

6.10 The Registered Finds

- 6.10.1 The assemblage constitutes a well stratified and fairly disparate group of domestic objects spanning a range of periods. It is of local significance and there is some potential for further work.
- 6.10.2 The brooch group should be looked at in greater detail, in order to establish the exact number of brooches as well as their types. Local comparisons to the finds from cremation deposits should be sought in order to place the cremations into their wider local context. Further parallels to the finger ring should be found since it provides possible dating evidence for the burial. Several other objects require further identification and parallels which should be more achievable once x-rays are completed.

6.11 Other Finds

- 6.11.1 The modern finds are significant only in that they demonstrate the level of intrusion on the site. There is no potential for further work.

6.12 The Animal Bone

- 6.12.1 Whilst the analysis results should be summarised for a report, statistical analysis of the data is not considered worthwhile due to the small size of some assemblages and the severely limited body-part, ageing and butchery data available. However, it should be possible to make observations with regards to animal husbandry practices during different phases and to look for changes over time.
- 6.12.2 It is not thought that the fragments of large mammal recovered from the environmental samples residues, most of which comprises loose teeth, and cattle or sheep-sized rib or long-bone fragments, will contribute to the available data from the hand collected sample and for this reason it is not considered worthy of further study. However, the small mammal, bird and fish remains are in a reasonable state of preservation and if identified will contribute to the otherwise small data set recovered by hand.

6.13 Human Bone

- 6.13.1 A complete skeletal and dental inventory will be produced for the skeleton [916]. An age estimate should be possible based upon evidence for epiphyseal fusion (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker 1994), tooth wear analysis (Miles 1963) and an examination of the auricular surface (Lovejoy et al 1985). All sexually dimorphic traits will be recorded and combined where possible with additional post-cranial measurements with the aim of achieving an accurate sex estimate (Bass, 1987; Buikstra & Ubelaker, 1994). Unfortunately, due to the fragmentary nature of the bone, it will not be possible to record metrical data or that may have been used for an estimation of stature. Although no obvious pathologies were noted during the assessment, due to the well preserved nature of the bone it is thought that during re-examination, any pathology will be visible if present.

Cremated Human Bone

- 6.13.2 The cremated human bone from samples <1> ([4004]) and <3> ([4010]) should be studied further. Despite the degree of fragmentation, a number of identifiable fragments were recorded in both samples and if the total weight of fragments from each skeletal body area is established, it will be possible to calculate the percentage by weight of the fragments from each. Further analysis of the results will also enable the degree of fragmentation to be established. It is not thought that further examination of the material will result in more accurate age or sex estimates. Further consideration will be given as to whether these samples represent one or more burials.

6.14 Marine Molluscs

- 6.14.1 The overall quantities from individual contexts from the site are very small, with the vast majority containing less than 100 g of shell. It is therefore recommended that the nine identified contexts with >500 g of marine shell (Tables 11/12), and these are all from the excavation (ISW09/4050), should be considered for further analysis. The remaining contexts from the excavation, evaluations and watching brief are statistically insignificant. Preliminary examination of the smaller assemblages at this stage has confidently identified the full extent of species diversity.
- 6.14.2 Further work on the 9 contexts suggested however, may identify additional species to those recorded in Table 12. These may arise in particular from those contexts containing significant quantities of comminuted shell (e.g. contexts 232/1124). The oyster content of the targeted contexts may be inspected for age differentiation and levels of infestation and some statistical comparison may be made with other sites in the vicinity. In the case of those contexts containing mussel shells the parameters of age/size/number should be recorded (contexts 232/505/664/1124/1126/2091/2159). It would also be useful to note species diversity in relation to period from the contexts of the excavation listed in Table 11.
- 6.14.3 The North Kent coast has a number of habitats suitable for the collection of oyster, mussel and whelk by communities during the prehistoric and historic periods. However, the size of the assemblages retrieved from the Warden Bay site suggests that the marine molluscs identified were all very much a secondary food resource.

6.15 The Environmental Samples

- 6.15.1 *Formation processes involved in the samples*
- 6.15.2 The assessment has confirmed the presence of environmental indicators including charcoal, charred macroplant remains, marine and land shells as well as vertebrate remains including burnt and unburnt mammal bones and fish remains.
- 6.15.3 Charred plant remains in these samples are infrequent which is surprising given the presence of a potential settlement with storage pits and cess pits. The site was comprehensively sampled and it is unlikely that the low

concentration of remains is due to recovery bias. Their paucity could be caused by taphonomic processes that lead to their deposition. For instance, the waste may have been used rather than burnt. Their scarcity could also be caused by post depositional bias such as an unsuitable deposition environment. The clayey nature of the local soil characterised by its acidity and continual wetting and drying may have affected the preservation of the material.

- 6.15.4 Nonetheless, small assemblages can be valuable in contributing to the interpretation of the site, though their interpretive value may vary depending on the type of formation processes involved in the samples. At both sites, the material was affected by several post-depositional processes that would have significantly influenced not only the preservation but also the distribution of the charred botanical remains. These factors are associated with high level of rooting, geological processes and more recent cultural activities.
- 6.15.5 The flots contained occasional uncharred weed seeds such as buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and seeds from the goosefoot (Chenopodiaceae) family as well as significant proportions of fine herbaceous rootlets. Their presence was a recurrent pattern in all the samples with 60 flots containing over 90% of uncharred botanical remains. The high proportion of roots was also recorded in the basal contexts. Their presence provides evidence for potential sources of disturbance and cross contamination between the fills. High levels of rooting were also recorded in the flots at the neighbouring site of Kingsborough Farm, Eastchurch (Stevens *et al.* 2005). The second factor was associated with the clayey geology of the site. In dry weather, cracks were observed in the clay and small botanical remains could have easily dropped through these gaps. Evidence for potential mixing of deposits and contamination was also encountered in the form of later cultural activities including ploughing and land draining. These post depositional factors indicate that there is a strong possibility that the samples contained intrusive modern or relatively recent contaminants as well as reworked remains. This may impair severely the interpretation of the archaeobotanical remains, though a good recording, for instance of the location of these cracks, may reduce the problem.
- 6.15.6 *Charred macroplant remains*
- 6.15.7 There was a general paucity of macrobotanical remains in the samples. Although interpreting the provenance of the remains might be hindered due to several post depositional factors, recurrent patterns in the composition of the samples were evident for each period. The small assemblage of macroplant remains has confirmed the presence and probable consumption of crops during the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age. Evidence is mainly based on the presence of infrequent remains of grains of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and infrequent non-cereal crop remains (vetch/bean/pea). Overall the state of preservation of the grains was poor preventing any identification beyond the genus level. However, chaff components can assist in identifying the range of glume wheat species (either emmer or spelt wheat). Moderately well preserved examples were present in two unspecified features ([700] sample <36> and [1163] sample <63>) which contained infrequent chaff elements including glumes of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*). From the Late Bronze

Age, spelt wheat is thought to have slowly replaced emmer in several parts of the country (Jones 1981). In the South of England and more particularly in Kent, several patterns have recently been recorded. On the Isle of Sheppey, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age assemblages from Kingsborough Farm, Eastchurch have produced both emmer and spelt wheat, and the remains indicate that emmer was still an important crop well into the Late Iron Age period (Stevens 2008 and 2009). Although there is no conclusive evidence for emmer wheat at this site it may be represented in the cereal grain assemblage.

- 6.15.8 Likewise, samples from Middle Iron Age/Romano British contexts were relatively poor in charred macroplant remains. The charred cereal remains confirmed that hulled wheat and barley were still used during this period, and several samples revealed the presence of Celtic/broad beans. As for the previous samples, the presence of chaff elements together with common large weed taxa is highly indicative of domestic activities relating to crop processing. The presence of stinking mayweed may indicate that the crops were now grown in different environmental conditions on heavier clay soils. Although several samples contained remains indicative of crop processing waste, the assemblage was very small and it is likely to represent a background scatter of domestic waste.
- 6.15.9 The small assemblages from contexts dated to the Middle and Late Saxon as well as the Saxo-Norman period provide limited evidence for the use of barley and wheat as well as pulses. Remains from medieval deposits revealed the presence of a similar array of crop remains. Though no grains of free-threshing wheat were identified in the medieval samples, a single grain was recorded in pit fill context [524] sample <29>. The large medieval assemblage from Kingsborough Farm which contained some rachis fragments provided evidence for the cultivation of bread wheat (*Triticum aestivum*), hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* sl.), rye (*Secale cereale*), oat (*Avena* sp.) and pulses (Stevens 2009).
- 6.15.10 The crop and potential crop remains recovered from the samples from the Warden Bay School and Children Centre sites suggest some cultivation. The small assemblage of charred crop remains is consistent with the main species cultivated in Kent and more precisely on the Island of Sheppey during these successive periods. However the assemblage too small and too poorly preserved to satisfactorily assess the scale of arable activities at the site. It is likely that the remains represent burnt waste material discarded over the site. As such the small assemblage of charred macrobotanical remains is unlikely to provide significant information regarding agricultural activities and local vegetation.
- 6.15.11 *The cremation and grave burials*
- 6.15.12 While the Bronze Age cremations on the neighbouring site at Kingsborough Farm revealed the presence of onion crouch grass, pignut and seeds of vetches, no charred macroplant remains were recorded in the cremation burials from Warden Bay School and the Children Centre sites. Grave burial [914], fill [916] <52> contained a small quantity of charred macrobotanicals including grains and hazelnut shell fragments. This small assemblage is likely to represent general burnt domestic debris thrown with the backfill.

6.15.13 *Fuel, wood use and woodland management*

6.15.14 Wood charcoal fragments were recovered from all phases of land use; however, the assemblages were surprisingly small in view of the range of occupation periods and associated settlement and funerary/burial features represented. Much of the wood charcoal probably originates from hearths used for a range of domestic, industrial and funerary activities and is therefore likely to be biased towards wood types gathered for use as fuel rather than being representative of the surrounding vegetation as a whole. Some of the assemblages may also derive from structural timbers or artefacts although this is not clear from the charcoal. As the assemblages are very small and many of the remains are highly fragmented the potential to examine evidence for fuel collecting strategies or woodland management is limited. It is not apparent for instance whether roundwood is a common component of the assemblages or whether they consist primarily of fragments from larger, slow grown wood. It is interesting to note the presence of beech wood in each of the deposits assessed from the MIA/Early Roman period as well as the Late Saxon and Medieval occupations. Beech was also prominent in deposits dating to Anglo-Saxon and Medieval phases of land use at Kingsborough Farm and Manor, Eastgate although it was not recorded in the earlier assemblages (Gale 2008a, 2008b). Based on the abundance of beech and the presence of fast grown specimens it was hypothesised that beech may have been an important fire wood during the Medieval period and either brought to Sheppey by boat or perhaps managed within the area (Gale 2009). Given the presence of beech in the MIA-Early Roman deposit at the current site its local occurrence can be tentatively suggested (as derived from a single sample only).

6.15.15 Although a range of fuel using activities are represented at the site the quantities of charcoal present do not reflect this which is almost certainly a result of the unsuitable deposition conditions and resulting poor preservation noted above. Large, significant assemblages of charcoal have been recorded elsewhere in the region (Gale 2008a, 2008b and 2009) and the current assemblages are therefore too small to further our knowledge of fuel/wood use or woodland resource management on Sheppey.

6.15.16 Other sites have provided large data sets for the Isle of Sheppey and due to the insufficient quantity of macrobotanicals and charcoal present in these assemblages as well as the fact that the remains have almost certainly been subject to various post-depositional processes, the samples hold no potential to provide further information regarding the local vegetation environment, economy of the site, fuel use or burial practices.

6.15.17 *Radiocarbon dating*

6.15.18 The small assemblages of charred macrobotanical remains and wood charcoal may contain taxa suitable for dating however the various post depositional processes highlighted above and the paucity of remains in the majority of feature negate the value of radiocarbon dating that relies on the charred botanical remains.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

In this section the research aims from the original research agenda listed in 3.0 and addressed in 6.0 have been re-cast into new research aims to provide an updated research agenda analogous with the preliminary results from the excavation. The research agenda is posed as a series of numbered revised research aims (RRAs) and where appropriate a series of revised research objectives (RROs) that contribute towards the broader aim.

7.1.1 Neolithic Period 1

RRA1: Can the evidence for Neolithic exploitation at the site be expanded by analysis of the as yet un-phased features?

RRO1.1: At present the Neolithic activity is thought to be transient or peripheral in nature does further characterisation alter this interpretation?

Bronze Age Period 2

7.1.2 Phase 1: Middle-Late Bronze Age

RRA2: Can the evidence for Mid-Late Bronze Age exploitation at the site be expanded by analysis of the as yet un-phased features?

RRO2.1: At present the Mid-Late Bronze Age activity is thought to be peripheral in nature does further characterisation alter this interpretation?

7.1.3 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

RRA3: Can the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age activity be further contextualised?

RRO3.1: Does further comparison with other contemporary sites on the Isle of Sheppey help to further contextualise the settlement activity of this date at the site?

Middle Iron Age-Roman Period 3

7.1.4 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age-Early Roman

RRA4: Can the Middle Iron Age-Early Roman activity be further contextualised?

RRO4.1: Does further comparison with other contemporary sites on the Isle of Sheppey help to further contextualise the settlement activity of this date at the site?

7.1.5 Sub-phase 1

RRO5.1: Can further analysis of stratigraphic and dating evidence help to ascribe further features to this sub-phase?

RRO5.2: Can the activity related to this sub-phase be dated with any more certainty i.e. is it Middle Iron Age in date?

7.1.6 Sub-phase 2

RRO6.1: Can further analysis of stratigraphic and dating evidence help to ascribe further features to this sub-phase?

RRO6.2: Can the activity related to this sub-phase be dated with any more certainty i.e. is it Late Iron Age in date?

7.1.7 Sub-phase 3

RRO7.1: Can further analysis of stratigraphic and dating evidence help to ascribe further features to this sub-phase?

RRO7.2: Can the activity related to this sub-phase be dated with any more certainty i.e. is it early Roman in date?

RRO7.3: Can further analysis of the funerary activity related to this sub-phase help to further clarify division of land-use at the site?

RRO7.4: Can further analysis of the funerary activity related to this sub-phase help to shed light on contemporary burial practices on a local or regional level?

7.1.8 Phase 2: Roman

RRA5: Can the Roman activity be further contextualised?

RRO8.1: Does further comparison with other contemporary sites on the Isle of Sheppey help to further contextualise the settlement activity of this date at the site?

Early Medieval Period 4

7.1.9 Early-Middle Saxon

RRA6: Can any features be ascribed an Early-Middle Saxon date?

RRO9.1: Does a lack of Early-Middle Saxon evidence represent a hiatus in settlement activity at the site?

7.1.10 Phase 1: Middle Saxon

RRA7: Can the Middle Saxon activity be further contextualised?

7.1.11 Phase 2: Late Saxon

RRA8: Can the Late Saxon evidence for the Deserted Medieval Village of Leysdown be further contextualised?

RR10.1: Can further analysis of stratigraphic and dating evidence help to ascribe further features to phase?

RR10.2: Is there any as yet un-recognised structural evidence related to this phase (e.g. within the D-shaped enclosure) that may point to habitations on site? If so what form did these buildings take?

RR10.3: Is there any indication of the extent of the likely DMV at Leysdown either within or in the vicinity of the site?

RR10.4: What is the likely economy/economies practiced at the settlement?

RR10.5: What is the antiquity of the settlement? Is it based on earlier settlement activity from the Roman and prehistoric periods?

RRA9: Is there any evidence for the documented Viking incursions on Sheppey having an effect on the Saxon settlement?

Medieval Period 5

7.1.12 Phase 1: Saxo-Norman

RRA10: Can the Saxo-Norman evidence for the Deserted Medieval Village of Leysdown be further contextualised?

RR11.1: Can further analysis of stratigraphic and dating evidence help to ascribe further features to phase?

RR11.2: Is there any as yet un-recognised structural/settlement evidence related to this phase that may point to habitation on site?

RR11.3: Does the currently dated Saxo-Norman track-way have earlier origins?

RR11.4: What is the antiquity of the routeway evidence within and in the vicinity of the site?

RR11.5: Is there any documentary evidence relating to the DMV of Leysdown?

7.1.13 Phase 2: High Medieval

RRA10: Can the High Medieval evidence for the Deserted Medieval Village of Leysdown be further contextualised?

RR12.1: What could be the contributing factors to the desertion/decline of the village of Leysdown as this phase progresses?

RR12.2: Is there any documentary evidence relating to the DMV of Leysdown?

7.1.14 Phase 3: Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval

RRA11: What is the antiquity of the route-way evidence to which this phase has the latest datable features encountered at the site?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 Reporting will comprise the completion of a site-specific period-driven, land-use narrative. This report will present a detailed chronological narrative of the site sequence, attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda and will pursue the following suggested structure:

- Introduction
- Natural geology, topography and environment
- Residual Mesolithic/Neolithic finds
- Neolithic
- Bronze Age
- Middle Iron Age-Roman
- Early Medieval
- Medieval
- Discussion
- Specialist appendices

7.2.2 It is proposed that final dissemination of the work should be presented in an article for submission to a suitable journal such as *Archaeologica Cantiana*.

7.3 Publication project: task sequence for completion of period-driven site narrative

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

Once subgrouping is finalised, the subgroups will be grouped and a land use model will be established for the site. This will provide a land-use led chronological framework for the full analysis and reporting of the site.

After completion of specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to fully address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations. This work should result in the production of a journal article as described in 7.2.

7.3.2 Worked Flint

No further work is proposed for this small assemblage as the majority of the artefacts represent isolated residual finds in later contexts.

7.3.4 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 1) Full quantification of pottery from environmental samples (contexts 104, 134, 263, 1160, 1162, 3007) and integration of the evaluation data into the overall site dataset | 0.5 day |
| 2) Checking spot-dates and integrating final stratigraphic phasing with pottery dataset. | 1 day |
| 3) Further discussion of key groups from [105], [1160], [1162] | 0.75 day |
| 4) Discussion of the Late Iron Age/ Roman funerary pottery | 0.75 day |
| 5) Extract sherds for illustration, write illustration catalogue, check illustrations | 0.75 day |
| 6) Identification of samian stamp | 0.25 days |

Total 4 days

7.3.5 Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery

No further analysis is proposed for the medieval and post-medieval assemblages. All of the material has already been spot-dated and quantified by fabric during the assessment. This information, together with the above factual statement, can be used during the compilation of the site narrative.

The Saxo-Norman assemblage, although not requiring further detailed study, ought to be summarised for the final publication to show the range of fabrics/forms present and to highlight the apparent cessation of refuse disposal. Some further work may be needed on finding parallels for the few rim sherds present. The Mid/Late Saxon assemblage needs some limited further analysis. This will mainly concentrate on close checking the fabrics with samples from Canterbury in an attempt to confirm the dating of some

of the more ambiguous sherds and finding parallels for the few feature sherds that are present.

A concise report on the Saxon and Saxo-Norman assemblages, describing the fabrics and forms, will be produced for publication. This will draw in parallels from other relevant sites around the Thames Estuary and further afield as needed.

Summary of Tasks and Resources:

1) Fabric/form analysis and description inc. parallels	1 day
2) Summary report (700-900 words)	1 day
Total	2 days

7.3.6 Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

No further work is recommended. The results of this report should be incorporated into the main text of any publication if required.

7.3.7 Fired Clay

No further work is recommended. Text for the publication narrative can be extracted from this report.

7.3.8 The Bulk Metalwork

No separate publication report is proposed. Text for the site narrative can be taken from this report.

7.3.9 The Slag

No further work is proposed.

7.3.10 The Geological Material

Although no separate report is proposed on the geological material the querns should be mentioned within the site narrative and considered in the published discussion. This information can be extracted from this report and the geological material archive.

7.3.11 Registered Finds

- 1) The publication report should include analysis of the assemblage by period and functional category, and a catalogue of all stratified finds.
3 days
- 2) Production of publication report
1 day
- 3) Conservation requirements include the cleaning and stabilization of several objects and the x-radiography of all metal objects.
- 4) Conservation and X-ray
Fee

Total	4 days + Fee
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Other finds

No further work is proposed; their presence may be noted in the publication narrative.

7.3.12 Animal Bone

- | | |
|---|----------|
| 1) Large mammal bone reporting | 1.5 days |
| 2) Residue bone identification and report | 2.5 days |

Total	4 days
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7.3.13 Human Bone

Skeletal recording and reporting	1 day
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Cremated Human Bone

The analysis results will be studied in detail in order to calculate the degree of fragmentation and the percentages by weight of fragments from each skeletal area. A report will be produced summarising and tabulating the results. The results will then be compared to each other burials of the same period.

2 days

Total	3 days
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7.3.14 Marine Molluscs

Detailed examination of 9 contexts and tabulating information from remaining contexts	0.5 days
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Report writing	1 day
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Total	1.5 days
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7.3.15 Environmental Samples

No further work. Data from this report can be integrated into the final publication.

7.3.16 Illustration

It is recommended that around 10-15 pottery illustrations should accompany the prehistoric and Roman pottery report.	1 day
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Up to five medieval / post-medieval sherds are proposed for illustration.	½ day
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Illustration of up to 20 registered finds is recommended.	2 days
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Photograph and stratigraphic images	2 days
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Total	5½ days
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7.3.17 Editing

Proof reading and editing	2 days
7.3.18 Project Management	2 days

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise sub-grouping, draw as many as yet unphased or undated features as possible into the phases	1 day
Define groups. The 700 sub-groups created at assessment level are likely to form some 50 groups (dated feature types etc). The groups will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the subgroup matrix and dating evidence.	3 days
Draw date phased group matrices	1 day
Define and describe landuse. The c. 50 groups are likely to form some 20 landuses (buildings, open areas, boundaries: their form and function on a site-wide basis.etc.). They will be defined using stratigraphic, spatial and chronological analysis, using the group matrix and dating evidence. The landuse descriptions will form the backbone of the stratigraphic narrative text to which specialist text is added.	3 days
Finalise and define periods/phases and draw landuse diagram. The chronological phases of activity across the site will be finalised and described with relevance to the defined landuses. These periods/phases will provide the chronological framework for the site.	1 day
Documentary research. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area and region.	1 day
Finalise hand-annotated period/phase plans including any conjecture for submission to drawing office. Selection of any photographic and drawn images.	1 day
Digestion and association of finds and environmental publication reports	1 day
Combination of stratigraphic and specialist text and documentary source material to produce a first (unedited) publication draft.	2 days
Total	14 days
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman Pottery	4 days
Medieval and post-medieval pottery	2 days
Registered finds	4 days
Conservation	Fee
Animal bone	4 days
Human bone	3 days
Marine molluscs	1.5 days
Illustration	
Pottery , finds illustration and reconstruction	3.5 days
Photographic and stratigraphic images	2 days
Production	
Proof reading and editing	2 days
Project Management	2 days
Journal publication grant	Fee

Table 14: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Kent County Council for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project, and Adam Single (formerly HCGKCC) for his guidance and monitoring. The excavation was directed by Andrew Margetts. The author would like to thank all archaeologists who worked on the excavations; Justin Russell who produced the figures for this report; Jon Sygrave who project managed the excavations and Dan Swift and Louise Rayner who project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: HER data within 1km of the site

No	HER No.	NGR (TR)	Description
1	TR 07 SW 3 - MKE4207	TR 0230 7039	St Clement's church, C12th; rebuilt 1874
2	TR 07 SW 6 - MKE4210	TR 03 70	Beacon 16th century (site of)
3	TR 07 SW 8 - MKE4212	TR 03 70	Roman coin hoard from the shore at Leysdown
4	TR 07 SW 9 - MKE4213	TR 024 704	Leysdown - alleged Deserted Medieval Village
5	TR 07 SW 18 - MKE8371	TR 0324 7068	Leysdown station
6	TR 07 SW 1016	TR 01688 70629	Shallow oval depression surrounded by embankments
7	TR 07 SW 1014	TR 02819 71191	Oval enclosure and associated salt workings
8	TR 07 SW 1013	TR 02770 71324	Sea Defences Earlier than 1870
9	TR 07 SW 1009	TR 03258 70881	Anti Tank Obstacles
10	TQ 87 SE 1076	TR 02043 71161	Unidentified mound, near Grain, Isle of Grain
11	TR 07 SW 1029	TR 0294 7107	Earthwork, near Little Grove Farm
12	TR 07 SW 1030	TR 0285 7107	Earthwork, near Little Grove Farm
13	TR 07 SW 1031	TR 0282 7106	Earthwork, near Little Grove Farm
14	TR 07 SW 1087	TR 0228 7035	Paradise Farmhouse Grade II listed

Appendix 2: Context Register (L=layer, F=fill, C=cut, M=masonry, T=timber, NS=natural strata, SP=posthole, D=ditch or gully, TH=treehole, P=pit, XX=unspecified, NC=natural channel, HE=hearth/oven, ED=external dumping)

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	100	L	NS	100		Topsoil		
ISW09	101	L	NS	101		Subsoil		
ISW09	102	L	NS	102		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	103	F	P	105	2.2		<2>	-800-400?
ISW09	104	F	P	105	2.2		<1>	-600-400
ISW09	105	C	P	105	2.2			
ISW09	106	F	PR	107	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	107	C	PR	107	3.1			
ISW09	108	F	SP/P?	109	2.2			1150-400
ISW09	109	C	SP/P?	109	2.2			
ISW09	110	F	SP	111				
ISW09	111	C	SP	111				
ISW09	112	F	PR	113	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	113	C	PR	113	2.2			
ISW09	114	F	SP/D?	115	3.1.2			
ISW09	115	C	SP/D?	115	3.1.2	Possibly part of truncated ditch?		
ISW09	116	F	P/D?	117	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	117	C	P/D?	117	3.1	Possible ditch term?		
ISW09	118	F	SP	119				
ISW09	119	C	SP	119				
ISW09	120	VOID				land drain disturbance		
ISW09	121	VOID						
ISW09	122	F	P	123	5.1	Cut by land drain		1050-1200AD
ISW09	123	C	P	123	5.1			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	124	F	P	125	2.2			-950-400
ISW09	125	C	P	125	2.2	Shallow- spread?		
ISW09	126	F	P/XX?	127				
ISW09	127	C	P/XX?	127		Possible disturbance from land drain		
ISW09	128	F	SP	129				
ISW09	129	C	SP	129				
ISW09	130	F	P/XX?	131	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	131	C	P/XX?	131	3.1	Pit/disturbance?		
ISW09	132	F	SP	133			<5>	
ISW09	133	C	SP	133				
ISW09	134	F	PT	136	2.2	Secondary- Backfill	<3>	-1150-800
ISW09	135	F	PT	136	2.2	Primary- Possible cess?	<4>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	136	C	PT	136	2.2			
ISW09	137	F	SP/P?	138	2.2		<6>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	138	C	SP/P?	138	2.2			
ISW09	139	F	P	140				
ISW09	140	C	P	140				
ISW09	141	F	P	142	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	142	C	P	142	3.1			
ISW09	143	F	SP/P?	144	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	144	C	SP/P?	144	5.1			
ISW09	145	F	P	146				
ISW09	146	C	P	146				
ISW09	147	F	P	148	3.1			
ISW09	148	C	P	148	3.1			
ISW09	149	F	P	150	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	150	C	P	150	3.1			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	151	F	P	152	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	152	C	P	152	3.1			
ISW09	153	F	SP/P?	154	3.1.3		<7>	40-100?
ISW09	154	C	SP/P?	154	3.1.3			
ISW09	155	F	PC	156	3.1.3	Secondary- Bacfill	<8>	300BC-AD60
ISW09	156	C	PC	156	3.1.3			
ISW09	157	F	PC	156	3.1.3	Primary- Possible cess?	<9>	-50-AD60?
ISW09	158	F	SP	159	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	159	C	SP	159	3.1			
ISW09	160	F	SP	161				
ISW09	161	C	SP	161				
ISW09	162	F	SP	163	5.1			1100-1200AD
ISW09	163	C	SP	163	5.1			
ISW09	164	F	SP	165	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	165	C	SP	165	5.1			
ISW09	166	F	D	167	5.1			
ISW09	167	C	D	167	5.1	Terminus		
ISW09	168	F	PR/PT?	169	2.2	Backfill		-1150-AD60
ISW09	169	C	PR/PT?	169	2.2	Possible storage pit re-used for refuse and cess		
ISW09	170	C	D	170	6.1	Terminus		
ISW09	171	F	D	170	6.1			-1500-800
ISW09	172	C	P	172	5.2	Heavily disturbed by rooting		
ISW09	173	F	P	172	5.2			1175-1300AD
ISW09	174	F	D/XX?	175	5.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	175	C	D/XX?	175	5.1	Probable ditch and hedgeline		
ISW09	176	F	D/XX?	177	5.1			-1150-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	177	C	D/XX?	177	5.1	Probable ditch and hedgeline		
ISW09	178	F	D	179	3.2			50-160
ISW09	179	C	D	179	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	180	F	D	181	3.2			50-170
ISW09	181	C	D	181	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	182	VOID				land drain disturbance		
ISW09	183	VOID						
ISW09	184	C	P/D?	184		Possible ditch re-cut by 188		
ISW09	185	F	P/D?	184				
ISW09	186	C	P/D?	186		Possible ditch re-cut by 188		
ISW09	187	F	P/D?	186				
ISW09	188	C	D	188	4.2	Re-cut?		
ISW09	189	F	D	188	4.2	Primary- Possible cess?		
ISW09	190	F	D	188	4.2	Secondary- Backfill	<10>	
ISW09	191	F	D	188	4.2	Tertiary- Shell rich		
ISW09	192	F	P	193	3.2			50-400
ISW09	193	C	P	193	3.2			
ISW09	194	F	D	195	5.1			1075-1175AD
ISW09	195	C	D	195	5.1	Probable ditch and hedgeline		
ISW09	196	F	SP/P?	198		Secondary		
ISW09	197	F	SP/P?	198		Primary- interface		
ISW09	198	C	SP/P?	198				
ISW09	199	VOID				land drain disturbance		
ISW09	200	VOID						
ISW09	201	F	XX	202	6.1			1800-1840AD
ISW09	202	C	XX	202	6.1	Disturbance		
ISW09	203	F	D	204	3.2			-50-AD60?

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	204	C	D	204	3.2	Terminus		
ISW09	205	F	D	206	3.2			-50-AD400?
ISW09	206	C	D	206	3.2	Terminus		
ISW09	207	F	PC	209	3.2	Secondary- Backfill		120-250
ISW09	208	F	PC	209	3.2	Primary- Cess? + interface	<11>	
ISW09	209	C	PC	209	3.2			
ISW09	210	F	D	211	5.2	Cut by land drain		
ISW09	211	C	D	211	5.2			
ISW09	212	VOID						
ISW09	213	VOID				Disturbance deposit from land drain		
ISW09	214	VOID				Land drain		
ISW09	215	F	D	217	3.1.1	Secondary- Backfill		40-400
ISW09	216	F	D	217	3.1.1	Primary- Silting		
ISW09	217	C	D	217	3.1.1			
ISW09	218	F	D	219				
ISW09	219	C	D	219		Terminus		
ISW09	220	F	?	700	2.2		<12>	-950-400
ISW09	221	VOID				Unexcavated		
ISW09	222	F	P	224	3.1	Secondary- Silting	<14>	AD40-60?
ISW09	223	F	P	224	3.1	Primary- Backfill		-1150-AD60
ISW09	224	C	P	224	3.1			
ISW09	225	F	P	226				
ISW09	226	C	P	226		Extends beyond L.O.E		
ISW09	227	C	P/XX?	227		Possible trample?		
ISW09	228	F	P/XX?	227				-1150-AD60
ISW09	229	C	D	229	4.2			
ISW09	230	F	D	229	4.2	Primary- Possible cess?		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	231	F	D	229	4.2	Secondary- Backfill		
ISW09	232	F	D	229	4.2	Tertiary- Shell rich	<13>	1150BC-AD60
ISW09	233	C	P/XX?	233		Possible trample?		
ISW09	234	F	P/XX?	233				
ISW09	235	C	D	235	4.2	Same as 229		
ISW09	236	F	D	235	4.2	Primary- Possible cess?		
ISW09	237	F	D	235	4.2	Secondary- Backfill		
ISW09	238	F	SP?	239				
ISW09	239	C	SP?	239		Possible trample?		
ISW09	240	F	D	241	3.1.1			
ISW09	241	C	D	241	3.1.1			
ISW09	242	F	D	243	3.1.1			
ISW09	243	C	D	243	3.1.1			
ISW09	244	F	P	245				
ISW09	245	C	P	245				
ISW09	246	F	D	248	3.2	Secondary- Backfill		
ISW09	247	F	D	248	3.2	Primary- Silting		
ISW09	248	C	D	248	3.2			
ISW09	249	F	SP/P?	250				
ISW09	250	C	SP/P?	250				
ISW09	251	F	?	252	2.2			
ISW09	252	C	?	252	2.2			
ISW09	253	F	SP	254	2.2			
ISW09	254	C	SP	254	2.2			
ISW09	255	C	D	255	5.2			
ISW09	256	F	D	255	5.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	257	F	D	258	5.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	258	C	D	258	5.2			
ISW09	259	F	PR	260	4.2			800-1050AD
ISW09	260	C	PR	260	4.2			
ISW09	261	F	P	262				
ISW09	262	C	P	262				
ISW09	263	F	?	265	2.2		<15>	-1150-600
ISW09	264	F	?	265	2.2		<16>	-950-600
ISW09	265	C	?	265	2.2			
ISW09	266	C	D/XX?	266		Trample or Possible ditch re-cut by 268?		
ISW09	267	F	D/XX?	266				
ISW09	268	C	D	268	4.2			
ISW09	269	F	D	268	4.2	Primary		
ISW09	270	F	D	268	4.2	Secondary- Shell rich		
ISW09	271	C	D	271	4.2			
ISW09	272	F	D	271	4.2	Primary- Silting		800-1050AD
ISW09	273	F	D	271	5.2	Secondary- Pebble consolidation?		
ISW09	274	F	P	276	2.1	Secondary		-1500-950
ISW09	275	F	P	276	2.1	Primary		
ISW09	276	C	P	276	2.1			
ISW09	277	F	SP	278	5.1			1050-1200AD
ISW09	278	C	SP	278	5.1	Cut by land drain		
ISW09	279	F	D	280	4.2			
ISW09	280	C	D	280	4.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	281	F	P	282	5.1			1050-1200AD
ISW09	282	C	P	282	5.1			
ISW09	283	F	TH	284	5.3			
ISW09	284	C	TH	284	5.3	Extends beyond L.O.E		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	285	VOID				Land drain disturbance		
ISW09	286	VOID						
ISW09	287	F	P's	288	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	288	C	P's	288	3.1	Probably 2 pits		
ISW09	289	F	D	290	4.2			
ISW09	290	C	D	290	4.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	291	F	D	292	3.2			
ISW09	292	C	D	292	3.2			
ISW09	293	F	D	294	5.2			-1150-600
ISW09	294	C	D	294	5.2			
ISW09	295	F	P	296	3.1			
ISW09	296	C	P	296	3.1			
ISW09	297	F	P	298		Cut by Land drain		
ISW09	298	C	P	298				
ISW09	299	F	D	300	4.2			
ISW09	300	C	D	300	4.2	Terminus		
ISW09	301	F	TH	302	5.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	302	C	TH	302	5.3	Extends beyond L.O.E		
ISW09	303	F	P	304	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	304	C	P	304	3.1.3	Possibly caused by natural processes?		
ISW09	305	F	D	306				
ISW09	306	C	D	306		Terminus		
ISW09	307	F	P	308				
ISW09	308	C	P	308				
ISW09	309	F	SP	310				
ISW09	310	C	SP	310				
ISW09	311	F	SP	312	3.1			-1150-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	312	C	SP	312	3.1			
ISW09	313	C	D	313	4.1	Same as 317		
ISW09	314	F	D	313	4.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	315	C	D	315	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	316	F	D	315	5.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	317	C	D	317	4.1	Same as 313		
ISW09	318	F	D	317	4.1			
ISW09	319	F	D	320	3.2			1600-1700AD
ISW09	320	C	D	320	3.2			
ISW09	321	F	P	322	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	322	C	P	322	3.1	Possible disturbance?		
ISW09	323	F	P	324				
ISW09	324	C	P	324				
ISW09	325	F	D	326				
ISW09	326	C	D	326		Extends beyond L.O.E		
ISW09	327	F	SP	328				
ISW09	328	C	SP	328				
ISW09	329	F	PC	331	3.2	Secondary- Backfill	<17>	40-400
ISW09	330	F	PC	331	3.1	Primary- Possible cess?	<18>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	331	C	PC	331	3.1	Cut by land drain		
ISW09	332	F	SP?	333				
ISW09	333	C	SP?	333		Possible disturbance?		
ISW09	334	F	TH	335				
ISW09	335	C	TH	335		Rooting?		
ISW09	336	F	P?	337	2.2		<19>	-300-AD60
ISW09	337	C	P?	337	2.2			
ISW09	338	F	D	339	3.1		<20>	1150BC-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	339	C	D	339	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	340	F	SP	341				
ISW09	341	C	SP	341				
ISW09	342	F	P/SP?	343	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	343	C	P/SP?	343	3.1			
ISW09	344	F	TH	345				
ISW09	345	C	TH	345		Rooting?		
ISW09	346	F	SP	347				
ISW09	347	C	SP	347				
ISW09	348	C	SP	348		Daub rich		
ISW09	349	F	SP	348		Primary- Interface		
ISW09	350	F	SP	348		Secondary- Backfill?		
ISW09	351	C	P?	351		Terminus- Truncated by modern 360		
ISW09	352	F	P?	351		Primary- Slump		
ISW09	353	F	P?	351		Secondary- Silting		
ISW09	354	F	P?	351		Tertiary- Backfill/Possible Re-cut?		
ISW09	355	F	P?	351		Quaternary - Backfill		
ISW09	356	F	P?	357	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	357	C	P?	357	3.1	Terminus?		
ISW09	358	F	P	359	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	359	C	P	359	3.1			
ISW09	360	C	CD	360		Modern truncation- from road construction		
ISW09	361	F	CD	360		Redeposited natural		
ISW09	362	F	P	363	2.2			-1150-400
ISW09	363	C	P	363	2.2			
ISW09	364	F	P	365				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	365	C	P	365		Cut by land drain		
ISW09	366	F	SP/P?	367				
ISW09	367	C	SP/P?	367				
ISW09	368	F	P	369	3.1.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	369	C	P	369	3.1.3	Cut by land drain and Truncated by modern 360		
ISW09	370	F	P	371	3.1.3	Backfill		40-400
ISW09	371	C	P	371	3.1.3			
ISW09	372	C	P	372	3.1			
ISW09	373	F	P	372	3.1			-4000-AD60
ISW09	374	C	P	374	3.1			
ISW09	375	F	P	374	3.1			
ISW09	376	C	D	376	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	377	F	D	376	5.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	378	F	P	379	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	379	C	P	379	3.1			
ISW09	380	F	P	381				
ISW09	381	C	P	381				
ISW09	382	F	PR	383	5.1			950-1100AD
ISW09	383	C	PR	383	5.1			
ISW09	384	F	PR	385	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	385	C	PR	385	5.1	Possible cess lenses?		
ISW09	386	F	P	387				
ISW09	387	C	P	387				
ISW09	388	C	D	388	3.1			
ISW09	389	F	D	388	3.1			300BC-AD60
ISW09	390	C	D	390	5.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	391	F	D	390	5.2			
ISW09	392	F	SP	393				
ISW09	393	C	SP	393				
ISW09	394	F	P	395				
ISW09	395	C	P	395				
ISW09	396	L	?	396				
ISW09	397	F	D	398	5.2		<21>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	398	C	D	398	5.2			
ISW09	399	F	P?	400				
ISW09	400	C	P?	400		Disturbance?		
ISW09	401	F	P	402			<22>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	402	C	P	402				
ISW09	403	F	P	404				
ISW09	404	C	P	404				
ISW09	405	F	P?	406				
ISW09	406	C	P?	406		Disturbance?		
ISW09	407	F	D	408				
ISW09	408	C	D	408				
ISW09	409	F	P	410				
ISW09	410	C	P	410				
ISW09	411	F	SP/P?	412	3.1	Burnt	<23>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	412	C	SP/P?	412	3.1			
ISW09	413	F	P	414	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	414	C	P	414	3.1			
ISW09	415	F	P	416	3.1			
ISW09	416	C	P	416	3.1			
ISW09	417	F	P	418	3.1			-1150-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	418	C	P	418	3.1			
ISW09	419	C	D	419	5.2			
ISW09	420	F	D	419	5.2		<24>	1075-1200AD
ISW09	421	F	D/SP?	422	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	422	C	D/SP?	422	2.2			
ISW09	423	F	D	424	5.2			
ISW09	424	C	D	424	5.2	Possible ditch and hedgeline?		
ISW09	425	F	P	426	6.1			1830-1900AD
ISW09	426	C	P	426	6.1	Extends beyond L.O.E		
ISW09	427	F	P	428	6.1			40-400
ISW09	428	C	P	428	6.1			
ISW09	429	F	TH	430	6.1			750-875AD
ISW09	430	C	TH	430	6.1			
ISW09	431	F	D	432	5.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	432	C	D	432	5.2			
ISW09	433	F	D	434	6.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	434	C	D	434	6.1			
ISW09	435	C	D	435	3.1			
ISW09	436	F	D	435	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	437	C	D	437	3.1.2			
ISW09	438	F	D	437	3.1.2			1-60
ISW09	439	F	P	440	5.1			
ISW09	440	C	P	440	5.1			
ISW09	441	F	P	442	5.1			
ISW09	442	C	P	442	5.1			
ISW09	443	F	P	444	3.1			
ISW09	444	C	P	444	3.1			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	445	VOID						-1500-950
ISW09	446	VOID						
ISW09	447	C	D	447				
ISW09	448	F	D	447				
ISW09	449	F	D	450	3.1			
ISW09	450	C	D	450	3.1			
ISW09	451	F	D	453	3.1.3			
ISW09	452	F	D	453	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	453	C	D	453	3.1.3			
ISW09	454	F	D	455	3.2			
ISW09	455	C	D	455	3.2			
ISW09	456	F	D	457				
ISW09	457	C	D	457				
ISW09	458	F	P	459	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	459	C	P	459	3.1			
ISW09	460	F	P	461	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	461	C	P	461	3.1			
ISW09	462	C	SP	462				
ISW09	463	F	SP	462				
ISW09	464	C	D	464	3.2			
ISW09	465	F	D	464	3.2		<25>	40-100
ISW09	466	C	D	466	5.1			
ISW09	467	F	D	466	5.1		<26>	AD1050-1200
ISW09	468	F	P	469	3.2			40-100
ISW09	469	C	P	469	3.2			
ISW09	470	F	D	471				-1150-600
ISW09	471	C	D	471				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	472	F	D	473	3.1			
ISW09	473	C	D	473	3.1			
ISW09	474	F	P	475	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	475	C	P	475	3.1			
ISW09	476	F	P	477	3.2			
ISW09	477	C	P	477	3.2			
ISW09	478	C	D	478	3.1.2			
ISW09	479	F	D	478	3.1.2		<28>	50BC-AD60
ISW09	480	F	D	481	3.1			40-400
ISW09	481	C	D	481	3.1			
ISW09	482	F	D	483				
ISW09	483	C	D	483				
ISW09	484	F	P	485	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	485	C	P	485	3.1.3			
ISW09	486	F	P	487				
ISW09	487	C	P	487				
ISW09	488	F	P	489				
ISW09	489	C	P	489				
ISW09	490	F	P	491	3.2			40-160
ISW09	491	C	P	491	3.2			
ISW09	492	C	D	492				
ISW09	493	F	D	492				
ISW09	494	F	P	495	2.2			-800-400
ISW09	495	C	P	495	2.2			
ISW09	496	F	SP	497				
ISW09	497	C	SP	497				
ISW09	498	F	P	499				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	499	C	P	499				
ISW09	500	F	P	501	5.1			1075-1150AD
ISW09	501	C	P	501	5.1			
ISW09	502	F	P	503				-1150-AD60
ISW09	503	C	P	503				
ISW09	504	F	D	511	4.2			
ISW09	505	F	D	511	4.2			
ISW09	506	F	D	508				
ISW09	507	F	D	508				
ISW09	508	C	D	508				
ISW09	509	C	P	509				
ISW09	510	F	P	509				
ISW09	511	C	D	511	4.2			
ISW09	512	F	D	513				
ISW09	513	C	D	513				
ISW09	514	F	P	515	5.1			1075-1200AD
ISW09	515	C	P	515	5.1			
ISW09	516	C	P	516				
ISW09	517	F	P	516				
ISW09	518	C	D	518	5.2			
ISW09	519	F	D	518	5.2			
ISW09	520	F	P	521	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	521	C	P	521	3.1			
ISW09	522	F	D	523	5.2			
ISW09	523	C	D	523	5.2			
ISW09	524	F	P	525			<29>	Med
ISW09	525	C	P	525				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	526	F	D	527	5.2			
ISW09	527	C	D	527	5.2			
ISW09	528	F	D	529	2.2			
ISW09	529	C	D	529	2.2			
ISW09	530	C	SP	530	2.2			
ISW09	531	F	SP	530	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	532	C	SP	532				
ISW09	533	F	SP	532				
ISW09	534	C	SP	534				
ISW09	535	F	SP	534				-1150-AD60
ISW09	536	F	SP	537	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	537	C	SP	537	3.1			
ISW09	538	F	P	539				
ISW09	539	C	P	539				
ISW09	540	F	D	541	5.2			
ISW09	541	C	D	541	5.2			
ISW09	542	F	P	543	3.1.3			40-100
ISW09	543	C	P	543	3.1.3			
ISW09	544	F	TH	545	5.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	545	C	TH	545	5.3			
ISW09	546	C	P	546	3.1			
ISW09	547	F	P	546	3.1			
ISW09	548	F	P	546	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	549	C	D	549	5.2			
ISW09	550	F	D	549	5.2			
ISW09	551	F	D	552				
ISW09	552	C	D	552				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	553	C	TH	553				
ISW09	554	F	TH	553				
ISW09	555	F	P	556	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	556	C	P	556	3.1			
ISW09	557	F	P	558				
ISW09	558	C	P	558				
ISW09	559	F	P	561				
ISW09	560	F	P	561				
ISW09	561	C	P	561				
ISW09	562	F	SP	563	2.2		<30>	1150BC-AD60
ISW09	563	C	SP	563	2.2			
ISW09	564	F	P	565	5.2	SF-9		-1150-AD60
ISW09	565	C	P	565	5.2			
ISW09	566	F	D	567				
ISW09	567	C	D	567				
ISW09	568	F	D	569				
ISW09	569	C	D	569				
ISW09	570	F	D	571				
ISW09	571	C	D	571				
ISW09	572	C	P	572	3.1			
ISW09	573	F	P	572	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	574	C	P	574	3.1			
ISW09	575	F	P	574	3.1			
ISW09	576	F	P	577	3.1.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	577	C	P	577	3.1.3			
ISW09	578	F	P	579	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	579	C	P	579	3.1.3			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	580	F	P	581				
ISW09	581	C	P	581				
ISW09	582	F	P	583				
ISW09	583	C	P	583				
ISW09	584	F	SP	585				
ISW09	585	C	SP	585				
ISW09	586	F	P	587	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	587	C	P	587	3.1			
ISW09	588	F	SP	589	3.2			40-400
ISW09	589	C	SP	589	3.2			
ISW09	590	C	TH	590				
ISW09	591	F	TH	590				
ISW09	592	F	P	593				
ISW09	593	C	P	593				
ISW09	594	F	D	595				
ISW09	595	C	D	595				
ISW09	596	C	TH	596				
ISW09	597	F	TH	596				
ISW09	598	F	P	599	5.3			-950-AD60
ISW09	599	C	P	599	5.3			
ISW09	600	F	TH	601				
ISW09	601	C	TH	601				
ISW09	602	F	SP	603				
ISW09	603	C	SP	603				
ISW09	604	F	P	605				
ISW09	605	C	P	605				
ISW09	606	C	D	606	3.1.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	607	F	D	606	3.1.2		<31>	300BC-AD60
ISW09	608	F	D	609	3.1.2			40-400
ISW09	609	C	D	609	3.1.2			
ISW09	610	F	D	611	3.1.2			1-60
ISW09	611	C	D	611	3.1.2			
ISW09	612	F	SP	613	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	613	C	SP	613	3.1			
ISW09	614	F	TH	615	3.1			
ISW09	615	C	TH	615	3.1			
ISW09	616	F	P	617				
ISW09	617	C	P	617				
ISW09	618	F	D	619	3.1.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	619	C	D	619	3.1.2			
ISW09	620	C	D	620	2.2			
ISW09	621	F	D	620	2.2			-1150-800
ISW09	622	C	P	622				
ISW09	623	F	P	622				
ISW09	624	F	D	625	3.1.2			1-60
ISW09	625	C	D	625	3.1.2			
ISW09	626	F	D	627	3.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	627	C	D	627	3.2			
ISW09	628	F	D	619	3.1.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	629	VOID						
ISW09	630	F	P	631				
ISW09	631	C	P	631				
ISW09	632	F	P	633				
ISW09	633	C	P	633				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	634	F	P	635				
ISW09	635	C	P	635				
ISW09	636	VOID						
ISW09	637	VOID						
ISW09	638	F	D	639	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	639	C	D	639	3.1.3			
ISW09	640	F	D	641	3.2			
ISW09	641	C	D	641	3.2			
ISW09	642	F	D	643	5.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	643	C	D	643	5.3			
ISW09	644	F	D	645	3.1.3			1-60
ISW09	645	C	D	645	3.1.3			
ISW09	646	F	D	648	5.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	647	F	D	648	5.1			-4000-AD60
ISW09	648	C	D	648	5.1			
ISW09	649	F	D	650	5.1			
ISW09	650	C	D	650	5.1			
ISW09	651	C	D	651	3.2			
ISW09	652	F	D	651	3.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	653	C	P	653	3.2			
ISW09	654	F	P	653	3.2			40-100
ISW09	655	F	D	656	5.3			
ISW09	656	C	D	656	5.3			
ISW09	657	F	P	658	3.2	heavily disturbed		50-140
ISW09	658	C	P	658	3.2			
ISW09	659	F	D	661	3.1.3		<32>	-300-AD60
ISW09	660	F	D	661	3.1.3			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	661	C	D	661	3.1.3			
ISW09	662	F	XX	663	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	663	C	XX	663	3.1.3	Trample?		
ISW09	664	F	D	665	4.2		<33>	950-1050AD
ISW09	665	C	D	665	4.2			
ISW09	666	F	D	667	3.1.3			
ISW09	667	C	D	667	3.1.3			
ISW09	668	C	D	668	3.2			
ISW09	669	F	D	668	3.2			
ISW09	670	F	TH	671			<43>	
ISW09	671	C	TH	671				
ISW09	672	F	D	673	5.1			
ISW09	673	C	D	673	5.1			
ISW09	674	F	SP	675				
ISW09	675	C	SP	675				
ISW09	676	F	D	677	3.1.3			40-100
ISW09	677	C	D	677	3.1.3			
ISW09	678	C	P	678				
ISW09	679	F	P	678				
ISW09	680	C	D	680	3.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	681	F	D	680	3.2			
ISW09	682	F	D	694	3.2		<34>	-300-AD60
ISW09	683	F	D	695	5.1		<35>	850-1050AD
ISW09	684	C	D	684	3.2			
ISW09	685	F	D	684	3.2			1700-1850AD
ISW09	686	C	D	686	5.1			
ISW09	687	F	D	686	5.1			-50-AD70

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	688	C	D	688	5.1			
ISW09	689	F	D	688	5.1			
ISW09	690	F	D	691				
ISW09	691	C	D	691				
ISW09	692	F	D	693	5.1			
ISW09	693	C	D	693	5.1			
ISW09	694	C	D	694	3.2			
ISW09	695	C	D	695	5.1			
ISW09	696	F	P	697	2.2			-1150-800
ISW09	697	C	P	697	2.2			
ISW09	698	F	?	700	2.2		<36>	-1150-600
ISW09	699	F	?	700	2.2			
ISW09	700	C	?	700	2.2			
ISW09	701	F	SP	701	2.2			
ISW09	702	C	SP	701	2.2			
ISW09	703	F	D	705	3.1.3			
ISW09	704	F	D	705	3.1.3			
ISW09	705	C	D	705	3.1.3			
ISW09	706	F	?	700	2.2			
ISW09	707	C	D	707	5.2			
ISW09	708	F	D	707	5.2			
ISW09	709	C	D	709	5.2			
ISW09	710	F	D	709	5.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	711	C	D	711	5.2			
ISW09	712	F	D	711	5.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	713	F	SP/P?	714				
ISW09	714	C	SP/P?	714				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	715	F	D	716	2.2			1-100
ISW09	716	C	D	716	2.2			
ISW09	717	F	L	717	3.1			
ISW09	718	F	D	719	3.1.2			
ISW09	719	C	D	719	3.1.2			
ISW09	720	F	P	721	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	721	C	P	721	3.1			
ISW09	722	F	D	723	3.1.3			1-60
ISW09	723	C	D	723	3.1.3			
ISW09	724	F	D	725	3.2			-600-AD60
ISW09	725	C	D	725	3.2			
ISW09	726	C	D	726	3.1.2			
ISW09	727	F	D	726	3.1.2			1-60
ISW09	728	C	D	728	3.1.2			
ISW09	729	F	D	728	3.1.2			
ISW09	730	C	D	730	3.1.2	Terminus		
ISW09	731	F	D	730	3.1.2			
ISW09	732	C	D	732	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	733	F	D	732	5.2			
ISW09	734	C	D	734	3.1.2			
ISW09	735	F	D	734	3.1.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	736	C	D	736	5.1	Terminus		
ISW09	737	F	D	736	5.1			
ISW09	738	C	D	738	3.1.2			
ISW09	739	F	D	738	3.1.2			
ISW09	740	F	P	741	3.2			40-170
ISW09	741	C	P	741	3.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	742	F	D	743	5.2			
ISW09	743	C	D	743	5.2			
ISW09	744	F	D	745	3.1.2			
ISW09	745	C	D	745	3.1.2			
ISW09	746	F	D	747	3.1.2			
ISW09	747	C	D	747	3.1.2			
ISW09	748	F	P	750	5.2	Secondary		
ISW09	749	F	P	750	5.2	Primary		1100-1200AD
ISW09	750	C	P	750	5.2			
ISW09	751	F	D	752	2.2			-1150-600
ISW09	752	C	D	752	2.2			
ISW09	753	F	D	754	3.2			40-100
ISW09	754	C	D	754	3.2			
ISW09	755	F	D	756	3.1.3			
ISW09	756	C	D	756	3.1.3	Terminus		
ISW09	757	F	P	758	3.2			
ISW09	758	C	P	758	3.2			
ISW09	759	F	P	760	5.1	SF-13	<37>	1050-1150AD
ISW09	760	C	P	760	5.1			
ISW09	761	F	D	762	3.1.1			
ISW09	762	C	D	762	3.1.1			
ISW09	763	F	D	764				
ISW09	764	C	D	764				
ISW09	765	F	D	766	3.1.2			
ISW09	766	C	D	766	3.1.2			
ISW09	767	F	D	768				
ISW09	768	C	D	768		Terminus		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	769	F	D	770	3.1.2			
ISW09	770	C	D	770	3.1.2			
ISW09	771	F	D	772	4.2			
ISW09	772	C	D	772	4.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	773	F	D	774	3.1.3			
ISW09	774	C	D	774	3.1.3			
ISW09	775	F	P	776	3.2			40-100
ISW09	776	C	P	776	3.2			
ISW09	777	F	SP	778	3.2			40-170
ISW09	778	C	SP	778	3.2			
ISW09	779	F	P	780	3.1		<38>	-300-AD60
ISW09	780	C	P	780	3.1			
ISW09	781	F	D	782	4.2			40-100
ISW09	782	C	D	782	4.2			
ISW09	783	F	D	784	3.1.3	SF-1		
ISW09	784	C	D	784	3.1.3			
ISW09	785	F	D	786	3.1.3			
ISW09	786	C	D	786	3.1.3			
ISW09	787	F	D	788	3.1.1			
ISW09	788	C	D	788	3.1.1	Terminus		
ISW09	789	F	SP	790			<39>	
ISW09	790	C	SP	790				
ISW09	791	C	P/CR?	791	3.1.3	similar to burial pits elsewhere on site		
ISW09	792	F	P/CR?	791	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	793	C	SP	793	3.1.3	gravemarker?		
ISW09	794	F	SP	793	3.1.3			40-100
ISW09	795	C	SP	795	3.1.3	gravemarker?		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	796	F	SP	795	3.1.3			
ISW09	797	F	D	798	3.1.1			
ISW09	798	C	D	798	3.1.1			
ISW09	799	C	D	799	3.1.1			
ISW09	800	F	D	799	3.1.1			
ISW09	801	C	D	801	4.2			
ISW09	802	F	D	801	4.2	Tertiary- backfilling		
ISW09	803	F	D	801	4.2	Secondary- backfilling	<40>	Med
ISW09	804	F	D	801	4.2	Primary-silting		
ISW09	805	C	D	805	3.1.2			
ISW09	806	F	D	805	3.1.2		<41>	-50-AD60
ISW09	807	C	D	807	3.1.1			
ISW09	808	F	D	807	3.1.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	809	F	D	810	3.1.3			
ISW09	810	C	D	810	3.1.3			
ISW09	811	F	D	812	3.1.1			
ISW09	812	C	D	812	3.1.1			
ISW09	813	C	P	813	3.1			
ISW09	814	F	P	813	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	815	C	P	815	5.1			
ISW09	816	F	P	815	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	817	F	SP	818			<44>	
ISW09	818	C	SP	818				
ISW09	819	F	D	820	3.1.1		<42>	300BC-AD60
ISW09	820	C	D	820	3.1.1			
ISW09	821	F	D	822	4.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	822	C	D	822	4.2	Terminus		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	823	F	D	824	3.1.1			
ISW09	824	C	D	824	3.1.1			
ISW09	825	F	D	826	3.1.2			-950-AD60
ISW09	826	C	D	826	3.1.2			
ISW09	827	F	P	828				
ISW09	828	C	P	828				
ISW09	829	F	D	830	3.1.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	830	C	D	830	3.1.3			
ISW09	831	F	D	832	3.1.1			
ISW09	832	C	D	832	3.1.1			
ISW09	833	F	P	834	5.1			950-1200AD
ISW09	834	C	P	834	5.1			
ISW09	835	F	D	836	3.1.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	836	C	D	836	3.1.1			
ISW09	837	F	D	838	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	838	C	D	838	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	839	C	D	839	3.1.1			
ISW09	840	F	D	839	3.1.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	841	C	D	841	4.2			
ISW09	842	F	D	841	4.2			
ISW09	843	F	SP	844				
ISW09	844	C	SP	844				
ISW09	845	F	P	846				-1150-600
ISW09	846	C	P	846				
ISW09	847	F	D	848	3.1.3		<45>	-300-AD60
ISW09	848	C	D	848	3.1.3			
ISW09	849	F	D	850	3.1.3			-300-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	850	C	D	850	3.1.3			
ISW09	851	F	D	852				
ISW09	852	C	D	852				
ISW09	853	F	D	854				
ISW09	854	C	D	854		Terminus		
ISW09	855	F	D	856	3.1.1			
ISW09	856	C	D	856	3.1.1			
ISW09	857	F	D	858	5.2			AD1075-1175
ISW09	858	C	D	858	5.2			
ISW09	859	F	D	860	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	860	C	D	860	3.1.3			
ISW09	861	F	P	862	3.1			-950-AD60
ISW09	862	C	P	862	3.1			
ISW09	863	F	D	864	3.1.2		<47>	
ISW09	864	C	D	864	3.1.2			
ISW09	865	F	D?	866	3.1.1			
ISW09	866	C	D?	866	3.1.1			
ISW09	867	C	D	867	3.1.1			
ISW09	868	F	D	867	3.1.1			
ISW09	869	C	D	869	3.2			
ISW09	870	F	D	869	3.2			70-120
ISW09	871	C	P	871				
ISW09	872	F	P	871				
ISW09	873	F	SP	874	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	874	C	SP	874	3.1			
ISW09	875	F	D	876	3.1.2		<46>	1150-AD60
ISW09	876	C	D	876	3.1.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	877	F	D	878	3.1.1			
ISW09	878	C	D	878	3.1.1			
ISW09	879	C	SP	879				
ISW09	880	F	SP	879				
ISW09	881	F	P	882				
ISW09	882	C	P	882				
ISW09	883	C	D	883	3.1.2			
ISW09	884	F	D	883	3.1.2			
ISW09	885	F	D	886	3.1.2			
ISW09	886	C	D	886	3.1.2			
ISW09	887	F	P	888		Secondary- Silting		
ISW09	888	C	P	888				
ISW09	889	VOID						
ISW09	890	F	SP	891			<48>	
ISW09	891	C	SP	891				
ISW09	892	VOID						
ISW09	893	F	P	888		Primary- Backfill		
ISW09	894	C	D	894	3.1.3			
ISW09	895	F	D	894	3.1.3			-950-AD60
ISW09	896	C	P	896	3.2			
ISW09	897	F	P	896	3.2			40-100
ISW09	898	F	D	899	5.2		<49>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	899	C	D	899	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	900	C	D	900	3.1.3			
ISW09	901	F	D	900	3.1.3			-1150-AD60
ISW09	902	C	P	902				
ISW09	903	F	P	902				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	904	F	D	905	3.1.2		<50>	1150-AD60
ISW09	905	C	D	905	3.1.2			
ISW09	906	F	D	907	3.1.1			
ISW09	907	C	D	907	3.1.1			
ISW09	908	F	D	909	3.1.2			
ISW09	909	C	D	909	3.1.2			
ISW09	910	F	D	911	3.2	SF-10		-300-AD60
ISW09	911	C	D	911	3.2			
ISW09	912	F	D	913	3.1.2			
ISW09	913	C	D	913	3.1.2	Terminus		
ISW09	914	F	G	916	3.1.3		<52>	-600-AD60
ISW09	915	F	SK	916	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	916	C	G	916	3.1.3			
ISW09	917	C	D	917	3.1.3			
ISW09	918	F	D	917	3.1.3			
ISW09	919	C	PR	919	3.2			
ISW09	920	F	PR	919	3.2			40-400
ISW09	921	C	P	921				
ISW09	922	F	P	921				
ISW09	923	C	D	923				
ISW09	924	F	D	923				
ISW09	925	F	D	926	3.1.3		<51>	1150BC-AD60
ISW09	926	C	D	926	3.1.3	Terminus		
ISW09	927	C	PS	927	3.1.3			-50-60
ISW09	928	F	PS	927	3.1.3			
ISW09	929	F	SP	930				
ISW09	930	C	SP	930				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	931	F	SP	932				
ISW09	932	C	SP	932				
ISW09	933	F	SP	934				
ISW09	934	C	SP	934				
ISW09	935	C	PR	935	3.1			
ISW09	936	F	PR	935	3.1			1-60
ISW09	937	F	SP	938				
ISW09	938	C	SP	938				
ISW09	939	F	D	940	3.1.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	940	C	D	940	3.1.1			
ISW09	941	C	PS	941				
ISW09	942	F	PS	941				
ISW09	943	F	P	944			<53>	
ISW09	944	C	P	944				
ISW09	945	F	P	946			<54>	
ISW09	946	C	P	946				
ISW09	947	C	D	947				
ISW09	948	F	D	947				
ISW09	949	C	D	949	4.2			
ISW09	950	F	D	949	4.2	Primary- Cess?		
ISW09	951	F	D	949	4.2	Secondary- Backfill		
ISW09	952	F	D	949	4.2	Tertiary- Backfill (shell rich)		
ISW09	953	C	P	953				
ISW09	954	F	P	953				
ISW09	955	F	D	956	3.1.1			
ISW09	956	C	D	956	3.1.1			
ISW09	957	F	D	958	3.1.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	958	C	D	958	3.1.2			
ISW09	959	C	D	959	3.1.2			
ISW09	960	F	D	959	3.1.2			1075-1200AD
ISW09	961	C	P	961				
ISW09	962	F	P	961				
ISW09	963	F	P	964	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	964	C	P	964	2.2			
ISW09	965	F	D	966	3.1.2		<58>	40-100
ISW09	966	C	D	966	3.1.2			
ISW09	967	F	P	968				
ISW09	968	C	P	968				
ISW09	969	F	P	970				
ISW09	970	C	P	970				
ISW09	971	L	XX	971	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	972	F	D	973	5.2			40-100
ISW09	973	C	D	973	5.2			
ISW09	974	F	D	975	5.2			
ISW09	975	C	D	975	5.2			
ISW09	976	F	P	977				
ISW09	977	C	P	977				
ISW09	978	C	D	978				
ISW09	979	F	D	978				
ISW09	980	C	D	980	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	981	F	D	980	3.1			-4000-AD60
ISW09	982	F	D	983	4.2			
ISW09	983	C	D	983	4.2			
ISW09	984	F	D	985	4.2		<55>	800-950AD

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	985	C	D	985	4.2	Re-cut of 1016		
ISW09	986	VOID				Disturbance from land-drain		
ISW09	987	VOID						
ISW09	988	F	D	989	5.1			720-900AD
ISW09	989	C	D	989	5.1			
ISW09	990	F	P	1016	2.1	Primary	<56>	-1150-800
ISW09	991	C	P/SP?	991	5.1			
ISW09	992	F	P/SP?	991	5.1		<57>	1050-1150AD
ISW09	993	C	D	993	4.2			
ISW09	994	F	D	993	4.2			
ISW09	995	C	D	995	3.2			
ISW09	996	F	D	995	3.2			
ISW09	997	F	P	998	2.1			-1500-950
ISW09	998	C	P	998	2.1			
ISW09	999	F	D	1000	4.2			
ISW09	1000	C	D	1000	4.2			
ISW09	1001	L	XX	1001	5.1	SF-2		
ISW09	1002	C	P	1002	3.1			
ISW09	1003	F	P	1002	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	1004	F	D	1005	5.2			
ISW09	1005	C	D	1005	5.2			
ISW09	1006	F	D	1007	3.2			
ISW09	1007	C	D	1007	3.2			
ISW09	1008	C	P	1008				
ISW09	1009	F	P	1008				
ISW09	1010	C	D	1010	3.2			
ISW09	1011	F	D	1010	3.2			-300-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1012	F	D	1013	5.1			
ISW09	1013	C	D	1013	5.1			
ISW09	1014	L	XX	1014	3.1			
ISW09	1015	F	P	1016	2.1	Secondary- Slump		
ISW09	1016	C	P	1016	2.1	Re-cut by 985		
ISW09	1017	C	SP	1017				
ISW09	1018	F	SP	1017				
ISW09	1019	F	D	1020	3.1.3			
ISW09	1020	C	D	1020	3.1.3			
ISW09	1021	F	PR	1022				
ISW09	1022	C	PR	1022				
ISW09	1023	F	P	1024				
ISW09	1024	C	P	1024				
ISW09	1025	F	D	1026	4.2			
ISW09	1026	C	D	1026	4.2			
ISW09	1027	C	PR	1027	2.2			
ISW09	1028	F	PR	1027	2.2			-1150-800
ISW09	1029	C	D	1029	5.2			
ISW09	1030	F	D	1029	5.2			
ISW09	1031	C	D	1031	4.2			
ISW09	1032	F	D	1031	4.2	SF- 5		-1150-AD60
ISW09	1033	C	D	1033				
ISW09	1034	F	D	1033				
ISW09	1035	C	P/XX?	1035	3.2			
ISW09	1036	F	P/XX?	1035	3.2			70-100
ISW09	1037	F	P	1038				
ISW09	1038	C	P	1038				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1039	C	D	1039		Land drain		
ISW09	1040	F	D	1039				
ISW09	1041	C	S	1041	4.1	Possible SFB		
ISW09	1042	F	S	1041	4.1	Silting and Backfill	<59>	AD700-875
ISW09	1043	C	SP	1043	4.1			
ISW09	1044	F	SP	1043	4.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1045	F	P	1046	3.1	Primary		
ISW09	1046	C	P	1046	3.1			
ISW09	1047	F	D	1048	4.2			
ISW09	1048	C	D	1048	4.2			
ISW09	1049	F	P	1046	3.1	Secondary		-1150-AD60
ISW09	1050	C	P	1050	2.2			
ISW09	1051	F	P	1050	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1052	F	P	1054	5.1	Secondary		1050-1150AD
ISW09	1053	F	P	1054	5.1	Primary		
ISW09	1054	C	P	1054	5.1			
ISW09	1055	F	P	1056				
ISW09	1056	C	P	1056				
ISW09	1057	C	SP/XX?	1057	4.1	Possible disturbance from Land drain		
ISW09	1058	F	SP/XX?	1057	4.1		<61>	
ISW09	1059	C	SP	1059	4.1			
ISW09	1060	F	SP	1059	4.1		<60>	
ISW09	1061	F	P?	1062	2.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1062	C	P?	1062	2.2			
ISW09	1063	F	D	1064	2.1			
ISW09	1064	C	D	1064	2.1			
ISW09	1065	F	P	1068		Tertiary		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1066	F	P	1068		Secondary		
ISW09	1067	F	P	1068		Primary		
ISW09	1068	C	P	1068				
ISW09	1069	F	D	1070	2.1			-1500-950
ISW09	1070	C	D	1070	2.1	Terminus		
ISW09	1071	C	PR	1071	2.2			
ISW09	1072	F	PR	1071	2.2			-1150-600
ISW09	1073	C	P	1073				
ISW09	1074	F	P	1073				
ISW09	1075	C	P	1075				
ISW09	1076	F	P	1075				
ISW09	1077	C	SP	1077				
ISW09	1078	F	SP	1077				
ISW09	1079	C	SP	1079	3.1			
ISW09	1080	F	SP	1079	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1081	F	P	1082				
ISW09	1082	C	P	1082		Terminus		
ISW09	1083	F	P	1084				
ISW09	1084	C	P	1084				
ISW09	1085	F	P	1086				
ISW09	1086	C	P	1086				
ISW09	1087	F	P	1088				
ISW09	1088	C	P	1088				
ISW09	1089	C	P?	1089		Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1090	F	P?	1089				
ISW09	1091	C	D	1091	3.2			
ISW09	1092	F	D	1091	3.2			50-160

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1093	C	D	1093				
ISW09	1094	F	D	1093				
ISW09	1095	C	P	1095		Cut by Land drain		
ISW09	1096	F	P	1095				
ISW09	1097	F	SP	1099		Primary		
ISW09	1098	F	SP	1099		Secondary		
ISW09	1099	C	SP	1099				
ISW09	1100	F	SP	1101				
ISW09	1101	C	SP	1101				
ISW09	1102	F	D	1103	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1103	C	D	1103	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	1104	F	D	1105	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	1105	C	D	1105	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	1106	F	P?	1107	2.2			
ISW09	1107	C	P?	1107	2.2	Terminus		
ISW09	1108	F	P	1109				
ISW09	1109	C	P	1109				
ISW09	1110	VOID				disturbance from trench		
ISW09	1111	VOID						
ISW09	1112	F	D	1113	5.1			1000-1150AD
ISW09	1113	C	D	1113	5.1	Terminus		
ISW09	1114	F	D	1115	5.1			
ISW09	1115	C	D	1115	5.1			
ISW09	1116	F	D	1117	4.2			
ISW09	1117	C	D	1117	4.2			
ISW09	1118	VOID						
ISW09	1119	VOID				Same as 1054		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1120	C	D	1120				
ISW09	1121	F	D	1120				
ISW09	1122	C	D	1122	3.1.2			
ISW09	1123	F	D	1122	3.1.2	SF-11		
ISW09	1124	F	D	1125	3.1.2		<62>	Med
ISW09	1125	C	D	1125	3.1.2			
ISW09	1126	F	D	1127	4.2		<63>	AD120-400
ISW09	1127	C	D	1127	4.2			
ISW09	1128	F	P	1129	2.2			
ISW09	1129	C	P	1129	2.2	cut by 1127		
ISW09	1130	F	D	1131	6.1			1650-1800AD
ISW09	1131	C	D	1131	6.1			
ISW09	1132	F	D	1133	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1133	C	D	1133	3.1	Terminus- Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1134	F	SP	1135				
ISW09	1135	C	SP	1135				
ISW09	1136	C	SP	1136	3.1			
ISW09	1137	F	SP	1136	3.1			
ISW09	1138	C	P	1138	3.1	Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1139	F	P	1138	3.1			-950-AD60
ISW09	1140	C	D	1140	3.1			
ISW09	1141	F	D	1140	3.1	Primary- Backfill		-1150-AD60
ISW09	1142	F	D	1140		Secondary- Slump		
ISW09	1143	F	D	1140		Tertiary- Silting		
ISW09	1144	C	SP	1144				
ISW09	1145	F	SP	1144				
ISW09	1146	C	SP	1146	3.1			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	1147	F	SP	1146	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	1148	C	D	1148	5.3	Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1149	F	D	1148	5.3			
ISW09	1150	C	D	1150		Cut by Land drain		
ISW09	1151	F	D	1150				
ISW09	1152	F	P?	1153	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	1153	C	P?	1153	5.1	Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1154	C	D	1154	3.1			
ISW09	1155	F	D	1154	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1156	C	D	1156	3.1	Terminus		
ISW09	1157	F	D	1156	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	1158	C	TH	1158	5.3			
ISW09	1159	F	TH	1158	5.3			
ISW09	1160	F	?	1161	2.2		<64>	600-300BC
ISW09	1161	C	?	1161	2.2			
ISW09	1162	F	?	1163	2.2		<65>	600-300BC
ISW09	1163	C	?	1163	2.2			
ISW09	1164	C	P?	1164		Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	1165	F	P?	1164				
ISW09	1166	C	TH	1166	5.3			
ISW09	1167	F	TH	1166	5.3			
ISW09	1168	C	D	1168	3.1			
ISW09	1169	F	D	1168	3.1			
ISW09	1170	C	P	1170	3.1			
ISW09	1171	F	P	1170	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	2000	C	D	2000	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2001	F	D	2000	3.2			-50-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2002	F	P	2003	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	2003	C	P	2003	3.1			
ISW09	2004	F	P	2005				
ISW09	2005	C	P	2005				
ISW09	2006	F	P/SP?	2007				
ISW09	2007	C	P/SP?	2007				
ISW09	2008	F	P	2009	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2009	C	P	2009	3.1.3			
ISW09	2010	C	P/SP?	2010				
ISW09	2011	F	P/SP?	2010				
ISW09	2012	C	P	2012				
ISW09	2013	F	P	2012				
ISW09	2014	F	P/SP?	2015				
ISW09	2015	C	P/SP?	2015				
ISW09	2016	VOID						
ISW09	2017	VOID						
ISW09	2018	C	D	2018		Terminus		
ISW09	2019	F	D	2018				
ISW09	2020	C	P	2020				
ISW09	2021	F	P	2020				
ISW09	2022	C	P/SP?	2022	3.1.3			
ISW09	2023	F	P/SP?	2022	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2024	F	P	2025	3.2			
ISW09	2025	C	P	2025	3.2			
ISW09	2026	F	P	2027	3.2			40-160
ISW09	2027	C	P	2027	3.2			
ISW09	2028	C	P	2028				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2029	F	P	2028				
ISW09	2030	C	P	2030				
ISW09	2031	F	P	2030				
ISW09	2032	C	P	2032	3.1.3			
ISW09	2033	F	P	2032	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2034	F	P	2035	3.1.3			-300-AD60
ISW09	2035	C	P	2035	3.1.3	disturbed by land drain		
ISW09	2036	F	P	2037	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2037	C	P	2037	3.1.3	disturbed by land drain		
ISW09	2038	C	D	2038	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2039	F	D	2038	3.2			
ISW09	2040	VOID				land drain disturbance		
ISW09	2041	VOID						
ISW09	2042	C	D	2042	4.2			
ISW09	2043	F	D	2042	4.2			720-900AD
ISW09	2044	F	D	2045	3.2	SF-16		
ISW09	2045	C	D	2045	3.2	Terminus- Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2046	C	D	2046	3.2			
ISW09	2047	F	D	2046	3.2			
ISW09	2048	C	D	2048				
ISW09	2049	F	D	2048				
ISW09	2050	C	P	2050				
ISW09	2051	F	P	2050				
ISW09	2052	C	D	2052	3.2	Terminus- Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2053	F	D	2052	3.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	2054	C	D	2054	3.2	Terminus- Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2055	F	D	2054	3.2			40-400

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2056	F	D	2057	3.2			
ISW09	2057	C	D	2057	3.2	Same as 12/003 Terminus- Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2058	C	D	2058	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2059	F	D	2058	3.2			40-400
ISW09	2060	C	P	2060				
ISW09	2061	F	P	2060				
ISW09	2062	C	P	2062				
ISW09	2063	F	P	2062				
ISW09	2064	C	P	2064				
ISW09	2065	F	P	2064				
ISW09	2066	C	D	2066	3.1	Terminus- Extends beyond L.O.E.		
ISW09	2067	F	D	2066	3.1		<66>	AD40-70/100
ISW09	2068	F	D	2069	3.1.1			40-400
ISW09	2069	C	D	2069	3.1.1	Terminus		
ISW09	2070	C	P/D?	2070	3.1	Pit or ditch terminus?		-1150-AD60
ISW09	2071	F	P/D?	2070	3.1			
ISW09	2072	C	P	2072	3.1.3			
ISW09	2073	F	P	2072	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2074	F	D	2075	3.1.1			
ISW09	2075	C	D	2075	3.1.1			
ISW09	2076	F	P?	2077				
ISW09	2077	C	P?	2077				
ISW09	2078	C	TH	2078	6.1			
ISW09	2079	F	TH	2078	6.1			
ISW09	2080	C	D	2080	3.1.1			
ISW09	2081	F	D	2080	3.1.1			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2082	C	D	2082	3.1.1	Terminus		
ISW09	2083	F	D	2082	3.1.1			
ISW09	2084	F	D	2085	4.2			700-850AD
ISW09	2085	C	D	2085	4.2	Terminus		
ISW09	2086	C	TH	2086	6.1			
ISW09	2087	F	TH	2086	6.1			
ISW09	2088	C	D	2088	4.1			
ISW09	2089	F	D	2088	4.1			700-900AD
ISW09	2090	C	D	2090	4.2	Part of NE-SW trackway?		
ISW09	2091	F	D	2090	4.2		<67>	700-850AD
ISW09	2092	C	D	2092	3.1.3	Part of NE-SW trackway?		
ISW09	2093	F	D	2092	3.1.3		<68>	-300-AD60
ISW09	2094	F	D	2095	3.1.3			40-400
ISW09	2095	C	D	2095	3.1.3			
ISW09	2096	C	D	2096	3.1			
ISW09	2097	F	D	2096	3.1			
ISW09	2098	C	D	2098				
ISW09	2099	F	D	2098				
ISW09	2100	C	D	2100	4.2	Part of NE-SW trackway?		
ISW09	2101	F	D	2100	4.2			
ISW09	2102	C	D	2102	3.1.3	Part of NE-SW trackway?		
ISW09	2103	F	D	2102	3.1.3			
ISW09	2104	C	P	2104	3.1			
ISW09	2105	F	P	2104	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	2106	C	D	2106	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	2107	F	D	2106	5.2			
ISW09	2108	C	D	2108	5.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2109	F	D	2108	5.2			
ISW09	2110	C	P/SP?	2110				
ISW09	2111	F	P/SP?	2110				
ISW09	2112	C	SP	2112				
ISW09	2113	F	SP	2112				
ISW09	2114	C	P/TH?	2114	6.1			
ISW09	2115	F	P/TH?	2114	6.1			
ISW09	2116	C	D	2116	3.1.2	Terminus		
ISW09	2117	F	D	2116	3.1.2			-300-AD60
ISW09	2118	C	P	2118	3.1			
ISW09	2119	F	P	2118	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	2120	C	P	2120				
ISW09	2121	F	P	2120				
ISW09	2122	C	P	2122				
ISW09	2123	F	P	2122				
ISW09	2124	C	D?	2124	3.1.2			
ISW09	2125	F	D?	2124	3.1.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	2126	C	D?	2126	5.2	Terminus		
ISW09	2127	F	D?	2126	5.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	2128	C	D?	2128	5.2			
ISW09	2129	F	D?	2128	5.2			
ISW09	2130	C	P	2130	3.1			
ISW09	2131	F	P	2130	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	2132	C	P	2132				
ISW09	2133	F	P	2132				
ISW09	2134	C	D	2134	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2135	F	D	2134	3.2			-1150-AD60

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2136	D	XX	2136	3.2	Trample spread		
ISW09	2137	C	P	2137	3.1			
ISW09	2138	F	P	2137	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	2139	C	P	2139				
ISW09	2140	F	P	2139				
ISW09	2141	C	P	2141				
ISW09	2142	F	P	2141				
ISW09	2143	C	P	2143				
ISW09	2144	F	P	2143				
ISW09	2145	C	D	2145	3.2	Part of NW-SE track?		
ISW09	2146	F	D	2145	3.2			
ISW09	2147	C	D?	2147	3.1.2	Hedgerow?		
ISW09	2148	F	D?	2147	3.1.2			
ISW09	2149	C	D	2149	3.2			
ISW09	2150	F	D	2149	3.2			
ISW09	2151	C	XX	2151		Unknown- extends beyond L.O.E		
ISW09	2152	F	XX	2151				
ISW09	2153	L	MU	2153				
ISW09	2154	F	P	2155	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	2155	C	P	2155	3.1			
ISW09	2156	L	MU	2153				
ISW09	2157	L	NS	102				
ISW09	2158	C	P	2158	2.2	disturbed by land drain		
ISW09	2159	F	P	2158	2.2	Quern from this context is likely from 1153	<69>	-1150-AD60
ISW09	2160	VOID				Modern service trench?		
ISW09	2161	VOID						

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	3000	C	SP	3000				
ISW09	3001	F	SP	3000				
ISW09	3002	C	P	3002	3.1			
ISW09	3003	F	P	3002	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	3004	C	P	3004	3.1			
ISW09	3005	F	P	3004	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	3006	?	CR?	3006	3.2	Cremation vessels?		AD100-160
ISW09	3007	L	CR?	3006	3.2	Subsoil around crem?	<100>	AD100-160
ISW09	3008	C	P	3008				
ISW09	3009	F	P	3008				
ISW09	3010	C	P	3010	3.1			
ISW09	3011	F	P	3010	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	3012	C	P	3012				
ISW09	3013	F	P	3012				
ISW09	3014	C	P	3014				
ISW09	3015	F	P	3014				
SWB09	3016	F	P	3017	3.1			-1150-60BC
SWB09	3017	C	P	3017	3.1			
SWB09	3018	C	P	3018				
SWB09	3019	F	P	3018				
SWB09	3020	C	P	3020	6.1			
SWB09	3021	F	P	3020	6.1			1775-1850AD
SWB09	3022	C	P	3022				
SWB09	3023	F	P	3022				
SWB09	3024	C	P	3024	3.1			
SWB09	3025	F	P	3024	3.1			-1500BC-60AD
SWB09	3026	C	P	3026	5.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
SWB09	3027	F	P	3026	5.2		<200>	1100-1225AD
SWB09	3028	C	D	3028	3.1.3			
SWB09	3029	F	D	3028	3.1.3			40-400AD
SWB09	3030	C	P	3030	3.1			
SWB09	3031	F	P	3030	3.1		<201>	-300-60AD
SWB09	3032	C	P	3032	3.1			
SWB09	3033	F	P	3032	3.1		<202>	-300-60AD
SWB09	3034	C	SP	3034	3.1			
SWB09	3035	F	SP	3034	3.1			-1150BC-60AD
SWB09	3036	C	D	3036	3.1			
SWB09	3037	F	D	3036	3.1			-1150BC-60AD
SWB09	3038	C	SP	3038	3.1			-300-60AD
SWB09	3039	F	SP	3038	3.1			
SWB09	3040	C	SP	3040				
SWB09	3041	F	SP	3040				
SWB09	3042	C	SP	3042				
SWB09	3043	F	SP	3042				
SWB09	3044	C	SP	3044				
SWB09	3045	F	SP	3044				
SWB09	3046	C	P	3046				
SWB09	3047	F	P	3046				
SWB09	3048	C	SP	3048	2.2			
SWB09	3049	F	SP	3048	2.2			1150-60AD
SWB09	3050	C	P	3050				
SWB09	3051	F	P	3050				
SWB09	3052	C	P	3052				
SWB09	3053	F	P	3052				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
SWB09	3054	C	P	3054	1.1			
SWB09	3055	F	P	3054	1.1			-4000-3000??
SWB09	3056	C	P	3056	1.1			
SWB09	3057	F	P	3056	1.1			
SWB09	3058	C	D	3058				
SWB09	3059	F	D	3058				
SWB09	3060	C	D	3060				
SWB09	3061	F	D	3060				
ISW09	1/001	L	NS	1/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	1/001	L	NS	1/001		Topsoil		1800-1900AD
SWB09	1/002	L	NS	1/002		Subsoil		
ISW09	1/002	L	NS	1/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	1/003	C	P	1/003	3.1			
SWB09	1/003	L	NS	1/003		Natural		
ISW09	1/004	F	P	1/003	3.1			1-60
SWB09	1/004	F	P	1/005				
SWB09	1/005	C	P	1/005				
SWB09	1/006	F	D	1/007				
SWB09	1/007	C	D	1/007				
ISW09	10/001	L	NS	10/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	10/002	L	NS	10/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	10/003	F	P	10/004				
ISW09	10/004	C	P	10/004				
ISW09	10/005	F	P	10/006	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	10/006	C	P	10/006	3.1			
ISW09	11/001	L	NS	11/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	11/002	L	NS	11/002		Natural (London Clay)		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	12/001	L	NS	12/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	12/002	L	NS	12/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	12/003	C	D	2057	3.2			
ISW09	12/004	F	D	2057	3.2			
ISW09	13/001	L	NS	13/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	13/002	L	NS	13/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	13/003	C	P	13/003	4.2			
ISW09	13/004	F	P	13/003	4.2			850-1050AD
ISW09	14/001	L	NS	14/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	14/002	L	NS	14/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	15/001	L	NS	15/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	15/002	L	NS	15/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	16/001	L	NS	16/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	16/002	L	NS	16/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	17/001	L	NS	17/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	17/002	L	NS	17/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	18/001	L	NS	18/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	18/002	L	NS	18/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	18/003	C	D	18/003	5.2			
ISW09	18/004	F	D	18/003	5.2			-1150-AD60
ISW09	18/005	C	D	18/005	3.1.2			
ISW09	18/006	F	D	18/005	3.1.2			40-400?
ISW09	18/007	C	XX	18/007		natural gully		
ISW09	18/008	F	XX	18/007				
ISW09	18/009	C	P	18/009				
ISW09	18/010	F	P	18/009				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	2/001	L	NS	2/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	2/001	L	NS	2/001		Topsoil		1800-1900AD
SWB09	2/002	L	NS	2/002		Subsoil		
ISW09	2/002	L	NS	2/002		Natural (London Clay)		
SWB09	2/003	L	NS	2/003		Natural		
SWB09	2/004	F	P	2/005				
SWB09	2/005	C	P	2/005				
SWB09	2/006	F	P	2/007				
SWB09	2/007	C	P	2/007				
SWB09	2/008	F	D	2/009				
SWB09	2/009	C	D	2/009				
SWB09	2/010	F	D	2/011				Later prehistoric
SWB09	2/011	C	D	2/011				
SWB09	2/012	F	P	2/013				
SWB09	2/013	C	P	2/013				
ISW09	3/001	L	NS	3/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	3/001	L	NS	3/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	3/002	L	NS	3/002		Subsoil		
ISW09	3/002	L	NS	3/002		Natural (London Clay)		
SWB09	3/003	L	NS	3/003		Natural		
SWB09	3/004	L	XX	3/004		Rooting		
ISW09	4/001	L	NS	4/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	4/001	L	NS	4/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	4/002	L	NS	4/002		Subsoil		
ISW09	4/002	L	NS	4/002		Natural (London Clay)		
SWB09	4/003	L	NS	4/003		Natural		
ISW09	4/003	C	P	4/003				

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
SWB09	4/004	F	CR/P	4/005	3.1	Secondary		c.10-70
ISW09	4/004	F	P	4/003				
SWB09	4/005	C	CR/P	4/005	3.1	Funerary Pit		
ISW09	4/005	C	D	4/005				
ISW09	4/006	F	D	4/005				
SWB09	4/006	F	P	4/007				
SWB09	4/007	C	P	4/007				
ISW09	4/007	C	D	4/007				
ISW09	4/008	F	D	4/007				
SWB09	4/008	F	SP	4/009				
ISW09	4/009	C	P	4/009	2.2			
SWB09	4/009	C	SP	4/009				
ISW09	4/010	F	P	4/009	2.2			1150BC-800BC
SWB09	4/010	F	CR/P	4/005	3.1	Primary		c.10-70
SWB09	4/011	F	P/SP?	4/012	3.1			
ISW09	4/011	C	SP	4/011				
SWB09	4/012	C	P/SP?	4/012	3.1	Grave Marker?		
ISW09	4/012	F	SP	4/011				
ISW09	4/013	C	P	4/013	3.1			
ISW09	4/014	F	P	4/013	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	5/001	L	NS	5/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	5/001	L	NS	5/001		Topsoil		
SWB09	5/002	L	NS	5/002		Subsoil		19th C
ISW09	5/002	L	NS	5/002		Natural (London Clay)		
SWB09	5/003	L	NS	5/003		Natural		
ISW09	5/003	C	P	5/003				
SWB09	5/004	C	P	5/004	2.2			

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	5/004	F	P	5/003		Scraper + 2 flakes LNEO/EBA?		
SWB09	5/005	F	P	5/004	2.2			
ISW09	5/005	C	D	5/005	3.1.2			
ISW09	5/006	F	D	5/005	3.1.2			
SWB09	5/006	C	P	5/006				
ISW09	5/007	C	D	5/007	3.1			
SWB09	5/007	F	P	5/006				
ISW09	5/008	F	D	5/007	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	5/009	C	D	5/009	3.1.2			
ISW09	5/010	F	D	5/009	3.1.2			
ISW09	5/011	C	SP	5/011				
ISW09	5/012	F	SP	5/011				
ISW09	5/013	C	P	5/013	3.1			
ISW09	5/014	F	P	5/013	3.1			-300-AD60
ISW09	5/015	C	D	5/015	5.2			
ISW09	5/016	F	D	5/015	5.2			
ISW09	5/017	C	D	5/017	4.2			
ISW09	5/018	F	D	5/017	4.2			
ISW09	5/019	C	P	5/019				
ISW09	5/020	F	P	5/019				
ISW09	6/001	L	NS	6/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	6/002	L	NS	6/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	6/003	C	P	6/003	5.1			1050-1150AD
ISW09	6/004	F	P	6/003	5.1			
ISW09	6/005	C	D	6/005	4.1			
ISW09	6/006	F	D	6/005	4.1	RF <1> Loomweight		700-900AD
ISW09	6/007	C	D	6/007		Land drain?		

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	6/008	F	D	6/007				
ISW09	6/009	C	P	6/009				
ISW09	6/010	F	P	6/009				
ISW09	7/001	C	P	7/001	3.1			
ISW09	7/001	L	NS	7/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	7/002	F	P	7/001	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	7/002	L	NS	7/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	7/005	C	D	7/005				
ISW09	7/006	F	D	7/005				
ISW09	8/001	L	NS	8/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	8/002	L	NS	8/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	8/003	C	SP	8/003				
ISW09	8/004	F	SP	8/003				
ISW09	9/001	L	NS	9/001		Topsoil		
ISW09	9/002	L	NS	9/002		Natural (London Clay)		
ISW09	9/003	F	P	9/004	3.1.3			40-400?
ISW09	9/004	C	P	9/004	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/005	C	D	9/005	4.2			
ISW09	9/006	C	D	9/006	4.2			
ISW09	9/007	F	D	9/005 + 9/006	4.2			700-900AD
ISW09	9/008	C	P	9/008				
ISW09	9/009	F	P	9/008				
ISW09	9/010	C	D	9/010	4.2	Part of trackway		
ISW09	9/011	F	D	9/010	4.2			
ISW09	9/012	VOID						
ISW09	9/013	VOID						

SITECODE	CONTEXT	CONTEXT_TY	FEATURE_TY	PARENT_CON	PERIOD	COMMENTS	<SAMPLE_NO>	Spot-date (date range)
ISW09	9/014	C	D	9/014	3.1.2			
ISW09	9/015	F	D	9/014	3.1.2			
ISW09	9/016	F	D	9/019	3.1.3			40-400AD
ISW09	9/017	F	D	9/019	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/018	L	XX	9/018	3.1.3	same as 663		
ISW09	9/019	C	D	9/019	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/020	C	D	9/020	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/021	F	D	9/020	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/022	C	P	9/022	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/023	F	P	9/022	3.1.3			
ISW09	9/024	VOID						
ISW09	9/025	VOID						
ISW09	9/026	C	P	9/026	3.1			
ISW09	9/027	F	P	9/026	3.1			-1150-AD60
ISW09	9/028	C	D	9/028	3.1.1			-50-AD100
ISW09	9/029	F	D	9/028	3.1.1			
ISW09	9/030	C	D	9/014	3.1.2			
ISW09	9/031	F	D	9/014	3.1.2			
ISW09	9/032	C	D	9/028	3.1.1			
ISW09	9/033	F	D	9/028	3.1.1			

Appendix 3: Quantification of the Finds

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
+	4	22			1	4											1	48										
103	10	162																										
104	82	1308			1	<2																	30	268				
106	10	6																										
108	12	114																										
112	2	4																										
116	3	8			8	28							1	6									1	8				
118					1	<2			7	12																		
122	5	36											4	72														
124	15	82																										
130	2	12																										
134	9	40											1	6									10	30				
137	11	74																										
141	1	4																										
143	1	20																										
149	4	20			5	14																						
151	4	16																										
153	2	4			3	4			3	14													1	<2				
155	3	10											1	22									8	92				
157	5	8			1	<2							2	14														
162	3	10			1	6																						
164	2	16																										
166					3	8																						

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
168	1	6			6	80			18	24 2																		
171	1	6																					1	<2				
173	5	22																										
174	1	6																										
176	1	2																					1	4				
178	7	26																										
180	3	16	3	16 0																								
190					2	68																						
192	4	18			1	<2																						
194	1	32																										
201	1	26																										
203	1	2																										
205	2	6			2	42																						
207	3	30			14	82			6	64																		
215	2	16																										
220	29	474																										
222	8	40																										
223	7	22																					1	<2				
228	2	22			3	26																						
246					5	44			5	76													1	2				
247					1	8																						
249					1	8																						
256	3	70			20	74											1	16										
257			1	94	1	4			1	8																		

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
259	2	8			17	10 0			11	13 8					1	92												
263	19	280																										
264	22	282			38	15 32																						
272	5	78			15	88																						
274	1	20																										
277	1	8							3	54																		
279					9	36 0			14	21 4																		
281	1	4																										
287	1	4																										
289					2	30																						
293	1	2							3	44																		
301	3	20																										
303	5	26																										
305					1	6			6	48																		
311	5	18																										
314	1	4			4	32																						
316	2	8			10	88																						
319	1	10	1	2																								
321	1	10																										
327																							1	14				
329	3	8											4	62														
330	1	12																										
336	3	16																										
340					1	4																						

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
342	3	12																					1	<2				
356	1	4																										
358	3	10																										
362	1	10																										
368	3	10											1	4														
370	2	4			1	10																						
373	2	36			1	12																						
377	1	4			73	33 4																	1	8				
378	3	16							1	38																		
382	10	48			4	34							1	2	1	64	1	2										
384	8	122													1	<2							3	8				
391					7	56																						
397	1	12			2	8																						
401	1	6	1	10																								
411	2	16			1	2									1	2							1	<2				
413	2	12									1	17																
417	1	<2																										
420	4	32			5	68																			1	20		
421	1	4							4	64																		
425	1	2	1	46																								
427	1	8	2	34																			4	14				
429	1	6	1	42																								
431	1	12									2	98																
433	2	28	2	56							1	38																

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
436	2	6																										
438	1	6			1	28																						
439					3	56																						
445	1	12																										
448					2	14																						
451	1	4	2	6																			1	25 8				
452	1	2																										
458	2	8																										
460	7	12									1	<2																
465	10	66			1	6			5	66 12 0																		
467	10	86			6	48			10														2	52				
468	4	6	2	20																								
470	1	12																										
474	2	6			3	20																						
479					3	54			1	20																		
480	2	12																										
484	1	4																										
490	1	<2																										
494	4	40																										
500	1	6											2	42									1	<2				
502	1	4	1	4							2	14																
505					6	45 2			36	70 2													2	22				
506			1	32	1	18																	1	28				
514	2	8			1	2																						

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
519					8	58																	1	20				
520	2	4																										
524					10	<2																						
531	5	20																					2	8				
535	2	8			3	2																	1	<2				
536	2	4																										
542	4	6	1	18																								
544	1	4	1	16																								
548	1	2																										
555	1	4	2	94																								
562					6	42																						
564	1	<2									1	22			2	4	1	6										
573	1	6									1	10																
576	1	4																										
578	2	10																										
584											1	14																
586	1	<2			1	4																						
588	3	4																										
598	1	2	1	26							1	16																
608	1	4																										
610	3	10																										
612	1	8																										
616					1	8																						
618	4	38																										

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
621	4	22											1	16									1	46				
623					1	26																						
624	2	10	1	14	24	48 4			39	68 6													1	32				
626	2	16																										
628	7	26											1	12									1	<2				
638	3	6			5	58			4	60													1	6				
642	1	6	2	10	1	10																	1	18				
644	5	30			3	18																	2	62				
646	1	<2																										
647	1	4							1	24			1	<2														
652	2	16			2	18																	3	12				
654	2	56			2	4																						
657	3	240			11	19 0			4	94																		
659	5	58			2	8			2	28																		
662	1	2			2	12			7	11 8	1	<2			1	52												
664	7	134			12	13 2			38	65 4																		
670					1	<2																						
676	5	66			1	20																						
680	1	8			26	57 4							1	98														
682	3	12			22	11 86			7	98			3	11 0														
683	5	72			9	15 0			4	42			2	94									4	44				
685	1	2																										
687	1	4																										

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
696	1	18																										
698	25	366	1	20							1	8	2	11 6														
708					5	24																	1	6				
710	1	2							4	58													1	6				
712	2	30																										
715	2	20			1	<2											2	6										
718			5	80	31	43 6			2	<2																		
720	2	6			2	<2			2	28			6	13 4	1	8							3	30				
722	14	100							2	12			2	62														
724	9	60			1	<2					2	30											4	34				
727	1	<2			6	86			20	23 0					4	30 8												
731					3	16			5	64					1	68							1	4				
735	2	22			12	62			13	10 6					2	80							8	80				
739									2	26																		
740	2	124	1	46	5	11 8			4	74			2	43 0														
744					2	26																						
749	3	56			10	62 8			4	80																		
751	11	66			1	2																						
753	15	98			9	28																	1	<2				
759	20	206							6	14																		
771					2	14 2			1	<2																		
772	1	<2							6	12 8																		

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
773					1	30																						
775	9	44																										
777	3	624																										
779	11	92			6	10 2																						
781	7	58			1	72			17	17 2																		
785					2	62																						
787					3	32																						
792	2	24			1	40																	1	6				
794	1	6																										
802			1	8																								
803																												
806	7	46			3	13 2																						
808	1	8																										
809					3	10 8																						
814	1	6																										
816	1	8																										
819					1	12					1	<2												1	4		1	22
821	1	12			3	16																						
825	1	12			1	6																		1	<2			
829	1	22			1	44																		1	26			
833	2	2			7	92			2	8																		
835	1	2			1	16							3	16										1	<2			
837	1	<2			1	<2			2	30														1	<2			

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
840	1	4			3	8																						
842					1	6																	1	12				
845					3	16																						
847	17	82			6	18																	2	<2				
849	2	8																										
857	4	32																										
859	1	16																										
861	2	10																										
870	7	242			2	<2																						
873	4	52			4	24																						
875																							2	18				
877					4	42			2	22																		
895	2	16																										
897	8	50																					1	4				
898	3	4																								4	62	
901	1	<2			6	16			41	60 0													2	12				
906									2	42																		
910	5	30			16	49 2			6	66																		
914	3	32																										
915							146 6	37 60																				
920	2	20											3	80									1	8				
927	2	10																										
936	2	22																										
939	4	32																										

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
951					6	76																						
960					6	10			10	62													4	48				
963	3	6																										
965	3	12			3	12																	1	4				
969					1	<2																						
971	2	66																										
972	12	86			13	17 0																	1	10				
974					2	26																						
979					13	40			3	20																		
981	1	2																										
984	3	94			2	30			2	30					3	12 08												
985					2	8																						
988	3	52			3	70																	1	2				
990	10	214			2	15 0					1	18											1	2			1	6
992	5	48																										
994					1	6																						
996					1	16																						
997	1	12																										
1003	1	12																										
1006					2	16																						
1009									1	6			7	66														
1011	6	20			11	72																						
1019					1	24																						
1021					2	30																						

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
1028	3	88																										
1030									4	26																		
1032	1	8	20		7	10 6																						
1036	1	4																										
1042	5	68			7	12 8																4	22					
1044	1	14																										
1047					7	52 0																						
1049	1	6			2	66											1	6										
1051	1	10							2	6																		
1052	1	4			6	70			6	62												2	12					
1061	1	38																										
1069	1	6																				1	6					
1072	4	42			1	6																1	4					
1076					1	<2																						
1078					1	2																						
1080	1	2																										
1092	3	20																										
1096	2	18																										
1102	1	6																				2	4					
1104	3	26																										
1112	1	56																										
1123					1	12 2																						
1130	1	46																										
1132	1	<2																										

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
1139	2	8			3	68			4	18																		
1141	1	4			1	80																						
1143									1	16																		
1147	1	2																					3	10				
1151					2	20																						
1152	1	80			3	32																						
1155	1	22			4	34																						
1157	2	12			1	18																						
1159			1	24																								
1165					3	22																						
1167			1	38																								
1171	3	38																										
2001	3	28																										
2002	3	<2	1	<2																								
2008	3	4													2	<2											2	<2
2013																	1	2										
2023	1	<2											1	20			1	<2					1	8				
2026	4	<2																										
2031																					1	4						
2033	2	<2																										
2034	2	2																										
2036	5	12	2	16									1	<2	3	<2			1	6			1	4				
2039					129	224																						
2043	1	14			5	36																						

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2051					1	4					1	12																
2053	2	4	1	84																								
2055	1	<2							4	26																		
2059	3	6			1	4			6	50			2	22									1	6				
2067	7	30			2	46											1	14										
2068	4	16			2	<2																						
2070	1	6																										
2073	4	14			11	30 2																						
2074					1	6							1	10														
2076					77	12 6																						
2084	1	6			1	4																				1	13 8	
2089	1	12																										
2091	1	14			5	60			10	80													1	38				
2093	1	4																										
2094	25	22																										
2105	2	4																										
2115			1	12 6																								
2117	2	2																										
2119	2	8																										
2125	2	<2																										
2127	1	8																										
2131	4	4																										
2133													1	42														
2135	1	4																										

Conte xt	Pot	Wt (g)	C B M	Wt (g)	A. Bon e	Wt (g)	H. Bon e	Wt (g)	Shel l	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	Cu. Al.	Wt (g)	Pb	Wt (g)	F.Clay	Wt (g)	Glas s	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)
2138	1	<2																										
2154	1	<2																										
2159	2	12	2	15 6	8	32 4											1	32					4	26				
2161					1	18																						
3003	2	4																										
3005	4	8																										
3006	43	372																										
3011	1	6																										
3015											1	16																

Appendix 4: Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, * = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams**

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2.2	1	104	105	Lower fill of pit [105] P	20	20			**	<2												*		<2			B.Clay ***/306g - Pottery ***/504g
2.2	2	103	105	Upper fill of pit [105] P	30	30	*	<2	*	<2																	Pottery */22g
2.2	56	990	1016	Fill of pit [1016] P	40	40	*	<2	*	<2					**	100	*	<2			**	2	**	54	*	<2	FCF */24g - B. Clay */8g - Pottery */34g - Plastic */<2g - eggshell */<2g - fossil */<2g
2.2	69	2159	2158	Fill of pit [2158] P	20	20	*	<2					**	26	*	2	*	<2			**	2	***	714			Pottery */2g - B. Clay */8g
2.2	3845-2	5/005	5/004	Fill of pit [5/004] P	20	20	**	2	***	4			*	6			*				*	8	**	78			
2.2	19	336	337	Fill of possible pit [336] P?	20	10			*	<2	* Cerealia, Triticum sp.	<2															
2.2	3	134	136	Upper fill of storage pit [136] PT	40	40	**	6	**	4	* Hordeum sp., cf. Vicia/Lathyrus sp., Poaceae, unident. seed	<2	**	8								*		<2			Pottery **/106g - Daub ***/132g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2.2	4	135	136	Primary fill of storage pit [136] PT	40	40			*	<2	* Cerealia cf. Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	<2	*	<2													Glass */<2g - Pottery */8g - B.Clay**/12g
2.2	6	137	138	Fill of posthole/ small pit [138] SP/P?	10	10			*	<2																	
2.2	30	562	563	Fill of posthole [563] SP	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			***	160									***	*	270		Daub */4g - Pottery */14g - FCF **/70g - CBM */4g
2.2	12	220	700	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	40	40	*		**	2	* Cerealia	<2	*	2					*	<2			**	8			FCF **/60g - Coal*/<2g - Pottery ***/158g - B.Clay ***/204g - Daub ***/200g
2.2	15	263	265	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	40	40	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia		*	<2													Pottery ***/899g - Fired clay ***/324g - FCF */16g
2.2	16	264	265	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	40	40	*	<2	*	<2																	Bead?*/<2 - Pottery */42g - CBM **/20g - Daub **/28g
2.2	36	698	700	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	40	40																					
2.2	64	1160	1161	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	20	20			*	<2			*	58													

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
2.2	65	1162	1163	Fill of unspecified feature - ?	100	70	*	<2	**	4	* Cerealia, Triticum sp.	<2	*	<2		*	<2										Pottery **/160g - CBM */12 - Flint */14g
3.1	38	779	780	Fill of pit [780] P	40	40			*	<2			**	2											*	<2	FCF ***/104g - B. Clay **/10g - Pottery **/18g - Glass */11g - Flint */1g - Hammerstone */124g
3.1	4026-1	4/004	4/005	Fill of cremation /pit [4/005] CR/P	40	40									**	*	**	*	162	***	100						Cu Alloy **/6g - Fe */<2g - Pottery **/244g - FCF */20g
3.1	4026-2	4/010	4/012	Fill of possible pit/posthole [4/012] P/SP? (possible grave marker)	40	40										**	2	**	2				*	<2			FCF */12g - Glass */2g
3.1	4026-3	4/010	4/012	Fill of possible pit/posthole [4/012] P/SP? (possible grave marker)	20	20									**	50	**	*	142	***	204						Pottery ***/112g - Fe */<2g - Cu Alloy **/4g
3.1	3845-1	4/014	4/013	Fill of pit [4/013] P	20	20	*	<1	*	2	* Cerealia	<1	*	4													

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1	3845-3	5/014	5/013	Fill of pit [5/013] P	20	20	*	<1	**	<1			**	12							*	<1	* oyster	4			
3.1	201	3031	3030	Fill of pit [3030] P	20	20																*	<2			Pottery */28g - Slag */<2g - B. Clay */26g	
3.1	202	3033	3032	Fill of pit [3032] P	20	20	*	1														**	4			Potttery */4g - B. Clay **/104g - FCF */10g	
3.1	14	222	224	Upper, secondary fill of pit [224] P	40	40	*	<2	*	<2																B. Clay */2g - Pottery **/40	
3.1	18	330	331	Primary fill of cess pit [331] PC	20	20			*	<2																CBM */2g	
3.1	23	411	412	Fill of possible posthole/pit [412] SP/P?	20	20	**	2			*** <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i> , <i>Cerealia</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Corylus avellana</i> (nut shell frag.)	<2	*	4					*	<2	*	<2				Pottery */2g - Daub */2g - FCF */26g	
3.1	20	338	339	Fill of ditch [339] D	30	30	*	<2	**	<2	* <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i> , <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> / <i>Lathyrus</i> sp., <i>Cerealia</i> , cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	6							*	<2				Metal */4g - Pottery */6g	

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1	66	2067	2066	Fill of ditch [2066] D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2									*	<2					FCF */10g - Pot */18g
3.1.1	42	819	820	Fill of ditch [820] D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	*	<2	**	4							*	^ 2	**	136			Pottery */2g
3.1.1	3845-4	9/033	9/028	Fill of ditch [9/028] D	40	40	*	<1	**	<1	* Cerealia	<1	**	10			*				*	4	** oy st er, m us se l & ot he rs (fr ag s.)	16			
3.1.2	28	479	478	Fill of ditch [478] D	35	35	**	2	**	<2	** Vicia faba var minor, Cerealia, Triticum sp.	<2	**	250							** *	1 2	**	180			FCF **/700g - Pottery */14g
3.1.2	31	607	606	Fill of ditch [606] D	20	20			**	<2																FCF */20g - B.Clay */4g - Pottery */16g	
3.1.2	41	806	805	Fill of ditch [805] D	40	40			*	<2			**	8									***	60			FCF **/74g - Daub **/14g - Pottery */14g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1.2	46	875	876	Fill of ditch [876] D	40	40	*	<2	**	<2	** <i>Vicia faba minor</i> , Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., Poaceae, cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., unid. nut shell frag.	<2	**	28							*	<2	**	26			FCF */302g - Pottery */14g
3.1.2	47	863	864	Fill of ditch [864] D	30	30	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	*	48								*	32			Ind. Debris */<2g - Glass */<2g - FCF **/84g	
3.1.2	50	904	905	Fill of ditch [905] D	40	40							*	8								*	<2			FCF **/190g - Pottery */4g	
3.1.2	58	965	966	Fill of ditch [966] D	25	25	*	<2			** Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., Poaceae	<2	**	40							*	<2	**	118			Pottery **/40g
3.1.2	62	1124	1125	Fill of ditch [1125] D	40	40	**	2	**	<2	** Cerealia, Poaceae, cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	<2	**	46								**	58			Pottery */4g	
3.1.3	8	155	156	Upper fill of cess pit [156] PC	10	10	***	16	**	2			**	<2									*	<2			Pottery **/22g - CBM */4g -
3.1.3	9	157	156	Primary fill of cess pit [156] PC	40	30	*	<2	**	<2	* Cerealia, Poaceae	<2	*	<2												FCF **/250g - Pottery */8g - B.Clay **/6g	

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.1.3	7	153	154	Fill of possible posthole/ pit [154] SP/P?	20	20	**	<2	***	<2			*	4													Pottery */38g - B.Clays */12g
3.1.3	52	914	916	Fill of grave [916] G	280	280	*	<2	*	<2	* Corylus avellana nut shell frag., Cerealia	<2	***	288							*	<2	*		24		Pottery **/76g - B. Clay */8g - FCF */22g - Flint */<2g
3.1.3	32	659	661	Fill of ditch [661] D	40	40			*	<2			*	12									*		12		Pottery **/18g - FCF */10g - CBM */4g -
3.1.3	45	847	848	Fill of ditch [848] D	40	40	*	<2			* CPR, Poaceae	<2	**	12									*		8		Pottery */6g - FCF */34g
3.1.3	51	925	926	Fill of ditch [926] D	40	40			*	<2	* CPR, Poaceae	<2	*	<2			*	<2			*	<2	**		26		FCF */14g - Pottery **/22g
3.1.3	68	2093	2092	Fill of ditch [2092] D	20	20	*	<2	*	<2																	FCF */22g
3.2	11	208	209	Primary fill of cess pit [209] PC	30	30															*	<2					
3.2	17	329	331	Secondary/upper fill of pit [331] PC	20	20							*	<2													Pottery **/16g - Metal */2g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
3.2	100	3007	3006	Fill of possible cremation [3006] CR?	6	6																				Pottery **/64g - Glass */<2g - Flint */26g	
3.2	25	465	464	Fill of ditch [694] D	20	20	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia	<2	**	8							*	<2	**	118			FCF **/80g - Pottery **/24g - B. Clay */8g
3.2	34	682	694	Fill of ditch [464] D	40	40	**	<2	***	4	* Triticum sp., Cerealia	<2	*** in cl to ot h	50							*	<2	***	402			FCF **/280g - CBM */4g - Pottery **/18g - Ind.Debris */<2g
4.1	59	1042	1041	Backfill of structural cut [1041] S	40	40	*	<2	**	2			*	84							*	4	***	214			Pottery */10g - CBM */40g
4.1	60	1060	1059	Fill of posthole [1059] SP	5	5			*	<2																	
4.1	61	1058	1057	Fill of possible posthole [1057] SP/XX	5	5			*	<2																	
4.2	10	190	188	Secondary fill of ditch [188] D	10	10	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia	<2															
4.2	13	232	229	Fill of ditch [229] D	20	20	**	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia, Triticum sp., Vicia/Lathyrus sp.	<2	***	36							*	<2	***	4725			Pottery */14g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
4.2	55	984	985	Fill of ditch [985] D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	28			*	2			**	<2	***	124			B. Clay */20g - Pottery */6g
4.2	63	1126	1127	Fill of ditch [1127] D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2	* Cerealia	<2	*	6			*	4	*		<2	*	***	3692	*	<2	FCF */310g (used as hammerstone) - FCF */152g - Pottery */32g - B. Clay */2g
4.2	67	2091	2090	Fill of ditch [2090] D	40	40	**	4	**	4	*** <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, Poaceae, <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i> , <i>Corylus avellana</i> frag.	<2	***	36							**	8	***	820			FCF*/96g - Pot */38g - Bead */<2g - B. Clay */52g
4.2	27	505	511	Fill of ditch [511] D	30	30	***	4	**	<2	* Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	20									***	350			CBM */12g
4.2	33	664	665	Fill of ditch [665] D	40	40	**	6	***	4	** Cerealia, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	<2	**	90									***	2780			Pottery **/226g - Daub */6g
4.2	40	803	801	Secondary fill of ditch [801] D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			**	206									***	82			FCF **/308g - Daub **/2240g - Pottery **/118g - CBM **/12g
5.1	37	759	760	Fill of pit [760] P	5	5	*	<2	**	<2			*	<2								*	<2				B. Clay **/30g - Pottery */8g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
5.1	57	992	991	Fill of possible pit/posthole [991] P/SP?	40	40	*	<2	**	4	* Cerealia, unident. seed		*	12							*	14				Pottery */16g	
5.1	26	467	466	Fill of ditch [466] D	20	20															***	130				Pottery */26g	
5.1	35	683	695	Fill of ditch [695] D	40	40	*	<2	*	<2			***	32								***	60				B.Clay */28g
5.2	200	3027	3026	Fill of pit [3026] P	10	10			*	1											**	4				FCF */8g - B.Clay **/22g - Industrial debris */1g	
5.2	21	397	398	Fill of ditch [398] D	20	20	***	4	**	<2	* Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	16			**	6			*	<2	**	40			FCF */24g - Pottery */28g - B.Clay */6g
5.2	24	420	419	Fill of ditch [419] D	40	30	*	<2	**	<2	** Cerealia, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp.	<2	**	8						*	<2	*	12			Pottery */8g - B.Clay */4g - Metal */<2g	
5.2	49	898	899	Fill of ditch [899] D	20	20			*	<2																	
Currently undated	54	945	946	Fill of pit [946] P	15	15	*	<2	*	<2											*	<2					B.Clay **/68g

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	PARENT_CON	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume litres	sub-Sample Volume litres	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charred botanicals (other than charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Crem bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Crem bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Crem Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Fishbone and microfauna	Weight (g)	Marine Molluscs	Weight (g)	Land Snail shells	Weight (g)	Other (eg ind, pot, cbm)
Currently undated	53	943	944	Fill of pit [944] P	10	10	*	<2	*	<2																	CBM */20g
Currently undated	22	401	402	Fill of pit [402] P	30	30	*	<2	*	<2	* CPR	<2															Pottery */8g - FCF */52g - B. Clay */2g
Currently undated	29	524	525	Fill of pit [525] P	40	40	*	2	**	2	** Cerealia, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp., cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp., stem frag.	<2	*	88								**	38				Pottery */20
Currently undated	5	132	133	Fill of posthole [133] SP	10	10			*	<2	* cf. <i>Plantago lanceolata</i>	<2									*	<2	*	8			FCF */8g - Hammerscale */<2g - B.Clay */4g
Currently undated	48	890	891	Fill of posthole [891] SP	10	10	*	<2	*	<2																	
Currently undated	39	789	790	Fill of posthole [790] SP	10	10	**	4	**	2	* <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	<2	***	106								**	<2	***	432		Flint */2g - Daub **/6g - Pottery **/34g - FCF */4g
Currently undated	43	670	671	Fill of tree hole [671] TH	10	10	*	<2	*	2	* Cerealia	<2	*	4													

Appendix 4: Flot quantification (*=1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
2.2	1	104	4	40	99	1		*														
2.2	2	103	2	10	98	2					*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.									*	
2.2	56	990	28	30	95	3		*	*	*	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Chenopodiaceae	++	*	CPR (2)	+			
2.2	69	2159	2	4	61	2				*	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, Fabaceae	+ to ++	*	Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae	+ to ++						
2.2	3845-2	5/005	20	120	90	5				**												
2.2	19	336	<2	2	97	2			*	*												
2.2	3	134	6	180	99	1				*				*	Chenopodiaceae							
2.2	4	135	8	150	97	2					*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Poaceae	+						
2.2	6	137	4	65	99	1																
2.2	30	562	12	135	81	4		**	***	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp.	+ to ++									**
2.2	12	220	10	230	99	1	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Veronica hederifolia</i>															

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
2.2	15	263	18	190	95	5		*	(1)	**												
2.2	16	264	2	80	98	1	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.			*	*	<i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp.	+	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+					*	
2.2	36	698	18	170	93	2		*		**	*	Cerealia, Fabaceae, <i>Vicia/Pisum</i> sp.	+	*	Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Glume bases (unident.), glume bases (<i>Triticum spelta</i>), unident. CPR	+ to ++			
2.2	64	1160	8	25	98	1	* <i>Rubus</i> sp.			*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+									
2.2	65	1162	28	140	85	5	*	*		***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+	*	Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., unident. seed	++	*	Glume bases (unident.), glume bases (<i>Triticum spelta</i>), unident. CPR	+ to ++		*	
3.1	38	779	8	150	97	2		*	*	*	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	Poaceae	++	*	Glume bases (unident.), glume bases (<i>Triticum spelta</i>)	+ to ++		*	
3.1	4026-1	4/004	8	80	100	-																
3.1	4026-2	4/010	10	80	95	5																

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
3.1	4026-3	4/010	<2	20	100	-																
3.1	3845-1	4/014	14	100	90	<5		*	**	**	**	cf. <i>Triticum/Hordeum</i> sp.	+	*	cf. <i>Persicaria</i> sp.	++						
3.1	3845-3	5/014	10	80	95	<5				**	*	Cerealia	+									
3.1	201	3031	4	140	99	1	* Chenopodiaceae	*	*	*				*	Poaceae	++						
3.1	202	3033	10	170	98	-				**	**	<i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++									
3.1	14	222	14	210	88	4	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., indet. fruits			**	**	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp.	+ to ++		<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.		*	Glume bases (unident.), glume bases (<i>Triticum spelta</i>)	+ to ++		*	
3.1	18	330	4	65	97	1				*												
3.1	23	411	14	35	20	2	*	*	*	*	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, Fabaceae, <i>Vicia faba</i> var minor	+ to ++	***	<i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., Chenopodiaceae, Poaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp., cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	+ to ++				* (1)		
3.1	20	338	2	2	98	1			*	*	*	Cerealia	+									

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
3.1	66	2067	4	100	86	4	*	**	**	*		<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., cf. <i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp.	++	*	Stem frags.	+		*	
3.1.1	42	819	2	4	97	2			*	*	*	Cerealia (2)	+									
3.1.1	3845-4	9/033	12	100	90	<5		*	*	**	*	Cerealia, cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+									
3.1.2	28	479	2	2	95	3			*	**	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i>	++						
3.1.2	31	607	4	100	98	1	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+	*	Poaceae	+						
3.1.2	41	806	4	105	98	2			*	*	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+									
3.1.2	46	875	4	2	97	1			*	**	**	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	++						
3.1.2	47	863	4	8	95	5				*												
3.1.2	50	904	<2	<2	78	10			*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	Poaceae, Chenopodiaceae	+						
3.1.2	58	965	2	2	98	1	* Cyperaceae	*	*		*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	++	*	cf <i>Avena</i> sp.	++						
3.1.2	62	1124	2	4	90	3			*	**	**	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	**	Poaceae, cf. <i>Avena</i> sp., cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Chenopodiaceae	+ to ++						
3.1.3	8	155	2	65	97	2				*	*	cf. <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+									
3.1.3	9	157	2	70	99	1																

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
3.1.3	7	153	6	60	88	2		*	*	**	**	Cerealia, <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.	++	*	Glume base (unident.)	+			
3.1.3	52	914	50	250	97	3			*	**	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++									
3.1.3	32	659	4	150	92	4		*	*	**	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++									
3.1.3	45	847	18	50	83	15				**	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	++	*	Poaceae	+	*	Glume base (unident.)	+			
3.1.3	51	925	<2	<2	98	1				**	*	cf. Fabaceae (frg.)	+									
3.1.3	68	2093	2	90	99	1	* Chenopodiaceae				*	Cerealia	+									
3.2	11	208	<2	3	98	1			*													
3.2	17	329	8	90	92	8			*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++								*	
3.2	100	3007	2	45	99	1			*	*												
3.2	25	465	<2	<2	93	6	*			**												
3.2	34	682	2	45	82	3	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Lemna</i> sp.		*	*	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia, <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Poacea, unid. seed	+ to ++					*	*
4.1	59	1042	12	170	93	2		*	**	**	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	Poaceae	++				*		*** (very small frags)

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
4.1	60	1060	<2	2	99	1				*												
4.1	61	1058	<2	10	98	2				**												
4.2	10	190	2	45	99	1	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., unident. seeds															
4.2	13	232	2	2	95	3			*	**	*	Cerealia, cf. <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L./ <i>Galium</i> sp.	++						
4.2	55	984	2	2	94	4	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		*	**	*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+ to ++			*			
4.2	63	1126	4	12	89	7				***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++									*** (very small fragments)
4.2	67	2091	8	115	67	3					***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia, <i>Hordeum</i> sp., cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i>	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	++						
4.2	27	505	22	75	66	4	* <i>Rubus</i> sp., <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	**	**	***	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia, <i>Pisum/Vicia</i> sp.	+ to ++	***	cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , Poaceae	++			*	*	*	*
4.2	33	664	16	225	85	2		**	**	**	**	cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i> , <i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , unid. seed	+ to ++						**

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
4.2	40	803	8	180	97	2	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.				*	Cerealia, <i>Triticum</i> sp.	+ to ++	*	cf. <i>Malva</i> sp.	++						
5.1	37	759	<2	2	97	3			*	*												**
5.1	57	992	38	175	55	10	** <i>Sambucus nigra</i> , Chenopodiaceae, <i>Polygonum/Rumex</i> sp., <i>Solanum nigrum</i>	**	***	***	*	cf. <i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> sp., <i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	++ to +	*	Poaceae, <i>Carex</i> sp., cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	++				*		
5.1	26	467	<2	<2	98	2																
5.1	35	683	2	45	94	3	* Chenopodiaceae	*	*	*	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp.	+ to ++									
5.2	200	3027	6	100	99	1	* Chenopodiaceae, <i>Rubus</i> sp.							*	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+						
5.2	21	397	10	75	80	2	*	**	*	*	***	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	**	Poaceae, cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+ to ++						
5.2	24	420	2	10	86	7	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp., <i>Lemna</i> sp.	*	**	**	**	<i>Triticum</i> sp., <i>Hordeum</i> sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, cf. <i>Anthemis cotula</i> , <i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	+ to ++						
5.2	49	898	<2	<2	99	1	*			*												
Currently undated	54	945	4	65	99	1																
Currently undated	53	943	2	15	99	1								*	unidet. seed	++						
Currently undated	22	401	2	2	80	10	* <i>Ranunculus</i> sp.		*	***	*	<i>Triticum</i> sp., Cerealia	+									

PERIOD	Sample Number	Context	weight g	Flot volume ml	Uncharred %	sediment %	seeds/fruits uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	other botanical charred	Identifications	Preservation	fish, amphibian, small mammal bone	LSS	Marine molluscs
Currently undated	29	524	8	30	33	4	* Chenopodiaceae, Lamiaceae, Solanum sp.	*	**	*** *	***	Triticum sp., Triticum cf. aestivum, Hordeum sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	**	Vicia/Lathyrus sp., Caryophyllaceae , cf. Avena sp., cf. Anthemis cotula, Poaceae	++						
Currently undated	5	132	<2	<2	99	1				*												
Currently undated	48	890	2	12	98	2	*			*												
Currently undated	39	789	2	60	96	1				*	**	Hordeum sp., Triticum sp., Cerealia	+ to ++	*	Poaceae, cf. Carex sp.	+						
Currently undated	43	670	<2	2	99	1																

OASIS Summary Sheet

OASIS ID: archaeol6-124156

Project details

Project name	POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT LAND AT LEYSDOWN ROAD WARDEN BAY IN LEYSDOWN ISLE OF SHEPPEY
Short description of the project	This report presents the results of the archaeological excavations carried out by Archaeology South-East at Warden Bay School and Children's Centre, Leysdown Road, Leysdown, Isle of Sheppey between June 2009 and June 2011. The fieldwork was commissioned by Kent County Council. The site(s) had clearly been favoured as a focus for archaeological activity from the Mesolithic to post-medieval periods. This activity probably comprised settlement during the Late Bronze Age to Early Roman Periods with medieval settlement evidence providing verification of the hitherto 'lost' Deserted Medieval Village (DMV) of Leysdown. Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2009 End: 30-01-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ISW 09 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SWB 09 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DMV Medieval
Monument type	DMV Early Medieval
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Roman
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PITS Early Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds	QUERNS Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	QUERNS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LOOM WEIGHTS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	METALWORK Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	KENT SWALE LEYSDOWN LAND AT LEYSDOWN ROAD
Postcode	ME 12 XXX
Study area	1.50 Hectares
Site coordinates	TQ 602391 170573 50.9300973708 0.280517163046 50 55 48 N 000 16 49 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Unknown
Height OD / Depth	Min: 12.00m Max: 17.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Heritage Conservation Group at Kent County Council
Project design originator	The Heritage Conservation Group Kent County Council
Project director/manager	JON SYGRAVE
Project supervisor	Andrew Margetts
Type of sponsor/funding body	Kent County Council

Name of sponsor/funding body KCC

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive Exists? No

Paper Archive Exists? No

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT LAND AT LEYSDOWN ROAD WARDEN BAY IN LEYSDOWN ISLE OF SHEPPEY

Author(s)/Editor(s) Margetts, A.

Other bibliographic details ASE Report No: 2012176

Date 2012

Issuer or publisher Archaeology SE

Place of issue or publication Portslade

Description PXA Report

Entered by andrew margetts (andrew_margetts@tiscali.co.uk)

Entered on 24 April 2012

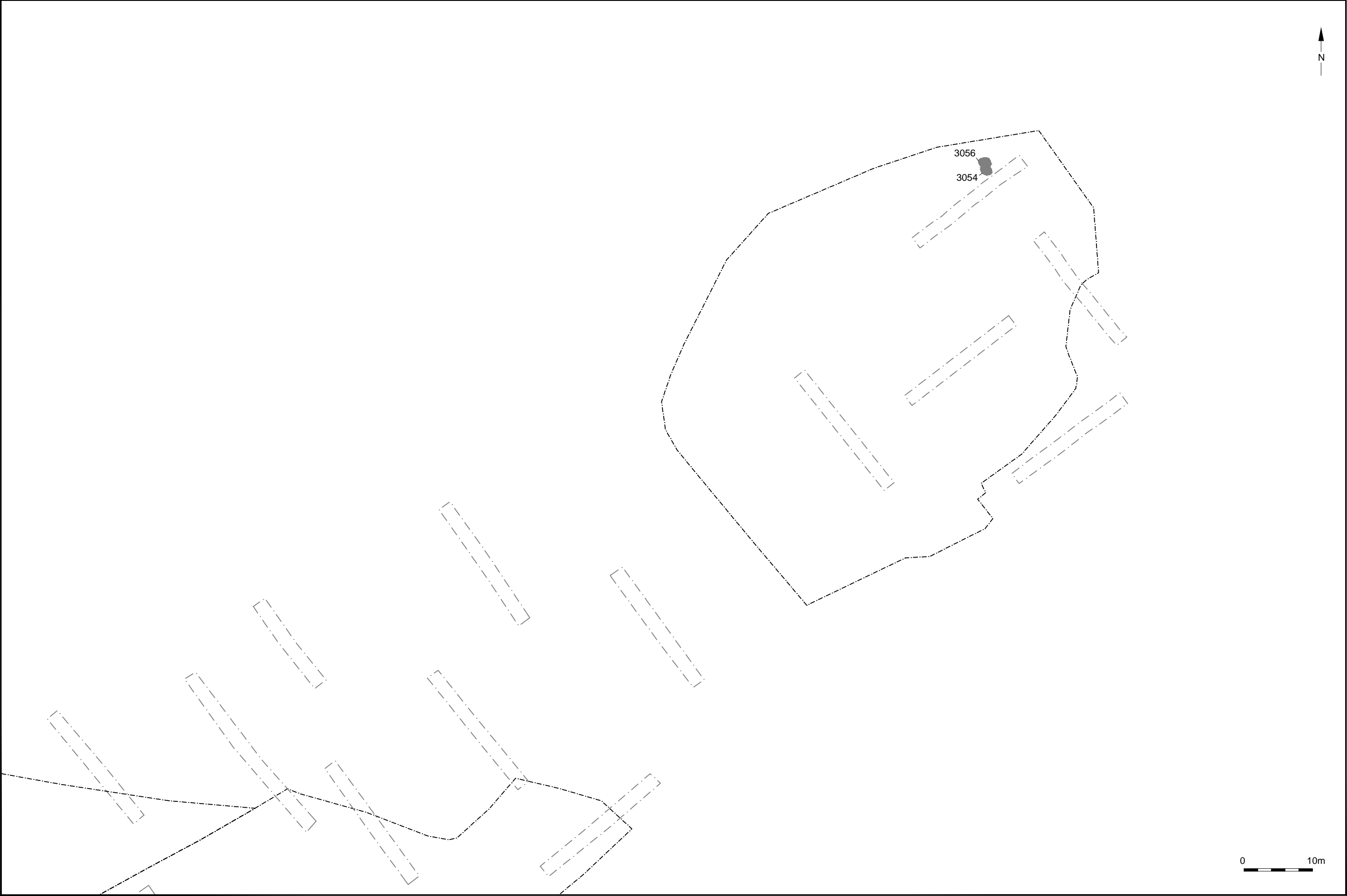


© Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Site location	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		



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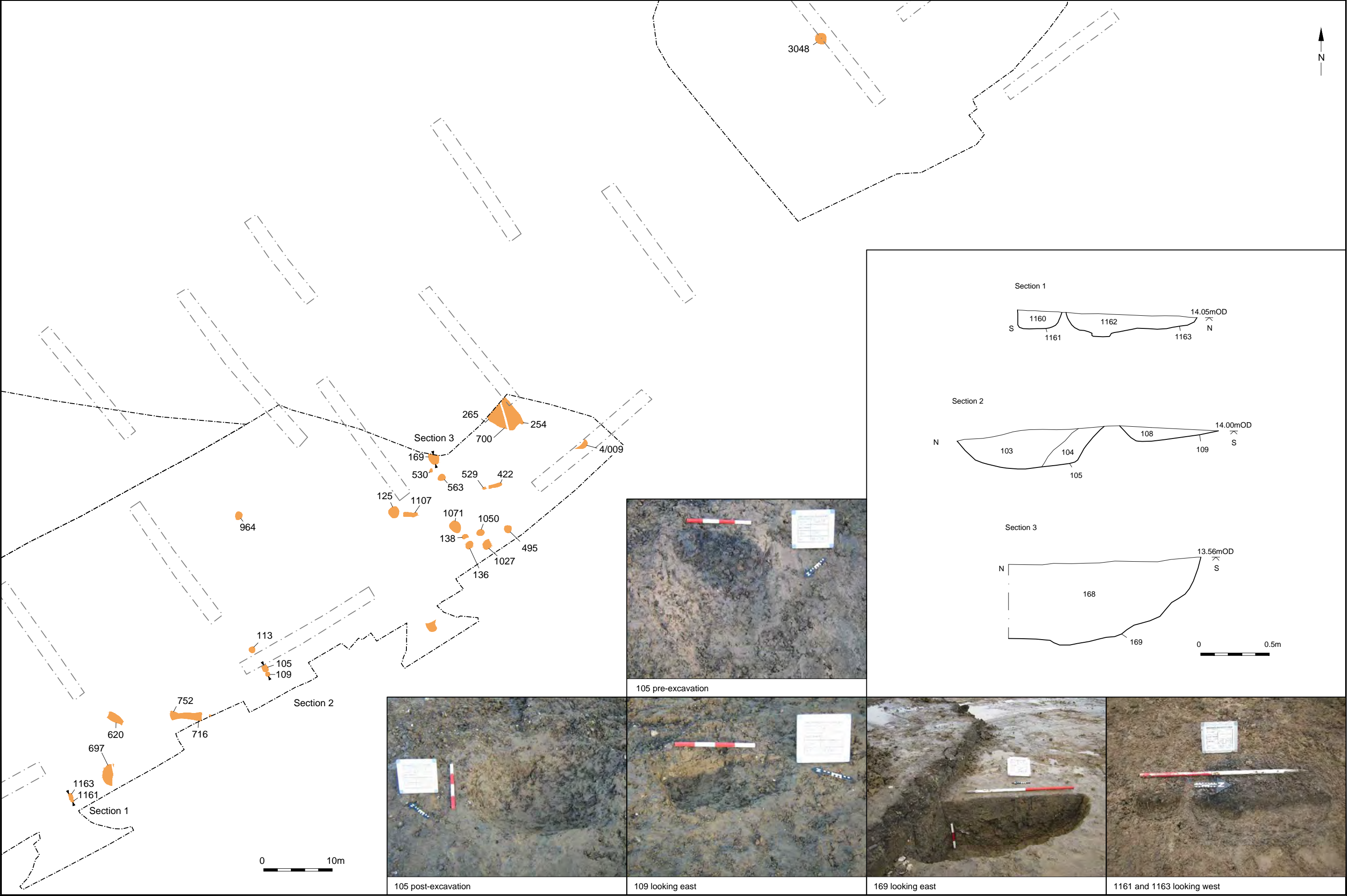
Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Site plan and intrusions	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		

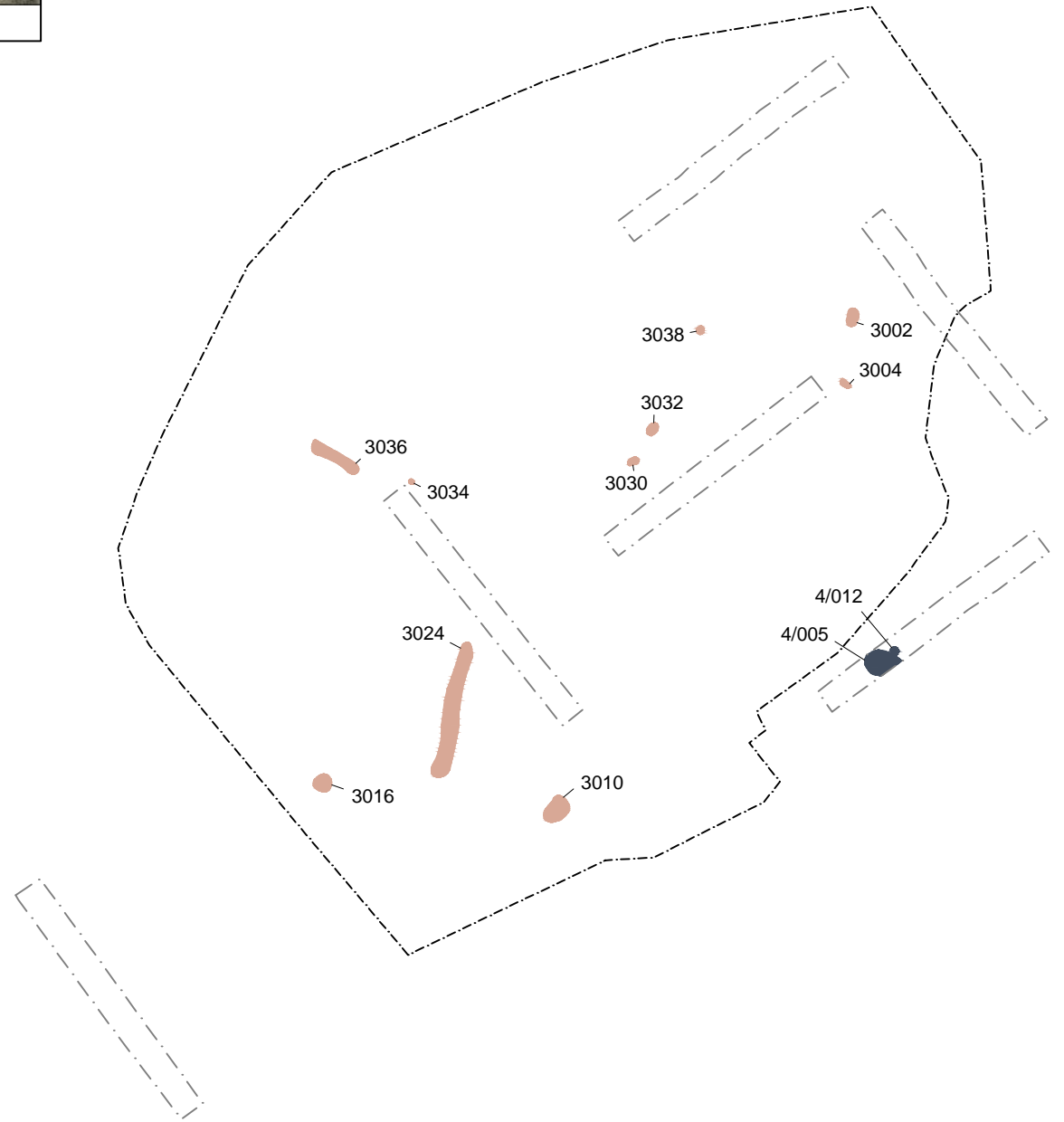
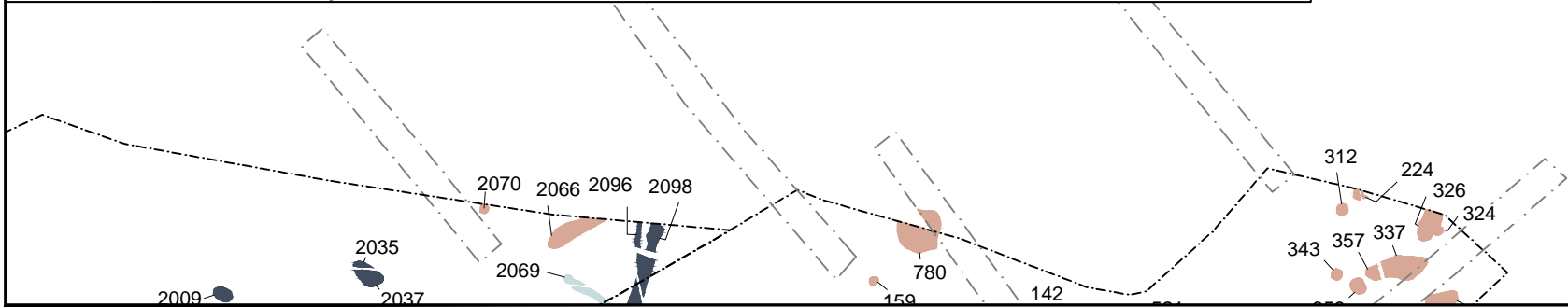
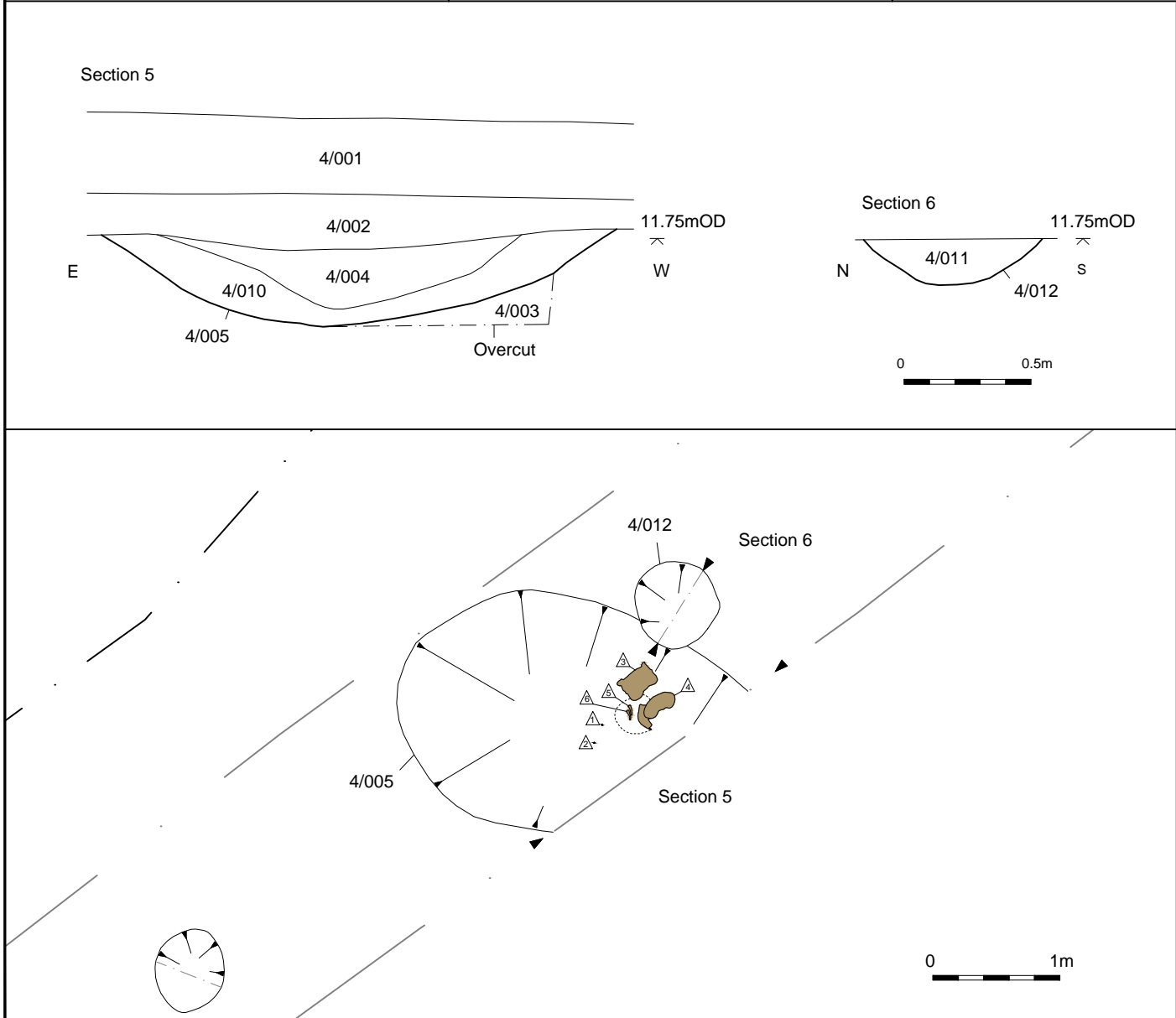


↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 1	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		

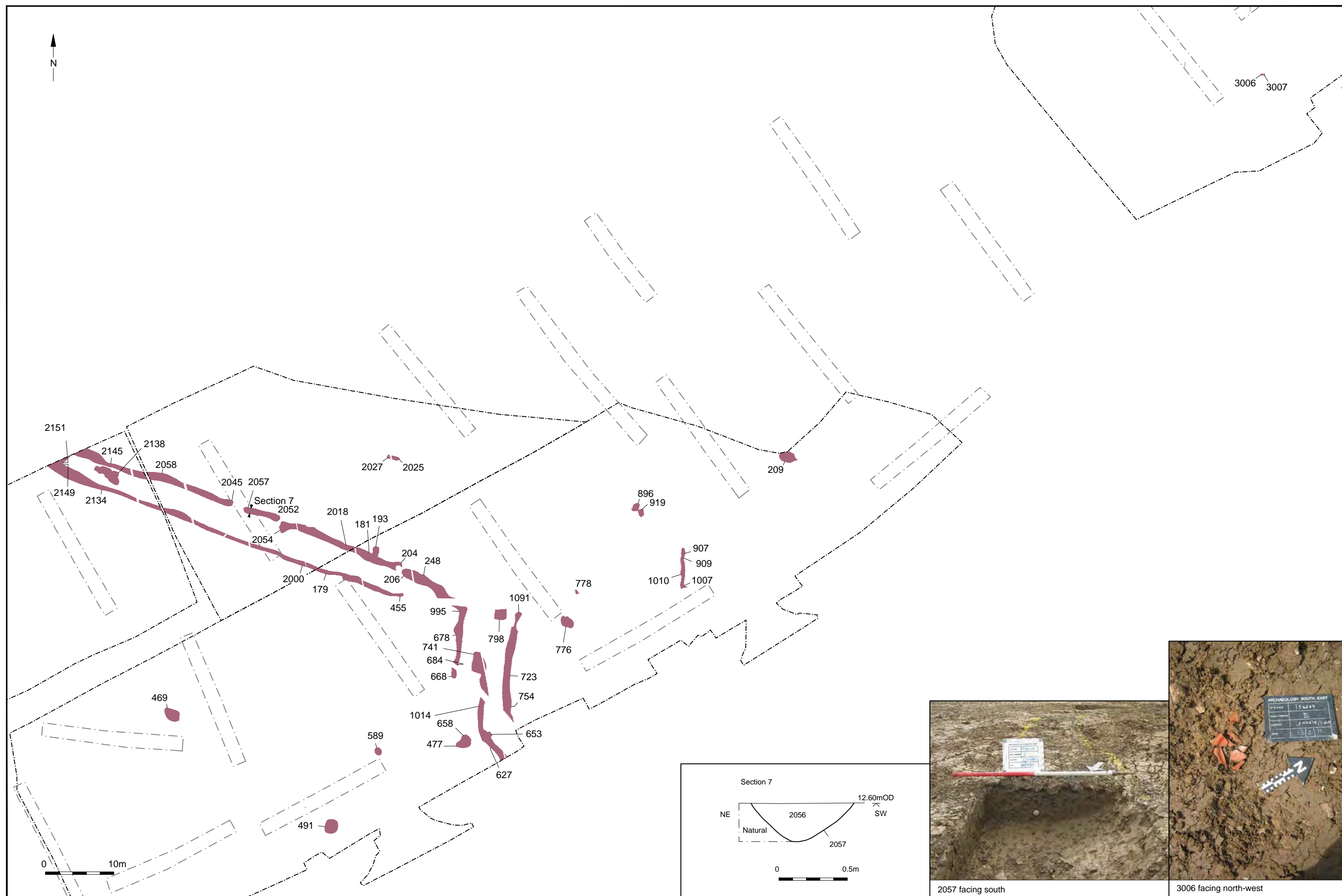


↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 4
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 2.1	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		



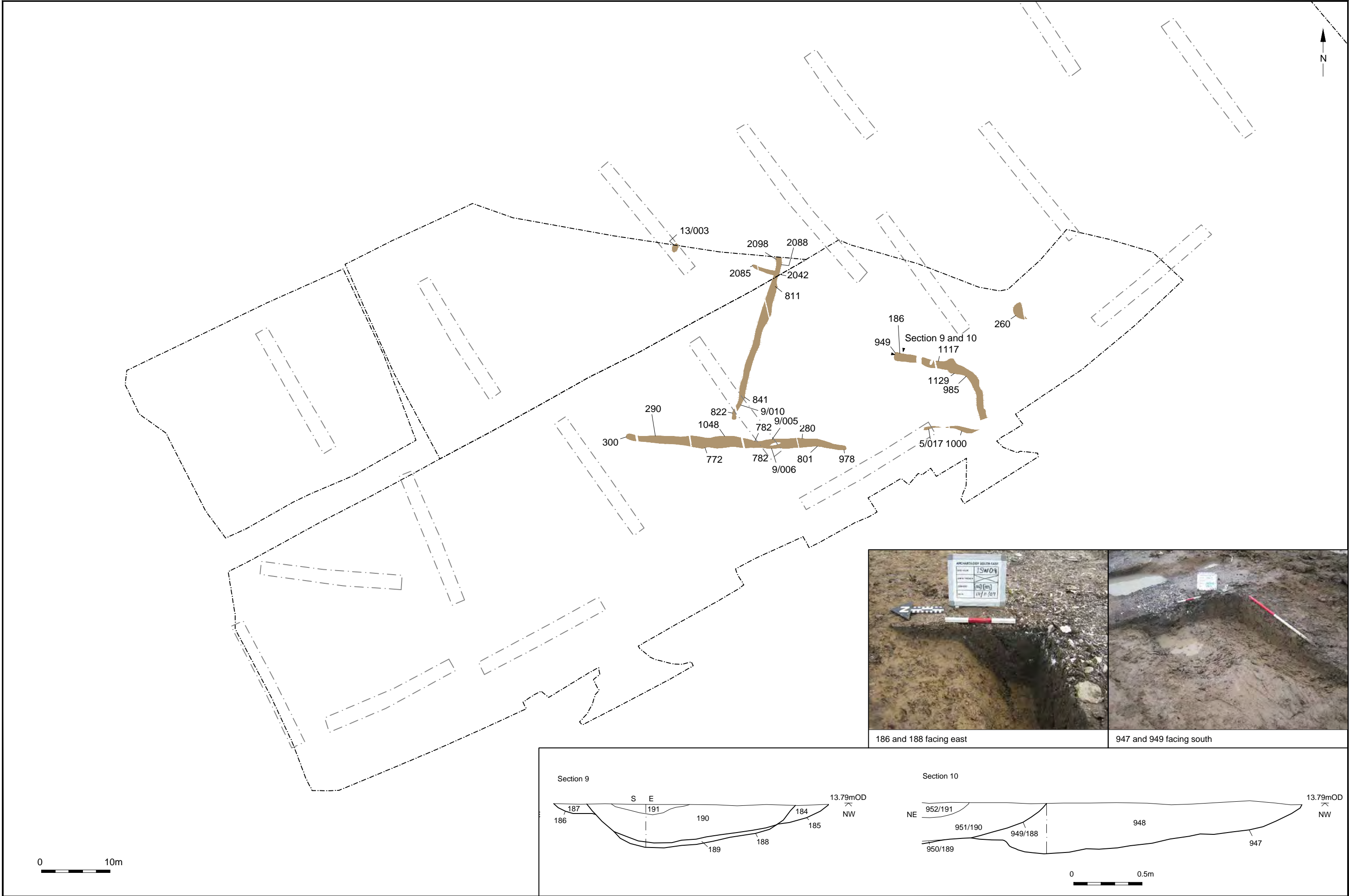


- Period 3.1 subphase 1
- Period 3.1 subphase 2
- Period 3.1 subphase 3
- Period 3.1



Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 8
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 3.2	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		

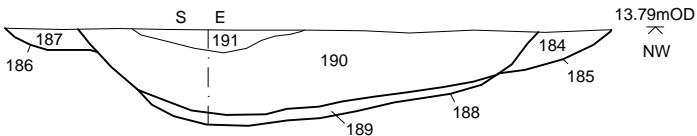




186 and 188 facing east

947 and 949 facing south

Section 9



Section 10



0 0.5m

↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 10
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 4.2	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		



↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 11
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 5.1	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		





† Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 13
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 5.2	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		



↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 14
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 5.3	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		



↑ Archaeology South-East		Warden Bay	Fig. 15
Project Ref: 4050	May 2012	Period 6.1	
Report Ref: 2012176	Drawn by: JLR		

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