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Archaeological Service

Evaluation Report



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COAST PROTECTION SCHEME, BRACKENBURY PHASE II, AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, (FEX 088)

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1. SUMMARY

Trial-trenching in Old Felixstowe within a strip of land including the site of the demolished First World War gun emplacement known as Brackenbury Battery revealed archaeological deposits dating to the Early Bronze Age, Roman and Early Saxon Periods. The majority of the features identified were ditches although structural evidence from the Roman Period, in the form of post-holes and large quantities of tile, was recovered indicating the presence of substantial buildings and associated occupation in the area at this time. The Roman pottery spans the second to fourth centuries and includes a fairly high percentage of fine wares which may indicate a relatively high status site. The evaluation showed that the state of preservation was good with the damage caused by the construction and subsequent demolition of Brackenbury Battery not being as extensive as predicted.

2. INTRODUCTION

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Prior to the submission of a planning application for coastal protection works on a c.400 metre long c.40 metre wide stretch of unstable cliff in Old Felixstowe, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service were commissioned by Suffolk Coastal District Council to complete an archaeological evaluation of the area to assess the archaeological implications of the proposed works. A Brief and Specification for the evaluation (Appendix I) was produced by the Conservation Division of the Suffolk Council Archaeological Service and was accepted by Suffolk Coastal District Council. The evaluation work was then carried out by the Field Projects Division of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at the end of December 1994.

The area to be included in the planning application covered c. 1.6 hectares of land to the east of Golf Road and Cliff Road centred on TM 3180 3535. The land use at the time of evaluation included a large open grassed area, a small patch of woodland and two areas of beach huts. For the purposes of the evaluation and this report the site was divided in to four separate areas (Fig.1), although a single SMR number (Sites and Monuments Record) FEX 088 was allocated to the whole area. The overall topography of the site sloped gently up from south to north with a localised mound coinciding with the main grassed area. Previously recorded archaeology in the immediate vicinity of the evaluation area includes numerous Roman finds spanning the whole of that period while the partially submerged ruins of Walton Castle, probably one of the Late Roman shore forts, some three hundred metres to the north also indicates activity in that period. Almost 50% of the evaluation area lay within the site of the now redundant and substantially demolished Brackenbury Battery, a 20th century coastal defence military installation, coinciding with the main grassed area. The aim of the evaluation was to assess the nature and quality of any surviving archaeological deposits in the area and the degree of damage which may have been caused to them by the construction and subsequent demolition of Brackenbury Battery.



Fig.1 1:2500 scale site location map showing the position of the trial-trenches

3. METHOD

The evaluation comprised two phases, a desktop survey and fieldwork involving the opening trial-trenches covering a minimum of 2% of the 1600 square metre site.

3.1 Desktop Survey

In order to fulfil the requirements of the specification (Appendix I, 3.2 & 4.1) visits were made to the Ipswich Records Office, to examine any relevant maps and documents, and Ipswich Central Library to search for background historical information on Old Felixstowe and Walton. A request was also made to the National Monuments Record Centre in Swindon for information on all aerial photographs held by them covering the evaluation area (Appendix II).

3.2 Trial-Trenching

The trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.5 metre wide ditching bucket to produce a good clean cut. The topsoil and any intervening subsoil was removed down to the surface of the naturally occurring sandy silt and crag sand. The natural surface was cleaned manually to identify any incised features which were then sampled to recover dating evidence. A 1:50 scale plan was made of the trenches and 1:20 scale sections drawn of the partially excavated features (Fig.'s 3, 4 & 5). All the finds recovered were processed with their quantifications and descriptions appearing as Appendices IV & V of this report. The depth of topsoil, subsoil and any other accumulated overburden was recorded along with relative surface levels taken at each end of all the trenches. This information was combined and used to construct a composite north to south section showing the slope of the natural surface and the variable thickness of overburden across the site (Fig. 6).

4. RESULTS

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4.1 Desktop Survey

The Ipswich Records Office held a number of maps relevant to the evaluation area the earliest of which was the tithe map of 1845 (P46/96), this was examined along with accompanying 1845 Apportionment (FDA/96/AI/1a). On this map Golf Road and the northwards extension of Cliff Road did not exist, these are the two roads which, at present day, lie to the west of the site. The area of the evaluation was at this time part of three arable fields which were part of Maybush Farm, the buildings of which lay to the south-west. The northern end of the evaluation area comprised the eastern third of Stockyard Field (225) while the southern end comprised a very small part of the field called Smallings (226). The bulk of the present site, however, comprised all of the field called Wilkes (224). The boundaries of these fields were orientated north-west to south-east and south-west to north-east at 45 degrees to the cliff line. The present boundaries seen at the southern end of the site are at 90 degrees to both the cliff line and Golf Road, a different orientation to the tithe map fields. The earthwork (2) did not appear on this map.

The second set of maps examined were the Ordnance Survey First Edition, 1881 (90/1 & 90/2), with part of the evaluation area appearing on each map. On these maps Golf Road and Cliff Road were still not in evidence while the whole evaluation area was part of a single large field (plot 109) south of Wilkes Lane and east of Martello Place. It is not clear whether Maybush Farm was still operating at this time and the nearest marked farm buildings are Priory Farm to the west.

The third set of maps examined were the Ordnance Survey Second Edition, 1903 (90/1 & 90/2) again with part of the evaluation area appearing on each map. By this time Golf Road and the northward extension of Cliff Road had been constructed. The area which was later to become Brackenbury Battery and the land immediately to the north (Fig.1, Area 3 and Area 4) had been divided in to two separate fields (plots 175 and 180). These were bounded to the south by a row of trees. The boundaries which have survived to the present day in Areas 1 and 2 were also in evidence along with a clump of trees and a linear feature in the vicinity of the earthwork (2).

The final set of maps examined were the Ordnance Survey Revision edition, 1926-1928 (90/1 & 90/2). The outline for Brackenbury Battery (plot 448) was clearly marked although no detail had been shown, probably for security reasons. The land immediately to the north of the fort (Fig.1, Area 4) was open ground while the area of rough woodland to the south of the fort (Fig.1, Area 2) had already developed. To the south of this (Fig.1, Area 1) a clump of trees with a linear feature was marked in the vicinity of earthwork (2).

The map evidence indicates that the area of the evaluation had been covered by arable fields up until the beginning of the twentieth century. The construction of Golf Road and the northward extension of Cliff Road also date to this time. The orientation of both cut across the grain of the previously existing rural landscape. The Brackenbury Battery itself first appears on the Ordnance Survey map of 1926-1928, although it dates from the First World War when human remains and two rings were unearthed during its construction (Jobson A. 1956 p.32).

A 1:10000 scale aerial photograph (106G/UK/929) of Brackenbury Battery taken on the 16th October 1945 was ordered from the list supplied by the National Monuments Record Library in Swindon (Appendix II), a 1:2500 scale reduction appears as Fig.2 of this report. The photograph clearly shows the area of the evaluation which even then could be divided easily into the four areas used for the purposes of this report. In Area 1 to the south a group of trees can be seen where the earthwork (2) was recorded during the evaluation, next to the north to south orientated hedgeline of which a short length is still flourishing between the lines of beach huts today. To the north of this and immediately to the south of the fort is an area of rough woodland which again has survived up to the present day (Fig.1, Area 2). North of this lies Brackenbury Battery, the gun emplacements and associated buildings can clearly be seen concentrated to the west of the site, the east of the site remained as open ground relatively free of structures so as not to obstruct the field of fire. The area of the evaluation which fell within the bounds of the fort (Fig.1, Area 3) was confined to the east side. This seemed to indicate that provided the underground munitions stores, known to exist (Malster R. 1992, p.111), did not extend in to that area then the impact of the building

of the fort on any archaeology may not be as bad as was originally suspected. The area to the north of the fort (Fig.1, Area 4) comprised open rough ground which today is taken up with car parking and beach huts. The demolition of the fort took place in 1969 and was found not to be an easy task (Malster. R. 1992, p.111). The concrete superstructure of the buildings was too massive to break up and a decision was made to simply fill the site in and turf it over which is how it remains today. The name Brackenbury does not appear in any documentary evidence earlier than that relating to the construction of the fort and, therefore, does not seem to have any previous historical significance for the site. Brackenbury is a parish in Lincolnshire and is found commonly as a surname in that county, particularly amongst the farming community (Dunkling L.A. 1990, p. 81), and indicates that a person is 'local of Brackenbury' (Bardsley W. C. 1901, p. 126). The word Brackenbury was originally derived from two separate words, the first was 'Brakni' from the Old Scandinavian for bracken (Eckwell, 1936, p.57) and the second, 'Burg' from the Old English for fort (Eckwell, 1936, p.78). It was not possible, from the documents examined, to suggest why the name was used for the fort in the Old Felixstowe.

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Fig.2 1:2500 scale enlargement of an aerial photograph of Brackenbury Fort taken on 20th July 1945

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4.2 Trial-Trenching

The location of the trial-trenches was for the most part governed by the land use at the time of the evaluation and health and safety considerations. The suggested location for the trial-trenches submitted with the Brief and Specification was found to be impractical. The actual position of the trial-trenches can be seen on Fig 1. The total length of trench opened was 153 metres with a total area of 229 square metres which comfortably exceeded the specified 2%. The forced location of some of these trenches, however, means that the results are not representative of the whole site and some areas remained unevaluated.

Area 1: covered c. 0.35 of a hectare at the southern end of the evaluation area (Fig.1) of which only 25% was available for trial-trenching, the other 75% taken up with beach huts. The area available for trenching was limited to the north west corner of Area 1 and was best covered by two north to south orientated trenches (Fig.1, Trench 1 & Trench 2). In addition a shovel test hole was excavated in to the surface of the earthwork (2) identified on the aerial photograph (Fig.2). No finds were recovered from this test-hole which revealed only dirty subsoil below the thin layer of topsoil.

Trench 1: (1.5 metres x 34 metres, 51 square metres) The depth of topsoil was found to be a uniform 0.25 metres for the whole trench lying on 0.45 metres of light brown silty clay subsoil. This in turn lay on a 0.35 metres thick layer of clean yellow brickearth which in a small test-hole was found to lie on orange crag sand. The brickearth layer seemed to be natural and features could be seen cut in to its surface. The manual cleaning of the surface of the yellow brickearth revealed nine features (3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15 & 21) all ditches and slots (Fig.3 & Appendix III). All of the ditches were sealed by the subsoil layer apart from 13 and 14 which could be seen cutting the side of the trench up to the bottom of the topsoil. These were almost certainly of recent date and consequently were not excavated. All the finds recovered from the features are listed and described in Appendices IV and V.

Ditch 3 was 0.5 metres wide with a depth of 0.1 metres, orientated east to west with a fill (4) of light grey silty clay. The sparse finds included a single unidentifiable sherd of pottery a fragment of oyster shell and a tiny fragment of tile? In the excavated section ditch 3 seemed to cut slot 5.

Slot 5 was 0.2 metres wide with a depth of 0.2 metres, orientated north to south with a fill (6) of light grey/orange silty clay. A single whelk shell was recovered from the fill.

Ditch 7 was 0.5 metres wide with a depth of 0.2 metres, orientated east to west with a fill (8) of orange/grey silty clay. In section ditch 8 seemed to cut ditch/slot 9. The finds recovered from 8 included Early Bronze Age, possibly Beaker, pottery, animal bone and burnt flint.

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Ditch/slot 9 varied between 0.2 and 0.5 metres in width and was 0.2 metres deep, orientated north-east to south-west with a fill (10) of light grey silty loam. Slot 9 was

cut by both ditches 7 and 11. The finds recovered from 10 included possible Early Bronze Age, Beaker pottery with some animal bone and a struck flint. The relationship between 9 and 5 was unclear and they may represent a single curving feature.

Ditch 11 was 0.8 metres wide and 0.5 metres deep, orientated east to west with a fill 12 of crag sand with some silty clay. Ditch 11 cut ditch/slot 9. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditches 13 and 14 were both 0.5 to 0.6 metres in width with a fill of unconsolidated crag sand. It was not considered necessary to sample these features.

Ditch 15 was 3 metres wide and of indeterminate depth although the sides were still sloping down steeply at the bottom of the test section at a depth of 0.8 metres. The orientation of the ditch was east to west. The fill was stratified and included an upper fill (16) of light grey silty clay and an underlying sticky organic rich layer with common marine Mussel shells. The finds recovered from this feature included Early Saxon pottery from layer 20 with residual finds from 16 including probable Bronze Age pottery and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Fig. 7.).

Ditch 21 was 2.1 metres wide with indeterminate depth although the sides were still sloping steeply downwards at the bottom of the 0.5 metres deep test section. The orientation of the ditch was east to west although it converged slightly with ditch 15. The fill (22) of light grey silty clay was similar to the upper fill (16) of ditch 15 to the south and the relationship between the two features was not discernible in the section. The only finds recovered from this feature was a quantity of burnt flint.

Trench 2: (1.5 metres x 19 metres, 28.5 square metres) The topsoil for this trench was found to be a uniform 0.2 metres lying on 0.4 metres of light brown clayey silt subsoil which in turn lay on the naturally occurring clean yellow brickearth. Two features were revealed by the subsequent surface cleaning of the surface of the natural. One of these (17) could be seen in the side of the trench to cut the subsoil layer up to the level of the topsoil. The feature comprised a complex vertical sided trench with a northeast to south west orientated component forming a T-shape, at its northern end, with a north-west to south-east orientated component which formed a corner with a further north-west to south-east component which ran off under the eastern side of the trench. The fill of this feature comprised unconsolidated crag sand and although no datable finds were recovered it was thought to be similar to 13 and 14 and consequently of recent date. The second feature was 2 metre wide and ran across the trench on the same line as would be expected if the ditches 15 and 21 in Trench 1 were projected through to Trench 2. The slight convergence of the two ditches would have resulted in their combined width being reduced to that seen in this trench. The fill (19)comprised light grey silty clay which again was similar to the upper fills (16 & 22) of ditches 15 and 21. It was not considered necessary to sample this feature and no finds were recovered from its surface.

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Area 2: covered c. 0.2 of a hectare immediately north of Area 1 with its northern edge coinciding with the southern edge of the old Brackenbury Battery (Fig.1). The majority of Area 2 was covered by rough woodland with a narrow strip on the cliff edge taken up with beach huts. Although it would have been physically possible to mechanically excavate trenches in this area, the damage to the root systems of the trees would be irreversible. Taking in to account that the evaluation was taking place prior to the submission of a planning application the loss of the trees could not be justified if the scheme did not proceed as planned. Trench 3, the most southerly of the trial-trenches in Area 3, did encroach for a length of 3 metres into the northern side of the wood but overall Area 2 remained unevaluated.

Area 3: covered c. 0.75 of a hectare immediately north of Area 2 coinciding with the main grassed area wholly within the confines of the demolished Brackenbury Battery. The suggested orientation of trial-trenches was east to west from the cliff edge to the western edge of the evaluation area. This was found to be impractical due to health and safety reasons with the dangers associated with operating machinery close to the cliff edge. The revised trial-trench locations were agreed with representatives of Suffolk Coastal District Council to include a single linear trench orientated north to south across the area with gaps left for recreational walkers. This again was found to be impractical once the depth of overburden was found to exceed what would be considered safe. The trench layout across the centre of the fort was again modified in to a series of 1.5 metre x 3 metre boxes (Fig.1).

Trench 3: (1.5 metres x 30 metres, 45 square metres) The southern end of this trench encroached in to Area 2 by a length of 3 metres. The depth of topsoil was found to be a uniform 0.2 metres lying on a 1 metre thickness of mixed soil, sand and building rubble. For the southern most 10 metres of the trench the removal of this layer revealed a further layer (23) of black soil with quantities of rubble and large pieces of concrete. This seemed to coincide with the projected line of the edge of the fort and it was decided that due to the considerable depth of disturbance it was not necessary to reduce this section of the trench to natural. At a distance of 10 metres from the southern end of the trench disturbance (23) gave way to 0.4 metres of mixed crag sand and brickearth which was still thought to be made ground giving a total overburden of 1.6 metres. This lay directly on the naturally occurring crag sand with no intervening layer of natural brickearth seen elsewhere on the site. A single feature (24) with an irregular shape and a fill (25) of crag sand. This, however, may have been associated with the layer of made ground. The only finds recovered from this trench were unstratified from the 1 metre thick layer directly beneath the topsoil which had almost certainly been imported to cover the remains of the fort.

Trench 4: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This was going to be the southern end of a continuous trench across the front of the fort. The great depth of overburden encountered, however, forced a change of policy whereby 1.5 metre x 3 metre trenches were opened, recorded and backfilled immediately. In this trench the topsoil was found to be 0.1 metres thick lying on 0.3 metres of fine brown sand which in turn lay on a 0.6 metres thick layer of dark grey stiff clay. The clay lay on a 0.5 metres thick layer of light brown sandy silt with some clay similar to the subsoil seen in Trench 1 and 2. Below this was revealed crag sand natural with the total overburden adding up to 1.5 metres. No features were identified or finds recovered from this trench.

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Trench 5: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres north of Trench 4. The topsoil depth was 0.1 metres lying on 0.2 metres of fine brown sand which in turn lay on top of 1 metre of dark grey clay. Below the clay layer was 0.6 metres of light brown silty sand with some clay lying on the naturally occurring crag sand. The total depth of overburden in this trench was 1.9 metres. No features were identified or finds recovered from Trench 5.

Trench 6: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres north of Trench 5. The topsoil depth was 0.1 metres lying on 0.1 metres of fine brown sand which in turn lay on top of 1.1 metres of dark grey clay. Below the clay layer was 0.45 metres of light brown silty sand with some clay lying on naturally occurring yellow brickearth. The total overburden in this trench was 1.75 metres. No features were identified or finds recovered from Trench 6.

Trench 7: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres north of Trench 6. The depth of topsoil was 0.1 metres lying on 0.5 metres of mixed brown and crag sands which in turn lay on 0.8 metres of dark grey clay. Below the clay layer was 0.5 metres of brown silty sand with some clay lying on naturally occurring yellow brickearth. The total overburden in this trench was 1.9 metres. No features were identified or finds recovered from this Trench 7.

Trench 8: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres to the north of Trench 7. The depth of topsoil was 0.1 metres lying on 0.65 metres of brown sand which in turn lay on 0.4 metres of dark grey clay. Below the clay was 0.55 metres of brown silty sand with some clay lying on naturally occurring brickearth. The total depth of overburden in this trench was 1.6 metres. No features were identified in this trench and the only find recovered was a single sherd of probably Bronze Age pottery (27) from the brown sand layer directly below the topsoil.

Trench 9: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres to the north of Trench 8. The depth of topsoil was 0.1 metres lying on 0.35 metres of brown sand which in turn lay on a 0.65 metres thick layer of dark grey clay mixed with crag sand. Below the clay and crag sand was a 0.55 metres layer of brown silty sand with some clay lying on naturally occurring yellow brickearth. The total depth of overburden in this trench was 1.65 metres. No features were identified or finds recovered from Trench 9.

Trench 10: (1.5 metres x 3 metres, 4.5 square metres) This trench was opened up some 10 metres north of Trench 9. The depth of topsoil was 0.2 metres lying on 0.5 metres of dark grey clay mixed with crag sand which in turn lay on 0.5 metres of brown silty sand with some clay. Below the silty sand was the naturally occurring yellow brickearth. The total depth of overburden in this trench was 1.2 metres. A single feature was identified (29) which on excavation seemed to be the southern edge of a substantial east to west orientated ditch (Fig.4 & Appendix III). The edge of the

ditch was still angled steeply down in the bottom of the test hole at a depth of 0.4 of a metre. The finds recovered from both the dark grey silty clay fill (30) of the ditch and the unstratified finds (28), probably from the upper levels of 29, included significant quantities of predominantly Late Roman pottery, Roman tile and animal bone (Appendices IV & V).

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Trench 11: (1.5 metres x 40 metres, 60 square metres) The reduced depth in overburden recorded in Trench 10 meant that it was feasible to go back to the original plan and excavate a linear trench across the remainder of Area 3. The depth of overburden in Trench 11 reduced towards the north. At the south end the depth of topsoil was 0.25 metres lying on a 0.3 metres thick layer of crag sand with some dark grey clay which in turn lay on 0.48 metres of brown silty sand with some clay. Beneath this layer was a 0.2 metres thick layer (36) of dirty yellow brickearth which was considered to be archaeological because of the finds recovered from it including Roman pottery, tile and Prehistoric struck flints. The two adjoining sherds from a face pot were recovered from this layer (Fig.7 & Appendix V). Yellow naturally occurring brickearth was encountered directly below layer 36. The total depth of overburden at the southern end of the trench, including layer 36, was 1.23 metres. At the northern end the topsoil was 0.1 metres deep lying on 0.3 metres of brown silty sand with some clay which in turn lay on the 0.2 metres thick layer 36. Below 36 was the naturally occurring yellow brick earth. The total overburden at the northern end of the trench including layer 36, was 0.6 metres. A number of features were identified after the manual cleaning of the surface of the trench including eight ditches (32, 42, 44, 46, 50, 52, 56, 62,), two post-holes (37 & 40), one pit (48), two irregular features (54 & 60) and two amorphous areas (38 & 58) which probably comprised a number of features with no easily defined edges of which, for the purposes of the evaluation, a surface plan was all that was considered necessary (Fig. 5. & Appendix III). Two small areas of modern disturbance (34 & 35), probably associated with the fort, were also identified in the trench. The finds recovered from these features are listed and described in Appendices IV and V. For the southern end of the trench, as far as modern disturbance 35, the trench was machined down to the surface of layer 36. It was found, however, that although the majority of the features identified cut layer 36 the edges were very difficult to define and as a result the remainder of the trench was machined down to natural to facilitate the excavation and recording. It was then found that a few features only became visible after the removal of 36 and may have been sealed by it. It is also possible, however, that they cut 36 but had upper fills indistinguishable from the layer.

Ditch 32 was revealed at the southern end of the trench with only its north side visible and consequently its dimensions could not be recorded. It was orientated north-west to south-east with a fill (33) of light brown clay and silt and cut layer 36. A small test hole was excavated but no section drawing considered necessary. The finds recovered included Roman pottery, tile and animal bone.

Post-hole 37 was recorded cutting 36 directly north of modern disturbance 34. It was 0.3 metres in diameter and remained unexcavated.

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To the north of 37 was the amorphous group of features (38) recorded as a single entity. The fill (39) was of light brown silty clay not significantly different to layer 36. This area was left unexcavated although a number of finds were recovered from its surface including Roman pottery, tile and animal bone.

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Post-hole 40 was 0.8 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.45 metres with a fill (41) of light brown silty clay with a large quantity of assorted Roman tile and Septaria, used as post-packing, around its sides. The size of this feature was more like a small pit and its identification as a large post-hole was base solely on the prominent post-pipe and post-packing visible in the section (Fig.5). No other similar features were recorded although the nature of the evaluation with its narrow trenches is not ideal for identifying the dimensions of large structures. The only finds recovered from the feature were the large fragments of Roman tile from post-packing. The relationship of 40 with layer 36 was unclear.

Ditch 42 was 1 metre wide and 0.4 metres deep, orientated from north to south across the trench with a fill (43) predominantly of light grey silty clay with a lens of brown clay at the bottom. Its relationship with both layer 36 and ditch 44 to the north were unclear. The finds recovered from its fill included Roman pottery, tile, metal slag animal bone and an iron nail.

Ditches 44 and 46 seemed were probably part of the same system with 44 orientated north to south with 46 orientated east to west with its southern end forming a T-shape with 44. Both ditch components shared the same depth of 0.22 metres with 44 having the greater width of 1 metre with 46 only 0.6 metres. The fills, 45 in 44 and 47 in 46, comprised light brown silty clay. Their relationship with 36 was unclear. The finds recovered from the fills included Roman pottery and tile.

Ditch 50 was 0.5 metres wide and 0.15 metres deep orientated north to south with a fill (51) of light brown silty clay and was cut at its northern end by pit 48. The relationship of 50 with 36 was unclear. The only find recovered was a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Pit 48 was 1.2 metres in diameter with a depth of 0.3 metres and cutting ditch 50 to the south. The fill (49) comprised brown/grey silty clay from which no finds were recovered. Its relationship with layer 36 was unclear.

Ditch 52 was 1 metre wide with indeterminate depth, orientated east to west across the trench with a fill (53) of light brown silty clay. Its relationship with layer 36 was unclear. The finds recovered from its fill included Roman Pottery, tile, animal bone and a single struck flint.

Feature 54 was irregular in shape, running under the eastern edge of the trench, the edges and sides were difficult to follow and the shape excavated may not be an accurate representation of the feature. No finds were recovered from the light brown silty clay fill (55) of this feature. Its relationship with 36 was unclear.

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The amorphous area 58 was similar to 38 in that it was probably a number of features with similar fills which in the context of the evaluation it would have been to time consuming to excavate them properly. Small test section in to the northern end of the area produced a tiny quantity of Roman pottery from the grey silty clay fill (59). The relationship with layer 36 was unclear.

Feature 60 was a small and irregular in shape with a fill (61) of light brown silty clay. The only find recovered from its fill was a fragment of Roman tile. Its relationship with layer 36 was unclear.

Ditch 62 was 0.5 of a metres wide and 0.2 metres in depth orientated north-west to south-east across the trench with a fill (63) of light brown silty clay. The only finds recovered was a small quantity of burnt flint. The relationship with layer 36 was unclear.

Ditch 56 was 0.6 metres wide and 0.2 metres in depth, orientated north to south across the trench with a fill (57) of light brown silty clay. The only finds recovered from the fill were fragments of Lava Quern. The relationship with layer 36 was unclear.

Trench 12: (1.5 metres x 9 metres, 13.5 square metres) This trench was opened in the only available space on the edge of the existing carpark between the first two beach huts some 10 metres north of the end of Trench 11 (Fig.1). When plotted on the map it became clear that only the northern most 4 metres of the trench fell outside the line of the fort. It was obvious that there had not been the same degree of disturbance that had been associated with the southern edge of the fort. The topsoil was a uniform 0.15 metres in depth lying on 0.45 metres of light brown silty sand subsoil which lay directly on the naturally occurring yellow brickearth. The archaeological layer 36 recorded in Trench 11 was not present. Four features were revealed by the manual cleaning of the surface of the trench, 1 ditch (70), 1 shallow slot (66) and two shallow depressions (64 & 68) (Fig.4 & Appendix III). The finds recovered from these features are listed and described in Appendices IV and V.

Depression 64 ran under the western side of the trench and on excavation was found to be only 0.05 metres in depth. The fill (65) comprised light brown silty clay from which no finds were recovered.

Slot 66 was 0.5 metres wide and 0.1 metres in depth, orientated north to south across the trench with a fill (67) of light grey silty loam. The only find recovered from the fill was a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Feature 68 ran under the eastern edge of the trench and on excavation was found to be only 0.05 metres in depth. The fill (69) comprised light brown silty clay from which only a single struck flint was recovered.

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Ditch 70 was orientated east to west across the northern end of the trench and was of indeterminate width with a depth exceeding the 0.8 metres reached in the test excavation. The fill (71) of brown/grey silty clay and some crag sand was relatively

unconsolidated while the finds were limited to a small quantity of Roman pottery. Although the ceramic finds suggest a Roman date for this feature the unconsolidated nature of the fill indicate that it is likely to be more recent, possibly associated with the northern edge of the fort, or one of the field boundaries seen on the early tithe and Ordnance Survey maps.

Area 4: covered c. 0.2 of a hectare immediately north of Area 3 outside the boundary of the Brackenbury Battery (Fig.1). The whole of this area was taken up by beach huts and so was not evaluated although the northernmost 4 metres of Trench 12 was outside the northern edge of the fort.



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Fig.5 1:100 scale plan and 1:20 scale section drawings from Trench 11.

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5. ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTERPRETATION

The surviving archaeological deposits within the evaluation area indicate multi-period activity in the vicinity.

The earliest finds date to the Early Bronze Age and include handmade pottery and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (Fig.7), the majority of which were recovered from the southern end of the site in Area 1. No structural evidence was recorded for this period and a large proportion of the finds were either residual or from unstratified contexts. Ditch 7 and slot 9 were the only features producing finds solely from the Early Bronze Age suggesting that these may be primary contexts for that period. The quantity of relatively unabraded pottery recovered from what were only small sample excavations suggests that there was activity, possibly occupation, on the site in the Early Bronze Age Period.

The Iron Age was poorly represented on the site with only two sherds of pottery attributed to that date. One of these was a residual find from 28 which was the upper fill of a ditch spot dated to the Late Roman C3/C4 period in Trench 10 while the other (72) was an unstratified find from Trench 12. These finds suggest that there may have been a low level of Iron Age activity on the site but this may have been masked by the later more intensive Roman occupation deposits.

The Roman Period was well represented on the site particularly to the north of Area 3 where a significant quantity of finds were recovered from a large number of features. There was also evidence for some horizontal stratigraphy, layer 36, surviving in Trench 11. The features recorded included substantial ditches predominantly orientated north to south with fills including large quantities of domestic refuse while structural evidence included a large post-hole (40), with a post-packing of Septaria and tile, which may indicate the presence of a substantial aisled building on the site. The datable ceramic finds had a range of 2nd to 4th century with a fairly high proportion of fine wares including imported Samian and Rhenish wares with regionally produced Nene Valley and Pakenham products also being represented (Appendix V). Two adjoining body sherds from a face pot were also recovered from layer 36 (Fig.7 & Appendix V). This may be an import but could also be a regional product although no good parallels have yet been located. Other finds included Lava Quern imported from Germany and substantial fragments of roofing, floor and box tiles which suggest 'Romanised' buildings in the vicinity. The overall impression given by the evidence is of a relatively high status site.

The Early Saxon Period was represented by ceramic finds from a large east to west orientated ditch (15) in Area 1. The dimensions of this feature mean that it is unlikely that it was simply a field boundary or drainage ditch. Ditches of this size more commonly enclosed areas of activity while the pottery and Mussel shells recovered from layer 20 in the fill of ditch 15 suggest occupation in the vicinity, possibly within the future planning application area. Ditches of this size, however, area not characteristic of the Early Anglo-Saxon Period (other than linear earthworks). It is possible, therefore, that with the pottery dating based on only three sherds from the upper fill, that the ditch is Roman in date with the Early Anglo-Saxon sherds

representing a re-occupation of the site and rubbish dispersal in the top of a silted up ditch. A second substantial ditch (21), although devoid of finds, had an identical upper fill (22) to that of 15 and in section no obvious relationship could be discerned and it may be that the two were contemporary and were open at the same time.

The next period of datable activity recognised on the site belongs to the late 19th and early 20th century and was associated the division of land to the east of the extended Cliff Road and Golf Road. Also dating to this time was the earthwork (2), the function of which could not be ascertained, recorded in Area 1. None of the ditches recorded in the trial-trenches could positively be related to any of the field boundaries seen on the early tithe and Ordnance Survey maps, although 70 in Trench 12 is a possibility.

The final chapter in the history of the site was the Brackenbury Battery itself, dating to the First World War. The construction of the fort, which included underground bunkers, certainly damaged some archaeological deposits, this is testified to by the records of chance finds of Roman date made at the time. The main bulk of the buildings, however, were to the east of the evaluation area and the only evidence of the fort seen in the Trial Trenches was at the southern end of Trench 3, on the projected southern edge of the battery, and two small disturbances in Trench 11. The great depth of overburden recorded in Area 3 is a result of the capping laid over the top of the fort in 1969 when it was discovered that much of the concrete superstructure was too massive to demolish. The layer of light brown silty sand with some clay, which was seen below the clay capping layer in Trenches 4-11, was probably the equivalent of the subsoil layer seen in Trenches 1 & 2 in Area 1. The surface of this layer, therefore, approximates the ground surface prior to the demolition and capping of the fort. The relationship between the gently sloping surface of the natural and the recorded overburden can be seen on the composite section (Fig.6) which clearly shows the capping layer forming a mound over the fort.

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Fig. 6 I. 1:2500 scale map showing the line of the constructed section

II. Constructed section along the line of trial-trenches showing the depth of overburden across the site with a horizontal scale of 1:1250 and an exaggerated vertical scale of 1:250





Fig.7 FEX 088 0016, BARBED AND TANGED ARROWHEAD (SHOWN AT ACTUAL SIZE) FEX 088 0036, TWO SHERDS FROM A FACE POT (SHOWN AT ACTUAL SIZE) Drawn by Donna Wreathall

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FEX OB8



79 Hampstead Way London NW11 7LG Tel: 0181-455 9273 Fax: 0181-458 0887

August 28 1995

Dear Jud

I am very contrite as I have only just found the letter and face pot drawing you sent me on Jan 12, when I was in a flat spin with lots of Russsian visitors descending on me, and it got swept into a pile of papers which have been buried ever since on my desk until today when I at last had the time and courage to do some belated spring cleaning. thankyou so much for sending it, and it is indeed an interesting new addition to my corpus.

In fact I have until recently had so little to do with face pots that I couldn't have said much back in January, but I have this month at last started to get down to writing up my thesis again, so I am not a complete blank. Having said this, I'm not sure that I can tell you very much of any use and that you won't already know about this piece.

I've not come across any face pots up to now in the Felixstowe area, indeed I didn't really take in that there was an identified area of Roman settlement at Felixstowe. I seem to remember something about a late Roman fort being suspected at the mouth of the Orwell which has never been located, but I am so rusty these days that I don't really know what I remember any more. We are now using our cottage at Levington, on the Orwell, much more than hitherto, so I must come and see you and find out more about the local Roman archaeology. E. Arnot Robertson in her semiautobiographical novel Ordinary Families has an archaeologist digging a Roman villa in Levington. Has one ever been found there? But perhaps I have asked you this already and the answer was no?

To come back to your face pot, beard blobs are very unusual. As far as I can remember, I have come across only two examples in Britain, and none from anywhere else that I can think of. One of them, from Little Chester, Derby (M. Brassington, Derby racecourse kiln escavations 1972-3, Antiq J LX I, 1980, 25, Fig 13:370) is so small a fragment that it is not clear that the blobs are from a beard, tho' I suspect they are, and the blobs have been dotted with a pointed stick or something and are not unlike the incised blobs on your face pot. It is in grey ware, and dated later 2nd-3rd C. The other, which is the famous Sir Jasper pot from Lincoln has a splendid face with masses of plain flat pellets depicting beard and hair (M. Darling Lincoln Arch. Trust Annual Rep.No 9, 1980-1, 27 or my 1984 Britannia article, fig 8;4). It is also a grey pot and about the same date probably. Otherwise there are head-pots and head/face pots with Romano-Saxon-type stamped bosses (see my Britannia article (1984, fig 13), but these I think are rather different, and later.

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Any idea of the date of your piece? The fabric - red with a cream slip - is unusual for East Anglian face pots, and would seem to suggest late Ist-early 2nd C by analogy with the few London and Verulamium FPs that come in creamslippped red fabrics. Beards are rare at this time, and may be an indication of a relatively early date, though I need to do more work on this. There is an interesting bearded face pot from Enfield in orange fabric with a cream slip, with a frilled rim and spouts on the neck, which must be quite early (ibid Fig 6:1). I know of two other face pot fragments from East Anglia in cream-slipped red fabric, but neither have beards as far as can be seen from what has survived; one is from Ixworth, Moyses Hall Museum No H.19, and the other is from Colchester, also unpublished as far as I know, with a frilled rim and slightly notched eyes which also looks early (Colchester Castle Museum No 4631.23). I enclose a photo copy of my index cards for these two.

I suspect your pot did have an applied nose that has come off, as applied noses and eyebrows, and generally ears, are pretty much de rigueur on face pots. Head pots have the wall of the pot pushed out to model the features, but this is very rare with FPs. Face pots tend to be locally produced, so one would expect it to come from kilns not too far away.

I'm afraid that is about all I have to say, and it doesn't really add up to much. Do please keep on sending me drawings of anything you find, and I hope to call in on you sometime in the not too distant future.

All best wishes,

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Your eve Jule.

Jill Braithwaite

Colchester Colchester Custo Hus 4631.23 AA MANDA RAND 2 rin sherds, not journe 2 or 3 hardler 1:2 42 Applied eyes. pupts, noir, eyebrows. Esto Red Jabrie creara slip

Unprov.

Noycos Hall Huceun (H. 19.

Red Jaloue, crean stip. greyish exterior.

Applied eyebows, nou • pellet eyes. <> extraws



6. CONCLUSIONS

The difficulties involved with accessing some of the site mean that the results of the evaluation are not representative of the whole area. The main aims of the evaluation, however, were successfully addressed. The nature and quality of the surviving archaeological deposits has been ascertained although their extent in to the unevaluated areas has not. The construction and demolition of Brackenbury Battery seems to have had limited adverse effect on the archaeological deposits throughout the site has been proven. The archaeological deposits recorded indicate a shift in the centre of activity in different periods with Early Bronze Age and Early Saxon activity concentrated at the southern end of the site in Area 1 while the Roman activity was concentrated at the northern end of Area 3. Areas 2 and 4 remained unevaluated.

7. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX I.

BRIEF AND SPECIFICATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

COAST PROTECTION SCHEMES: FELIXSTOWE, BRACKENBURY PHASE II

1. Archaeological Background

1.1. There is evidence of activity in this part of Felixstowe throughout the Roman period. It may have functioned as a port. and re-distribution centre for the region.

There was also a substantial structure, known as Walton Castle, which was destroyed by coastal erosion in the late 18th century. This structure was probably part of the Roman coastal defence system named the "forts of the Saxon shore", constructed in the 3rd and 4th centuries because of the threat of piracy to shipping and coastal sites. The fort may also have been used as a monastic site in the Middle Saxon period and had a Medieval castle (destroyed in 1176) built inside it. The Walton Castle site is supposed to have been about 500 metres north east of the Brackenbury area.

- 1.2. In the immediate vicinity of the Brackenbury site the following Roman material is recorded:
 - From the cliffs in 1870 a timber well containing a Roman pot.
 - b) From the beach in the 1930s coins of late 2nd and 3rd century date, and in 1949 a ring setting.
 - c) From trenches dug by troops at Brackenbury Battery in 1939 at least two human skeletons and pottery sherds including a late Roman flanged rim bowl.

This suggests both domestic and funerary use of the area. Roman inhumation burials would probably date to the 3rd or 4th centuries, contemporary with the period of use of the Walton Castle shore fort; however, the circumstances of the discovery mean that a later date (such as Middle Saxon) cannot be ruled out.

- 1.3. More recently the area was part of the 20th century coastal defence system, known as Brackenbury Battery. It was constructed early this century (?) and thoroughly demolished sometime after World War 2. The construction, use and demolition of the battery will have destroyed much of the earlier archaeology. The battery itself was dismantled both above and below ground level and open areas may also have been stripped and levelled.
- 1.4. The poorly recorded remains of Roman and Saxon Felixstowe are very important archaeologically - the shore forts and associated sites are crucial to our understanding of the late Roman period. The destruction by the sea and by 19th and 20th century development means that there is now little scope for investigating relevant archaeological deposits; the cliff edge area is the largest remaining open space.

2. Area Under Threat

- 2.1. The current proposal by Suffolk Coastal District Council involves destroying any archaeological deposits in a strip along the present cliff edge; this is necessary because the present cliff is now technically unstable. Preservation of the archaeology is thus not an option.
- 2.2. The area involved is centred at TM 3180 3535 and roughly 400m by 40m (16,000 square metres).
- 2.3. The area is at present public open space, mainly under grass. The optimum time to carry out trenching would avoid the summer season, i.e. preferably between October and May.
- 2.4. The current timetable for work on the cliff scheme commences in April 1995.

3. Objectives of the Evaluation

- 3.1. An evaluation by trial trenching is proposed to establish whether significant archaeological deposits survive and, if they do, to provide sufficient information to construct a full excavation proposal if necessary.
- 3.2. To clarify by documentary research, the recent military history and layout of the site.

4. <u>Specification</u>

- 4.1. Examine any readily available information about Brackenbury to provide a summary history of the recent use of the area and a plan of the main features which can be related to the modern map.
- 4.2. Excavate trial trenches to cover at least 2% of the threatened area. A suggested layout of linear trenches is attached.
- 4.3. The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine (fitted with a toothless bucket) and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4. The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit; there is a presumption that excavation of archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown that there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine.

- 4.5. In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.6. It may not be necessary to reduce all trenches to subsoil level, but there must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the depth and nature of archaeological deposits across the site.
- 4.7. Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character. Metal detector searches should take place at all stages of the excavation.
- 4.8. All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the County Planning Officer during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.9. Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. <u>General Management</u>

- 5.1. A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2. The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any sub-contractors).

6. <u>Report Requirements</u>

- 6.1. An archive of all records and finds to be prepared consistent with the principle of 'Management of Archaeological Projects', English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation. The conclusion should include a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 6.4. An opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work and its scope should be given. A second phase will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. A second-phase can be neither developed in detail nor costed at this stage.
- 6.5. Finds should be appropriately conserved (in accordance with UK Inst Conservators Guidelines). Every effort should be made to get the agreement of the landowner to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR.

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- 6.6. The site archive should be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work.
- 6.7. Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, should be prepared and included in the project report.

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Planning Department Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 27 April 1994

Reference: sbr/docs/jude/coastspec

APPENDIX II.

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NATIONAL MONUMENTS RECORD Air Photographs

Summary report for vertical coversearch Date=26-Jul-1994 Fime=14:48:51 Customer Enquiry Reference No. = PJR947427EP

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8300		106G/LA1	18-APR-44	10000	A	20,00	NMR	CC	BW87	40	4010	4010	N
8307		106G/LA15	28-MAY-44	10500	Α	20,00	NMR	00	BW87	30	3037	3037	N
8310		106G/LA22	06-JUL-44	11000	Α	20.00	NMR	CC	BW87	40	4018	4019	N
8311		106G/LA23	06~JUI44	11000	A	20.00	NMR	CC	BW87	30	3010	3010	N
8313		106G/LA27	05-AUG-44	11000	Α	20.00	NMR	ċc	BW87	40	4017	4017	N
8319		106G/LA38	11-SEP-44	10000	AC	20.00	NMR	CC	BW87	30	3063	3064	N

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APPENDIX III. Context List and Descriptions

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OP	CONTEXT	MODIDATE	LOCATION	DESCRIP	CUTS	CUTS1	CUTBY	СИТВУ2
$\frac{1}{1}$	1	U/S		U/S finds from whole area			401.01	
2	2		Area l	NW-SE orientated earthwork S of T1 and T2				
3	3		Trenchl	E-W orientated ditch	5	6		
4	3		Trenchl	Fill of 3	5	6		1 1
5	5		Trenchl	N-S orientated slot			3	4
6	5		Trenchl	Fill of 5	•		3	4
1 4		Ducking and Deckard	Trenchi	E-W orientated ditch	9	10		
l °		Prenistoric, beaker:	Trenchi	FIJ OL / ND-CH emission also with 5 unclose		10	,	.,
1 10	á	Prohistoric Basker??	Trenchl	Fill of Q			, '	11
111	11	rteath tot ie, beaker, ;	Trenchl	E-W orientated ditch	9	10		
12	11	i i	Trench1	Fill of 11	è	ĩõ		
13	13	P-Med	Trenchl	NW-SE orientated ditch, cuts subsoil	, i			
14	14	P-Med	Trench1	E-W orientated ditch, cuts subsoil				
15	15		Trench1	E-W orientated ditch				
16	15	Prehistoric,B-Age?	Trenchl	Fill of 15				
17	17	P-Med	Trench2	Ditch, vertical sided, cuts subsoil				
18	17	P-Med	Trench2	Unconsolidated crag fill of 17	1			
19	15		Trench2	E-W orientated ditch, 15 & 21 crossing T2				
20	15	Early Saxon?	Trenchl	Black organic rich layer in ditch 15				
21		[]	irench1	E-w ditten, parallel to is, r'ship uncertain				
154	1 11	1 1	Treachl	Made evenued Coord of TJ with concerts large		[
50	23		Treach?	Treevier should follow the concrete lumps	1			
25	2.1		Trench3	Fill of 24				
26	1 1	₩/S Boman	Trench3	U/S finds from subsoil in T3				
27	i	U/S Prehistoric Bage	Trench8	Pot sherd from subsoil above clay				1 1
28	Ī	U/S Roman C3/C4	Trench10	Finds from soil above 29, probably part of 29				
29	29		Trench10	E-W orientated ditch?				
30	29	Roman C3	Trench10	Fill of 29				
31	1	U/S Roman	Trench11	U/S finds from T11	1			
32	32		Trench11	NW-SE orientated feature, ditch ?				
33	32	Roman C3/C4	Trenchll	Fill of 32	•			
34	34		Trenchll	Area of modern disturbance, asso with fort				
35	35		Trenchll	Area of modern disturbance, asso with fort	1			
36	36	Roman C2-Early C3	Trenchli	Layer of brown silty clay above natural				
136	3/		Trenchil	Post-hole	30			1
10	30	Roman Mid C2	Treachil	Fill of 38	30			
10	40	Koman Mid Ci	Treachll	Larga post-bala	ł		1	
41	10	Roman	Trenchill	Fill of 40, with packing of tile and emphasia				
42	42		Trenchil	NW-SE orientated ditch	1			
43	42	Roman C3	Trenchll	Fill of 42	1		1	
44	44		Trenchll	NW-SE orientated ditch, forms T shape with 46				
43	- 44	Roman	Trenchll	Fill of 44				
46	46		Trenchll	NE-SW orientated ditch, forms T shape with 44	1			
147	16	Roman	Trenchll	Fill of 46	1	1		
48	40	i i	Trenchll	Large circular feature/pit	50	51		
149	48		Treachll	Fill of 48	50	51	1	ا ا
50	50	Pomio	Trenchil	N-S orientated slot	[48	49
51	50	noiadh	Trenchil	FILL OF SV	1	1	1 48	49
151	52	Roman C2/C3	Trench1)	Fill of 52	1	1	1	
54	54	postnear) Carlod	Trenchill	Irregular shaped feature	i	1		
155	54		Trenchll	Fill of 54	ł	ļ	l I	
56	56		Trench11	NE-SW orientated ditch		1]	
37	56	Roman	Treachil	Fill of56	1			
58	58		Trenchll	Area of feature/features not fully assessed	1		1	
59	58	Roman	Trenchll	Fill of 58	1		1	
60	60		Trenchll	Post-hole	1		1	
[61]	60		Trenchll	Fill of 60	1		J	
0	62		renchll	NW-SE orientated ditch	1		1	
100	62		Trench12	Phallow pit	1		J	
64	04 64		Trench12	Fill of 65	ł		1	
66	64		Trench1?	N-S orientated ditch shallow	1		1	
67	66	Roman	Trench12	Fill of 66	F		l	
68	68		Trench12	Shallow depression	1		1	
69	68		Treach12	Fill of 68	1	1		
70	70	P-Med?	Trench12	E-W orientated ditch, large, possibly P-Med	1		1	
71	70	Roman	Trench12	Fill of 70	1	L	1	
72	Ł	0/S Late Iron Age	Trench2	U/S finds from T2	1		1	

APPENDIX IV. Finds Spread Sheet

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Weight In grammes

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J Number of objects •

APPENDIX V. Finds List and Descriptions

The finds were identified and described by Jude Plouviez (Roman) and Edward Martin (Prehistoric and Early Saxon).

OP	CONTEXT	DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE
4	3	1 fragment unidentified pottery 1 oyster shell fragment 1 small fragment of tile	-
6	5	1 whelk shell	-
8	7	 body sherd? handmade, row of thumb impressions burnt flints, total weight 115g A small quantity of animal bone 	Bronze Age Beaker? - -
10	9	Pottery fragments with grog temper, very friable, handmade 1 primary flint flake, cortical A very small quantity of animal bone	Bronze Age? Beaker?? Prehistoric
16	15	 1 sherd, thick, some grog in fabric + 2 similar fragments 3 small fragments of slag 1 fragment of daub 1 barbed and tanged flint arrowhead fragment, patinated with old patinated break at side and tip, fresher break on barb 2 flint flakes, 1 patinated, non-cortical, 1 partly cortical with light patination 2 burnt flints, total weight 20g A very small quantity of animal bone 	Prehistoric Bronze Age? - Early Bronze Age Prehistoric - -
20	15	2 body sherds? red grog inclusions, handmade,friable1 body sherd , handmade, vegetable temper,burnished surface	Early Saxon? Saxon
22	21	2 burnt flints, total weight 35g	-
26	1	1 small body sherd, grey/red coarseware, oxidised surfaces	Roman
27	1	1 thick body sherd? mainly flint but some grog temper, handmade, possibly Bucket Urn	Bronze Age?

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28	1	1 body sherd, handmade, burnt flint tempered 1 body sherd, (in two pieces), Pakenham product?	Iron Age? C3+
		1 body sherd, (in two bits), grey coarseware with high mica content (Wattisfield product) from rouletted iar	Late C3/C4
		1 pedestal base, grey coarseware with high mice content. (Wattisfield product)	C3/C4
		3 misc body sherds	_
		1 fragment of tile	Roman
30	29	1 rim (form 38) Samian	Mid-late C2
		1 rim grey coarseware	Mid C2+
		1 rim? grey coarseware, funnel neck beaker	C3+?
		7 misc sherds of grey coarseware some with high mica content	Roman
		3 pieces of tile, (1<30mm thick, 1<40mm thick, 1 burnt frag)	Roman
		1 flint flake, rough, unpatinated, possible	Prehistoric
		A large quantity of animal bone	-
31	I	1 rim sherd, grey coarseware	Mid C2+
		1 body sherd grey coarseware	Mid C2+
33	32	1 body sherd, red colour coated, indented beaker, abraded	C2-Early C3
		1 rim, grey coarseware, low flanged?	?C3/C4
		6 misc grey coarseware, some very sandy some with high mica content	Roman
		1 piece of tile (<30mm thick+ 3 frags) A quantity of animal bone	Roman -
36	36	3 body sherds, red colour coated face pot, relief lower nose (very abraded), mouth + plus numerous circular beard curls. Nose is pushed out from behind, mouth + beard blobs are applied. Beard circles have short vertical incised lines. Fabric orange with grey core. Frequent fine sand and occasional mica temper, creamy white slip overall largely worn off (not paralleled in Braithwaite 1984)	Roman
		2 adjoining rim sherds, grey coarseware with high mica content (Wattisfield products)	Mid C2+

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36	36	2 body sherds, white colour coated or Nene valley colour coated, applied scale, indented	Early C3
		beaker 1 body sherd, red colour coated, very abraded, micaceous fabric	C2/C3
		8 misc sherds grey coarseware, some with high mica fabric	Roman
		Fragments of tile (no surfaces)	Roman
		2 flint flakes, 1 possible blade fragment both broken, unpatinated and partly cortical	Prehistoric
39	38	1 base sherd (in two bits) Mortarium base, fine mixed flint and quartz grits	Roman
		1 rim sherd, grey coarseware	Mid C2+
		4 misc sherds, grey coarseware, some with high mica content, 1 possibly black burnished	Roman
		1 large piece and 4 fragments, heavily burnt clay object	Roman?
		A small quantity of animal bone	-
41	40	A large quantity of tile including, 3 pieces of Tegulae (from 2 tiles), 1 piece of imbrex, 4 +1? pieces of box tile with curvilinear 6 tooth combing, partially burnt, possibly with square vent hole. Also 2 pieces <30mm thick, 3 pieces <40mm thick (1 overfired) and 1 baked clay frag with 2 flattish surfaces, 69mm thick, part of oven or hearth	Roman
		40 fragments of imported German lava Quern	Roman
43	42	1 base (in two pieces), sandwich, pink with thin grey margin. Rhenish colour coated ware	C3
		2 body sherds, 1 very sandy, grey coarseware	Roman
		1 small iron nail or rivet	-
		1 piece of metal slag	-
43	42	1 piece of tile <40mm thick	Roman
		A small quantity of animal bone	-
45	44	1 piece of tile <40mm thick	Roman
47	46	3 body sherds grey coarseware	Late Roman
		2 tegulae 2 other fragments	Roman
50	50	1 body sherd, grey coarseware, burnished + obtuse lattice band	?C3+

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53	52	1 body sherd, basal, indented??, white colour coated or Nene Valley ware	?C3+
		1 body sherd, grey coarseware (in two pieces) with high mica content (Wattisfield product), exhibits coarse rouletting	C3+
		4 misc sherds of grey coarseware	Roman
		2 fragments of tile	Roman
		1 flint flake, unpatinated, partly cortical, or possibly part of the surface of a quern?	Prehistoric
:		A very small quantity of animal bone	-
57 [.]	56	38 small fragments of imported German Lava Quern	Roman
59 .	58	1 base sherd? grey coarseware	Roman
61	60	1 fragment of tile	Roman
63	62	l piece of burnt flint	-
67	66	2 body sherds, grey coarseware	Roman
69	68	1 flint flake, burnt, non-cortical, unpatinated	Prehistoric
71	70	2 body sherds, grey coarseware	Late Roman
72	1	1 body sherd, handmade, grog tempered	Late Iron Age C1?
		1 piece of burnt flint	-

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