

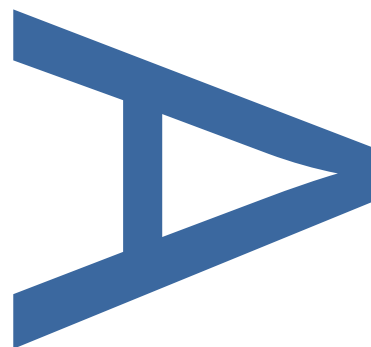
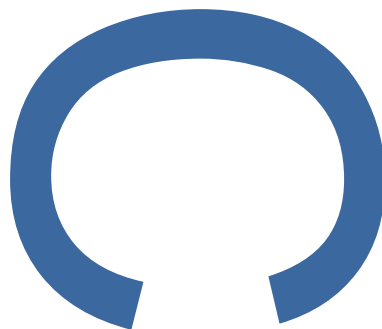
**LAND ADJACENT TO EASTON
PRIMARY SCHOOL, THE STREET,
EASTON, SUFFOLK:**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT**

PCA REPORT NO: 12899

**SITE CODE: ETN 023
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

LAND ADJACENT TO EASTON PRIMARY SCHOOL,
THE STREET, EASTON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd	
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	Name & Title	Signature	Date
Text Prepared by:	Mary-Anne Slater		June 2017
Graphics Prepared by:	Charlotte Faiers		June 2017
Graphics Checked by:	Josephine Brown		November 2017
Project Manager Sign-off:	Mark Hinman		November 2017

Revision No.	Date	Checked	Approved

Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Land Adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk:

Archaeological Excavation Post-Excavation Assessment

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Written and researched by: Mary-Anne Slater
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd

Project Manager: Taleyna Fletcher/ Mark Hinman

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: mhinman@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of archaeological excavation carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology on land adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk (centred on NGR TM 2873 5841) between 4th October and 9th November 2016. The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins & Moore Developments Ltd, in response to a planning condition attached to the construction of 14 new homes with associated access roads, services and landscaping. The aim of the work was to record archaeological remains which would be damaged or destroyed by the new development.

A large assemblage of residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint was found in features/ deposits across the site. It includes high proportions of primary working and core reduction waste, indicating that the glacial deposits on and around the site were intensively and repeatedly exploited as a source of good-quality knapping flint.

The earliest datable feature was an Early Bronze Age (c. 2200–1700 BC) pit which contained a placed deposit of Beaker pottery. In the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c. 1100–400 BC), the landscape was subdivided into a field system; occupation was evident from large quantities of pottery in some deposits and from a possible roundhouse. Activity shifted away from the site by the Middle Iron Age but there was still a settlement somewhere in the vicinity and a circular structure, probably a roundhouse, was constructed in the corner of the site in the late 1st century BC/ early 1st century AD. Activity continued and expanded during the Romano-British period, when the site seems to have been on the periphery of a settlement located further up the hill to the north-west. A set of boundary ditches divided this settlement area from a downslope ‘industrial’ area containing quarry pits and an oven or kiln. A particularly notable feature from the early Roman period was an un-urned cremation burial containing beads, metal fittings and other debris apparently collected from the pyre, which allow the funerary rite to be reconstructed in some detail. Two areas of finds-rich buried soil indicate dumping of domestic rubbish at the edge of the Roman settlement. The settlement seems to have declined or shifted away by the early 4th century AD.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk (centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 2873 5841) between 4th October and 9th November 2016 (Figure 1; Plate 2).
- 1.2 The site occupies a broadly south-facing slope of the valley of the River Deben, which flows 250m to the south-west of the site. A minor tributary stream of the Deben lies to the east of the site. It is bounded to the west by Easton Primary School, The Street to the south-west, Verandah Cottages to the south and open arable farmland to the north and north-east.
- 1.3 The archaeological work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins & Moore Developments Ltd, in response to an archaeological planning condition attached to the construction of 14 new homes with associated access roads, services and landscaping (Planning Reference DC/14/2244/FUL; consent granted at Appeal APP/J3530/W/15/3129322).
- 1.4 The planning permission granted at appeal is subject to archaeological conditions (Annex A, Conditions 14 and 15):

14. No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been implemented in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the local planning authority.

15. Following the completion of on-site archaeological investigations and recording the applicant must secure the implementation of a programme of post-excavation work, in accordance with a written scheme of post-excavation work, which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority. This programme will comprise an archive of the records and finds, an assessment of the importance of the results and, when appropriate, more detailed analysis and publication of the results.

- 1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by Taleyna Fletcher of PCA (Fletcher 2016) in response to a Brief from Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.6 The excavation was preceded by a geophysical survey and a trial trench evaluation carried out by NPS Archaeology in April 2014 (Adams 2014), which revealed two focuses of Roman activity, both of which included probable structural features.
- 1.7 Prior to the commencement of the archaeological excavation, a second phase of trial trench evaluation was undertaken, as required by the Brief. The results of this were used to determine the extent of the excavation area.
- 1.8 The main aims of the excavation were to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development, to assess the significance of those remains in a local, regional or national research context, as appropriate, to realise the site's research potential through a programme of post-excavation analysis and research, and to disseminate the results of the project through publication.
- 1.9 This Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) has been prepared in compliance with the requirements of Condition 15 for a programme of post-excavation work. It describes the results of the excavation and their significance, presents questions and methods for further analysis and research during the post-excavation analysis phase of the project, and provides a proposal for dissemination of the project results through publication in Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'). Following completion of the project, the site archive will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

- 2.1 The geology of the site is Crag Group Sand overlain by Lowestoft Formation clay, silt, sand and gravel, deposited under glacial conditions. The Lowestoft Formation is widespread across East Anglia and comprises an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with pockets of outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays; the till is characterised by its high chalk and flint nodule content (British Geological Survey 2016).
- 2.2 The Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel deposits (102) were present in the excavation area at depths between c. 0.50m and 0.60m below present ground level, generally becoming more gravelly and deeply buried to the south-east, down slope. The natural geology was overlain by subsoil (101), the interface between the two having been disturbed and mixed by modern agricultural activity.
- 2.3 The site occupies a broadly south-facing slope of the valley of the River Deben, which flows 250m to the south-west of the site. A minor tributary stream of the Deben lies to the east of the site (Fig. 1).
- 2.4 The site is bounded to the west by Easton Primary School, to the south-west by The Street and to the south by Verandah Cottages. It borders open arable farmland to the north and north-east. The development area comprises the southern corner of a large arable field which continues to the north.
- 2.5 The highest ground level of 27.13m OD was recorded in the north-west corner of the excavation area, and the lowest level of 17.25m OD in the south-east of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) undertaken prior to the evaluation retrieved information on interventions, monuments, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments centred on NGR TM 2870 5844. The results are summarised below incorporating the results of the 2014 evaluation of the site.

3.2 Prehistoric

- 3.2.1 During the prehistoric period the landscape probably comprised of a mix of woodland, pasture and cultivated farmland, punctuated by small farmstead settlements with ritual areas.
- 3.2.2 The only evidence of prehistoric activity within a 500m radius derives from finds recovered during evaluation of the site in 2014 (ETN018). Small assemblages of pottery and worked flints suggest activity in the late prehistoric period. However no features of this broad period were identified.
- 3.2.3 A findspot of a long flake or blade of Mesolithic to Neolithic date with Bronze/Iron Age retouch was discovered in a garden in Easton parish (ETN021).

3.3 Roman

- 3.3.1 A trial trench evaluation of the site in 2014 (Adams 2014) revealed two focuses of Roman activity, both of which included probable structural features. In Trench 7, a possible post-built structure and a pit with in-situ burning were present, and in Trench 10, a layer of 'dark earth' or midden material sealed a clay and flint deposit which was thought to also have a structural function. Pottery dated this to the earlier Roman period. Small quantities of other artefacts suggested that activity continued into the mid-4th century AD.
- 3.3.2 Approximately 2.5km to the south-east is the large Romano-British settlement of Hacheston (HCH 001; Blagg *et al.* 2004). Evidence suggests that the settlement began prior to the Roman Conquest in AD 43. The basic

layout established in the late 1st century, consisting of gravel road(s) flanked by rectangular buildings, continued throughout the Roman period. The settlement's economy was partly industrial, with evidence for pottery manufacture and iron smithing, as well as agriculture. The town declined during the 4th century and was abandoned or impoverished by c. AD 370. Early Anglo-Saxon structures have been found in two areas, to the south and north-west of the Roman settlement.

3.4 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

3.4.1 Sherds of Ipswich Ware pottery have been found on the river bank near Letheringham Water Mill, a post-medieval mill on the River Deben, 800m west of the site (LRM006).

3.4.2 There are several records relating to the medieval settlement of Easton, including ETN017, the historic core of the village, located approximately 350m north-west of the site. Around 600m to the north-west is All Saints parish church (ETN007), the majority of the fabric of which is 13th century, but is likely to have earlier origins. Close to this is the White House in Easton Park, a medieval manor house which was rebuilt during the post-medieval period (ETN005). A medieval moated site, now designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument, is located 400m north of the site at Bentries Farm (ETN004).

3.5 Post-Medieval to Modern

3.5.1 Prior to redevelopment of land at the rear of The Old Nursery, The Street, 750m north-west of the site, a single post-medieval ditch was recorded during an evaluation (ETN013).

3.5.2 A post-medieval footbridge has also been recorded from cartographic evidence on Hodskinson's map of 1783 crossing the river Deben (LRM009).

3.6 Undated

3.6.1 Five, mostly undated, ditches were identified during the evaluation of the site (ETN018), the alignments of which did not appear to conform to present field boundaries; this is taken to infer at least a pre-19th-century enclosure date for their use.

- 3.6.2 A single ring ditch measuring approximately 35m in diameter has been recorded 570m south-east of the site (ETN006). A date for this feature has not been established.

3.7 Listed Buildings

- 3.7.1 In addition, a total of 24 listed buildings of architectural or historic interest are present in the village and surrounding area (c. 1km radius), the majority of these being located to the west of the site within the historic core of Easton.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General (Figure 2)

- 4.1.1 The excavation area was located in the north of the development area. It was initially agreed with SCCAS that the excavation would focus on the area of Trenches 7 and 10, where possible Roman structural remains had been encountered. The size of the excavation would be between 0.2 and 0.64ha, depending on the results of a second phase of trial trenching intended to determine whether/ how far significant archaeological remains continued down the slope to the south-east.
- 4.1.2 Immediately prior to the excavation, four additional 30m trial trenches (Trenches 11–14) were excavated in order to better establish the spatial extent of the archaeological remains and help to define the limits of the excavation area. Based on the results of this additional trial trenching, it was agreed with SCCAS that the excavation area would encompass a roughly square area of c. 0.45ha, encompassing Trenches 7, 10, 11, 12 and 13. There was some scope for extension to the west and south-east should significant remains be encountered extending beyond the limits of excavation; however, in practice, physical constraints including proximity to the site boundaries and to a watercourse to the south-east precluded significant extension of the excavation area.

4.2 Excavation Methodology

- 4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 21-ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m-wide toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the upper surface of intact archaeological deposits, or the level of the undisturbed natural geology, whichever was encountered first.
- 4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and sand-hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.
- 4.2.3 Two large areas of buried soil which were encountered beneath the subsoil were initially investigated by metal-detecting and via a series of evenly-

spaced 1x1m hand-dug test pits aligned on the OS grid. The aim was to identify whether there was any stratification within the buried soils and to recover finds to help date and characterise them. Following the gridded test-pitting, the buried soils were excavated by machine, operating under close archaeological supervision, to enable investigation of underlying features.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

- 4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.
- 4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). Multiple sections excavated across a single feature were later grouped together by unique 'group numbers', signified here by capitals: e.g. DITCH 1. The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 2. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.
- 4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically.
- 4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and

deposits, and were used to keep a record of the excavation process. In addition, monochrome photographs were taken of significant features.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 As machining progressed, it quickly became apparent that the principal potential of the site was for evidence of Iron Age settlement and field boundaries and Roman settlement activity. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Potential cremations were 100% excavated in plan, removing and sampling each spit.

4.4.2 Regularly-spaced slots, generally measuring 1m in length, and normally amounting to approximately 10% of a ditch's total fill, were excavated and recorded. Investigations of ditches concentrated on areas away from junctions or intersections in order to recover uncontaminated dating evidence. Where the stratigraphic relationship between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant record sheets. Excavation also focused on ditch terminals as these are known to have often been focal points for deliberate deposits of artefacts, particularly on prehistoric sites.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 123 bulk samples (normally 40 litres in volume unless insufficient material was available due to the size of the feature) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, and particularly to identify any evidence relating to the settlement and agricultural economy. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as small beads and flints, which might potentially be present in cremations and pits. These samples were taken from sealed deposits. In order to assess any spatial or functional patterning in the deposition/ presence of plant remains, a range of different feature types (ditches, pits and natural features), distributed across the excavation area, were sampled.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Context register sheets	-	38	38
Context sheets	-	807	807
Plan registers	-	1	1
Plans at 1:50	-	N/A	0
Plans at 1:20	-	N/A	0
Plans at 1:10	-	3	3
Plans at 1:5	-	N/A	0
Section register sheets	-	12	12
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	-	221	221
Trench record sheets	-	2	2
Photo register sheets	-	24	24
Small finds register sheets	-	2	2
Environmental register sheets	-	6	6

5.2 Digital Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Digital photos	-	1547	1547
GPS survey files	-	24	24
Digital plans	-		
GIS project	-		
Access database	-	1	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Type	Evaluation	Excavation	Total
Struck flint	6	757	763
Burnt flint	N/A	600 (4548g)	600 (4548g)
Pottery	124 (2427g)	407 (5290g)	
Ceramic building material (CBM)	8 (428g)		
Glass	N/A		
Worked stone	N/A		
Small Finds	-	70	71
Slag	N/A		
Animal bone	32 (748g)	2234	2266
Shell	N/A		

Environmental bulk samples	2	123	125
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	4	294	298
Monolith samples	N/A	N/A	0
Other samples (specify)	N/A	1 (column)	1
Black and white films	-	2	2
Colour slides	-	N/A	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SEQUENCE

6.1 Overview (Figure 3)

- 6.1.1 The excavation revealed archaeological remains that can be assigned on grounds of stratigraphy, spatial associations and finds evidence to six main chronological periods.
- 6.1.2 The earliest period of activity on the site was during the Mesolithic – Early Neolithic (c. 10,000–3000 BC). The large quantities of residual and unstratified struck flint found during the excavation point to this part of the landscape being repeatedly used as a source of good-quality knapping flint, derived from the Lowestoft Formation glacial deposits.
- 6.1.3 The earliest surviving feature was an Early Bronze Age (c. 2200–1700 BC) pit containing a placed deposit of Beaker pottery; residual pottery from the same period was also present in later features, suggesting that Early Bronze Age activity was more widespread than the single pit would suggest.
- 6.1.4 In the later Bronze Age, a field system was established. Contemporary Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (c. 1300–400 BC) occupation was represented by a potential roundhouse in the north-west corner of the site and by substantial quantities of residual Early Iron Age pottery found in a Roman buried soil deposit. The quantity and condition of the pottery suggests that, although it was mixed and redeposited, the hollow in which this Roman soil layer had accumulated also contained surviving remnants of a later prehistoric land surface.
- 6.1.5 Evidence for activity during the Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 400–100 BC) was less prolific, but was still present in scattered pits and in the form of residual pottery in later features. There was certainly continuing activity in the near vicinity at this time, even if settlement had shifted away from the site itself.
- 6.1.6 In the Latest Iron Age (c. 50 BC–AD 50), a circular structure, probably a roundhouse, was constructed in the north-west quadrant of the excavation area.

6.1.7 The roundhouse was rebuilt in the early Roman period (late 1st to early 2nd century AD), when a new boundary was created which appeared to separate the pit and posthole settlement activity upslope from an area of 'industrial' activity down slope. An early Roman cremation burial containing beads, metal fittings and other material collected from the pyre was also found. Activity continued through the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD and appeared to end or shift away from the site by the early part of the 4th century. Natural features were also identified.

6.2 Natural Features ([306], [308], [414], [452], [494], [509], [530], [532], [534], [565], [595], [626], [628], [630], [632], [653], [680], [684]) (Figure 3)

6.2.1 Eighteen features recorded during the excavation were natural in origin, often with irregular shapes in plan and profile, diffuse edges, no or few finds and frequently pale/ leached sandy or silty fills which merged imperceptibly with the natural geology. Most were hollows resulting from the roots of trees. It may be possible to date some to specific phases of the site's occupation, but it is not certain that the associated finds are genuinely in-situ, or represent material that was present in the site's subsoil and became incorporated into these features by rooting and other natural processes after the end of occupation on the site in the later Roman period.

Tree throw [306] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base (0.5m long x 0.66m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown silty sand (307). The feature contained no finds.

Tree throw [308] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and a concave base (3.77m long x 1.62m wide x 0.18+m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid reddish-brown silty sand (309). Seven sherds (35g) of mid-1st- to 2nd-century Roman pottery and undiagnostic struck flints were present.

Tree throw [414] was amorphous in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.94m long x 0.92m wide x 0.42m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (413). The feature contained no finds.

Tree throw [452] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and a flat base (1.77m long x 0.84m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand (451). Five sherds (25g) of Roman pottery, a nail

and residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age struck flint were present. Tree throw [452] cut undated Pit [454].

Tree throw [494] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and a flat base (1+m long x 1.1m wide x 0.44m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (493). Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint was present. Tree throw [494] was truncated by Posthole [372].

Tree throw [509] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (0.96m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (508). Two sherds (9g) of Roman pottery and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

Tree throw [530] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.93m wide x 0.27m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (531). The feature contained no finds.

Tree throw [532] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.9m long x 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (533). The feature contained no finds.

Tree throw [534] was amorphous in plan with variable sides and a concave base (0.76m long x 0.59m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (535). An undiagnostic flint flake was present.

Tree throw [565] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (2.6m long x 1.6m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (564). Undiagnostic struck flint was present. Tree throw [565] was truncated by Cremation Burial [529].

Tree throw [595] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.3m long x 1m wide x 0.33m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (594). The feature contained no finds.

Natural feature [626] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (0.4m long x 0.25m wide x 0.04m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown sand (625). A small sherd (4g) of late-1st-century grog-tempered pottery was present.

Natural feature [628] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (0.82m long x 0.3m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (627). Undated struck flint was present.

Natural feature [630] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (0.86m long x 0.6m wide x 0.25m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown silty sand (629). Undated flint was present.

Natural feature [632] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (1.34m long x 0.74m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown silty sand (631). A sherd (41g) of late-1st-century reduced ware pottery was present.

Tree throw [653] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.15m long x 0.87m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light to mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions (652). The feature contained no finds. Tree throw [653] was truncated by Pit [655].

Natural feature [680] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.42m long x 0.35m wide x 0.52m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (679). The feature contained no finds.

Tree throw [684] was amorphous in plan with irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base (0.49m long x 0.41m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (683). The feature contained no finds.

6.3 Mesolithic to Early Neolithic (c. 10,000–3000 BC)

- 6.3.1 A large assemblage of struck flint (757 pieces) was recovered from the excavation area, around a third of it micro-debitage (small flakes and flake fragments produced during flint-knapping) recovered by the extensive bulk soil sampling strategy (see Bishop, Section 7.1). Although a small proportion is later prehistoric (later-2nd- to 1st-millennium BC) and probably contemporary with the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age phases of activity at the site, perhaps as much as 90% of the assemblage is residual in later features or found unstratified in the topsoil and subsoil and is Mesolithic to Early Neolithic in date. A number of diagnostic pieces, including several microliths, indicate that much of the activity belongs to the Mesolithic and

perhaps specifically the later Mesolithic period.

- 6.3.2 The early struck flint is the product of a systematic and highly-skilled blade-based industry, with the high proportions of primary working and core reduction waste indicating that the principal focus of flint-working at the site was the sourcing and initial processing of raw materials. Mesolithic and Early Neolithic people were probably attracted to the site by the good-quality flint nodules present in the local Lowestoft Formation glacial deposits. The small number of retouched pieces, including the microliths and some truncated, edge-trimmed blades, suggest that hunting or other resource-gathering also took place here to a limited extent, but the site was primarily an intensively exploited source of knapping flint, used to prepare cores that were then taken elsewhere for use.

6.4 Early Bronze Age (c. 2200–1700 BC) ([443]) (Figure 4; Plate 3)

- 6.4.1 It is likely that some of the residual struck flint flakes from the excavation reflect a low level of activity during the later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age (Bishop, Section 7.1).
- 6.4.2 One pit [443] dating to the Early Bronze Age was identified towards the north-west corner of the excavation area. This was the only Early Bronze Age feature recorded in the excavation, although residual pottery from this period was present in Roman Posthole [182] and in the subsoil, suggesting that Early Bronze Age activity was more widespread than the single surviving feature. A substantial part of an Early Bronze Age beaker (c. 2250–1750 BC) was found in the base of Pit [443] (see Morgan-Shelbourne, Section 7.2). As an apparently isolated Early Bronze Age feature, this pit is difficult to interpret, but given its location close to the western limit of excavation, it is possible that further activity may be present immediately to the west. The context of the pottery, all found together centrally in the very bottom of an otherwise largely empty pit (the only other possibly contemporary finds being struck flint, though all three blades are more likely to predate the Bronze Age (Bishop, Section 7.1)), strongly suggests that it was a deliberately placed ‘special deposit’ (*cf.* Thomas 1991).

Pit [443] (Figure 4, Section 127) was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1.66m long x 1.5m wide x 0.75m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangey-brown sand (444). Twenty-one sherds (172g) of Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present. Pit [443] was truncated by Pit [445] and Gully [447].

6.5 Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (c. 1300–400 BC) (Ditches 1–7, Roundhouse 1, Buried Soil 2, Postholes [265], [283], [287], [370], [503], [505], [719] and Pits [211], [250], [410], [420], [464] and [641]) (Figure 4; Plates 4–5, 11)

6.5.1 The excavation area contained a regular rectilinear system of north-west- to south-east- and north-east- to south-west-aligned ditches. In the south-eastern part of the excavation area was a set of closely-spaced parallel boundary ditches (DITCHES 5, 6 and 7) which were perpendicular to a longer north-west–south-east-aligned boundary (DITCHES 1, 2 and 3). The truncation of DITCH 1 by DITCH 2 and the perpendicular arrangement of DITCH 4 with the terminus of DITCH 2 suggest slight modifications to the field system during its period of use. There was also a focus of occupation in the north and west of the site where a prehistoric land surface (preserved in BURIED SOIL 2), pits and a potential roundhouse (ROUNDHOUSE 1) were present.

6.5.2 The fabric, forms and decoration of the associated handmade flint-and-sand-tempered pottery suggest that these features predominantly belong to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age, possibly mainly the earliest Iron Age (c. 800–600 BC) (see Morgan-Shelbourne, Section 7.2), although there are very few identifiable vessel forms and this more specific date is tentative. The scale and extent of activity during this period is further attested by the presence of struck flint which displays the characteristic traits of later prehistoric flint-working: that is, the products of a simple flake- and core-based technology, apparently expediently made for *ad hoc* use, and displaying limited skill in their manufacture (see Bishop, Section 7.1). These were found in small numbers in some features belonging to this period of occupation, but also residually in later features, and in the topsoil and

subsoil, indicating that deposits of later prehistoric date were probably originally more widespread than the surviving features would indicate.

6.5.3 The assignment of the ditched field system to this period is based on several strands of evidence. First, the principal boundary – DITCHES 2 and 3 – was cut by a long sequence of Roman boundary ditches which extended from south-west to north-east across the excavation area (see below). DITCHES 1, 2, 3 and 4, in particular, also had markedly different fills to all the Roman features on the site, being considerably paler and more ‘leached’ in appearance, suggesting their greater age. Finds were scarce in the excavated slots through the ditches. However, Bronze Age – Iron Age struck flints, including a typically later prehistoric ‘squat flake’, were found in Slots [116] and [136] through DITCH 3, while two sherds and a ‘crumb’ of prehistoric pottery, one of them flint-tempered and possibly of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date, were found in Slot [697] through DITCH 6. Two sherds (16g) of possible Middle Iron Age pottery were found nearby in the terminus of DITCH 7 (Slot [699]), but these were high up in the fill and relate to the final infilling of the ditch after it had ceased to be maintained.

6.5.4 Another key piece of dating evidence for the field system comes from Pit [641], which contained 11 sherds (133g) and additional small crumbs of quartz- and quartz-and-flint-tempered Early Iron Age pottery, alongside later prehistoric struck flint and burnt flints. As this pit cut the south-western terminus of DITCH 4, this part of the field system appears to have gone out of use by the Early Iron Age. Although there were no direct stratigraphic relationships to link DITCH 4 with the other ditches in the field system, it was on the same alignment and had the same leached-looking fill as several of the other ditches, as well as being identical in size and profile to perpendicular DITCH 1. These observations suggest that it was part of the same boundary system and that the stratigraphic and finds evidence for its date can thus be extrapolated to the system as a whole.

DITCH 1 (Slots [460], [728]) (Plate 4)

DITCH 1 was aligned north-west to south-east, extending for 9.2m. It was narrower and deeper at the south-eastern terminus, measuring 1.3m wide x 0.52m deep, with

a rounded profile. The north-western end measured 1.5m wide x 0.25m deep, with a rounded profile. The ditch's main fill was a mid greyish-brown silty sand with frequent small flint gravel inclusions (459=730); its south-eastern terminus also had a basal fill of orangey-/ greyish-brown sand and abundant small flint gravel (729), which probably represents a deposit of hill-wash that had run down the length of the ditch. Residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flints were found in Slot [460]. DITCH 1 was truncated by DITCH 2.

DITCH 2 (Slots [462], [733])

DITCH 2 was aligned north-west to south-east, extending for 14.3m. It was narrower, but deeper, at the terminus at the south-east, measuring 0.60m wide x 0.33m deep, with a 'V'- shaped profile. It had a single fill of mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand, sometimes containing lenses of abundant small flint gravel (461=734). Residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age and Neolithic-Bronze Age flints were present in Slot [462]; residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flints were found in Slot [733]. DITCH 2 truncated DITCH 1 and was truncated by DITCH 20.

DITCH 3 (Slots [116], [136])

DITCH 3 was aligned north-west to south-east, extending for 8.8m+. It was wide and shallow, measuring 0.79m wide x 0.17m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of dark brown silty sand (115=135) in the excavated slots. Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age-Iron Age flints were found in Slots [116] and [136].

DITCH 4 (Slots [646], [648])

DITCH 4 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 5.9m. It was narrower at its south-western end, measuring 0.90m wide x 0.14m deep, with a rounded profile. Its north-eastern terminus measured 1.32m wide x 0.19m deep, with a rounded profile. It had a single fill of mid greyish-brown silty sand (647=649). DITCH 4 was truncated by Pit [641].

DITCH 5 (Slots [618], [622], [695], [716])

DITCH 5 (Section 189) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 21.2m. It was ephemeral, measuring up to 0.39m wide x 0.17m deep, with a shallow rounded profile. It probably originally continued both south-west and north-east, to join DITCH 6, but had been truncated by ploughing. It was filled with a mid to dark orangey-/ greyish-brown sandy silt, sometimes containing flint gravel inclusions ((617), (621), (694), (715)), which contained no finds.

DITCH 6 (Slots [697], [712])

DITCH 6 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 6.4m. It was wider and shallower at the north-east end, measuring 0.58m wide x 0.13m deep, with a rounded profile. The south-western end measured 0.48m wide x 0.21m deep, with a rounded profile. DITCH 6 may have originally continued south-west to join DITCH 5, but had been truncated by ploughing. The ditch contained a single fill of mid brown sandy silt and flint gravel (696=711). Two sherds (19g) of prehistoric pottery and residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint were present in Slot [697].

DITCH 7 (Slots [620], [624], [693], [699], [718])

DITCH 7 (Section 188) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 31.2m. It was wider and deeper at the north-eastern terminus, measuring 0.95m wide x 0.32m deep, with a rounded profile. The south-western terminus measured 0.5m wide x 0.12m deep, with a rounded profile. The ditch had a single fill along its length, a slightly variable but generally mid to dark greyish-brown sandy silt, sometimes containing abundant flint gravel ((619) (623) (692) (698) and (717)). Two sherds (16g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint were found in Slot [699]; the pottery was noted by the excavator as coming from high up in the fill, indicating that the ditch had largely infilled by the time that it was deposited there.

ROUNDHOUSE 1 (Slots [340] and [342], Postholes [287], [503] and [505]) (Plate 5)

- 6.5.5 A possible heavily-truncated roundhouse was located in the north-west corner of the site, to the north-east of better-preserved Late Iron Age ROUNDHOUSE 2. It was represented by a partial eaves-drip gully, which was 0.25–0.3m wide and 0.04–0.08m deep, with shallow concave sides, a concave base and a single fill of light reddish-brown silty sand, and also by three postholes, which may have been related to the structure as at least two of them appeared to continue the same ‘arc’ as the surviving stretch of drip gully. The roundhouse would have had an overall diameter of around 7.5m.

Slot [340] had shallow concave sides, a concave base (0.3m wide x 0.08m deep) and a single fill of light reddish brown silty sand (339). Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint was present.

Slot [342] had shallow concave sides, a concave base (0.25m wide x 0.04m deep)

and a single fill of light reddish brown silty sand (341). One sherd (4g) of flint-tempered Late Bronze Age pottery and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint was present.

Posthole [287] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.49m long x 0.34m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid blackish-brown silty sand (286). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [503] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.58m long x 0.48m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (502). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [505] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.43m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (504). The feature contained no finds.

Buried Soil 2 (169) (Plate 11)

6.5.6 Buried Soil 2 (169) was present in the north-east corner of the excavation. It spread from the northern limit of excavation down to Roman DITCHES 14 and 16 (22m long x 18m wide x up to 0.29m deep) and consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent gravel, flint and charcoal inclusions. It contained finds which span a long timeframe, including large quantities of both prehistoric and Roman pottery, all found mixed up together within the same apparently homogenous layer (the hand-dug test pits did not show any stratification/ layering of different horizons within the deposit). The soil layer also sealed numerous underlying Roman pits. The prehistoric pottery belongs to the Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age and includes several diagnostic forms including two jars and a bowl (Morgan-Shelbourne, Section 7.2).

6.5.7 Layer (169) was probably the result of an ongoing accumulation of material in a slight natural hollow in the ground surface, which started during prehistory and continued throughout the Roman period. The deposit thus includes remnants of a Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age land surface, but also incorporates additional material that arrived in the hollow later in the Iron Age and, particularly, during the occupation of the Romano-British

settlement (see below). This soil and anthropogenic material was probably deposited through a combination of deliberate dumping of rubbish, colluviation and hill-wash from upslope, and natural/ incidental incorporation of occupation debris that was 'knocking around' on the ground surface within the settlement. The deposits are likely to have been continually reworked and mixed during the prehistoric and Roman occupations, as a result of weathering, trampling, and general human and animal activity in what was clearly a relatively 'busy' area. Further reworking is likely to have occurred as a result of more recent (post-medieval and modern) agricultural land-use. This re-working is evident from the homogenous appearance and lack of any observable stratification within the buried soil and by the fact that a deposit containing a large – and in some sense *in-situ* – assemblage of prehistoric pottery sealed Roman features.

- 6.5.8 However, an important caveat to this general picture of the buried soil's development is that the relatively high mean sherd weight (compared to the overall site assemblage) and non-abraded condition of the prehistoric pottery indicates that, in all probability, there were also some localised discrete dumps of LBA–EIA rubbish and/ or cut features of this period within the buried soil that had survived subsequent truncation and post-depositional mixing intact. Although there was no discernible stratigraphy within the buried soil, it is possible that its lower levels – at least in some areas – were Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age, with Roman-period levels above. As a result of the intermixing of prehistoric and Roman material within the buried soil, it is not possible to be sure to which period the associated animal bone and other chronologically-non-diagnostic objects belong, limiting their potential for further analysis.

Buried Soil 2 (169) consisted of a layer of dark greyish-brown silty sand (22m long x 18m wide x 0.29m deep) which contained frequent gravel, flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 106 struck flints, likely to be the result of flint-working over a considerable span of time from the Mesolithic to the Iron Age, were present in (169), as were 160 sherds (2799g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery. The same deposit also contained Roman pottery and other objects (discussed below).

Postholes ([265], [283], [370] and [719])

Posthole [265] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.85m wide x 0.4m deep). It was sealed by Buried Soil 2. The feature contained three fills: a dark blackish-brown silty sand with charcoal and chalk inclusions (809), a light grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions (264) and an upper fill of dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (263). Eight sherds (64g) of Early Iron Age pottery, a Bronze Age–Iron Age flint flake, CBM, and cattle, sheep, pig and wood mouse bones were present in (263).

Posthole [283] (Figure 9, Section 66) was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.33m wide x 0.43+m deep). It was sealed by Buried Soil 2. The feature contained three fills: a mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional chalk and clay inclusions (281), a mottled yellow and brown sand with flint, chalk and clay inclusions (282) and an upper fill of dark blackish-brown silty sand with rare flint and chalk flecks (232). Twelve sherds (190g) of Early Iron Age pottery, the partial remains of a sheep/ goat and fragments of rodent, pig, sheep and cattle bones, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flints and metalwork were present in (232). Two sherds (9g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery and burnt flint were present in (281), along with a triangular fired clay loomweight/ oven brick (Hayward, Section 7.9).

Posthole [370] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.7m long x 0.5m wide x 0.41m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of light greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (369) and an upper fill of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (368). One sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery, sheep-sized bone and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Neolithic–Bronze Age flint were present in (368). Posthole [370] truncated Posthole [372].

Posthole [719] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.54m long x 0.5m wide x 0.23m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (720). Eight sherds (166g) of Late Bronze Age–Earliest Iron Age pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were present.

Pits ([211], [250], [410], [420], [464] and [641])

Pit [211] was linear in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (2.48m long x 0.96m wide x 0.32m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown sand with occasional flints (212). Three sherds (7g) of Early Iron

Age pottery and a large assemblage of flint ranging in date from the Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age were present.

Pit [250] was sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.96m long x 1.04m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (249). Two sherds (6g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery and Bronze Age–Iron Age flint and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint were present.

Pit [410] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.49+m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light to mid reddish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (409). Three sherds (10g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, cattle-sized bone and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint were present. Pit [410] was truncated by Gully [408].

Pit [420] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.6m long x 1.55m wide x 0.47m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (419). Later prehistoric pottery, sheep-sized bone and undiagnostic flint flakes were present.

Pit [464] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.37m long x 1.7m wide x 0.45m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark orangey-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (463). Three sherds (8g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were present.

Pit [641] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.7m long x 1.5m wide x 0.44m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions and dark black lenses (642). Eleven sherds (133g) of flint-and-sand-tempered Early Iron Age pottery, sheep-sized bone, Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, burnt flint and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint were present. Pit [641] cut the south-west terminus of DITCH 4.

6.6 Middle to Late Iron Age (c. 400–100 BC) (Postholes [180] and [209], Pits [262], [458] and [726] and Hearth (501)) (Figure 5)

- 6.6.1 The evidence for activity in the Middle to Late Iron Age was sparse, but was still present in pits and postholes scattered at a low density across the site. Residual Middle to Late Iron Age pottery was also found in later features,

suggesting that the scale of activity at this time was greater than indicated by the relatively small number of surviving features. Although occupation may have shifted away from the site by the Middle Iron Age, these features and finds indicate that there was still activity somewhere in the near vicinity. Pit [458] truncated DITCH 1, indicating that the earlier Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age ditch had silted up and was no longer in use as a boundary by the Middle Iron Age.

Postholes ([180] and [209])

Posthole [180] was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.52m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (181). Two sherds (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were present.

Posthole [209] was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.4m wide x 0.26m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (210). Prehistoric pottery and sheep-sized bones were present.

Pits ([262], [458] and [726])

Pit [262] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.45m wide x 0.08m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (261). One sherd (3g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was present.

Pit [458] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.5m wide x 0.33m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (457). Two sherds (29g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a Bronze Age–Iron Age flint core flake were present. Pit [458] truncated DITCH 1.

Pit [726] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1m long x 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand with charcoal, burnt clay and flint inclusions (725). Three sherds (27g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint and cattle and sheep-sized bones were present.

Hearth (501)

A possible hearth (501) was present close to the western limit of excavation (1.56m

long x 1.12m wide x 0.1m deep). It consisted of dark brown/ black silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Sheep-sized bone was present.

6.7 Latest Iron Age (c. 50 BC–AD 50) (Roundhouse 2 and Pits [235] and [242]) (Figure 5; Plate 7)

- 6.7.1 In the Latest Iron Age a roundhouse or other building represented by a circular eaves-drip gully was constructed in the north-west quadrant of the excavation area (ROUNDHOUSE 2). Two pits also date to this period. One of these (Pit [235]) contained a copper-alloy ewer handle of Continental form, a rare find for Iron Age Britain (Beveridge, pers. comm.) and suggestive of a degree of status on the part of the Late Iron Age inhabitants.

ROUNDHOUSE 2 (Structure [704], Slots [358], [393], [397], [402], [408], [447], [670], [672], [674], [676] and [678])

- 6.7.2 A probable roundhouse was located in the north-west corner of the site, adjacent to early Roman DITCH 16. It was represented by a penannular eaves-drip gully with an external diameter of 8.5m (6.7m internally) and an opening 1m wide on the south-west side, indicating the position of the entrance. The drip gully was 0.45–1m wide and 0.16–0.25m deep, with concave sides, a rounded base and a single fill of mid-orangey-/ reddish-brown silty sand in all the excavated slots. It survived to a greater depth in the northern and southern parts of the circuit.
- 6.7.3 The drip gully was initially excavated in 6 x 1m slots and then 100% excavated with a further five segments, described below in clockwise order starting from the north side of the entrance. In total, the slots contained four small sherds (6g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age and prehistoric pottery and a grog-tempered Late Iron Age sherd. Residual struck flints ranging in date from the Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age were also present. Bulk soil samples totalling 200 litres were taken from slots positioned around the circumference of the drip gully.
- 6.7.4 The scarcity of domestic artefacts from the gully, combined with the west-facing entrance, which is at odds with the typically east- and south-east-facing orientation of roundhouse entranceways, raises the possibility that this

was a mortuary enclosure rather than a roundhouse. Certainly, there was little contemporary occupation evidence on the site to indicate that it was part of a Late Iron Age settlement area. However, nor was there any funerary evidence from this period found in association with the eaves-drip gully or anywhere in its vicinity. The interpretation of the structure therefore remains open; research into parallels for the building during analysis stage may help to resolve it.

Slot [402] (Section 111) was the terminus on the north side of the roundhouse entrance. It had moderately-sloping concave sides, a concave base (0.76m wide x 0.16m deep) and a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand (401) which contained one sherd (2g) of prehistoric pottery, a small fragment of Roman tile, and residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [670] had moderately-sloping concave sides, a concave base (0.87m wide x 0.22m deep) and a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand (669) which contained residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [393] (Section 109) had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (1m wide x 0.25m deep) and a single fill of mid-orangish brown silty sand (394) which contained one sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, sheep bone and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [672] had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.82m wide x 0.21m deep) and a single fill of mid-orangish brown silty sand (671).

Slot [358] (Section 98) had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.75m wide x 0.19m deep) and a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand (357) which contained residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [674] had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.79m wide x 0.19m deep) and a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand (673) which contained residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [397] (Section 110) had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.81m wide x 0.19m deep) and a single fill of light orangish brown silty sand (398) which contained a sherd (3g) of grog-tempered Late Iron Age pottery, cattle-sized bone and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [676] had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.78m wide x 0.22m deep) and a single fill of light orangish brown silty sand (675).

Slot [447] (Section 127) had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.77m wide x 0.24m deep) and a single fill of mid orangey-brown silty sand (448) which contained residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Slot [678] had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.63m wide x 0.18m deep) and a single fill of mid-orangish brown silty sand (677).

Slot [408] (Section 114) was the terminus on the south side of the roundhouse entrance. It had moderately-sloping sides, a concave base (0.45m wide x 0.16m deep) and a single fill of mid-reddish brown silty sand (407) which contained residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint.

Pits ([235] and [242])

Pit [235] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1m wide x 0.36m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions (234). A Bronze Age–Iron Age flint core flake, an iron nail and a copper alloy handle (SF 63) were present.

Pit [242] was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.76m long x 0.64m wide x 0.34m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (241). A sherd of grog-tempered pottery (5g) and residual Mesolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flints were present.

6.8 Early Roman (c. mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD) (Ditches 8–16, Roundhouse 2, Cremation Burial [529], Buried Soil 3, Oven 1, Postholes [304], [328], [352], [354], [399], [482], [486], [538] and [543] and Pits [104], [110], [114], [118], [120], [122], [124], [195], [198], [222], [229], [236], [245], [270], [273], [320], [322], [389], [424], [426], [428], [436], [445], [489], [598], [616], [643], [682], [691], [710], [721], [724], [743], [745], [747], [752], [754], [756], [776], [780], [782], [784], [786], [788], [804], [806] and [808]) (Figure 6; Plates 7–9 and 14)

6.8.1 The Early Roman period saw a marked increase in activity on the site. ROUNDHOUSE 2 was rebuilt with a series of postholes and a new set of boundary ditches was established across the site, aligned northeast–

southwest. These ditches apparently divided a settlement area on the upper slope of the hill from an area of more 'industrial'-type activity, comprising quarry pits and at least one oven or kiln (OVEN/ KILN 1), further down the slope. The quantities of pottery and other finds indicate a settlement of moderate size, probably more than just a single-household farmstead. A cremation burial was located 13m east of the roundhouse, on the south side of the settlement boundary.

- 6.8.2 The presence of some assemblages of diagnostically mid-1st-century (c. AD 30/40–70) pottery (Anderson, Section 7.3), together with the occurrence in some contexts of fragments from early Roman wheel-made pots alongside sherds from handmade Middle Iron Age-tradition vessels, indicates that the settlement activity spans the Roman Conquest and the period of the Boudican rebellion. The overall picture from the site is one of Late Iron Age – Roman continuity, with an existing settlement apparently shifting/ expanding on to the site from somewhere in the near vicinity.

ROUNDHOUSE 2 (Postholes [352], [354], [399] and [482] and [486])

- 6.8.3 During the Early Roman period, ROUNDHOUSE 2 was rebuilt. It was represented by a partial ring of postholes with an external diameter of 11m (8.5m internally). There were not enough surviving postholes to indicate the position of the entrance.

Posthole [352] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.77m wide x 0.35m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional flints (351). Two sherds (34g) of Roman pottery including one from a Baetican amphora, one sherd (11g) of handmade Middle Iron Age-tradition pottery, horse and cattle-sized bones and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were present.

Posthole [354] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.93m long x 0.81m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional flints (353). Thirteen sherds (88g) of mid-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery, including several sherds from everted-rim jars in fine sandy micaceous greyware, cattle-sized bones, residual Neolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, fired clay ?loomweight

fragments (Hayward, Section 7.9) and oyster shell were present.

Posthole [399] (Section 110) was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.75m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light yellowish-brown sand (400). One sherd (7g) of prehistoric pottery and undiagnostic struck flint were present.

Posthole [482] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.4m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (481). Residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint was present.

Posthole [486] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.2m wide x 0.39m deep). It contained three fills: a dark brown/ black silty sand (484), a light greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (485) and a light greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (483). Undiagnostic struck flint was present in (483). Fill (484) was in the central part of the feature and appeared to fill the void left by the removal of a post; fill (485) was present to either side of this central fill.

Cremation Burial ([529])

- 6.8.4 Cremation Burial [529] was located in the central west of the excavation area, directly south of DITCH 15 and 13m south-east of Roundhouse 2. It contained 764g of cremated human bone from a probable adult male (Tierney, Section 7.6), as well as 1452g of burnt flint (Bishop, Section 7.1), two sherds (5g) of later-1st- to mid-2nd-century Roman pottery, seven segmented glass beads and other copper alloy and iron fragments (Beveridge, Section 7.4), the beads and metalwork all showing evidence of burning. It is perhaps possible that the copper alloy and iron fragments represent the remains of a casket burnt on the pyre. The burnt flint accounts for a large proportion (approximately one third) of the small burnt stone assemblage from the site as a whole and its presence in the cremation may therefore be significant, possibly representing material from a flint cobble bed/ platform upon which the funeral pyre was constructed, which was then collected — probably deliberately — for burial along with the cremated bone.

- 6.8.5 The cremated bone and associated objects in the burial provide some interesting evidence to help reconstruct the cremation process and the nature of the funerary rite as a whole (Tierney, Section 7.6). Un-urned

cremation is a relatively unusual burial custom in the Roman period. This feature will be radiocarbon-dated as part of post-excavation analysis.

Cremation Burial [529] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.87m wide x 0.30m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of a dark black/ brown charcoal-rich sandy silt (528), which contained two sherds (5g) of later-1st- to early-2nd-century Roman pottery, two residual sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint, burnt flint (1452g), cremated human bone (764g), seven segmented glass beads of a form common during the Roman period, two iron sheet fragments and two burnt copper-alloy fragments.

BURIED SOIL 3 ([748])

- 6.8.6 Buried Soil 3 (748) was present in the south-eastern quadrant of the excavation area. It measured 14.5m long and 12m wide and consisted of a light yellowish- to greyish-brown silty sand patch up to 0.25m deep. A c. 1 x 1m sample of the deposit was excavated while digging the pits which were cut into it. The excavated part of the layer contained a single sandy grey ware jar rim (14g) and a fragment of burnt clay. It was cut by Roman Pits [598], [724], [743], [745] and [747]. In contrast to Buried Soils 1, 2 and 4, which were dark in colour and rich in finds, Buried Soil 3 was pale and sterile. This suggests a very different origin; in view of the very limited assemblage of associated finds, it may actually have been a naturally-formed deposit, such as a localised layer of hill-wash/ colluvium.

QUARRY PITS ([104]=[788], [110]=[786], [114]=[784], [122]=[780] and [124]=[782]))

- 6.8.7 A cluster of five parallel north-west- to south-east-aligned linear quarry pits was present to the south of the main settlement boundary, towards the eastern edge of the excavation area. They were presumably located close together in order to target a specific seam of raw material, perhaps a clay pocket in the predominantly sand and gravel geology. They contained few finds, indicating that they were not primarily dug as rubbish pits.

Quarry Pit ([104]=[788]) was oval in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (8m long x 1.96m wide x 0.44m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of

mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (103) and (787), containing a grog-tempered storage jar sherd (57g) and a micaceous greyware jar rim with frilled decoration. Pit [788] truncated Pit [786].

Quarry Pit ([110]=[786]) was oval in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (8m long x 1.4m wide x 0.42m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (109) and (785). The feature contained no finds. Pit [786] truncated Pit [784] and was truncated by Pit [788].

Quarry Pit ([114]=[784]) was oval in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (7m long x 1.16m wide x 0.34m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (113) and (783). The feature contained no finds. Pit [784] was truncated by Pits [782] and [786].

Quarry Pit ([122]=[780]) was oval in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (10m long x 2.16m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (121) and (779). The feature contained no finds. Pit [780] truncated Pits [778], [790] and [124] and was truncated by Pit [118].

Quarry Pit ([124]=[782]) was oval in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (6m long x 1.7m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (123) and (781). One sherd (8g) of late-1st-century south Gaulish samian ware, three sandy greyware jar sherds (61g), one sherd (7g) of handmade later prehistoric pottery, Roman ceramic building material and cattle-sized bone were present. Pit [782] truncated Pit [784] and was truncated by Pit [122]=[780].

OTHER PITS ([118], [120], [195], [198], [222], [229], [236], [245], [270], [273], [320], [322], [389], [424], [426], [428], [436], [445], [489], [598], [616], [643], [682], [691], [710], [721], [724], [743], [745], [747], [752], [754], [756], [776], [804], [806] and [808])

- 6.8.8 Thirty-six other smaller pits can be dated to the early Roman period based on finds or stratigraphic relationships. The majority were located on the north-west side of the boundary ditches, within, but seemingly on the edge of, the settlement further up the slope. The large assemblages of pottery and other domestic finds in the pits reflect a settlement of some size.

Pit [118] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.3m wide x 0.38m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of dark greyish-brown sand and burnt clay (125) and an upper fill of dark greyish-brown sand with frequent charcoal pieces and occasional stones (117). Daub was found in (125). One sherd (15g) of Middle Iron Age-tradition pottery, undiagnostic struck flints, five sherds (87g) of Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery, including grog-tempered sherds and fine sandy micaceous greyware (together c. AD 50–70), daub, and cattle and sheep-sized bones were present in (117). Pit [118] truncated Pits [120] and [122].

Pit [120] was oval in plan with moderately-steep straight sides and a flattish base (1.3m wide x 0.5m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional charcoal pieces and stones (119). Two sherds (40g) of Late Iron Age pottery were present, including an everted, rippled jar rim in fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (AD 0–50). Pit [120] was truncated by Pit [118].

Pit [195] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a flat base (0.97m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brownish-grey sand with occasional stones (194), which contained 11 sherds (235g) of Roman pottery, the majority from a late-1st-century coarse sandy reduced ware jar, as well as eight sherds (34g) of residual Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery. A Mesolithic–Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade, daub including a probable sill fragment from a building, and sheep-sized and rodent bones were also present.

Pit [198] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.73m long x 0.56m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained two fills: a lower fill of dark brownish-grey sand (197) and an upper fill consisting of mid brownish-grey sand (196). Four sherds (62g) of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and cattle- and sheep-sized, amphibian, pig, rodent, vole and wood mouse bones were present in (197). Two sherds (29g) of late-1st-century pottery and two sherds (12g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery were present in (196), together with sheep-sized and amphibian bones.

Pit [222] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (1.51m long x 1.48m wide x 0.24m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (221). Six sherds (75g) of late-1st-century sandy grey ware, including a necked jar with rolled bead, and cattle bones were present.

Pit [229] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.66m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill of dark brownish-grey sand (228). Three sherds (21g) of residual Early–Middle Iron Age pottery and cattle and cattle-sized bones were present, alongside a large group of mid-1st-century pottery (44 sherds; 1.6kg) including a large portion of a sand- and organic-tempered jar (SF 60) with holes for suspension, external sooting and internal limescale.

Pit [236] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.35m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (266). One sherd (9g) of residual Early Iron Age pottery and two sherds (14g) of micaceous sandy greyware pottery, of broad 2nd- to 4th-century date, were present.

Pit [245] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and an irregular base (1.5m long x 1.12m wide x 0.28m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (246). Six sherds (27g) of late-1st- to early-2nd-century pottery, including local sandy grey ware, a sherd from a West Stow vessel and a sherd of south Gaulish samian ware, were present, in addition to cattle and sheep bone and a residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint blade fragment.

Pit [270] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.12m long x 0.77m wide x 0.52m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangey-brown silty sand (269). Two sherds (5g) of late-1st- to early-2nd-century pottery were present.

Pit [273] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.48m long x 1.1m wide x 0.32m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of mid-greyish-brown silty sand (274) and an upper fill of mid-yellowish-brown silty sand (812). Three sherds (11g) of early Roman pottery were present.

Pit [320] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.05m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand (319). Late-1st-century Roman pottery (3 sherds; 58g), including a sherd from a fine sandy reduced ware beaker with short, everted rim, and a lid-seated jar, were present, alongside 12 sherds (35g) of handmade Middle Iron Age-tradition pottery, sheep, cattle- and sheep-sized bone and a residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint flake.

Pit [322] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.6m wide x

0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand (321). A single sherd (4g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery was present.

Pit [389] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.56m wide x 0.54m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangey-brown sand (390). Four sherds (15g) of early- to mid-Roman sandy grey ware pottery, including several rims, dog bones, and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic, Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint were present. Pit [389] was truncated by Posthole [363].

Pit [424] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.35m long x 1.4m wide x 0.56m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (423). The feature contained no finds. Pit [424] truncated Pits [422] and [426] and was truncated by Pit [428].

Pit [426] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.6+m wide x 0.37m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (425). A greyware jar sherd (16g) and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were present. Pit [426] was truncated by Pit [424].

Pit [428] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (1.05m wide x 0.48m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (427), which contained two sherds (65g) of pottery in a coarse, sandy reduced fabric, including one from a carinated jar with exterior sooting (AD 40–100). Pit [428] truncated Pit [424].

Pit [436] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and flint inclusions (435). Residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint was present, as were two small sherds (3g) from a later-1st-century reduced ware beaker.

Pit [445] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.1m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal inclusions (446). Seven sherds (154g) of later-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery, including several from a storage jar in coarse, sandy, micaceous oxidised fabric, were present, as well as sheep-sized bone and undiagnostic struck flint. Pit [445] truncated Pit [443].

Pit [489] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1.4m long x 1.1m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (490). Two sherds (20g) of Roman pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present. Pit [489] truncated Pit [491].

Pit [598] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (1.1m long x 0.85m wide x 0.35m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (597). Thirty-three sherds (670g) of mid-1st-century pottery were present, together with three sherds (9g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint, and sheep bones. Pit [598] truncated Layer (748).

Pit [616] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.55m long x 0.45m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown sand with flint inclusions (615). Two sherds (32g) of later-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery were present.

Pit [643] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (1.45m long x 1m wide x 0.58m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of dark grey/black silty sand with flint inclusions (644) and an upper fill of mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (645). Five sherds (14g) of later-1st-century pottery, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, burnt flint and slag were present in (645). The pottery is in coarse sandy oxidised and reduced fabrics.

Pit [682] was elongated in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (2.6m long x 0.88m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark brown/ black sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (681). Five sherds (23g) of Roman pottery and 10 sherds (167g) of handmade Middle Iron Age-tradition pottery were present, as were burnt flint and cattle bones. The Roman pottery includes a small sherd from a south Gaulish samian ware cup.

Pit [691] (Section 188) was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.98m long x 0.95m wide x 0.20m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (690). A small group of mid-1st-century (c. AD 40–70) pottery was present, comprising 10

sherds (124g) in fine, sandy micaceous oxidised and coarse sandy reduced fabrics, the former including a possible butt beaker. Pit [691] truncated DITCH 7.

Pit [710] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.8m long x 1.3m wide x 0.65m deep). It contained three fills: a basal fill of dark grey/ black silty sand (709), a mid-brown sandy silty with gravel inclusions (708), and an upper fill of mid brown/ black sandy silt with gravel inclusions (707). Eight sherds (56g) of mid-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery and residual Mesolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint were present in (707). Pit [710] truncated DITCH 6.

Pit [721] was sub-circular in plan with moderate- to steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (0.92m long x 0.94m wide x 0.42m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (722). A single sherd (4g) of early Roman pottery, one sherd (2g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint were present.

Pit [724] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.4m long x 0.8m wide x 0.46m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (723). The pit contained a small group of mid- to late-1st-century AD pottery (8 sherds; 107g) including part of a necked, flange-rim jar in coarse sandy oxidised ware and a carinated beaker in fine sandy black-slipped ware. Two sherds (6g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, Neolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, CBM, fired clay loomweight/ oven brick fragments (Hayward, Section 7.9), a nail, and cattle, sheep and pig bone were also present. Pit [724] truncated BURIED SOIL 3.

Pit [743] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1.9m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (742). Thirty-two sherds (310g) of Roman pottery, burnt flint, slag and cattle and sheep bones were present. The pottery is mainly locally-produced sandy grey wares which are not particularly chronologically diagnostic. Pit [743] was truncated by Pit [745].

Pit [745] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (744). Eight sherds (38g) of mid- to late-1st-century pottery were present, including fragments from a north Gaulish whiteware mortaria. Pit [745] truncated Pits [743] and [747].

Pit [747] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light to mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions (746). Five sherds (25g) of later-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery were present, including sandy micaceous grey ware and black-slipped ware, the former including a fragment from a necked jar with everted rim. Pit [747] was truncated by Pit [745].

Pit [752] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (1.2m long x 1.1m wide x 0.25m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (751). The feature contained no finds. Pit [752] truncated ROUNDHOUSE 2.

Pit [754] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a flat base (0.6m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangey-brown silty sand (753). The feature contained no finds. Pit [754] truncated ROUNDHOUSE 2.

Pit [756] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.82m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (755). The feature contained no finds. Pit [756] truncated DITCH 12 and was truncated by DITCH 13.

Pit [776] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.56m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (775). It contained one sherd (2g) of early Roman pottery, cattle-sized bone and residual Neolithic–Bronze Age struck flint.

Pit [804] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.42m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal inclusions (803). Two sherds (34g) of late-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery were present.

Pit [806] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a flat base (1.4m long x 1.1m wide x 0.24m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mottled dark brown/ black and orangey-yellow silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (805). Four sherds (15g) of mid-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery, including one from a coarse sandy grey ware necked jar with everted rim, were present, alongside sheep-sized bone.

Pit [808] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base

(0.8m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (807). A fragmentary iron nail was present.

POSTHOLES ([304], [328], [538] and [543])

Posthole [304] was sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (1.4m long x 1.68m wide x 0.5m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand (305). Five sherds (25g) of mid- to late-1st-century pottery, sheep/goat bone and undiagnostic struck flint were present. The pottery includes micaceous sandy grey ware and black-slipped ware, the latter including a jar.

Posthole [328] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.88m wide x 0.33m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (327). Ten sherds (179g) of late-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery and cattle bone were present. The pottery includes part of a necked, everted jar in fine sandy grey ware and a jar with rippled decoration. Posthole [328] truncated Pit [332].

Posthole [538] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.51m long x 0.46m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark grey/ black silty sand (539), which contained one sherd (2g) of early Roman pottery.

Posthole [543] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.51m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (542). One sherd (3g) of Roman pottery was present. Posthole [543] was truncated by DITCH 16.

DITCHES

DITCH 8 (Slot [798])

DITCH 8 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 7m before curving 90° to the south-east and continuing for a further 2.5m. It measured 0.73+m wide x 0.27m deep, with a flat base and a single fill of dark brown/ black silty sand (797). A sherd (6g) of Roman grey ware was found in Slot [798]. DITCH 8 was truncated by DITCH 9.

DITCH 9 (Slot [796])

DITCH 9 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 6.3m. It measured 1.14m wide x 0.28m deep, with a flat base. It had a single fill of dark greyish-brown

slightly silty sand (795). A sherd (9g) of Roman grey ware pottery and horse and cattle-sized bones were found in Slot [796]. DITCH 9 truncated DITCH 8 and was truncated by DITCH 11 and Pit [808].

DITCH 10 (Slots [740], [800] and [802])

DITCH 10 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 9.6m+. It was wider and deeper at the north-eastern end, measuring 0.87m x 0.31m deep, with a flat base. The terminus at the south-western end measured 0.6m wide x 0.26m deep, with a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish-brown slightly silty sand ((739)=(799)=(801)). Late-1st-century AD pottery (13 sherds; 73g), residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint, cattle bone and CBM were found in Slots [740], [800] and [802]. DITCH 10 truncated DITCH 8 and was truncated by DITCHES 11 and 12 and Pit [808].

DITCH 11 (Slot [772])

DITCH 11 was aligned north-west to south-east, extending for 7m. It measured 0.59m wide x 0.13m deep, with a flat base and a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand (771). DITCH 11 truncated DITCHES 8–10 and was truncated by DITCH 13.

DITCH 12 (Slot [774])

DITCH 12 was aligned north-west to south-east, extending for 6.7m. It measured 0.83m wide x 0.12m deep, with a flat base and a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand (773). Two sherds (7g) of late-1st- to early-2nd-century Roman pottery were found in Slot [774]. DITCH 12 truncated DITCH 10 and was cut by Pit [756].

DITCH 13 (Slots [585], [608], [758] and [794])

DITCH 13 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 20.5m+. It measured up to 1.28m wide x 0.33m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown sand which contained flint gravel inclusions ((584), (607), (757) (793)). One sherd (11g) of handmade Middle Iron Age-tradition pottery, Roman pottery (2 sherds; 17g) including a fragment of a straight-sided dish in fine sandy micaceous grey ware (c. AD 120–300) and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flints were found in Slots [585], [608], [758] and [794]. DITCH 13 cut DITCH 11 and was truncated by DITCH 15.

DITCH 14 (Slots [513], [519], [549] and [600])

DITCH 14 (Section 158) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 56m+

and continuing beyond the excavation area. It measured up to 1.5m wide x 0.35m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown sand which contained flint gravel inclusions ((512), (518), (548), (599)). No finds were present. DITCH 14 was truncated by DITCH 15.

DITCH 15 (Slots [547], [559], [570], [589], [604], [638] and [660])

DITCH 15 (Section 158, 182) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 72m+ and continuing beyond the excavation area. It was significantly wider at the south-western end, measuring 2.04m wide x 0.7m deep, with a rounded profile. It was filled with a light greyish-brown sand with occasional flint gravel ((546), (558), (571), (588), (603), (637), (661)); slot [600] also had a basal fill of mid yellowish-brown sand (662). In comparison, the north-eastern end was 1.05m wide x 0.68m deep, although it had been severely truncated by DITCHES 17 and 18. Fifteen sherds (82g) of Roman pottery, cattle, pig and sheep-sized bones and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic struck flint and burnt flint were found in Slots [547], [559], [570], [589], [604] and [660]. The Roman pottery includes local coarse sandy oxidised ware and rims from several sandy grey ware jars and fits a late-1st- to 2nd-century date. DITCH 15 truncated DITCHES 13 and 14 and was truncated by DITCH 16.

DITCH 16 (Slots [511], [517], [541], [551], [553], [555], [572], [602] and [686])

DITCH 16 (Section 158) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 71.5m. It varied in width, measuring between 0.94 and 2.17m, and was up to 0.5m deep, with either a rounded or 'V'-shaped profile. It was filled with a dark greyish-brown sand, sometimes containing flint gravel inclusions ((510), (516), (540), (550), (552), (554), (573), (601), (685)). Roman pottery (20 sherds; 148g), dog, cattle and sheep-sized bones and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint were found in Slots [511], [551], [553], [555] and [602]. The pottery includes a sherd of central Gaulish samian ware from a Dr. 33 cup and, overall, fits an early-2nd-century date. DITCH 16 truncated DITCH 15.

OVEN/ KILN 1 (Firing Chamber [650]: fills (667), (668), (759), (760), (761), (762) and (763); Stokehole [764]: (765), (766) and (767))

- 6.8.9 OVEN/ KILN 1 (Section 212) was located at the south-eastern limit of excavation, close to later Bronze Age DITCHES 5 and 7. It was a 'keyhole' shape in plan, measuring 2.93m long, 1.26m wide and 0.23m deep. A shallow linear stokehole ([764]; 1.6m long x 0.56m wide x 0.16m deep)

extended north-westwards, connecting to a circular firing chamber ([650]; 1.3m long x 1.26m wide x 0.23m deep) with vertical sides, a flat base and a sub-square fired/ vitrified clay central pedestal (0.63m long x 0.6m wide x 0.18m deep) (760). The firing chamber had a vitrified clay lining (759) up to 0.17m thick, which did not extend into the stokehole.

6.8.10 The earliest deposit in the oven/ kiln was a dark brown/ black silty sand and charcoal fill 0.13m deep (763), present in the flue between the stokehole and firing chamber, and deriving from its final firing. This was sealed by layers representing the abandonment and initial silting-up of the disused oven/ kiln (762) and (765). This was followed by a collapse/ demolition layer of fired clay in the stokehole (766) and the final layers of silting-up of the structure (667), (668), (761) and (767). Sheep-sized bones were present in (667). Two sherds (19g) of prehistoric pottery, residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, and rodent bones were present in (668) and sheep-sized bones were present in (759). A total of nine sherds (128g) of Roman pottery were present in the various deposits filling the oven/ kiln; the only closely-datable pieces are three sherds from a beaker in a fine, sandy, micaceous oxidised fabric, which is probably mid- to late-1st-century AD.

6.8.11 The identification of [650] as an oven or kiln requires further investigation during analysis stage, in particular by searching for parallels for the structure at other excavated Romano-British rural sites. Its basic morphology, including its size, shape in plan, clay lining and two-part structure comprising a stokehole and firing chamber, are mirrored by ovens at many Roman rural settlements, for example, by a domestic oven in the late Roman estate centre at Elveden in north-west Suffolk (Woolhouse in prep.). However, the central clay pedestal, presumably to support a suspended floor, is unusual in excavated ovens but common in Roman updraught kilns; a very similar structure to OVEN/ KILN 1 was found at the Roman farmstead/ 'villa rustica' at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, and was interpreted as a probable kiln based primarily on the presence of a clay pedestal in its firing chamber (Nicholson and Woolhouse 2016). The absence of any wasters or other debris from

pottery manufacture at Easton perhaps weighs against interpretation as a kiln.

6.9 Mid-Roman (c. mid-2nd to 3rd century AD) (Ditch 17, Buried Soil 4, Postholes [164], [486], [363], [367] and [579], Pits [142], [150], [345], [347], [359], [361], [476], [487], [536], [593], [640], [655], [701] and [706]) (Figure 7; Plate 12)

6.9.1 Activity at the site continued throughout the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. The boundary ditch bisecting the site was reinstated, the earlier ditches having silted-up. Pits and postholes were also dug at the top of the slope, as well as, to a lesser extent, down slope. A large area of finds-rich buried soil was present in the northern half of the site, sealing earlier pits and postholes. It is likely to result from deliberate dumping of domestic rubbish at the edge of the Roman settlement.

BURIED SOIL 4 (227)

6.9.2 A c. 20m wide, 0.30m deep buried soil layer in the central northern part of the excavation area, beside the main settlement boundary ditch, dates to the mid-Roman period. It was probably the result of deliberate dumping of rubbish/ midden material in a slight natural dip in the ground at the edge of the Roman settlement. The relatively consistent later-2nd-/ 3rd-century date of the associated pottery (Anderson, Section 7.3) contrasts with the long and mixed chronological range of the finds from the ostensibly similar Buried Soil 2, located just to the east, and indicates that the formation processes behind the two buried soils were different (see 'Roman', below).

Layer (227) was present in the northern half of the excavation. It spread north from DITCHES 14 and 16 (19.5m long x 12.5m wide x 0.3m deep) and consisted of a dark brown/ black silty sand which contained frequent gravel, flint and charcoal inclusions. A total of 113 sherds (1.4kg) of Roman pottery were recovered, representing a minimum of 22 vessels; the majority is locally-made micaceous sandy greyware, but there is also a Pakenham colour-coat sherd and a Baetican amphora handle. Residual struck flints, ranging in date from the Mesolithic to Iron Age, were also present, as was a residual sherd (2g) of Early–Middle Iron Age pottery. The layer also contained thirteen fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay, including Roman roof tile, imbrex, a box flue tile, brick, loomweight

fragments and daub. Cattle, cattle- and sheep-sized, horse and dog bone were also present.

PITS ([142], [150], [345], [347], [359], [361], [476], [487], [536], [593], [640], [655], [701] and [706])

Pit [142] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.82m long x 0.7m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones and gravel (141). It contained a sherd (8g) from a necked, beaded black-slipped ware jar, and cattle-sized bone.

Pit [150] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.22m wide x 0.36m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown silty sand with occasional stones (149). It contained 14 sherds (139g) of 2nd-century Roman pottery, including one from a Colchester colour coat beaker and two from a sandy reduced ware jar with short neck and everted rim. One sherd (8g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flints, animal bone and a fragment of Roman tile were also present.

Pit [345] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (0.74m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (346). A sherd (8g) of Roman greyware was present.

Pit [347] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.16m wide x 0.24m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/black silty sand (348). Seven sherds (97g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery, a sherd (3g) of residual handmade Middle Iron Age pottery, cattle and sheep-sized bones and a residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint flake were present. Pit [347] was beneath Buried Soil 4 ((227)).

Pit [359] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (0.8m long x 0.77m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangey-brown sand (360). A sherd of pottery (9g) in a fine, sandy oxidised fabric, and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

Pit [361] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (2m long x 0.5m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown sand (362). Nine sherds (48g) of mid-2nd- to 3rd-century pottery, cattle-sized bone, and undiagnostic struck flint were present. The pottery includes a Nene Valley

colour coat sherd and a sherd from an everted-rim beaker in fine sandy micaceous greyware.

Pit [476] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (1.09m wide x 0.36m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (475), which contained four sherds (34g) from a greyware jar (late-1st- to 2nd-century).

Pit [487] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1m long x 0.92m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (488). Five sherds (36g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery, three pieces of Roman tile, and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

Pit [536] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.81m long x 0.64m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (537). Three sherds (8g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery and a Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint blade core were present.

Pit [593] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.1m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (592). Two sherds (66g) from a fine sandy micaceous greyware plain-rim dish were present (AD 120–300).

Pit [640] was sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.6m long x 0.9m wide x 0.45m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of dark yellowish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (651) and an upper fill of dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (639). Two sherds (10g) of 2nd- to 3rd-century Roman pottery including a fine sandy greyware bead-rim jar, 15 sherds (285g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, oyster shell and red deer, sheep, cattle and pig bones were present in (639). Pit [640] truncated layer (748).

Pit [655] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (0.85m long x 0.67m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions (654). Three sherds (44g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery and undated struck flint were present. Pit [655] truncated Tree throw [653].

Pit [701] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (1.5m long x 1.04m wide x 0.41m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions (700). Two sherds (19g) of micaceous sandy greyware, including an everted-rim jar with sooting under the rim, were present (AD 70–200). Pit [701] truncated layer (689) and was truncated by DITCH 17.

Pit [706] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.2m long x 0.95m wide x 0.31m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (705). Five sherds (89g) of late-1st- to 2nd-century pottery, CBM, animal bone and residual Neolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint were present.

POSTHOLES ([164], [186], [363], [367] and [579])

Posthole [164] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.48m long x 0.4m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light to mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (163). A single small sherd of Moselkeramik black-slipped ware was present (c. AD 200–275).

Posthole [186] was sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (0.82m long x 0.6m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown silty sand (187). Three sherds (11g) of Roman greyware, undiagnostic flint flakes, burnt stone and cattle- and sheep-sized bones were present.

Posthole [363] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.42m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (364). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [363] truncated Pit [389].

Posthole [367] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.2m long x 0.9m wide x 0.63m deep). It contained two fills: a dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (365) and a mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (366). Three sherds (15g) of Roman pottery, one sherd (1g) of residual Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age pottery, cattle- and sheep-sized bones and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flints were present in (365). One sherd (10g) of Roman pottery was present in (366). The Roman pottery includes sherds in sandy reduced fabrics, fine sandy micaceous greyware and black-slipped ware, the latter from a beaker (c. AD 50–

200). Posthole [367] truncated Posthole [372].

Posthole [579] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.25m long x 0.35m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (578). One sherd (2g) of late-1st to 2nd-century greyware and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

DITCHES

DITCH 17 (Slots [636], [658] and [688])

DITCH 17 (Section 182) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 23m+. It was significantly wider and deeper at the south-western end, measuring 1.36m wide x 0.57m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown sand, sometimes containing flint gravel inclusions ((635), (659), (687)). In comparison, the north-eastern end was 0.78m wide x 0.18m deep. Three sherds (36g) of pottery, including part of a south Gaulish samian ware Dr.33 cup and a greyware lid with rounded rim (c. 2nd-century), were found in Slot [688]. DITCH 17 truncated DITCH 15.

6.10 Late Roman (later 3rd to early 4th century AD) (Ditch 20, Posthole [271] and Pit [277]) (Figure 7)

6.10.1 Activity declined or shifted away from the site by the late 3rd/ early 4th century. The only features securely dated to the late Roman period are Posthole [271], Pit [277] and DITCH 20, which was the latest re-establishment of the main north-east–south-west-aligned settlement boundary. Some finds from Buried Soil 2, including a 4th-century coin and a shale bracelet of late Roman type (see ‘Roman’, below), indicate that rubbish continued to be dumped or otherwise find their way into this hollow into the 4th century, demonstrating some continuing occupation in the vicinity. It is possible that the Roman settlement had contracted further up the slope.

Posthole [271] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (1.04m long x 0.8m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained three fills: a basal fill of mid-greyish brown silty sand (272), a fill of mottled yellow and brown silty sand (811) and an upper fill of mid-greyish brown silty sand (810). Pottery,

including six sherds (195g) from a bead-and-flange-rim bowl in imitation black-burnished ware (AD 250–400), sheep-sized bones, slag and two residual Neolithic–Bronze Age struck flint flakes were present in (272).

Pit [277] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.7m long x 0.78m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (278). Two sherds (5g) of Roman pottery including an Oxfordshire red-slip ware sherd, and one sherd (5g) of residual Late Bronze Age pottery were present, as well as cattle- and sheep-sized bones and undiagnostic struck flints.

DITCH 20 (Slots [563], [587], [606] and [792])

DITCH 20 was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 23m. It varied in width, mainly measuring up to 0.86m wide x 0.33m deep, with a rounded profile, with the exception of Slot [606] which measured 1.25m wide x 0.29m deep. It was filled with a mid greyish-brown sand, sometimes containing flint gravel inclusions ((562), (586), (605), (791)). Pottery and flint were found in Slots [563], [587] and [606]. Slot [606] contained a bead-and-flange-rim bowl in black-slipped fabric (late-3rd- to 4th-century). DITCH 20 truncated DITCHES 2, 13 and 15.

6.11 Romano-British (c. AD 50–350) (Ditches 18, 19, 21, Buried Soils 1 and 2, Postholes [146], [156], [166], [168], [182], [184], [193], [243], [258] and [384], Pits [154], [171], [173], [177], [179], [204], [214], [216], [218], [231], [240], [247], [260], [275], [291], [299], [316], [317], [714] and [727] and Layers (499) and (689)) (Figure 8; Plates 9-11)

- 6.11.1 There were 37 features and deposits that could not be dated more closely than to the broad Romano-British period (c. late 1st to 4th centuries AD). These included DITCHES 18 and 19, Buried Soils 1 and 2 and numerous pits and postholes, the latter located mainly in the north-western half of the site, north of the set of boundary ditches defining the southern edge of the Roman settlement. Some of the pits and postholes contained no chronologically-diagnostic finds but have been assigned a Roman date based on the identical appearance of their fills to those of dated Roman features. Buried Soil 2 is the most significant of these deposits and appears to represent a gradual accumulation of settlement waste in a slight dip in the ground surface, forming throughout the period of occupation of the Roman

settlement. It contained a large and varied assemblage of Roman artefacts which help to shed light on the settlement's chronology and character.

Buried Soil 1 ((663), (666), (770), (664), (665), (768), (769))

6.11.2 Buried Soil 1 extended out of the north-east corner of the excavation and consisted of a series of layers of dark silty sand (663), (666) and (770). Overall the area measured 8m+ long x 5.7m wide. The uppermost layer was a dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent stones and clay patches (663). Roman pottery (53 sherds; 539g), cattle bones and a residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade were present in (663). The pottery mainly consists of chronologically-undiagnostic locally-made greywares, including numerous jar fragments and a few sherds from beakers and bowls. Layer (666) consisted of a dark brown/ black silty sand with frequent charcoal, CBM and clay inclusions, while (770) was a mid to dark brown/ black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. Twenty-nine sherds (325g) of pottery, chicken, cattle, sheep, pig, horse, cat and rodent bones, and a Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint flake were present in (770).

6.11.3 Between layers (663) and (770) were several areas of baked clay showing signs of burning (664), (665), (768) and (769). Layer (664) consisted of a mid-brownish-yellow clay with frequent stone and flint inclusions, which contained two greyware jar sherds (34g), as well as chicken and cattle-sized bones. Layer (665) was a mid-yellowish-brown clay which contained nine sherds (76g) of sandy greyware and oxidised pottery, red deer and cattle-sized bones, while (768) and (769) were both light to mid yellowish-grey mottled clay with black lenses and frequent chalk and charcoal flecks. Residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint was present in (768), alongside a single greyware sherd (7g).

6.11.4 During excavation, it was thought that these localised burnt/ baked clay layers could be floor surfaces or parts of collapsed walls and the excavation area was therefore extended slightly to the north-west to enable their full extent to be planned and investigated. However, there were no signs of associated postholes, post-pads or beam slots that would support a structural identification and it therefore seems most likely that the burnt

layers represent a combination of the bases of hearths or ovens and spreads of debris from the collapse or demolition of these features. Layer (664) had a fairly regular shape in plan and a 'cleaner', more homogenous clay composition, and is perhaps most likely to be the in-situ base of a hearth or oven measuring c. 1.9m long x 0.8m wide x 0.12m deep. Adjacent smaller clay patch (665), abutting it to the south, may be another in-situ part of the same hearth or a separate similar feature. Layer (769) comprised a patch (1.10m long x 0.74m wide x 0.09m deep) of similar but non-burnt clay with frequent chalk and charcoal flecks and may represent collapsed or demolished elements of the hearth's superstructure, as may similar spread (768).

Buried Soil 2 (169)

- 6.11.5 Buried Soil 2 (169) was present in the north-east corner of the excavation, in a slight natural dip or hollow in the ground surface. Material began accumulating/ being dumped in this area in the Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (see above) but the majority of the soil and its contents date to the Romano-British period and reflect an ongoing accumulation of material in this part of the Roman settlement, probably through a combination of processes including deliberate dumping of rubbish, hillwash/ colluvial action from upslope, and incidental incorporation of occupation debris that was 'knocking around' on the ground within the settlement. This Roman soil and the preserved prehistoric land surface in the base of the hollow appear to have been continually mixed and re-worked through a combination of weathering, trampling by animals and human activity in this part of the Roman settlement, and probably also by more recent (post-medieval and modern) agricultural activity. Buried Soil 2 spread from the northern limit of excavation down to DITCHES 14 and 16 (22m long x 18m wide x 0.29m deep). It consisted of a dark greyish-brown silty sand which contained frequent gravel, flint and charcoal inclusions.
- 6.11.6 A large assemblage of Roman pottery (809 sherds, 9.5kg, representing at least 159 vessels), cattle, sheep and cattle-sized bones were present, in addition to a range of metalwork items and other small objects including a

4th-century nummus (SF3), a shears blade (SF21), a latch-lifter and lift key (SFs 40 and 41), a possible linch pin (SF44), an iron knife (SF61), part of a shale bracelet (SF64), several hobnails, numerous nails and other iron objects, and a tessera (SF24). The pottery includes a mix of early, mid and late Roman fabrics and forms, reinforcing the interpretation of this deposit as representing a gradual accumulation throughout the occupation of the Roman settlement.

Layer (499)

- 6.11.7 An area of Roman land surface/ subsoil (499) was present close to the western limit of excavation (2.98m long x 1.53m wide x 0.11m deep). It consisted of a dark brown/ black silty sand with frequent burnt clay, gravel and flint. One sherd (15g) of Early Iron Age pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

Postholes ([146], [156], [166], [168], [182], [184], [193], [243], [258] and [384])

Posthole [146] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.35m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (145). A sherd (2g) of sandy greyware pottery was present.

Posthole [156] was sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.47m long x 0.22m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional flints and gravel (155). It contained a sherd (1g) of micaceous sandy greyware and one Mesolithic–Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade. Posthole [156] truncated undated Posthole [158].

Posthole [166] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.28m long x 0.19m wide x 0.08m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light to mid greyish-brown sand (165). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [168] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.28m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (167). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [182] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and

a concave base (0.4m long x 0.32m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks (183). A sandy greyware jar rim (11g), a sherd (6g) of residual Late Neolithic–Early Bronze Age pottery, and sheep-sized animal bones were present.

Posthole [184] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.46m long x 0.38m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black sand with occasional charcoal flecks (185). Three sherds (5g) of Roman pottery, a piece of burnt flint and sheep-sized bones were present.

Posthole [193] was sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (0.36m wide x 0.44m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brownish-grey sand (192). A sherd (2g) of sandy greyware, cattle- and sheep-sized bones, an undiagnostic flint flake and a fragment of Roman *bessalis*-type brick were present.

Posthole [243] was sub-circular in plan with steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (0.44m wide x 0.28m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-/ yellowy-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal inclusions (244). A sherd of black-slipped ware pottery, a sherd (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, a tile fragment, sparrow-sized bone and undiagnostic struck and burnt flint were present. Posthole [243] was beneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Posthole [258] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.5m long x 1.3m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained three fills: a dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (257), a mid orangey-brown sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (267) and an upper fill of dark brown/ black sand with occasional charcoal inclusions (268). Six sherds (27g) of sandy greyware and black-slipped ware pottery, burnt flint and cattle-sized bones were present in (257) and (267). A residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade and sheep-sized bones were present in (268). Posthole [258] was beneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Posthole [384] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.59m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (383). A greyware potsherd (15g) and residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint were present.

Pits ([154], [171], [173], [177], [179], [204], [214], [216], [218], [231], [240], [247], [260], [275], [291], [299], [316], [317], [714] and [727])

Pit [154] was oval in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1m+ long x 0.5m wide x 0.26m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of a mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (153). A Roman greyware sherd, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint blades, undiagnostic flint fragments, and sheep-sized bones were present.

Pit [171] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.15m long x 0.85m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (170). Two sherds (3) from a greyware beaker, one sherd (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint prismatic blade were present.

Pit [173] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.4m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (172). Three sherds (5g) of sandy greyware pottery, sheep bones and a residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint flake were present.

Pit [177] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.5m long x 0.9m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brownish-grey sand with occasional stones (176). A sherd (10g) of coarse sandy greyware pottery and a fragment of Roman tile were present.

Pit [179] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping concave sides and a concave base (1.5m long x 0.98m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brownish-grey sand with occasional stones (178). Four sherds (18g) of sandy greyware pottery were present.

Pit [204] was sub-circular in plan with shallow sides and a concave base (1.6m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (203). Two sherds (12g) of sandy greyware pottery and an iron nail were present.

Pit [214] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.8m long x 1m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (213). One Mesolithic–Early Neolithic prismatic flint blade was present. Pit [214] truncated Pit [216].

Pit [216] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.7m long x 0.55m wide x 0.24m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (215). A sherd (10g) from a sandy greyware jar was present. Pit [216] was truncated by Pit [214].

Pit [218] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (1.2m long x 1.56m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (217). A sherd (2g) from a fine sandy micaceous reduced ware vessel was present. Pit [218] truncated Posthole [226] and was truncated by Pit [216].

Pit [231] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and an irregular base (1.79m long x 1.54m wide x 0.43m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown sand with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions (230). Twenty-one sherds (227g) of Roman pottery, one sherd (12g) of residual Early Iron Age pottery, a Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age prismatic flint blade, a nail, part of an iron bar, a tegula fragment, and cattle, sheep and pig bones were present. Pit [231] truncated Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Pit [240] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.94m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional flint inclusions (239). A sherd (4g) of sandy greyware pottery and a Roman tile fragment were present.

Pit [247] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (1.2m long x 0.92m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown silty sand (248). Four sherds (11g) of reduced ware and sandy greyware pottery, cattle-, sheep-sized and rodent bones, a residual Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age flint flake, and a Roman tile fragment were present. Pit [247] was beneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Pit [260] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a flat base (0.6m long x 0.4m wide x 0.05m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (259). Five sherds (44g) of pottery were present, including sherds in fine sandy micaceous fabrics. Pit [260] was underneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Pit [275] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a flat base (1.5m long x 1.61m wide x 0.23m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark

brown/ black silty sand (276). Nine sherds (28g) of Roman pottery, sheep-sized bones and a residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic blade core were present. Pit [275] was underneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Pit [291] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.94m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black and mid orangey-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (290). A sherd (3g) of sandy greyware and burnt flint were present. Pit [291] was underneath Buried Soil 2 ((169)).

Pit [299] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a concave base (0.78m long x 0.91m wide x 0.34m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (298). Two sherds (4g) of Roman pottery, undiagnostic struck and burnt flint and cattle- and sheep-sized bones were present.

Pit [316] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (1.7m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (315). Four sherds (10g) of Roman pottery including a beaker rim in sandy greyware, 15 sherds (144g) of residual Early Iron Age pottery, burnt flint and cattle-sized, sheep-sized, pig, sheep and amphibian bone were present.

Pit [317] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (0.8m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand (318). Six sherds (39g) from a fine sandy micaceous grey ware vessel with interior limescale, sheep-sized and pig bones were present.

Pit [714] was sub-rectangular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (2.96m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (713). Seven sherds (50g) of Roman pottery including fine sandy micaceous greyware and coarse sandy oxidised fabrics, 11 sherds (203g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Bronze Age–Iron Age struck flint, triangular fired clay loomweight/ oven brick fragments, and cattle bones were present.

Pit [727] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (1.1m wide x 0.8m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown/ black silty sand with charcoal, burnt clay and flint inclusions (741). A Roman sandy greyware jar rim and residual Middle Iron Age pottery, residual Neolithic–Bronze Age and Bronze Age–

Iron Age struck flint, a large amount of daub (Hayward, Section 7.9), fired clay loomweight fragments of Iron Age type, and cattle and sheep bones were present.

Layer (689)

An area of possible preserved land surface/ subsoil (689) was present between DITCHES 16 and 17 (3m long x 1.7m wide x 0.18m deep). It consisted of a mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions. Cattle-sized bones were present.

Ditches

DITCH 18 (Slots [634], [656])

DITCH 18 (Section 182) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 22m. It was significantly wider and deeper at the south-western end, measuring 1.65m wide x 0.45m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of mid greyish-brown sand, sometimes containing flint gravel inclusions ((633), (657)). In comparison, the north-eastern end was 0.49m wide x 0.17m deep. DITCH 18 truncated DITCH 15.

DITCH 19 (Slot [545])

DITCH 19 (Section 158) was aligned north-east to south-west, extending for 8.5m. It measured 1.07m wide x 0.23m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of dark brown/black sand (544). DITCH 19 truncated DITCH 15.

DITCH 21 (Slot [238])

DITCH 21 was aligned north to south, extending for 1.5m+. It measured 0.39m wide x 0.13m deep, with a rounded profile and a single fill of dark greyish-brown sand (237). One sherd (2g) of Roman pottery and residual Neolithic–Bronze Age struck flint were present.

- 6.12 Undated (Layer (500), Ditch 22, Gully [404]=[406], Postholes [129], [131], [138], [144], [148], [158], [160], [162], [189], [200], [220], [226], [254], [280], [285], [289], [293], [295], [302], [312], [314], [330], [334], [336], [338], [344], [350], [372], [374], [376], [378], [380], [382], [386], [388], [391], [395], [450], [456], [525], [557], [561], [569], [575], [703] and [738], Pits [127], [133], [140], [152], [175], [191], [202], [206], [208], [224], [252], [256], [297], [300], [324], [326], [332], [355], [412], [416], [418], [422], [430], [437], [441], [454], [466], [468], [470], [472], [474], [478], [480], [491], [496], [498], [507], [515], [521], [523], [527], [567], [577], [581], [583], [591], [610], [612], [614], [731], [750], [778], [790] and [814])**

(Figure 3)

6.12.1 There were 116 features that could not be dated by finds or stratigraphic relationships.

Layer (500)

A possible clay surface (500) was seen close to the western limit of excavation (1.3m long x 0.6m wide x 0.1m deep). It consisted of an irregular, thin layer of light greenish-grey clay with charcoal, flint and chalk inclusions. Sheep-sized bone and a Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint flake were present.

Gully [404]=[406]

Gully [404] was curvilinear in plan with moderate to steeply-sloping sides and a concave base (3m+ long x 0.58m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill of mid reddish-brown silty sand. Residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and Mesolithic–Early Bronze Age struck flint was present in (403) and (405).

DITCH 22 (Slots [432] and [434])

DITCH 22 was aligned east-north-east to west-south-west, extending for 8.3m out of the western limit of excavation. It was wider and deeper at the western end, measuring 1m wide x 0.3m deep, with a flat base and a single fill of mid yellowish-brown silty sand and abundant flint gravel inclusions ((431), (433)). The terminus was shallower, measuring 0.8m wide x 0.2m deep, with a flat base. Burnt flint was present in (431).

Pits ([127], [133], [140], [152], [175], [191], [202], [206], [208], [224], [252], [256], [297], [300], [324], [326], [332], [355], [412], [416], [418], [422], [430], [437], [441], [454], [466], [468], [470], [472], [474], [478], [480], [491], [496], [498], [507], [515], [521], [523], [527], [567], [577], [581], [583], [591], [610], [612], [614], [731], [750], [778], [790] and [814])

Pit [127] was oval in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.7m long x 0.6m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of a light to mid greyish-brown sand with occasional flints (126). One Mesolithic - Early Neolithic core blade was present. Pit [127] truncated Posthole [131].

Pit [133] had moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.91m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained two fills: a basal fill of dark greyish-brown sand (134) and an upper fill of mid to dark greyish-brown sand with occasional stones and gravel

(132). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [140] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.4m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of a light greyish-brown sand with occasional stones and gravel (139). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [152] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.4m wide x 0.35m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (151). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [175] was sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.68m long x 0.91m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown sand with occasional stones (174). Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint was present.

Pit [191] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.7m long x 0.57m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (190). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [202] was sub-rectangular in plan with moderately-steep sides and a concave base (4.4m long x 1.05m wide x 0.63m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangish-brown silty sand with occasional flints (201). Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flints were present.

Pit [206] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.46m wide x 0.09m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (205). Cattle-sized bones were present.

Pit [208] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.26m wide x 0.07m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (207). The feature contained sheep-sized bones.

Pit [252] was curvilinear in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.6m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid reddish-brown silty sand (251). The feature contained no finds. Pit [252] was truncated by Posthole [258].

Pit [256] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base

(0.8m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (255). Cattle-sized bone was present.

Pit [297] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.59m long x 0.4m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light yellowish-brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions (296). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [300] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.54m long x 0.45m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangish-brown with occasional flint inclusions (301). Bronze Age–Iron Age flint flakes were present.

Pit [324] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.7m wide x 0.05m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (323). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [326] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.75m wide x 0.07m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (325). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [332] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.8m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (331). The feature contained no finds. Pit [332] was truncated by Posthole [328].

Pit [355] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m wide x 0.23m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangish-brown sand (356). Two sherds (5g) of prehistoric pottery and residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint were present.

Pit [412] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.36+m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (411). Residual Mesolithic–Early Neolithic flint was present. Pit [412] was truncated by Gully [408].

Pit [416] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.36m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (415). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [418] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.85m long x 0.82m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (417). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [422] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.8m wide x 0.37m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (421). A strip of iron, possibly a corroded tool, was present. Pit [422] was truncated by Pit [424].

Pit [430] was sub-circular in plan with vertical and a concave base (1.5m wide x 0.4m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangey-brown silty sand (429).

Pit [437] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.16m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (438). One sherd (2g) of prehistoric pottery and residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic struck flint were present.

Pit [441] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.65m wide x 0.24m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangish-brown sand (442). Residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic, Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age-Iron Age flint was present.

Pit [454] was oval in plan with moderately-sloping sides and a flat base (2m+ long x 0.68m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (453). The feature contained no finds. Pit [454] was truncated by Tree Hollow [452], which contained Roman pottery. Therefore, Pit [454] was Roman or earlier.

Pit [466] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.12m long x 0.58m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark orangish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (465). Residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint was present.

Pit [468] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.6m long x 0.39m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (467). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [470] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.08m long x 0.75m wide x 0.27m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid

reddish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (469). Residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint was present.

Pit [472] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.81m long x 0.42m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (471). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [474] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.1m long x 0.46m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (473).

Pit [478] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.7m long x 0.65m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (477). The feature contained no finds. Pit [478] was truncated by Pit [480].

Pit [480] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.5m wide x 0.42m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark orangish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (479). Pit [480] truncated Pit [478].

Pit [491] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.8m long x 0.74m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid orangish-brown sand (492). The feature contained no finds. Pit [491] was truncated by Pit [489].

Pit [496] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.16m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (495). It contained fragments of burnt clay. Pit [496] truncated (499).

Pit [498] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.4m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark orangish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (497). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [507] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.27m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (506). A residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic flint was present.

Pit [515] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.45m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid

to dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (514). The feature contained no finds. Pit [515] truncated Ditch 14.

Pit [521] was sub-circular in plan with gently-sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with flint inclusions (520), which contained a small Roman brick fragment. Pit [521] truncated Ditch 16.

Pit [523] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.1m long x 0.8m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (522). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [527] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1m long x 0.35m wide x 0.2m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with gravel inclusions (526). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [567] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.56m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid reddish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (566). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [577] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base (0.7m long x 0.95m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with gravel inclusions (576). The feature contained no finds. Pit [577] was truncated by Pit [575].

Pit [581] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.62m long x 0.46m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (580). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [583] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.85m long x 0.67m wide x 0.27m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark yellowish-brown sand with flint inclusions (582). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [591] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (1.17m long x 1.15m wide x 0.29m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (590). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [610] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.58m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (609). The feature

contained no finds. Pit [610] truncated Pit [612].

Pit [612] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.1m long x 0.95m wide x 0.34m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with charcoal and flint inclusions (611). The feature contained no finds. Pit [612] was truncated by Pit [610].

Pit [614] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.9m long x 0.85m wide x 0.15m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (613). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [731] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (1.2m long x 0.65m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-orangish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (732). The feature contained no finds.

Pit [750] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.53m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (749). The feature contained no finds. Pit [750] truncated layer (748).

Pit [778] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.3m wide x 0.3m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (777). The feature contained no finds. Pit [778] was truncated by Pit [780].

Pit [790] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (0.8m long x 0.6m wide x 0.32m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (789). Residual Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flint was present. Pit [790] was truncated by Pits [780] and [782].

Pit [814] was sub-circular in plan, with at least one fill (813). The pit was not excavated. Pit [814] truncated Ditch [602].

Postholes ([129], [131], [138], [144], [148], [158], [160], [162], [189], [200], [220], [226], [254], [280], [285], [289], [293], [295], [302], [312], [314], [330], [334], [336], [338], [344], [350], [372], [374], [376], [378], [380], [382], [386], [388], [391], [395], [450], [456], [525], [557], [561], [569], [575], [703] and [738])

Posthole [129] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.3m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-orange brown sand with occasional gravel (128). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [131] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.24m wide x 0.09m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-orange brown sand with occasional gravel (130). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [131] was truncated by Pit [127].

Posthole [138] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a concave base (0.5m wide x 0.34m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (137). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [144] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-steep concave sides and a concave base (0.3m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (143). It contained CBM.

Posthole [148] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.35m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (147). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [158] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.36m long x 0.22m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones and gravel (157). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [158] was truncated by Posthole [156].

Posthole [160] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.32m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand with occasional stones (159). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [162] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.2m long x 0.08m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown sand (161). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [189] was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.14m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark brown silty sand (188). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [200] was sub-circular in plan with moderately-steep sides and an uneven base (0.3m wide x 0.07m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (199). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [220] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.45m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with frequent flint inclusions (219).

Posthole [226] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.3m long x 0.25m wide x 0.28m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (225). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [226] was truncated by Pit [218].

Posthole [254] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base (0.52m long x 0.45m wide x 0.12m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light brown silty sand (253). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [280] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.6m wide x 0.09m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (279). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [285] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.38m long x 0.29m wide x 0.66m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (284). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [289] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.4m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid blackish-brown silty sand (288). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [293] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.32m long x 0.21m wide x 0.07m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (292). A residual Neolithic-Bronze Age struck flint flake was present.

Posthole [295] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.1m long x 0.09m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown silty sand (294). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [302] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.58m wide x 0.32m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-

brown silty sand (303). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [312] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.1m wide x 0.27m deep). It contained two fills: a dark greyish-black silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (310) and a mid greyish-brown silty sand with flint and gravel inclusions (311). One undiagnostic flint chip and sheep-sized bone were present in (310).

Posthole [314] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m wide x 0.25m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (313). One weathered Mesolithic-Early Bronze Age flake and sheep-sized bone were present.

Posthole [330] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.39m long x 0.26m wide x 0.52m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (329). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [334] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.3m wide x 0.04m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (333). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [336] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.38m wide x 0.19m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark blackish-brown silty sand (335). One residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic blade-like flake and cattle-sized bones were present.

Posthole [338] was sub-circular in plan with moderate-steep sides and a concave base (0.2m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (337). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [344] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base (0.26m wide x 0.17m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (343). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [350] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.5m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand (349). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [372] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1m long x 0.85m wide x 0.43m deep). It contained a single fill,

consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and flint inclusions (371). Posthole [372] was truncated by Postholes [367] and [370].

Posthole [374] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.44m wide x 0.37m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand (373). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [376] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.49m long x 0.22m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand (375). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [376] is truncated by Posthole [525].

Posthole [378] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.54m long x 0.44m wide x 0.16m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark reddish-brown silty sand (377). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [380] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.24m wide x 0.08m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark reddish-brown silty sand (379). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [382] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a flat base (0.22m long x 0.18m wide x 0.14m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark reddish-brown silty sand (381). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [386] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.54m wide x 0.18m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (385). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [388] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.53m long x 0.35m wide x 0.21m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (387). One undated flint flake was present.

Posthole [391] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.53m wide x 0.1m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid yellowish-brown sand (392). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [395] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.52m wide x 0.11m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light yellowish-brown sand (396). One undated flint flake was present.

Posthole [450] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.44m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light orangish-brown silty sand (449). One piece of burnt flint was present.

Posthole [456] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.44m long x 0.31m wide x 0.13m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light reddish-brown silty sand (455). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [525] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.25m wide x 0.09m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark reddish-brown silty sand (524). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [525] truncates Posthole [376].

Posthole [557] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.74m wide x 0.42m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand with flint inclusions (556). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [561] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.48m wide x 0.37m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of dark greyish-brown silty sand (560). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [569] was sub-circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base (0.24m wide x 0.31m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of light greyish-brown silty sand (568). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [575] was sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.6m long x 0.65m wide x 0.25m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown silty sand with gravel inclusions (574). The feature contained no finds. Posthole [575] truncated Pit [577].

Posthole [703] was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.5m long x 0.42m wide x 0.06m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid to dark greyish-brown sand (702). The feature contained no finds.

Posthole [738] was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base (0.55m long x 0.44m wide x 0.22m deep). It contained a single fill, consisting of mid greyish-brown sand (737) which contained no finds.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Lithic Assessment

By Barry Bishop

Introduction

- 7.1.1 Archaeological excavations at Easton resulted in the recovery of a large assemblage of struck flint and a moderate quantity of unworked burnt stone fragments. All of the pieces have been individually catalogued which includes details of raw materials, condition and, where possible, a suggested date of manufacture based on their technological attributes. An abridged version of this catalogue has been included as Appendix 3; the full catalogue is available digitally. This text summarizes the data presented in the catalogue; its aims are to quantify and describe the material, assess its significance in terms of its potential to contribute to the stated research aims and objectives, and to identify any further work needed in order that the material can achieve its full research potential.

- 7.1.2 All metrical descriptions follow the methodology established by Saville (1980).

Quantification

Unworked Burnt Stone

- 7.1.3 Just over 4.5 kg of unworked burnt stone were recovered from 58 separate features. This all consists of flint that had been heated to variable degrees but to the extent that it had shattered, changed colour and become 'fire-crazed', consistent with having been in close proximity to a fire. The largest quantity from a single feature came from cremation [529] which produced 1,452g, nearly a third of the total from the whole site. This had been variably but mostly heavily burnt. The quantities present are certainly higher than might be expected from either the residual deposition of extraneous material or the incidental burning of flint pebbles during the cremation process. Instead, it suggests that the flint may have been more closely associated with the cremation process, such as the pyre having been constructed on a flint cobble platform, parts of which were then incorporated into the burial.

- 7.1.4 Most of the other features only contained small quantities of unworked burnt flint that is most reminiscent of dispersed 'background' waste from hearth use, although a few, such as pit [641] which furnished 820g or pit [727] that contained 490g, may represent the deliberate disposal of hearth residues.

Description of the Struck Assemblage

General Comments

- 7.1.5 A total of 757 pieces of struck flint were recovered from 129 separate features, mostly as single pieces or in small quantities (see Appendix 3). Around a third of the assemblage came from Roman or later features and can be regarded as residual. The remainder was recovered from contexts provisionally dated by the excavator to the Bronze or Iron Ages; although some of these pieces are likely to be contemporary, technological traits indicate that the majority probably pre-date the Bronze Age and therefore had also been residually deposited.

	Decortication flake	Decortication blade	Core rejuvenation flake	Chip <15mm	Flake	Blade-like flake	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core: blade	Core: flake	Conchoidal chunk	Core-tool	Edge-trimmed implement	Microolith	Piercer	Scraper	Truncated blade	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)
Total No.	58	19	6	156	159	33	71	31	60	101	11	18	21	1	6	2	1	1	2	600	4548
% all struck	7.7	2.5	0.8	20.6	21.0	4.4	9.4	4.1	7.9	13.3	1.5	2.4	2.8	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3		
% Struck >15mm	11.6	3.8	1.2		31.8	6.6	14.2	6.2	12.0		2.2	3.6	4.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4		

Table 1: Quantification of the Lithic Material from Easton

Raw Materials and Condition

- 7.1.6 All of the struck pieces were manufactured from a fine-grained translucent or mottled flint that is predominantly black, dark grey or brown in colour but some opaque grey flint was also used. Cortex is present on around half of the pieces and ranges from being rough and only slightly weathered to smooth rolled or battered, and many pieces exhibit pre-flaking thermal (frost) fracture scars. A few pieces retain a green cortex with an orange band beneath that is characteristic of flints from the 'bullhead beds' that can be found at the base of the Thanet Sands (Shepherd 1972), which outcrop to the south of the site. The flint is generally of good knapping quality although it is somewhat limited by internal thermal flaws. The mix of different flint types and their variable state indicate that the raw materials were most likely to have been gathered from the glacial deposits that mantle the area.
- 7.1.7 The condition of the assemblage is variable although most pieces are in either a good or only slightly chipped condition. Despite the majority of pieces probably being residually deposited, it is likely that they originally had been deposited close to where they were recovered and have experienced only limited post-depositional movement. A small proportion of the assemblage has recorticated to some extent but no chronological patterning is evident in the degree that this has occurred.

Technology, Typology and Dating

- 7.1.8 The struck assemblage represents all stages in the reduction sequence, from the testing and preparation of cores to the use and discard of retouched implements. Micro-debitage (flakes and flake fragments measuring 15mm or less in maximum dimension) contributes just over a third of the assemblage and were mostly recovered where bulk samples were taken. They are produced in large quantities during knapping, not least within blade-based technologies where a high degree of core maintenance is practiced. Their widespread presence here indicates knapping had occurred extensively across the site, although no notable concentrations that could indicate any in-situ or specific knapping foci were identified. The rest of the assemblage is dominated by flakes but with blades contributing relatively high proportions

of the total, and cores and retouched implements are both well-represented.

- 7.1.9 As a whole, the struck flint exhibits a variety of technological approaches used in its production and indicates flintworking was conducted at the site over a long period, a situation commonly noted in East Anglia. Nevertheless, considerations of both the technological and typological aspects of the assemblage indicate that the greater part can be placed within the Mesolithic and perhaps Early Neolithic periods, with lower levels of flintworking also occurring during the later prehistoric period.

Mesolithic / Early Neolithic

- 7.1.10 By far the largest component of the struck assemblage was manufactured using a blade-based reduction strategy that can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Blades and blade-like flakes account for over 20% of the assemblage, which rises to nearly a third of all pieces if the micro-debitage is excluded. Over half of the blades are prismatic in that they have parallel sides and dorsal scars, demonstrating they were produced using a systematic approach to core reduction that enabled the repeated removal of relatively standardized blades and narrow flakes. A further 10% of the assemblage comprises the blade-like flakes that are the product of similar methods of reduction. Many of the flakes, whilst strictly only dateable to between the Mesolithic and Early Bronze Age, also exhibits traits associated with systematic production, such as being thin and having narrow and carefully trimmed striking platforms.
- 7.1.11 A high proportion of the blades (15%) and flakes (22%) were struck specifically in order to decorticate raw materials and just over half of the blades and over three-quarters of the flakes retain some remnant of cortex. This would suggest that one of the main aspects of flintworking at the site was the primary processing of raw materials and the subsequent preparation of cores. Blade cores are well represented, contributing 38% of the complete examples, and are dominated by single- and opposed-platformed types. Many of these show considerable skill in their manufacture, having been carefully shaped with some having produced bladelets (long blades less than 8mm wide) that are suitable for conversion into microliths (e.g. that from pit

[211]). The careful preparation and maintenance of cores is also indicated by the presence of rejuvenation flakes that include true core-tablets.

7.1.12 The high levels of skill evident in the production of many of the blades and the neat, systematic working of some of the blade cores indicate that a high proportion can be placed in the Mesolithic period. A Mesolithic component is confirmed by the presence of two microliths, which are diagnostic implements of that period. They both comprise rod or straight backed types (Clark 1934 type B2; Jacobi 1978 type 6) characteristic of Later Mesolithic industries; a complete example came from pit [211] and the mesial section of another from posthole [352]. It is likely that one of the main functions of microliths was as projectile points, although many other uses are possible (e.g. Clarke 1976; Finley 2000a; 2000b). Also characteristic of Mesolithic industries are the two truncated blades. One of these, from ditch [794], is typical and comprises a blade with an oblique and slightly concave truncated distal end. The other is very similar but it is its proximal end that has been truncated, which typologically would make it a microlith (re Clark 1934, 55), although morphologically it is more comparable to truncated blades. Truncated pieces are commonly found within Mesolithic tool inventories and may have been used as boring and piercing tools (e.g. Ellaby 2004, 20). Complementing the probable use of many of the microliths as projectile points, it has also been suggested that truncated blades may have been used in the manufacture of arrow shafts (R Jacobi, pers comm). A possible burin spall from posthole [156] would also most likely be of Mesolithic date if it has been correctly identified.

7.1.13 Some of the other retouched implements recovered at the site can be dated more broadly to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. These include two blades with fine edge-trimming that were probably used as cutting implements, one from ditch [393] and the other from ditch [547], and a piercer made using a prismatic blade from pit [410].

Later Neolithic / Early Bronze Age

7.1.14 Assessing the extent of any Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age flintworking at the site is not straightforward; whilst there are many unretouched flakes

that would not be out of place within such assemblages, there are no diagnostic implements or technologically characteristic pieces that could confirm such a presence. Pit [443], which contained Beaker pottery, furnished three struck pieces, but these include a very narrow systematically produced blade of probable Mesolithic date and two cortical blades which are more difficult to place but could easily pre-date the Bronze Age. The presence of the pit demonstrates activity at the site during this time and there is a good possibility that this involved some flintworking, but any traces of such remain elusive.

Later Prehistoric Flintworking

- 7.1.15 Whilst the clear majority of struck flints from the site, including those from Bronze Age and Iron Age features, pre-date the Bronze Age, amongst the assemblages are small quantities of flakes, cores and retouched pieces that can only be described as expediently made and the product of a much simpler flake and core based technology. These are much more characteristic of later prehistoric industries, particularly those dating to the later second and first millennia BC (e.g. Holgate 1988; Herne 1991; Humphrey 2003; Young and Humphrey 1999). They include a number of flakes that are comparable to Martingell's 'squat' flakes (1990; 2003). These vary in shape and size but tend towards being broad and thick and have unmodified and markedly obtuse striking platforms. They appear to have been detached exclusively with hard hammer percussors, as is indicated by the frequency of pronounced bulbs of percussion and visible and sometimes multiple points of percussion. A large proportion of the flake cores are likely to belong to this period of flintworking. These are all irregularly shaped with flakes removed from numerous and seemingly random directions, using any surface deemed appropriate including cortex and thermal scars. Many of these have only a few flakes removed and although some may be abandoned 'tested' pieces, others may just reflect an opportunistic need for a few flakes with sharp edges. Even the more extensively reduced cores show little evidence for any pre-shaping, preparation or for their rejuvenation to aid further reduction. Some of the pieces classified here as cores may have been intended, or at least re-used, as tools, such as a possible

chopping implement from pit [458] and the cores with coarsely denticulated edges that were recovered from pits [235] and [643]. A further core tool, a thermally (frost) fractured chunk with a wide shallow notch cut into one side, was recovered from the Iron Age surface [169]. Few formally retouched pieces that could be assigned to this period of flintworking were identified. However, during this time retouched pieces tend to be rather irregularly and often cursorily worked, and edge modification can be difficult to distinguish from post-depositional damage, particularly when dealing with largely redeposited assemblages. Possible retouched pieces of this date include a lightly retouched irregularly shaped flake and a thick flake with inverse retouch and a possible cortex backing, both from the Iron Age surface [169].

Discussion

- 7.1.16 The assemblage from Easton can be regarded as large and indicates fairly intensive flintworking occurring at the site over a long period. Although precise dating and quantification of the material from the different periods is problematic, the worked flint of Mesolithic / Early Neolithic date forms by far the greatest component, accounting for perhaps as much as 90% of the entire assemblage. These pieces were recovered from later features or unstratified deposits and most probably had originally been deposited as surface scatters or within middens. Also identified were a smaller number of later prehistoric struck flints that can be dated to the later Bronze Age or Iron Age.
- 7.1.17 The Mesolithic / Early Neolithic assemblage includes elements from the complete knapping sequence but notable are the high proportions of primary working and core reduction waste, with retouched pieces of this date being relatively poorly represented. The nature of the early occupations remain ill-defined but the preliminary stages of raw material processing and core production appear to have been an important elements of the activities conducted here, this no doubt instigated by the good knapping-quality flints that are present within the glacial deposits that cover the area. The retouched pieces are limited in range as well as number and they include microliths and truncated and edge trimmed blades, which could suggests

that hunting or other resource gathering activities were also important.

7.1.18 Most of the struck flints from this early period of flintworking at the site can only be broadly dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic, although most of the retouched implements belong to the former period and no chronologically diagnostic pieces characteristic solely of the Early Neolithic were identified. Nevertheless, there is no reason to assume that similar types of activity did not continue over the transition; in East Anglia both Mesolithic and Early Neolithic flintwork is frequently found in close association (e.g. Brown and Murphy 1997, 12; Reynolds and Kaner 2000). Some degree of flint use may have continued at the site into the Later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age although it is difficult to isolate and in any case must have been on a limited scale.

7.1.19 Flint use certainly occurred during the later prehistoric period and at least some of this is likely to be contemporary with the later Bronze Age and Iron Age features recorded at the site. Many of these produced small collections of later prehistoric flintwork in good condition that are suggestive of opportunistic and short-lived knapping episodes occurring in the vicinity, the products of which were thrown or eroded into the open features once the tasks were completed. This reflects a pattern frequently seen in later prehistoric flintworking practices, where for the most part flint was only knapped when needed, used immediately and casually discarded in and around the settlements and field-systems within which they were used (Edmonds 1995, 186).

Significance and Recommendations

7.1.20 The assemblage's main significance is that it is capable of illuminating prehistoric occupation at the site which is otherwise not represented in the structural record, and offer some insights into the nature and range of the activities conducted there. As well as illuminating prehistoric activity at the site, the assemblage also has the potential to contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of prehistoric settlement and landscape exploitation along this part of the East Anglian claylands and could add to any future syntheses of the prehistory of this area.

- 7.1.21 The assemblage has been comprehensively catalogued and, as it is largely residually deposited and somewhat chronologically mixed, no further metrical or technological analyses are warranted for the purposes of the archive.
- 7.1.22 Due to its wider significance, it is recommended that a description of the assemblage's basic typological make-up and technological attributes, which can largely be gleaned from this report and associated catalogue, should be presented within any published accounts of the excavations. The account should also include a discussion of the assemblage's significance in terms of broader understanding of prehistoric occupation in the area and illustrations of a small number of relevant pieces.
- 7.1.23 A mention of the possible use of flint within the cremation process as is suggested by the quantities of burnt material recovered from cremation [529], should also be included in any published accounts.

7.2 The Prehistoric Pottery

By Lawrence Morgan-Shelbourne

Introduction

- 7.2.1 An assemblage comprising 407 sherds (5290g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.06g (see Appendix 4 for catalogue). The pottery derived from 55 contexts, relating to ditches, pits, postholes, a cremation burial, surfaces, ovens, hearths and hollows. The assemblage can be split into three main periods, The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (LNEO-EBA) (29 sherds, 225g), the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) (249 sherds, 3710g) and the Middle Iron Age (113 sherds, 1278g). A further 15 sherds (77g) could not be more closely dated than being assigned to a general 'later prehistoric' (LPH) period, due to the small size and lack of diagnostic sherds in the assemblages. A total of 150g of crumbs (<1g) were also recovered during the course of the excavation; these were recorded by fabric and weight in the catalogue but do not form a further part of this analysis. A total of seven sherds of prehistoric pottery, dating to the EBA and EIA periods

were recorded during the course of the evaluation on the site (Adams 2014). These sherds were fully recorded in the evaluation and are not included in this report. The ceramics are in a stable condition. This report provides a quantified description of the assemblage with a brief discussion.

Methodology

- 7.2.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size (Appendix 4). Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group (sherds broken in excavation were refitted and counted as single entities). Sherds weighing less than 1g were classified as crumbs and were recorded by context and weight in the catalogue, but do not form part of this analysis. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also classified using a series devised by M. Brudenell (Brudenell 2012) for Post Deverel Rimbury (PDR) ceramics and by J.D. Hill (Hill 2003, 2006) for Middle Iron Age ceramics. The class scheme created by John Barrett (1980) for PDR ceramics was also utilized when required, with designations of 'fine' or 'coarse' wares being assigned based on the presence or absence of smoothed or burnished sherd surface treatments. Due to the gradual, piecemeal process of ceramic change in the region the pottery traditions of these later prehistoric periods have substantial degrees of 'overlap', in terms of fabric types and forms used. As such, although split by period this splitting process is recognised to be reductive, with the assemblage reflecting a degree of use of the site throughout the period as a whole. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (65.1%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as

‘medium’ (26.6%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as ‘large’ (6.9%). The assemblage contained a minimum of 40 vessels, based on the number of rim and base sherds recovered (35 rims, 5 bases).

Middle to Late Neolithic

- 7.2.3 Two residual sherds recovered from a single LBA-EIA pit [598] during the course of the excavation could tentatively be assigned to the Middle to Late Neolithic period (M-LNEO), based on their flint tempered fabric and the presence of a slashed, ‘heavy’ T-shaped rim. Although rims of this broad type are found within PDR assemblages, the overall appearance of the sherds suggests a provenance in the Peterborough Ware tradition. Specifically, the presence of heavier, more elaborate rim-forms of this type is characteristic of the Mortlake substyle, dating to c. 3400-2500 BC (Gibson and Kinnes 1997).

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

- 7.2.4 The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery assemblage (LNEO-EBA) (29 sherds, 225g) from the site was recovered from two features, a posthole [182] and a pit [443]. The remaining material was unstratified and consisted of abraded undiagnostic sherds. The pit produced the bulk of the LN-EBA assemblage (76% by weight), and contained Beaker type pottery. This comprised 21 sherds, which could generally not be refitted; although the similarities in form, fabric and decoration suggest that they all form part of the same vessel. The Beaker sherds were thin-walled and composed of a fine flint and sand fabric (FQ8). These were all-over decorated by horizontal lines of circular hollow impressions, possibly made by a reed or similar implement. This type of decoration is relatively uncommon, although parallels in the region can be seen at Chippenham, in Cambridgeshire (Leaf 1940, Figure 13 (14); see same for list of further regional parallels) or at Hockwold-cum-Wilton, in Norfolk (Bamford 1982, Figure 5, P.93.031 & 32, Figure 14, P63.062). The Beaker had been constructed in overlapping horizontal strips, and although its form could not be fully reconstructed appeared to be a long-necked type. The form and decoration of the vessel can be best paralleled in Case’s group Bc (Case 2001), a type that is widely

found throughout southern Britain, most notably at the nearby settlements of Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Bamford 1982) and Sutton Hoo (Hummler 1993). The typological arrangement and range of Beaker Chronology in Britain is currently under review (Ambers et. Al. 1992, Case 1993, 2001), however, Beakers are generally acknowledged to date from c. 2500-1700 BC (Needham 2005, 171) with the suggested date range of Case's Bc group being c. 2250-1750 BC. The type of deposition, in the base of a substantial pit as the best part of a single vessel indicates that simple refuse deposition is unlikely to have been the reason behind the placement of the vessel within the feature. The circumstances of its deposition would certainly suggest it was a part of a 'special' deposit, as defined by Thomas (Thomas 1991).

- 7.2.5 The remaining material was classified solely on the basis of fabric, and may indicate further activity of this broad period taking place within the vicinity of the site.

Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

- 7.2.6 The assemblage of this period formed the greater part of the site assemblage (249 sherds, 3710g, 70.1% of the assemblage by weight). The bulk of the assemblage could not be assigned to a more specific period than LBA-EIA, however within this certain feature assemblages contained diagnostic material that enabled a more refined date to be suggested. Only small quantities (three features; three sherds, 11g) of the features assemblages contain only flint tempered sherds which may be of a Late Bronze Age date, although along with the rest of the assemblage they are more likely to date from the Earliest Iron Age to Early Iron Age. Significantly, certain features and deposits contained assemblages more characteristic of an Earliest Iron Age date (Brudenell's 'Early Decorated' PDR), a relative rarity in the region. Other feature assemblages contained quantities of material that indicated that activity at the site continued into the Early Iron Age proper (Brudenell's 'Mature Decorated' PDR).

Fabrics, Forms and Decoration

- 7.2.7 Taken as a whole, the LBA-EIA assemblage was dominated by fabrics containing flint with sand (FQ, 66.5% by weight), with other significant

additions of sand with flint (QF, 20.9% by weight). Other minor fabrics identified comprised chalk, either as a primary or secondary inclusion as well as sand in isolation. Significantly, only two sherds assigned to this period contained sand as a singular inclusion; this suggests that the assemblage is primarily composed of material dating to the Earliest Iron Age and the earlier part of the Early Iron Age, as the assemblage is lacking the solely flint tempered pottery characteristic of the Late Bronze Age and the pure sand fabrics more commonly found in terminal EIA and MIA pottery traditions.

7.2.8 The assemblage contained a minimum of 31 vessels, based on recovered rim and base sherds (28 rims, 3 bases). Of these, only four sherds were able to be assigned to form. These comprised two examples of tripartite jars with everted necks (I3), a single example of a bowl with an angular shoulder and short inward sloping neck (M1) and a single possible example of a jar with a slack shoulder and slightly out turned neck (G2). All of these forms can be found within EaIA to EIA assemblages, although the combinations of forms (especially the large tripartite Jars) are most commonly found in EaIA assemblages. Of the three separate bases found within the general assemblage, one is flat (1), a type that is found throughout the LBA-EIA PDR sequence. The remaining two examples are of greater diagnostic value, and comprise a shallow dished omphalos base (5.2) and a foot-ring base (6). The dished omphalos base can be found from early in the PDR sequence, before falling out of use at the start of the EIA, as it is replaced by foot-ring and pedestal bases. The distinct base types are commonly used as a chronological 'anchor' in the PDR sequence and their presence within this assemblage further supports a date from the EaIA-EIA for the activity at the site.

7.2.9 As is common amongst PDR assemblages, the type of decoration present in the assemblage is restricted, with fingertipping, moulded cordons, grooving and incision being the dominant decorative forms. Within the region, fingertipping and cordons are most commonly found on jars, with the remaining techniques being more commonly employed on bowls. Although few vessels that could be class assigned were present within the

assemblage, the general impression of the decoration in this would fit well within this overall trend. Within the assemblage, 33% by sherd count, 13.5% by weight of the pottery was decorated. Within this, focusing on the 25 rimsherds, only a single sherd was decorated. This quantity of decoration is relatively high, with the general frequency of decorated sherds in the region within the EaIA to EIA being c. 8-6.3%. The lack of ornamented rims is unusual in a decorated PDR assemblage, but may reflect site specific preservation conditions or a localized decorative tradition. The general appearance of the sherds was commonly smooth, reflecting a degree of care taken during manufacture that is characteristic of EaIA and EIA PDR wares, as opposed to LBA examples that frequently have temper erupting from the surface of the sherds. In addition to this, 72 sherds (29% by sherd count, 37% by weight) of the pottery were smoothed or burnished (finewares). This figure is relatively typical of PDR assemblages in the region.

Significant Feature Assemblages

- 7.2.10 Buried soil [169] was a layer contained within a hollow in the land surface; in line with its nature as a large, open feature it also contained significant quantities of Roman material (see Section 7.3). This Roman material may have been 'worked in' to the feature by later farming practices, dumping and the intrusion of cut features. As such although it contained a significant assemblage of LBA-EIA ceramics (160 sherds, 2799g), this material is likely to have undergone a degree of post-depositional movement. The general composition of the fabrics within the feature (95% flint and sand or sand and flint by weight) as well as the degree of decoration (27% by weight) strongly suggests an EaIA to EIA date for the majority of the PDR assemblage. This is supported by the presence within the deposit of three of the form assigned vessels on the site; two I3 jars and an M1 bowl. These vessel types are most commonly found within EaIA assemblages (Type M bowls 27% of identified bowls, Type I jars 18% of identified jars), and taken with the assemblage as a whole suggest a focus for deposition in the EaIA. A single dished omphalos base was also identified, the date range of which is also limited to the EaIA. Although the forms are reasonably definitive, the lack of clear cut divisions in the date range of form types for PDR ceramics may mean that

the feature continued to remain open into the EIA. This inference is supported by the high proportion of fabrics containing sand, as well as the presence of a single foot-ring base, which was introduced at the start of the EIA in the region, possibly as a copy of continental forms (Barrett 1978, 286-287). This example is likely to date to the first half of the EIA, as it could best be considered as a 'proto' foot-ring, as it lacks the more distinct form of later examples. The sherds within the feature were of a comparatively large size (51 medium, 17 large), providing a high MSW of 17.6g. The level of abrasion of the sherds was also low, with only 18 sherds (11% by sherd count) being slightly or heavily abraded. Although this is reflective of the commonly hard fired, durable nature of the pottery tradition of this period, this also indicates that the assemblage had not been heavily affected by post-depositional processes. At first glance this would appear to conflict with the nature of the feature as a large, potentially open hollow containing a mixed, multi-period assemblage. It is possible that the area of the hollow was used as the primary location for deposition, with the rapid build-up of subsequent debris in the buried soil matrix shielding the deposit from weathering or exposure. Alternatively, the high MSW may be the result of assemblages contained in unidentified features, dumps or surviving portions of the preserved EaIA-EAI land surface cutting into or sealed by the upper mass of the deposit and other overlying buried soils as a whole.

7.2.11 Posthole [283] contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (12 sherds; 190g), all of which are most likely to date to the EaIA to EIA. The feature assemblage included sherds from a pronounced round shoulder, probably of a fineware bowl, as well as rimsherds with incised diagonal slashing.

7.2.12 Pit [316] also contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (15 sherds; 144g), which included a high proportion of flint tempered pottery (eight sherds; 40g). A single sherd also exhibited a rare form of decoration; the use of a burnished horizontal 'line', instead of the more commonly found incised or grooved decoration. The high incidence of flint temper within the feature assemblage suggests an EaIA date.

7.2.13 Pit [641] also contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (11 sherds;

133g), which mainly comprised of sherds in a hard sand and flint tempered fabric (QF4, eight sherds; 118g). Although they could not be refitted it is likely that these relate to a single vessel, possibly a coarseware jar which exhibited a flat rim and base. The feature is likely to date to the EaIA-EIA.

- 7.2.14 Posthole [719] contained a moderately sized assemblage of pottery (eight sherds; 166g), including sherds in a coarse flint tempered fabric (F4, five sherds; 156g). This type of flint temper is more commonly found in LBA assemblages; however the appearance of the sherds suggests they were part of a coarseware jar, a form which continued to be produced in flint fabrics throughout the date range of the PDR tradition in the region (Percival 1999).

Middle Iron Age

- 7.2.15 The assemblage of this period formed a significant part of the site assemblage (113 sherds, 1278g, 24.1% of the assemblage by weight). The MIA assemblage includes thinner sherds that may have belonged to the terminal EIA period. Due to the drawn out nature of the ceramic change between these periods, as attested to by the similarities in form and fabric, these sherds are also included in this discussion. As such, although labelled as 'MIA', this assemblage is likely to represent continued activity from the Earlier Iron Age, albeit at reduced levels. Although sand tempered, handmade vessels of the type present at Easton continued in use throughout the MIA to LIA periods in the region (Brudenell & Hogan 2014), the site assemblage did not contain any forms or fabrics that were suggestive of a later MIA or LIA date. As such although closely defining date ranges within the MIA pottery tradition is difficult, it is considered probable that the MIA material present at Easton does not represent activity taking place in the latter part of the MIA or LIA, as was suggested for the nearby site at Warren Hill, Saxmundham (Brudenell 2016).

Fabrics, Forms and Decoration

- 7.2.16 Taken as a whole, the MIA assemblage was dominated by fabrics containing fine sand (Q, 85.6% by weight), with other minor additions of flint or flint with sand (F/FQ, 1.9% by weight) or chalk (C, 12.3%). The dominance of sand

fabrics within the assemblage is typical for the period in the region (West 1990, Martin 1999), with sand usually starting to form the major part of assemblages from the terminal EIA onwards. The presence of chalk tempered pottery as a minor component within assemblages can be seen at other sites in the region (Martin 1990), and in common with the examples from the current assemblage are often very coarse. The crude, in some cases barely fired appearance, as well as the thick walled, globular form suggested by the sherds suggests a specific, possibly 'one-off' function, distinct from the domestic sandy wares.

7.2.17 The assemblage only contained a minimum of five vessels, based on recovered rim and base sherds (four rims, one base). Of these, none were able to be assigned to form. Identifiable shoulder sherds within the assemblage were also limited (two examples), with one slack and one rounded shoulder. Having stated this, the frequent presence of large, thick, undiagnostic bodysherds suggests that forms would have been limited to the ovoid/slack shouldered jar continuum common to the period in the region.

7.2.18 As is common amongst MIA assemblages, the quantity and type of decoration present in the assemblage is very restricted, with burnishing, fingertipping and incision being the dominant decorative forms. The proportion of decorated pottery is considerably less than in previous periods, at eight sherds (0.7% of the assemblage by sherd count and 18% by weight). Of the 'decorated' sherds, the majority (five sherds) were lightly or deeply vertically scored. These distinctive surface treatments mark the sherds as relating to the MIA to LIA East Midlands Scored Ware tradition. However the sandy fabrics suggest they were locally made copies, not imports from the traditions core in the Nene/Trent valley area, which are commonly shell tempered. These sherds, although not diagnostic were commonly thick-walled and did not display any distinct curvature, which suggests they would have formed large, essentially cylindrical or barrel shaped storage jars, a form that is commonly found within the tradition (Elsdon 1992).

7.2.19 The general appearance of the sherds was commonly smooth, reflecting the

fine sand fabrics being utilized. In addition to this, 21 sherds (18.5% by sherd count, 23.4% by weight) were smoothed or burnished, a significant drop from the preceding PDR tradition. This reflects the lack of fine tablewares used in the period, with the jar forms that continued in use not being seen as suitable for such time-consuming surface treatments.

Significant Feature Assemblages

- 7.2.20 Pit [640] contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (15 sherds; 285g). The feature assemblage included a high proportion of the MIA decorated sherds recovered from the site (four sherds). These comprised a fingertipped flattened direct rim and sherds relating to the scored ware tradition, which may have formed a part of a single thick-walled jar.
- 7.2.21 Pit [682] contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (ten sherds; 167g). In common with many of the MIA feature assemblages the fabric types were limited in range; in this case all being a moderate to coarse fine sand fabric. Only a single diagnostic sherd was present; a single flattened direct rim. The similarity in fabric and the smoothed exterior of the sherds suggests they may have formed a part of a single vessel.
- 7.2.22 Pit [714] contained a relatively large assemblage of pottery (11 sherds; 203g). The range of fabrics was typical of the MIA feature assemblages; with the only distinguishing feature being the presence of two sherds relating to the scored ware tradition,
- 7.2.23 Pit [727] contained a significant proportion of the MIA pottery found on the site (44 sherds; 426g). The general composition of the fabrics within the feature was mainly typical for the MIA wares present on the site (27 sherds, 61% of feature assemblage sand tempered by sherd count), with the pottery consisting almost entirely of plain, unburnished bodysherds. The distinctive aspect of this feature assemblage was the large quantity (17 sherds, 39% of feature assemblage by sherd count) of chalk tempered wares. The high quantity of these extremely crudely made sherds within the feature suggests it was backfilled in a single event relating to the possible use and subsequent deposition of this distinctive pottery type.

Summary and Discussion

- 7.2.24 The prehistoric pottery recovered from the excavation can be split into three main periods, The Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (2900-1500 BC), the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age (1150-350 BC) and the Middle Iron Age (250-100 BC). The bulk of the LNEO-EBA assemblage consisted of the partial remains of a single Beaker of Case's (Case 2001) Bc type, dating from c. 2250-1750 BC. The LBA-EIA pottery assemblage contained diagnostic forms and features suggestive of a focus for activity in the Earliest Iron Age (800-600 BC), with activity continuing at a reduced level into the EIA proper (600-350 BC). The MIA assemblage at the site is likely to have reflected continued activity from the EIA period, with the lack of distinctive LIA forms or fabrics indicating this activity may have been discontinued some time before the end of the MIA period. However, the continued survival of 'MIA' pot traditions into the LIA and Early Roman period in the region means the posited end date for the MIA activity on the site can only be tentative.

Recommendations

- 7.2.25 It is recommended that the 8 form-assigned later prehistoric vessel sherds be illustrated for further publication, as well as a selection of the Beaker sherds (c. 3 feature sherds and 3 further decorated bodysherds).

7.3 Late Iron Age and Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

- 7.3.1 The excavations at Easton produced a sizeable assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 1651 sherds, weighing 19,555g and representing 34.99 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) and a minimum of 289 vessels (MNV). All of the pottery was examined and recorded in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Perrin 2011) and using the standard terminology and codes advocated by the Museum of London Archaeology Service (Symonds 2002).

- 7.3.2 All of the pottery has been entered into a *Microsoft Access* database which forms part of the site archive; a summary catalogue of the pottery by context is included at Appendix 5.

Assemblage Chronology

- 7.3.3 Each individual sherd/ group of sherds was given a date range and then each context was given an overall spot date. It is important to consider that in some areas of the site there was a high incidence of intercutting of features; thus a level of caution should be applied to some of the dates of these particular features, since there is a strong likelihood of contamination in the form of residual and/ or intrusive sherds. This is particularly the case with the material from the buried soils, which was very mixed in composition.
- 7.3.4 The pottery suggests continuous activity from the Late Iron Age to the later Roman period, albeit in varying quantities. The pattern suggested by the ceramics indicated a steady rise in activity from the Late Iron Age onwards, with the site peaking in the Mid Roman period before seeing a sharp decline in activity in the late Roman period. It is worth highlighting at this stage that much of the material comprised locally-made sandy body sherds which could only be broadly dated as 'Romano-British', which accounted for 53.3% of the assemblage and this may therefore mask some more subtle patterns in ceramic chronology. Likewise, the apparent decline in the late Roman period may not have been as stark as indicated by just the diagnostic sherds.
- 7.3.5 Of the sherds that could be more closely dated, Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery accounted for 1.1% of the assemblage, with early Roman (AD 43–120) accounting for 31.1%. Pottery of the Mid Roman period (AD 120–250) dominated the assemblage, representing 63.8% (by count). The remaining 4% comprised later Roman pottery (Table 2).

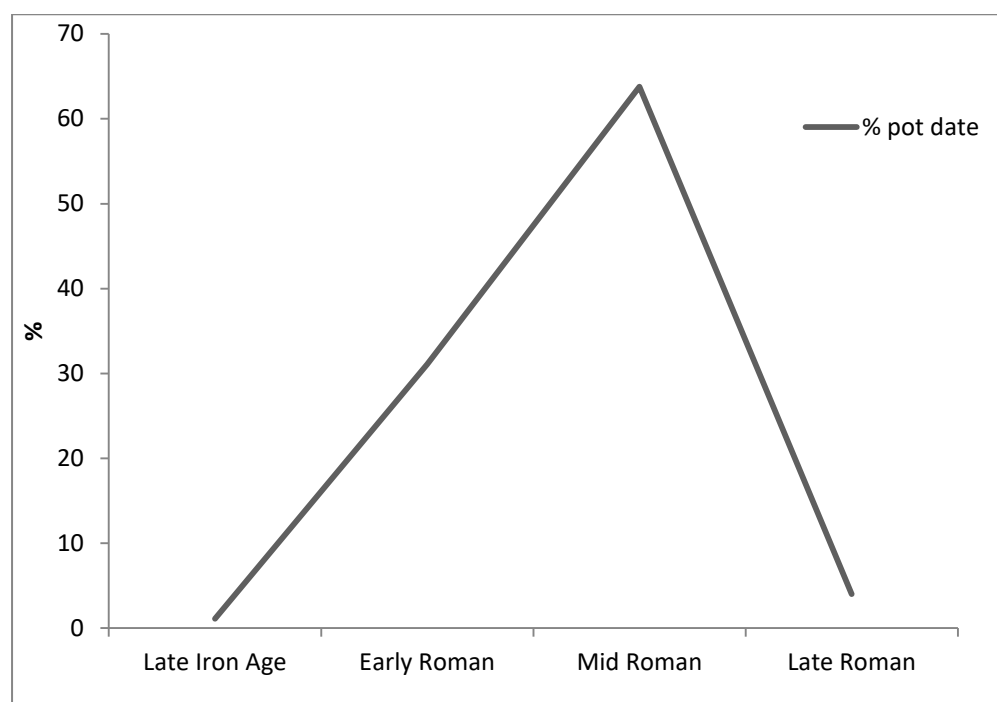


Table 2: Percentages of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by period (excluding sherds which could only be dated 'Romano-British')

Assemblage Composition

- 7.3.6 The pottery varied in condition, with most sherds being small to medium in size, with few large, 'fresh' sherds, reflected by the relatively low mean weight of 11.8g. The overall level of fragmentation was fairly high, with only a small number of sherds which could be refitted, these occurring exclusively within contexts and with no apparent cross-context refits. The character of the pottery in terms of condition suggests that much of the material had either been left on the surface for some time before being deposited within features, or else had been redeposited from elsewhere, which is particularly the case with the material from the buried soils.
- 7.3.7 That said, the minimum number of vessels was fairly high at 289 vessels (based on rim sherds alone), which implies that despite the fragmentation of the pottery, the assemblage is reflective of a fairly sizable repertoire of vessels. For comparison, the excavation of an Early to Mid Roman farmstead at Hopton-on-Sea, Norfolk, produced a Roman pottery assemblage totalling 1689 sherds, weighing 25,049g, but despite the pottery weighing over 5kg more, the minimum number of vessels was much lower at

199 MNV.

7.3.8 The earliest pottery from this period is Late Iron Age/ Early Roman and appears to date to around the mid-1st century AD, thus spanning the transitional period. The pottery comprised primarily wheel-made vessels, in sandy reduced and oxidised fabrics, although grog-tempering also featured relatively highly in the pottery from this period. Vessel forms identified included carinated jars and beakers as well as a sherd from a possible butt-beaker (690)/[691]. However, the Late Iron Age/ Early Roman material represented only a very small proportion of the overall assemblage, with the majority of the pottery dating from the early to the later Roman period.

7.3.9 The most frequently occurring vessel forms were jars (Table 3), with a minimum of 158 different vessels identified. These occurred in a range of sizes, with rim diameters ranging from 8cm to large storage jars with diameters measuring up to 36cm. This reflects a variety of different functions including storage, as well as cooking. Evidence for the latter was present on 49 sherds, representing a minimum of 10 different vessels. This comprised exterior sooting, indicative of being used over a fire (22 sherds) and/ or burnt residue on the interior of the vessel (27 sherds). Two jar sherds were noted as having limescale on the interior of the vessel, indicative of holding water. Finally, of particular note were 26 sherds (1366g) from a Late Iron Age/ Early Roman jar [229], which had limescale on the interior, sooting on the exterior as well as at least one post-firing hole, thus implying that this vessel had been modified to use over a fire, to boil water.

Form	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Amphora	4	383	0
Beaker	54	561	23
Bowl	45	796	34
Cheese strainer?	1	36	0
Closed form	512	4222	4
Cup	9	80	4
Dish	40	660	30
Jar	340	8249	158

Lid	8	183	8
Mortaria	13	619	5
Open form	8	76	0
Platter	3	103	1
Unknown	614	3587	22
<i>Total</i>	<i>1651</i>	<i>19555</i>	<i>289</i>

Table 3: Quantification of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by vessel form

- 7.3.10 Beakers, bowls and dishes occurred in fairly similar quantities, although all three were much less frequent than jars. A minimum of 34 bowls were identified (45 sherds, 769g), with rim diameters ranging in size from 12cm–24cm. The majority of these were coarseware vessels, with beaded-flanged variants the most commonly occurring (MNV 15). There were a small number of fineware bowls, including one Central Gaulish samian Dragendorff (Dr.) 31, as well as three Oxfordshire red-slipped bowls (C47, C48 and C51), which are some of the latest-dating vessels in the assemblage, all of which were recovered from Buried Soil 2. Just three sherds were decorated (one white-painted, one rouletted and one with burnished lattice). Usewear evidence was limited to three vessels, two of which had sooting on the exterior and one which had both internal and external sooting.
- 7.3.11 A minimum of 30 different dishes were recorded (40 sherds, 660g). The most commonly occurring form was the straight-sided dish, which accounted for 21 of the 40 vessels recorded. The dishes occurred in a variety of different fabrics, with fine sandy greywares (including the micaceous variants) being the most common.
- 7.3.12 A variety of beakers were identified, representing a minimum of 23 different vessels, occurring in a range of sizes with rim diameters measuring between 6 and 18cm. These occurred in a range of different fabrics, including two Colchester colour-coated sherds, one Nene Valley colour-coat and one Pakenham colour-coat, as well as fine sandy greyware fabrics. Several of the beakers were decorated, with rouletting, burnishing and tooled

decoration being the most common techniques used.

- 7.3.13 Other vessel forms identified included (MNV) eight lids, five mortaria, four cups, and one platter. Although not represented by rim or base sherds, four sherds of Baetican amphora were recorded, which are likely to derive from Dressel 20 vessels used in the transportation of olive oil. One final vessel of note was a possible cheese strainer recovered from Buried Soil 2.
- 7.3.14 Overall the assemblage is indicative of a domestic assemblage, with a range of vessels for the storage, preparation and serving of foodstuffs, with the usewear evidence, particularly from the jars, supporting this view.
- 7.3.15 A wide variety of vessel fabrics were identified in varying quantities (see Table 4). The composition of the assemblage in terms of fabrics was typical of a rural site in East Anglia, dominated by coarseware fabrics which represented 94% of all pottery by count and weight. Of these, sandy greywares were the most commonly occurring, representing 73% of the total assemblage by count. This included coarseware and fineware variants as well as those with or without mica.
- 7.3.16 The majority of the coarsewares could not be sourced; however, it is likely that most of the coarsewares were made within the local area and this is particularly likely with the micaceous wares. Other fabric groups well represented included black-slipped sandy wares (101 sherds, 1422g) and reduced sandy wares (116 sherds, 1460g). Sourced coarsewares occurring in the assemblage included four Nar Valley reduced ware sherds (213g) and one Wattisfield reduced ware (19g). The lack of sourced wares within the assemblage is in part due to when the site peaked, but is also a reflection of the local markets, with the site obtaining most of its ceramics from the local area.

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
BAET	Baetican amphora	3	246	0
BAETL	Baetican amphora (Late)	1	137	0
BLKSL	Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	16	255	5
BUFF	Buff sandy ware (unsourced)	5	83	0

COLCC	Colchester colour-coated ware	2	4	0
CSBLK	Coarse sandy black-slipped ware (unsourced)	2	19	1
CSGW	Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	576	5515	115
CSMBLK	Coarse sandy micaceous black slipped ware (unsourced)	12	77	0
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	162	1844	16
CSMOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	9	188	2
CSMRDU	Coarse sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	3	80	2
CSOX	Coarse sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	42	596	5
CSRDU	Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	55	727	7
EARDU	East Anglian Reduced ware	1	16	0
FSBLK	Fine sandy black-slipped (unsourced)	17	187	3
FSGW	Fine sandy greyware	56	725	21
FSMBLK	Fine sandy micaceous black-slipped ware (unsourced)	48	610	4
FSMGW	Fine sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	408	3777	101
FSMOX	Fine sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	35	320	7
FSMRDU	Fine sandy micaceous reduced ware (unsourced)	39	531	8
FSOX	Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	16	130	3
FSRDU	Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	18	106	2
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	27	881	4
HADOX	Hadham oxidised ware	1	2	0
HADRS	Hadham red-slipped ware	5	29	1
IMITBB	Imitation black-burnished ware	4	79	4
IMITBBM	Imitation black-burnished ware micaceous	6	195	1
MOSLK	Moselkeramik black-slipped ware	1	1	0
NAR RE	Nar Valley reduced ware	4	213	1
NFO WH2?	New Forest (fine) whiteware 2	1	30	0
NOGWW	North Gaulish whiteware	2	14	0
NVCC	Nene Valley colour-coated ware	2	14	1
OXFRS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	10	71	3
PAKCC	Pakenham colour-coated ware	1	2	0
Q1	Medium fine sandy ware with rare to occasional mica	1	8	0
QC1	Medium coarse sandy fabric with occasional to common small sub-rounded calcareous inclusions up to 0.1mm – poorly sorted	1	9	0

QG1	Medium sandy clay matrix with rare to occasional small sub-rounded grog, up to 0.1mm	3	131	0
QI1	Medium fine sandy ware with occasional to common black iron ore (poorly sorted) up to 0.5mm and rare larger quartz up to 1mm	9	140	1
QV1	As Q1 but with occasional to moderate vegetable temper	25	1366	0
SAMCG	Samian Central Gaulish	4	82	3
SAMEG	Samian East Gaulish	2	7	0
SAMLG	Samian Le Graufesenque	1	33	0
SAMSG	Samian South Gaulish	11	40	3
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	1	19	1
WESTSTOW	West Stow fine reduced ware	3	16	0
TOTAL		1651	19555	325

Table 4: Roman fabric quantification

7.3.17 Romano-British finewares accounted for just 4.6% assemblage (76 sherds 618g), including both sourced and local unsourced wares. Fine sandy micaceous oxidised wares were the most common fineware, representing 46% of all finewares, with a further 16 sherds of the micaceous version. Sourced finewares were uncommon, but included ten (71g) Oxfordshire red-slipped wares, Five Hadham red-slipped wares, three West Stow fine reduced wares, two Colchester colour-coated wares and two Nene Valley colour-coated wares, as well as a single Pakenham colour-coated sherd.

7.3.18 Imported wares accounted for the remaining 1.4% of the assemblage, totalling 25 sherds weighing 560g. This included the four Baetican amphora sherds (383g), two North Gaulish whitewares and one Moselkeramik black-slipped ware. However, the most commonly occurring imported ware was samian, totalling 18 sherds weighing 162g. All three production areas are represented in this assemblage, although south Gaulish examples were the most frequent, with 12 sherds weighing 73g. This included two Dr33 cups, one Dr18 dish and one Dr27 cup.

7.3.19 The range of fabrics identified within the Easton assemblage is typical of a Roman rural settlement, with the vast majority of wares deriving from the

local area. It is very similar in composition to the material recovered from the Hacheston excavations (Plouviez in Blagg *et al.*), albeit forming a much smaller assemblage. This includes not just the local wares, but also the non-local Romano-British wares (e.g. Pakenham, Colchester, Nene Valley and Oxfordshire all represented) and the imported wares, in particular Baetican amphora, which suggest that the inhabitants of these two sites had access to the same markets and sources. The small quantity of wares identified as coming from outside of the local vicinity include pottery from some of the large non-regional production centres such as Oxfordshire and the Nene Valley, and it is of note that there were so few wares which can be attributed to Suffolk and Norfolk production sites, including Pakenham and Wattisfield. Given that the site was occupied during most of the Roman period, it is interesting that the sourced regional products made up so little of the assemblage.

Contextual Analysis

- 7.3.20 Roman pottery was collected from 140 different features, as well as the topsoil and subsoil. In addition to this, 66 sherds (857g) comprised unstratified material. Of these, 133 features contained small pottery assemblages (1–30 sherds), five features contained medium-sized assemblages (31–99 sherds) and two features contained large assemblages, in excess of 100 sherds. For the purposes of this report, a small number of features have been selected for more in-depth discussion.
- 7.3.21 Eight feature types produced Roman pottery (excluding the topsoil, subsoil and unstratified finds; Table 5), with most of the material deriving from the buried soils, which represented 62% of the total assemblage (1023 sherds, 11,935g, MNV 200). The pottery derived from Buried Soils 2, 3 and 4, although Buried Soil 2 contained the largest quantity of pottery (809 sherds, 9474g, MNV 159). Material from pits accounted for a further 23% of the pottery, while 4.3% derived from various postholes across the site.

Category	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Buried Soil	1023	11935	200
Ditch	66	452	13

Dump	5	27	1
Grave	4	34	
oven	9	128	1
Pit	377	5197	47
Posthole	71	653	6
Subsoil	10	112	3
Surface	1	2	
Topsoil	1	10	
Treethrow	18	148	4
Unstratified	66	857	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>1651</i>	<i>19555</i>	<i>289</i>

Table 5: Roman pottery by feature type

Group	No.	Wt(g)	MNV
Buried Soil 1	94	979	18
Buried Soil 2	809	9474	159
Buried Soil 3	1	14	1
Buried Soil 4	113	1398	22
Cremation in south-west quadrant	2	5	
DITCH 10	11	73	1
DITCH 12	2	7	
DITCH 13	2	17	1
DITCH 15	17	94	2
DITCH 16	20	148	4
DITCH 17	3	36	2
DITCH 20	4	35	3
DITCH 21	1	2	
DITCH 7	3	22	
DITCH 8	1	6	
DITCH 9	1	9	
Finds south	6	70	
Natural features	18	148	4
Oven 1	9	128	1
Pit in north-east quadrant	161	2666	12
Pit in north-west quadrant	48	422	9
Pit in south-east quadrant	107	1042	17
Pit in south-west quadrant	5	84	1
Pit south-east quadrant	45	770	6

Pit south-west quadrant	2	66	1
Posthole in north-east quadrant	42	474	3
Posthole in north-west quadrant	10	50	
Posthole in south-east quadrant	1	2	
Posthole in south-west quadrant	1	2	
Quarry Pit	7	142	1
ROUNDHOUSE 2	20	133	3
South-east quadrant	5	27	1
South-west quadrant	1	2	
Subsoil	10	112	3
Topsoil	1	10	
Unstratified finds	66	857	14
<i>Total</i>	<i>1651</i>	<i>19555</i>	<i>289</i>

Table 6: Roman pottery quantification by feature group

7.3.22 In total 809 sherds weighing 9474g were recovered from Buried Soil 2, representing a minimum of 159 vessels. The pottery was very mixed in terms of date, with sherds dating to the Early, Mid and later Roman periods, albeit in varying quantities. Buried Soil 2 sealed a series of prehistoric and Roman features and thus appears to have accumulated in the mid to later Roman period (though it also contained remnants of a later prehistoric land surface). The range in pottery dates appears to be the result of several different mechanisms; with some material being redeposited (either from the underlying features or from elsewhere) and other sherds which had probably been left on the surface before becoming incorporated into the buried soil. This view is further supported by the relatively low mean weight of the material from Buried Soil 2 of 11.7g.

7.3.23 The earliest Roman pottery from Buried Soil 2 was dated AD 50–100 (16 sherds, 265g, MNV 5) and included a greyware imitation CAM12 platter, two fineware beakers, two samian Dr33 cup sherds and one Dr18 dish sherd. A total of 21 sherds (276g, MNV 16) of late Roman pottery was recovered from this deposit. This included 15 beaded-flanged bowls in varying fabrics, three of which were Oxfordshire red-slipped wares. Other vessels of interest included a sandy greyware jar with fingernail decoration in a chevron design and a possible cheese strainer.

- 7.3.24 Buried Soil 4 contained 113 sherds weighing 1398g and representing a MNV 22. Compared to Buried Soil 2, the pottery from this feature was less mixed in date, with the majority of sherds dating mid to later Roman, thus suggesting different formation processes to Buried Soil 2. The mean weight of the pottery from this layer was 12.4g, which included very few refitting sherds. A minimum of ten jars were recovered, along with six dishes, four beakers, one mortaria and one closed vessel. A handle from a Dressel 20 was also identified.
- 7.3.25 A total of 94 sherds of pottery (979g, MNV 18) were recovered from Buried Soil 1. Although this was the only buried soil to be formed of multiple identifiable layers, the pottery was of broadly similar date (AD200–300/400), implying that the deposits had accumulated over a relatively short period of time. As with the other buried soils, the material from this feature was fragmented, with a low mean weight of 10.4g and few refits noted.
- 7.3.26 Buried Soil 3 contained just one sherd (14g), comprising a coarse sandy greyware jar dating to AD70–200. Although this layer was located in a ‘quieter’ area of site, the lack of pottery is of interest and suggests that the formation processes behind this deposit were distinctly different from Buried Soils 1, 2 and 4.
- 7.3.27 Surprisingly few sherds derived from ditches across the site, totalling just 65 sherds, weighing 449g. This is a somewhat unusual pattern for Roman sites, where the bulk of the pottery often comes from these types of features. By contrast, 368 sherds (5050g) of pottery were recovered from pits, with those features in the north-east and south-east quadrants producing the majority of the material. In total, 72 pits contained Roman pottery, which implies that pits were the main focus for rubbish disposal, rather than ditches.
- 7.3.28 Pit [598] contained one of the earliest dated assemblages, with a date range of AD 30–60. It contained 33 sherds weighing 670g, which represented a minimum of three vessels. Of these, 15 sherds (302g) were from a fine sandy reduced ware carinated jar with an everted, slightly hooked rim. It

was externally burnished and had a thin cordon on the shoulder. A large sherd from a further carinated jar was also identified, which was also burnished with a small cordon on the shoulder. Two sherds (167g) from a large grog-tempered jar were also recovered. The pottery from this feature was relatively fresh and therefore appears to have been deposited soon after breakage.

7.3.29 Pit [229] contained an assemblage of pottery totalling 44 sherds, weighing 1616g, of which 25 sherds (1366g) were from a single vessel <60>: a quartz and vegetable-tempered jar which had been wiped on the exterior for decorative purposes. It also had evidence of post-firing holes, indicative of having been suspended over a fire, which is further supported by sooting noted on the exterior and limescale on the interior. Although the rim of this vessel was not present, the remaining sherds did form a partial vessel profile when refitted. This vessel dates to the Late Iron Age–Early Roman transitional period, with a date range of AD 30–60, along with the other sherds in this feature.

7.3.30 One of the latest assemblages on the site was from Posthole/ Pit [271], which contained ten sherds weighing 210g, dating to AD 250–400. This comprised six sherds from an imitation black-burnished ware beaded-flanged bowl and four body sherds from a fine sandy micaceous greyware vessel.

Discussion

7.3.31 Overall, the site at Easton produced a sizeable assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery, which demonstrates that occupation was continuous from the Late Iron Age onwards, and certainly spanned the Iron Age–Roman transition. The ceramics suggest that activity at the site peaked between AD 120 and 250. There then appears to have been a decline in activity, although the small number of sherds/ contexts attributed to this period suggests that, rather than going out of use completely, there was a shift in settlement focus in the mid–later 3rd to early 4th century AD.

7.3.32 The range of vessel forms suggests domestic-based activity, with wares

used for the storage, production and consumption of foodstuffs. The usewear evidence noted, primarily on the jars, supports this view.

- 7.3.33 The fabrics present in the assemblage are indicative of a rural, domestic settlement, with the majority of the wares coming from the local area and the assemblage dominated by coarsewares. That said, there were a small number of sherds from production sites outside of the immediate local area, including imported wares, which imply that the site did have the means to acquire pots from non-local suppliers. However, the quantities that these wares occurred in are too small to indicate any particular wealth at the site.

Recommendations for Further Work

- 7.3.34 All of the pottery has been fully recorded and does not require further analysis. However, it is recommended that at least four vessels are illustrated for publication, based on unusual forms and/ or decoration:

—2 from Buried Soil (169): one greyware jar with rouletted decoration and an imitation Gallo-Belgic platter;

—2 from Pit [598]: a fine sandy black carinated jar and a fine sandy micaceous carinated jar.

- 7.3.35 Further contextual analysis needs to be undertaken, and it would be of benefit to use GIS to analyse the distribution of certain pottery types across the site. The material from the buried soils in particular may benefit from further work, in order to assess the ceramics spatially within the soil and to assess the degree of refitting etc, in order to gain a better understanding of whether or not the pottery represents material which had been redeposited from other features.
- 7.3.36 Finally, the pottery should be considered in its wider regional context, with more detailed comparisons made between this assemblage and other contemporary sites within the local area, in particular Hacherston (Blagg *et al.*).

7.4 The Small Finds and Metalwork

By Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

- 7.4.1 The assemblage recovered from the excavation at Easton is made up of 108 objects of metalwork, glass, stone, fired clay and shale. They are summarised by material and date in Table 7. The material was collected from 25 contexts, predominantly of Iron Age and Roman date; eight items were unstratified. Forty-six of the objects were recovered from Buried Soil 2 (169), 18 from Buried Soil 4 (227) and nine from Cremation Burial [529], with the remainder being from the fills of pits and postholes.
- 7.4.2 There is a dearth of copper alloy objects from the excavation, with the assemblage being dominated by nails, 57 of the objects being identified as possible nails. A complete listing of the finds is provided in the catalogue (Appendix 9). They have been examined with the aid of low magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Material	Iron	Copper alloy	Lead	Glass	Shale	Stone	Fired clay
Period:							
Iron Age	1	1					1
Roman	34	2		12	1	1	
Medieval	1						
Uncertain Date	52	1	1				
Totals	88	4	1	12	1	1	1

Table 7: Object quantities by material and date

Condition

- 7.4.3 The non-metalwork objects are in reasonably stable condition. The shale bracelet fragment shows no obvious cracking; similarly the glass objects are comparatively stable, though the segmented beads are fragile from being cremated and would benefit from being stabilised. In contrast, the loomweight is friable.
- 7.4.4 The corrosion on the four copper alloy objects is moderate; SFs 3 and 63 require cleaning and stabilisation. The cleaning should assist in the

identification of the coin. The fragmented copper alloy object from cremation [529] shows signs of being scorched, possibly on the pyre, and could be cleaned to assist with identification. The condition of the ironwork varies; much is encrusted with corrosion products and soil, which obscure the original form of some objects. However, a number of objects, such as the shears' blade and the knife blade, are in a fair condition.

Iron Age

Fired clay

SF 35, unstratified. Five pieces of a triangular loomweight. The largest piece is triangular in plan and rectangular in section. It is made from a dark brown fabric with frequent chalk inclusions. Such loomweights were in use with the warp-weighted looms of the Iron Age and early Roman period (Anderson 2012, 73). They are commonly found, as at Danebury (Cunliffe 1986, fig. 7.48), and across Suffolk, such as at Flixton (Boulter and Walton Rogers 2012, fig. 4.7).

Copper alloy

SF63, fill (234) of Pit [235]. Cast, hollow, tubular handle that tapers along its length. At its narrowest end it expands into a curved escutcheon plate, semi-circular in plan. At the point where the object expands into the plate there are two ribs, with a hinge mechanism sitting between them. It is thought that this is a ewer handle of Iron Age date (Ian Riddler, pers comm); however, as yet parallels have not been established.

Roman

Shale

SF64, Buried Soil Layer (169). Section of an undecorated, lathe-turned bracelet; ovoid in cross section. The estimated internal diameter of the bracelet, 37mm, suggests that it may have belonged to a child. Dating this bracelet with precision is difficult. Shale working is known from the Iron Age period, at which time the main products were plain, annular bracelets. Examples were found at Danebury, (Cunliffe 1984, 396, no. 4.2). This tradition continued into the early Roman period, Lawson (1975, 248). Shale bracelets are also a common find in later-4th-century Roman Britain (Allason-Jones 2011, 2). The main source of shale in Britain are the Kimmeridge outcrops which extend from Kimmeridge to north Yorkshire and Scotland (ibid., 1).

Glass

- 7.4.5 In addition to the beads recovered from the cremation burial (discussed below) and bead SF66, three pieces of vessel glass and one fragment of window glass were retrieved during the excavation.

The piece of window glass from Buried Soil Layer (663) is green-tinged with a flat-matt lower surface and a slightly uneven and glossy upper surface, indicative of being cast, probably within a stone mould, and as such dates to the 1st or 2nd century AD (Charlesworth 2004, 130). It is likely a shard from a square or rectangular sheet of glass of varying thickness. Such sheets would have functioned as window panes.

Of the three pieces of vessel glass, one is unstratified and of no recognisable form. Two are from Buried Soil Layer (227). One is a piece of yellow/ green glass from the neck of a flask or phial. It is curved and flares outwards towards the top. The glass contains frequent bubbles. The second is a piece of natural blue vessel glass with a slightly stepped rim for either a bowl or dish. There are few bubbles within this piece of glass. While it is not possible at this stage to identify the pieces closely, they could fall within the date range of AD 100-170, period 3 for the Colchester glass wares (Cool and Price 1995, 215 and 216, fig. 13.3).

SF66, fill (149) of Pit [150]. Square-sectioned bead, opaque mid blue glass with an opaque white paste marvered chevron with red line in centre. Yellow paste stripes cross the red central chevron. The central circular perforation measures 1.1mm in diameter. The size of the bead suggests that it could have been used as a spacer on a bracelet or necklace. Similar examples have been found at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 34, no. 1415) and Vindolanda (Birley and Greene 2006, 34, fig. 1.18). SF66 compares well to Guido's long blue biconical or square-sectioned beads with bands or chevrons in opaque white with red line at the centre (Guido 1978, 98 and plate II, no. 1), the only difference being that SF66 has the addition of the yellow vertical lines across the red chevron. Of note, Guido believed that this type of bead is unlikely to have been produced in Britain, but rather imported from North Africa or the Eastern Mediterranean (ibid., 98). At Vindolanda, one example of such a bead was found in a 2nd-century AD context; the remainder, however, were all from later-third- to fourth-century contexts, as with the example from Colchester.

Stone

SF24, Buried Soil Layer (169). Rectangular object, sub-cuboid shape, made out of a light grey fine-grained stone. One surface appears to be slightly polished/glassy, which is the result of being walked over. The other surfaces are rough. It is likely to be a tessera.

Copper alloy

SF3, Buried Soil Layer (169). Fourth-century nummus, poor contemporary copy. Obverse: diademed bust facing right; []R PO. Reverse: ?emperor dragging captive

Iron

- 7.4.6 Thirty-two iron objects, or fragments of, were recovered from the excavation. Many of the objects are obscured by corrosion products and the entire assemblage will benefit from undergoing x-radiography in order to facilitate identification. Where provisional identifications were possible without x-rays, the objects have been discussed below. In addition, a further eight unidentified objects were retrieved from Buried Soil Layer (169) and sixteen iron objects from other contexts. These include six objects defined as strips and three that could be fragments of socketed tools. Three more were tentatively identified as structural fittings. None of these are datable as yet but are likely to relate to the Late Iron Age and Roman activity on the site.

Objects of household activity are represented by two latch lifters and a fragment of a lift key. All three objects were recovered from Buried Soil Layer (169). SF40 is the flat handle of a latch lifter, rectangular in plan with an incomplete eye. The handle extends into a deeply curved blade, rectangular in cross section and truncated. It is similar in form to an example from Hod Hill in Dorset (Manning 1986, plate 37, no. O13), which is thought to be of Iron Age date. SF59 is an elongate strip of iron, rectangular in cross section, becoming rounded in cross section towards the tip. In profile it is straight and then curves into a hook form. It is comparable to an example from Chesterford in Essex (Manning 1986, plate 39, no. O20). Latch lifters are commonly found on sites with Roman activity; they first appear in Britain in the Late Iron Age and are relatively standard in form. SF41 is the fragment of the bit of a lift key; two teeth remain but originally there were four. In its entirety it may have been similar to an L-shaped lift key from Chesterford, Essex (Manning 1986, plate 40, no. O35). Lift keys were used in simple tumbler locks that were widely used in the Roman world, and as with latch lifters, may have been used in Late Iron Age Britain.

Amongst the iron objects, two represent tools, both found in Buried Soil Layer (169). SF21 is the blade and handle of shears. The handle is rectangular in section and flattens into the spring of the shears where it is truncated. The inner edge of the blade is straight with a small step in it where it joins the tang. The outer edge of the blade is convex. The tip of the blade is bent. If Roman in date, these would fall into Manning's Type 3 small shears category. Whilst the step on the inside of the blade is more reminiscent of medieval shears, a Roman example with a similar step has been recorded from London, Wood, 2016. SF61, is the blade of a knife or razor. It has a triangular shaped blade with straight back continuing the line of the tang, then angling down towards the tip. The cutting edge curves upwards to meet the tip. The shoulder is at a 90 degree angle from the tang which is longer than the blade and rectangular in section. The tang tapers and ends in a knop or remnants of a loop. It fits within Manning's Type 11a, being similar to an example from Hod Hill of mid first century date (Manning, 1985, plate 54, no. Q36).

One iron object relates to transport. SF44, was retrieved from buried soil layer 169. It is incomplete, with central shank, rectangular in section, that expands into two rearward curving arms. The arms taper along their lengths. Possibly the head of a linch pin of Manning's Type 1 with a crescentic head (Manning, 1976, 33, fig. 9). Manning (ibid, 32) argues that this form of linch pin is Roman in origin and date, citing comparisons from London, Silchester and Newstead.

Two iron objects are items of personal adornment. SF 65, was recovered in fill 232 of post hole 283. It is the pin from a one piece La Tène style brooch. The bow is straight and circular in section. The truncated foot is reverted. One loop of the spring remains. SF8 was found in buried soil layer 169. It is a complete annular buckle frame, circular in section. The pin is folded around the frame. Whilst the majority of the material from layer 169 is Iron Age or Roman, SF 8 is a shoe buckle dating to the early part of the 15th century, at which time circular iron buckles were commonly used for this function (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 55). It is intrusive.

Nails

Whilst nails are usually difficult to date, having altered little over time, the majority of those recovered from the excavation are from contexts that allow them to be identified as Roman. Several types of nails have been identified pointing to the array of functions they were utilised for. Eleven are Manning Type 1 or 1b. The diameter of the heads suggest the majority of these were used for joined objects of furniture or boxes; only four had diameters above 20mm, more indicative of nails

utilised for structural timbers. Three nails are Manning Type 3, possibly performing a similar function to Type 1; two are Type 8 and four are Type 10. Type 8 nails, with domed, hollow heads were more likely used decoratively for upholstery or furniture. The Type 10 hobnails, either with a domed or pyramidal head, were used on the soles of Roman footwear.

Three of the nails, SFs 2, 36 and 38 were recovered from the subsoil layer 101; SF2 being larger in form.

Twenty-two nails were retrieved from buried soil layer 169. These included three of the hobnails, all of the Type 3 nails and two larger Type 1b nails.

Fourteen nails were recovered from buried soil layer 227. These included the two Type 8 nails, SF42 and 45; hobnail SF58 and a further two of the larger Type 1b nails.

Of the remaining seventeen nails, six were unstratified, one was found in treethrow 451, eight were from the fills of pits.

Hammerscale

- 7.4.7 Small amounts of hammerscale were recovered from samples taken from fill 390 of pit 389 and fill 396 of post hole 395. The fragments are a combination of spheroidal hammerscale and flake-scale, both of which are produced during the forging process.

Uncertain date

Lead

A single piece of lead was recovered from the excavation, retrieved from buried soil layer 169. It is a piece of waste that is triangular in plan and rectangular in section. It has irregular surfaces that show signs of corrosion. Lead waste finds cannot be dated precisely as they are often a by product of material such as flashing for roofing, a building product that changes little through time.

Cremation [529]

- 7.4.8 Fragments of seven segmented glass beads, SF67 - 73, were recovered from the cremation fill 528. One bead was recovered from spit 2; four beads from spit 3, one bead each from spit 4 and 5. The glass of the beads is in poor condition often with a whitened core and blackened, pitted exterior. This

suggests that the beads were exposed to heat during the cremation process. SF 67 and SF 68 have areas of the glass surface that are opaque turquoise, perhaps an indication of the original colour of the beads. All of the beads fall into Guido's class of segmented bead type 1 (Guido, 1978, 92, fig. 37, no. 1). Large numbers of this type of bead are found on Roman sites, primarily from late 3rd and 4th century contexts, such as those from Verulamium (Hertfordshire), Lankhills (Hampshire) and Cirencester (Gloucestershire), *ibid*, 92. Excavations at the nearby Roman settlement of Hacheston however, did not produce any beads of this form.

- 7.4.9 In addition to the beads, two fragments of sheet iron and two fragments of burnt copper alloy were recovered. The latter are ovoid in plan, lenticular in cross section. Both have an irregular, molton surface, also indicative of being in contact with heat.

Recommendations for further work

- 7.4.10 The assemblage reflects continuity in the use of the site from the Iron Age into the Roman period. It is primarily composed of iron objects, many of which are unstable and as yet unidentifiable. With this in mind and considering the future of the archival storage of the assemblage, the following recommendations are made:

-All of the ironwork should be x-rayed. This will facilitate accurate description and identification of the objects; assist in the illustration of some specified artefacts as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive.

-The copper small find SF63, and the fragments from the cremation should be x-rayed. This will facilitate identification and assist with the illustration of SF63.

-The following items should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator to assist with identification and long-term preservation: SF3 Roman coin, SF 35 Iron Age loomweight and SF63 Iron Age handle.

-A report on the small finds should form part of the published site report; it should consider the finds spatially and temporally on the site as well as relating the assemblage to others from similar sites regionally and nationally, taking into consideration trading routes.

-The following objects should be illustrated or photographed to preserve a record for the archive and as illustration for future publication:

SF21 iron shears; SF40 iron latch lifter; SF61 iron knife; SF63 copper alloy handle; SF64 shale bracelet; SF66 imported glass bead; SF73 glass segmented bead; SF35 loomweight. The number of iron objects requiring illustration may increase or decrease once X-ray has enabled a more detailed study of the severely corroded items.

-Whilst the glass assemblage is small, further analysis should be undertaken by a specialist such as Hilary Cool, to identify the small vessel fragments and consider further the additional knowledge to be gained from the imported bead, SF66, in understanding trade and exchange on the site.

Discussion

- 7.4.11 The small finds assemblage reflects the use of the site between the Iron Age and Roman periods, with the focus being on the Romano-British finds. The proportion of ironwork is high, with very few copper alloy objects. The dearth of coins and copper alloy items is of note and could suggest that the main focal point of the Roman occupation is away from the site; with the accumulation of rubbish debris in buried soil layers being the main source of the finds.
- 7.4.12 The ironwork has the potential for understanding a range of domestic activities but requires x-ray and further analysis to be fully appreciated. The hammerscale may be indicative of on-site forging at a domestic level; the small amount does not warrant further investigation.
- 7.4.13 The non-metal finds show a potential for exploring the population's involvement in trade networks which could be via the Romano-British settlement at Hacheston. The shale bracelet fragment, SF64, attests to the population engaging with the provincial trade network of black mineral jewellery; whilst the small glass bead, SF66, points towards trading with routes as far as the Mediterranean or North Africa. Of particular interest is object SF63. This is an Iron Age ewer handle but as yet has no parallel within the country and is likely to be a Continental form. It has the potential to reveal more about trade and exchange in this area during the Iron Age

phase of the site. It is an uncommon form to find within the British Isles.

7.4.14 Further analysis of the finds associated with the cremation has the potential to reveal more about beliefs behind the selection and deposition of grave goods.

7.4.15 Overall, the small finds assemblage has the potential to add further to the interpretation of the nature of activity on the site both on a domestic level through items associated with a rural settlement, and on a broader scale through items of personal adornment such as the glass beads and the shale bracelet, that reflect involvement in networks of exchange.

7.5 The Animal Bone

By Kevin Rielly

Introduction

7.5.1 Excavations took place in Easton, a small village situated approximately 20km north-east of Ipswich. The area under investigation, just to the north of The Street measured some 90m southwest to northeast and 70m northwest to southeast. Evidence for Bronze Age through to Roman activity was uncovered, with the majority of the features dated to the latter period, essentially focussed around a possible farmstead. The underlying Iron Age levels were nonetheless well represented including the remains of a roundhouse, this overlying the earliest activity, a pit containing a Bronze Age beaker. Notably the wealth of features were located within the western half of the site, beyond and including a series of southwest to northeast orientated Roman ditches which bisected the excavation area.

7.5.2 Animal bones were found in Iron Age and Roman deposits, with a particular concentration, coinciding with the spread of features, in the western half of the site. The assemblage was generally highly fragmented (with numerous fresh breakages) although while the great majority of bones had suffered some root etching, most were in a reasonably good state of preservation. Hand recovery was augmented by a sample strategy with bulk samples taken from a large proportion of the cut features as well as from the more widespread layers.

Methodology

- 7.5.3 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting.

Description of Faunal Assemblage

- 7.5.4 The excavation provided a grand total of 911 animal bones by hand recovery and 1,707 from the bulk samples, these reducing to 627 and 1,607 fragments respectively following refitting. It should be stated that a greater effort was made to refit the identifiable portions and the lesser difference between the original and refitted totals from the sieved assemblages is testimony to the far greater proportion of unidentifiable fragments amongst the sample collections. Bones were found within most parts of the site, as shown by a division of the excavation area by quadrant and otherwise by feature (see Tables 8 and 9), here using and henceforth using, unless otherwise stated, refitted totals only. The quadrants essentially refer to the areas either side of the major SE to NE orientated ditches which bisect the site, with the NW and NE parts to the west (left) and then the SW and SE to the east (right) of these features respectively. The column headed N (north) in this table refers to a widespread dark earth deposit (227) which covers a large part of both the NW and NE quadrants, while Ditch refers to the aforementioned bisecting features. The phasing based on stratigraphic and finds dating analyses are as follows: - Early Iron Age (EIA), Mid Iron Age (MIA), Later Iron Age (LIA), Early Roman (ER), Mid Roman (MR) and general Roman (R). In addition a few deposits could not, at this stage, fit into any of these categories and these have been placed as Undated (UD).

General Condition

- 7.5.5 The aforementioned high level of fragmentation is shown by the evidence

related to the degree of refitting (see Table 10) and also by the relative abundance of the unidentifiable component of individual feature or phase collections. Most periods exhibited a reduction of about 50% or more comparing the original hand retrieved (N1) and refitted (N2) totals, with the notable exception of the EIA assemblage. However, bringing in the unidentifiable evidence it can be seen that such fragments formed a major component of the hand collected EIA bones (Table 4). The bones included in this category are most of the vertebrae, the ribs, limb bone shaft pieces and other indeterminate fragments. Almost the entire hand collected EIA unidentifiable fraction is indeterminate, perhaps suggestive of a higher level of fragmentation compared to the other phase assemblages. Most of the bones from this phase were taken from dark earth deposit (169), the greater level of breakage perhaps related to a higher propensity for post depositional breakage within a shallow layer as against within the fills of cut features.

- 7.5.6 There is no obvious spatial similarity concerning the preservation of the site collections, here referring to the surface condition of the bones. A small proportion showed a somewhat greater level of damage compared to the generally slight erosion caused by root etching. Such bones were spread throughout the various deposits with no clear spatial or temporal concentrations. In addition there were very few bones with gnawing marks, although this may have been masked either by the pervasive root damage or the noted high levels of fragmentation. Small quantities of burnt bones were found amongst the hand collected assemblages, rising to a notable component within several of the sieved collections. These tended to involve a mix of calcined and blackened fragments, which would suggest they derived from mundane activities (and see below Early Roman and Conclusions).

Early Iron Age (EIA)

- 7.5.7 The animal bones dated to this period provided a major part of the site assemblage. While arising from a number and variety of features (see Table 9), this collection was principally derived from the 'dark earth' layer (169) (hand collected and sieved, see Tables 11 and 12) plus the contents of

posthole [265] (sieved) and pit [283] (hand collected), all in the NE quadrant. The assemblage from the former deposit, typically for this site, is mainly composed of cattle- and sheep-sized unidentifiable pieces (invariably indeterminate). However, the hand collected component has provided a good proportion of cattle and sheep/goat bones, with smaller quantities of pig and cat (Table 11). The two main components consisted of a general mix of skeletal parts and while fragmented (most bones are less than 25% complete), with a notable collection of age data (mandibles and limb bone articular ends). Both species are generally represented by adult animals, although the cattle bones include at least one young calf, signifying an infant mortality or perhaps choice eating. The sieved collection from [265] is largely composed of unidentifiable bones, the identifiable portion including pig and small rodents. It is no doubt significant that the pig bones from this collection account for all but two of the total number of pig fragments dated to this phase. This is undoubtedly related to preferential survival and recovery, the more friable of the three major domesticates tending to be better preserved within a deeper fill with the chances of recovery heightened by the use of sieving. Pit [283] provided the partial remains of a small adult sheep/goat, from fill (132), including most of the fore and hindlegs as well as a few ribs. The available measurements allow for an approximate shoulder height of 610mm (after Driesch and Boessneck 1974).

- 7.5.8 Finally there were single equid and cat bones, both from [169], comprising a loose maxillary tooth and a radius respectively.

Middle and Latest Iron Age (LIA)

- 7.5.9 The hand collected MIA assemblage and indeed most of the sieved component was taken from the fill (725) of pit [726] situated in the SE quadrant. The former consists of a single fragmented cattle mandible from an adult individual, while the latter are essentially composed of indeterminate pieces. A somewhat greater quantity of bones were dated to the later phase but these again are mainly limited to a single deposit, fill (228) of pit [229] in the NE, including all the hand collected and 241 out of 243 bones in the sample assemblage. In addition most of the bones came from the sample

with a wealth of indeterminate fragments. Unusually, however, while most of the unidentified bones from the sieved deposits are sheep-size, those from this collection appear to be cattle-size (Table 12). These include a number of skull pieces and it is possible that a large proportion of the indeterminate pieces may belong to one or two highly fragmented cattle skulls.

Early Roman (ER)

7.5.10 The bones were taken from a far greater variety and especially number of deposits compared to the previous phases. However, there are similarities, including a rather small hand collected assemblage in comparison to a good quantity of sieved bones mainly consisting of sheep-size fragments. While there is again a principle concentration of western features, a major part of the ER bones were taken from the SW and the SE quadrants. Though certainly broadly distributed across these areas, the great majority of the bone bearing deposits provided rather small collections with the notable exception of two principal contributors – fill (117) of pit [118] in the SE (80 bones from a sample) and fill (197) of pit [198] in the NE (14 hand collected and 196 sieved bones). The sample collection from pit [198] is mainly composed of highly fragmented burnt sheep-size fragments (Table 12). The high proportion of calcined pieces indicate high temperatures, while the inclusion of many blackened fragments as well as several which are unburnt, would perhaps suggest hearth waste rather than a potentially ‘ritually’ derived (?cremated) bone deposit. The same collection also provided some amphibian and small rodent remains (including vole and wood mouse), none of which have been burnt. The bones taken from pit [118] are similar to those from the grave, again with sheep-size burnt and unburnt pieces, although without any identifiable fragments.

7.5.11 This phase did provide a scattering of bones belonging to the major domesticates but there are too few to comment on species abundance or indeed on their age or other attributes. Additional species include equid and dog, the former represented by another maxillary tooth from posthole [352] (sieved) and a first phalange from the hand recovered part of ditch [796], these situated in the NW quadrant and then representing one of the site

bisecting ditches respectively. The dog bones include the remains of a partial skeleton of a very young puppy found in the sieved contents of pit [389] (NW quadrant) as well as a single metapodial from ditch [511] (another central ditch), also sieved, this from an adult individual

Middle Roman

7.5.12 There is again a relatively widespread array as well as variety of features, here including another dark earth layer, although with far less bones compared to the example from the EIA phase (see Table 9). The majority of the bone-bearing features were situated in the NE and SE quadrants but none of these provided any clear concentrations (although see below). Overall there is a better representation of identifiable bones, compared to the earlier Roman levels, tending, as with the EIA, towards an abundance of cattle bones. There is also a greater variety of species, now including equid, red deer and dog as well as the three main domesticates but without the microfauna recovered from the ER samples. The equid bones and the single dog bone were all found in the dark earth deposit (227), represented by a mandibular molar and a third phalange and a dog maxilla. The red deer bone, an antler fragment was found in pit [640] (SE quadrant), this probably signifying working waste.

7.5.13 While as stated above there are no obvious concentrations, it would appear that a large proportion of the identifiable collection was taken from the dark earth layer, with 9 out of the 17 cattle bones as well as the aforementioned equid and dog fragments. The quantity of cattle is rather small but these few bones could be interpreted as mainly processing waste (7 out of the 9 are head and foot parts). Indeed the same interpretation may apply to the general cattle assemblage with similar parts accounting for 13 out of the cattle total of 17 bones. Some cattle ageing evidence is available as well as some indication of size/type. Notably, while not complete, one of the metapodials from (227) is clearly rather stocky, perhaps suggestive of a different 'type' differing from the usually rather more gracile individuals at this site.

Roman

7.5.14 This collection was provided by a series of less well dated cut features, generally located in the western half of the site. Several deposits provided moderate quantities of bone, including the sampled contents of pits [316] and [318] (both in the NE) with 57 and 65 fragments respectively. These were essentially composed of sheep-size indeterminate pieces, though [318] also provided 10 amphibian bones as well as single pieces belonging to sheep/goat and pig. Then there are the hand recovered contents of pits [173] and [231], with 53 and 33 bones respectively, the former in the NW and the latter in the NE quadrants. Pit [231] provided a mix of major domesticates (7 cattle, 8 sheep and one pig) represented by a similar mix of skeletal parts. While [173] produced a rather unusual collection consisting of the partial remains of a single disarticulated late 1st year sheep (55 fragments – 53 hand collected and 2 in the sample), the close juxtaposition of the bones suggesting a placed deposit perhaps originally deposited within some form of perishable container, as perhaps a bag composed of vegetable or woollen fibres (Plate 1). It can be proposed that this animal was eaten or rather that the carcass had been prepared for a culinary use as shown by butchery marks to a number of vertebrae (cervical and thoracic) and upper limb bones (the humerus, pelvis and femur). The absence of most of the foot bones could suggest the presence of a dressed carcass except that the skull is present. In addition the few foot bones that remain is suggestive more of a recovery bias rather than deliberate absence. A sample was taken but only after recognition of the collection as a special deposit. Notably the shape of the pelvis is indicative of a male individual, while the absence of horns (naturally polled) could be suggestive of a particular 'type'. The old primitive sheep varieties as the Soay will tend to have horned males with a mix of horned and hornless females (after Hall and Clutton-Brock 1995, 100). It is possible that this hornless male sheep could represent a genetic anomaly, or alternatively an early 'type' of polled sheep. The latter explanation may be of some significance particularly as Ryder (1983, 38) states that he is unaware of any polled varieties in Britain prior to the medieval era.

Undated

7.5.15 A number of deposits could not be placed within a phase and are here

referred to as undated. Most of the bones were derived from samples, and in particular from the contents of grave [208] with 42 fragments (NE quadrant), all sheep-size indeterminate pieces. There were no identifiable or potentially identifiable fragments within this group of deposits, with the notable exception of a single fish bone (yet to be identified) from the sieved contents of the fill (298) of pit [299], also situated in the NE quadrant.

Conclusions and Recommendations for Further Work

7.5.16 While the site undoubtedly provided a large number of bones both by hand collection and through sieving and notwithstanding the relatively good dating of the bone-bearing deposits, the information available from the site assemblage is rather limited. Though reasonably well preserved, the highly fragmented nature of the collection raises the potential for survival and recovery biases. It can be observed that the sieved data tends to show a better representation of the smaller compared to the larger domesticates. This alleviates the recovery bias to a certain extent, however, the large quantities of sheep-size fragments would suggest that the prevailing soil conditions tend towards a survival bias or rather a predilection towards fragmentation minimizing identifiability. There are, however, some exceptions, most notably the remains of the young dog and partial sheep skeleton dated to the Mid Roman period, and the relatively complete sheep skeleton from the Roman pit [173]. It can also be proposed that favourable conditions may have prevailed to account for the good representation of the microfauna collections found in certain deposits, as for example within the Early Roman pit [198].

7.5.17 In essence the major domesticate collections cannot be viewed as representative, although it should be pointed out that the quantity of such bones in most phases is rather small and thus discounting any detailed analyses. Nevertheless the age and size data from the larger assemblages, specifically the Early Iron Age and perhaps some aspect of the Roman collection (assuming the general Roman data can be better dated at some later stage), can be used to assess the general age and 'type' of domesticates used during these periods. This will of course include the

aforementioned sheep skeletons, prioritizing the possible hornless variety from Roman pit [173], as well as the variation of form amongst the cattle bones highlighted by the 'stocky' metapodial from the Mid Roman dark earth layer. It was mentioned that this same layer may include dumps of cattle processing waste but again the small quantity of data must limit the validity of any interpretations.

7.5.18 The presence of clearly 'structured' deposits, here referring to Roman pit [173] and possibly the Early Iron Age partial sheep from pit [283], is certainly of interest. It is obviously of some importance to gain a better date for the former deposit to allow for a more detailed comparison with similar collections, those generally referred to as 'associated bone groups' or ABGs, as extensively documented for this period by Morris (2008a and 2008b) amongst others. Several such groups have been found at contemporary sites in this general locality as for example within Iron Age levels at Bridge House Dairies, Worlington Road, Mildenhall (Morris 2013) and then dated to the Roman period at Cedars Park, Stowmarket (Cussans and Phillips 2012). Looking at the Iron Age and Roman evidence for ABGs (after Morris 2008a) it would appear that they tend to be most commonly found on rural sites (Roman), that sheep/goat tends to be the most common species in the Iron Age though relegated to second most common after dog in the Roman period, that sheep/goat ABGs are invariably sub-adult and that a large proportion, although in particular within those classed as 'partial', exhibit butchery marks (both Iron Age and Roman). However, after a detailed although not exhaustive search through the literature (essentially including the previously mentioned papers/theses), no comparable specimen to the described 'butchered sheep in a bag' could be found. Clearly a more thorough search will be required to ascertain whether this type of ABG has turned up elsewhere, although from the present evidence it does appear to be uncommon.

7.5.19 Site comparisons in this general area will include numerous East Anglian and Essex Iron Age and Roman rural sites, in particular the Suffolk sites along the A11 extension at Elvedon (Rielly in prep) as well as Cedars Park,

Stowmarket (Cussans and Phillips 2012), both with large Roman collections and a reasonable quantity of Early Iron Age material from the former site. In addition there is the substantial Late Iron Age and Roman assemblages from Elms Farm in Essex (Johnstone and Albarella 2002).

7.5.20 No further work will be required on the bones prior to the analysis stage with the exception of the single fishbone from the as yet undated fill of pit [299]. This bone will require identification and here it is recommended that it should be sent to Philip Armitage. It is unusual to find fish bones at Iron Age or Roman rural sites, or at least in anything more than rather small quantities. Notably, no fish bones were found within the extensive sampling at the A11 sites (Rielly in prep), and only a small amount at the similarly sampled Roman levels at Elms Farm, Essex (Locker 2007, 169).

7.5.21 Finally it is recommended that some age and size analysis should be carried out on the Early Iron Age and Roman collections coinciding with a tentative comparison of species representation with contemporary collections from other sites in East Anglia and possibly further afield. The evidence from the structured groups can add to the knowledge already compiled concerning this phenomenon at other Roman sites, particularly if the pit [173] example proves to be rare or even unique. The combined information will aim to provide an interpretation of animal usage at this site, albeit in a limited way, during the major occupation periods.

Quadrant/Feature:	NW	NE	N	Ditch	SW	SE	All
Hand collected							
Early Iron Age		420					420
Middle Iron Age						1	1
Latest Iron Age		4					4
Early Roman	1	19		12		15	47
Mid Roman	1	22	19			3	45
Roman	53	47				6	106
Undated	1	1				1	3
Grand Total	56	513	19	12		26	627
Sieved							

Early Iron Age	29	391				4	424
Middle Iron Age		3			1	20	24
Latest Iron Age	2	241					243
Early Roman	15	220		10	10	92	347
Mid Roman	10	47	16			75	148
Roman	24	262				63	349
Undated		71			1		72
Grand total	80	1235	16	10	12	254	1607

Table 8: Distribution of hand collected and sieved bones by period and area using refitted Total fragment counts where NW is north-west, NE is north-east, SW is south-west and SE is south-east; N refers to the 'dark earth' deposit (227) situated in the NW and NE quadrants, while Ditch includes the contents of the SW/NE orientated site bisecting Roman ditches.

Feature:	Pit	Ditch	Posthole	Grave	Hearth	oven	DE	Dump
Hand collected								
Early Iron Age	29		9				382	
Middle Iron Age	1							
Latest Iron Age	4							
Early Roman	19	13	1	14				
Mid Roman	9	1	4				19	12
Roman	95		1					10
Grand Total	157	14	15	14			401	22
Sieved								
Early Iron Age	32		197				195	
Middle Iron Age	20		3		1			
Latest Iron Age	241	2						
Early Roman	128	10	3	196		10		
Mid Roman	96		36				16	
Roman	257		92					
Grand Total	774	12	331	196	1	10	211	

Table 9: Distribution of refitted bones by Period and Feature Type, where DE is dark earth

Period:	EIA	MIA	LIA	ER	MR	R
Bone counts						

N1	463	15	11	81	125	206
N2	420	1	4	47	45	106
%difference	9.3	93.3	63.6	42.0	64.0	48.5

Table 10: Totals number of original (N1) and refitted (N2) hand retrieved totals within each of the Phase collections calculating the percentage difference between the two totals using the formula $N1-N2/N1 \times 100$.

Period:	EIA	EIA	MIA	LIA	ER	MR	R	R	R
Type:	All	DE	All	All	All	All	All	P	P
Feature:		(169)						[173]	
Species									
Cattle	99	97	1	1	13	17	10		10
Equid	1	1			1	2			
Cattle-size	229	229		3	5	20	26		20
Sheep/Goat	48	19			3	1	62	53	62
Pig	2	1					2		2
Sheep-size	40	34			25	3	1		1
Red deer						1	1		
Dog						1			
Cat	1	1							
Chicken							4		
Grand Total	420	382	1	4	47	45	106	53	95

Table 11: Species representation using refitted totals amongst the Hand collected Period assemblages and selected features where DE is dark earth and P is pit.

Period:	EIA	EIA	EIA	MIA	LIA	ER	ER	MR	R
Type:	All	PH	DE	All	All	All	P	All	All
Feature:		[265]	(169)				[198]		
Species									
Cattle	1		1			1		2	
Equid						1			
Cattle-size	29	2	2		237	6	1	24	2
Sheep/Goat	1		1		1	3			5
Pig	7	6				3	1	2	1
Sheep-size	379	142	189	24	5	286	162	120	329
Dog						10			

Small passer									1
Small rodent	5	1	2			11	6		1
Vole						1	1		
Wood mouse	1	1				2	2		
Amphibian	1					23	23		10
Grand Total	424	152	195	24	243	347	196	148	349
N samples	7	1	1	3	3	20	1	7	12

Table 12: Species representation using refitted totals amongst the Sieved Period assemblages and selected features, where PH is posthole and P is pit

7.6 The Human Bone

By Aileen Tierney

Introduction

- 7.6.1 A single Roman un-urned cremation was discovered in the south-west quadrant of the excavation area. Osteological analysis has aged this probable male as a young/middle adult (19 – 44 years old) (Table 15).

Methodology

- 7.6.2 The remains were excavated in accordance with the ClfA guidelines (McKinley and Roberts, 1993). This un-urned cremation burial was excavated in five uniform spits and allocated a fill number (528) and an associated environmental number <99>. All spits were wet sieved through a 1mm sieve, and the residues passed through a stack of 10mm and 5mm mesh sieves. All the bone was extracted for analysis. The <5mm residue has been retained and identifiable bone and any artefacts extracted by the author. All the weights were recorded and represented as a percentage of the total weight. The weights and percentages include the <5mm bone but not the residues. The largest skull and long bone fragments were noted at the analysis stages. Osteological analysis follows procedures for cremated bone outlined by McKinley (2004).
- 7.6.3 General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994). An assessment of age was based on epiphyseal fusion (Brothwell, 1981) and cranial suture closure.

The sex was ascertained from sexually dimorphic traits of the cranium (Buikstra and Ubelaker, 1994).

- 7.6.4 All the cremated bone was identified macroscopically in terms of part of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb and unidentified long bone). Identification of elements allowed for a minimum number of individuals (MNI) analysis. The colour of the bone has been noted and includes element affected. The presence or absence of pyre goods or pyre debris was also noted.

Age category	Range
Infant	0 - 4 years
Juvenile	5 - 12 years
Subadult	13 - 18 years
Young adult	19 - 25 years
Middle adult	26 - 44 years
Mature adult	45 years +

Table 13: Age groups

Material

Cremation Burial [529]

- 7.6.5 The bone from this unurned cremation (feature depth: 0.3m) weighed 764g (including the <5mm fraction). It has been identified as a young/middle adult due to a fused humeral head, cranial suture closure and metrical data. Two sexually diagnostic elements of the cranium (external occipital protuberance of the occipital and the supra-orbital margin of the frontal) were present and have identified this individual as a probable male. The majority of the bone in this cremation was a white/buff colour demonstrating a mostly efficient firing while smaller quantities of bone displayed a chalky white appearance and a similar quantity had a brown buff colour. These variations and pyre technology will be discussed later. The largest skull vault fragment was 46.31mm. The longest long bone fragment was a tibia shaft measuring 49.15mm (Table 15). Bone preservation was good with just over 64% of the bone in the >10mm fraction (Table 14). Cranium fragments along with teeth

and smaller skeletal elements were all easily identified.

Cut	>10mm (g)	>10mm (%)	>5mm (g)	>5mm (%)	<5mm (g)	<5mm (%)	Total (g)
529	491	64.27	138	18.06	135	17.67	764

Table 14: Summary of cremated bone fragment size

Cut	529
Fill	528
Grave information	Unurned
Age	19 - 44 ya
Sex	?M
Largest skull (mm)	46.31
Longest long bone (mm)	49.15
>10mm (g)	491
5 - 10mm (g)	138
<5mm (g)	135
Total cremation (g)	764
Colour	Mixed
Preservation	Good

Table 15: Osteology summary

Results

7.6.6 This cremation has been dated as Roman following the retrieval and identification of late-1st- to mid-2nd-century pottery and segmented glass beads of characteristically Roman type from the cremation residue (see Sections 7.3 and 7.4). This feature also produced 1,452g of heavily burnt unworked stone, a quantity which is nearly one third of the total unworked burnt stone from the site (see Section 7.1).

7.6.7 The bone was mostly well-fired (buff colour) but did exhibit both extremes of very efficiently fired bone (chalky white) to less well fired bone (brown buff). This would suggest that all elements did not receive the same heat concentration. It was noted that the majority of elements which did have this chalky white appearance were cranium fragments, whilst the extremities i.e.,

a distal foot phalanx were brown. This evidence can hint at the location of the source of the heat, and/or the body position on the bier, with the skull and upper body receiving most of the heat. Despite part of the skeleton not reaching optimum temperature, the bones were still well fired and this demonstrates that the pyre was built and tended by people who had the technological knowledge of the factors which contribute to a successful firing. Their aptitude follows through to the collection and deposition elements of this ritual also.

- 7.6.8 The flesh on the body tends to act as an additional fuel source with fleshed bones potentially reaching high temperatures and resulting in warping. Such warping was not present on the cremated bone from this site. It can be tentatively suggested that excarnation may have formed part of the funerary ritual, with the nearby ring ditch (Roundhouse 2) possibly serving as a funerary monument. Similar 'ring monuments' were identified at Diddington (Evans 1996), with the suggestion that these are a distinct monument 'type' in their own right and not merely poorly-surviving barrows.
- 7.6.9 The large quantity of unworked burnt stone in the cremation burial suggests the potential construction of a flint cobble platform for the pyre (See Section 7.1). During the cremation process and as the pyre collapsed, the stones underneath would have become burnt. The large quantity of stone suggests a thorough collection of material from the pyre site. This efficiency is supported by the quantity of bone and indeed the smaller elements present.
- 7.6.10 What can be hypothesised at this point is to suggest that the pyre site may not have been far from the cremation burial as to carry the cremated bone and stone would have been more of an effort than merely carrying a bag of bone. In addition to this, the presence of in-situ burning on the sides and base of this feature suggests that the cremated remains from the pyre were deposited while still hot. The competency of the collection process is further highlighted by the low level of fragmentation observed (64.27% of fragments greater than 10mm with largest bone fragments from each spit measuring up to 46.31mm). Despite the transportation of the bone and stone to prepare for deposition, the stone does not appear to have a detrimental effect on the

bone fragment size. Alternatively, the stones may have been collected separately from the pyre and positioned in the cremation burial, perhaps reminiscent of a cairn.

7.6.11 While tentative a link, it appears the excarnation site and the burial site may have been in close proximity to one another, with the assumption that the pyre was also located in the immediate area due to the presence of in-situ burning.

Recommendations

7.6.12 The cremated bone has been bagged as per the identified categories listed in the methodology and by spit and context. It is recommended that the charcoal be examined for species ID with a view to learning more about the potential pyre construction. It is also recommended that the bone and charcoal are radiocarbon-dated to refine the date of the cremation.

7.7 Shell Quantification

By Heidi Hauser

CUT	CONTEXT	SF NO	Test Pit No	MATERIAL	OBJECT NAME	No. of fragments	Weight (g)	BAGS
	169	bulk	1	Shell	Oyster	1	3.5	1
	169	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	2	1
	169	bulk	TP1 705/460	Shell	Mussel	1	2.5	1
	663	bulk		Shell	Oyster	2	105.5	1
277	278	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	9	1
347	348	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	17	1
354	353	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	13	1
428	432	bulk		Shell	Oyster	MISSING	MISSING	1
551	550	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	8.5	1
650	761	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	10.5	1
650	668	bulk		Shell	Oyster	1	19.5	1
682	681	bulk		Shell		MISSING	MISSING	1

Table 16: Quantification of marine shell from the site

7.8 Environmental Remains

By Kate Turner

Introduction

7.8.1 This report summarises the findings of the rapid assessment of one hundred and fourteen bulk samples taken during the excavation of land off The Street, in the village of Easton, Suffolk. These samples were taken from a series of ditches, pits, ovens, hearths, postholes and layers, the context information for which is given in Appendix 2.

7.8.2 The aim of this assessment is to:

1. Give an overview of the contents of the assessed samples;
2. Determine the environmental potential of these samples;
3. Establish whether any further analysis is necessary.

Methodology

7.8.3 One hundred and fourteen bulk samples were processed using the flotation method; material was collected using a 300µm mesh for the light fraction and a 1mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved at 1, 2 and 4mm and sorted to extract artefacts and ecofacts. The abundance of each category of material was recorded using a non-linear scale where '1' indicates occasional occurrence (1-10 items), '2' indicates occurrence is fairly frequent (11-30 items), '3' indicates presence is frequent (31-100 items) and '4' indicates an abundance of material (>100 items). The contents of the environmental residues are tabulated at Appendix 7.

7.8.4 The light residue (>300 µm), once dried, was scanned under a low-power binocular microscope to quantify the level of environmental material, such as seeds, chaff, charred grains, molluscs and charcoal. Abundance was recorded as above. A note was also made of any other significant inclusions, for example roots and modern plant material. The contents of the environmental flots are tabulated at Appendix 8.

Results

Residues

- 7.8.5 The heavy residues were relatively poor in environmental remains. Wood charcoal was present in sixty-two of the processed samples, however only fifty-five of these yielded pieces of a suitable size from which species could be determined (>4mm in length/width). The majority of viable samples contained only small concentrations of material (1-30 pieces); however, samples <18>, <27>, <36>, <38>, <51>, <84>, <99> and <104> all produced between thirty and one-hundred specimens.
- 7.8.6 In addition to charcoal, samples <7>, <10>, <26>, <47>, <86>, <88> and <113> contained a small amount of seeds. Two species were recognised, fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*) and bastard cabbage (*Rapistrum rugosum*); concentrations of both were generally low, apart from in sample <86>, which contained between thirty and one-hundred specimens of *Chenopodium album*.
- 7.8.7 Low densities (<10 specimens) of charred cereals were reported in three of the assessed samples, <13>, <47> and <57>. In the former two grains were too damaged and distorted for species to be established; however, in sample <57>, the fill of an early Roman post-hole, a small amount of rye (*Secale cereale*) could be distinguished. Sample <57> was also the only sample found to contain charred seeds, in the form of a minimal amount of indeterminate burnt peas from the Fabaceae (legume) family.
- 7.8.8 Fragments of marine shell, of the species *Ostrea edulis* (flat oyster), were identified in samples <53>, <57>, <107> and <108>. These were only present in small to moderate concentrations (<30 pieces per sample), and none of the pieces were of a suitable size to be sided. Shells of terrestrial molluscs were additionally found in thirteen samples, again in low densities. Remains of *Candidula* sp. were the most common in terms of whole shells, being reported in five samples, with small numbers of juvenile and broken specimens also being discovered in samples <30>, <31>, <49>, <53>, <89>, <99/2> and <102>.

- 7.8.9 A full catalogue of the environmental remains extracted from the heavy residues is provided in Appendix 7.

Flots

- 7.8.10 Out of the one hundred and fourteen bulk samples that were processed, all but samples <17>, <51>, <106> and <107> produced flot residues. Wood charcoal was abundant throughout the assemblage, apart from in sample <87>, a pit of unknown date. Density of material was variable, though over 90% of the assessed samples contained more than thirty discernible fragments. Of these, thirty-seven contained specimens from which species could be established (>4mm in length/width).
- 7.8.11 Weed seeds were reported in the majority of samples, apart from <68>, <88> and <118>. As with the wood charcoal, abundance was mixed; around 40% of the assessed flots contained over thirty individual seeds but, of these, only thirteen samples contain an assemblage sizeable enough to be considered significant (>100 specimens). The most commonly occurring seeds were of the genus *Juncus* sp. (rushes) which were present in small to abundant numbers in eighty-eight out of the one hundred and seven viable samples. Plants of this genus are typically found in moist habitats including marshes and wet meadows. The only other genera identified in more than 40% of the assemblage were *Chenopodium* sp. (goosefoots) and *Veronica* sp. (speedwells), excluding samples <87> and <107> however, both of these were reported in only low to moderate amounts (<30 specimens). Samples <87> and <107>, taken from the fills of an undated pit and an early Roman oven respectively, both contained moderate to abundant levels of goosefoot, with the latter yielding over one-hundred seeds. With the exception of this, and the elevated densities of rush found throughout in the majority of samples, individual taxon concentrations were generally less than thirty seeds per sample and, in most instances less than ten. Diversity of taxa was also limited, with eighty-four of the assessed samples containing five genera or fewer.
- 7.8.12 Charred seeds were scarce, being observed in only six samples and, when present, were in universally low concentrations (<10 per sample). Small

grasses (Poaceae undiff.) were the most frequent, found in three samples, with specimens of sedge (*Carex* sp.), peas (Fabaceae sp.), lentil (*Lens* sp.) and bedstraw (*Galium* sp.) found in one sample apiece. A small number of charred nut fragments were additionally discovered in samples <3> and <91>.

7.8.13 Low frequencies (<20 specimens) of carbonised grain were identified in thirty-four samples. Preliminary identification suggests the presence of oat (*Avena sativa*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), with wheat being the most common, recorded in six samples. Thirty-two of the viable samples contained grains that were too broken and/or disfigured to be identified, likely as a consequence of prolonged, high-temperature combustion. In addition, samples <18> and <64>, both taken from the fills of postholes, contained small amounts of burnt chaff, which may be an indication that cereal processing was being carried out in the vicinity.

7.8.14 Other macrobotanical remains, in the form of roots and modern grasses, were reported in all of the assessed samples, with the exception of samples <54>, <68>, <108> and <113>. Roots were the most common, being recorded in one-hundred and six samples; concentrations were variable across the assemblage, ranging from small amounts (<10% total volume) in thirty-eight samples, to an abundance (>80% total volume) in seventeen.

7.8.15 Eighty-eight of the assessed residues contained terrestrial mollusc shells. Material abundances were low, generally less than thirty specimens per sample, and species richness was limited, with only eight genera observed across the assemblage. The most commonly occurring species was *Cecilioides acicula*, a subterranean burrowing type, which was recognised in around 80% of the sample set. Less frequent were snails of the genera *Vallonia* sp., found in thirty-two samples, *Candidula* sp., found in twenty samples, *Oxychilus* sp., found in four samples and *Vertigo* sp., found in three samples. The highest concentration of material was identified in sample <53>, the fill of an early roman pit, which contained over one-hundred shells, largely of *Cecilioides acicula*. Along with terrestrial shells, a small number of freshwater specimens, of the genera *Planorbis* sp., were

found in sample <39>. Thirty-nine samples were additionally found to contain juvenile specimens and/or eggs.

7.8.16 Small to moderate concentrations (1-100 specimens) of insect remains and insect eggs/worm cases were present in the bulk of the assemblage, though none of the assessed samples contained an assemblage of a size to be considered significant (>100 specimens). Other environmental material, in the form of low frequencies of small mammalian/amphibian bone, and fragmented animal bone was also reported in fourteen samples. Samples <1>, <99>, <99/3> and <99/4>, the latter group taken from the fill of an early roman cremation burial, also contained a quantity of burnt bone, though only sample <99> contained greater than ten occurrences. Combustion by-products, including coal, clinker and glassy slag-like deposits were discovered in twenty-three samples, though in universally minimal concentrations (<30 pieces).

7.8.17 A full catalogue of the environmental and cultural remains extracted from the flots is provided in Appendix 8.

Discussion

Early Bronze Age

7.8.18 One sample was taken from a pit dated to the Early Bronze Age ([443]). Environmental remains were scarce, with only a low frequency of heavily fragmented charcoal (<10 pieces), and a small number of seeds, of the genera *Juncus* (rushes) and *Medicago* (medicks). A minimal amount of insect remains, and modern root material was also reported.

Late Bronze Age

Pits

7.8.19 Two samples were taken from pits dating to the Late Bronze Age, both located in the north-west quadrant of the site. Low concentrations of macroscopic charcoal were present in both features; however, fragment size was small, with no specimen exceeding 2mm in length/width. The largest amount of weed seeds was reported in [211], which contained between thirty and one-hundred discrete specimens. Rushes, commonly found in damp or

waterlogged environments, were prevalent, with lesser amounts (<10) of medick, fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), speedwell (*Veronica* sp.) and knotweeds (*Rumex/polygonum*). Feature [250] also contained small amounts of rush seed, along with violet (*Viola* sp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphinistrum*), and a moderate concentration of fat-hen. A minimal number of charred grains were also reported, though this material was too heavily broken and/or distorted to for species to be determined. Indicators of possible bioturbation, in the form of root material and burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in both samples.

Ditches

- 7.8.20 Two Late Bronze Age ditches, features [462] and [697], were sampled for environmental recovery. As with the pits, a moderate amount of wood charcoal was identified in both of the ditches though, again, none of the fragments was of a significant size. Weed seeds were similarly present but generally in very low concentrations (<10 specimens per type, per sample). Feature [697] contained a greater concentration of rush seeds, between thirty and one-hundred specimens. As the bulk of rushes are associated with damp or wet environments, this may indicate that the ditch became waterlogged at points during this period. The material in these deposits provides little else in the way of diagnostic information and, as with other samples from this period, is associated with significant roots and borrowing snails, which may indicate post depositional disturbance.

Early Iron Age

Surfaces

- 7.8.21 Six samples were taken from the same occupational layer, context (169), located in a series of archaeological test pits. This deposit was found to contain moderate to abundant concentrations of wood charcoal, with the bulk of samples containing over one-hundred pieces. Test pits 1, 2, 5, 6 and 7 all produced fragments of a suitable size for species to be determined. All of the assessed samples also contained specimens of *Juncus* sp., with the greatest amount being reported in samples <5>, <6> and <10>, which contained over thirty seeds. This, again, may be an indication that the

deposit became damp or waterlogged for a time. Low concentrations of grain were present in five samples; a small amount of wheat was observed, but the majority of material was too heavily carbonised to be identified. The presence of low frequencies of macrobotanical material, along with small amounts of industrial residue and bone, as well as charcoal, may indicate that this represents a domestic waste scatter. The assemblage does not however provide any further information as to the activities that were being undertaken at the site during the Early Iron Age. As with bulk of this sample set, root material was present in all of the assessed samples, which may be a sign of disturbance.

Postholes

- 7.8.22 A total of four Early Iron Age postholes were sampled; two from the northeast quadrant, [223] and [265], one from the northwest quadrant, [370], and one from the southeast quadrant, [719]. Preservation of environmental remains in these samples was mixed; high concentrations (>100 pieces) of wood charcoal were reported throughout, with all of the assessed residues containing material of a size to be identified. It is possible that this constitutes the refuse from domestic fires. With the exception of rushes, preservation of seed and grain was poor (<30 specimens per sample), and there is little indication as to the nature of the local vegetation during this period. Low to moderate concentrations of terrestrial molluscs, including *Cecilioides acicula* and *Planorbis* sp., were also observed, along with a small amount of roots and insect remains.

Pits

- 7.8.23 Samples were taken from four pits, features [410], [420], [464] and [641]. Wood charcoal was reported in all of the sampled features, though only [420] and [641] contained sizeable pieces, and neither more than thirty fragments. As with the other deposits from this period, weed seeds were scarce and, where present, only in low concentrations, with the exception of *Juncus* (Appendix 8). Little can be determined as to the use of these pits, based on the ecofacts they contain.

Ditches

- 7.8.24 A single sample was taken from an Early Iron Age ditch feature, [340]. Environmental remains were limited to a small amount of sizeable charcoal (<30 pieces) and a low concentration of weed seeds. Indications of contamination, in the form of roots and modern burrowing snails (*Cecilioides acicula*) were found in small to moderate amounts. No diagnostic material was present.

Middle Iron Age

Pits

- 7.8.25 Two samples were taken from pits dated to the Mid Iron Age. Wood charcoal was identified in both samples, with each containing a moderate amount of sizeable material (30-100 pcs). Other archaeobotanical material was scarce, though sample <84> did contain fairly -frequent roots. A number of terrestrial mollusc shells were additionally reported, including *Cecilioides acicula*, as well as a moderate concentration of insect remains. Initial observations revealed limited potential with regard to environmental reconstruction.

Postholes

- 7.8.26 Bulk samples were recovered from two suspected postholes, features [180] and [209]. In terms of environmental material, preservation was similar to that in the Mid Iron Age pits; moderate amounts of wood charcoal were reported, along with a small number to moderate number of seeds, largely rushes. None of the assessed samples contained a statistically significant assemblage.

Hearths

- 7.8.27 One sample was taken from a potential hearth in the southwest quadrant of the site. Aside from a large abundance of roots, and a small amount of charcoal and seeds, this deposit contained little of note.

Latest Iron Age

Pits

- 7.8.28 Four samples were taken from two pit features dated to the Late Iron Age, three from feature [229] and one from feature [242]. Feature [229] was interpreted on site as a possible cremation burial, with one sample being

taken from inside the containing vessel, one from outside and one from a spit in the feature itself. Moderate concentrations of wood charcoal were reported in all three samples, with each containing a number of specimens from which species could be determined. Other environmental remains were poor, aside from a number of rush seeds, a low concentration of highly carbonised grain and some root material. Feature [242] was similarly barren, with the exception of a moderate amount of insect remains, charcoal and rush seeds, as well as significant evidence of bioturbation in the form of roots and burrowing snails.

Ditches

7.8.29 Eight Late Iron Age ditches were sampled for environmental recovery. Wood charcoal was reported throughout, however only samples <67> and <69> contained any material of substantial size (<10 pcs per sample). Weed seeds were present, including medicks (*Medicago* sp.) docks/sorrels (*Rumex/polygonum* sp.) and speedwells (*Veronica* sp.), though in low concentrations. As with the majority of the assemblage, *Juncus* were the most common, indicating wet conditions during the period of use. Cereals were sparse, being observed in only two samples, and in very small numbers. Unlike the rest of the Late Iron Age assemblage, small to moderate numbers of terrestrial snails were identified in all of the assessed residues. *Cecilioides acicula* was the most common, but low frequencies of *Candidula* sp., *Vallonia* sp., *Vertigo* sp. and *Oxychilus* sp. were also found. Insect remains were also common, with the highest concentrations being identified in samples <60> and <70>.

7.8.30 Though the concentration of environmental material is higher in the Iron Age Pits than in other features of the same period, there are no statistically significant collections, and the presence of modern snails and root material in all of the samples presents the possibility that ecofacts are no longer in situ.

Early Roman

Ditches

7.8.31 Samples were taken from four ditches though to date to the Early Roman

period. Sizeable wood charcoal was present in all of the features, though concentrations were variable and none contained over one-hundred viable pieces. Sample <102> featured the largest number of seeds, as well as the greatest diversity of taxa, though this sample also contained the largest amount of potential contaminants (roots and burrowing snails). *Juncus* sp. was, again, the most common genera, and present in the greatest concentrations (11-100 seeds per sample). No other remains of note were reported in these samples, and little environmental information could be derived.

Cremations

- 7.8.32 Spits were excavated across a suspected cremation burial in the south-west quadrant of the site, with five samples in total being taken from this feature, four of which produced flot residues. As would be expected from this type of feature, abundant amounts of wood charcoal were reported in all of the samples, along with a small to moderate amount of burnt bone in the light residues. Aside from large amounts of rush seeds in the samples from spits one and three, preservation of other environmental remains was generally poor and associated with evidence of bioturbation.

Ovens

- 7.8.33 Three bulk samples were taken from an oven of Early Roman date, [650]. Generally, environmental remains were scant in these samples. A small amount of sizeable wood charcoal was observed in samples <108> and <118>, along with a moderate amount of fat-hen seeds in sample <107>. Samples <107> and <108> also contained a low frequency of fragmented oyster shell. Based on the ecofact assemblage, little could be determined as to the use of this feature.

Pits

- 7.8.34 Eleven Early Roman pits were sampled for environmental recovery. Preservation across these samples was mixed; samples <1> and <116> contained the greatest abundance of archaeobotanical remains, with abundances of wood charcoal and the highest concentration of weed seeds. Both of these contexts yielded a moderate amount of sizeable charcoal

fragments, but the diversity of material in the seed assemblage was limited, with a large proportion of *Juncus* sp., and little else of note. Seven of the other samples also contained a small amount of diagnostic charcoal. As with the rest of the assemblage, roots and modern burrowing snails were common. No statistically significant collections were observed.

Postholes

- 7.8.35 Seven samples were taken from five features thought to be postholes. Three of these contained diagnostic wood charcoal, though abundances were generally low (<30 pieces), with the exception of [48] which contained between thirty and one-hundred pieces. With the exception of an abundance of rush seeds in samples <44> and <56> other macrobotanical material was scattered, and where present was observed only in low frequencies. High densities of rush in features [304] and [352] may suggest that these feature became waterlogged during this period, however little else can be gleaned from the environmental archive in these samples.

Mid Roman

Layers

- 7.8.36 Three samples were taken the same context, (227), a dark earth layer, found in three archaeological test pits in the area of the north quadrant of the site. Wood charcoal was reported in all of the assessed samples, however only samples <24> and <25> contained sizeable fragments. No significant environmental assemblages were observed, and no environmental interpretations could be gained from these features.

Pits

- 7.8.37 Six pit features were sampled for environmental recovery. Preservation of ecofacts was poor, with the exception of wood charcoal. The majority of sampled contexts yielded only small to moderate amounts of material; however, context (149) produced over one-hundred viable fragments, which may indicate this deposit is the waste from domestic or industrial combustion. Weed seeds were scarce, only reported in low amounts (<30 per type, per sample), apart from rushes, which were observed in moderate to abundant amounts across the bulk of the assemblage. Root material was

common.

Postholes

- 7.8.38 Samples were taken from three postholes of Mid Roman date. Environmental preservation was poor, with only a small amount of viable wood charcoal identified in two samples, and scattered weed seeds. Little could be established regarding the environment during this period.

Roman

Dumps

- 7.8.39 One sample was taken from a dump later in a shallow ditch terminus, though to date to the Roman period. Aside from a moderate amount of rush seeds, and a small amount of heavily fragmented charcoal, environmental material was scarce.

Pits

- 7.8.40 Eight pits were sampled for environmental recovery. Feature [727], a burnt pit, was sampled in four spits, only two of which produced flots. All of the samples contained wood charcoal, however only sample <41> contained an abundance of sizeable pieces. Scattered seeds were observed, including small amounts of Veronica sp. (speedwells), Stellaria sp. (stitchworts) and Rapistrum rugosum (bastard cabbage), as well as small to abundant amounts of rush seed. Preservation of other ecofacts was poor, with the exception of roots and burrowing snails. As previously mentioned, rushes may indicate a waterlogged environment, and the concentration of charcoal in feature [275] could indicate that this contains waste from domestic or small-scale industrial combustion.

Postholes

- 7.8.41 Four Early Roman postholes were sampled. Environmental remains were sparse, though all four contexts contained a small to moderate amount of sizeable wood charcoal. Little can be determined as to site use or the local environment from these samples.

Surfaces

- 7.8.42 A single sample was taken from burnt layer in the south-west quadrant of the site, feature [499]. No significant assemblages were extracted from this sample, and it was heavily contaminated with weeds.

Undated

Ditches

- 7.8.43 One sample was taken from an undated ditch terminus. Aside from a moderate amount of *Juncus* sp. seeds, little environmental material was present.

Pits

- 7.8.44 Nine samples were taken from pit features of unknown date. Small amounts of viable wood charcoal were reported in six samples, which is likely to constitute domestic waste. Weed seeds were reported in moderate amounts across the assemblage, including low levels of *Juncus* sp., *Veronica* sp., *Medicago* sp. and *Betula* sp. (birch). The highest concentration was observed in feature [466], which contained over one-hundred specimens of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), which may be the result of deliberate cultivation for consumption (Stokes & Rowley-Conwy, 2002). Aside from the expected concentrations of roots and *Cecilioides acicula* no other remains of note were recorded.

Postholes

- 7.8.45 Seven undated postholes were sampled for environmental recovery. With the exception of a small amount of sizeable wood charcoal, preservation of environmental material was poor in the majority of samples. Sample <18> was however found to contain an abundance of charcoal, as well as a significant amount of reed seed, this sample also contained the greatest amount of modern root material. Little other diagnostic information was present.

Surfaces

- 7.8.46 A single sample was taken from an undated surface in the south-west quadrant of the site. This sample was heavily contaminated with roots, and no significant environmental remains were observed.

Conclusions and Recommendations

- 7.8.47 To summarise, preservation of environmental material in the Easton assemblage was variable. The most common ecofacts were wood charcoal and weed seeds, though generally taxa diversity was low. Charcoal was reported in all of the assessed samples, with the exception of sample <87>, an undated pit feature. In currently undated contexts, where pieces of an adequate size are available, it is recommended that this material be used to improve the chronology of the site, via radiocarbon dating. Similarly, any samples containing more than one hundred viable fragments should be further assessed by a specialist prior to publication. This could provide useful information regarding the types of fuel that were being burnt for both industrial and domestic purposes, as well as giving an idea of the local vegetation, selection bias notwithstanding.
- 7.8.48 In terms of the seed and grain assemblage, the bulk of the assessed samples do not contain a large enough concentration of material to provide a significant insight into cultivation practices or environmental change. Several samples did contain over one-hundred specimens; however, taxon diversity is limited, with all relevant samples reporting an over-abundance of a single species such as rushes or goosefoots. It is likely that further assessment of this material will provide little additional information, however some useful environmental data may still be gained.
- 7.8.49 When undertaking any additional analysis, the presence of roots and/or burrowing snails in the bulk of the assessed samples should be taken into account, as this raises the possibility of bioturbation within these deposits and suggests a high likelihood of contamination.
- 7.8.50 A summary of this assessment should be included in any subsequent site publications.

7.9 Ceramic Building Materials and Fired Clay **By Dr Kevin Hayward**

Introduction and Aims

- 7.9.1 A total of one crate of ceramic building material and daub was found at the

site. This moderate-sized assemblage (1465 examples; 18,953g) was assessed in order to:

- Identify the form and fabric of the ceramic building material to provide a list of spot dates.

- Make comment on the large quantity of daub, burnt clay and loomweight fragments and its relationship to the prehistoric and Roman phases of the site.

- Made recommendations for further study.

Methodology

7.9.2 The application of a 1kg mason's hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.9.3 An understanding of the underlying geology of the area was possible by consulting the relevant 1:50,000 geological maps: Sheet 191 (Saxmundham), adjoining regions Sheet 207 (Ipswich) and Sheets 208 and 225 (Woodbridge and Felixstowe), as well as local memoirs (Moorlock *et.al.* 2000; Boswell 1925, 1927; Mathers and Smith 2002; Mathers *et al.* 2006). As there is no established ceramic building material fabric series for the area, each new fabric was prefixed by 'EAST' and a number, thus 'EAST1'.

7.9.4 Information was entered into a Microsoft Access database (cbmESF24705.mdb), which forms part of the site archive.

Local Clay and Stone Sources

7.9.5 Easton lies in a part of the British Isles where the underlying bedrock consists of geologically recent soft, fine to coarse grained micaceous sands of the Neogene and Early Quaternary Crags (Moorlock *et.al.* 2000), few of which are suitable for working into fine carvings, ashlar, quern stones or whetstones. These deposits are overlain by a thick blanket of Anglian

(Lowestoft) Glacial Tills and Fluvio-glacial sands and gravels. The Lowestoft Till in this region has been used locally as a source of brick clay (Moorlock *et.al.* 2000), and the Crag has also been used for this purpose, but the main clay fields only occur where there is no blanket of till.

Ceramic Building Material

- 7.9.6 All of the highly fired examples of ceramic building material from this site are Roman in date. There are no medieval or post-medieval examples.

Roman (55 examples; 3604g):

- 7.9.7 Most of the material that can be dated to the Roman period is in a highly fragmentary condition, nearly all found concentrated in the north-eastern quadrant of the site in pit fills [150] (149), [177] (176), [193] (192), [231] (230), [240] (239), [247] (248), [521] (520), Posthole [243] (244), Buried Soils 1 (663), 2 (169) and 4 (227) and Ditch 16 fills (510) and (516). The remaining examples are from the north-west quadrant near the Late Iron Age roundhouse (Slot [402] (401)) and a Roman Pit [487]. The total domination of material from the northern quadrants would affirm the idea of the site being peripheral to Roman settlement located further up the hill to the north-west.

Fabrics:

Four fabrics could be distinguished in hand specimen. The relative proportions of each (wt %) are summarised below in Chart 1. It can be seen that the highly sandy and versatile (brick, tegulae and imbrex) fabric *EAST 1* accounts for nearly 80% of the assemblage, with the remaining siltier and coarser fabrics each accounting for between 4 and 10%.

EAST1 Very fine red sandy brickearth-type fabric with occasional round translucent quartz, and patches of red iron oxide. VERY COMMON.

EAST2 Laminated coarse, busy silty fabric. Consisting of very fine red and yellow micro lamellae, occasional white chalk and rock (sarsen) inclusions. SMALL QUANTITIES.

EAST3 Laminated fine silty fabric. Consisting of white fine silty lamellae, medium-grained quartz and chunks of red iron oxide. Lacks chalk and rock fragments of

EAST 2. SMALL QUANTITIES.

EAST4 Laminated coarse silty fabric. Like *EAST 3*, but has a coarser gritty feel; it also has larger red iron oxide and sometimes flecks of white burnt flint. SMALL QUANTITIES.

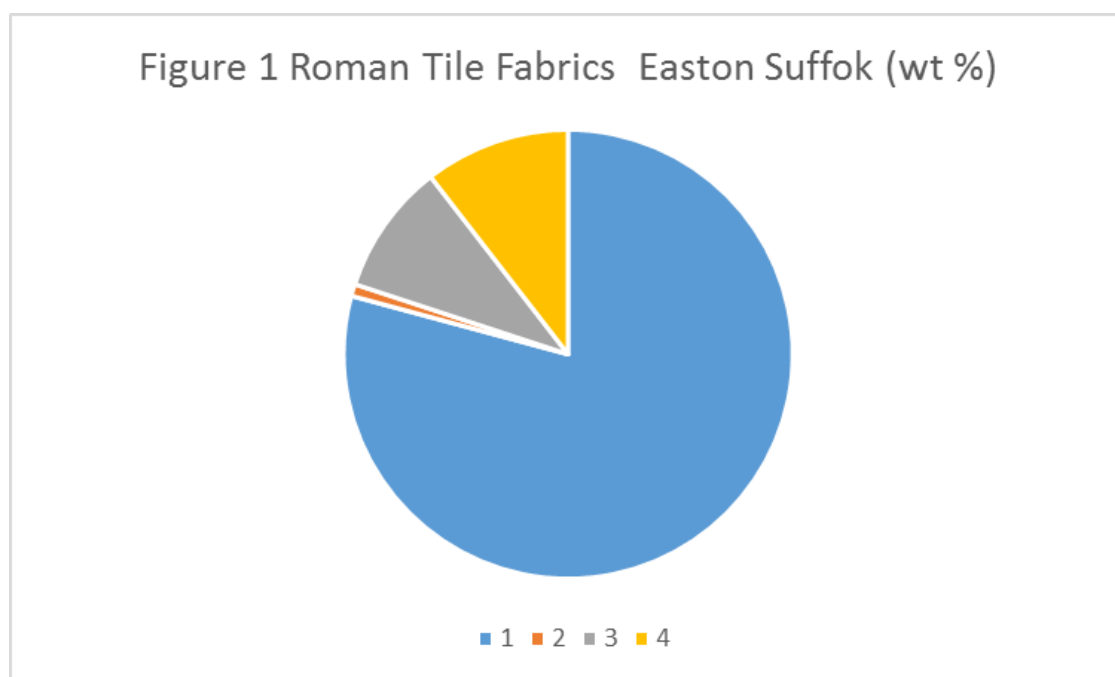


Chart 1: Roman tile fabrics at Easton

1 = EAST 1 2= EAST 2 3= EAST 3 4= EAST 4

Forms:

Roofing (43 examples, 2149g)

A large proportion of the assemblage consists of roofing tile (flanged tegulae and imbrex) and there can be little doubt that much of the fragmentary flat tile comes from broken-up pieces of tegulae. Only one example of tegulae has a defined flange profile (standard flat-topped profile 1), while the imbrex is often thick (up to 21mm).

Brick (11 examples, 1366g)

Brick fragments with a thickness (33–38mm) conforming to the smallest *bessalis*-sized Roman brick were found dispersed across the site. One or two are burnt, which may suggest that some were used to pave a heated or oven floor, such as the Early Roman Oven 1.

Box Flue (1 example, 87g)

From Mid Roman Buried Soil 4 (227) there is a corner of wall jacketing belonging to part of a rectangular box-flue used for circulating heat around the floor of a large domestic or even commercial floor. It has fresh, straight combing and a bevelled edge.

Clay Composite Materials (1390 examples, 13,502g)

- 7.9.8 Most of the construction material from this site consists of beaten earthy clay composite materials utilising a combination of mud and clay, twigs (wattle) and animal dung; this is collectively called daub. Daub was used in large quantities from the later Bronze Age into the Late Iron Age, continuing into the Roman period and well beyond for the construction of timber-framed wattle and daub buildings. Its distribution was concentrated in the south-east quadrant of the site. Six earthy fabrics have been identified, some of which were used as daub, but some were also used in the construction of loomweights or stone weights (see below). It seems likely that the source of much of the clay used here was the underlying boulder clay, which contains a very fine clay fraction.

Fabrics:

Fabric 1 Pink-orange exterior grading into a green (gley) mottled interior. Very little quartz, odd occasional small pebbles of quartz or flecks of chalk 3mm across, and occasional twig fragments. Origin: Boulder Clay. This is very common as burnt clay and to a lesser extent daub (see below).

Fabric 2 Pink-orange exterior with a green (grey) mottled interior. As Type 1, but much coarser (rare; associated with daub).

Fabric 3/4 Daub fabric consisting of a yellow calcareous veneer, with an open textured dark earthy grey interior with numerous wattle impressions 10mm across, sometimes bifurcating. Associated with daub. The most common fabric.

Fabric 5 Condensed, hard, coarse grey pebbly fabric with a yellow exterior. This is a loomweight.

Fabric 6 Fine cream, buff white fabric with small white chalk inclusions throughout.

This is a loomweight fabric.

Fabric 7 Maroon earthen fabric, like Fabric 1, but containing abundant white chalk inclusions. Associated with daub.

Forms:

Daub (795 examples, 8153g); Fabrics 1, 2, 3–4, 7

Daub here is defined as unburnt earthy material containing impressions of large twigs or wattle marks. Defined by a number of fabric types (especially Types 1, 3–4 and 7). There are notable concentrations of each fabric (up to 7265g), or 89% of all daub, from the fill (741) of a single Roman pit [727] in the south-east quadrant. These represent substantial chunks of surviving material, although the only one with a definable form is a curved sill element from an early Roman Pit [195] in the north-east quadrant. A sill delineates the boundary between the walling and flooring of a wattle and daub building. Some may derive from roundhouses.

Burnt Clay (572 examples, 3448g); Fabric 1

Far more condensed, harder and finer than the daub is the burnt clay (again almost certainly boulder clay). Defined primarily by Fabric 1, it often occurs scattered throughout the site in very small pieces. Its use may well be associated with Early Roman ovens (e.g. fills (759) and (766) of Oven 1). Some of it may simply be burnt pieces of the underlying natural boulder clay/ till.

Triangular Loomweight/ Baked Clay Oven Bricks (23 examples, 1901g; (227), (281), (353), (667), (713), (723), (741) and (759)); Fabrics 3–4, 5 and 6.

Surviving fragments of loomweight and/or baked clay oven bricks with a triangular or circular profile turn up in some quantity across the site. The best example, part of a large, 85mm-thick, 700g triangular block in a hard condensed grey cream flinty fabric (Fabric 5), from an Early Iron Age posthole [283] (281) in the north-east quadrant of the site, is comparable in size and form to numerous examples from Danebury. This was described initially as a loomweight (Cunliffe 1995) but subsequently reinterpreted as a triangular oven brick (Poole 2000, 61). Given the evidence for clay ovens at this site, including examples of shaped clay objects from fills (667) and (759) of Oven 1 (albeit early Roman in date), it is possible that the example from (281) derives from an earlier oven.

It is not clear whether other shaped examples from Mid Roman Buried Soil 4 (227), Early Roman Roundhouse 2 Posthole [354] (353) and Roman pits in the south-east quadrant [714] (713) and [724] (723) are triangular oven bricks or clay weights used to help secure the external structure of roundhouses.

One final example made, from an entirely different fabric (yellow cream chalky Fabric 6), recovered from the fill (741) of a Roman pit [727], has a circular profile and may well represent a circular or bun-shaped loomweight (B. Suds pers. Comm.).

Stone (1 example, 4g)

- 7.9.9 It is likely that the fragment of grey cryptocrystalline sarsen sandstone from a Mid Roman pit fill (639) in the south-east quadrant may be natural, rather than the part of a whetstone or saddle quern. The underlying Lowestoft Till geology has all sorts of rock inclusions, not only from exotic sources in the north and west of Britain, but also geologically-recent Tertiary deposits in eastern England.

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
0	EAST1; EAST4; 3102	Daub, Burnt Clay; Fragments of Roman Brick, tegulae and tile	40	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400+	No mortar
101	EAST2; 3102	Flecks of Roman Tile and daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
117	3102	Burnt Clay fragments	80	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
143	3102	Coarse daub fragment	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
149	3102; EAST1	Roman Tile fragment and daub fleck	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No Mortar
169	EAST3; EAST1	Roman brick and tile and tegulae	12	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
169 TEST PIT1	EAST2; 3102	Roman tile fleck, daub and burnt clay fragments	31	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
169 TEST PIT4	3102	Burnt daub and clay fragments	11	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
169 TEST PIT5	EAST1	Roman tile fleck	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
169 TEST PIT7	EAST1; 3102	Roman Tile flecks and daub	28	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
169 TEST PIT10	3102	Daub	10	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
176	EAST2	Fragment of Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
180	3102	Daub burnt	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500BC-400	No Mortar
185	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
192	EAST1; 3102	Bessalis brick and daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
194	3102	Daub thick chunks	35	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
195	3102	Daub sill fragments	35	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
197	3102	Daub 2 fabrics	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
205	3102	Daub flecks	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	16000	1500bc-400	No mortar
210	3102	Daub	2	1500bc	16000	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
227	3102; EAST1; EAST3	Loom weight, Roman brick, tegulae, Box comb flue tile, Daub, imbrex	14	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
227 TEST PIT 8	EAST1; EAST2; 3102	Roman Tile and burnt clay	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
227 TEST PIT 9	EAST1	Roman tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
227 TEST PIT 10	3102	Daub and Fired Clay	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
228 Spit 1	3102	Burnt Daub	200	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
228 Spit 2	3102	Burnt Daub	100	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
230	EAST1; 3102	Roman Tegula, Burnt clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
232	3102	Burnt coarse daub	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
239	EAST1	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
244	EAST4	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
248	EAST1	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
257	3102	Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
263	3102	Daub 2 fabrics	34	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
268	3102	Burnt Clay	10	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No Mortar
276	3102	Burnt Clay	18	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
278	3102	Burnt Clay	14	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
281	3102	Iron Age Loom Weight Triangular and daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-AD50	No Mortar
305	3102	Burnt clay	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
315	3102	Burnt clay and daub	50	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
319	3102	Burnt Clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
339	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
348	3102	Burnt Clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
353	3102	Iron Age Loom weight and Burnt clay	12	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-AD50	No mortar
359	3102	Burnt Clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
390	3102	Burnt clay	9	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
395	3102	Burnt clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
401	EAST1	Roman Tile	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
435	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
446	3102	Burnt Clay	15	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
457	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
475	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
487	EAST3	Roman Tile	3	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
490	3102	Burnt clay	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
497	3102	Burnt clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
499	3102	Burnt clay	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
500	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
510	EAST4	Roman tile	2	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
516	EAST1; 3102	Roman brick and daub	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
520	EAST4	Roman brick	1	50	400	50	400	50-400	No mortar
528	3102	Burnt Clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
528 SPIT 2	3102	Burnt Clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
528 SPIT 5	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-4000	No mortar
536	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
597	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
639	3120; 3102	Burnt sarsen (bedrock) and Burnt clay	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
645	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
647	3102	Burnt clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
654	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
663	EAST1; 3102	Burnt clay, tegulae and brick	3	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	50-400	No mortar
667	3102	Daub burnt possible loom weight	12	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-AD50	No mortar
689	3102	Burnt daub	4	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
698	3102	Burnt Daub	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
713	3102	Iron Age Triangular Loom weight	2	500bc	AD50	500bc	AD50	500bc-AD50	No mortar

Context	Fabric	Material	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date	Spot date Mortar
720	3102	Burnt Clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
722	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
723	3102	Burnt daub possible Loom weight	14	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-400	No mortar
725	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
739	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
741	3102	Very Large group of daub, and Iron Age loom weights	319	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-400	No mortar
748	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
751	3102	Burnt clay	2	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
759	3102	Daub and possible loom weight	35	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	500bc-AD50	No mortar
766	3102	Burnt clay	100	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
770	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
781	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar
801	3102	Burnt clay	1	1500bc	1600	1500bc	1600	1500bc-400	No mortar

Table 17: Distribution of ceramic building materials and fired clay

Summary

- 7.9.10 An assessment of the building material and fired clay from the site has shown all of it be either Roman or prehistoric in date. There is no evidence for medieval or post-medieval occupation or activity.
- 7.9.11 The main component of the assemblage are the large quantities of composite clay materials, much of it unfired structural daub and some of it likely to be associated with the identified roundhouses and potentially other such buildings in the vicinity. There are six fabric types, although some (Fabrics 5 and 6) of them relate to portable clay triangular and circular objects. One example in particular has a profile that is indicative of an Iron Age triangular oven brick of a type seen at Danebury, which given the presence of (slightly later) Early Roman ovens at this site, provides the most likely explanation. Much of the fired clay found distributed throughout the site may also relate to oven-firing or merely the effect of cremation burials on the underlying natural boulder clay. There is also a circular bun-shaped loomweight.
- 7.9.12 The distribution of the small and fragmentary Roman ceramic building material assemblage is quite revealing. Most of it is from the north-eastern quadrant, close to the Roman settlement believed to be located upslope, to the north-west. The assemblage is largely unspectacular, with roofing material and some bessalis-sized brick fragments. There is however, one combed box flue tile which may indicate a heated floor structure, either domestic or industrial in origin.

Recommendations/ Potential

- 7.9.13 Other than its value in helping to date the Roman sequence at the site and elucidating its link with the presumed Roman settlement to the north-west, very little more can be said about the small, fragmentary Roman ceramic building material assemblage.
- 7.9.14 The main interest of the assemblage lies in the origin and date of the large quantity of unfired clay materials, including prehistoric and Roman shaped loomweights and oven bricks. Three of these items should be line-drawn for

publication: the large triangular oven brick from (281), a smaller example from (713), and the circular loomweight from (741). As well as a section describing the use of the unfired clay, the publication should possibly include a table describing the six fabric types in order to show the diversity of the clay objects and daub. Finally, a literature search will be necessary to identify parallels for these objects from this region and further afield, e.g. Danebury, to see whether the form, fabric and function of these objects can be pinpointed to a particular local tradition or period of manufacture.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Discussion

- 8.1.1 The excavation provided an opportunity to investigate the history of part of the landscape of the Deben valley. Although not all periods were as active as others, there are indications that the site saw sporadic/ episodic activity from the Mesolithic to the later Iron Age. Between the Late Iron Age and the late Roman period (early 4th century AD) the site was continuously occupied.

8.2 Mesolithic-Early Neolithic

- 8.2.1 A large assemblage of residual Mesolithic-Early Neolithic worked flint was identified across the site. The flints were found in later features or unstratified deposits and had probably been deposited as surface scatters or within middens. The assemblage included elements from the complete knapping sequence, with high proportions of primary working and core reduction waste, indicating that the raw material processing and core production was an important component of the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic activity on this site. The assemblage provides an important addition to the region and has the potential to contribute further to our knowledge of landscape occupation and flint-working technologies in East Anglia.

8.3 Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

- 8.3.1 No Late Neolithic features were present on site, but residual pottery recovered from later features indicates some activity in the vicinity of the site during this period. The earliest feature to be securely dated at the site comes from the Early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1700 BC), when part of a Beaker pot was placed in the bottom of a large pit near the western limit of excavation. It is likely that further evidence for Early Bronze Age activity may lie to the west of the excavation area.

8.4 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

- 8.4.1 By the Later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (c.1100-300 BC) the landscape had been formally subdivided into a regular rectilinear system of ditched fields, aligned northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest. These were likely to have been used for grazing livestock, as well as some arable

cultivation. Pits dotted around the excavation area and the possible Roundhouse 1 located at the top of the slope demonstrated that settlement was nearby and continued through into the Early Iron Age. Based on the small part of the Later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age landscape seen during excavation, the settlement was small, taking the form of individual roundhouses located at the edges of the fields.

- 8.4.2 The Bronze Age field systems at Easton add to a growing body of evidence from Suffolk. Recent excavations at Ipswich Academy (Stump 2013; Stump and Hinman under review), the Ravenswood area south of Ipswich (Woolhouse 2014; Jones 2015), Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2013; Woolhouse and Hinman under review), Martlesham (Woolhouse 2016) and Trimley St Mary (Jackson 2017) have all found evidence for Mid-Late Bronze Age field systems. All of the Bronze Age field systems recorded so far have been rectilinear in plan, with their axes tending to follow northwest to southeast and northeast to southwest alignments, as seen at Easton. All are on fairly light, sandy soils.

8.5 Middle-Late Iron Age

- 8.5.1 There is less evidence for activity on the site during the Middle - Late Iron Age (c.300-50 BC). Only six features were able to be securely dated to this period, with pits, postholes and a hearth indicating that settlement activity was still present. It may be that some features dated to the Early Iron Age period were actually in use during the Middle Iron Age. One Middle-Late Iron Age pit dug into Ditch 1 indicates that the Later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age field system had likely silted up by this point, potentially demonstrating a slight shift in the focus of the settlement during this time.

8.6 Latest Iron Age

- 8.6.1 Despite a small body of evidence for Middle and Late Iron Age activity on the site Roundhouse 2 was established in the north-west corner of the site in the Latest Iron Age (c.50 BC - 50 AD) providing evidence for continuity on the site. Roundhouse 2 was positioned immediately to the south-west of Roundhouse 1 at the top of the slope. The lack of domestic finds from the roundhouse gully, and the position of the entrance facing west, potentially

indicate that it may not be a roundhouse, but rather a mortuary enclosure. Whilst it is more common for roundhouse entrances to face towards east, it is not unknown for them to face west. Given the lack of funerary evidence from this period and the general settlement nature of the site, it is more likely that the feature is a roundhouse. Two pits dating to the Latest Iron Age were also dotted around the excavation area.

8.7 Early Roman

8.7.1 The Early Roman period (c.43-120 AD) saw the establishment of a new boundary that ran northeast-southwest across the excavation area. It appeared to be a major boundary (being re-established three times in this period) dividing the settlement activity at the top of the slope from more industrial activities down slope. Roundhouse 2 was re-built in the same location, but on a slightly larger scale, convincing evidence for continuity between the Latest Iron Age settlement and the Early Roman period. This implies the continuity of population and culture, rather than a displacement during the Early Roman period. While the site north of the boundary ditch was mainly for settlement activity, the more industrial activities were located on the southern half of the slope. A cremation, an oven, quarry pits and pits were all present south of the boundary, down slope and downwind of the settlement area.

8.8 Middle Roman

8.8.1 By the Middle Roman period (c.120-250 AD) the settlement was well established. More pits and postholes were present, although no structure could be determined. It may be possible that the focus of settlement had shifted north beyond the limit of excavation to the very top of the hill. During this period the boundary ditch was re-established, although it no longer continued for the full width of the excavation area, but terminated approximately one third of the way from the east limit of excavation. This period also saw the build up of a finds rich dark black deposit (Buried Soil 4) which sealed earlier pits and postholes and may be a result of rubbish deposited from nearby structures.

8.9 Late Roman

- 8.9.1 The evidence for a shift or decline in settlement by 300 AD is clear from the sole feature dated to this period. Ditch 20 was another re-establishment of the boundary dividing the northern and southern halves of the slope, but much shorter than previous ditches (c.23m compared to c.75m). It may be that Ditches 18 and 19 were contemporary, creating a longer segmented boundary ditch, but dating only provides a 50-400 AD date range for these. The evidence for a possible shift or decline in the settlement by 300 AD is intriguing, as it mirrors what has been seen in other sites in south-east Suffolk during this time. The nearby Roman town of Hacheston saw a decline in activity during the 4th century, with the level of occupation across the site and along the roadside reducing greatly. It has been suggested that this may be due to the impact of the military presence at the coastal forts (Blagg, Plouviez and Tester 2004).

8.10 Research Significance

- 8.10.1 The excavation results are of local and regional significance and have the potential to contribute to a large number of research themes and questions highlighted in the East Anglian regional research agendas (Medlycott 2011).

Bronze Age

- 8.10.2 There is a need for more radiocarbon dates. Ceramic studies, in particular, need better cross-referencing between typological methods of dating and scientific methods (Medlycott 2011, 20). This is of particular relevance to this site if contexts can be identified where assemblages of Bronze Age pottery occur alongside charcoal or other organic material which is sufficiently large and well-preserved for radiocarbon dating.
- 8.10.3 Until recently, there was a dearth of evidence for Bronze Age field systems in Suffolk and Norfolk (Medlycott 2011, 20), that recorded at Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004) being a rare exception. David Yates, in his study of Bronze Age field systems in lowland England (2007, 80), writes of Suffolk:

‘the paucity of datable land blocks in this area is a surprise. Logic would suggest that the Orwell-Gipping-Lark routeway.... would have formal land

divisions to accompany the density of metalwork finds near this part of the coast. The reduction in evidence in Suffolk gets progressively worse as we move north'.

In the same vein, Norfolk 'appears at first sight to be devoid of any dateable late second/ early first millennium BC land divisions'. However, over the last five years, evidence for the dividing-up of large tracts of the Suffolk and Norfolk landscape for agriculture in the Middle to Late Bronze Age has been found at a number of sites, including Ipswich Academy (Stump 2013; Stump and Hinman under review), Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2013; Woolhouse and Hinman under review), Alnesbourn Crescent, Ipswich (Woolhouse 2014a), Ravenswood, Ipswich (Jones 2015), and Ormesby St Michael in the Norfolk Broads (Gilmour, Horlock, Mortimer and Tremlett 2014). The Later Bronze Age field system at Easton forms an important addition to a growing body of evidence.

- 8.10.4 Study of the development, frequency and significance of flint-working throughout the Bronze Age would be useful, together with the identification of particular trends and characteristics that may help in dating (Medlycott 2011). The recovery of a large assemblage of Mesolithic-Early Neolithic struck flint from the site could help add to current understanding of the scale, technology, function, spatial distribution and socio-economic context of flint-working in prehistoric East Anglia.

Iron Age

- 8.10.5 The dating and chronology of Iron Age sites is a central concern. The application of Bayesian theory to radiocarbon dates could help refine the absolute chronology for the region (Medlycott 2011, 29). The chronology of Early Iron Age pottery is vaguely known and the date when Middle Iron Age pottery makes its appearance needs finalising. Middle Iron Age pottery can also continue in parts of the region well into the 1st century BC, radiocarbon dating is needed for Middle Iron Age pottery.
- 8.10.6 The Bronze Age/Iron Age transition appeared to be a period of marked change, with the abandonment of many Late Bronze Age field systems and

population/settlement contraction (ibid.). These changes are poorly understood and need to be researched further. In contrast with this picture, the ceramic evidence points to a substantial continuity across the Bronze Age/ Iron Age transition, with the Bronze Age agricultural landscape being maintained and utilised into the Early Iron Age. Its abandonment appeared to come in the Middle Iron Age.

8.10.7 Settlement types, distribution, density and dynamics need further study, including zonation of use/ internal spaces, interaction with their hinterlands, and locations with reference to topography, geology, resources and communication routes etc. (ibid., 31). The presence of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age roundhouses on the site make it directly relevant to these issues.

8.10.8 Further work is needed on the variations in Middle Iron Age settlement and comparisons with the Late Iron Age (ibid., 32). Is there evidence for extensive settlement dislocation and population movement from c.300 BC to 0 AD? The evidence for the Middle Iron Age is poor in Norfolk and Suffolk. The high proportion of Early Iron Age pottery at Easton contrasts greatly with the low quantity of Middle Iron Age pottery, making it relevant to these issues.

8.10.9 For sites with an Iron Age/Roman transition, does the evidence suggest a seamless transition or a change in use of the land or farmstead, or continued occupation of the site but a change in building-types or agricultural practice (ibid., 31)? To what extent do indigenous building styles persist? These issues are relevant to Easton, with a continuous occupation of the site through the Late Iron Age into the Roman period. The Late Iron Age roundhouse was also re-built during the Early Roman period.

Roman

8.10.10 Area assessments for aggregates in Suffolk and a general impression from fieldwork suggests that far greater numbers of rural sites are present in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period than the Later Roman period, which needs confirming and quantifying the East of England (ibid., 47). The lack of

features dating beyond 250-300 AD at Easton in comparison with the evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Roman activity seems to fit this pattern seen elsewhere.

9 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

9.1 Updated Research Questions

Stratigraphic Analysis

- 9.1.1 The site narrative presented in this assessment is a preliminary interpretation. Further analysis of the stratigraphic evidence from the site (together with full finds dating, GIS-plotting to investigate spatial patterning in the distribution of different categories of cultural material over time, and radiocarbon-dating of key contexts) may allow the phasing to be refined.

Mesolithic to Early Neolithic Activity

- 9.1.2 How does the site compare/ contrast with other locations in East Anglia that were selected as focal points for gathering and primary processing of flint during this period e.g. Former Unilever Site, Needham Market (Pooley 2013)?

-Do the sites that were chosen as raw material sources have anything in common in topographical terms other than the presence of good-quality knapping flint?

The Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Field System

- 9.1.3 To what extent can the field system add to current knowledge of later Bronze Age agricultural landscapes in Suffolk? Currently, there are very few published examples of 2nd-millennium BC field systems in Suffolk and Norfolk (Medlycott 2011, 20).

-Search for and assess any cropmark evidence from the landscape around the site (Suffolk HER) to see whether the excavated field boundaries can be linked with or aid in dating them.

-Compare and contrast the field system with other later prehistoric field systems excavated in Suffolk and Norfolk (e.g. Ipswich Academy (Stump 2013; Stump and Hinman under review), Felixstowe Academy (Woolhouse 2013; Woolhouse and Hinman under review), Game Farm, Brandon (Gibson 2004), Ormesby St Michael (Gilmour et al. under review)).

-Examine how the later Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age field system and settlement remains relate to other components of the local natural and human landscape.

-Does this investigation provide any insights into the way that land was organised and farmed in Suffolk during this period, and on what scale (cf. Medlycott 2011, 20-21).

Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age Ceramics

- 9.1.4 To what extent can the pottery assemblage add to current knowledge of the chronology and development of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age ceramics in northern East Anglia?

-The need for absolute dates for any large/ typologically diagnostic assemblages of LBA–EIA pottery to help refine chronologies has been highlighted as a regional research priority, particularly in northern East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 21). However, the largest and most diagnostic assemblage from Easton is residual/ mixed up within a Roman layer, so it is unfortunately not possible to identify well-stratified contemporary organic material which could provide a radiocarbon date.

Later Bronze Age/ Iron Age Flint-Working

- 9.1.5 Can the later Bronze Age/ Iron Age struck flint add to current understanding of later prehistoric flint-working and flint usage?

-Is there any spatial patterning in the distribution of the diagnostically later prehistoric struck flint at the site?

-Where the later prehistoric struck flint appears in-situ in contexts of contemporary date, is there any patterning or concentration within particular feature types?

-In Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age features, does struck flint and flint-working waste usually occur alongside other artefact types or in isolation? If

the former, what other material does it occur with?

-Do these analyses reveal anything about the chronology of flint-working, the types of activities that struck flint was used for, the manufacturing process, or the zoning of flint-working vs. other activities?

The Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age Settlement

- 9.1.6 What do the combined evidence of site morphology, finds and environmental remains reveal about agriculture, economy, trade, status and daily life in the area during this period?

The Bronze Age/ Iron Age Transition

- 9.1.7 How does the evidence from the site fit in with existing understanding of the Bronze Age to Iron Age transition in East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 29)? Elsewhere in the region, there is evidence for abandonment of later Bronze Age field systems and settlement/ population contraction or shifts during the Early Iron Age. In some respects, the site would appear to broadly fit this suggested pattern, in that there is a marked reduction in on-site activity and abandonment of the later Bronze Age field system. However, the ceramic dating suggests that this change occurred somewhat later than has been noted elsewhere, between the Early and Middle Iron Age, perhaps very roughly c. 500–400 BC. The suggestion of settlement shift rather than abandonment also seems likely to apply here, as there is continuing evidence for occupation somewhere in the near vicinity during the Middle and later Iron Age.

-Can the silting-up/ cessation of maintenance of the field system and end of intensive occupation on site during the Late Bronze Age and earliest Iron Age be dated more precisely by radiocarbon-dating of key contexts? Candidates for scientific dating include Pit [641], which cut the terminus of one of the field ditches (Ditch 4) and contained animal bone and charcoal.

The Middle Iron Age Settlement

- 9.1.8 Can the Middle Iron Age evidence at Easton add anything to a little

understood and poorly-visible (in archaeological terms) period in Norfolk and Suffolk?

-Investigate any other excavated evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement in and around Easton and compare/ contrast with the evidence from this site.

Middle Iron Age Chronology and Ceramics

- 9.1.9 Can the evidence from the site help to refine the current poor understanding of the chronology of Middle Iron Age ceramics, including their first introduction and their possible continued use into the 1st century AD (cf. Medlycott 2011, 29)?

-Radiocarbon-date one or more contexts with good-sized assemblages of distinctively Middle Iron Age pottery, for example Pit [727].

Late Iron Age

- 9.1.10 Is 'Roundhouse 2' a domestic building or a funerary/ mortuary structure?

-Search for excavated parallels for this form of structure in Suffolk, Norfolk and, if necessary, further afield, in published and unpublished literature.

- If a mortuary function can be assigned, can a chronological and functional link be inferred with nearby Early Roman Cremation Burial [529]?

-What are the implications of this for reconstructing the nature of the funerary/ cremation rite?

- 9.1.11 Can the precise origin and function of the possible Continental ewer handle (SF 63) from Pit [235] be ascertained?

-Does full specialist analysis and research shed light on this?

-If the preliminary identification/ sourcing of the object are confirmed, what light does this — and the contexts in which such objects are usually found elsewhere —shed on the character and status of the Late Iron Age

occupation at Easton? The extent to which the region had contact and interaction with the Continent before the Roman Conquest is a particular research question to which the site may be able to contribute (Medlycott 2011, 31).

The Roman Settlement

9.1.12 Does the evidence from Easton suggest a smooth or disruptive transition between the Late Iron Age and Romano-British period in this part of Suffolk? The shift of intensive settlement back onto the site from somewhere in the vicinity in the Early Roman 'phase' could reflect some level of settlement discontinuity.

-Does full analysis of the pottery, including spatial analysis of the distribution of diagnostically mid-1st-century AD/ Conquest-period assemblages, refine understanding of the chronology and speed of changes in settlement location and layout?

-Investigate any other evidence for Late Iron Age/Roman settlement in and around Easton and compare/ contrast with the evidence from this site.

9.1.13 Taken together, what do the stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence tell us about the character, agricultural basis and economy of the Roman settlement, as well as about craft, trade and industrial activity, and about the daily lives, diet, occupations, status and cultural affiliations of the inhabitants?

9.1.14 Can the precise function of Oven/ Kiln 1 be ascertained?

-A search for parallels for this form of structure at excavated Roman sites elsewhere in Suffolk and Norfolk may help to resolve this issue.

9.1.15 How does the detailed evidence for the funerary and burial rite behind Cremation Burial [529] (possible excarnation, construction of flint pyre platform, burning of body and pyre goods, collection and selection of pyre debris for burial) compare/ contrast with evidence for early Roman funerary

rites elsewhere?

-Radiocarbon-date cremated bone and/ or charcoal from the burial to provide a firm date and thus allow proper contextualisation/ comparison with other sites.

-Can examples of un-urned cremation burial in the early Roman period be found elsewhere in the region?

-Is this unusual? Could it represent continuity of a 'traditional' Iron Age funerary rite? If so, this would be an interesting example of cultural continuity after the Conquest (*cf.* Medlycott 2011, 31).

9.1.16 How do the Roman buried soils compare with the similar 'dark earth' deposits identified at other excavated Roman rural sites in East Anglia, including the nearby Hacheston and the small town at Scole? Does this shed any additional light on the formation processes behind them?

-Compare/ contrast the Roman buried soils at Easton with similar deposits at other Roman rural sites, in terms of date, spatial location, composition and artefact content.

9.1.17 To what extent does the evidence from Easton add to current knowledge of rural Suffolk/ Norfolk in the late Roman period (late 3rd and 4th centuries)?

-Investigate other excavated evidence for later Roman settlement in Norfolk and Suffolk and compare/ contrast with the evidence from this site.

-A picture of 4th-century decline has been noted, particularly in east Suffolk, and has been tentatively linked with either Saxon raiding along the coast or the economic impact of having to supply the Saxon Shore forts.

9.2 Additional Specialist Analysis and Research to address the Updated Research Questions

Struck Flint

- 9.2.1 Illustrate a selection of the pieces for publication.

Reason(s):

-to facilitate full description and discussion of both the Mesolithic–Early Neolithic and later prehistoric assemblages.

Prehistoric Pottery

- 9.2.2 Illustrate the eight form-assigned later prehistoric vessel sherds, as well as a selection of the Beaker sherds (c. 6) for publication.

Reasons:

-to facilitate full description and characterisation of the Bronze and Iron Age phases of activity,

-to present the dating evidence which underpins the phasing,

-to help advance understanding of the typological development of Late Bronze Age and Early to Middle Iron Age ceramics in northern East Anglia.

Roman Pottery

- 9.2.3 Illustrate at least four vessels for publication, based on unusual forms and/ or decoration.

Reasons:

-to facilitate description and characterisation of the Roman settlement and the sorts of activities being carried out (e.g. the near-complete vessel with suspension holes, sooting and internal residue).

- to help underpin the predominantly ceramic-based dating.

- 9.2.4 Undertake further contextual analysis, possibly including use of GIS, to analyse the spatial distribution of certain pottery types across the site. The material from the buried soils, in particular, may benefit from this further work, to assess the distribution of ceramics spatially within the soil and to assess the degree of refitting etc.

Reasons:

-to assist with refining the site phasing,

-to help characterise the formation processes responsible for the Roman buried soils, in particular whether they represent material which had been redeposited from elsewhere.

- 9.2.5 The pottery should be considered in its wider regional context, with more detailed comparisons made between this assemblage and other contemporary sites in the local area, in particular, Hacheston (Blagg *et al.*).

Reasons:

-to better understand the character and status of the Roman site and its trade and communication links with the wider world.

Small Finds and Metalwork

- 9.2.6 All of the ironwork should be x-rayed. This will facilitate full and accurate description and identification of the objects, assist in the illustration of some specified artefacts, as well as preserving a record of each item for the archive.

Reasons:

-to understand the range of activities/ crafts being carried out in the Roman settlement,

-to help properly characterise its economic basis and the 'status' of its

occupants.

- 9.2.7 The copper small find, SF63, and the fragments from Cremation [529] should be x-rayed. This will facilitate identification and assist with the illustration of SF63.

Reasons:

-to assist with the proper identification and discussion of the possible Continental ewer handle,

-to assist with reconstruction of the nature of the funerary rite behind Cremation Burial [529].

-to help ensure the long-term preservation of the site archive for future research.

- 9.2.8 The following items should be cleaned and stabilised by a professional conservator to assist with their identification and long-term preservation: SF3 Roman coin, SF 35 Iron Age loomweight and SF63 Iron Age handle.

Reasons:

-to assist with identification and thereby help with phasing and characterising the Iron Age and Roman-period occupations.

-to help ensure the long-term preservation of the site archive for future research.

- 9.2.9 A report on the small finds should form part of the published site report; it should consider the finds spatially and temporally on the site, as well as relating the assemblage to others from similar sites regionally and nationally, taking into consideration trading routes.

Reasons:

-to help characterise the site in terms of 'function', trade links and status.

9.2.10 The following objects should be illustrated or photographed to preserve a record for the archive and as illustration for future publication: SF21 iron shears; SF40 iron latch lifter; SF61 iron knife; SF63 copper alloy handle; SF64 shale bracelet; SF66 imported glass bead; SF73 glass segmented bead; SF35 loomweight. The number of iron objects requiring illustration may increase or decrease once X-ray has enabled a more detailed study of the severely corroded items.

Reasons:

-to help ensure the long-term preservation of the site archive for future research.

- to help characterise the Roman settlement, in terms of economy, status, the range of crafts being carried out there, trade and links with the wider world.

9.2.11 Further analysis of the glass should be undertaken by a specialist such as Hilary Cool, to identify the small vessel fragments and consider further the additional knowledge to be gained from the imported bead, SF66, in understanding trade and exchange on the site.

-to more fully understand the trade networks into which the site and this part of Roman Suffolk were integrated.

Animal Bone

9.2.12 Send fish bone from Pit [299] to Philip Armitage for identification.

Reasons:

-to enable proper understanding of the Roman inhabitants' diet, as well as the economy and trade links/ communications of the Roman settlement.

- 9.2.13 Undertake further research on the 'butchered sheep in a bag' in Pit [173] to find comparable examples.

Reasons:

-to help understand the likely reason for the burial/ whether this represents some kind of 'special' or ritual deposit,

-to ascertain whether this is indeed a rare/ unique example of a polled sheep variety in the Roman period.

- 9.2.14 Carry out age and size analysis on the Roman animal bone assemblage.

Reasons:

-to facilitate understanding of the site's agricultural economy during the Roman period, and the diet of its inhabitants.

- 9.2.15 Compare the Roman faunal assemblage with contemporary collections from other Roman rural sites in East Anglia in order to provide an interpretation of animal usage at this site during the major occupation periods.

Reasons:

-to understand the site's economic function and position in networks/ hierarchies of supply and consumption.

-to understand the site's character and status through comparison with other settlements.

Environmental Remains

- 9.2.16 Charcoal from Cremation Burial [529] should be examined for species ID with a view to learning more about the potential pyre construction.

-to help reconstruct the nature of the funerary rite as fully as possible.

Radiocarbon dating (c. 4–5)

9.2.17 Cremated bone and/ or charcoal from Cremation Burial [529].

Reason:

-to refine the provisional early Roman date of the deposit, thus enabling proper comparison/ contextualisation of the interesting evidence for the nature of the cremation process and funerary rite.

9.2.18 Articulated sheep bone from Unphased Roman Pit [173].

Reason:

-to provide a closer date for this unusual structured/ placed deposit and thereby enable comparison with other similar examples.

9.2.19 It is proposed to attain 2–3 additional radiocarbon dates for key contexts.

Reason:

-to assist with refining the provisional phasing presented in this assessment, particularly for the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age phase.

-to help refine regional ceramic chronologies by providing scientific dates for groups of Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age pottery.

Fired Clay

9.2.20 Research parallels for the clay loomweights/ oven bricks in the East Anglian region and further afield.

Reason:

- to see whether the form, fabric and function of these objects can be pinpointed to a particular local tradition or period of manufacture.

9.2.21 Draw three items are for publication: large triangular oven brick from [283]

(281), smaller example from [714] (713), and circular loomweight from [727] (741).

9.3 Additional Research and Reporting

- 9.3.1 Investigate the Updated Research Questions listed above, by means of library and Suffolk HER research, in order to realise the site's research potential.
- 9.3.2 Undertake GIS analysis of finds distributions, as outlined in the Updated Research Questions and Additional Specialist Analysis.
- 9.3.3 Incorporate the evaluation evidence into the archive report, and finds from the evaluation into specialist databases and reporting.
- 9.3.4 Update this report with completed specialist contributions and an expanded Discussion (with additional illustrations as necessary) based on the additional research into context/ parallels. The report will then be reissued as the Archive Report on the project.
- 9.3.5 Disseminate the significant results of the project by publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 10, below).
- 9.3.6 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store in order to facilitate future research.

9.4 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Task	Description	Complete?
1	Complete programme of radiocarbon-dating x c. 5 (SUERC)	
2	Generate bibliography for library/ HER research	
3	Investigate Updated Research Questions:	
3.1	<div>Library research (Cambridge University Library)</div> <div> -Parallels for later Bronze Age subdivided agricultural landscapes in Suffolk and Norfolk. -Parallels for later Iron Age roundhouses/ mortuary enclosures in northern East Anglia. -Sources on early Roman funerary rites/ cremation burial -Parallels for Roman ovens/ kilns on rural sites in East Anglia. </div>	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parallels for Roman 'dark earth' deposits on rural sites. -Published reports on fieldwork in the area. -Published reports on excavated Roman settlements in East Anglia. 	
3.2	HER research (Bury St Edmunds)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Any cropmarks from landscape around site. -Grey reports on unpublished fieldwork in the area. 	
4	Additional specialist analysis and research:		
4.1	Incorporate evaluation finds into specialist databases and reporting		
4.2	Struck flint illustrations (PCA in-house)		
4.3	Prehistoric pottery illustrations x c. 14 (PCA in-house)		
4.4	Roman pottery illustrations x min. 4 (PCA in-house)		
4.5	Small Finds Illustrations x 8 (PCA in-house)		
4.6	X-ray the ironwork and selected copper-alloy objects (External: Drakon Heritage and Conservation)		
4.7	Conservation of objects x 3 (External: Drakon Heritage and Conservation)		
4.8	Small finds and metalwork: further research and contextualization (External: Ruth Beveridge)		
4.9	Glass beads and vessel fragments: further research (External Glass Specialist e.g. Hilary Cool)		
4.10	Identify fish bone (External Specialist e.g. Philip Armitage)		
4.11	Roman animal bone assemblage: age/ size analysis and further research/ contextualization (PCA in-house)		
4.12	Charcoal analysis - Cremation [529] (External Specialist e.g. Rowena Gale)		
4.13	Fired clay objects – further research into parallels; illustrations x 3		
5	Archive Report		
5.1	Incorporate evaluation evidence into site narrative and discussion		
5.2	Incorporate results of additional analysis and research into PXA and reissue as Archive Report.		
6	Write publication report (see Section 10)		
6.1	Cutting down, reordering and changing emphasis of existing text into publication format + writing expanded discussion of the significant elements.		
6.2	Re-working of Assessment Report figures for publication New figures x c. 1-2		

7	Liaise with PSIAH regarding publication	
8	Prepare and deposit site archive with Suffolk County Archaeology Store.	

Table 16: Tasks for post-excavation analysis and publication

9.5 Timetable

- 9.5.1 All additional specialist work will be commissioned within 3 months of acceptance of this report.
- 9.5.2 Reports indicating progress with post-excavation analysis and publication will be submitted to CgMs and SCCAS at intervals of 6 and 12 months from acceptance of this report. The report will consist of the above table (Table 16) with relevant elements ticked as complete.
- 9.5.3 The Archive Report will be completed and submitted to CgMs and SCCAS for approval within 2 years of completion of fieldwork (November 2018).
- 9.5.4 A publication-ready text and figures will be submitted to Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History within 2 years of completion of fieldwork (November 2018).

10 PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

10.1 General

10.1.1 It is proposed to publish the results of the project as a short article in the county archaeological journal, Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History ('PSIAH'), entitled 'A prehistoric and Roman settlement in the Deben valley: excavation at The Street, Easton'.

10.2 Estimated Report Statistics

Estimated Word Count

10.2.1 Approximately 6000 words.

Figures (see Table 17)

10.2.2 Figures will use colour.

Figure No.	Title	Content
1	Site Location	Showing location in region, county, and detailed plan showing position of current site and excavation area
2	Phase Plan	Plan of the five phases of activity, based on Assessment Report Figs. 4-8, and including the contour survey data. Each period to be represented by a colour, with a key. Labelling will be kept to a minimum so that the figure does not become cluttered at this scale.
3	Local Landscape and Cropmarks	The excavated later prehistoric field system, relevant local sites and finds recorded in the Suffolk HER, and any relevant cropmarks, plotted against the main local landscape features. If cropmark evidence is limited, the information on this figure may instead be incorporated into the detailed location plan on Fig. 1.

Table 17: Proposed publication figures

10.3 Report Structure and Headings (approximate word count)

Abstract (200 words)

- 10.3.1 Non-technical summary of the background to the project, the principal results, the content of the article, and the significance of the findings.

Introduction and Background (800 words)

- 10.3.2 Site location, geology & topography, the previous phases of survey and trial trenching, the known archaeology of the Easton area and details of previous archaeological work and any cropmarks, some general discussion about the growing body of evidence for extensive Bronze Age field systems around the Suffolk coast and elsewhere in East Anglia, reason for current fieldwork, fieldwork methodology, where to access 'grey' report and site archive.

Mesolithic–Early Neolithic (1000 words)

- 10.3.1 Detailed description of the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic flint-work and evidence for repeated/ relatively intensive exploitation of the site as a source of good-quality knapping flint. Contextualisation against known picture of contemporary activity in this part of Suffolk, and against landscape context. Compare and contrast with other locations in East Anglia which are known to have been favoured as raw material sources/ primary processing points in flint tool manufacture.

The Early Bronze Age Pit and Late Bronze Age–Early Iron Age Field System, Roundhouse and Pits (1000 words)

- 10.3.2 Brief physical description of the boundary ditches, roundhouse and pits. The description will focus on their overall layout and alignments, supported by a plan. Discussion of the dating evidence (pottery and struck flint) and its limitations. Discussion of probable function. Relationship of the enclosure and field systems with topography and the main natural landscape features, discussion of any links to recorded cropmarks or other known sites in the area. Discussion of development of the boundary system over time. Contextualisation against the growing body of excavated evidence for large-scale Bronze Age rectilinear field systems in Suffolk and Norfolk.

The Middle and Late Iron Age Settlement (up to 500 words)

- 10.3.3 Brief physical description of the features from this period, mainly focusing on the roundhouse from the Latest Iron Age. Discussion of the dating evidence (pottery and struck flint) and its limitations. Discussion of probable function. Contextualisation against the evidence for Middle Iron Age activity in Suffolk. Parallels for the construction/ form of the roundhouse.

The Roman Settlement (2000 words)

- 10.3.4 Brief physical description of the boundary ditches, postholes, pits and 'dark earth' layers. The description will focus on their overall layout and alignments, supported by a plan. Discussion of the dating evidence and the evidence for agriculture, economy, trade, status etc provided by the other finds. Discussion of probable function/ settlement character. Contextualisation against other excavated Roman rural settlements in Suffolk and Norfolk. Discussion of the detailed evidence for the nature of the Early Roman cremation rite.

Conclusions (400 words)

- 10.3.5 Summary of the principal results of the project, their context and significance.

Acknowledgements

- 10.3.6 Client, consultant, planning archaeologist, manager, CAD Department and officer, site team, site manager, others.

Bibliography

- 10.3.7 List of sources consulted.

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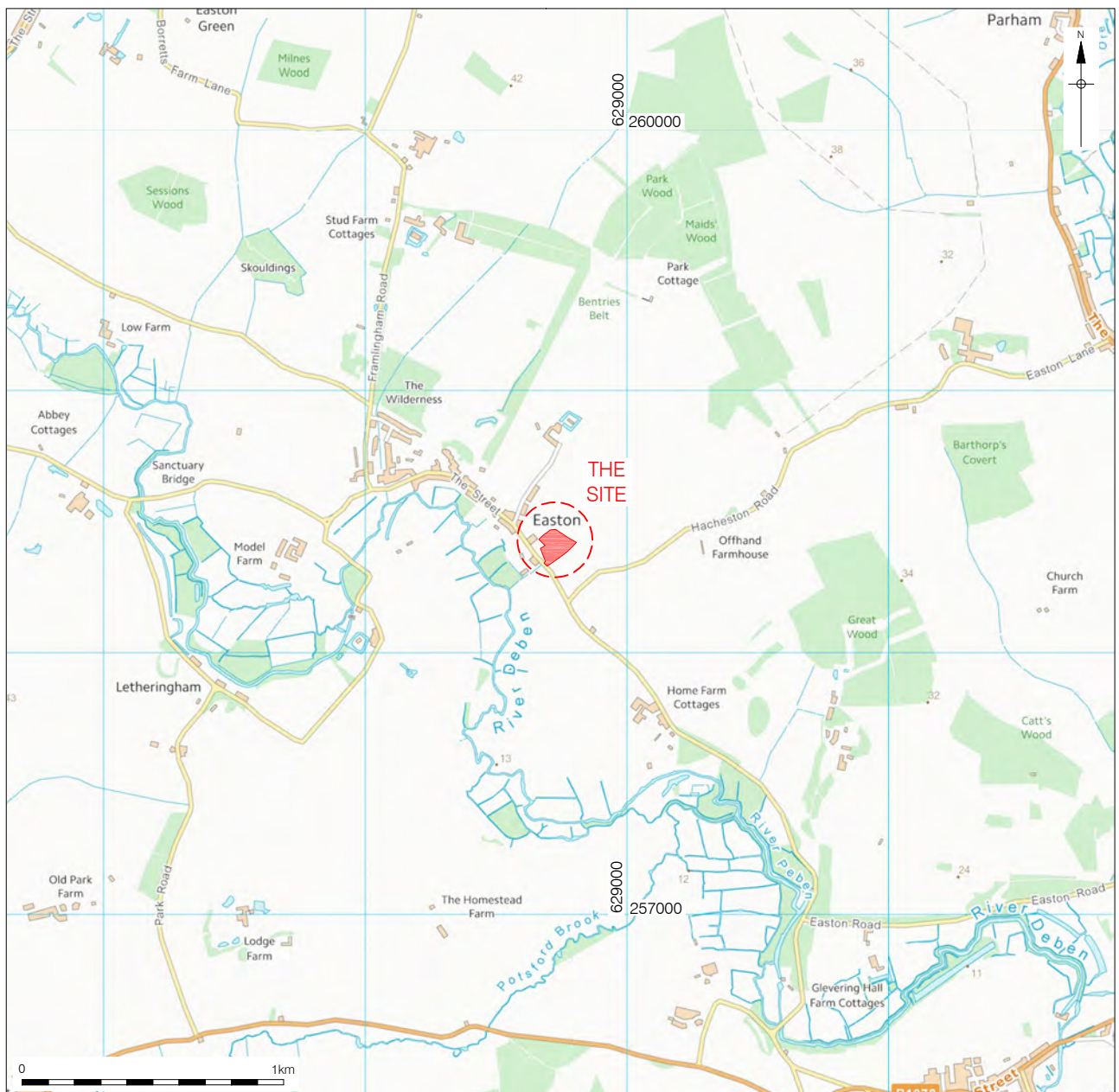
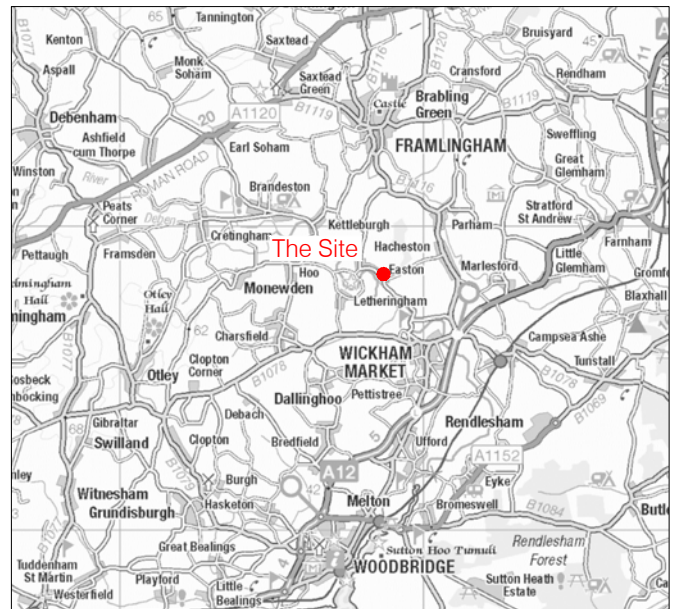
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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000, 250,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

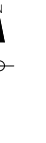


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Figure 2
Detailed Site Location showing Evaluation Trenches
1:1,000 at A4



628660/258430
+

628760/258430
+

-  Late Neolithic- Early Bronze Age
-  Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
-  Mid Iron Age -Late Iron Age
-  Latest Iron Age (c.50BC to 70AD)
-  Early Romano-British
-  Mid Romano-British
-  Late Romano-British
-  Generic Romano-British
-  Undated
-  Excavated Slot

0 10m

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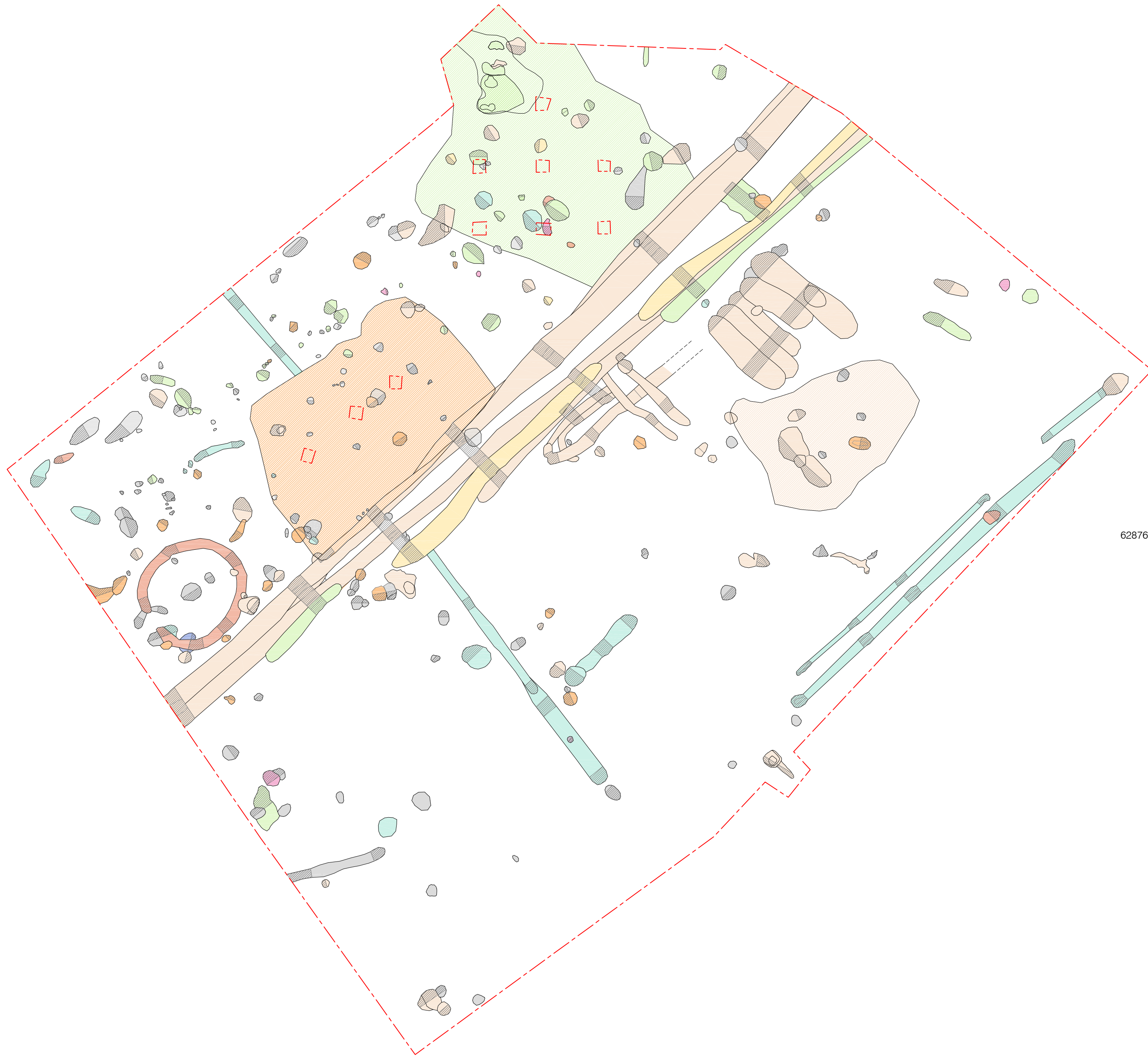
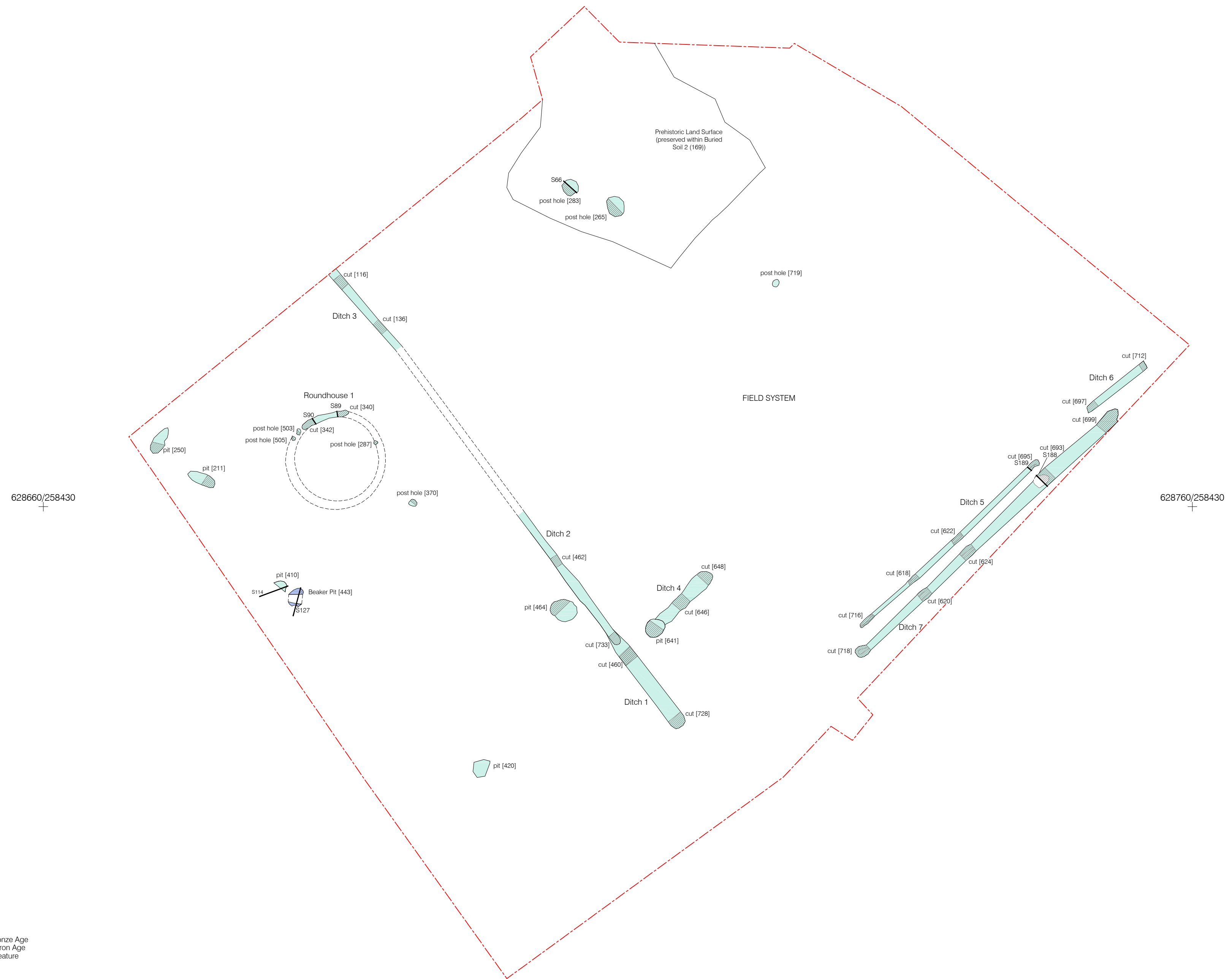


Figure 3
Plan showing all phases of Archaeology
1:250 at A2

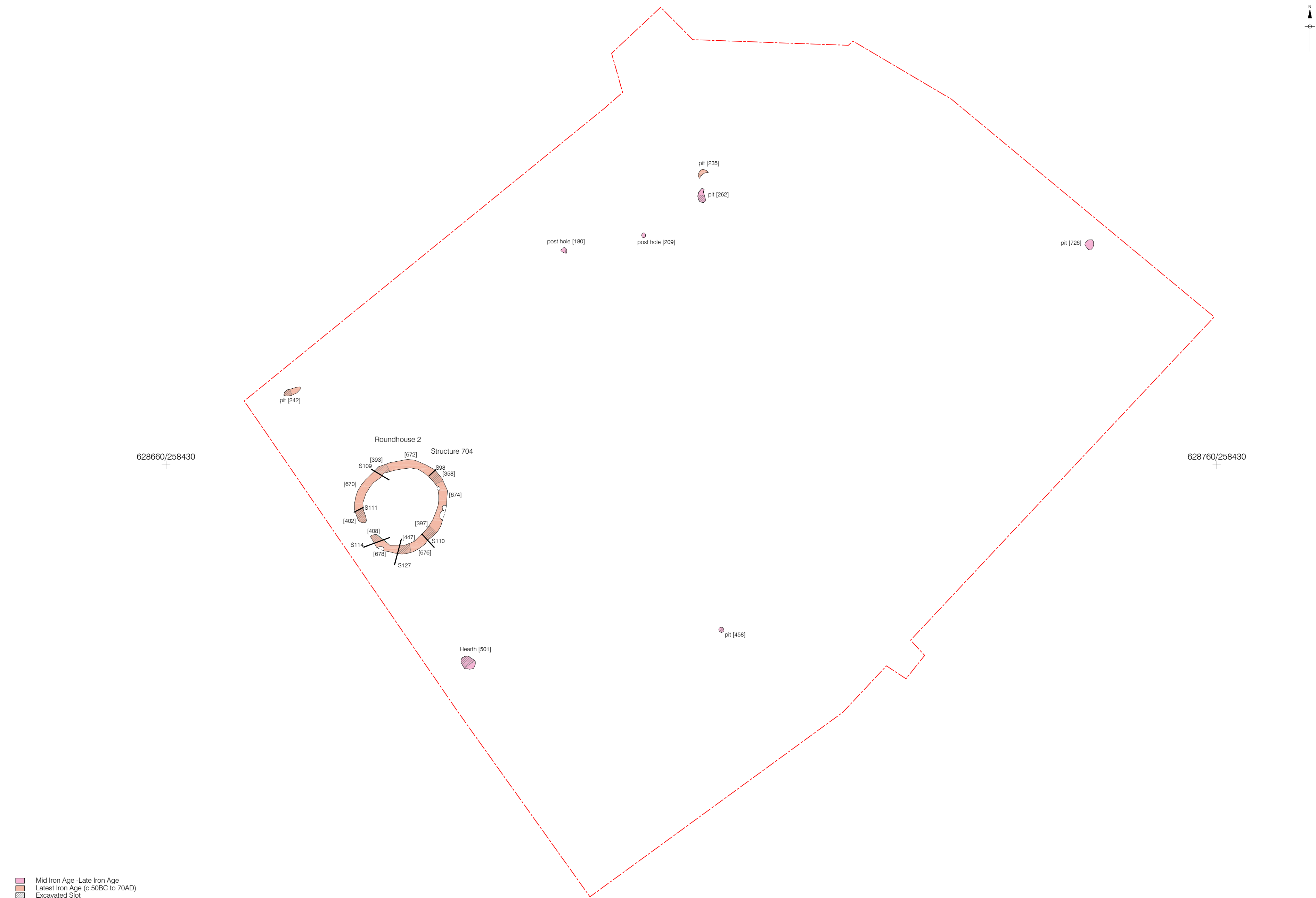


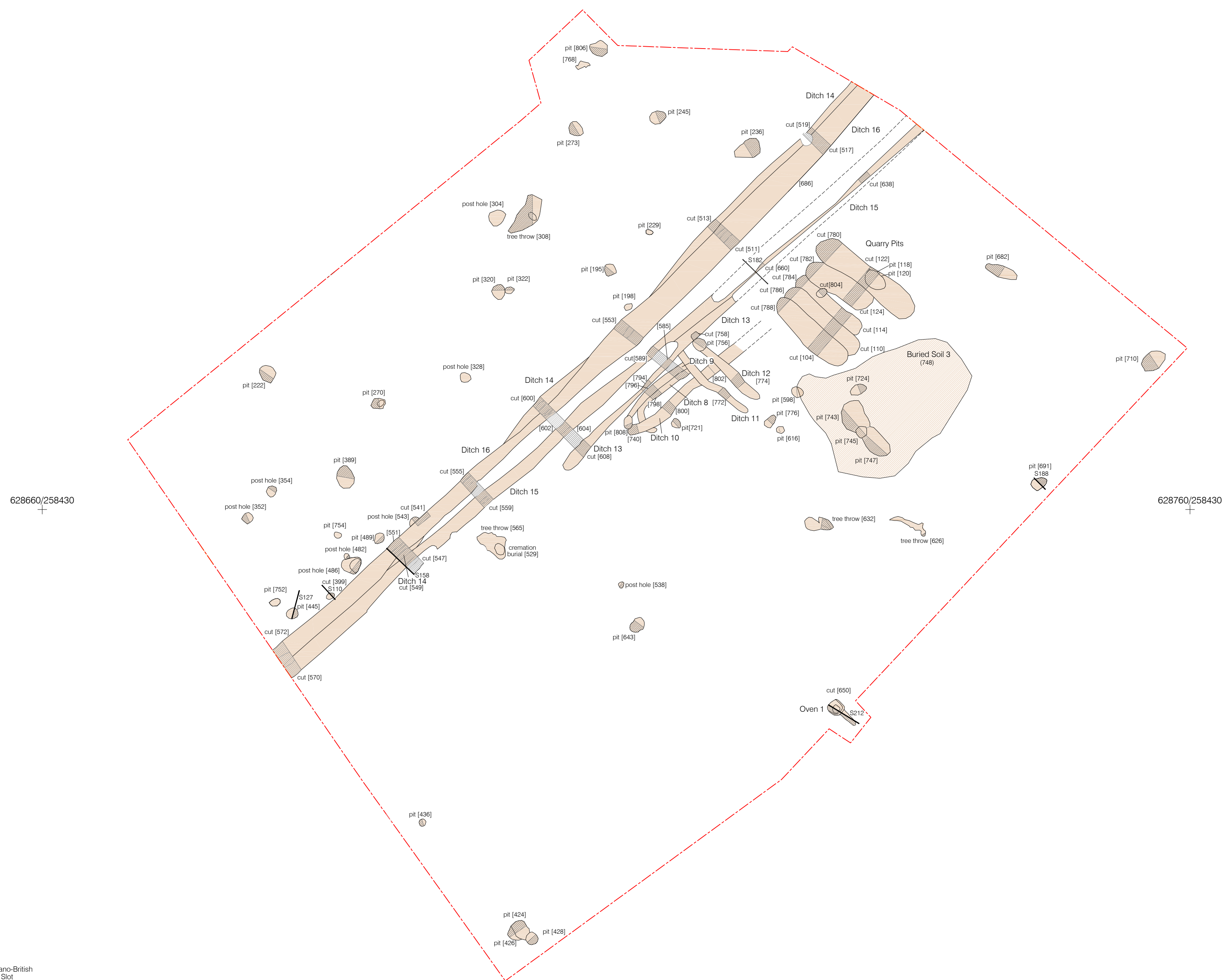
■ Late Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
■ Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age
--- Conjectured Extent of Feature
■ Excavated Slot

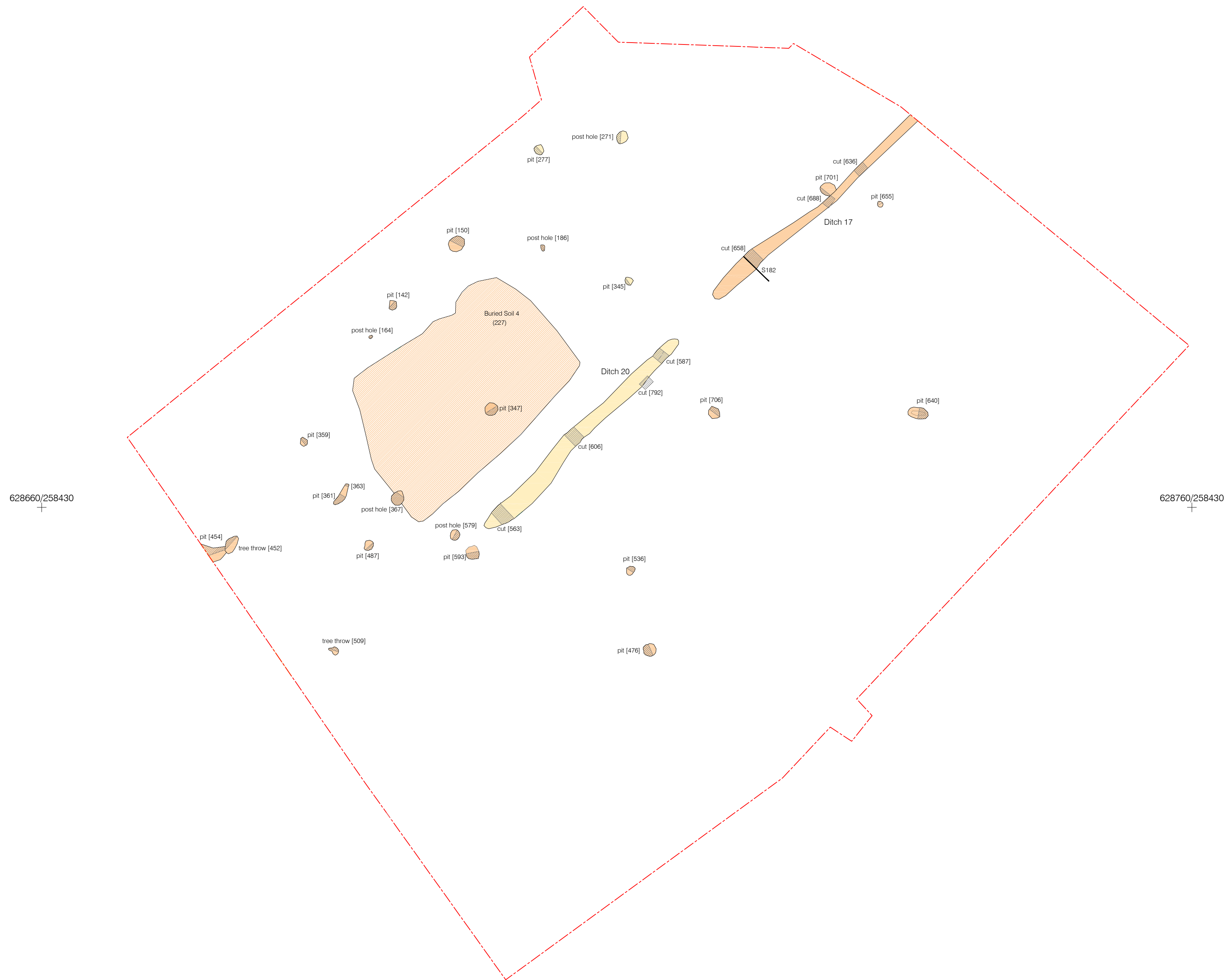
0 10m

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Figure 4
Early Bronze Age - Early Iron Age Features
1:250 at A2







- Mid Romano-British
- Late Romano-British
- Excavated Slot

0 10m

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Figure 7
Mid - Late Roman Features
1:250 at A2

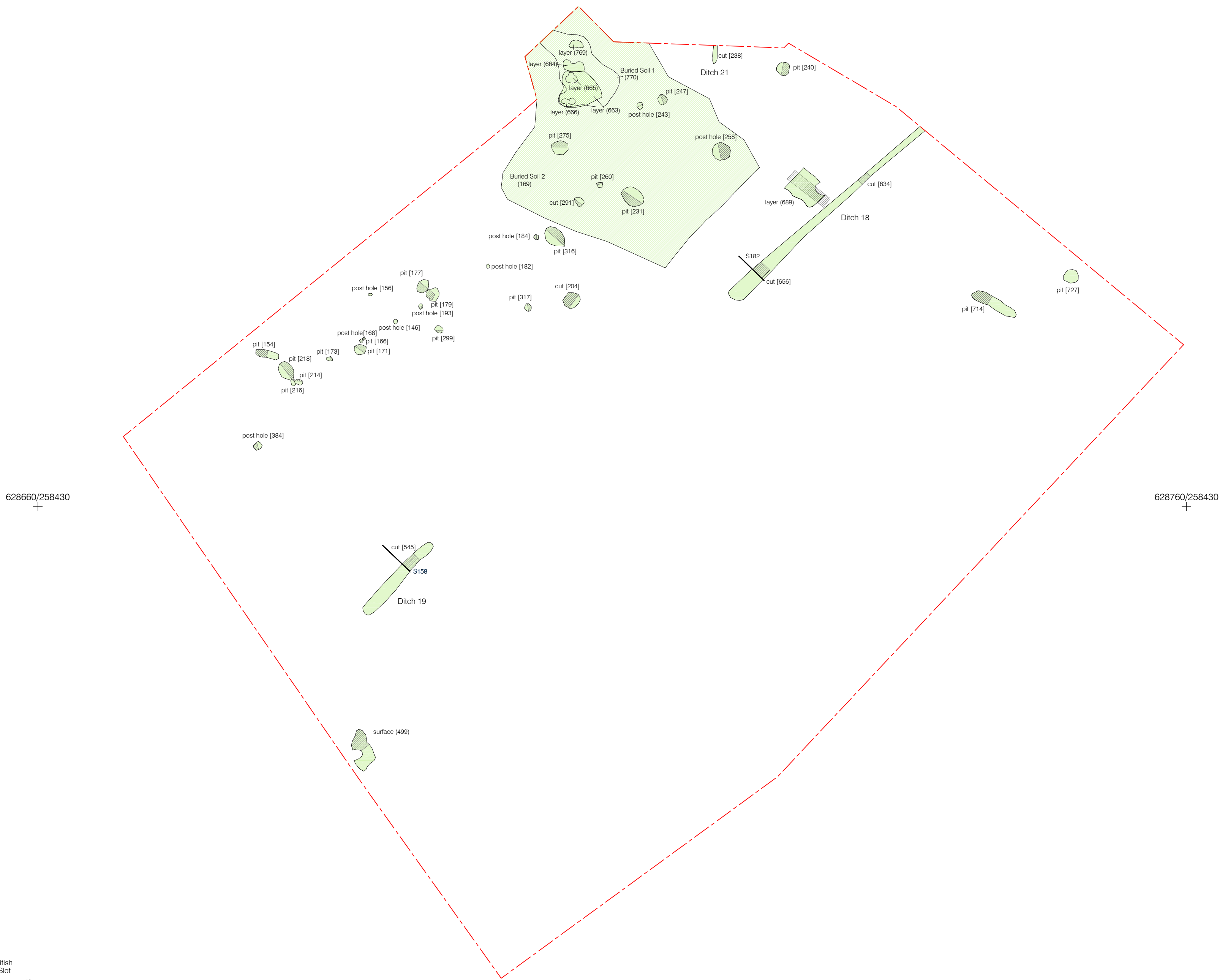


Figure 8
 Roman Features
 1:250 at A2

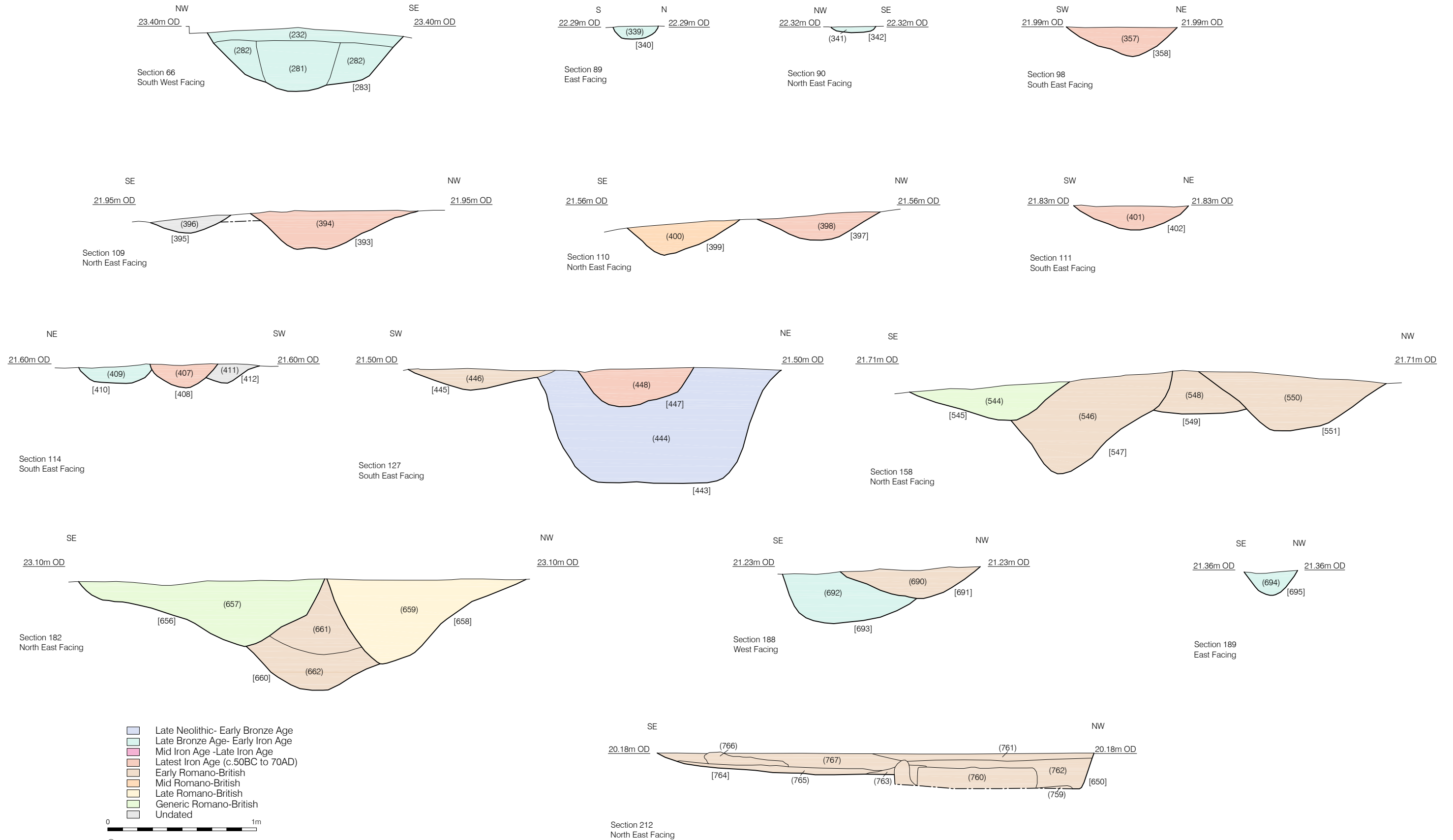


Figure 9
Sections
1:25 at A3

13 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1: A concentration of bones representing an immature sheep skeleton from the fill (172) of Pit [173], dated to the Roman period.



Plate 2: The excavation area, view north-east



Plate 3: Early Bronze Age Beaker in Pit [443]



Plate 4: DITCH 1, view north-west

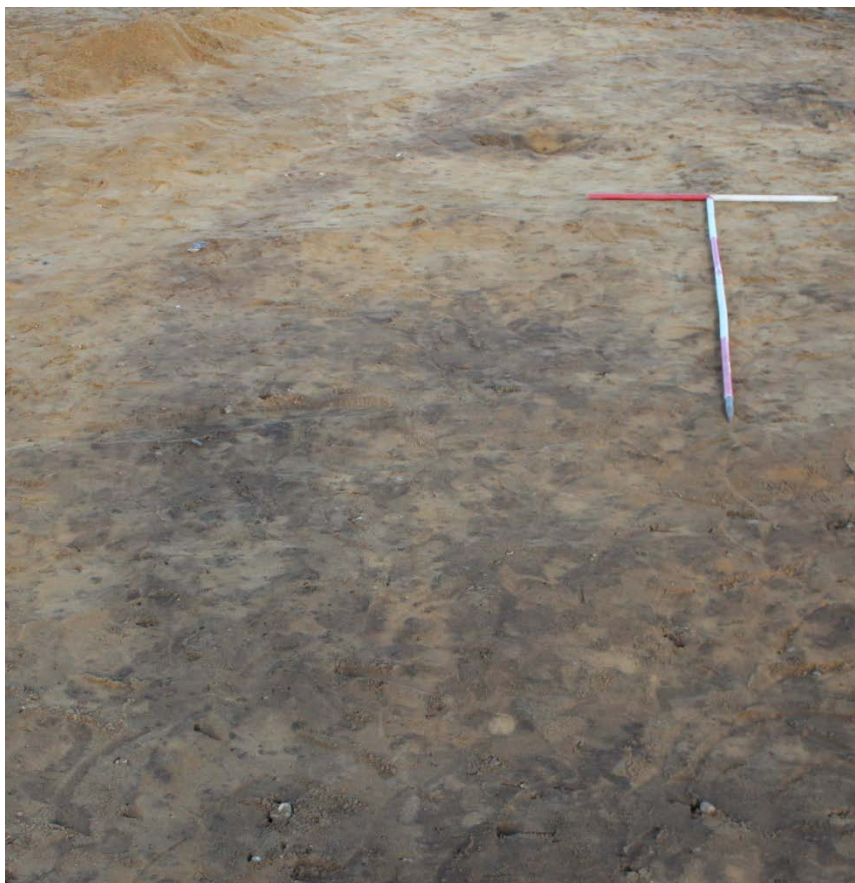


Plate 5: ROUNDHOUSE 1, view north-east



Plate 6: Middle Iron Age pot in Pit [229], view north-west



Plate 7: ROUNDHOUSE 2, view east



Plate 8: DITCHES 15 and 16, view north-east



Plate 9: DITCHES 15, 17 and 18 (left) and DITCHES 14 and 16 (right), view south-west



Plate 10: Buried Soil 1 showing layers (664) and (665), view north-west



Plate 11: Buried Soil 2, view north-east



Plate 12: Buried Soil 4, view north



Plate 13: Pit [727], mid-excavation



Plate 14: OVEN 1, mid-excavation

14 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
100	100	Layer	Topsoil		Topsoil
101	101	Layer	Subsoil		Subsoil
102	102	Layer	Natural		Natural
103	104	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
104	104	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
105	106	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID
106	106	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID
107	108	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID
108	108	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID
109	110	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
110	110	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
111	112	Fill	VOID	VOID	VOID
112	112	Cut	VOID	VOID	VOID
113	114	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
114	114	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
115	116	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 3
116	116	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 3
117	118	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
118	118	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
119	120	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
120	120	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
121	122	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
122	122	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
123	124	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
124	124	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
125	118	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
126	127	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
127	127	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
128	129	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
129	129	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
130	131	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
131	131	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
132	133	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
133	133	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
134	133	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
135	136	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 3
136	136	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 3
137	138	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
138	138	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
139	140	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
140	140	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
141	142	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
142	142	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
143	144	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
144	144	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
145	146	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
146	146	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
147	148	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
148	148	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
149	150	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
150	150	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
151	152	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
152	152	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
153	154	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
154	154	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
155	156	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
156	156	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
157	158	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
158	158	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
159	160	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
160	160	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
161	162	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
162	162	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
163	164	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
164	164	Cut	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
165	166	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
166	166	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
167	168	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
168	168	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
169	169	Layer	Buried Soil	Early Iron Age/Roman	Buried Soil 2
170	171	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
171	171	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
172	173	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
173	173	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
174	175	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
175	175	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
176	177	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
177	177	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
178	179	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
179	179	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
180	180	Cut	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
181	180	Fill	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
182	182	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
183	182	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
184	184	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
185	184	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
186	186	Cut	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
187	186	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
188	189	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
189	189	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
190	191	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
191	191	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
192	193	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
193	193	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
194	195	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
195	195	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
196	198	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
197	198	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
198	198	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
199	200	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
200	200	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
201	202	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
202	202	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
203	204	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
204	204	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
205	206	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
206	206	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
207	208	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
208	208	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
209	209	Cut	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
210	209	Fill	Posthole	Middle Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
211	211	Cut	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
212	211	Fill	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
213	214	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
214	214	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
215	216	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
216	216	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
217	218	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
218	218	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
219	220	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
220	220	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
221	222	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
222	222	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
223	224	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
224	224	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
225	226	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
226	226	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
227	227	Layer	Buried Soil	Mid Roman	Buried Soil 4
228	229	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
229	229	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
230	231	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
231	231	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
232	283	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
233	233	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
234	235	Fill	Pit	Latest Iron Age	Pit in north-east quadrant
235	235	Cut	Pit	Latest Iron Age	Pit in north-east quadrant
236	236	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
237	238	Fill	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 21
238	238	Cut	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 21
239	240	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
240	240	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
241	242	Fill	Pit	Latest Iron Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
242	242	Cut	Pit	Latest Iron Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
243	243	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
244	243	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
245	245	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
246	245	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
247	247	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
248	247	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
249	250	Fill	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
250	250	Cut	Pit	Late Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
251	252	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
252	252	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
253	254	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
254	254	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
255	256	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
256	256	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
257	258	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
258	258	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
259	260	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
260	260	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
261	262	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in north-east quadrant
262	262	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in north-east quadrant
263	265	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
264	265	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
265	265	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
266	236	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
267	258	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
268	258	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
269	270	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
270	270	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
271	271	Fill	Posthole	Late Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
272	271	Fill	Posthole	Late Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
273	273	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
274	273	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
275	275	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
276	275	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
277	277	Cut	Pit	Late Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
278	277	Fill	Pit	Late Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
279	280	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
280	280	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
281	283	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
282	283	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
283	283	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
284	285	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
285	285	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
286	287	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
287	287	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
288	289	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
289	289	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
290	291	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
291	291	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
292	293	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
293	293	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
294	295	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
295	295	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
296	297	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
297	297	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
298	299	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
299	299	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
300	300	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
301	300	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
302	302	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
303	302	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
304	304	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
305	304	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
306	306	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
307	306	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
308	308	Cut	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
309	308	Fill	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
310	312	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
311	312	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
312	312	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
313	314	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
314	314	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
315	316	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
316	316	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
317	317	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
318	317	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
319	320	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
320	320	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
321	322	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
322	322	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
323	324	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
324	324	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
325	326	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
326	326	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
327	328	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
328	328	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
329	330	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
330	330	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
331	332	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
332	332	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
333	334	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
334	334	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
335	336	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
336	336	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
337	338	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
338	338	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
339	340	Fill	Ditch	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
340	340	Cut	Ditch	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
341	342	Fill	Ditch	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
342	342	Cut	Ditch	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
343	344	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
344	344	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
345	345	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
346	345	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
347	347	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
348	347	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
349	350	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
350	350	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
351	352	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
352	352	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
353	354	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
354	354	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
355	355	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
356	355	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
357	358	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
358	358	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
359	359	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
360	359	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
361	361	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
362	361	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
363	363	Cut	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
364	363	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
365	367	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
366	367	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
367	367	Cut	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
368	370	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-west quadrant
369	370	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-west quadrant
370	370	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-west quadrant
371	372	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
372	372	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
373	374	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
374	374	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
375	376	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
376	376	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
377	378	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
378	378	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
379	380	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
380	380	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
381	382	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
382	382	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
383	384	Fill	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
384	384	Cut	Posthole	Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
385	386	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
386	386	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
387	388	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
388	388	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
389	389	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
390	389	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
391	391	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
392	391	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
393	393	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
394	393	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
395	395	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
396	395	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
397	397	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
398	397	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
399	399	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
400	399	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
401	402	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
402	402	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
403	404	Fill	Ditch	Undated	North-west quadrant
404	404	Cut	Ditch	Undated	North-west quadrant
405	406	Fill	Ditch	Undated	North-west quadrant
406	406	Cut	Ditch	Undated	North-west quadrant
407	408	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
408	408	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
409	410	Fill	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
410	410	Cut	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
411	412	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
412	412	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
413	414	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
414	414	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
415	416	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
416	416	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
417	418	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
418	418	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
419	420	Fill	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
420	420	Cut	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
421	422	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
422	422	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
423	424	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
424	424	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
425	426	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant
426	426	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant
427	428	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant
428	428	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
429	430	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
430	430	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
431	432	Fill	Ditch	Undated	DITCH 22
432	432	Cut	Ditch	Undated	DITCH 22
433	434	Fill	Ditch	Undated	DITCH 22
434	434	Cut	Ditch	Undated	DITCH 22
435	436	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant
436	436	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-west quadrant
437	437	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
438	437	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
439	439	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
440	439	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
441	441	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
442	441	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
443	443	Cut	Pit	Early Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
444	443	Fill	Pit	Early Bronze Age	Pit in north-west quadrant
445	445	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
446	445	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
447	447	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
448	447	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
449	450	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
450	450	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
451	452	Fill	Treethrow	Mid Roman	Natural features
452	452	Cut	Treethrow	Mid Roman	Natural features
453	454	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
454	454	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
455	456	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
456	456	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
457	458	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
458	458	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
459	460	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 1
460	460	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 1
461	462	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 2

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
462	462	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 2
463	464	Fill	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
464	464	Cut	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit in south-west quadrant
465	466	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
466	466	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
467	468	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
468	468	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
469	470	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
470	470	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
471	472	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
472	472	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
473	474	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
474	474	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
475	476	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
476	476	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
477	478	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
478	478	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
479	480	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
480	480	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
481	482	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
482	482	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
483	486	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
484	486	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
485	486	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
486	486	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	ROUNDHOUSE 2
487	487	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
488	487	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
489	489	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
490	489	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
491	491	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
492	491	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
493	494	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
494	494	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
495	496	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
496	496	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
497	498	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
498	498	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
499	499	Layer	Surface	Roman	South-west quadrant
500	500	Layer	Surface	Undated	South-west quadrant
501	501	Layer	Hearth	Middle Iron Age	South-west quadrant
502	503	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
503	503	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
504	505	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
505	505	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 1?
506	507	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
507	507	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
508	509	Fill	Treethrow	Mid Roman	Natural features
509	509	Cut	Treethrow	Mid Roman	Natural features
510	511	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
511	511	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
512	513	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
513	513	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
514	515	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
515	515	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
516	517	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
517	517	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
518	519	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
519	519	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
520	521	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
521	521	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
522	523	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
523	523	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
524	525	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
525	525	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
526	527	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant
527	527	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
528	529	Fill	Grave	Early Roman	Cremation in south-west quadrant
529	529	Cut	Grave	Early Roman	Cremation in south-west quadrant
530	530	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
531	530	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
532	532	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
533	532	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
534	534	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
535	534	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
536	536	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
537	536	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
538	538	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in south-east quadrant
539	538	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in south-east quadrant
540	541	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
541	541	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
542	543	Fill	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
543	543	Cut	Posthole	Early Roman	Posthole in north-west quadrant
544	545	Fill	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 19
545	545	Cut	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 19
546	547	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
547	547	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
548	549	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
549	549	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
550	551	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
551	551	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
552	553	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
553	553	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
554	555	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
555	555	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
556	557	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
557	557	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-west quadrant
558	559	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
559	559	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
560	561	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
561	561	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant
562	563	Fill	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
563	563	Cut	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
564	565	Fill	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
565	565	Cut	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
566	567	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
567	567	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
568	569	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant
569	569	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant
570	570	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
571	570	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
572	572	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
573	572	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
574	575	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant
575	575	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-west quadrant
576	577	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
577	577	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
578	579	Fill	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in south-west quadrant
579	579	Cut	Posthole	Mid Roman	Posthole in south-west quadrant
580	581	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
581	581	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
582	583	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
583	583	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
584	585	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
585	585	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
586	587	Fill	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
587	587	Cut	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
588	589	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
589	589	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
590	591	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
591	591	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
592	593	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-west quadrant
593	593	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-west quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
594	595	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
595	595	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
596	596	VOID	VOID	VOID	VOID
597	598	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
598	598	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
599	600	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
600	600	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 14
601	602	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
602	602	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
603	604	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
604	604	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
605	606	Fill	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
606	606	Cut	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
607	608	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
608	608	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
609	610	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-west quadrant
610	610	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-west quadrant
611	612	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-west quadrant
612	612	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-west quadrant
613	614	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
614	614	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit south-east quadrant
615	616	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
616	616	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
617	618	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
618	618	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
619	620	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
620	620	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
621	622	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
622	622	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
623	624	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
624	624	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
625	626	Fill	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
626	626	Cut	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
627	628	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
628	628	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
629	630	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
630	630	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
631	632	Fill	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
632	632	Cut	Treethrow	Early Roman	Natural features
633	634	Fill	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 18
634	634	Cut	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 18
635	636	Fill	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17
636	636	Cut	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17
637	638	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
638	638	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
639	640	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
640	640	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
641	641	Cut	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit south-east quadrant
642	641	Fill	Pit	Early Iron Age	Pit south-east quadrant
643	643	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
644	643	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
645	643	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
646	646	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 4
647	646	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 4
648	648	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 4
649	648	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 4
650	650	Cut	Oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
651	640	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
652	653	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
653	653	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
654	655	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
655	655	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit south-east quadrant
656	656	Cut	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 18
657	656	Fill	Ditch	Roman	DITCH 18
658	658	Cut	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17
659	658	Fill	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
660	660	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
661	660	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
662	660	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 15
663	663	Layer	Buried Soil	Mid Roman	Buried Soil 1
664	664	Layer	Buried Soil	Roman	Buried Soil 1
665	665	Layer	Buried Soil	Roman	Buried Soil 1
666	666	Layer	Buried Soil	Roman	Buried Soil 1
667	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
668	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
669	670	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
670	670	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
671	672	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
672	672	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
673	674	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
674	674	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
675	676	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
676	676	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
677	678	Fill	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
678	678	Cut	Ditch	Latest Iron Age	ROUNDHOUSE 2
679	680	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
680	680	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
681	682	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
682	682	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
683	684	Fill	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
684	684	Cut	Treethrow	Undated	Natural features
685	686	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
686	686	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 16
687	688	Fill	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17
688	688	Cut	Ditch	Mid Roman	DITCH 17
689	689	Layer	Dump	Roman	South-east quadrant
690	691	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
691	691	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
692	693	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
693	693	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
694	695	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
695	695	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
696	697	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 6
697	697	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 6
698	699	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
699	699	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
700	701	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
701	701	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
702	703	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
703	703	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in north-east quadrant
704	704		Roundhouse	Latest Iron Age	Roundhouse 2
705	706	Fill	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
706	706	Cut	Pit	Mid Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
707	710	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
708	710	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
709	710	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
710	710	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
711	712	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 6
712	712	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 6
713	714	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
714	714	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
715	716	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
716	716	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 5
717	718	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
718	718	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 7
719	719	Cut	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in south-east quadrant
720	719	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in south-east quadrant
721	721	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
722	721	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
723	724	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
724	724	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
725	726	Fill	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in south-east quadrant

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
726	726	Cut	Pit	Middle Iron Age	Pit in south-east quadrant
727	727	Cut	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
728	728	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 1
729	728	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 1
730	728	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 1
731	731	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
732	731	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-west quadrant
733	733	Cut	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 2
734	733	Fill	Ditch	Late Bronze Age	DITCH 2
735	735		Finds	Early Roman	Finds south
736	736		Finds	Early Roman	Finds south
737	738	Fill	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-east quadrant
738	738	Cut	Posthole	Undated	Posthole in south-east quadrant
739	740	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
740	740	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
741	727	Fill	Pit	Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
742	743	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
743	743	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
744	745	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
745	745	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
746	747	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
747	747	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
748	748	Layer	Buried Soil	Early Roman	Buried Soil 3
749	750	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
750	750	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
751	752	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
752	752	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
753	754	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
754	754	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-west quadrant
755	756	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
756	756	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
757	758	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
758	758	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
759	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
760	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
761	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
762	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
763	650	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
764	764	Cut	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
765	764	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
766	764	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
767	764	Fill	oven	Early Roman	Oven 1
768	768	Layer	Buried Soil	Early Roman	Buried Soil 1
769	769	Layer	Buried Soil	Roman	Buried Soil 1
770	770	Layer	Buried Soil	Roman	Buried Soil 1
771	772	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 11
772	772	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 11
773	774	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 12
774	774	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 12
775	776	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
776	776	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
777	778	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
778	778	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
779	780	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
780	780	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
781	782	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
782	782	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
783	784	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
784	784	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
785	786	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
786	786	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
787	788	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
788	788	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Quarry Pit
789	790	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
790	790	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in south-east quadrant
791	792	Fill	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Group
792	792	Cut	Ditch	Late Roman	DITCH 20
793	794	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
794	794	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 13
795	796	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 9
796	796	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 9
797	798	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 8
798	798	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 8
799	800	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
800	800	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
801	802	Fill	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
802	802	Cut	Ditch	Early Roman	DITCH 10
803	804	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
804	804	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
805	806	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
806	806	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
807	808	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
808	808	Cut	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in south-east quadrant
809	265	Fill	Posthole	Early Iron Age	Posthole in north-east quadrant
810	271	Fill	Posthole	Late Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
811	271	Fill	Posthole	Late Roman	Posthole in north-east quadrant
812	273	Fill	Pit	Early Roman	Pit in north-east quadrant
813	814	Fill	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant
814	814	Cut	Pit	Undated	Pit in north-east quadrant

15 APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Decorative flake	Decorative blade	Core rejuvenation flake	Chip <15mm	Flake	Blade-like flake	Prismatic blade	Non-prismatic blade	Flake fragment >15mm	Flake fragment <15mm	Core: blade	Core: flake	Conchoidal chunk	Core-tool	Edge-trimmed implement	Microlith	Piercer	Scraper	Truncated blade	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)	Suggested Date	
100	100					1																		Meso/ENeo
101	101																				2	29		Undated
115	116									1														Meso-EBA
115	116					1																		BA-IA
115	116							1																Meso/ENeo
115	116	1																						Undated
117	118					1																		Undated
117	118	1																						Undated
117	118										2													Undated
117	118				4																			Undated
117	118																				8	11		Undated
126	127											1												Meso/ENeo
135	136												1											BA-IA
135	136						1																	Meso/ENeo

149	150	1																					BA-IA
149	150					1																	BA-IA
149	150												1										Undated
149	150	1																					Undated
149	150	1																					Undated
149	150	1																					Undated
149	150												1										Undated
153	154						1																Meso/ENeo
153	154									3													Meso/ENeo
153	154												1										Undated
153	154								1														Undated
153	154				2																		Undated
153	154																			3	5		Undated
155	156						1																Meso/ENeo
169	169					1																	Neo-BA
169	169	1																					Neo-BA
169	169					1																	Neo-BA
169	169					1																	Neo-BA

169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169												1											Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169								1															Meso-EBA
169	169						1																	Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169		1																					Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA
169	169						1																	Meso-EBA
169	169					1																		Meso-EBA

169	169					1																	Meso-EBA
169	169						1																Meso-EBA
169	169						1																Meso-EBA
169	169														1								Meso-EBA
169	169					1																	Meso-EBA
169	169				2																		Meso-EBA
169	169													1									BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169														1								BA-IA
169	169														1								BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169					1																	BA-IA

169	169					1																	BA-IA
169	169						1																Meso/ENeo
169	169			1																			Meso/ENeo
169	169											1											Meso/ENeo
169	169						1																Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169		1																				Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169			1																			Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169							1															Meso/ENeo
169	169					1																	Meso/ENeo

169	169									1												Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169												1									Undated
169	169					1																Undated
169	169									1												Undated
169	169												1									Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169																			3	76	Undated
169	169																			1	4	Undated
169	169																			1	25	Undated
169	169		1																			Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169					1																Undated
169	169																			5	36	Undated
169	169																			1	17	Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169													1								Undated

169	169		1																			Undated
169	169		1																			Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169					1																Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169	1																				Undated
169	169							1														Undated
169	169									3												Undated
169	169																		7	19	Undated	
169	169																		4	211	Undated	
169	169								1													Undated
169	169					1																Undated
169	169				3																	Undated
169	169								1													Undated
169	169				3																	Undated
169	169				3																	Undated
169	169				3																	Undated

169	169	1																					Undated
169	169	1																					Undated
169	169								1														Undated
169	169												1										Undated
169	169					1																	Undated
169	169									1													Undated
170	171							1															Meso/ENeo
172	173					1																	Meso-EBA
172	173					1																	Undated
172	173																			1	16		Undated
172	173																			4	4		Undated
174	175					1																	Meso-EBA
174	175							1															Meso/ENeo
174	175		1																				Undated
185	184																			1	6		Undated
187	186																			1	4		Undated
187	186				2																		Undated
192	193					1																	Undated

194	195						1															Meso/ENeo
194	195	1																				Undated
197	198																		14	145		Undated
197	198				3					1												Undated
197	198																		3	4		Undated
201	202								1													Meso-EBA
201	202						1															Meso/ENeo
201	202							1														Meso/ENeo
201	202						1															Meso/ENeo
201	202								1													Undated
201	202	1																				Undated
212	211														1							Meso
212	211					1																Neo-BA
212	211								1													Meso-EBA
212	211								1													Meso-EBA
212	211								1													Meso-EBA
212	211						1															Meso-EBA

212	211											1											Meso-EBA
212	211	1																					Meso-EBA
212	211						1																Meso-EBA
212	211				5																		Meso-EBA
212	211											1											Meso/ENeo
212	211							1															Meso/ENeo
212	211						1																Meso/ENeo
212	211					1																	Meso/ENeo
212	211							1															Meso/ENeo
212	211							1															Meso/ENeo
212	211							1															Meso/ENeo
212	211							1															Meso/ENeo
212	211			1																			Meso/ENeo
212	211						1																Meso/ENeo
212	211					1																	Undated
212	211	1																					Undated
212	211					1																	Undated
212	211					1																	Undated

212	211					1																	Undated
212	211	1																					Undated
212	211									1													Undated
212	211	1																					Undated
212	211					1																	Undated
212	211				4																		Undated
212	211									5													Undated
212	211									1													Undated
212	211									1													Undated
212	211									6													Undated
212	211																			4	8		Undated
212	211									1													Undated
213	214							1															Meso/ENeo
227	227		1																				Meso-EBA
227	227								1														Meso-EBA
227	227								1														Meso-EBA
227	227					1																	BA-IA
227	227					1																	BA-IA

227	227												1										BA-IA
227	227							1															Meso/ENeo
227	227								1														Meso/ENeo
227	227							1															Meso/ENeo
227	227							1															Meso/ENeo
227	227																			3	11		Undated
227	227	1																					Undated
227	227													1									Undated
227	227													1									Undated
227	227				2						1												Undated
227	227					1																	Undated
227	227																			2	4		Undated
227	227													1									Undated
228	229				1																		Meso-EBA
228	229																			7	54		Undated
228	229																			4	15		Undated
228	229																			2	10		Undated

230	231								1															Meso-EBA
230	231	1																						Undated
232	283					1																		BA-IA
232	283												1											BA-IA
232	283									1														Meso/ENeo
235	235												1											BA-IA
237	238					1																		Neo-BA
237	238																				1	22		Undated
241	242					1																		Neo-BA
241	242									1														Meso-EBA
241	242					1																		BA-IA
241	242					1																		BA-IA
241	242												1											BA-IA
241	242					1																		Undated
241	242				5							7												Undated
241	242									1														Undated
241	242																				3	3		Undated

244	243									1													Undated
244	243																				1	24	Undated
246	245									1													Meso-EBA
246	245																				4	6	Undated
248	247					1																	Meso-EBA
248	247																				1	2	Undated
249	250												1										Neo-BA
249	250								1														Meso-EBA
249	250					1																	BA-IA
249	250							1															Meso/ENeo
249	250							1															Meso/ENeo
249	250							1															Meso/ENeo
249	250						1																Meso/ENeo
249	250							1															Meso/ENeo
249	250																				5	34	Undated
263	265					1																	BA-IA
263	265													1									Undated
263	265													1									Undated
263	265																				6	27	Undated

267	258																				2	35	Undated
268	258							1															Meso/ENeo
268	258				1																		Undated
268	258																				3	8	Undated
272	271					1																	Neo-BA
272	271					1																	Neo-BA
276	275										1												Meso/ENeo
276	275							1															Undated
276	275				1																		Undated
278	277																			1	37		Undated
278	277									2													Undated
278	277				1																		Undated
278	277																			1	16		Undated
281	283																			4	5		Undated
290	291																			1	22		Undated
292	293					1																	Neo-BA
298	299	1																					Undated
298	299																			1	1		Undated
301	300					1																	BA-IA

301	300												1										BA-IA
301	300	1																					Undated
305	304	1																					Undated
309	308					1																	Undated
310	312				1																		Undated
313	314					1																	Meso-EBA
315	316																			8	197		Undated
319	320					1																	Meso-EBA
319	320	1																					Undated
319	320																			10	68		Undated
319	320									1													Undated
319	320				1																		Undated
319	320										1												Undated
335	336						1																Meso/ENeo
339	340								1														Meso-EBA
339	340				11						6												Meso-EBA
339	340							1															Meso/ENeo
339	340						1																Meso/ENeo

339	340																			3	6	Undated
341	342							1														Meso-EBA
341	342				2																	Meso/ENeo
341	342							1														Meso/ENeo
341	342	1																				Undated
341	342																			1	2	Undated
341	342									1												Undated
348	347									1												Meso-EBA
351	352															1						Meso
351	352					1																Meso/ENeo
351	352																			1	6	Undated
351	352				2						2											Undated
351	352																			7	52	Undated
351	352	1																				Undated
353	354					1																Neo-BA
353	354					1																Neo-BA
353	354					1																BA-IA
353	354					1																Undated
353	354									1												Undated

353	354				2						2												Undated
353	354																			2	8		Undated
356	355							1															Meso/ENeo
356	355						1																Meso/ENeo
356	355					1																	Undated
357	358				1																		Meso-EBA
357	358									1													Meso/ENeo
357	358							1															Meso/ENeo
360	359					1																	Meso-EBA
360	359							1															Meso/ENeo
360	359						1																Meso/ENeo
360	359							1															Meso/ENeo
362	361									1													Undated
362	361	1																					Undated
365	367									1													Meso-EBA
365	367							1															Meso/ENeo
365	367		1																				Undated
365	367																			2	8		Undated

368	370												1										Neo-BA
368	370						1																Meso/ENeo
368	370						1																Meso/ENeo
368	370											1											Meso/ENeo
368	370					1																	Undated
368	370																			4	13		Undated
368	370				2						1												Undated
383	384				2						2												Meso-EBA
383	384																			3	8		Undated
387	388					1																	Undated
390	389		1																				Meso-EBA
390	389									1													Meso-EBA
390	389					1																	Meso-EBA
390	389								1														Meso-EBA
390	389					1																	Meso-EBA
390	389					1																	BA-IA
390	389												1										Meso/ENeo
390	389								1														Meso/ENeo

390	389							1															Meso/ENeo
390	389	1																					Undated
390	389									1													Undated
390	389																			8	12		Undated
390	389				7						8												Undated
390	389					1																	Undated
390	389	1																					Undated
394	393					1																	Meso-EBA
394	393					1																	Meso-EBA
394	393					1																	Meso-EBA
394	393									1													Meso-EBA
394	393														1								Meso/ENeo
394	393							1															Meso/ENeo
394	393										1												Meso/ENeo
394	393							1															Meso/ENeo
394	393	1																					Undated
394	393	1																					Undated
394	393									1													Undated

394	393					1																	Undated
394	393	1																					Undated
394	393																			11	24		Undated
394	393	1																					Undated
394	393				1																		Undated
394	393									1													Undated
394	393				1					1													Undated
394	393																			1	2		Undated
396	395					1																	Undated
398	397									1													Meso-EBA
398	397							1															Meso/ENeo
398	397		1																				Meso/ENeo
398	397									1													Meso/ENeo
398	397			1																			Meso/ENeo
398	397										2												Meso/ENeo
398	397						1																Meso/ENeo
398	397						1																Meso/ENeo
398	397		1																				Undated
398	397									1													Undated

398	397																			4	7	Undated
400	399				1																	Undated
400	399					1																Undated
401	402																	1				Meso
401	402							1														Meso-EBA
401	402	1																				Meso-EBA
401	402				1																	Undated
403	404								1													Meso/ENeo
403	404						1															Meso/ENeo
403	404																		8	65		Undated
403	404				1																	Undated
405	406		1																			Meso-EBA
405	406				3					3												Meso-EBA
405	406						1															Meso-EBA
405	406							1														Meso/ENeo
405	406							1														Meso/ENeo
405	406																		1	1		Undated
407	408					1																Meso-EBA
407	408								1													Meso-EBA
407	408		1																			Meso-EBA

407	408		1																				Meso-EBA
407	408				4						4												Meso-EBA
407	408												1										Meso-EBA
407	408										1												Undated
407	408									1													Undated
407	408																			1	13		Undated
407	408	1																					Undated
407	408					1																	Undated
409	410						1																Meso-EBA
409	410					1																	Meso-EBA
409	410					1																	Meso-EBA
409	410					1																	Meso-EBA
409	410					1																	Meso-EBA
409	410												1										Meso/ENeo
409	410																	1					Meso/ENeo
409	410									1													Undated

409	410													1									Undated
409	410																				2	28	Undated
409	410									1													Undated
409	410									1													Undated
409	410									1													Undated
409	410									1													Undated
409	410				9						4												Undated
411	412													1									Meso/ENeo
419	420																				5	12	Undated
419	420										3												Undated
425	426							1															Meso/ENeo
431	432																				2	11	Undated
435	436				3																		Meso-EBA
435	436					1																	Meso-EBA
435	436							1															Meso/ENeo
435	436					1																	Undated
435	436									1													Undated
435	436									1													Undated
438	437					1																	Meso-EBA
438	437					1																	Meso-EBA

438	437							1															Meso-EBA
438	437						1																Meso/ENeo
438	437								1														Meso/ENeo
438	437									1													Meso/ENeo
438	437					1																	Meso/ENeo
438	437				1																		Undated
438	437								1														Undated
438	437								1														Undated
438	437								1														Undated
438	437			3																			Undated
442	441				1																		Meso-EBA
442	441				1																		Meso-EBA
442	441				1																		BA-IA
442	441					1																	Meso/ENeo
442	441						1																Meso/ENeo
442	441								1														Undated
442	441							1															Undated

442	441								1													Undated
442	441			3						2												Undated
444	443		1																			Meso-EBA
444	443		1																			Meso-EBA
444	443						1															Meso/ENeo
446	445	1																				Undated
446	445																		2	17		Undated
448	447							1														Meso-EBA
448	447									1												Meso-EBA
448	447								1													Meso-EBA
448	447						1															Meso/ENeo
448	447					1																Meso/ENeo
448	447						1															Meso/ENeo
448	447				1					1												Meso/ENeo
449	450																		1	37		Undated
451	452				1																	Meso-EBA
451	452	1																				Undated

457	458											1										BA-IA
457	458	1																				Undated
459	460						1															Meso/ENeo
459	460	1																				Undated
461	462							1														Neo-BA
461	462					1																Meso-EBA
461	462					1																Meso-EBA
461	462				4					3												Meso-EBA
461	462	1																				Undated
461	462																		1	11		Undated
461	462					1																Undated
463	464					1																Meso/ENeo
463	464									1												Meso/ENeo
463	464										1											Meso/ENeo
463	464																		1	19		Undated
465	466					1																Meso-EBA
465	466							1														Meso/ENeo

465	466						1															Meso/ENeo
465	466	1																				Undated
465	466				7					2												Undated
465	466																		1	6		Undated
470	470						1															Meso/ENeo
481	482						1															Meso/ENeo
481	482				5					1												Undated
483	486	1																				Undated
488	487		1																			Meso-EBA
488	487						1															Meso-EBA
488	487												1									Undated
488	487						1															Undated
490	489					1																Meso-EBA
490	489						1															Meso/ENeo
490	489				7					1												Undated
490	489																		1	4		Undated
493	494					1																Meso-EBA
493	494			1																		Meso-EBA
499	499					1																Meso-EBA

499	499						1																	Meso-EBA
499	499					1																		Meso/ENeo
499	499				2																			Undated
500	500					1																		Meso/ENeo
506	507					1																		Meso/ENeo
508	509					1																		Meso-EBA
508	509							1																Meso/ENeo
508	509						1																	Meso/ENeo
510	511	1																						Undated
528	529					1																		Meso-EBA
528	529					1																		Meso-EBA
528	529										1													Meso-EBA
528	529								1															Meso-EBA
528	529					1																		Meso-EBA
528	529					1																		Meso-EBA
528	529						1																	Meso/ENeo
528	529													1										Meso/ENeo

528	529								1														Undated
528	529	1																					Undated
528	529	1																					Undated
528	529									1													Undated
528	529																				65	483	Undated
528	529																				69	396	Undated
528	529																				143	326	Undated
528	529																				55	247	Undated
528	529					1																	Undated
528	529				2																		Undated
528	529				5																		Undated
528	529									1													Undated
528	529				2						3												Undated
528	529										1												Undated
528	529									1													Undated
528	529									1													Undated
528	529									1													Undated

528	529				1					2												Undated
528	529								1													Undated
535	534					1																Undated
537	536										1											Meso-EBA
537	536																		1	8		Undated
546	547														1							Meso/ENeo
550	551					1																Meso-EBA
559	559																		1	6		Undated
564	565												1									Undated
578	579								1													Meso-EBA
584	585							1														Meso/ENeo
597	598					1																Meso-EBA
597	598										1											Meso/ENeo
597	598								1													Meso/ENeo
597	598					1																Undated
601	602					1																BA-IA
627	628					1																Undated
629	630	1																				Undated

642	641					1																		Meso-EBA
642	641					1																		BA-IA
642	641					1																		BA-IA
642	641												1											BA-IA
642	641	1																						Undated
642	641																				18	820		Undated
645	643												1											BA-IA
645	643							1																Meso/ENeo
645	643																				1	7		Undated
645	643					1																		Undated
654	655					1																		Undated
654	655					1																		Undated
654	655				4						3													Undated
663	663							1																Meso/ENeo
663	663					1																		Undated
663	663					1																		Undated
668	650															1								Meso-EBA
668	650					1																		BA-IA

668	650									1												Undated
668	650		1																			Undated
669	670		1																			Meso-EBA
669	670	1																				Meso/ENeo
669	670					1																Undated
669	670					1																Undated
669	670					1																Undated
669	670									1												Undated
669	670									1												Undated
669	670																			2	5	Undated
674	674					1																Meso-EBA
674	674					1																Meso-EBA
674	674									1												Meso-EBA
674	674									1												Meso-EBA
674	674							1														Meso/ENeo
674	674						1															Meso/ENeo
674	674												1									Undated
681	682																			1	12	Undated
696	697				2																	Meso-EBA

698	699						1																Meso/ENeo
698	699									1													Undated
698	699				1																		Undated
705	706					1																	Neo-BA
705	706					1																	BA-IA
705	706																			2	25		Undated
705	706												1										Undated
707	710											1											Neo-BA
707	710										1												Meso-EBA
707	710	1																					BA-IA
707	710	1																					Undated
713	714					1																	Neo-BA
713	714								1														Meso-EBA
713	714											1											BA-IA
713	714							1															Meso/ENeo
713	714					1																	Meso/ENeo
720	719						1																Meso/ENeo

722	721						1															Meso/ENeo
723	724	1																				Neo-BA
723	724					1																BA-IA
723	724				1																	Undated
725	726					1																BA-IA
725	726					1																BA-IA
725	726	1																				Undated
725	726																		5	47		Undated
733	733						1															Meso/ENeo
733	733					1																Undated
736	736					1																Neo-BA
736	736								1													Meso-EBA
736	736								1													Undated
739	740						1															Meso/ENeo
741	727					1																Neo-BA
741	727								1													Neo-BA
741	727					1																BA-IA
741	727												1									BA-IA

741	727				1																		Meso/ENeo
741	727					1																	Undated
741	727													1									Undated
741	727																				2	24	Undated
741	727																				3	33	Undated
741	727					1																	Undated
741	727									1													Undated
741	727													1									Undated
741	727				1																		Undated
741	727	1																					Undated
741	727																				1	329	Undated
741	727																				18	89	Undated
741	727				2																		Undated
741	727				1																		Undated
741	727					1																	Undated
741	727				1																		Undated
741	727																				4	7	Undated
741	727																				2	8	Undated

741	727									1												Undated
741	727								1													Undated
742	743																	1	83			Undated
768	768			1																		Meso/ENeo
768	768								1													Undated
768	768	1																				Undated
768	768								1													Undated
770	770				1																	BA-IA
776	776				1																	Neo-BA
789	790						1															Meso-EBA
793	794																	1				Meso
+																	1					Meso-EBA
+					1																	Meso-EBA
+					1																	Meso-EBA
+												1										BA-IA
+					1																	BA-IA
+							1															Meso/ENeo
+											1											Meso/ENeo

[illegible]

16 APPENDIX 4: PREHISTORIC POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Feature type	Feature Group	No. of sherds	Wt(g)	Overall context spot date	Fabrics (sherd no/ weight (g))	Reason for date
0	0	Unstrat		7	47	Mixed/EBA	G1	Fabric
117	118	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	1	15	MIA	Q1	Fabric
123	124	Ditch	Quarry Pit	1	7	LPH	C1	Fabric
149	150		Pit in north-east quadrant	1	8	MIA	Q1	Fabric
169	0	Buried Soil	Buried Soil 2	160	2799	LBA-EIA	C1(3/11) F1(1/2) F2(2/87) F5(1/2) FC1 (1/2) FQ1 (11/85) FQ2 (45/1094) FQ3 (19/650) FQ4 (30/352) FQ5 (1/28) FQ6 (5/63) Q1 (3/25) Q3 (3/11) QF1 (6/36) QF2 (6/90) QF3 (15/238) QF5 (8/65)	Fabric, form and decoration
170	171	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	1	4	MIA	Q1	Fabric
181	180	Posthole	Posthole in north-east quadrant	2	8	MIA	Q3 (1/6) F3 (1/2)	Fabric
183	182	Posthole	Posthole in north-east quadrant	1	6	LNEO-EBA	G1	Fabric
194	195	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	6	34	LBA-EIA	F1 (1/3) F3 (1/7) C1 (2/11) C2 (2/13)	Fabric
196	198	Grave	Cremation in north-east quadrant	2	12	LBA-EIA	FQ2 (1/5) FQ7 (1/7)	Fabric
197	198	Grave	Cremation in north-east quadrant	4	62	LBA-EIA	F1 (1/7) F2 (2/53) FQ1 (1/2)	Fabric
212	211	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	3	7	EIA	FQ2	Fabric, form
227	0	Buried Soil	Buried Soil 4	1	2	EIA-MIA	Q2	Fabric
228	229	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	3	21	EIA-MIA	FQ8 (1/17) Q3 (2/4)	Fabric
230	231	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	1	12	EIA	QF4 (1/12)	Fabric
232	283	Pit	Posthole in north-east quadrant	12	190	EIA	FQ1 (2/4) Q3 (1/6) QF2 (6/103) QF5 (3/76)	Fabric, form, decoration

235	236	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	1	9	EIA	QF4	Fabric
244	243	Posthole	Posthole in north-east quadrant	1	4	MIA	Q1	Fabric
249	250	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	2	6	LBA-EIA	F4 (1/3) QF2 (1/3)	Fabric
261	262	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	1	3	MIA	Q3	Fabric
263	265	Posthole	Posthole in north-east quadrant	8	64	EIA	F5 (2/5) F6 (2/8) C2 (1/4) QF5 (2/33) QF2 (1/14)	Fabric, decoration
278	277	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	1	5	LBA	F4	Fabric
281	283	Posthole	Posthole in north-east quadrant	2	9	LBA-EIA	FQ7 (1/3) FQ8 (1/6)	Fabric
315	316	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	15	144	EIA	F1 (4/22) F6 (4/18) FQ3 (2/62) FQ5 (2/18) Q1 (1/16) QF4 (2/8)	Fabric, decoration
319	320	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	12	35	MIA	Q1 (1/2) Q2 (1/5) Q3 (8/22)	Fabric
341	342	Ditch	ROUNDHOUSE 1?	1	4	LBA	F2	Fabric
348	347	Pit	Pit in north-east quadrant	1	3	MIA	Q3	Fabric
351	352	Posthole	ROUNDHOUSE 2	1	11	MIA	Q1	Fabric
356	355	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	2	5	PH	F2	Fabric
365	367	Posthole	Posthole in north-west quadrant	0	1	LBA-EIA	F3	Fabric
368	370	Posthole	Posthole in north-west quadrant	1	4	EIA	FQ4	Fabric
394	393	Ditch	ROUNDHOUSE 2	1	2	LBA-EIA	F3	Fabric
399	400	Posthole	ROUNDHOUSE 2	1	7	PH	F2	Fabric
401	402	Ditch	ROUNDHOUSE 2	1	2	PH	F2	Fabric
409	410	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	3	10	LBA	F2 (1/2) F4 (2/8)	Fabric
438	437	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	1	2	PH	F2	Fabric
444	443	Pit	Pit in north-west quadrant	21	172	LNEO-EBA	FQ8	Fabric, form, decoration
457	458	Pit	Pit in south-west quadrant	2	29	MIA	Q3 (2/29) QF3 (1/9)	Fabric
463	464	Pit	Pit in south-west quadrant	3	8	LBA-EIA	F3	Fabric
499	0	Surface	South-west quadrant	1	15	EIA	QF1	Fabric
528	529	Grave	Cremation in south-west quadrant	2	12	LBA-EIA	F3 (1/2) F4 (1/10)	Fabric

597	598	Pit	Pit south-east quadrant	3	9	LBA-EIA	F1 (1/4) F3 (1/2) F7 (1/3)	Fabric
639	640	Pit	Pit south-east quadrant	15	285	MIA	Q1 (1/16) Q2 (14/269)	Fabric, decoration
642	641	Pit	Pit south-east quadrant	11	133	EIA	FQ4 (1/5) Q3 (1/5) QF2 (1/5) QF4 (8/118)	Fabric
668	650	Oven	Oven 1	1	4	PH	C2	Fabric
681	682	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	10	167	MIA	Q1	Fabric
688	650		Oven 1	1	15	PH	C2	Fabric
696	697	Ditch	DITCH 6	2	19	PH	F6	Fabric
698	699	Ditch	DITCH 7	2	16	MIA	Q3 (1/7) QF6 (1/9)	Fabric
713	714	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	11	203	MIA	Q1 (9/121) Q3 (2/82)	Fabric, decoration
720	719	Posthole	Posthole in south-east quadrant	8	166	LBA-EaIA	F4 (5/156) FQ1 (1/2) FQ3 (1/3) FQ7 (1/5)	Fabric
722	721	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	1	2	LBA-EIA	QF5	Fabric
723	724	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	2	6	LBA-EIA	F2 (1/3) QF4 (1/3)	Fabric
725	726	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	3	27	MIA	Q1	Fabric
741	727	Pit	Pit in south-east quadrant	44	426	MIA	C1 (4/22) C2 (7/103) C3 (6/33) Q1 (18/215) Q3 (9/53)	Fabric, form
757	758	Ditch	DITCH 13	1	11	MIA	Q1	Fabric

Fabric Type	Fabric Description	No. of Sherds	Weight (g)	% of Assemblage (by sherd count)	% of Assemblage (by weight)	Suggested date range
F1	Moderate to common fine flint	10	44	2.4	1.1	M-LN/LBA-EIA
F2	Moderate to common fine to coarse flint	12	165	2.9	3.1	LBA/LPH
F3	Moderate to common fine to medium flint	9	25	2.2	<1	LBA-EIA
F4	Moderate to common fine to very coarse flint	10	182	2.4	3.4	LBA-EIA

F5	Rare to sparse fine to medium flint	3	7	<1	<1	EIA
F6	Rare to sparse medium to very coarse flint	8	45	1.9	<1	EIA/LPH
F7	Rare to sparse coarse to very coarse flint	1	3	<1	<1	M-LN
FQ1	Moderate to common fine to medium flint, moderate to common sand	15	94	3.6	1.7	LBA-EaIA
FQ2	Moderate to common fine to coarse flint, rare to sparse sand	49	1106	12	20.9	LBA-EIA
FQ3	Moderate to common fine to very coarse flint, rare to sparse sand	22	715	5.4	13.5	LBA-EIA
FQ4	Moderate to common fine to medium flint, rare to sparse sand	32	361	7.8	6.8	EIA
FQ5	Moderate to common fine to coarse flint, moderate to common sand	3	46	<1	<1	EIA-MIA
FQ6	Moderate to common fine flint, rare to sparse sand	5	63	1.2	1.1	EaIA-MIA
FQ7	Moderate to common fine flint, moderate to common sand	3	15	<1	<1	LBA-EIA
FQ8	Rare to sparse fine to medium flint, rare to sparse sand	23	195	5.6	3.6	LN-EBA/LBA-MIA
FC1	Rare to sparse coarse flint, moderate to common coarse chalk	1	2	<1	<1	LBA
Q1	Moderate to common sand	51	627	12.5	11.8	EIA/MIA
Q2	Moderate to common sand (large quartz grains)	16	276	3.9	5.2	EIA/MIA
Q3	Rare to sparse sand	32	235	7.8	4.4	EIA/MIA
QF1	Rare to moderate sand, rare to sparse fine to medium flint	7	51	1.4	<1	EIA
QF2	Moderate to common sand, rare to sparse fine to medium flint	15	215	3.6	4	EIA/MIA
QF3	Rare to moderate sand, rare to sparse fine flint	16	237	3.9	4.4	LBA-EIA/MIA
QF4	Moderate to common sand, sparse to moderate fine to coarse flint	13	150	3.1	2.8	LBA-EIA
QF5	Moderate to common sand, rare fine flint	14	146	3.4	2.6	LBA-EIA
QF6	Rare to sparse sand, rare coarse flint	1	9	<1	<1	MIA
C1	Rare to moderate fine to coarse chalk	19	51	2.4	<1	EIA-MIA/LPH
C2	Rare to moderate fine to very coarse chalk	12	139	2.9	2.6	MIA/LPH
C3	Moderate to common fine to very coarse chalk	6	33	1.4	<1	MIA
G1	Moderate to common fine to medium grog	8	53	1.9	1	LN-EBA

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APPENDIX 5: ROMAN POTTERY SUMMARY CATALOGUE

Context	No.	Wt(g)	EVE	MNV	Spotdate
0	66	857	0.86	14	x
100	1	10	0	0	x
101	10	112	0.2	3	x
103	2	70	0	0	AD100-400
117	5	87	0	1	AD50-70
119	2	40	0.09	1	AD0-50
123	3	61	0	0	AD100-300
141	1	8	0	1	AD50-200
145	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
149	14	139	0.15	1	AD100-200
153	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
155	1	1	0	0	AD100-400
163	1	1	0	0	AD200-275
169	809	9474	21.7	178	AD250-400 by very mixed
170	2	3	0	0	AD100-400
172	3	5	0	0	AD100-400
176	1	10	0	0	AD100-400
178	4	18	0	0	AD100-400
183	2	12	0.07	1	AD100-400
185	3	5	0	0	AD50-200
187	3	11	0	0	AD50-400
192	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
194	11	235	0	0	AD50-100
196	2	29	0	0	AD50-100
203	2	12	0	0	AD50-400
215	1	10	0	0	AD50-400
217	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
221	6	75	0	1	AD50-100
227	113	1398	1.9	22	AD200-300
228	44	1616	0.27	1	AD30-60
230	21	227	0	1	AD50-80
235	2	14	0	0	AD100-400
237	1	2	0	0	AD100-400
239	1	4	0	0	AD50-400
241	1	5	0	0	50BC-AD50
244	1	1	0	0	AD40-400
246	6	27	0	1	AD50-100

248	4	11	0	0	AD50-400
249	3	4	0	1	AD50-200
257	1	1	0	0	AD50-400
259	5	44	0	0	AD40-100
267	5	26	0	0	AD100-400
269	2	5	0	0	AD70-120
272	10	210	0.18	1	AD250-400
274	3	11	0	0	AD70-150
276	9	28	0	1	AD50-400
278	2	5	0	0	AD240-400
290	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
298	2	4	0	0	AD50-100
305	5	25	0	0	AD50-100
309	7	35	0	1	AD50-150
315	4	10	0.2	1	AD50-200
318	6	39	0.22	0	AD50-400
319	3	58	0.29	2	AD40-70
321	1	4	0	0	AD50-200
327	10	179	0.1	1	AD70-150
346	1	8	0	0	AD50-200
348	7	97	0.16	1	AD70-200
351	4	40	0	0	AD50-100
353	13	88	0	3	AD70-150
360	1	9	0	0	AD50-200
362	9	48	0.15	2	AD150-300
365	3	15	0	0	AD50-150
366	1	10	0	0	AD50-200
383	1	15	0	0	AD50-400
390	4	15	0	3	AD50-300
398	1	3	0	0	AD0-70
425	1	16	0	0	AD50-400
428	2	65	0	0	AD40-100
435	2	3	0	1	AD40-100
446	7	154	0	1	AD50-150
451	5	25	0.08	1	AD50-400
453	2	34	0.12	0	AD100-200
475	4	34	0	0	AD50-200
481	1	1	0	0	AD100-400
483	1	1	0	0	AD50-400

488	5	36	0	0	AD50-200
490	2	20	0	1	AD50-150
499	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
508	2	9	0	1	AD50-200
510	7	33	0	3	AD100-300
516	4	55	0.11	1	AD100-200
528	2	5	0	0	AD50-150
537	3	8	0	0	AD50-200
539	1	2	0	0	AD50-150
542	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
546	7	53	0.26	2	AD70-200
550	8	30	0	0	AD70-150
559	2	12	0	0	AD50-150
564	2	34	0.1	1	AD70-150
578	1	2	0	0	AD70-200
584	1	5	0	0	AD50-400
586	1	8	0	0	AD50-400
588	5	21	0	0	AD50-150
592	2	66	0.1	18	AD120-300
597	33	670	1.64	3	AD30-60
601	1	30	0.3	0	AD50-100
603	3	8	0	0	AD50-150
605	3	27	0.1	3	AD250-400
615	2	32	0.23	2	AD50-150
625	1	4	0	0	AD50-100
631	1	41	0	0	AD50-100
639	2	10	0	1	AD100-300
645	5	14	0	0	AD50-100
654	3	44	0	0	AD50-200
663	53	539	1.26	11	AD200-300
664	2	34	0.17	2	AD150-400
665	9	74	0.2	1	AD100-400
667	2	9	0	1	AD50-400
668	1	2	0	0	AD50-400
681	5	23	0	1	AD50-100
687	3	36	0.2	2	AD100-200
689	5	27	0	1	AD70-300
690	10	124	0.19	1	AD40-70
692	2	19	0	0	AD50-400

698	1	3	0	0	AD50-400
700	2	19	0.1	1	AD70-200
705	5	89	0	0	AD50-200
707	8	56	0	0	AD50-150
713	7	50	0	1	AD50-300
722	1	4	0	0	AD40-150
723	8	107	0.37	3	AD50-100
735	5	66	0	0	AD30-70
736	1	4	0	0	AD50-150
739	8	34	0	1	AD50-100
741	1	11	0.1	1	AD70-400
742	32	310	1.68	4	AD150-400
744	8	38	0	2	AD50-100
746	5	25	0.07	1	AD70-150
748	1	14	0	1	AD70-200
761	3	104	1	0	AD100-400
767	3	13	0	0	AD50-80
768	1	7	0	0	AD50-150
770	29	325	0	4	AD200-400
773	2	7	0	0	AD50-150
775	1	2	0	0	AD50-150
781	2	11	0	1	AD50-100
793	1	12	0	1	AD120-300
795	1	9	0	0	AD50-150
797	1	6	0	0	AD50-400
799	1	12	0	0	AD50-150
801	2	27	0	0	AD50-400
803	2	34	0.07	1	AD40-150
805	4	15	0	1	AD50-150

18 APPENDIX 6: ANIMAL BONE CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Species	Bone	Part	N1	N2	Proportion	Side	Sex	Age	Pant_fusion	DPost_fusion	Comments	Gnawed	Burnt	Worked	Eroded	Butchered	Pathology
232	283	OVCA	RAD	PRO	1	1	3	L		A	F		SKEL						
232	283	OVCA	RAD	DIS	1	1	3	R		A		F	SKEL						
232	283	OVCA	FEM	DIS	2	2	3	B		A		F	SKEL PAIR						
232	283	OVCA	TIB	DIS	2	2	3	B		A		F	SKEL PAIR						
232	283	OVCA	CAL	W	1	1	4	L		A	F		SKEL						
232	283	OVCA	MTC	W	2	2	5	B		A	F	F	SKEL PAIR						
232	283	OVCA	SCP	POS	1	1	1						SKEL; BL FRG						
232	283	OVCA	MTT	W	2	2	5	B		A	F	F	SKEL PAIR						
232	283	OVCA	RIB	S	4	4	1						SKEL SH FRGS						
232	283	OVCA	HUM	DIS	1	1	3	R		J		UF							
281	283	AMP	LBF	S	1	1	2												
281	283	SRO	TIB	PRO	1	1	3				UF								
281	283	SRO	TTH	W	1	1	5			A			INCISOR						
281	283	SUS	TTH	S	1	1	1						M FRG						
281	283	SSZ	LBF	S	3	3	1												
281	283	SSZ	LMV	LAT	1	1	1												
281	283	SSZ	LMV	DOR	1	1	1												
281	283	SSZ	IND	S	25	25	1												
281	283	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1								WHITE				
298	299	CSZ	IND	S	2	2	1												
298	299	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1								WHITE				
298	299	SSZ	IND	S	7	7	1												
305	304	OVCA	FEM	S	6	1	3												
305	304	OVCA	MXT	S	1	1	3						M1/2W						
310	312	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1												
313	314	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1								WHITE				

315	316	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
315	316	AMP	LBF	S	10	10	3											
315	316	OVCA	HUM	S	1	1	1											
315	316	SSZ	LBF	S	3	3	1											
315	316	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1							BLACK				
315	316	SSZ	IND	S	40	40	1											
315	316	SUS	TTH	S	1	1	1						M FRG					
317	318	SUS	TIB	S	1	1	2	R		A							S'CH ADJD M	
317	318	SSZ	IND	S	40	40	1							WHITE				
317	318	SSZ	IND	S	25	25	1											
319	320	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1							WHITE				
319	320	CSZ	IND	S	2	2	1											
319	320	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1											
319	320	OVCA	MNT	W	1	1	4	R		A			3 P4W					
327	328	BOS	INN	PRO	1	1	1	R	M		F							
169	169	OVCA	MAN	S	1	1	3	L					DPM4-M2					
169	169	OVCA	MXT	W	1	1	4	R		A			M3(8)					
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	1	L										
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	2			A								
169	169	OVCA	MTT	PRO	1	1	4	L			F							
169	169	OVCA	MTT	S	1	1	2											
169	169	OVCA	MTT	DIS	2	1	3	R		A		JF						
169	169	OVCA	MTC	DIS	1	1	2	L		SA		UF						
169	169	OVCA	MTC	S	2	2	3			SA								
169	169	BOS	ATL	ANT	1	1	1	B										
169	169	BOS	SAC	ANT	1	1	1	B			UF		FRG 1ST SEG					
169	169	CSZ	LMV	ANT	1	1	4	B			UF							
169	169	CSZ	TRV	R	1	1	2	R			UF	UF						
169	169	CSZ	TRV	DOR	2	2	1	B										
169	169	CSZ	VER	S	1	1	1											
169	169	CSZ	LBF	S	55	55	1											

169	169	CSZ	IND	S	150	150												
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	2	R										
169	169	CSZ	RIB	S	2	2	1											
169	169	BOS	PH2	W	1	1	5				F	F						
169	169	BOS	INN	PRO	3	1	2	R			F							
169	169	BOS	HUM	S	2	2	1											
169	169	BOS	RAD	DIS	1	1	1					UF						
169	169	BOS	MTT	PRO	1	1	2	L			F			P DG 3				
169	169	BOS	MTT	S	1	1	1											
169	169	BOS	TIB	S	1	1	1	R										
169	169	BOS	TIB	S	1	1	1	L										
169	169	BOS	TIB	S	2	2	1											
169	169	BOS	FEM	DIS	1	1	1						FRG PAT TROCH					
169	169	BOS	FEM	S	3	3	1	L										
169	169	BOS	FEM	S	1	1	1	L		J								
169	169	BOS	FEM	S	1	1	1	R										
169	169	BOS	FEM	S	4	4	1											
169	169	BOS	SCP	PRO	4	1	3	L			E						GR REM ACROM P	
169	169	BOS	SCP	PRO	4	1	3	L			F							
169	169	BOS	SCP	PRO	3	1	4	R			F		LARGE					
169	169	BOS	MAN	PRO	1	1	1	R		A								
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	2	1	1	L		A			DIAS, P2-3					
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	2	2	1			J			M1-3					
169	169	BOS	MNT	W	1	1	4	L		A			M3					
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	2	2	1						FRGS BASE HR					
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	1	1	1						FRG T'ROW FRG					
169	169	BOS	MNT	W	2	2	5			A			M1/2W					
169	169	BOS	MNT	W	1	1		R		A			M3					
169	169	BOS	MAX	S	1	1	2	L		A			M1(15),SITE M2					
169	169	BOS	MXT	W	6	6	5	L		A			M1/2W					
169	169	BOS	MAX	S	1	1	3	R		A			M1-2(15)					

169	169	BOS	MXT	W	4	4	5	R		A			M1/2W						
169	169	BOS	SKL	LAT	2	2	1	L		A									
169	169	BOS	SKL	DOR	1	1	1	L		A			ORB+POP						
169	169	BOS	SKL	VEN	1	1	1	L		A									
169	169	BOS	SKL	PRO	1	1	1	L											
169	169	BOS	SKL	LAT	1	1	1	R		A									
169	169	BOS	SKL	VEN	1	1	1	R		A									
169	169	BOS	SKL	PRO	1	1	1	R		A									
169	169	BOS	SKL	S	25	25	1						SMALL FRGS						
172	173	OVCA	SKL	W	25	1	4	B	M	SA			SKEL MAX DPM2-M1(7),M2(2); NAT POLLED						
172	173	OVCA	MAN	W	4	2	4	B	M	SA			SKEL PAIR; DPM2-M2						
172	173	OVCA	ATL	W	1	1	4	B					SKEL LONG SUT OPEN DORSAL SURF					SER KN ADJAN VEN	
172	173	OVCA	AXI	W	1	1	4	B				UF	SKEL GR R SPP+PART CENT (SEE NOTES)					KN ADJV ANT	
172	173	OVCA	CEV	W	3	3	4	B				UF	SKEL PLUS ONE CEV WITH GR ON LNARCH AS WELL (SEE NOTES)					GR R NARCH	
172	173	OVCA	TRV	W	2	2	4	B				UF	SKEL						
172	173	OVCA	TRV	W	2	2	3					UF	SKEL					SPL	
172	173	OVCA	TRV	W	3	3	4	B				UF	SKEL					CH B L SIDE	
172	173	OVCA	LMV	W	7	7	4	B				UF	SKEL						
172	173	OVCA	LMV	ANT	1	1	3	B				UF	SKEL ? EQUALS LAST LMV BEFORE SAC					CH C	
172	173	OVCA	SAC	W	3	1	4	B				UF	SKELALL 3 SEGMENTS UF						
172	173	OVCA	RIB	PRO	7	7	3	B					SKEL LAT F AND TERM FACET UF						
172	173	OVCA	STE	S	1	1	3	B					SKEL A SINGLE SEGMENT						
172	173	OVCA	SCP	PRO	5	2	4	B				F	SKEL PAIR						
172	173	OVCA	HUM	W	3	2	4	B				UF	SKEL PAIR						

172	173	OVCA	RAD	W	3	2	4	B			F	UF	SKEL PAIR AND INART ULN BN23457 UF; GL ACROSS RAD EPI = 133.2MM						
172	173	OVCA	ULN	PRO	2	2	3	B			UF		SKEL PAIR						
172	173	OVCA	INN	W	5	2			M		F		SKEL PAIR; FOR BUTCH SEE NOTES					L PEL OB GR LILBL	
172	173	OVCA	FEM	W	8	2	4	B			UF	UF	SKEL PAIR; FOR BUTCH SEE NOTES					L FEM GR MCAP	
172	173	OVCA	TIB	W	5	2	4	B		SA	UF	UF	SKEL PAIR WITH CTIB UF						
172	173	OVCA	AST	W	1	1	5	R					SKEL PLUS KNS PM, SEE NOTES					KNS MIDL+MA NT	
172	173	OVCA	CAR	W	2	2	5						SKEL LUN AND UNC						
172	173	OVCA	MTC	W	4	2	5	B		SA	F	UF	SKEL GL ACROSS D EPIS =115.7						
172	173	OVCA	PH1	W	2	2	4				UF	F	SKEL						
172	173	OVCA	TRV	W	1	1	4	B			UF	UF	SKEL						
172	173	OVCA	HUM	PE	1	1	1	L			UF		SKEL					GR MCAP EXTREM	
183	182	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1								WHITE				
185	184	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1								WHITE				
185	184	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1												
187	186	CSZ	IND	S	2	2	1												
187	186	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								BLACK				
187	186	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								BLACK/W HITE				
187	186	SSZ	IND	S	25	25	1								WHITE				
192	193	CSZ	TTH	S	1	1	1												
192	193	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												
192	193	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1								WHITE				
192	193	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1												
194	195	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												

194	195	SRO	HUM	W	1	1	4	R			UF	F						
196	198	SSZ	LBF	S	2	2	1											
196	198	AMPH	TIB	S	1	1	3											
197	198	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1								WHITE			
197	198	SSZ	IND	S	12	12	1								WHITE			
197	198	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								BLACK			
197	198	SUS	MNT	W	1	1	4	R		M			UNW C					
197	198	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
197	198	SSZ	IND	S	60	60	1											
197	198	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1								WHITE			
197	198	VOLE	TTH	W	1	1	5			A			MAND OR MAX M					
197	198	SSZ	IND	S	80	80	1								WHITE			
197	198	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1								BLACK			
197	198	AMPH	HUM	DIS	1	1	2			A								
197	198	AMP	INN	PRO	1	1	1											
197	198	AMP	LBF	S	20	20	3											
197	198	SRO	ULN	W	2	2	5	B		A	F	F	?PAIR					
197	198	SRO	ULN	S	1	1	3			A								
197	198	SRO	TIB	S	1	1	3			A								
197	198	SRO	HUM	S	1	1	3			A								
197	198	SRO	TTH	W	1	1	5			A			INCISOR, PROB VOLE					
197	198	WOOM	MAN	W	1	1	4	L		A			NOTEETH					
197	198	WOOM	MAX	W	1	1	5	L		A			WITH M2					
205	206	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1											
207	208	SSZ	IND	S	40	40	1								WHITE			
207	208	SSZ	LBF	S	2	2	1								B/WHITE			
210	209	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1											
210	209	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1								BLACK			

																			ECH, HIGH POINTED PO CUSP
221	222	BOS	MXT	W	1	1	5	R		A			M3W						
227	227	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1						SHAPED SPLINT OF CSZ LB;TP8			BLANK			
227	227	BOS	FEM	S	10	1	1	R					TP8						
227	227	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1						TP10		BLACK				
227	227	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1						TP10		WHITE				
227	227	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1						TP10						
227	227	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1	1						TP10						
227	227	BOS	AST	DIS	1	1	1						TP9						
227	227	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1						TP9						
227	227	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1						TP9						
227	227	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1						TP9		WHITE				
227	227	BOS	PH1	W	1	1	4				F	F	TP9; SEE NOTES AND PHOTO						EXT EXO P+D PLUS ULCER ADJP
227	227	EQU	PH3	W	1	1	4			A	F		TP9						
227	227	EQU	MNT	W	1	1	4	L		A			TP9 ; M3						
227	227	BOS	FEM	S	1	1	2	L		SA			TP9	P DG 3					
227	227	BOS	PH1	W	1	1	4				F	F	TP8						
227	227	BOS	TIB	S	1	1	2	L					TP8						
227	227	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1						TP8						
227	227	CAN	SKL	ANT	1	1	2	R		A			TP8; I1-M2+PART ZYGO, SUT CLOSED						
227	227	BOS	MTT	PRO	1	1	4	L		A	F	F	WIDE AND STOCKY						
227	227	BOS	MTT	PRO	1	1	1				F		P AND SLITHER TO 3/4SH; SPL ANT-POS AND M-L				SPL+SPL		
227	227	BOS	MXT	W	1	1	4	R		A			M1/W						

227	227	BOS	PH2	W	1	1	5				F	F		P+D DG 3					
227	227	BOS	PH2	W	1	1	5				F	F							
227	227	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												
227	227	CSZ	LBF	S	2	2	1												
227	227	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
228	229	CSZ	IND	S	2	2	1									BLACK			
228	229	IND	IND	S	5	5	1												
228	229	CSZ	IND	S	150	150	1						SPIT 1			BLACK			
228	229	CSZ	SKL	S	1	1	1						SPIT 1			B/WHITE			
228	229	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1						SPIT 4			CHARRE D			
228	229	BOS	HUM	DIS	8	1	1	L				F	SPIT 2			BLACK/W HITE			
228	229	CSZ	IND	S	45	45	1						SPIT ?=FRAGMENTED SKL			BLACK			
228	229	CSZ	IND	S	30	30	1						SPIT 1						
228	229	CSZ	SKL	S	10	10	1						SPIT 2			B/WHITE			
230	231	CSZ	RIB	PRO	1	1	1												
230	231	CSZ	RIB	S	30	7	1												
230	231	CSZ	IND	S	6	6	1									CHARRE D			
230	231	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
230	231	CSZ	TRV	DOR	1	1	1	B											
230	231	CSZ	CEV	R	1	1	2	R				UF						CH D ANT	
230	231	SUS	MAN	ANT	2	1	2	L	M	A			I1-C						
230	231	OVCA	SKL	DOR	2	1	2	R					BASE HC WITH POP AND TCND, F/F SUT OPEN						
230	231	OVCA	RAD	DIS	1	1	2	L		A		F							
230	231	OVCA	INN	ANT	1	1	2	R											
230	231	OVCA	CAL	W	2	2	4	L			UF								

230	231	OVCA	MTT	PRO	1	1	3	L			F							KN TR ADJP AN
230	231	OVCA	MTT	DIS	1	1	3	L		SA		UF						
230	231	OVCA	MTT	S	1	1	2	R		A								
230	231	BOS	MAN	ANT	1	1	1	R		A				BLACK				
230	231	BOS	MAN	PRO	1	1	1	R		A								
230	231	BOS	MAN	S	5	1	2	R		A			M2-3					
230	231	BOS	SCP	ANT	2	1	2	L										
230	231	BOS	ULN	S	1	1	1	R										
230	231	BOS	RAD	PRO	1	1	2	R			F		WITH ULN BN23563					
230	231	BOS	ULN	PRO	1	1	2	R			UF		WITH RAD BN23562					
232	283	SSZ	RIB	S	10	1	2											
232	283	SSZ	CEV	S	5	1	1											
244	243	PASS	HUM	PRO	1	1	3	L		A	F		?SPARROW SIZE					
244	243	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1											
246	245	BOS	PH1	W	1	1	5				F	F						
246	245	SSZ	LBF	S	2	1	1							WHITE				
246	245	OVCA	MTP	DE	1	1	1			SA		UF				?DIGEST ED		
248	247	CSZ	IND	S	2	2	1											
248	247	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1											
248	247	SRO	TTH	W	1	1	4			A			INCISOR					
255	256	CSZ	LBF	S	3	1	1											
267	258	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1							CHARRE D				
268	258	SSZ	IND	S	35	35	1							WHITE				
268	258	SSZ	LMV	DOR	1	1	1											
268	258	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1											
263	265	SSZ	RIB	S	4	4	2											
263	265	SUS	MC2	W	1	1	5	L		A	F	F						
263	265	BOS	TIB	S	1	1	1	R					SP1/2 FRG					
263	265	BOS	SCP	PRO	1	1	3	R		J	UF							

263	265	OVCA	MTC	DIS	1	1	4	R		J		UF						
263	265	OVCA	RAD	S	1	1	2	L					R/U S UF					
263	265	SRO	HUM	S	1	1	2											
263	265	WOOM	MAX	W	1	1	5	L		A			M1-3 LITTLE WEAR; LT'ROW= 4.3MM					
263	265	SUS	PH1	W	1	1	4				F	F			B/WHITE			
263	265	SSZ	RIB	S	1	1	1								BLACK			
263	265	SSZ	TRV	DOR	1	1	2	B							BLACK			
263	265	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1								BLACK			
263	265	SSZ	IND	S	70	70	1								B/WHITE			
263	265	SUS	SKL	S	3	1	1						FRG TEMP SUT WITH PARAMAS P OPEN					
263	265	SUS	TIB	S	1	1	1						SH FRG					
263	265	SUS	TTH	S	1	1	1			SA			FRG ADULT MAND INCISOR CLEARLY UNERUPTED					
263	265	SUS	MXT		1	1	5	L		SA			DI1 W					
263	265	SUS	MXT	W	1	1	5	L	M	A			C WELL WORN					
263	265	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
263	265	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1	1											
263	265	SSZ	IND	S	60	60	1											
272	271	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								WHITE			
276	275	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1								WHITE			
276	275	SSZ	LBF#	S	1	1	1											
276	275	SSZ	IND	S	35	35	1											
278	277	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1											
278	277	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
232	283	OVCA	SKL	S	1	1	1						SKEL FRON FRG					
232	283	OVCA	ATL	R	1	1	3	R		A			SKEL					
232	283	OVCA	AXI	W	1	1	4	B				F	SKEL					
232	283	OVCA	CEV	VEN	1	1	3	B		A	F	F	SKEL					
232	283	OVCA	LMV	VEN	4	4	3	B		A	F	F	SKEL					
232	283	OVCA	HUM	DIS	2	2	3	B		A		F	SKEL; PAIR					
335	336	CSZ	LMV	VEN	1	1	2	B			UF	UF						

335	336	CSZ	IND	S	4	1	1											
348	347	BOS	SKL	POS	5	1	1	R		A			FRG HC-MID NUCH, ROUNDED BOSS					GR ADJBOSS POV
348	347	BOS	MAX	S	1	1	3	L		A			P3-M1 SITES					
348	347	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
348	347	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
348	347	CSZ	IND	S	10	10	1											
351	352	CSZ	LBF	S	8	1	1											
351	352	EQU	MXT	W	1	1	4	R		A			ONE OF P3-M2W					
353	354	CSZ	IND	S	8	1	1											
362	361	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1											
365	367	CSZ	SKL	S	1	1	1											
365	367	SSZ	IND	S	9	9	1											
368	370	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1							WHITE				
390	389	CAN	ULN	W	2	2	4	B		FN	UF	UF	SKEL					
390	389	CAN	HUM	DIS	1	1	3	R		FN		UF	SKEL					
390	389	CAN	MAN	ANT	2	1	3	R		FN			DI'S SITES; SKEL					
390	389	CAN	INN	PRO	1	1	1				UF		SKEL					
390	389	CAN	RIB	PRO	3	3	3	B		FN			SKEL					
390	389	CAN	SKL	VEN	1	1	1	L		FN			TCND					
394	393	OVCA	MNT	S	3	1	2						M FRG					
398	397	CSZ	IND		4	1	1							WHITE				
409	410	CSZ	IND	S	25	25	1							WHITE				
419	420	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1											
446	445	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1							GRY				
446	445	SSZ	IND	S	1	1	1							WHITE				
446	445	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1							GREY				
500	500	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
501	501	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1							WHITE				
510	511	CAN	MT5	W	1	1	5	L		A	F	F						
510	511	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1											

516	517	BOS	MAN	S	1	1	1	L		A			M3					
546	547	SUS	MNT	S	1	1	1						M FRG					
546	547	BOS	TTH	S	1	1	1						M FRG					
546	547	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								WHITE			
550	551	BOS	HUM	S	4	1	3	L						D DG 3				
550	551	BOS	SCP	PRO	1	1	2	R				F						
550	551	BOS	SCP	S	1	1	2	L									CH+SN TH NECK M	
550	551	BOS	MTT	PRO	4	1	R				F							
550	551	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								WHITE			
550	551	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1											
550	551	SSZ	IND	S	4	4	1											
558	559	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1											
597	598	SSZ	LBF	S	25	2	1						ALL FB					
597	598	OVCA	MXT	W	2	2	5	L					?SAME MAX - M1-2					
597	598	SSZ	LBF	S	10	10	1						?ALL TH SAME BONE, ALL FB					
639	640	CER	ANT	PRO	30	1	1		M	A			FRAGMENTD DROPPED BASE					
639	640	OVCA	SKL	VEN	3	1	1	L		SA			TCND					
639	640	BOS	MAN	S	35	1	2	R		SA			DPM4-M2					
639	640	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1								BLACK			
639	640	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								WHITE			
639	640	SSZ	IND	S	70	70	1								WHITE			
639	640	SUS	MTP	DE	1	1	1			SA		UF	MC/T 2/5		WHITE			
639	640	SUS	LPH	W	1	1	5				F	F	LAT 2ND PHAL		WHITE			
642	641	SSZ	IND	S	4	4	1								WHITE			
667	650	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1											
668	650	SRO	LBF	S	3	3	1											
668	650	SRO	HUM	W	1	1	4			SA	UF	F	MOUSE-SIZE					
759	650	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1											
663	663	CSZ	LBF	S	10	1	1						ALL FB					
663	663	CSZ	LBF	S	5	5	1											

663	663	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1								BLACK				
663	663	CSZ	VER	DOR	1	1	1												
663	663	BOS	CAL	S	1	1	3	L						P+D DG 3					
663	663	BOS	MAN	POS	1	1	1												
663	663	BOS	TIB	S	2	2	1												
664	664	CHIK	ULN	DIS	1	1	4	L		A		F							
664	664	CHIK	TIB	PRO	1	1	2	L		A	F								
664	664	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
665	665	CER	ANT	S	1	1	1		M	A			TINE - SAWN TH CLOSE TO BEAM AND GR ADJ POINT			SAWN			
665	665	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1	2												
681	682	CSZ	LBF	S	15	1	1						ALL FB						
681	682	BOS	MXT	S	1	1	2			A			M1/2W						
689	689	CSZ	LBF	S	7	1	1						ALL FB						
713	714	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1	1												
713	714	BOS	HUM	S	15	1	1	R					ALL FB						
713	714	BOS	TTH	S	4	1	1						FRAGMENTED M						
723	724	BOS	SCP	S	2	1	2	L									LAMINA TING		
723	724	OVCA	MAXT	W	2	2	4	L		A			SAME MAX M2-3(12)						
723	724	SUS	SCP	S	2	1	2	R					SP1/2		WHITE				
723	724	CSZ	RIB	S	25	1	1						ALL FB						
725	726	BOS	MAN	POS	15	1	2						SPIT FRGAMNTED BASE AR AND ART BASE HR						
725	726	SSZ	IND	S	20	20	1								WHITE				
741	727	BOS	FEM	S	4	1	1												
741	727	OVCA	MAN	PRO	2	1	2	R							WHITE/G REY				
741	727	CSZ	LBF	S	3	1	1												
741	727	SSZ	IND	S	6	6	1						SPIT 1		WHITE				
741	727	SSZ	IND	S	6	6	1						SPIT 2						
741	727	SSZ	IND	S	2	2	1						SPIT 2		B/WHITE				

741	727	SSZ	IND	S	30	30	1								WHITE				
741	727	SSZ	IND	S	5	5	1								BLACK				
742	743	SSZ	IND	S	10	10	1												
742	743	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												
742	743	BOS	MXT	W	6	1	4	L		A			M1/2W						
770	770	CHIK	MTT	DIS	1	1	4	L	F	SA	UF	F							NO SPUR
770	770	CHIK	ULN	PRO	1	1	3	R			F								
770	770	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
770	770	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												
770	770	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1								GREY				
799	800	BOS	MTT	PRO	1	1	3	R			F						LAMIN		
775	776	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1												
795	796	EQU	PH1	W	1	1	4				F	F		D DG 3					
805	806	SSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
101	101	BOS	MNT	S	1	1	1												
117	118	BOS	RAD	PRO	1	1	1	R			F								
117	118	SSZ	IND	S	5	5													
117	118	SSZ	IND	S	50	50	1								WHITE				
117	118	SSZ	IND	S	30	30	1												
123	124	CSZ	IND	S	4	1	1												
141	142	BOS	SCP	PRO	1	1	3	R			F								
149	150	CSZ	IND	S	3	1	1												
141	142	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
141	142	CSZ	IND	S	10	10	1												
153	154	SSZ	IND	S	7	7	1								WHITE				
153	154	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1												
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	7	7	1								WHITE				
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	100	100	1												
169	169	CSZ	RIB	S	1	1	1												
169	169	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1												
169	169	BOS	HUM	S	1	1	1	L											

169	169	BOS	MTC	PRO	1	1	3	L		F								
169	169	OVCA	AST	W	1	1	5	R	A			TP2						
169	169	SRO	TTH	S	2	2	3					?MOUSE;TP2						
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	3	3	1					TP2		B/WHITE				
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	15	15	1					TP2						
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	6	6	1					TP4		BLACK				
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	20	20	1					TP4						
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	8	8	1					TP5						
169	169	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1							BLACK				
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	30	30	1					TP7						
169	169	CSZ	IND	S	1	1	1					TP6						
169	169	OVCA	MXT	W	1	1	5	L	A			M1/2WTP6						
169	169	BOS	PH3	W	16	1	4		A	F				BROWN/ BLACK				
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	1	1	2	L	A			TP7						
169	169	BOS	MXT	S	5	2	2		A			AT LEAST 2 M1/2WTP7						
169	169	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1					TP7						
169	169	CSZ	IND	S	10	10	1					TP7						
169	169	OVCA	RDA	S	2	1	3	L	A			R/U S FTP7						
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	2		A			TP7						
169	169	SSZ	LBF	S	10	2	1					TP4						
169	169	SSZ	LBF	S	8	2	2					TP4		BLACK				
169	169	OVCA	PH1	W	1	1	5			F	F			BLACK				
169	169	OVCA	MNT	W	1	1	5	R				M1/2W						
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	2		A					BLACK				
169	169	BOS	TAR	S	1	1	3		A			NAV-CUBTP4		GREY				
169	169	CSZ	LBF	S	1	1	1					TP3						
169	169	FEL	RAD	W	1	1	4		J	UF	UF	TP1						
169	169	CSZ	LBF	S	3	3	1					TP1						
169	169	SSZ	LBF	S	10	10	1					TP1						
169	169	SSZ	IND	S	20	20	1					TP1						
169	169	OVCA	TIB	S	1	1	3	R	A			TP1						

169	169	OVCA	MTT	S	1	1	3	R					TP1					
169	169	BOS	MAN	S	1	1	1						TP BASE HR FRG					
169	169	BOS	PH1	W	2	2	5				F	F						
169	169	BOS	AST	W	1	1	4	L									H'VY GR LPEXTRE M AN	
169	169	BOS	AST	W	1	1	5	L		A								
169	169	BOS	AST	W	1	1	4	R		A								
169	169	BOS	AST	W	1	1	5	L		A			OB GR POMP P				SL GR MD EXTREM	
169	169	BOS	CAL	DIS	1	1	4	R						P DG 3				
169	169	BOS	PH1	W	1	1	3				F	F	SPLIT NATURALLY					
169	169	EQU	MXT	W	1	1	5	L		A			ONE OF P3 TO M2W					
169	169	SUS	MAX	S	1	1	2	L		A			P4-M1(13),SITE M2					P4 ROT 30 DEG

APPENDIX 7: ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUES

I.

Sample No.	1	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	15	17	18	19	20	24	25	26	27	28	30
Context No.	117	149	169	169	169	169	172	165	181	183	185	169	196	197	192	210	227	227	228	228	228	241
Feature No.	118	150					173		180	182	184		198	158	193	209			229	229	229	242
Spit number (if applicable)																						
Number of buckets	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	1	1	1	4	3	7	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Charcoal																						
Charcoal <2mm																						
Charcoal 2-4mm		3	1	3	2	3	3		1	1	1	2			3	1	2	3	2	3	1	1
Charcoal >4mm		2	2				1	1	2	1		1	2	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	3	2
Marine Molluscs																						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (frags)	flat oyster																					
Terrestrial Molluscs																						
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial						1								1							
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
Misc. juveniles																						
Broken shells																						1
Seeds																						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen																					
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage				1			2											2			
Broken seeds																						
Charred Seeds																						
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp.	Peas																					
Charred Grain																						
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye																					
Broken/distorted (No ID)											1											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

II.

Sample No.	31	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	44	45	46	47	49	51	52	53	55	57	63	64	65
Context No.	244	251	263	255	268	281	272	276	298	305	310	313	315	339	348	317	319	327	353	368	365	383
Feature No.	243	252	265	256	258	223	271	275	299	304	312	314	316	340	347	318	320	328	354	370	367	384
Spit number (if applicable)																						
Number of buckets	1	2	4	2	2	4	2	3	2	2	1	1	4	2	2	1	4	1	4	2	2	2
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Charcoal																						
Charcoal <2mm																						1
Charcoal 2-4mm			3	2		1	1		1	2	1	1	2	2	2	2		1		2		
Charcoal >4mm	2	1	3	2	3	1		2	2	2	2		2		3	1	1				1	
Marine Molluscs																						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (frags)	flat oyster																1		1			
Terrestrial Molluscs																						
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					1
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	Terrestrial					1																
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	Terrestrial															1						
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
Misc. juveniles														1		1						
Broken shells		1												1								
Seeds																						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen																					
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage													1								
Broken seeds																						
Charred Seeds																						
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp.	Peas																		1			
Charred Grain																						
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye																		1			
Broken/distorted (No ID)														1					1			

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

III.

Sample No.	66	67	68	69	76	78	79	80	82	83	84	87	88	89	91	95	96	98	99	99	99	99
Context No.	390	394	396	398	419	435	438	442	446	448	457	465	481	483	488	500	501	510	528	528	528	528
Feature No.	389	393	395	397	420	436	437	441	445	447	458	466	482	486	487			511	529	529	529	529
Spit number (if applicable)																			1	2	3	4
Number of buckets	2	4	1	4	4	2	4	4	4	2	4	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	12	12	12	12
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F
Charcoal																						
Charcoal <2mm										1			1									
Charcoal 2-4mm	1	1	1	1	1	2	1		1					3	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2
Charcoal >4mm	1					2		1			3				1		1	1	2	3	2	2
Marine Molluscs																						
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (frags)	flat oyster																					
Terrestrial Molluscs																						
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial				1																	
<i>Cepaea</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	Terrestrial																					
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial																		1			
Misc. juveniles																						
Broken shells														1					1			
Seeds																						
<i>Chenopodium album</i>	Fat-hen											3										
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage																					
Broken seeds													1									
Charred Seeds																						
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp.	Peas																					
Charred Grain																						
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye																					
Broken/distorted (No ID)																						

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

IV.

Sample No.	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	111	112	113	114	114	114	116	117	118
Context No.	528	558	546	550	597	639	642	654	667	668	720	723	725	741	741	741	744	741	759
Feature No.	529	559	547	551	598	640	641	655	650	650	719	724	726	727	727	727	745	727	650
Spit number (if applicable)	5														1	2			
Number of buckets	12	2	4	4	4	4	2	2	1	2	2	2	4	6	6	6	3	4	1
Method of processing	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F	F			F	F	F	F
Charcoal																			
Charcoal <2mm																			
Charcoal 2-4mm		2	2	1	2		2	2		2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Charcoal >4mm		1				2	3		1		2	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	
Marine Molluscs																			
<i>Ostrea edulis</i> (frags) flat oyster									2	1									
Terrestrial Molluscs																			
<i>Candidula</i> sp. Terrestrial					1														
<i>Cepaea</i> sp. Terrestrial																			
<i>Succinea</i> sp. Terrestrial																			
<i>Vallonia</i> sp. Terrestrial																			
Misc. juveniles																			
Broken shells					2														
Seeds																			
<i>Chenopodium album</i> Fat-hen																			
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> Bastard cabbage																			
Broken seeds													1						
Charred Seeds																			
<i>Fabaceae</i> sp. Peas																			
Charred Grain																			
<i>Secale cereale</i> Rye																			
Broken/distorted (No ID)																			

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 8: ENVIRONMENTAL FLOTS

1.

[illegible]

Sample No.	1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Context No.	117	149	153	169	169	169	169	172	169	181	183	185	187
Feature No.	118	150	154					173		180	182	184	186
Test pit (if applicable)				1	2	5	6		4				
Spit number (if applicable)													
<i>Viola</i> sp.					1				1				1
Unknown	1		1			1			1				
Charred seeds													
<i>Carex</i> sp.													
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.													
<i>Galium</i> cf.													
<i>Lens</i> cf.													
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)													
Nut fragments		1											
Grain													
<i>Avena sativa</i>													
<i>Secale cereale</i>													
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	1	1			1								
Rachis/glume undiff.													
Broken/distorted (No ID)	1	1		1	1		1		1				
Other plant macrofossils													
Modern straw/grasses			1		2								
Roots	2	4	3	2	2	1	1	1	3	2	2	2	1
Molluscs													
<i>Candidula</i> sp.		1	1					1					
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>													
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	1		3		1		1	2	2	3	1	2	2
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.			1										
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.													
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>													
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		1						1				1	
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>													
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.													
Snail eggs		1	1					1					
Juveniles (terrestrial)		1						1				1	
Broken shells													
Other remains													
Bone fragments													
Small animal bone		1			1			1					
Burnt bone	1												
Insect remains		3	2	2	2	1	1	2	2	1		2	1
Insect eggs													2
Coal		1		1	1								
Clinker													
Vitreous globules	1	1		1	1								
Flint flakes													

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

II.

[illegible]

Sample No.		15	16	18	19	20	21	23	24	25	26	27	28	30
Context No.		169	194	157	192	210	212	227	227	227	228	228	228	241
Feature No.			195	158	193	209	211				229	229	229	242
Test pit (if applicable)		7						8	9	10				
Spit number (if applicable)											1 O/S	1 I/S	2	
Charred seeds														
Carex sp.	Sedges													
Fabaceae undiff.	Peas													
Galium cf.	Bedstraws													
Lens cf.	Lentil									1				
Poaceae undiff. (small)	Grasses												1	
Nut fragments														
Grain														
Avena sativa	Oat													
Secale cereale	Rye													
Triticum sp.	Wheat	1		1										
Rachis/glume undiff.				1										
Broken/distorted (No ID)		1		1				1	1			1		
Other plant macrofossils														
Modern straw/grasses														
Roots		1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	3
Molluscs														
Candidula sp.	Terrestrial													
Carychium tridentatum	Terrestrial													
Cecilioides acicula	Terrestrial	1	1		2		3	3	3	2				3
Oxychilus sp.	Terrestrial													
Planorbis sp.	Freshwater													
Punctum pygmaeum	Terrestrial													
Vallonia sp.	Terrestrial						1							1
Valvata piscinalis	Terrestrial													
Vertigo sp.	Terrestrial													
Snail eggs					1									1
Juveniles (terrestrial)							1	1	1					
Broken shells														
Other remains														
Bone fragments														
Small animal bone				1								1		
Burnt bone														
Insect remains		1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1		3
Insect eggs														
Coal														
Clinker														
Vitreous globules														
Flint flakes														

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

III.

[illegible]

Sample No.		31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	43	44
Context No.		244	246	248	249	251	263	255	268	281	272	276	298	305
Feature No.		243	245	247	250	252	265	256	258	223	271	275	299	304
Test pit (if applicable)														
Spit number (if applicable)														
Charred seeds														
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges													
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas									1				
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws													
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil													
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses													
Nut fragments														
Grain														
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat													
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye											1		
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat													
Rachis/glume undiff.														
Broken/distorted (No ID)					1		1	1	1	1		1		1
Other plant macrofossils														
Modern straw/grasses														
Roots		1	1	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	2	3	1	2
Molluscs														
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial		2		2		1			3		1	1	3
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater									1				
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial				1					1				
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
Snail eggs					1									
Juveniles (terrestrial)														
Broken shells														
Other remains														
Bone fragments							1		1			1		
Small animal bone							1			1				
Burnt bone														
Insect remains		2		1	1	1	1	2		2	1	1	1	2
Insect eggs														
Coal														
Clinker														
Vitreous globules														
Flint flakes							1		1					

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

IV.

[illegible]

Sample No.		45	46	47	48	49	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	60
Context No.		310	313	315	335	339	317	319	323	327	351	353		357
Feature No.		312	314	316	336	340	318	320	324	328	352	354	354	358
Test pit (if applicable)														
Spit number (if applicable)														
Charred seeds														
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges													
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas													
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws													
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil													
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses													
Nut fragments														
Grain														
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat						1							
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye													
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat													
Rachis/glume undiff.														
Broken/distorted (No ID)				1						1				1
Other plant macrofossils														
Modern straw/grasses														
Roots		2	2	4	1	1	1	2		2	3	1	1	4
Molluscs														
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial							1				1		1
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial										1			
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial		1	2	1	3	1	4	1	1	3	2		3
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial													1
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater													
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial			1										
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1			1		1		1				1
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
Snail eggs						1		1			1			
Juveniles (terrestrial)						1								1
Broken shells														
Other remains														
Bone fragments														
Small animal bone														
Burnt bone														
Insect remains		1	1	2	1	2	1	3		1	3		1	3
Insect eggs					2									
Coal								1						1
Clinker														
Vitreous globules								1						
Flint flakes														

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

V.

Sample No.	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Context No.	360	362	368	365	383	390	394	396	398	401	403	405	407
Feature No.	359	361	370	367	384	389	393	395	397	402	404	406	408
Test pit (if applicable)													
Spit number (if applicable)													
Volume of flot (milliliters)	25	30	30	19	68	70	100	5	130	110	78	79	30
Charcoal													
Charcoal >1mm	1	2	3	3	2	1	2	1	2	3		2	2
Charcoal <1mm	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	3	2	3	2
Frag. of ID size	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Seeds													
<i>Acer</i> undiff.	Maple												
<i>Arum</i> cf.	Lords-and-Ladies												
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birches						1	1		1	1		
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	Cabbages												
<i>Campanula</i> cf.	Bellflowers												
<i>Carduus</i> cf.	Thistles								1				
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	1	1		1	2	2		2	2			
<i>Coincya</i> cf.	Cabbages												
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	Hairy rocket												
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Knotweeds												
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	Strawberries												1
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	3	2	1	1	3			3	3		3	3
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbits											1	
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medicks		1			1	1		1	1		1	1
<i>Medicago</i> sp. (sprouting)	Medicks												
<i>Nymphaea</i> cf.	White water-lily												
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppies											1	
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	Plantains									1			
<i>Poaceae</i> florets	Grasses									1			
<i>Polygala</i> sp.	Milkworts												
<i>Polygonatum</i> cf.	Solomon's-seals												
<i>Raphanus raphinistrum</i>	Wild radish												
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage											1	
<i>Rosa</i> cf.	Roses												
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i> sp.	knotweeds	1					1		1			1	1
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elders												
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshades												
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sow-thistles												
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchworts											1	1
<i>Trifolium</i> cf.	Clovers					1							1
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Speedwells		1		1	1	1		1	1			
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch									1			
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetches												1
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violets		1			1			1			1	
Unknown		1								1			1

Sample No.		61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73
Context No.		360	362	368	365	383	390	394	396	398	401	403	405	407
Feature No.		359	361	370	367	384	389	393	395	397	402	404	406	408
Test pit (if applicable)														
Spit number (if applicable)														
Charred seeds														
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges													
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas													
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws				1									
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil													
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses													
Nut fragments														
Grain														
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat													
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye													
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat													
Rachis/glume undiff.					1									
Broken/distorted (No ID)				1		1	1							1
Other plant macrofossils														
Modern straw/grasses														
Roots		3	2	2	1	3	2	4		3	4	1	2	3
Molluscs														
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1				1		1		1	1		1	
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	2	2	1	1	1	3			2	3	2	1	1
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial			1										
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater													
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial		1			1	1	1		1	2			
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial					1						1		
Snail eggs						2					2			
Juveniles (terrestrial)			1			1				1	1		1	
Broken shells							1							
Other remains														
Bone fragments														
Small animal bone														
Burnt bone														
Insect remains		3	1	1	1	2	1	1		1	3		2	2
Insect eggs														
Coal								1						
Clinker														
Vitreous globules											1		1	
Flint flakes														

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

VI.

[illegible]

Sample No.		74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86
Context No.		409	411	419	431	435	438	442	444	446	448	457	461	463
Feature No.		410	412	420	432	436	437	441	443	445	447	458	462	464
Test pit (if applicable)														
Spit number (if applicable)														
Charred seeds														
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges													
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas													
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws													
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil													
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses													
Nut fragments														
Grain														
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat													
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye													
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat			1										
Rachis/glume undiff.														
Broken/distorted (No ID)				1			1			1				
Other plant macrofossils														
Modern straw/grasses														
Roots		2	2	3	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	3	2	4
Molluscs														
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial					1						1		1
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	2	2	2	1		3	2			2	3	1	2
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater													
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial											1		
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial			1	1		1	1				1		1
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial													
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial													
Snail eggs							1							
Juveniles (terrestrial)			1		1	1	1	1					1	1
Broken shells							1			1				
Other remains														
Bone fragments														
Small animal bone														
Burnt bone														
Insect remains		1		3		2	3		2	3	1	3		2
Insect eggs							2							
Coal							1	1			1			1
Clinker								1						
Vitreous globules														1
Flint flakes			1											

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

VII.

Sample No.	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	95	96	98	99	99	99
Context No.	465	481	483	484	488	490	499	500	501	510	528	528	528
Feature No.	466	482	486	486	487	489				511	529	529	529
Test pit (if applicable)													
Spit number (if applicable)												3	4
Volume of flot (milliliters)	140	3	42	27	110	72	170	80	75	36	110	150	65
Charcoal													
Charcoal >1mm			2	3	2	2	2	3	3	3	4	4	4
Charcoal <1mm		1	4	4	2	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4
Frag. of ID size		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	<10	✓	✓	✓	<10
Seeds													
<i>Acer</i> undiff.	Maple												1
<i>Arum</i> cf.	Lords-and-Ladies			1									
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birches	1					1	1	1				
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	Cabbages									1			
<i>Campanula</i> cf.	Bellflowers												
<i>Carduus</i> cf.	Thistles												
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	4				1	1		1				1
<i>Coincya</i> cf.	Cabbages												
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	Hairy rocket												
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Knotweeds												
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	Strawberries						1						
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	3		2	1					3	2	4	2
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbits												
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medicks			1	1	1	1	1			2	1	1
<i>Medicago</i> sp. (sprouting)	Medicks												
<i>Nymphaea</i> cf.	White water-lily												
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppies												
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	Plantains												
<i>Poaceae</i> florets	Grasses												
<i>Polygala</i> sp.	Milkworts												
<i>Polygonatum</i> cf.	Solomon's-seals												
<i>Raphanus raphinistrum</i>	Wild radish									1			
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage									1			
<i>Rosa</i> cf.	Roses	1											
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i> sp.	knotweeds	3		1		1	1		1				
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elders									1			
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshades												
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sow-thistles												
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchworts		1										
<i>Trifolium</i> cf.	Clovers				1		1						
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Speedwells					1				2	1	1	1
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch												
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetches												
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violets	2				1	1	1				2	1
Unknown										1			

Sample No.	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	95	96	98	99	99	99
Context No.	465	481	483	484	488	490	499	500	501	510	528	528	528
Feature No.	466	482	486	486	487	489				511	529	529	529
Test pit (if applicable)													
Spit number (if applicable)												3	4
Charred seeds													
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges												
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas												
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws												
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil												
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses												
Nut fragments					1								
Grain													
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat												
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye												
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat												
Rachis/glume undiff.													
Broken/distorted (No ID)										1			
Other plant macrofossils													
Modern straw/grasses													
Roots	2	1	1	2	2	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	1
Molluscs													
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1					1					1	1
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	3	1	1		2	1	2	3	1		3	3
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial												
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater												
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial						1				1	1	1
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial												
Snail eggs							1						
Juveniles (terrestrial)	1					1		1	1		1	1	
Broken shells			1		1								
Other remains													
Bone fragments													
Small animal bone	2												
Burnt bone											3	1	1
Insect remains	2	1	1		2	3	3	2	2	2	3	3	2
Insect eggs												3	
Coal								1	1	1	1		
Clinker				2								1	
Vitreous globules							1				1		
Flint flakes											1		

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

Sample No.	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	107	108	109	111	112	113
Context No.	528	558	546	550	597	639	642	667	668	696	720	723	725
Feature No.	529	559	547	551	598	640	641	650	650	697	719	724	726
Test pit (if applicable)													
Spit number (if applicable)	1												
Charred seeds													
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges												
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas												
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws												
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil												
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses												
Nut fragments													
Grain													
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat												
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye												
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat												
Rachis/glume undiff.													
Broken/distorted (No ID)						1			1				
Other plant macrofossils													
Modern straw/grasses													
Roots		4	2	3	4	1	1	1	3		1	1	1
Molluscs													
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial			1									
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	3	3	3	3	2	3	1	2		2	2	3
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1											
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater												
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial	1		1	1								
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial												
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial												
Snail eggs		1											
Juveniles (terrestrial)			1		2				1				
Broken shells				1									
Other remains													
Bone fragments		1	1	1									
Small animal bone					1								
Burnt bone													
Insect remains		2		1	2	2	2		2		1	1	1
Insect eggs													
Coal				1									
Clinker													
Vitreous globules			1	1									
Flint flakes			1										

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

IX.

Sample No.	114	115	116	117	118	122
Context No.	741	742	744	741	759	665
Feature No.	727	743	745	727	650	
Test pit (if applicable)						
Spit number (if applicable)						
Volume of flot (milliliters)	75	25	450	65	10	11
Charcoal						
Charcoal >1mm	4	2	4	2	1	2
Charcoal <1mm	4	3	4	3	3	3
Frag. of ID size	<5	X	✓	X	X	X
Seeds						
<i>Acer</i> undiff.	Maple					
<i>Arum</i> cf.	Lords-and-Ladies					
<i>Betula</i> sp.	Birches					
<i>Brassicaceae</i> undiff.	Cabbages					
<i>Campanula</i> cf.	Bellflowers					
<i>Carduus</i> cf.	Thistles					
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	Goosefoots	1				
<i>Coincya</i> cf.	Cabbages					
<i>Erucastrum</i> sp.	Hairy rocket					
<i>Fallopia</i> sp.	Knotweeds					
<i>Fragaria</i> sp.	Strawberries		1			
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	Rushes	4	1	4	2	3
<i>Leontodon</i> sp.	Hawkbits					
<i>Medicago</i> sp.	Medicks		1			
<i>Medicago</i> sp. (sprouting)	Medicks					
<i>Nymphaea</i> cf.	White water-lily					
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	Poppies					
<i>Plantago</i> sp.	Plantains					
<i>Poaceae</i> florets	Grasses					
<i>Polygala</i> sp.	Milkworts					
<i>Polygonatum</i> cf.	Solomon's-seals					
<i>Raphanus raphinistrum</i>	Wild radish					
<i>Rapistrum rugosum</i>	Bastard cabbage	1				1
<i>Rosa</i> cf.	Roses					
<i>Rumex/polygonum</i> sp.	knotweeds	1				
<i>Sambucus</i> sp.	Elders	1				
<i>Solanum</i> sp.	Nightshades					
<i>Sonchus</i> sp.	Sow-thistles					
<i>Stellaria</i> sp.	Stitchworts					
<i>Trifolium</i> cf.	Clovers					
<i>Veronica</i> sp.	Speedwells					
<i>Vicia cracca</i>	Tufted vetch					
<i>Vicia</i> sp.	Vetches					
<i>Viola</i> sp.	Violets		1	3		
Unknown						

Sample No.		114	115	116	117	118	122
Context No.		741	742	744	741	759	665
Feature No.		727	743	745	727	650	
Test pit (if applicable)							
Spit number (if applicable)							
Charred seeds							
<i>Carex</i> sp.	Sedges	1					
<i>Fabaceae</i> undiff.	Peas						
<i>Galium</i> cf.	Bedstraws						
<i>Lens</i> cf.	Lentil						
<i>Poaceae</i> undiff. (small)	Grasses	1			1		
Nut fragments							
Grain							
<i>Avena sativa</i>	Oat						
<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rye						
<i>Triticum</i> sp.	Wheat						
Rachis/glume undiff.							
Broken/distorted (No ID)							
						1	
Other plant macrofossils							
Modern straw/grasses							
Roots		1	1	4	1	1	1
Molluscs							
<i>Candidula</i> sp.	Terrestrial						
<i>Carychium tridentatum</i>	Terrestrial						
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i>	Terrestrial	3	1	3	2	1	3
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	Terrestrial						
<i>Planorbis</i> sp.	Freshwater						
<i>Punctum pygmaeum</i>	Terrestrial						
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	Terrestrial						1
<i>Valvata piscinalis</i>	Terrestrial	1					
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.	Terrestrial						1
Snail eggs							
Juveniles (terrestrial)							
				1			1
Broken shells							
Other remains							
Bone fragments							
Small animal bone							
Burnt bone							
Insect remains		1	1	2			1
Insect eggs							
Coal		1					
Clinker							
Vitreous globules							
Flint flakes							

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant

APPENDIX 9: SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
1		Iron	Fitting/ ?brooch		Elongate strip of iron increases in width along its length. At its narrowest the strip is curved in profile; at its widest end there is possibly an in situ rivet. In cross section it is lenticular.	Rom	11mm - 17mm	79mm	8mm		Incomplete	X-ray
2	101	Iron	Spike/ nail		Elongate object with globular head and tapering shank, rectangular in section. Tip missing. Corroded.		20mm	168mm	12mm		Incomplete	X-ray
3	169	Copper alloy	Coin		Fourth century nummus, poor contemporary copy. Obverse: diademed bust facing right; [R] PO. Reverse: ?emperor dragging captive	Roman			1.3mm	12.7mm	Complete	Clean
4	169	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section; bent towards tip.		6mm	26mm	5mm		Incomplete	
5	169	Iron	Object		Flat piece of iron, triangular in plan with one convex edge. At the corner of this convex edge is the remains of an in situ nail, rectangular in section.		57mm	57mm	9mm		Incomplete	X-ray
6	274	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with tapering shank, square in section; bent at tip.		5.5mm	33mm	5mm		Incomplete	
7	169	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section. Bent at tip. Poor condition.		8mm	24mm	5mm		Incomplete	
8	169	Iron	Buckle/ brooch		Annular buckle frame, circular in section. In situ pin is folded around the frame. Encrusted and corroded.	Med?		16mm	6mm	14mm	Complete	X-ray
9	169	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-rectangular head and tapering shank, rectangular in section. Tip missing.	Rom	15mm	63mm	6mm		Incomplete	
10	234	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with flat, ovoid head, corroded. Tapering shank, square in section.		16mm	27mm	9mm		Incomplete	
11	169	Iron	?Nail	?Manning Type 3	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank. Tapering shank,	Rom	13mm	19mm	7mm		Incomplete	X-ray

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					rectangular in section.							
12	169	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with flat rectangular head and tapering shank, square in section.	Rom	31mm	68mm	8mm		Incomplete	
13	169	Iron	?Fitting/ nail		Elongate object masked by corrosion. Flat head, L-shaped in profile, triangular in plan. Tapering shank, square in section.		17mm	38mm	16mm		Incomplete	X-ray
14	169	Iron	Object		Elongate object with curving shank, square in section. The shank is truncated at one end; the other expands into a flat terminal, hemispherical in plan, truncated.		23mm	62mm	10mm		Incomplete	X-ray
15	169	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section, flattened tip.		6mm	29mm	5mm		Incomplete	
16	169	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank, rectangular in section. Truncated.	Rom	16mm	63mm	8mm		Incomplete	
17	169	Iron	?Nail		Elongate object, tapering shank, square in section.		6mm	26mm	5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
18	169	Iron	Hobnail	Manning Type 10	Hobnail with small, domed head and stem, square in section. Bent at tip.	Rom	6mm	14mm	3mm		Incomplete	X-ray
19	169	Iron	?Nail		Elongate object, masked by dirt. Shank rectangular in section.		8mm	20mm	5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
20	169	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1	Elongate object with flat head, sub-square in plan, Truncated, tapering shank, square in section.	Rom	15.5mm	30mm	10mm		Incomplete	
21	169	Iron	Shears		Object consists of a complete blade with part of the handle attached. The handle is rectangular in section and flattens into the spring of the shears where it is truncated. The inner edge of the blade is straight with a small step in it where it joins the tang. The outer edge of the blade is convex. The tip of the blade is bent.	Rom	Blade: 16.6mm Handle: 11.3mm	124mm Blade: 55.6mm	3mm		Incomplete	X-ray Draw
22	169	Iron	Nail/ ?brooch pin		Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section.		8mm	25mm	7mm		Incomplete	X-ray

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					The shank curves at the head of the object. Tip missing							
23	169	Iron	Object/ strip		Strip of iron, slightly tapering in length and rectangular in section.		8mm	15mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
24	169	Stone	Tessera		Rectangular object, sub cuboid shape, made out of a light grey fine grained stone. One surface appears to be slightly polished/glassy which is the result of being walked over. The other surfaces are rough.	Rom	4mm	6mm	4mm		Incomplete	
25	169	Iron	Object		Elongate object with tapering shank, square in section. Curved in profile. One end expands into a flattened, sub triangular shaped terminal.		12mm	32mm	6mm		Incomplete	X-ray
26	169	Iron	Strip		Strip of iron, tapers along its length.		14mm - 10mm	37mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
27	169	Iron	Nail		Fragment of shank, tapering and square in section.		6mm	13mm	4mm		Incomplete	
28	169	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 3	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank. Tapering shank, square in section.	Rom	9mm	20mm	5mm		Incomplete	
29	169	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank, square in section. Bent towards tip.	Rom	9mm	27mm	5mm		Incomplete	
30	169	Iron	?Hobnail	Manning Type 10	Hobnail, masked by dirt. Pyramidal shaped head and short shank, square in section.	Rom	8.5mm	12mm	2mm		Incomplete	X-ray
31	169	Iron	?Nail/ pin		Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section.		3.5mm	32.5mm	2.5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
32	169	Lead	Waste		Piece of lead waste, triangular in plan and rectangular in section. Surfaces are irregular and corroded.		28mm	32mm	10mm		Incomplete	
33	169	Iron	?Nail		Elongate object with flattened head, sub-rectangular; tapering shank, square in section. Corroded.		12mm	48mm	10mm		Incomplete	X-ray
34	169	Iron	Hobnail	Manning Type 10	Hobnail with domed head and short shank, square in section. Bent at tip. Corroded.	Rom	8mm	14mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
35	U/S	Fired Clay	Loom weight		Five pieces of a triangular loom weight. The largest piece is	Iron Age	127mm	155mm	39mm		Incomplete	Draw/Photograph

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					triangular in plan and rectangular in section. It is made from a dark brown fabric with frequent chalk inclusions. In fragile condition.							
36	101	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 3	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank. Shank tapering and rectangular in section.	Rom	11mm	40mm	5mm		Incomplete	
37	169	Iron	?Nail/ wallhook	Manning Type R26	Elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section. Bent along its length.		6mm	45mm	5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
38	101	Iron	?Nail		Elongate object, possibly flat, rectangular head in same plane as shank. Shank tapering and square in section.		14mm	31mm	9mm		Incomplete	X-ray
40	169	Iron	Latch lifter		Flat handle of a latch lifter, rectangular in plan with an incomplete eye. The handle extends into a deeply curved blade, rectangular in cross section and truncated.	Rom	13mm	85mm	62mm		Incomplete	X-ray Draw
41	169	Iron	Lift key		Fragment of the bit of a lift key; two teeth remain but originally there were probably four.	Rom	7mm	32mm	18mm		Incomplete	X-ray
42	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 8	Hollow, domed head of a nail, short shank, square in section. Possibly used for upholstery.	Rom	11mm	9mm	2.5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
43	227	Iron	Strip		Strip of iron, tapering along length. Rectangular in cross section.		9mm - 7.5mm	23mm	5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
44	169	Iron	Linch pin		Incomplete object with central shank, rectangular in section, that expands into two rearward curving arms. The arms taper along their lengths. Possibly a linch pin? Corroded and friable.		87mm	55mm	9mm		Incomplete	X-ray
45	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 8	Hollow, pyramidal head of a nail with a complete tapering shank, square in section. Possibly used for upholstery.	Rom	9mm	18mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
46	227	Iron	Nail		Discoidal head of a nail with off centre remains of a shank, rectangular in section.				11mm	21mm	Incomplete	
47	227	Iron	Strip		Strip of iron, tapers along its length.		9mm - 6mm	20mm	4.5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
48	169	Iron	Bar		Elongate bar/strip of iron,		23mm	69.5mm	11mm		Incomplete	X-ray

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					rectangular in plan, rectangular in section. One end truncated. Corroded/split.							
49	227	Iron	Nail		Elongate object, tapering along length, square in section.		6mm	17mm	6mm		Incomplete	
50	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-ovoid head and complete tapering shank, square in section.	Rom	24mm	99mm	8mm		Complete	
51	227	Iron	Nail		Object with flat, sub-square head and shank, square in section. The shank has been bent so that it curves upwards past the head.	Rom	14mm	22mm	7mm		Incomplete	X-ray
52	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank, square in section. Shank bent midway down. Corroded.	Rom	13mm	64mm	8mm		Incomplete	
53	227	Iron	?Nail		Flat, sub-square shaped piece of iron. Possibly the head of a nail.		19mm	23mm	6mm		Incomplete	X-ray
54	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat sub-square head and tapering shank, square in section. Tip missing.	Rom	20mm	52mm	7mm		Incomplete	
55	227	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, rectangular head and tapering shank, square in section. Missing tip.	Rom	16mm	25mm	5mm		Incomplete	
56	227	Iron	Nail		Tip of nail shank, rectangular in section.		5mm	15mm	4mm		Incomplete	
57	227	Iron	Nail		Two fragments of nail shank, one with tip. Rectangular in section. The shank with tip appears to be complete and possibly part of hobnail.		3mm 5mm	14mm 11mm	4mm 4mm		Incomplete	
58	227	Iron	Hobnail	Manning Type 10	Pyramidal head and tapering shank, square in section, of a hobnail.	Rom	6.5mm	10mm	3mm		Incomplete	X-ray
59	169	Iron	?Latch lifter		Elongate strip of iron, rectangular in cross section, becoming square/rounded in cross section towards the tip. In profile it is straight and then curves into a hook form. Corroded.	Rom	6mm	162mm	4.5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
61	169	Iron	Knife		Triangular shaped blade with straight back continuing the line of the tang, then angling down	Rom	Blade: 25.7mm	129mm Blade only: 63.7mm	5.2mm		?Complete	X-ray Draw

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					towards the tip. The cutting edge curves upwards to meet the tip. The shoulder is at a 90 degree angle from the tang which is longer than the blade and rectangular in section. The tang tapers and ends in a knop or remnants of a loop.							
63	234	Copper alloy	Handle		Cast, hollow, tubular handle that tapers along its length. At narrowest end it expands into a curved escutcheon plate, semi-circular in plan. At the point where the handle expands into the plate has two ribs, with a hinge mechanism sitting between them.	Iron Age	Plate: 35mm Handle: 15.3mm	116mm	31mm		Incomplete	X-ray Draw
64	169	Shale	Bracelet		Section of an undecorated, lathe-turned bracelet; ovoid in cross section.	Roman	5.3mm	41mm	4mm	Est. internal: 37mm	Incomplete	Draw
65	232 [283]	Iron	Brooch		Pin from a one piece La Tene ?Type 1Cb brooch. The bow is straight and circular in section. The truncated foot is reverted. One loop of the spring remains.	Iron Age	6.5mm	39.5mm	3mm		Incomplete	X-ray
66	149 [150] <3>	Glass	Bead	Guido's square sectioned with chevrons	Square sectioned bead, opaque mid blue glass with an opaque white paste marvered chevron with red paste in centre. Yellow paste stripes across red central chevron. Central circular perforation measuring 1.1mm in diameter.	Roman	2.9mm	3.7mm	3.1mm		Complete	Photograph Draw
67	528 [529] <99> sp.3	Glass	Bead		Seventeen fragments of a segmented bead. The glass has a whitened core and blackened exterior. Two pieces are turquoise on the interior. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 2.5mm in diameter. Eight fragments are segmented.	Roman	4.5mm	7mm			Incomplete	
68	528 [529] <99> sp.4	Glass	Bead		Five fragments of a cylindrical, segmented bead. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 2.3mm in	Roman	5mm	6.6mm	4.9mm		Incomplete	

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					diameter. The glass is in poor condition with a grey, white and turquoise pitted surface. One intact piece has three segments.							
69	528 [529] <99> sp.5	Glass	Bead		Ten fragments of a segmented glass bead. The glass has a whitened core and blackened exterior. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 2.7mm in diameter. Several pieces are segmented.	Roman	4.6mm	6mm			Incomplete	
70	528 [529] <99> sp.2	Glass	Bead		Two segment fragments from a cylindrical, segmented bead. The glass has a whitened core and blackened exterior. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 2 mm in diameter.	Roman	4.2mm	3.4mm			Incomplete	
71	528 [529] <99> sp.3	Glass	Bead		Section of an intact cylindrical, segmented bead. In cross section it is ovoid with an off centre perforation of 2.2mm in diameter. The glass is in poor condition with grey and white pitted surface. Three segments remain.	Roman	5.7mm	9.7mm	4.7mm		Incomplete	
72	528 [529] <99> sp.3	Glass	Bead		Section of an intact cylindrical, segmented bead. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 3.1mm in diameter. The glass is in poor condition with grey and white pitted surface. Two segments remain.	Roman	5mm	5.7mm	5.2mm		Incomplete	
73	528 [529] <99> sp.3	Glass	Bead		Section of an intact cylindrical, segmented bead. In cross section it is circular with a perforation of 3.2mm in diameter. The glass is in poor condition with grey and white pitted surface. Four segments remain.	Roman	5.2mm	13mm	5.2mm		Incomplete	Draw
	U/S	Iron	Nails		Six pieces of iron nails. Five have flat, sub-square heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in		13mm	41mm	5mm		Incomplete	

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					section. The remaining piece is a fragment of shank.							
	U/S near 169	Glass	Vessel		Piece of natural blue/green vessel glass. Few bubbles within. Roughly triangular in plan.	Rom	11mm	22mm	4mm		Incomplete	
	U/S near 454	Iron	?Socket		Curved section of hollow tube or socket; missing half of the wall.		23mm	87mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	169	Iron	Nails	Manning Type 1b	Two nails with flat, sub-square heads and tapering shanks, rectangular in section. Corroded.	Rom	8mm 11mm	60mm 54mm	5mm 9mm		Incomplete	
	169	Iron	Handle/ fitting		Elongate object with curved shank, square/rounded in section. One end expands into a flat, semi-circular terminal that is truncated.	Rom	19mm	123mm	8mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	169	Iron	Strip/ object		Elongate strip of iron that is L-shaped in plan and truncated at both ends. Possibly a fitting?	Rom	18mm	66mm	6mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	169 <8>	Iron	?Nail		Elongate object with angled tip and tapering shank, square in section.		7mm	27mm	6mm		Incomplete	
	169 <15>	Copper alloy	Sheet		Two fragments of copper alloy sheet.		2mm	3mm	0.1mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	203	Iron	Nail		Elongate object, shank tapering to a tip; square in section.		4mm	31mm	4mm		Incomplete	
	227	Glass	Vessel		Piece of yellow/green glass from the neck of a flagon or phial. It is curved and flares outwards towards the top. The glass contains frequent bubbles.	Rom	20mm	30mm	2mm		Incomplete	
	227	Glass	Vessel		Piece of natural blue vessel glass; stepped rim for a bowl or dish. Few bubbles within glass.	Rom	27mm	21.5mm	4.5mm		Incomplete	
	227	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with head masked by dirt. Tapering shank, square in section. Missing tip.		12mm	59mm	9mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	230	Iron	Nail Bar		Tapering and curved shank of a nail, square in section. Elongate object, heavily corroded and square in section.		7mm 16mm	23mm 123mm	6mm 16.5mm		Incomplete Incomplete	 X-ray
	274	Iron	Nail		Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank,		13.5mm	36mm	10mm		Incomplete	

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
					rectangular in section.							
	390 <66>	Iron	?Hammerscale		Twenty-eight small fragments of metal - possibly hammerscale.		3mm	4mm			Incomplete	
	396 <68>	Iron	?Hammer scale		Ten small fragments of metal - possibly hammerscale.		3mm	5mm			Incomplete	
	421	Iron	?Tool		Elongate strip, tapers along profile length but possibly due to corrosion and flaking. Expands into a square socket at one end; thin rectangle at opposing end.		12mm	91mm	13mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	435 <78>	Iron	?Nail		Encrusted elongate object with tapering shank, rectangular in section.		10mm	23mm	9mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	442	Iron	?Socket tool		Piece of sheet iron in the form of an open square socket. Corroded.		18mm	30mm	6mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	451	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-ovoid head and tapering shank, square in section. Tip remains.	Rom	13mm	53mm	8mm		Incomplete	
	488	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, square head and tapering shank, square in section and bent at tip.	Rom	8mm	41mm	8mm		Incomplete	
	526	Iron	Sheet		Six fragments of sheet metal, folded over along one edge.	Mod?	37mm	41mm	5mm		Incomplete	
	528 [529] <99> sp.3	Iron	Sheet		Two fragments of sheet iron.		3mm	5mm	2.5mm		Incomplete	
	528 [529] <99> sp.2	Copper alloy	Unidentified		Two fragments of burnt copper alloy. Ovoid in plan, lenticular in cross section. Both have irregular, bubbled/molton surface.	Roman	6mm	8mm	3mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	546 <101>	Iron	Sheet		Fragment of iron sheet, L-shaped in plan, one edge curving inwards. Possibly part of a fitting or mount.		14mm	14mm	1.5mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	663	Glass	Window		Piece of natural green window glass, triangular in plan. Few bubbles within the glass.	Rom	54.5mm	67.5mm	4mm		Incomplete	
	663	Iron	Strap fitting		Strip of iron that tapers in width along its length. At its widest end the strip curves rearwards and has a central, square perforation measuring 6mm across. Possible remnants of wood on the exterior surface.		29mm - 18mm	76.5mm	4mm		Incomplete	X-ray
	665	Iron	Strip		Elongate strip of iron, lenticular in section.		5mm	39mm	2mm			

SF	Context	Material	Object	Type	Description	Date	Width	Length	Depth	Diameter	Extent	Recommendation
	723	Iron	Nail	Manning Type 1b	Elongate object with flat, sub-square head and tapering shank, rectangular in section. Tip bent.	Rom	9mm	31mm	7mm		Incomplete	
	807	Iron	?Nail		Two fragments of a nail shank and tip. The shank is rectangular in section and the tip is bent upwards. Corroded.		5mm	18mm	6mm		Incomplete	

22 APPENDIX 10: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-262561

Project details

Project name Land Adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk:
Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation.

Short description of the project The earliest activity on the site was an Early Bronze Age pit in the north-west corner of the site which contained a Beaker pot. No other Early Bronze Age features were present, but residual pottery indicates further activity in the vicinity of the site. In the Later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age the landscape was subdivided into a field system. That occupation was nearby was evident in the large quantity of pottery present across the site. A possible roundhouse was present in the north-west corner of site, as well as postholes and pits. By the Middle Iron Age the field system had silted up and activity is less evident, although pits, postholes and a hearth were present. In the Latest Iron Age a roundhouse was constructed close to the earlier roundhouse. This was later re-built during the Early Roman period, demonstrating a continuity of occupation between the Latest Iron Age and the Early Roman in this area. A series of boundary ditches separating the up slope settlement area with the down slope 'industrial' area were continually re-established in the 1st century AD. A cremation, an oven and quarry pits were all located down slope of the boundary. Activity continued throughout the Mid Roman period, although no discernible structures were apparent. Two large areas of finds rich buried soil were present in the northern part of the excavation area, sealing the earlier deposits. The settlement may have shifted north to the very top of the slope, with only the southern extent present in the excavation area. Activity on the site appears to have declined by c. 300 AD, with only a shorter re-establishment of the boundary ditch dated to this period.

Project dates Start: 29-09-2016 End: 29-10-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any associated project reference codes ESF24705 - Sitecode

Type of project Recording project

Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 2 - Operations to a depth less than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Late Bronze Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Early Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Early Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Middle Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Middle Iron Age
Monument type	HEARTH Middle Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Late Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Monument type	ROUNDHOUSE Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	BURIED SOIL Roman
Monument type	OVEN Roman
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Late Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL EASTON Land Adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk
Postcode	IP13 0EB
Study area	0.45 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 2873 5841 52.175890415295 1.345733620971 52 10 33 N 001 20 44 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project brief originator	Rachel Abrams
Project design originator	Taleyna Fletcher
Project director/manager	Taleyna Fletcher
Project supervisor	Mary-Anne Slater

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	ESF24705

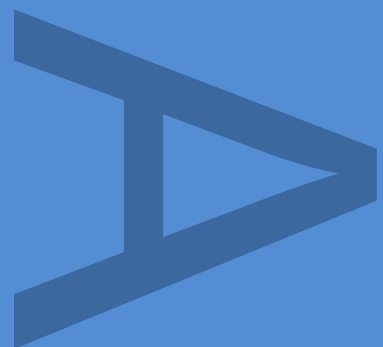
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	ESF24705
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	ESF24705
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Report","Section"

Project
bibliography 1

	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Publication type	
Title	Land Adjacent to Easton Primary School, The Street, Easton, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation. Post-Excavation Assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Slater, M.
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Cambridge

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF
INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EXCAVATION ON LAND AT
EASTON PRIMARY SCHOOL AND
LAND ADJACENT, THE STREET,
EASTON, SUFFOLK.**

SEPTEMBER 2016



PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Excavation on Land at Easton Primary School and Land Adjacent, The Street, Easton, Suffolk

Local Planning Authority: Suffolk Coastal District Council

Planning Reference: DC/14/2244/FUL

Central National Grid Reference: TM 2873 5841

Event Number / HER Parish Code: ESF24705 / ETN023

Written and researched by: Taleyna Fletcher

Project Manager: Taleyna Fletcher

Commissioning Client: CgMs Consulting Ltd

Contractor: Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Central Office
The Granary
Rectory Farm
Brewery Road
Pampisford
Cambridgeshire
CB22 3EN

Tel: 01223 845522

E-mail: tfletcher@pre-construct.com

Website: www.pre-construct.com

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September 2016

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

1.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) has been commissioned by Myk Flitcroft of CgMs on behalf of the site developer, Hopkins & Moore Developments Ltd to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation on land at Easton Primary School and on land adjacent, The Street, Easton Suffolk (TM2873 5841) prior to proposed residential development.

1.1.2 This excavation follows on from a previous phase of evaluation undertaken on the site in April 2014 by NPS Archaeology (Adams 2014).

1.1.3 The project will be managed and directed by Taleyna Fletcher, Project Manager of PCA Central.

1.1.4 This document comprises a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological excavation and conforms to the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Excavation.

1.2 Archaeological Background

1.2.1 A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) undertaken prior to the evaluation retrieved information on interventions, monuments, listed buildings and Scheduled Ancient Monuments occurring within a radius of 500m centred on NGR TM 2870 5844. The results are summarised below incorporating the results of the 2014 evaluation of the site. PCA will contact SHER to find out if any further significant investigations have taken place since 2014 and these updated results will be incorporated into the excavation report.

Prehistoric

1.2.2 During the prehistoric period the landscape probably comprised of a mix of woodland, pasture and cultivated farmland, punctuated by small farmstead settlements with ritual areas.

1.2.3 The only evidence of Prehistoric activity within a 500m radius derives from

finds recovered during evaluation of the site in 2014 (ETN018). Small assemblages of pottery and worked flints suggest activity in the late prehistoric period. However no features of this broad period were identified.

Roman

- 1.2.4 The only record relating to Roman activity or occupation within 500m of the site was recorded during the 2014 evaluation (ETN018). Two areas of Roman activity were identified, in Trenches to the east of Easton Primary School, both of which contained probable structural features. In Trench 7, a possible post-built structure and a pit with in situ burning were present. In Trench 10, a layer of 'dark earth' or midden material sealed a clay and flint feature thought to have a structural function. Ceramic artefacts date this activity to the earlier Roman period. Small quantities of other artefacts, including a coin, suggest activity continued into the mid-4th century AD. These features seemed relatively well preserved below the plough soil, with faunal remains such as sheep and cattle bones surviving in good condition.

Saxon – Medieval

- 1.2.5 Sherds of Ipswich Ware pottery have been found on the river bank near the Leveringham Water Mill, a post-medieval mill on the River Deben (LRM006).
- 1.2.6 There are several records relating to the medieval settlement of Easton, including ETN017, the historic settlement core less than 350m to the north-west of the site. The site of the church and churchyard (LRM005) are located approximately 750m to the south west is believed to date back to the 14th century and was demolished in the 17th. Associated burials have been investigated in the 19th century, 1960s and late 20th century.
- 1.2.7 Close to the site of the church lies the site of Letheringham Hall or Old Hall Moat (LRM001) beside the river Deben and the parish boundary. This was the site of the Manor of Letheringham held from the Domesday until the 14th century by the Boville family.
- 1.2.8 The medieval church of Easton lies 600m northwest of the site on the edge

of the historic village (ETN007) as does Bentries Farm, a medieval moated Scheduled Monument (ETN004). The White House at Easton Park (ETN005) is a medieval manour house, rebuilt in the post-medieval period located in the historic core of the village c.630m to the northwest.

Post-Medieval – Modern

- 1.2.9 Prior to redevelopment of land at the rear of The Old Nursery, The Street, 750m north-west of the site, a single post-medieval ditch was recorded during an evaluation (ETN013).
- 1.2.10 A post-medieval footbridge has also been recorded from cartographic evidence on Hodskinsins map of 1783 crossing the river Deben (LRM009).

Undated

- 1.2.11 Five, mostly undated, ditches were identified during the evaluation of the site (ETN018), the alignments of which did not appear to conform to present field boundaries; this is taken to infer at least a pre-19th-century enclosure date for their use.
- 1.2.12 A single ring ditch measuring approximately 35m in diameter has been recorded 570m south-east of the site (ETN006). A date for this feature has not been established.

Listed Buildings

- 1.2.13 In addition, a total of 24 listed buildings are present within the search area, the majority being located to the west of the evaluation site within the historic core of Easton.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The site is located in the village of Easton, Suffolk. The underlying geology of this area comprises Crag Group sands, sedimentary bedrock formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods. Superficial deposits are of clay, silts, sands and gravels. Across the site, a change in the nature of the underlying geological deposits were recorded during the evaluation (Adams 2014), with clays and silts in Trench 9 at the northwest of the site, while to south and east of this trench sands and gravels were present.

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 The site occupies a broadly south-facing slope of the valley of the River Deben, which flows 250m to the southwest of the site. A minor relict tributary of the Deben would also seem to lie to the east of the site.

2.2.2 The site is bounded to the west by Easton Primary School, by The Street to the southwest and to the south by Verandah Cottages. Residential properties occupy the northwest perimeter with open farmland to the north and northeast of the proposed development area. The highest modern ground level of 27.13m OD was recorded in the northwest of the site, and the lowest level of 17.25m OD in the southeast of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 Broad Aims

3.1.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigations will be to seek to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

3.1.2 The excavation will provide a model of the archaeological remains present on the site and include an appraisal of their significance. The archaeological remains will be examined in their local and wider regional context in order to fully contextualize the results. Particular attention will be given to tying in the results of excavation with related remains that have been previously excavated on adjacent sites.

3.1.3 The excavation will aim to put the results a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:

- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
- Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)

3.1.4 In particular it is anticipated that the excavation will have the following aims, although others may become apparent as the project develops:

- To characterise and record the archaeological remains on site

- To examine the nature, date and function of any features on site

- To retrieve information to reconstruct past landscapes and environment

- To determine the human impact on the landscape

- To disseminate the results to the wider archaeological community and other interested parties

3.1.5 The excavation report will aim to use the full spectrum of environmental techniques appropriate for this aspect of investigation to attempt to model the past landscape of the area and how it was transformed throughout various phases of land use but also through natural processes.

3.1.6 The excavation assessment report will include a comprehensive appraisal of the geological, topographical, historical and archaeological context of the excavated evidence and will highlight any research priorities relevant to further post-excavation research.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1.1 All aspects of the investigation shall be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation (CIfA 2014), the Suffolk County Council Requirements of Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2012) and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14, 2003).

4.2 Machining and Site Planning

4.2.1 The first phase of the investigation will comprise the excavation and recording of 4 x 30m trenches as shown in Figure 1. These trenches will inform the extent of the excavation area required. The excavation area will measure a minimum 0.2ha, up to a maximum of 0.64ha. The full extent of the area to be excavated will be determined during an on-site meeting with the client, PCA and SCCAS/CT immediately after the trenches have been excavated.

4.3 Excavation

4.3.1 A second phase of evaluation will be undertaken at the request of SCCAS/CT (Abraham 2016) in order to define the limit of the area of excavation required (minimum c.0.2ha, maximum c.0.64ha). Following the evaluation a site meeting will be held with SCCAS/CT to agree the extent of excavation required. The excavation will follow on immediately from this trenching phase without a break in the programme.

4.3.2 Excavation of the site (Figure 1), will be undertaken using a 21 ton 360° mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed down to the archaeological horizon or geological horizon, whichever comes first.

4.3.3 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be cleaned as necessary to define them using hand tools.

4.3.4 Metal-detecting will be carried out prior to the excavation of trenches and stripping of the excavation area. Metal-detecting will be carried out

throughout the excavation process and all archaeological features and spoil heaps will be surveyed by metal-detector as they are encountered. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. All PCA supervisors are trained in the use of the metal detectors and have significant experience in using them on archaeological evaluations and excavations. Jon House and Mary-Anne Slater, both PCA supervisors, will be responsible for metal detecting throughout the trenching and excavation at The Street, Easton.

4.3.5 Limits of all excavation areas, pre-excavation and post-excavation plans of archaeological features and heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) will be recorded using a Leica 1200 Global positioning System (GPS) rover unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.6 Once the machine stripping is underway there will be no plant movement across the excavation area, unless specific parts of the site have been signed off in agreement with SCCAS/CT for the storage of spoil. If necessary, sections of orange fencing can be used to demarcate areas to ensure plant does not run on any parts of the site not yet signed off.

4.4 Recording and Sampling

4.4.1 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown (2009).

4.4.2 All features will be investigated and recorded in order to properly understand the date and nature of the archaeological remains on the site and to recover sufficient finds assemblages to assess the chronological development and socio-economic character of the site over time.

4.4.3 Drawn records will be in the form of survey plans, drawn plans and section drawings of all archaeological features at an appropriate scale (1:10, 1:20, 1:50) while all individual deposits and cuts will be recorded as written records on PCA pro-forma context sheets.

- 4.4.4 Linear features will be investigated by means of slots excavated across their width and measuring at least 1m in length, positioned to avoid areas of intercutting/ disturbance in order to provide uncontaminated finds assemblages. If stratigraphic relationships between features are not visible in plan, slots will also be positioned to determine inter-feature relationships. Linear features will be at least 10% excavated.
- 4.4.5 Discrete features such as pits and postholes will be at least 50% excavated and when considered appropriate 100% excavated.
- 4.4.6 Significant features such as structural remains (e.g. eaves drip gullies, sunken feature buildings and beam slots), industrial features (kilns, ovens, domestic hearths, metalworking furnaces) and burials (cremation and inhumation) will be recorded in plan and 100% excavated and sampled in an appropriate manner.
- 4.4.7 Trench 10 in the 2014 evaluation identified a layer of “dark earth” or midden material measuring 0.4m in thickness, containing sherds of course wares and mortaria indicating a date of the second half of the first century AD and possibly associated with a structure. It is proposed that the excavation phase will expose this deposit to reveal its full extent in plan and then hand excavated in spits on a grid system or in quadrants, depending on the full extent of the layer. Finds would be recoded with GPS to provide a 3-D location and samples would be taken for environmental analysis. The strategy for excavation of the deposit would be discussed and agreed on site with SCCAS/CT prior to excavation once we have a better understanding of its extent and relationship to any other features encountered.
- 4.4.8 High-resolution digital photographs will be taken at all stages of the monitoring process. Digital photographs will be taken of all archaeological features and deposits and black and white film photographs will be taken when considered appropriate by the excavator and supervisor.
- 4.4.9 Artefacts and ecofacts will be collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site (ClfA 2014; Walker 1990;

Watkinson 1981).

- 4.4.10 Bulk samples, 40 litres in volume when possible, will be taken by the excavator and in consultation with the project's environmental specialist where practicable, in order to recover micro- and macro-botanical environmental remains. The broad aim of such sampling is to recover evidence relating to the past environment and agricultural economy of the site, and how these changed over time under both natural and anthropogenic influence.
- 4.4.11 Buried soils and associated deposits will be inspected on site by the PCA project manager in consultation with the PCA geoarchaeologist whose advice will be sought as to whether soil micromorphology or other analytical techniques will enhance understanding of depositional processes and transformations at the site.
- 4.4.12 Some of the questions that will be addressed, in terms of plant remains are:
- the nature of biological remains;
 - a broad indication of habitats represented;
 - indications of origin of material;
 - range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
 - concentrations of macro-remains
 - are there differences in remains from undated and dated features (thus the degree of likely association/disassociation)
 - variation between different feature types and areas of site
 - the approximate proportions and types of mineral and organic components, including comments relating to presence/absence of industrial spatter and hammerscale or other technological material;

-research questions that should be formulated if full analysis of any material is recommended;

-Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with following guidelines set out in the English Heritage documents Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather (1995) and Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood 3rd edition (2010). Subsamples of waterlogged remains will be retained and considered for absolute dating where appropriate.

4.4.13 Environmental sampling will make reference to the following guideline documents:

- English Heritage, 2011, Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).

- Association for Environmental Archaeology, 1995, Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2, 8 ff. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology;

- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. and Milles, A., 1992, A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology. Circaea 9.1 (1992 for 1991), pg. 24-26;

- Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.

4.4.14 On site sampling will largely comprise bulk environmental sampling of 40 litres (where the feature allows for this volume) to be hand collected and retained for analysis in suitable sealed containers (10L buckets). Additional sampling on site may include pollen and soil micromorphological tins

(ranging from 10cm to 50cm in length) which will be either sterile plastic or metal containers which will be taken from appropriate features and deposits and sealed on site to prevent modern contamination. Radiocarbon samples will be hand collected on site or in the office during processing of finds and environmental samples and will be selected, noted and contained in a sealed foil packet to be sent to the relevant specialist. The need for any other forms of sampling (and any associated costs involved with this) will be discussed on site with a suitable specialist, SCCAS/CT and the client.

4.5 Monitoring Meetings

- 4.5.1 The results of the preliminary trial trench evaluation will be reviewed with SCCAS/CT in order to confirm the extent of the excavation area required.
- 4.5.2 The first monitoring meeting will be held after the initial site clean and presentation of the base plan, but prior to major excavation work. Subsequent monitoring meetings will be held and arranged by the client during the course of the project.

4.6 Treasure

- 4.6.1 All finds defined as Treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Treasure Act 1996 (as amended by the Treasure Designation Order 2002 No. 2666). Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery, suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft. Any finds that could be considered treasure under the terms of the Act made during the process of fieldwork will be immediately reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, so that it is properly reported to the appropriate Coroner within 14 days of discovery in line with the Treasure Act.

4.7 Human Remains

- 4.7.1 If human remains are encountered, SCCAS/CT and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary, and will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and only after a Ministry of Justice license

has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables, costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

5 ACCESS AND SAFETY

- 5.1.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure safe access to the site for archaeological personnel and provide suitable welfare provision. The client will also ensure that all deep excavations are adequately shored, conforming to current health and safety regulations and that the archaeological investigations are enabled through the provision and operation of adequate water extraction/pumping equipment.
- 5.1.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.
- 5.1.3 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.
- 5.1.4 There is a duty of care for the client to provide all information reasonably obtainable on contamination and the location of live services before site works commence.

6 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING

6.1 Timetable

- 6.1.1 The duration of the excavation will be between 2 and 4 weeks depending on the size of the area to be investigated, with provision for one PCA Supervisor and up to four Site Assistants.
- 6.1.2 Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

6.2 Staffing and Support

- 6.2.1 The project will be managed and led by Taleyna Fletcher Project Manager of PCA Central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the monitoring programme.
- 6.2.2 Key team members will include Taleyna Fletcher Project Manager of PCA Central and a PCA Supervisor. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.
- 6.2.3 The following staff will form the project team:
- 1x Project Manager
 - 1x Supervisor
 - 4x Site Assistant
 - 1x Survey Supervisor
 - 1x Finds Supervisor
 - 1x Finds Assistant
 - 1x Illustrator for post-excavation work.

- 6.2.4 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis during post-excavation work as necessary. Specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list in Appendix 1.

7 REPORTING

- 7.1.1 The site will use the Event Number ESF24705 and the Site Code ETN023. This reference will be used to identify the archive.
- 7.1.2 A brief site summary can be made available within two weeks of leaving site. Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 20-26 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. PCA will provide a Post-Excavation Assessment (PXA) and Updated Project Design (UPD) to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval, which will outline timetabling for further analyses and publication as necessary.
- 7.1.3 Following approval of the draft version by SCCAS/CT, PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the PXA report. A final digital copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS/CT.
- 7.1.4 Publication plans as outlined in the UPD will be completed in accordance with the guidelines contained in Historic England's Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (Historic England 2015). The final consultation with SCCAS/CT will occur on presentation of the archive report and draft publication report and at this time SCCAS/CT will be able to fully discharge the archaeological condition.
- 7.1.5 Further to its acceptance the contractor will supply an additional copy for inclusion into the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). Contingency will be made for the publication of results. The minimum requirement will be for an appropriate note to be made available in the Archaeology in Suffolk section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

8 PUBLICITY AND OUTREACH

- 8.1.1 PCA will seek to engage with the public during the course of the excavation. Depending on site constraints, this might be in the form of a public open day for local schools, societies and the general public or public evening talk(s) to the local community as appropriate. At the request of local schools PCA will arrange a talk and display of finds for pupils in line with their Key Stage syllabus requirements. A site summary will be made available to local parish magazine(s) and/ or the client's media outlet following approval from the client.

9 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE

- 9.1.1 To assist with the creation and curation of the project's archive, the Project Manager will contact the SHER office to obtain an Event Number at the outset of the project. SHER use this number as a unique identifier linking all physical and digital components of the archive. The unique event number will be clearly indicated on this specification once received for this project. It will be shown on all paperwork created on site (context forms and plans etc), on relevant ensuing reports and on the OASIS data collection form. The Event Number will also be used as the unique Site Code for the site.
- 9.1.2 During production of the PXA, PCA will seek the transfer title of ownership of the complete project archive to the Suffolk County Council depository or store by issuing a "Deeds of Transfer Agreement" form.
- 9.1.3 During post excavation analysis all artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA Central. Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts must be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS/CT before or during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility or another local registered depository will be finalised during the completion of the PXA and indicated in the UPD.
- 9.1.4 PCA will recommend that ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following full analysis and assessment of the objects by the appropriate specialist.
- 9.1.5 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS Conservation Team 2014 Archaeological Archives in Suffolk. Guidelines for preparation and deposition) and the advice contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term

Storage (UKIC 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission 1992).

- 9.1.6 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited with the SCCAS/CT archaeological stores.
- 9.1.7 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

10 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS

10.1 Insurance

- 10.1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

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Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds.) 2000 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8

Glazebrook, J. (ed.) 1997 Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource Assessment. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3

Medlycott, M. 2011. (ed.) Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24

Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team)

11.2 Online Sources

British Geological Survey – Geology of Britain Viewer (Accessed 17/05/2016)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>



Figure 1: Plan showing proposed minimum area of excavation (blue, hatched) and

APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIROMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

Prehistoric Pottery: Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

Roman Pottery: Katie Anderson, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

Post-Roman Pottery: Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

Clay Tobacco Pipe: Chris Jarrett (in house)

CBM: Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts

Stone & Petrological Analysis: Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

Glass: John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

Coins: James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

Inscriptions & Graffiti: Roger Tomlin

Animal Bone: Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

Lithics (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

Osteology: Aileen Tierney

Timber: Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

Leather: Quita Mould

Small Finds: Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman) (in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

Metal slag: Lynne Keys, David Starley

Textiles: Penelope Walton Rogers

Conservation: Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

Dendrochronology: Ian Tyers

Archaeomagnetic dating: Mark Noel

Environmental: Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

Documentary Research: Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick

Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

Industrial Archaeology: David Cranstone

Finds Illustration: Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley
(in house)

PCA

PCA SOUTH

UNIT 54
BROCKLEY CROSS BUSINESS CENTRE
96 ENDWELL ROAD
BROCKLEY
LONDON SE4 2PD
TEL: 020 7732 3925 / 020 7639 9091
FAX: 020 7639 9588
EMAIL: info@pre-construct.com

PCA NORTH

UNIT 19A
TURSDALE BUSINESS PARK
DURHAM DH6 5PG
TEL: 0191 377 1111
FAX: 0191 377 0101
EMAIL: info.north@pre-construct.com

PCA CENTRAL

THE GRANARY, RECTORY FARM
BREWERY ROAD, PAMPISFORD
CAMBRIDGESHIRE CB22 3EN
TEL: 01223 845 522
FAX: 01223 845 522
EMAIL: info.central@pre-construct.com

PCA WEST

BLOCK 4
CHILCOMB HOUSE
CHILCOMB LANE
WINCHESTER
HAMPSHIRE SO23 8RB
TEL: 01962 849 549
EMAIL: info.west@pre-construct.com

PCA MIDLANDS

17-19 KETTERING RD
LITTLE BOWDEN
MARKET HARBOROUGH
LEICESTERSHIRE LE16 8AN
TEL: 01858 468 333
EMAIL: info.midlands@pre-construct.com

