ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND ADJACENT TO DONARDS BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK

Grid reference: TL 992 692
Planning Application No: 1681/15 & DC/17/03035
HER No: BAA 035(Area 1)
HER No: BAA 036(Area 2)
Event No. 25497
Oasis No.: 306804

Prepared for:
Nick Harvey &
Richard Pratt

Prepared by:
Archaeoserv
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)
Great Heath 351 High Road Trimley St Martin Suffolk IP11 0RS

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Frontispiece: Aerial view of Area 2, showing the boundary ditch in the foreground and the building complex in the left background with and ovens to the right background, from the south-east; area 1 is to the left

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1.0 Summary & Introduction

Following on from an evaluation that took place in 2016 on land adjacent to Donards, Back Lane, Badwell Ash, (TL 992 692) an excavation was requested based on the findings from one of the trenches from the evaluation. The location of the trench concerned was in the north-east corner of the site and was designed to reveal any archaeology within that area for the new house plots (14-17; area 1). A further evaluation was carried out on land (area 2) to the immediate north-east of area 1 (Area 2, plots 1 & 2). Both areas included sufficient archaeological finds to justify a full excavation.

Due to severe weather conditions, the evaluation for Area 2 was curtailed in favour of full excavation, a summary for this phase of work is included in this report.

The two areas were excavated at different times. First Area 1 was excavated between the 16th of October to the 16th of December 2017; Area 2, adjacent to Area 1 was excavated between the 13th of February to the 10th of April 2018.

Area 1: (contexts 1000-1035)
The earliest occupation, during the conquest period (mid-late 1st century AD), was established from finds of a residual nature within tree throws, suggesting that land clearance of the site had been carried out. The archaeology discovered within the open area consisted of a gulley considered to be a property boundary of Roman date; a series of intercutting pits dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries AD, with dating established from the pottery evidence. A possible hiatus of occupation cannot be ruled out during the 2nd century A.D. due to the lack of evidence from this period. Prehistoric activity (late Bronze Age- early Iron Age) was also recorded from pottery sherds showing some abrasion and were located as residual finds in a Roman period gulley and a layer which appears to be alluvial in nature. Finds of roofing tile and cbm including daub confirmed the existence of a probable substantial building close by to this site.

Area 2. (contexts 3000-3162)
The prehistoric period was represented by layers of silt (3150) containing small broken flints across the site. A small pit containing Bronze Age flint was the only cut feature of prehistoric date. Some residual Iron Age evidence was recorded; however, the majority of features from Area 2 were from the Roman period. The Roman period is represented by a substantial building recorded from post holes and beam slots in a rectilinear arrangement, dating from the 3rd to the 4th centuries. Additional evidence of Roman occupation was from ovens and pits. The ovens were mainly small features, one of which appeared not to have been used; these were accompanied often by a waste pit for fire debris. A layer of cobbles was most likely a floor surface for a structure, tentatively for a workshop with further post holes possibly associated with it. Other isolated post holes were found representing further small structures or possible fences. A boundary ditch on a NE-SW alignment was considered to be the eastern boundary of the site and corresponded to a smaller boundary ditch which returned on a NW-Se alignment seen in area 1. All of the archaeology found in Area 2 was to the west side of the ditch; no finds were made to the east of it except a post-medieval ditch during the evaluation.

2.0 Site Geology Location and Description

Grid Ref: TL 992 692

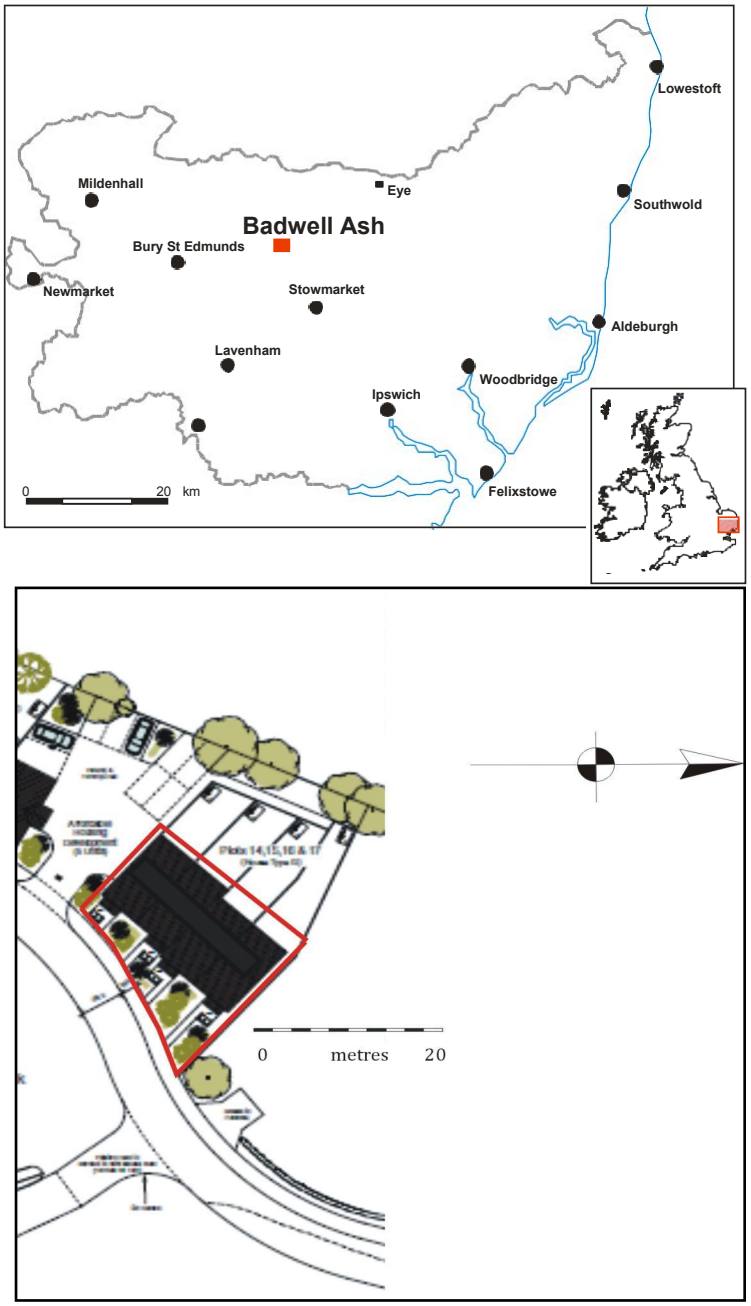

Figure 1. Badwell Ash and site location

2.1 The superficial geology of the site is undivided, chalky, pebbly, sandy clay (BGS: 190; 1990).

2.2 The development lies south-east of the village core, within open ground which was most likely The site is on gently rising land, located off the

Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. once farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and a redundant quarry to the south.

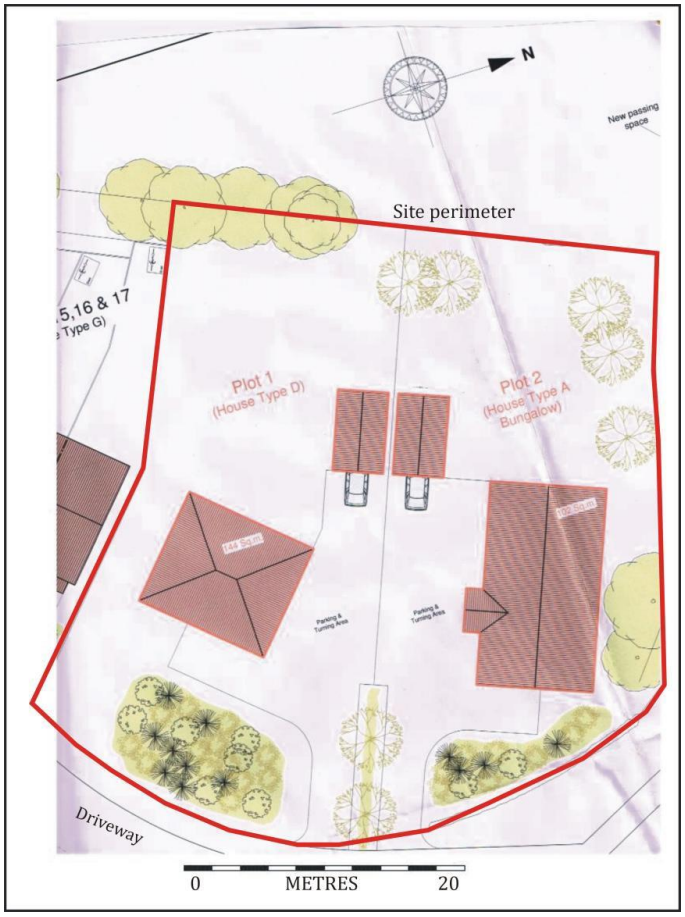

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Figure 3. Site location plan for Area 2

3.0 Planning Background

3.1 The planning application No. 1681/15 (2 plots: 14-17) was for an Application to vary condition 21 of 1008/11 (Residential development consisting of 17 no. dwellings (including 5 no. Affordable Housing Units) including a new access road and associated car parking arrangements.) to include amended design for plots 1-17 & garages on land at Donards Back lane Badwell Ash.

3.2 A further application was made at the same address for the erection of a further six new dwellings on land to the immediate north-east of area 1. The application (DC/17/03035) was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council.

3.3 In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition states "*No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local*

Planning Authority.

Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)

3.4 This *condition is in accordance with* the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

3.5 The site is located off the Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. The development lies south-east of the village core, within on open ground which was most likely once farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and to a redundant quarry to the south.

3.6 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, revised 2019)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;

The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;

Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;

Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are

demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

4.1 Archaeological Background

The SCCA/CT brief states that: "*This site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, immediately adjacent to the location of Iron Age and Roman features identified during recent archaeological investigations to the south of the proposed development area (BAD 035). An early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was also identified in the quarry to the east (BAA 008), along with a Bronze Age settlement site which is recorded to the south-east (BAA 005). Archaeological evaluation of the development area itself has identified features of Roman date, including a possible wall foundation. As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of further below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area*." (SCCA/CT Brief, 2017)

4.2 Archaeological Events

Eleven intervention records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

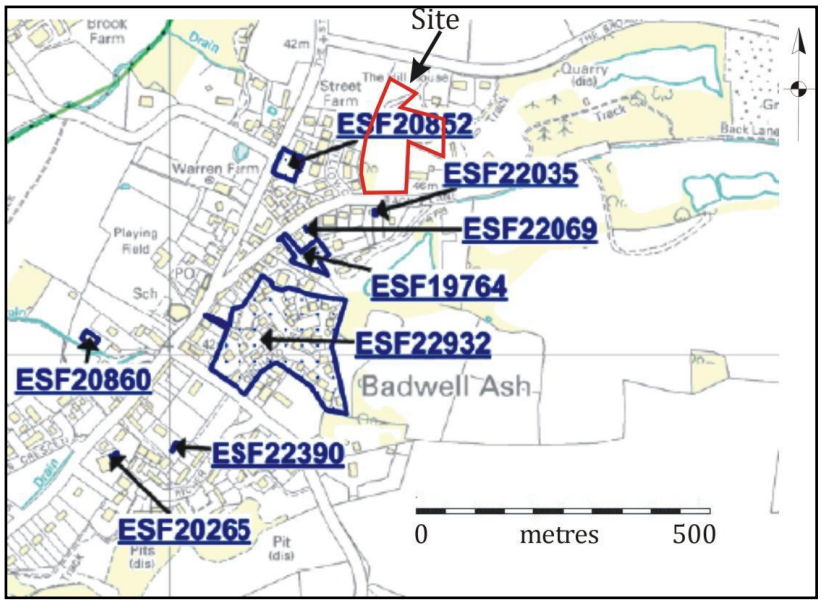

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Figure 4. Events map for Badwell Ash showing locations of interventions (SCC Historic Environment Records)

There have been a number of interventions to the south and south-west of the proposed development: immediately to the south an evaluation (ESF22035) carried out in 2013 at 8 Back Lane did not locate any archaeology (DPAS, 2013); to the south-west an archaeological evaluation (ESF 20852) was carried out at Warren Hill Farm, and demonstrated that there has been domestic occupation on the site since at least the 16th century. A hollow in which pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the frontage and this has been interpreted as a

kitchen midden. The midden was a structured feature in that it contained a bed of large flints to allow it to be free draining, but the fine silts of the upper fills suggests that despite this the top of the deposit was 'muddy'. The midden produced only a limited range of finds that were mostly quite worn and fragmentary. However the pottery assemblage displays only slight abrasion and indicates a degree of consistency in terms of dating (SCC, 2013). A further evaluation (ESF 22069) at 4 Back Lane identified a single shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date (DPAS, 2013).

In 2016, an evaluation was carried out by trial trenching; the work was carried out on land adjacent to Donards Back lane Badwell Ash. Eighteen trenches were excavated. Only one trench contained any archaeology, trench 20, this was a spread or layer (1003), this feature had Late Iron Age-early Roman transitional type and Roman pottery sherds within it. In addition, a small ditch terminus [1004] with one sherd of Late iron age pottery and an assemblage of struck and worked flint from the Neolithic to early Bronze age was present. A post hole [1006] contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from its fill (1007). A second post hole [1014] contained no finds The remainder of the trenches contained deposits consistent to a deeply stratified back-fill sequence, suggesting that all of these trenches were on the site of a modern quarry pit. The findings within Tr 20 prompted the excavation of Area 1, which was then followed on with the excavation of Area 2. (Payne. D., Archaeoserv, Evaluation Report, 2016).

In December 2017 an evaluation was carried out by trial trenching on the subject area of this report. Twelve trenches were opened across the site in respect of the six new dwellings. Shortly after opening, adverse weather conditions created extensive flooding across the entire site. Before the flooding became serious, a number of features were observed within the trenches to the west of the driveway (fig. 3). The area to the east of the driveway contained no archaeology except a post-medieval ditch in trench 11. Due to the extent of flooding no further recording was possible and the evaluation was abandoned in favour of a full excavation, which commenced in January 2018. (Payne, D., Archaeoserv 2017)

The remainder of the interventions carried out in Badwell Ash are at some distance and are not considered relevant to the current development proposal.

Bronze Age/Iron Age finds discovered at Back Lane, although small, do show that some activity in the prehistoric period is evident for this part of Badwell Ash and may continue into the development area. Much of the area has been quarried in recent times, the extent of which is uncertain; the potential for residual finds is likely here.

4.3 Archaeological Monuments and Recorded Finds

Several finds have been made (fig. 4) in the vicinity of the development area. To the east of the site is Smith's Pit a Bronze Age 'settlement', Bronze Age sherds in a pit, also a scatter of Roman pottery in topsoil (HER: BA 005); to the north-east an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter was discovered in a cemetery of 30-40 skeletons in 1922 of Anglo Saxon date (HER: BA 008); to the south-east of the site a small bronze ring, thought to be Saxon, was found in the gravel pit (HER: BA 019); to the south of the development on land at 4 Back Lane a small pit containing very abraded pottery and burnt flint of late Iron Age to early Bronze Age was discovered during an evaluation

(HER: 029). Within the development area the name *Kiln Pightle* suggests a post-medieval kiln site (HER: MSF 23301); to the south-east a ring was found (MSF 5559), possibly Saxon, from gravel workings.

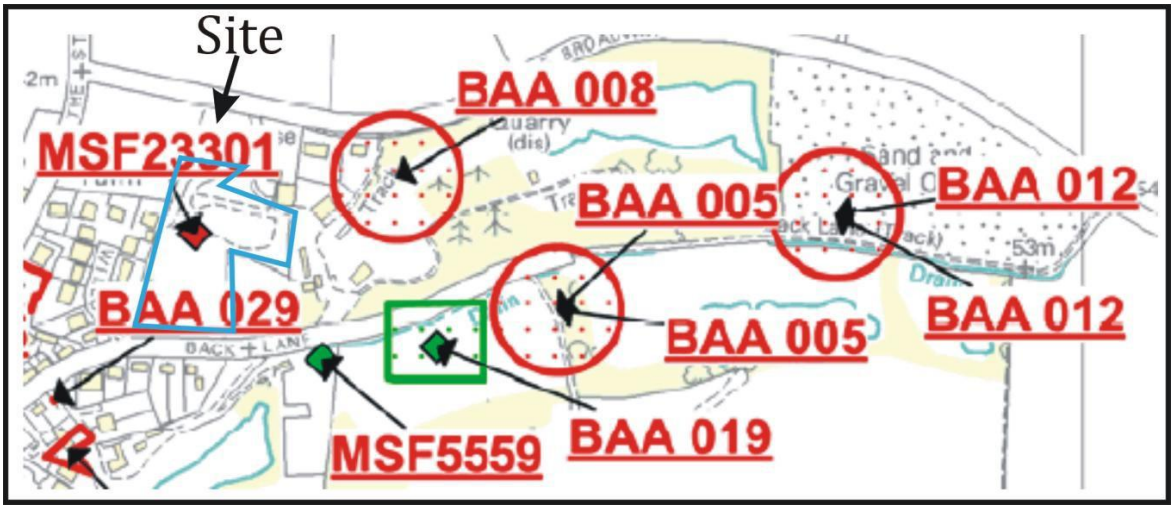

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Figure 5. Monuments and finds map (HER)

Further research on the Historic Environment Record located an additional two entries for Badwell Ash (both, BAA 043). The first was for Roman Samian pottery found during a pipeline close to the church and under the same entry, a 3rd century Roman coin was found near to the council houses in *The Street* (fig. 6)

4.4 Historical Background

Badwell Ash, or *Little Ashfield,* as it was once known, is a neat village, 4 miles south-east of Ixworth in the county of Suffolk, within the area of Mid Suffolk district Council. The medieval church of St Mary's, All Saints (BAA 009) stands in the high street, approximately within the centre of the village. (White, 1844).

According to White:' In the ninth year of the reign of Edward I, Badwell Ash was in the lordship of William Creketote, and it was afterwards held, together with Great Ashfield, by the prior and monks of Ixworth Priory. At the dissolution, it was granted to Richard Codington. In 1845 there were two manors: Badwell Ash, and Shakerland, belonging to Miss R Clough; but a great part of the land was held by Lord Thurlow, the Rev. T.B. Northgate, and others named: Mayhew; Baker; Moss; Wilson; Parker; and other landholders.' (White,1844).

Badwell Ash is not mentioned in the Domesday book (1086), but it is possible that one of the places noted as unidentified in the text of that survey may refer to Badwell Ash. It does suggest however that this name is later than the Domesday Book and was known with a different place name at the time of the survey. Badwell Ash, as already stated above was known as Little Ashfield.

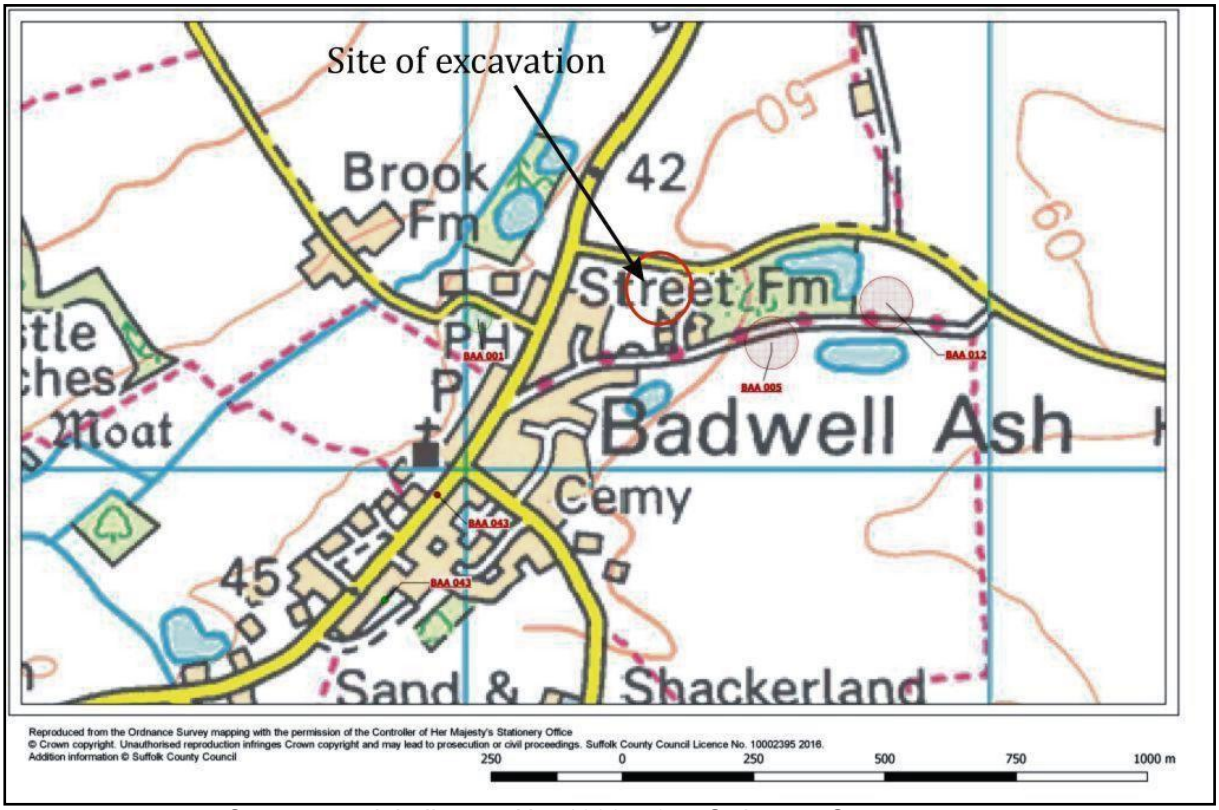

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Figure 6. Historic Environment Records map of monuments, showing the entries (BAA 043) to the south of the village and in relation to the excavation site, approximately 700m to the north-east

5.0 Cartographic Information

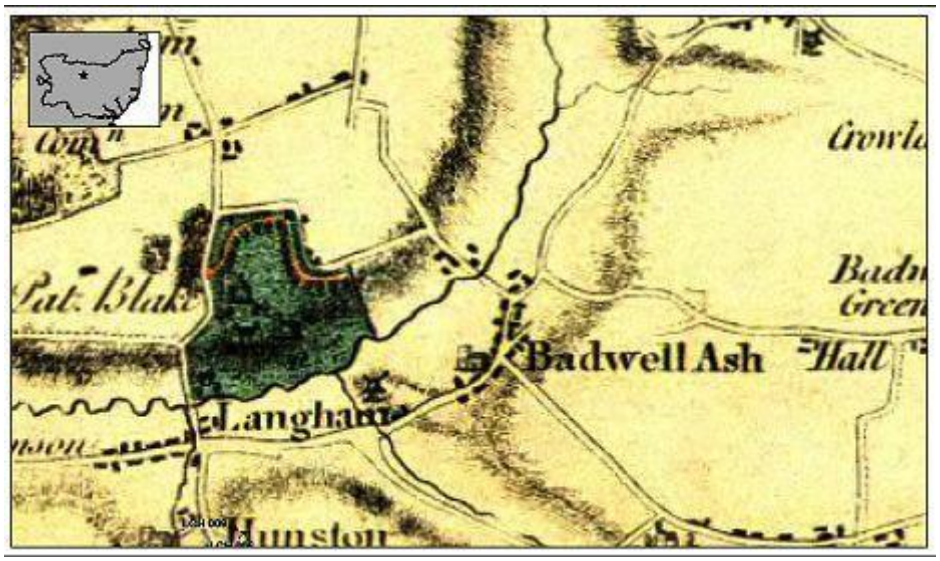

Figure 7. Hodskinson's map of Badwell Ash, 1783

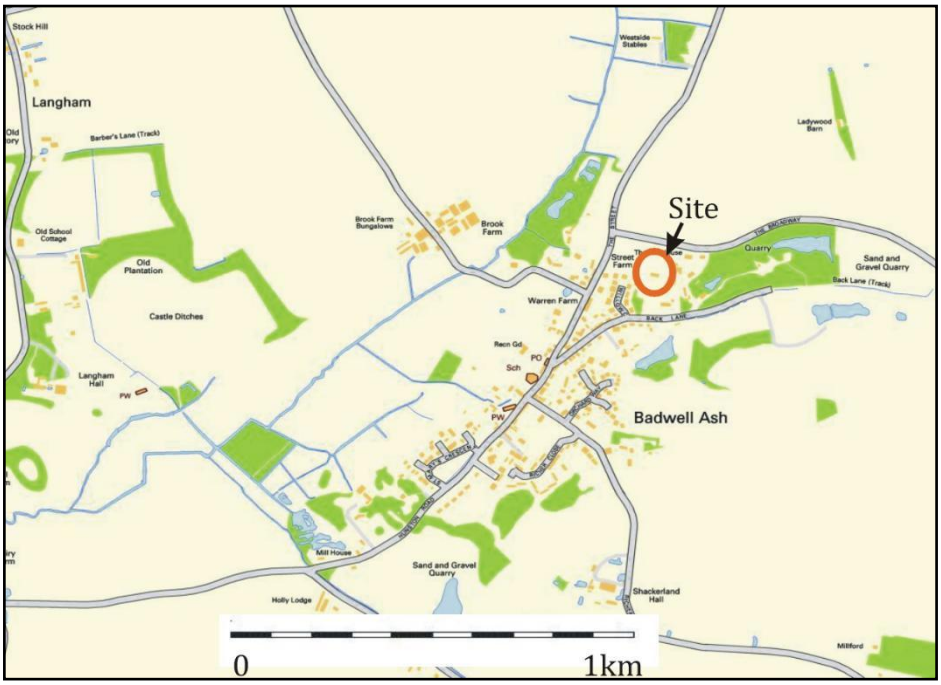

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Figure 8. The modern OS map showing location of site

6.0 Project Objectives

6.1 Specific project objectives were based upon the findings of the evaluations of 2016 and 2017, which showed a number of features were present within the western area of the site. A preliminary inspection of the features from the 2017 evaluation showed that they were Roman with some prehistoric in date and that the site, identified in area 1 indeed extended north into the current area. Based upon these findings, the objective was to consolidate the findings of the evaluations into a concise understanding of the site through characterisation, quantification, phasing, date and extent of the remains.

6.2 Research agendas for East Anglia are set out in three papers: • Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, edited by Maria Medlycott and Nigel Brown, 2008. East Anglian Archaeology • Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. resource assessment, edited by Jenny Glazebrook, 1997. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.3; • Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. research agenda and strategy, edited by Nigel Brown and Jenny Glazebrook, 2000. EAA Occasional Paper No.8, 7.0

7.0 Fieldwork Methodology

A Leica GS12 differential global positioning system (DGPS) was used to accurately set-out the excavation area. The site was stripped using a 14 tonne 360˚ mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the control of a qualified professional archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil layers were removed carefully down to the first archaeological horizon, and all feature excavation was undertaken by

hand. Topographic survey, limit of excavation, section locations and archaeological and natural feature survey points were accurately recorded using the DGPS to produce a pre-excavation and post-excavation plan, which was then tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid. The archaeological remains were recorded using pro-forma sheets, plan and section drawings and appropriate photographic records, as agreed in the Written Scheme of Investigation. All features, finds and samples were given unique context numbers assigned during the recording of the site.

8.0 Results

8.1 Introduction

For simplification of the data gained, the results from this site will be described from evidence recorded within Area 1 and Area 2 in conjunction. Although excavated at different times, both areas form the same site. The phasing of the site is identified by the following with their corresponding dates:

Phase I: Prehistoric
Phase II: Late Iron age to the early Roman period, mid 1st-late 2nd century
Phase III: Late 2nd - late 3rd century Roman
Phase IV: Late 3rd - 4th century Roman
Unattributed features of Roman date

The site as a whole, particularly Area 2 was difficult to date and phase due to the lack of good dating evidence and the broad date range of most of the Roman pottery (pers comm: A. Fawcet). Additionally, severe weather conditions did not allow a full process of excavation with continual flooding persisting across the whole site, which destroyed many of the feature sections.

The archaeological horizon consisted of an alternating light brown to darker brown silt, in isolated patches. The darker patches, upon examination consisted of Colluvium that had gathered over an undulating surface, filling the depressions with this material (3150). It was of a prehistoric date containing a large amount of flint, some of it worked. This geological arrangement can be seen on the overhead image of the site (p.4) and in appendix V, fig. 72. Some features on both areas were too irregular to record as cuts and therefore were recorded as tree throws, but the pottery assemblages from some of these features were suggestive of a possible cut present previously before the shape of the feature was distorted by root activity. Whether these were pits originally it is not clear and if they were, then they had been subject to very extensive rooting damage. Within the report, features of this nature were recorded as tree throws where no identifiable cuts could be discerned. However, they were recorded fully where finds were present within these features.

The eastern edge of area 1 was heavily truncated by a modern roadway, which would have resulted in the loss of any archaeological features that might have existed there. Area 2 also contained irregular spreads of colluvium (3150); one spread (3128), and a much later event to the north-east corner of the site, which masked the main boundary ditch; the remainder of the site was covered in common irregular patches, also thought to be colluvial in origin, and these contained a very

common deposit of worked and mainly un-worked flint fragments.

8.2 Phase I: Prehistoric- Neolithic-Bronze age - Iron age

(Area 1)
The earliest occupation of the site is from the late Neolithic to the Bronze Age. Evidence for this period was represented by a small gulley, found during the evaluation (Tr-20) of area 1 during 2016. Further Bronze age evidence was in the form of small irregular pits or tree throws, during the excavation of area 1, containing worked flint. Additional finds of worked flint were also found in discrete patchy layers, believed to have been the result of land clearance, creating fluvial deposits within shallow recesses of the landscape. Area 1 is confined to the southern area of the site, separated by a 7m wide baulk from area 2.

8.3 The Palaeochannel
Palaeochannel, **(1035)** (fig. 12) is located at the southern end of the site (area 1) it was likely to be a natural boundary for this site, a gulley [1011] does respect it and probably existed still as running water or stagnant during the Roman period, as a number of Roman finds were made within it. Two sections of roofing tile, one *Tegula* (flat tile) fragment and the other an *Imbrex* (ridge tile). These finds have shown the likely existence of a substantial building somewhere close to this site. Two abraded sherds of pottery were also found, dated as Roman, all residual. A collection of cobble stones is part of the make-up of this deposit, at its base, seen during the evaluation (Tr 20), in 2016, (Payne, D) .

8.4 Colluvial layers and Tree throws
Within area 1, two distinct spreads of colluvium (fig. 12) were recorded, (**1006, 1007**) probably resulting from land clearance activity during the later prehistoric periods. Layer **(1006)** contained a mid-dark brown silt ; maximum depth, 0.15m; extent not discernible. Finds included three pottery sherds, weighing 13gm. dating from the early-mid Iron age. Layer **(1007)** contained a mid-dark brown silt; maximum depth, 0.13m; extent not discernible, finds included two pottery sherds, weighing a total of 9gm, dated from the late Bronze age to the early Iron age, one sherd was from the 1st c. A.D. date, abraded, and considered residual. A 4th century coin was also located in this layer and considered residual.

A number of features with no discernible cuts were recorded as colluvial layers or tree throws containing material culture, mainly in the form of bone, charcoal and pottery. A solitary example of one of these features was an amorphous shaped feature, 1.60m wide by 0.22m deep (**1008**), which was recorded as a tree throw as no discernible cut was seen (fig. 23). It contained no pottery but contained some charcoal, animal bone and worked flint. The fill, a mid brown-dark brown silt, was very similar if not the same as the colluvial layers and considered to be of similar date. some the finds were therefore, possibly residual to the origins of the feature.

(Area 2)
8.5 Area 2 displayed a similar pattern of patchy fluvial layers that can be seen in the over-head image of the site, (frontispiece and fig. 72) of this report, represented by darker brown irregular patches. These darker patches contained a great deal of small flint fragments that were in the majority un-worked and had undergone a great

deal of compression and travel through soil movement and fluvial action. The only cut feature believed to be from the Bronze Age was from a small pit [**3064**], (fig. 49), width 0.43m by 0.17m depth, which was completely filled by **(3063),** a single fill of burnt flint and a small amount of worked flint within a very dark brown silt (see the flint report on p. 52). The early Iron age is represented only as background evidence in the form of residual pottery from early Roman features with some in later features from the Roman period.

8.6 Phase II: Late Iron age to the early Roman period, mid 1st-late-2nd century (Area 1)

8.7 Gulley

Area 1 contained a linear gulley or small boundary ditch **[1011]** on a NW-SE alignment across the site with dating evidence from the late Iron Age to early Roman period (1st century AD). Four 1m sections were excavated within the gulley including both termini **[1011 A,B,C,D,E]** This feature (figs. 23, 24, 25) may correspond to the boundary ditch recorded in area 2 and if joined, would effect a return (corner) of a reasonable rectilinear boundary (figs. 13). The single fill of **(1012) B**, 1m long section by 0.53m width by 0.23m depth of mid-brown silt contained three sherds of Roman and early - mid Iron age pottery. The single fill of **(1012) C**, contained a mid brown silt, 1m length by 0.65m width by 0.20m depth and contained a single sherd of pottery dating from the mid 1st - 2nd century AD, only slightly abraided. No finds came from the sections A and D. Considering the gulley's possible relationship with the main boundary ditch in area 2 which is dated to this phase, the pottery dates seem to conform also and has been allocated to this phase.

8.8 Tree throw or areas of colluvial deposits

A number of features were identified as tree throws or areas of colluvial deposits, from area 1, (**1010**) was a feature of this type, no identifiable cut could be discerned. Feature **(1010)**, was examined by a 3.80m width section by 0.13m deep and contained a mid brown silt, containing twenty four pottery sherds, total weight, 1003 gm, dating to the conquest period (mid-lates1st century AD), which was cut by the gulley [**1011**] of a similar but later date (figs. 23, 24, 25).

8.9 Pits

A pit [**1025**] subcircular, was possibly also from this phase, having been cut by a further pit, **[1022]** which was much later in date (fig. 26). Pit [**1025**] was 1.28m, deep and 0.50m wide, the fill single (**1026**) was a mid-brown silt, yielding 6 sherds of pottery, weighing 38 gm. These have been postulated to be of this phase due to the fact that although the cataloguer has stated they are a "Roman " fabric, the inclusion of 2 sherds of mid-late Iron age quite possibly places this context at the earlier Roman period rather than later.

(Area 2)

8.10 Ovens or Corn Driers

Further activity from this phase was in area 2, from four ovens or possibly corn driers: [**3025**]; length, 1.53m, width, 0.30m reducing to 0.20m in stoke hole channel (fig. 51), contained a single fill (**3024**) of blackish-brown silty clay. This fill contained a single sherd of mid-1st century AD date, only slightly abraded; the associated firing pit and stoking hole [**3156**], length, 0.46m, width, 0.14m, depth, 0.14m had a single

fill (**3155**) of blackish-brown silty clay containing 4 sherds of pottery, weighing 123gm. Of note was a well preserved sherd of Samian ware, of a (plain) type dating from the late 2nd century A.D.

Oven/Corn drier [**3076**] was very well preserved (fig. 52, 53), its base measured, length, 0.90m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.13m, contained a blackish-brown silt (**3075)** and yielded, surprisingly, no finds.; a fired clay lining was extant (3074), which varied in thickness from 0.04m-0.06m. The fire pit associated to this oven was [**3073**], length, 0.90m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.13m, yielded 18 sherds of pot weighing 112gm from fill (**3072**). The dating of this pottery is of a generic Roman type which was used for much of the Roman period, however one sherd was possibly of a mid 1st century AD date. Again, the size and morphology of this oven is similar to the other examples, spatially it was circa. 10m north of the building and close to a another oven. Its general structure and appearance renders it to be of a similar date to the other examples from this site.

Oven/Corn drier [**3132**], (figs. 54, 55), length, 0.45m, 0.45m, width, 0.45m, depth, 0.20m, had a single fill (**3130**) of a blackish-brown silt with small stones and yielded 99 gm of pottery including 25 sherds. The date range of the closely dated pieces was from the mid 1st century to the late 2nd century with a possible 3rd century outlier. This oven had a good preserved lining of fired clay (**3140**) with dimensions of 0.14m, depth and 0.07m in thickness and had an obvious repair (**3131**) of the lining, to the west side of the structure. Associated to the oven was the fire pit [3134], length, 0.52m, width, 0.70m, depth, containing a blackish-brown silt (**3133**) , yielding 8 sherds of pot, weighing 8gm. These were not closely dated but with the spatial relationship to the oven, adjacent, it was considered to be contemporary.

A possible oven/corn drier [**3162**], (fig. 56) length, 0.63m, width, 0.63m, depth, 0.27m contained a fill [**3161**] of blackish-brown silt, yielding no finds. As with the last oven, a similar arrangement of an associated fire pit [**3160**], (fig. 56) length 0.90m, width, 0.90m, depth, 0.29m of fill (**3159**), a blackish-brown silt, yielded no finds. The location, morphology and size, suggests a similar date to the other ovens. In the case of this oven, however, there was no evidence of use, no lining or fired clay present.

8.11 Boundary ditch

A boundary linear ditch [**3029**] **A-D** on a North-East-South-West alignment, delimited all of the occupation evidence found on the site (figs. 60, 61, 62 & 67); no further features dating to the Roman period were noted to the east of it. The form of the ditch was unusual in that it retained a sharp recess at its base,(commonly called an *ankle breaker*), but only seen in sections B and C. Section **(3028)** A did however show signs of a degraded step in the cut line (figs. 60, 62).

Four 1m sections were excavated along its entire length. Section (**3028**) **A** was a dark brown silt with medium angular stones; length, 1.0m, width 1.40m, depth, 0.90m. This section yielded 19 sherds of pottery, weighing 649 gm, dating the context to the mid 1st - 2nd century AD with residual Iron age. Section (**3028**) **B** was a mid-brown silt with common cobbles, flint nodules and smaller angular stones; length, 1.0m, width 1.41m, depth, 0.51m. Section (**3028**) **B** yielded 47 pottery sherds, weighing 256 gm, dating the context to the mid 1st - late 2nd century AD with

residual 3rd century AD coming from a flagon handle. Section **(3028) C** was a mid-

brown silt with flint cobbles, flint angular, nodules and medium stones; length, 1.0m, width 1.30m, depth, 0.42m; this context yielded 18 sherds of pottery, weighing 92 gm; dating the context to the mid-late 2nd century AD. Section **(3028) D** was a mid-brown silt with large common cobbles, flint nodules and smaller stones, angular; length, 1.45m, width, 1.02m, depth, 0.34m; this context yielded 12 sherds of pottery, weighing 48 gm, the upper secondary fill **(3138)** was a mid-brown, marly, silty clay , yielding 7 sherds of pot, weighing 54 gm. This context was dated as Roman as all forms of pottery found were of a generic type, but presumed to be of 2nd century date, in line with the other three sections. Where slot D continued under the layer **(3128)** a further section was excavated to test the ditch alignment and depth, this was carried out as a sondage (fig. 13) only, with the results confirming the depth and direction of the ditch under layer **(3128),** the same as seen in section D.

8.12 Phase III: Roman - late 2nd - mid 3rd centuryAD (Area 1)

Area 1 did not contain evidence from Roman occupation during this period, which would suggest a hiatus of use, certainly in this part of the site, between the late 2nd-early/mid 3rd centuries.

8.13 (Area 2)

Area 2 also appears to be little occupied during the late 2nd - early 3rd centuries with one potential context, a pit **[3041]** subcircular, (fig. 47) which was 1.80m wide by 0.32m deep, containing a single fill **(3040)** of mid-brown silt, quite compacted with a high density of small-medium stones and common angular flints, which was unlike any other fills found on the site, yielding a sherd of pottery weighing 13 gm dated to the mid-late 2nd century. A copper alloy coin (SF 5) was found in this context, dating to the early 4th century, so this could be residual or a transitional feature of Phases III- IV.

8.14 Phase IV: Roman - 3rd - 4th century (Area 1)

The evidence for this phase comes mainly from, pits, either discrete or in complexes. A major complex of pits was located in the north baulk of area 1: **[1016], [1027], [1029],** all subcircular (figs. 27-32). This series of intercutting pits were more or less of the same date with a layer over **(1028),** which contained the majority of the finds, mainly pottery from the 3rd-4th centuries. One particular pit **[1016] subcircular,** was 1.14m width, depth, 0.58m (fig. 27) Two fills were recorded, a secondary fill **(1017)** of a mid-brown silt; width, 1.14m, depth, 0.25m, yielded 17 sherds of pottery, weighing 361 gm, dating the context to the 3rd-4th centuries. A primary fill **(1018)** was a mid brown silt; width, 0.98m, depth, 0.38m and contained a large assemblage of animal bone (equid) in its base with associate pottery of 10 sherds, weighing 301 gm, dating to the late 3rd-early 4th centuries, and an iron knife blade, not closely datable, but Roman.

In view of the richness of the finds from this group, the baulk was extended back to reveal a whole complex of pits and was excavated 100%. This revealed a further two pits: **[1027]** subcircular**,** the earliest of the complex of three pits, was 1.25m width, and depth 0.41m, containing three fills: **(1033)** a primary fill with a light brown and buff coloured silt and mixed clays; width, 0.90m, depth, 0.10m containing 1 sherd of

pot, weighing 1 gm and is considered residual with a date of the 1st-2nd century. A secondary fill **(1031)** was a mid-brown silt; width, 1.25m, depth, 0.30m, containing 20 sherds of pot, weighing 193 gm, dating broadly Roman with four of these to the 3rd-4th centuries. A tertiary fill **(1034)** was a mixed brown and yellowish-brown silt; width, 0.93m, depth, 0.11m, yielding no datable finds. A third pit **[1029]** which cut **[1027]** was subcircular, width, 0.97m, depth, 0.30m, containing two fills: **(1032),** a primary fill containing a light brown and buff coloured mixed clay; width, 0.90m, depth, 0.10m, yielding no datable finds; a secondary fill **(1030)** was a mixed dark and light brown silt; width, 0.78m, depth 0.08m, yielding 1 sherd of pot, weighing 26 gm, dated as Roman.

The entire complex of pits was capped by a layer **(1028),** a mid-dark brown silt; width, 1.93m, depth, 0.30m, containing 89 sherds of pot, weighing 1008 gm, dating the context to the late 3rd - early 4th centuries, with some residual early Roman.

A further pit was also located close by, but not part of the above group **[1022]** subcircular**,** which cut an earlier pit (fig. 26). Pit **[1022]** was 1.12m width, depth, 0.53m, contained two fills: a primary fill **(1024)** was a mid-dark brown silt; width, 1.12m, depth, 0.55m, yielding 25 sherds of pot, weighing 142 gm, dating the context to the 4th century with residual Iron age. A secondary fill **(1023)** was a mixed light brown silt with blackish lenses of charcoal and redeposited buff coloured clay; width, 0.80m, depth, 0.23m, yielding no datable finds. This feature was cut into **(1003)** a possible tree throw containing 3 sherds of pot weighing 7 gm, dated as Roman with residual Iron age.

A tree throw or irregular pitting **(1005)** was filled by a mid-brown silt; length 1.40m, width, 0.74m, depth, 0.30m, containing high charcoal deposits, 7 sherds of pot, weighing 29 gm, dating the context to the mid-4th century with residual prehistoric pot.

8.15 (Area 2)
Phase IV in Area 2 concerns the building complex, pits and pit complexes to the north of the building (fig. 19).

8.16 The Building beam slots
Evidence for a substantial building was recorded from post holes and beam slots, located in the southern end of Area 2. Part of the southern extent of the building was not seen, as it lay under a baulk which contained a high power electric mains cable.

A rectilinear arrangement of beam slots and a series of post holes signified the presence of a building with a gable end beam slot [**3008]** and a side elevation beam slot **[3004**] linears; the eastern end had neither a beam slot or post holes, suggesting an open ended, aisled building (figs. 39-45). This building had an internal subdivision: gulley/beam slot [**3015]** with associated post holes [**3017**], and **[3055].** Assigned post holes to the main structure or walls were, [**3031], [3013] [3061], [3033**] all circular- subcircular, respecting the beam slots (figs. 41,43 and 46); a possible truncated out post hole was noted adjacent to the main beam slot **[3004]B** (fig.40). The pottery evidence (3rd-4th c.) from the post holes substantiated their inclusion into the building complex.

One of the most significant features of the building was the side elevation beam slot [**3004],** linear (total length, 10.20 m). This feature (fig. 40) received four 1m long sections excavated within its length (A,B,C,D). Section (**3004**) **A,** a terminus and gulley, almost on a north-south alignment, was in length, 0.95m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m and contained a single fill **(3003) A** of a mid-light grey-brown silt; length, 0.95, width, 0.44m, depth, 0.12m, yielding no dating evidence. Section **[3004] B** was in length**,** 0.83m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m of a mid-light grey-brown silt, with no dating evidence. Section **[3004] C** was in length, 1.08m, width, 0.80m, depth 0.09m, containing a single fill **(3003)C,** of a mid-light grey-brown silt; length, 1.08m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.09m, yielding no dating evidence. Section **[3004]D** was in length, 0.98m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m, contained a single fill **(3003) D**, yielding 4 sherds of pottery, weighing 13 gm, dated as "Roman" by the cataloguer .

The second major element of the building was the gable end beam slot **[3008],** a linear (total length, 5.80 m) on an east-west orientation (fig. 43), excavated in two sections, **[3008]A** was 2.84m in length, width, 0.50m, depth, 0.12m, with a single fill **(3007)A** of mid-greyish-brown silt, yielding 124 sherds of pot, weighing 1.56 kilos, the majority from one single vessel (fig. 43), dating this feature from the mid 3rd century to the early 4th century. Fired clay or daub was also found within this context, also dated to the 3rd-4th centuries. The terminus section **[3008] B** was 1.60m long by 0.50m wide by 0.07m depth, filled by a **(3007) B**, a mid-greyish brown silt with occasional stones and broken small flint fragments, although shallow it was well compacted, but with no finds.

8.17 The Building post holes and internal gulley

A number of post holes were clearly in alignment forming part of the structure of the building., in particular, post holes **[3013, 3061, 3033]** subcircular**,** forming the main supports in alignment and respecting the beam slot as shown on the building complex post-excavation plan (fig. 19).

Post hole **[3013]** subcircular was 0.64m wide, by a depth of 0.33m and contained two fills; the upper secondary fill (**3011**) contained a dark brownish-grey, gravelly silt, **width,** 0.64m, depth, 0.33m, yielding 1 abraided pottery sherd, dated as Roman. The primary fill (**3012**) contained a mid-orangey brown marl; width, 0.13m, depth, 0.33m, yielding no finds; its relationship and size compared to the other three places it as a primary support element of the building.. Post hole [**3061**], subcircular; width 0.20m, depth, 0.34m contained a single fill of dark brown silt, slightly gravelly **(3060),** which yielded no finds. Its spatial arrangement with the other three also being of similar fills and size, attributes it as one of the main support elements of the building. Post hole **[3033]** subcircular was 0.38m width and 0.29m depth, containing a single fill **(3032)** of dark orangey-brown silt with gravel inclusions, yielding 7 sherds of pottery, weighing 92gm. The dating from this group of pot placed the context at the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century. An earlier date than the other two post holes, however, the spatial arrangement, size, fills and morphology all point to a later date as with the previously mentioned examples.

Post hole **[3055],** subcircular was located within beam slot [3004], and was 0.27m width and a depth of 0.22m, containing a single fill of dark brown silt but contained no finds. Its position in-line with an internal gulley and post holes suggests it was part of this internal structure. An internal gulley **[3015],** linear (fig. 45) running parallel to

the gable end beam slot was located within the main structure. Its relationship where it met [3004] beam slot could not be established due to its ephemeral nature and ground conditions on site at this location, but has been included as part of the structure of the building, evidence for this has been examined in more detail in this section. It was examined in two sections, section **[3015] A** and **[3015] B**. Section **[3015]** A was 0.75m long, width, 0.20m, depth, 0.12m, containing a single fill of a mid-brown silt; length, 1.56m, width, 0.18m, depth, 0.17m, but contained no finds. Its position, form and relationship with the post holes, subcircular **[3055, 3017]** displays clearly a component of the structure of the building. Post hole **[3017]** was located at the southern end of gulley **[3015]** (see fig. 41) and was 0.40m in width, depth, 0.30m containing a mid-brown silt within a single fill **(3016),** which yielded 14 sherds of a Mortarium bowl with a grit surface, weighing 398 gm; dates for this type was in the date range of 160-200 AD, again placing this context earlier than the other components of the building. Although this find was only slightly abraided it is considered residual to the context, because of other residual earlier pottery that has been found within other elements of the building, for example **(3007)A** contained 1st-2nd century residual pottery, suggesting the construction of the building obliterated earlier features containing material from this earlier date. This context therefore has been assigned to the 3rd century at the earliest in line with the remainder of the features of the building thus far discussed. At the opposite end to the gulley, a possible terminus **[3078]** was located (see the building plan, fig 19 and fig. 42) for this and all the above), it was 0.14m long by 0.29m wide by 0.13m deep, it contained a fill **(3077)** with no dating evidence.

An additional three small post holes, all subcircular were recorded within the building complex **[3031], [3145], [3006]** (figs. 41, 43). Post hole **[3031]** was 0.28m wide with a depth, 0.10m with a single fill **(3030)** containing an orangey-brown silt with no dating evidence. Its location within the structure and relationship with another further along the beam slot suggests it is part of the structure. Post hole **[3145]** was similarly positioned adjacent to the beam slot, it had a width, 0.35m and depth, 0.12m, containing a single fill **(3144)** of mid-greyish brown silt with packing stones small other stones, yielding 2 pottery sherds weighing 1 gm of Roman date. the last post hole to be attributed to the structure was **[3006]** (fig. 41) which was in-line with the internal gulley **[3015]** and arrangement of post holes also it was located next to the baulk and was filled by **(3005)** a mid-brown silt; width, 0.30m, depth, 0.30m, which yielded 5 sherds of pottery, weighing 59 gm, with fabric types dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries A.D. (see p. 20, catalogue of pottery for fuller details of these finds). This date conforms to the considered date range of the building.

Pit ? **[3053]**, circular, was located at the corner of the building (fig. 46) at the intersection of the two beam slots; it may be a primary, corner post hole, although somewhat large for a post hole, its position is intriguing. The circular shape and flat-bottomed profile all point to a large post hole, but without any parallels within the building group. This feature was in width 1.34m, by a depth, 0.54m, containing a single fill **(3052),** a mid greyish-brown silt with small stones; width, 1.34m, depth, 0.54m, yielding 20 sherds of pot, weighing 96 gm, dating from the early 2nd century to the 4th century. A broad date-range, encompassing the building's date of between the 3rd to the 4th centuries, with a good mix of material in the form of cbm (19 fragments, wt. 246 gm), fired clay (18 fragments, wt. 172 gm). As this feature contained building debris in the form of cbm and fired clay, a good range of pottery

dates and its spatial location in a prime position, this feature has been attributed to the building complex as a likely structural, and major component of the building's framing evidence.

8.18 Pits and pit complexes

Further activity from this period was in the form of pits and pit complexes, a large complex to the north of the building, all subcircular (figs. 48, 70), contained three pits **[3089], [3093], [3091]** and was excavated in quadrants (A ,B, C, D)**.** The latest in the sequence was, [3086], which cut [3091] and [3093] (fig. 48).

Pit **[3089]** was 2.50m wide by 0.60m deep, containing three fills: a primary fill **(3088)** of a mid-yellowish brown silt; width, 0.85m, depth, 0.05m, yielding no datable finds; secondary fill **(3087)** was a series of black lenses laminated by beige silty ash above and below; width, 0.68m, depth, 0.12m, which appeared as a fire waste deposit, yielding no finds; a tertiary deposit **(3086)** in quadrant **A,** was a mid orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 2m, depth, 0.80m, yielding 38 sherds of pot, weighing 493 gm, dating the context to the late 4th century ; in quadrant B of **(3086),** an orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 0.80m, depth, 0.60m, yielded 15 sherds of pot, weighing 236 gm, dating to the late 4th century; in quadrant C of **(3086),** an orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 1m, depth, 0.60m, yielded 7 sherds of pot, weighing 217 gm, all 4th century with residual 1st-2nd century; in quadrant D of **(3086)** an orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 0.80m, depth, 0.50m, yielded 12 sherds of pot, weighing 188 gm, dated to the late 3rd-4th centuries. Pit **[3093],** subcircular was in width, 0.70m, depth, 0.50m, with a single fill **(3092)** a mid- orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 0.70m, depth, 0.50m, yielding no datable finds. Pit **[3091]** was in width, 0.60m, depth, 0.60m, containing a single fill **(3090)** of a mid-orangey brown silt; width, 0.60m, depth, 0.60m, yielding no finds. This complex could not be excavated 100% due to adverse site conditions, the excavator considers the majority of the features were excavated though.

A pit complex, all subcircular, 3m north of the building (fig. 49) contained four cuts. from the earliest in the sequence, Pit **[3105]** was in width**,** 2.60m, depth, 0.31m, with a single fill **(3104)** of a mid-orangey brown, silty clay with small - medium stones, yielding 2 sherds of pot, weighing 39 gm, dated as Roman. Pit **[3107]** had a single fill **(3106),** a dark, orangey-brown silt with small stones; width, 0.50 m, depth, 0.20m, containing no finds. Pit **[3103]** was indistinct as a cut and could be interpreted as a layer; as it was within the profile of the feature, a cut number was allocated. Fill **(3102)** at the uppermost section of the pits (**3102)** contained a dark grey silt with common stones and large cobbles; width, 2.58m, depth 0.26m, yielding 54 sherds of pot, weighing 342 gm; green glass fragments, too small to be positively identified but probably Roman, from a jar; cbm in the form of a tile fragment (1, weighing 25 gm) and fired clay (6 fragments, weighing 479 gm) from a structure; this upper fill was very similar in many respects to the layer (1028) over a pit complex in Area 1 and could be contemporary to it. This assemblage dates the context in to the early 4th century, but may not necessarily indicate to a destruction period of the building, although these finds might possibly derive from another source. The layer a Post hole **[3109]** was at the edge of cut [3105], a relationship to this was unclear, but probably was cut by pit **[3105]** of subcircular form. It contained a single fill (3108) of mid-orangey-brown silt; width, 0.38m, depth, 0.10m, yielding no datable finds. A

further context **[3110]** was noted at the edge of pit **[3103],** this was only seen in plan, presumed subcircular and may represent another pit, but it could not be proven or was simply another tree throw that was cut into by the pit complex. The fill for **[3110]** was exactly the same as (3102) and could have been part of this context.

8.19 Post holes and Tree throws

Post hole **[3067],** with tree throw **(3065)** were located together at the north-west corner of the building (fig. 19) with the post hole cutting an irregular depression; post hole **[3067],** width, 0.20m, depth, 0.20m contained a single fill, **(3066)** with no finds. The tree throw (3065) was filled by a dark, brown - black, silt with common stones; Length, 1.32m, width, 0.40m, depth, yielding 2 sherds of pot, weighing 104 gm, dating to the 3rd-4th centuries along with charcoal deposits, which appeared to be in-situ burning of a tree root. The location of the post hole, just outside the corner of the building is not considered part of the structure. Pit or post hole **[3085],** subcircular, located 3m to the north-west of the building (fig. 52), was 0.50m wide by 0.22m deep, containing a single fill (3084) of a mid-reddish-brown silt with common small stones; width, 0.50m, depth 0.22m, yielding 21 sherds of pot, weighing 292 gm, dated to the late 3rd-4th century, a possible waste pit from the building. An isolated post hole **[3121]** was seen close to the curvilinear gulley [3071] (fig. 19) with a single fill **(3120)** of a dark brown silt with medium to large stones; width, 0.30m, depth, 0.30m, yielding 3 sherds of pot, weighing 19 gm, dated as 4th century.

In the north-west complex of features, (fig. 19) an outlying pit/tree throw **(3048)** was cut by a shallow pit **[3143]** subcircular (fig. 50) and was also assigned to this period. Tree throw **(3048)** was 1.75m wide by 0.35m deep with a dark-greyish brown silty clay fill, yielding 29 sherds of pot, weighing 400 gm. This feature was cut by a pit **[3143],** subcircular; width, 1.20m, depth, 0.40m, containing a single fill **(3142)**, width, 1.20m, depth, 0.40m, of a mid-blackish grey silt, yielding 40 sherds of pot, weighing 340 gm, dating the context to the late 3rd-4th centuries. With such a high density of pottery finds and adjacent to an oven [3050], also considered a late form, it is possibly a waste pit for the oven.

Oven [**3050**], length, 1.38m, width, 0.68m, depth, 0.28m contained a fill (**3049**), of a dark greyish-brown silt with small to medium smooth stones and cbm and yielded a single sherd of pottery, weighing 26gm; the cataloguer is unsure of the date given of the 3rd century A.D. The morphology of this feature is very similar to the others found on the site, but appeared less used. Although this oven is broadly similar to other examples on the site of earlier date, the pottery dates of the adjacent waste pit [3143], the tree throw (3048) and the oven, all point to a 3rd-4th date (fig. 50).

8.20 Unassigned features from Area 1

7.71. Some features, particularly in area 1 were natural colluvial spreads and/or tree throws. Features **(1004), (1005), (1008)** were classified as such. Feature **(1005)** (fig. 50), an amorphous spread or large tree bole containing a mid-brown silt with a charcoal layer (burning in-situ of a tree root ?); length 1.40m, depth, 0.30m; a 1 metre section revealed six sherds of pot weighing 29 gm, dated as simply Roman with residual late Bronze age and early Iron age pot.

With such mixed pottery dates and no perceivable cut, it was unassigned, Feature (1004) was similar with no charcoal present and extremely ephemeral with a depth 0.05m or less, contained 4 sherds of pot weighing 20 gm with a mixed date range from late Bronze-age-early Iron age - 4th century Roman.

8.21 A modern pit

A modern was recorded (1009) with residual pottery finds, 3 sherds , weighing 15 gm of Roman pot; due to the obvious recent age of the feature, it was not fully recorded.

A pit **[1019],** subcircular (fig. 28**)** was located in the northern baulk, 1m to the north of the pit complex [1016], [1027], [1029]. It was separated by a probable tree throw **(1021),** also seen in baulk. This pit was in width, 0.95m, by a depth, 0.53m. Its single fill **(1020),** of a mid-brown silt; 0.95m wide, depth, 0.53m, yielded 4 sherds of pot, weighing 19 gm and dated as Roman. It is highly likely that it is of a similar age to the pit complex (3rd-4th century) but without firm dating evidence it cannot be safely allocated to any particular phase.

8.22 Unassigned features from Area 2

A number of features could not be assigned to phases due to the lack of dating evidence or had very broad dates from the finds, but in the majority a Roman date is most likely for the majority of features.

A layer of cobbles **(3122)** were discovered during the evaluation phase, covering an area of 1m by 1m in an irregular plan, their purpose is unknown as they appear too large (cobble= c. 0.06-0.08m average in diameter) to form a kind of floor or metalled surface, although this cannot be ruled out (figs. 54 & 59). The cobbles were within a layer **[3111],** 3m by 2m**,** averaging 0.05m depth**,** which contained a matrix of crushed and very abraded Roman pottery, 10 sherds, weighing 41 gm, suggesting a floor surface. The presence of two possible post holes **[3125, [3127],** both subcircular (fig.54), does suggest that the cobbled surface could be part of a structure, such as a workshop. These two post holes however were very irregular and could have been part of rooting at the same location; their genuineness most be questioned as features.

A number of post holes form a possible structure, situated c. 2m north of the building, and immediately to the south of the cobbled surface. These were **[3149], [3152], [3154], [3147],** all subcircular and of substantial size (figs. 56-59) and all quite uniform, suggested a contemporary date for all three, the dating though was very broad and they could be assigned to the early middle or late Roman period. Post holes **[3149], [3152], [3154]** formed an alignment of north-east - south-west (fig. 19), towards the building and were possibly respecting a recess in the ground surface, which was filled by **(3111)** being the same layer that the cobbles were over. Post hole **[3149]** with a width of 0.50m, depth of 0.32m, contained a single fill, **(3148),** width, 0.50m, depth, 0.32m, containing 4 sherds of pot, weighing 7 gm, dated as Roman. Post hole **[3152]** was 0.43m wide by 0.15m depth, with a single fill **(3151),** a mid-grey, brown silty clay with beige lenses, some medium-sized stones (packing), yielding 4 sherds of pot, weighing 26 gm, dated as Roman. Post hole **[3154]** was 0.43m wide by 0.15m depth, with a single fill **(3153),** a mid-grey, brown silty clay with beige lenses, some medium-sized stones (packing), yielding no finds. A small curvilinear gulley **[3071]** was also of uncertain Roman date, but little of

it survived and could not be traced elsewhere, its single fill (3070) produced 1 sherd of pottery weighing 4 gm and was dated as Roman, with no other dating evidence (fig. 46). Post hole **[3147]**, subcircular, was located 1 metre to the east of the post hole alignment [3149,3154,3152], containing a single fill (3146), of a mid-greyish-brown silt with packing stones; width, 0.35m, depth, 0.12m. Post hole **[3147]**, subcircular, although somewhat larger at 0.60m width, the depth was similar at 0.18m depth, and yet more v-shaped in profile than its neighbouring post holes; it may belong to this group, forming another small structure to the north of the building.

Three small post holes **[3019], [3010]** and **[3158]** all subcircular (fig. 19) were recorded from within the building complex. The lack of dating evidence and spatial location of the post holes has excluded them from the main building complex. However, they may have formed part of the building structure . With such doubtful attribution they have been unassigned, but are likely to belong to the 4th century, perhaps after the building became abandoned.

A group of features **[3047], [3045], [3057], [3059]** all subcircular (fig. 44) were located within the beam slot of the building and appear to be intrusive, appearing later to the building beam slot, they have been unattributed due to their intrusive nature and the lack of datable finds within them. A small pit or post hole **[3047]** was located within a pit [3045], which it cut and was relatively small at 0.25m width by 0.26m depth, consisting of a dark brown silt containing no datable finds; there is also a possibility that this post hole may have been part of the building. Pit **[3045]** cut the beam slot **[3004],** and was 0.35m in width by 0.50m depth consisting of a single fill **(3044)** of a mid-orangey brown, silty clay, yielding no finds. Post hole **[3057]** also cut the beam slot, was 0.50m in width by 0.32m in depth, the single fill **(3056)** was an orangey brown silty clay, yielding no finds. A small pit or post hole **[3059]** was the latest in the sequence and although its location in this group, in-line with the beam slot and corner area of the building, stratigrafically it is later than the building complex. Feature **[3059]** was 0.50m wide by 0.32 m deep (same size as [3057]) and was filled by a single fill **(3058)** of an orangey-brown and grey silt with beige clay lenses, yielding no finds. Generally, the lack of finds and intrusive nature of this group renders them inconclusive in contributing to the understanding of the building, they could however represent modifications to the building being carried out (see fig. 19) the building plan. An isolated post hole **[3101],** subcircular, 4m to the left of the building complex contained a single fill **(3100),** was mid-brown silt;, width, 0.39m, depth, 0.15m, yielding 2 pot sherds, weighing 9 gm, one was residual early-mid Iron age and one was Roman. A further posthole with a post-pipe cut **[3021], [3023]** was 5m north-west of the building. Post hole **[3023],** subcircular was filled by an orangey-brown silt **(3022)** and **(3020),** was 0.30m wide by 0.46m deep, narrowing to base of post pipe **[3021]** at 0.10m wide; no finds were made to date this feature (fig. 19). Post holes **[3095]**, 0.25m wide by 0.25m deep and **[3097],** both subcircular; 0.15m wide and 0.15m deep were adjacent to each other, north of the building with no dating evidence, but may belong to the post hole alignment [3152,54 & 49] discussed earlier in this text, forming a structure north of the building. A group of 6 stake holes **[3080] A-F** were located, c. 1m to the east of oven [3076] and may have been a structure such as a windbreak for the oven, but this theory cannot be conclusively characterised or dated (figs. 19, 52).

A layer **(3148)** in the north-east corner of the site (fig. 19) masked the boundary

ditch [3029]. This layer was investigated during the 1m slot for the ditch [3029] D to locate the farthest extent of the ditch, where it continued under the baulk, off the site. This layer consisted of a marly-silt or colluvium, that post-dated the ditch but it did yield 7 sherds of Roman pottery, again not clearly dated of a generic type. feature was create some time in the post-roman period, but a date or period could not be established.

9.0 Deposit Model

9.1 Area 1

The site deposit model was fairly consistent across the site. The depth though varied from the surface to the archaeological horizon by 0.55 m of the subsoil (between 0.25m - 0.37m) to the north and 0.80m to the south of the excavation area. The existing topsoil layer (1000) was a plough soil and formed the upper most layer in all areas of the site. It was a mid-grey brown, friable sandy silt and represented the most recent phase of agricultural activity. It sealed a subsoil layer (1001), most likely a post-medieval plough soil. The final layer in the deposit model comprised the natural superficial geology (1002) which was a pale orangey-brown silty clay. The depth of the plough soils and scarring observed during their removal suggests that the features recorded and the natural geology had been truncated to some extent. Shallow features are unlikely to have survived the process (see fig. 33).

9.2 Area 2

The deposit model across area 2 varied, the subsoil was non-existent to the north-west of the excavation area, with sample section 4 displaying no subsoil whatsoever. The top soil was (3000) with an average depth across the site of 0.40m. The subsoil absence meant that many features may have been ploughed out or at least truncated (see fig. 63)The only possible reasons for the lack of a sub-soil is either by erosion from ploughing or previous land clearance of trees loosening the original soil, which would have been washed further down the gently sloping land.

The ordnance datum level on the site was at the minimum height of 45.55 metres AOD and at a maximum of 47.97 metres AOD. (taken from a Leica Smartrover)

10.0 Specialist Assessment Reports

10.1 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, CBM and Fired Clay (Area 1 & 2) By Andy Fawcett

Introduction

A total of 876 sherds of pottery with a weight of 10518g, thirty-six fragments of CBM (3098g) and 154 pieces of fired clay/daub (1805g) were retrieved from the two areas of archaeological intervention at Badwell Ash. A division of these materials by site code can be seen in Table 1 (below).

Area 1	No	%	Wgt/g	%
Pottery	231	22	3569	23
CBM	11	1	707	4.5
Fired clay/daub	21	2	536	3.5
Area 2				
Pottery	645	60.5	6949	45
CBM	25	2.5	2391	15.5
Fired clay/daub	133	12	1269	8.5
Totals	1066	100	15421	100

Table 1. Finds quantities from both areas

This report firstly sets out a methodology of work and then goes on to describe the three categories of finds (pottery, CBM and fired clay/daub) which is followed finally by a general overall discussion.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and thereafter assigned to fabric groups. Codes have been allocated to these groups for both fabric and form types, based upon the national system developed by Tomber and Dore (1998) as well as those employed at Chelmsford by Going (1987). These systems have been supplemented by fabric codes used as part of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service series (Unpub). A full breakdown of these can be seen Appendix 1.

Other types of data recorded in the pottery category include estimated vessel equivalents (r.eves – based on rim percentage measurements), the level of abrasion and decorative techniques.

Each fabric (or form within it) has been given a date range, followed by an overall date range for the context as a whole.

The CBM assemblage has been recorded in a similar manner except for the fact that form types have been expressed simply, for instance brick or *imbrex*. Equally fired clay/daub fragments have been described by their fabrics principle ingredients, alongside the presence of impressions and surface finishes.

The Pottery - Prehistoric

A total of thirty-one sherds of prehistoric pottery (76g) were recovered from seventeen different contexts across the combined areas. The sherds were located mostly in the fills of pits (five), tree throws (three), post-holes (three), ditches (two), layers (two) and as unstratified (two). The vast majority of these sherds are residual in Roman features, occurring chiefly as single sherds or occasionally two. The condition of these sherds is fragmentary (as their average sherd weight suggests standing at just 2.5g), however in terms of abrasion this may be described as being more variable, ranging from abraded to slightly abraded.

Out of the entire prehistoric assemblage only a single fragmentary rim sherd (11g) was noted (Pit fill 1026), as residual in a Roman feature. Unfortunately the sherd is too small to identify beyond its general class of vessel, an urn. However it occurred in a reduced fabric that contained quartz and grog (HMG) and is dated from early to mid/late Iron Age. All of the prehistoric sherds are hand-made, the majority of which are in reduced fabrics, of which the most frequently encountered was a coarse quartz mix (HMS), dated from the early to mid/late Iron Age (16 @ 25g).

Other variations (dating broadly to the same period) were observed, containing sand and grog (HMG: 3 @ 6g), organics (HMSO: 4 @ 15g), and flint (HMF: 6 @ 17g). The latter fabric is the earliest type in the sequence, dating from the late Bronze to early Iron Age, however invariably this was either residual or alongside true Iron Age fabrics, thus providing an early Iron Age date for this combination. A small number of fills (Layer 1006, 1007A, 1007B and Post-hole 1015) have been dated to the Iron Age period. However, these fills must be considered poorly dated due to the very small numbers of sherds within them (between one & three) as well as their fragmentary nature. A further feature, Pit fill (3063) contained three abraded sherds of hand-made grog tempered pottery (which also contained considerable flint) and is dated from the early-mid/late Bronze Age (also present within this fill is a large collection of burnt flint). However, also noted was a small and slightly abraded body sherd of Roman pottery (1g) which has dated the context to that period. The excavator of the site feels that this Roman sherd is likely to be intrusive (D. Payne. pers.comm). If this is the case, then this would make it the earliest prehistoric feature on the site; no other sherds in this earlier fabric have been noted within the prehistoric assemblage as residual.

Roman

A total of twenty-four contexts contained pottery that could not be dated within the Roman period as a whole (111 sherds @ 582g, r.eve 0.58). These contexts chiefly contain either very few sherds (mostly between one and seven pieces),hold fabrics that are very long-lived within the Roman period, or diagnostic sherds that were too small to identify beyond a general class of vessel, such as jar. Another frequent aspect of these groups is that they are often quite fragmentary (for example in Oven fill 3072 where the average sherd weight stands at just over six grams) and in some cases exhibit a high level of abrasion.

Mid to late 1st century

Two contexts were dated to this period of activity Pit fill 1033 and Tree Throw (1010). However, the pit fill contained a single sherd (1g) that is highly likely to be residual, as the other contexts from the feature are dated to the later Roman period.

Context 1010 contained twenty-four sherds (909g), four BUF sherds, that are dated from the mid 1st to 2nd century as well as three grog –tempered sherds (GT- 48g), a fabric that straddles the conquest period (LIA – c AD60/70). However, the remainder all belong to a G3.1 jar (Going 1987), which is also comparable to Wilson's Ver 2287 (1984) and Suffolk's 4.14.2 (Plouviez & Tester Unpub). This is a typical neckless jar whose style is inherited from the very late Iron Age. It has a patchily reduced/oxidised surface with a grey core and contains abundant ill-sorted quartz with sparse large pebbles and flint, as well as rare grog. Most of the sherds join, and like the other sherds within the context display only slight abrasion. The jar is dated from the mid to late 1st century AD.

2nd century

This periods sees a more consistent Roman ceramic presence on the site that mainly concerns the period early to mid/late 2nd century. Some contexts, like Layer 1007 have been dated to the early 2nd century, however this fill contains only a single abraded body sherd (8g) of central Gaulish Samian ware (SAMV) and therefore cannot be considered well dated.

Other contexts like Ditch/Gully 1012 C and Ditch fill 3028 A, can only be broadly dated from the mid 1st to 2nd century (18 sherds @ 655g), and these have generally been assigned to that period by the presence of Romanising fabrics such as BSW. It is highly likely especially in the case of Ditch fill 3028 A (whose other slots are dated to the 2nd century), that this too is of a similar date.

Post-hole fill 3032 contained six sherds (83g; r.eve 0.05) of which one was a B2/4 dish (Going 1987) which although too small to be dated accurately, can still be assigned an early/mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century date.
Table 2 contains the quantified groups that can be clearly dated from early/mid – late 2nd century, these include pottery from ditch fills 3028 B & C, Oven 3130, Post-hole 3016 and Pit 3040.

Fabric	No	%	Wgt/g	%	R.eve	%
KOLN	6	5	9	1	0.13	12.5
COLB	4	3.5	92	8.5	-	-
COLBM	14	12	398	37.5	0.07	7
RX	2	1.5	7	0.5	-	-
GMO	5	4.5	15	1.5	-	-
BSW	8	7	90	8.5	0.03	3
GX	5	4.5	41	4	0.21	20.5
GX St	1	1	40	4	-	-
GMG	56	48	266	25	0.48	47
GMB	16	13.5	101	9.5	0.10	10
Totals	117	100	1059	100	1.02	100

Table 2. Early/mid – late 2nd century pottery

This is a relatively small combined group, however as a whole the condition of the pottery in terms of abrasion, may be described as being slight and the average sherd weight stands at just over 9g.

The fabric range represented by this group is quite limited, both in terms of finewares and regional coarsewares. The only fineware noted was in Ditch fill 3028 B where six sherds of Cologne colour-coated ware (KOLN) were recorded (9g). The sherds all belong to cornice beaker in the H20.1 or 2 style (Going 1987) dated from the early to mid/late 2nd century. The sherds surfaces are fairly worn, although roughcast decoration can still be observed on many of them.
The only regional coarseware within the assemblage are several sherds of Colchester white ware (COLB/COLBM), this Essex fabric is dated from the 2nd to early 3rd century in Suffolk. These consist of a single flagon handle and a body sherd in Ditch fills 3028 B and C (4@92g) and thereafter fourteen sherds (398g) of a D14 *mortaria* (Going 1987) in Post-hole fill 3016.

The remainder of the group is made up of locally produced micaceous coarsewares (GMO, GMG and GMB) which amount to 35% of the assemblage by weight. Within these fabrics (as well as the other unsourced items, fabrics RX, BSW and GX) a small number of forms were noted. These include three dishes (Going 1987), a plain rimmed B2.3, a beaded type (B2/4) as well one with a grooved rim (B3). A final beaded dish is similar to Wilson's No 2345 at Verulamiun (1984) dated from around the mid to late 2nd century.

A single reed-rimmed bowl (C16) was noted Ditch fill 3028 B, dated from the late 1st to mid/?late 2nd century (Going 1987). A small number of jars were noted in the

group which include a possible G9 type with a short everted rim in Pit fill 3040 (Going 1987), which is dated from the early to late 2nd century; the remainder are too small to identify beyond their general class of vessel.

Apart from occasional cordons and grooves very few of these sherd were decorated although in Ditch fills 3028 B and C, some coaresware body sherds displayed Barbotine dot decoration, a style particularly associated with the late 1st to mid/later 2nd century.

?Late 2nd?/early-mid 3rd century

A single context (Fire pit fill 3155) has been dated to this period. It contains a single sherd of Trier Samian ware (111g) from eastern Gaul (SATR). This is a Drg 45 *mortaria*, a form which in this type of pinker fabric, is typically associated with the early-mid 3rd century, rather than earlier (Webster 1996, 55). However, the sherd is in a poor state of preservation its surfaces are worn and the flange is missing. Alongside this fabric, is a single local GMB sherd that is either a B2 or 4 dish (Going 1987), dated from the early/mid 2nd to early/mid 3rd century. Finally two body sherds of GMG are present; these can only be dated as Roman.

?Late 3rd? to 4th century

The late Roman pottery totals depicted in Table 3 were drawn from nineteen different fills, which are principally pits and thereafter a small number of tree throws, post-holes, a layer, oven and beam-slot.

As a whole the pottery from this period is generally in a good state of preservation in terms of size (the average sherd weight stands at a reasonable 12.70g) and suffers from only slight abrasion. The table includes several fabrics that were residual within these later contexts (denoted by an asterisk), these sherds are abraded and much smaller in size by comparison (average sherd weights of between 1-5g).

Fabric	No	%	Wgt/g	%	R.eve	%
SASG*	3	0.5	5	Pres	-	-
SATR*	1	Pres	3	Pres	0.06	1
OXRC	10	2	68	1	0.10	1.5
NVC	13	2.5	327	5	0.27	4
UCC	7	1.5	103	1.5	-	-
COLB*	1	Pres	6	Pres	-	-
NVWM	9	1.5	142	2	0.29	4
OXW	1	Pres	4	Pres	-	-
OXWSM	2	0.5	194	3	0.12	1.5
HAX	13	2.5	93	1.5	0.32	4.5
GMO	12	2.5	115	2	-	
RX	10	2	56	1	-	-
RX St	1	Pres	24	0.5	-	-
BSW	10	2	154	2.5	0.18	2.5
GX	89	17	1007	15.5	1.08	15.5
GX St	5	1	93	1.5	-	-
GMG	222	43	2151	33	2.48	35.5
GMG St	1	Pres	58	1	0.10	1.5
GMB	62	12	951	14	1.80	25.5
HOG St	4	1	219	3.5	-	-
LSH	28	5.5	225	3.5	0.14	2
LSH St	8	1.5	531	8	-	-
PNK GT	1	Pres	9	Pres	0.05	0.5
GT*	2	0.5	10	Pres	-	-
AA	1	Pres	6	Pres	-	-
Total	516	100	6554	100	6.99	100

Table 3. Late?3rd-4th fabric and form totals (*denotes residual)

The combination of fabrics recorded in this phase of Roman activity are very typical of the period for a rural setting. The finewares are dominated by Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC) and Oxford red/brown colour coated ware (OXRC), as well as a small number of unsourced colour coats (UCC) whose fabrics are micaceous with black iron ore, suggesting that they are likely to be local products.
However as a whole fineware fabrics are low in numbers and only account for around 8% of the entire assemblage.

The white ware *mortaria* fabrics (5% of the assemblage as a whole) are from the Nene Valley (NVWM) and Oxford (OXW & OXWSM) areas. Thereafter a small number of regionally imported coarseware fabrics have been noted, which include Hadham oxidised wares from Hertfordshire (HAX) a late fabric that accounts for around 3% of the assemblage. Another typical late fabric although in very small numbers, is Horningsea reduced ware from Cambridgeshire (HOG); all of the sherds in this fabric belong to storage jars.

An unexpected find at Badwell Ash was a single sherd of late Roman grog tempered ware (PNK GT), whose fabric is comparable to those produced in the Buckinghamshire area.

The final fabric within this group is LSH (Harrold shell-tempered ware). This fabric is a constant on most late Roman sites within East Anglia, and within this group it accounts for around 7% of the assemblage. The fabric originates from Bedfordshire, however it is thought that similar late shell tempered products were also being produced in East Anglia, perhaps around the Lakenheath area (Tyers 1996, 192).

As might be expected the larger part of the late Roman assemblage is made up of unsourced coarsewares (for instance, fabrics GMO, RX, BSW, GX, GMG and GMB) these account for 71% of the assemblage by weight. Fabrics like black surfaced ware (BSW), unsourced sandy red and grey wares (RX & GX) cannot be sourced to any definite location, however the broad group that includes micaceous red and greywares (GMO, GMG and GMB) are all likely to be Suffolk fabrics produced around the Wattisfield/Hinderclay area. Fabrics like that these have been encountered by the author previously in Suffolk assemblages, in large quantities at sites such as Walsham-Le-Willows and Ixworth (Fawcett 2011a & b &). Here at Badwell Ash their combined percentage weight stands at around 51%.

Analysis of the form assemblage from the late $3^{rd}/4^{th}$ group has thrown up some interesting information (this will be discussed in more detail below). Based upon the examination of rims from the contexts, a total of sixty-one vessels have been identified whose percentage survival (r.eve) stands at 6.99. Of this total nineteen belong to dishes, which are a mixture of plain rimmed (B1) and flanged types (B6) whose presence is principally associated with the coarseware fabrics, although one B6 occurred in fabric NVC. Several examples within the B1 group exhibited a convex profile (Going 1987) a type typical of 4^{th} century assemblages.

Twenty-seven different jars were recorded, many of which were too small to identify beyond their general class of vessel. Nevertheless, apart from general beaded types, several displayed hooked rims and some examples had frilled or bifid style rims. These were all associated with coarseware fabrics and in terms of dating, are

what one might expect to see in later Roman assemblages.

The third largest group were *mortaria*, exclusively from the Nene Valley and Oxford area, six examples were noted. Most of these originated from the Nene Valley which were all in the reed rim style (Perrin 1996, 130-131).

The remainder of the form assemblage is comprised of three bowls (all in fabric OXRC which unfortunately were too small to be identified further), a single coarseware beaker rim, a bowl-jar, three lid fragments and two unknown rim types. Overall the form assemblage is extremely restricted especially in the area of table ware forms such as beakers, flagons and bowls. Analysis of the body sherds from these combined assemblages has shown that only a very small number of these belonged to beakers and these were all within fabrics NVC and UCC.

Finally it should be noted that the assemblage also contained a large number of storage jar sherds (amounting to 14% by weight), unfortunately only a single rim fragment was recorded (in fabric GMG) and this was too small to identify further.

CBM

The thirty-six fragments of CBM (3098g) were recovered from a total of twenty different contexts. Table 4 shows the distribution of CBM between context types which clearly demonstrates that the majority of the CBM assemblage was recovered from Pit fills.

Pit	Tree throw	Ditch/Gully	Ditch	Post-hole	Layer	Palaeochannel	Total
14	1	1	5	4	4	3	36

Table 4. CBM distribution by context type

With the exception of one or two examples (Pit fill 1028 and Post-hole 3005, for instance) the CBM assemblage in terms of condition, may be described as predominantly abraded and quite fragmentary, which is in direct contrast to the condition of the pottery. Furthermore the amount of CBM identified within each context is low; most fills contain between one or two fragments, exceptions outside of this range are few, Layer 2007 being one example which held four fragments.

Table 5 displays the full range of form types that were recorded at Badwell Ash. It demonstrates the dominance of unidentifiable fragments within the assemblage as a whole with the second largest category being 'flat' tile. This latter group are more than likely to be the mid-sections of *Tegula*. An analysis of the depth measurements of the few *Tegula* examples at Badwell Ash, show that they are comparable with the flat tile depths.

Form type	No	%	Wgt/g	%
Tegula	4	11	807	26
Imbrex	2	5.5	195	6.5
Box	4	11	372	12
Keyed	1	3	98	3
Flat	10	28	1241	40
Frag	15	41.5	385	12.5
Totals	36	100	3098	100

Table 5. CBM form range

There are very few examples of diagnostic pieces within this assemblage, true roof

tile amounts to six pieces (*Tegula* and *imbrex*) and box flue tile (typically associated with under floor heating) consists of five fragments.

All of the fabrics associated with the CBM are oxidised and only a single example displayed evidence of being heat affected. This was a fragment of flat tile in the 4th century post-hole fill 3120, which could only be described as being patchily heat affected on its surface. The fabrics all contain medium sized quartz (a list of these can be seen in Appendix 4), a breakdown of these is as follows, medium sand (eight), with grog (nineteen), chalk (two), ferrous inclusions (one) and finally calcite (two). Of note is a sub-variety of the dominant fabric Msg, which contain small amounts of black iron ore as well as abundant mica. This is very similar to the pottery fabrics GMO, GMG and GMB, and are likely to be of a local nature (see Pit fills 3052, 3086, Ditch 3028 and Palaeochannel 1035). Only a single unidentifiable and abraded fragment (24g) in Pit fill 3086A (AD300-370/380) demonstrated evidence of being reused. It exhibited lime mortar that was attached over the breaks.

The CBM was often recorded alongside pottery assemblages and of those that could be dated, four are associated with early Roman fills and nine with later Roman groups.

Fired Clay
The daub/fired clay assemblage amounted to 154 fragments with a weight of 1805g which were recovered from a total of thirty-two contexts.

As a whole the condition of the group may be described as variable, both in size and in terms of abrasion. The average fragment size stands at 11g and in general the level of abrasion is between abraded and slightly abraded. Its distribution across contexts is variable too, with many contexts containing between just two and five fragments, whilst very occasionally (as in the case of Pit fill 3052) a total of nineteen pieces were noted.

All of the fragments within the assemblage are oxidised (often patchily) ranging from buff to orange in colour, and in one case (Pit fill 1024) the fragments are coloured cream to pink. Although four different fabrics types were noted (Msch, Msg, Msf and Ms; see Appendix 4) the group is dominated by the chalk based type (Msch) which accounts for 67.5% in weight of the entire assemblage. Typically this fabric contains abundant ill-sorted sand alongside common ill-sorted chalk. The second most frequent fabric is Msf, which often contains large flint fragments alongside ill-sorted quartz sand; this fabric represents 18% of the assemblage by weight.

Only two fragments within the entire assemblage exhibited partial rod marks, indicating that they had been part of walling at some point. These were noted in Layer 1006 and Post-hole 3100, the length of these marks measured 12mm and 30mm in length. The only other mark noted on any of the fragments was a single thumb impression, this was observed on a piece in Pit fill 3086 C. A total of forty-three fragments displayed the partial remains of flat/irregular surfaces. Very few of the fragments within the assemblage showed any sign of being heat affected. The pieces in Post-hole 3005 were all heat affected, these displayed reduced/grey fabrics. However, the fragments from Pit fill 3044 as well as Oven fills 3049 and

3130 had all been subjected to very high temperatures, resulting in the fact that they had been completely 'fired'. In Pit fill 3044 and the oven context 3049 these fragments were plate like, as a result of being shattered away from their original structure, either as a result of heat or human intervention.

Of note in Tree-throw 1010 are the possible remains of a loom-weight. Six fragments remain (218g) all of which are oxidised to buff in colour, several of which have rounded surfaces. Some of the fragments join and there appears to be a central hole which seems to erupt onto at least one of the surfaces. Unfortunately not enough remains of this potential loom-weight to ascertain its actual shape and the profile of the hole is incomplete. The pottery associated with this possible loom-weight is dated from the mid-late 1st century AD.

The fired clay/daub often occurs alongside Roman pottery and an analysis of this association has shown that of the datable contexts, of which there are sixteen, thirteen of these are dated to the late Roman period, whereas two are 2nd century and one (described above) has a mid to late 1st century date.

Discussion

The pottery, CBM and fired clay/daub from Badwell Ash represent two broad phases of activity, prehistoric and Roman which can be sub-divided further.

The prehistoric pottery assemblage depicts some very small scale Bronze Age activity on the site, however this clearly intensifies from around the late Bronze/early Iron Age up to the mid/later Iron Age. Unfortunately, there are too few sherds in the contexts that solely contain prehistoric pottery to be sure if these features are truly dated to that period. Nevertheless, despite the lack of diagnostic sherds, their small size and often poor condition, as well as being frequently residual in later features, they obviously represent domestic rural activity of some description during the Iron Age.

The extent of very early Roman activity on the site is restricted to the assemblage retrieved from the Tree-throw fill 1010. It is unclear if this assemblage represents either a one off event, or perhaps a feature on the periphery of more substantial activity dated to this period, which may lay outside of the excavated area. One suspects, by the presence of a possible loom-weight within this group, as well as the number of residual sherds dated to this period within later Roman features, that the latter scenario might be correct. The pottery and fired clay from this context represent some sort of domestic waste, however there is not enough data within this group to make further comments with regard to the status or function of this activity.

2nd century

The next main phase of Roman activity appears to be exclusively of a 2nd century date; there is no evidence of a direct continuation of land use from the later 1st to early 2nd century. As we have seen several contexts are dated to this period and residual pottery from this phase occurs too in later Roman features.

Although there is evidence that some pits, post-holes and oven fills are dated to this period, the principle assemblages are chiefly associated with ditch fills. A closer look

at these groups and the forms within them such as beakers, *mortaria*, flagons and dishes clearly demonstrate that they represent the waste of settled domestic activity. However, very few fineware fabrics were noted and the only imported regional coarseware noted were a small number of sherds from Colchester in Essex, the remainder of the assemblage being made up of locally produced coarseware fabrics. This group therefore has no particular hints of status and appears to represent a fairly localised economy. If one compares for instance, a similar group from Cedars Park, Stowmarket which contains fineware fabrics from Germany and France these amount to 8% by weight of the assemblage (Fawcett 2002) whereas at Badwell Ash that figure is 1%.

The presence of a single context dated from possibly the later 2nd, but more likely from the early to mid 3rd century, appears to represent the tailing off of Roman activity on the site for a period. No other ceramics dated to this era could be detected as residual in later Roman assemblages, which again provides more evidence to support a decline in activity during the first half of the third century.

The later Roman period (late 3rd-4th century) represents a more intense period of activity on the site and of a slightly different nature. For example the number of finewares by weight percentage rises to around 8% and these are drawn from the Nene Valley in Cambridgeshire as well as Oxfordshire. Equally the number of imported coarsewares within the assemblage has increased by comparison to the earlier group (arriving from Cambridgeshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire), as a whole these too stand at around 8% by weight. This figure, as well as the origin of the ceramics, compare well with assemblages of a similar date from Walsham-le-Willows (Fawcett 2011a) and Ixworth (Fawcett 2011b).

The range of fabrics present within this phase demonstrates activity of higher status, and an economy that was a lot more diverse than what was noted within the 2nd century group. Interestingly, the form assemblage from this phase contains only a small number of beakers and is dominated by dishes, mortaria and jars of various sizes including storage types, yet flagons for example are completely absent. The presence of these forms relate to the preparation and consumption of food on the site during this period, and these assemblages have principally been recovered from a series of domestic rubbish pits that are indicative of domestic settlement.

The ceramic evidence from this phase suggests, by the presence of Horningsea ware from Cambridgeshire for instance, that activity ended somewhere around AD370/380 which also ties in with the date provided by a small number of coins.

Although some fragments of CBM were noted in earlier contexts the majority of this abraded and mostly fragmented assemblage was noted in later Roman contexts. As we have seen already, the condition of the CBM is in stark contrast to that of the pottery. It is likely that in this later period these building fragments were reused for some purpose and then disposed of with the domestic waste. These fragments are likely to be derived from a substantial building (which was clearly roofed, and possibly with under-floor heating too) somewhere around the vicinity of the current site. CBM fragments however were found in 2nd century contexts as well as later Roman fills, these may represent different phases of construction or destruction (none of the fragments showed signs of burning) unfortunately, it is not possible to

be any more objective about the nature or time-span of this building.

Certainly at Badwell Ash in both the 2nd and late 3rd/4th century phases, varying degrees of domestic settled activity took place here. This activity may have been a small independent community, or one that was on the periphery of, and perhaps linked in some way to a larger villa estate. This settled nature is clearly demonstrated by the range of vessels (and their function) identified within the pottery assemblage. The daub/fired clay, although fragmentary and in small numbers, is likely to represent the remains of walling, possibly as a division of land, or from the remains of a domestic wooden structure.

Appendix to Pottery, CBM and fired clay fabric and form codes:

Prehistoric	
HMS	Hand-made sand tempered ware
HMG	Hand-made sand and grog tempered ware
HMSO	Hand-made sand and organic tempered ware
HMF	Hand-made flint tempered ware
Roman	
LGF SA (SASG)	La Graufesenque Samian ware
LMV SA (SAMV)	Les Martres-de-Veyre Samian ware
TRI SA (SATR)	Tier Samian ware
OXF RS (OXRC)	Oxford red colour coated ware
KOL CC (KOLN)	Cologne colour coated ware
LNV CC (NVC)	Lower Nene Valley colour coated ware
UNS CC (UCC)	Unsourced colour coated ware
LNV WH (NVWM)	Lower Nene Valley white ware
COL WH (COLB/COLBM)	Colchester white ware
OXF WH (OXW)	Oxford white ware
OXF WS (OXWSM)	Oxford white slipped ware
UNS BU (BUF)	Unsourced buff ware
HAD OX (HAX)	Hadham oxidised ware
UNS OX (RX)	Unsourced oxidised ware
BSW (BSW)	Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware
UNS OX (GMO)	Unsourced mica rich oxidised ware
GRS (GX)	Unsourced sandy grey ware
GRS (GMG)	Unsourced mica rich sandy grey ware
GRS (GMB)	Unsourced mica rich sandy grey ware (black surfaced)
HOG RE (HOG)	Horningsea reduced ware
HAR SH (LSH)	Harrold shell tempered ware
PNK GT (-)	Pink grog tempered ware
SOB GT (GT)	Southern British grog tempered ware
BAT AM 1 (AA)	Baetican Spanish amphorae (category 1)
Post-medieval	
GRE	Glazed red earthenware
CBM	
Ms	Medium sand
Msg	Medium sand with grog
Msch	Medium sand with chalk

Msfe	Medium sand with ferrous inclusions
Msc	Medium sand with calcite

Fired clay

Msch	Medium sand with chalk
Msg	Medium sand with grog
Msf	Medium sand with flint
Ms	Medium sandy

Form Codes

B = Dish, C = Bowl, D = Mortaria, E = Bowl-jar, G = Jar, H = Beaker, K = Lid, Tsm = Too small to be identified beyond general class of vessel, St = Storage jar version of the fabric

Abrasion

Very = Very abraded, Abr = Abraded, Abr/sli = Variably abraded, Sli = Slightly abraded

10.2 Animal Bone (Area 1 and 2)
by Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis.

A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and full catalogues (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive. The appendix has separate catalogues for BAA035 and BAA036 for clarity. The report deals with the assemblage as a whole and with a summary for each site code.

The Bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

The combination of faunal material from BAA035 and 036 produced a total of 9172g of bone, consisting of 488 elements, these are quantified by site code, count and weight in Table 1.

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by site code, weight and count of elements.

Site Code	No. of contexts	Weight (g)	Count of elements
BAA035/Area 1	12	148	5354
BAA036/Area 2	35	340	3818
Totals	47	488	9172

In terms of weight, a greater amount was recovered from fewer contexts from BAA035, although there are less elements and these were from larger mammals, including equids. Less equid remains were seen from BAA036 and a greater range of smaller meat mammals, including deer.

The bulk of the material from both sites was of a Roman date range, with a relatively small amount (322g) from undated contexts. Most of the fills from Area 1 were from pits and tree throws, with small amounts from a palaeochannel and a ditch/gully. Similar features were discovered at Area 2 and included a fire pit, oven, post-hole and layer.

The bone is generally in good condition, although the remains are quite heavily fragmented from butchering. A few bones, all unidentifiable mammal, show slightly more wear and are likely to be disturbed and re-deposited from earlier disposal. Slight gnawing was seen on a couple of fragments of cattle and pig bone from Area 2, which would probably suggest meat waste was given to domestic and working dogs, but scavenger activity is possible.

Summary of the faunal assemblage by site code

Area 1

A total of 5354g of bone, consisting of 148 elements was recovered from twelve contexts. In terms of weight, a greater amount was recovered from just from fewer contexts at Area 1, although there are less individual elements and these were from larger mammals, including cattle and equids. The bulk of the bones and most species were recovered from pit fills, with lesser amounts from tree throws, palaeochannel and a ditch/gully (Table 2). All fills containing bone produced Roman ceramic material, with Tree-throws 1003, 1004 and 1005 containing residual pottery of a BA/LIA date and the pit 1025, fill 1026 contained residual IA ceramics with the bone.

The majority of bone (in terms of weight and element count) was produced from the pit 1016, fills 1017 and in particular 1018, which included mostly equid and cattle remains, with smaller amounts of pig/boar. Sheep/goat were recovered from three fills. A single bird bone was recovered from the tree throw 1005, which was identified as a Crane humerus and likely to represent food waste.

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage from Area 1 by feature type, species and NISP

Feature Type	Species and NISP						Feature Total
	Bird	Cattle	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/goat	
Ditch/Gully				1			1
Palaeochannel			2				2
Pit		32	23	61	3	14	133
Tree throw	1		1	7	3		12
Species Total	1	32	26	69	6	14	148

Area 2
A total of 3818g of bone, consisting of 340 elements, was produced from this area, with faunal remains recovered from thirty-five fills. Bone was largely found in pit fills and tree-throws, with lesser amounts from a fire pit, oven, beam-slot, post-hole and layer, with the majority of finds associated with the bone were of a Roman date range. The remains from Area 2 are quantified by feature type, species and NISP in Table 3.

Similar species were seen in Area 2 that were seen in Area 1, with a dominance of cattle. Sheep/goat were seen in larger numbers from this area and similar numbers of pig/boar. Only a single bone of equid was seen from this area in contrast to Area
1. No bird bone was seen, but hunting of wild species is suggested by antler fragments from Red Deer and a butchered mandible of a Roe Deer.

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage from Area 2 by feature type, species and NISP.

Feature Type	Species and NISP							Feature Total
	cattle	deer - Red	deer - Roe	equid	mammal	pig/boar	sheep/goat	
Beam-slot	1				2	1		4
Ditch	2			1	18			21
Fire pit	2				7		7	16
Layer	7				31	2		40
Oven					1		1	2
Pit	23				76	3	11	113
Post-hole			1		14		3	18
Tree throw	5	3			75	2	10	95
Unspecified	9				21		1	31
Species Total	49	3	1	1	245	8	33	340

Species range and modifications and other observations

Cattle were all represented by adults. Larger groups of cattle bones were seen from pit fills from Area 1 and in lower numbers but from more fills from Area 2. Generally cattle bones suggested one of the smaller breeds of cattle, such as the Celtic Short- Horn. One cattle horncore from the tree-throw is of a longer length that is typical of Long-Horn Cattle, suggesting mixed breeds. A cattle pelvis from the pit fill 3086 shows arthritis and eburnation in the acetabulum of the pelvic bone and pit fill 1028 has a phalanges that shows arthritis, which is seen in older cattle and those used for traction. Remains of cattle were from most parts of the animals, suggesting that the whole animal was processed and consumed here.

Sheep/goat were largely represented by **sheep**, but one sawn **goat** metacarpal was positively identified from the Roman oven fill 3024; this metacarpal shows a

lesion on the proximal articular surface that indicates prolonged strain on the front legs; given the goats habits of standing on the rear legs to browse for food from shrubs and trees, the regular dropping back onto the front feet can potentially cause such lesions. The sheep/goat were mostly adults, with tree-throw 3142 and the pit fill 1028 producing some juvenile bones.

Pig/boar were seen in lower numbers, with a mixture of adult and juvenile bones. generally domestic pigs are culled as juveniles as they have little use other than for meat and by-products, so the presence of adult bones in a few fills may suggest hunting of boar. The bones suggest whole animals were processed and consumed.

Equid were largely present in fills from Area 1, with only one scapula found in ditch fill 3028. Equids were seen in the palaeochannel fill 1035 and the tree-throw 1005 and single bones were seen in pit fills 1018 and 1024. The greatest amount of equid was recovered from pit 1016, fill 1017, which produced twenty-one bones from a pony-sized animal, which included limbs, scapula, and vertebrae. Butchering was seen on the equid bone from 1017, with chops and cuts on the limbs, suggesting skinning and at least dismemberment; it is possible the meat was eaten, if not by people, then by dogs. The pony bones show strong muscle attachments on the tibia and arthritic growth on the vertebrae, suggesting a riding or traction animal. The equid from pit fill 1024 is from a very small individual and most likely to be a mule/donkey.

Two species of deer were seen. **Red Deer** antler fragments were found in the tree-throw 3142. A **Roe Deer** mandible was yielded from the post-hole 3100, which showed a cut from skinning. Both Red and Roe Deer were native animals and common in Britain and regularly hunted for meat, skins and antler for working. Both deer naturally shed their antlers in the spring and shed antlers are often collected and present in archaeological material.

A single bird bone was found in the tree-throw 1005, which is the shaft of a large humerus, which was identified as a **Crane**. These large birds were once common in Britain, particularly in wetlands and damp meadows. The Crane was once a popular bird for the table and hunted prior to the Roman period. The feathers of this large bird may have also had some use, perhaps for writing or decoration, the limb bones from this bird also were used for production of flutes and pipes.

Butchering

Cuts were seen from the initial skinning process. Heavy chops were noted on larger limbs, scapula and pelvic bones from dismemberment, vertebrae had been chopped in half on the sagittal plane to divide the carcass into left and right sides. One sheep/goat tibia from 3068 showed a clean cut hole through the distal end that suggests the joint of meat was pushed onto a spit for cooking. One goat metapodial from 3068 had been sawn, a method of butchering seen from the Roman period and more common in later deposits, the bone also shows a knife cut from the skinning process. Most elements were from upper limb bones, metapodials, scapula, pelvic and foot bones, suggesting a range of meat waste. Several primary butchering elements were present, suggesting primary and secondary waste and perhaps some poor cuts of meat.

Pathologies

The goat metacarpal from (3068) shows a lesion on the proximal articular surface that is similar to the lesions are often noted with cattle metacarpals and may be attributed to Osteochondritis dissecans. This condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from stress on the joints and a restriction in the circulation. It is possible that animals at this site began training for their working life as traction animals at a young age. With the goat it is interesting as these animals can be used for cart pulling, often to carry goods or children in later periods. The feeding and territorial behavior of the goat may also cause such lesions, with goats often raising themselves on their rear legs to feed on shrubs or to challenge rival goats and then dropping onto the front feet quite harshly, possibly causing strain. A similar lesion was noted on a goat metacarpal from Chelmsford (Curl, 2018) and the lesions have also been seen on modern goat and deer metacarpals.

Pit fill 1028 produced a cattle proximal phalange with arthritic growth. A cattle pelvis from the pit fill 3086 shows arthritis and eburnation in the acetabulum of the pelvic bone, both seen in older cattle and those used for traction, either ploughing or cart pulling.

Discussion

The bulk of the assemblage from this site is derived from butchering and food waste. The range of animals suggest many uses, goats specifically are kept for good milk yields, sheep also for milk but with an additional use for fleeces. The pathologies would suggest the cattle were used for traction as well as meat. There are at least two different equids, with mules kept for load-bearing and perhaps for carrying children, while ponies would be kept for riding and perhaps cart-pulling., the butchering attests to the ponies being used for meat and probably hides.

The diet is supplemented with wild caught meats, with the butchered Roe Deer and Crane; the Red Deer may have also provided meat, but naturally shed antler can be collected for working or decoration.

The assemblage is broadly similar to others of the same date range, with a dominance of cattle and sheep, with presence of goat and smaller amounts of pig/boar and supplemented with wild mammals. Red Deer are often present only with antler. Crane is a less common species generally, becoming extinct in Britain in the 16th century and tending to be a luxury meat and their presence very much depends on availability in earlier periods.

The Mollusc Assemblage

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation
A total of 10g of shell, consisting of five pieces, was recovered from two pits, with the material quantified by feature in Table 4.

Table 9. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage by feature type, weight in grams and element count.

Context	Type	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
1024	Pit	1022	1	2g	Oyster	1
1026	Pit	1025	4	8g	Oyster	4

The shell from pit fill 1024 was complete and in good condition, while the shell from pit fill 1026 was fragmented and flaking, suggesting more acidic conditions in 1026 and perhaps some disturbance. Both shells are the concave top shells.

The mollusc assemblage
All of the assemblage was identified as the **Common Oyster** (*Ostrea edulis*), which are generally the most frequent marine mollusc recovered from archaeological sites of all periods. These oysters are abundant all around Britain. The count of apexes and top and base shells, indicates one individual in each fill. There is signs of marine worm activity on the shell from pit fill 1026, which suggests they are naturally occurring in a marine environment, rather than farmed. The dish-like top shells are sometimes used for painter's palettes, the shells from this assemblage were examined but no pigments could be seen.

Conclusions
This is a very small assemblage that consists of a single species. The oyster is usually the most common shell recovered from archaeological sites of all periods. These are likely to be from a supplement to the diet.

The presence of top shells might suggest that the concave shells were kept for serving the oyster and these were disposed of with and the flat base shell would have been discarded at the processing stage.

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Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present
Age – ad = adult, juv = juvenile (older than 1 month)
Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped
Skin = Skinning evidence seen
Path = Pathology

10.3 Plant macrofossil analysis
By Anna West (Suffolk Archaeology CIC)

Introduction and Methods
Fourteen bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the excavation. Although detailed phasing was not available at the time of writing, the features sampled appear to date from the early Roman period (D Payne, 2018, pers. comm., 4 June). The samples were all processed by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Appendix x. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles,* (Stace, 1997).

Many of the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in small to medium quantities, these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammerscale or ferrous spheroids present.

Quantification

For the purposes of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant

Results

Plant macrofossils

Preservation of the plant macrofossils present is through charring and is generally poor. Wood charcoal fragments were present in small quantities in all the samples. Generally, the charcoal is highly comminuted and fragments were too small to be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating, no identification of the charcoal was attempted for the purposes of this report.

Charred cereal grains are present in many of the samples, mostly however, in very small numbers or as individual grains. Many of the caryopses were fragmented and abraded making identification to species difficult or impossible. The counts recorded within Appendix x include fragments as well as whole caryopses. Although grains or grain fragments were present in about half the flots, none of these contained sufficient quantities to justify quantification (100+ specimens). Chaff remains such as glume bases were only observed within three of the samples.

The identifiable grains present were of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta* L.), these could be identified in seven samples, with spelt glume bases also being present in three of these. The presence of the heavy fractions of chaff suggests the material recovered represents the later stages of cereal processing (Hillman stages 7 to 12). In wetter climates cereals were stored in their spikelet form, in order to prevent spoiling, and processed through heating (or parching) and then pounding, to release them from their glumes. This was often carried out in small batches, possibly on a daily basis or as required (Hillman, 1981). The heavy fractions of chaff, particularly spelt glume bases, and smaller weed seeds were then cleaned from the grain through sieving and often disposed of straight away on the fire (Hillman, 1981). Such activities may have taken place in a multi-functional hearth or oven, such as those recorded on the site.

Charred hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were present in low numbers within three samples. These may represent gathered food or material incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Overall charred seeds were rare, although a variety of weed seeds were present within Sample 4, fill 3062, they were still only present in low numbers or as single specimens. Grasses (Poaceae) including bromes (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), carex (*Carex* sp.) and rush (*Juncus* sp.) were all present. Mallow family (*Malva* sp.) and campions (*Silene* sp.) were also observed in very low numbers. The presence of carex and juncus fruits may indicate the exploitation of natural resources, possibly from a nearby area of wet ground, as roofing, flooring or bedding material.

Un-charred seeds were rare with only goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) being observed within Sample 4 but in very low numbers.

Other materials

The presence of animal bone fragments, some of which were burnt, was recorded in Appendix II, as were small mammal/amphibian bone fragments, flake or spheroidal hammerscale and non-ferrous vitrified globules. All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope, although their presence is recorded here they are too fragmented or too sparse to require further work by the relevant specialist. Flake and spheroid hammerscale is produced during smithying and the presence of this material, although only in small numbers suggests that metal working was taking place on site.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The cereal grains and chaff present appeared to be spelt wheat (*T. spelta* L.), spelt was a dominant wheat in lowland Britain during the Iron Age and Roman periods meaning these remains are consistent with the broad spot-dates allocated to the excavated features. The mix of charred plant remains, animal bone fragments and other detritus, such as possible flooring material, is likely to represent domestic waste, with the cereal waste most likely representing chance loss during food preparation. The sparse nature of the material suggests that material may have been moved through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the sampled contexts. Generally, few conclusions can be made from these remains other than the fact that agricultural, light industrial and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on the flots from these samples, all flots from this excavation however, should be retained as part of the site archive.

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Table 10: Environmental samples by feature from Area 1

Sample No.	Context No.	Ltrs	Contaminated	Date
1	1018	10	no	20/10/17
2	1005	10	no	20/10/17
3	1017	10	no	25/10/17
4	1008	10	no	06/11/17
5	1015	10	no	13/11/17
6	1028	10	no	13/11/17

Table 11: Environmental samples by feature from Area 2

Sample No.	Context No.	Ltrs	Contaminated	Date
1	3024	10	no	21/02/18
2	3049	10	no	23/02/18
3	3063	10	no	07/03/18
4	3062	10	no	07/02/18
5	3072	10	no	11/03/18
6	3132	10	no	23/03/18
7	3133	10	no	23/03/18
8	3142	10	no	28/03/18
9	3032	10	no	12/04/18
10	3028	10	no	12/04/18
11	3102	10	no	23/04/18
12	3086	10	no	23/04/18
13	3052	10	no	23/04/18
14	3044	10	no	23/04/18

10.4 The Metal Finds by Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Eighteen objects of metal were submitted for reporting; this breaks down as twelve of iron and six of copper alloy. The metalwork was recovered from pits, layers, tree throws and a post-hole, and dates exclusively to the Roman period. Three of the finds were allocated small find numbers, the rest only have their context number. None of the finds required x-radiography for identification to be made.

10.5 The Coins

Two Roman coins in good condition were recovered from the site, both are closely dateable to the reign of a single Emperor, Constans (AD333-350) of the House of Constantine. The coins come from separate contexts on the site, with SF1 from layer (1007) and SF5 from pit fill (3040). Both coins are Nummus (copper alloy) and both measure 14mm in diameter, weighing 1.2g and 1.8g respectively. SF5 is slightly thicker than the first, being 1.5mm in thickness, whilst SF1 is 1.2mm in thickness. SF1 is a Gloria Exercitus type, with a young bust of the Emperor on the obverse and two soldiers either side of a standard on the reverse. The mint mark would have been below this design, but the design goes right to the edge of the piece, implying a mis-strike which has missed off the mint mark. The coins date from AD335- 340.

SF5 depicts a slightly older bust of the Emperor, with the reverse showing two winged victories holding wreaths. The mint mark position for this coin is worn away. This coin is slightly later than the previous example, being AD347-348.

10.6 Other Metalwork

Iron nails were the most numerous find within the metalwork assemblage, with ten in total. The nails are all standard types, except for one, and all have been placed in the Roman period given the context of the site, however it cannot be ruled out that the nails are later in date as they are a ubiquitous find throughout many periods.

A slightly more unusual nail came from tree throw (3142) and has a diamond shaped head. This nail is a Manning Type 2, which he states to be 'the second commonest type, although it is far rarer than Type 1 and is seldom found in the smaller sizes (1985, 135). He lists the advantage of this nail as due to its flat head if it was aligned with the grain of the wood it could be driven right into it, meaning that it would not be visible. It is suggested that this is representative of a homelier building in the area, not a rough and ready fort or military installation, but rather more refined, where such things as visible nails were a problem.

A bolt which was found in tree throw (3048) is large and long and is missing the head. A similar bolt with a circular flat head and thick solid shank like this one was recovered from Hod Hill, and is Roman in date (Manning, 1985, Plate 58, R6) for use in structural elements of a building.

An incomplete iron knife (SF3) was also recovered from the site, consisting of the tang and a small part of the blade. This object was found in pit fill (1017). Given that very little of the blade profile is left it is difficult to be certain regarding the date of this piece, but it would appear most likely to be Roman in date.

The remaining finds are four undiagnostic fragments of copper alloy, which were found in tree throw (3142). These pieces have no distinctive features.

Conclusions

The finds from Badwell Ash point to Roman activity of a domestic nature. The two coins are in good condition and can be closely dated within the 4th century AD, giving a good date for the features in which they were found. The coins do not appear to have moved around too much, given their good condition, and may have been dropped close by. The nails and bolt, and even the knife fragment, all point to a domestic building or buildings in the vicinity.

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10.7 The Glass finds by Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Six fragments of glass and one complete glass bead were recovered from the site from five separate contexts, weighing 37g in total.

The Assemblage
The assemblage consists of mainly vessel fragments, with one glass bead; see below for a summary of the glass by context.

Table 12: Glass finds by context

Context	Context Type	Qty	Wt. (g)	Glass type	Colour	Date
3007	Beam slot	1	1	?Bottle	Clear	Modern
3028	Ditch	1	6	Bottle frag.	Blue/green	
3086	Pit	1	0.1	Bead	Green	Roman
3102	Layer	3	25	Bottle frags.	Blue/green	
3142	Tree throw	1	5	Vessel rim	Aqua/Opaque	

The glass from this assemblage is too fragmentary for a great deal of comment. It seems most likely that the clear glass fragment in beam slot (3007) is modern and intrusive in a Roman context.

The blue/green fragments from ditch fill (3028) and layer (3102) may be associated with each other, as they are extremely similar in both colour and morphology. These fragments could feasibly be Roman in date but do appear rather more robust than most Roman glass. They have no definitive features which would point to a Roman date and could therefore also be intrusive in these contexts.

The bead (SF9) is small and annular and is green in colour. It measures 3.8mm in external diameter. This cannot be more closely dated than Roman.

10. 8 Stone querns By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction
Two large pieces of millstone grit and ten smaller fragments of lava were recovered from the site, from three separate contexts.

The Assemblage
Ten small fragments of grey vesicular lava were found in pit fill (3086). The pieces weigh 132g in total, and most are formless fragments. One piece, though very worn, has slight trace of grinding ridges on the upper surface.

A large piece of millstone grit was found in post-hole fill (3005) and weighed 4,892g. The piece is sub-triangular in shape, with abraded surfaces most of the way around, except for two, which might be the outer and lower surface as they are smoother. The lower surface has a dished profile, or rather there is a raised section around the edge. The piece measures 20cm by 18cm by 10cm thick. The second fragment of millstone grit is slightly smaller than the previous piece and is flatter thinner and more amorphous in shape. It was found in tree throw (3142). The piece weighed 2,622g and measured 23cm long by 14cm wide with a thickness of 6cm. No grinding surfaces can be seen on this piece, nor do there appear to be any finished surfaces. This is most likely due to post-depositional practice and extensive use.

Conclusions
Millstone grit is a type of stone likely sourced from the Pennines in England, although no detailed analysis of the Badwell Ash stones has taken place to confirm this forcertain. It is the most likely source. The largest piece of millstone grit from this site showed a raised area towards the rim, and this seems to point to this piece being the

upper section of a rotary quern of cylindrical type (Peacock, 2013, 67).

The trade in millstone grit querns appears to have been strongest in the later Roman period, however a few have been found which date from the 2nd century (Buckley, *ibid.*) and beehive querns of Later Iron Age date have also been recovered. Millstone grit was used in the medieval period as a quernstone (Smith & Margeson, 1993, 202), where it could also be used in brewing, rather than for the milling of grain.

Lava was used extensively in the Roman period as a quernstone material. The lava was generally sourced from the Rhineland region of Germany, and it is believed more specifically to have come exclusively from the Mayen quarries during the Roman period (Buckley, 2014, 384). The trade in this type of quern material appeared after the Roman invasion, and in the earliest contexts is mainly found on military sites. However, as with millstone grit, lava was also used in later periods. It has not been recovered from Early Anglo-Saxon contexts, but is more common from Middle and Later Saxon and medieval contexts. The much-worn form of the lava from this site preclude anything meaningful being gleaned from it.

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10.9 The Slag finds by Rebecca Sillwood

Three fragments of metalworking waste, namely slag, were found in layer (3102). The pieces weigh 59g altogether and are a homogenous group, possibly from a single event. The pieces all share the same characteristics, such as a grey porous upper surface with flint inclusions and a more rusted grey-brown underside with both large and small holes. The underside also has some shiny/glittery patches of vitrification. The pieces are unfortunately undiagnostic slags, not indicative of a particular process, except that they are clearly ironworking waste, and from smelting not smithying. There is not enough material here to point to any kind of large scale or even small- scale metalworking, certainly not on the site itself, but possibly are the result of manuring of the fields with slag waste.

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"Cu Objects 5@5g	Fe Objects 8@196g	Quernstone 2@7514g	Mortar 4@93g	Slag 13@191g	Glass 6@37g	Burnt flint 39@1145g	Charcoal 1@1g	

Table 13: Summary of other finds

10.10 Flint by Sarah Bates

Methodology
Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded and, to ensure consistency with any provisional records, non-struck flint was included in a separate column (Non struck) in the database and is included in Appendix 1. The latter material has been discarded and is not included in the following report.

Area 1: Lithic and burnt flint finds

Introduction
Flint was recovered from two Areas at Badwell Ash, Area 1 (BAA 035) and Area 2 (BAA 036). The flint is listed in Appendix 1 by site and context.

Description
Nineteen struck flints (some sharp and edge damaged) and four pieces of burnt flint were recovered from this area. The flint is summarised by type in Table 1 and listed by context in Appendix 1. The flint is mostly mid to dark grey although two translucent pale brownish grey pieces are present. There is a range of cortex types with cream and grey cortical surfaces and some patinated and abraded surfaces or areas; the range suggests that surface-collected gravel lumps and broken nodules have been used as raw material. One flake has very thick cream cortex. The flint is almost all unpatinated.

Table 14: Area 1; flint summarised by type

Type	Number
flake	12
blade-like flake	1
blade	1
leaf-shaped	1
retouched flake	2
utilised flake	2
Total	19
burnt fragment	4

There are thirteen flakes, these are mostly squat in nature and, often, thickish. One flake has a battered area at its surface and may be from a hammerstone [1006]. One small flake is classified as blade-like [1031] and another flake [1024] is a tapering longer shape and has crushing at its platform edge which might suggest a degree of core preparation. There is no other evidence for careful core preparation.

A medial fragment from a very small blade is patinated (unlike most of the assemblage). Its nature and patina suggest that it is probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date. Part of a very thin bifacially flaked leaf-shaped arrowhead is present [1024]. It is made on a flake of translucent pale brownish grey flint. It is of earlier Neolithic date (Green 1984). Its exact type is unknown. No other diagnostic tools are

present but there are two retouched flakes and two utilised flakes. One of the latter, a regular thin piece, is broken but likely to have of blade-like type 1018]. It has a small platform, probably soft hammer struck, and may be earlier Neolithic date.

Distribution

The flint was found in small amounts and came from a total of twelve contexts in Area 1. Three flakes were from colluvial deposits which may date from the Bronze Age or Iron Age (1006) and (1007) (context and pottery information provided by DP). One of these pieces, a small thin fragment, is of the pale brownish grey flint mentioned above. Another might be from a hammerstone. The flakes are not closely dateable – although it is noted that the pale coloured flake fragment is similar to an earlier Neolithic arrowhead found in another context and this might be significant and suggest a similar date. A single flake is from tree throw (1008). It is a hard hammer struck thickish squat flake and most likely to be of later Neolithic or later date. The small fragment of patinated blade was found in a post-hole which might be of prehistoric date (?pottery date) but it is highly likely to be a residual piece due to its patinated and broken nature and the fact that the blade is likely to date from the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic. Other flint appears to have been recovered from the fills of Roman, or later, features and includes the arrowhead fragment, the regular thin possible blade, and the tapering long flake all of which are, or may be, relatively early in date, as well as other pieces which are likely to date to a later prehistoric period.

Area 2 Lithic and burnt flint finds

Description

Forty-five struck flints and twenty-nine pieces of burnt flint were recovered from this area. The flint is summarised by type in Table 2 and listed by context in Appendix 1. The flint is mid to dark grey. Cortex is most often cream coloured (and of various thickness) with some thin grey or slightly abraded greyish white cortex. The flint is almost all unpatinated. Both sharp and edge damaged pieces are present.

Table 15: Area 2; flint summarised by type

Type	Number
single platform blade core	1
flake	29
blade-like flake	3
blade	2
bladelet	1
spall	2
side scraper	1
retouched flake	3
utilised flake	3
burnt fragment	29

A cortical fragment used as a core is present [3003]. A few blade type removals have been made from one end and from one side. The platform edge is slightly abraded and this apparent deliberate preparation of the core, as well as the fact that it produced blade type pieces, suggests that it is may be of earlier Neolithic date.

It is lightly patinated (this may be another indicator of its relative greater antiquity than most of the flint).

Twenty-nine flakes are present. They are hard hammer struck types. Many are irregular and some have typically thick platforms, perhaps having been struck without much care. It is not possible to date these but such types are characteristic of the later prehistoric period (particularly the later Bronze Age and Iron Age). However, there are also three blade-like flakes; one of them small and neat and with an abraded platform edge [u/s] and two blades and a bladelet which are also from prepared cores [3038] and [3142]. Three of these blade type pieces are patinated.

A small squat flake is retouched as a scraper along its cortical left lateral edge [3138]. It is not closely dateable but probably of later Neolithic, or later, date.

Two quite retouched pieces are quite regular. Again, they are not clearly dateable but both seem likely to be of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date rather than later; a longitudinal fragment from the side of a retouched tool may be heat-affected; it is a dull dark reddish brown in colour. It may be from the side of a scraper or, possibly, a fabricator [3141]. A thin teardrop-shaped flake is slightly patinated and has slight retouch around much of its edges [3150], it was probably used as a knife. Another retouched flake is a smaller squat hard hammer struck piece and has a shallow scraper-like edge [3028]. Three other small flakes from 3028 are slightly utilised.

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Distribution

The largest amount of flint from a context was from ditch fill 3028 (although the flint was recovered from several excavated slots). The date of the ditch being early Roman in date means that all the flint was residual in the feature. It mostly comprises flakes, predominantly quite irregular in nature.

Six flakes came from pit or post-hole 3064 which may be of early to mid-Bronze Age date. These pieces are all quite sharp but there is a range of cortex type and flint colour; there are no refitting pieces, or pieces which may be from the same parent/ knapping episode are present. The flakes are irregular and there is no evidence for core preparation. The flint could be of the same date as the pottery.

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The rest of the flint was found in very small amounts; usually single pieces and most of it was probably residual in Roman features. It is noted, however, that quite most of the debitage is recorded as sharp or quite sharp. The only contexts with edge damage recorded are the fills of ditch 3028 (where edge damage would be expected if the flint was residual), two contexts which are recorded in the context list provided as 'not used' [3038] and [3141] - so are unstratified contexts (listed by the writer in the flint database as (1000) where a small neat blade type piece is patinated and edge damaged. The general sharpness of the material suggest that prehistoric deposits may exist, perhaps little disturbed, in the vicinity.

Conclusions and potential of the flint

The flint provides evidence for activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period.

Several pieces, including some patinated blade types and part of a leaf-shaped arrowhead are likely to be earlier Neolithic date (or possibly Mesolithic for one or two of the blade type pieces). Two retouched pieces are likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age (see above).

The majority of the flint is not closely dateable but its irregular nature suggests it is very likely to be of later prehistoric date. At least some of the flint is likely to be contemporary with the Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery found at the site. The use of weathered surface-collected fragments and production of irregular hard hammer struck cortical flakes is characteristic of later Bronze Age or Iron Age flintworking (Clark and Fell 34-36, Humphrey 2007, Ballin 2002).

Most of the flint was found residually but much of it is quite sharp and suggests deposits of prehistoric date survive. These could include the recorded colluvial deposits, and/or others.

The small assemblage suggests activity in the vicinity during several periods. It has been described fully and has been assessed, as far as possible, in relation to the other excavated evidence. No further work is required.

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9.81 Flint by site and context

Table 16

HER	Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity
BAA 035	1001	retf	retouched flake	1
BAA 035	1006	flak	flake	2
BAA 035	1007	flak	flake	1
BAA 035	1008	flak	flake	3
BAA 035	1009	flak	flake	1
BAA 035	1015	blad	blade	1
BAA 035	1015	burn	burnt fragment	2
BAA 035	1018	burn	burnt fragment	2
BAA 035	1018	utfl	utilised flake	1
BAA 035	1020	flak	flake	1
BAA 035	1020	utfl	utilised flake	1
BAA 035	1024	arhd	leaf-shaped	1
BAA 035	1024	flak	flake	3
BAA 035	1031	flak	blade-like flake	1
BAA 035	1035	flak	flake	1
BAA 035	10000	retf	retouched flake	1
BAA 036	3003	core	single platform blade core	1
BAA 036	3020	burn	burnt fragment	1
BAA 036	3028	flak	blade-like flake	2
BAA 036	3028	flak	flake	1
BAA 036	3028	flak	flake	2
BAA 036	3028	flak	flake	3
BAA 036	3028	flak	flake	6
BAA 036	3028	flak	spall	1
BAA 036	3028	retf	retouched flake	1
BAA 036	3028	utfl	utilised flake	3
BAA 036	3038	blad	blade	1
BAA 036	3038	flak	flake	3
BAA 036	3063	flak	flake	6
BAA 036	3063	burn	burnt fragment	2
BAA 036	3063	burn	burnt fragment	26
BAA 036	3070	flak	flake	1

BAA 036	3077	blad	bladelet	1
BAA 036	3077	flak	flake	1
BAA 036	3086	flak	flake	1
BAA 036	3138	flak	flake	1
BAA 036	3138	scpf	side scraper	1
BAA 036	3141	flak	flake	3
BAA 036	3141	retf	retouched flake	1
BAA 036	3142	blad	blade	1
BAA 036	3150	retf	retouched flake	1
BAA 036	10000	flak	blade-like flake	1

11.0 Discussion

The potential archaeological resource for the site was established from the previous evaluation results for area 1 which included prehistoric evidence from a small gulley terminus containing late Neolithic to early Bronze age pottery, and Roman pottery found within a palaeochannel. An evaluation during late 2017 for area 2 also located evidence for Roman activity in the form of pits and post holes with evidence for in-situ burning.

The earliest phase of occupation on this site was during the late Neolithic to early Bronze age **(phase I)**. This was identified by numerous worked flints, often found as residuals in later features; a small gulley terminus contained a high number of worked flints from this period during the evaluation conducted in 2017 (Payne, D., 2017 (Tr 20). The current site from both areas 1 & 2 have yielded further residual flint-work from spreads of Colluvium that was exposed at the horizon of the Roman archaeology. These earlier deposits contained much flint of an irregular form but contained several worked examples. The Colluvial spreads containing the pre-historic material were widespread and very patchy, covering areas of depressions that must have existed at the time of this event. Colluvial spreads of this nature are likely formed from local land clearance of trees to create new areas for farming practices, in effect small fields in the late Neolithic to early Bronze age periods.

The evidence of the late prehistoric period from the current excavation supports the known evidence from Badwell Ash. In 1935, Basil, Brown carried out an excavation in Badwell Ash and recorded a late Bronze Age Hearth and pit and an early Iron Age hearth and pit. (EHNMR-6466700 and the archive held: Archive ref: Brown, B Archive. Ipswich Museum accession numbers: 1935-100, 125). This corresponds with the spot dates of the pottery from the single pit of this period found in Area II , showing activity was quite widespread throughout Badwell Ash during this period. Further activity was found at Shackerlands Hall, 1km to the south of the current site, which revealed evidence of later pre-historic activity and other periods: Bronze age; Medieval, Iron age and Prehistoric evidence was found. Of notable interest is the finding of a wooden trough and a paddle-like object within an extinct mere or watercourse (BAA 013) at Shackerlands Hall Quarry to the south of the village. Also at 4 Back Lane a small pit containing very abraded pottery and burnt flint of late Iron Age to early Bronze Age was discovered during an evaluation (HER ref: 029);

(Evaluation at 4 Back Lane Badwell Ash, Payne, D.,2013). This date range also

conforms to the current excavation findings and being much closer at 200m to the south; in between this the land has been completely quarried out in the past, no doubt erasing further evidence for this period that may have existed here.

The Iron Age is represented mainly as background material or residual pottery finds in early Roman period features, for example, the boundary ditch/gulley in area 1 and the boundary ditch in area 2 (**phase II**); no late Iron age (prior to 50AD) features were located . This is not surprising due to the fact that no late Iron age evidence was found on the Historic Environment Record within the search area (500m) for the site, but it does exist in the form of early Iron age at c. 1km away to the east at *Smiths Pit*, identified by Basil Brown (1935).

The main boundary ditch (**phase II**) to the east of the settlement activity defines the area quite dramatically, as no evidence of occupation was found beyond it, either on the excavation area or during the previous evaluation carried out in early 2018. The boundary ditch, although not large by any standards (1m width by c.0.50m depth) was retained (partly) an *ankle-breaker* to its base, but this was only seen in the two centre sections of the ditch ([3029] C & D) with any certainty.

An ankle breaker base to the ditch is often seen as a defensive form in a domestic setting and is not unusual. This form of ditch could also be useful to keep out intruders and unwanted animals, or simply to keep animals inside the enclosure, so a more domestic use for this style of ditch is probably the case here.

Further activity on the site was by way of four ovens or corn driers dating to this phase with pottery spot-dates from the 1st - 2nd centuries A.D. The spatial relationships and the morphologies of the ovens/corn driers, which were all similar in size were of a type found throughout much of the Roman period and are consistent with the agricultural nature of the site. Two of which contained a good fired clay base to the firing dome and one had certainly been repaired at some point. One presumed oven/corn drier with a possible associated pit [3160, 3162] appeared not to have been used, with no evidence from firing nor any charcoal. The ovens/corn driers are often adjacent a pit. The pit may have been for waste material from cooking, or the processing of food stuffs; food waste was found in each example, but equally these deposits may have been derived from general site waste. A curious observation was that some pits close to the oven/drier had been cut into an earlier feature, interpreted as a tree throw. This evidence of re-use of tree throws as pits was found in both areas 1 and 2 (see fig. 17). This activity also suggests that small trees were cleared from the site immediately before its use as an area of domestic production and waste disposal. No evidence for commercial practice was found therefore all activities were of a domestic nature, probably for the estate.

The focus of the Badwell Ash site is the building (**phase III**), located at the southern end of area 2, represented by beam slots and post holes. The largest post holes found within and respecting the beam slots are indicative of an aisled and or cruck-form building. This building then is still a rural form of building but its aisled/cruck status raises its importance to some degree. Whilst this building may have served as the main building for the estate workers, based upon the very small number of Roman roof tiles and hypocaust, box-flue tile it is believed that another larger and more important building existed somewhere very close by. The lack of any sizeable

quantities of roof or hypocaust box flue tile within the finds from the building area suggests it is unlikely that it incorporates neither of these. This building probably was of timber-framed construction with wattle and daub infill and most likely roofed in thatch. What purpose then did this building serve, Frere in his work *Britannia* refers to this form of building as: *'sometimes known as a the barn-dwelling or basilican villa.'* (Frere). This type of building is still very rural and is not as grand as the name *Frere* has given it. This type of barn/dwelling often has an open end , wide enough for carts to enter and is for everything agricultural and the other portion of the building is often divided into living quarters, probably for the estate workers although the current example cannot be proved that it was intended for habitation. The close juxtaposition of the postholes (just inside the walls) with the beam-slots suggests also that the main-frame may have been of a Cruck construction (see plt . 56 in Johnston, D, 2004). The Badwell example follows this form of construction, and having an open end to the east where no post holes were seen and is divided into rooms to the west. This form of house is an unusual type for Suffolk as most examples are normally found elsewhere: ' *for they cluster in Hampshire and in the regions around the Humber and the Fens'* (Frere).

The dating of this building is tenuous due to the lack of finds within its features. In order to arrive at a date-range for the building, ceramic spot dates, ceramic conditions, fill morphologies, relationships and spatial arrangements of its features have been taken into account. There are a series of substantial post holes, at least three, respecting the beam slots along with a small number of postholes which appear to be contemporary that can be assigned to the building. Pottery dates range from a generic Roman form lasting for much of the Roman period, however, datable sherds range from the 2nd century to the 4th century. Taking into analysis the above criteria, a date range from the 2nd - 3rd/4th centuries is possible for the building with its abandonment probably in the early 4th century.

Throughout Suffolk, there are numerous isolated units belonging to the Roman period. These vary in size from small rustic constructions to wealthier villa estates. These sites may have belonged to the lowest class of land owner, the small holder through to the richer landowners living in relatively sumptuous villa-type buildings, fora reconstruction of one of these, see fig.7 by *Peter Froste* on p. 39 of : *Research and Archaeology: ' A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment edited by J. Glazebrook East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3, 1997'.*

The majority of settlements and proto-villa sites are probably dependant in some way to larger estates and even possibly to administrative centres. Badwell Ash appears to be no exception as it certainly appears to be a site of some standing and based on the evidence recorded, it is possible to infer the likely status of this settlement as being potentially part of a villa estate.

As mentioned, we are certain that some larger settlements retained an administrative centre status or *Vicuus.* A large Roman fort and town site, 5.7km to the west is known at *Pakenham*, on the road from Bury St Edmunds to Scole. Pakenham was first established as a Marching camp and then a fort during the 1st-2nd centuries AD. An extra-mural settlement sprang up beside it, thus creating a town. A distribution of smaller sites is known around Pakenham.

Pakenham was excavated by Judith Plouviez (unpublished) and she noted: 'There is a tendency to find a group of villas clustering around semi-urban settlements. At Pakenham, for example, the villa is immediately to the east, Redcastle Farm (Pakenham) is 2.5 km to the west and Stanton is only 5 km to the north. ' (Plouviez, West, Moore, 1988). The Badwell Ash site is 5.7 km to the east of Pakenham and would certainly bring it in line with other sites known that were dependants of Pakenham.

In the research paper: *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*; East Anglian Archaeology. Occ. Paper (Roman: p.19-22 Brown, N. And Glazebrook, J. 2000), Plouviez and Going identify the lack of evidence for the pattern of rural settlement layout, economy and the lack of evidence for buildings, enclosures, etc, other than the *villa* itself. Here at Badwell Ash, a building of some importance, displays its usage and function as an agricultural building and also perhaps for habitation. Initially it may have formed primarily the main building of the settlement, latterly giving way to a more substantial building (a villa building) close by, possibly built towards then of the 3rd century and maybe into the 4th century. Hopefully the finds at Badwell Ash will add to that dearth of knowledge as identified in Brown and Glazebrook.

The next phase of occupation (**phase IV**), is represented by a series of pits and an oven/corn located close to the barn. These features were dated to the late 3rd - early 4th centuries AD from pottery spot-dates and represents a period of possible disuse of the building with some pits intrusive to the building itself. The pit complexes were also filled with waste products either from the oven or used for general waste disposal. These features may be connected to a larger or more important house close by, yet to be found.

The juxtaposition of other Roman finds made in Badwell Ash are interesting. A search of the local area of the site (500m search radius) revealed that two Roman finds have been recorded within the search area. They are both recorded with the Historic Environment Record as (BAA 043). The first of these is the find spot of a third century Roman coin in *The Street*; the second find comprised of Roman, Samian ware pottery from a pipeline works also in The Street and both within 150m of each other. Whilst these finds might represent random losses, they also give rise to the possibility that the evidence from the current site, extends 700m south-west to where these two finds spots are recorded. This would however make the site very large and spread out, but it could also indicate to the direction of a high status building, thought to exist somewhere in Badwell Ash.

Discussion of the Finds from the site

11.1 The Faunal remains

A good selection of bone remains of various animals were recovered. Notably that of a pony or small horse. the cataloguer stated: `*The pony bones show strong muscle attachments on the tibia and arthritic growth on the vertebrae, suggesting a riding or traction animal.'* (Curl. J) The equid from pit fill (1024) is from a very small individual and most likely to be a mule/donkey. Also an unusual find of a Crane, a water bird now extinct in Britain. The leg bones of this animal were often used to make flutes and pipes and its feathers were used for writing. Either or both uses of the remains could have been to produce such items.

Pig remains were low in relation to other species, and a high proportion of adult bones were present in the assemblage, suggesting wild boar was hunted and butchered at Badwell Ash. The juvenile bones usually dominate the finds with only juveniles being butchered in the main for the domestic pig. The cattle remains were represented with the usual Celtic short horn variety, but one long horn specimen showed that a mixed breed stock was kept here. Pathologies showed, for example, arthiritis to some bones and suggested a long use of the animal, perhaps for traction purposes. Goat and sheep were present in the assemblage at Badwell Ash. Of particular interest was a goat metacarpel bone which showed a legion present, the cataloguer states: '*This condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from stress on the joints and a restriction in the circulation. It is possible that animals at this site began training for their working life as traction animals at a young age. With the goat it is interesting as these animals can be used for cart pulling, often to carry goods or children in later periods*.' (Curl, J) The image of goats being used as transport, pulling carts, perhaps mainly for children is an interesting and evocative image of life at the site.

11.2 The Pottery finds and CBM

A total of 876 sherds of pottery with a weight of 10518g, thirty-six fragments of CBM (3098g) and 154 pieces of fired clay/daub (1805g) were retrieved from the two areas which is usually helpful in spot-dating periods and allocating phases of the site. In the case of Badwell Ash, this was not entirely the case. Many of the sherds recovered were of a generic form, which lasted throughout much of the Roman period. The higher forms, such as Samian ware was scarce, which suggested a lower status for the site early on in the Roman period. However, by the late 3rd-4th centuries a shift in the ceramic waste includes a good number of interesting and higher class fabrics, such as *Horningsea* ware, which reflects a relatively wealthy period during the 3rd-4th centuries. The diverse and quantity of 3rd-4th century wares is suggestive of a settlement with a higher than average status, such as a villa estate might produce.

11.3 The struck and burnt flint

From area 1., 19 stuck and 4 burnt pieces of flint were recovered; from area 2., 45 struck and 19 burnt pieces of flint were recovered. Some of the flint, in particular from area 2 was quite sharp, suggesting that other prehistoric features probably survive in the vicinity of these finds. One flake was heavily patinated, which suggests that it may be early Neolithic or Mesolithic in date. The burnt flint is still an enigma, with the majority of it coming from one feature, a solitary small pit or post hole, which was likely to be late Bronze age and possibly dating to the early Iron age; the reasons behind burnt flint in prehistoric deposits is still unclear. Many irregular pieces were deposited in colluvial spreads and could have been deposited on the site during the Bronze age when considerable land clearance activities were common practice.

11.4 The Coins

The two coins, (SF 1, 5) show that there was little cash-based economy at this location. It may also imply that this site was for working activities, not dependant on coin usage.

11.5 An Iron knife blade

The iron knife (SF 3), weighing 21 gm is an unusual find and was probably used in the butchering of the equid remains, found in the same context, pit fill (1017).

11.6 The Iron objects

By far the most common find in iron is the nail, common to many Roman sites. Several examples were discovered in the fills at Badwell ash, notably a large diamond-headed variety, used to be driven between the grain of the wood so that it is not seen. This suggests that it originated from a building of high status rather than the usual rustic farm dwelling; tantalizingly, it could belong to a high status building close by, which is suspected to be the case.

11.7 The Glass objects

The glass, (4) fragments, weighing 30 gm (SF 4) were difficult to identify, but may have belonged to a green jar or bottle. Glass is hard to find on Roman sites but its presence here does seem to indicate to some level of wealth. The glass bead (SF 8) is very small (pierced for suspension) at only 1 gm and probably formed part of a necklace.

11.8 The quern fragments

The querns (2) fragments, weighing 4892 gm and 2622 gm (SF 6, 7) are common on Roman sites but millstone grit doesn't seem to appear much before the 2nd century. Its presence here shows a level of domestic activity at this location, which included food processing, the preparation/grinding of pulses and cereals.

11.9 The Slag finds

The slag finds weighed 325 gm and were very small from both areas showing that little industrial activity in the form of smithying took place on the site and was orientated towards agricultural in the main.

12.0 Conclusion

The excavation revealed four distinct phases of occupation from the combined areas, 1 and 2. Prehistoric activity from (phase I) was noted from mainly spreads of colluvium containing some worked flints from the late Neolithic to the Bronze age; only one feature, a small pit appeared to belong to this period containing burnt flint. The late Iron age only appears as residual finds of pottery in later features belonging to the early Roman period. Early Roman activity (**phase II**) was present in both areas1 and 2, although a cross-over of the Iron Age and the early Roman periods must have occurred.

The features from **phase II** (areas 1 and 2) were in the form of a boundary ditch and gulley, which displayed distinct boundaries that had been established here by the late 1st century A.D. The ovens display a level of food production, perhaps for a larger building with a good sized retinue of staff.

The most significant of the phases was **phase III**, which includes the building, dating to the 2nd-3rd centuries. This appeared to be of a semi-cruck design with an open-ended area for driving carts into with the other end probably used for storage of grain and other crops.

In **phase IV**, a complex of pits and one corn drier/oven were also recorded just north of the building. These features belong to the 3rd-4th centuries and may have occurred during and after the building went out of use.

The excavation has allowed the opportunity to add to the relatively sparse knowledge of the prehistoric period and with the Iron Age only seen only as residual finds in later features of the Roman period. This site becomes dominated by the Roman presence, continuing into the 4th century, when presumably it was abandoned. Although the area around Badwell Ash is known to have been occupied during the Anglo Saxon period, particularly with the Saxon cemetery just north of the site, no Saxon finds or features were located within this excavation. Nor indeed were any medieval features recorded within the excavation area, which are also known from Badwell ash.

The Badwell Ash excavation has given an opportunity to understand a Roman rural site and how it developed throughout the Roman period. It is probable, judging from the small amount of material collected in the form of roof and hypocaust tile that a larger high-status building associated with the site is to be found somewhere in the vicinity. Only further archaeological work in Badwell Ash and its immediate surroundings will determine if this is the case. The site in context with the surrounding area is a prominent one in the Roman period with only two other find spots of Roman material coming from Badwell Ash, but this material may indicate as to the extent of this site, lying some 700m to the south, which may be much larger.

Much of the area between these and the site has been lost to quarrying, which may render the chances of finding a larger Roman building difficult.

This excavation was successful in demonstrating that the archaeology present within the development area could be preserved by recording. The excavation process also enabled a thorough investigation of the remains exposed, prior to the development commencing, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework, 2012.* The dissemination of the data acquired from the excavation process allowed the post-excavation process to arrive at an understanding of the site status, usage, form, and extent.

13.0 Archive and Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Bury Resource Centre, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds.

The total archive has been assessed as 8 standard boxes, the cost for deposition has been agreed with the SCCA/CT (Faye Minter) and with the clients.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html.

14.0 Publication

This report will be sent to the Suffolk Journal for consideration as a publication. The client has been made aware of the potential costs for a publication and has agreed to these costs.

15.0 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr. Richard Pratt and Mr. Nick Harvey who funded the project and commissioned this work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) ACIfA (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work. Rachael Abraham of the SCCA/CT produced the brief for this project.

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Appendix I: An Evaluation Summary on Land at Donards Back Lane Badwell Ash (Area 2)

1. Grid reference: TL 993 693
Planning Application No. DC/17/03035
(a further six new dwellings to the existing development)
HER No: BAA 036

Introduction

2. Following on from the previous results of the excavation within area 1, which is detailed within this report , a further evaluation was carried out on land at Donards Back lane Badwell Ash to the immediate north-east (area 2) to establish the archaeological resource within the new area.

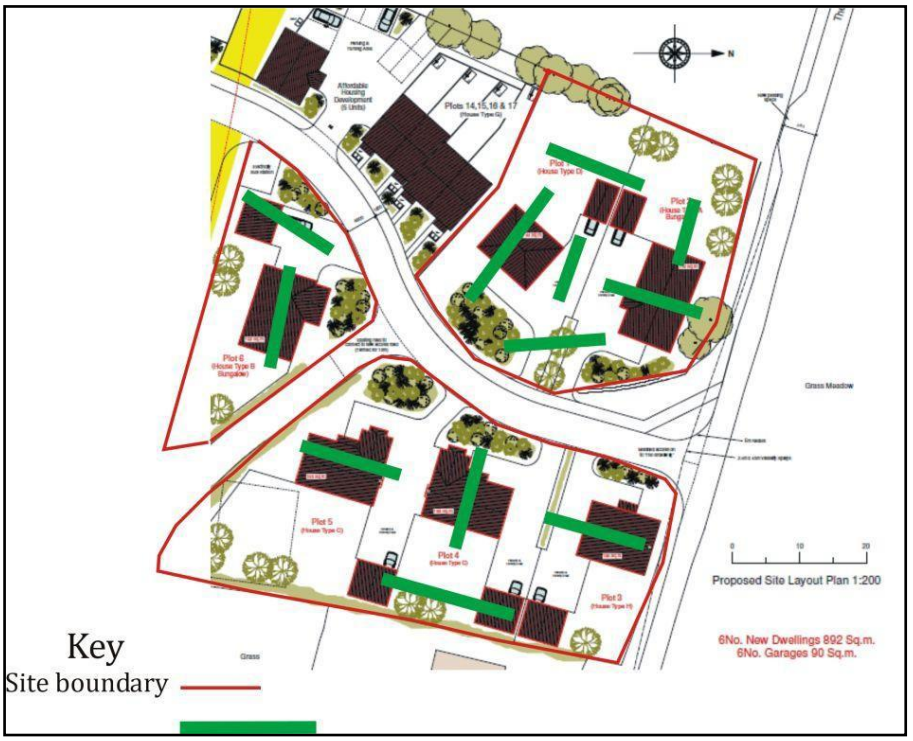

Figure 9. Trench plan

3. Results

A total of twelve trenches were excavated to cover the footprints of the new development. The area to the west of the driveway (fig. 1) revealed a number of features including a cobbled surface. The area to the east of the driveway produced no archaeology except a post-medieval ditch running parallel to Back Lane on a north-west to south-east orientation.

Due to extreme weather conditions on site, particularly from extensive flooding after the trenches were opened, it was decided to abandon this phase of the work and

proceed to full excavation. No further recording or excavation was undertaken. The excavation was planned within the western extent of the site only (west of the driveway, fig. 2) where a number of features were identified. To the east of the driveway, no excavation was deemed necessary as the trenches on this of the drive proved negative except for the single post-medieval ditch.

Due to weather restrictions, full recording of the trenches was not possible, however the otal depths of the twelve trenches however were recorded:

Trench 1, 0.60m total depth; **Tr. 2**, 0.28m total depth; **Tr. 3**, 0.50m total depth; **Tr. 4 & 5** were amalgamated to form an L-shaped trench, both limbs of the trenches were 0.40m total in depth; **Tr. 6**, 0.60m total depth; **Tr. 7**, 0.75m total depth, which included made-up ground (modern; **Tr. 8**, 0.60m, total depth; **Tr. 9**, 0.32m total depth; **Tr. 10**, 0.35m total depth; **Tr. 11**, 0.34m; total depth to natural; ditch feature [2010], total depth 0.43m (fig. 10 & 11); **Tr. 12**, 0.40m total depth.

4. Finds:
Only 19th century brick and tile only was retrieved from the fill (2009).

5. Interpretation
The ditch discovered in Tr11 was substantial and followed the alignment of the road, on a roughly east-west alignment and was doubtless for drainage of the road in the post-medieval period and back-filled in more recent times.

6. Conclusion
The evaluation project revealed several features which could not be excavated due to adverse weather, therefore, it was agreed with (SCCA/CT) to conclude the project in favour of a full excavation.

7. Post-Medieval Ditch Section

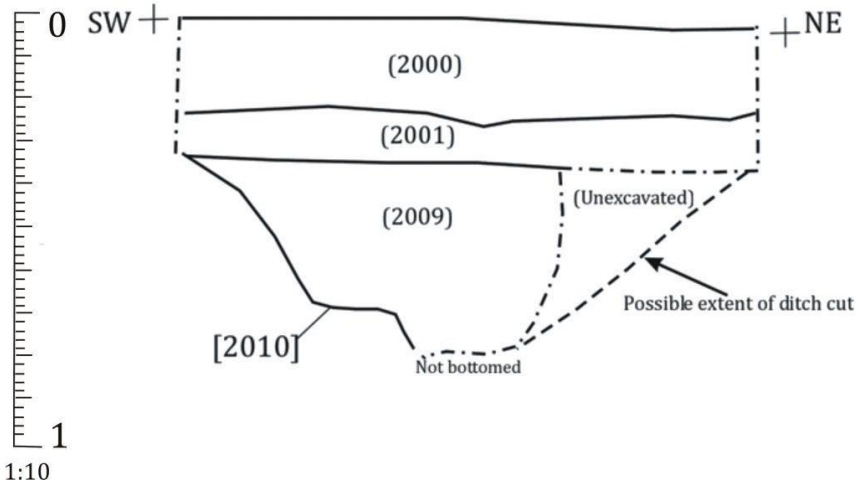

Figure 11. Section of-medieval ditch in Trench 11

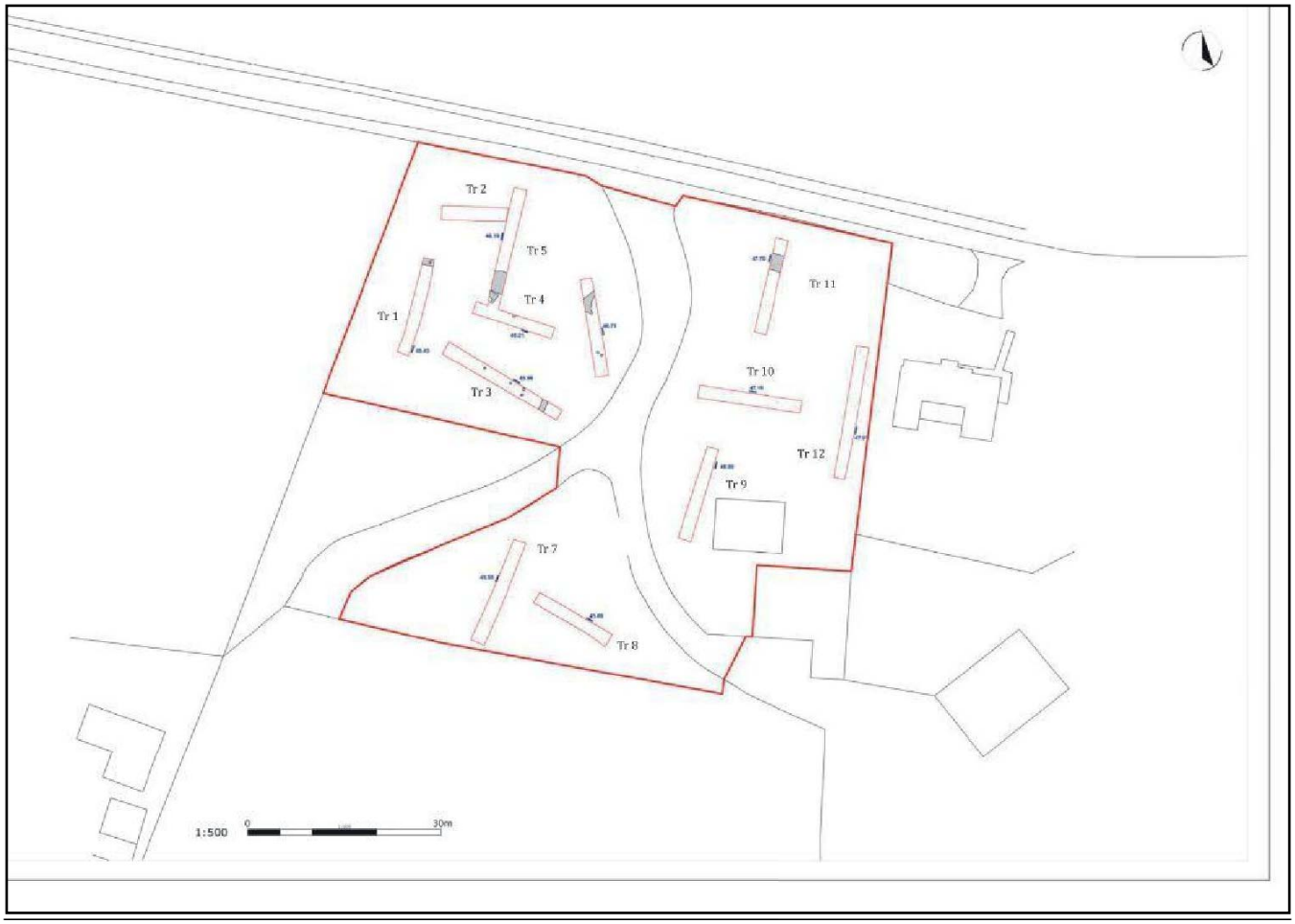

Figure 11. Post excavation plan of evaluation trenches showing features revealed

Appendix II: Context Descriptions

AREA 1 Context	Type	Description/Dimensions	Interpretation	Finds/comments
(1000)	Layer	Topsoil, maximum depth: 0.40m		
(1001)	Layer	Subsoil, very dark brown, mixed with occupation level; maximum depth 0.36m	Old plough soil	Depths vary from 0.08m in the south of the site to 0.12m in the north
(1002)	Layer	Natural drift geology of sandy clays and gravel		
[1003]	Fill	Tree throw; mid brown silt; length 1.10m, depth, 0.40m	Land clearance (no cut); for wood fuel?	Pottery, animal bone, worked flint. Utilisation of natural pit for waste disposal
1004	Not used			
(1005)	Fill	Tree throw; mid brown silt; length 1.40m, depth, 0.30m	Land clearance (no cut); for wood fuel?	Pottery and animal bone. Utilisation of natural pit for waste disposal
(1006)	Layer	Colluvium deposit; mid-dark brown silt ; maximum depth, 0.15m; extent not discernible	Hill wash, probable Bronze Age date	n/a
[1007]	Layer	Colluvium deposit; mid-dark brown silt; maximum depth, 0.13m; extent not discernible, recorded as a layer over palaeochannel (1035)	Hill wash, probable Bronze Age date	Probably the same deposit as (1006). Small find (SF1); AE coin of Constantine 1, c. 330 AD
(1008)	Fill	Tree throw; mid-dark brown silt; length, 1.60m, depth, 0.27m	Land clearance (no cut); for wood fuel?	Worked flint.
(1009)	Fill	Shallow pit, mid-dark brown silt;	Considered of modern date	n/a
[1010]	Cut	Tree throw; mid brown silt ;width, 3.80m, depth 0.13m	Land clearance (no cut); for wood for fuel?	Pottery; worked flint; fired clay (probably all residual)
[1011]A	Cut	Cut of gulley/small ditch terminus; length, 1.22m, width, 0.52m, depth, 0.16m	Boundary	
[1011]B	Cut	Cut of gulley/small ditch; length, 1.0m, width, 0.53m, depth, 0.23m	Boundary	

[1011]C	Cut	Cut of gulley/small ditch; length 1.0m, width, 0.65m, depth, 0.23m	Boundary	
[1011]D	Cut	Cut of gulley/small ditch; length 0.65m, width, 0.65m, depth, 0.20m	Boundary	
(1012)A	Fill of [1011]A	Fill of gulley, small ditch terminus; mid brown silt; length, 1.22m, width, 0.52m, depth, 0.16m	Disuse	n/a
(1012)C	Fill of [1011]C	Fill of gulley/small ditch; mid brown silt; length 1.0m, width, 0.65m, depth, 0.23m	Disuse	Pottery
(1012)D	Fill of [1011]D	Fill of gulley/small ditch; mid brown silt; length 0.65m, width, 0.65m, depth, 0.20m	Disuse	n/a
1013	Not used			
[1014] AREA 1. contd.	Cut	Post hole; width, 0.33m, depth,	Structure	
(1015)	Fill of [1014]	Fill of post hole; ; mid brown silt; width, 0.33m, depth, 0.23m	Disuse	Burnt flint (prehistoric)
[1016]	Cut	Pit; width, 1.14m, depth, 0.58m	Refuse	
(1017)	Fill of [1016]	Cut of pit; mid brown silt; width, 1.14m, depth, 0.25m	Disuse	n/a; gradual silting-up over time
(1018)	Fill of [1016]	Fill of pit; mid brown silt; width, 0.98m, depth, 0.38m	Food waste disposal and cooking debris with charcoal; one event	Deliberate deposition of animal bone and pottery sherds and an iron knife blade
[1019]	Cut	Cut of pit; width, 0.95m, depth, 0.53m	Refuse	
(1020)	Fill of [1019]	Fill of pit [1027]; mid brown silt; 0.95m wide, depth, 0.53m	Disuse	Pottery, animal bone, worked flint
(1021)	Tree throw	Fill of tree throw; mid orangey brown silt; width, 2.10m, depth, 0.22m	Land clearance; for wood for fuel?	n/a
[1022]	Cut	Cut of pit, width, 1.12m, depth, 0.53m	Refuse	
(1023)	Fill of [1022]	Secondary fill of pit [1029], mixed light brown with blackish lenses of charcoal and redeposited buff coloured clay; width, 0.80m, depth, 0.23m	Possibly one event representing a fire waste and cooking debris	Pottery, bone
(1024)	Fill of [1022]	Fill of pit [1029], mid-dark brown silt; width, 1.12m, depth, 0.55m	Short period of silting-up-disuse before (1023) was deposited	Pottery, animal bone, shell. The fill was very loose and friable, may also contain fire waste material

[1025]	Cut	Cut of pit; width, 1.28m, depth, 0.50m,	Refuse	
(1026)	Fill of [1025]	Fill of pit; mid-brown silt; width, 1.28m, depth, 0.50m	Disuse	Pottery, animal bone
[1027]	Cut	Cut of pit; width 1.25m, depth 0.41m	Refuse	Large irregular pit cut by [1029] and [1016]
(1028)	Fill/layer over [1029;1027;1016]	Fill or layer over pit complex; mid-dark brown silt; width, 1.93m, depth, 0.30m	Possibly represents one event of large amounts of cooking and food preparation, waste	Deposited over a short period of time? Contained large amounts of pottery including dinner ,table wares such as Nene Valley, colour coated and other cooking and storage vessel sherds; worked flint
[1029]	Cut	Cut of pit; width, 0.97m, depth, 0.30m	Refuse	
(1030)	Fill of [1029]	Fill of pit; mixed dark and light brown silts; width, 0.78m, depth 0.08m	Refuse/activity	Lots of mixed clays and sand, could represent trample from the roman period - very mixed
(1031)	Fill of [1027]	Fill of pit; mid brown silt; width, 1.25m, depth, 0.30m	Main fill of [1027]	Period of low activity; some small pottery sherds
(1032)	Fill of [1029]	Fill of pit; mid brown silt; width, 0.82m, depth, 0.24m	Disuse	Low finds, some animal bone and small pot sherds
(1033)	Fill of [1027]	Fill of pit, light brown and buff coloured mixed clays; width, 0.90m, depth, 0.10m	Primary fill of pit with washed in natural sand and clay	Low activity, slow silting-up period
(1034)	Fill of [1027]	Fill of pit; mixed browns and yellowish-browns of silt; width, 0.93m, depth, 0.11m	Trample with much disturbance	Intense activity with trample from the Roman era
(1035)	Fill/layer	Palaeochannel; extent unknown but covered entire south end of site for 3m; depth 0.20m maximum	Ancient river channel, would have demarked the southern boundary of the site	Tegula roofing tile and box flue tile form a nearby Villa -type building or other high status structure; some pottery

Area 2. Context	Type	Description/dimensions	Interpretation	Finds/comments
(3000)	Layer	Top soil		
(3001)	Layer	Sub soil		
(3002)	Natural	Sandy clay with some chalk lenses		
(3003)A fill of [3004]A	Fill of Beam slot/gulley	Mid-light grey-brown silt; length, 0.95, width, 0.44m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	n/a
(3003)B fill of	Fill of Beam	Mid-light grey-brown	Disuse	n/a

[3004]B	slot/gulley	silt; length, 0.83m, width, 0.44m, depth, 0.12m		
(3003)C fill of [3004]	Fill of Beam slot/ Gulley	Mid-light grey-brown silt; length, 1.08m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.09m	Disuse	n/a
(3003)D fill of [3004]D	Fill of Beam slot/gulley	Mid-light grey-brown silt; length, 0.98m, width, 0.44m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	Pottery
[3004]A	Cut of Beam slot/gulley	Structure; length, 0.95m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m	Beam slot for building	Running NW-SE, parallel with post holes on south side of beam slot/gulley
[3004]B	Cut of Beam slot/gulley	Structure; length, 0.83m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m	Beam slot for building	Running NW-SE, parallel with post holes on south side of beam slot/gulley
[3004]C	Cut of Beam slot/gulley	Structure; length, 1.08m, width, 0.80m, depth 0.09m	Beam slot for building	Running NW-SE, parallel with post holes on south side of beam slot/gulley
[3004]D	Cut of Beam slot/gulley	Structure; length, 0.98m, width, 0.44m, depth 0.12m	Beam slot for building	Running NW-SE, parallel with post holes on south side of beam slot/gulley
(3005) Fill of [3006]	Fill of post hole;	mid-brown silt; width, 0.22m, depth, 0.30m	Disuse	Contained large fragment of a quern stone; no other finds
[3006]	Cut of post hole	Structure,; width, 0.30m, 0.30m	Structure,	Component of building
(3007)A, fill of [3008]A	Fill of Beam slot/gulley	Mid greyish-brown silt; section length 1.0m, width, 0.50m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	Pottery
(3007)B, fill of [3008]B	Fill of Beam slot/gulley	Mid greyish-brown silt; section length1.0m' width, 0.50m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	Pottery; animal bone
[3008]A	Cut of Beam slot/gulley	Structure; section length, 0.98m, width, 0.50m, depth 0.12m	Structure-Beam slot for building	Running NE-SW, adjoining [3004]
[3008]B	Cut of Beam slot/gulley terminus	Structure; section length, 0.98m, width, 0.50m, depth 0.12m	Structure	
(3009) fill of [3010]	Fill of post hole	Mid-dark brown silt; width, 0.30m, depth, 0.30m	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone
[3010]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.30m, depth, 0.30m	Structure	Component of building
(3011) fill of [3013]	Fill of post hole	Mid-dark brown silt; width, 0.64m, depth, 0.33m	Disuse	Pottery, shell
(3012) fill of [3013]	Fill of post hole	Mid-dark brown silt width, 0.13m, depth, 0.33m	Disuse	n/a

[3013]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.64m, depth, 0.33m	Structure, corner post	Component of building
(3014)A fill of [3015]A	Fill of gulley/beam slot	Mid-brown silt; length, 0.75m, width, 0.20m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	n/a
(3014)B fill of [3015]B	Fill of Gulley/beam slot	Mid-brown silt; length, 1.56m, width, 0.18m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse	n/a
[3015]A	Cut of Gulley/Beam slot	Length, 0.75m, width, 0.20m, depth, 0.12m	Structure	Element of building - internal wall?
[3015]B	Cut of Gulley/Beam slot	Length, 1.56m, width, 0.18m, depth, 0.17m	Structure	Element of building - internal wall?
(3016) of [3017]	Fill of post hole	Mid brown silt; width, 0.40m, depth, 0.30m	Disuse	Pottery: Mortarium sherds
[3017]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.40m, depth, 0.30m	Structure	Internal wall support post?
(3018) fill of [3019]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt; width, 0.34m, depth, 0.15m	Disuse	Pottery, fired clay/daub
[3019]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.34m, depth, 0.15m	Structure	Uncertain attribution
(3020) fill of [3021]	Fill of post pipe	Mid grey brown silt, width, 0.20m, depth, 0.46m	Disuse	Pottery, daub/fired clay; worked flint
[3021]	Cut of post pipe	width, 0.20m, depth, 0.46m	Structure	Uncertain attribution
(3022) fill of [3023]	Fill of post hole	Orangey-brown silt; width, 0.30m, depth, 0.46m	Disuse	n/a
[3023]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.30m, depth, 0.46m	Structure	Uncertain attribution
(3024) fill of [3025]	Fill of oven with stoking channel	Blackish brown silt; length, 1.53m, width, 0.30m down to 0.20m in stoke hole channel	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone
[3025]	Cut of oven with narrowing stoke hole channel	length, 1.53m, width, 0.30m down to 0.20m in stoke hole channel	Structure/base of oven	Cooking/firing
(3026) fill of [3027]	Fill of post hole	Greyish-brown silt; width, 0.46m, depth, 0.22m	Disuse	n/a
[3027]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.30m, depth, 0.46m	Structure	Uncertain attribution
(3028)A fill of [3029]A	Fill of ditch, slot A	Dark brown silt with medium stones angular, silt; length, 1.0m, width 1.40m, depth, 0.90m	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone
(3028)B fill of [3029]B	Fill of ditch, slot B	Mid-brown silt with common cobbles, flint nodules and smaller stones, angular, silt; length, 1.0m, width 1.41m, depth, 0.51m	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone

(3028)C fill of [3029] C	Fill of ditch, slot C	Mid-brown silt with cobbles, flint nodules and stones, silt; length, 1.0m, width 1.30m, depth, 0.42m	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone, roof tile (Tegula), worked flint
(3028)D fill of [3029]D	Fill of ditch, slot C	Mid-brown silt with large common cobbles, flint nodules and smaller stones, angular, and silt; length, 1.0m, width 1.02m, depth, 0.34m	Disuse	Pottery and animal bone, large cobbles, stones angular, worked flint, glass
[3029]A	Cut of ditch	Length, 1.0m, width 1.40m, depth, 0.90m	Boundary with slight recess berm cut in side	Ditch bounding the eastern side of the settlement activity.
[3029]B	Cut of ditch	Length, 1.0m, width 1.12m, depth, 0.51m	Boundary ditch with stepped recess side, mainly to west side	Ditch bounding the eastern side of the settlement activity.
[3029]C	Cut of ditch	Length, 1.0m, width 1.30m, depth, 0.42m	Boundary ditch with stepped recess side, mainly to west side	Ditch bounding the eastern side of the settlement activity
AREA 2 contd.				
[3029]D	Cut of ditch	Length, 1.0m, width 1.02m, depth, 0.34m	Boundary ditch with sloped side (stepped recess now gone in this section)	Ditch bounding the eastern side of the settlement activity
(3030) fill of [3031]	Fill of post hole	Orangey-brown silt; width, 0.28m, depth, 0.10m	Disuse	n/a
[3031]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.28m, depth, 0.10m	Structure	Element of building, adjacent to beam slot [3008] B
(3032) fill of [3033]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt; width, 0.38m, depth, 0.29m	Disuse	Single sherd of pot
[3033]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.38m, depth, 0.29m	Structure	Element of building - in-line with beam slot [3004]
(3034) fill of [3035]	Fill of pit or oven	Dark brown black fill of silt and charcoal; width, 0.95m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse	n/a
[3035]	Cut of pit or oven?	Width, 0.95m, depth, 0.17m	Pit or oven?	May have been a little-used oven but no finds
3036) fill of [3037]	Fill of post hole/stake hole	Orangey-brown silt; width, 0.60m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse	n/a
[3037]	Cut of post hole/stake	Width, 0.60m, depth, 0.17m	Structure	Uncertain attribution

3038,3039 not used				
(3040) fill of [3041]	Fill of pit	Orangey-brown silt with occasional small stones; width, 1.80m, depth, 0.32m	Disuse	Pottery, daub/fired clay, coin,SF2: small AE unit of Constans, c. 340 AD
[3041]	Cut of pit	Width, 1.80m, depth, 0.32m	Refuse- close to an oven[3050] , possibly used for waste from that oven?	Was dug into a tree throw, utilising a pit already there possibly? Contained pottery, animal one and very large stones
3042, 3043 not used				
(3044) fill of [3045]	Fill of pit	Mid brown silt with small to large stones; length, 1.31m, width 0.35m, depth, 0.50m	Disuse	Pottery, animal bone, large stones and worked flint
[3045]	Cut of pit	Length 1.31m, width 0.35m, depth, 0.50m	Refuse	On building line, possibly earlier than the building; post hole cuts into this feature from the building
(3046) fill of [3047]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt; width, 0.15m, depth, 0.26m	Disuse	Pottery, animal bone
[3047]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.15m, depth, 0.26m	Structural	On building line, likely part of main structure
(3048) (no cut)	Fill of tree throw	Dark greyish brown silt with medium smooth stones; width, 1.75m, depth, 0.35m	Tree throw originally but cut by [3143] pit	Utilisation of tree throw as a waste pit (re-cut). Contains no finds, all finds in (3142)
(3049) fill of [3050]	Fill of oven	Dark greyish brown silt with small to medium smooth stones and cbm; length, 1.38m, width, 0.68m, depth, 0.28m	Disuse	Pottery, daub/fired clay, animal bone, small smooth stones. Sampled, Sample No. 2.
[3050]	Cut of oven	Length, 1.38m, width, 0.68m, depth, 0.28m	Cooking/firing	Heavy charcoal layer to base, much fired clay base remaining in-situ
(3051)⌂ fill of [3050]	Component of oven	Mid orange fired clay; depth 0.28m	Structure-lining of oven	
(3052) fill of [3053]	Fill of pit	Mid greyish-brown silt with small stones; width 1.34m, depth, 0.54m	Disuse	Pottery, daub/fired clay, animal bone
[3053]	Cut of pit	Width 1.34m, depth, 0.54m	Refuse	Adjacent to building
(3054) fill of [3055]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt with charcoal inclusions;	Disuse	n/a

		width 0.27m, depth, 0.22m		
[3055]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.27m, depth, 0.22m	Structural	Part of internal wall arrangement of building
(3056) fill of [3057]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt; width 0.27m, depth, 0.22m	Disuse	n/a
[3057]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.50m, depth, 0.32m	Structural	Element of building, on main wall line/beam slot
(3058)fill of [3059]	Fill of small pit or post hole	Orangey-brown silt with buff clay lenses; width 0.50m, depth, 0.32m	Disuse	Daub; animal bone
[3059]	Cut of small pit or post hole	width 0.50m, depth, 0.32m	Possibly structural, but a later cut in stratigraphic relations, so should post-date building?	Possibly element of building, on main wall line/beam slot?
(3060) fill of [3061]	Fill of post hole	Dark-brown silt ; width 0.20m, depth, 0.34m	Disuse	n/a
[3061]	Cut of post hole	Width 0.20m, depth, 0.34m	Structural	Element of internal arrangement of building?
(3062) no cut	Tree throw	Sandy clay with black lenses of charcoal, length, 1.0m, width, 1.0m, depth, 0.12m	Land clearance	Burning in-situ of tree; no finds
(3063) fill of [3064]	Fill of small pit or post hole	Mid grey silt, width, 0.43m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse or deliberate deposition	Burnt flint-many, pottery, stone, worked flint. Sampled, S.3.
[3064]	Cut of small pit or post hole	Width, 0.43m, depth, 0.17m	Deliberate deposition?	Pre-historic feature, completely different to any other feature encountered on site, possibly Bronze Age
(3065) no cut	Tree throw	Dark, brown - black silty with common stones; Length, 1.32m, width, 0.40m, depth, 0.19m	In-situ burning of tree root	Pottery, animal bone and common charcoal deposits
(3066) fill of [3067]	Fill of post hole	Dark, brown , silty with common stones; width, 0.20m, depth, 0.20m	Disuse	No finds- odd elliptical shape in plan
[3067]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.20m, depth, 0.20m	Structural	Cut into a tree throw (3065)
(3068) fill of [3069]	Fill of post hole	Dark, brown silty with common stones; width, 0.45m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse	Animal bone. Uncertain attribution

[3069]	Cut of post hole	Width 0.45m, depth, 0.17m	Structural	Uncertain attribution
(3070) fill of [3071]	Fill of curvilinear	Mid-orange-brown silt; length, 1.95m, width, 0.17m, depth 0.07m	Disuse	Pottery; worked flint
[3071]	Cut of curvilinear gulley	Length, 1.95m, width, 0.17m, depth 0.07m	Uncertain, possibly a drip gulley from a round house	Iron Age or early RB
(3072) fill of [3073] & [3074]	Fill of oven/small kiln	Blackish-brown silt; length, 0.90m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.13m	Disuse	Pottery; worked flint and charcoal present
[3073]	Cut of oven	Length, 0.90m, width, 0.80m, depth, 0.13m	Cooking	Associated with fire pit [3076]
(3074)⌂component of [3072]	Lining of fired clay	Width, 0.04m, depth 0.06m maximums	Structure	Fired hard lining to subterranean structure of oven
(3075) fill of [3076]	Pit	Dark-brown silt; length, 0.70m, width, 0.70m, depth, 0.17m	Disuse of fire pit	No finds
[3076]	Pit	Length, 0.70m, width, 0.70m, depth, 0.17m	Fire stoking pit for oven [3073]	
(3077) fill of [3078]	Fill of beam slot/gulley terminus	Mid- brown, silty with common stones; Length, 1.32m, width, 0.40m, depth, 0.19m	Disuse	Animal bone, flint
[3078]	Cut of beam slot/gulley terminus	Length, 1.32m, width, 0.40m, depth, 0.19m	Structure	Uncertain, but likely to be part of internal section of main building
(3079)A,B,C,D,E,F, FILLS OF [3080] A, B, C, D, E, F	Fills from a series of 6 stake holes	Mid brown silt; widths ranging from 0.05m-0.08m, depths, from 0.10m-0.15m	Disuse	n/a
[3080]A,B,C,D,E,F, cuts of Stake holes A, B, C, D, E, F	Cuts from a series of 6 stake holes	Widths ranging from 0.05m-0.08m, depths, from 0.10m-0.15m	Structure' possibly from some form of structure around and over the fire pit, which they surround	Supports for a wicker frame to support turves or clay to retain fire gases into oven?
(3081)	Layer	Dark, brown - black silty with common small stones; Length, 1.35m, width, uncertain, depth, 0.25m	Layer adjacent to oven [3076]	May represent trample- work area by oven
(3082) fill of [3083]	Fill of post hole	Dark, brown - black silty; width, 0.15m, depth, 0.08m	Disuse	n/a

[3083]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.15m, depth, 0.08m	Structure	Part of oven [3073-3076] structure?
(3084) fill of [3085]	Fill of pit	Mid reddish-brown silt with common small stones; width, 0.50m, depth 0.22m	Disuse of circular pit	Pottery, animal bone
[3085]	Cut of pit	Width, 0.50m, depth 0.22m	Refuse; waste pit for oven?	Circular pit, part of oven, fire pit complex[3073,076];
(3086)A fill of [3089]	Fill of pit; quad A	Mid orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 1m, depth, 0.50m	Disuse	Pottery animal bone, worked flint
(3086)B fill of [3089]	Fill of pit; quad B	Mid orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 1m, depth, 0.50m	Disuse	Pottery animal bone, worked flint
(3087) fill of [3089]	Fill of pit; quad A	Black lens laminated by beige silty ash above and below; width, 0.68m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	Deliberate deposit of fire waste
(3088) fill of [3089]	Fill of pit; quad A	Mid yellowish brown silt; width, 0.85m, depth, 0.05m	Disuse	Primary silt of pit left open for a time before being filled with waste. No finds
[3089]	Cut of pit	Width, 0.85m, depth, 0.58m	Refuse	Part of pit complex [3091, 3093]
(3090) fill of [3091]	Fill of pit	Mid orangey brown silt; width, 0.60m, depth, 0.60m	Disuse	Animal bone.
[3091]	Cut of pit	Width, 0.60m, depth, 0.60m	Refuse	Earliest pit in sequence of three
(3092) fill off [3093]	Fill of pit	Mid orangey-brown silt with common stones; Mid orangey-brown silt with common stones; width, 0.70m, depth, 0.50m	Disuse	n/a
[3093]	Cut of pit	Width, 0.70m, depth, 0.50m	Refuse	Part of pit complex [3089, 3091, 3093]
(3094) fill of [3095]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt; width, 0.25m, depth 0.15m	Disuse	n/a
[3095]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.50m, depth 0.22m	Structure	Element of Building
(3096) fill of [3097]	Fill of post hole	Mid orangey-brown silt; with common stones; width, 0.15m, depth, 0.14m	Disuse	n/a

[3097]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.15m, depth, 0.15m	Structure	Element of main building?
(3098) fill of [3099]	Fill of possible pit/tree throw	Dark brown silt with small stones and flecks of charcoal; length, 1.18m, width, 0.57mm, depth 0.11m	Disuse?	n/a
[3099]	Cut of possible pit/tree throw	Length, 1.18m, width, 0.57mm, depth 0.11m	Pit / Tree throw	Layer of fired clay to base; no finds
(3100) fill of [3101]	Fill of post hole	Mid brown silt;, width, 0.39m, depth, 0.15m	Disuse	Pottery, daub, animal bone
[3101]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.39m, depth, 0.15m	Structure	Uncertain attribution
(3102) fill of [3103]	Layer/fill over pits [3103, 3105, 3107]	Dark grey silt with common stones and large cobbles; width, 2.58m, depth 0.26m	Deliberate deposit of waste from domestic activities	Pottery, daub, bone, stone, glass, worked flint
[3103]	Cut of pit	Width, uncertain, depth, 0.35m	Extraction?	Originally excavated for clay or stone extraction?
(3104) fill of [3105]	Fill of pit	Mid-orangey brown silty clay, small medium stones common; width, 2.60m, depth, 0.31m	Disuse	Animal bone
[3105]	Cut of pit	Width, 2.60m, depth, 0.31m	Extraction; secondary refuse	
(3106) fill of [3107]	Fill of pit	Dark, orangey-brown silt with small stones; width, 2.60m, depth, 0.31m	Disuse	No finds- left to fill naturally after extraction?
[3107]	Cut of pit	Width, 0.50m, depth, 0.20m	Refuse?	
(3108) fill of [3109]	Fill of post hole	Mid orangey-brown silt; width, 0.38m, depth, 0.10m	Disuse	Pottery, daub
[3109]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.38m, depth, 0.10m	Structure	Unattributed but possibly early with Samian pot sherd
[3110]	Cut of pit	Width, 1.10m, depth, not defined	Extraction ? Secondary refuse	Only seen in plan, post-excavation
(3111) no cut	Layer	Length, 3m, width, 2m, depth, 0.15 (maximum)	Matrix within cobbled surface and below it	Pottery, tile, bone, daub, worked flint
(3112) fill of [3110]	Fill of pit	Width, 0.20m (exposed); truncated by [pit [3103]	Disuse. Not seen in section, truncated	Pottery, daub, animal bone, glass

3113-3119 not used				
(3120) fill of [3121]	Fill of post hole	Dark brown silt with medium to large stones; width, 0.38m, depth, 0.10m	Disuse	Pottery, animal bone
{3121]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.38m, depth, 0.10m	Structure	Attribution uncertain
3122 ⌂no cut	Layer of cobbles	Length, 1m, width, 1.10m, depth, 0.10m (variable)	Cobbled surface. Trackway, or could be floor of a structure	May form the remains of a trackway leading to main building, possible orientation of NE-SW when noting extent of layer (3111) beneath stones extending towards building.
3123 not used				
(3124) fill of [3125]	Fill of post hole	Mid brown silt, large stones; width, 0.33m, depth, 0.16m	Disuse	Large stones to edge, presumed for packing of post
[3125]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.33m, depth, 0.16m	Structure	Below layer 3111; an early feature?
(3126) fill of [3127]	Fill of stake hole	Mid brown silt; width, 0.33m, depth, 0.16m	Disuse	n/a
[3127]	Cut of stake hole	Width, 0.33m, depth, 0.16m	Structure or natural?	Close to an oven but may also be natural?
(3128) no cut	Layer	Tree throw?; light brown silt with flint nodules and charcoal	Land clearance?	Pottery, animal bone , worked flint
3129 not used				
(3130) fill of [3132]	Fill of oven	Blackish-brown silt with small stones occasional; Length, 0.45m, width, 0.45m, depth, 0.20m	Disuse	Pottery, daub, animal bone
3131⌂	Clay lining/fired clay	Orangey-brown fired clay; width 0.14m, depth, 0.07m	Fired clay lining structure to oven base	n/a
[3132]	Cut of oven	Length, 0.45m, 0.45m, width, 0.45m, depth, 0.20m	Cooking/firing	Associated with fire pit [3134]
(3133) fill of [3134]	Fill of fire/stoking pit	Blackish-brown silt with small stones occasional; length, 0.52m, width, 0.70m, depth, 0.15m	Disuse	n/a
[3134]	Cut of fire/stoking pit	length, 0.52m, width, 0.70m, depth, 0.15m	For oven firing	Associated to [3132] oven
3135-3139 not used				

3140 ⌂	Fired clay	Orangey-beige, fired clay with no inclusions; width, 0.40m, depth, 0.08m	Lining repair to oven base and sides	A notable lining repair to oven superstructure - differing colour and texture to rest of lining
3141 not used				
(3142) fill of [3143]	Fill of pit	Mid, blackish-grey silt, large smooth sand stones with small stones occasional; width, 1.20m, depth, 0.40m	Disuse with much waste, no doubt from adjacent oven [3050]	Pottery, daub, animal bone, shell, stones, worked flint, metal (fe) object, glass. The large smooth sandstones were probably removed from the adjacent oven [3050] and were used as pedestals in the oven base possibly? Enviro sampled No. 8.
[3143]	Cut of pit	width, 1.20m, depth, 0.40m	Oven waste	Pit created for oven waste immediately adjacent to oven [3132]
(3144) fill of [3145]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown silt with packing stones small other stones occasional; width, 0.35m, depth, 0.12m	Disuse	Pottery sherd
[3145]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.35m, depth, 0.12m	Structure	Adjacent to beam slot/gulley [3008] A; could be element of building
(3146) fill of [3147]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown silt, small stones; width, 0.60m, depth, 0.18m	Disuse	One sherd of abraded pot
[3147]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.60m, depth, 0.18m	Structure	Outside of building area, but in-line with possible edge of trackway 3111
(3148) fill of [3149]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown silt; width, 0.50m, depth, 0.32m	Disuse	Pottery, daub, bone, worked flint

(3150) no cut (generic No.)	Layer	Light brown silt Over site in patches	Colluvial spreads over most of the northern extent of site in patches of variable size, could be interpreted as Bronze Age land clearance evidence as it contains worked flints but no other finds	Worked flints
(3151) fill of [3152]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown clay silt with beige lenses; width, 0.43m, depth, 0.15m	Disuse	Pottery. Mainly re-deposited clay, rapid back-fill?
[3152]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.43m, depth, 0.15m	Structure	Associated with Post holes: [3149, 3154], forming three in-line post holes adjacent to possible trackway leading to building
(3153) fill of [3154]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown silt with large beige lenses of re-deposited clay; width, 0.63m, depth, 0.44m	Disuse	Pottery. Mainly re-deposited clay, rapid back-fill?
[3154]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.63m, depth, 0.44m	Structure	Associated with Post holes: [3149, 3154], forming three in-line post holes adjacent to possible trackway leading to building
(3155) of [3156]	Fill of fire pit	Blackish-brown silt with small stones occasional; Length, 0.46m, width, 0.14m, depth, 0.14m	Disuse	100% excavation to reveal fire pit for oven [3025]. Contained large Samian sherd, very well preserved, no abrasions, other pottery, animal bone , large stones and worked flint
[3156]	Cut of fire pit	Length, 0.46m, width, 0.14m, depth, 0.14m	Oven fire pit/stoking hole	Found during 100% excavation
(3157) fill of [3158]	Fill of post hole	Mid-greyish brown silt with sub-angular flints; width, 0.28m, depth, 0.22m	Disuse	Compacted with large flints for packing; at NE corner of building, therefore highly likely an element of the building

[3158]	Cut of post hole	Width, 0.28m, depth, 0.22m	Structure	The solitary evidence for a wall or structure enclosing the east end return of the building
(3159) fill of [3160]	Fill of possible fire pit for oven [3162]	Dark-greyish brown silt; width, 0.90m, depth, 0.29m	Disuse	No finds, no burning/charcoal
[3160]	Cut of possible fire pit	width, 0.90m, depth, 0.29m	Oven stoking pit?	Possible unused oven and fire pit
(3161) fill of [3162]	Fill of possible oven	Dark-greyish brown silt; width, 0.63m, depth, 0.27m	Disuse	No finds, no burning/charcoal
[3162]	Cut for possible oven	Width, 0.63m, depth, 0.27m	Cooking, but unused?	Associated with fire pit [3160]; no burning- fired clay.

Appendix III Specialists Catalogues

Catalogue 1: The Pottery

Context	Cut	Type	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Abrasion	R.eve	B.eve	Decoration	Comments	Date	Context Date
U/s	None	U/s	GMB	Body	1	43	Sli				Sooted black surface	Roman	Roman
Pot													
1003	None	Tree throw	HMG	Body	1	2	Sli				HM black fine sand with sparse grog	E-M/LIA	Roman (with residual IA)
1003	None	Tree throw	GMB	Body	1	2	Abr					Roman	
1003	None	Tree throw	GX	Body	1	3	Sli				Abundant ill sorted black iron ore	Roman	
1004	None	Tree throw	HMF	Body	2	6	Abr				Brown surfaces/black core with abundant ill sorted flint	LBA-EIA	Roman (with residual LBA/EIA
1004	None	Tree throw	GMG	Body	1	9	Sli					Roman	
1004	None	Tree throw	GMB	Body	1	4	Sli					Roman	
1005	None	Tree throw	HMF	Body	1	1	Very				Less than one gram. HM oxidised with abundant flint	LBA-EIA	4th (possibly E-M4th?+)
1005	None	Tree throw	HMS	Body	1	1	Sli				HM reduced. Less than one gram	E-M/LIA	(with residual prehistoric)
1005	None	Tree throw	OXRC	Body	1	2	Sli			Rouletting	Frag with traces of slip	?L3rd?-4th	
1005	None	Tree throw	LSH	Body	1	2	Abr				Frag with traces of slip	L3rd-4th	
1005	None	Tree throw	NVWM	D14 tsm	1	14	Sli	0.07				c M3rd-4th	
1005	None	Tree throw	PNKGT	G tsm	1	9	Sli	0.05			Could appear in Suffolk at some point earlier in the 3rd century, but elsewhere in East Anglia the fabric is 4th, however traditionally no later than E-M4th	?L3rd?/4th	

1006	None	Layer	HMF	Body	1	1	Sli				HM reduced contains more sand than flint	EIA	c EIA
1006	None	Layer	HMSO	Body	1	8	Sli				HM patchy brown surface on reduced body; as above	EIA	
1006	None	Layer	HMSO	Body	1	4	Sli				HM reduced with sparse grog (micaceous)	E-M/LIA	
1007	None	Layer	SAMV	Body	1	8	Abr				Bright orange. Looks like a Curle 11 which by form would be no later than AD140	AD100-120/5	AD100-120/5
1007 A	None	Layer	HMF	Body	1	7	Sli				HM buff surfaces on grey body with abundant ill sorted flint and sparse organics	LBA-EIA	LBA-EIA
1007 B	None	Layer	HMSO	Body	1	2	Abr				HM as above but with much less flint	EIA	EIA
1009	Unknown	Pit	RX	Body	1	2	Abr				Looks more like a CBM fragment	Roman	Roman
1009	Unknown	Pit	GMG	Base	1	10	Sli		0.14			Roman	
1009	Unknown	Pit	GMB	Body	1	3	Abr/sli					Roman	
1010	None	Tree throw	BUF	Body	4	6	Sli				Fragmentary	M1st-2nd	M-L1st
1010	None	Tree throw	BSW	G3.1/Ver2287/Suff 4.14.2	17	855	Sli	0.15			Patchily oxidised/reduced with grey core. Contains ill sorted quartz with sparse large pebbles and flint as well as rare grog. Most join. Typical neckless jar in style from LIA	M-L1st	
1010	None	Tree throw	GT	G tsm	1	5	Sli	0.07			Pale and black grog, reduced	LIA-c AD60/70	

1010	None	Tree throw	GT	Body	2	43	Sli				One with orange margins	LIA-c AD60/70	
1012	1011	Ditch/Gully	HMS	Body	1	3	Abr/sli				HM reduced	E-M/LIA	Roman (with residual IA)
1012	1011	Ditch/Gully	GMG	Body	1	9	Sli					Roman	
1012	1011	Ditch/Gully	GMB	Body	1	3	Sli					Roman	
1012 C	1011	Ditch/Gully	BSW	Body	1	6	Sli				Patchy orange/reduced with common large grog	M1st-2nd	M1st-2nd (possibly no later than M/L2nd)
1015	1014	Post-hole	HMSO	Body	1	1	Abr/sli				HM reduced with sparse flint (from Sample 5)	c EIA	c EIA
1017	1016	Pit	OXRC	Body	1	2	Abr/sli			White paint		?L3rd?/4th	?L3rd?/4th (likely 4th)
1017	1016	Pit	UCC	Body	1	5	Sli			Raised area	Black colour coat very fine quartz and black iron ore ?local	Roman	
1017	1016	Pit	NVWM	D14/Perrin M36	1	63	Sli	0.07				L3rd-4th	
1017	1016	Pit	RX	Body	1	5	Abr/sli				Coarse	Roman	
1017	1016	Pit	GMG	Body	6	42	Sli					Roman	
1017	1016	Pit	GMB	G ?24/tsm/Suff 4.4.5	1	32	Sli	0.07				2nd-4th	
1017	1016	Pit	LSH	Body	4	39	Sli			3 x rilled	Thin walled	L3rd-4th	
1017	1016	Pit	LSH St	Body	2	273	Sli					L3rd-4th	

1018	1016	Pit	NVC	B6/Perrin 258/260	1	151	Sli	0.20				L3rd-4th	?L3rd?-4th (likely 4th)
1018	1016	Pit	GMG	C/G tsm	1	5	Sli	0.05				Roman	
1018	1016	Pit	GMG	Body	3	23	Sli					Roman	
1018	1016	Pit	GMB	B1.2.1	1	37	Sli	0.13				4th	
1018	1016	Pit	GMB	B1.3.1	1	69	Sli	0.08				E2nd-4th	
1018	1016	Pit	GMB	G tsm	1	3	Sli	0.05				Roman	
1018	1016	Pit	GMB	K ?3.2	1	10	Sli	0.06				Roman	
1018	1016	Pit	LSH	Body	1	3	Sli					L3rd-4th	
1020	1019	Pit	GMG	Body	3	16	Sli					Roman	Roman
1020	1019	Pit	GMB	Body	1	2	Sli					Roman	
1024	1022	Pit	HMS	Body	1	3	Abr				HM reduced	E-M/LIA	?4th (with residual IA)
1024	1022	Pit	GT	Body	2	10	Abr/sli					LIA-c AD60/70	
1024	1022	Pit	GX	Body	6	38	Abr/sli					Roman	
1024	1022	Pit	GMG	?K3? Tsm	1	3	Sli	0.01				Roman	
1024	1022	Pit	GMG	Body	14	50	Abr/sli			1 x lattice		Roman	

1024	1022	Pit	GMB	B..2.1	1	38	Sli	0.07			Looks convex	4th	
1026	1025	Pit	HMG	Urn tsm	1	11	Sli	0.04			HM reduced sparse organics/calcite	E-M/LIA	Roman (with residual IA)
1026	1025	Pit	?HMS	Body	1	3	Sli			Rilled	HM? Thin walled no evidence of being WT	?LIA?	
1026	1025	Pit	GMG	G tsm	1	5	Sli	0.06				Roman	
1026	1025	Pit	GMG	Body	3	27	Sli					Roman	
1026	1025	Pit	GMB	Body	1	3	Abr					Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	SASG	Body	2	3	Abr/sli			1 x ovolo	Residual	M1-E2nd	c L3rd (with residual early Roman)
1028	1027	Pit	NVC	Base	3	118	Abr		0.46		Surfaces very worn brown colour coat	L3rd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	NVC	Base	1	32	Sli		1.00			L3rd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	NVC	Body	1	11	Sli			Rouletted		L3rd-M4th	
1028	1027	Pit	NVC	Body (H42.1.1)	1	4	Sli			White paint/roulet ted		?L3rd?-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	UCC	Body	6	98	Sli			Barbotine animal	Join. Containsfine sand along with common black iron ore. Looks like a local product	L2nd-L3rd	
1028	1027	Pit	OXW	Body	1	4	Abr/sli					M/L3rd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMO	Body	2	27	Sli					Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMO	Base	1	24	Sli		0.16			Roman	

1028	1027	Pit	GMO	Base	1	22	Sli		0.24			Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	BSW	Body	4	65	Sli					Roman	

1028	1027	Pit	GX	Body	7	64	Sli			1x Groove		Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	B1.6.1	1	44	Sli	0.11				E2nd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	B1 tsm	1	7	Sli	0.05				E2nd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	B1 tsm	1	3	Sli	0.02				E2nd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	Body	13	122	Sli					Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	G24 or 25 tsm	1	21	Sli	0.11				2nd-E4th?+	
1028	1027	Pit	GMB	G tsm	1	2	Sli	0.04				Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	B1 tsm	1	6	Sli	0.04				E2nd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	B5 tsm	1	19	Sli	0.08				E/M-L3rd/E4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	E5	2	53	Sli	0.23			Join.	M3rd-M4th	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	G tsm	1	7	Sli	0.12				Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	Body	28	255	Sli			4 xGrooves		Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	26	Sli		0.21			Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	10	Sli		0.18			Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	40	Sli		0.25			Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	73	Sli		0.82			Roman	
1028	1027	Pit	LSH	Body	3	29	Sli					L3rd-4th	
1028	1027	Pit	LSH St	Body	1	80	Sli					L3rd-4th	

1030	1029	Pit	GX St	Body	1	26	Abr/sli					Roman	Roman
1031	1027	Pit	HMS	Body	1	2	Abr				HM Reduced and residual	E-M/LIA	?L3rd?/4th (likely 4th) [with residual IA]
1031	1027	Pit	NVC	Body	4	4	Sli				Fragmentary	L3rd-4th	
1031	1027	Pit	GX	Body	1	4	Sli					Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GX	Base	1	7	Sli		0.13			Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMG	G tsm	1	8	Sli	0.07				Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMG	G tsm	1	21	Sli	0.08				Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMG	Body	9	60	Sli					Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	12	Sli		0.16			Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMG	Base	1	6	Sli		0.10			Roman	
1031	1027	Pit	GMB	B1.2.1	1	71	Sli	0.14			Convex	?L3rd?-4th	
1033	1027	Pit	SAS G	Body	1	1	Sli				Looks residual	Mst-E2nd	M1st-E2nd (looks residual)
1035	None	Paleochannel	GX	Base	1	9	Sli		0.21			Roman	Roman
1035	None	Paleochannel	GMG	Body	2	19	Sli					Roman	

2007	None	Layer	RX	G tsm	1	6	Abr	0.06				Roman	16th-18th (with residual Roman)
2007	None	Layer	GMG	G tsm	4	30	Abr/sli	0.27				2nd-4th	
2007	None	Layer	GMG	Base	1	5	Sli		0.15			Roman	

2007	None	Layer	GMB	Body	4	19	Sli					Roman	
2007	None	Layer	GRE	Body	2	3	Sli					16th-18th	
U/S	None	U/S	HMS	Body	1	1	Abr				Reduced	E-M/LIA	IA & L3rd-4th
U/S	None	U/S	NVC	Body	1	4	Sli					L3rd-4th	
U/S	None	U/S	?OXRC	Body	1	1	Abr					?L3rd?/4th	
U/S	None	U/S	BSW	Body	2	15	Sli					M1st-2nd?+	
U/S	None	U/S	GMG	G tsm	1	5	Sli	0.08				Roman	
U/S	None	U/S	GMG	Body	4	11	Sli					Roman	
U/S	None	U/S	GMG St	Body	1	49	Abr/sli					Roman	
U/S	None	U/S	GMB	G tsm	1	10	Sli	0.04				Roman	
U/S	None	U/S	GMB	Body	5	13	Sli					Roman	
U/S	None	U/S	LSH	Body	1	4	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3003 D	3004D	Beam-slot	GMB	G tsm	1	6	Abr	0.07				Roman	Roman
3003 D	3004D	Beam-slot	GMB	Body	2	6	Sli					Roman	
3003 D	3004D	Beam-slot	GMG	Body	1	1	Abr/sli					Roman	

3005	3006	Post-hole	OXWSM	D tsm	1	34	Abr	0.06			No rim only fragments of flange	4th	4th
3005	3006	Post-hole	GMG	Body	1	4	Sli					Roman	
3005	3006	Post-hole	LSH	Body	3	21	Sli			1 x Rilled	Thin walled	L3rd-4th	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	SASG	Body	1	2	Abr				Residual	M1st-E2nd	M3rd-L4th (with residual early Roman)
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	RX	Body	1	3	Sli					Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMO	Body	2	9	Sli					Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GX	G 24 style/Ver 2269 style	5	198	Sli	1.00			Close to GMG not as micaceous	3rd-4th	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GX	Body	56	578	Sli				Same fabric as above	Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMG	G24 style	4	46	Sli	0.43			Join	2nd-4th	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMG	G24.1.2	5	167	Sli	0.69			Join	2nd-4th	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMG	H tsm	1	1	Sli	0.07				Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMG	Body	46	244	Sli					Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMG	Base	1	285	Sli		1.00			Roman	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMB	B6.1.1/Ver 2484	1	5	Sli	0.05				M3rd-L4th	
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	GMB	Body	1	10	Sli					Roman	

3011	3012	Post-hole	GMG	Body	1	2	Abr					Roman	Roman
3016	3017	Post-hole	COL BM	D14.1	14	398	Sli	0.07	0.31		All join yellow/buff grits of flint and quartz. No complete profile, flange squared like Colchester products so not NOG product	c AD160-200	
3018	3019	Post-hole	OXR C	Body	1	2	Abr/sli			Rosette		?L3rd?/4th	?L3rd?/4th (likely 4th)
3018	3019	Post-hole	GMB	Body	1	2	Sli					Roman	

3024	3025	Oven	BSW	G tsm	1	14	Sli	0.08				M1st-2nd?+	M1st-2nd?+
3024	3025	Oven	BSW	Body	2	13	Sli					M1st-2nd?+	
3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	HMS	Body	1	2	Abr				HM Reduced	E-M/LIA	M1st-M/L2nd (with residual IA)
3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	BSW	Body	9	182	Sli				Join. Black surface, purple margins with common brown grog silt and micaceous early version ogf GM	M1st-2nd?+	
3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	BSW St	G45.1.1/Cam270B	1	356	Sli	0.11		Cordon & Rilling	With common ill sorted large grog pieces. Decoration looks no later than 2nd	M1st-2nd/?3rd	

3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	GMG	Body	4	70	Sli					Roman	
3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	GMG	Base	1	14	Abr		0.07			Roman	
3028 A	3029 A	Ditch	BSW	Body	1	25	Sli					M1st-2nd?+	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	KOLN	H20.1 or 2	6	9	Abr/sli	0.13		Roughcast	Surfaces worn	c AD130-170	c AD130-170
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	COLB	Handle	3	87	Sli				Flagon handle	2nd-E3rd	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	RX	Body	2	7	Abr/sli			1 x Cordon	Romanising fabric	M1st-2nd	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	G tsm	2	16	Sli	0.08				Roman	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	G tsm	1	8	Sli	0.07				Roman	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	G tsm	1	1	Sli	0.02				Roman	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	C16 tsm	1	4	Sli	0.04				L1st-M/?L2nd	

3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	Body	27	112	Sli			2 x Barbotine dots		L1st-M/L2nd	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMG	Base	1	4	Abr		0.09			Roman	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMB	G tsm	1	4	Sli	0.05				2nd	
3028 B	3029 B	Ditch	GMB	Body	2	4	Sli					Roman	
3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	COLB	Body	1	5	Sli					2nd-E3rd	AD100-M/L2nd
3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	GMO	Base	5	15	Sli		0.11		Join	Roman	

3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	GX	Body	1	2	Sli					Roman	
3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	GMG	G tsm	1	14	Sli	0.06				Roman	
3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	GMG	Body	6	30	Sli					Roman	
3028 C	3029 C	Ditch	GMB	Body	4	26	Sli			1 x Barbotine dots		L1st-M/L2nd	
3028 D	3029 D	Ditch	RX	Body	1	6	Sli					Roman	Roman
3028 D	3029 D	Ditch	GMO	Body	1	6	Sli					Roman	
3028 D	3029 D	Ditch	GMG	Body	10	36	Sli			1 x Notches		Roman	
3032	3032	Post-hole	GMG	C/B tsm	1	9	Abr	0.04			Could be a B2/4	E/M2nd-E/M3rd?+	E/M2nd-E/M3rd?+
3032	3032	Post-hole	GMG	Body	4	73	Sli					Roman	
3032	3032	Post-hole	GX	Body	1	3	Sli					Roman	
3032	3032	Post-hole	GMB	Body	1	7	Sli					Roman	

3038	3039	Post-hole	GMO	Base	1	25	Abr		0.19			Roman	Roman
3038	3039	Post-hole	GMB	G tsm	1	5	Sli	0.05				Roman	

3040	3041	Pit	RX	Body	1	8	Sli					Roman	M-L2nd?+ (could be later long lived forms present)
3040	3041	Pit	GX	G tsm	1	3	Sli	0.02				Roman	
3040	3041	Pit	GX	G?9 style	2	30	Sli	0.21				E-L2nd?+	
3040	3041	Pit	GX St	Body	1	40	Sli					Roman	
3040	3041	Pit	GMG	Body	1	5	Sli					Roman	
3040	3041	Pit	BSW	B Ver2545 style	1	3	Sli	0.03				AD145-200?+	
3040	3041	Pit	BSW	Base	3	77	Sli		0.44	Graffittii	An X on base, a common occurance	Roman	
3040	3041	Pit	GMB	B3	1	10	Sli	0.05				2nd/3rd-L4th	
3040	3041	Pit	GMB	Body	3	46	Sli			1 x Accutte Lattice		2nd?+	
3048	None	Tree throw	COL B	Body	1	6	Abr				Residual	2nd-E3rd	?L3rd?-4th (likely 4th)
3048	None	Tree throw	HAX	Body	2	7	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3048	None	Tree throw	GRS St	Body	5	93	Sli					Roman	
3048	None	Tree throw	GMG St	G tsm	1	58	Sli	0.10				Roman	
304	None	Tree	GMG	G tsm	1	15	Sli	0.13				Roman	
8		throw											
3048	None	Tree throw	GMG	Body	11	81	Sli					Roman	

3048	None	Tree throw	GMB	B1.2.1	2	53	Sli	0.13			Convex	4th	
3048	None	Tree throw	GMB	B1	1	21	Sli	0.03				E2nd-4th	
3048	None	Tree throw	GMB	G tsm	1	9	Sli	0.06				Roman	
3048	None	Tree throw	GMB	Body	3	21	Sli					Roman	
3048	None	Tree throw	LSH	G Ver2190 style	1	37	Sli	0.08				L3rd-4th	
3049	3050	Oven	LSH St	Body	1	26	Abr				Not entirely sure this is late	?L3rd-4th?	
3052	3053	Pit	HMS	Body	3	2	Very				Residual	IA	E2nd-4th (with residual IA)
3052	3053	Pit	BUF	Body	1	3	Very					M1st-2nd?+	
3052	3053	Pit	GX	Body	6	36	Sli					Roman	
3052	3053	Pit	GMG	G tsm	1	10	Abr	0.03				Roman	
3052	3053	Pit	GMG	Body	1	1	Sli					Roman	
3052	3053	Pit	GMB	B1 tsm	1	9	Sli	0.06				E2nd-4th	
3052	3053	Pit	GMB	G tsm	1	6	Sli	0.06				Roman	
3052	3053	Pit	GMB	Body	10	31	Sli					Roman	

3063	3064	Pit	HMG	Body	3	6	Abr				With sparse flint	E-M/LBA	Roman (with residual BA)
3063	3064	Pit	GX	Body	1	1	Sli					Roman	
3065	None	Tree throw	?NVC?	Body	1	6	Abr					?L3rd-4th?	?L3rd-4th?
3065	None	Tree throw	GMB	Body	1	98	Sli					Roman	
3070	3071	Gully	GMG	Body	1	4	Sli			1 x Groove		Roman	Roman
3072	3073	Oven	RX	Body	3	11	Abr/sli					Roman	Roman (one sherd possibly M1st-2nd?+ but unproven)
3072	3073	Oven	GMG	G tsm	1	14	Sli	0.13				Roman	
3072	3073	Oven	GMG	Body	5	41	Sli					Roman	
3072	3073	Oven	GMB	G tsm	2	16	Sli	0.14			Join	Roman	
3072	3073	Oven	GMB	Body	7	31	Sli				One looks Romanising (see date notes)	Roman	
3084	3085	Pit	GMG	Body	14	106	Abr/sli			1 x Cordon		Roman	L3rd-4th
3084	3085	Pit	GMG	Base	1	18	Sli		0.07			Roman	
3084	3085	Pit	GMB	B1.3.1	1	30	Sli	0.06			Deep	3rd-4th	
3084	3085	Pit	GMB	G tsm	2	38	Sli	0.15			Join	Roman	

3084	3085	Pit	GMB	Body	1	19	Sli					Roman	
3084	3085	Pit	GMB	Base	1	76	Sli		1.00			Roman	

3084	3085	Pit	LSH	Body	1	5	Sli			Rilled		L3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	OXRC	C Young C49.2	1	31	Sli	0.08			Copy of Samian Curle11/Drg36	4th	AD300-370/380
3086 A	3089	Pit	OXRC	C tsm	1	4	Sli	0.02				4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	NVC	C Perrin 245-7	1	6	Sli	0.07			Copy of Samian Drg38. Likely 4th	?L3rd?-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	NVWM	D14/Perrin M38 style	1	18	Sli	0.07				L3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	HAX	Body	3	9	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	RX	Body	1	2	Sli					Roman	
3086 A	3089	Pit	GMO	Body	1	1	Sli					Roman	
3086 A	3089	Pit	GX	B6 tsm	1	15	Sli	0.08				M/L3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	GX	Body	2	36	Sli					Roman	
3086 A	3089	Pit	BSW	G tsm	1	26	Sli	0.07		Dotted/frilled rim		3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	BSW	G tsm	1	12	Sli	0.11				M1st-2nd?+	
3086 A	3089	Pit	GMG	Body	15	128	Sli					Roman	
3086 A	3089	Pit	GMB	Body	4	25	Sli					Roman	
3086 A	3089	Pit	HOGSt	Body	1	102	Sli					3rd-AD370/80	
3086 A	3089	Pit	LSH	G Ver2190	1	35	Sli	0.06				L3rd-4th	

3086 A	3089	Pit	LSH	Base	1	15	Sli		0.16			L3rd-4th	
3086 A	3089	Pit	LSH St	Body	2	28	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3086 B	3089	Pit	HAX	Body	1	14	Sli					L3rd-4th	L3rd-AD370/380
308	3089	Pit	GMO	Body	1	5	Sli					Roman	

6 B													
3086 B	3089	Pit	GMB	B3.2.1	1	19	Sli	0.07				3rd-4th	
3086 B	3089	Pit	GMB	Body	2	8	Sli					Roman	
3086 B	3089	Pit	GMG	Body	6	31	Sli					Roman	
3086 B	3089	Pit	HOG St	Body	3	117	Sli					3rd-AD370/80	
3086 B	3089	Pit	LSH St	Body	1	42	Sli			Rilled		L3rd-4th	
3086 C	3089	Pit	OXR C	Body	1	1	Very				Traces of slip remain	4th	4th (with residual early Roman)
3086 C	3089	Pit	OXW M	D Young M22.3	1	160	Sli	0.06				4th	
3086 C	3089	Pit	AA	Body	1	6	Very				BAT AM 1 Spanish Dr20 fragment. Residual	M1st-2nd	
3086 C	3089	Pit	GX	Body	1	3	Sli					Roman	
3086 C	3089	Pit	BSW	Body	1	13	Sli					Roman	
3086 C	3089	Pit	BSW	Base	1	32	Sli		0.12			Roman	
3086 C	3089	Pit	LSH	Body	1	2	Sli			Rilled		L3rd-4th	

3086 D	3089	Pit	OXRC	Body	1	8	Sli			White paint	Design style like Bowl C69.2	4th	4th
3086 D	3089	Pit	NVWM	Body	1	13	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3086 D	3089	Pit	HAX	Gnn Col 143 style	1	23	Sli	0.18		1 x Cordon		L3rd-4th	
3086 D	3089	Pit	RX	Body	1	15	Sli					Roman	

3086 D	3089	Pit	BSW	Body	2	6	Sli					Roman	
3086 D	3089	Pit	GMG	Body	3	15	Sli					Roman	
3086 D	3089	Pit	GMG	Base	1	24	Sli		0.19			Roman	
3086 D	3089	Pit	LSH	Body	1	2	Sli			Rilled		L3rd-4th	
3086 D	3089	Pit	LSH St	Body	1	82	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3100	3101	Post-hole	HMS	Body	1	2	Abr/sli				Reduced. Residual	E-M/LIA	Roman (with residual IA)
3100	3101	Post-hole	GMB	Base	1	7	Sli		0.08			Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	SATR	B/C tsm	1	3	Abr	0.06			Residual	M/L2nd-M3rd	4th (with residual early Roman)
3102	3103	Layer	OXRC	Body	2	12	Abr/sli					4th	

3102	3103	Layer	NVWM	D tsm	1	16	Sli	0.08				L3rd-4th	
3102	3103	Layer	NVWM	Body	4	18	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3102	3103	Layer	HAX	G tsm Cam 299 style	3	33	Sli	0.14				L3rd-4th	
3102	3103	Layer	HAX	Body	2	6	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3102	3103	Layer	GMO	Body	2	19	Sli					Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	RX	Body	1	4	Sli					Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	GX	Base	1	10	Abr		0.07			Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	GX	Body	6	38	Sli			2 x Grooves		Roman	
310	3103	Layer	GMG	B Col720	2	23	Sli	0.19				?L3rd?-4th	

2				style									
3102	3103	Layer	GMG	Body	20	93	Sli					Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	GMG	Base	1	8	Sli		0.12			Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	GMB	B3	1	8	Sli	0.03			Convex	4th	
3102	3103	Layer	GMB	G tsm	1	7	Sli	0.05				Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	GMB	Body	3	43	Sli					Roman	
3102	3103	Layer	LSH	Body	3	4	Sli			Rilled		L3rd-4th	
3104	3105	Pit	GX St	Body	1	23	Abr/sli					Roman	Roman
3104	3105	Pit	GMB	G tsm	1	16	Abr/sli	0.05				Roman	
3111	None	Layer	GMO	Body	1	9	Abr/sli					Roman	Roman
3111	None	Layer	RX	Body	2	6	Abr					Roman	
3111	None	Layer	GMG	Body	6	17	Abr/sli					Roman	
3111	None	Layer	GMB	Body	1	9	Abr					Roman	
3120	3121	Post-hole	OXRC	Body	1	6	Abr					4th	4th
3120	3121	Post-hole	GMG	Body	1	10	Sli					Roman	
3120	3121	Post-hole	LSH	Body	1	3	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3130	3132	Oven	BSW	Body	4	10	Sli				Frag	M1st-2nd?+	E-M/?L2nd (likely no later than AD155/60)
3130	3132	Oven	GX	Body	1	6	Sli					Roman	

3130	3132	Oven	GMG	B2.3.1/Ver 2576	3	31	Sli	0.18			No joins. Looks no later than AD155/160	E-M/?L2nd	
3130	3132	Oven	GMG	B2/4 tsm	1	4	Sli	0.03				E/M2nd-E/M3rd	
3130	3132	Oven	GMG	Body	10	22	Sli					Roman	
3130	3132	Oven	GMG	Base	1	15	Sli		0.23			Roman	
3130	3132	Oven	GMB	Body	5	11	Sli					Roman	
3133	None	Unknown	HMS	Body	5	6	Very				Frag	E-M/LIA	Roman (with residual IA)
3133	None	Unknown	GMG	Body	3	1	Very				Frag	Roman	
3138	None	Layer	GMO	Body	1	1	Abr					Roman	Roman
3138	None	Layer	GMG	G tsm	1	2	Abr	0.01			Most of rim degraded	Roman	
3138	None	Layer	GMG	Body	5	51	Sli					Roman	
3141	None	Layer	RX	Body	1	16	Abr/sli				Possibly HOG	3rd-M/L4th	3rd-M/L4th
3142	3143	Tree throw	NVC	Body	1	1	Sli				Very frag	L3rd-4th	L3rd-4th
3142	3143	Tree throw	HAX	Body	1	1	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	RX	Body	5	27	Sli			1 x Cordon	Late style surface	Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMO	Body	1	3	Sli					Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	RX St	Body	1	24	Sli					Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GX	Body	2	16	Sli					Roman	

3142	3143	Tree throw	GMG	B1 tsm	1	30	Sli	0.12				3rd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMG	G tsm	1	12	Abr	0.06				Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMG	G tsm	1	2	Sli	0.11				Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMG	Body	10	89	Sli			1 x Chevron		Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMB	B6 tsm	1	19	Sli	0.06				M/L3rd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMB	G tsm	1	23	Sli	0.07				Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMB	G 26 style tsm	1	14	Sli	0.06		Frilled rim		3rd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMB	G 9 style	1	2	Sli	0.05				E2nd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	GMB	Body	6	49	Sli					Roman	
3142	3143	Tree throw	LSH	G tsm	1	6	Sli	0.06				L3rd-4th	
3142	3143	Tree throw	LSH	Body	5	22	Sli					L3rd-4th	
3144	3145	Post-hole	GMG	Body	2	1	Abr				Frag	Roman	Roman
3146	3147	Post-hole	HMF	Body	1	2	Sli				HM Reduced, residual	LBA-EIA	Roman (with residual LBA/EIA)
3146	3147	Post-hole	GMO	Body	1	2	Abr					Roman	
3148	3149	Post-hole	GX	Body	1	3	Sli				Frag	Roman	Roman
3148	3149	Post-hole	GMG	G tsm	1	1	Abr	0.02			Frag	Roman	
3148	3149	Post-hole	GMG	Body	1	2	Sli				Frag	Roman	
3148	3149	Post-hole	GMB	Body	1	1	Sli				Frag	Roman	
3151	3152	Post-hole	GX	Body	1	1	Sli				Frag	Roman	Roman

3151	3152	Post-hole	GMG	?H tsm	1	1	Sli	0.10			Frag	Roman	
3151	3152	Post-hole	GMB	Body	2	24	Sli				Frag	Roman	
3155	3156	Fire pit	SATR	D Drg45	1	111	Abr/sli	0.15			Body flange missing. Pinker fabric associated with E3rd+	?L2nd/E-M3rd	?L2nd?/E-M3rd
3155	3156	Fire pit	GMB	B2/4 tsm	1	4	Sli	0.06				E/M2nd-E/M3rd	
3155	3156	Fire pit	GMG	Body	2	8	Abr/sli					Roman	
cbm				Total	876	10518		10.02	8.62				
Context	Cut	Type	Form	Fabric	No	Wgt/g	Abrasion	Depth/mm	Width/mm	Length/mm	Marks	Comments	Date
1003	None	Tree throw	Frag	Msch	1	5	Abr					Oxidised	Roman
1012	1011	Ditch/Gully	Frag	Msfe	1	6	Abr					Intrusive	?P-Med
1017	1016	Pit	Frag	Ms	1	9	Abr					Oxidised	Roman
1017	1016	Pit	?Flat	Ms	1	55	Sli	21				Oxidised, incomplete depth	Roman
1018	1016	Pit	Frag	Msg	1	17	Abr					Oxidised with common red iron ore	Roman
1024	1022	Pit	Frag	Msch	1	11	Abr					Oxidised	Roman
1028	1027	Pit	Tegula	Msc	1	102	Sli	22				Flange depth = 22mm. Oxidised	Roman
1033	1027	Pit	Flat	Msc	1	85	Sli	21				Oxidised with irregular small voids	Roman

1035	None	Paleochannel	Frag	Ms	1	84	Abr	32+				Oxidised looks like brick	Roman
1035	None	Paleochannel	Frag	Ms	1	26	Sli					Oxidised/shattered possible imbrex fragment. Micaceous looks local	Roman
1035	None	Paleochannel	Tegula	Msg	1	307	Sli	28				Flange depth = 28mm. Oxidised	Roman
2007	None	Layer	Box	Ms	4	372	Abr/sli	20			Keyed x3	Patchy orange/pink with occasional rare large flint. Two joins	Roman
3005	3006	Post-hole	Key	Msg	1	98	Sli	18			Keyed	Oxidised, grog light grey. Keyed with wavy lines	Roman
3028	3029	Ditch (surface)	Tegula	Msg	1	180	Abr					Flange depth = 22. Oxidised with red grog and abundant black iron ore looks local. Depth incomplete	Roman
3028	3029	Ditch (surface)	Flat	Msg	1	255	Abr	25				Oxidised as above with light grey grog too	Roman
3028 A	3029	Ditch	Tegula	Msg	1	218	Abr	20				Flange depth = 26mm. Oxidised with brown grog but not abundant	Roman
3028 B	3029	Ditch	Flat	Msg	1	190	Abr	20				Oxidised with pale brown grog	Roman
3028 B	3029	Ditch	Flat	Msg	1	61	Sli	23				Oxidised/buff surfaces grey grog	Roman
3052	3053	Pit	Frag	Msg	1	60	Abr/sli					Oxidised with brown grog and black iron ore, looks local	Roman
3086 A	3089	Pit	Flat	Msg	1	76	Abr	25+				Oxidised with brown/red grog, local	Roman

3086 A	3089	Pit	Frag	Msg	1	24	Abr/sli	10+				Oxidised with lime mortar attached over break looks reused. With red grog	Roman
3086 A	3089	Pit	Frag	Msg	1	59	Abr					Oxidised.	Roman
3086 B	3089	Pit	Imbrex	Ms	1	142	Abr	15				Oxidised with some red iron ore. Ribbed	Roman
3086 B	3089	Pit	Imbrex	Ms	1	53	Abr	16				Oxidised as above	Roman
3086 C	3089	Pit	Flat	Msg	1	103	Abr/sli	22				Oxidised with pale grog	Roman
3086 C	3089	Pit	Frag	Msg	1	17	Abr					Oxidised red grog and mica = local	Roman
3102	3103	Layer	Frag	Msg	1	25	Very					Heavily grogged pale and red	Roman
3111	None	Layer	Flat	Ms	1	19	Abr/sli	10+				Sandy and red, with possible partial peg hole, not like other Roman fabrics within the assemblage. ?Intrusive	?Roman?/ P-Med
3111	None	Layer	Frag	Msg	1	33	Sli					Oxidised	Roman
3120	3121	Post-hole	Flat	Msg	1	347	Abr/sli	18				Oxidised/heat affected with brown and red grog some of which is streaked	Roman
3120	3121	Post-hole	Flat	Msg	1	50	Abr	22+				Oxidised with brown grog	Roman
3120	3121	Post-hole	Frag	Msg	2	9	Abr/sli					Oxidised with brown grog	Roman
firedclaydaub					36	3098							
Context	Cut	Type	Fabric	No	Wgt/g	Abrasion	Surfaces	Marks	Comments	Pot date			
1006	None	Layer	Msch	3	14	Abr	2 x flat/irregul	Rod 12mm	Oxidised/buff fabric	c EIA			

							ar						
1007 A	None	Layer	Msch	4	26	Abr/sli	1 xflat/irregular		Buff/oxidised one heat affected	LBA-EIA			
1010	None	Tree throw	Msch	6	218	Sli	Rounded		Oxidised/buff surfaces all join. Possible central hole which appears to break on to at least one surface. Can't tell the overall shape not enough remains, either a loom weight or spindle whorl	M-L1st			
1017	1016	Pit	Msch	1	8	Sli			Lime mortar with sparse grog	?L3rd?/4th			
1018	1016	Pit	Msch	1	1	Abr			As above	?L3rd?/4th			
1024	1022	Pit	Msch	2	83	Sli	2 x flat/irregular		Cream/pink with grog with light greyish surfaces, borderline mortar	4th			
1028	1027	Pit	Ms	2	10	Sli			Patchily oxidised	c L3rd			
1035	None	Paleochannel	Msch	2	176	Sli	2 flat/irregular		Patchily oxidised	Roman			
U/s	None	U/s	Msg	1	15	Sli			Buff with common grog	Roman			

2007	None	Layer	Msch	6	130	Abr/sli			Mostly white one patchily oxidised	16th-18th			
2007	None	Layer	Ms	1	16	Abr			Heat affected				
3005	3006	Post-hole	Msch	3	8	Sli			All heat affected	4th			
3007 A	3008 A	Beam-slot	Msch	2	4	Sli			Frag, oxidised	M3rd-L4th			
3018	3019	Post-hole	Ms	4	7	Abr			Frag, oxidised	?L3rd ?-4th			
3020	3021	Post-pipe	Msch	12	85	Abr/sli	1 x flat		All white	None			
3038	3039	Post-hole	Msch	2	44	Sli	2 x flat		Oxidised/patchily buff more sand than chalk, at right angle with compressed inner	Roman			
3040	3041	Pit	Msch	1	13	Abr			White	M-L2nd? +			
3044	3045	Pit	Msch	3	15	Sli	1 x flat		Oxidised/patchy buff	None			
3044	3045	Pit	Msch	4	34	Sli	1 x flat/irregular		Buff/brown high fired plate like heat affected				
3049	3050	Oven	Msch	3	42	Sli			Oxidised/buff	?L3rd-4th?			
3049	3050	Oven	Msch	1	28	Sli	1 x flat		As 3044 heat affected				

3052	3053	Pit	Msf	19	246	Abr/sli	1 x flat/irregular		Oxidised, two buff very sandy with sparse large flint	E2nd-4th			
3072	3073	Oven	Msf	1	26	Abr			As 3052, oxidised	Roman			
3072	3073	Oven	Msch	2	5	Abr			Frag, buff/oxidised				
3072	3073	Oven	Ms	2	10	Sli	2 x flat/irregular		Buff/oxidised				
3077	3078	Gully	Msch	2	3	Abr			Frag, oxidised	None			
3086 A	3089	Pit	Msg	1	9	Abr/sli			Oxidised/buff	AD300-370/80			
3086 B	3089	Pit	Msch	1	3	Abr			Frag, buff	L3rd-AD370/80			
3086 C	3089	Pit	Msg	1	65	Sli	1 x flat/irregular	Thumb marks	Oxidised	4th			
3100	3101	Post-hole	Msch	3	18	Sli	3 x flat/irregular		Oxidised	Roman			
3100	3101	Post-hole	Msf	1	23	Sli		Rod L=30mm, W=15mm	Oxidised				
3102	3103	Layer	Msf	2	26	Abr	1 x flat/irregular		Oxidised	4th			

3102	3103	Layer	Msch	4	121	Sli	2 x flat/irregular		Patchily oxidised, one heat affected. One surface striated				
3104	3105	Pit	Msch	2	14	Sli	1 x flat/irregular		Oxidised	Roman			
3111	None	Layer	Ms	7	35	Sli	3 x flat/irregular		Oxidised with one buff example	Roman			
3130	3132	Oven	Msch	14	101	Sli	1 x flat/irregular		Patchily/oxidised heat affected	E-M/?L2nd			
3140	None	Structure	Ms	21	80	Sli	13 x flat/irregular		Frag. Buff surfaces oxidised core	None			
3142	3143	Tree throw	Msg	1	7	Sli	1 x flat/irregular		Buff	L3rd-4th			
3142	3143	Tree throw	Msch	5	24	Abr	1 x flat/irregular		White/oxidised				
3151	3152	Post-hole	Ms	1	12	Sli			Oxidised	Roman			
				154	1805								

Catalogue 2: Animal bone recovered from Area 1

Ctxt	FNo	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Ch	C	Comments
1003	1003	2	13	Mammal	2										
1004	1004	6	46	Equid	1	1			distal radius						
1004	1004			Pig/boar	3		3		mandible, tooth, tibia						
1004	1004			Mammal	2										
1005	1005	4	28	Bird - Crane	1	1			shaft - humerus						Shaft of humerus from Crane
1005	1005			Mammal	3										
1012	1011	1	34	Mammal	1										
1017	1016	21	890	Equid	21	21			vertebrae, MT, scap, tibia, frags		2	chopped	2		stress and strong muscle attachments on tibia., slight arthritic problems on vertebrae

1018	1016	33	2424	Cattle	16	16			mandible, scapulas, limbs		6	cut, chopped	10	5	2 near comp scapulas chopped and some fine cuts near neck, mandible and frag of jaw, M3 in full wear and heavy calculus . Knife cuts on inner mandible from tongue removal for

															meat, Tibia, arthritic vertebrae, pelvis, metacarpal with both proximal and distal ends gnawed away and tooth marks on shaft
1018	1016			Equid	1	1			metatarsal		1	chopped	1		distal metatarsal, pony sized
1018	1016			Pig/boar	1		1		mandible		1	chopped, cut	1	1	
1018	1016			Mammal	15										
1020	1019	1	13	Mammal	1										
1024	1022	10	167	Cattle	1	1			PPH		0.5	cut		1	
1024	1022			Equid	1	1			talus		1				very small equid, probable mule/donkey or very small/light breed of pony
1024	1022			Pig/boar	1	1			tooth						
1024	1022			Mammal	7				fragments of limb and rib						
1026	1025	7	50	Sheep/goat	1	1			tibia			chopped	1		
1026	1025			Mammal	6										
1028	1027	58	1515	Cattle	15	15			pph, dph, tibia, mandible						arthritic pph and cut,

															chopped and cut mandible condyle
1028	1027			Sheep/goat	12	4	8		mandible, MC, teeth, scap. Hyoid		2	cut, chopped	2	3	gold deposits on teeth and calculus
1028	1027			Pig/boar	1	1			femur			cut, chopped	1		heavily cut
1028	1027			Mammal	30										
1031	1027	3	57	Sheep/goat	1				tibia shaft			chopped	1		
1031	1027			Mammal	2										
1035	1035	2	117	Equid	2	2			upper molars						

Catalogue 3: Animal bone recovered from Area 2

Ctxt	FNo	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Ch	C	Comments
3005	3006	1	23	sheep/goat	1	1			radius shaft			chopped	1		
3007	3008A	2	34	cattle	1	1			intermediate phalange						
3007	3008A			mammal	1										
3007	3008A	1	5	pig/boar	1		1		pph		0.5				
3007	3008A	1	3	mammal	1										
3024	3025	2	25	sheep/goat	1	1			metacarpal		1	sawn, cut		1	probable goat metacarpal, lesion on proximal articular surface,

															sawn at distal shaft to remove condyles, cut above sawn area on front of bone
3024	3025			mammal	1										
3028	3029A	2	18	cattle	1	1			radius fragment		1	chopped			
3028	3029A			mammal	1										
3028	3029A	1	9	cattle	1	1			vertebrae			chopped	1		split thoracic vertebrae
3028	3029A	2	8	mammal	2										
3028	3029A	11	90	mammal											fragments of shaft, very porous and fragmented
3028	3029A	5	129	equid	1	1			scapula		1				
3028	3029A			mammal	4										
3038	3039	7	33	sheep/goat	2	2			radii shafts			chopped, cut	2	1	
3038	3039			mammal	5										
3040	3041	5	11	sheep/goat	1	1			metatarsal shaft			chopped	1		
3040	3041			mammal	4										
3040	3041	7	65	sheep/goat	3	3			tibibias, radius		1	chopped, cuts	2	3	several cuts on

																radius shaft
3040	3041			mammal	4											
3044		10	52	cattle	2				lower molars							some calculus and wear
3044				mammal	8											
3048	3048	18	347	cattle	2	2			horncore, rib			chopped, cut	2	2		long-horn type cattle
3048	3048			sheep/goat	1	1			humerus			chopped	1			
3048	3048			mammal	15							butchered				very heavily chopped and cut vertebral neural spine and ribs
3049		2	52	cattle	1	1			calcaneus		1	chopped, cut	1			
3049				mammal	1											
3052	3053	11	99	cattle	2				upper molars							some wear and calculus
3052	3053			pig/boar	3											mandible fragment and a small tusk split into two
3052	3053			mammal	6											butchered and slight gnawing on the

															large mammal fragment
3052	3053	7	73	cattle	2	2			metacarpal fragments			chopped	1		split lengthways, distal end missing and damage
3052	3053			mammal	5										
3065	3065	5	21	sheep/goat	2	2			lower molar fragments						
3065	3065			mammal	3							butchered			heavily cut
3068		2	15	sheep/goat	1	1			tibia			chopped	1		clean round hole through distal end from being pushed onto a spit
3068				mammal	1										
3077		11	78	mammal	11										
3084	3085	11	96	cattle	4	4			iPH, femur head, lower molars		0.5	chopped	1		
3084	3085			sheep/goat	1	1			humerus		1	chopped	1		
3084	3085			mammal	6										
3086	3089	23	459	cattle	4	4			metacarpal, tibia, radius, ulna		2	chopped, cut	4	2	slight gnawing
3086	3089			mammal	19										
3086	3089	36	739	cattle	8	8			pelvic frags, scapula, humerus, molar		1	chopped, cut	6	2	upper molar 2 in

																wear, pelvic fragments include part on acetabulum with eburnation
3086	3089			sheep/goat	6	6			lower molars, mandible , ulna			chopped, cut	2	1	
3086	3089			mammal	12										
3086	3089	5	18	mammal	5										
3086	3089	1	10	mammal	1										
3086	3089	3	66	cattle	3	3			scapula, pph, tibia fragment		1.5	chopped, cut	2	1	
3092		6	125	cattle	6	6			ribs			chopped, cut	6	3	chopped and cut sections of rib, probably prepared for soups/stews
3100	3101	7	39	deer - Roe	1	1			mandible		1	cut		1	worn third molar
3100	3101			mammal	6										
3102	3103	8	62	cattle	1	1			upper molar						upper molar with heavy wear and very thick calculus deposits

3102	3103			mammal	7											
3102	3103	32	269	cattle	6	6			radius, tibia, scapula, tooth		2	chopped, cut	3	2	
3102	3103			pig/boar	2	2			humerus, tooth		1	chopped, cut	1		
3102	3103			mammal	24										
3104	3105	4	10	mammal	4										
3142	3143	72	638	cattle	3	3			tibia, metaposial, upper molar		1	chopped, cut	1	1	
3142	3143			sheep/goat	7		7		metapodials, phalange, lower molars		3.5	cut, chopped	1	2	2 unfused metatarsals, 1 unfused metacarpal, one MC frag, PPH, lower molars 1 and 2
3142	3143			pig/boar	2		2		mandible, intermediate phalange						
3142	3143			deer - Red	3	3			antler fragments						natural shed burr (broken) and two fragments of the brow tine. No evidence of sawing
3142	3143			mammal	57										
3148	3149	3	2	mammal	3										
315	3156	16	95	cattle	2	2			ppg, dph		1				

5															
3155	3156			sheep/goat	7	7			2 metatarsals, 2 pph, 1 metacarpal		3	chopped, cut	2	3	
3155	3156			mammal	7										

Catalogue 4: The Mollusc finds

Context	Other	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	F	M	L	Species
1024		Pit	1022	Roman	1	2		1		Oyster
1026		Pit	1025	Roman	4	8		4		Oyster

Catalogue 5: The metal finds: Area 1 & 2

SF No.	Context	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature	Phase	
1	1006	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Coin	Roman	Nummus of Constans; youthful bust facing right diademed and cuirassed; CONSTAN[S PF AVG]; two soldiers facing each other with a standard between them, letter N on standard, mint mark not visible in exergue; GLORIA EXERCITUS	D14 T1.2	AD335-340	Layer		BAA035
2	3040	Copper alloy	1	1.8	Coin	Roman	Nummus of Constans; bust facing right, rosetted diadem and cuirassed; CONSTAN[S PF AVG]; two victories facing each other holding wreaths; VICTORIAE DD AVGG NN; mint mark worn away	D14 T1.5	AD347-348	Pit		BAA036
3	1017	Iron	1	17	Knife	Roman	missing most of blade; consists of very long	L>105		Pit		BAA035

							pointed tang					
	3048	Iron	1	93	Bolt	Roman	long heavy duty shank, no head; circular sectioned	H>136		Tree throw		BAA036
	3048	Iron	1	12	Nail	Roman	encrusted head; pointed tapering shank	H50		Tree throw		BAA036
	3100	Iron	1	6	Nail	Roman	shank only, no head; circular sectioned with tapering tip	H>43		Post-hole		BAA036
	3102	Iron	1	5.8	Nail	Roman	broken shank; circular flattish head	H>17 D18		Layer		BAA036
	3142	Iron	1	5	Nail	Roman	shank only, no head; circular sectioned with tapering tip	H>41		Tree throw		BAA036
	3142	Iron	1	43	Nail	Roman	large heavy duty nail with flattened profile diamond shaped head; square sectioned shank	H76 W32		Tree throw		BAA036
	3142	Copper alloy	4	0.8	Fragments	Roman	small unidentifiable pieces	-		Tree throw		BAA036
	U/S	Iron	1	9.5	Nail	Roman	shank only, no head; circular sectioned with tapering tip	H>36				BAA036
			14									

Catalogue 6: Concordance of Finds

Context	Cut	Type	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay	& Daub	Animal	Bone	Struck	Flint	Other
			No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	No	Wgt/g	
None	None	U/s	1	44									
1001											1	36	
1003	None	Tree throw	3	10	1	5			2	18			
1004	None	Natural feature	5	28					6	39	1	8	
1005	None	Tree throw	2	20					4	21			
1006	None	Layer	3	15			3	15			2	19	SF1 Cu Coin 1@1g
1007	None	Layer	1	9									
1007A	None	Layer	1	8			4	26					
1007B	None	Layer	1	1							1	3	
1008											3	23	
1009	Unknown	Pit	3	21							1	1	
1010	None	Tree throw	21	882			6	216					
1012	1011	Ditch/ Gully	3	18	1	6			1	20			
1012C	1011	Ditch/ Gully	1	8									
1015											1	2	B.Flint 2@56g
1017	1016	Pit	17	47	2	64			30	855			"SF3 Fe Object 1@21g, Mortar 1@9g"

				1									
1018	1016	Pit	13	329	1	17			46	2350	1	7	"Mortar 1@2g, B.Flint 2@48g"
1020	1019	Pit	4	18					1	14	2	36	
1024	1022	Pit	25	146	1	11			11	159	4	23	"?Mortar 2@82g, Oyster 1@5g"
1026	1025	Pit	7	59					5	36			Oyster 4@23g
1028	1027	Pit	89	1323	1	103	3	13	68	1536			Charcoal 1@1g
1030	1029	Pit	1	26									
1031	1027	Pit	21	203					3	36	1	5	
1033	1027	Pit	1	1	1	84							
1035	None	Pal/cha	3	29	3	418	2	176	3	99	1	12	
None	None	U/s	18	133			1	15			2	7	Fe Object 1@10g
2007	None	Layer	17	92	4	372	7	149					
2009	2010	Ditch	1	7									
3003D	3004D	Beam-slot	4	14							1	105	
3005	3006	Post-hole	5	61	1	98	3	8	1	23			Quernstone 1@4892g
3007A	3008A	Beam-slot	129	1628			2	4	3	37	1	2	SF1 Glass 1@1g
3007	3008	Beam-							1	5			

B	B	slot											
3011	3012	Post-hole	1	1									
3016	3017	Post-hole	14	398									
3018	3019	Post-hole	2	5			4	7					
3020	3021	Post-pipe					12	85					Burnt flint 1@14g
3024	3025	Oven	2	28					2	25			
3028	3029	Surface			2	437							
3028A	3029A	Ditch	17	657	1	218			5	129			
3028B	3029B	Ditch	47	261	2	252			11	90	15	144	
3028C	3029C	Ditch	18	99					2	18	2	33	
3028D	3029D	Ditch	12	50					3	17	10	103	Glass 1@6g
3032	3032	Post-hole	6	91									
3038	3039	Post-hole	2	31			2	44	7	33	4	32	?Burnt flint 1@3g
3040	3041	Pit	15	230			1	13	12	76	2	45	SF2 Cu Alloy coin 1@3g
3044	3045	Pit					7	49	10	52			
3048	None	Tree throw	29	410					18	347			Fe Object 2@105g
3049	3050	Oven					5	98	2	52			
3052	3053	Pit	18	12			19	246	18	172			

				0									
3063	3064	Pit	1	3							8	90	"Burnt flint 29@993g, Burnt stone 4@31g"
3065	None	Tree throw	2	105					5	21			
3068	3069	Post-hole							3	15			
3070	3171	Gully	1	7							1	3	
3072	3073	Oven	13	105			5	42					
3077	3078	Gully					2	3	11	78	3	13	
3084	3085	Pit	21	295					11	96			
3086 C	3089	Pit	17	419	2	120	1	65	8	84			
3086 A	3089	Pit	38	510	3	164	1	9	23	459	2	9	
3086 B	3089	Pit	17	246	2	197	1	3	37	749			Slag 10@132g
3092	3093	Pit							6	125			
3100	3101	Post-hole	2	11			4	43	7	39			Fe Object 1@6g
3102	3103	Layer	48	367	1	25	6	149	40	331			"Glass 3@25g, Slag 3@59g, Fe Object 1@6g"
3104	3105	Pit	2	39			2	14	4	10			
3111	None	Layer	10	44	1	19	8	77					
3120	3121	Post-hole	3	21	4	411							
3138	None	Layer	7	5							3	40	

				4									
3130	3132	Oven	12	91			14	101					
3140	3232	Oven					21	80					
3141	None	Layer	1	16							17	446	
3142	3143	Tree throw	36	364			6	33	72	638	1	3	"Glass 1@5g, Quernstone 1@2622g, Fe Object 2@48g, Cu Alloy 3@1g"
3144	3145	Post-hole	2	1									
3146	3147	Post-hole	2	5									
3148	3149	Post-hole	5	11					3	2	1	4	
3150	None	Layer									2	23	
3151	3152	Post-hole	4	28			1	12					
3155	3156	Fire pit	4	127					16	95			
Totals			831	10854	34	3021	153	1795	521	9001	94	1277	

Catalogue 7: Small finds

Area 1. Small Find Number	Object	Context	Comments
SF1	Coin	(1007) layer	4th century copper alloy of Constantius I
SF2 not used			
SF 3	Iron blade and tang of a small Knife	(1017) fill of pit	Found associated with large bone fragments of equid; dated 2nd-3rd c. A.D. (most likely 3rd c.)
Area 2.			
SF4	Glass fragments from a jar	(3007)beam slot	Beam slot fill of building (2nd 3rd c. AD)
SF5	Coin	(3040) fill of pit	4th century copper alloy of Constantius I
SF6	Quern fragment	(3005) fill of post hole	Roman - millstone grit- usually dates from 2nd-4th c. AD
SF7	Quern fragment	U/stratified- surface find	Roman - millstone grit- usually dates from 2nd-4th c. AD
SF8	Glass bead	(3086) fill of a pit	Roman - not closely dateable

Appendix IV: Site Plans

Figure 12. Phase I: post-excavation plan (areas 1 & 2) Prehistoric

Figure 13. Phase II: post-excavation plan,(areas 1 & 2) Early Roman period (late 1st - late 2nd century AD) ovens, boundaries, pit and post hole

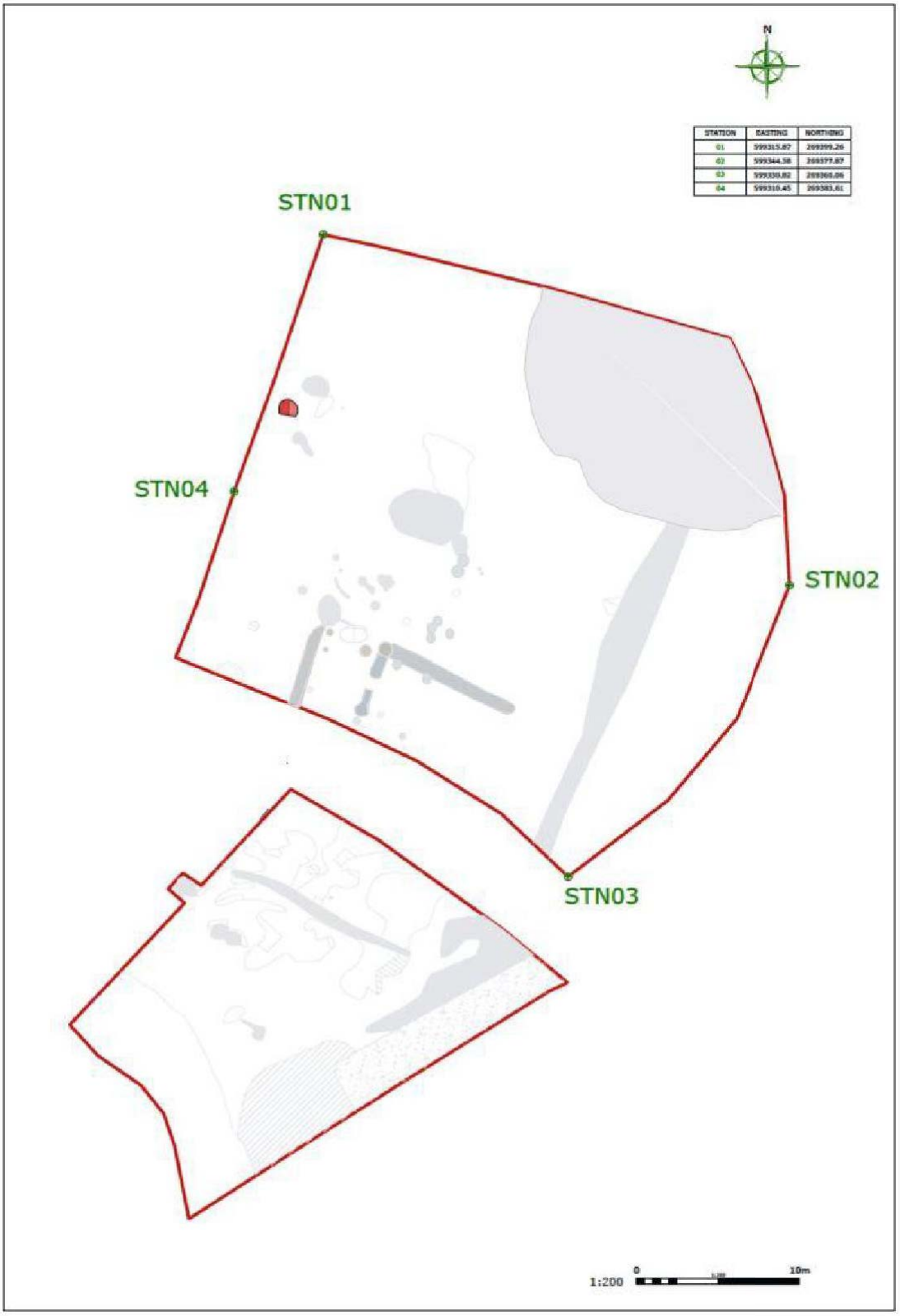

Figure 14. Phase III: post-excavation plan (areas 1 & 2), late 2nd - mid 3rd c., Roman period

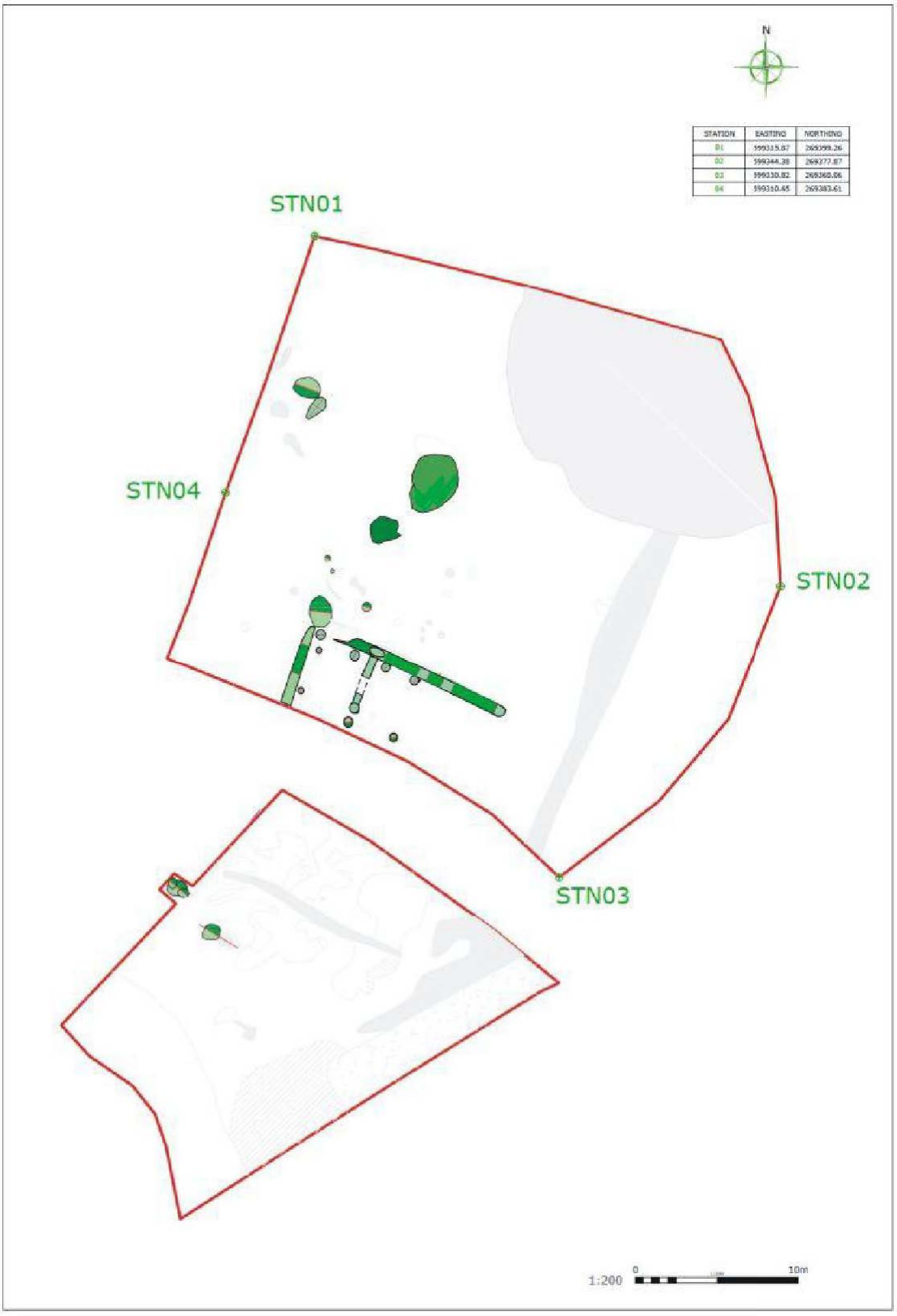

Figure 15. Phase IV: post-excavation plan (areas 1 & 2), mid 3rd -4th c. Roman period

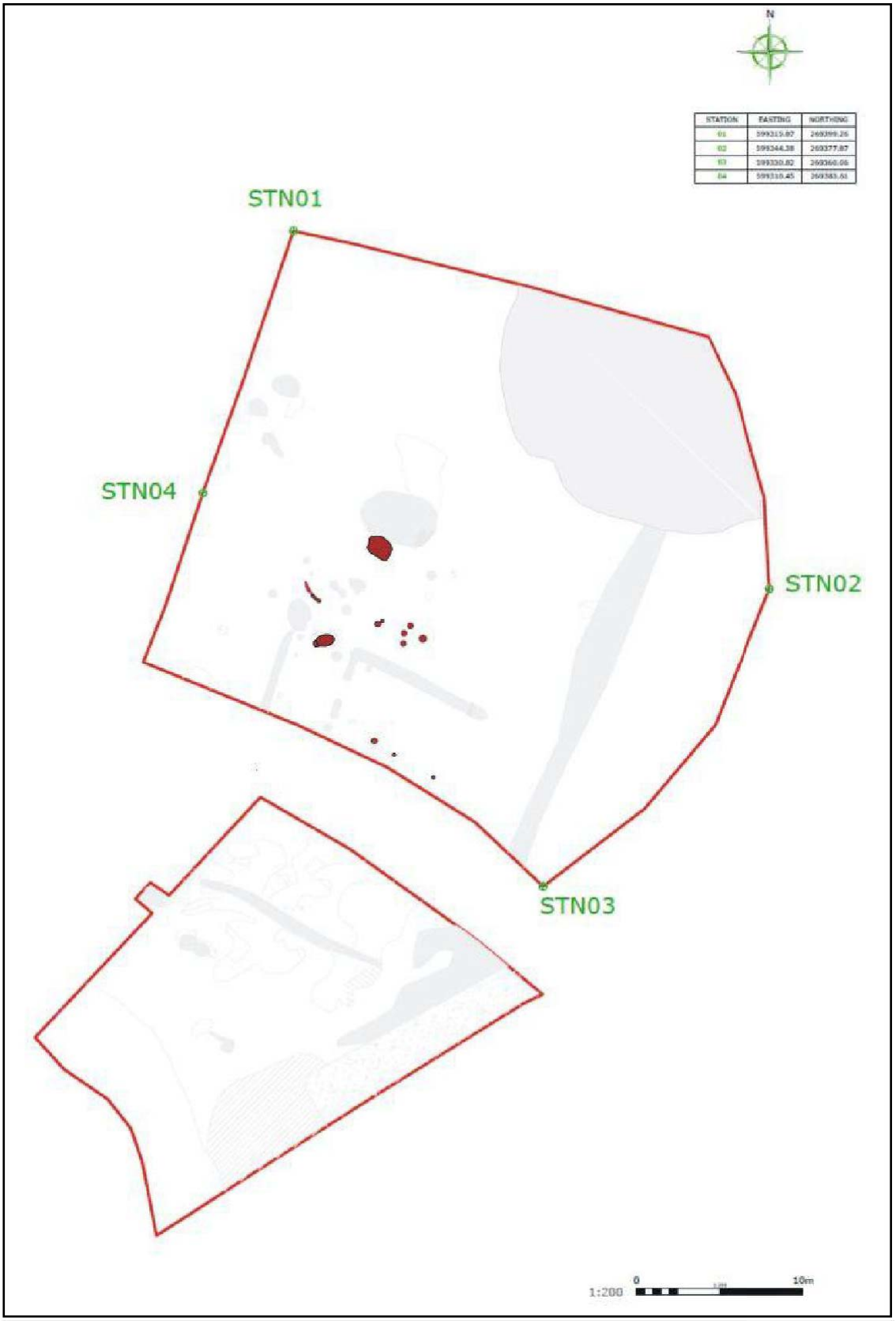

Figure 16. Post-excavation plan (areas 1 & 2), generic (uncertain date) Roman period; possibly post-dating the building in the 4th c.?

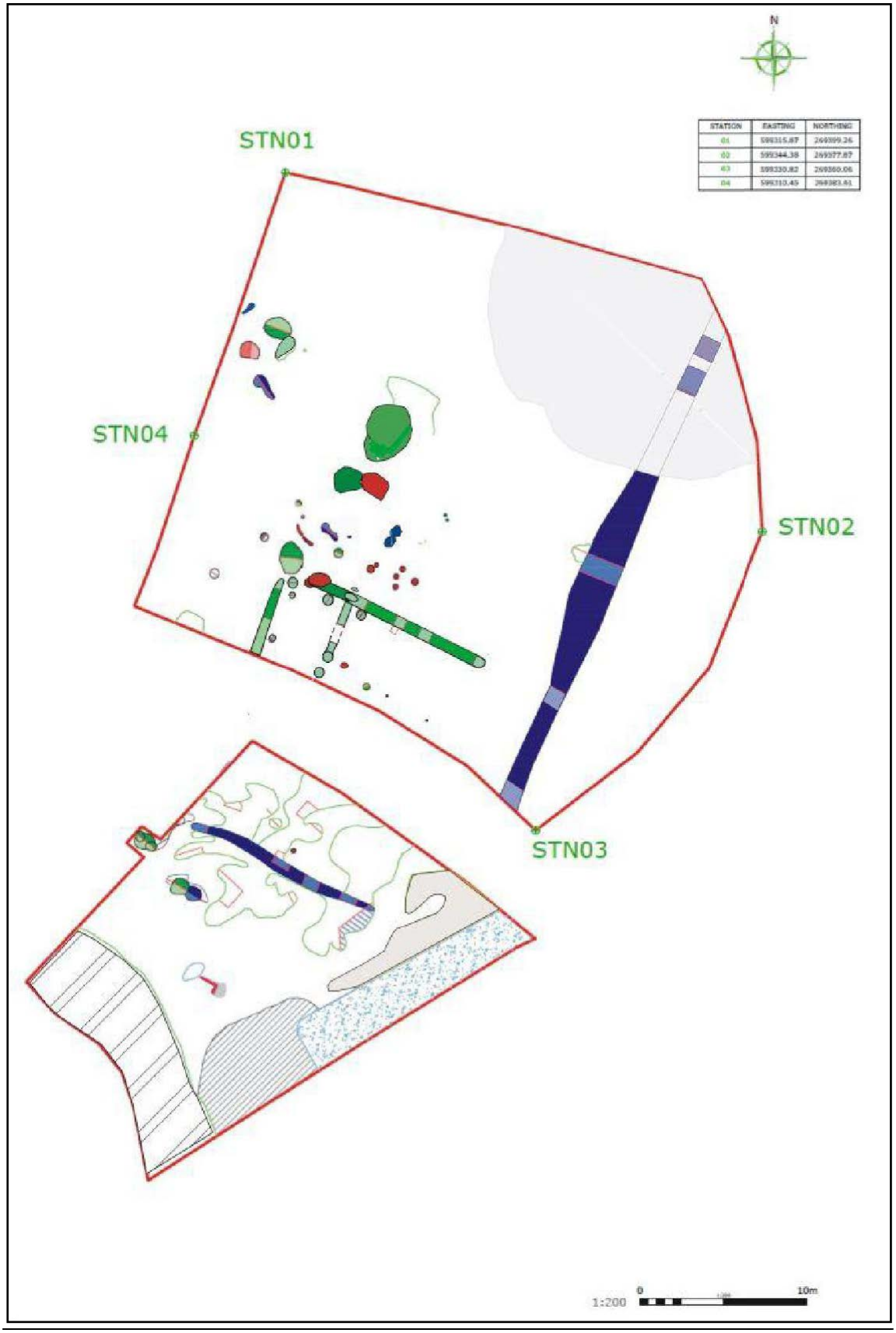

Figure 17. Post-excavation plan (areas 1 & 2), all phases plan

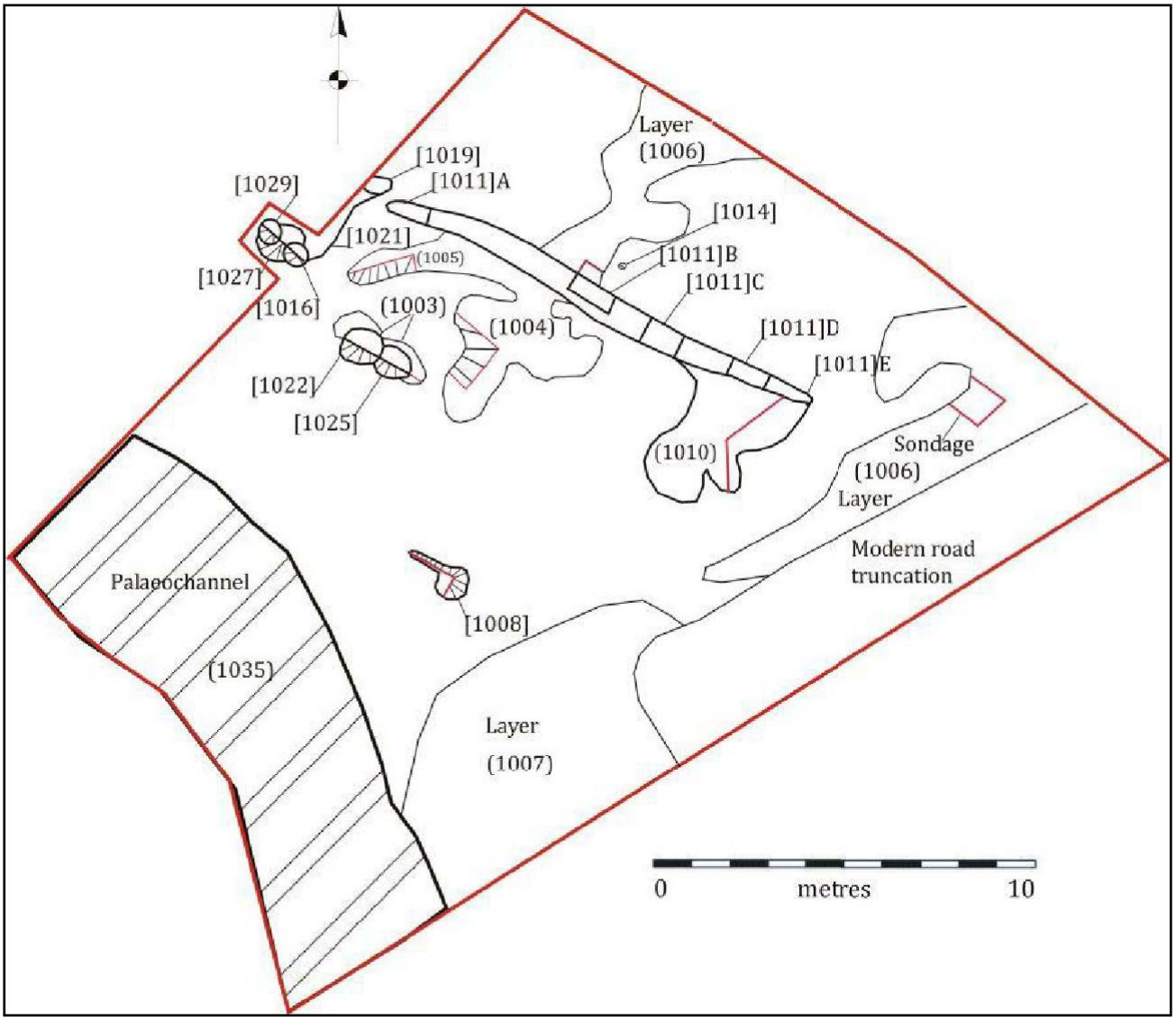

Figure 18. Area 1. Post excavation- all features

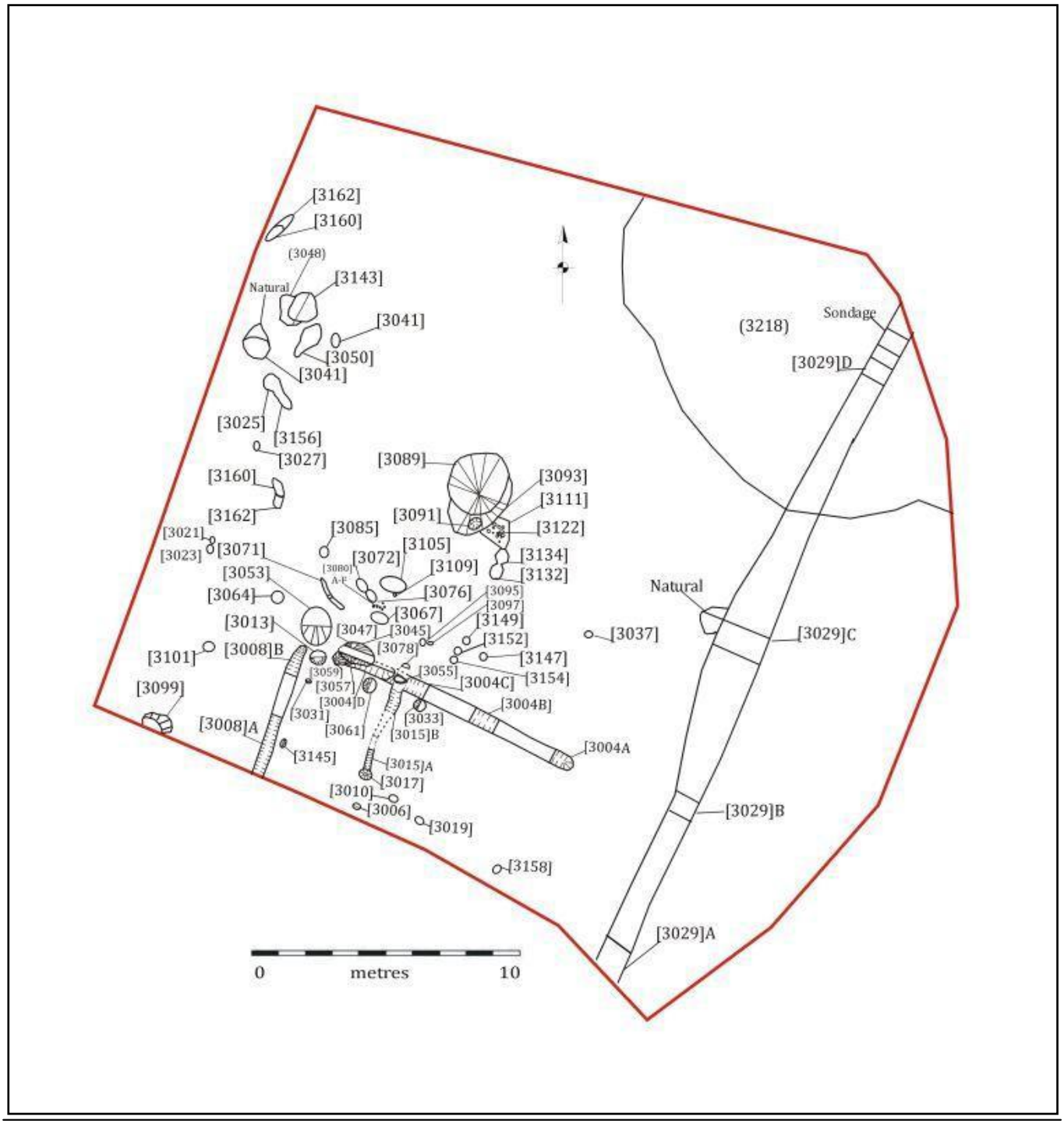

Figure 19. Area 2. Post excavation- all features

Appendix V: Photographs, Sections and individual Plans: Area 1

Figure 20. Pre-excavation, general view

Figure 21. Area 1 as stripped, pre-excavation

Figure 22. Pre-excavation of area 1, from the south-east

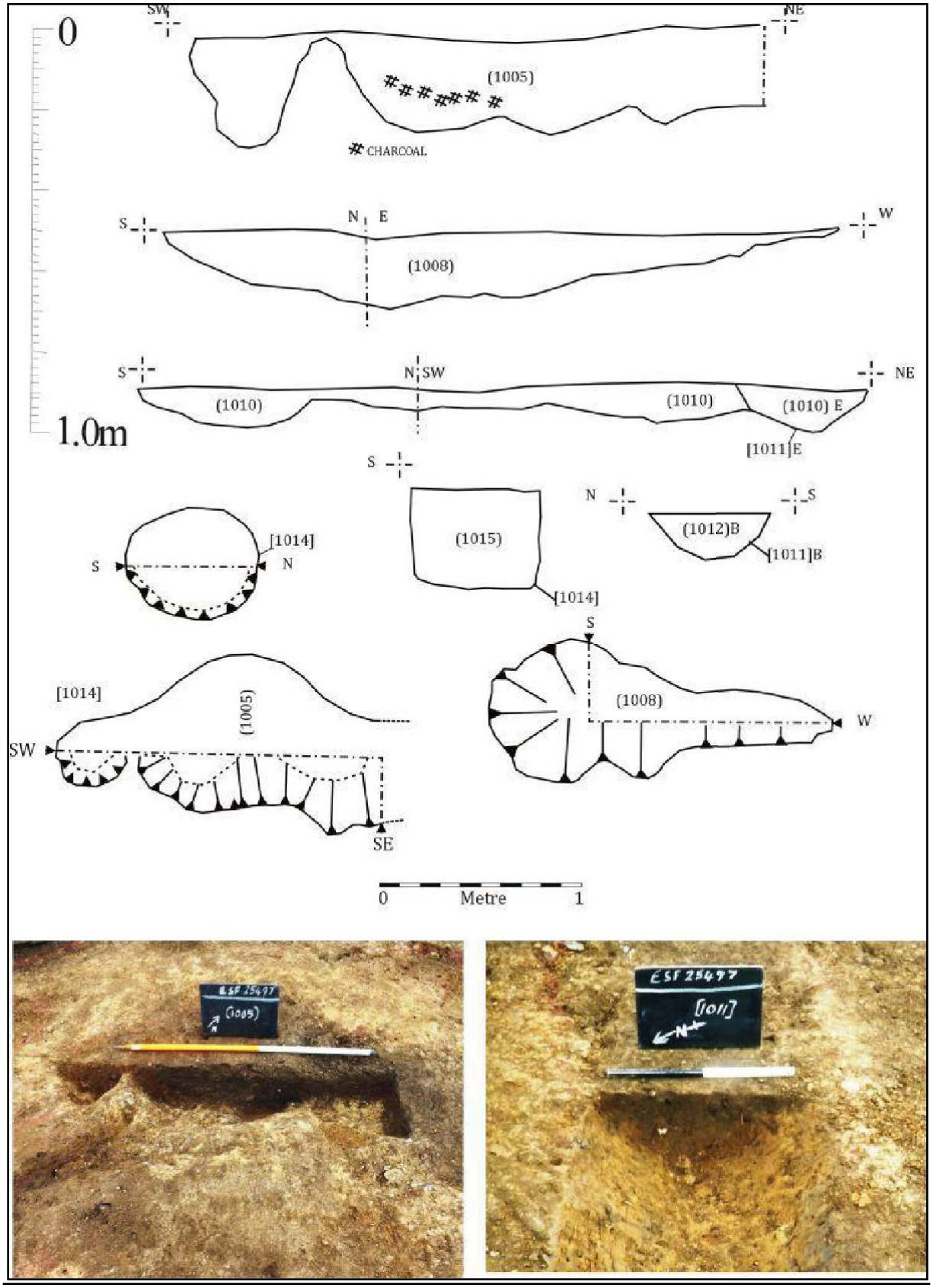

Figure 23. Tree throws with finds and charcoal; gulley [1011] cutting tree throw (1010)

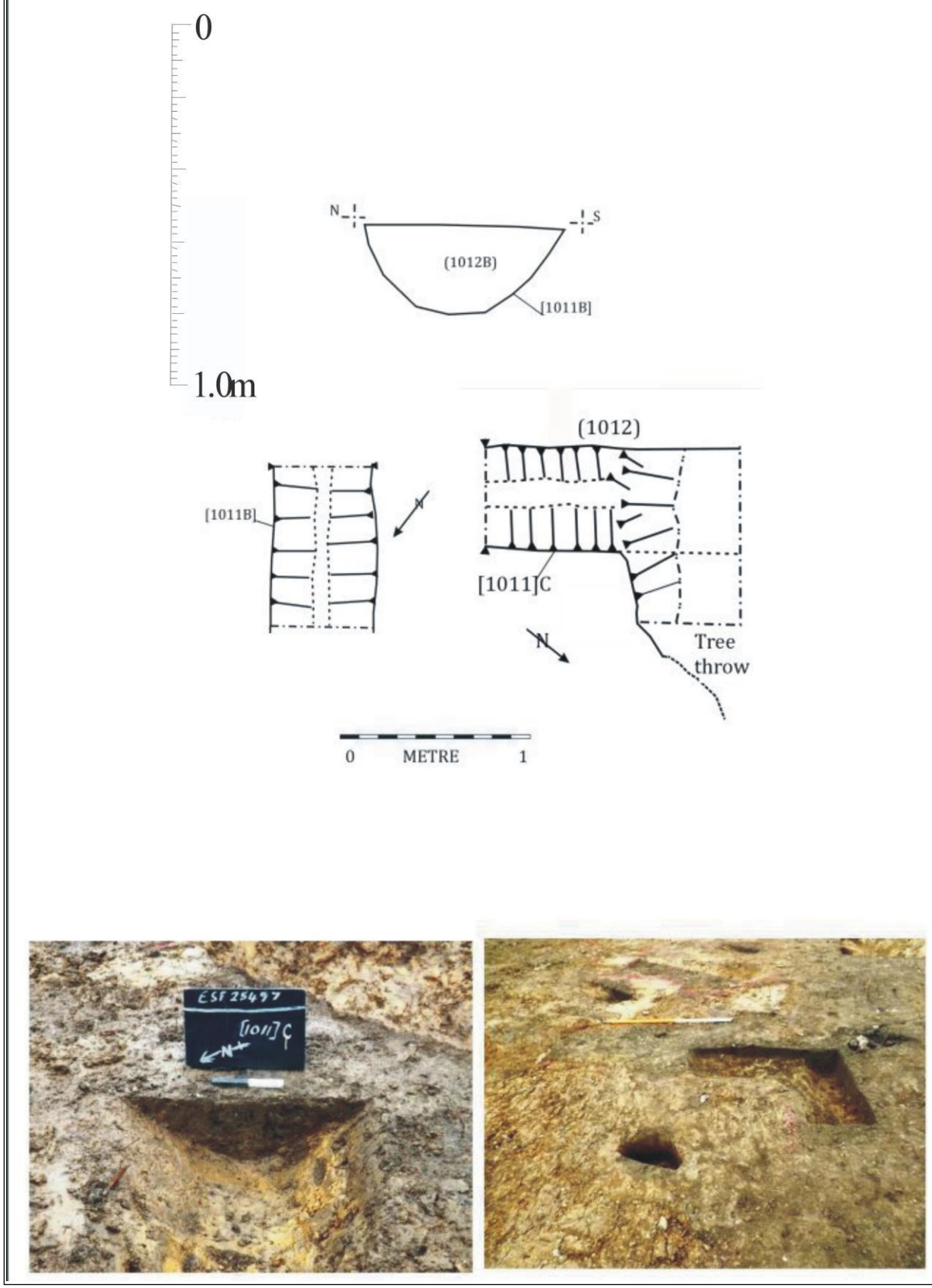

Figure 24. Gulley [1011] section (C) and plans

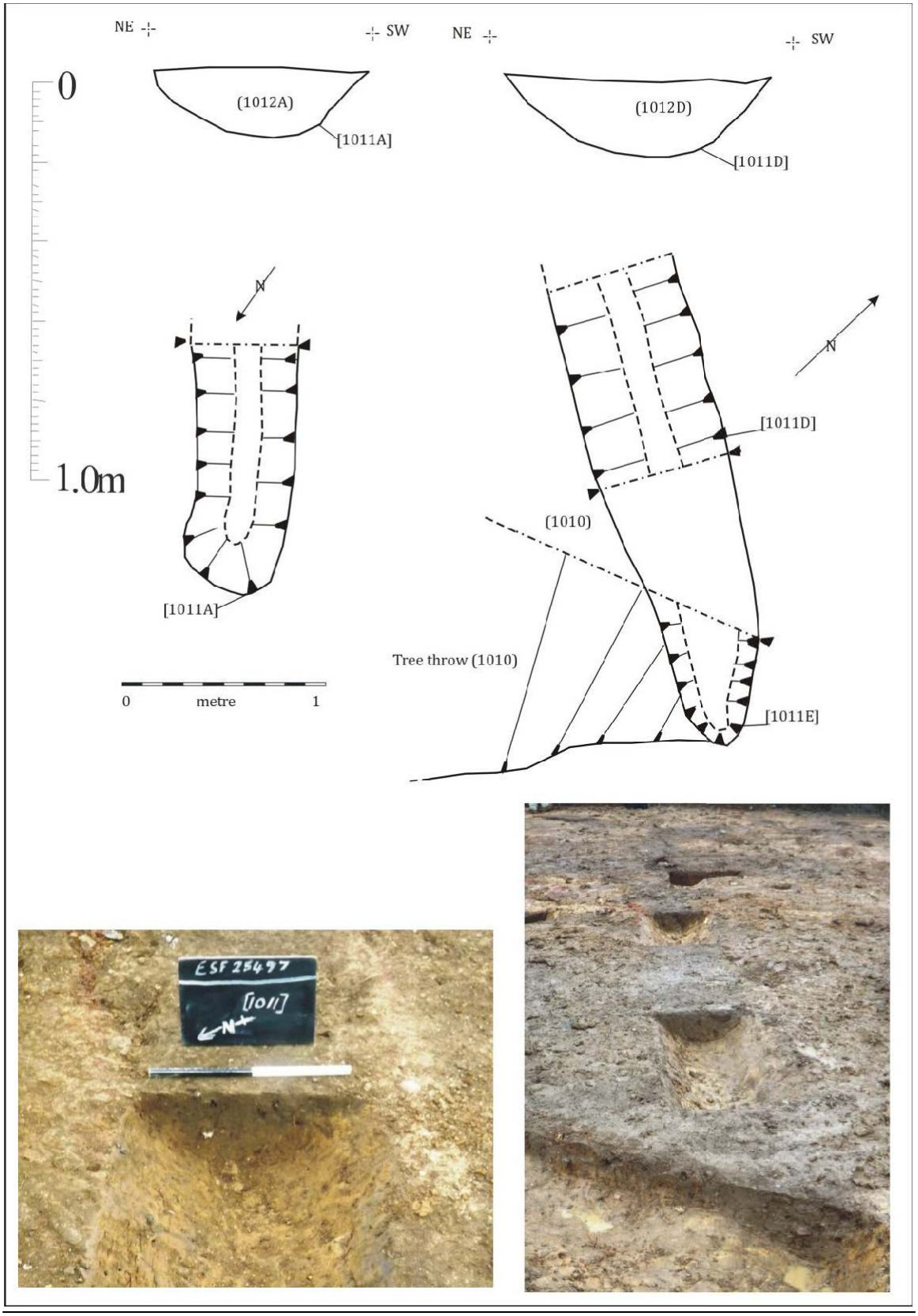

Figure 25. Gulley [1011] sections and plans

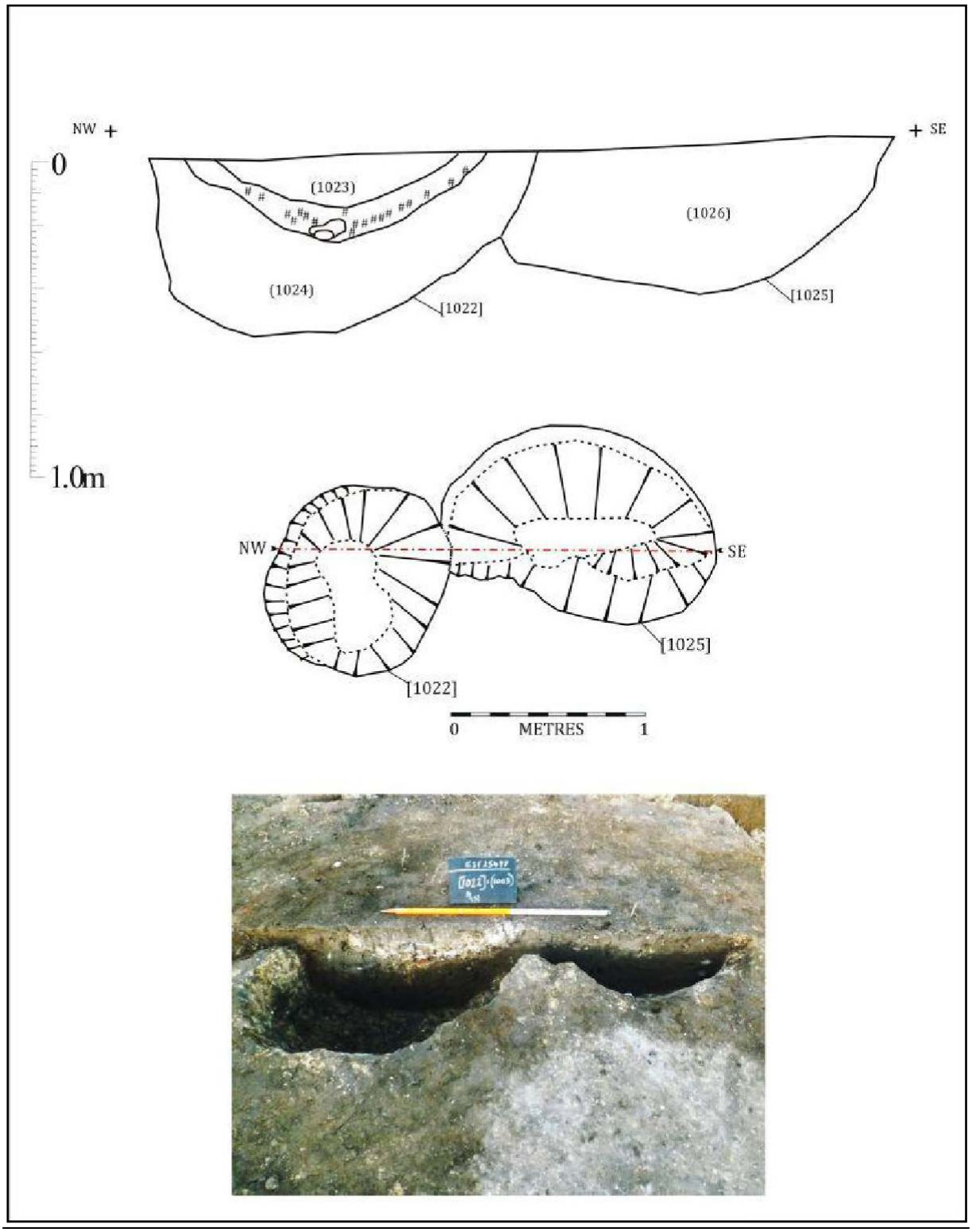

Figure 26. Pits [1022, 1025]
([1025] containing cbm deposit and charcoal)

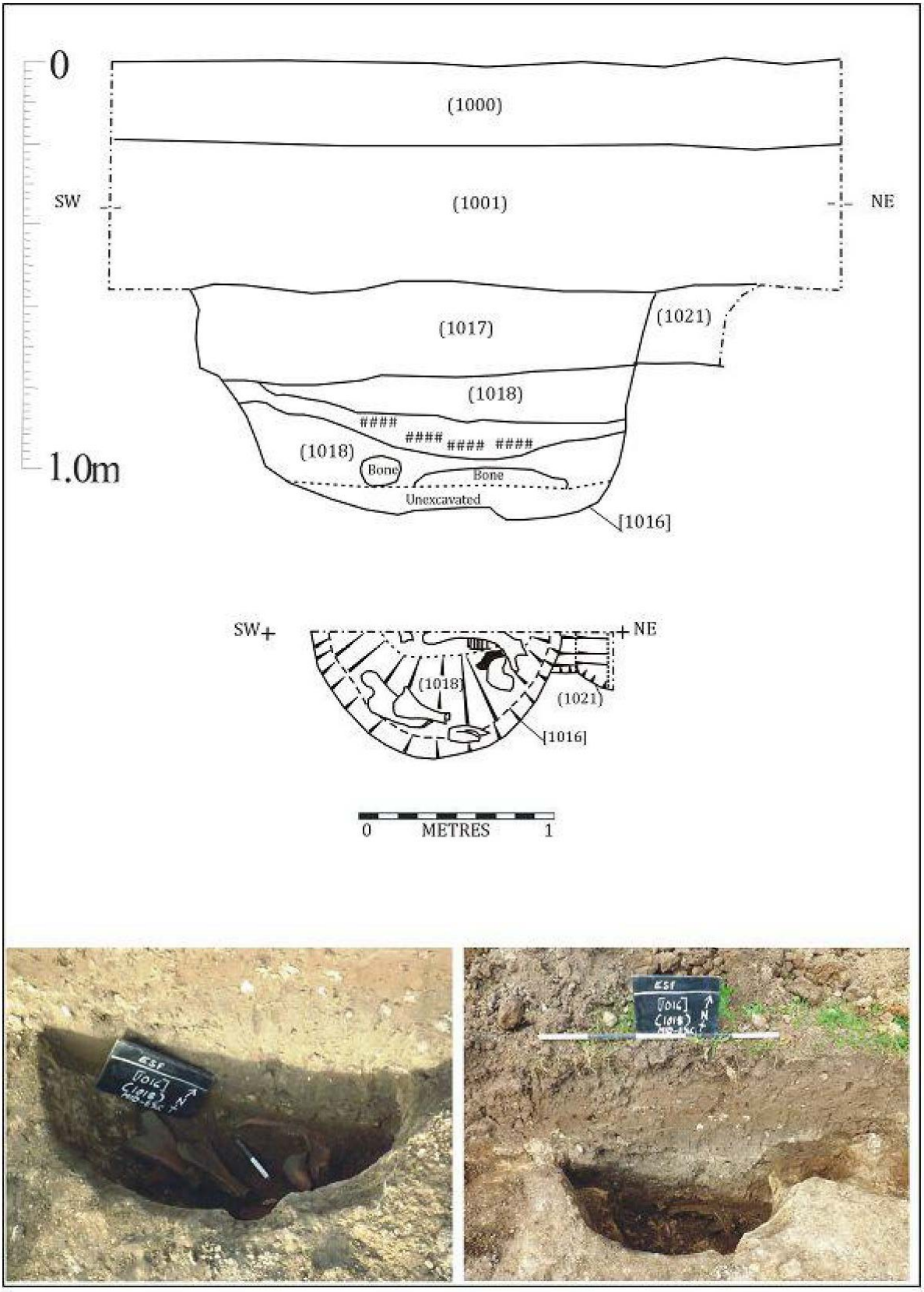

Figure 27. Pit [1016] with animal bone placed near base of feature

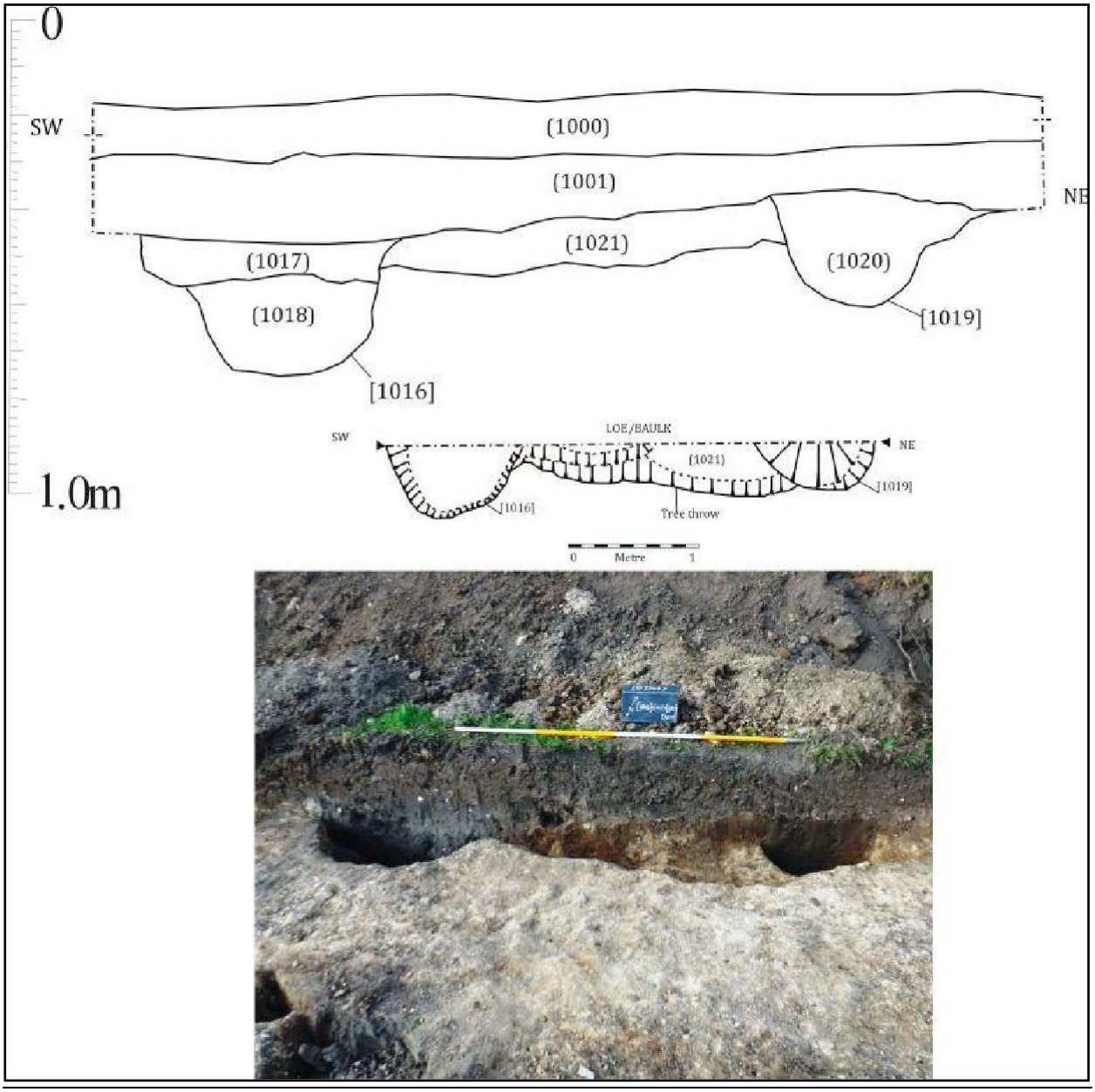

Figure 28. Pits (in baulk) [1016] and [1019] cutting tree throw

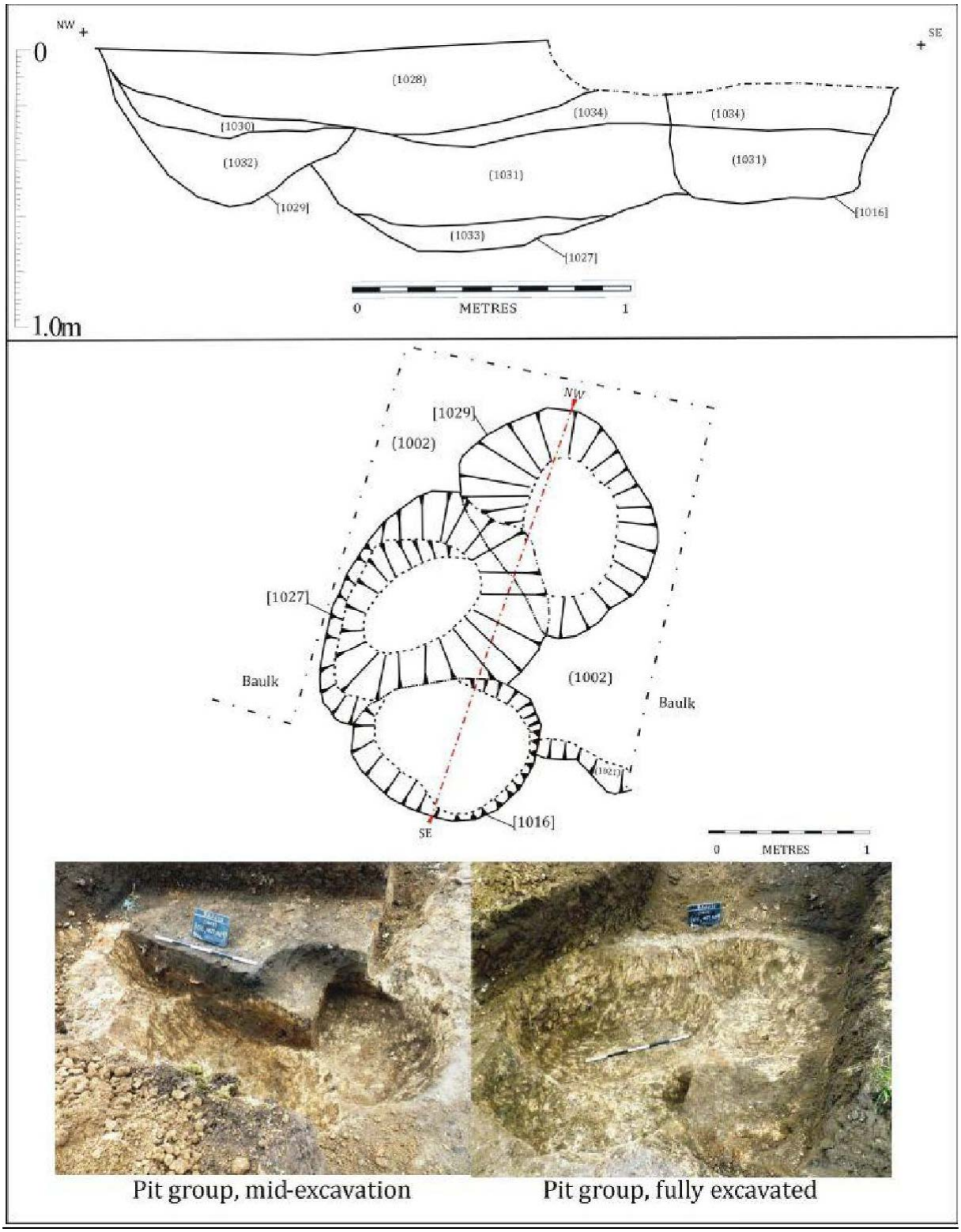

Figure 29. Intercutting pits [1029, 1027, 1016] in extension area

Figure 30. Intercutting pits [1029, 1027, 1016] in extension area

Figure 31. Extension area showing pits [1029, 1027, 1016], post-excavation

Figure 32. Pit [1016] containing animal bone near base of deposit from the NE

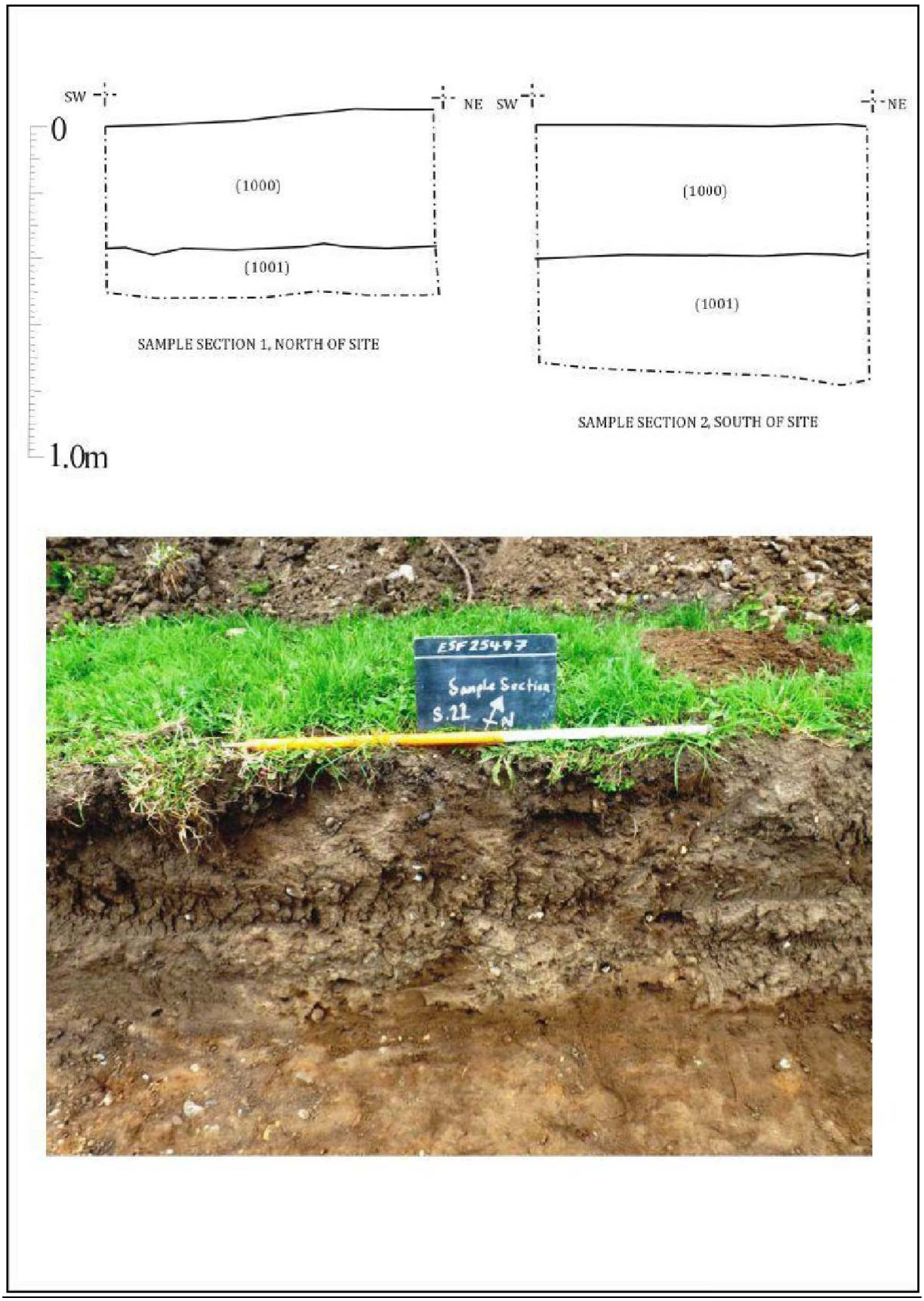

Figure 33. Sample sections

Appendix V Photographs, Sections & Plans: Area 2

Figure 34. Site stripping

Figure 35. Area 1 as stripped to archaeological horizon, from the north

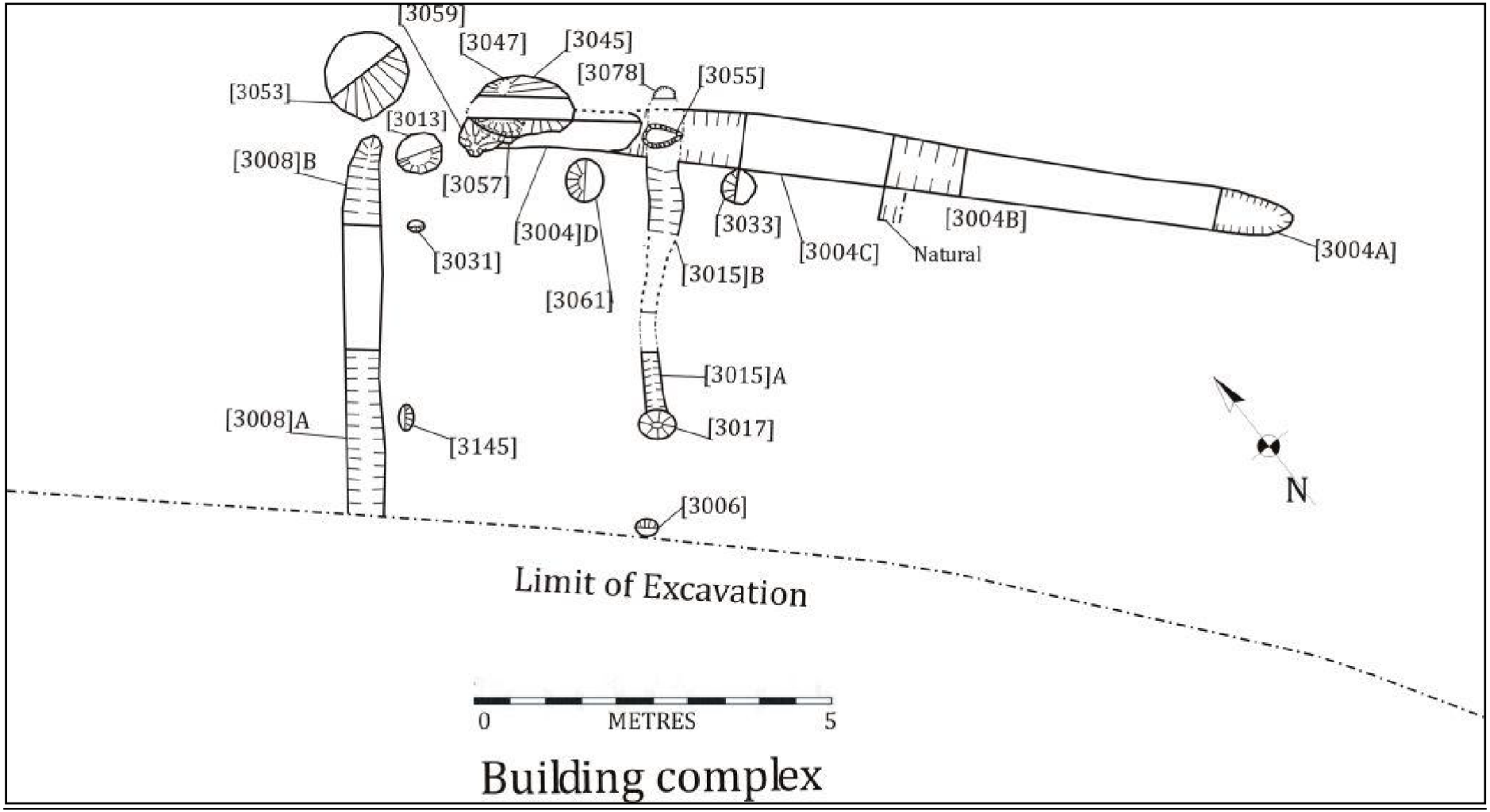

Figure 36. Plan of building complex

Figure 37. Building, post-excavation, looking west

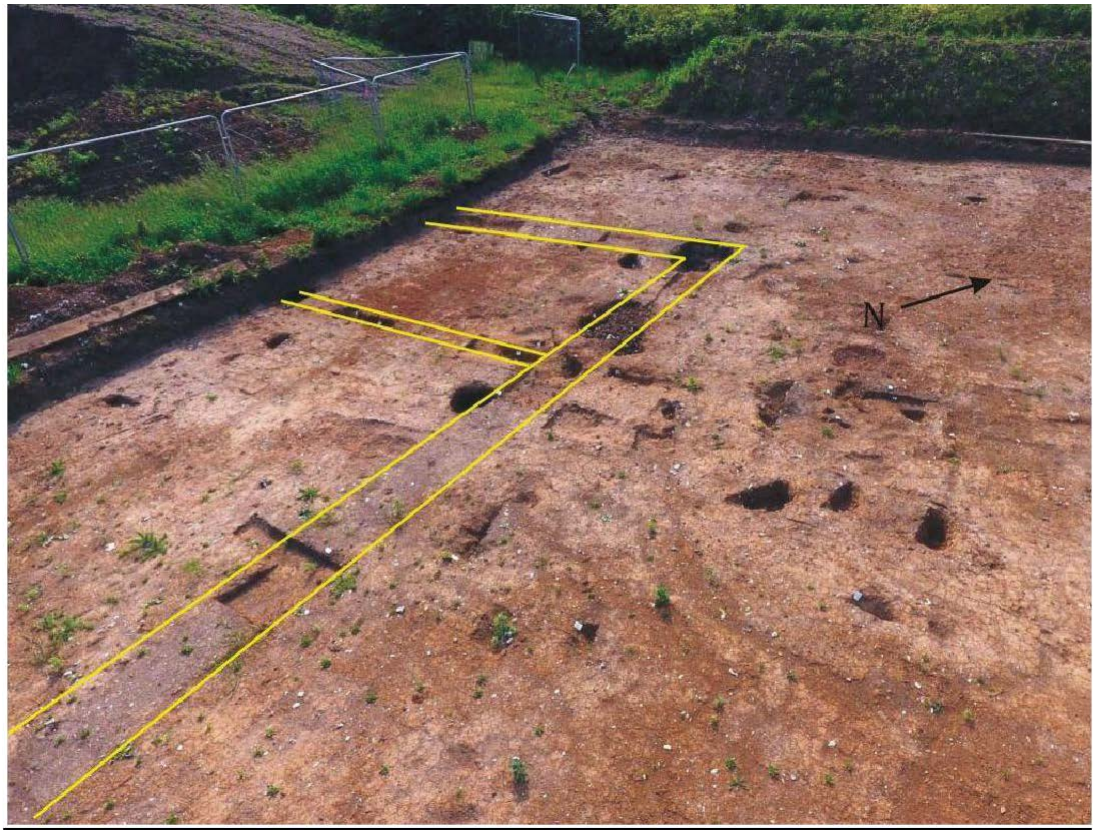

Figure 38. Building, post-excavation with main beam slots and internal division superimposed, looking west

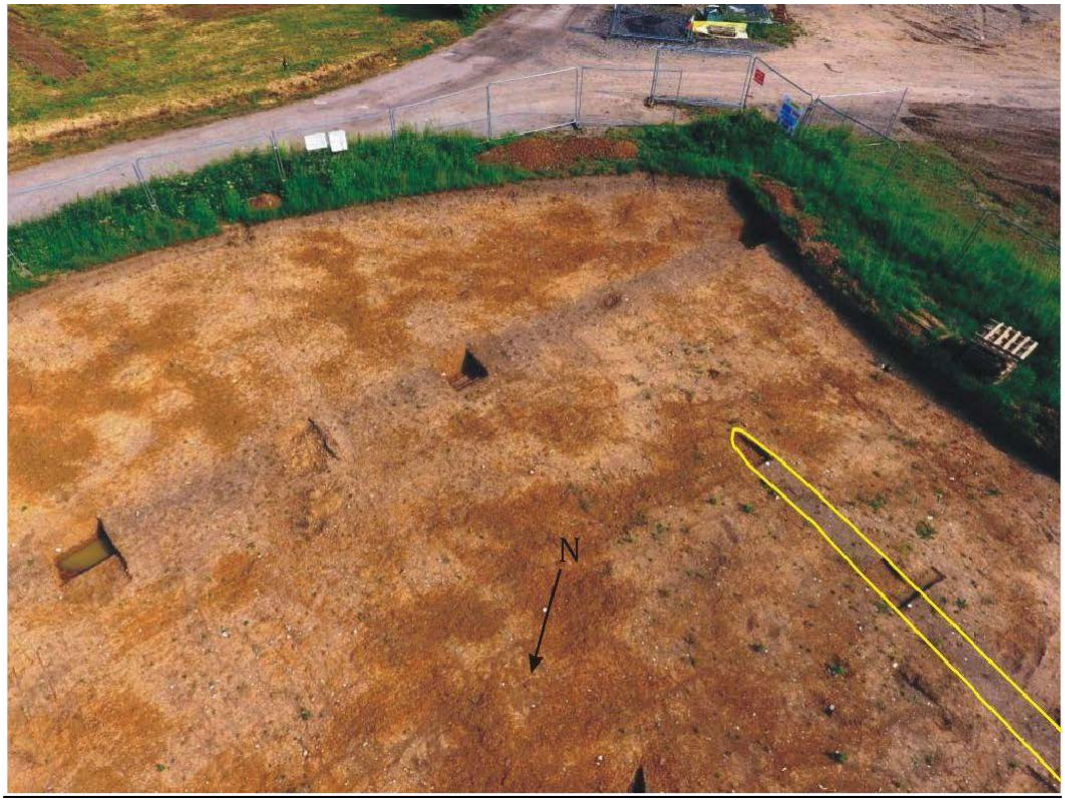

Figure 39. Building, southern corner showing beam slot superimposed, and terminus, looking south-west
(the ditch running in the background is the main boundary ditch [3029])

Building: Plans sections and photographs

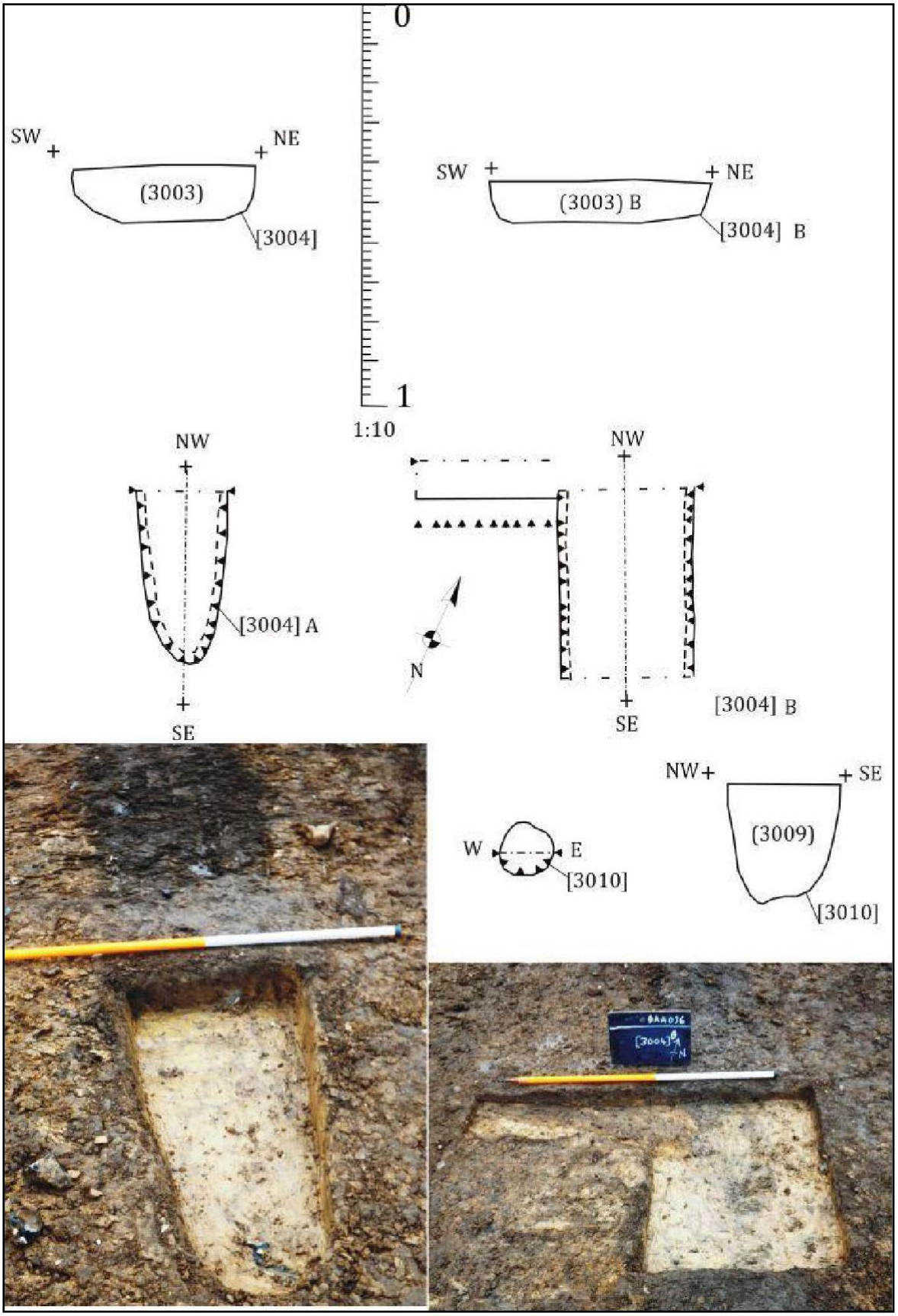

Figure 40. Building: Beam slot and terminus of building

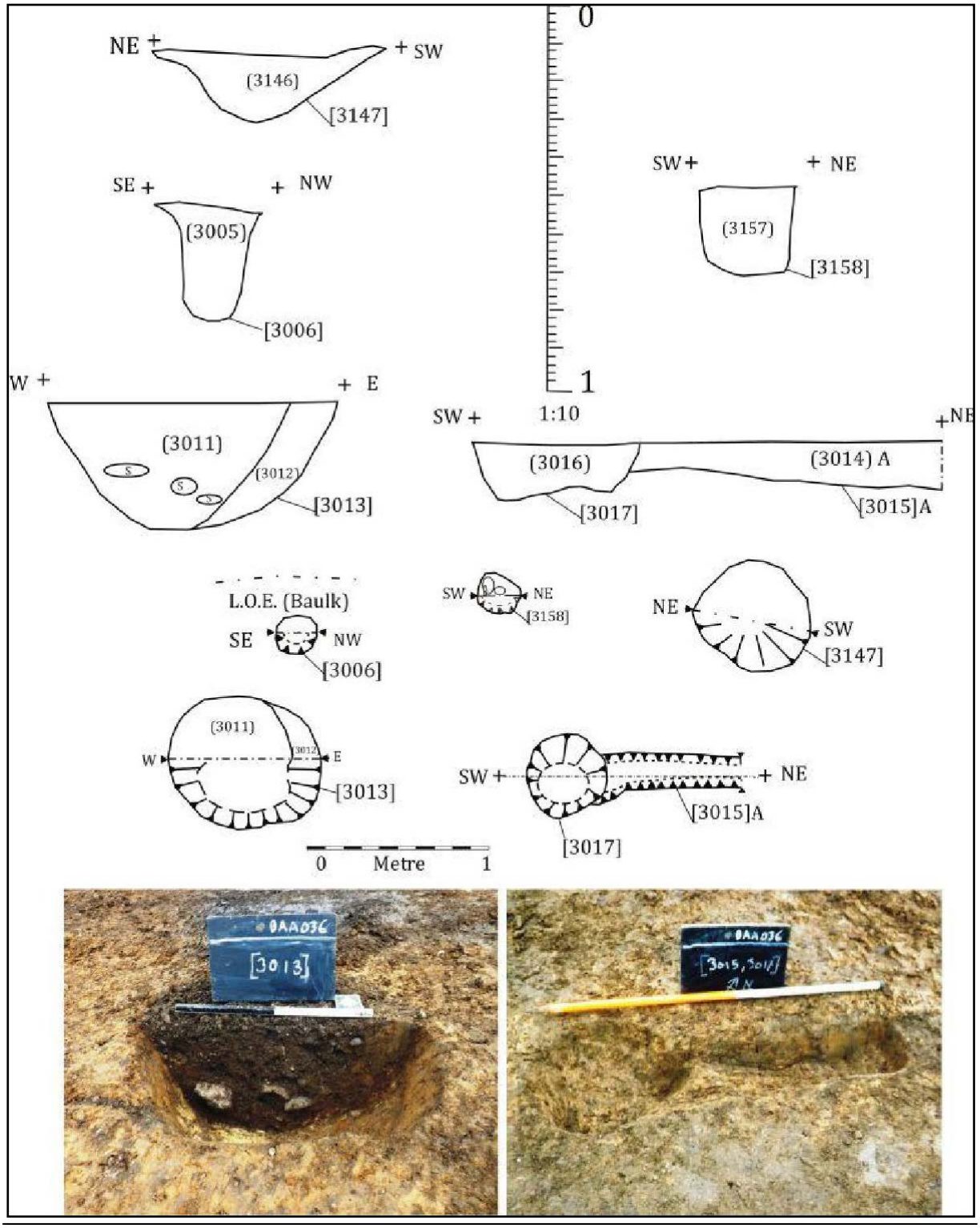

Figure 41 . Building: (from top - bottom), post holes on southern extent of exposed building; NW corner post hole [3013]; internal gulley and post hole [3015, 3017]; post hole [3147] to the north of building

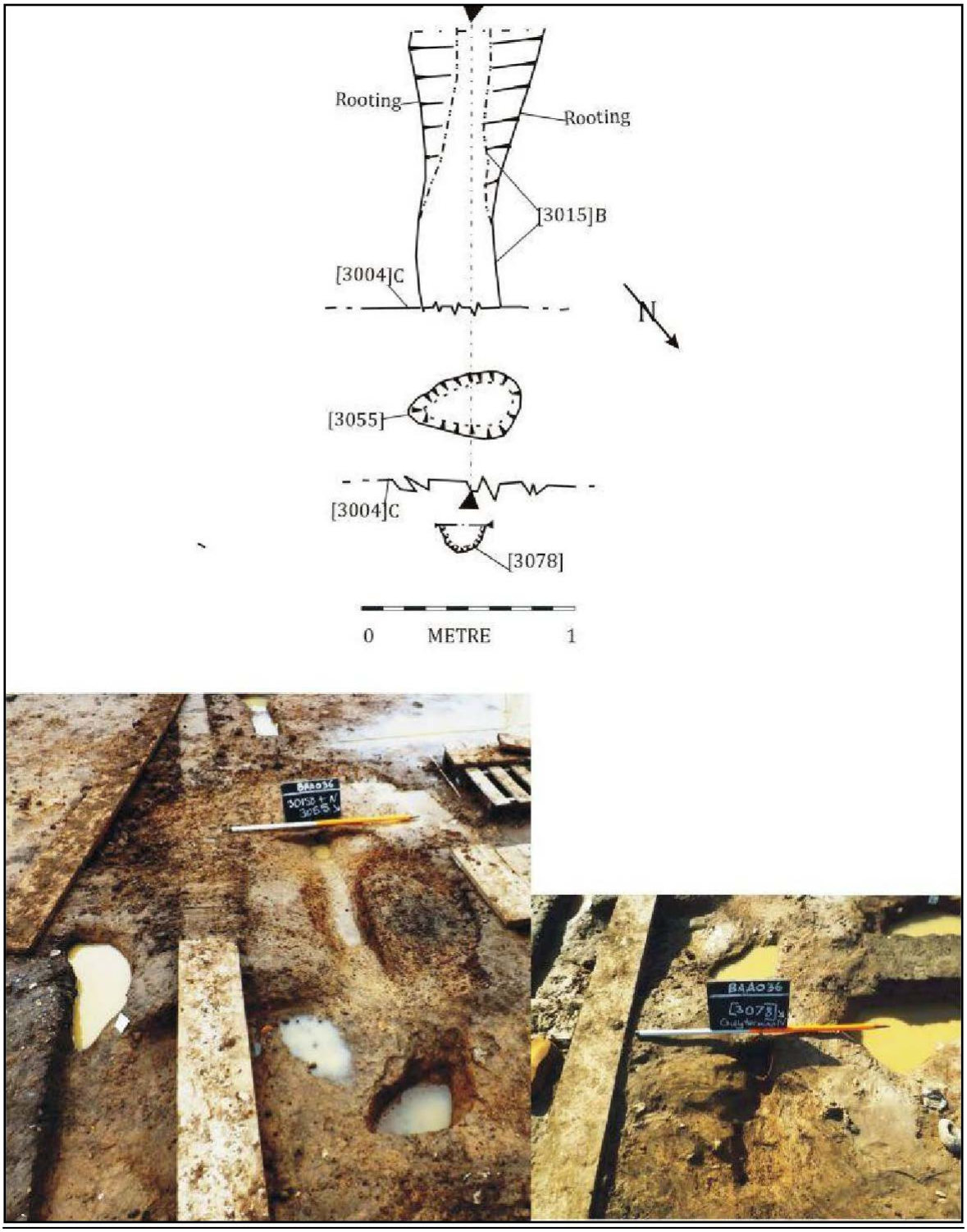

Figure 42. Building: internal gulley[3015] and post- hole and possible terminus of gulley [3078]

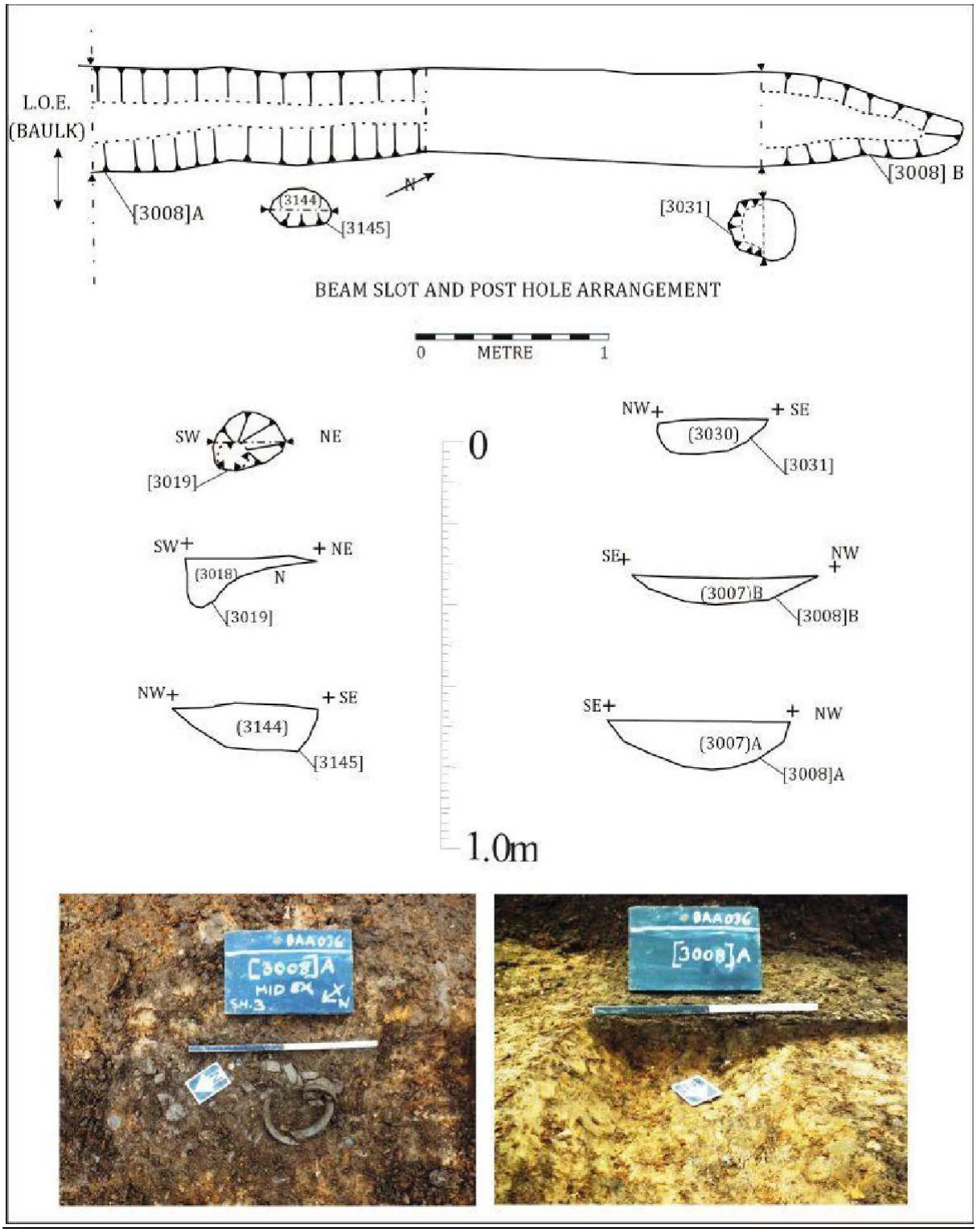

Figure 43. Building; adjoining beam slot [3007,8] to the west end; post holes associated with building; note pot in-situ of beam slot [3008]

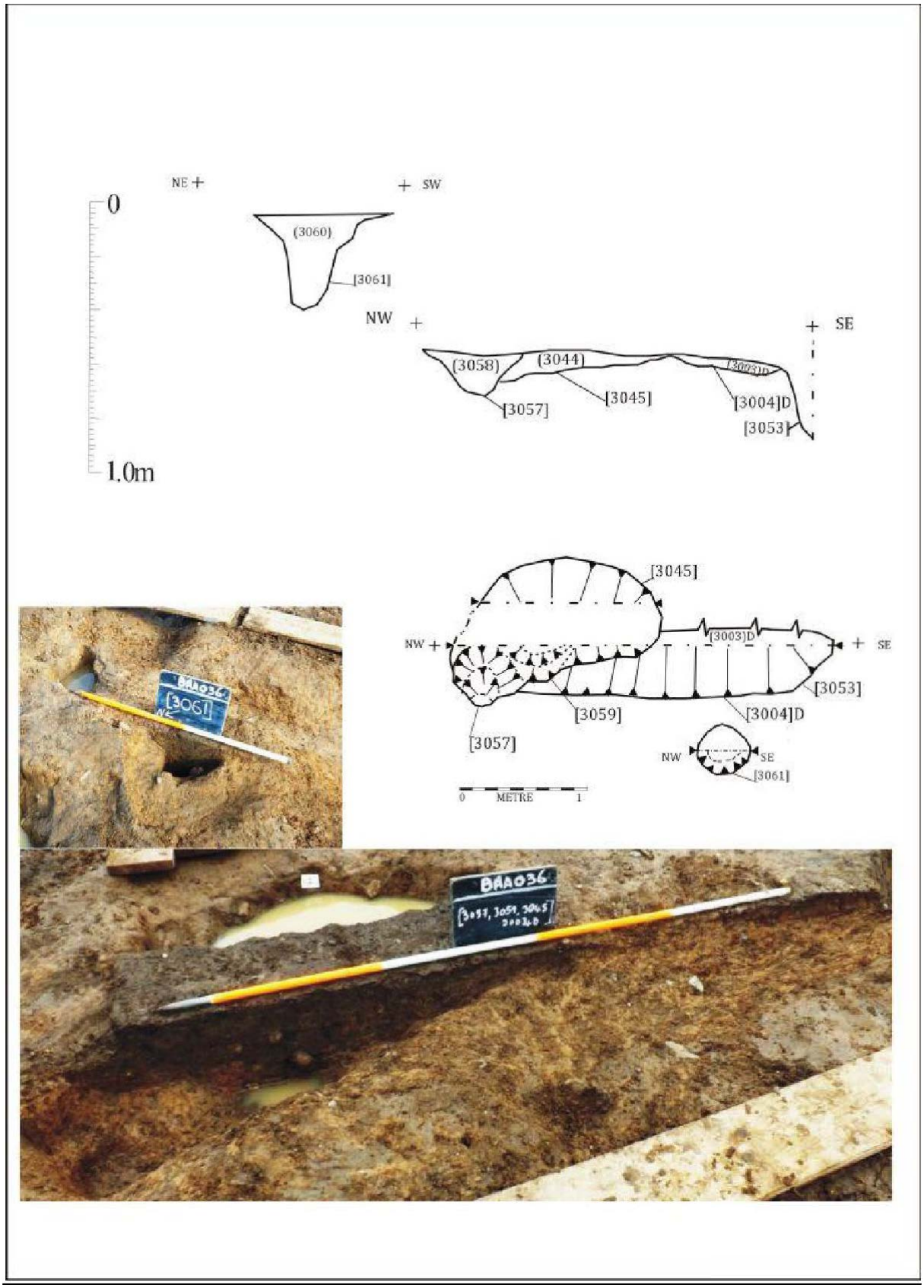

Figure 44. Building, pit [3045] cuting beam slot [3004] in north-west corner of building; post holes [3061], [3057], [3059], [3047]

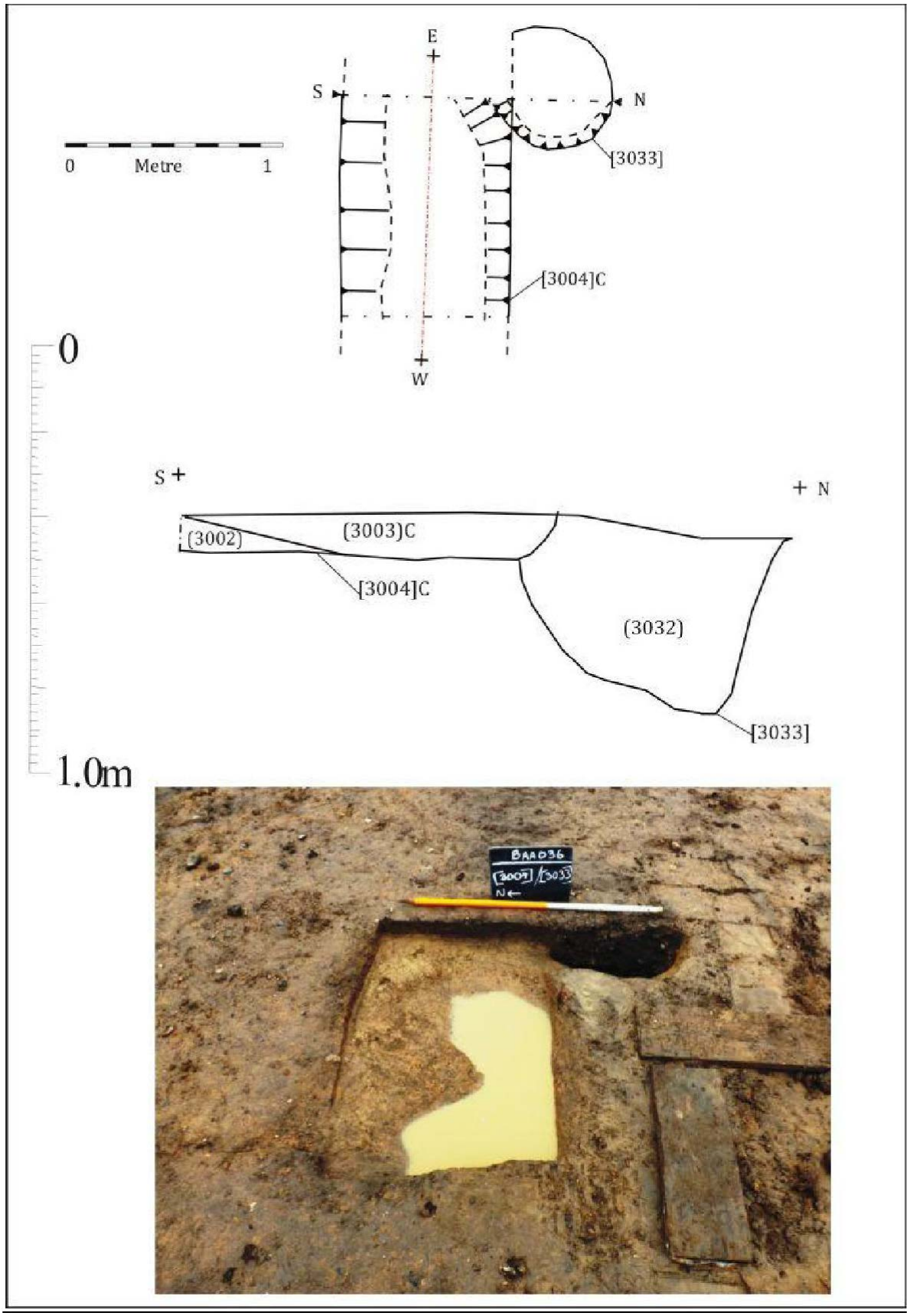

Figure. 45. Building: substantial post hole associated with beam slot [3004]; oven [3025] with fire pit [3156]

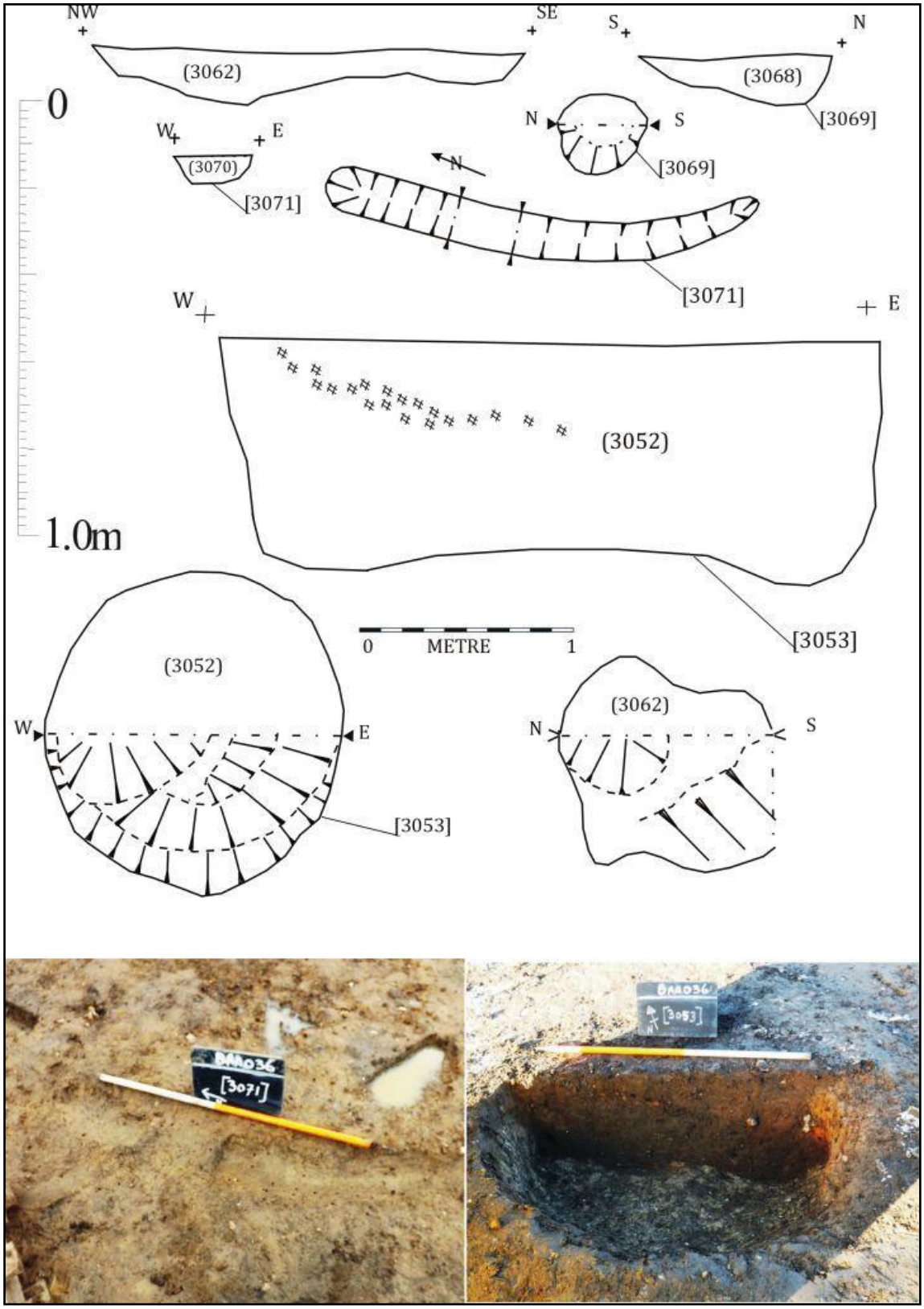

Figure. 46. Pit or possibly large post hole [3053]; Curvilinear gulley [3071]; tree throw (3062); post hole [3069]

Pits, Ovens, & other features

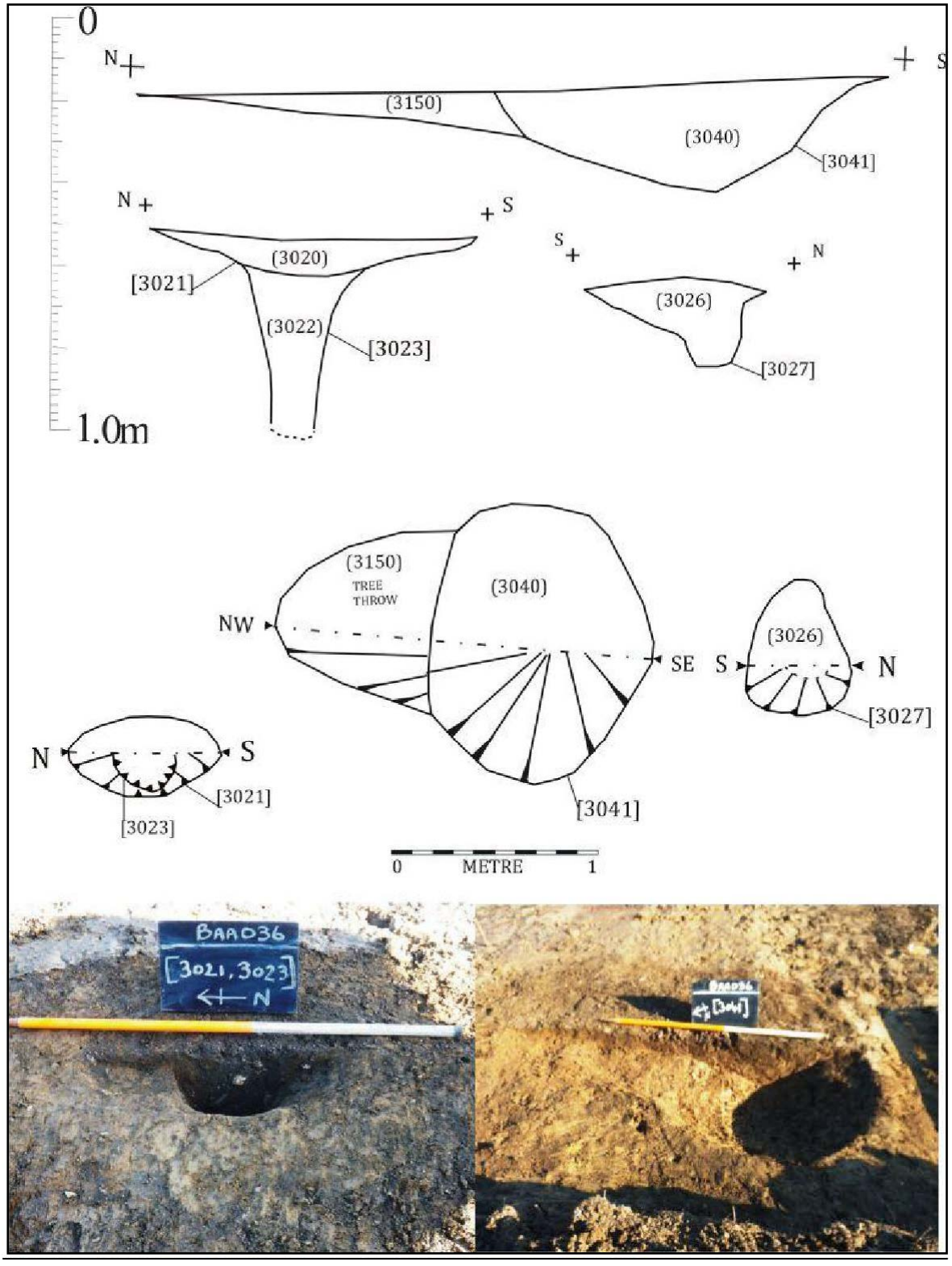

Figure 47. Dicrete pits and post holes

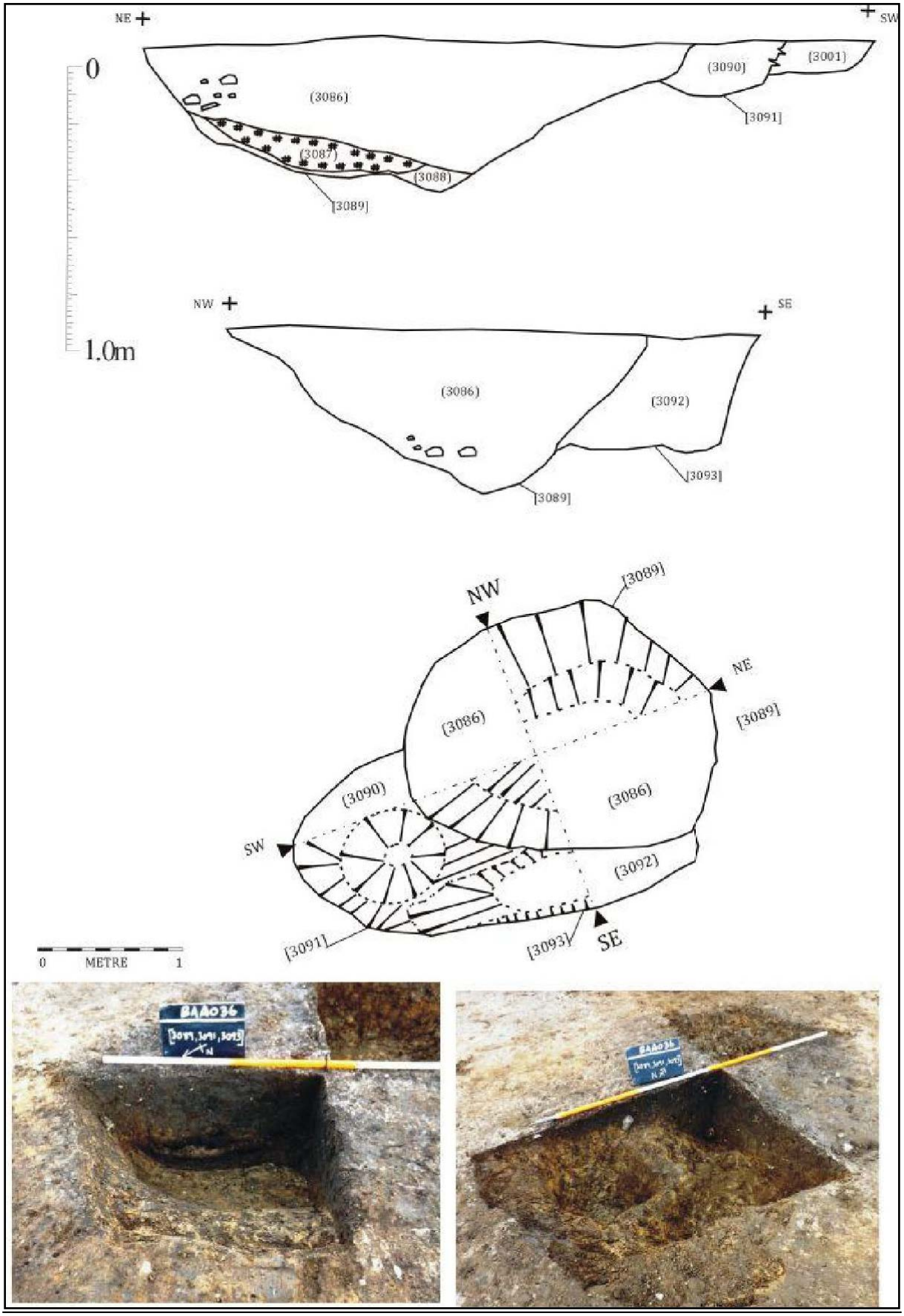

Figure 48. Intercutting pit complex [3089, 3093, 3091] in the north of the site

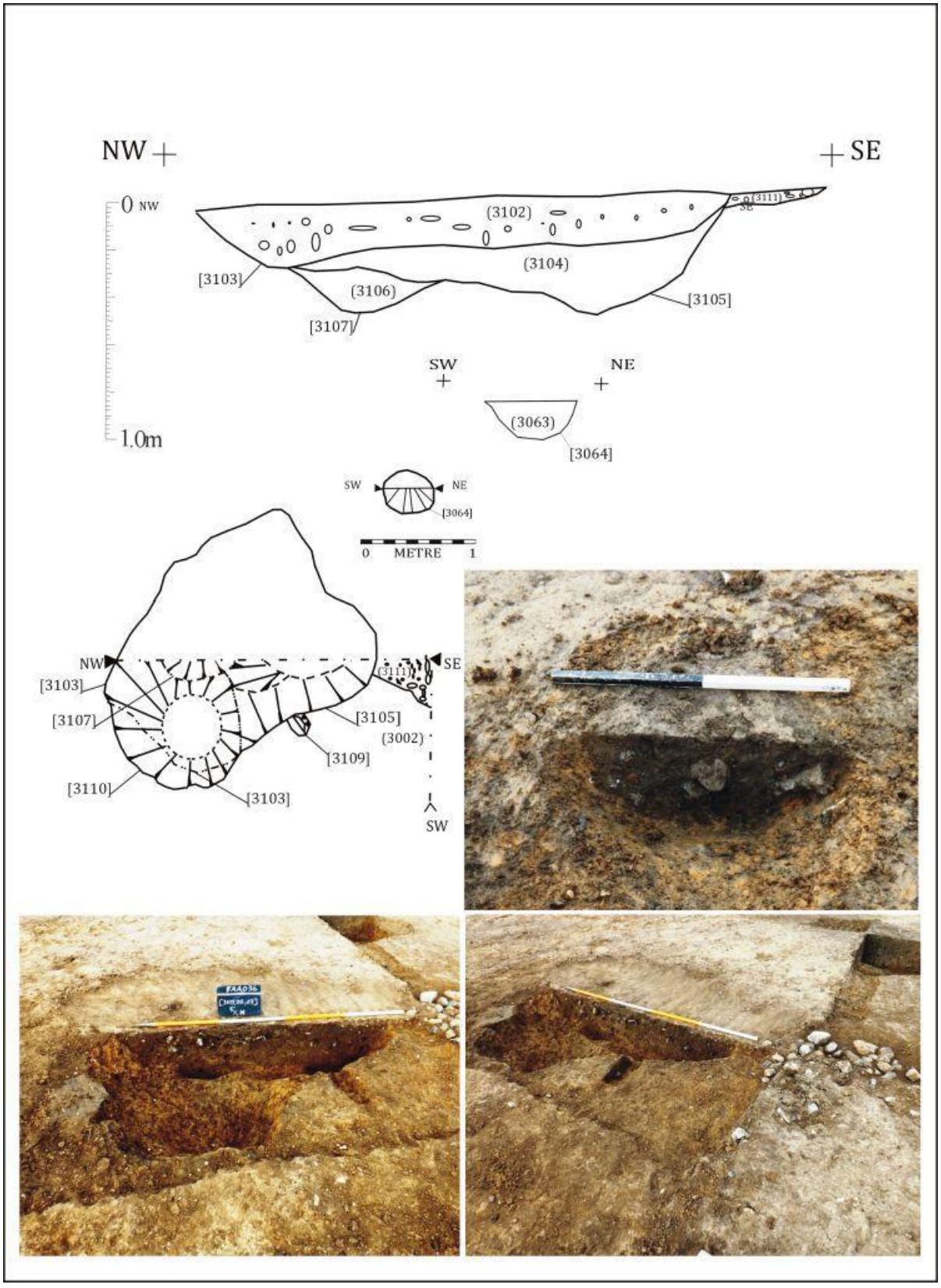

Figure 49. Pit complex: [3103], [3107], [3110], [3105]; post hole [3109]; occupation layer with cobbled surface (3111)

Ovens and Pits

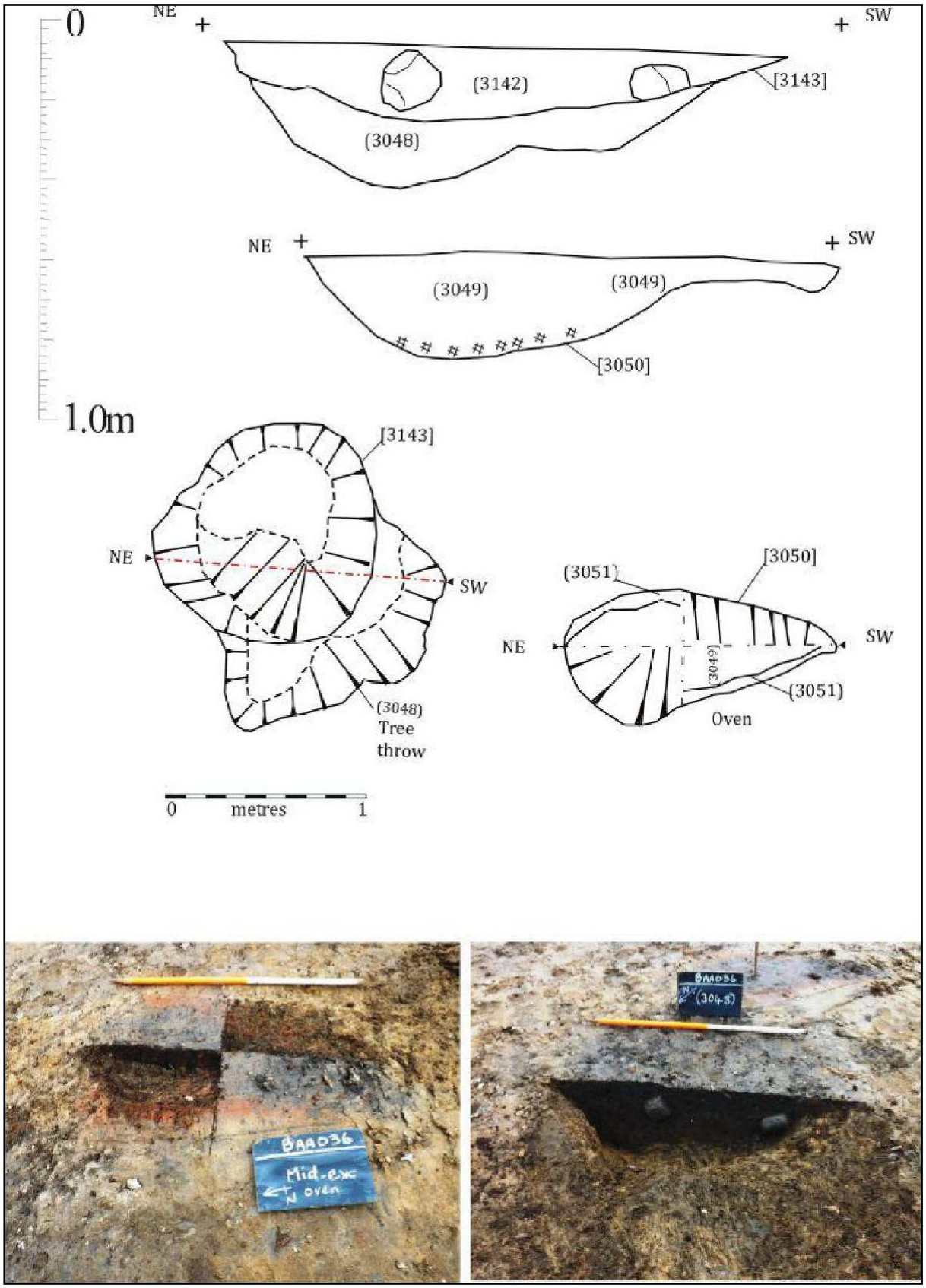

Figure 50. Oven [3050]; pit [3143]

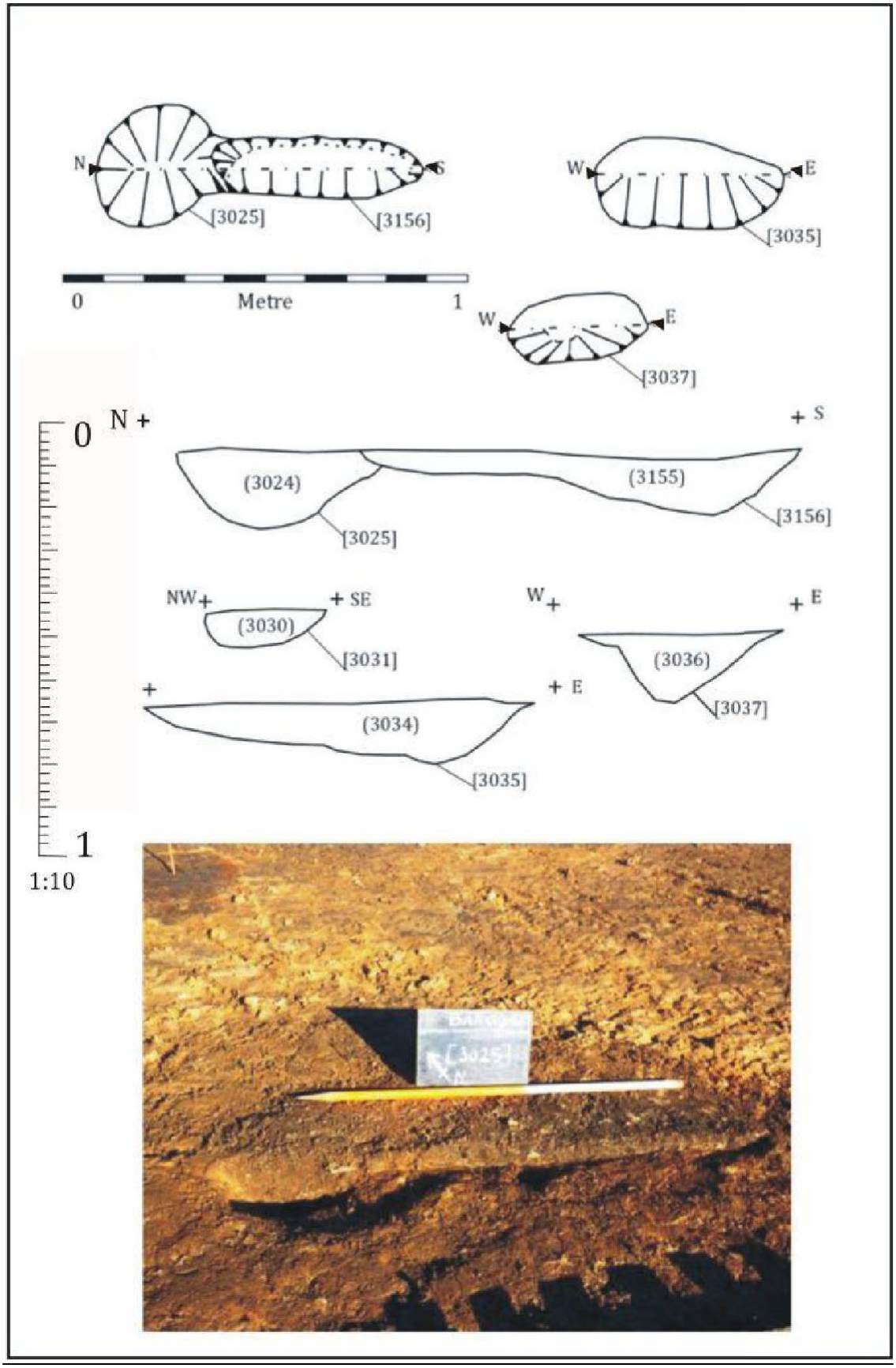

Figure 51. Oven [3025, 3156], pit [3035]; post holes [3031], [3037]

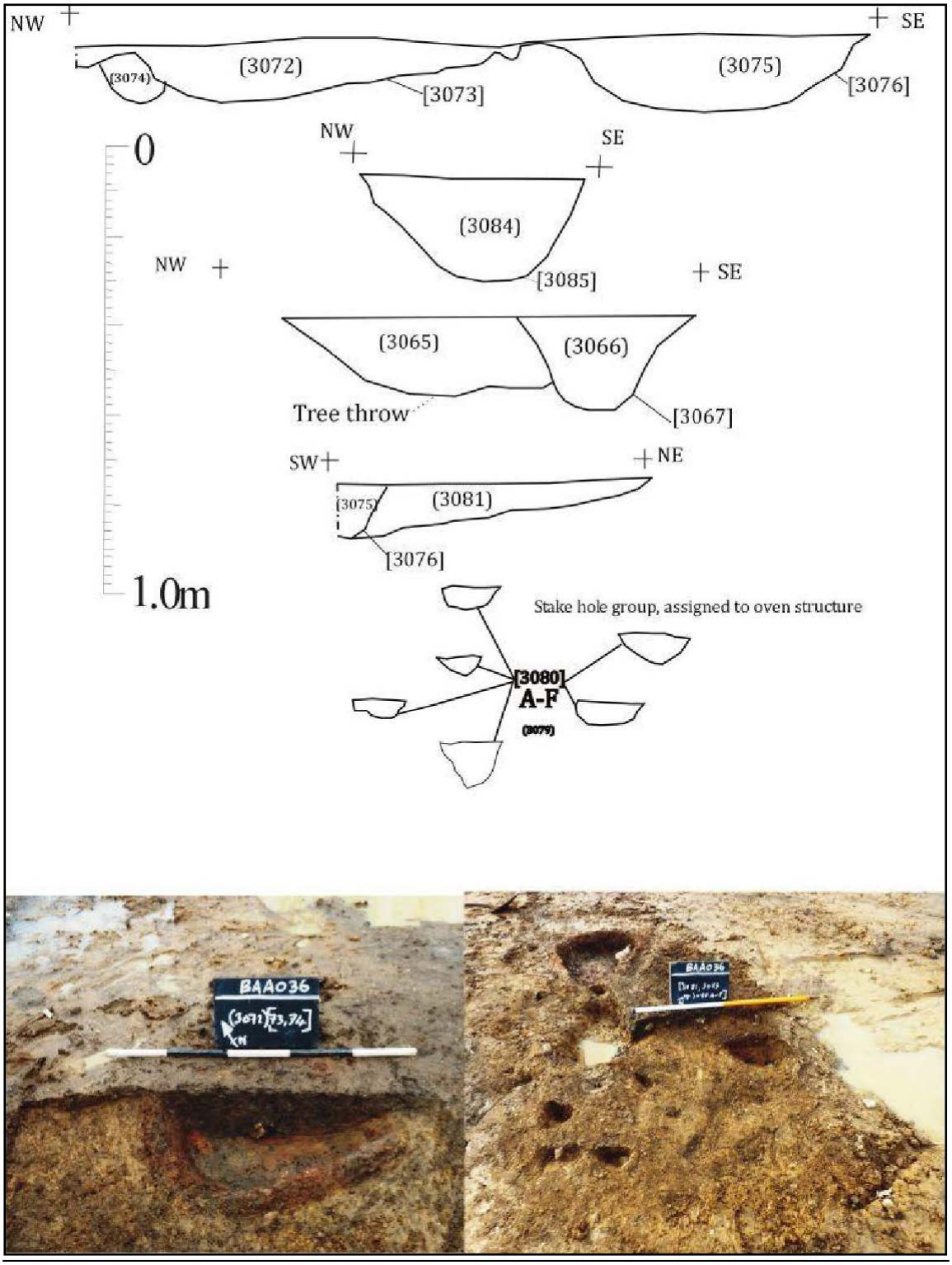

Figure 52. Sections of oven [3073, 3076]; tree throw and post hole (3065), [3067]; waste pit for oven [3085]; layer adjacent to oven (3081)

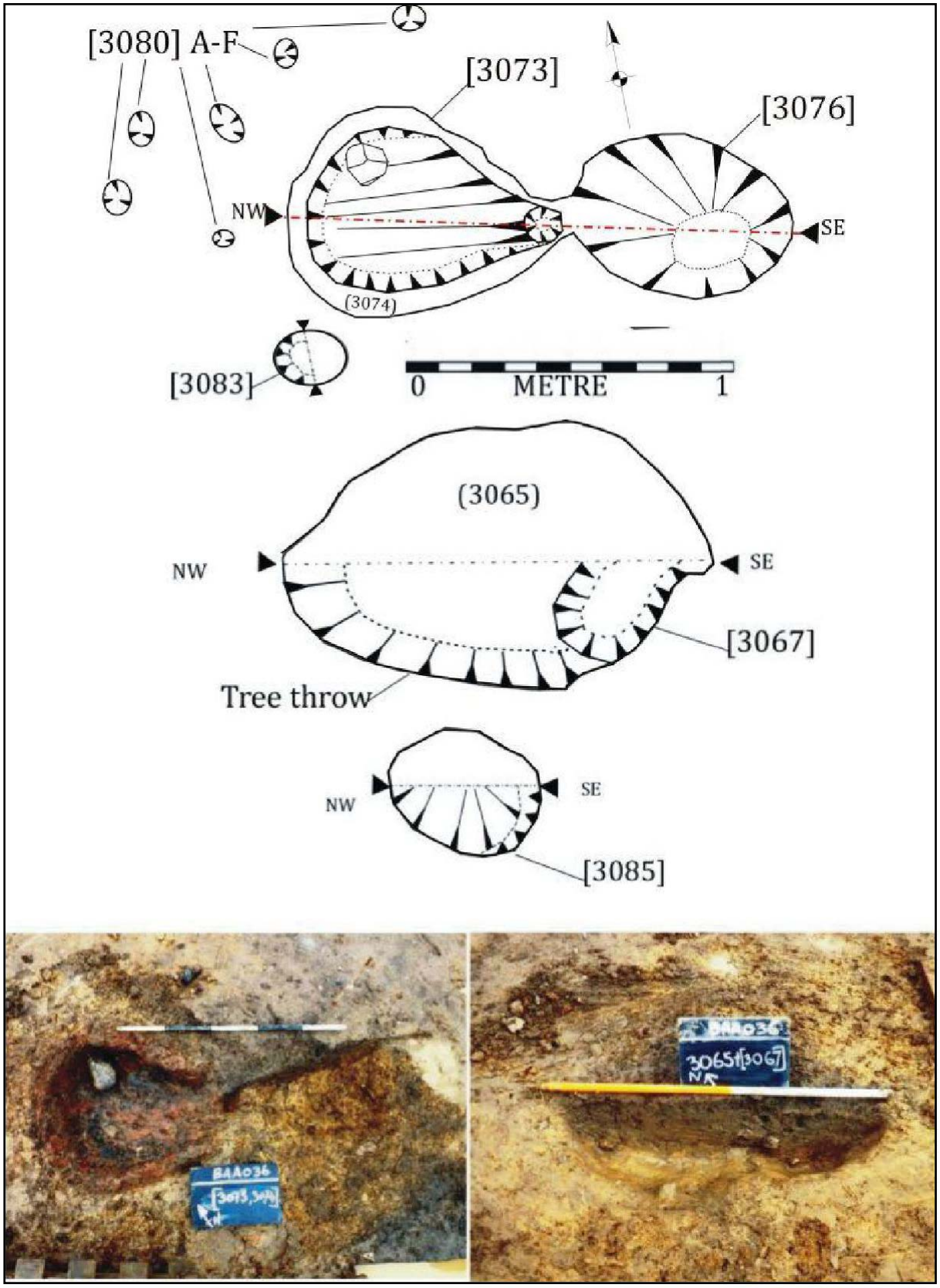

Figure 53. Oven with stoke/fire pit [3073,3076] and stake hole arrangement associated to the oven; tree throw (3065), posibly used for fire waste from oven, with post hole [3067]cutting it

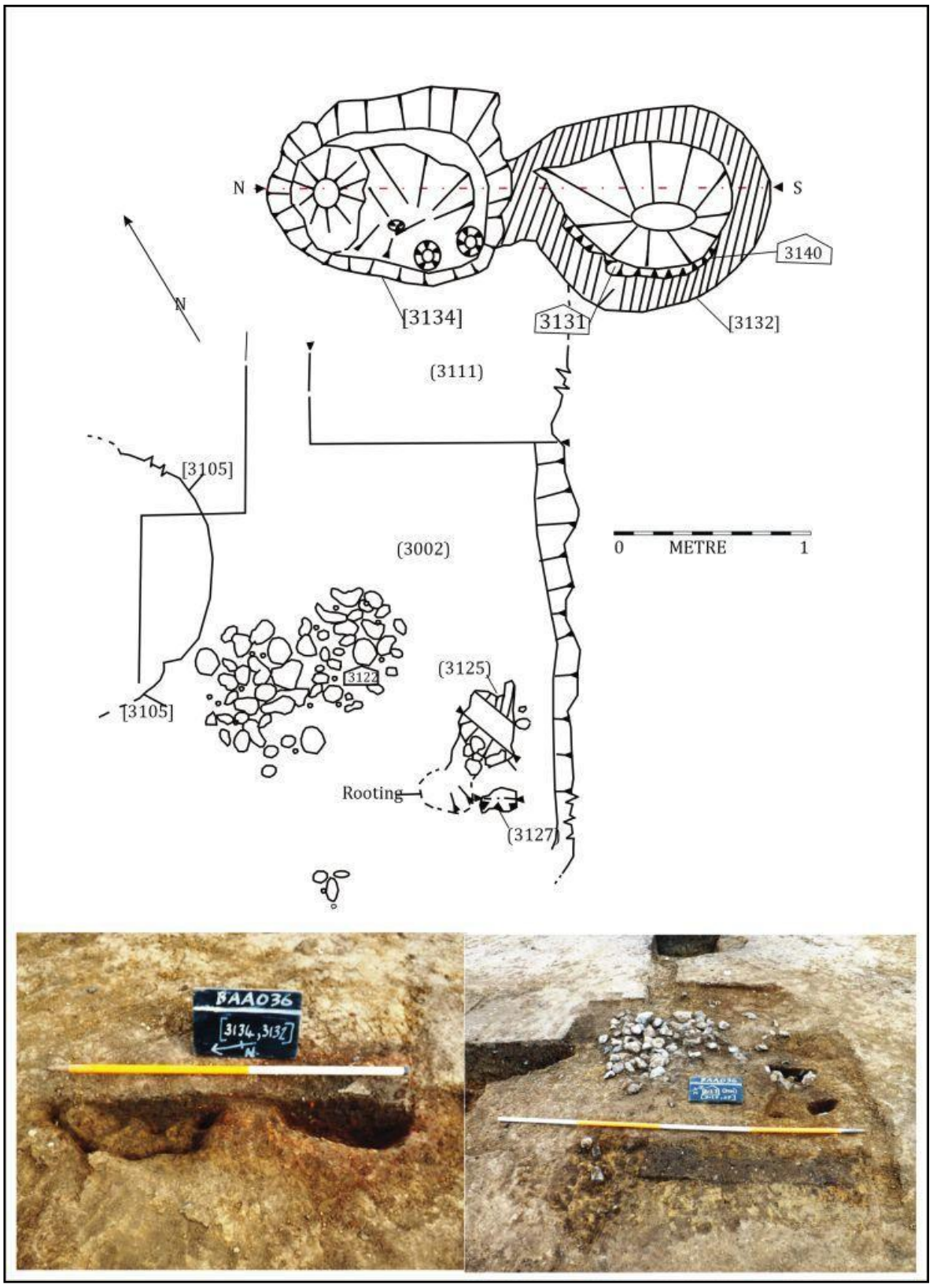

Figure 54. Cobbled surface (3122); oven [3132, 3124]; post holes [3215, 3127], cobbled surface [3122]

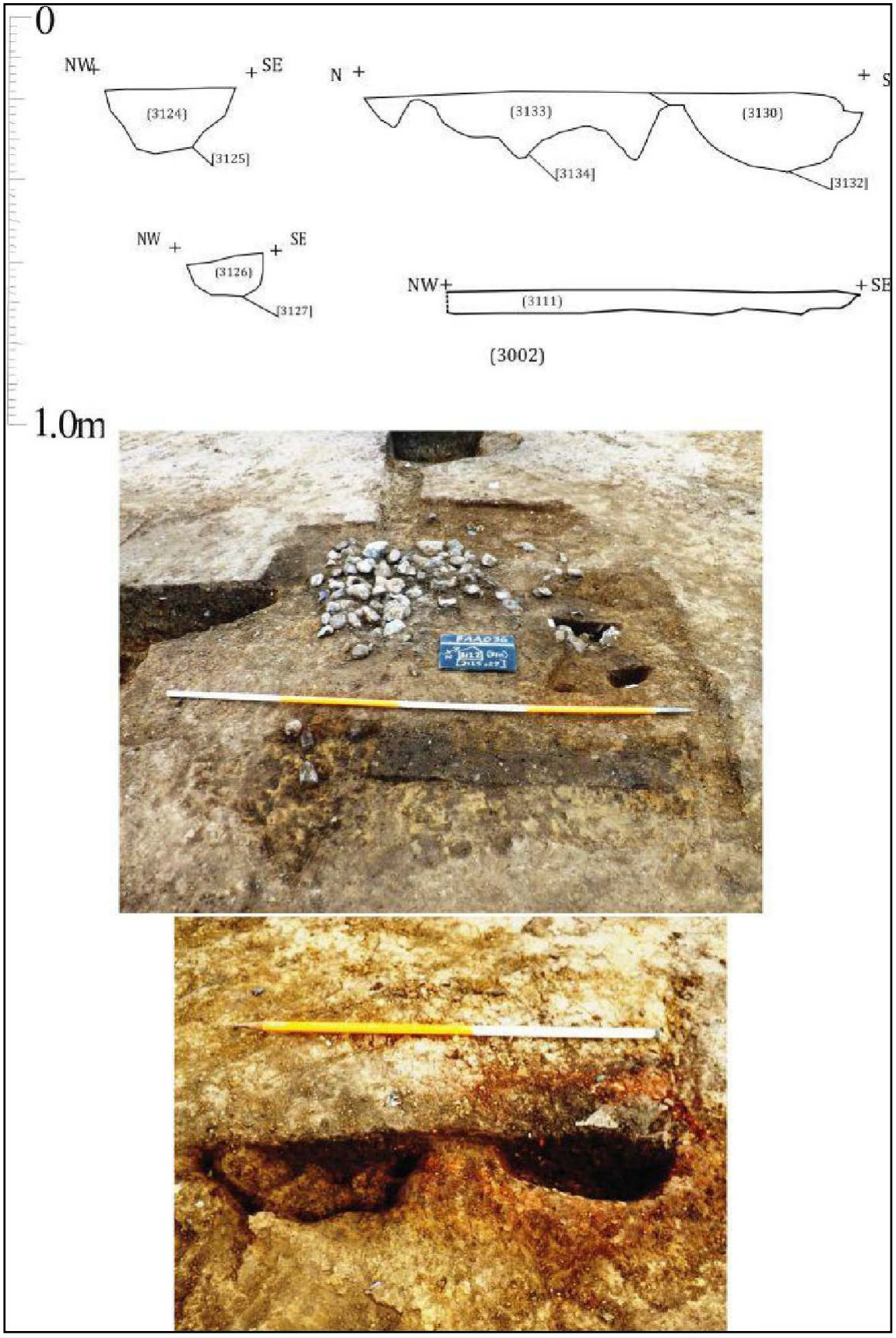

Figure.55. Oven [3132], stoke pit [3124]; cobbled layer [3122]; occuption layer (3111); post or stake holes(3125, 3127)

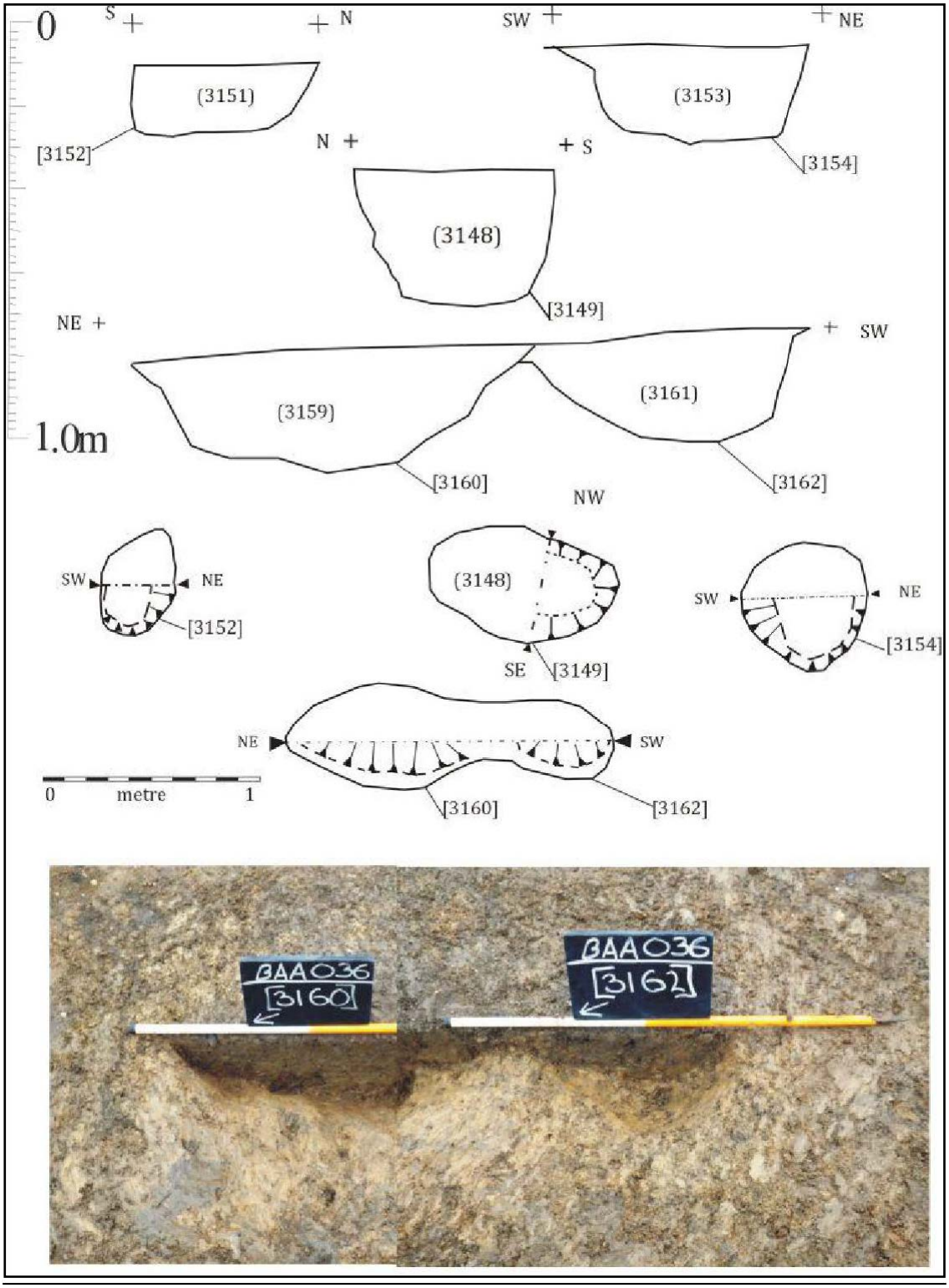

Figure 56. Oven and fire pit (un-fired) [3260, 3162]; post holes on an alignment between cobbled area and building [3152, 3154]

Alignment of post holes forming a possible structure

Figure 57. Post hole [3154], just north of the building

Figure 58. Post hole [3152] and [3148], just north of the building

Figure 59. Cobbled surface (3122); post holes [3125, 3127]

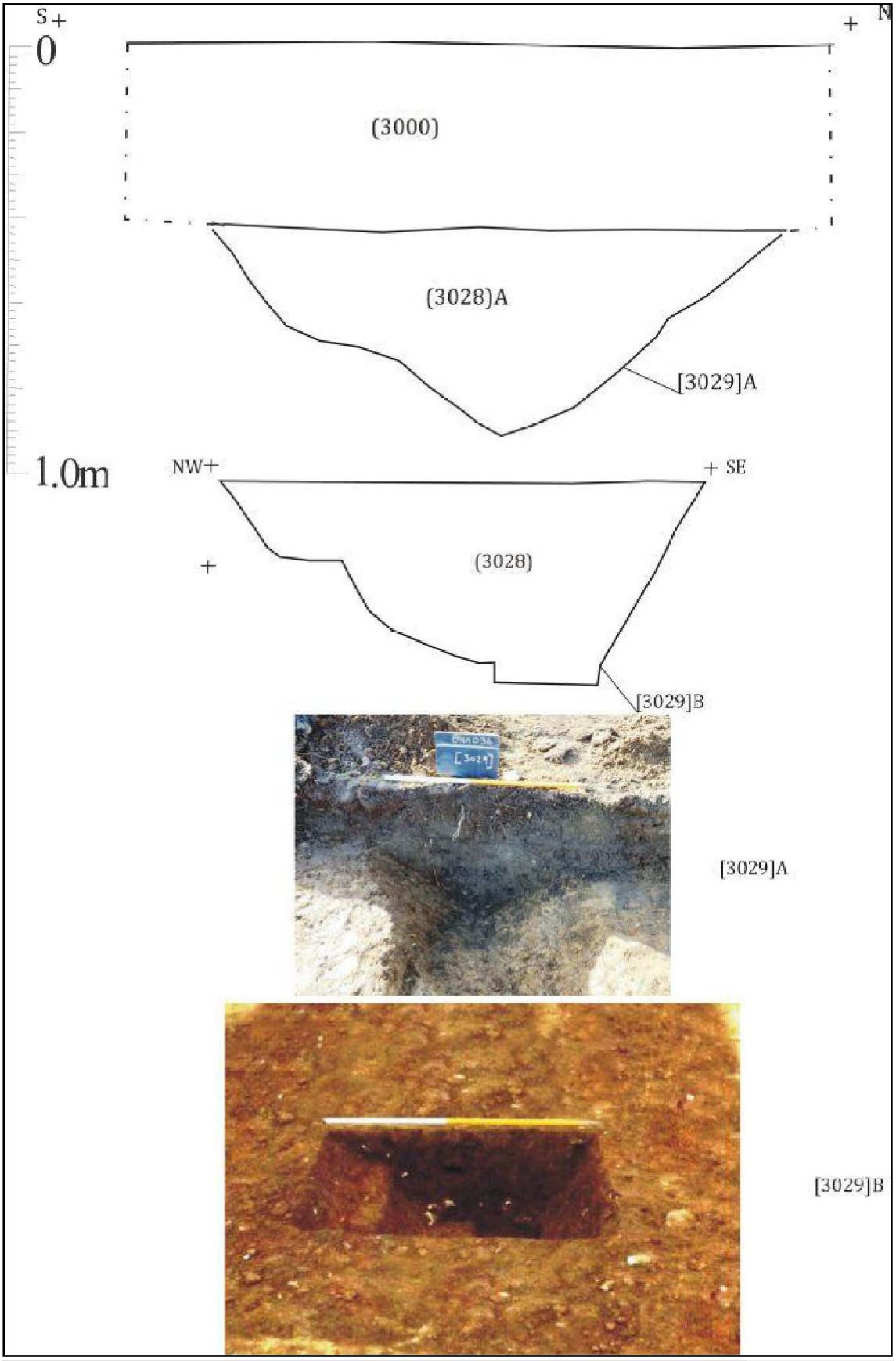

Figure 60. Main eastern boundary ditch [3029] sections A & B

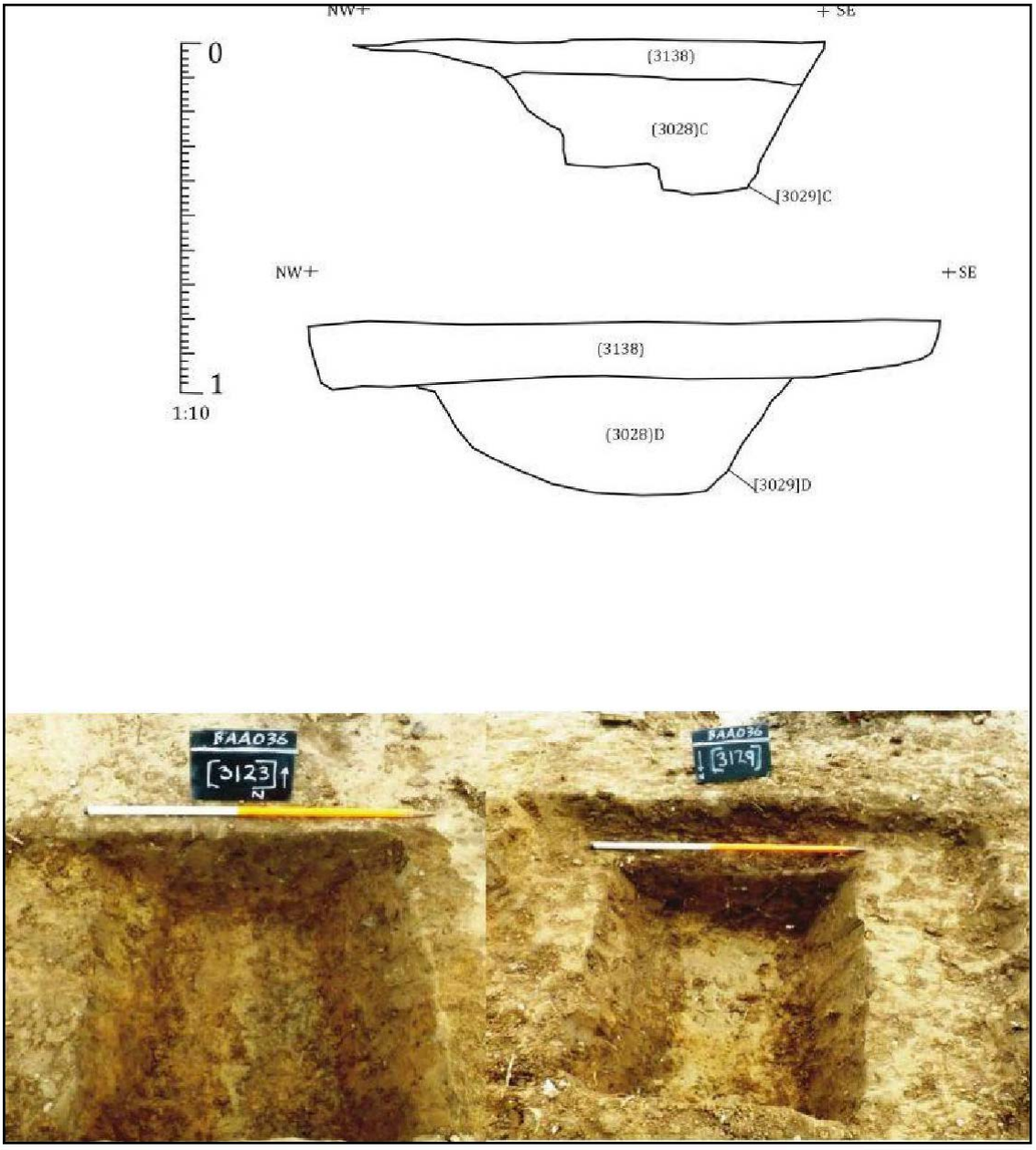

Figure. 61. Ditch sections, [3123], renumbered to [3029]C and [3129], renumbered to [3029]D

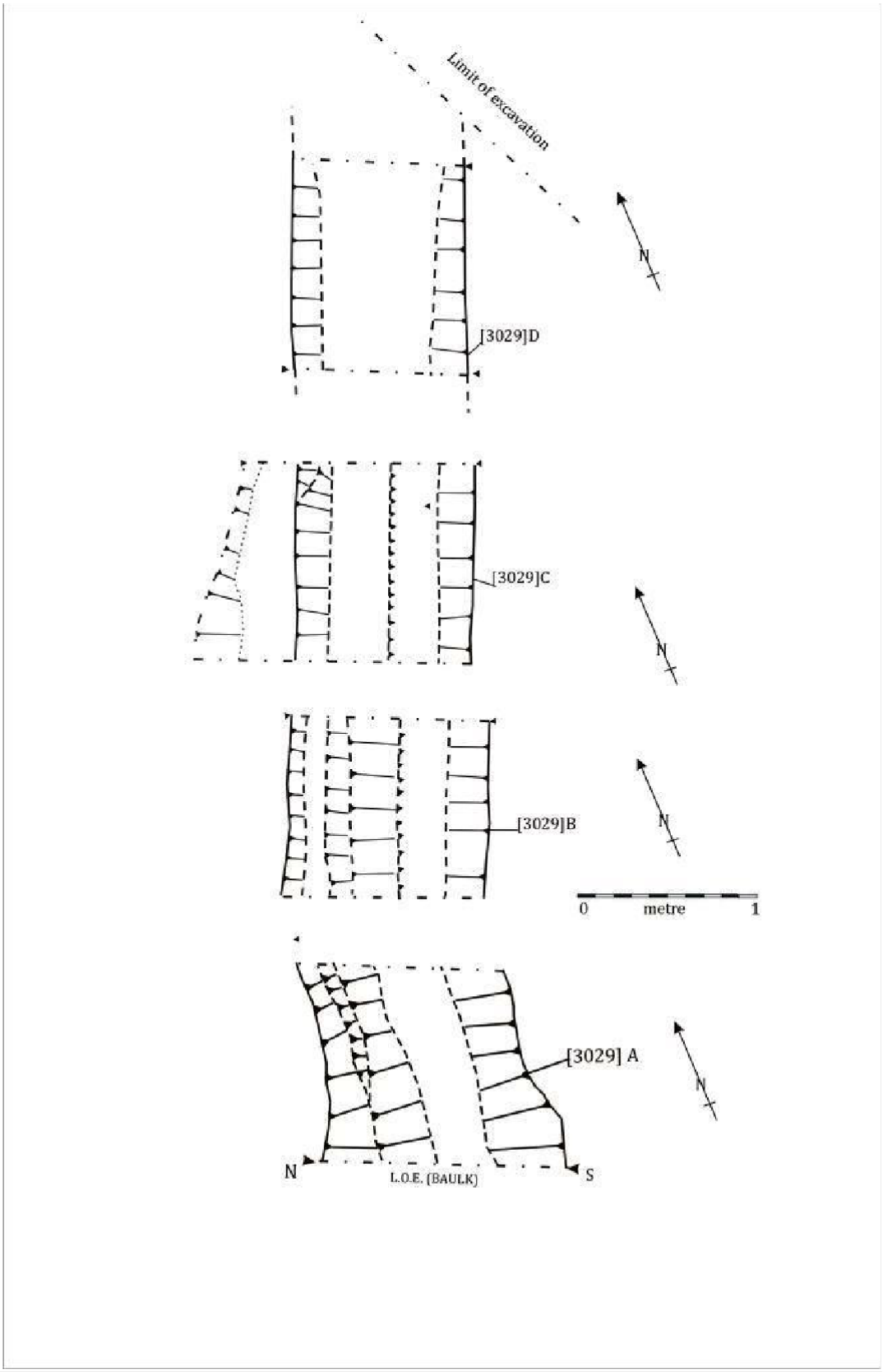

Figure 62. Plans A - D of boundary ditch [3029]

Post-excavation sample sections and photographs

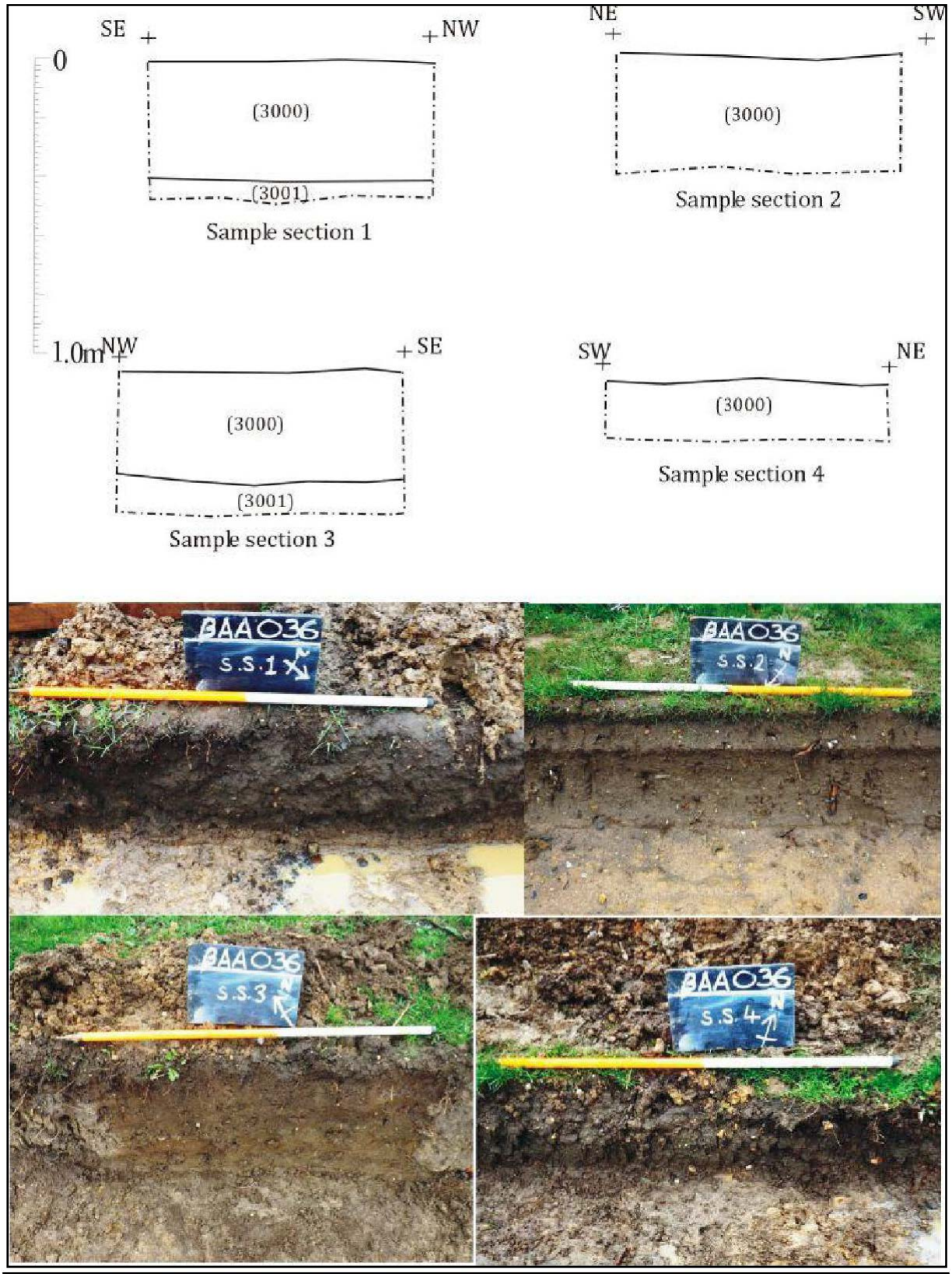

Figure 63. Sample sections (as located on site plan)

Figure 64. Post-excavation, general view of site during wet weather looking south-east

Figure 65. Post-excavation, general view of site during wet weather looking south

Figure 66. Post-excavation, general view towards building, note internal beam slot and post hole and additional post hole to the right, in foreground

Figure 67. General view of building internal structure and boundary ditch from the south

Figure 68. North-west corner of building in the foreground; beyond the building, the pit complex and cobbled surface, from the south-west

Figure 69. The building, to the right of the picture; pits and cobbled area to the left, from the north-west

Figure 70. Two pit complexes and cobbled surface, from the SE

Figure 71. Beam slot [3004] with terminus section; building, NE corner

Figure 72. Vertical image of site (from the air)

Note the boundary ditch to the south; the building has now largely been obscured by vegetation; the pit complexes are clear at the centre of the site and the ovens and pits are clear to the north

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION ON LAND ADJACENT TO DONARDS BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK

Grid reference: TL 992 692
Planning Application No: 1681/15
HER no: BAA 035
Event No. 25497
Oasis No.: 280885

Prepared for:
Nick Harvey &
Richard of R&D Construction

Prepared by:

Archaeoserv
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)
Great Heath 351 High Road Trimley St Martin Suffolk IP11 0RS

March 2017

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1.0 Summary

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeoserv, (Dennis Payne BA CIfA) in advance of the development for part of a new housing development (plots 14-17), and forms part of the programme for archaeological mitigatory work (excavation) and part of the planning process of the proposed development (planning ref: 1681/15).

This WSI has been produced in response to a brief issued by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services -Conservation Team, dated 9th of February 2017.

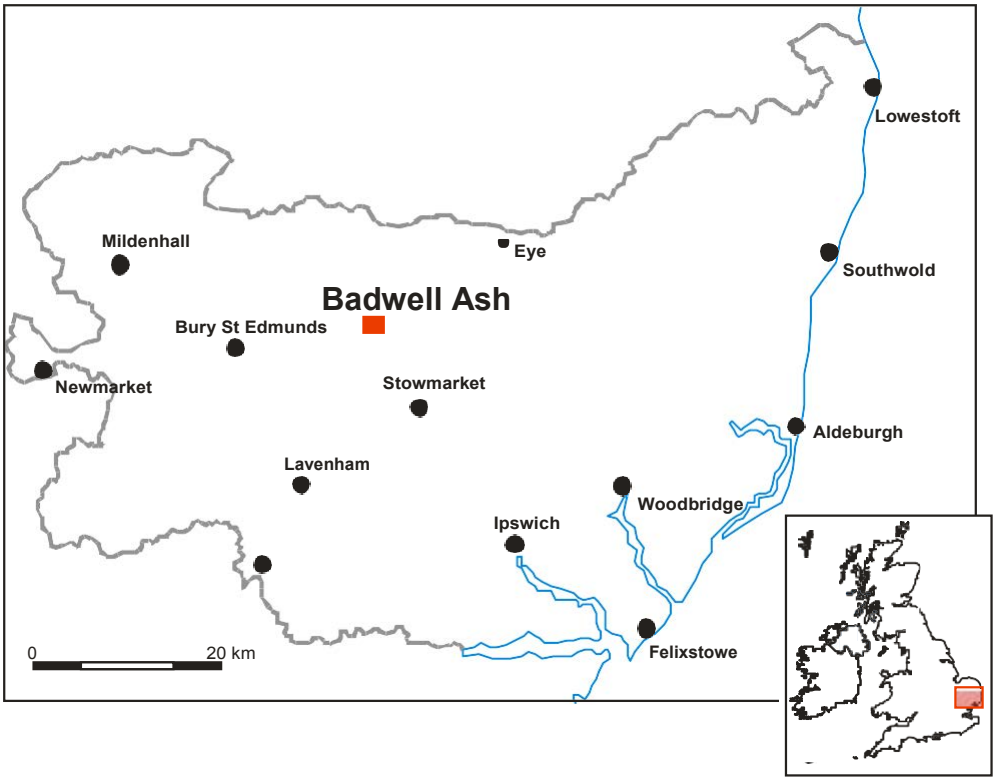
This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for an excavation as well as the following national and regional guidance and 'Standards for. Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) '*Field Archaeology in the East of England*,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

1.0 Site Location and Geology

Grid Ref: TL 992 692
1.1 The superficial geology of the site is Bytham sands and gravels (BGS: 189; 1990).

Figure 1. Site location plan showing excavation area outlined in red

1.2 The site is located off the Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. The development lies south-east of the village core, within on open ground which was most likely once farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and to a redundant quarry to the south.



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Location of Badwell Ash

2.0 Planning Background

2.1 The planning application No. 1681/15 was granted by Mid Suffolk District Council, for the erection of seventeen new dwellings and garages on land next to Donards Badwell Ash Suffolk (TL 992 692).

2.2 In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, the condition states "*No development shall take place within the application site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: "To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.

This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage there is an unacceptable

risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets." (MSDC Decision Notice)

2.3 *This condition is in accordance with* the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

2.4 The site is located off the Broadway, Badwell Ash Suffolk. The development lies south-east of the village core, within on open ground which was most likely once farmland and is bounded by domestic dwellings to the north and east and to a redundant quarry to the south.

2.5 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, revised, 2019)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

> The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
>
> The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
>
> Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
>
> Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
>
> Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1 Archaeological Background
The SCCA/CT brief states that: '*This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, close to the site of an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, discovered in the adjacent quarry (HER: BAA 008), along with a Bronze Age settlement site. There is a strong possibility that further heritage assets of archaeological importance will be encountered in that part of the application area lying outside that which has been previously quarried, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists*. '(SCCA/CT Brief, 2016)

3.2 Archaeological Events
Eleven intervention records are held by the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment records, within a 500m search radius of the site.

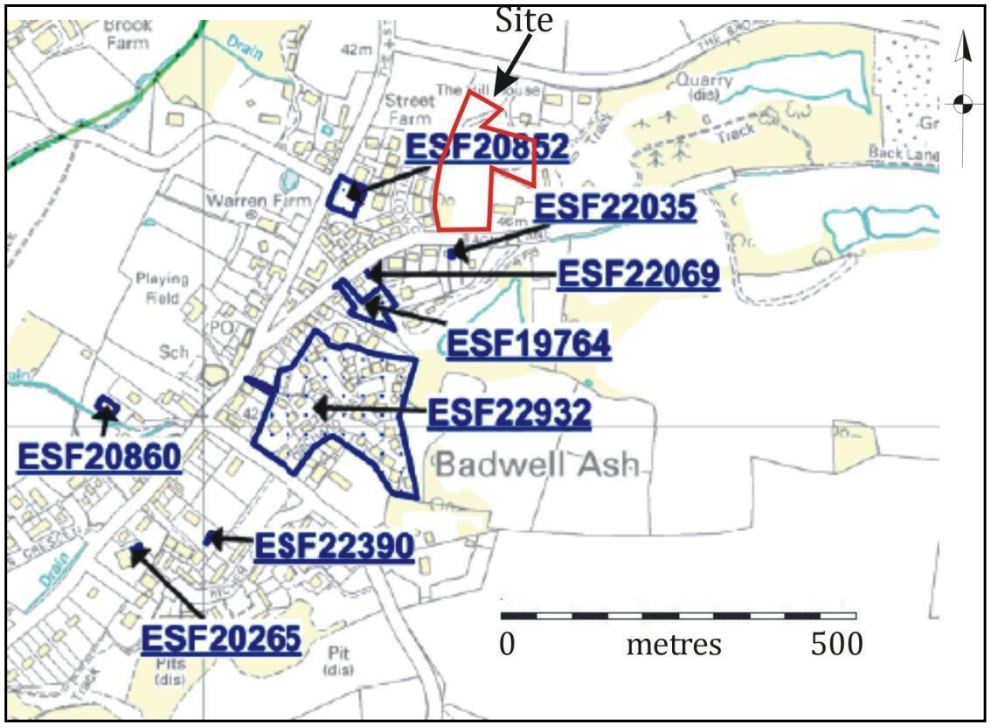


Figure 3. Events map for Badwell Ash showing locations of interventions

(SCC Historic Environment Records)

There have been a number of interventions to the south and south-west of the proposed development: immediately to the south an evaluation (ESF22035) carried out in 2013 at 8 Back Lane did not locate any archaeology (DPAS, 2013); to the south-west an archaeological evaluation (ESF 20852) was carried out at Warren Hill Farm, and demonstrated that there has been domestic occupation on the site since at least the 16th century. A hollow in which pottery, animal bone and building material was found just behind the frontage and this has been interpreted as a kitchen midden. The midden was a structured feature in that it contained a bed of

large flints to allow it to be free draining, but the fine silts of the upper fills suggests that despite this the top of the deposit was 'muddy'. The midden produced only a limited range of finds that were mostly quite worn and fragmentary. However the pottery assemblage displays only slight abrasion and indicates a degree of consistency in terms of dating (SCC, 2013). A further evaluation (ESF 22069) at 4 Back Lane identified a single shallow pit containing burnt flint and very abraded pottery of Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age date (DPAS, 2013).

The remainder of the interventions carried out in Badwell Ash are at some distance and are not considered relevant to the current development proposal.

Bronze Age/Iron Age finds discovered at Back Lane, although small, do show that some activity in the prehistoric period is evident for this part of Badwell Ash and may continue into the development area. Much of the area has been quarried in recent times, the extent of which is uncertain; the potential for residual finds is likely here.

An archaeological evaluation was carried by Archaeoserv in November 2016, the work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 30th of September 2016

Eighteen trenches were excavated to the extent of 275m by 1.80m width, to cover the footprints of the new dwellings and the service road.

Only one trench contained any archaeology, trench 20, this was a spread or layer (1003), this feature contained Late Iron Age-early Roman transitional type and Roman pottery sherds. In addition, a small ditch terminus [1004] with one sherd of Late iron age pottery and an assemblage of struck and worked flint from the Neolithic to early Bronze age was present. A post hole [1006] contained a single sherd of Late Iron Age pottery from its fill (1007). A second post hole [1014] contained no finds

The remainder of the trenches contained deposits consistent to a deeply stratified back-fill sequence, suggesting that all of these trenches were on the site of a modern quarry pit. (Evaluation Report, Payne, D., 2016)

3.3 Archaeological Monuments and Recorded Finds

Several finds have been made (fig. 4) in the vicinity of the development area. To the east of the site is Smith's Pit a Bronze Age 'settlement', Bronze Age sherds in a pit, also a scatter of Roman pottery in topsoil (HER: BA 005); to the north-east an Anglo-Saxon artefact scatter was discovered in a cemetery of 30-40 skeletons in 1922 of Anglo Saxon date (HER: BA 008); to the south-east of the site a small bronze ring, thought to be Saxon, was found in the gravel pit (HER: BA 019); to the south of the development on land at 4 Back Lane a small pit containing very abraded pottery and burnt flint of late Iron Age to early Bronze Age was discovered during an evaluation (HER: 029); within the development area the name *Kiln Pightle* suggests a post-medieval kiln site (HER: MSF 23301); to the south-east a ring was found (MSF 5559), possibly Saxon, from gravel workings.

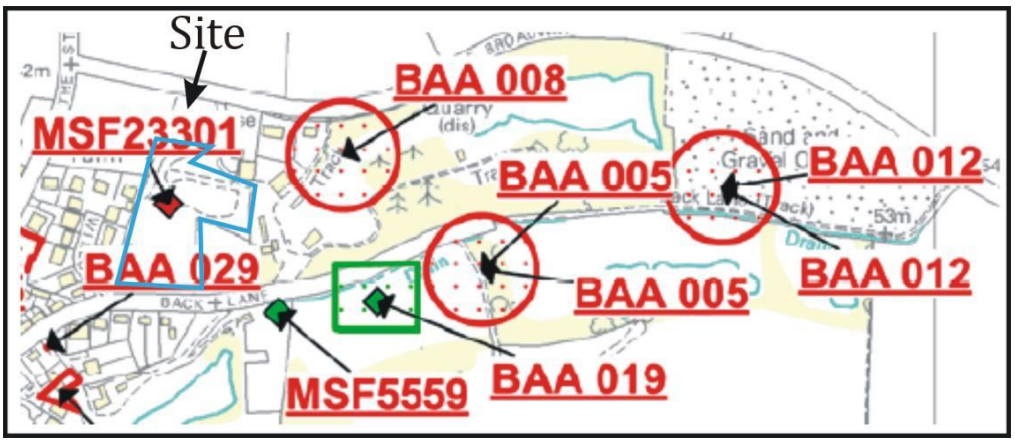


Figure 4. Monuments and finds map (HER)

3.4 Historical Background

Badwell Ash, or *Little Ashfield,* as it was once known, is a neat village, 4 miles south-east of Ixworth in the county of Suffolk, within the area of Mid Suffolk district Council. The medieval church of St Mary's, All Saints (BAA 009) stands in the high street, approximately within the centre of the village. (White, 1844).

According to White:' In the ninth year of the reign of Edward I, Badwell Ash was in the lordship of William Creketote, and it was afterwards held, together with Great Ashfield, by the prior and monks of Ixworth Priory. At the dissolution, it was granted to Richard Codington. In 1845 there were two manors: Badwell Ash, and Shakerland, belonging to Miss R Clough; but a great part of the land was held by Lord Thurlow, the Rev. T.B. Northgate, and others named: Mayhew; Baker; Moss; Wilson; Parker; and other landholders.' (White,1844)

Badwell Ash is not mentioned in the Domesday book (1086), but is possible that one of the places noted as unidentified in the text of that survey may refer to Badwell Ash. It does suggest however that this name is later than the Domesday Book and was known with a different place name at the time of the survey. Badwell Ash, as already stated above was known as Little Ashfield.

4. 0 Cartographic Information

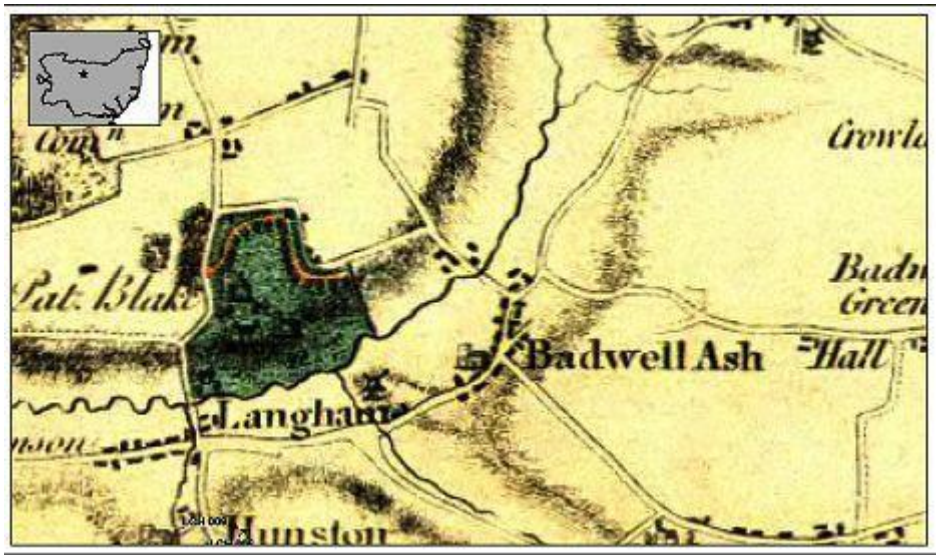


Figure 3. Hodskinson's map of Badwell Ash, 1783

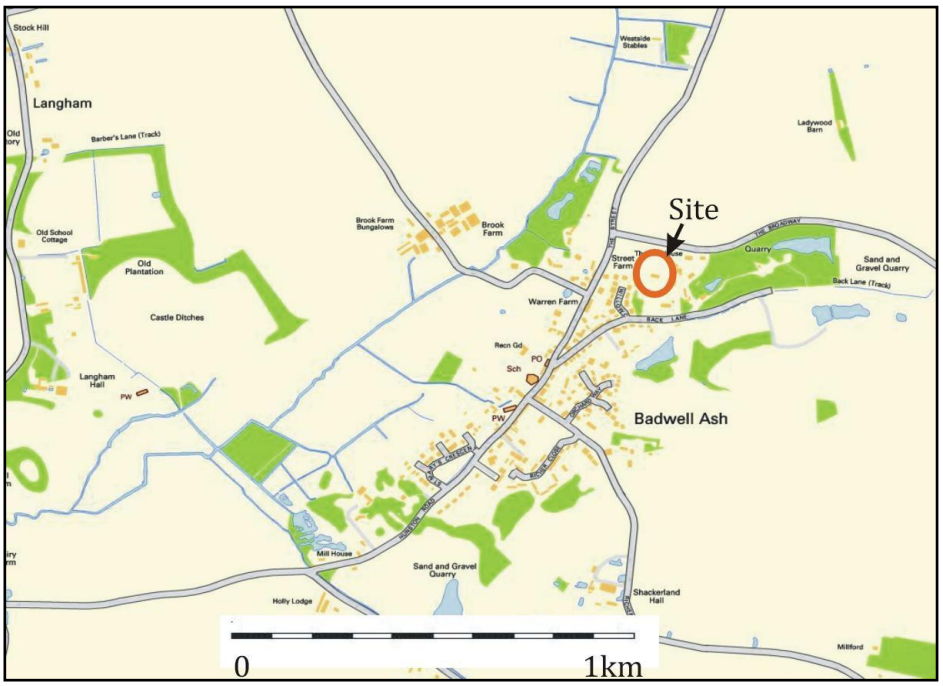


Figure 4. The modern OS map showing location of site

5.0 Project Objectives

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England,* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

> To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of any archaeology should be determined.
>
> To preserve by record any heritage assets encountered during the course of the investigation.
>
> Site specific objectives will be referenced to the Historic Environment Record and will seek to address the agendas and questions raised by the records held in the HER, and specifically those that could be affected within the development area and specifically the findings of the evaluation in November 2016. Therefore, the primary research objectives of the project will be to focus on the Roman evidence found during the evaluation, to expand on that evidence and characterise the features fully; to elaborate on the findings of the prehistoric evidence, highlighted during the evaluation, and consolidate the evidence from the evaluation and excavation to create an informed interpretation of the combined findings.

6.0 Fieldwork Methodology

No archaeological works will commence until an event number is obtained from the Historic Environment Record.

In the event that significant unforeseen heritage assets are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCA/CT planning archaeologist (costs for the visit to be agreed first with the client or developer before any meeting can take place) to discuss the significance of the remains and determine the most appropriate strategy for the preservation and/or excavation of the remains.

6.1 Written Record

The written record will comprise of research and data drawn from a number of sources such as the HER and county records offices in order to form an interpretation of the archaeology either encountered or expected.

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro-forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

6.2 Site Plans

A site location plan at 1:50 will be drawn (Ordnance Survey Copyright Licence No.

100047655), georeferenced to the current Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a GPS machine: Leica GS08 GNNS Smart Rover, calibrated before use by the supplier to within 0.05m, which will be to a scale of 1:50. The final post-excavation plan will be based on the GPS data and the drawn plan. All maps and plans reproduced or otherwise are authorised by our copyright licence number
(O. S. Copyright licence No.100047655).

6.3 Services

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the architects for the project and the client prior to machining. If the information is uncertain, a report of services will be obtained from the local water authority, gas services provider for the area as with the electricity provider for the relevant location. In any event, a scan will be made of the ground to make sure that no services are present using a Cable and Pipe Locator (CAT 3).

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

6.4 Excavation

The initial excavation will be by machine using a toothless bucket. All top soil will be scanned with a metal detector by a member of staff or by an appointed person with experience and having proof of recording objects with the Portable Antiquities Scheme. The machining will cease at the first identifiable archaeological deposit, from this stage on, all excavation will be cleaned and defined by hand, during this process, all deposits removed will be scanned by metal detector, where it is safe to do so. If not safe, for example the depth is beyond safe working levels, the SCCA/CT will be consulted and approved before any stepping or shoring in deep excavations is carried out.

6.5 Excavation of Stratified Sequences
All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds or by any other means which aids the interpretation of features, for example topographical locations and or regional variations to find-types assemblages.

If scientific dating is required, for example from waterlogged wood or other organic material, suitable techniques will be employed such as Radiocarbon dating or Dendrochronology.

6.6 Excavation of Buildings

Upstanding or Bonded Structures

Any structures, for example, walls hearths, Industrial remains, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated fully and recorded in plan at either 1:10 or 1:20 and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features will be recorded in plan and section by a scale drawing and photographed.

Any associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, seen in plan will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence, will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded by scale drawings, photographs and context recording forms

6.7 Ditches

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a minimum coverage of 10% to ascertain relationship information, usually by one metre long section.

6.8 Discrete Features

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample, extended to 100% where appropriate. Features present within the trench (20m length by 1.80m width) will be excavated. Should further excavation be required in order to understand the full extent of any given feature, for example, features which extend beyond the confines of the trench of a significant nature, e g. burials, an agreement with the NCCHES will be gained to expand the trench within the footprint of the building development.

6.9 Burials

Should human remains be encountered the SCCA/CT will be notified immediately so that an appropriate strategy is in place. The Moj will also be informed before any work is carried out on the remains and a licence will be applied for to disturb any remains. Any human remains, should there be need to excavate, shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A drawn plan will be made at 1:10 of any bone remains and photographed. Disarticulated remains will also be left in situ, recorded in plan by drawing at a scale of 1:10 of the bone spread and photographed A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCA/CT. In the event that dating evidence is either absent or insufficient to provide an accurate date range for the remains, scientific dating (C14) may be arranged, in consultation with the SCCA/CT. Any removal of human remains will be carried out only under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2017).

6.10 Photographic Record

All features will be photographed. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg), black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived. In the event that the site has no archaeology present within the investigated area, only digital photography will be used.

6.11 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on appropriate plans and sections. These drawings will then be digitised and presented in a format suitable for the report.

6.12 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. Any finds from the top soil will be retained only for comparison to those found in sealed contexts. Finds will be identified using the same site code that is unique to the site and a context number.

All finds will be processed according to the CIfA Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials, 2008.

Environmental samples will be taken (a minimum of 40lt or 100% from small contexts) from well-stratified, undatable deposits with clear palaeoenvironmental potential and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills; artefactually-sterile, charcoal- enriched fills) where appropriate. This will enable the sampling of deposits for the analysis of palaeoenvironmental remains and for the scientific dating of deposits, artefacts or ecofacts where appropriate. Sampling strategies will be agreed during the course of the excavation in consultation with the SCCA/CT and the Historic England Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science.

6.13 Each deposit retained will be identified by context and unique sample number.

7.0 The Open Area Excavation

7.1 A single open area will be excavated consisting of a total of 337.8 sq. metres over the footprints of plots 14-17 of the new dwellings (fig. 3). If significant archaeology is found within the open area extending beyond the perimeter of the defined area, it will be expanded in order to address the archaeological needs of the project, which will allow characterisation and definition of any important features that may be found. The amount of expansion and/or extension will be agreed with the SCCA/CT officer before any further opening up of the ground is carried out.

7.2 All features found within the open area will be planned using a GPS machine to a scale of 1:50.

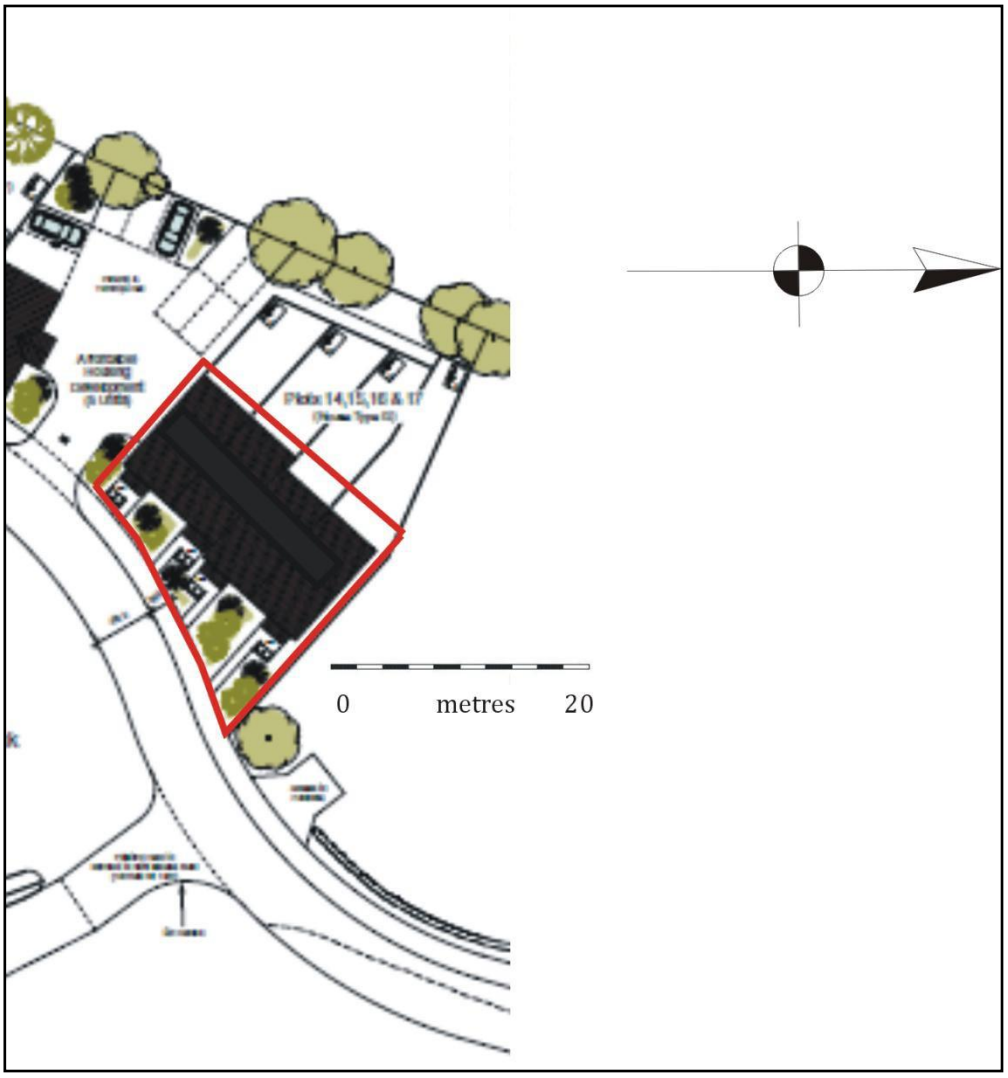


Figure 5. Excavation open area location plan (outlined in red)

8.0 Presentation of Results

8.1 A timetable for post-excavation assessment will be compiled within eight weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

8.2 The form of the reporting to be undertaken and necessity for an excavation report, post excavation report (PXA) and updated project design (AUPD) and publication will be agreed with the SCCA/CT

8.3 If an excavation report is required, the results will be commensurate with the

results of the fieldwork and consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (English Heritage 2006)* and will contain the following:

Summary. A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;

Introduction. Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;

Background. The history, layout and development of the site;

Aims and Objectives;

Methodology. Strategy and technique for site excavation;

Results. Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;

Deposit Model. Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;

Specialist Reports. Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;

Discussion and Conclusions. A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

Bibliography; Full list of written sources referred to in the text.

Appendices. Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;

Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

8.4 If the excavation warrants a full PXA and AUPD report, this will also be prepared in accordance with *MoRPHE* and act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence and provide a basis for measurable standards for monitoring the work. This shall include the above sub-headings and will include the following:

- A clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results;
- Identify the research potential;
- A timetable for analysis
- Dissemination of the results of the results and archive deposition;

- A statement of significance for retention of finds and a discard policy where appropriate;

8.5 A draft unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD or excavation report will be presented to the SCCA/CT within six months of the end of the fieldwork, unless otherwise agreed by the SCCA/CT.

8.6 In the event that significant archaeology is uncovered during the course of the excavation, provision will be made for the publication requirements to include: timing, presentation, publisher details. Where results do not warrant a full publication, a summary will be produced of the results for inclusion in the PSIAH annual round-up.

8.7 In the event that significant archaeology is discovered during the course of works a full programme of public archaeology will be arranged and supported by Archaeoserv, to include organised visits of the general public and or local schools; any media attention will also be supported during the post-excavation stage.

8.8 Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCA/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at English Heritage (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

9.0 Project Archive and Deposition

9.0 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the '*Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections' ,* Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993.

9.1 Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

9.2 The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labeled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the following documents:

Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *1983;*

Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation, Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2007)

9.3 All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage at the St Edmundsbury Museum and Archaeology Service and or the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service store as per the SCCA/CT guidelines: `*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, 2014' (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services).*

9.4 . In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, (deemed items of treasure) and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated. However, in all instances of small finds, irrespective of perceived intrinsic value, it will also be asked that the Portable Antiquities Scheme officer is informed of the finds and that they be handed to them in the first instance for recording onto the PAS database who will in turn hand them to the Coroner for examination within fourteen days..

10.0 Health and Safety

10.1 Archaeoserv operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive.

Archaeoserv operates under *the 'Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers'* 2008 (FAME), health and safety field manual, which is regularly updated by supplements.

10.2 Archaeoserv holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 1).

10.3 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

Archaeoserv's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks will be highlighted. A full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the Archaeoserv site induction.

10.4 Archaeoserv will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site.

11.0 Resources

11.1 The archaeological works are undertaken by Dennis Payne BA ACIfA and one further member of staff from Britannia Archaeology and Mr. M Berger MSC. If further staff is required an updated WSI will be submitted giving a full list of names of the persons employed and their qualifications.

11.2 Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCA/CT for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork.

11.3 Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the NCC immediately with an updated WSI.

12.0 Timetable and Programme of Fieldwork and Post Excavation

12.1 This archaeological work is likely to take place within the next few weeks at a date to be arranged.

12.2 Machining of the initial trench should take approximately 1-2 days including a pre-excavation plan of any archaeology found.

12.3 The excavation of low level archaeological remains is anticipated to take 9 person days, however provision has been made in the tender should the level exceed this.

12.4 The report of the findings has been allocated 10 person days

12.5 Post-excavation has been allocated 10 person days

13.0 Monitoring of the Project

Archaeoserv will be responsible for ensuring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCA/CT will monitor the works, professional standards and all documents relating to the project on behalf of the planning authority to ensure compliance. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCA/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.

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National Planning and Policy Framework, March 2012, Department for Communities and Local Government

Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites. Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, *1983*

Payne, D., 2016, An Archaeological Evaluation On Land Adjacent To Donards Badwell Ash (Grey Literature Report)

Selection, Retention and Dispersal of Archaeological Collections *,* Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993

United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Appendix I : Insurance Details

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£2,000,000	£2,000,000	£2,000,000
Policy Number	UN/010052	UN/010052	HUPI9129989/1372

Appendix II : Specialists

Bricks	Atkins, R., Mola Northampton
Lithics	Sarah Bates (independent)
Post-Medieval ceramics	Sue Anderson (Spoilheap Archaeology)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Environmental:	Anna West (Suffolk Archaeology)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David)
Pre-historic , roman pottery	Ioannis Smyrnaiof (Suffolk -Archaeology)
Medieval ceramics	Richenda Goffin (Suffolk -Archaeology)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of - Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds: (coins, metalwork: AE; AR or AV)	Ruth Beveridge (Suffolk Archaeology)
Prehistoric Pottery	Ruth Beveridge (Suffolk Archaeology)
Illustration:	Dennis Payne (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: dennispa1-306804

Project details	
Project name	AN EXCAVATION ON LAND NEXT TO DONARDS, BACK LANE BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK (PHASE 2)
Short description of the project	Area 1: The finds consisted of a gulley of Roman date; a series of intercutting pits dating to the late 3rd-4th centuries AD, with dating established from the pottery finds. Earlier occupation, during the conquest period (mid-late 1st century AD), was established from finds of a residual nature within tree throws, suggesting that land clearance of the site had been carried out. A possible hiatus of occupation cannot be ruled out during the 2nd century A.D. due to the lack of evidence from this period. Prehistoric activity (late Bronze Age- early Iron Age) was only recorded from residual finds in a Roman period gulley and a layer which appears to be alluvial in nature. site. Two areas were excavated at different times, first Area 1 was excavated between the 16th of October to the 16th of December 2017; Area 2, adjacent to Area 1 was excavated between the 13th of February to the 10th of April 2018. Area 2. The prehistoric period was represented by layers of silt containing flints; a small pit with Bronze Age flint was the only cut feature. Some residual Iron Age was recorded, however, the majority of features from Area 2 were from the Roman period, represented by a substantial building recorded from post holes and beam slots in a rectilinear arrangement, dating from the 3rd to the 4th centuries. Additional evidence of Roman occupation was from ovens and pits. Five ovens were found which may he been corn driers, these were accompanied often by a waste pit for fire debris. A layer of cobbles was most likely a floor surface for a structure, perhaps a workshop with further post holes possibly associated with it. Other isolated post holes were found representing further small structures or possible fences. A boundary ditch on a NE-SW alignment was the eastern boundary of the site and corresponded to a smaller boundary ditch which returned on a NW-Se alignment seen in area 1.
Project dates	Start: 20-01-2018 End: 31-01-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated	BAA035/6 - Sitecode

project reference codes	
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	ROMAN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	'"Open-area excavation"'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BADWELL ASH LAND NEXT TO DONARDS BACK LANE BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK
Postcode	IP11 0RS
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 992 692 52.284298066322 0.920793316879 52 17 03 N 000 55 14 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 45.55m Max: 47.97m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	RACHAEL ABRAHAM
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of	N HARVEY R PRATT

sponsor/funding body	
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics","other","Animal Bones"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Correspondence","Diary","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	EXCAVATION AT DONARDS BACK LANE BADWELL ASH SUFFOLK
Author(s)/Editor(s)	PAYNE, D.
Other bibliographic details	NA
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	ARCHAEOSERV
Place of issue or publication	FELIXSTOWE
Description	A4 CARDED AND BOUND

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OASIS: