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PARISH FILE		

BRH 063

BARHAM QUARRY:
WILDING AGGREGATES LIMITED
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Phase I

Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

The Seed Warehouse
Maidenhead Yard
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Hertford SG14 1PX

Telephone 01992 558170
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Mr E Martin
Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment & Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Our ref.P798

12th December 2001

Dear Edward

BARHAM QUARRY, WILDING AGGREGATES LIMITED
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

On behalf of the client I enclose for your comment and approval the Trust's report for the above site.

I hope the enclosed is satisfactory, but if you have any comments or questions please do not hesitate to contact me, otherwise I look forward to hearing from you as soon as you are able

Yours sincerely

Claire Halpin
Manager

Cc Mr S Daw (Chartered Minerals Surveyor)

38 — F1009
35 — F1070
42 — F1012
? 43. X
? 40 X

Need : 8.4

p. 23 repeated

Claire Halpin
Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust
The Seed Warehouse
Maidenhead Yard
Hertford
SG14 1PX

Our Ref: 30.10
Contact: Edward Martin
Direct Line: 01284 352442
Date: 17 December 2001

Dear Claire

BARHAM QUARRY – REPORT ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Thank you for sending me a copy of the report on the recent field evaluation at Barham. The report in general gives an adequate assessment of the archaeology encountered, however, there are a couple of areas of confusion.

Firstly, on page 5, it is stated of the cropmark enclosure, BRH 028, that 'only a small part of this feature appears to continue into the area of the current proposals...'. However, as plotted on Figure 3, it can be seen that the enclosure is in fact mainly in the area of the current proposals. This is further confirmed by the finding of likely parts of this enclosure in Trenches 35, 38, and 42 (as is acknowledged in paragraph 8.4 on page 24). Curiously, it does not seem to be represented in either Trench 40 or 43, which might have been expected.

Secondly, when I visited the site the team were working in a deep cutting in Trench 6 and there was some discussion as to what the deep soil layer could be. However the description of Trench 1 on page 8 makes no mention of this.

I would be grateful if the two points could be clarified.

Yours sincerely

Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team

Copy to: Stephen M Daw, ARICS, Friday Cottage, Mellis Road, Thrandeston, Diss, Norfolk IP21 4BU

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HERTFORDSHIRE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST

REPORT NO. 1002

BARHAM QUARRY: WILDING AGGREGATES LTD, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Phase I

Site Code: BRH.043
Parish: Barham
NGR: TM 1350 5160

Rhodri Gardner PhD
Matt Sutherland BA
November 2001

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BARHAM QUARRY: WILDING AGGREGATES LTD, SUFFOLK
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Phase I

SUMMARY

In November 2001 Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Barham Quarry, Suffolk.

A previous archaeological desk-based assessment revealed the presence of multi-period archaeological remains in the vicinity of the study area. These have been recorded previously during various phases of casual and more formal artefact collection, by metal detector surveys and also by archaeological field projects. Finds and archaeological features recorded close by date to the prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon and mediaeval periods.

An archaeological excavation within a quarry area immediately adjacent to the west of the area of the current proposals in the late 1970s revealed evidence of occupation of the first millennium BC. Further Iron Age pits were recorded in 1984 in the eastern face of the quarry, suggesting that features likely continue into the area of proposed extraction. An aerial photograph held by SCC AS suggests that cropmarks of archaeological features extend into the area of proposed development.

The current evaluation confirmed the presence of archaeological features of late Iron Age and early Roman date, principally comprising enclosure ditches, pits and post holes. Many of the trenches revealed no archaeological features. Substantial ditches of late Iron Age/Roman date in Trenches 35 and 38 may relate to a large possible enclosure recorded on aerial photographs. A single trench in the northern part of the site revealed features containing material of later Roman date.

1 INTRODUCTION (Figs. 1 & 2)

1.1 In November 2001, Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land proposed for mineral extraction at Barham Pit, Sandy Lane, Barham, Suffolk (NGR TM 1350 5160) (Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by Mr Stephen Daw on behalf of Wilding Aggregates Limited, in advance of proposed mineral extraction on the site. The evaluation was undertaken as part of planning condition on approval required by the local planning authority (on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS)).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken according to a brief prepared by SCC AS (dated 30/8/01) and a specification prepared by HAT (dated 9/01). It conformed to the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999). The general aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development; and

- To include an assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests and aim to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site.

1.3 The evaluation was undertaken after the previous compilation of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Gardner 2000). This report should be read in conjunction with the current report.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 - 3)

2.1 The area of proposed mineral extraction lies on the eastern terrace of the river Gipping, some distance to the west of the village of Barham. It currently comprises arable land, to the immediate east of an area currently being worked for gravel. The site lies to the south of an area of woodland known as Broomwalk Plantation/Broomwalk covert, and to the immediate west of Queech Wood (which partially borders the site). The site is bordered elsewhere by arable land and a number of access tracks.

2.2 The site lies on land which slopes up above the river Gipping (the latter some 1.5km to the west), at an average height of 50m AOD. Locally, the site lies on a small hill above a dry valley to the south. Local drift geology comprises river terrace gravels/sands.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The background has been presented in detail in the desk-based assessment (Gardner 2000). It is summarised below:

3.2 Prehistoric, Romano-British and Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site is suggested by a number of finds in the immediate area. As noted in the brief, there are six references on the Suffolk Sites and Monuments Record, partially or wholly within the area of proposed development. These include SMR Nos. BRH (Barham Parish) 006, 013, 015, 019, 024 and 028). Many of these relate to archaeological finds exposed during gravel working in the area in the 20th century, and others relate to metal detecting/fieldwalking scatters, in addition to fieldwork projects. These all suggest the presence of multi-period occupation in the immediate vicinity of the area of proposed extraction, with finds in particular of the late Iron Age/Romano-British and Saxon periods.

3.3 Three SMR references suggest activity within the application site itself: BRH 019 lies within the site. This relates a scatter of Roman pottery, coins and metalwork found during metal detecting in the 1980s, in addition to a Saxon strap end. All are indicative of Roman occupation and activity in the area during the Saxon period.

- BRH 028 records the presence of a possible cropmark enclosure projecting into the southern part of the site, of unknown date, with the SMR reference suggesting a smaller sub-rectangular enclosure within the north east corner of the larger one. Cropmark evidence from the photograph is plotted (Fig. 3). Only a small part of this feature appears to continue into the area of the current proposals – much if it lies within a previously quarried area (Martin 1993, fig. 12).

- BRH 015 records Bronze Age/Iron Age features recorded within the Sandy Lane Gravel Pit in the late 1970s, including two possible ovens and a Iron Age circular building. Roman material (including coins, bronze objects and a brooch) are recorded from within the quarry and the 'field to the immediate east', suggesting that the scatter continues into the study area. The excavation is published in Martin, 1993 (Chapter 2), which records features of Iron Age date continued right up to the eastern quarry face of the previously worked area (and thus the boundary of the current area of proposed extraction).

4.2.5 BRH 009 records the presence of further finds during gravel workings to the immediate west of the site in the 1930s and 1940s, in an area formerly known as Chapelfields. A number of human skeletons are recorded here, probably associated with a chapel site rather than the site of a battle, though local tradition suggested the latter. Possible rectangular buildings were recorded on the site, in addition, to mediaeval glazed floor tiles, suggesting the former interpretation of the site is correct. A number of human remains were found during gravel workings as late as 1995. It is not known if this site will project into the north western part of the study area.

- Iron Age pottery sherds and other material are also recorded from the gravel pit close to the south west of the site (BRH 006/013) and a Iron Age gold stater coin was found to the immediate south of the site during metal detecting in 1990 (BRH 024).

- An early Saxon small-long decorated brooch was recorded by metal detector to the south west of the study area in the early 1990s, in addition to a mediaeval Bronze seal (BRH 030). The former find may be indicative of the presence of early Saxon burials in the vicinity.

- In addition to these sites, evidence of small scale Bronze Age/Iron Age and Roman occupation is recorded to the south of the site at Barham Church, excavated in advance of an extension to the church car park (BRH 017), in an area where there have been wider traces of multi-period occupation (BRH 010, 016). A Bronze Age looped palstave, Iron Age pits and a scatter of flint-gritted pottery, Roman ditches, post holes, pottery and coins are known from the site, in addition to a ditch with late Saxon Thetford ware were found on the site. The church itself exhibits some elements of Saxon stonework. A circular ?barrow site is recorded to the east of the church, with associated finds of Roman and Saxon material (BRH 010), and extensive surface scatters of Iron Age coins, Roman coins and metalwork, early and middle Saxon coins, pottery and metalwork, in addition to mediaeval finds, are known from fieldwalking and metal detecting of the fields to the west of the church (BRH 016).

3.4 In summary, though there is a surface scatter of finds within the site, and evidence of small-scale archaeological features excavated during quarrying to the immediate west of the site, known aerial photographic evidence points to only the presence of a small cropmark enclosure which may just continue into the southern western part of the site (much of this feature would seem to lie within the area previously quarried (and recorded in 1979 and 1984). Aerial photographic interpretation is hindered slightly in this area by the presence of a number of geological features which also appear.

3.5 Study of historic cartographic sources produced little in the way of evidence for the archaeological potential of the site, other than record the fact that the study area had been in agricultural use for the past two centuries at least.

5.3 Research Agenda

5.3.1 Research issues fall into a number of categories. It is important to understand the operation of the valley in the prehistoric and Romano-British period, and also to understand the post-Roman development of the area.

5.3.2 The research issues for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000).

5.3.3 The central research issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age are discussed by Brown & Murphy (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000). The central theme of research for this period is seen to be the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements.

5.3.4 Research issues identified for the Iron Age by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000), include further research into chronology (more absolute dating of deposits, establishment of regional pottery sequences, and the investigation of datable pottery assemblages), further research into the development of the agrarian economy, with increasing agricultural production being such a key economic development in the region during this period, further research into settlement chronology and dynamics (for instance the degree of continuity between the late Iron Age and Romano-British periods), research into processes of economic and social change and development during the late Iron Age and Iron Age/Roman transition (for instance the adoption of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture in the region, the development of tribal polities in the late Iron Age, and further research into oppida and ritual sites), social organisation and settlement form and function in the early and middle Iron Age, artefact production and distribution, and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.

5.3.5 Research issues identified for the Romano-British period by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000) include the study of both early and late Roman military impacts on the environment, the character and development of both large and small towns, further analysis of food consumption and production (in particular the characterisation of 'typical' crop assemblages, further work on activities associated with rural sites, such as crop cleaning, malting and crop storage, with particular regard to whether we are looking at a subsistence or market economy, further work on faunal

assemblages from rural sites, and the study of these aspects are particularly important for sites spanning the Iron Age/Roman transition), further aspects of agricultural production (including aspects of the developments in grain import/export, and further examination of any agricultural implements that were in use during this period), further study of issues of relict landscapes/field systems (including woodland succession/regression, and further research into the road network and crossing points, particularly in the later Roman period), and further in-depth study of specific aspects of rural settlements (for instance iron-working and the locations of water mills). As Going notes (in Glazebrook 1997) early excavations tended to focus on villas and farmstead buildings (often concentrating on the plans of the buildings themselves), and there still is plenty of scope for the integrated study of the economies, field systems and agricultural regimens of these estates. It will also be important to understand how the countryside functioned as a unit in this period. The recovery of palaeobotanical information is also highlighted as a major research priority for the period. It will also be important to understand the 'blank' areas of settlement within this agricultural regime, with regard to the larger picture of landscape development. Features of Romano-British date have been located throughout the valley of the river Gipping. It is important to characterise the extent of settlement as well as the nature of occupation within this part of the Gipping valley.

5.3.6 For the rural landscape in the Saxon and mediaeval period, Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000) suggests that research topics for the region should comprise population studies (in particular distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of settlement form and function, and the creation and testing of settlement diversity models), further research into agricultural production (in particular the extent of specialisation and surplus production, and detailed examination of animal bone and charred cereals), further research into land use changes (for instance the ratio of pasture to arable/woodland, radiocarbon dating of settlements and environmental sampling), further research into craft production, the impact of colonists on the archaeological record (in particular Danes, Saxons and Normans) and the impact of Christianity (particularly on craft production and trade).

4 METHOD OF WORK (Fig. 2)

4.1 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with the brief and specification. It also complied with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 1999).

4.2 The brief required a programme of trial trenching, to follow locations approved by SCC AS. The trial trenching was required to cover at least 2% of the site. On this basis, some 60 trenches were proposed by HAT and the locations approved by SCC AS.

4.3 Forty-four trenches were excavated using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator. The trenches were commonly 30m x 2m. Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were removed by machine. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand as necessary. Deposits revealed were recorded by means of *pro-forma* recording sheets,

drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was examined for archaeological finds and the trenches were scanned by metal-detector.

4.4 The 15 trenches proposed for the eastern part of the site (Trenches 45-60) could not be excavated during the project, due to the current cropping regime on this part of the site. This part of the site could thus not form part of the current evaluation, and will be undertaken once the crop has been harvested in 2002.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 2 & 4 - 8)

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

5.1 Trench 1

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. Dark greyish brown sandy loam.
0.36 – 0.46m	L1001. Subsoil. Light to mid brown silty loam with occasional flint pebbles.
0.46m+	L1002. Natural drift. Mixed coarse and fine sand and gravel with occasional silt.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

5.2 Trench 2

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.25m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.25 – 0.34m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.3 Trench 3 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.26 – 0.34m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A pit and ditch were recorded within the trench.

F1034 was a shallow sub-ovoid pit, some 0.72m long by 0.58m wide and 0.09m deep. It exhibited gently sloping sides and a concave base, filled with a very dark grey compact silty sand with charcoal (L1035). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Ditch F1036 was adjacent to the north east. It was aligned NNW/SSE and was 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate inclusions of flint gravel (L1037). Finds from the deposit comprise tile fragments (100g).

5.4 Trench 4 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.26 – 0.45m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.45m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description Two pits and a large feature of probable natural origin were recorded in the trench.

F1038 was an ovoid pit (0.7m x 0.46m x 0.13m deep). It exhibited gently sloping, slightly irregular sides and an irregular base. A small pointed depression in the centre may suggest the presence of a former stakehole. The pit was filled with a homogeneous deposit of firm, mid orange/brown silty sand (L1039) which contained no finds. It appeared to have been truncated by a plough scar.

F1052 adjacent was a shallow, elliptical possible pit, some 1.2m x 0.51m. It was 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, filled with a compact, mid orange/brown silty clay (L1053). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery sherds (4g; 1st century BC to early 1st century AD).

A large probable natural feature was also investigated in the central part of the trench (F1054). It was some 18.6m wide and ran the full width of the trench, filled with a compact, mid orange/brown slightly silty sand (L1055). It was up to 0.38m deep, and exhibited very gently sloping sides. No finds were recovered from the fill and it likely represents a natural depression.

5.5 Trench 5 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.38m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.38m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description Three large, sub-rounded pits were recorded within the trench, all with similar, bowl-shaped profiles.

F1056 was some 1.22m in diameter and 0.26m deep, with a concave base. It was filled with a compact, mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles (L1057). No finds were recovered.

F1058 was similar, though more sub-ovoid in plan (1.07m x 0.83m x 0.19m deep). It was filled with a dark greyish brown, compact silty sand (L1059), which contained no finds.

F1060 was some 0.7m in diameter and 0.27m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown uncompact sandy silt with occasional gravel (L1061). No finds were present. IA sherds in Finds Rep.

5.6 Trench 6

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.7 Trench 7

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.40m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.8 Trench 8

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.32m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.9 Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.40m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single ditch was identified in the north end of the trench.

F1005 was aligned NE/SW. It was 1.12m wide and 0.29m deep, with 45° sides and a flattish, slightly irregular base. The ditch contained a single, homogeneous fill (L1006), comprising a compact, mid brown silty sand with moderate gravel

inclusions. Finds from the ditch comprise brick fragments (649g) and animal bone (6g).

5.10 Trench 10 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A large irregular ditch and a later post hole were recorded within the trench.

F1014 was a large, irregular ditch aligned generally NNW/SSE. It was traced for a length of 17m+ and was 1.3m+ wide and 0.42m deep. It exhibited irregular (though generally moderately steeply-sloping) sides and an irregular base. The ditch was filled with a compact, light grey silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions (L1015). Finds from the deposit comprise animal bone (340g).

The fill of the ditch was truncated by a small pit or post hole (F1016). The latter was some 0.6m in diameter and 0.19m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish, concave base. It was filled with a single deposit of compact, mid brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks (L1017). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery sherds (65g; Roman).

5.11 Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.39m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.39 – 0.46m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.46 – 0.56m	L1121. ?Subsoil. Compact, light brown sandy silt with occasional flint inclusions.
0.56m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A deep layer of subsoil/slumped material was present throughout the trench, of variable depth (L1121). It sealed all the archaeological features and contained pottery sherds 207g; mid/late 2nd century – 3rd century AD) and tile fragments (27g).

Four probable pits were partially revealed within a box section excavated through L1121.

F1122 was the edge of a large pit (some 1.38m wide and 0.52m+ long), with 45° sides and a concave base. It was partially revealed within the trench, and was 0.28m deep, filled with a compact, mid brown sandy silt (L1123). The latter contained moderate inclusions of flint pebbles and small nodules, and finds comprise pottery sherds (629g; mid/late 2nd century – 3rd century AD) and ceramic building fragments (11g).

F1124 was another partially revealed pit, cut by pit F1122. The former was 1m wide and 0.44m+ long, and 0.14m deep, with 45° sides and a flattish base. It contained a firm, light brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel (L1125). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery sherds (111g; mid/late 2nd century – 3rd century AD).

F1126 was also a small pit, partially revealed within the trench. It was 0.53m x 0.26m+, and 0.28m deep, with irregular steeply and gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1127). No finds were present.

F1128 was also a pit, partially revealed within the trench. It was 0.71m x 0.39m+ and 0.11m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of very light brown, firm sandy silt (L1129) and yielded no finds.

5.12 Trench 12

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.20m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.20 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.00m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded in the trench.

5.13 Trench 13

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.35m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.35m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded in the trench.

5.14 Trench 14

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil.
0.29m+	L1002. Natural drift.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.15 Trench 15 (Fig. 5)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were recorded in the trench, comprising a ditch, pits and irregular features.

Two small adjacent pits were recorded. F1076 was sub-rectangular (1m x 0.35m x 0.1m), with moderate to steep sides and a slightly irregular base. It was filled with an uncompact mid brown/grey sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1077). No finds were present within the deposit.

F1078 was adjacent. It was also sub-rectangular, 0.8m x 0.25m x 0.12m deep, with steep sides and rounded base. It was filled with a similar deposit to F1076 adjacent (L1079). No finds were present.

F1080 was a large irregular pit of possible natural origin. It was 1.9m x 0.9m and up to 0.3m deep, with moderate to steep sides and flattish, concave base. It was filled with a soft, mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1081). No finds were recovered from the fill.

F1082 was a large, irregular, shallow feature that may also be of natural origin. It was irregular in plan, some 1.8m+ long and 1.2m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with an uncompact, mid orange/brown sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1083). No finds were present.

F1108 was a probable ditch terminal or large pit. It was 1.2m+ long and 0.5m wide and only 0.05m deep. It exhibited very gently sloping sides and a flat base, and was filled with a soft, yellow brown sandy silt (L1109) which contained no finds.

F1110 was a NE/SW aligned ditch, terminating at its south western end within the trench and continuing beyond the trench to the north east. It was traced for a length of 9m+, was 0.9m wide and 0.35m deep. It exhibited a bowl-shaped profile, with moderately steep sides and a concave rounded base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown soft clayey silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1111). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery (6g; Roman), animal bone (13g), tile (35g) and slag (213g).

5.16 Trench 16

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

5.17 Trench 17 (Fig. 5)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were recorded within the trench. These comprise ditches and pits.

F1018 was a NE/SW aligned ditch, running the width of the trench. It was 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid reddish brown, loose sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles (L1019). It contained pottery sherds (3g; *c.*20BC to AD70) and struck flint (3g).

F1020 was a small pit (0.42m x 0.8m x 0.2m deep). It was sub-ovoid in shape, with steep sides and pointed, concave base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid brown sandy silt with moderate inclusions of flint pebbles (L1021). Finds comprise pottery sherds (33g; mid 1st – early 2nd century AD) and building material (10g).

F1024 was a large, sub-circular pit, some 1.07m in diameter and 0.3m deep. It was steep-sided with a flattish, concave base. The pit contained a single fill (L1025), comprising a mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles. Finds from the deposit consist of pottery sherds (13g; Iron Age to early Roman) and building material fragments (10g).

F1022 was a NE/SW aligned gully with a squared terminal. It was 1.4m+ long, continuing to the south west, 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep. It exhibited steep sides and a flattish, concave base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid reddish brown sandy silt (L1023) with frequent flint pebbles. No finds were made from the deposit.

F1026 was a sub-circular pit some 0.7m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It exhibited gently sloping sides and a flattish, concave base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown uncompact sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions (L1027). No finds were present.

F1028 was a slightly curvilinear ditch, aligned roughly E/W and cut by later ditch F1030. It was traced for a length of 8m+, was 1.9m+ wide and up to 0.38m deep. It exhibited mainly gently sloping sides and a slightly irregular, undulating base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown uncompact sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles and pea gravel towards the base. Finds from the ditch comprise pottery sherds (98g; 1st century BC to early 2nd century AD).

Ditch F1030 was aligned roughtly N/S and truncated earlier ditch F1028. It was steep-sided with a narrow, flattish base, traced for a length of 4m+, and was 0.65m wide and 0.40m deep. It contained a single homogeneous fill (L1031), comprising a mid brown, slightly greyish uncompact sandy silt with moderate inclusions of flint pebbles and larger nodules/cobbles. Finds from the ditch comprise pottery sherds (172g; late 1st to early 2nd century AD).

5.18 Trench 18 (Fig. 5)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.46m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.46m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

F1064 was a possible wide ditch, aligned NE/SW, with a very irregular base. It was 4.95m wide and up to 0.28m deep. It exhibited a deeper base along its north western edge and also another, shallower base along its south eastern edge, possibly representing a re-cut ditch. It was filled with a homogeneous deposit of compact, mid brown sandy silt, with moderate inclusions of flint gravel (L1065). Finds comprise pottery sherds (33g; late 1st century BC to mid/late 1st century AD).

F1066 was a small curvilinear pit, aligned generally E/W. It was 1.1m+ long, 0.87m wide and 0.16m deep. It exhibited moderately steep sides and a flattish, concave base. It was filled with a compact, light brown sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions (L1067). No finds were present.

F1068 was an irregular feature in plan, with steep sides and a concave base. It was 1.9m+ x 1m+ and up to 0.47m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of moderately compact, mid brown silty sand with moderate gravel inclusions (L1069). No finds were present.

5.19 Trench 19 (Fig. 5)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.24m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.24 – 0.42m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.42m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were recorded within the trench. There may be a number of further features recorded on the site, including ditches and pits.

F1042 was a shallow, regular, possible post hole, some 0.7m in diameter and 0.06m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brown compact sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and charcoal flecks (L1043). No finds were present.

F1044 was an irregular linear feature traced for a length of 2.2m+ and 0.95m+ wide. It was 0.16m deep, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a light brown sandy silt (L1045) with sparse coarse components. No finds were present.

F1046 was an irregular pit, partially revealed within the trench. It was 2.4m long, 0.55m+ wide and 0.26m deep, with moderately steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles (L1047), and yielded no finds. The feature may have been of natural origin.

F1048 was a post hole, some 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It was sub-circular in plan, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light brown sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks (L1049). No finds were present.

F1050 was a very irregular feature, probably the result of tree root action. It was 1.2m+ x 0.9m+ and 0.36m deep, with very irregular, generally steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a compact, mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1051). No finds were present.

5.20 Trench 20

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.48m	L1001. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.48m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.21 Trench 21 (Fig. 6)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.27m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.27m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single small gully terminal or elongated pit was partially revealed within the trench. F1112 was aligned NNW/SSE, and was shallow with gently sloping sides and a flattish, concave base. It was 0.96m+ long, 0.53m wide and 0.08m deep. A single fill was present within the feature, this comprised a mid orange/brown, compact silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions (L1113). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery sherds (3g; *c.*20BC to mid 1st century AD).

5.22 Trench 22 (Fig. 6)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.31m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.31 – 0.47m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.47m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single ditch was recorded in the trench. F1007 was aligned NE/SW and traced for a length of 21m+. It was 1.02m wide and 0.36m deep, with a profile

that varied from steep-sided and concave-based to a more V-shaped profile with a narrow, concave base. The ditch was filled with a homogeneous deposit of compact, mid brown silty sand (L1008). Finds from the ditch fill consist of tile (82g).

5.23 Trench 23

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.49m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.49m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded in the trench.

5.24 Trench 24 (Fig. 6)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.45m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.45m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single pit/post hole and ditch were recorded within the trench.

F1032 was a ditch, aligned NE/SW. It was 1.1m wide and 0.34m deep, exhibiting moderate to steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled with a single deposit of mid brown/grey uncompact sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions (L1033). Finds from the deposit comprised pottery sherds (7g; early Roman).

The ditch was truncated by a pit or large post hole (F1062) on its eastern edge. The latter was 0.55m in diameter and 0.32m deep, with steep (*c.*75°) sides and a flat base. It was filled with a uniform deposit of uncompact, mid brownish grey sandy silt, with moderate flint inclusions.

5.25 Trench 25 (Fig. 6)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.26m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.26 – 0.43m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.43m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description Three pits and a shallow ditch were recorded within the trench.

F1100 was a pit, some 0.9m in diameter. It was 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave profile. The pit was filled with a compact, dark brown silty clay with moderate gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks (L1101).

The eastern end of the trench revealed a shallow, irregular possible ditch or natural depression (F1102), cut by two intercutting pits. F1102 was 3.89m+ wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish, slightly concave base. It was filled with compact, mid brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel (L1103). No finds were recovered from the fill.

Two intercutting pits were partially revealed (F1104 & F1106), truncating the fill of F1102. They may represent a re-cut ditch terminal. F1104 was 0.51m x 0.35m+ and 0.43m deep, and truncated earlier feature F1106. It was steep-sided, with a slightly irregular, concave base, and filled with a firm, mid brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles (L1105). The earlier feature (F1106) was 0.53m x 0.4m+ and 0.42m deep, with a similar profile but filled with a darker brown, compact sandy silt (L1107). Finds from the earlier feature comprised pottery sherds (31g; 1st century BC to early 1st century AD).

5.26 Trench 26

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.28m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

5.27 Trench 27

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil.
0.29m+	L1002. Natural drift.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified.

5.28 Trench 28 (Fig. 6)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.42m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.42m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A group of pits and post holes was present at the western end of the trench.

F1084 was a pit or large post hole, some 0.6m in diameter and 0.17m deep. It was sub-ovoid in shape, with steep sides and a flattish base. It was filled with a very dark grey silty sand with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks (L1085). Finds from the deposit consist of struck flint (21g).

F1086 was a similar small pit/post hole, partially revealed within the trench but likely of 0.3m diameter. It was 0.12m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flattish, slightly concave base. It was filled with a very dark grey silty sand with moderate flint inclusions and charcoal flecks (L1087). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery (16g; 1st century BC to early 1st century AD).

F1088 was small pit/post hole, 0.45m in diameter and 0.27m deep. It was sub-circular, with steep (85°) sides breaking sharply to a flattish base. It was filled with a similar deposit to other features in the vicinity (a dark grey compact silty sand with moderate flint gravel and charcoal flecks – L1089), though yielded no finds.

F1090 was a large, sub-ovoid pit (0.86m x 0.49m and 0.14m deep) with moderate to steep sides and a flattish, concave base. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand with frequent gravel and occasional charcoal flecks (L1091). Finds from the deposit comprise pottery sherds (5g; 3rd century BC to early 1st century AD).

F1092 was a small pit/post hole, some 0.35m in diameter and 0.13m deep, with gentle to moderately sloping sides and a concave, slightly flattish base. It was filled with a dark grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions and sparse charcoal flecks (L1093). No finds were present

F1094 adjacent was also a small pit, with steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.45m in diameter and 0.24m deep, and contained a deposit of very dark grey firm silty sand with frequent gravel and flint nodules (L1095). No finds were present

Two intercutting post holes with homogeneous fills lay to the north east. F1096 was was sub-circular, some 0.4m in diameter and 0.17m deep, steep sides and a flattish base. F1098 adjacent was also sub-circular, 0.28m in diameter and 0.23m deep. It exhibited near-vertical sides and a slightly sloping base. Both features were filled with similar material (L1097 and L1099 – very dark grey/black silty sands with moderate inclusions of gravel and charcoal flecks). Neither feature revealed any finds.

5.29 Trench 29

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.30 Trench 30

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. Topsoil.
0.28 – 0.41m	L1001. Subsoil.
0.41m+	L1002. Natural drift.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.31 Trench 31 (Fig. 7)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.49m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.49m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

F1114 was a small, sub-ovoid pit, some 0.6m x 0.26m x 0.16m deep, with steep sides and a concave, slightly flattish base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown, uncompact sandy silt with occasional large flint nodules (L1115). It contained no finds.

F1116 was adjacent. It was of similar shape and form, some 0.6m x 0.32m x 0.18m deep, with steep, near-vertical sides and a flat base. It was filled with a mid greyish brown uncompact sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1117). Pottery sherds (17g; *c.*20BC to mid 1st century AD) were recovered from the fill.

F1118 was a shallow, sub-square feature, partially revealed in the trench. It was 1.4m wide and 1m+ long and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained a loose, mid yellow/brown sandy silt with occasional flint pebbles (L1119), and contained no finds.

5.32 Trench 32

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.33 Trench 33

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.28m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.39m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.34 Trench 34

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.36m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.36m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.35 Trench 35 (Fig. 7)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.34m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.34 – 0.40m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.40m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A number of archaeological features were investigated.

F1070 was a substantial, E/W aligned ditch, traced for a length of 27m+. It was 1.8m wide and 0.79m deep. It exhibited 45° sides a V-shaped profile where seen. It was filled with a homogeneous deposit of compact, mid greyish brown silty sand, wi9th moderate gravel inclusions (L1071). Finds from the deposit included pottery sherds (19g; 3rd century BC to early 1st century AD), daub (198g), animal bone (57g), struck flint (67g) and burnt flint (25g).

F1072 was a narrow, E/W aligned gully, traced for a length of 9.1m, and cut by pit F1074. It exhibited steeply-sloping sides (*c*.50°) with a sharp break of slope to a flat base. The gully was 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep, filled with a compact, mid yellow/brown silty sand (L1073). No finds were recovered from the deposit.

Pit F1074 cut earlier gully F1072. The pit was large and sub-ovoid (1.98m x 0.97m x 0.4m deep), with steep sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown compact silty sand with occasional gravel (L1075). Finds from the deposit included struck flint (31g).

5.36 Trench 36

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.36m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.36 – 0.42m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.42m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

5.37 Trench 37

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.33m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.33 – 0.38m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.38m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features were recorded within the trench.

5.38 Trench 38 (Fig. 7)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.29m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29 – 0.35m	L1001. Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.35m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single substantial ditch was recorded in the trench. F1009 was aligned NW/SE, and was traced for a length of 23m+. It was 1.8m+ wide and 0.72m deep, with 45° sides and a probable V-profile. It was filled with two distinct deposits. The upper fill (L1011) was a compact, very dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel. Finds included pottery sherds (67; 1st century BC to 1st century AD), brick (193g), tile (15g) and animal bone (54g). The basal fill (L1010) was a slumped deposit of mid yellow/brown compact silty sand with frequent gravel. No finds were contained within this layer.

5.39 Trench 39 (Fig. 7)

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.32m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.32m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single large ditch was recorded within the trench. F1003 was 1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a bowl-shaped profile and concave, slightly flattish base. It contained a single fill (L1004), which consisted of a soft, dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles. No finds were made from the deposit.

5.40 Trench 40

Sample section:

0.00 – 0.30m	L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.30m+	L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

5.41 Trench 41

Sample section:
0.00 – 0.31m L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.31m+ L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

5.42 Trench 42 (Fig. 8)

Sample section:
0.00 – 0.29m L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.29m+ L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description A single ditch was recorded, probably the same as F1009 in Trench 38. F1012 was aligned NW/SE, was 2.18m wide and 0.58m deep. It exhibited a 45° sides and a blunt, V-shaped profile. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of firm, dark greyish brown silty sand (L1013). Finds from the deposit comprised animal bone (39g), struck flint (85g) and pottery sherds (4g; early to mid 1st century AD).

5.43 Trench 43

Sample section:
0.00 – 0.35m L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.35m+ L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were recorded within the trench.

5.44 Trench 44

Sample section:
0.00 – 0.38m L1000. Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.38m+ L1002. Natural drift. As Trench 1.

Description No archaeological features or finds were identified within the trench.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors hindered the recognition of archaeological deposits, finds or features during the course of the evaluation.

6.2 The easternmost part of the site could not be evaluated due to the presence of a crop, and will form Phase II of the evaluation at a later stage (as crop conditions permit).

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 In general, shallow topsoil and subsoil overlay the natural drift geology and the archaeological features.

7.2 Archaeological features of late Iron Age and Romano-British date were present across the site, though many of the trenches revealed no archaeological features. The features generally comprised enclosure ditches, though pits and post holes were also present.

8 DISCUSSION

8.3 The evaluation revealed archaeological features of late Iron Age/early Roman date to be present on the site. The features principally comprised ditches and small pits/post holes.

8.4 The features were confined to the southern, central western and northern parts of the site. Trenches 35 and 38 revealed large ditches, on similar alignments to the large enclosure suggested by aerial photography (Fig. 3). Finds from these ditches suggest an Iron Age/early Roman date.

8.5 As noted in the desk-based assessment (Gardner 2001), the area is well-known for the Iron Age and Romano-British exploitation of the landscape. Romano-British finds are previously recorded from the site under BRH 019 (surface finds of Roman pottery, coins and metalwork).

8.6 The features within a former depression sealed by extant layer (L1121) in Trench 11 revealed pottery of a later Roman date, in contrast to the rest of the features on the site, and are likely associated with a later phase of activity.

8.7 Small quantities of brick and tile may be suggestive of rural farmstead buildings in the vicinity, though no evidence for structures was identified within the evaluation trenches. ? - postholes, esp in Tr. 28 = structures!

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Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery (g)	Building material (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Struck Flint (g)	Other (g)
1005	1006		9	Ditch fill	2nd to 4th century AD	668	Brick 649	6		
1007	1008		22	Ditch fill			Tile 82			
1009	1011	1	38	Ditch fill	1st century BC to 1st century AD	25		53		
1009	1011	2	38	Ditch fill	1st century BC to 1st century AD	42	Brick 193 Tile 15	<1		
1012	1013		42	Ditch fill	Early to mid 1st century AD	4		39	85	
1014	1015		10	Ditch fill				340		
1016	1017		10	Post hole fill	Roman	65				
1018	1019		17	Ditch fill	*c*.20BC to AD70	3			3	
1020	1021		17	Pit fill	Mid 1st to early 2nd century AD	33	B. mat 10			
1024	1025		17	Pit fill	Iron Age to early Roman	13				
1028	1029	A	17	Ditch fill	Mid 1st to early 2nd century AD	92				
1028	1029	B	17	Ditch fill	1st century BC to mid 1st century AD	6				
1030	1031		17	Ditch fill	Late 1st to 2nd century AD	172				
1032	1033		24	Ditch fill	Early Roman	7				
1036	1037		3	Gully fill			Tile 100			
1052	1053		4	Pit fill	1st century BC to early 1st century AD	4				
1060	1061		5	Pit fill	3rd to 1st century BC	81				
1064	1065		18	?Ditch fill	Late 1st century BC to mid/late 1st century AD	33				
1070	1071	1	35	Ditch fill	3rd century BC to early 1st century AD	9	?Daub 198	57		
1070	1071	2	35	Ditch fill	1st century BC to early 1st century AD	10			67	Burnt flint 25
1074	1075		35	Pit fill					31	

Feature	Context	Seg.	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery (g)	Building material (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Struck Flint (g)	Other (g)
1084	1085		28	Pit fill					21	
1086	1087		28	Pit fill	1st century BC to early 1st century AD	16				
1090	1091		28	Pit fill	3rd century BC to early 1st century AD	5				
1106	1107		25	Pit fill	1st century BC to early 1st century AD	31				
1110	1111	A	15	Ditch fill	Roman	6	Tile 35	13		?Slag 213
1112	1113		21	Ditch fill	*c.*20BC to mid 1st century AD	3				
1116	1117		31	Pit fill	*c.*20BC to mid 1st century AD	17				
1121	1121		11	Layer	Mid/late 2nd to 3rd century AD	207	Tile 27			
1122	1123		31	Pit fill	Mid/late 2nd to 3rd century AD	629	CBM 11			
1124	1125		11	Pit fill	Mid to late 2nd century to 3rd century AD	111g				

Prehistoric and Roman Pottery
A R Fawcett BA, MA

Introduction

This report provides dating evidence for each context that contained pottery at Barham Quarry, Barham, Suffolk. Dating is based (where possible) upon both the identification of form and fabric. The report also contains a brief summary of the results of analysis.

Methodology

Quantification is by sherd count and weight per fabric. A summary of the results are presented below. The assemblage from each context was given a brief macroscopic examination. No detailed fabric description of any of the material and no detailed comparison with other material of a similar nature has been attempted. The spot date for each context is based upon the most recent sherd. However, where appropriate a range is given and comments are directed toward the condition and majority of pottery. Fabric and form keys are provided below to facilitate reference. The fabric key utilises the codes developed for the national system (Tomber & Dore 1998).

Fabric Key

Prehistoric (see comments section on frequency of principle ingredients)

UNS GS	Unsourced grog and shell tempered ware
UNS LG	Unsourced lime and grog tempered ware
UNS FL	Unsourced flint tempered ware
UNS FS	Unsourced flint and sand tempered ware
UNS FC	Unsourced flint and chalk tempered ware
UNS FG	Unsourced flint and grog tempered ware
UNS FO	Unsourced flint and organic tempered ware
UNS SO	Unsourced sand and organic tempered ware

Roman

LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (central Gaul)
COL WH	Colchester white ware
COL BB 2	Colchester black burnished ware (category 2)
UNS OX	Unsourced oxidised ware
WES FR	West Stow fine reduced ware
BSW	Black surfaced or Romanising grey ware
UNS BW	Unsourced black ware (mainly imitating BB1 fabric and form)
BSW/St	Black surfaced or Romanising grey ware (storage jar fabric)
GRS	Unsourced sandy grey ware
GRS/St	Unsourced sandy grey ware (storage jar fabric)
WAT RE	Wattisfield reduced ware
UNS SH	Unsourced shell tempered ware
SOB GT	Southern British grog tempered ware

Form Key

B - dish, G - jar.

Ceramic Listing

CONTEXT	CERAMIC LISTING	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
1006 Tr 9	1x COL BB 2 - B AD125 to 4th C AD (17g) 16x BSW - G 2nd to 4th C AD (295g) 5x BSW/St (75g) 14x GRS - G 2nd C AD+ (180g) 8x WAT RE - G 2nd C AD (83g) 1x *WES FR* - late 1st to mid 2nd C AD (17g) 1x Fired clay (1g)	2nd - 4th C	The majority of pottery is in good condition with many joining sherds. The Colchester sherd displays a lattice pattern. One very distinct fabric exists in GRS. It is very coarse with lumpy surfaces containing ill-sorted combinations of mainly quartz, sparse black and red iron ore and calcite which is often streaked. One of the BSW fabrics is on the verge of vitrification.
1011 Seg 1 Tr 38	1x UNS SO (25g)	1st C BC – early 1st C AD	This is a sand based hand-made fabric with sparse organic voids which are more noticeable on the surface. The fabric equates to No 1 in phase II at West Stow (Martin 1990, 60) and No 3 at Barham (Martin 1993, 31). The sherd is only slightly abraded.
1011 Seg 2 Tr 38	1x UNS SO (37g) 1x UNS FO (5g)	1st C BC – early 1st C AD	The UNS SG fabric is the same as noted in segment 1. The second fabric again contains sparse organics but alongside common flint. Both sherds are only slightly abraded.
1013 Tr 42	1x UNS FL (4g)	Early - middle 1st C AD	The fabric has been recorded in phase III (fabric 5) at West Stow (Martin 1990, 63). However it probably extends back into the 1st C BC. The sherd is abraded.
1017 Tr 10	6x GRS (65g)	Roman	All of the sherds belong to the same vessel base. Although there are joins all are considerably abraded.
1019 Tr 17	1x SOB GT - *c* 20BC to AD70 (3g)	*c* 20BC - AD70	The sherd is small and very abraded.

CONTEXT	CERAMIC LISTING	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
1021 Tr 17	3x BSW - G mid 1st to early 2nd C AD (33g)	Mid 1st – early 2nd C AD	
1025 Tr 17	1x BSW (2g) 1x UNS LG (8g) 1x UNS FL (3g)	Iron Age – early Roman	All of the sherds are small and very abraded.
1029 Seg A Tr 17	1x LMV SA - AD100 to 120/5 (1g) 4x COL WH - mid 1st to early/mid 3rd C AD (5g) 25x WES FR - H mid 1st to early 2nd C AD (67g) 1x SOB GT (5g) 2x UNS FL (14g)	Mid 1st – early 2nd C AD	The Les Martres-de-Veyre sherd is very small and abraded. The West Stow sherds all join to form the same globular beaker with a small everted rim. The beaker is burnished and is decorated with vertical lines.
1029 Seg B Tr 17	1x BSW (2g) 1x UNS FL (2g) 1x UNS FO (2g)	1st C BC – mid 1st C AD	All of the sherds are small and abraded. The flint tempered fabric is very fine and equates to fabric 2 noted in previous work at Barham (Martin 1993, 31).
1031 Tr 17	1x BSW/St - G late 1st to 2nd C AD (50g) 10x GRS/St (121g) 1x UNS FL (1g)	Late 1st – 2nd C AD	The flint tempered fabric is the same as that noted in 1029.
1033 Tr 24	2x BSW (7g)	Early Roman	Both sherds are small and abraded.
1053 Tr 4	1x UNS SO (4g)	1st C BC – early 1st C AD	The sherd is small and abraded.
1061 Tr 5	3x UNS FC (76g) 1x UNS SO (4g) 1x *UNS SH* (1g)	3rd to 1st C BC	All three sherds in UNS FC are hand-made and very coarse. The fabric is harsh and sandy, with sparse flint and chalk. Evidence for the use of organics can be detected on the surface of the vessel where elongated shallow voids are noted. The fabric is comparable to those in phase I at West Stow (Martin 1990, 60). The second fabric sand based fabric equates to No III previously recorded at Barham (Martin 1993, 32). The sherd is small and abraded.
1065 Tr 18	1x UNS GS (33g)	late 1st C BC/early 1st C AD to mid/late 1st C AD	

CONTEXT	CERAMIC LISTING	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
1071 Seg 1 Tr 35	1x UNS FS (9g)	3rd C BC – early 1st C AD	The sherd is very abraded although it appears to be part of a base. The fabric contains sparse flint. Similar fabrics were noted in phase II at West Stow (Martin 1990, 60).
1071 Seg 2 Tr 35	1x UNS FL (10g)	1st C BC – early 1st C AD	The fabric contains common ill sorted flint.
1087 Tr 28	5x UNS FL (16g)	1st C BC - early 1st C AD	Two fabrics representing two vessels make up this assemblage. Both are hard and contain abundant ill sorted flint. One is possibly wheel thrown.
1091 Tr 28	1x UNS FS (5g)	3rd C BC - early 1st C AD	The amount of flint is less in comparison to the two previous contexts.
1107 Tr 25	3x UNS FO (31g)	1st C BC - early 1st C AD	All three sherds belong to the same hand-made vessel.
1111 Seg A Tr 15	1x WAT RE (6g)	Roman	
1113 Tr 21	1x UNS FG (3g)	*c* 20BC – mid 1st C AD	
1117 Tr 31	1x UNS FS (17g)	*c* 20BC – mid 1st C AD	The fabric is very coarse but appears to be wheel thrown.
1121 Seg 1 Tr 11	9x BSW - G lid seated mid/late 2nd to 3rd C AD (184g) 4x GRS (23g)	Mid/late 2nd – 3rd C AD	All of the sherds are slightly abraded.
1123 Tr 11	3x UNS OX - G lid seat mid/late 2nd to 3rd C AD (35g) 26x BSW - G lid seat mid/late 2nd to 3rd C AD (273g) 29x GRS – G lid seat late 2nd to 3rd C AD, G 2nd to 4th C AD (321g)	Mid/late 2nd – 3rd C AD	All three of the fabrics recorded are the same style of vessel. The difference between BSW and GRS in this case is marginal, the fabrics are clearly related, GRS is simply fired to a higher temperature. In both fabrics the body of the jars is covered in ribbing. This is reminiscent of some of the categories noted in Thompsons study of the grog tempered wares in south-east England (1982). The same style of vessel has been noted in 1121. Lid seated jars are known to have been produced at Hacheston some 12km to the east (Swan 1984)

is this TTW? !

CONTEXT	CERAMIC LISTING	DATE RANGE	COMMENTS
1125 Tr 11	3x BSW (40g) 1x UNS BB (1g) 6x GRS – G lid seat mid/late 2nd to 3rd C AD (70g)	Mid/late 2nd C - 3rd C AD	All of the sherds represent the same fabrics and forms as noted in the previous two contexts. There are joins with 1123.

Results and Discussion

A total of 203 sherds (weighing 2120g) were recovered from the trial trenches.

Iron Age

This period yielded 31 sherds (weighing 310g) with an average sherd weight of 10g. No diagnostic sherds are present.

The assemblage is dominated by flint-tempered fabrics which are mostly fairly coarse with abundant flint tempering. A small percentage of the sherds are finely flint tempered, similar to that noted previously at Barham (Martin 1993, 31). The remainder are variously tempered e.g. sand and organics.

The fabrics are virtually all hand-made and are likely of local origin. No diagnostic sherds are present, therefore dating is based on the fabric descriptions. Dating is also tentative because individual contexts contain only one or two sherds. However, the Iron Age activity is fairly well defined within the trenches, and few trenches contain features of more than one phase. The principal Iron Age features were present in Trenches 5 and 38, and also 4, 18, 21, 25, 28, 31, 35 and 42.

Roman

The Roman material accounts for 172 sherds (1810g). Excluding storage vessels and mortaria fabrics, the average sherd weight is 10g.

The Roman assemblage is very basic. There are few continental sherds, only one very small and abraded samian sherd from Les Matres-de-Veyre in central Gaul is present. Similarly there are no *amphorae* fabrics.

The Romano-British finewares are also basic. This is surprising because the assemblage contains elements from both the earlier and later periods. The ceramic assemblages from Cedars Park, near Stowmarket (6 miles to the north-west) had the same lack of finewares (Fawcett 2000, 2001a & b). The largest assemblage (Fawcett 2001a) did contain a material from the Nene Valley, Colchester and Pakenham, but given the size of the overall assemblage the percentage was very low.

The other main absentees in both form and fabric are *mortaria.* Given the close proximity of Colchester, this is another surprising omission. This may simply reflect the low status of the site.

A similar picture of a locally-based economy is reflected in the coarsewares. The only regional imports are five sherds from the Colchester BB2 and white ware industries. There are also a limited number of sourced fabrics from within the county, Wattisfield and West Stow. Undoubtedly the remainder of the unsourced fabrics are from within Suffolk. The prominent form style are a number of lid seated jar types, possibly derived from the kilns at Hacheston. In general the form assemblage is plain. Only one example of a beaker is present (from West Stow). Similarly there is only one dish (from Colchester). The remainder of the vessels are jars. The best assemblage is from Pit F1122.

The pottery from F1122 is of a consistent date (mid/late 2nd to 3rd C AD). The other Roman contexts all date to around the mid/late 1st to early 2nd century AD.

The condition of the pottery, excepting that from F1122, varies in terms of sherd size and abrasion. It exhibits little evidence of high status activity, based on fabrics and forms. The pottery suggests a locally-based economy.

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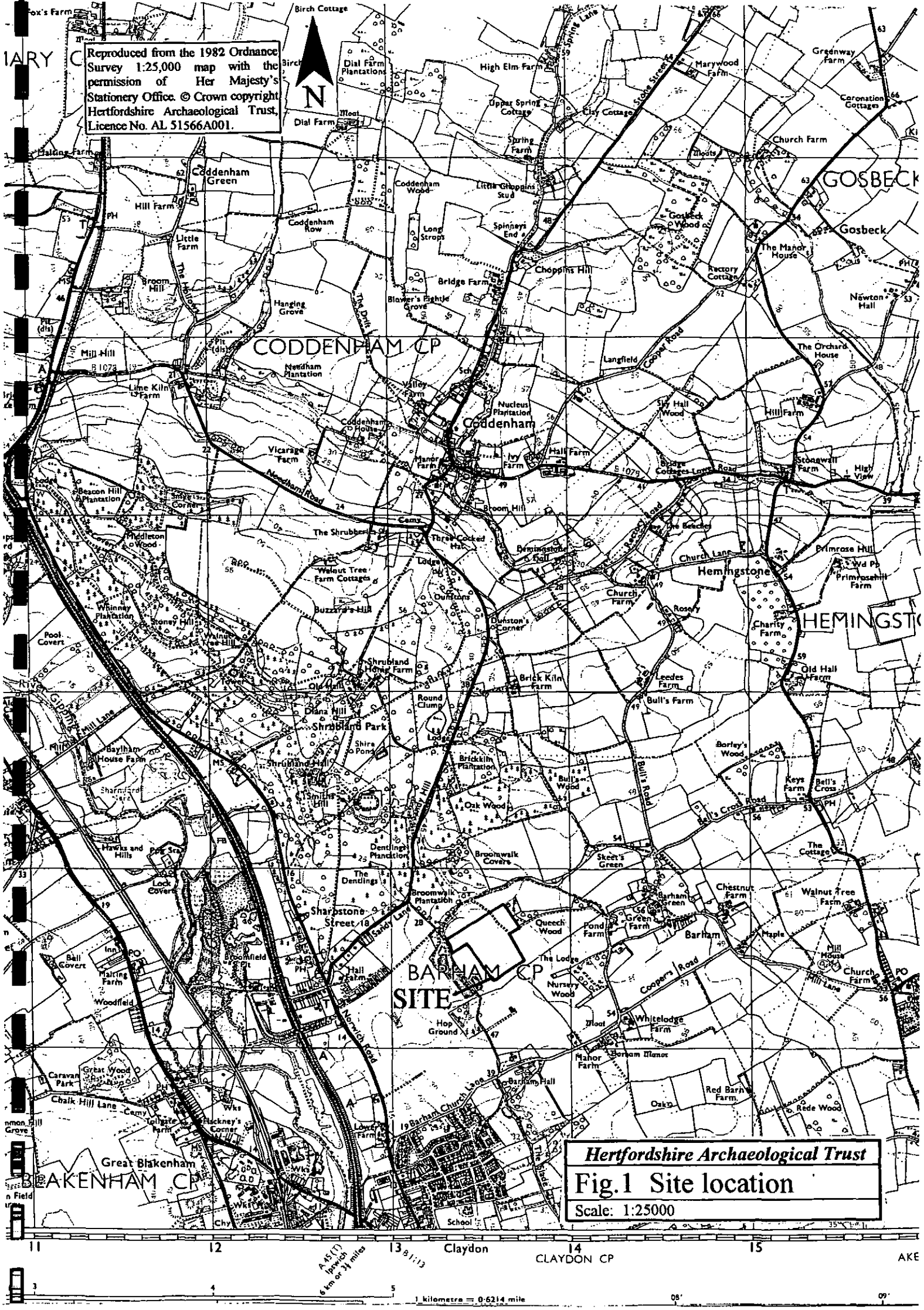

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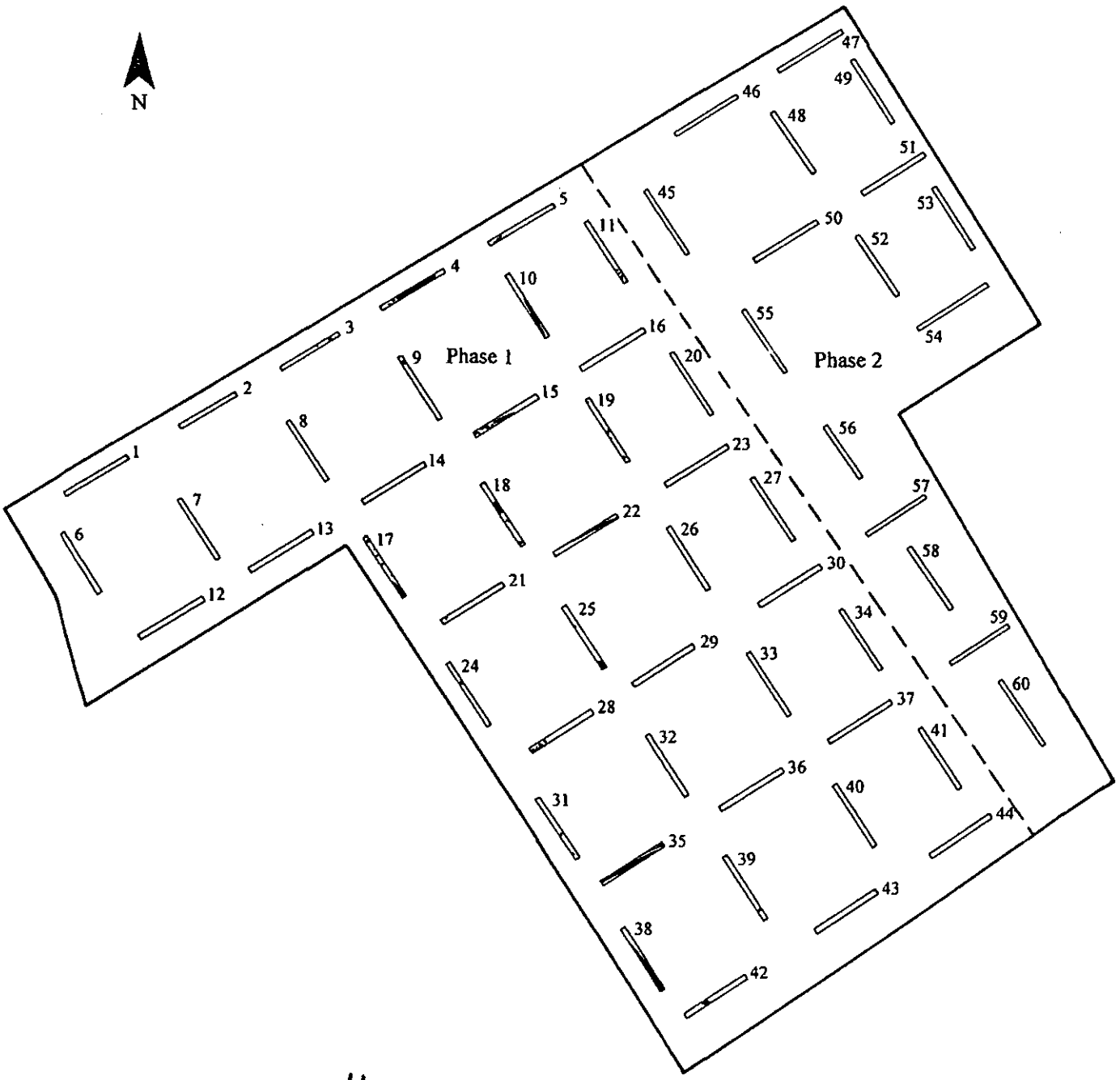
Fig.1 Site location

Scale: 1:25000



But this wasn't planned after excavation

Cropmarks don't fit - ? which is wrongly placed ---

Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Fig.2 Trench location plan

Scale: 1:1250 at A2 (1:2500 at A4)

N

Broomwalk Covert

DANGEROUS LANE

Broomwalk Plantation

TM 13800
51800

Queech Wood

Queech Wood

SITE

B A R H A M C P

Cropmarks revealed by aerial photographs

TM 13800
51400

Nursery

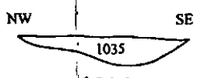
Nursery Wood

Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust

Fig.3 Approximate location of cropmarks as revealed by aerial photgraphs

Scale: 1:2500

Trench 3



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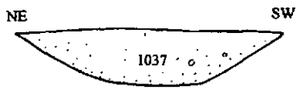

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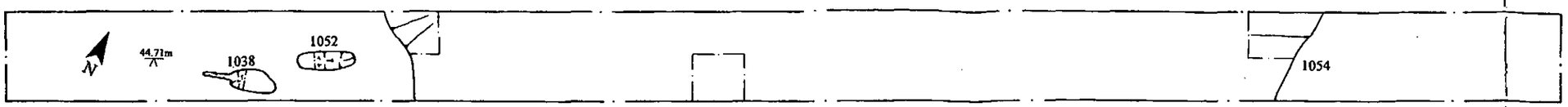

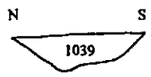

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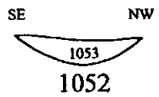

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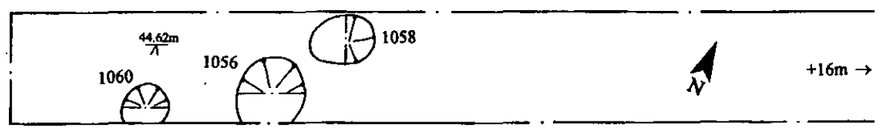

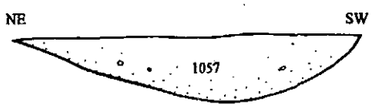

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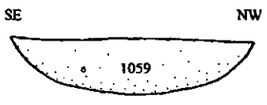

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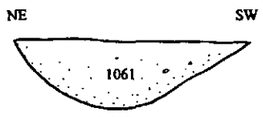

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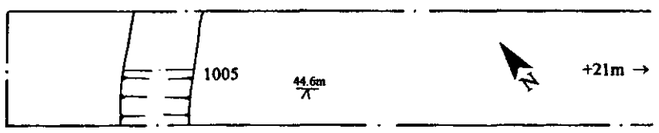

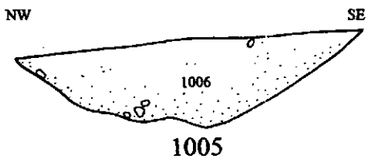

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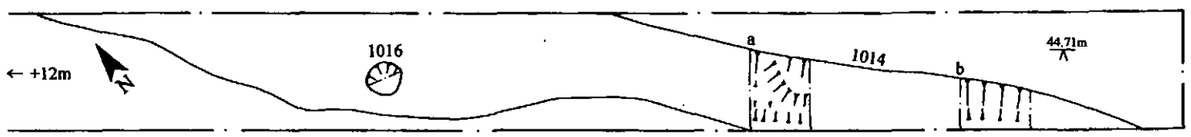
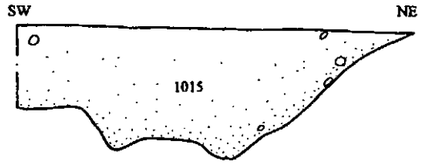
0 5m
(Plans only)

0 1m
(Sections only)

Trench 10





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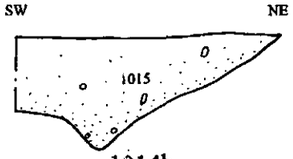

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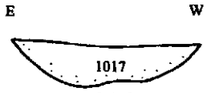

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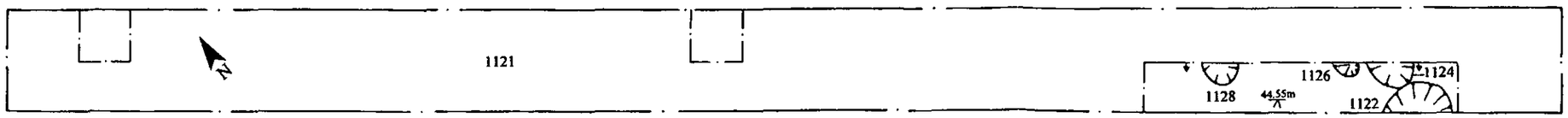

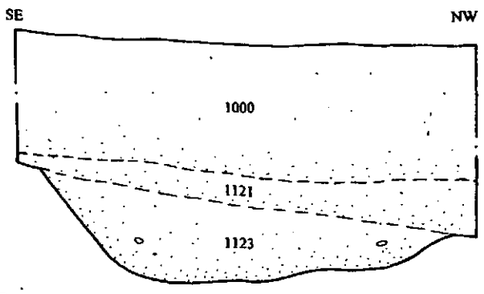

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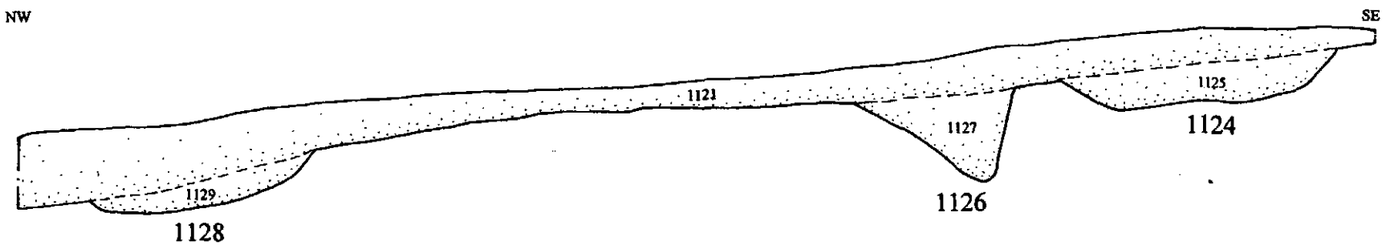

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1124

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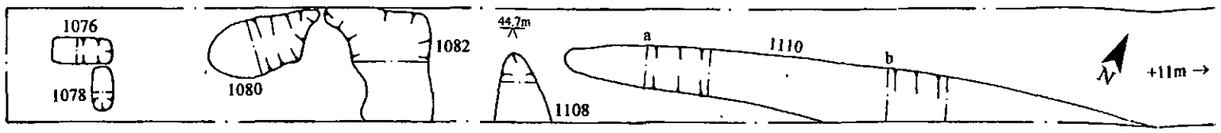
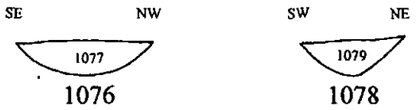
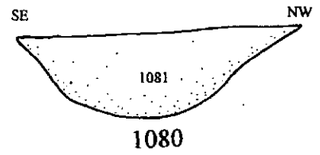
Fig.4 Trench plans & sections

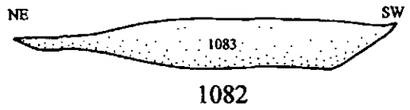
Scale: Plans 1:50 (1:100 at A3) Sections 1:10 (1:20 at A3)

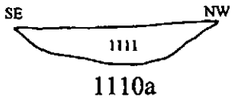
Trench 15

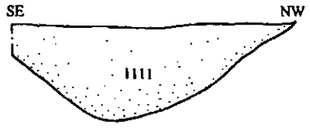








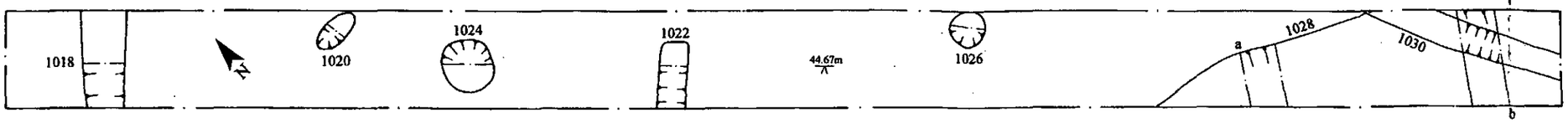


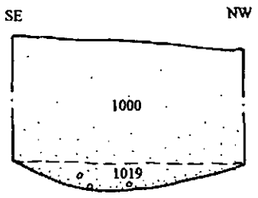


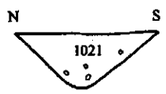
(Plans only)

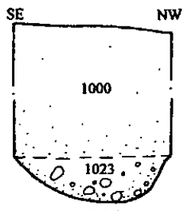
(Sections only)

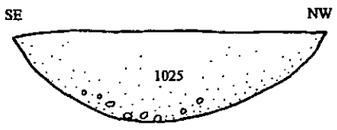
Trench 17

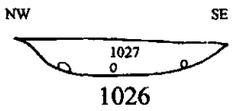


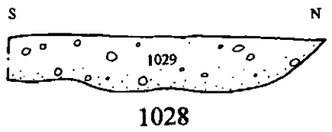


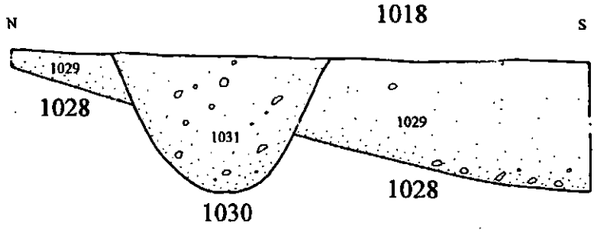












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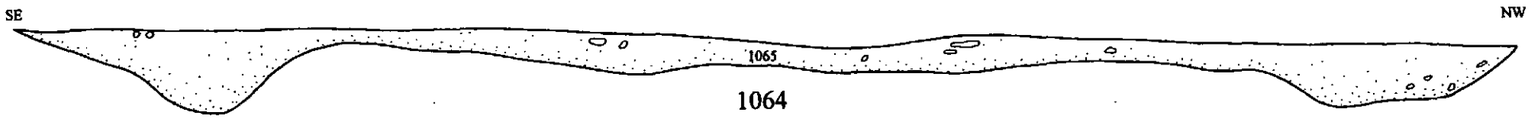

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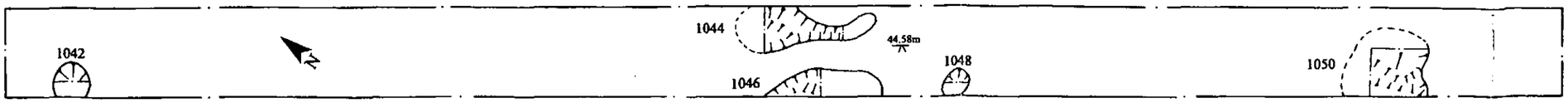

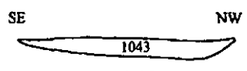

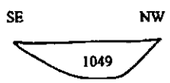

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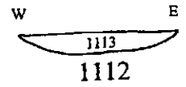
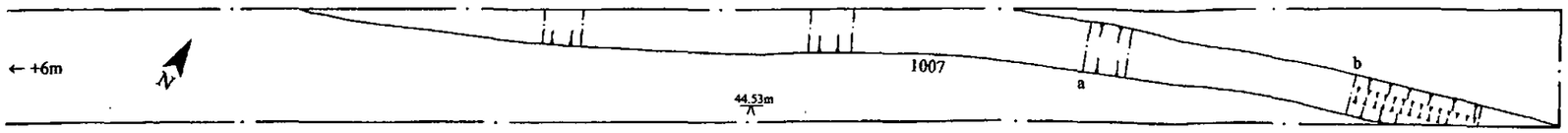
Fig.5 Trench plans & sections

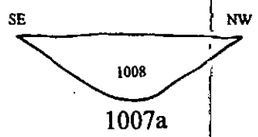
Scale: Plans 1:50 (1:100 at A3) Sections 1:10 (1:20 at A3)

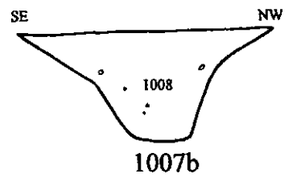
Trench 21



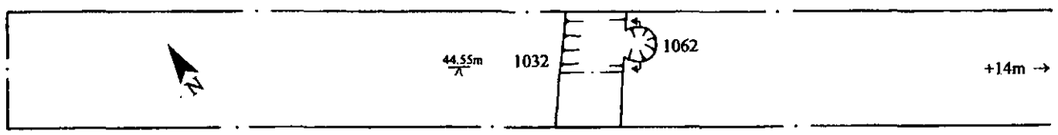
Trench 22

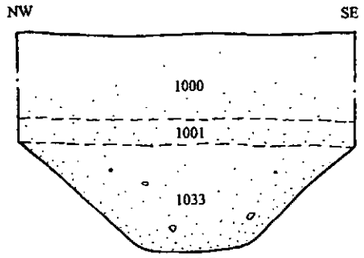


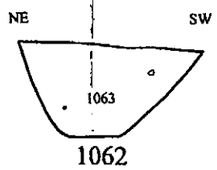




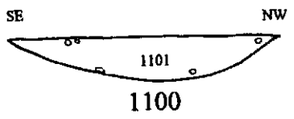
Trench 24

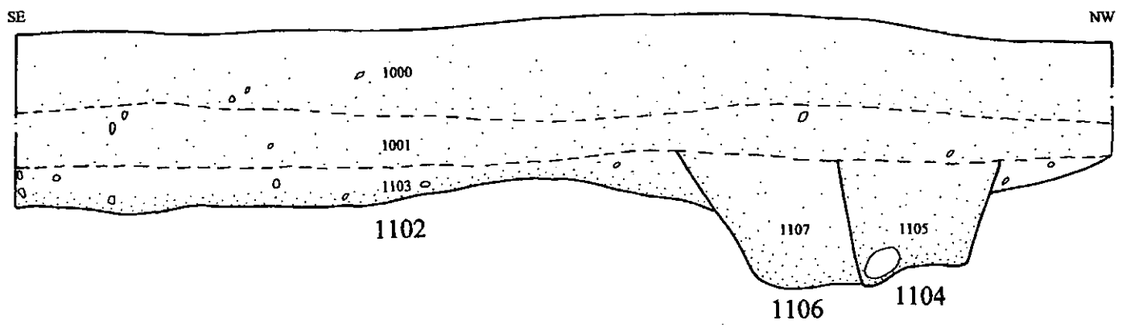






Trench 25

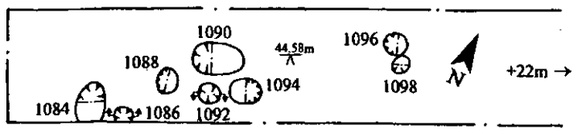


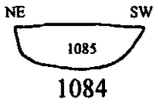


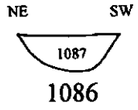
0 5m
(Plans only)

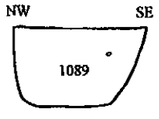
0 1m
(Sections only)

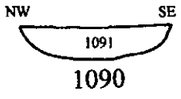
Trench 28

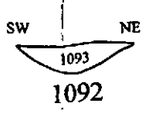


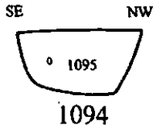


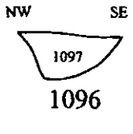












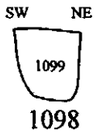


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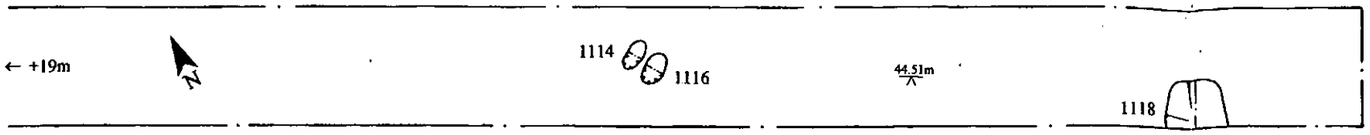
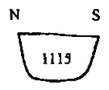
Fig.6 Trench plans & sections

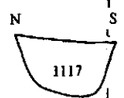
Scale: Plans 1:50 (1:100 at A3) Sections 1:10 (1:20 at A3)

Trench 31

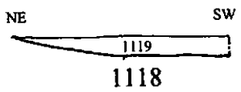




1114

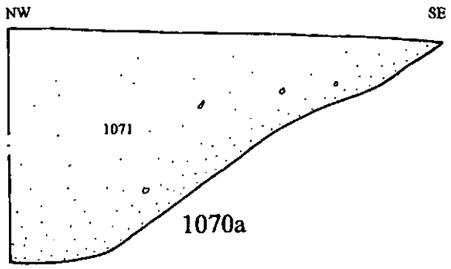


1116

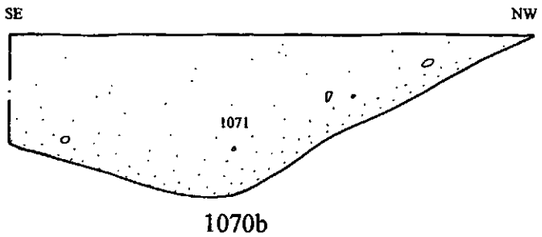


1118

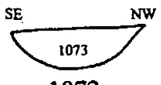
Trench 35



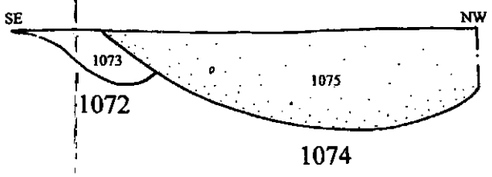
1070a



1070b



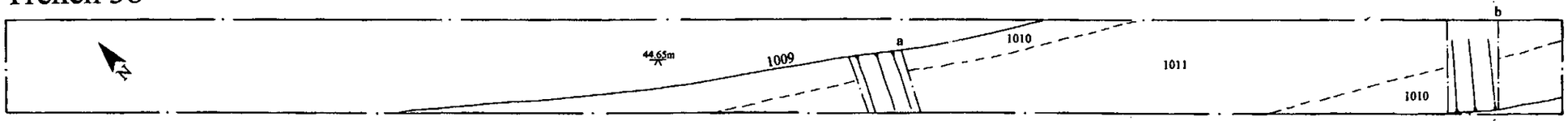
1072

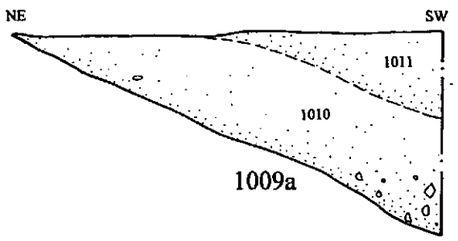


1072

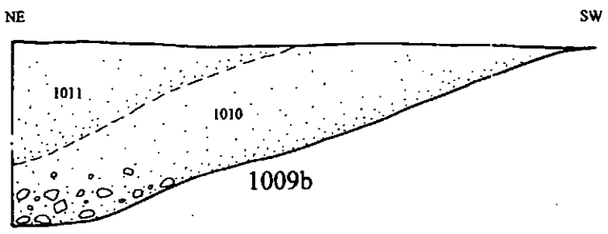
1074

Trench 38





1009a

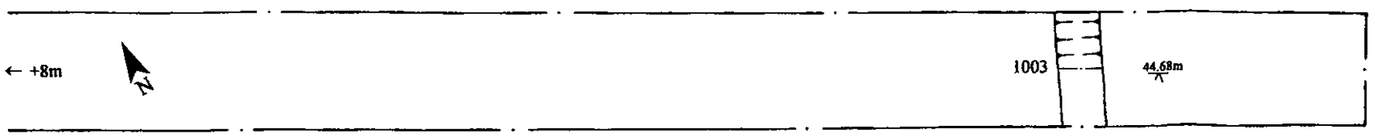


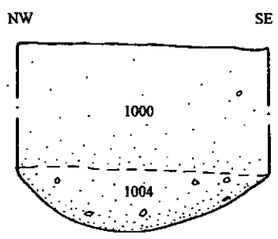
1009b

0 5m
(Plans only)

0 1m
(Sections only)

Trench 39





1003

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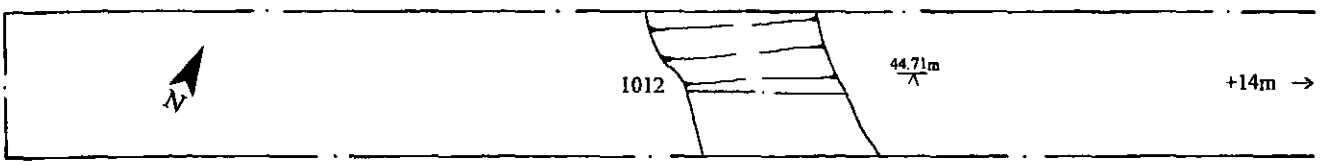
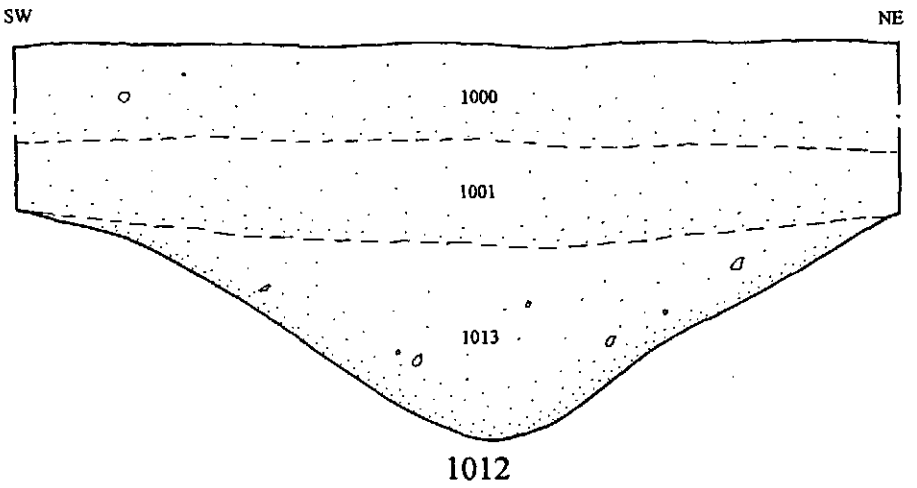
Fig.7 Trench plans & sections

Scale: Plans 1:50 (1:100 at A3) Sections 1:10 (1:20 at A3)

Trench 42





0 5m
(Plan only)

0 1m
(Section only)

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Fig.8 Trench plan & section

Scale: Plan 1:50 (1:100 at A4) Section 1:10 (1:20 at A4)