

*Twice  
Paris file*

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

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## EUSTON - BRETtenham PIPELINE SITE EUN 026

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND EXCAVATION REPORT  
for  
THE CAMBRIDGE WATER COMPANY

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Field Projects Section  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

February 1998

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SCCAS Report No. 98/10

Sandy

Colin - map marked

SMR

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL EXCAVATION ARCHIVE INDEX

SITE NAME: EUSTON - BRETTEHAM  
PIPE - LINE SITE CODE: EUN026

### SITE PAPERWORK

	Location	Computer File
Context sheets, nos	SMALL STORE	EUN026gf.rpt
Small Finds list nos		EUN026op.rpt
Finds Quantification		EUN026SP.rpt
(Photographs: mono filmcodes)	NOT PROCESSED.	EUN026po.rpt
slide filmcodes		
Levelling Record		
<del>Contour Survey</del>		
<del>Scientific Sample Record</del>		
<del>Conservation Record</del>		
<del>X-Rays</del>		
Correspondence Files		
Assessment/Fieldwalking Record		
Other		

### PLANS

	Number	Location
Site Originals pencil	4	CABINET 4
Inked copies	2	MAIN STORE
Photo Reductions		
Site Plan		
Location Map/Plan	(SEE FINAL REPORT)	
Other Plans		

### SECTIONS

	Number	Location
Site Originals pencil	WITH ABOVE	
Inked Copies		

### FINDS

	No. Boxes	Location
Pottery	2	MAIN STORE
Animal Bone		A24
Tile		
Metalwork and Small Finds		
<del>Soil Samples</del>		
Other		

## REPORTS/CATALOGUES

Summary Report  
Excavation Archive Report  
Matrices/ other Phasing Data  
Finds Reports/Catalogues  
Pottery Spot-dating Notes  
~~Environmental Reports~~  
~~Documentary Report~~  
Other

Location  
SMALL STORE

Computer Files  
ARC/dd server kbase/  
AT/EUS26 REP, DOC

## FINDS DRAWINGS

Pottery  
Small Finds  
~~Other~~

Number

Location  
SMALL STORE

## MISCELLANEOUS

CTARINDX.WPS July 1995

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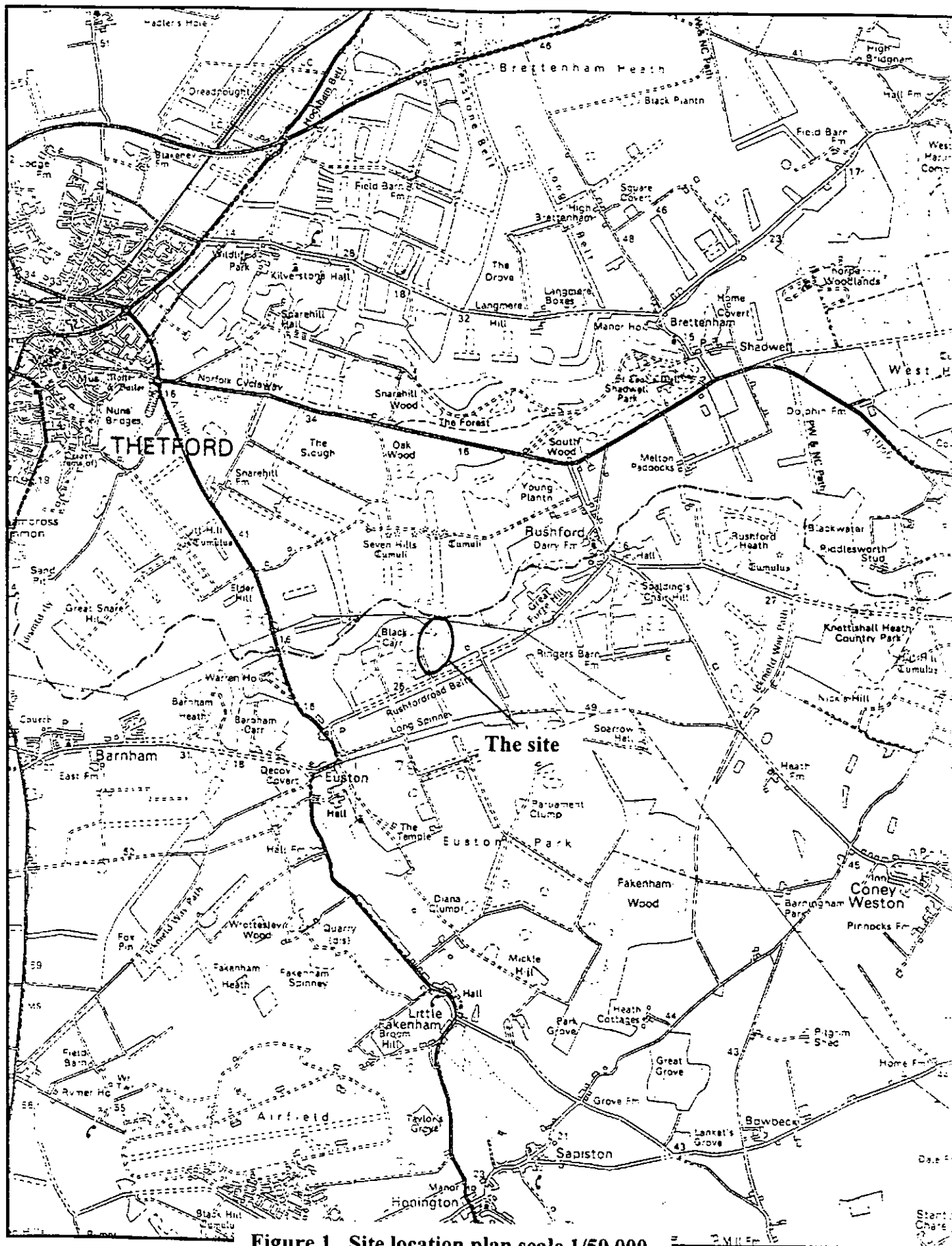
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- 2. Archaeological and Topographical Background
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- 4. The Excavation
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    - Trench 2 (0012). Section 1
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- Appendix 2: Small Finds
- Appendix 3: General Finds
- Appendix 4: Pottery Catalogue



	P. J. Thompson was being filed Co Dir of Env & Transport St. Edmund House Rope Walk IPSWICH IP4 1LZ TEL 01473 265558	Based upon the 1995 Ordnance Survey 1:50000 Scale Colour Master with the permission of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office & Crown Copyright 1995 Suffolk County Council Licence LA 078564 Council Map Service St Edmunds House, County Hall Ipswich IP4 1LZ TEL 01473 265156 FAX 01473 265021	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u> 10/2/1998	<u>Prepared by</u> Bob Carr
			<u>Scale</u> 1:50,000	<u>Drawing No.</u>	

**Figure 2. Trench location scale 1/3333 Trench and grid location plan. Shaded areas indicate where pottery finds were concentrated on the surface prior to excavation.**

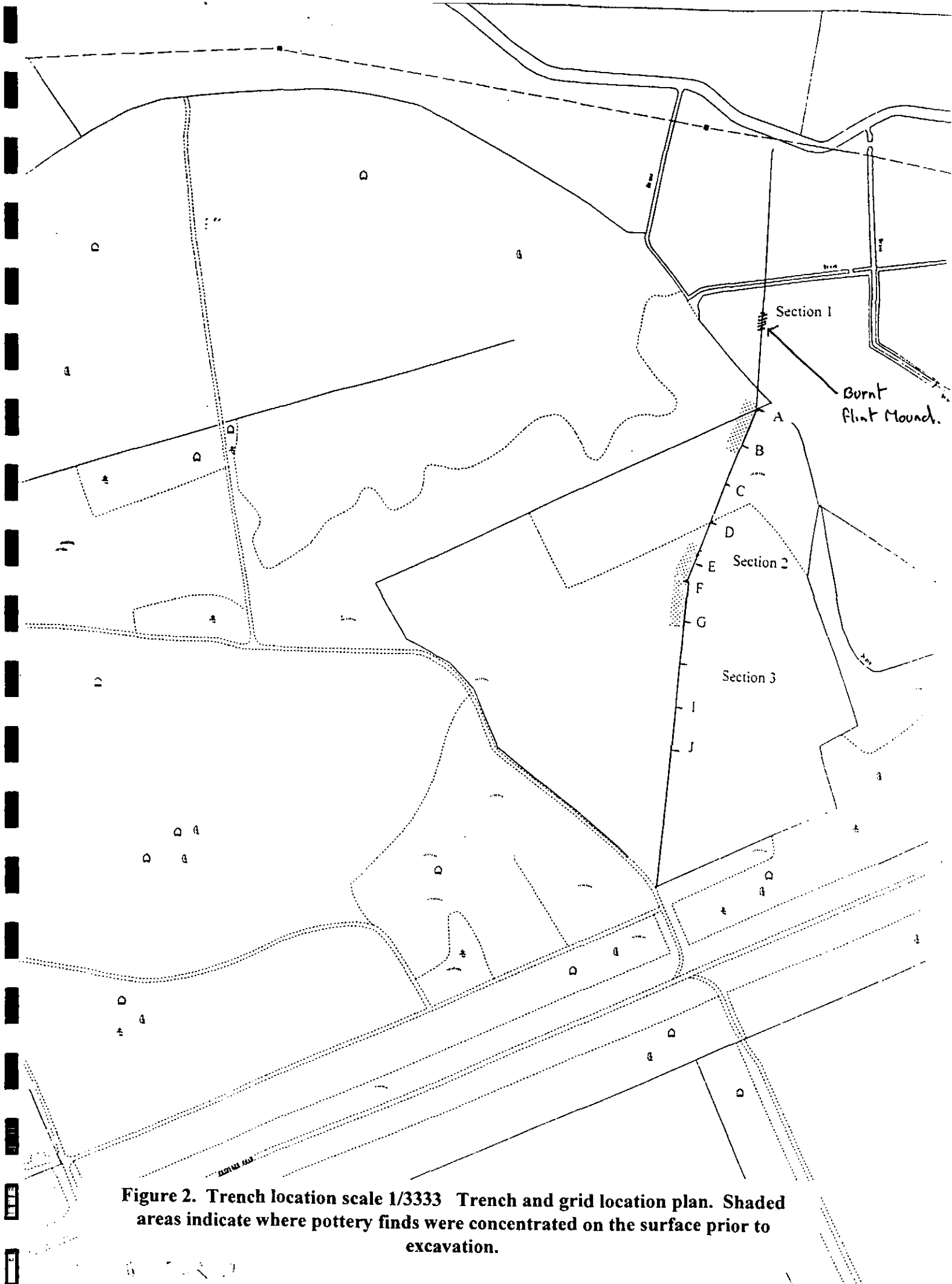




Figure 3. Minimum extent of surface finds scatter.



## Summary

Monitoring of pipe-laying between Euston and Brettenham resulted in the sample excavation of a small Roman settlement site which lay between the Rushford road and the Little Ouse. Evidence was also uncovered of a field system and a moderately wealthy settlement appears to have existed between the 2nd and 4th centuries. A burnt flint mound discovered beneath the peat alongside the Little Ouse during monitoring was evidence of prehistoric occupation. Fragmentary remains including both burnt, and worked flint <sup>was</sup> widespread in the adjoining fields and in the open trenches. The monitoring suggests significant prehistoric deposits are preserved beneath the valley peats.

### 1. Introduction

The laying of a high pressure water pipe between Euston and Brettenham necessitated the stripping of topsoil in a band between 6m and 9m wide along the length of the pipe to avoid contaminating the topsoil when the pipes were installed. In advance of this work the course of the pipe close to the river Little Ouse was overwalked due to the high archaeological potential of the river valley. The discovery of prehistoric flint and Roman pottery prompted a mitigation strategy which consisted of limited excavation and monitoring of the groundworks in order to record something of the site before it was disturbed. The excavation/monitoring took place in July 1997.

The excavation and post excavation work was funded by The Cambridge Water Company. The excavations were carried out by Andrew Tester and members of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Field Team. The post-excavation work was carried out by Andrew Tester and Cathy Tester and the coins were identified by Judith Plouviez. Thanks are extended to the Cambridge Water Company, to Edward Thompson Ltd the contracting engineers and to the on-site contractors for their help during the fieldwork. Special thanks are also extended to the Euston Estate for allowing the work to take place and particularly to the gamekeeper for allowing access to the adjoining fields in order to establish the extent of the site. The excavation archive including finds from the site are at present held at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological store, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

### 2. Archaeological and Topographical Background

The Roman site was located at TL 590280. In more detail, there were two centres of activity; the closest to the river began where the pipeline crossed a field drain which outlines the flood-plain of the river, the second area lay c. 100m back from the flood-plain being much closer to the Rushford road (Fig.2). The burnt flint mound was situated in the valley bottom being sealed by a build up of peat. The drift geology consisted of various sands associated with the river.

Few archaeological finds have been recorded from this area, probably due to the nature of the land, but the upper slopes of the valley reveal several tumuli the most distinctive being the Seven Hills which extend along the ridge overlooking the valley on the Norfolk side of the Little Ouse.

### 3. Method

#### Fieldwalking

Immediately in advance of the topsoil stripping, surface finds were collected during a walk-over of the proposed route. The location of material was very loosely recorded by ticking the location of each finds type on the pipeline plan. The foliage cover varied between Ragwort, nettles and fern, as the natural grass cover had virtually been removed by rabbits. Inevitably, surface visibility varied with the fern cover being impenetrable in certain areas, but most other areas had been burrowed into if not totally stripped by the rabbits.

The discovery of Roman pottery concentrated in two locations led to a wider search (but not the recovery of finds) and the identification of a wider site area (Fig. 3).

#### Excavation and post excavation

Following the results of the fieldwalking the machine stripping of the topsoil in advance of pipe-laying was monitored. Two areas identified on the surface (Excavations Sites 1 and 2) revealed evidence of features and a limited hand excavation was undertaken involving the sampling of features. Plans were drawn at scales of 1:200 with details at 1:50 and sections were drawn at 1:20. A single context numbering system was employed and all contexts have been entered on a database file and are available in the appendices. Also included are details of the small finds, the bulk finds and a catalogue of the pottery. Photographs were taken at various stages during the work in both monochrome and colour.

TL 590280

### Temporary grid

A grid line was established along the eastern side of the machined trench from which all features were measured. As the course of the pipe trench changes changed orientation twice the grid also changes. The sections, counting from the north, are labelled 1, 2 and 3. All finds from section 1 are simply given this location as they only extended a short distance along the trench. Those in section 2 are also labelled with the closest, most northerly letter. These begin with peg A situated at the knuckle close to the fence which follows the edge of the flood-plane. The letters are 30m apart as far as peg E, peg F is just 12m from peg E so as to coincide with a second change in the angle of the trench. The letters after F continue as before being 30m apart measured from peg F. The grid was continued as far as peg L but no finds were recorded at this end of the trench.

## 4. The Excavation

Detailed plans of selected lengths of trench appear in Figures 4, 5 and 6. Sections appear on Figures 7 and 8.

The grid is divided into three sections which are based on the change in angle of the trench across the field. The trench numbers have this section number added to aid identification. Excavation began at the north end of trench (Excavation 1) at a point where the land began to rise out of the flood-plain to the west. Although pottery and flint was exposed in the grey, heavily animal disturbed, soil no features were visible and it was decided to excavate an exploratory trench along the length of the topsoil strip in this area. Scattered the length and breadth of the trenches were small incendiary phosphorous bombs, a relic from the use of this area as a bombing range during the Second World War. Fortunately all were exploded!

### Excavation Site 1

#### *Trench 1 (0005). Section 1*

This trench was c. 7.5m in length (only c. 5m was drawn). It was filled with a grey silt (0005). This layer was partly disturbed by rabbits and it is uncertain whether the few Roman finds recovered from the fill were intrusive. Scattered throughout the fill were fragmented and whole burnt flints in a white hue which is characteristic of prehistoric flint. The natural sand beneath this fill revealed a steeper slope towards the river. Sealed by the silt at the bottom of the trench was an almost vertical-sided slot which crossed the trench running roughly east-west. It had an homogeneous fill which suggests it was quickly infilled but insufficient was excavated to determine its date or whether it was a drainage, or perhaps a boundary feature.

#### *Trench 2 (0012). Section 1*

A gap was left in the trenching where the recently backfilled drainage ditch marking the edge of the flood-plane crossed the trench, but it was continued with Trench 0012 (subsequently a shallow cut was made connecting these sections which is at it appears on the section). This length of trench was c. 16m. In this area a thick thoroughly mixed homogeneous soil was cut into, revealing two ditches. These were at right angles with their junction beyond the limits of the trench. The southernmost of the two ditches (0016) which aligned south-west to north-east contained a pale grey/brown sand fill with no finds. Context 0015 was issued to the upper fill which was spot dated to the late 3rd to 4th century. Ditch 0012 aligned north-west to south-east, had an irregular base suggestive of a re-cut and contained a dark sand fill. Context 0012 was used for the majority of finds from 0017, this last number being reserved for the lower fill. A large collection of pottery (62 sherds) was spot dated to the late 3rd to 4th centuries. The spot date provided for this latter ditch was felt to be more representative of the ditch as a whole, which was quite shallow. The paler ditch 0016 was separated out for finds collection at a much higher level. Nevertheless the extensive burrowing by rabbits in recent times had clearly caused mixing of the soil.

At the north end of the trench a shallow cut in the base of the slope of the trench may have been the lowest level of a third ditch, the sides of which had been eroded away on the slope. It produced no finds.

#### *Trench 3 (0014). Section 2*

Allowing only enough of a gap to change the angle of the trench a third and final cut was made through the last of the grey sand which obfuscated the Roman features over the edge of the flood-plane. An L-shaped trench was cut measuring 6.5m x 4.5m, the latter across the width of the stripped

area. The intention was to investigate the possible junction between Ditch 0016 and Ditch 0014 which was discovered running almost parallel to Ditch 0012, c.2m to the south west. The upper fill of this ditch, 0014, (a number which it shares with the trench) was spot dated 3rd-4th century, the lower fill (0018) 3rd century. It was deeper than Ditch 0012 and had a, paler, brown fill and was closer in depth and in fill type to 0016. Although the line of Ditch 0016 could not be followed on the surface it clearly continued under the grey sand appearing in the western corner of the L-shaped trench. An insufficient sample was exposed to witness the junction of these ditches but there is little doubt that they were continuous.

#### *Trench 4 (0033). Section 2.*

A spread of dark grey sand was sectioned across the width of the trench. It was 5m long and up to 0.5m deep. There may have been an irregularly shaped ditch running across the trench but the edges were most unclear. The only finds were in the upper fill and these included 3rd to 4th century pottery. It was concluded that if there had been a feature in this area then its shape had been completely destroyed, probably by natural weathering and rabbit activity in recent times.

#### *Trench 5 (0019). Section 2.*

There was a gap of 7m between Trenches 4 and 5. Trench 5 investigated a spread of grey sand which appeared, and was proved to be, the infilling of a natural hollow or undulation in the sand. A spade-width trench was dug approximately 18m in length. It was difficult to interpret the small amount of this feature which was excavated but at the north end what appeared to be the base of a ditch (0025) was exposed and partly excavated. Exposed in the side and spilling out were two large fragments of joining quern stone.

### **Excavation Site 2**

#### *Site between pegs F and G. Section 3.*

This area had been very specifically identified during the 'walkover' survey before the topsoil was stripped.

Following the removal of topsoil an area of darker sand with charcoal approximately 8m across was exposed. This was shovel cleaned and sectioned. There may have been a slot on the south side but this was uncertain. Limited excavation produced 47 Roman potsherds. It was felt that this area may have been the source for the material which was recovered from the topsoil which, if correct, implies considerable erosion has taken place. Immediately to the north east of this feature was an interrupted ditch labelled 0023 to the north and 0024 to the south. The southern length ran into the baulk and there was a c. 1m gap to the northern length, which was 4m long. Both trenches had an uneven base suggesting that they had been re-cut at least once.

#### **Features to the south.**

South of this area a number discrete scatters of burnt flint were recovered as well as individual worked flint tools. These were plotted on a 1:200 plan at which scale they are reproduced here. Descriptions of these lesser features may be found in Appendix 1. On the same plans are recorded the various small find locations from the open trench.

#### **The monitoring**

Following the excavation the stretch of pipe-laying, where it crossed the valley floor and left the flood-plane, was monitored and notes made where appropriate. No significant finds were made through the Roman area of site but in the floor of the valley a substantial spread of fragmented burnt flint was exposed beneath the peat. The section through the peat could only be sketched but measurements were taken and Fig. 8 may be considered a close approximation of an accurate drawing! This section was seen south of a field drain (Fig. 8). It was roughly 1.5m deep, the upper 0.8m was made up of peat which overlay silt and sand. This base material varied to the south with the silt turning to clay and there may have been an ancient water-course concealed in the bottom of the trench. At the interface between the sand and the peat there was a layer of grey sand which may have been a buried soil. Approximately 18m to the south of the drain this layer was buried by a concentrated deposit of black silt with completely fragmented burnt flint. It extended for about 10m and was generally 0.4m deep. In these areas the peat cover was proportionally shallower at about 0.4m. There was very little charcoal mixed within the flint which suggests it had not been burnt *in situ*.

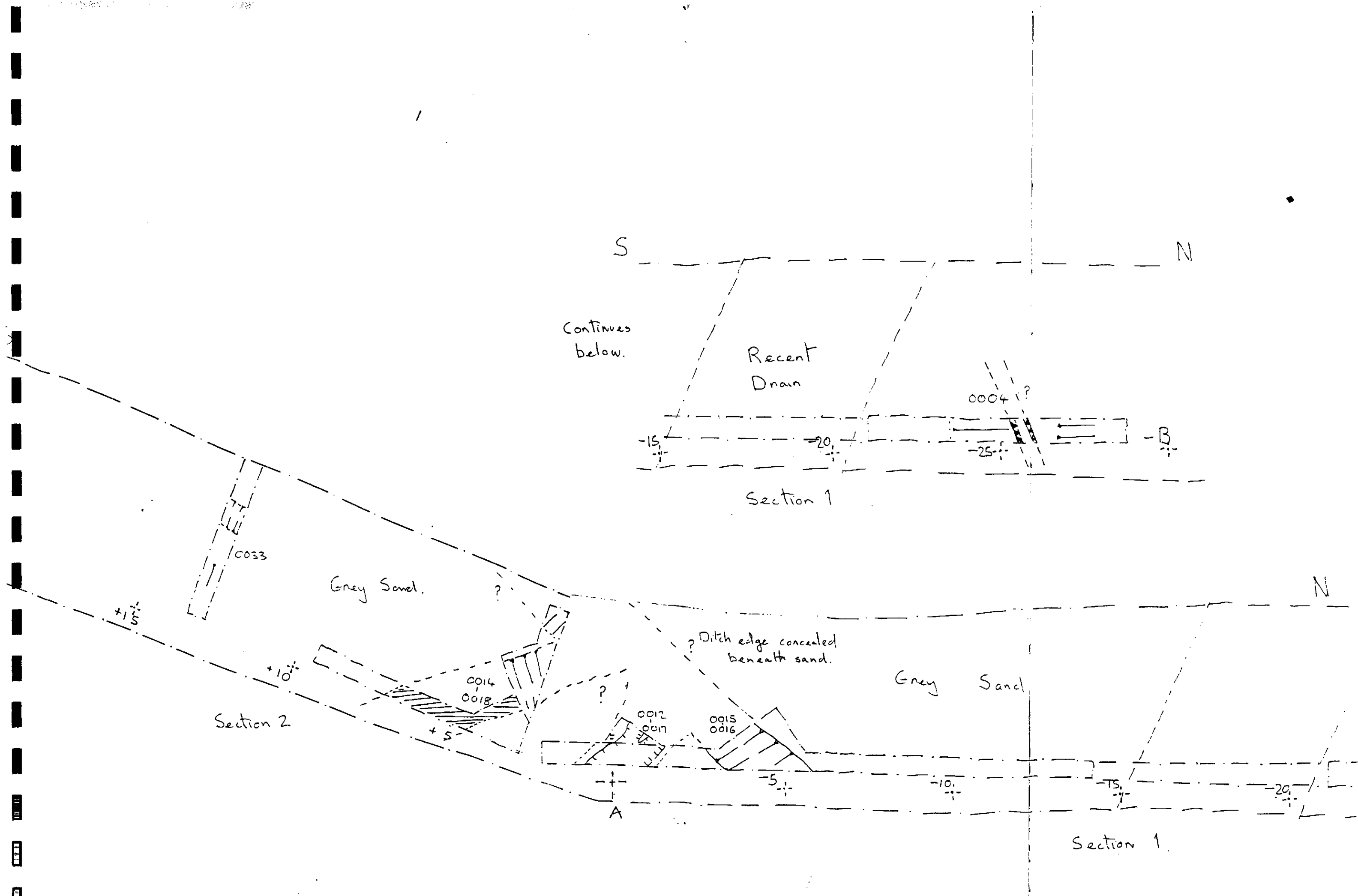
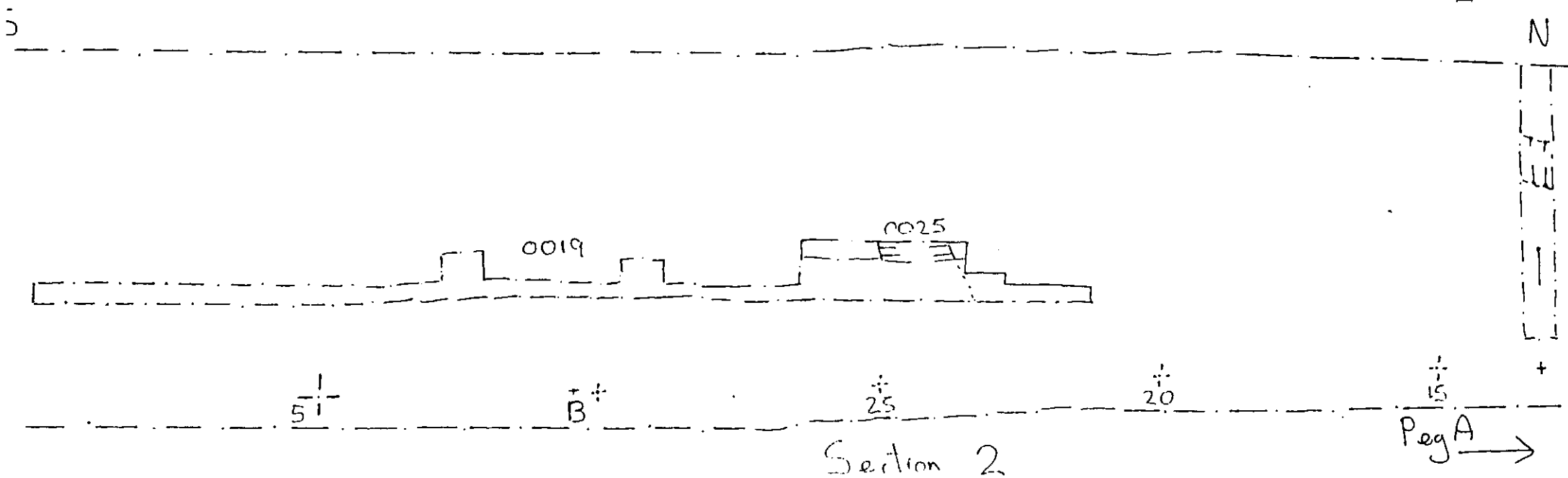


Figure 4. Plan 1/100 Detail of main site.

Figure 5.

Plan 1/100 detail of main site.



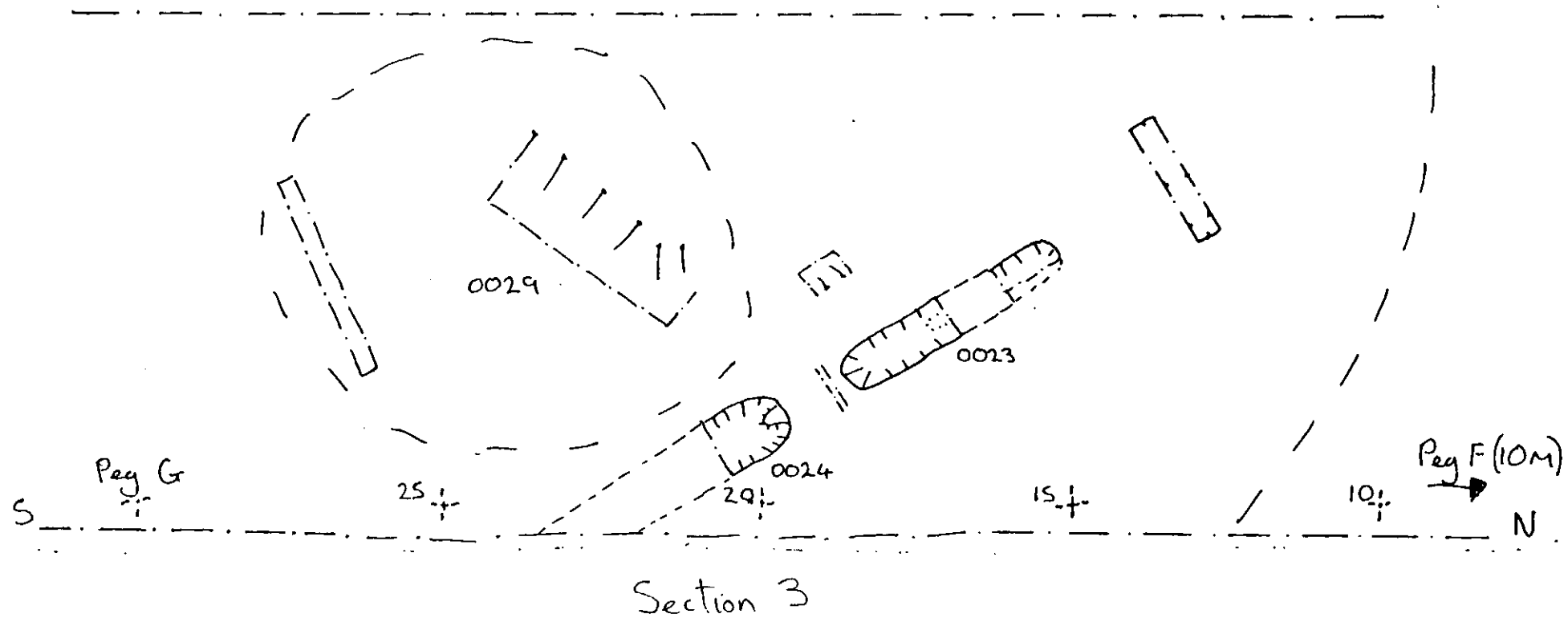


Figure 6. Plan 1/100 detail of second site.

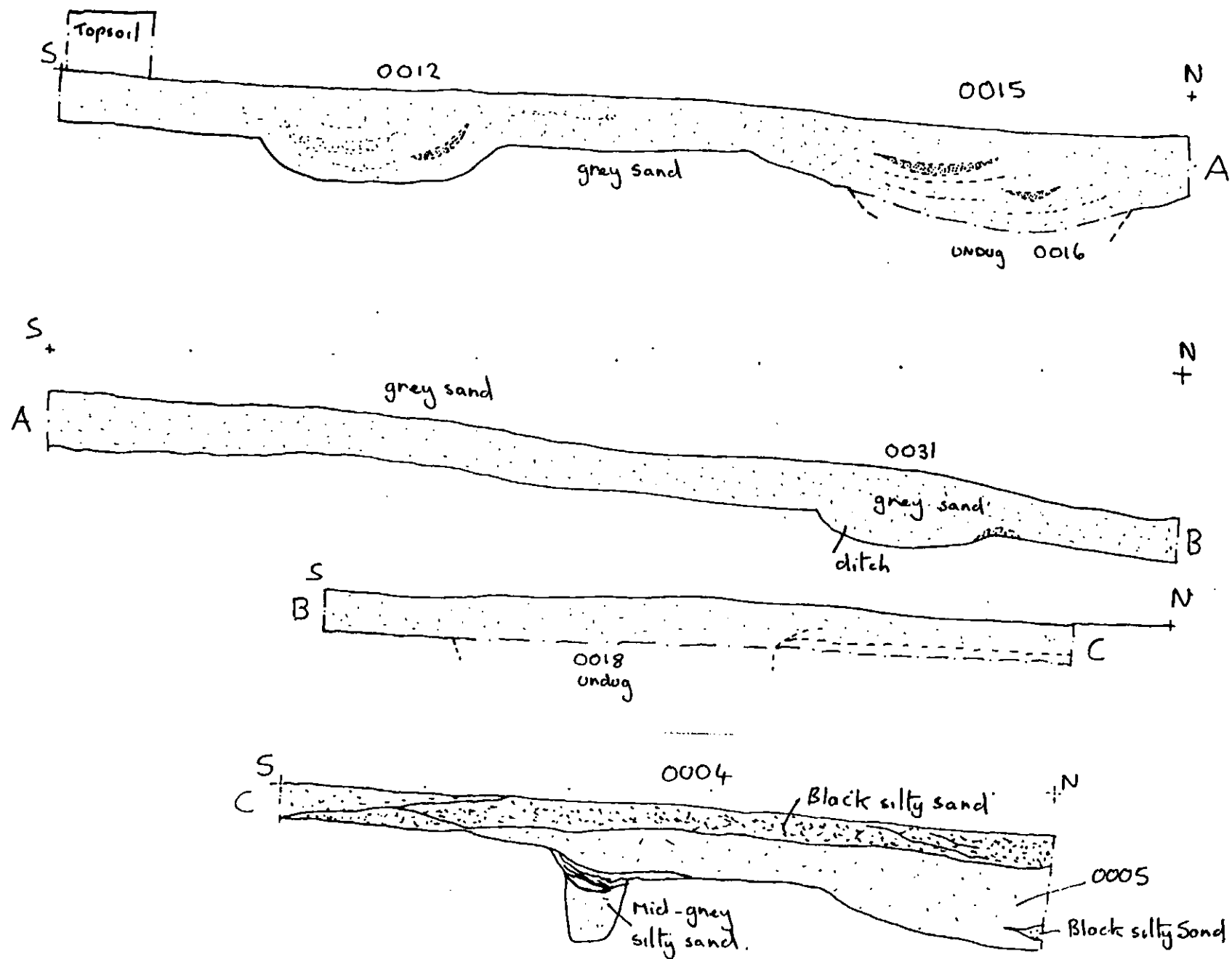


Figure 7. Sections 1/40 Trial section through site 1

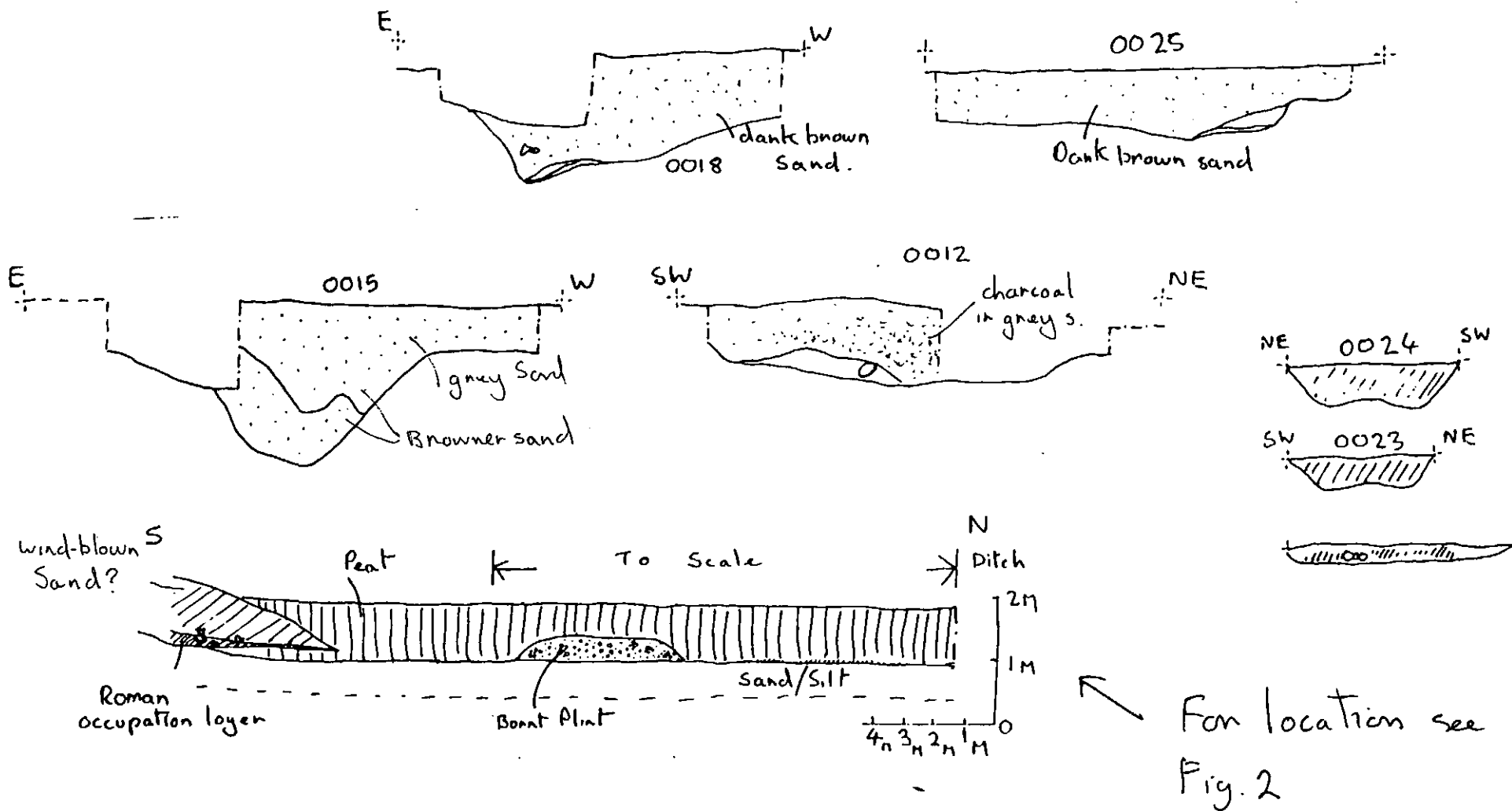


Figure 8. Section 1/40 Monitoring section and others



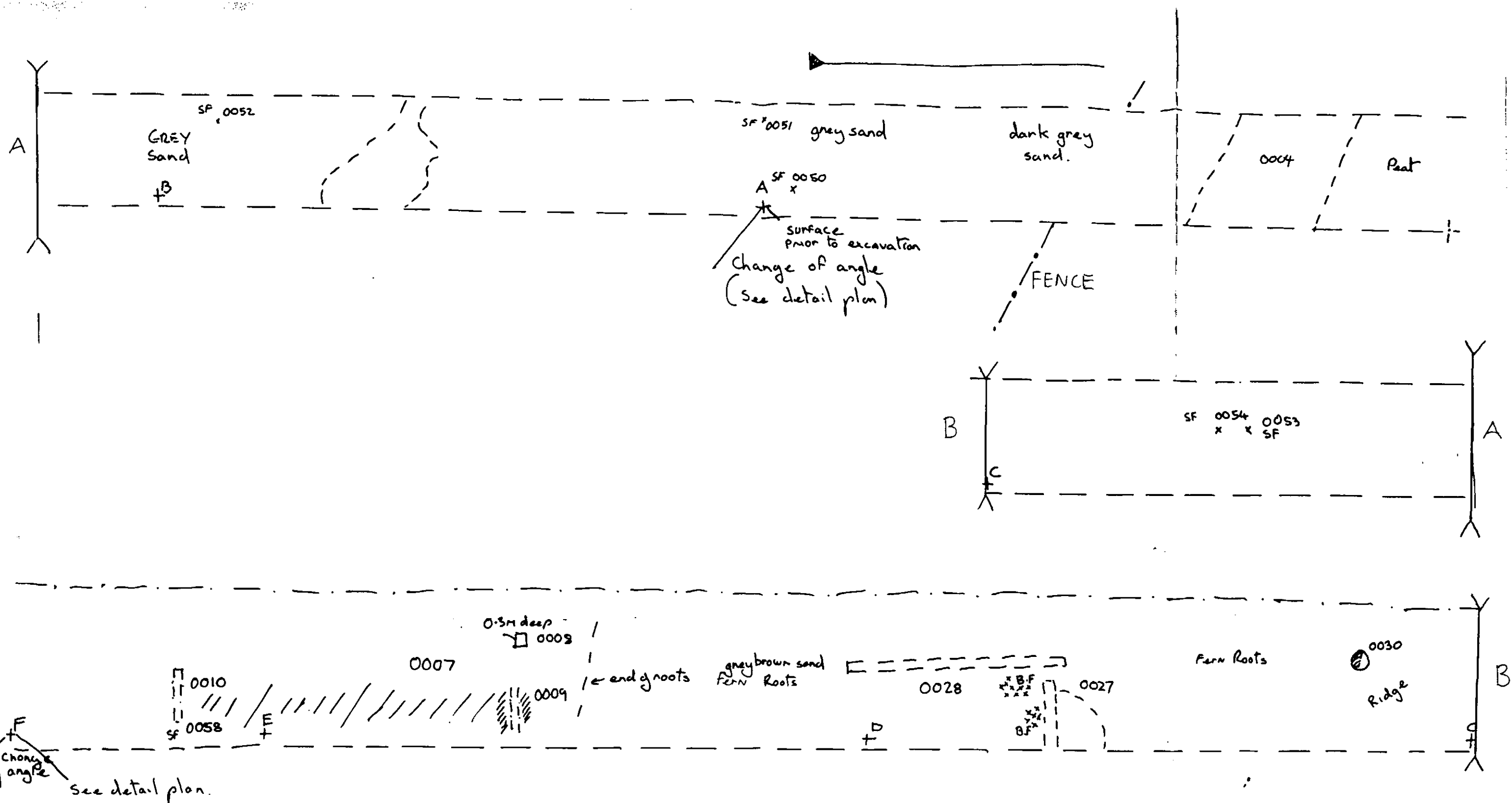
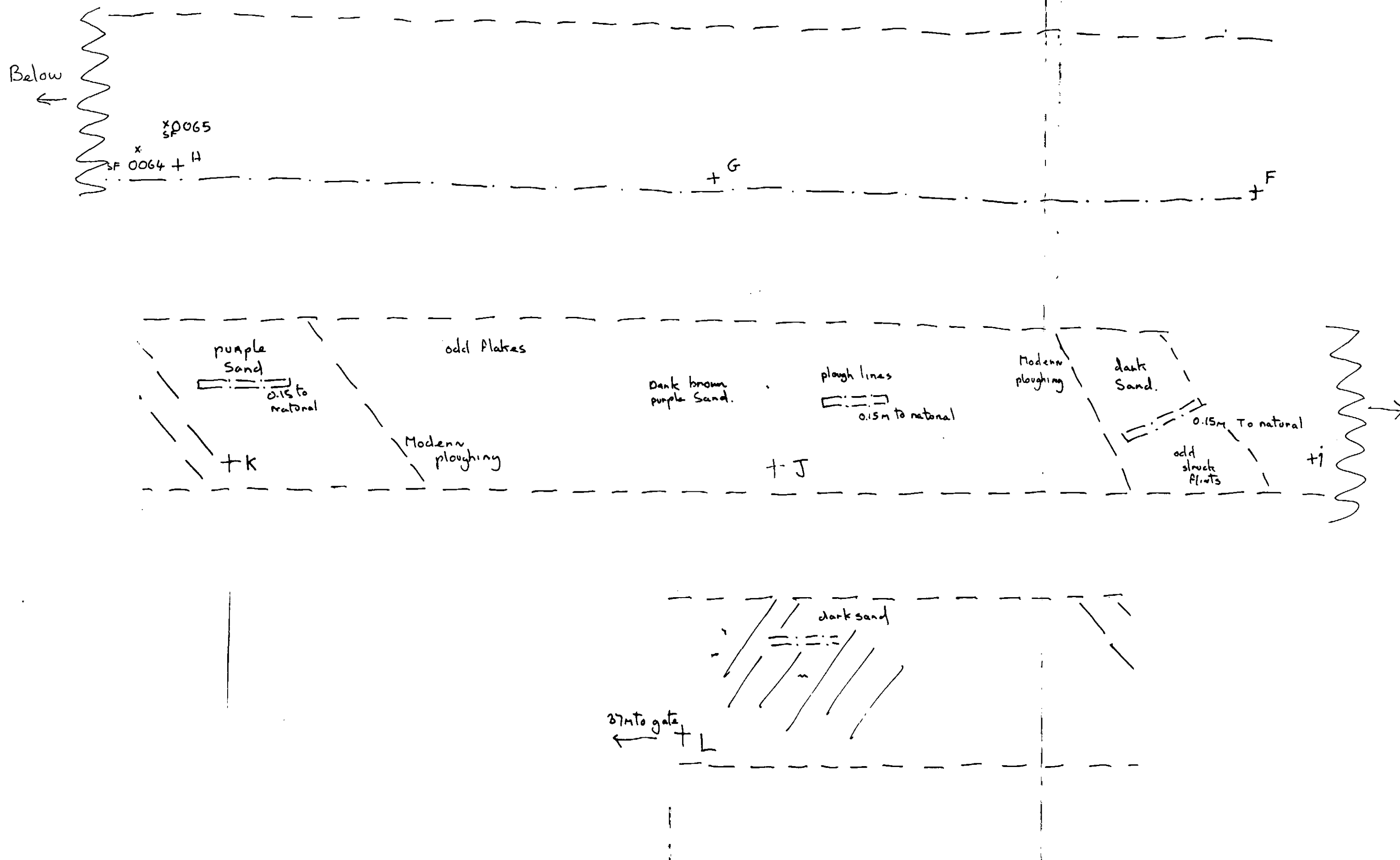


Figure 9. Plan 1/200 Surface and small find plan



**Figure10. Plan1/200 Surface and small find plan**

Further to the south at the edge of the valley a deposit of sand/flint/silt spread beneath the peat. It contained animal bones and charcoal which appeared to relate to the Roman remains which were more widespread in this area. This evidence would seem to support the contention that the grey sand which buried the site was a wind blown deposit.

## 5. The Finds

Cathy Tester, coins by Judith Plouviez.

### Introduction

Finds were recovered both from the excavated contexts and from the surface of the trench. In addition a metal detector was used in the excavation and to investigate the spoil heaps at the side of the trench. It was in this manner that most of the metal objects from the site were recovered. A complete list of the 'small Finds' which includes the coin identifications is included in Appendix 2 and the bulk finds are recorded in Appendix 3.

Table 1 summarises the finds quantities from the excavation. All finds lists and descriptions are included in the Appendix.

Find type	qty	wt (g)
Pottery	473	6783
Bone	79	1411
Tile	18	2676
Clay	2	34
Worked Flint	56	658
Burnt Flint	316	4630
Quern	5	4257
Stone	2	962
Iron	3	153

worked flint, quern and iron include small finds

Table 1: Finds quantities

Twenty-two objects were recorded as small finds and listed under OP nos. 0050-0071. The small finds include copper alloy, lead and iron as well as worked flint and stone objects.

### The Coins

A summary assessment of the 13 coins, is included here by Judith Plouviez who writes:

'All the coins are of copper alloy. The group includes one low denomination coin of Domitian, minted in AD 87 (0051) and all the rest, including the illegible pieces, are 3rd or 4th century in date. These include the emperors Tetricus II, AD 270-273 (0054) and the British usurper Carausius, AD 287-293 (0070), a small group from the Constantinian period, AD 330-348, of which two commemorate the founding of Constantinople (0053, 0068) and a Valentinian group of three dating between AD 364 and 378. It is common to find many more later Roman coins and the presence of the Domitian coin suggests some activity in the area before the middle of the 3rd century. The relative numbers of common 4th century types suggest activity continued until the end of the Roman period'.

### The Pottery

A total of 473 sherds of pottery weighing 6783 gms was recovered from the excavation.

Quantification by fabric is shown on Table 2. Apart from three sherds of Iron Age pottery, the group consisted entirely of Roman pottery which spanned the entire period from the late 1st century onwards. Identified vessels included flagons, amphora, beakers, jars, bowls cups, dishes and a mortarium.

fabric code and name		qty	weight(g)	% total qty	% total wt	av sherd(g)
AA	Amphora	1	144	0.21	2.12	144.00
BB	Black Burnished Ware 1	1	6	0.21	0.09	6.00
GF	Grey fineware	1	12	0.21	0.18	12.00
GG	Grogged grey ware	1	49	0.21	0.72	49.00
GM	Grey micaceous	248	3219	52.43	47.46	12.98
GX	Grey coarse wares	122	1698	25.79	25.03	13.92
HM	Handmade (prehistoric)	3	7	0.63	0.10	2.33
HOG	Horningsea grey ware	1	21	0.21	0.31	21.00
MH	Hadham red slipped	3	9	0.63	0.13	3.00
NA	Nar Valley reduced ware	21	212	4.44	3.13	10.10
NV	Nene Valley colour coat	4	16	0.85	0.24	4.00
NW	Nene Valley Whiteware	1	24	0.21	0.35	24.00
OX	Oxfordshire red colour coat	1	1	0.21	0.01	1.00
PKC	Pakenham colour coat	11	48	2.33	0.71	4.36
RX	Oxidised coarse wares	10	95	2.11	1.40	9.50
SA	Samian	4	42	0.85	0.62	10.5
	SA EG East Gaulish samian	1	17	0.21	0.25	17.00
	SA MV Les Martres samian	1	6	0.21	0.09	6.00
	SA SG South Gaulish samian	1	1	0.21	0.01	1.00
	SA TR East Gaulish - Trier samian	1	18	0.21	0.27	18.00
SG	Shell tempered wares	36	1099	7.61	16.20	30.53
WC	White colour coated wares	1	23	0.21	0.34	23.00
WS	West Stow fine grey ware	3	58	0.63	0.86	19.33
TOTAL		473	6783	100.00	100.00	14.34

Table 2: Pottery quantification by fabric

Nineteen Roman pottery fabrics or fabric groups were identified and nearly 95% of them were grey coarsewares used mainly for food preparation, cooking and storage. They consisted of local and regionally traded wares and among them were grey wares from the Nar Valley in Norfolk (NA), Horningsea in Cambridgeshire (HOG), Wattisfield in Suffolk (GM - the commonest fabric found), and from undetermined but presumed local sources (GX). Late shell-tempered wares (SG) were from possible sources in the South Midlands or from the kilns at Lakenheath, and oxidised coarse wares (RX) came from indeterminate but also presumed local sources.

Fine table wares included local and regionally traded wares from West Stow (WS) and Pakenham (PKC) or from undetermined sources (WC). Provincially traded fine colour-coated wares came from the Nene Valley (NV), Much Hadham in Hertfordshire (MH), and Oxfordshire (OX).

Imported fine ware consisted almost entirely of Gaulish samian and included sherds from all stages of the exporting period - late 1st century South Gaulish, 2nd century Central Gaulish and late 2nd to mid 3rd century East Gaulish products. The only other imported product found was a handle from a Dressel 20(?) amphora with a complete stamp reading "AESVMINVSFECIT". The recovery of this complete stamp is a "first" for Suffolk.

#### Summary

The few sherds of Iron age pottery which occurred residually in Roman contexts suggest occupation in the vicinity during the Iron age; the Roman pottery evidence suggests initial activity on this site during the late 1st or early 2nd century AD which continued without a gap throughout the Roman period.

## 6. Discussion and Conclusion.

### Prehistory

The excavation and the monitoring revealed widespread evidence for prehistoric occupation of the river valley and its environs. The burnt flint glimpsed beneath the peat was in evidence in the many rabbit burrows above the flood-plain and during the 'walkover' survey of the surrounding hummocks was distributed widely suggesting there was no end to the occupation but rather it had eroded to the surface or was masked by subsequent events. The flint has not been examined in detail but a range of scrapers recovered from the fieldwalking and the heap of waste flint may be later Neolithic or Bronze Age. The stratified location of the 'heap' suggests important occupation deposits are exceptionally well preserved beneath a substantial build up of peat.

?  
same as  
'burnt flint'?

### Roman

The evidence for the Roman occupation occurred in two areas; the first of these was on the edge of the flood-plain. Subsequently the walkover survey suggested this extended over a wider area (Fig. 3) and may have continued to the south and east where surface vegetation restricted visibility. It was clear during the excavation that other features were hidden beneath a thick deposit of heavily animal disturbed grey sand at the edge of the flood-plain. This layer contained few stones and is interpreted as a wind-blown deposit. Further supporting evidence appeared in the monitoring section where a dark layer containing odd Roman finds was sealed beneath a thick grey sand (Fig. 8).

No.

The excavated features consisted of three, inter-related, ditches. Ditch 0015 was aligned North East-South West (seeming to disregard the natural contour) and two ditches 0014 and 0012 intersected with it, both originating to the South East. The excavation seemed to suggest that 0015 was the earliest ditch and that 0014 may have been close in date. Ditch 0012 may have been a re-cut of ditch 0014. The dating evidence from this area included 4th century Roman pottery and coins however a single coin of Domitian is clear evidence for an earlier presence.

These features represent too small a sample of the site to draw definite conclusions but the arrangement of the large ditches, at variance to the natural topography, suggests a field system may have been imposed on the landscape. This would make more sense if it were part of a larger scheme however further work would be required to confirm this hypothesis.

The second area of site contained, what appeared to be an interrupted ditch (0023-0024) and a slight hollow with charcoal and finds. Two interpretations are suggested by this arrangement; the finds may indicate the site of a roundhouse which has left no footprint in the sand, or they may simply be the remains of a midden. Whatever is the case the finds recovered from the site and those seen in the topsoil are clear evidence of settlement close by.

Taken together the combination of pottery including fine wares and the coinage suggest a successful Roman settlement existed from the 2nd to 4th centuries and that it had wide trading connections and was able to generate wealth.

Andrew Tester February 1998

## Appendix 1

### Euston-Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Context List

OPNO	FEAT	COMP	GRID	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	OVER	UNDER	CUTBY	POTDATE	F	SM_F
0001				unstratified	Unstratified					y	
0002	0004	0004	sec 1	cleaning layer	Top of ditch 0004 and junction with replacement				LC3/C4	y	
0003		0004	sec 1	layer	Grey soil layer mostly from lower fill of 0004?				MC2+	y	
0004	0004	0004	sec 1	ditch	Very dark grey upper fill of ditch. 5.5M wide. off natural edge - cut by steep trench.				LC3/C4	y	y
0005	0004	0004	sec 1	layer	Pale grey sand beneath 0004.		0004		Flav-Traj	y	
0006	0006	0007	E & D	feature	feature?						
0007	0007	0007	E & D	spread	Grey brown sand spread over dark grey soil contains odd burnt and struck flint. Poorly defined areas					y	y
0008		0007	D	test hole	Test hole excav. into 0007. Approx 0.4Msq x0.4M deep. Homogenous grey brown sand (except odd rabbit mix) suggest wind & plough deposit.					y	
0009		0007	D	burnt flint patch	Burnt flint spread. Concentration & darker patch within area of brown soil. Suggest natural depression with long accumulated soil.						
0010		0007	E	trench	Trial section through darker brown soil.						
0011		0007	E	test hole	Test hole 0007 (opposite 0010) 0.4Msq - similar to 0008. No finds.						
0012	0012	0012	sec 1	trench	Trench, North-South on edge of slope. Dark fill. Ditch & charcoal band dip north. Finds mostly from ditch but given trench# as heavily disturbed				LC3/C4	y	
0013	0012		A	layer	Dark band - charcoal rich band running north from 0012. Adjoins 0012		0013		Rom	y	y
0014	0014	0014	A	trench	East-West trench (east of 0012)				LC3/C4	y	
0015	0015		sec 1	layer	North end of test trench - top layer of ditch (see 0012 for diag) Finds loosely from 0016 but much rabbit disturbance.	0016			LC3/EC4	y	
0016	0015	0012	sec 1	ditch fill	Lower fill, still a bit mixed due to rabbit activity. Ditch runs NNE-SSW. Grey-brown fill.		0015			y	y
0017	0012		sec 1	ditch fill	Main fill beneath 0012. Ditch runs NNW-SSE. Dk grey/brown fill, v mixed, suggest prob. one ditch with irreg. edges & extensive rabbit disturb.		0012		C4	y	
0018	0018	0014	A	ditch	Ditch running NNW-SSE. Brown homogenous fill.? (diagram in SNB)		0014		C3	y	
0019		0019	A	layer	15M+ spread of grey sand infilling hollow (see diagram SNB) odd burnt flint recovered across surface.						
0020	0025	0019	A	layer	Layer, homogenous grey sand, part of 0019 at north end. Contained concentrations of finds. Later assoc. with top of ditch 0025	0025		0019	LC2/C3	y	y
0021		0019	B	test hole	Test hole through grey sand. Finds mostly from upper 0.25M. (see diagram 0019)				LC3/C4	y	
0022	0005	0004		layer	Very dark black layer at north end of northernmost trench. Towards base.					y	
0023	0023	0023	F	ditch	Ditch NNW-SSE (nr corner cornfield) interrupted ditch/trench. Suggestion of 2 cuts but not cert. Fill looks homog. dk brown - suggest latrine pit?				LC3/C4	y	
0024	0023		F	ditch	Dark brown fill. Aligns w 0023. Suggestion of 2 cuts but unproven. Fill				LC1/EC2	y	

## Appendix 1

### Euston-Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Context List

OPNO	FEAT	COMP	GRID	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	OVER	UNDER	CUTBY	POTDATE	E	SM_F
0025	0025	0020		ditch	similar to 0023 East-west ditch, loamy fill within grey spread 0020, possibly finds - quern (SF0062) & roof tile are related to top of this feature?				LC3/C4	y	
0026			sec 1	layer	North end of trench - beyond 0015 & 0016. Layer about 1[?] thick. General layer, relationships unclear.				LC3/C4	y	
0027	0027	0028	C	feature	Grey sand fill poss sml ditch w flint. 1M from bt flint spreads. Diff to define, not fully excav. prehist bt flint clusters close to top gr soil(seeSNB)					y	
0028		0028	C & D	layer	General number to cover grey sand (prehistoric [?] with 0027)					y	
0029				layer	Spread. Dark grey area adjoining ditch 0023 (possibly another number as well?)				LC3/C4	y	
0030				pit	Shallow pit with good edges. (section on 1:50 plan)				Rom	y	
0031				ditch	Ditch, grey sand fill. North end of trench 0012.				LC3/C4	y	
0032				cleaning?	Surface finds on slope (covered by long return of 0012)				LC3/C4	y	
0033				ditch?	Ditch within trial trench (15M from peg A) Unclear edges & extent unk. Few finds in upper fill suggest that it could be natural.				LC3/C4	y	
0034	0034	0004		ditch	Deep, steep-sided ditch - possibly fence line. Lower fill quick-filling upper fill suggests it was water-sorted.		0005				
0035				ditch?	Ditch? found during monitoring (see sketch in SNB)				MC2+	y	
0036		0037		finds group	Finds recovered from trench as it cut through peat with sand below. North of main site area.				MC2+	y	
0037	0037	0037		monitoring finds	Finds recovered during monitoring of pipelaying - 16/7/97. Group number.						
0038				finds	General # for finds from spoil heaps..all found close to site areas & part of site. Steelyard found in Section 2 within spoil heap of peg A.					y	
0039				surface finds	Finds collected from surface prior to trenching. Recorded as "bag 1" initially. (site furthest from floodplain)				LC3/C4	y	
0040				finds	Finds collected from the surface prior to trenching. Called "bag 2" initially. (edge of floodplain)				MC2+	y	
0041				finds	Unlocated trench finds south of peg A.					y	
0042				flint spread	Bt flint within dark silty layer buried below peat. Flint v frag'd.Charcoal, but not large, sugg. heating elsewhere. (See SNB),						

## Appendix 2

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Small Finds

OPNO	CONTEXT	MATERIAL	CATEGORY	FINDTYPE	num	wt_g	DESCRIPTION	DATE	PERIOD
0050	trench	Ae	coin	Ae3	1		Ob. Valens(?). Rev. GR. Mint mark: 1A. corroded	364-378	RB
0051	trench	Ae	coin	as	1		Ob. ...DOMITAVG GERM COSXIII CENS... Domitian. Rev. ?Fortuna stg 1 ...AVG(USTI). worn, corroded	87	RB
0052	trench	Ae	coin	Ae 3	1		Ob. HOC. Rev. 2V. worn, corroded.	343-348	RB
0053	trench	Ae	coin	Ae 3	1		Ob. Cp. Rev. V o P. worn.	330-337	RB
0054	trench	Ae	coin	ant	1		Ob. Tetricus II. Rev. stg 1. worn..	270-273	RB
0055	0004	Ae	coin	Ae 3/4	1		Ob. laureate(?). Rev. illeg. very worn, corroded.	C4?	RB
0056	0004	Ae	coin	Ae 3	1		Ob. illeg. Rev. illeg. very worn, corroded.	?	RB
0057	0004	Ae	UNK	(object)	1	1	small frag.		
0058	0007	flint	WF	tool	1	97	Bifaced "core tool"		
0059	0013	Ae	DRE	bracelet?	1	1	Four curved fragments 5mm wide. No decoration.		
0060	0013	Fe	UNK	nail? hook?	2	19	Possible nail or hook. square section.		
0061	0016	stone	misc tool	hone	1	50	Hone. length 61mm, broken. square section c.14mm x 14mm		
0062	0020	stone	misc tool	quern	2	3765	Two large frags of gritty sandstone quern inc. centre hole & outside edge. (same stone as rest of quern frags found.)		
0063	0038	Pb	WEI	steelyard	1	166	Steelyard weight. complete with iron hanging loop.		RB
0064		Ae	coin	Ae 3	1		Ob. Val... Rev. SR. m worn, corroded.	364-378	RB
0065		flint	WF	scraper	1	10	flint scraper .		
0066	0038	Ae	coin	Ae 3	1		Ob. Valens. Rev. SR. Mint mark: ofl I. m worn.	364-378	RB
0067	0038	Ae	coin	ant	1		Ob. radiate IMP... Rev. stg 1. worn, corroded	C3	RB
0068	0038	Ae	coin	Ae 3 irr	1		Ob. Cp, legend blundered. Rev. V o P. corroded.	330-337	RB
0069	0038	Ae	coin	ant	1		Ob. radiate. Rev. Spes type. worn, corroded.	C3	RB
0070	0038	Ae	coin	ant	1		Ob. Carausius. Rev. Pax Aug. Mint mark: B/E MLXXI (=London). corroded	287-293	RB
0071	0038	Ae	DRE	pin or wire	1	2	Pin or wire, 90mm long, round section. bent		



### Appendix 3

#### Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 General Finds Quantities

OPNO	POT	POT_g	BONE	BONE_g	TILE	TILE_g	FLINT	FLINTwt	BFLINT	BFLINTwt	QUERN	QUERN_g	IRON	IRON_g	MISC
0001									85	1037					burnt flint from "fire pit"?
0002	19	122					1	1	36	459					
0003	4	21							38	505					
0004	38	375			1	7	2	18	88	1119					
0005	7	42					2	64							
0008							4	23	2	13					
0012	62	747	10	106	1	74			18	437			1	6	STONE 1-364g burnt quartzite; Fe length 61mm, w. 8mm
0013	4	46							1	42					
0014	17	153	24	311	1	70			2	76					
0015	49	562			2	493	1	5	12	214	1	304	1	95	quern frag grooved, re-use as weight? Fe l. 172 mm, sq section, tapered end
0016									5	316					
0017	1	1													
0018	12	76	3	114											
0020	13	198			2	1385	1	4	3	7					
0021	7	57													
0022									19	199					
0023	41	757	3	16	1	151	5	61	1	156	1	110	1	52	Fe obj broken and folded.
0024	15	444	5	12			1	16							STONE 1-1598g wedge-shaped siltstone
0025	3	63													
0026	39	520			2	57									FIRED CLAY 1- 25g
0027							2	18							
0028					1	255	1	27							
0029	47	1370	2	11			1	17	3	19					
0030	1	45													
0031	2	293													
0032	33	441	3	6	1	28	1	16							
0033	9	38	5	26											
0035	1	9													
0036	6	177	24	809	1	56	4	58							
0039	25	138					9	64	1	15	1	78			
0040	18	88			5	100									FIRED CLAY 1-9g
0041							19	159	2	16					
	473	6783	79	1411	18	2676	54	551	316	4630	3	492	3	153	

# Appendix 4

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Pottery Identification by Context

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	WT(gms)	COMMENT	DATE
0002	GM	rim	6.19.4	1	13	single grooved rim	MC2+
0002	GM	rim	jar	1	21		
0002	GM	body		5	28	one with coarse rouletting	
0002	GM	rim	jar	3	22		
0002	GX	body		3	11		
0002	GX	body		1	11	combed	
0002	GX	body		4	12	single vessel	
0002	NV	body	3	1	4		LC3/C4
				19	122		
0003	GM	base	6 dish	1	8		MC2+
0003	GM	body		1	1		
0003	RX	body		2	12		
				4	21		
0004	GM	rim		1	6	[rim 4]	
0004	GM	body		1	3	carinated vessel	
0004	GM	body		23	179		
0004	GM	base		1	16	[base 3]	
0004	GM	rim	6.19.4	2	31	single grooved rim	MC2+
0004	GX	base		1	25	[base 1]	
0004	GX	base		1	79		
0004	GX	base		1	12	abraded	
0004	GX	body		2	5		
0004	PKC	body	3	1	5	rouletted, dark slip	LC2/C3
0004	PKC	body	3	1	1		LC2/C3
0004	RX	body		1	9	white slip, band of raised lines	
0004	RX	rim		1	1		
0004	SG	base	jar	1	3		LC3/C4
				38	375		
0005	GM	body		5	18		
0005	GX	body		1	23	grooved cordon - early?	
0005	SA SG	body		1	1	flake	Flav-Traj
				7	42		
0012	GM	body		20	158		
0012	GM	rim		1	5		
0012	GM	rim	4	1	6		
0012	GM	body		1	7	groove	
0012	GM	rim	jar	1	15		
0012	GM	rim	jar	1	15		
0012	GM	rim	jar	3	21		
0012	GM	rim	jar	1	7		
0012	GM	base	6 dish	2	35		
0012	GM	base	6 dish	1	86		
0012	GM	rim	6.18	1	16		MC2+
0012	GM	rim	6.19.2	2	91		MC2+
0012	GM	base	6 dish	2	33		
0012	GX	body		10	100		
0012	GX	base	jar	1	26		
0012	NA	body		6	50		LC2/LC3
0012	NA	rim	4	1	19		LC2/LC3
0012	NA	rim	6.17	1	12		LC3
0012	NA	body	jar	1	8	lattice dec	LC2/LC3
0012	RX	rim	1.1	1	4		LC1/EC2
0012	RX	body		2	7		
0012	SG	rim	4.5	1	14		LC3/C4
0012	SG	rim	jar	1	12		LC3/C4
				62	747		

# Appendix 4

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Pottery Identification by Context

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	WT(gms)	COMMENT	DATE
0013	GM	body		1	2		Rom
0013	GX	body		1	7		Rom
0013	GX	rim	4	1	12		
0013	RX	body		1	25	grey core	
				4	46		
0014	GM	body		3	33		Rom
0014	GM	body		2	12	black surf	Rom
0014	GM	body		1	3	coarse rouletting	C2+
0014	GX	body		5	20		Rom
0014	HM	body		1	1	sand/organic tempered	IA
0014	HM	body		2	6	coarse flint tempered	IA
0014	RX	base		1	27		
0014	SG	body	4.14	1	49		LC3/C4
0014	SG	body		1	2		LC3/C4
				17	153		
0015	GM	bas		1	42	[base 2] worn	
0015	GM	rim	jar	1	5	rolled rim	
0015	GM	rim	jar	1	14	[rim 7] worn	
0015	GM	rim	jar	1	23	[rim 7]	
0015	GM	bas		1	15	[base 3] with burnished grooves	
0015	GM	bas		1	21	[base 1]	
0015	GM	bas	6 dish	1	41		
0015	GM	bod		10	61		
0015	GM	bod	5.4	1	3		LC1/EC2
0015	GM	bod		5	14	with grooved cordons	
0015	GM	bod		1	20	band of coarse rouletting	
0015	GM	rim	5	2	51		LC1/EC2
0015	GX	rim	6.19.4	1	7		MC2+
0015	GX	bod		7	115		Rom
0015	GX	bas		1	44	[base 1]	
0015	GX	bod		4	9		
0015	NA	bod		3	11		C3
0015	NA	rim	jar	1	7		C3
0015	NA	rim	6.17.1	1	23		LC3/EC4
0015	NA	rim	6.19.4	1	13	double grooved rim	MC2+
0015	NA	rim	6.19.4	1	18	triple grooved rim	MC2+
0015	NV	bod	3	2	4		LC3
0015	SG	bod		1	1		LC3
				49	562		
0017	OX	rim	bowl	1	1		C4
				1	1		
0018	GM	bas		1	19	[base 3]	
0018	GM	bod		3	9		
0018	GX	bod		4	24		
0018	NA	rim	4	1	3		C3
0018	PKC	bod	3	2	3	rouletted	LC2/EC3
0018	SA TR	rim	Dr 32	1	18		LC2/MC3
				12	76		
0020	GG	rim	4.2	1	49		early
0020	GM	bod		1	12		
0020	GM	bas	6 dish	2	66		MC2+
0020	GX	bod		2	22		
0020	GX	bas		1	8	[base 2]	
0020	NA	bod	jar	3	36		LC2/LC3
0020	PKC	bod	3	1	3	rouletted	LC2/C3

# Appendix 4

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Pottery Identification by Context

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	WT(gms)	COMMENT	DATE
0020	PKC	bod	3	1	1		LC2/C3
0020	PKC	bod	3	1	1	red slip	LC2/C3
				13	198		
0021	GM	bod		5	48		
0021	GX	bod		1	7		
0021	SG	bod		1	2		LC3/C4
				7	57		
0023	GF	body	6.14	1	12	burnt	
0023	GM	rim	5.2	4	42		LC1/EC2
0023	GM	rim	6.19.3	1	46	single grooved rim	MC2+
0023	GM	rim	5.3	1	44		LC1/EC2
0023	GM	rim	6.19.4	1	12	double grooved rim	MC2+
0023	GM	rim	5	1	17	early	LC1/EC2
0023	GM	bod		1	12	band of vert. burnished lines	
0023	GM	bas		1	22		
0023	GM	bod		7	99		
0023	GM	bod	4.5	1	10	incised lines on shoulder	MC2+
0023	GM	rim		1	10	abraded	
0023	GM	bod		1	39	latticed band	
0023	GM	bod		5	20	single vessel. red interior black exterior	
0023	GX	bod		6	134		
0023	GX	bod	5.2	1	10		
0023	GX	bas		1	76	100% base	
0023	GX	rim	4.5	1	32		MC2+
0023	GX	bod		1	10	vert incised line dec	
0023	GX	rim		1	22	[rim 7]	
0023	NA	bod		1	12	lattice dec	LC2/LC3
0023	PKC	base	3	1	29	[base 3]	LC2/C3
0023	SG	body		1	24	sooted	LC3/C4
0023	WC	rim		1	23	flange	
				41	757		
0024	AA	han	amph	1	144	handle, stamped "AESVMINVSFECIT"	
0024	GM	rim	5	1	54	[rim 50]	
0024	GM	bod	5.4	4	136	single vessel	LC1/EC2
0024	GM	bod		3	23		
0024	GM	rim	5	1	10	black	
0024	GX	bod		1	18		
0024	GX	bod		4	59		
				15	444		
0025	GM	bas	6 dish	1	31		
0025	GX	bod		1	7	abr	
0025	SG	bod		1	25		LC3/C4
				3	63		
0026	GM	rim	6.17.1	2	136		LC3/EC4
0026	GM	bod		3	16	wavy line dec	
0026	GM	rim	5	1	12	[rim 7] abr	
0026	GM	rim	5.4?	1	12	abr	LC1/EC2
0026	GM	bas	6 dish	1	13	[base 2]	
0026	GM	rim		1	7	abr	
0026	GM	rim	6.19.4	1	22	double grooved rim	MC2+
0026	GM	bas		1	5	[base 3]	
0026	GM	bas		1	9	[base 2]	
0026	GM	bas	jar	1	34	[base 2]	
0026	GM	bas	jar	1	57	[base 2]	
0026	GM	bod		20	132	some very small frags.	

# Appendix 4

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Pottery Identification by Context

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	WT(gms)	COMMENT	DATE
0026	GX	rim	6.19.4	1	10	single grooved rim, abraded	MC2+
0026	GX	rim	jar	1	12		
0026	HOG	bod		1	21	combed	C3
0026	SA EG	fla	Dr 38	1	17	flange with hanging bead	LC2/MC3
0026	SG	bod		1	5		LC3/C4
				39	520		
0029	GM	bod		10	219		
0029	GM	bod	6	1	25	all over burnish	MC2+
0029	GM	bas	6	2	53	[base 2]	
0029	GM	rim	jar	1	71	[rim 13]	
0029	GM	rim	jar	1	17	[rim 4]	
0029	GX	rim		0	0	[rim 4]	
0029	GX	rim	jar	1	12		
0029	GX	bod		11	53		
0029	GX	rim	4	1	22	[rim 7]	
0029	SG	rim	4.5	5	54	rilled exterior	LC3/C4
0029	SG	bod	4.14	13	828	burnt out shell	LC3/C4
0029	SG	bod	jar	1	16		LC3/C4
				47	1370		
0030	GX	bod		1	45		Rom
				1	45		
0031	GX	bod	4.14	1	251	storage jar	
0031	SG	rim	4	1	42	large vessel	LC3/C4
				2	293		
0032	BB	rim	jar	1	6		
0032	GM	bod		9	114		
0032	GM	rim	4	1	6	[rim 11]	
0032	GM	rim	4	1	19	[rim 7]	
0032	GM	bod		1	34	burnished vertical lines	MC2+
0032	GM	rim	4	1	18		
0032	GX	bod		5	49		
0032	GX	rim	4	1	44	[rim 50]	
0032	GX	rim	jar	1	17	[rim 9]	
0032	GX	bod		2	17	band of vert. incised lines	
0032	MH	rim	6.13	1	4	copy of samian cup Dr 33	LC3/C4
0032	MH	bod		1	4		LC3/C4
0032	NV	fla	6	1	8		
0032	NW	bod	7.9	1	24	with grits	LC3
0032	PKC	bod	3	1	3	neck and shoulder	LC2/C3
0032	RX	bod		1	10	abr	
0032	SA MV	bod	Dr 37	1	6	dec - ovolo and bead row. Central Gaulish Les Martres-de-Veyre	Traj 100-125
0032	WS	bod		1	15		LC1/MC2
0032	WS	rim	6.13	2	43	copy of samian cup Dr 33	LC1/C2
				33	441		
0033	GM	bod		1	5		
0033	GM	rim	6.18	1	2	small	MC2+
0033	GX	rim	jar	1	6		
0033	GX	bod		3	19		
0033	MH	bod		1	1		LC3/C4
0033	SG	bod		2	5		LC3/C4
				9	38		
0035	GM	bas	6	1	9		MC2+
				1	9		

## Appendix 4

Euston - Brettenham Pipeline EUN 026 Pottery Identification by Context

OP	FABRIC	SHERD	FORM	NUM	WT(gms)	COMMENT	DATE
0036	GM	bod		3	38		
0036	GM	bas	6 dish	1	8		MC2+
0036	GX	bas		1	90	[base 1]	
0036	GX	bas		1	41	[base 1]	
				6	177		
0039	GM	rim	jar	1	5	[rim 7]	
0039	GM	bas		1	44	[base 2]	
0039	GM	rim	jar	1	11	[rim 7]	
0039	GM	rim	6.19.4	1	8	double grooved rim	MC2+
0039	GM	bod		3	22		
0039	GX	bod		12	29		
0039	PKC	bod	3	2	2		LC2/C3
0039	SG	bod		4	17		LC3/C4
				25	138		
0040	GM	bod		6	24		
0040	GM	rim	6.18	1	14		MC2+
0040	GM	rim	6.19.4	1	6	single grooved rim	MC2+
0040	GM	rim	4	1	4		
0040	GM	bod	6 dish	1	6		
0040	GX	bod		7	29		
0040	GX	bod		1	5	herringbone dec	
				18	88		
				473	6783		