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Orion Business Park, Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham. Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation Archive Report BLG 017

Planning Application No. MS/19/99
Report No. 99/78

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Archaeological Service
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Suffolk County Council
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Contents

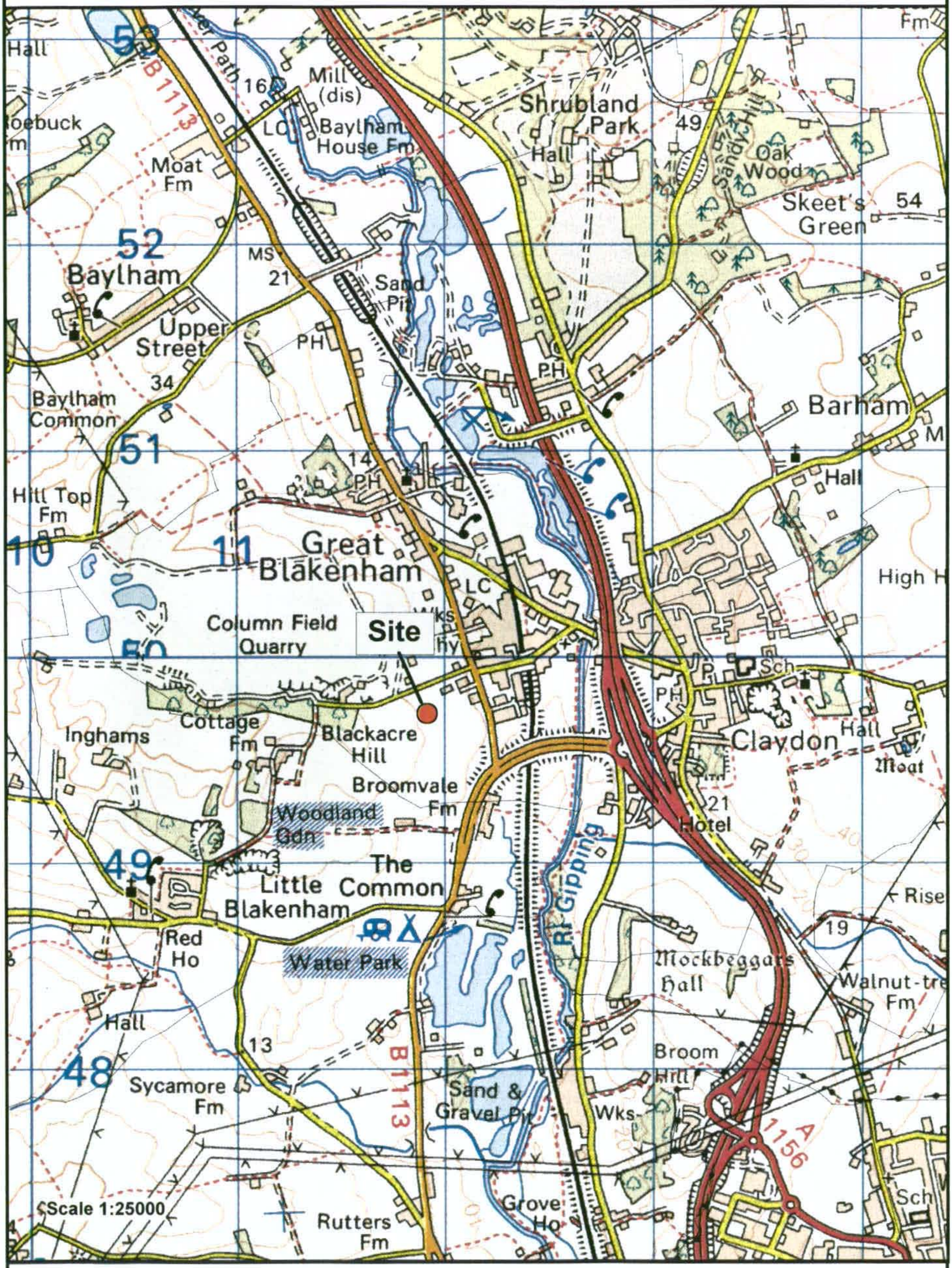

Figure 1: Site location map

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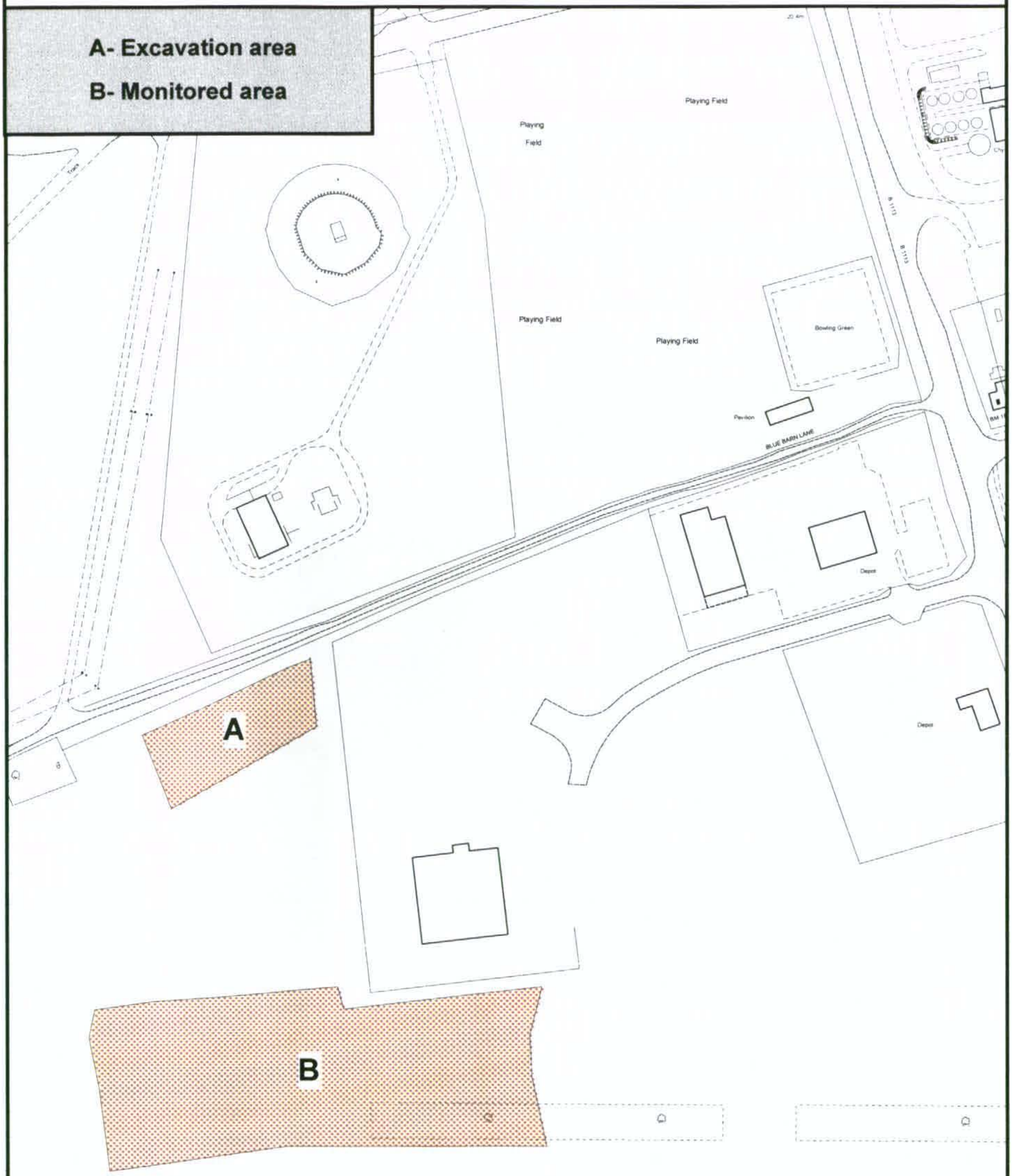

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Figure 2: Site location map

Orion Business Park, Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham.
Planning Application No. MS/19/99
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Summary

Great Blakenham, Blackacre Hill, (TM 1188 4973; BLG 017; report no. 99/78)
Following the field evaluation of a proposed development area at Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham, a programme of archaeological work was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. This was to sample two areas of archaeology identified by the evaluation. In the centre of the development area, some 11,730 square metres in the vicinity of prehistoric features were subject to monitored soil stripping. This identified a spread of prehistoric pits, some of which contained Iron Age and Neolithic pottery as well as a number of worked flints.
The second area of interest was opened for full excavation in order to assess and record the level of Roman deposits indicated by the evaluation. The area measured 2,229 square metres and was machine-excavated to the depth of the natural sub-soil. A number of Roman features were exposed and investigated, largely dating from the first and second centuries AD. The archaeology was mostly concentrated in the eastern part of the excavation where there was a greater depth of subsoil and thus better preservation, and included a complex of four ovens. These were closely clustered, three of them located at different levels within an area of imported clay layers filling one large pit or series of pits. Other features lay to the north of this, including a ditch which contained a burial. The skeleton was in a poor state of preservation but was east-west aligned and appeared to be crouched, with its skull resting on a large stone.
(Linzi Everett for Suffolk County Council and Hanover Financial Services Ltd.)

1. Introduction

An application (no.MS/19/99) has been made to develop 5.7 hectares of arable land at Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham (Fig. 1). The site occupies a gentle west - east slope overlooking the Gipping Valley to the east and the natural subsoil is a mixture of silty clay with sandy gravel areas. An archaeological evaluation was carried out in response to this planning application in June 1999, and identified an area of scattered prehistoric archaeology as well as a concentration of Roman deposits, including a cache of finds dating from the late 3rd or 4th century (Finch, 1999, SCCAS report no.99/39). This consisted of a semi-complete decorated pot with three jet rings and one decorated copper alloy ring. These were initially interpreted as being as being a high-status cremation group but are more likely to have been associated with a lost inhumation (J. Plouviez, pers comm). It was recommended that the prehistoric area be subject to a programme of monitored soil stripping whilst the Roman deposits be investigated by controlled excavation. The excavation area is located at TM 1188 4973, adjacent to the Leyland Daf depot on the eastern side and bounded by Blue Barn Lane on the northern side. This lane is lined by a hedgerow within which there appears to be a bank and ditch, suggesting that the lane may have been present during the medieval period.

A 'Brief and Specification' for the monitoring, (Appendix I) and for the archaeological excavation (Appendix II) were both produced by Edward Martin of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team. The monitoring took place during July 1999 and the excavation was carried out by the Field Team at Suffolk County Council in October/November 1999. Both projects were funded by the applicants and landowners, Hanover Financial Services Ltd.

2. Fieldwork Methodology

Monitoring.

The area highlighted for a programme of monitoring was observed by members of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Projects Team, supervised by Ellen Bales, while the topsoil was removed from the area with a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. Approximately 350mm of dark brown silty loam topsoil was removed over a total area of approximately 11,730 square metres, revealing a sandy gravel subsoil into which a number of features had been cut.

Archaeological features were excavated and recorded under a continuous numbering system of 'observable phenomena' which ran from 0050-0081, following on from the field evaluation work. Features were then planned using a Total Station Theodolite, (Figs. 3 & 4), sections drawn at 1:20 (Fig. 5) and a photographic record kept of all features excavated. The archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. 6

All finds were washed and marked before being quantified, identified and dated by the finds management staff of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (see section 4. The Finds).

Excavation.

An area of 2,229 square metres was stripped of topsoil, then subsoil, by a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless trenching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. Approximately 350mm of a dark brown silty loam topsoil was removed from the area, beneath which was a layer of silty subsoil some 500mm thick at the eastern end of the site. As stripping progressed west upslope, the subsoil layer diminished and eventually disappeared around the location of pit [0104], after which plough scores were clearly visible in the natural clay subsoil. The exposed surface was examined visually, and subjected to a metal detector search, for artefactual evidence.

Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the SMR code BLG 017 (Appendix III). Features were then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Where features were present, plans were drawn on site at 1:10 or 1:20 (Figs. 8-12), excavated sections were drawn at 1:20 (Figs. 7-8) and the whole site was planned mechanically using a Total Station Theodolite (Fig. 4). Features were recorded photographically, using both monochrome prints and colour slides, to form a part of the site archive. The excavation archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. 5

All finds were washed and marked before being quantified, identified and dated by the finds management staff of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (see section 4. The Finds).

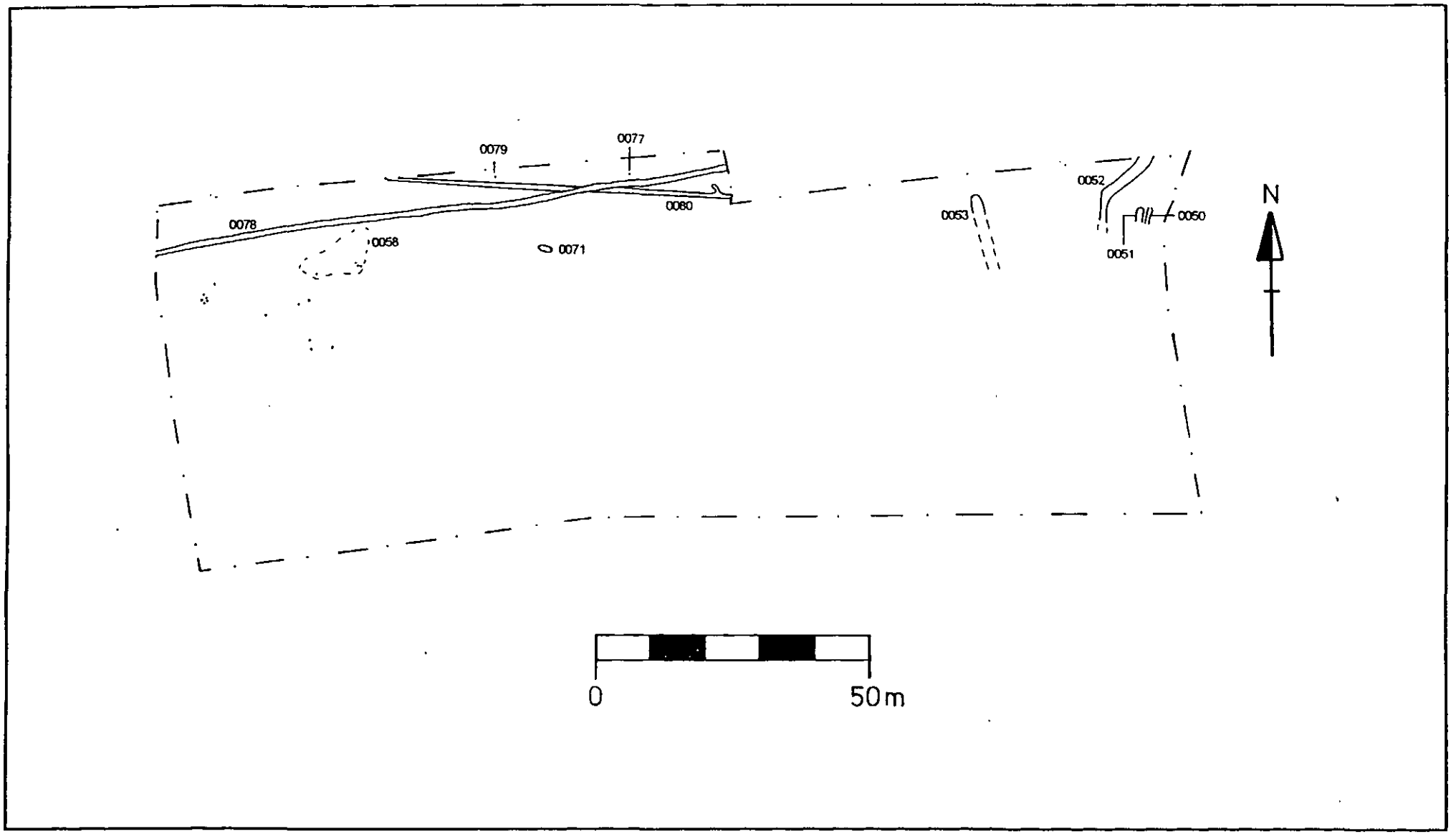

Figure 3: Plot of features in monitored area, scale 1:1000

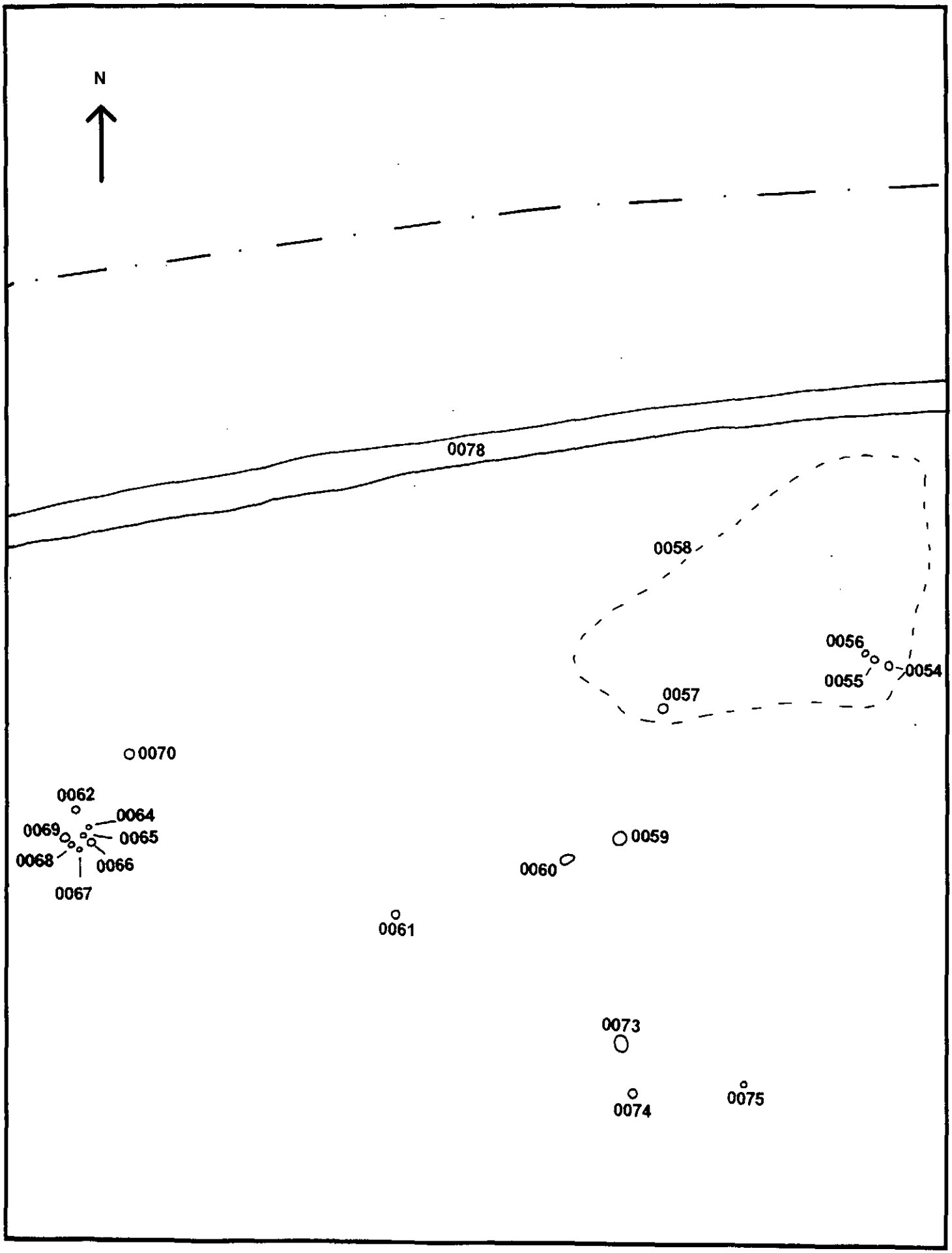

Figure 4: Plot of features in monitored area, scale 1:200

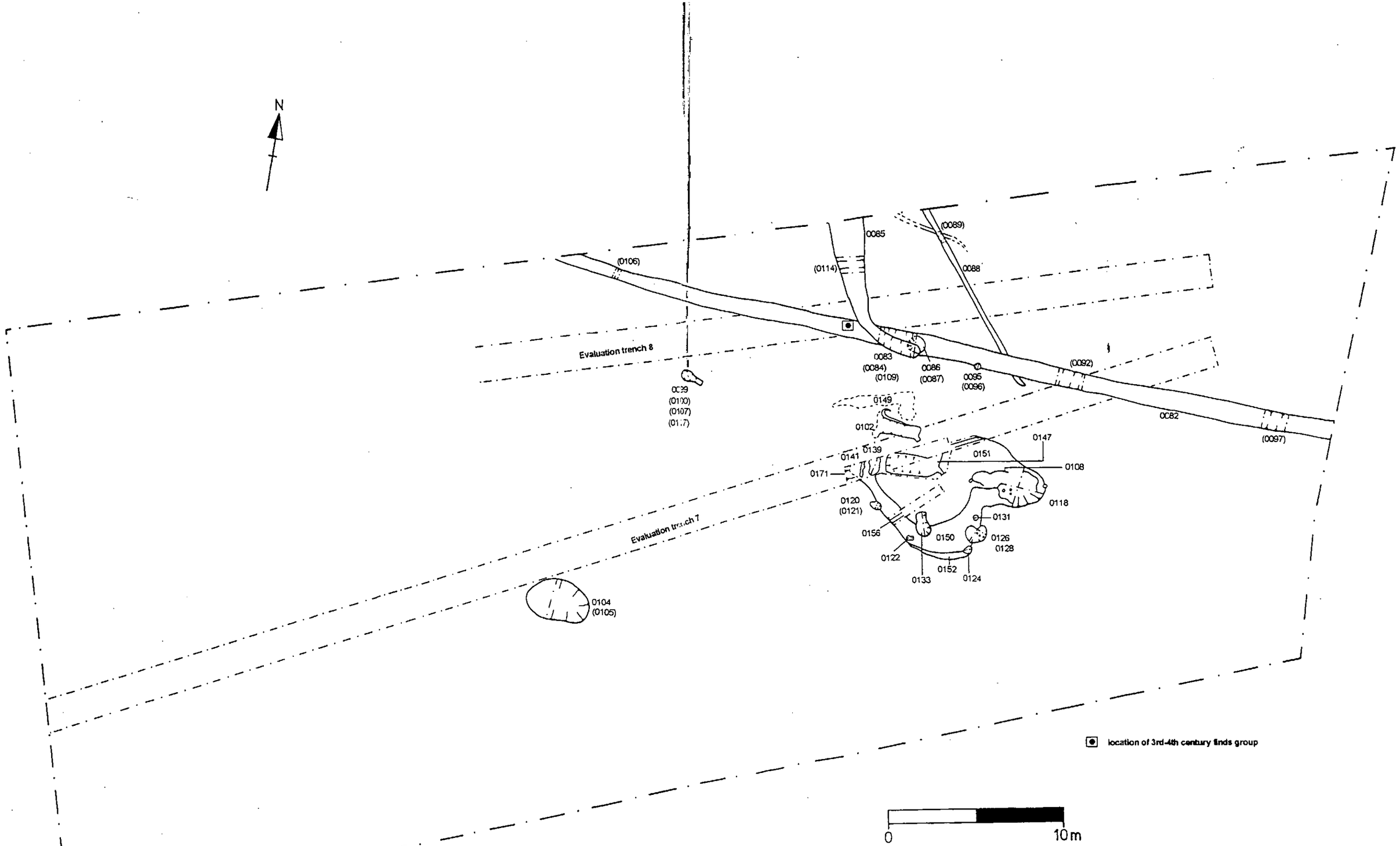

Figure 5: Plot of features in excavation area

3. Fieldwork Results

Monitoring.

A number of possible post-holes and pits were found in the monitored area, only six of which contained datable evidence. A field boundary was also observed in the form of an infilled ditch containing post-medieval material. It is possible that ploughing has lead to the truncation or loss of features in this area.

[0050], **[0051]**, and **[0052]** were recorded as possible gullies, but were almost certainly bands of natural silty sand. None of these features produced any finds.

[0053] was a ditch aligned north - south across the site and filled with a brown silty loam. It contained a quantity of post-medieval brick and represents the field boundary ditch identified in trenches 2, 3 and 9 in the evaluation.

[0054] was a small post-hole, *c.* 250mm in diameter and *c.*100mm deep, filled by a grey, silty sand. No finds were recovered.

[0055] was a post-hole measuring *c.* 300mm in diameter and *c.*140mm deep. The fill was a pale-mid silty sand flecked with charcoal and contained pottery of probable Iron Age date.

[0056] was a small, circular post-hole, *c.*150mm in diameter with a depth of *c.*80mm. Its fill was a charcoal and ironpan flecked pale-mid brown silty sand in which probable Iron Age pottery was found.

[0057] was a circular post-hole, *c.*330mm in diameter and *c.*80mm deep, filled with a mid grey silty sand with charcoal inclusions. No finds were located.

0058 was a layer of pale-mid brown silty sand with frequent ironpan flecks. It had been cut by post-holes [0054], [0055], [0056] and [0057].

[0059] was a pit, *c.*650mm in diameter with a depth of *c.*180mm. The fill was a mid grey silty sand flecked with charcoal and containing pottery of probable Iron Age date.

[0060] was a post-hole, *c.*200mm in diameter with a depth of *c.*120mm. It was filled with a charcoal flecked mid grey silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

[0061] was a posthole *c.*250mm in diameter with a depth of *c.*220mm filled by a mid grey silty sand with charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

[0062], **[0063]**, **[0064]**, **[0065]**, **[0066]**, **[0067]** and **[0068]** were a series of post-holes of varying sizes filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from any of these contexts.

[0069] was a post-hole similar in nature to those in the group above. It measured *c.*300mm in diameter with a depth of *c.*160mm and contained probable Iron Age pottery.

[0070] was a sub-circular, shallow pit *c.*500mm in diameter and *c.*50mm deep. It was filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand and contained a small flint blade.

[0071] was a large, oval pit, *c.*2m long, *c.*750mm wide and *c.*150mm deep. Its fill was a mid brown silt from which one probable Iron Age sherd was recovered.

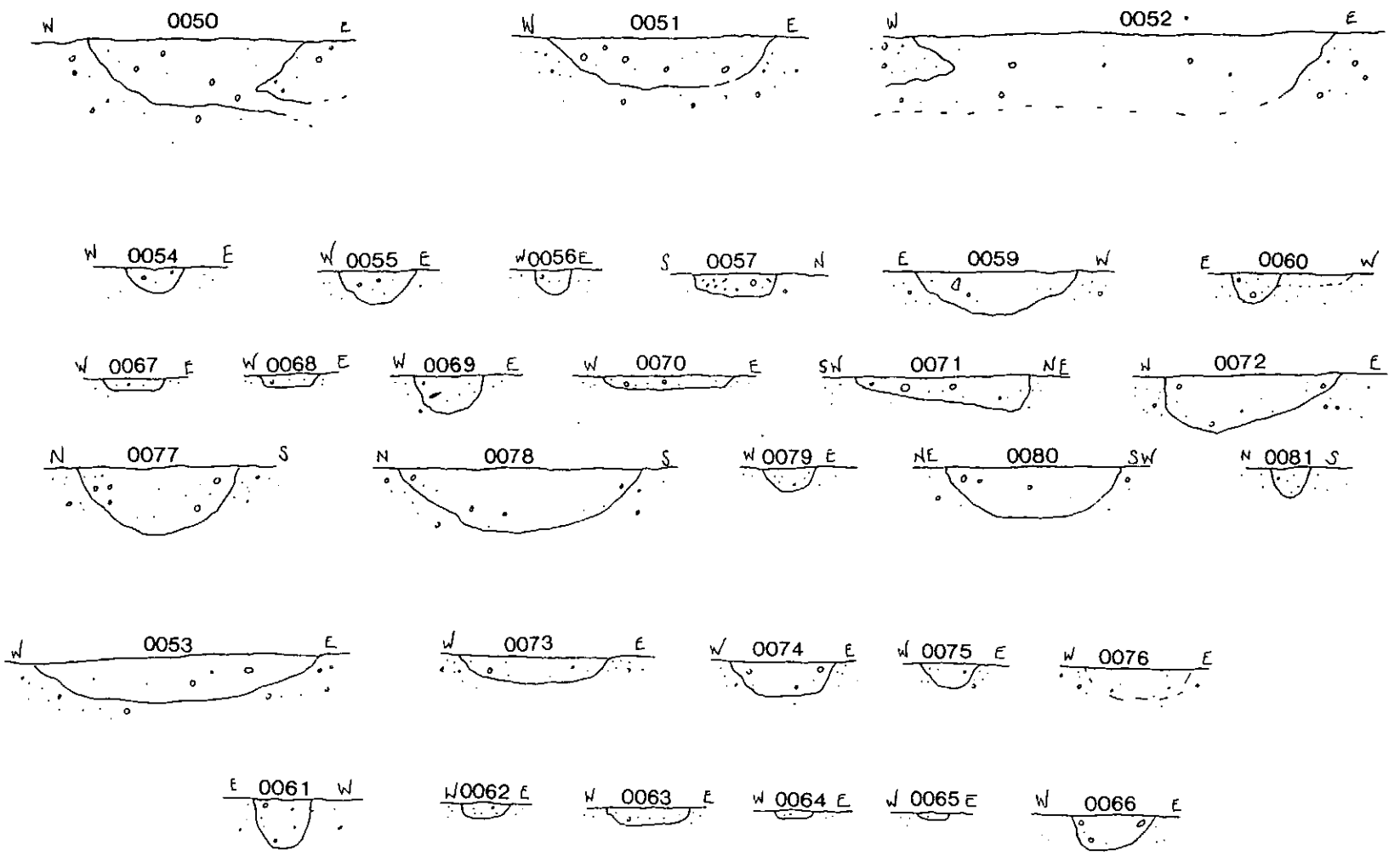

Fig. 6 Sections (Area B), scale 1:40

[0072] was a circular pit measuring *c.*750mm in diameter and *c.*250mm deep. Its fill was similar to that of 0071, a mid brown silt, but contained no finds.

[0073] was a circular pit *c.*600mm in diameter and *c.*120mm deep. It was filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand flecked with ironpan from which two flints were recovered.

[0074] was a circular pit measuring *c.*450mm in diameter and *c.*150mm deep. It was filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand from which one flint flake was recovered.

[0075] was a post-hole, *c.*200mm in diameter and *c.*100mm deep which was filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand in which one possible flint waste flake was found.

[0076] was excavated as a possible post-hole, *c.*300mm in diameter and *c.*120mm deep and filled by a mid grey/brown silty sand. However, the sides were not easily identifiable, no finds were recovered and the feature was unconvincing as a genuine post-hole.

[0077] was a sub-circular pit, *c.*700mm in diameter and *c.*270mm deep, filled with a dark grey/brown silty sand. From this, probable Neolithic pottery was recovered, as well as a number of probable Neolithic flints, including four blades and one serrated flake or blade.

[0078] was an east - west aligned ditch *c.*1.06 metres wide and *c.*270mm deep. Its fill was a loose, dark brown loamy sand which contained snail shells and iron lumps, most probably post-medieval in date.

[0079] looked like a possible post-hole *c.*200mm in diameter and *c.*100mm deep. Its fill was a mid orange/brown silty sand similar to, and somewhat merging with, the natural subsoil and contained no finds. Excavation proved this to be an unconvincing feature, probably natural.

[0080] was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, *c.*750mm wide and *c.*220mm deep. It was filled by a mid orangey brown silty sand from which two flint flakes were recovered and was cut by ditch 0078.

[0081] was a small, sub-circular pit measuring *c.*160mm in diameter and *c.*130mm deep. Its fill was a mottled mid orangey brown silty sand which was rich in charcoal but which produced no finds.

The majority of features were concentrated in the north western corner of the site but no clear patterns were observed in their distribution. Pit [0077] was in an isolated location to the north of the monitored area and produced the greatest variety and number of finds. This was also the only feature of probable Neolithic date

Excavation.

Stripping revealed a number of features, mainly clustered together in the centre of the eastern part of the site. The finds recovered were almost exclusively of Roman date, but included occasional prehistoric flints and pottery sherds that are likely to be residual. A degree of phasing can be inferred from the datable artefacts and stratigraphy. Below are descriptions and some interpretation of the features recorded.

[0082] was a ditch, running east to west across site. Four sections were excavated across this feature. (0097) and (0092) were filled by a very dark, almost black silty clay, whilst (0084) was a pale-mid brown silty sand and (0106) was a yellowish brown silty sand,

almost indistinguishable from the natural. (0097) produced Early Roman pottery and the articulated skeleton of a dog, but the bone was extremely fragile and therefore was not easy to lift. A small, shallow gully [0088], which may have been a natural band of south-east - north-west aligned sand had been cut by [0082]. As the fill of the eastern part of the ditch was rich in charcoal, a sample was taken from (0097) for environmental analysis.

[0085] was a shallow ditch, the butt-end of which cut ditch [0082] and contained a burial (see Fig. 10). The skeleton, 0083, was in a poor state of preservation but parts of some long bones and the skull were recovered. The skeleton appeared to be east - west aligned and slightly crouched, with the skull resting on a large stone and looking north. (Detailed analysis of the skeletal remains can be found in section 4. The Finds). Situated behind the skull was a large sherd from a Southern Spanish amphora which could date from any time between the 1st and 4th centuries. Although the other ceramics from the grave fill were from the late 1st to early 2nd century, it may be that these are residual since the inhumation is most likely to date from the 3rd -4th century (J. Plouviez, pers comm). The burial was found around 2m to the south of the location of urns and jet rings which were discovered during the evaluation (the findspot is marked on figure 5). These were initially interpreted as a cremation group, despite the lack of cremated material, and were dated to the late 3rd or 4th century. It seems more likely that this finds group was associated with an inhumation of the same date, perhaps of a young child whose bone did not survive in the sandy subsoil. Although the finds were in the vicinity of the female skeleton in the ditch and an association between the two cannot be completely ruled out, there was no evidence to connect the two features.
Two sections were excavated, the first, (0109), was where ditches [0082] and [0085] crossed. This showed the relationship between the two ditches, indicating that ditch [0085] clearly cut ditch [0082], which was not visible with any certainty from the surface. The second section of this ditch was filled by (0114), a yellowish brown silty sand almost identical to the natural. It is possible that this represents the very base of the ditch; the upper part may have been ploughed out.

When the skeletal remains were found, care was taken to look for a grave cut that the body may have been deposited in. Whilst a reasonable cut was present at the east, no equivalent could be seen at the western end, leading to the interpretation of the burial being deposited in the butt end of ditch [0085]. However, since the finds group from the evaluation was probably from a truncated or unrecognised burial, it is possible that two graves were originally aligned along a boundary (ditch [0082]) and the cuts are no longer clear. This could suggest that the turn in the butt end of ditch [0085] is actually a grave cut and not related to [0085] at all but neither an obvious western end of the grave or true end to [0085] were visible.

[0090] was initially thought to be a ditch, through which two sections were excavated (0091) and (0098). The fill formed a thin layer of very compact dark grey silty loam which contained decomposing vegetation and sealed plough lines. It is most likely that this represents a layer compacted by some kind of machinery, and the one worked flint and single Roman pottery sherd found in the layer are residual or due to the disturbance of Roman deposits around oven [0102].

[0086] was a deep, circular pit which cut ditches [0085] and [0082]. It was filled by (0087), a dark brown silty clay from which one sherd of mid second - mid third century pottery was recovered.

[0095] was a shallow, circular pit, partially cutting ditch [0082]. Its fill, (0095), was a mid-dark brown clay loam which was flecked with charcoal and contained pottery from the mid second century.

[0104] was a large, sub-oval pit, filled by a dark, black silty clay (0105). It had been partially damaged during machining. The pit was quite shallow with an even base and contained ceramic building material, heat altered flint and two pottery sherds, one of which was Neolithic and probably residual, the other dated as Roman. The fill was sampled because of the density of charcoal.

[0099] This featured was visible on the surface as a small oval spread of heat-altered clay. As excavation of the feature progressed, it became clear from the emerging structure that this was a small oven. It was filled by (0100), a compact layer of mid brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions, below which was (0107), a compacted mid yellowish brown chalk-flecked clay. In the base of the oven, below (0107) was a thin charcoal deposit, (0117) which was a blackish silty clay.
The main body of the oven was oval in plan with a rounded base and a square opening to the east. (for plan, see Fig. 10, for section, see Fig. 8)

[0102] was a basically rectangular oven with heat-altered clay sides and a 'loop' of heat-altered clay at the north-western corner. It was aligned approximately east - west, with the southern corner partially truncated by evaluation trench 7. Once machined, the feature was hand cleaned, revealing a quantity of pottery on the surface. The oven contained a fill layer (0143) of mid brown silty clay, which was rich in pottery and pink chalky heat-altered clay lumps. This may mean that the fill includes some material that had collapsed from the original oven structure; certainly the profile of the feature shows evidence of having had some form of walls at some time. (see Fig. 9) Where the base of the oven had survived, it comprised a solid, blackened clay floor, upon which was a thin layer of very dark grey charcoal-rich silty material from which a sample was taken. Pottery from the oven ranged in date from the late first to the mid second century; animal bone, lava quern fragments and fired clay were also recovered. All finds from this oven, including those from fill (0143), were recorded under the OP number 0102.

[0149] comprised a linear spread of stones or cobbles. This extended north from oven [0102] and measured *c.*300mm wide, turning west to produce a corner. The western extent of the spread was unclear as the feature appeared to have been truncated by [0090]. Hand cleaning of the feature did not produce any associated finds, nor was the feature seen to extend beyond the disturbance caused by [0090]. It is possible that this spread represents the remains of cobbling or foundations associated with [0102]. (see Fig. 9)

[0103] was a layer of mid brown clay silt up to 130mm in depth which was deposited over the 'entrance' of oven [0102] and over the western end of [0149]. The layer had been disturbed by [0090] and by the machine which made the edges impossible to locate with any certainty. Good quantities of pottery were found in this layer, including grey

micaceous ware sherds of early-mid second - mid third century date and Central Gaulish samian, which represent the latest pottery found during the excavation.

0093 This was a roughly rectangular spread of pale yellowish brown clay which formed a shallow dish shape, within which was a thin layer of mid brown silty clay (0094). 0093 was initially thought to be some kind of compacted clay surface but despite thorough cleaning of the surrounding area, no evidence of any associated structure was located. Around the edge of the clay was a spread of mid brown silt over which the clay appeared to be situated. Cutting 0093 were three small stakeholes, **[0111]**, **[0112]** and **[0113]** which were all shallow and filled by a mid brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from these features. (see Fig. 11)

[0110] was a small, oval post-hole located just to the east of [0093] filled by a mid brown silty clay. It was *c.*280mm wide, *c.*80mm deep and contained no finds.

[0108] was an oven, initially appearing as a roughly oval, ill-defined patch of heat-altered clay. (see Figs. 11-12) Nine sherds of Early Roman black-surfaced ware were found associated with this feature during cleaning. In order to investigate [0108] and the relationship between the clay surface and the silt below it, quadrants were excavated though the clay surface 0093 (Fig. 11i & ii). This revealed that the silty band surrounding 0093 was the fill of a large pit, **[0118]**. The fill, (0115)/(0119) was a mid brown sandy silt with occasional pale brown chalky clay lumps and charcoal flecks, in which was pottery of Early Roman date and heat-altered clay. Below this fill was a thin layer of greyish brown clay silt, (0116)/(0135), which was rich in charcoal and sampled for macrofossil evidence.

Once fully excavated, it became clear that [0108] and [0118] were related features, forming elements of a large, rounded oven. This measured approximately 1.6 metres across at its widest point and extended *c.*3.2 metres in length. The oven appeared to be in a good state of preservation, with roof and sides at least partially in tact. A large, open cavity at the east of the oven narrowed into a 'tunnel', *c.*680mm wide and *c.*1.72 metres long but whether or not this end was originally closed is unclear. The oven was constructed from chalky clay which had been subjected to heat, turning it pink in colour and hardening the structure. The base of the oven was a solid, blackened clay, on top of which was a thin layer of dark greyish brown clay silt, (0153). This was rich in charcoal and very similar in nature to (0115)/(0135), however, it could not be proved that they were the same context. The section did indicate that what was visible on the surface as [0108] was the roof of the oven.

Oven [0108]/[0118] contained six other distinct fills. (0174) was a pale yellowish brown chalky clay which was very clean and looked like a natural matrix which had been deliberately packed into the feature. No finds were recovered. (0145) was a pale yellowish brown chalky clay similar to (0174) but for the occasional inclusion of charcoal flecks, pink heat-altered clay lumps and small lenses of mid brown silty clay. Early Roman pottery was recovered from this fill. (0173) was a lens of greyish brown silt running through (0145) in which no finds were located. The presence of this context implies that (0145) may have not been deposited in a single episode, or that the lens is the result of animal burrowing, though the latter seems unlikely. (0146) was a pale yellowish brown clay with only occasional chalk lumps and pockets of heat-altered clay,

and contained no finds. (0138) was a mid reddish brown clay silt which was flecked with charcoal and chalk lumps. The inclusion of pink heat-altered clay lumps in this context may point to some collapse of the oven structure. (0144) comprised a mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional pebbles and chalk flecks from which no finds were recovered. (0148) was a deposit of pale olive brown clay which had occasional chalk lumps and was very natural in appearance. Whilst the extent and nature of this oven was eventually determined, the western edge of pit [0118] in which it was located, or of which it was a part, could not be identified where it merged with clay layer (0151).

[0147] was aligned north-west - south-east and was very similar in form to oven [0102]. (for plan see Fig. 9; for diagonal profile, see Fig. 7) It was filled by (0154), a pinkish red chalky clay mottled with pale yellowish brown chalky clay, which may have been part of the former structure of the oven that had collapsed in. Below this was layer of blackish grey clay silt, (0155), which was sampled because of its charcoal content. This layer was directly over the floor of the oven which was a blackened, solid clay, but also extended out slightly beyond the floor at each end. (0155) contained rim and base sherds from a grey micaceous ware pot of late first - early second century date. A sample was also taken from this ashy, charcoal layer.

Two similar spreads of probable burnt material were also found under the upper fill of trench 0171. **[0139]** was a shallow, amorphous feature located at a depth of *c.* 120mm. It was filled by (0140), a mid-dark brown silty clay with a burnt appearance and frequent charcoal inclusions. One Roman pottery sherd and oyster shells were recovered from this feature. **[0141]** was found at the same depth, just to the west of [0139]. It appeared as a narrow north-south aligned slot, filled by (0142), a charcoal rich mid-dark brown silty clay. On excavation, the fill seemed to continue under the surrounding clay, again suggesting that this clay deposit (0151) actually consisted of a number of different layers that could not be distinguished from one another. It is possible that these two spreads of burnt material may be associated with one of the hearth-like features identified during evaluation.

When the excavation area was initially machined, a large, amorphous spread of clay was revealed which was at first thought to be natural. In the process of the excavation, it became clear that this was not the case and the whole area was cleaned by hoe and trowel for definition. Three distinct layers were identified on the surface, **0150**, **0151** and **0152**, and two trenches were hand excavated through the area in order to see the relationships between them and establish their depth.

0156 was a south-west to north-east aligned trench measuring 3.44 metres long and was excavated to a depth of 860mm, following the known natural (for section, see Fig. 7). This showed that 0151, a pale yellowish brown chalky clay, was deposited over 0150 which consisted of a mid greyish brown clay silt. The trench also showed that the area was made up from a number of different fill layers, many of which looked homogenous but which stratigraphically speaking, must have been deposited as a series of different layers that were not possible to define. The layers appear to have built up, almost certainly through human action, to fill a large pit of uncertain date or function.

This was also seen in trench **0171** (Fig. 7) which was excavated from natural to natural across the clay area. It was aligned approximately north-east - south-west, following the

line of evaluation trench 7. At a depth of *c.*360mm, a thin lens of blackish silt, approximately 600mm wide was visible in the section within the pale, clay layer, 0151. The clay was removed from above this lens and the silty material chased back from the section until it was fully revealed. This layer, **[0136]** was a linear feature which was initially interpreted as a possible slot. Its fill, (0137), was a dark blackish silt with reddish brown clay patches, and measured only 30mm thick at its deepest point. A sample of (0137) was taken for environmental analysis.

0152 was a mid orangey brown clay silt layer to the south of layer 0150. Its eastern extent was unclear, having been truncated by the machine, and to the south, this layer merged with natural. Whilst there was a distinct change between 0152 and 0150 on the surface, this could not be identified in section when a small slot was excavated through the layers. Twelve sherds from a late 1st - early 2nd century grey micaceous ware vessel were collected from the surface of 0152.

[0120] was a small, oval post-hole cut into clay layer 0150. It measured 400mm in diameter and was excavated to a depth of 450mm, but the base could not be reached. The fill, (0122), was a mid-dark brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks and was quite similar to 0150. It is therefore possible that the post-hole was overcut into layer 0150, as the steep sides were obscured by shadow. One sherd of a Roman black surfaced ware vessel was recovered.

[0122] was a small, circular post-hole *c.*360mm in diameter and *c.*130mm deep, cutting layer 0150. The fill, (0123), was a mid-dark brown silty clay which was moderately stony but yielded no finds.

[0124] was a small, shallow circular post-hole, *c.*330mm in diameter and *c.*120mm deep and cutting layers 0150 and 0152. Its fill, (0125) was a stony, mid brown clay silt from which no finds were recovered.

[0126] was a large, circular post-hole cutting layer 0150, and measured *c.*920mm in diameter and *c.*450mm deep. It had two fills, the lower of which, (0127), was a stony mid brown silty clay flecked with chalk. The upper fill, (0130), was a pale yellowish brown chalky clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

[0128] was a fairly large circular post-hole cutting [0126]. It measured *c.*500mm in diameter and *c.*380mm deep. Its fill, (0129), was a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks which contained no finds.

In the north-western corner of the site, a large area of silty material was revealed. This had been picked up by evaluation trench 8 but not fully investigated, though it was interpreted as an extraction pit for chalk or clay. The area was roughly determined during the stripping of the site for excavation and a section excavated by machine to determine its depth, which measured *c.* 2.3 metres.

4. The Finds

Blackacre Hill, Great Blakenham (BLG 017): finds from excavation.

Cathy Tester, Sue Anderson and Alexis Willett, January 2000.

Introduction

A summary of finds quantities from this excavation is presented in the table below. A full quantification by context is included in the appendix.

Find type	No.	Wt/kg
Pottery	430	4.406
CBM	7	0.223
Fired clay	213	1.509
Lava quern	7	0.348
Stone	1	1.251
Flint	38	6.317
Burnt flint/stone	24	0.394
Animal bone	589	0.801
Oyster shell	8	-
Snail shell	2	-
Charcoal	19	-
Iron	20	0.389

Table 1: Finds quantities.

Pottery

A total of 430 sherds of prehistoric and Roman pottery weighing 4.406 kg was collected during the monitoring and excavation. Table 2 provides a summary of the quantification. A detailed list by context is available in the appendix.

Fabric	**Code**	**No.**	**% No**	**Wt. (g)**	**% Wt.**
Flint tempered (?Neolithic)	F1a	5	1.16	95	2.16
Flint-tempered (?Iron Age)	F1b	6	1.40	13	0.30
Quartz sand tempered (?Iron age)	QS1	9	2.09	22	0.50
Total Prehistoric wares		*20*	*4.65*	*130*	*2.95*
Amphora	AA	4	0.93	1273	28.89
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	190	44.19	759	17.23
Grey micaceous wares	GM	72	16.74	544	12.35
Grey micaceous, black surfaced	GMB	7	1.63	49	1.11
Sandy grey wares	GX	111	25.81	1550	35.18
Red colour-coated wares	RC	4	0.93	18	0.41
Oxidised coarse wares	RX	18	4.19	72	1.63
Central Gaulish samian	SA CG	3	0.70	10	0.23
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	1	0.23	1	0.02
Total Roman wares		*410*	*95.35*	*4276*	*97.05*
Total pottery		**430**		**4406**	

Table 2: Pottery quantification

The assemblage is very clearly dominated by the Roman wares; less than 3% of it is prehistoric.

Prehistoric pottery by Alexis M. Willett

Introduction

Twenty sherds of prehistoric pottery, weighing 0.130 kg, were recovered from the excavation and monitoring at Great Blakenham. The pottery in this assemblage fell into two groups: ?Neolithic and ?Iron Age of which the ?Iron Age material was predominant. Table 2 provides a summary of the quantification.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using both sherd count and weight. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is provided as an appendix to this report. For this small group, no attempt has been made to record weights for separate body, base and rim sherds, or to quantify by form. Wares have been characterised by major inclusions. A x4 magnifying glass was used to identify fabrics. Recording uses a system of letters and numbers for fabric codes. The letter prefix in the fabric codes represents the main inclusion present (F representing and QS quartz sand). SCCAS pottery spotdating forms were used and then the results were input onto MS Access 97.

Two fabric types, with subdivisions, were identified on the basis of inclusions. Basic fabric descriptions are provided below. All are soft and handmade. See key to inclusion sizes.

Code	Period	Description
F1a	?Neolithic	Major inclusion common, moderately sorted, medium, angular calcined flint. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand. Exterior and interior surfaces and margins buff/red and core dark grey. Soapy feel. Burnished interior surface. One sherd decorated with horizontal rows of stabbed hyphenated dash lines. Oxidised during firing.
F1b	?Iron Age	Major inclusion common, moderately sorted, medium, angular calcined flint. Also abundant, very well sorted, very small, rounded quartz sand. Exterior surface black/brown, exterior margin grey/black, core grey, interior margin grey/brown to buff and interior surface buff/brown. Rough feel. ?Burnished exterior surface. Undecorated. Reduced during firing.
QS1	?Iron Age	Major inclusion abundant, well sorted, small, sub-rounded quartz sand. Also sparse, well sorted, small, sub-angular grog pieces. Exterior surface buff/red/brown, exterior margin buff/orange, core grey/black, interior margin black and interior surface black/brown. Rough feel. ?Burnished interior. Undecorated. Mixture of oxidisation and reduction during firing.

Definition of inclusion sizes: very small - <1mm, small – 1-2mm, medium – 2-4mm, large – 4+mm

Pottery by period

?Neolithic Wares.

Fabric F1a is a calcined flint tempered ware with quartz sand inclusions, burnished on the interior surface and oxidised during firing. One rim sherd of this fabric was found. It is slightly everted with a flat expanded top and this rim leads down to a round shoulder decorated with rows of triangular stab marks. Both the form and the decoration are similar to vessels found at Hurst Fen, Mildenhall, Suffolk (Clark et al. 1960, 237, p-57) which suggests a Neolithic date, although a small possibility of it being Iron Age should be noted.

?Iron Age Wares

Most of the sherds in this prehistoric pottery assemblage appear to be of Iron Age date. Fabric F1b is a calcined flint tempered ware with abundant quartz sand inclusions, possibly burnished on the exterior surface and reduced during firing. Fabric QS1 is a quartz sand tempered ware with sparse grog inclusions, possibly burnished on the interior surface. Only undecorated body sherds of these fabrics were recovered and therefore this Iron Age date is based on the general matrix composition and appearance of the fabrics, hence the fact that it is queried.

Pottery by context

Prehistoric pottery was recovered from eight contexts; in three of them it was residual. Table 3 shows the fabric types by context, with suggested dates.

Context	Identifier	Fabrics	Suggested Date
0055	Posthole	QS1	?Iron Age
0056	Posthole	QS1	?Iron Age
0059	Pit	QS1	?Iron Age
0071	Pit	QS1	?Iron Age
0077	Pit	F1a, F1b	?Neolithic / ?Iron Age
0084	Ditch fill	F1b	?Iron Age (residual)
0102	Oven/hearth	F1b	?Iron Age (residual)
0105	Pit	F1a	?Neolithic (residual)

Table 3: Summary of prehistoric pottery by context.

The majority of the contexts had only a few sherds of prehistoric pottery each. Pit 0077 mainly contained ?Neolithic sherds but an ?Iron Age sherd was also recovered from this feature.

Summary and discussion
Pottery from the ?Iron Age is in the majority in this assemblage. The earliest material is queried as dating to the Neolithic.

Roman Pottery by Cathy Tester

Introduction
A total of 410 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 4.276 kg was collected from twenty-eight contexts during the excavation.

Methodology
The Roman pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight and classified using the form and fabric type series devised for recording Roman pottery at Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for recording Roman pottery in Suffolk. It is supplemented by Going's type series for Chelmsford (1987). A x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics.
Quantification was essentially by fabric, but forms were noted as they occurred within each fabric group and each 'sherd family' was recorded on a separate line in the database table. Table 2 provides a key to the fabrics present in this assemblage; listing them by common name followed by the mnemonic codes used for this report. SCCAS pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 table. All percentages are of weight unless otherwise noted.

Fabrics and forms
The nine Roman fabrics or fabric groups that were identified included local, regional and imported finewares and coarsewares.

Finewares equalled less than 1% of this assemblage. The only imported fineware was a Central Gaulish samian dish and the only Romano-British fineware was red colour-coated ware which was probably regionally produced – possibly at Colchester.

The coarsewares which dominate this assemblage came mainly from three fabric groups. Grey Sandy wares were most common (35%) followed by Black-surfaced wares (17.2%) and Grey Micaceous wares which may possibly come from the Wattisfield/Waveney Valley area (13.4%). No other group had more than 2% of the site total but other fabrics identified were miscellaneous oxidised and white coarsewares of unknown but presumed local origins. Four sherds from a single South Spanish amphora represented the only imported coarseware.

The most common forms identified were jars including carinated and cordoned, high-shouldered and globular forms. Also present in the assemblage were bottles or flasks, beakers, dishes, bowls, a cup, a lid and an amphora.

Roman pottery by feature
The Roman pottery was collected from twenty-eight contexts in nineteen stratified features that included ditches, pits, 'ovens' and other features. One group was unstratisfied. The largest proportion of the pottery came from the group of ovens which accounted for 57% of the total pottery assemblage. 35% came from ditches (OP 0085 & 0082) but these are 'over-represented' due to the presence of four amphora sherds which separately account for 28.89% of the total site assemblage. The ditches accounted for only 8% of the total sherd count.. The rest of the pottery came from other features and 1% of it was unstratisfied.

The Ovens
The majority of the pottery (57%) came from features associated with a group of four "oven-like" features. The largest group came from Oven 0102 (290 sherds, 1.988 kg) which also supplied the best dating evidence. It produced samian which was Hadrianic or Antonine and a dish and jars which had mid 2nd to mid 3rd century dates. Oven 0147 (6 sherds, 0.198 kg) produced one identifiable form , a high-shouldered jar which could be late 1st or early 2nd century. Oven 0108/0118 (48 sherds, 0.331 kg) produced nothing diagnostic or closely datable but on the basis of the fabrics present and in the absence of anything later, it was assigned an early Roman date. Oven 0136 produced one abraded sherd. If these ovens were used in sequence, it is probable that 0102 was the latest, based on the pottery evidence. It was the only one with material which was mid 2nd century or later; the others had early 2nd century but nothing later.

Dates
The pottery fabrics and forms in this assemblage can be dated from the late 1st, the 2nd and the early 3rd centuries. This is in agreement with the pottery that was recovered from the Evaluation Trenches 7 and 8 .

(Finch, 1999) which, apart from two later 3rd to 4th century vessels in Evaluation Trench 8, had the same date range. It is quite possible that the key features of the site were out of use and infilled before the middle of the 3rd century.

Summary and Discussion
Diagnostic pieces of Roman pottery suggest that the most intensive activity occurred during the Roman period but did not continue beyond the 3rd century. None of the fabrics and forms exclusive to the late and latest Roman period are present in this assemblage.

The amount of prehistoric pottery is almost negligible. It was better represented in the Evaluation assemblage, but in both, the evidence does not allow a definite conclusion to be made about its date which could be Iron Age or Neolithic.

Ceramic building materials and fired clay by Sue Anderson

Only seven fragments of CBM were recovered, all of post-medieval date. Peg tile fragments in sandy red fabrics with grog or ferrous tempering were found in 2001 and 0053, and small pieces of brick in sandy ferrous fabrics were found in 0053 and 0098.

Abraded fragments of fired clay or daub were found in fifteen contexts (a full list is available in the appendix). A few fragments, particularly those from 0094, 0097, 0102 and 0105, had wattle impressions. Most pieces were abraded. Fabrics were largely sandy, poorly mixed and contained coarse inclusions of chalk and/or large voids (organics?). The pieces are undatable, but are frequently associated with Roman pottery and are probably related to the group of ovens which were a key feature of the site.

Metalwork by Sue Anderson

Fragments of iron objects were found in six contexts. Two small unidentified fragments of probable post-medieval date were found in 0053. A large unidentified object, probably modern, was found in 0078. Most of the fragments from 0102 and 0103 were nails, and were found in association with large quantities of Roman pottery. Unidentified lumps, possibly natural ferrous material, were collected from 0121 and 0150.

Miscellaneous by Sue Anderson

Flint

Thirty-eight worked flints were collected from eleven contexts, of which 23 were from 0077. The majority were unpatinated flakes, although one worn patinated flake was also found. One core fragment (0094), one scraper (0091), five blades (0070, 0077), three retouched flakes (0073, 0077, 0109) and a serrated blade (0077) were also collected. The presence of several well-formed blades and a serrated tool may indicate an early Neolithic date for the assemblage from context 0077. None of the other material is particularly diagnostic, but the quality of the flakes may suggest a Neolithic rather than later prehistoric date for the group as a whole.

Twenty-four pieces of burnt flint or sandstone were found in six contexts, the majority in 0105, which produced 18 pieces. The majority is associated with prehistoric pottery or worked flint, although in some cases these are residual in Roman contexts.

Quernstones

Seven fragments of lava quern, including an edge fragment 38mm thick but showing signs of heavy wear, were collected from 0102. A piece of quernstone in millstone grit, including the edge of the central hole, was found in 0108.

Biological evidence

Human bone by Sue Anderson

A very fragmentary human skeleton (0083) in poor condition was recovered. Fragments of the cranial vault, right shoulder, arm, leg and pelvis were present. The bones were small but robust with well-developed muscle markings and the occipital crest appeared large. However, the appearance of the remains of the pelvis suggested a possible female individual. There were some degenerative changes, including osteophytosis of some joint margins where these survived. Slight signs of hyperostosis frontalis interna were observed in the skull — this condition is associated with post-menopausal females and is symptomless in life. A partial metopic suture, the suture which divides the frontal bone in young children, was still visible - the retention of this feature is a genetic trait. There was a possible unhealed cut across the frontal bone which had removed a slice from the outer table of the skull. The edges, though abraded,

were relatively sharp in comparison with other breaks. However it is not possible to be certain whether this had occurred perimortem or was a post-mortem artefact. In summary, the skeleton appears to be that of a muscular female in middle or old age.

Animal bone by Alexis M. Willett

A total of 589 animal bones, weighing 0.801 kg, was collected from the excavation at Blackacre Hill. The bone is in a generally poor condition; very fragmentary and crumbly and the bone surfaces are affected by bioturbation. 243 of these fragments were deemed unidentifiable although they only account for 10% of the total assemblage weight.

Six taxon groups were identified, although three of these are broad terms:

Large mammal	- an animal approximately the size of cattle / equid / large deer;
Medium mammal	- an animal approximately the size of a pig / sheep/goat / small deer;
Small mammal	- an animal approximately the size of a cat or smaller.

A summary of the quantification by taxa can be seen in Table 4 below.

Taxa	Total Number	% of total	Total weight in g	% of total
Cattle (Bos taurus)	2	0.3%	20	2.5%
Sheep/goat (Ovicaprid)	1	0.2%	2	0.2%
Dog (Canis familiaris)	39	6.6%	78	9.7%
Large mammal	94	16.0%	488	60.9%
Medium mammal	209	35.5%	129	16.1%
Small mammal	1	0.2%	1	0.1%
Unidentifiable	243	41.3%	83	10.3%

Table 4: A summary of quantification by taxa.

In terms of fragment number the medium mammals dominate but in terms of weight it is the large mammal fragments that are in the greatest quantity. Ditch 0082 produced the majority of the bones in this assemblage, including the near whole dog skeleton that probably also accounts for many of the unspecific medium mammal bone fragments.

Some of the animal bone fragments have deep cuts marks in them and appear to have been butchered. A significant number of calcined and charred fragments, from having been exposed to high temperatures, are present in this sample suggesting cooking of some animal parts has taken place. Several of the fragments represent animals that were immature at the time of death.

No distinct pathology was observed. The root damage to many of the bone surfaces may have obscured mild pathology or small cut or gnaw marks.

Such a small group of animal bones is unable to provide significant interpretations about the site at Blackacre Hill but may suggest food waste due to the immaturity of some of the animals, the butchery evidence and the charred and calcined nature of some of the bones.

Shell

Eight oyster shells were found in three contexts, all of Roman date. One fragmentary snail shell, an open country species (Helicidae indet.), was found in 0105, and a complete unidentified snail shell was collected from 0163.

Charcoal

Small fragments of charcoal were collected from seven contexts (0055, 0069, 0094, 0105, 0115, 0119, 0142), often in association with burnt flint or fired clay.

Summary and conclusions

The main period of activity at this site was the Roman period, particularly from the late 1st to the early 3rd centuries. This activity centres around the group of ovens which were a key feature. The amount and types of pottery and animal bone that were discarded indicate relatively intensive occupation of medium or high status. There is very little metalwork and no coins found in this assemblage.

Evidence for activity during the prehistoric period is sparse and consists largely of prehistoric worked flint which has a suggested Neolithic date and a small amount of pottery of uncertain date.

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5. Sample Assessment

CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM BLACKACRE HILL, GREAT BLAKENHAM, SUFFOLK (BLG 017): AN ASSESSMENT.

V. Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF
February 2000

Introduction

Excavations undertaken by the Suffolk County Archaeological Service revealed four ovens of probable Roman date, set at different levels within a clay area and bounded to the north by a ditch. Samples were taken from contexts with a visibly high charred organic content including the fills of ditch [0082], pit [0104] and ovens [0099], [0108/0118] and [0147]. Seven samples were submitted for assessment.

Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots, or sub-samples thereof, were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 40 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. All plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds/fruits and arthropods were present at a very low density in all samples.

Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds/fruits of common weed species were recovered at varying densities from all samples. Preservation was poor to moderate; some grains and seeds had become puffed and distorted during combustion and chaff elements were often fragmentary.

Cereals

Grains and, more particularly, chaff were present in all samples. Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded with wheat being predominant. Wheat chaff elements, especially spelt (*T. spelta*) glume bases, were common throughout.

Wild flora

Seeds/fruits of common weed species were noted in all samples. Segetal weed taxa were predominant and included orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), indeterminate grasses and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) fruit was present in sample 0137, possibly indicating that some cereals were being produced on marginal damp soils.

Other plant macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were recovered from all but samples 0105 and 0153. Other plant macrofossils included fragments of charred root, rhizome or stem and indeterminate culm nodes, inflorescence fragments and seeds.

Other materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probably the residues of the combustion of organic materials, including cereal grains, at very high temperatures. Other materials were extremely rare but included fragments of fish and small mammal or amphibian bone and a single charred arthropod.

Discussion

With the possible exception of sample 0117, the assemblages are all very uniform in composition. All consist primarily of cereal processing waste including wheat chaff and some segetal weeds. The presence of common fragments of cereal sprout, detached cereal embryos and sprouted and wasted grains also indicate that cereal storage waste products are present.

Similar assemblages have been recovered from other contemporary sites, for example Stonea, Cambridgeshire (Van der Veen, 1996) and Pakenham, Suffolk (Murphy and Wiltshire 1989) and there is increasing evidence that cereal waste was used as fuel for pottery kilns, parching ovens and other industrial processes (Van der Veen, in press). It appears likely that this material was transported to where it was required and its presence does not necessarily imply that cereal processing was occurring locally.

At the time of writing no information is available regarding possible uses for the ovens. However, it would appear that the fuel was mostly burned in a controlled manner at reasonably high temperatures. Although some grains are puffed and distorted, chaff is common and it does not appear that delicate elements like rachis internodes and awn fragments were destroyed, as would probably have been the case had combustion occurred in poorly controlled, well-aerated conditions.

The presence of an assemblage of similar composition within ditch 0082 probably implies that burnt refuse from the ovens was being disposed of in available open features.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages appear to be originally derived from cereal processing and storage waste. This material was subsequently used as fuel for the ovens recovered during the excavation. As this 'fuel' may have been transported from it's point of origin to where it was required, it is not possible to state whether this waste is also indicative of local agricultural practices.

Similar assemblages have been quantified from industrial contexts at other sites. As it is not possible in this instance to ascertain the exact origin of the material, it is unlikely that further work would either add to the interpretation of the site or to regional data about contemporary agricultural or industrial practices. Therefore, no further analysis is recommended.

References

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Van der Veen, M., in press The economic value of chaff and straw in arid and temperate zones, *Vegetation History and Archaeobotany*.

6. Discussion

Monitoring.

The monitored site revealed an area of scattered prehistoric pits and post-holes along with ditches of post-medieval date. The finds from the prehistoric features consisted largely of probable Iron Age pottery and worked flints. Only pit [0077], which was particularly rich in finds, was of a probable Neolithic date. Only one of the ditches revealed, [0080], was undated and may be prehistoric. Overall, the evidence present in this area points towards the remains of Iron Age occupation but no obvious structures or occupation surfaces were observed to precisely locate possible dwellings.

Excavation.

The key features of this site are undoubtedly the ovens, with which the majority of finds were associated. The samples taken from the ovens indicate the use of cereal waste as fuel, something which is known from industrial contexts elsewhere. However there is no artefactual evidence on the site which points towards industrial use, although the size of the ovens would suggest a quite sizeable operation, perhaps associated with agricultural activities. It is possible that they were bread ovens which would have been heated to a high temperature then emptied of fuel before the bread was put in to bake (J. Plouviez, pers comm). Certainly all the ovens appear to have been well cleaned of burnt fuel debris, leaving only a thin layer of burnt deposits in each base which extend beyond the openings as though the material had been raked out during cleaning. In addition, the sample results imply that waste from the ovens was being dumped in open features on the site.

It is probable that the ovens were used in sequence, rather than contemporaneously. From the datable evidence, the latest oven was [0102] which contained pottery of mid

2nd century date, the others supplying no closely datable forms but certainly nothing later. This conclusion also seems logical from a physical point of view since [0102]was constructed on top of the clay layers which seal the other ovens. The first oven was [0108] which was constructed directly onto natural, unlike [0147] which was on top of the silt and imported clay layers that seal [0108]. Pottery from 0103, the layer that sealed both parts of [0102], and the cobbled area 0149, includes that dated as mid 2nd to mid 3rd century, showing that the oven was out of use and infilled by that time. However, the site may have still seen some use after this date, the latest evidence on site being that found in evaluation trench 8, where the late 3rd or 4th century finds group was found. The burial 0083 is probably of the same date but no other features from the excavation could be attributed to the same period, unless oven [0099], which is undated, was in use at that time.

The pottery assemblage from the site is suggestive of medium-high status and relatively intensive occupation, but no obvious structural evidence in terms of post-holes, slots, floors or the like was observed. However, many contexts did produce daub, some of which had wattle impressions. This is indicative of some building in the area but it is unclear whether these are representative of dwellings and out-buildings or structural elements associated with the ovens. Bones from evaluation trench 7 (which contained the same layers as those observed in 0171) include some butchered bone which points towards food waste. Bones found during the excavation also showed evidence of charring and cutting, and the majority of individuals represented were immature implying butchering before old age. Unfortunately, the sample of animal bones is too small to draw many conclusions but at least gives an idea of the type of animals present on this site and points towards the disposal of food waste. Indeed, the domestic nature of the finds on site suggests that dwellings must be fairly close by.

The excavation produced no evidence of the timber framed buildings that were suggested by the evaluation in trench 7. Some heat-altered clay patches identified in this trench which were interpreted as hearths may be those picked up in the excavation, for example 0025 seems to be the truncated corner of oven [0102]; 0023 and 0024 may be related to [0147] or 0139 and 0141. Machine disturbance of the area around the ovens made interpretation of the area extremely difficult, despite rigorous cleaning and significant excavations through the clay layers which seemed to be deliberately deposited. Whilst no direct interpretation of the oven complex was possible, finds from the site show that it was in use from the late 1st century into the early 3rd century. The finds group from evaluation trench 8 and probably the burial in ditch [0085] were deposited in the later 3rd or 4th century, presumably when the site was no longer in domestic use.

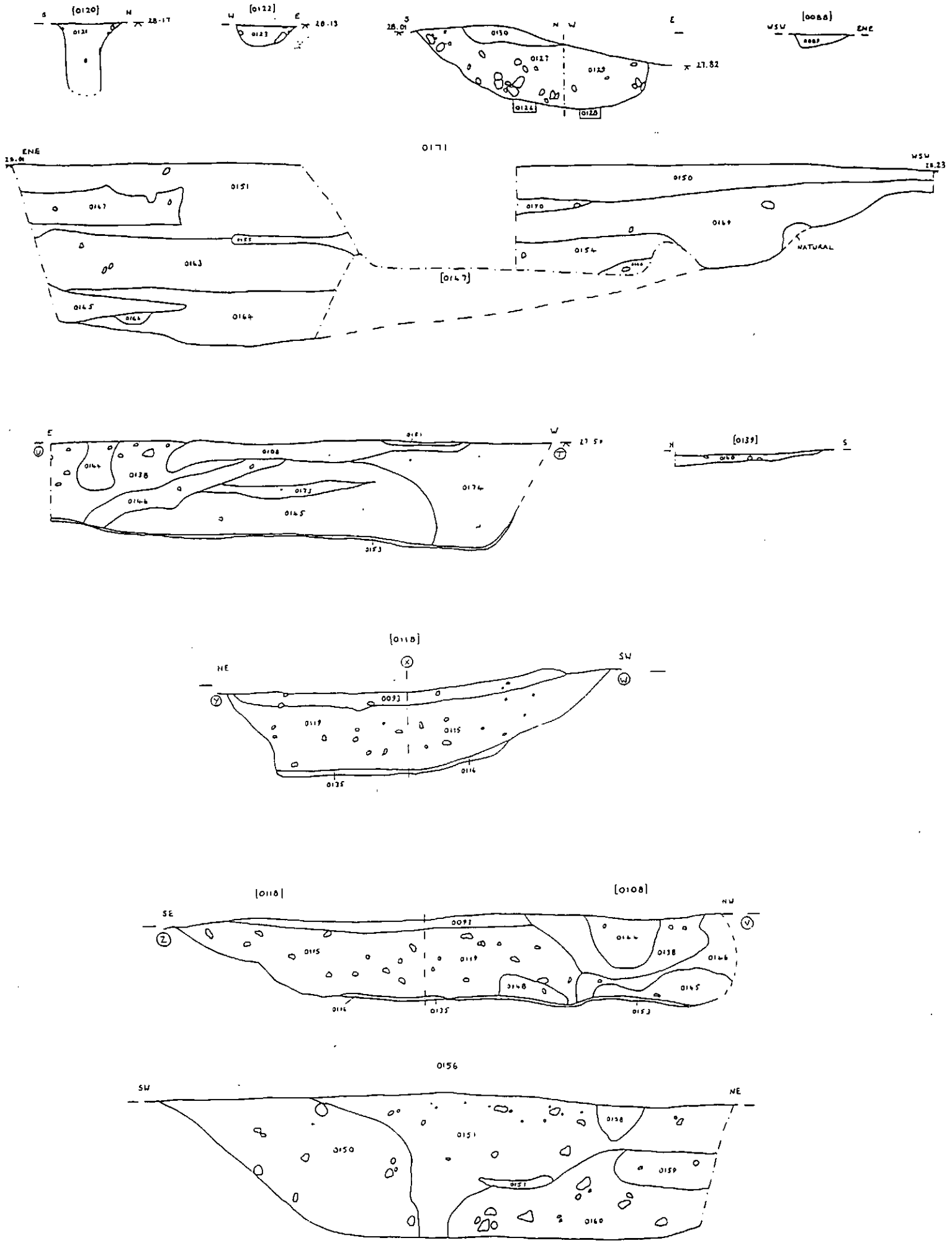

Fig. 7 Sections (Area A), scale 1:40

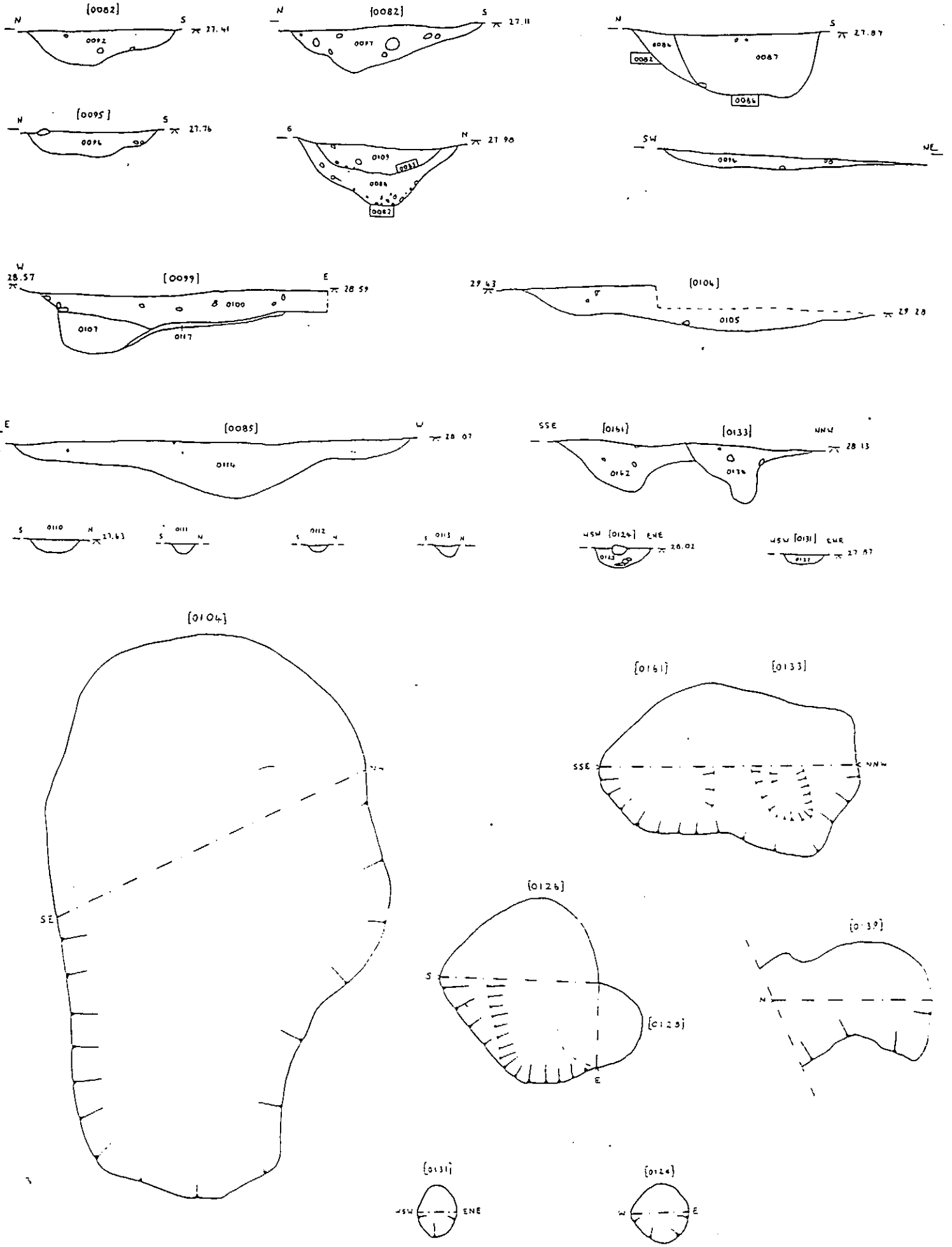

Fig. 8 Sections and plans (Area A), scale 1:40

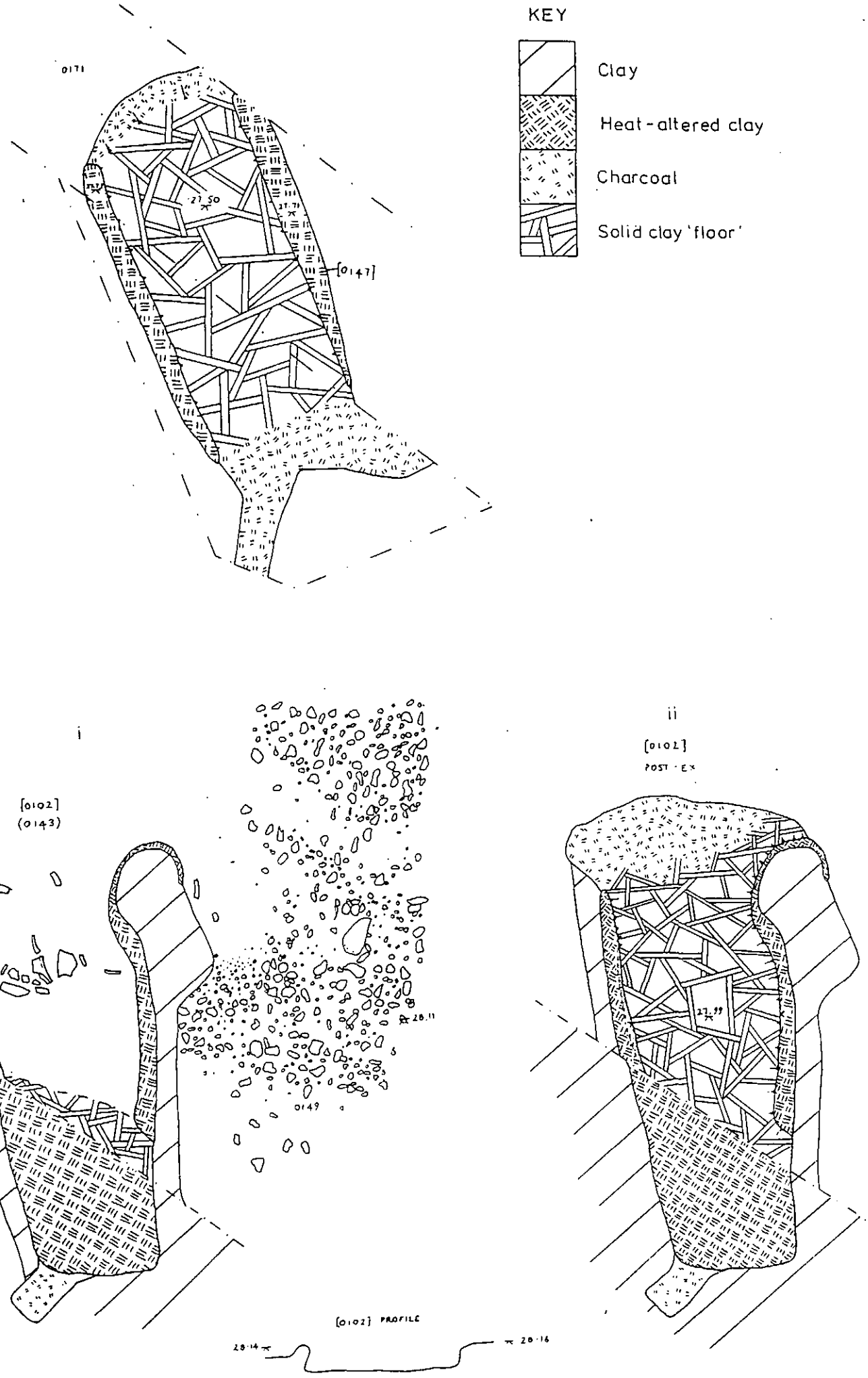

Fig. 9 Plans (Area A), scale 1:40

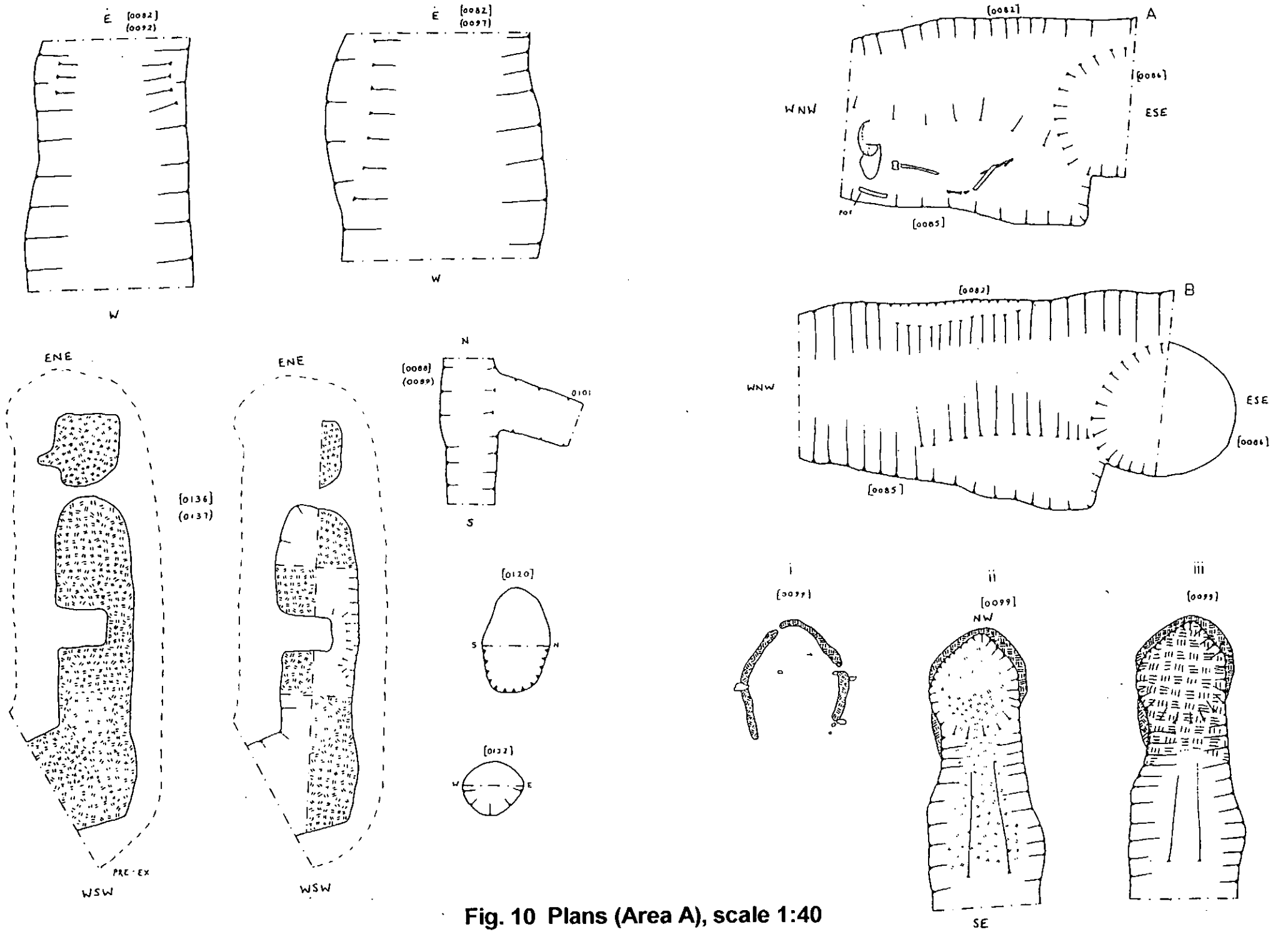

Fig. 10 Plans (Area A), scale 1:40

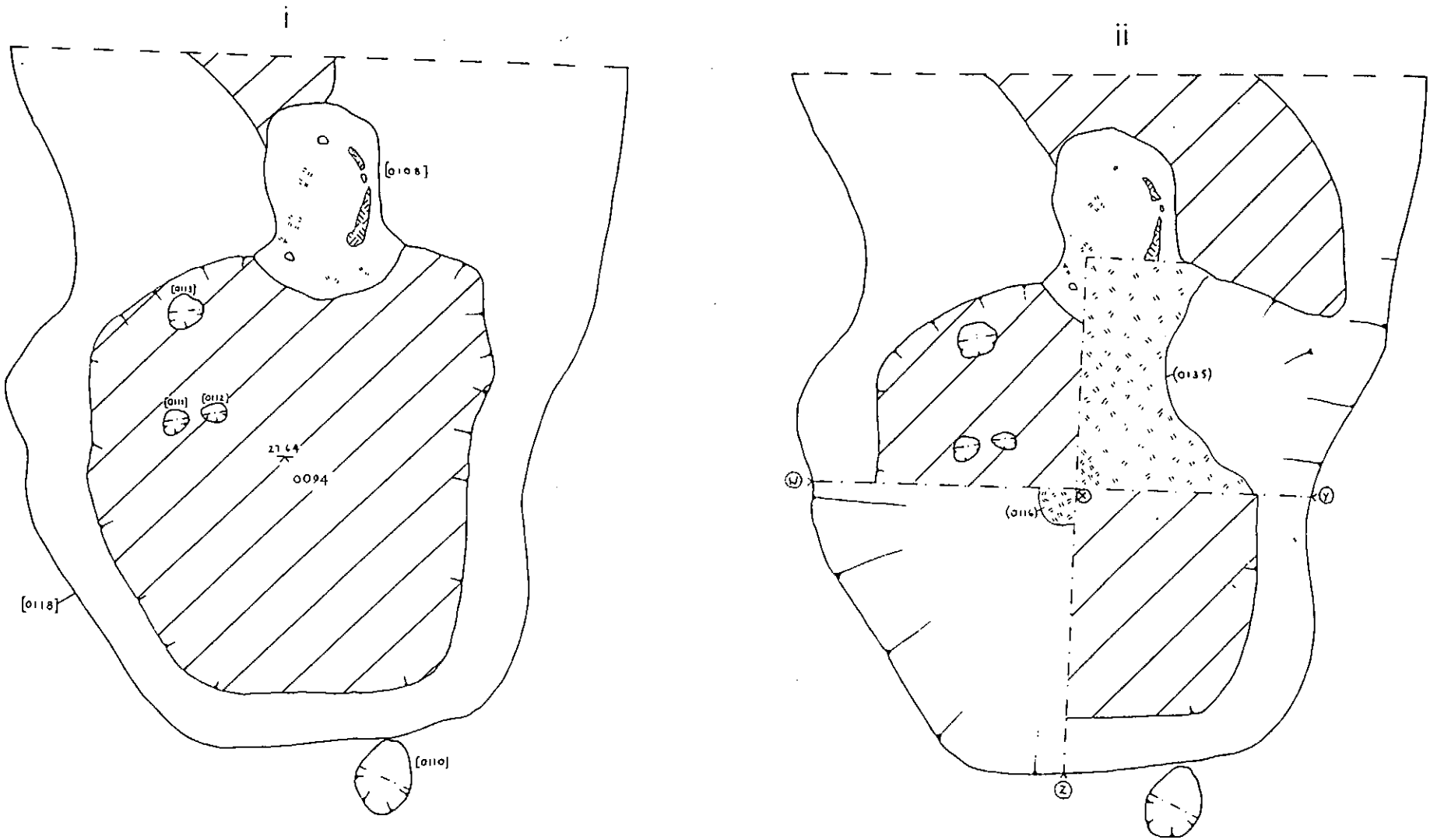

Fig. 11 Sequential plans: excavation of oven [0108]/[0118], scale 1:40

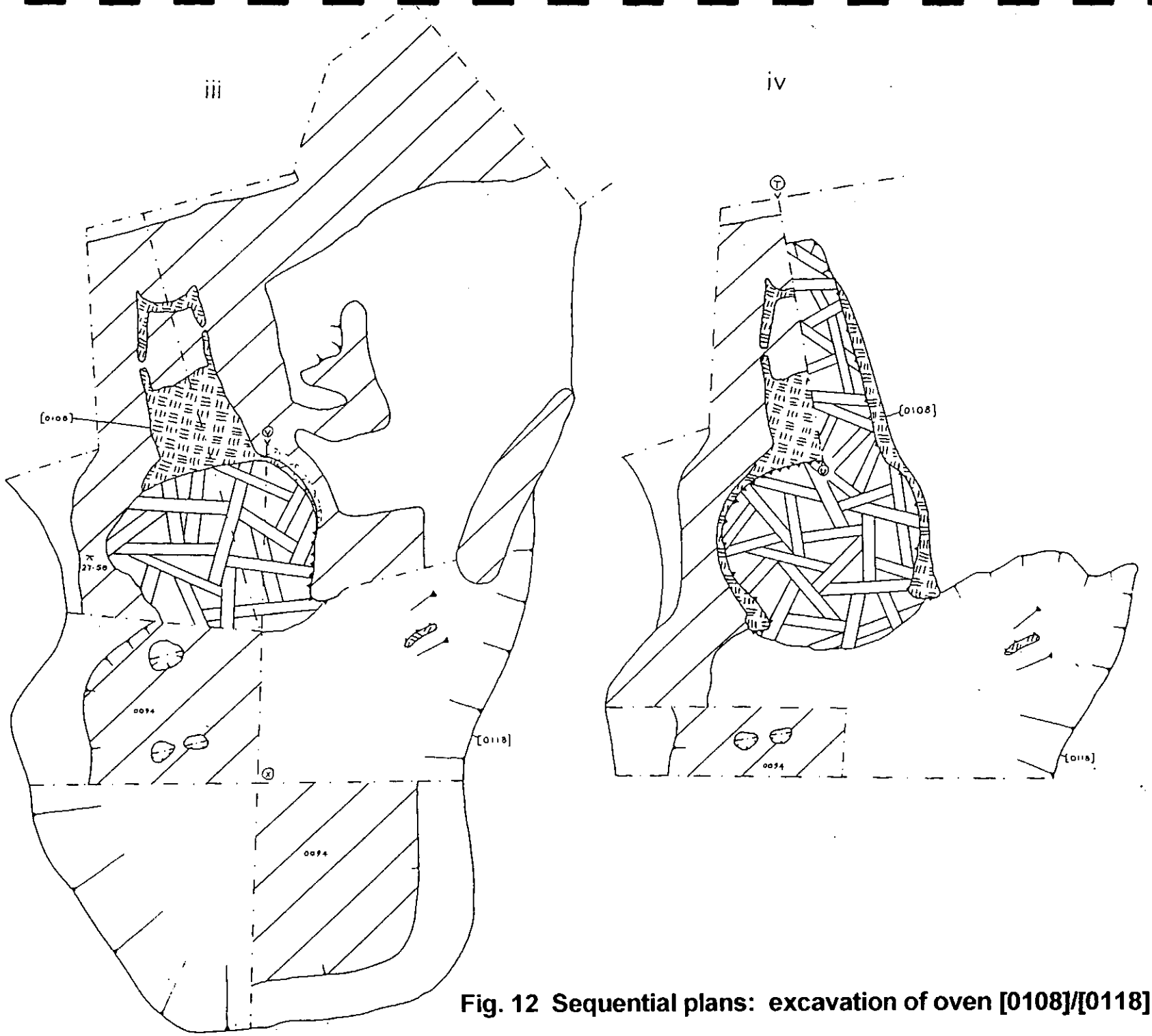

Fig. 12 Sequential plans: excavation of oven [0108]/[0118], scale 1:40

Appendix I

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring
[continuous observation of soil-stripping operations]

ORION BUSINESS PARK, BLACKACRE HILL, GREAT BLAKENHAM

1. Background

1.1 An application (MS/19/99) has been made for the erection of industrial units and ancillary works on land at the Orion Business Park, Great Blakenham.

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
The site was evaluated by the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council in 1999 (report no. 99/39). This revealed two areas of archaeological importance (see the attached map):
A. An area of Roman features on the northern edge of the site;
B. A diffuse area of prehistoric features in the centre of the site.

1.3 As the next stage in complying with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological monitoring of the soil-stripping operations in Area B. Area A will be considered at a later date

1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post excavation to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require justification.

1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for Archaeological Project

2.1 In the area defined and labelled 'B' on the attached map, archaeological monitoring, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to any development works.

2.2 The objective of the monitoring will be :
a) to enable the identification and evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits (see Section 3);
b) to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of lesser archaeological significance (see Section 4).

2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric settlement.

2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with the *Management of Archaeological Projects* English Heritage 1991.

2.5 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. Final selection of

an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved.

3. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil-Stripping**

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser–the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443. The work of the archaeological contractor and the development itself will be monitored by the Conservation Team to ensure that they conform to previously agreed locations and to the content of this Brief and Specification.

3.2.1 The developer will give Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service and the appointed archaeological contractor three weeks notice (or any other mutually agreed period of notice) of the commencement of site works.

3.3 The topsoil-stripping operations (by the developer or the archaeological contractor) will be carried out using a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket. The depth and method of stripping will need to be agreed in advance with the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service. Machinery will not cross the stripped area until any possible archaeology has been assessed and fully recorded. Any variation from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.

3.4 As areas are stripped, they will be assessed for further archaeological work. The options will include:

1. A need for further stripping of subsoil layers such hill-wash or other masking deposits.
2. Evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits. The scope of this work is to be agreed between the Conservation Team of SCCAS and the developer (or his consultant).

N.B. Further archaeological work arising from this evaluation may require a new Brief and Specification from the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service.

3. Small-scale archaeological excavation to clear features and deposits of lesser significance (e.g. isolated features or small clusters of features). **The minimum standards for this work are set out below in Section 4.**
4. Consideration by the developer of a redesign of the development to avoid major archaeological features.

The decision regarding further work will need to be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service.

4. Specification for Small-scale Archaeological Excavation
(See Section 3.4.3)

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required

4.1 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits which may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.

4.2 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed, if necessary on site, with the Conservation Team.

4.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). A general policy on environmental remains, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the Regional Environmentalist before the commencement of site work, and should be contained in the Project Design.

4.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

4.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

4.6 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.

4.7 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

4.8 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

4.9 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

4.10 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

4.11 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with Suffolk County Council Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) requirements and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the SCC Conservation Team.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

5.2 Monitoring of the specified archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Monitoring will take place at any reasonable time.
Where projects require an unusual amount of monitoring, the Conservation Team reserve the right to make an 'at-cost' charge for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150). A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design and will be reviewed during the course of the project. Any decision to charge for monitoring will be notified to the developer or his agent(s).

5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

5.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

5.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

5.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

5.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.8 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs* and for *Excavations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Archive Requirements

6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

6.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).

6.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the *Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than*

fired clay vessels of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

6.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.4 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ. Paper 1 (1991, rev. 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

6.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

6.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

6.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within twelve months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.

6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

6.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology* must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

7. Report Requirements

7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

7.4 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

7.5 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the SCCAS, Conservation Team.

Specification by: Edward Martin

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352442

Date: 15 July 1999

Reference: blaknhm.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix II

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Excavation

ORION BUSINESS PARK, BLACKACRE HILL, GREAT BLAKENHAM
Area A

1. Background

1.1 An application (MS/19/99) has been made for the erection of industrial units and ancillary works on land at the Orion Business Park, Great Blakenham.

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
The site was evaluated by the Archaeology Service of Suffolk County Council in 1999 (report no. 99/39). This revealed two areas of archaeological importance (see the attached map):
A. An area of Roman features on the northern edge of the site;
B. A diffuse area of prehistoric features in the centre of the site.

1.3 As a further stage in complying with the planning condition the prospective developer has requested a brief and specification for an archaeological excavation in Area A. The work in Area B is covered by a separate Brief and Specification.

1.4 There is a presumption that all archaeological work specified for the whole area will be undertaken by the same body, whether the fieldwork takes place in phases or not. There is similarly a presumption that further analysis and post excavation to final report stage will be carried through by the excavating body. Any variation from this principle would require justification.

1.5 All arrangements for field excavation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Project

2.1 In the area defined and labelled 'A' on the attached map, archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to any development works.

2.2 The objective of the excavation will be to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of archaeological significance.

2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce evidence for Roman settlement and funerary practices.

2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with the *Management of Archaeological Projects* English Heritage 1991.

2.5 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. Final selection of an archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved.

3. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria will be required:

3.1 Plough soil and hillwash deposits can be removed by machine with a toothless bucket to the top of the first archaeological level.

3.2 Fully excavate all features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits which may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.

3.3 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated.

b) Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc.) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. Any variations from this practice are to be agreed, if necessary on site, with the Conservation Team.

3.4 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). A general policy on environmental remains, including sampling strategy and processing, is to be agreed with the Regional Environmentalist before the commencement of site work, and should be contained in the Project Design.

3.5 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the Project Design. Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.6 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.7 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input in decision making.

3.8 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

3.9 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in Institute of Field Archaeologists (IFA) Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

3.10 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be

drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.

3.12 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with Suffolk County Council SMR requirements and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the SCC Conservation Team.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

4.2 Monitoring of the specified archaeological work will be undertaken by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. Monitoring will take place at any reasonable time.
Where projects require an unusual amount of monitoring, the Conservation Team reserve the right to make an 'at-cost' charge for monitoring (currently at a daily rate of £150). A decision on the monitoring required will be made by the Conservation Team on submission of the accepted Project Design and will be reviewed during the course of the project. Any decision to charge for monitoring will be notified to the developer or his agent(s).

4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this site there must be a statement of their responsibilities for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites.

4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.

4.5 The Project Design must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.

4.6 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the Project Design.

4.7 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.8 The IFA *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post -excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County SMR or museum.

5.3 A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the Project Design (see 2.5).

5.4 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the *Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels* of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993)..

5.5 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.4 above, i.e. *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft) and the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ. Paper 1 (1991, rev. 1997)..

5.6 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.7 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County SMR. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

5.8 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County SMR within 12 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County SMR or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County SMR is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

5.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

6.4 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail or costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied.

6.5 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and the SCCAS, Conservation Team.

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Date: 20th July 1999 Reference: blaknhmA.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

In the event of any apparent conflict between this brief and a subsequent project design, the specifications of this brief take precedence.

Appendix III: Context list

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0050		Gully	Possible gully filled with pale-mid orange/brown silty sand, which, on excavation, appeared to be a band of natural sand dipping beneath the gravel.					
0051		Gully	Silty sand, which appeared to be natural, not convincing as a feature (no finds).					
0052		Gully	Possible gully filled with pale-mid silty sand which appeared, on excavation, to be a natuarl band of sand, dipping beneath the natural gravel.					
0053		Ditch	Field boundary ditch filled with brown silty loam, containing P med brick, equal to the ditch (0004/0006/0039) identified in evaluation trenches 2, 3 and 9.pmed					
0054		Posthole	Posthole 25cm in dia and 10cm deep, filled with grey silty sand, in close proximity to postholes 0055 &0056, within an area of iron-stained orange gravely sand 0058.		0058			
0055		Posthole	Posthole 30cm in dia and 14cm deep, filled with pale-mid silty sand and containing some prehistoric pot and charcoal flecks.		0058			
0056		Posthole	Posthole 15cm in dia and 8cm deep, filled with pale-mid brown silty sand with ironpan flecks and charcoal.		0058			
0057		Posthole	Posthole 33cm in dia and 8cm deep, filled with mid grey silty sand with large lumps of charcoal.		0058			
0058		Layer	Layer, pale mid-brown silty sand layer w large concentration of iron pan flecks in an area cut by postholes			0054 0055 0056 0057		
0059		Pit	Pit 65cm diameter, 18cm deep. Filled by mid grey silty sand with charcoal & preh pot.					
0060		Posthole	Posthole 20cm in dia and 12cm deep filled with pale-mid grey/brown silty sand and charcoal flecks close to pit 0059					
0061		Posthole	Posthole 25cm in dia and 22cm deep filled with mid grey silty sand with charcoal flecks.					
0062		Posthole	Posthole 20cm in dia and 6cm deep, filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0063		Posthole	Posthole 35cm in dia and 6cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0064		Posthole	Posthole 15cm in dia and 3cm deep, filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0065		Posthole	Posthole 14cm in dia and 3cm deep, filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0066		Posthole	Posthole 33cm in dia and 15cm deep, filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0067		Posthole	Posthole 24cm in dia and 4cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0068		Posthole	Posthole 20cm in dia and 4cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand.					
0069		Posthole	Posthole 30cm in dia and 16cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand and prehistoric pottery.					
0070		Pit	Pit 50cm in dia and 5cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand containing two flint flakes and a small blade.					
0071		Pit	Pit 2m in length, 75cm wide and 15cm deep, filled with mid brown silt and containing 1 v. abraded pot sherd.					
0072		Pit	Pit 75cm in dia and 25cm deep, filled with mid brown silt and containing no finds, although fill is similar to 0071.					
0073		Pit	Pit 60cm in dia and 12 cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand with iron pan flecks, contains 2 flint flakes.					
0074		Pit	Pit 45cm in dia and 15cm deep, filled with mid grey/brown silty sand and containing one flint flake.					
0075		Posthole	Possible posthole 20cm in dia and 10cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand and one possible waste flint flake.					
0076		Pit	Pit 30cm in dia and 12 cm deep filled with mid grey/brown silty sand, not very convincing, as edges are unclear. No finds.					
0077		Pit	Sub-circular pit 70cm in dia and 27 cm deep filled with dark grey/brown silty sand and containing worked flints, waste flakes and pottery.					
0078		Ditch	E-W running ditch 106cm wide and 27cm deep, filled with loose dark brown loamy sand containing Fe and snail shells, seems modern. pmed		0080			
0079		Posthole	Posthole 20cm in dia and 10cm deep filled with mid orange/brown silty sand, not v. convincing, no finds, probably natural.					
0080		Ditch	Ditch running NW-SE, 75cm wide and 22cm deep, filled with mid orange/brown silty sand and cut by 0078.			0078		

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0081		Pit	Small, sub-circular pit 16cm in dia and 13cm deep, filled with mottled mid orange/brown silty sand rich in charcoal.					
0082	0082	Ditch	Running approx. W-E.		0085	0095		
0083	0085	Skeleton	Poor state of preservation. Head resting on stone, lying on left(?) side, crouched. Aligned approx. E-W, head at W end.					
0084	0082	Ditch fill	Quite stony. Occasional charcoal flecks	Mid/pale brown silty sand				
0085	0085	Ditch	Shallow ditch. Originally found cutting 0082 and thought to be grave cut (0083) but continues NW		0082			
0086	0086	Pit	Sub-circular pit. Cuts 0082 but not visible on surface		0082,0085			
0087	0086	Pit fill	Flecked with charcoal and containing occ. pot, charcoal lumps and moderately stony. Steep sides, quite flat base	Dark brown silty clay				
0088	0088	Gully	Small gulley running NW-SE. Narrow and shallow and emerges from northern edge of site.		0101			
0089	0088	Gully fill	Shallow gulley with even base, even break of slope. Occasional rounded pebbles.	Light orangey brown sandy clay				
0090	0090	Plough dist.	Looked like ditch truncated on N side by machine but v. shallow, with plough lines in base.Running NE-SW					
0091	0090	Fill	V. compact soil, frequent sub angular stones and pebbles. Fairly even base. Fill slightly oily smelling and containing decomposing organic matter.	Dark grey silty loam				
0092	0082	Ditch fill	E-W ditch. Contains poorly preserved animal skull, pottery and burnt clay. Some charcoal inclusion.	Dark greyish brown sandy clay				
0093	0093	Surface/layer	Roughly rectangular spread of compacted pale chalky clay. V. flat surface, slightly raised around edges. Burning ([0108]) to W of feature. Initially thought to be floor surface, more likely			0111, 0112, 0113		
0094		Layer	Thin layer overlying 0093. Contains chalk, bone and pottery.	Mid brown silty clay			0093	
0095	0095	Pit	Sub-circular, shallow pit, cutting 0082		0082			
0096	0095	Pit fill	Contains pottery and occ. Charcoal and burnt clay	Mid-dark brown clay loam				

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0097	0082	Ditch fill	Compacted soil with frequent angular and sub-angular stones and pebbles. Fairly uneven base, gently sloping sides. V. fragile articulated canine skeleton in SE corner of section	Blackish silty loam				
0098	0090	Fill	V. compact soil with decomposing organic matter. Occ. charcoal, frequent stones. Plough lines across base.	Dark grey silty loam				
0099	0099	Oven	Showed on surface as incomplete sub-oval ring of pinkish red heat altered clay. Once excavated, sides almost vertical, rounded base and lined with thin charcoal rich layer. Oven					
0100	0099	Oven fill	V. compact fill with occ. small chalk lumps.	Mid brown silty clay			0107	
0101		Gully?	Probably natural sandy band- glacial?	Light yellowish brown silty sand		0088		
0102	0102	Oven/hearth	Main body of feature roughly rectangular, aligned approx E-W. Vertical sides reddish chalky burnt clay surrounded by pale chalky clay, floor v. hard, solid, brownish black burnt					
0103		Layer	Silty layer, c.13cm deep, rich in pottery. Disturbed on N side by 0090, on S side by evaluation trench and W edge not identifiable. Almost certainly associated with 0102- may lie	Mid brown clay silt		0090	0102?, 0149?	
0104	0104	Pit	Large, shallow, sub-oval pit. Some machine damage but not serious					
0105	0104	Pit fill	Fairly shallow, with even base and v. gently sloping sides. Contains daub, burnt bone and burnt flint. Charcoal rich. May be tip for ash cleaned from ovens?	Blackish silty clay				
0106	0082	Ditch fill	V. shallow and faint. Probably only base of 0082, upper part of ditch having been ploughed out at this higher level	Pale brown chalky clay				
0107	0099	Oven fill	V. compacted soil. Lies under 0100 and over 0117. Moderate inclusion of chalk.	Mottled mid yellowish brown chalky clay			0117	0100
0108	0108	Oven	Appeared on machined surface to be small circular patch of heat altered clay to W of 0093 but dur. excav. it became clear that feature more extensive- large, rounded oven with roof at					
0109	0085	Ditch fill	Fill of 0085. Charcoal flecks.	Dark brown silty sand	0082	0086		
0110	0093	Post-hole	Small, shallow, oval post-hole, E of 0093	Mid brown silty clay				
0111	0093	Stake-hole	V. small, shallow stake-hole within 0093	Mid brown silty clay	0093			
0112	0093	Stake-hole	V. small, shallow stake-hole within 0093	Mid brown silty clay	0093			

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0113	0093	Stake-hole	V. small, shallow stake-hole within 0093	Mid brown silty clay	0093			
0114	0085	Ditch fill	Faint and v. similar to natural. Quite shallow. May only be base of ditch	Yellowish brown silty sand				
0115	0118	Pit fill	Under 0093. Contains pot, CBM/heat altered clay and occ. charcoal lumps.Fill of SE quadrant of 0118. Same as 0119	Mid brown sandy silt with occ. pale brown chalky clay			0116	0093
0116	0118	Pit fill	Sealed by 0115. Thin layer, rich in charcoal.	Greyish brown clay silt				0115
0117	0099	Oven fill	Frequent charcoal lumps and flakes. Thin layer on base of oven	Blackish silty clay				0107
0118	0118 0108?	Pit	Sub oval pit capped by 0093. Assoc. w. 0108 but exact relationship unclear					
0119	0118	Pit fill	Under 0093. Contains pot, CBM and occ. Charcoal. Fill of NW quadrant of 0118. Same as 0115	Mid brown sandy silt with occ pale brown chalky clay lumps			0135	0093
0120	0120	Post-hole	Oval post-hole. V. deep, could not be bottomed, with almost vertical sides					
0121	0120	Post-hole fill	Occ. Charcoal flecks and sub-angular pebbles. Fill similar to 0150- base of p/h therefore may not have been visible and excavated through.	Mid-dark brown silty clay	0150			
0122	0122	Post-hole	Small circular p/h. Fairly steep sides but shallow.					
0123	0122	Post-hole fill	Moderate inclusion of sub-angular stones & pebbles	Mid-dark brown silty clay				
0124	0124	Post-hole	Small shallow, circular p/h with moderate slope to sides					
0125	0124	Post-hole fill	Frequent inclusion of sub-angular stones & pebbles	Mid brown clay silt				
0126	0126	Post-hole	Large p/h, deep, steep sided, uneven base. Cut by 0128.			0128		
0127	0126	Post-hole fill	Moderate inclusion of sub-angular stones. Under 0130	Mid brown silty clay with occ.chalk.				0130
0128	0128	Post-hole	Fairly large p/h, cutting 0126. Steep sides & uneven base. Quite deep		0126			

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0129	0128	Post-hole fill	Occ. small sub-angular pebbles & chalk flecks	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay				
0130	0126	Fill		Pale yellowy brown chalky clay			0127	
0131	0131	Post-hole	V. small, shallow, circular p/h with even, gently sloping sides.					
0132	0131	Post-hole fill	Occ. chalk flecks	Mid-dark brown silty clay				
0133	0133	Post-hole	Deep, circular, narrow p/h. Cuts 0161		0161/0162			
0134	0133	Post-hole fill	Occ./moderate inclusion of sub-angular stones and pebbles	Very dark brown clay silt				
0135	0118	Pit fill	Sealed by 0119. Thin layer, rich in charcoal w. occ. heat altered clay lumps	Dark greyish brown clay silt				0119
0136	0136	Slot/Oven?	Approx 80cm wide, aligned E-W. Initially looked like a burnt slot but could be related to 0108 or 0147- flue?					
0137	0136	slot/oven fill	Thin spread of charcoal rich material. Reddish brown clay silt area at W end of feature.	Dark blackish silt				
0138	0108	Oven fill	Includes some charcoal and small lumps of pink heat altered clay. Fill within 'cavity' of oven- may represent collapsed roof	Mid reddish brown clay silt with pink heat altered chalky clay				
0139	0139	Feature	Shallow amorphous feature- shape implied more than one adjoining feature but no evidence of different cuts in exc. Probable burnt spread assoc. with 0147 or more likely 0025					
0140	0139	fill	Thin spread with frequent charcoal lumps and flecks, occ. oyster shell	Mid-dark blackish brown silty clay				
0141	0141	Slot?	Narrow feature running approx N-S. Seemed to undercut the surrounding clay- may merge with layer below clay					
0142	0141	Slot? fill	Frequent charcoal lumps and flecks	Mid-dark brown silty clay				
0143	0102	Oven/hearth fill	Fill of oven 0102. Rich in pottery and pink, chalky clay lumps which may represent collapse of part of the hearth structure.	Mid brown silty clay with pink burnt chalky clay				
0144	0108	Oven fill	Includes occ. pebbles and chalk flecks.	Mid greyish brown silty clay			0138	

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0145	0108	Oven fill	Occ. charcoal flecks and includes few small lenses of mid brown silty clay	Pale yellowish brown chalky clay with pinkish red clay			0153	0146
0146	0108	Oven fill	Similar to 0138 but purer clay	Pale yellowish brown chalky clay with pinkish red chalky clay			0145	0138,0144
0147	0147	Oven	Found as linear spread of heat altered clay approx. 15cm below eval. depth, sealed by clay. Further removal of clay to the S revealed another parallel linear spread. Oven larger, but					
0148	0118	Pit fill	Occ. chalk flecks and stones	Olive/brown clay			0135	0119
0149		Stone spread	Linear spread of stones N of and assoc. with 0102. Remains of foundations or cobbling. Not deep deposit			0090		0103
0150		Layer/fill	Silty layer visible surrounding and under clay spread 0151. Possibly fill of large pit or hollow. Relationship with 0118 unclear	Mid greyish brown clay silt				0151
0151		Layer	Clay spread, machine damage on E side so full extent and relationship with 0108/0118 etc. unknown. In section, looks like one layer c.48cm deep but clearly consists of more than	Pale yellowish brown chalky clay				0136,0155,0163
0152		Layer	S of 0150, truncated by machine on E side so full extent unknown. Similar to 0150 but seems to have mixed with natural. Merges with natural on S side.	Mid orangey brown clay silt				
0153	0108	Oven fill	Thin layer with charcoal and burnt clay. Same as 0135	Dark greyish brown clay silt				0145
0154	0147	Oven fill	Within structure of 0147. Appears to be possible collapsed roof.	Pinkish red chalky clay mottled with pale yellowish brown chalky clay			0155	
0155	0147	Oven fill	Fill of oven, charcoal rich. Extends out beyond main structure at either end	Blackish grey clay silt				0154
0156	0156	Trench	Narrow trench cut SW-NE through 0150/0151 to investigate depth of deposits and relationships between layers					
0157	0156	Layer/fill	Charcoal rich layer/lens. Probably associated with 0147 (same as 0155?)	Dark brown/black clay silt				
0158	0156	Layer/fill	Occasional charcoal flecks	Mid orangey brown silty clay				
0159	0156	Layer/fill		Mid brown clay silt				
0160	0156	Layer/fill		Mid brown clay silt mixed with pale yellowish brown chalky clay				

OP	COMP	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	SOIL TYPE	CUTS	CUT BY	OVER	UNDER
0161	0161	Post-hole	Circular posthole cut by 0133			0133		
0162	0161	Post-hole fill	Occasional sub angular stones and pebbles. Moderately sloping sides	Dark brown clay silt		0133		
0163	0171	Layer/fill	Mixed layer of clay and silt with frequent chalk pebbles	Pale yellowish brown chalky clay mixed with mid brown clay silt				
0164	0171	Layer/fill	Intrusion of 0165 implies two deposits here but not visible in section. Fairly sterile, few stones- looks like some degree of hillwash	Mid brown silt				
0165	0171	Layer/fill		Yellowish brown silty clay				
0166	0171	Layer/fill		Pale yellowish brown chalky clay				
0167	0171	Layer/fill		Mid brown silt				
0168	0171	Layer/fill		Pale yellowish brown chalky clay				
0169	0171	Layer/fill	Natural looking, dense, chalky clay. Probably same as 0151	Pale yellowish brown chalky clay			0154	0150,0170
0170	0171	Layer/fill	Natural looking clay layer	Orange sandy clay			0169	0150
0171	0171	Trench	ENE-WSW aligned, c.5m long, 1m wide. Excavated from natural to natural in order to see the depth of clay and silt layers (0150, 0151 etc.)					
0172			NOT USED					
0173	0108	Oven fill		Greyish brown silt				0146
0174	0108	Oven fill		Pale yellowish brown chalky clay				
2001		unstratified						

Appendix IV: bulk finds

OP No	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Burnt flint		CBM		Fired clay		Lava quern		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0053									2	0.070						2 Fe (0.003)	
0055	5	0.013			2	0.002	1	0.003							6		?IA
0056	2	0.005															?IA
0059	1	0.003			1	0.001	1	0.020									?IA
0069															2		
0070					3	0.002											
0071	1	0.001															?IA
0073					2	0.170											
0074					1	6.000											
0075					1	0.001											
0077	5	0.096			23	0.078	1	0.020									?IA/?Neo
0078																1 Fe (0.254)	
0080					2	0.009											
0083	25	0.133									23	0.076					LC1-EC2
0084	2	0.004	82	0.065	1	0.007	1	0.001									Rom
0087	1	0.010															MC2-MC3
0091	1	0.014			1	0.002					3	0.001					Rom
0092			107	0.055							6	0.024					
0094	7	0.053	7	0.048	1	0.045					29	0.079			1		MC2+
0096	2	0.027															MC2+
0097	3	0.143	255	0.203							8	0.043					E Rom
0098	1	0.001							3	0.006						2 coal (0.003) - discarded.	Rom
0102	94	0.964	48	0.203							7	0.089	7	0.348		3 Fe (0.020).	MC2+
0103	196	1.024	70	0.079			2	0.260			20	0.210				12 Fe (0.064).	MC2-E/MC3
0105	2	0.010	2	0.006			18	0.090			90	0.848			1	1 snail shell.	?Rom
0106	3	0.008															E Rom
0108	9	0.079	2	0.005							1	0.013				1 oyster shell, 1 millstone frag (1.251).	E Rom
0109	3	1.273									1	0.001					Rom

OP No	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Burnt flint		CBM		Fired clay		Lava quern		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0115	1	0.033	1	0.001							4	0.002			1		Rom
0119	28	0.175									4	0.052			3	1 oyster shell.	LC1-EC2
0121	1	0.003									3	0.002				1 Fe (0.002).	Rom
0135	1	0.010									7	0.054					E Rom
0137	1	0.003	4	0.004													C2+
0138	1	0.001	1	0.013							3	0.004					Rom
0140	1	0.001	1	0.004													(Rom)
0142															5		
0144	2	0.012														3 oyster shell.	E Rom
0145	6	0.021															E Rom
0150			1	0.020												1 Fe (0.046).	
0152	12	0.029															LC1-EC2
0154	3	0.036															E Rom
0155	3	0.162	1	0.011													LC1-EC2
0159	1	0.003															E Rom
0163	2	0.013	7	0.124							4	0.011				3 oyster shell, 1 snail shell.	C2
2001	4	0.043							2	0.147							E/MC2-MC3
	430	**4.406**	**589**	**0.841**	**38**	**6.317**	**24**	**0.394**	**7**	**0.223**	**213**	**1.509**	**7**	**0.348**	**19**		

Appendix V: pottery

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0055	preh QS1			5	13		?IA
0056	preh QS1			2	5		?IA
0059	preh QS1			1	3		?IA
0071	preh QS1			1	1	small sherd	?IA
0077	preh F1a			4	91	1 rim - slightly everted, plain, flat top; 1 dec. with 3 horiz. rows of stabbed hyphenated triangular dash lines; 2 abraded sherds	?Neo
	preh F1b			1	5		?IA
0083	AA	b/s	AA	2	3	SV as 0109 flakes	Rom
	BSW	base		3	51	(SV) base 3, gritty	
	BSW	rim &	6 bowl/cup	2	7	bead rim (Dr 29 copy?)	E Rom
	BSW	b/s	5.2	1	14	grooved bead cordons	LC1-EC2
	BSW	b/s		4	6	mis. sm & abr b/s, orange cores	
	GMB	b/s		1	8	v. mica.	
	GMG	b/s		9	26	all v. mica	
	GX	b/s		2	17		
	WX	b/s		1	1	fine vessel	
0084	preh F1b			2	4		?IA
0087	GMG	b/s	3.10?	1	10	burnished vert. lines, soot/res., prob. a 3.10	MC2-MC3
0091	GM	b/s		1	14		Rom
0094	BSW	rim	2	1	4	NJar rim	
	GMG	b/s		1	14	b/s w groove	
	GX	b/s		1	3	abr.	
	GX	rim & b/s	2.1	3	31	rim neck & b/s(Scole 183; Going G36)	C2+
	preh	rim		1	1	sm v abr, <1g, sand, rou.quartz	
0096	GM	b/s		1	2	b/s w groove	
	GMB	rim	G11?	1	25	Neckless jar w elong. bead rim - G11?Rim abr. bl surf.& v lt. grey/buff core	MC2
0097	BSW	base		1	46	base 3, v light buff core & int.	
	GM	rim		1	3	rim type 4, buff/oxy E Rom	
	GX	b/s		1	94	SJar? surf. abr & pitted	
0098	GX	b/s		1	1	flake	Rom
0102	BSW	rim & b/s	4.6	12	71	SV rim 150mm, 20%	MC2+
	BSW	rim	jar	1	20	rim 150mm, 12%	
	BSW	b/s		19	50	flaky sherds, orange core	
	GMG	b/s		7	15	misc b/s	
	GX	rim	jar	1	33	rim neckless jar, soot	
	GX	rim & b/s	5.13	4	45	SV rim 180mm, 22%, abr; hole drilled in neck below rim	LC1-EC2
	GX	rim & b/s	5.2	2	20	v. abr. white bits in fabric	LC1-EC2
	GX	b/s		3	20	misc b/s inc. carinated jar	
	GX	rim	6.3	3	13	rim c. 200mm. abr	LC1-EC2

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0102	GX	b/s	jar	26	567	b/s several large jars	
	GX	rim & b/s/S	4.6	6	73	rim 160 mm,35%;light grey-buff surfs. & orange core	MC2+
	preh F1b			3	4	residual	?IA
	RX	b/s		7	33	misc oxy b/s	
0103	BSW	b/s		91	157	b/s (none burnished) v black, gritty	
	BSW	rim		5	8	small rims	
	BSW	b/s		5	11	misc abr b/s	
	BSW	rim	jar	4	37	SV rim 7 & b/s, abr pitted surf	
	GM	b/s		1	5	b/s same fabric as 0155 red oxy.	
	GM	profile	6.18	19	190	abr surf	E/MC2-MC3
	GM	b/s		14	55	misc b/s	
	GMB	b/s		3	10	misc b/s	
	GX	b/s	jar	20	74	misc b/s	
	GX	base		2	18	base 2, SV in 0154, orange int. surf, gritty	
	GX	base	jar	3	156	base 2, large, thick	
	GX	rim	6.3	12	226	SV rim 180mm, c.35%, base 70mm, gritty. (DRAW)	LC1-EC2
	GX	base		1	23	base 3, may be from SV in 0102	
	RC	b/s		2	5	abr b/s	
	RX	b/s		11	39	misc oxy. b/s	
	SA CG	rim	Dr 18/31 or 31	3	10	rim & b/s, abr	Had-Ant
0105	GX	b/s		1	6	b/s w groove	Rom
	preh F1a			1	4		?Neo
0106	BSW	b/s		1	7	gritty, orange core	
	preh	b/s		2	1	flakes	
0108	BSW	b/s	5.4?	9	79	v flaked & abr, J-0145	E Rom
0109	AA	b/s	AA	2	1270	South Spanish AA C1-4	Rom
	BSW	b/s		1	3	orange core	
0115	GX	base	jar	1	33	base 3, brown surf, orange margins, grey core. res. on ext. surf.	
0119	BSW	b/s		5	37	abr surf	
	BSW	b/s		2	2	flaked, orange core, gritty	
	BSW	rim	jar	10	69	SV rim 220mm, 32% crumbly	
	GMB	b/s		2	6		
	GX	b/s		1	3		
	GX	b/s	jar	8	58	SV carinated jar offsett at car. point, gritty	
0121	BSW	rim	8 lid?	1	3	soot/res int.	Rom
0135	BSW	base		1	10	base 2, gritty, sv as 0119 & J-0144	
0137	RC	b/s	3 beaker	1	3	beaker abr. poss. roughcast	C2+
0138	GX	b/s		1	1	flake sm & abr	Rom
0140	GX	b/s		1	1	flake sm & abr	
0144	BSW	b/s		1	6	SV as 0119, J-0135, gritty	E Rom
	GX	b/s		1	6	vesicular & burnt	
0145	BSW	b/s		6	21	SV as "fill of 0108"	E Rom

OP	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No.	Wt/g	Notes	Spotdate
0152	GM	b/s	3.8	12	29	(SV) w barb.dot panels; v. HAR-like fabric	LC1-EC2
0154	BSW	base		1	28	base 1, gritty, light grey core	
	GX	b/s		1	3	orange int surf. J-0103	
	GX	b/s		1	5		
0155	GM	rim & b/s	4.1	3	162	SV lt. orange-brown & variable,v. mica. same in 0103	LC1-EC2
0159	BSW	b/s		1	3		
0163	BSW	b/s		1	3		
	RC	b/s		1	10	v. abr surf, probably roughcast	C2
2001	BSW	b/s		1	6	grey-black core	
	GM	b/s		1	6		
	GMG	rim	6.18	1	13		E/MC2-MC3
	GX	base		1	18	base (2)	
Total				**430**	**4406**		

Appendix VI: Ceramic Building Material

			Brick		Roof tile		Fired clay				
Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	Thickness	Notes	Date
0001	sf	RT			1	71			16		PMed
	sg	RT			1	76			18		PMed
0053	sf	B	1	27							
	sg	RT			1	43					
0083	s	FC					11	50		some poss hearth lining?	
	so	FC					12	26		ab.	
0091	so	FC					3	1			
0092	s	FC					2	6		ab.	
	so	FC					4	18		ab.	
0094	sc	FC					29	79		daub - wattle imp.	
0097	so	FC					8	43		ab. daub - wattle imp.	
0098	sf	B?	3	6							
0102	sc	FC					7	89		impressions	
0103	s	FC					1	7			
	sc	FC					8	182			
	so	FC					11	21			
0105	sc/o	FC					90	848		prob all 1 fabric	
0108	sc/o	FC					1	13			
0109	so	FC					1	1		ab.	
0115	sc	FC					4	2			
0119	s	FC					1	8		or poss burnt chalk?	
	sc	FC					3	44			
0121	s	FC					3	2			
0135	sc	FC					7	54			
0138	sc	FC					3	4			
0163	sc	FC					4	11			
Total			**4**	**33**	**3**	**190**	**213**	**1509**			

Fabric codes: sf - ferrous; sc - chalky, sg - grog-tempered; s - sand

Appendix VII: Flint

Ctxt	Flake		Core	Scraper	Blade	Other tool	Util flake	Notes
	Unpat	Pat	Unpat	Unpat	Unpat	Unpat	Unpat	
0055	2							
0059	1							
0070	2				1			
0073	1						1	
0074	1							
0075	1							
0077	16	1			4	1	1	Other: serrated flake/blade
0080	2							1 grey flint
0083							1	
0091				1				Scraper: reworking at bulb end
0094			1					
Total	**26**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**3**	

Appendix VIII: animal bone quantities

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Sac	Ribs	Ster	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Pat	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	Carp	Tars	C/T	MP	LB s	LB end	Unident	Total no	Total wt	Notes
OP 0084																																
sheep/goat				1																									1	2	
unidentifiable																												75	75	9	very small frags
large mammal																											6		6	54	
Totals				*1*																							*6*	*75*	*82*	*65*	
OP 0092																															
medium mammal		5					2																						7	12	query ribs
unidentifiable																												100	100	43	very small frags
Totals		*5*					*2*																					*100*	*107*	*55*	
OP 0094																															
large mammal							3													2								2	7	48	calcaneum fragmentary - crackled matrix on articular surface
Totals							*3*													*2*								*2*	*7*	*48*	
OP 0097																															
medium mammal					31		58																					110	199	108	probably same dog as rest of context
dog		5		3	11	2			5	5		1			4		2									1			39	78	1 animal
unidentifiable																												17	17	17	small frags
Totals		*5*		*3*	*11*	*33*		*58*		*5*	*5*		*1*			*4*		*2*									*1*	*127*	*255*	*203*	
OP 0102																															
medium mammal							2																						2	5	
large mammal			1			1		8						1														35	46	158	
Totals			*1*			*1*		*10*						*1*														*35*	*48*	*163*	
OP 0103																															
large mammal																											18		18	46	
unidentifiable																												50	50	13	very small frags
cattle			1		1																								2	20	
Totals			*1*		*1*																						*18*	*50*	*70*	*79*	
OP 0105																															
large mammal																											1		1	5	
small mammal																	1												1	1	
Totals																	*1*										*1*		*2*	*6*	
OP 0108																															
large mammal																											2		2	5	
Totals																											*2*		*2*	*5*	
OP 0115																															
unidentifiable																												1	1	1	
Totals																												*1*	*1*	*1*	
OP 0137																															
large mammal							4																						4	4	1 rib - frags fit together
Totals							*4*																						*4*	*4*	
OP 0138																															
large mammal																											1		1	13	root damaged surface
Totals																											*1*		*1*	*13*	
OP 0140																															
medium mammal								1																					1	4	query this as sheep/goat

Species	Skull	Max	Mand	Teeth	Vert	Sac	Ribs	Ster	Scap	Hum	Rad	Ulna	MC	Pelvis	Fem	Pat	Tib	Fib	Astrag	Calc	MT	Phal	Carp	Tars	C/T	MP	LB s	LB end	Unident	Total no	Total wt	Notes
Totals										*1*																				*1*	*4*	
OP 0150																																
large mammal																											1			1	20	worn surface + crumbly
Totals																											*1*			*1*	*20*	
OP 0155																																
large mammal															1															1	11	query femur
Totals															*1*															*1*	*11*	
OP 0163																																
large mammal						2		1																					4	7	124	query vertebra as cow (substantial in size)
Totals						*2*		*1*																					*4*	*7*	*124*	
Totals	**10**	**1**	**4**	**13**	**36**		**78**		**6**	**5**		**1**		**1**	**5**		**3**			**2**						**1**	**29**	**78**	**394**	**589**	**801**	