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**Stow Park, Bungay
(BUN 041 and BUN 042)**

**Archaeological Evaluation
Archive Report**

Report No. 2000/25

**For GL Hearn Planning and
Midas Commercial Developments Ltd**

TM 326 874

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Suffolk County Council
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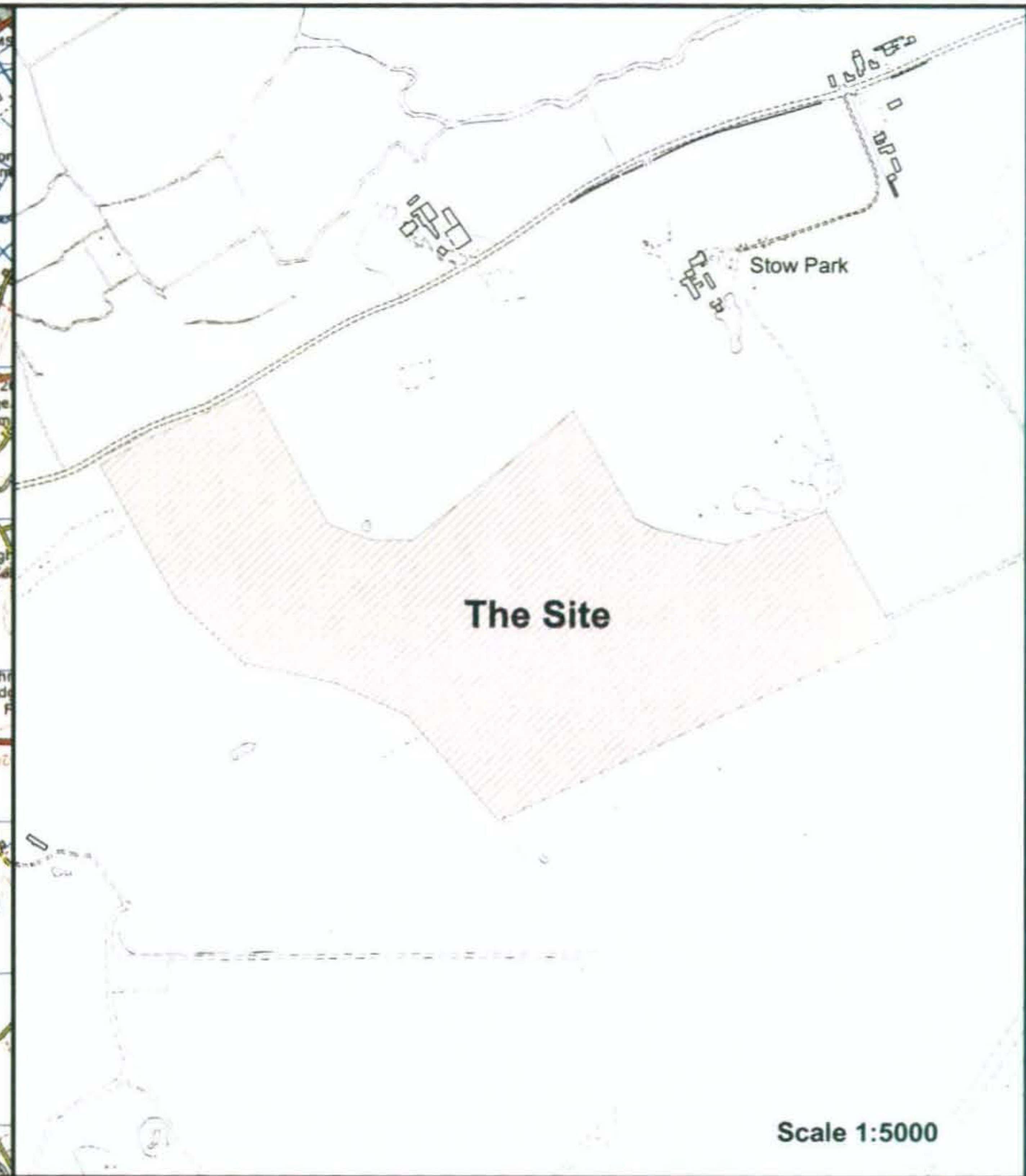
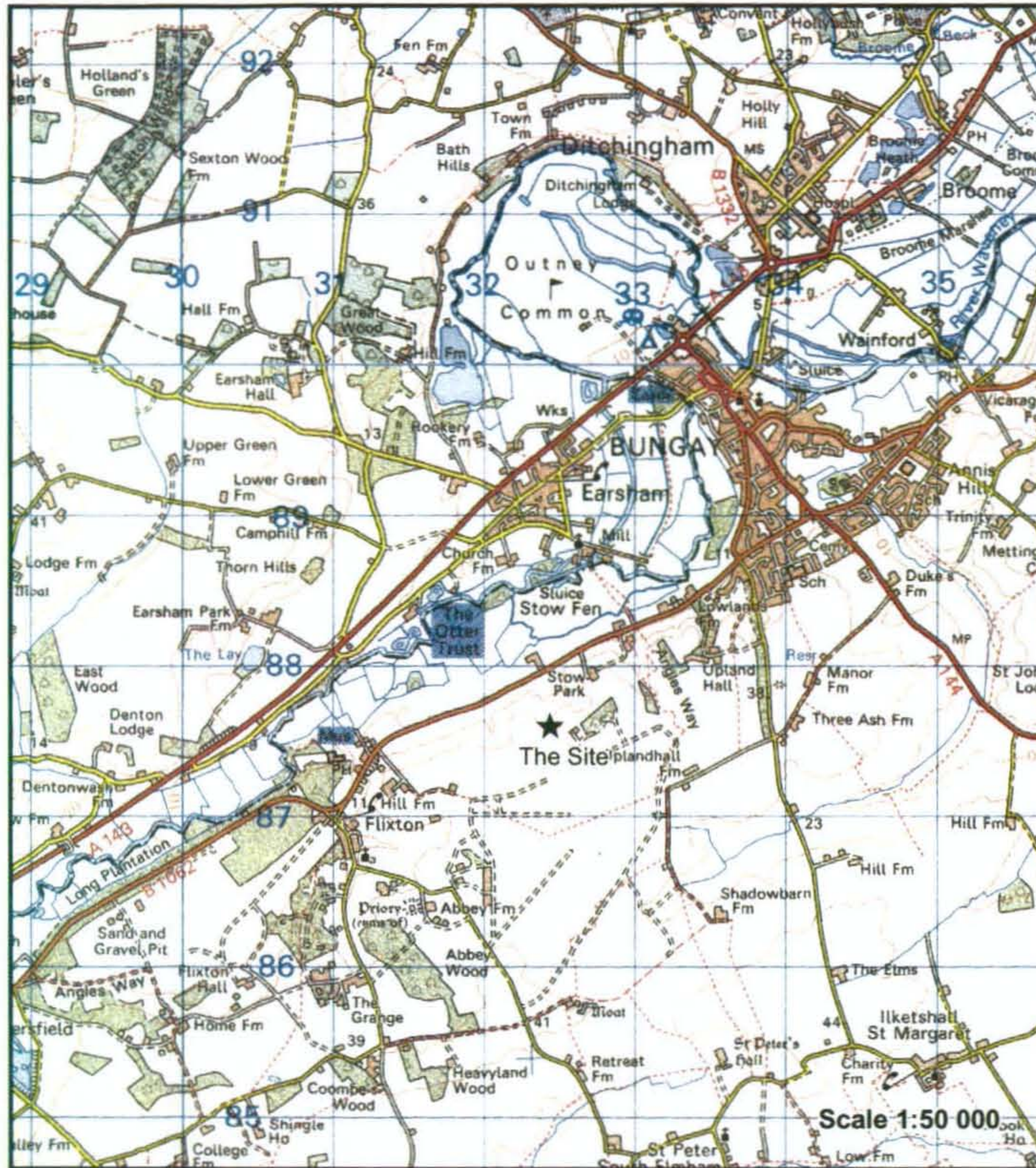
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FIGURE 1: SITE LOCATION PLAN



Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out within part of a proposed development area at Stow Park, Bungay. In total 25 evaluation trenches were examined and two concentrations of archaeological features recognised.

In the first of these concentrations an area of post-holes, probably representing buildings, was uncovered (site BUN 041). A ditch associated with the post-holes has yielded pottery and a fragment of loom weight both dated to the Bronze Age. Also from the fill of this ditch animal bones have been recovered, mainly cattle and/or large mammal, and show very good preservation. A series of other ditches also cross the site. Although these might be recent, there is insignificant proof at present.

At the second site of archaeological deposits, BUN 042, evidence for both prehistoric and Roman occupation has been found. The Roman presence was quite considerable and could have stretched from known Roman deposits excavated in the 19th century at Stow Park farm. The pottery recovered suggests habitation at the site from the 1st to the 4th century AD.

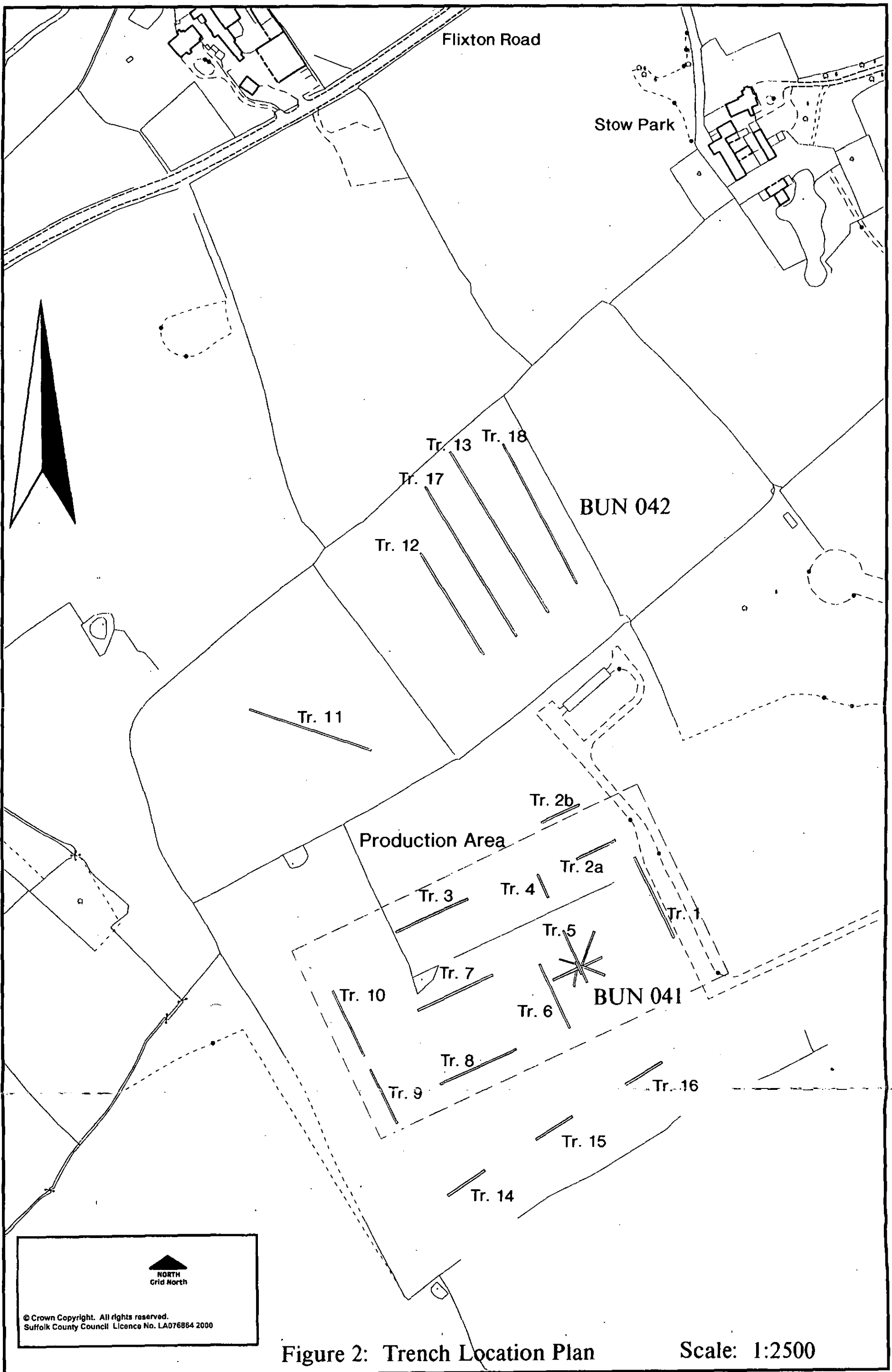
1. Introduction

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service was requested to conduct an archaeological evaluation in advance of new production premises for Clays Ltd of Bungay. The site was located to the south and west of Stow Park and to the south of Flixton Road, Bungay (grid reference TM 326874). The full extent of the site is indicated in figure 1. Most of the area investigated in this evaluation was above the Waveney valley on the plateau to the south. This is an area of glacial till deposits of clays mixed with sand, gravel, flint and chalk. Previously Bungay Airfield had occupied part of this area, the runways and attendant buildings extending into the southern field of the site.

A desk-based assessment of the area (Finch 1999) had indicated that the development area was surrounded by known archaeological sites recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR). Stow Park farm to the north (BUN Misc.) has been associated with the remains of an early medieval chapel and Saxon cremation urns, although the exact whereabouts of where these were found is not known. Large quantities of Roman pottery had been found at Stow Park during the 19th century. To the south-east is a ditched enclosure, which represents a possible moated site (BUN 034). Scatters of medieval pottery are known to the west and south-west (FLN 042 and FLN044). Another Roman presence is also known to the south-east of the old airfield (BUN 022).

In view of the high concentration of known archaeological sites in the vicinity of the development site a 'Brief and Specification' for an archaeological evaluation was prepared by Jude Plouviez of the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Appendix I). The evaluation would consist of machine dug trial trenches, representing a 1% sample of the effected area. The location of these trenches was agreed between John Newman of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service with the engineers White Young Green. If any archaeological deposits were encountered the machine sampling of the area could be increased to 2%.

The evaluation was carried out by the field team of Suffolk County Council between the 9th and 20th of March 2000.



2. Fieldwork Method

The locations of the evaluation trenches have been indicated on figure 2. Initially 16 trial trenches were agreed to be placed in key locations. Within the limits of the proposed factory building 11 trenches were placed, representing 500m of sampling (trenches 1 to 10). One trench of 90m was positioned through the area of the surface water lagoon (trench 11). Two more were placed in the north of the site where sub-soil will be dumped, representing 160m of trenching (trenches 12 and 13). Along the southern edge of the site, in the location of the landscape bund, three trenches were placed of 30m each (trenches 14 to 16).

The discovery of archaeological deposits led to the opening up of further trenching. In the vicinity of trench 5, a further six adjoining trenches were opened (trenches 5a to 5f). To the north of the site trench 17 was positioned between trenches 12 and 13, and trench 18 was located between trench 13 and the field boundary to the north east.

Trial trenches were made using a 360 tracked mechanical digger equipped with a 1.8m toothless bucket supervised by an archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil were removed to reveal the underlying natural mixed clay deposits. Topsoil and subsoil were kept separate for subsequent backfilling. Any archaeological features encountered were identified and a selection excavated in order to recover finds for dating evidence. All archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:50, all excavated features had cross-section drawn at a scale of 1:20 and a selection of these were photographed using both colour slide and black and white film. A metal detector was used over all features encountered.

Two concentrations of archaeological deposits were identified. Those encountered in the vicinity of trench 5 were given the SMR number BUN 041. Those encountered in trenches 13 and 18 were given the number BUN 042. Each feature was described and given an individual 'observed phenomena' number (appendix II). Each of the two archaeological sites have their own unique continuous numbering system. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

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).

3. Fieldwork Results

Figure 2 shows the location of the trial trenches within the areas of proposed land disturbance. No archaeological deposits were encountered in the majority of the trenches. A concrete drain encountered at the western end of trenches 7 and 8 represents the continuation of the field boundary that now stops at a pond but previously continued southwards. Large pits filled with modern material, probably associated with the demolition of the aerodrome or the disposal of incendiary bombs, were revealed in trenches 6, 7 and 14. Evenly spaced, roughly north to south running ditches were encountered in trenches 8, 15 and 16. These were spaced at regular 7m intervals and are presumed to be associated with land drainage.

Archaeological features were discovered in trench 5, site BUN 041, and then further trenches, 5a to 5f, were positioned to detect the full extent of the features encountered (figure 5). Figure 6 shows drawn sections from the site of BUN 041.

Other archaeological deposits were found in trench 13, site BUN 042, and further investigation was carried out in trenches 17 and 18. Only in trench 18 were further features of archaeological interest found. Trenches 13 and 18 are indicated on figure 7 and drawn sections are on figure 8. The findings within each trench are summarised below.

Site BUN 041

Trench 5 (Fig. 3)

This trench was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and was 40m in length. The trench was expanded to approximately 4m in width along the western side between 6m and 16m from the south-south-east end. The topsoil, 0001, was a dark brown humic clay loam, and this was over a sub-soil, 0002, of mid brown sandy silty clay becoming paler, more yellow and with a higher clay content towards its base.

Two north to south running ditches were revealed, 0106 and 0108, and both had mid brown sandy clay fills. These were part of a regular series of similarly orientated ditches encountered across the site.

A number of post-holes were revealed across the base of the trench in the vicinity of where the trench was widened. 0003 was a sub-square cut with vertical sides, with a diameter of 25cm and a depth of 20cm. Its fill, 0004, was a mid grey silty clay with occasional charcoal. 0005 was an irregular rounded post-hole with a mid to dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. 0007 and 0009 were both circular cuts with mid grey silty clay fills. 0011 was more elliptical in plan with a grey silty clay fill becoming more mottled brown to the sides, possibly indicating a post-pipe. 0015 was a circular cut with a mid grey silty clay fill. 0017 was a possible post setting, only 8cm deep, it had an irregular base and a pale to mid grey silty clay fill. 0019 was a circular steep-sided cut, very deep at 45cm, and containing a mid to dark grey silty clay fill. This feature was partly cut by the ditch 0106. 0021 and 0023 were circular cuts with light grey clay fills with chalk pieces.

A sub-square post cut, 0100, contained a dark grey sandy silty clay fill, that was at the end of, and could be associated with, a semi-circular, linear cut, 0025. This had a fill, 0110, of mottled grey and brown silty clay with occasional charcoal.

Trench 5a (Fig. 4)

Trench 5a was laid out at right angles to trench 5, in an east-north-east to west-south-west alignment, and was 19m long. Features include a pair of possible post-holes towards the east-north-east end of the trench, a large ditch 6m from the same end, and another concentration of post-holes and possible pits towards the far end.

Two possible, unexcavated post-holes, 0068 and 0070, were encountered at 1m and 3.5m along the trench from the trench 5 end. 0068 had a mid grey silty sandy clay fill, and the fill of 0070 was a mid grey silty clay with moderate flints.

Ditch 0013 crossed the trench on a north-west to south-east orientation. It was steep sided, excavated to a depth of 0.8m this feature was not bottomed, but appeared to have a steep V-profile. Its fill, 0014, consisted of a mid to dark grey peaty silty clay with brown mottling. This changed to a mottled mid brown clay towards its base. Occasional charcoal and flints were found throughout, abundant bone was found in the lower fill.

The excavated features at the far end of the trench include the following. Post-hole 0084 was an elliptical, shallow cut with a rounded base. Its fill was a pale to mid grey silty clay. 0080, partly revealed at the edge of the trench, was a post-hole or possible small pit with a dark peaty clay fill. Pit 0088, was a shallow scoop, partly revealed at the edge of the trench and had a mid grey silty clay fill. 0090 was a post-hole or possible pit partly revealed at the edge of the trench with a dark grey silty clay fill with frequent charcoal.

Unexcavated features at the west-south-west end include the following possible post-holes. 0072 appeared as a circular patch of pale to mid grey silty clay. 0074 was a small elliptical patch of mid to dark grey silty sandy clay. 0076 had a similar fill but was larger and circular in shape. 0078 was a vague, circular shape of mid grey clay. 0082 was a circular cut with a fill of dark peaty silty clay. 0086 was a small circular patch of pale grey clay. 0092 was an elliptical cut with an indeterminate edge but with a dark fill including frequent charcoal.

Trench 5b (Fig. 3)

This trench stretched out opposite trench 5a and was at right angles from the initial trench 5. It was 16m in length and was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. Several dark post-hole and pit-like features were encountered at the west-south-west end of the trench. After which a series of north to south ditches were identified.

The shallow pit 0026 appeared as a 20cm deep scoop with a mottled mid grey silty clay fill. Further along the possible post-hole 0028 was recognised as a circular patch

of mid grey silty clay. With a similar fill was the possible post setting 0030, which was elliptical in shape.

Moving to the east-north-east, the ditch 0032 was next recognised. This was a north-south running cut with a mid brown sandy clay fill. Running parallel and approximately 2m away was the ditch 0034 with a similar fill to that of 0032. Towards the end of the trench was another north to south running ditch. This was excavated to reveal an open U-profile 1m across and 50cm in depth. This appeared to have a slightly darker fill to the two previously discussed ditches, consisting of mottled grey and brown silty clay with occasional flints.

Trench 5c (Fig. 3)

This trench was positioned between trenches 5 and 5b, and was laid out orientated towards the north-north-east. This trench was 21m in length. Several possible post settings were recognised, as were a further set of north to south running ditches.

Possible, but unexcavated, post-holes include the following. Within 2m of the beginning of the trench, 0038 appeared as a mid grey silty grey circle with some flints. Nearby, 0040 was a circular setting with a dark grey sandy silty clay fill. The possible post 0046 was approximately 16m along the trench and appeared as a circle of dark grey peaty silty clay.

The ditch 0112 was a north to south running linear feature with a mid brown sandy clay fill. With a similar fill, the excavated ditch 0042 had a U-profile, 1m across and 40cm deep. The next ditch encountered was 0044, again with a mid brown sandy clay fill. Towards the end of the trench, the ditch 0048 with a mid brown sandy clay fill, was excavated to reveal a land drain, and is presumed to be of Victorian or later date.

Trench 5d (Fig. 3)

Orientated towards the east-south-east, trench 5d was 16m long. Archaeological features encountered include a group of post holes at the beginning of the trench, three north to south running ditches and two stone-filled pits

The post-hole 0058 was excavated to reveal a circular cut of 45cm diameter with a flat base, with a mid grey silty clay fill. Three unexcavated, but possible post-holes were also encountered. 0050 was an elliptical patch with a mid to dark grey fill. 0052 was a small, circular setting with a mid grey silty clay fill. With a similar fill, post-hole 0054 was cut by the ditch 0056.

Ditch 0056 was a north to south running feature with a fill of mid brown sandy clay with occasional charcoal. This had a U-profile in the section that was excavated. 8m further down the trench two parallel north to south ditches, 0060 and 0062, both had mottled mid grey and brown silty sandy clay with occasional charcoal.

Towards the end of the trench two stone filled pits were partly revealed along the edge of the trench. 0066 was partly excavated to reveal a shallow scoop with a

distinctive fill of frequent angular flint pieces in a mid to dark brown sandy clay matrix. Occasional charcoal and patches of scorching and burnt stones were also noted. The fill of the adjacent pit 0064 was indistinguishable from that of 0066, so no sequential phasing of these two features can be suggested.

Trench 5e (Fig. 4)

This trench was orientated towards the west-north-west between trench 5 and trench 5a and was 15m in length. Two small ditches were identified at the beginning of the trench with a more major linear feature encountered at the end of the trench.

Ditch 0094 at 2m from the beginning of the trench and ditch 0096 at 5m along both had mid grey sandy clay fills. Both had roughly north to south orientations.

The large ditch 0013 was again encountered at the end of this trench. At this point it seemed to be running north to south, a change in direction from when it was observed in trench 5a. Here it was machine excavated and the spoil hand sorted for finds. A close examination of this material revealed animal bones, a sherd of pottery and some fragments of fired clay. Subsequent analysis of the ceramics suggests that both belong to the Bronze Age.

Trench 5f (Fig. 4)

Trench 5f was orientated towards the south, running from between trench 5a and the widened section of trench 5. It was approximately 12m long and contained two linear features, one of them being the large ditch 0013 that had contained prehistoric material in trench 5e.

Ditch 0104 was an indistinct, vaguely north to south running ditch with a mid brown sandy clay fill.

Ditch 0013 was again encountered at the end of this trench. At this point it had the same orientation as in trench 5a and was running north-west to south-east. Here its fill, 0103, appeared as a mottled mid to dark grey sandy silty clay. This feature was not excavated at this point.

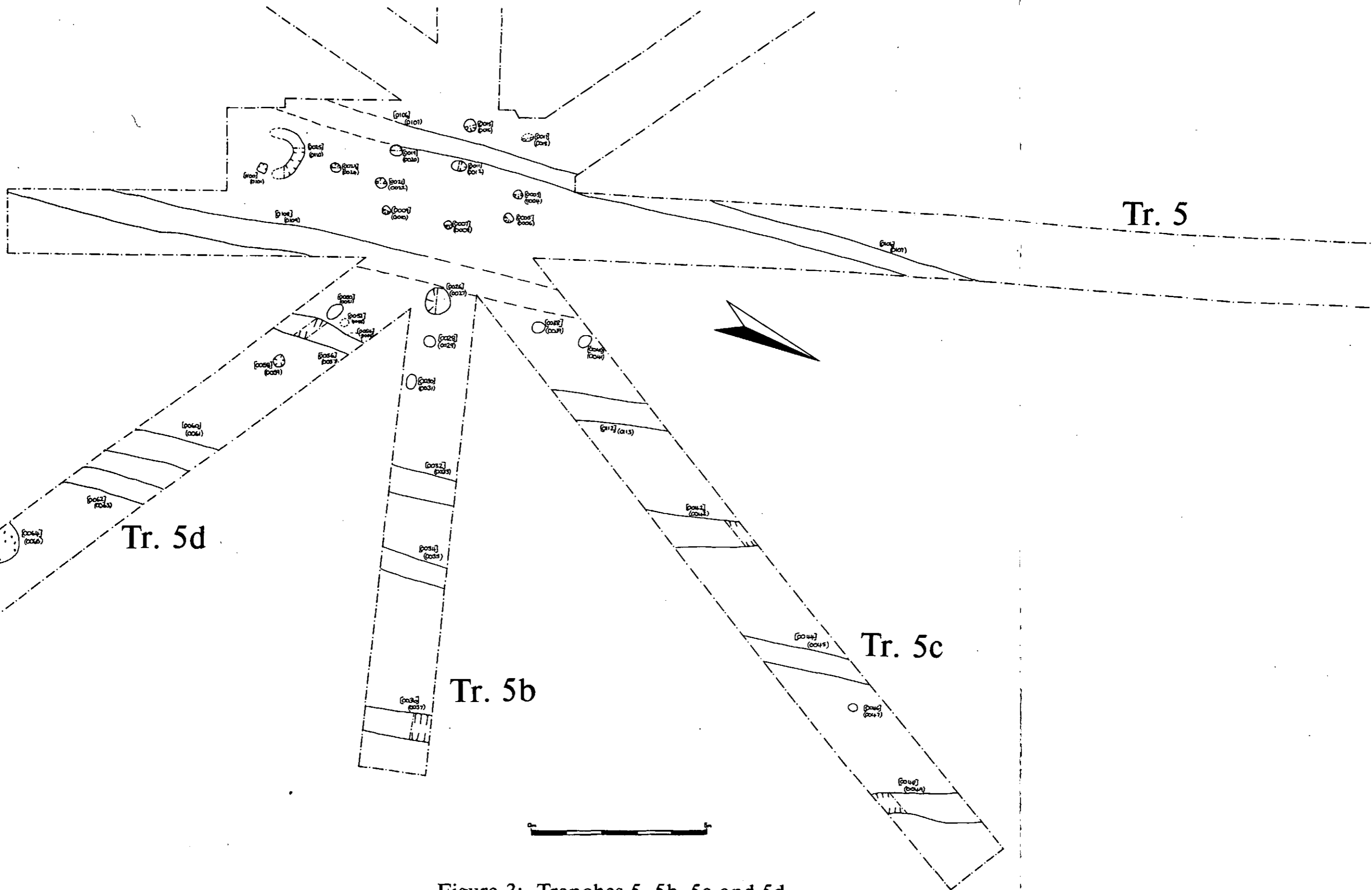


Figure 3: Trenches 5, 5b, 5c and 5d

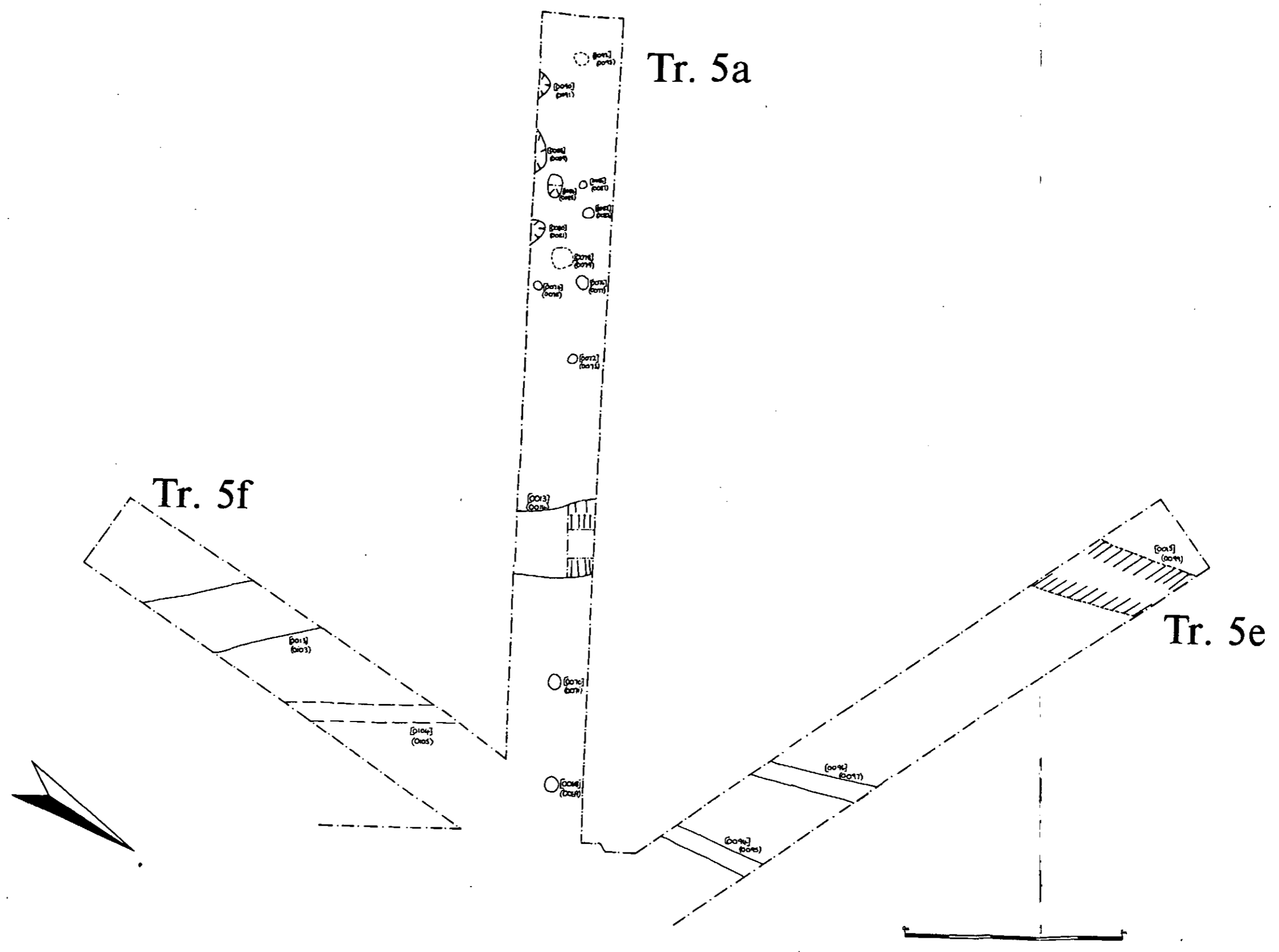


Figure 4: Trenches 5a, 5e and 5f

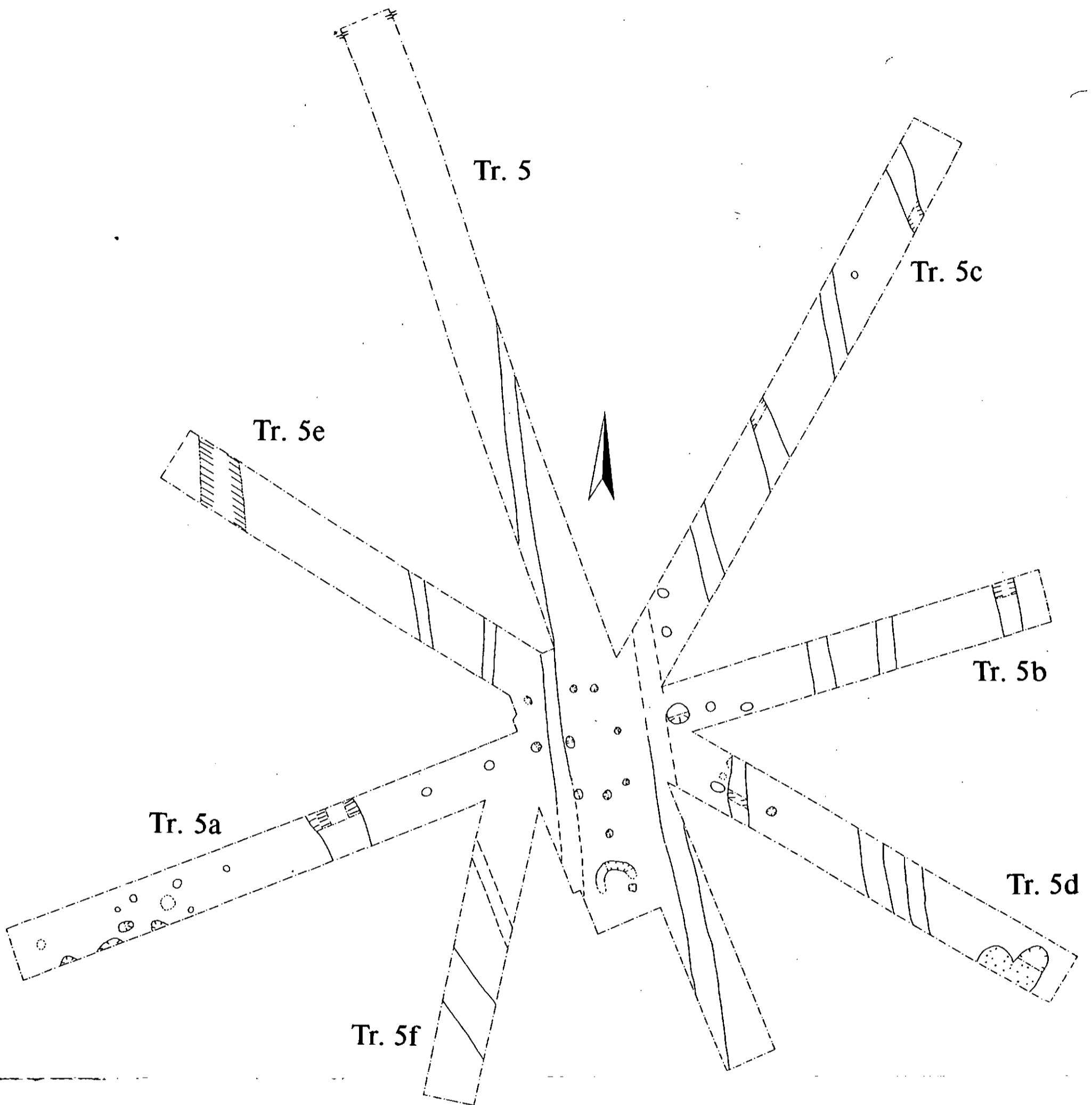


Figure 5: BUN 041 showing all trenches and location of features

BUN 041

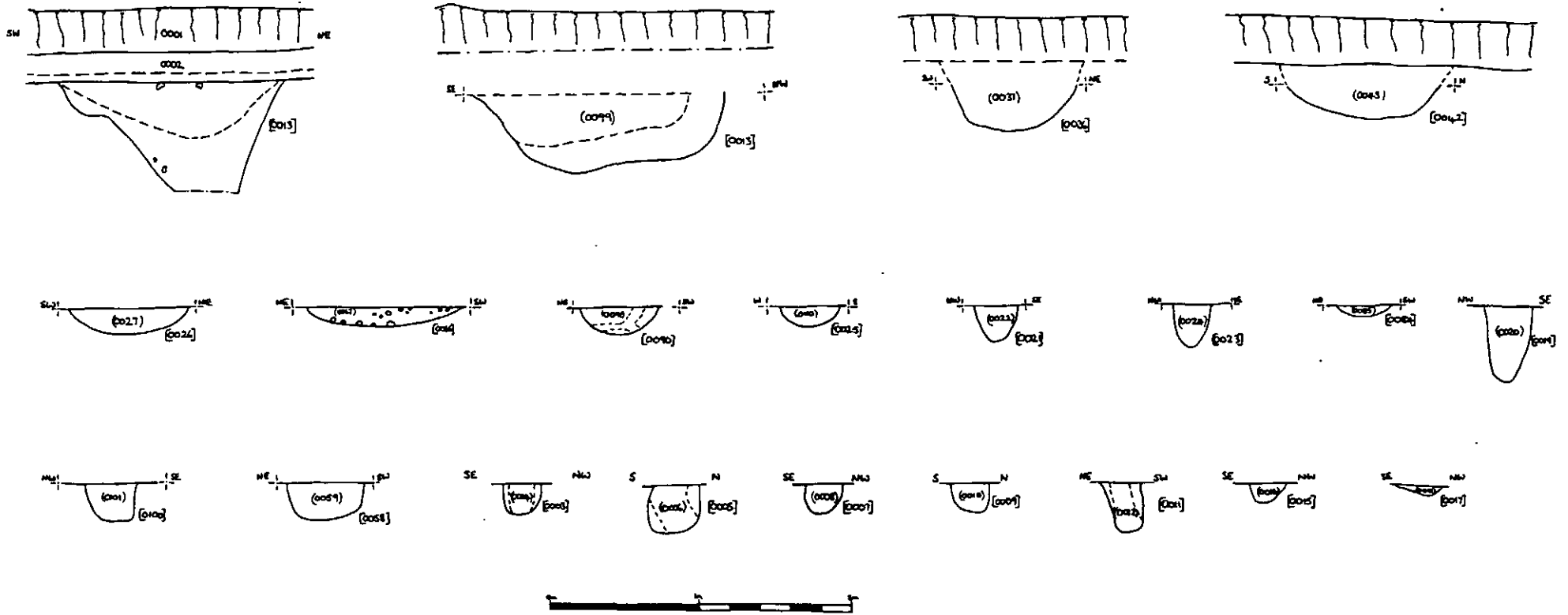


Figure 6: BUN 041 Sections

Site BUN 042

Trench 13 (Fig.7)

Trench 13 was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east and was initially of 80m in length but extended to 130m when archaeological deposits were located there. The topsoil was given the number 0200 and was a dark brown, humic clay loam. The underlying sub-soil, 0201, was a mid brown sandy clay.

A variety of archaeological features were encountered. Starting from the northern end of the trench these features will be discussed as they are encountered moving towards the south-south-east. 0230 was an asymmetrical scoop, roughly elliptical in plan. Its fill 0231, was a mid to dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and moderate flint cobbles. 0232 was adjacent to this and was a sub-rectangular, post-hole cut with a mid brown sandy clay fill.

A north to south running ditch, 0234, with an open U-profile, had a mid brown sandy clay fill with darker silty lenses and with more frequent charcoal towards the base. Probable prehistoric finds were recovered from this feature. Another feature yielding prehistoric finds was a pit or possible ditch butt end, 0236, partly revealed in the base of the trench. This feature had a dark grey sandy clay fill with frequent charcoal.

Two ditches were next encountered. 0240 was a south-west to north-east running cut with a U-profile. 0238 appeared to branch away from 0240 on an east to west alignment. They both had mid grey sandy clay fills with moderate charcoal flecks, and no clear relationship between the two ditches could be discerned. Both contained finds from the Roman period, ditch 0240 having material of the 2nd century A.D. or later, and 0238 having pottery of the late 2nd to the mid 3rd century.

No archaeological deposits were encountered for another 40m until a shallow pit or depression, 0250, was recognised. This was only partly revealed by machine excavation and consisted of a semi-circular patch of dark grey silty clay with very abundant charcoal appearing along the edge of the trench. A similar fill was encountered in feature 0242. Although this initially looked like a ditch, it did taper away considerably towards the west and might have been a pit. Roman pottery from the late 3rd or 4th century was recovered from this feature.

Moving towards the south-south-east, two post-holes were next identified. 0244 was circular with sloping sides and a rounded base. 0246, 1.5m to the south-east, was similar in form but slightly smaller and shallower in dimensions. Both had mid grey brown sandy clay fills.

The ditch, 0248, was a south-west to north-east running feature with a steep U-profile. It had mid grey silty sandy clay fill with moderate charcoal. Pottery from this fill indicates a Roman date. Another ditch, 0252, possibly ran at right angles to the last, but their meeting point was outside the confines of the trench. This ditch, north-north-west to south-south-east running, ran for 15m along the base of the trench where it joined another ditch running at right-angles to itself, 0254. Both had U-profiles with mid brown sandy clay fills. No clear chronological relationship could be detected between the two features. Pottery from the fill of 0254 indicates a broad Roman date.

Beyond these ditches and just before the southern end of the trench, were identified two features that appeared to be closely associated. 0258 was a shallow, slightly curving north to south running gully or slot. Where this terminated to the north it was clearly cut by the post-hole 0256. This was a sub-square cut with a distinctive darker silty clay fill with moderate charcoal flecks.

Trench 18 (Fig. 7)

Trench 17 and 18 were excavated after the discovery of archaeological deposits in trench 13. Nothing was discovered in trench 17, but abundant quantities of archaeological features were revealed in trench 18. This trench was 110m in length and was orientated north-north-west to south-south-east. Topsoil and sub-soil were numbered and described as 0200 and 0201 respectively, as they were for trench 13. In the following description archaeological features will be considered as they were encountered from the north-west end moving towards the south-east.

At the northern end of trench 18, the ditch 0228 was roughly south-south-east to north-north-west running and ran for 16m along the bottom of the trench. At the northern end of the trench it appeared to be turning towards the west. At its other visible end, it appeared to be turning to the east. It was, however, an irregularly sided feature with several kinks and twists. This ditch had a shallow U-profile with a mid brown sandy clay fill with moderate flint and chalk, and patches of charcoal. Finds from this fill indicate a Roman date.

0226 was a south-west to north-east running ditch, fairly steep-sided with a gently dished base. Its fill, 0227, was a mid grey silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks. Roman finds recovered from the fill indicate a date of the mid to late 2nd century A.D.

No features were encountered for 30m, until 0224 was identified. This was a south-west to north-east running feature with a probable butt end towards the north-east. Its fill consisted of a mid brown sandy clay with flints. This was near a circular, stone-filled pit, 0222. Of approximately 1m in diameter, it contained frequent flint cobbles and occasional sandstone blocks in a mid to dark brown sandy clay.

Two south-west to north-east running ditches were next identified, 0220 and 0218. These both had similar fills of mid brown sandy clay with moderate flints and occasional charcoal. Although not fully excavated, the fill of 0218 was sampled for finds and indicated a Roman date for this feature.

0216 was another south-west to north-east running ditch with a U-profile. 0217, its fill, was a dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal. A land drain of probable Victorian date cut through this feature and might have introduced some contamination to the finds, but the overall Roman assemblage suggests a 2nd century or later date.

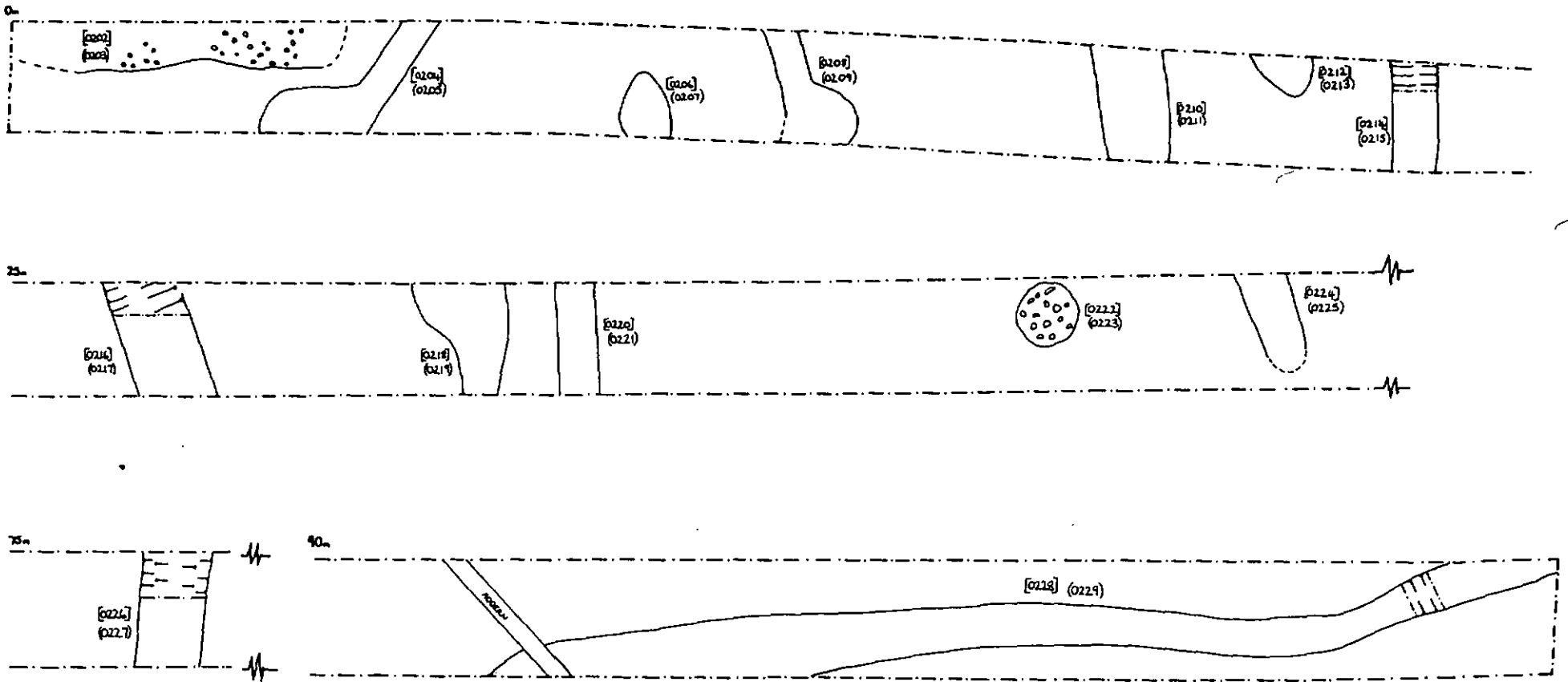
0214 was a south-west to north-east running ditch with a V-profile. This contained a fill of mid brown silty clay with occasional flints and finds suggest a late 1st century date for this feature. A nearby pit, or possible ditch butt end, 0212 was partly revealed in the base of the trench. Its fill was a mid brown silty sandy clay with moderate

medium flints. 0210 was a south-west to north-east running ditch with a mid brown sandy clay fill with moderate to frequent flints and cobbles.

A south-west to north-east running ditch, 0208, became wider or perhaps includes a pit to the north-east. Its fill consisted of a mid brown silty sandy clay with moderate medium flints. This was nearby a feature that was partly revealed in the base of the trench. Either an elliptical pit or a ditch butt end it had a mid brown sandy clay fill with moderate flints.

Ditch 0204 was east to west running, widening or including a pit to its eastern end. Its fill consisted of a pale grey sandy silty clay. Towards the end of the trench a south-south-east to north-north-west feature 0202 was partly revealed running along the western side of the trench and is presumed to be a ditch, although its northern termination was not clear. Its fill, 0203, consisted of abundant flint cobbles in a matrix of mid to dark brown sandy clay.

BUN 042
TRENCH 18



TRENCH 13

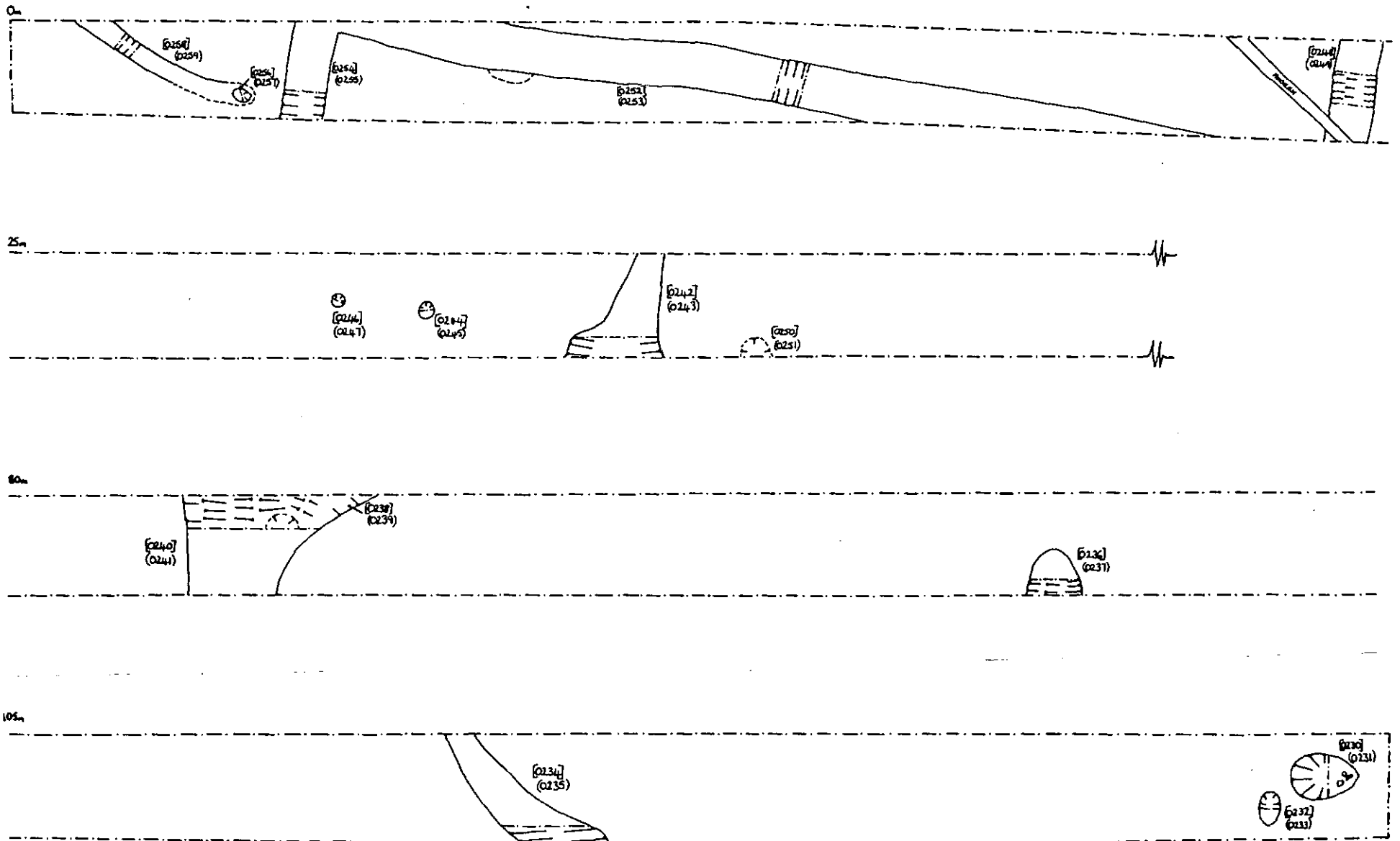


Figure 7: BUN 042 Trenches 13 and 18

BUN 042

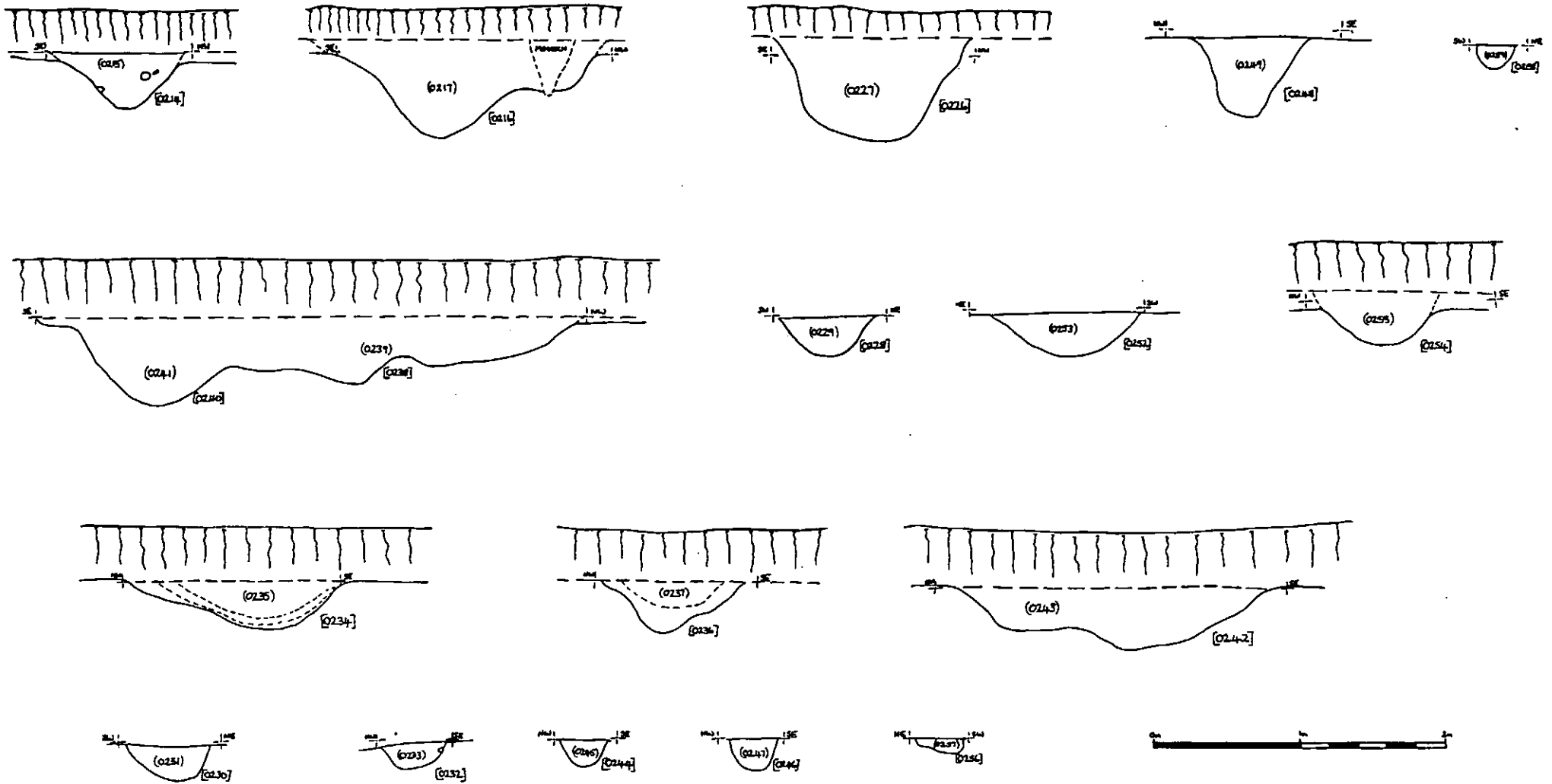


Figure 8: BUN 042 Sections

4. The Finds

By Sue Anderson with contributions from Cathy Tester and Alexis Willett

Introduction

A summary of finds quantities from this excavation is presented in the table below.

Find type	BUN 041		BUN 042	
	No.	Wt/kg	No.	Wt/kg
Pottery	1	0.020	119	1.581
Animal bone	156	1.104	61	0.749
CBM	-	-	33	1.719
Fired clay	11	0.464	52	0.202
Shell	1	0.001	1	0.006
Worked flint	2*	0.056*	52	0.540
Burnt flint/stone	24	1.272	5	0.050
Charcoal	1	-	5	-
Iron	-	-	6	0.046

Table 1. Finds quantities.

* includes flint from Trench 1 'near BUN 041'.

The finds have been divided into categories by function.

Site BUN 041

Prehistoric pottery

A single rimsherd of an Early-Middle Bronze Age flint-tempered vessel, probably biconical (E. Martin pers. comm.), with finger-tip pinching at the rim was found in context 0099 (ditch 0013).

Fired clay

Two fragments of fired clay, one sand tempered (Fabric 1, see below BUN 042) and one chalk-tempered (Fabric 6) were found in post-hole 0006. A small fragment of uncertain fabric was collected from ditch fill 0014.

The eight fragments found in ditch fill 0099 were all from a cylinder loomweight of Middle-Late Bronze Age date. This was incomplete, but measured approximately 110mm in diameter and 92mm in length.

Flint and stone

Two worked flints were collected, one from outside the site area in Trench 1. This was a bifacially-worked flake which was largely worked on one side only. Although crudely worked, it is probably related to laurel leaf technology and may be a projectile point of Neolithic date (E. Martin pers. comm.). The other flint was a flake from ditch fill 0099.

Animal bone by Alexis Willett

Introduction

A total of 156 animal bone fragments, weighing 1.104 kg, was recovered from two contexts at the BUN 041 site, Bungay. The preservation of the bone is reasonable although many of the surfaces are eroded and root damaged and the assemblage is quite fragmentary.

Methods

All fragments were examined by eye and, for each taxon, were assessed in terms of skeletal elements, total numbers and weights and signs of immaturity, pathology, cutmarks and any other observations. The results were recorded on SCCAS faunal remains forms and entered into a Microsoft Access 2.0 database. A full list of the data recorded is available in the archive. References used for identification can be seen in the bibliography.

Results

Table 2 shows the summary quantification for each taxon. Four taxon categories were identified in this assemblage, although two of these are broad groupings in order to narrow down the classification of those fragments that were not readily identifiable. The broad groups can be defined as:

large mammal an animal approximately the size of cattle / equid / large deer;
medium mammal an animal approximately the size of sheep /goat / pig / small deer.

Taxa	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	36	23.1	416	37.7
sheep/goat (<i>ovi-caprid</i>)	1	0.6	12	1.1
large mammal	105	67.3	628	56.9
medium mammal	14	9.0	48	4.3
Totals	156		1104	

Table 2. Summary of quantification by taxa.

Assemblage composition

The most abundant category, in terms of both numbers and weights, is that of large mammal with 67.3% and 56.9% of the respective totals, followed by cattle with 23.1% and 37.7%.

Only a few fragments of sheep/goat and medium mammal are present.

Data by context

All the bones from the 041 site were recovered from ditch 0013. Table 3 shows the summary of quantification by OP number.

OP	Context	Identifier	Total number	Total weight in g
0014	0013	Ditch	136	768
0099	0013	Ditch	20	336

Table 3. Summary of quantification by OP number.

Observations

Immaturity

Only a few large mammal vertebrae fragments, from ditch 0013, show evidence of having been immature at the time of death.

Cut marks

Several of the bones in this collection have been cut, presumably for consumption as food. One cattle mandible fragment and a small number of medium mammal ribs have shallow cuts on them.

Charring evidence

Three cattle tooth pieces are charred.

Pathology

No obvious pathology was evident on the bones in this collection.

Discussion of animal bone

Such a small sample cannot provide definitive conclusions about the site but this assemblage points towards it being the remains of a small amount of food waste.

Shell

One small fragment of oyster shell was found in ditch fill 0014.

Site BUN 042

Pottery by Cathy Tester

Introduction

A total of 119 sherds of pottery weighing 1.581 kg was recovered during this evaluation. The pottery came from 10 contexts, all ditch fills in Trenches 13 and 18. Ditches 0216, 0226 and 0240 produced about 94 % of the pottery. A summary of the fabric quantities is presented in Table 4 and the full quantification by context is in the appendix.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.
Amphora	AA	7	5.9	387	24.5
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	11	9.2	95	6.0
Buff wares	BUF	1	0.8	123	7.8
Grey micaceous wares	GM	26	21.8	279	17.6
Grey micaceous wares, black	GMB	11	9.2	151	9.6
Miscellaneous grey sandy wares	GX	35	29.4	277	17.5
Hadham oxidised wares	HAX?	2	1.7	14	0.9
Handmade sand-tempered	HM S	1	0.8	6	0.4
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	2	1.7	16	1.0
Miscellaneous oxidised wares	RX	5	4.2	77	4.9
Central Gaulish samian	SA CG	1	0.8	56	3.5
East Gaulish samian - Rheinzabern	SA RZ	1	0.8	5	0.3
South Gaulish samian	SA SG	1	0.8	3	0.2
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	15	12.6	92	5.8
Total Pottery		119		1581	

Table 4. Pottery fabric quantities.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight. The Roman pottery was 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 when necessary by Going's type series for Chelmsford (1987). Quantification was essentially by fabric, but forms were noted as they occurred within each fabric group and each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry in the database table. A x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Handmade prehistoric pottery was classified by major visible fabric inclusions. Table 4 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 recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 table. All percentages are of weight unless otherwise stated.

Fabrics and forms

A single handmade body sherd from an ?Iron Age coarse sand-tempered vessel was found in context 0227 (ditch 0226).

Thirteen Roman fabrics or fabric groups were identified and they included local or regional and imported finewares and coarsewares. Imported finewares consist of samian from South, Central and East Gaulish factories. South Gaulish samian from La Graufesenque is represented by a dish (ditch fill 0215) which is probably Flavian. Central Gaulish samian is represented by a flanged bowl Dr. 38 (ditch fill 0227) which is Antonine; the same form was identified in East Gaulish fabric from Rheinzabern, which could date from the late 2nd to the mid 3rd century (ditch fill 0239). The imported coarseware is South Spanish Amphora which accounts for nearly a quarter of the total pottery weight — but this is an ‘inflated’ figure owed to the thickness of the sherds which account for only 6% of the total numbers. All of the seven sherds found came from a single vessel (ditch fill 0241).

Apart from the amphora discussed above, the most common coarseware fabrics recovered were grey micaceous wares (27%). Their source cannot be named with certainty without petrological analysis, but high mica content is a feature of North Suffolk kilns such as Homersfield or Wattisfield. Amongst these, the distinction between grey (GM) and black (GMB) vessels has been recorded separately as part of an attempt to isolate and quantify the difference and possibly discover whether this distinction has chronological or typological significance. Here, the grey variant is more common (17.6%) and is represented by jars including a cordoned jar (ditch fill 0227). GMB accounted for 9.6% and is represented by a jar and a dish. The other fabric group most commonly found was miscellaneous sandy grey wares (17.5%) from a variety of unknown but probably local sources. It must be noted that mica which is a feature of Suffolk kiln products is visible in most of these sherds and the possibility that they may be Wattisfield or Homersfield products cannot be ruled out as they are thought to have contained less mica in the later production period. The fabric group is represented by jars and mostly undiagnostic sherds.

Other fabrics included miscellaneous white, oxidised and black-surfaced wares represented by a bowl, a flagon and a narrow-mouthed jar respectively. A buff ware mortarium base with trituration grits composed mostly of flint with some quartz and some red-brown material is probably East Anglian (ditch fill 0227). Late shell-tempered wares from possible East Midland sources are represented by a necked jar with an angular rim and Hadham oxidised wares are represented by non-diagnostic body sherds; both were found in ditch fill 0243.

Discussion

The Roman pottery evidence suggests a date for continuous activity ranging from the late 1st century to the late 3rd or 4th centuries. The earliest samian is Flavian; the latest is late 2nd or 3rd century. The bulk of the Roman pottery is 2nd century or later and the latest sherds are the shell-tempered and Hadham products which are both very characteristic of later 3rd or 4th century assemblages. Apart from the imported wares and the late specialist wares, the largest proportion of the pottery has not travelled long distances.

Ceramic building materials (CBM) and fired clay

A total of 33 fragments of CBM weighing 1.717 kg and 52 pieces of fired clay (0.201 kg) were collected. A quantification by context is included in the appendix. The material was divided into seven fabric types, as follows:

- Fabric 1.** Poorly mixed white and red clays, large voids, tempered with medium-coarse sand.
- Fabric 2.** Coarse-medium sandy, red/brown with white and red coarse clay pellets, occasional ferrous oxide, occasional swirls of white clay, soft. Roman.
- Fabric 3.** Fine sandy red fabric, occasional mica, coarse quartz and grog. Machine-made. Post-medieval.
- Fabric 4.** Medium-coarse sandy, dark red, occasional coarse flint, clay pellets, streaky clay, hard. Roman.
- Fabric 5.** Fine sandy, soft. Only two small pieces.
- Fabric 6.** Medium-coarse sandy, pale buff to orange, tempered with common coarse chalk.
- Fabric 7.** Very fine orange clay matrix, soft, with occasional white streaks and very occasional sand.

Most of this material, with the exception of the single example of Fabric 3, is probably of Roman date, although the fired clay fragments are generally heavily abraded and could be earlier.

Table 5 shows the quantification by fabric and by form. This shows that the most common fabric by weight is Fabric 2. Most of the Roman tiles could not be assigned a form type, and these are simply recorded as 'Tile'. Of the remaining forms, the only identifiable pieces are those associated with roofing (flanged tegula and imbrex) and post-medieval field drainage.

Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	No	Wt/g
1	45	186	Tile	25	1243
2	8	897	?Tile	5	66
3	1	273	Flanged tegula	1	64
4	24	505	Imbrex	1	71
5	2	1	Field drain	1	273
6	4	30	Fired clay	45	186
7	1	26	?Fired clay	7	15

Table 5. CBM by fabric and by form.

Thicknesses of fragments were measured where possible. Three tiles of uncertain type varied in thickness from 33 to 40mm. One imbrex was 15mm thick. The flanged tegula was represented by a fragment of flange only, and this was 30mm thick. The thickest tiles may be the remains of Roman bricks or possibly large floor tiles or pilae from hypocaust systems.

The field drain tile was 85mm wide and 12mm thick. It was probably the cover from a 19th century U-shaped drain, and is intrusive in context 0217.

As noted above, most of the fired clay was abraded and it was not possible to be certain of its function. The majority of pieces were in Fabric 1, and all pieces of Fabrics 5 and 6 have been classified as fired clay. Some pieces may be fragments of tile, for example the two fragments of Fabric 2, and some may be daub. The possibility that some is pre-Roman could indicate other uses, for example loomweights (see BUN 041). Two pieces of chalk-tempered fired clay had surfaces, possibly suggesting that they were from objects, or were pieces of burnt daub.

Metalwork

Six iron objects were collected. Four were nails, from ditch fills 0217, 0227 and 0249. There were also two objects of uncertain use (ditch fill 0227), one a short piece of strap or knife handle, and the other a wide strap with a tapered fragment bent at right angles to the plane of the strap.

Flint and stone

Worked flint was collected from four contexts. The majority of pieces were unpatinated flakes, but there were also several blades as shown in Table 6. A full quantification is presented in the appendix.

Context	Flake	Blade	Other	Notes
0227	1			Patinated.
0235	16	3		Some partly patinated, most grey.
0237	26	4		Some partly patinated, most grey.
0243	1		1	Other: possible building stone?

Table 6. Flint numbers by context.

Most worked flints were from ditch fill 0235 and pit fill 0237. These two small assemblages consisted largely of well-formed flakes and blades, mostly in light grey opaque flint. Those in darker translucent flint were partially patinated. However, nothing diagnostic was found, so the groups are undatable.

Burnt flint was found in three contexts, all in association with worked flint. Three pieces from 0235 were burnt flakes.

Animal bone by Alexis M. Willett

Introduction

A total of 61 animal bone fragments, weighing 0.749 kg, was recovered from seven contexts at the BUN 042 site. The bone preservation was relatively good although the assemblage is quite fragmentary.

Methods

All fragments were examined by eye and, for each taxon, were assessed in terms of skeletal elements, total numbers and weights and signs of immaturity, pathology, cutmarks and any other observations. The results were recorded on SCCAS faunal remains forms and entered into a Microsoft Access 2.0 database. A full list of the data recorded is available in the archive. References used for identification can be seen in the bibliography.

Results

Table 7 shows the summary quantification for each taxon. Of the total number of fragments in this assemblage approximately 4.9% were deemed to be unidentifiable but they only constitute 0.5% of the total weight. Four taxon categories were identified in this assemblage, although two of these are broad groupings in order to narrow down the classification of those fragments that were not readily identifiable. The broad groups can be defined as:

large mammal an animal approximately the size of cattle / equid / large deer;
 medium mammal an animal approximately the size of sheep /goat / pig / small deer.

Taxa	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt
cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	14	23.0	439	58.6
equid (<i>Equus</i> sp.)	2	3.3	145	19.4
large mammal	20	32.8	137	18.3
medium mammal	22	36.1	24	3.2
unidentifiable	3	4.9	4	0.5
Totals	61		749	

Table 7. Summary quantification totals for each taxon.

Assemblage composition

The medium mammal, large mammal and cattle categories all have similar amounts, in terms of fragment number, but the cattle bones dominate the weight statistics with 58.6% of the total.

Data by context

Relatively small numbers of animal bones were retrieved from each context. Table 8 shows a summary of quantification by OP number. Ditches 0226 and 0242 produced the greatest numbers of animal bone fragments from this site and, along with the bones from ditch 0240, account for 93.1% of the total weight of the assemblage.

OP	Context	Identifier	Total number	Total weight in g
0217	0216	Ditch	2	8
0219	0218	Ditch	2	6
0227	0226	Ditch	16	568
0239	0238	Ditch	1	13
0241	0240	Ditch	8	89
0243	0242	Ditch	24	40
0251	0250	Pit	8	25

Table 8. Summary of quantification by OP number.

Observations

Immaturity

Only one medium mammal metapodial fragment, from ditch 0242, showed signs of having been immature at the time of death.

Cut marks

Many of the bones in this assemblage have cut marks on them. Cattle, equid, large mammal and medium mammal bones are all affected and the elements range from mandible and scapula to tibia and metapodial.

Charring evidence

Four unidentifiable medium mammal bone fragments were calcined through exposure to high temperatures. These were recovered from ditch 0242.

Pathology

No obvious pathology was evident on the bones in this collection.

Discussion of animal bone

This faunal remains assemblage is too small to provide detailed information about the site economy but the remains of a small amount of food waste is suggested.

Shell

One oyster shell was found in ditch fill 0227.

Summary

The artefactual evidence from these two sites indicates a Middle Bronze Age presence at BUN 041 and prehistoric and Roman activity at BUN 042.

Site BUN 041 has high potential for prehistoric studies in the region. As well as the normal domestic refuse (ceramics and flint), there is potential for well-preserved animal bone assemblages from the Middle Bronze Age site, and this is a rare phenomenon in the largely acidic soils of Suffolk.

Finds from site BUN 042 indicate some prehistoric activity of uncertain date but possibly linked with the occupation of BUN 041. However, the main phase of activity on this site is in the Roman period, and finds suggest occupation from relatively early in this period. The presence of imported vessels and ceramic building materials suggests a relatively high status dwelling in the vicinity.

5. Conclusions

The archaeological evaluation at Stow Park has revealed two significant sites of importance. The first, BUN 041, consists of a considerable number of post-holes and ditches. The posts probably represent significant buildings or other structures and an associated ditch has yielded finds of a Bronze Age date. The very good bone preservation within this ditch is another significant feature of the site. Other north to south running ditches that cross the Bronze Age site might well be more recent, at least one of them contained a land drain, but without further investigation this cannot be proven.

The second site encountered, BUN 042, represents probable settlement of both the prehistoric and Roman periods. Roman finds are known from Stow Park farm itself, and the features encountered might represent outlying buildings and enclosures centred round the present farm. Interestingly the finds evidence suggests a long period of continuous occupation from the 1st to the 4th centuries A.D. An earlier, prehistoric presence towards the north of the site suggests that this has been a favourable settlement location for a considerable amount of time.

6. References

- Finch, E., 1999 *Desk-based Assessment. Site to the South-West of Stow Park, Flixton Road, Bungay. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Report No. 99/41.*
- Going, C., 1987 *The Mansio and other sites in the south-eastern sector of Caesaromagus: the Roman pottery.* Chelmsford Archaeological Trust Report 3.2/CBA Res. Rep. 62. CBA, London.
- Hillson, S., 1992 *Mammal Bones and Teeth: An Introductory Guide to Methods of Identification,* Institute of Archaeology, London.
- Schmid, E., 1972 *Atlas of Animal Bones: for Prehistorians, Archaeologists and Quaternary Geologists,* Amsterdam.

7. Recommendations

The remarkable preservation of prehistoric structural evidence at BUN 041, coupled with the possibility of good bone recovery, would indicate that further open area excavations in the vicinity of trench 5 would be well rewarded. At BUN 042 the archaeology could be preserved under dumped sub-soil if the topsoil was kept in situ. However the Roman archaeology is just under the topsoil and care must be taken that machinery does not cut through the turf layer significantly.

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix I Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

STOW PARK, FLIXTON ROAD, BUNGAY

1. Background

- 1.1 An application (W/17309) has been made for the construction of a printing works and associated access, landscaping etc, at Flixton Road, Bungay. As part of the application an Environmental Statement has been prepared which includes an archaeological desktop assessment (SCCAS Report no 99/41).
- 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). An archaeological field evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The site lies at TM 324 875 on the south side of the Waveney valley, rising along the proposed access to a relatively level area. On grounds of size alone the development area has archaeological potential. The desktop report also indicates the potential for Roman, Saxon and medieval activity along this part of the valley. Later prehistoric activity also cannot be ruled out in this type of location. During the 20th century the main development site (proposed new building area) was within the northern periphery of Flixton airfield but there is no evidence of significant activity on the proposed development area at that time - the survival of much of the pre-existing field boundary pattern would support this. The boundaries on the area are of some historical and archaeological interest and the ecological report on the hedgerows correlates fairly well with the historical map evidence (which may also increase the number of hedgerows classifiable as "important"). The access road area includes the parish boundary between Bungay and Flixton and the general field pattern is probably part of a 'co-axial' system - any archaeological dating evidence would be significant.
- 1.4 A broad approach to a programme of archaeological evaluation and recording has been suggested in the desktop report (Section 6) based on the impact of the different elements of the development. This defines the need for evaluation by trenching in areas of high destruction (proposed building footprint(s), balancing ponds, landscaping where ground disturbance will be greater than topsoil) and these are covered by this specification. In areas to be hard-surfaced (access road, parking areas) the archaeological work would involve monitored topsoil stripping with full recording by excavation of archaeologically significant features as necessary as a first phase during the development. **This work will be specified separately along with any further work required in the evaluated areas.**
- 1.5 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, and access to the site, are to be negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.6 The submission of a Project Design based upon this brief and accompanying outline specification is an essential requirement. Selection of an approved archaeological contractor should not take place until the Project Design has been approved by this office.

2. Brief for Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological sites exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological sites within the application area.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Evaluate whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Archaeological Service (Suffolk County Council, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone/Fax: 01284 352443) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored
- 2.7 An outline specification which defines certain minimum criteria is attached.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Examine the area for earthworks e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.
- 3.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 1% of the site area and be positioned to sample all areas of the site. If any archaeological features are identified (including undated) the sample should be increased to a minimum 2%. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches should be a minimum of 1.5m wide; the length of trench to fulfil the percentage requirement should be computed on the nominal basis of 1m wide trenches. In practice trench width will be determined by machine bucket size; a toothless 'ditching bucket' of at least 1.80m width is expected unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. The trench design must be approved by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of the archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *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. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principle of *Management of Archaeological Projects*, English Heritage 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation. The conclusion should include a statement of the archaeological potential of the site.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope must be given. A second phase will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. A second phase cannot be developed in detail at this stage.
- 5.5 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.6 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 5.7 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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.
- 5.8 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: J Plouviez

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

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 18 August 1999

Reference: bungay08.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.

6. Recommendations

Following the submission of a planning application, W/17309, for this site at Flixton Road, Bungay, the Conservation Team within the Archaeological Service at Suffolk County Council as advisors to the local planning authority have made the following response:

“No development shall take place within the area indicated (the whole site) until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant and approved by the Planning Authority.” (as per DoE, PPG 16 paragraph 30).

The Conservation Team has also noted that ‘outright preservation is not thought to be an issue’ (letter of 6th July, 1999, to Waveney D.C).

The programme of archaeological work for the site is further detailed as needing to start with a field evaluation of the proposed development area and this requirement is supported by the archaeological potential of the Stow Park area noted above. However it is also likely that some truncation of deposits has occurred over the southern part of the proposed development area through the construction of the airfield during World War II. In addition some parts of the site will see little or no ground disturbance as they will be designated as car parking areas or open, undeveloped areas in the detailed design.

Taking account of these factors in relation to the perceived archaeological potential of the site it is therefore recommended that the evaluation phase of the programme of works should be structured as follows:

6.1 Over the footprint of the proposed building and nearby balancing pond a 1% trenched sample with contingent resources available to raise this to a 2% sample if the initial trenching results prove to be positive.

6.2 Over the remainder of the hard surfaced areas, namely the access road and car and lorry parks, an archaeologically monitored soil strip using appropriate machinery with contingent resources for excavation and recording as the front-end phase of groundworks for the site.

6.3 Over any proposed landscaped areas, such as those involving tree planting, provision for 1 to 2% trial trenching if ground disturbance is going to go deeper than present topsoil depth.

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix II Observed Phenomena List

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
BUN 041	0001	0001	Tr 5	layer	Plough soil		0002		
BUN 041	0002	0002	Tr 5	layer	'sub'-soil		0004 etc.		
BUN 041	0003	0003	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Sub-square, vertical sides, flat bottom				0004
BUN 041	0004	0003	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid grey silty clay, occ. Charcoal.		0003		0002
BUN 041	0005	0005	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Irregular sub-rounded, under-cut to S, flat bottom				0006
BUN 041	0006	0005	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid to dark grey silty clay with v frequent charcoal flecks and lumps.		0005		0002
BUN 041	0007	0007	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, vertical sides, dished bottom				0008
BUN 041	0008	0007	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid grey silty clay with occ. Charcoal.		0007		0002
BUN 041	0009	0009	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, vertical sides, dished base.				0008
BUN 041	0010	0009	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid grey silty clay, v occ. Charcoal flecks		0009		0002
BUN 041	0011	0011	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Elliptical, slightly undercut to W, dished bottom.				0012
BUN 041	0012	0011	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid grey silty clay, mottled brown to sides - possible post-pipe.		0011		0002
BUN 041	0013	0013	Tr 5a, c, f	ditch cut	N-S running, steep sided, 1.5m wide, V-profile.				0014, 0099
BUN 041	0014	0013	Tr 5a	ditch fill	Mid to dark grey peaty silty clay with brown mottling, occ. flints, much bone.		0013		0002
BUN 041	0015	0015	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, round bottomed				0016
BUN 041	0016	0015	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid grey silty clay		0015		0002
BUN 041	0017	0017	Tr 5	post-hole cut?	Irregular, shallow depression, possible cut.				0018
BUN 041	0018	0017	Tr 5	post-hole fill?	Pale/mid grey silty clay.		0017		0002
BUN 041	0019	0019	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, steep-sided, deep.				0020
BUN 041	0020	0019	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Mid/dark grey silty clay.		0019		0002
BUN 041	0021	0021	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, sloping sides, round bottom.				0022
BUN 041	0022	0021	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Light grey silty clay with flecks of chalk.		0021		0002
BUN 041	0023	0023	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Circular, sloping sides, round bottom.				0024
BUN 041	0024	0023	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Light grey silty clay with flecks of chalk.		0023		0002
BUN 041	0025	0025	Tr 5	semi-circ cut	Cut for semi-circular feature with U-profile.				0110
BUN 041	0026	0026	Tr 5b	pit cut	Circular, shallow cut, diam. 70cm, depth 20cm.				0027
BUN 041	0027	0026	Tr 5b	pit fill	Mottled mid grey silty clay.		0026		0002
BUN 041	0028	0028	Tr 5b	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0030
BUN 041	0029	0028	Tr 5b	post-hole fill?	mid grey silty clay.		0028		0002
BUN 041	0030	0030	Tr 5b	post-hole cut?	Elliptical, not excavated.				0031
BUN 041	0031	0030	Tr 5b	post-hole fill?	Mid grey silty clay		0030		0002
BUN 041	0032	0032	Tr 5b	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0033
BUN 041	0033	0032	Tr 5b	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0032		

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
BUN 041	0034	0034	Tr 5b	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0035
BUN 041	0035	0034	Tr 5b	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0034		
BUN 041	0036	0036	Tr 5b	ditch cut	N-S running, U-profile				0037
BUN 041	0037	0036	Tr 5b	ditch fill	Mottled grey and brown silty clay, occ. flints.		0036		
BUN 041	0038	0038	Tr 5c	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0039
BUN 041	0039	0038	Tr 5c	post-hole fill?	Mid grey silty clay, some flints.		0038		0002
BUN 041	0040	0040	Tr 5c	post-hole cut?	Elliptical, not excavated.				0041
BUN 041	0041	0040	Tr 5c	post-hole fill?	Dark grey sandy silty clay.		0040		0002
BUN 041	0042	0042	Tr 5c	ditch cut	N-S running, U-profile, modern?				0043
BUN 041	0043	0042	Tr 5c	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0042		
BUN 041	0044	0044	Tr 5c	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0045
BUN 041	0045	0044	Tr 5c	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay		0044		
BUN 041	0046	0046	Tr 5c	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0047
BUN 041	0047	0046	Tr 5c	post-hole fill?	dark grey peaty silty clay.		0046		0002
BUN 041	0048	0048	Tr 5c	ditch cut	N-S running, U-profile, modern.				0049
BUN 041	0049	0048	Tr 5c	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay, contains land drain.		0048		
BUN 041	0050	0050	Tr 5d	post-hole cut?	Elliptical, not excavated				0051
BUN 041	0051	0050	Tr 5d	post-hole fill?	Mid/dark grey silty clay.		0051		0002
BUN 041	0052	0052	Tr 5d	post-hole cut?	Small, circular, not excavated.				0053
BUN 041	0053	0052	Tr 5d	post-hole fill?	Mid grey silty clay.		0052		0002
BUN 041	0054	0054	Tr 5d	post-hole cut?	Shape indeterminate, not excavated				0055
BUN 041	0055	0054	Tr 5d	post-hole fill?	Mid grey silty clay			0056	
BUN 041	0056	0056	Tr 5d	ditch cut	N-S running, U-profile, modern?	0055			0057
BUN 041	0057	0056	Tr 5d	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay, occ. charcoal.		0056		
BUN 041	0058	0058	Tr 5d	post-hole cut	Circular, vertical sided, flat bottomed.				0059
BUN 041	0059	0058	Tr 5d	post-hole fill	Mid/dark grey silty clay with moderate charcoal.		0058		0002
BUN 041	0060	0060	Tr 5d	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0061
BUN 041	0061	0060	Tr 5d	ditch fill	Mottled mid grey/brown silty sandy clay, occ charcoal.		0060		
BUN 041	0062	0062	Tr 5d	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0063
BUN 041	0063	0062	Tr 5d	ditch fill	Mottled mid grey/brown silty sandy clay.		0062		
BUN 041	0064	0064	Tr 5d	pit cut	Partly revealed, possibly circular, not excavated.				0065
BUN 041	0065	0064	Tr 5d	pit fill	Frequent angular flints in mid/dark brown sandy clay, patches of burning, occ charcoal.		0064		
BUN 041	0066	0066	Tr 5d	pit cut	Shallow scoop, partly revealed, possibly elliptical.				0067
BUN 041	0067	0066	Tr 5d	pit fill	Same as 0065		0066		
BUN 041	0068	0068	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0069

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
BUN 041	0069	0068	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	mid grey silty sandy clay.		0068		0002
BUN 041	0070	0070	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0071
BUN 041	0071	0070	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Mid grey, moderate flints.		0070		0002
BUN 041	0072	0072	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0073
BUN 041	0073	0072	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Pale/mid grey silty clay.		0072		0002
BUN 041	0074	0074	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Small, circular, not excavated.				0075
BUN 041	0075	0074	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Mid/dark silty sandy clay.		0074		0002
BUN 041	0076	0076	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated,				0077
BUN 041	0077	0076	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Mid/dark silty sandy clay.		0076		0002
BUN 041	0078	0078	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Possible circular cut, not excavated.				0079
BUN 041	0079	0078	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Mid grey silty clay.		0078		0002
BUN 041	0080	0080	Tr 5a	pit / post cut	Sub-square? Partly revealed.				0081
BUN 041	0081	0080	Tr 5a	pit / post fill	Dark peaty clay.		0080		0002
BUN 041	0082	0082	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Circular, not excavated.				0083
BUN 041	0083	0082	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Dark peaty silty clay.		0082		0002
BUN 041	0084	0084	Tr 5a	post-hole cut	Elipitical, shallow, round bottomed.				0085
BUN 041	0085	0084	Tr 5a	post-hole fill	Pale/mid grey silty clay.		0084		0002
BUN 041	0086	0086	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Small, circular, not excavated.				0087
BUN 041	0087	0086	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Pale grey silty clay.		0086		0002
BUN 041	0088	0088	Tr 5a	pit cut	Shallow scoop, partly revealed in trench.				0089
BUN 041	0089	0088	Tr 5a	pit fill	Mid grey silty clay.		0088		0002
BUN 041	0090	0090	Tr 5a	post / pit cut	Partly revealed, possibly sub-square.				0091
BUN 041	0091	0090	Tr 5a	post / pit fill	Dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal.		0090		0002
BUN 041	0092	0092	Tr 5a	post-hole cut?	Possible circular cut.				0093
BUN 041	0093	0092	Tr 5a	post-hole fill?	Dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal.		0092		0002
BUN 041	0094	0094	Tr 5e	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0095
BUN 041	0095	0094	Tr 5e	ditch fill	Mid grey sandy clay.		0094		
BUN 041	0096	0096	Tr 5e	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0097
BUN 041	0097	0096	Tr 5e	ditch fill	Mid grey sandy clay.		0096		
BUN 041	0098				Number not used.				
BUN 041	0099	0013	Tr 5e	ditch fill	Fill of large ditch 0013, dark grey to brown silty clay, frequent charcoal.		0013		0002
BUN 041	0100	0100	Tr 5	post-hole cut	Square cut with vertical sides and flat bottom, flat bottom. Associated with semi-circular 0025?				0101
BUN 041	0101	0100	Tr 5	post-hole fill	Dark grey sandy silty clay.		0100		0002
BUN 041	0102				Number not used.				
BUN 041	0103	0013	Tr 5f	ditch fill	Fill of large ditch 0013, mottled mid/dark grey sandy silty clay.		0013		0002

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
BUN 041	0104	0104	Tr 5f	ditch cut	Approx N-S running, v. vague, modern?				0105
BUN 041	0105	0104	Tr 5f	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0104		0002
BUN 041	0106	0106	Tr 5	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0107
BUN 041	0107	0106	Tr 5	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay		0106		
BUN 041	0108	0108	Tr 5	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0109
BUN 041	0109	0108	Tr 5	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0108		
BUN 041	0110	0025	Tr 5	fill	Fill of semi-circular cut 0025, mottled grey brown silty clay, occ charcoal.		0025		0002
BUN 041	0111				Number not used.				
BUN 041	0112	0112	Tr 5c	ditch cut	N-S running, not excavated, modern?				0113
BUN 041	0113	0112	Tr 5c	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0112		
BUN 042	0200	0200	Tr 13 & 18	layer	Plough soil, dark brown, humic clay/loam.		0201		
BUN 042	0201	0201	Tr 13 & 18	layer	'sub'-soil, mid brown sandy silty clay.				0200
BUN 042	0202	0202	Tr 18	ditch cut	SE-NW running ditch or linear pit, not excavated.				0203
BUN 042	0203	0202	Tr 18	ditch fill	Flint cobbles in mid/dark brown sandy clay.		0202		
BUN 042	0204	0204	Tr 18	ditch cut	E-W running, widens or includes pit to E, not excavated.				0205
BUN 042	0205	0204	Tr 18	ditch fill	Pale grey sandy silty clay.		0204		
BUN 042	0206	0206	Tr 18	pit cut	Partly revealed, possibly elliptical or butt end, not excavated.				0207
BUN 042	0207	0206	Tr 18	pit fill	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate flints.		0206		
BUN 042	0208	0208	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, widens or includes pit to NE, not excavated.				0209
BUN 042	0209	0208	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay with moderate medium flints.		0208		
BUN 042	0210	0210	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, not excavated.				0211
BUN 042	0211	0210	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate to frequent flints and cobbles.		0210		
BUN 042	0212	0212	Tr 18	pit cut	Pit or possible butt end, partly revealed, not excavated.				0213
BUN 042	0213	0212	Tr 18	pit fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay with moderate medium flints.		0212		
BUN 042	0214	0214	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running ditch with V-profile	0201			0215
BUN 042	0215	0214	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown silty clay with occ flints.		0214		
BUN 042	0216	0216	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, with U-profile.	0201			0217
BUN 042	0217	0216	Tr 18	ditch fill	Dark grey silty clay with frequent charcoal, possible land drain contamination.		0216		
BUN 042	0218	0218	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running ditch, unexcavated.				0219
BUN 042	0219	0218	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate flints.		0218		
BUN 042	0220	0220	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, unexcavated.				0221
BUN 042	0221	0220	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay, moderate flints, occasional charcoal.		0220		
BUN 042	0222	0222	Tr 18	pit cut	Circular pit, unexcavated				0223
BUN 042	0223	0222	Tr 18	pit fill	Flint cobbles and occ sandstone blocks in mid/dark brown sandy clay.		0222		
BUN 042	0224	0224	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, with possible butt end, unexcavated.				0225
BUN 042	0225	0224	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay with flints.		0224		

SITE	OPNO	CONTEXT	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPT	CUTS	OVER	CUTBY	UNDER
BUN 042	0226	0226	Tr 18	ditch cut	SW-NE running, with open U-profile				0227
BUN 042	0227	0226	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid grey brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks.		0226		
BUN 042	0228	0228	Tr 18	ditch cut	SE-NW running, possibly turning to W at trench end, U-profile.				0229
BUN 042	0229	0228	Tr 18	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay, moderate flint and chalk, charcoal patches.		0228		
BUN 042	0230	0230	Tr 13	pit cut	Shallow, elliptical in plan, broader to SE.				0231
BUN 042	0231	0230	Tr 13	pit fill	Mid to dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal and flint cobbles.		0230		
BUN 042	0232	0232	Tr 13	post-hole cut	Sub-rectangular, sloping sides, flat bottom.				0233
BUN 042	0233	0232	Tr 13	post-hole fill	Mid brown sandy clay, occasional charcoal.		0232		
BUN 042	0234	0234	Tr 13	ditch cut	N-S running ditch with open U-profile				0235
BUN 042	0235	0234	Tr 13	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay, becoming darker silty and more charcoal towards base.		0234		
BUN 042	0236	0236	Tr 13	pit cut	Pit or butt end, partly revealed, deeper towards NW edge.				0237
BUN 042	0237	0236	Tr 13	pit fill	Dark grey sandy clay with frequent charcoal.		0236		
BUN 042	0238	0238	Tr 13	ditch cut	E-W running, irregular base; no clear relationship with 0240.				0239
BUN 042	0239	0238	Tr 13	ditch fill	Mid grey sandy clay with moderate charcoal flecks		0238		
BUN 042	0240	0240	Tr 13	ditch cut	SW-NE running, U-profile, no clear relationship with 0238.				0241
BUN 042	0241	0240	Tr 13	ditch fill	Same as 0239.		0240		
BUN 042	0242	0242	Tr 13	ditch cut	Ditch or pit cut, SW-NE running, tapering away to SW, irregular base - possibly turning southwards.				0243
BUN 042	0243	0242	Tr 13	ditch fill	Ditch or pit fill, dark grey silty sandy clay with frequent charcoal.		0242		
BUN 042	0244	0244	Tr 13	post-hole cut	Circular, sloping sides, rounded base.				0245
BUN 042	0245	0244	Tr 13	post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay.		0244		
BUN 042	0246	0246	Tr 13	post-hole cut	Circular, sloping sides, rounded base.				0245
BUN 042	0247	0246	Tr 13	post-hole fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay.		0246		
BUN 042	0248	0248	Tr 13	ditch cut	SW-NE running with steep U-profile.				0247
BUN 042	0249	0248	Tr 13	ditch fill	Mid grey silty sandy clay with moderate charcoal.		0248		
BUN 042	0250	0250	Tr 13	pit cut	Very shallow scoop, partly revealed.				0249
BUN 042	0251	0250	Tr 13	pit fill	Dark grey/black silty clay with very frequent charcoal.		0250		
BUN 042	0252	0252	Tr 13	ditch cut	N-S running, with open U-profile, no clear relationship with 0254.				0251
BUN 042	0253	0252	Tr 13	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay with moderate flints.		0252		
BUN 042	0254	0254	Tr 13	ditch cut	SW-NE running with U-profile, no clear relationship with 0252.				0253
BUN 042	0255	0254	Tr 13	ditch fill	Same as 0253.		0254		
BUN 042	0256	0256	Tr 13	post-hole cut	Sub-rectangular, probably associated with 0258.	0259			0255
BUN 042	0257	0256	Tr 13	post-hole fill	Mid brown silty clay with moderate charcoal flecks.		0256		
BUN 042	0258	0258	Tr 13	ditch cut	Ditch or slot cut, N-S running, shallow U-profile, associated with 0256.				0257
BUN 042	0259	0258	Tr 13	ditch fill	Mid brown sandy clay.		0258	0256	

OP No	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Burnt flint/stone		CBM		Fired clay		Iron		Charcoal No	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt			
0001					1	0.051										From Tr. 1 'near BUN041'.	(Plough soul)
0006							3	0.003			2	0.007					(post hole fill)
0008			6	0.001													"
0010							1	0.002									"
0014							10	0.288			1	0.001		1	1 oyster (0.001).		ditch fill
0099	1	0.020			1	0.005	10	0.979			8	0.456					BA " "
	1	0.020	6	0.001	2	0.056	24	1.272			11	0.464		1			" "

OP No	Pottery		Animal bone		Flint		Burnt flint/stone		CBM		Fired clay		Iron		Charcoal	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No		
0215	2	0.005									1	0.010					
0217	42	0.229	2	0.008					2	0.940	4	0.004	1	0.003	1		
0219	5	0.057	2	0.007													
0227	25	0.420	17	0.645	1	0.020			5	0.570	9	0.030	4	0.041		1 oyster (0.006)	
0229	1	0.017															
0235					19	0.067	3	0.005							1		
0237					30	0.235	1	0.009	1	0.002							
0239	2	0.008	1	0.014					2	0.017							
0241	29	0.712	8	0.104					20	0.090	4	0.030					
0243	11	0.117	24	0.046	2	0.218	1	0.036	3	0.100	34	0.128			3		
0249	1	0.013											1	0.002			
0251			10	0.030													
0255	1	0.003															
	119	1.581	64	0.854	52	0.540	5	0.050	33	1.719	52	0.202	6	0.046	5		

Appendix V Pottery, BUN 042

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Sherd	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0215	GX	1		2 b/s		abr b/s	Rom
	SA SG	1		3 b/s	dish	floor sherd Flavian?	LC1
0217	BSW	1		4 rim			
	BSW	4		9 b/s		small b/s, orange brown int.	
	GM	2		24 b/s	jar	acute lattice dec, 3.10 type? abr	C2+
	GM	9		47 b/s		misc b/s from closed vessels	
	GMB	1		20 rim	jar	rim (160mm) v.mica. fine burnished.	
	GMB	2		10 b/s		v. mica.	
	GX	7		20 b/s		misc. b/s, some abr.	
	RX	3		16 base		base type 3, abr.	
	WX	12		76 b/s	1 flagon	Neck & handle flagon (SV) lightweight	
WX	1		3 b/s				
0219	GMB	4		13 b/s		sm. b/s, 1 w 2 burnished lines	
	GMB	1		44 base	6 dish	abr floor sherd.	Rom
0227	BSW	1		4 rim		rim type 7	
	BSW	3		24 b/s		abr	
	BUF	1		123 base	7 mort	flint & white quartz grits, not worn	
	GM	1		54 rim	5.1	rim (200mm) abr	LC1-EC2
	GM	4		52 rim & b/s	jar	rim (200mm)	
	GM	1		13 rim	jar	rim type 5	
	GX	1		20 rim	jar	jar rim (160mm)	
	GX	1		5 rim	jar		
	GX	8		53 b/s		misc b/s, abr.	
	GX	1		7 rim	jar	rim type 8	
	HMS	1		6 b/s		handmade, coarse quartz sand inc	?IA
	SA CG	1		56 base	Dr 38	floor & footing, Antonine	M-LC2
	WX	1		3 b/s		abr b/s	
0229	GX	1		17 rim		rim type 8, out-turned, abr.	
0239	GX	1		3 b/s		abr b/s	
	SA RZ	1		5 flange	Dr 38	flange w dropped bead. abr. Rheinzabern	LC2-MC3
0241	AA	7		387 b/s	Amph	joining sherds - SV	
	BSW	1		38 rim	2	rim (130mm) large G36 type	C2+
	GM	1		38 rim	jar	rim type 8 (280mm) out-turned, large jar	
	GM	8		51 b/s		misc b/s, v mica	
	GMB	1		58 base		Thick base (H4 type) "X" on basal ext. orange int.	
	GX	1		5 base		base type 2	
	GX	10		135 rim & b/s	jar	rim & b/s (160mm)	C2+
0243	BSW	1		16 b/s		with groove	
	GMB	1		3 b/s			
	GX	3		10 b/s		v gritty	
	HAX?	2		14 b/s		abr b/s, v. orange, some mica. HADOX?	C3+?
	LSH	2		16 rim & b/s	4 jar	rim & b/s	LC3/C4
	RX	1		48 base		abr	
	WX	1		10 b/s	1 flagon	flagon neck, abr same fabric as 0217	
0249	RX	1		13 rim	6 bowl	bead rim bowl, abr.	Rom
0255	GMB	1		3 rim		v small	Rom
Total		119		1581			

Ctxt	Fabric	Form*	Tile		Roof tile		Fired clay		Width	Thickness	Notes	Date
			No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt				
0215	1	FC?					1	10				
0217	1	FC?					4	4			V. abraded.	
	2	T	1	667						37		Rom
	3	FD	1	273					85	12	Cover for U-shaped field drain.	19th c.
0227	1	FC					5	18				
	2	FC					2	10			V. abraded, poss tiles?	Rom?
	2	FLT			1	64					Fl. W. 30mm. Abraded.	Rom
	2	T	1	68						33	Poss FLT.	Rom
	4	T	2	427						40	1 tile.	Rom
	4	T?	1	9								Rom
	5	FC?					2	1			V. abraded.	
0237	4	T?	1	2							Abraded.	
0239	2	T	2	17							Abraded.	
0241	1	T?	1	26							Abraded. Poss FC.	
	4	T	19	64							Poss all 1 tile, small frags.	Rom
	6	FC					4	30			2 with surfaces.	
0243	1	FC					34	128			Abraded.	
	2	I			1	71				15		Rom
	4	T?	1	3							Abraded.	
Total			30	1556	2	135	52	201				

* Forms: FC - fired clay; T - tile; FD - field drain; FLT - flanged tegula; I - imbrex.

Trench	Start	0m	10m	20m	30m	40m	50m	60m	70m	80m	90m	100m
1	SSE	60cm	35cm	40cm	45cm	50cm	50cm	60cm				
2a	ENE	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm							
2b	ENE	40cm	45cm	40cm	40cm							
3	WSW	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	35cm	35cm				
4	SSE	50cm	45cm	45cm								
5	SSE	40cm	45cm	40cm	40cm	40cm						
6	NNW	40cm	40cm	50cm	55cm	50cm	50cm	60cm				
7	ENE	55cm	55cm	55cm	55cm	60cm	60cm	60cm	60cm			
8	WSW	50cm	50cm	55cm	55cm	50cm	50cm	45cm				
9	NNW	55cm	55cm	50cm	55cm	55cm	55cm					
10	NNW	30cm	35cm	45cm	40cm	40cm	40cm					
11	ESE	60cm *30cm	55cm	55cm	55cm	55cm *30cm	55cm	55cm	55cm	50cm	55cm	55cm *30cm
12	SSE	60cm	45cm	50cm	45cm	45cm	40cm	50cm	50cm	50cm		
13	SSE	50cm	55cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm	40cm		
14	SW	45cm	45cm	45cm	45cm							
15	SW	50cm	50cm	45cm	45cm							
16	SW	45cm	45cm	50cm	50cm							

* = Depth of topsoil

Appendix VII Trench depths information.