SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

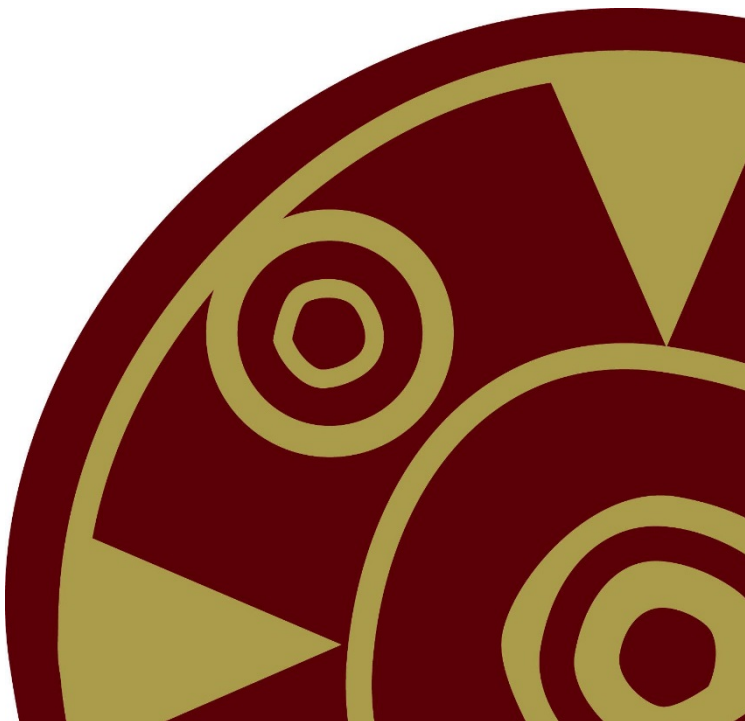
Land South of Grove Hill

Belstead, Ipswich, Suffolk

Client:
Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd

Date:
May 2018

BSD 028
Archaeological Excavation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/109
Authors: Stuart Boulter and Simon Cass



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BSD 028

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SACIC Report No. 2017/109

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HER Information

Site Code:	**BSD 028 / ESF 25651**
Site Name:	**Land off Grove Hill, Belstead**
Report Number	**2017/109**
Planning Application No:	**B/09/00901**
Date of Fieldwork:	**28/07/17 – 08/09/17**
Grid Reference:	**TM 134 413**
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Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
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Summary

A relatively small area excavation of 2,256m^2 was undertaken in advance of the construction of new dwellings on land off Grove Hill, Belstead in 2017.

A previous phase of trenched evaluation had revealed features of Iron Age – earlier Roman date and the subsequent excavation confirmed this as the principal period of activity.

The earliest evidence was a background scatter of worked flint potentially of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. However, the first incised feature potentially dated to the earlier/middle Iron Age, marking the beginning of a continuous phases of activity that extended into the 2nd century AD.

The deposits were essentially limited to ditches/gullies, relating to landscape management, probably for arable fields and stock control, and pits. A group of small Iron Age features located at the northern end of the site were recorded as a possible roundhouse, although the evidence for this was not compelling. Given that no definite structural evidence was recorded, but the artefactual assemblage, particularly the ceramics and Roman CBM, was reasonably large, the site has been interpreted as lying within the area of a wider Roman farmstead, but marginally away from its main focus of occupation.

Two post-medieval ditches appeared to have been redundant before the surveying of the 1st Edition OS map of the late 19th century.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

Planning permission was granted by Babergh Borough Council on application B/09/00901 for the development of land south of Grove Hill, Belstead, just south-east of the A14 as it passes Copdock and the A12 (Fig. 1). The proposed development entailed the construction of nine new dwellings and ancillary landscaping. The site was centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 134 413 and encompassed an overall area of approximately 22,620m^2, with the excavation area covering 2,256m^2. It was bounded by Grove Hill to the north-west, by further woodland and open fields to the east and by residential properties on the edge of Belstead village to the south-west.

A requirement for archaeological investigation was applied to the permission, entailing a preliminary evaluation by trial trench as specified in a brief issued by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS), dated 28/01/2011. Based on the findings from that evaluation phase (Brooks, Craven and Green 2017), a targeted excavation of the northern half of the site, where significant remains were encountered, was specified in order to fulfil the requirements of the archaeological planning condition. The remaining areas of the site were considered not only to have a lower archaeological potential, but was also locally protected by a thick colluvial deposit.

Both the initial evaluation (April 2017) by trial-trenching and a subsequent open-area excavation (July – September 2017) were undertaken by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC)

The archaeological work, including this report, was commissioned by Trevor Sparkes Consulting Ltd, on behalf of their client. The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief prepared by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS, dated 6th July 2017 and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) (Boulter, 2017) (Appendix 1). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the

Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008).

The principal aims of the excavation were as follows:

- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*

- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work;*

- *to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the area designated for excavation and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site;*

- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks* (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011)*. In this instance, there is potential regarding the site's transitional date from the Late Iron Age to Roman period which is an area of research interest which has the potential to inform on the topic of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads, agricultural regimes and a general comparison with other parts of the county and region* (Medleycott 2011, 47)*.*

The WSI was prepared with post-excavation requirements to include the preparation of a Post-Excavation Assessment Report. However, following discussions with Rachael Abraham of SCCAS, it was agreed that the results clearly would not merit assessment followed by an additional phase of analysis and publication and that a 'grey literature' excavation report would suffice. The one proviso was that resources should include provision for two C14 dating determinations if suitable contexts could be identified during the post-excavation process. Subsequently, no suitable contexts were identified during the analysis that would benefit from C14 dating.

2. Geology, topography and recent land use

The site is located 600m to the south of the Belstead Brook, a tributary of the River Gipping. It is on the valley side at *c*.35m-40m above Ordnance Datum. The site slopes down to the north and gently to the east.

The geology comprises fine-grained loess deposits that originated as wind-blown sediments from glacial sources resulting in deep loams that are mainly well-drained, although some waterlogging can occur (British Geological Survey website, 2017). The observed geology was mixed glacial deposits of yellow fine sand, gravel patches and patches of fine yellow grey loess and yellow grey clays.

Prior to this excavation the site had become overgrown and vegetation consisted of light woodland and open scrub pasture, with some areas of dense wooded thickets. Immediately prior to the evaluation, which was carried out between the 13th and 18th of April 2017, the wooded areas had been partially cleared leaving some large stumps *in situ* that were avoided at that time. Further clearance work both preceded and ran in tandem with the excavation works, also alongside regular biological surveys and monitoring/removal of newts, reptiles and dormice known to be present on the site.

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) formed the basis of an archaeological desk-based assessment (Sommers 2009), the details of which were repeated in the subsequent evaluation report (Brooks, Craven and Green 2017) and again below. The results showed that the site lies within close proximity to known archaeological remains (Fig. 1). Its landscape setting, overlooking the valley of Belstead Brook, is also generally topographically favourable for early occupation. The HER has confirmed that no further records have been added within the vicinity of the site since 2009.

Prehistoric

There is a range of evidence of activity in the area dating to the prehistoric period, beginning with a scatter of Mesolithic flintwork (BSD 001). A substantial range of activity in the Bronze Age is suggested by crop marks of potential Bronze Age ring ditches (WHR 006, WHR 007, WHR 022 and WHR 023) and an excavated example (WHR 008), together with a Bronze Age inhumation with beaker (WHR 002) and a flint scatter (WHR 068).

Finally, a sherd of Iron Age pottery (BSD 009) and a Late Iron Age pottery assemblage (BSD 002) are also recorded.

Roman

Roman occupation in the vicinity is indicated by finds spots of a single coin (BSD 003), a coin scatter (WHR 036), and a dense pottery sherd scatter (WHR 010).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

There is no known evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation in the area but the site lies close to the small historic village core of Belstead. The isolated parish church of St Mary (BSD 010) and Belstead Hall, which includes a medieval tower/gateway (BSD 007) lie separately 800m to the west.

Two areas of Ancient Woodland, which probably date to the medieval period, are also recorded in the vicinity (WHR 046, WHR 047).

Post-medieval and modern

The site lies just to the north-east of the village of Belstead, which has developed from a small, scattered group of properties in the late 19th century. Early Ordnance Survey mapping of the late 19th and early 20th century shows the site as open fields. The site of a 18th century bridge over Belstead Brook (BSD 011) is recorded in the HER.

Undated

The site is surrounded by a series of undated field systems identified by aerial photography (BSD 005, BSD 006, BSD 008, WHR 024) which could be of Roman, medieval or perhaps prehistoric date.

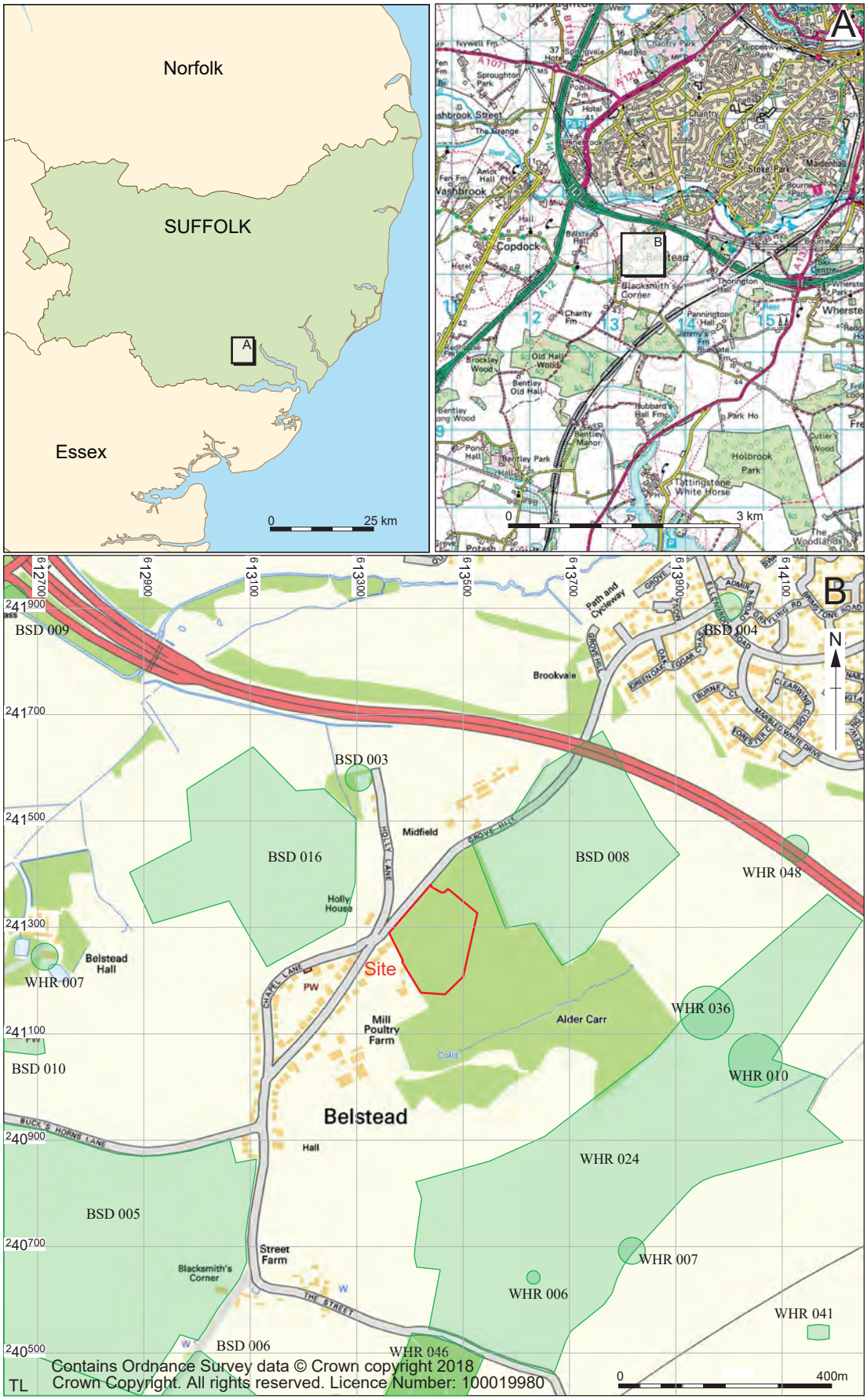

Figure 1. Site location (red) showing selected local HER entries (green)

4. Methodology

The condition of the site at the time of excavation was locally problematic. The presence of currently retained mature trees immediately outside the excavation area in places, necessitated a reduction in the site boundary to avoid undermining them and/or staying outside the canopy area where TPO's were in place. In addition, a small area towards the northern end of the site was left un-excavated to maintain the reptile fencing barrier enclosing the main development. There were also several large stumps from previously felled trees across the excavation area, each causing significant root disturbance between 2 - 3m in diameter around the main stump and smaller rootlet activity beyond this distance. Some linear archaeological features were impossible to distinguish after entering these areas of disturbance though it is not known if they terminated at those points or continued, but were indistinct from the surrounding disturbed natural geological deposits.

Topsoil and subsoil was stripped using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide, toothless bucket. Large tree stumps were removed using a specialised 'ripper' attachment to minimise disturbance.

A metal detector survey was undertaken at all stages of the project.

Exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers following on from the evaluation phase. For the excavation, numbers 0100 – 0243 were used. Linear features were sample-excavated and all other feature types were excavated fully. Most features were drawn in plan (at 1:20) and section (at scales of 1:10 or 1:20, as appropriate) on 290mm x 320mm sheets of gridded plastic drawing film; all features were also planned using a Leica GS08plus to an accuracy of <0.02m. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets.

A digital photographic record of high-resolution .jpg images was made of all features.

Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

The primary (paper) archive for both phases of fieldwork is located currently at the SACIC offices in Needham Market. The finds and environmental samples are at the SACIC warehouse in Needham Market. It is anticipated that these will be accessioned with the SCCAS County Store at the completion of this project.

5. Stratigraphic analysis

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 presents details of the stratigraphic archive as generated by the evaluation and excavation works on the site.

Type	Quantity	Format
Evaluation		
Context register sheets	1	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0001–0055)	42	A4 paper
Trench recording sheets	10	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Digital image register	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	1	A4 paper
Plan/section drawing sheets	5	290 x 320mm drawing film
Digital images	48	3008 x 2000 pixel JPGs
Evaluation report (SCCAS report no. 2017/038)	1	A4 wire-bound
Excavation		
Context register sheets	2	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 0100-0243)	85	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Plan register sheets	1	A4 paper
Section register sheets	1	A4 paper
Digital image register	2	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	1	A4 paper
Plan and section drawing sheets	13	290 x 320mm drawing film
Plan and section drawing sheets	2	290 x 210mm drawing film
Digital images	126	4600 x 3450 pixel JPGs
Excavation report (SCCAS report no. 2017/109)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

At the evaluation phase of the project, a total of fifty-five context numbers (0001 – 0055) were allocated to discrete archaeological features and their stratigraphic elements with a further one hundred and forty-four contexts (0100 – 0243) allocated during the excavation. In addition, eight small finds numbers were allocated during the evaluation with a further three at the excavation stage.

5.2 Phasing

Site phasing was undertaken using a combination of stratigraphic relationships, artefactual dating and spatial relationships between features. A summary of the site phasing is presented in Table 2, while Figure 2 is an ‘all features’ plan including feature numbers and section numbers.

Period	Site phase	Date range	Features
Prehistoric	NEO/BA	*c.*4000 – 650 BC	**Residual Finds:**
Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age	*c.*400 BC – early 1st century AD	**Pit:** 0230 **(Total 1)** **Roundhouse:** 0243 (post-holes 0220, 0222, 0224, 0226, 0232, 0234, 0236)
Total 8			**(Total 7 individual features)**
Roman	LIA/Early Roman	*c.*1st – mid 2nd century AD	**Pits:** 0104, 0108, 0167, 0184, 0200, 0207, 0218 **(Total 7)** **Ditches:** 0112, 0113, 0116, 0123, 0126, 0129, 0135, 0144, 0150, 0157, 0159, 0183, 0186, 0194, 0214, 0240, 0242 **(Total 17)**
Total 24			**Small Find:** lava quern SF 1008
Post-medieval	later post-medieval	*c.*19th century+	**Ditches:** 0179, 0180 **(Total 2)**
Total 2			
Undated	Undated	N/A	**Pits/post-holes:** 0106, 0119, 0145, 0147, 0216, 0228 **(Total 6)** **Ditches:** 0102, 0181, 0238 **(Total 3)**
Total 10			**Tree-throw:** 0176 **(Total 1)**

Table 2. Summary of excavation phasing

While datable artefactual evidence was frequently recovered, the assemblages were often mixed with a high degree of abrasion. This is not an uncommon scenario with ditches, the principal feature-type recognised on the site, as their extended currency and random way in which they become backfilled following redundancy lends itself to this type of deposition. In addition, features with finds assemblages that appeared to be comparable in date, often had clear stratigraphic relationships which suggests there was a complexity to the phasing which cannot easily be defined. Other difficulties with dating, particularly with the Roman ceramics, were due to the lack of closely datable diagnostic material. The currency of some of the greywares could have continued into the later Roman period, but given that on this site they were usually associated with earlier material, even when found in isolation these features have been interpreted as relating to the earlier period (Table 2). On that basis the phases applied to the site were necessarily imprecise and potentially spanned a number of centuries.

Neolithic and Bronze Age

No discrete features of Neolithic or Bronze Age date were recorded and the evidence from these periods was effectively limited to a dispersed background scatter of flints, although some of the non-diagnostic material could have been generated by the Iron Age activity. Arguably, there was also a limited ceramic presence relating to these periods, but the fabrics and decoration concerned were equally consistent with a later, Iron Age, date and given that the majority of the securely datable material related to the Middle/Late Iron Age and earlier Roman periods, it is more likely that they form part of this later assemblage.

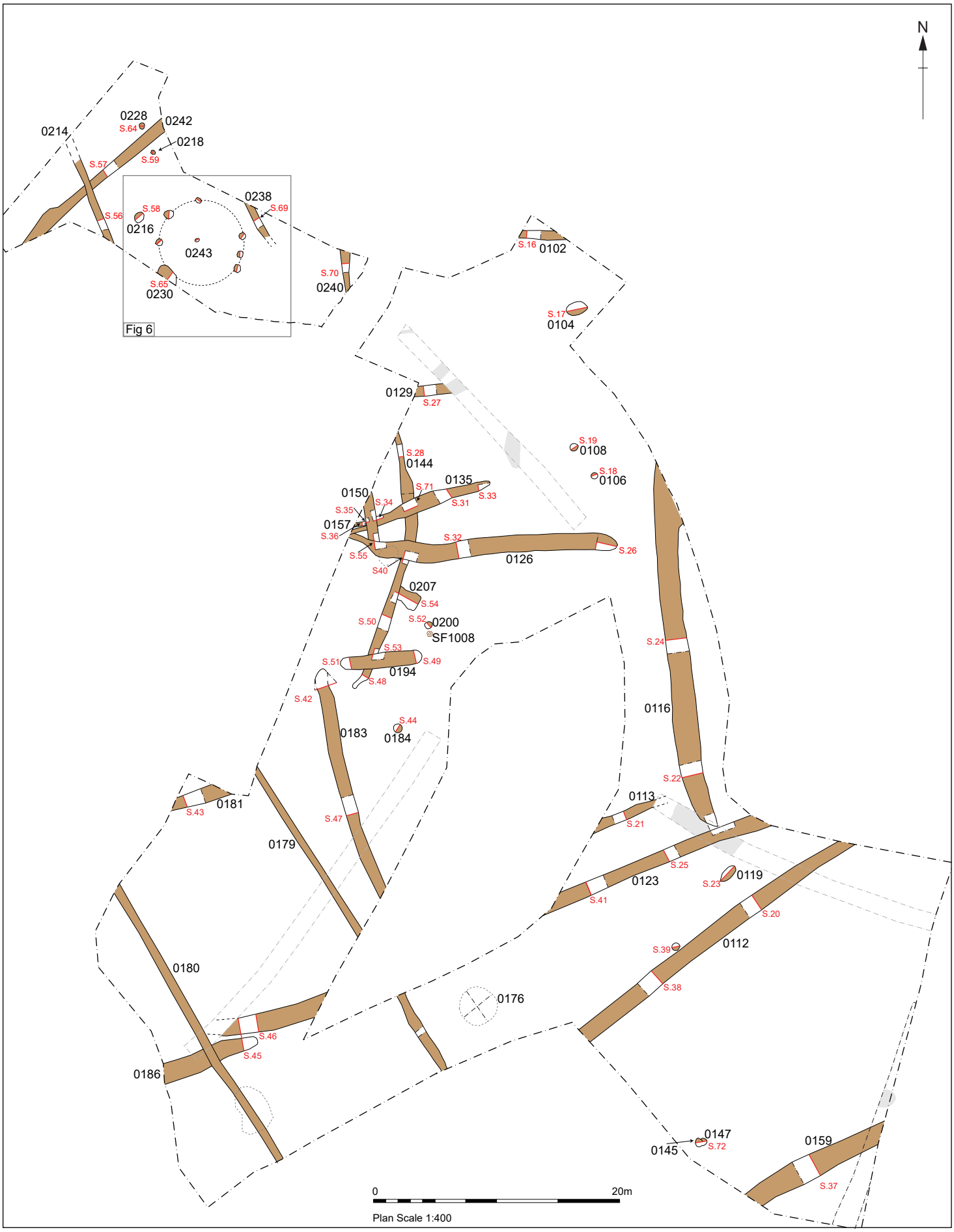

Figure 2. All features plan with excavated sections and feature numbers

Figure 3. Phase plan; all periods

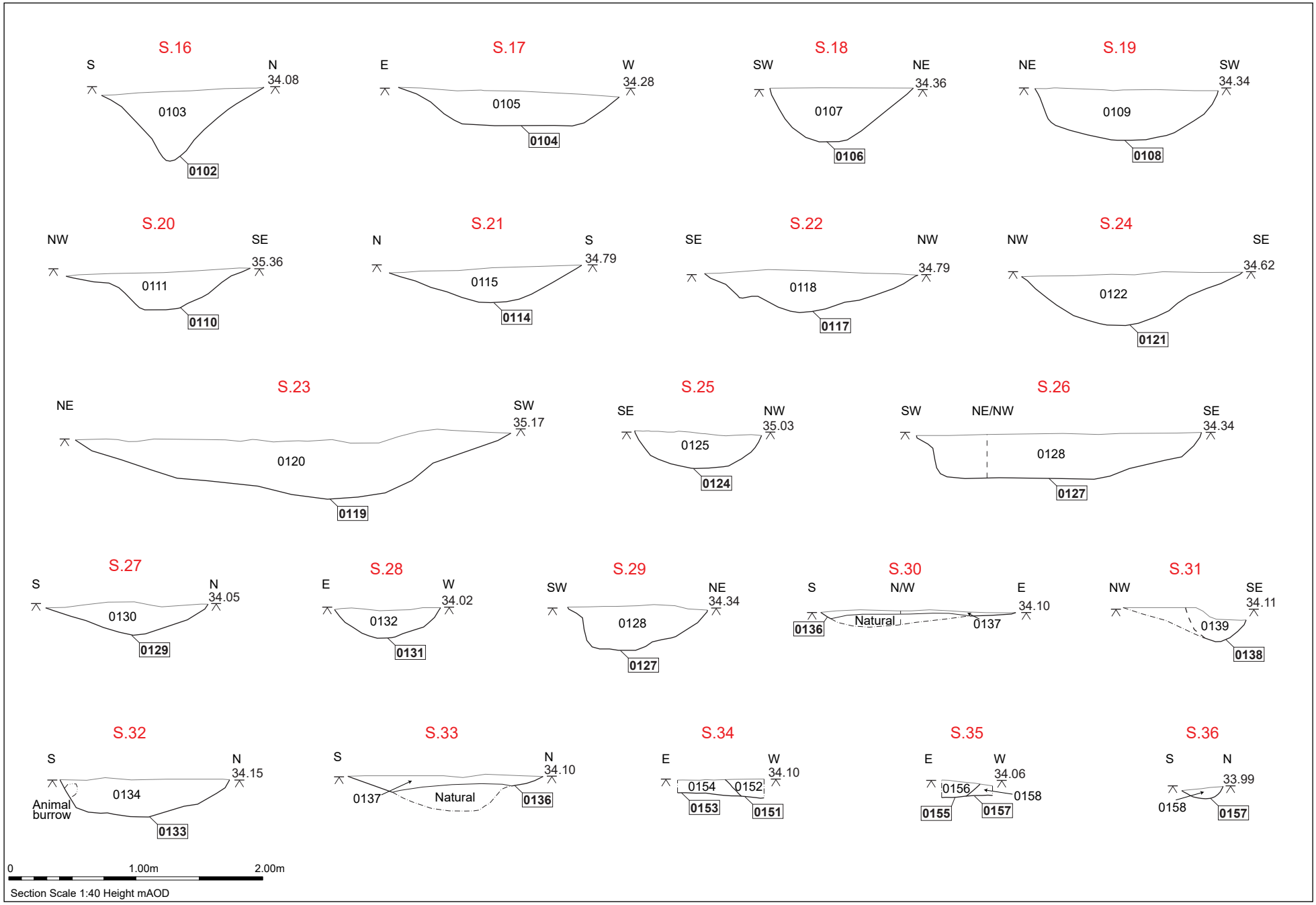

Figure 4. Section drawings S16 - S36

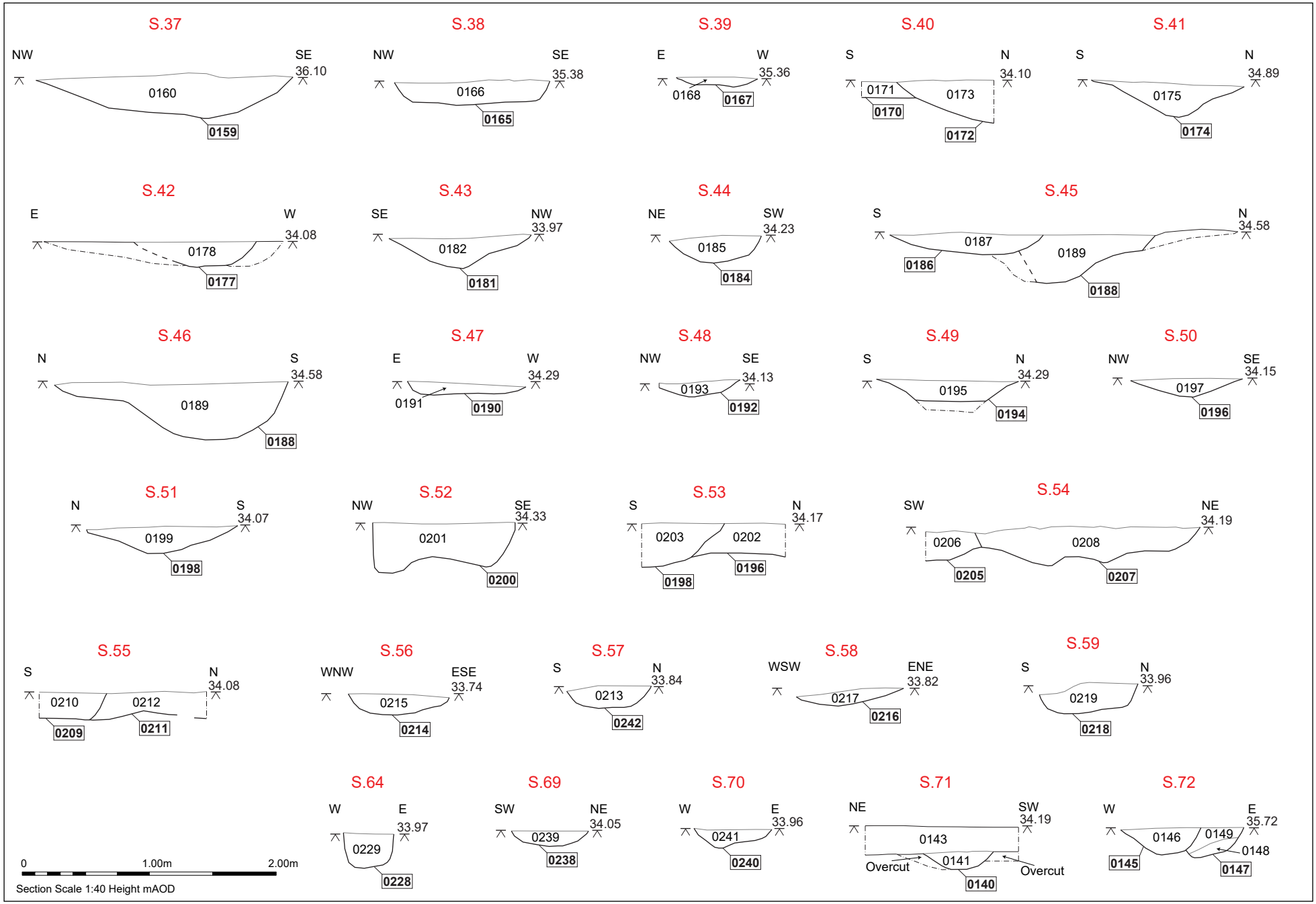

Figure 5. Section drawings S37 - S59, S64 and S69 - S72

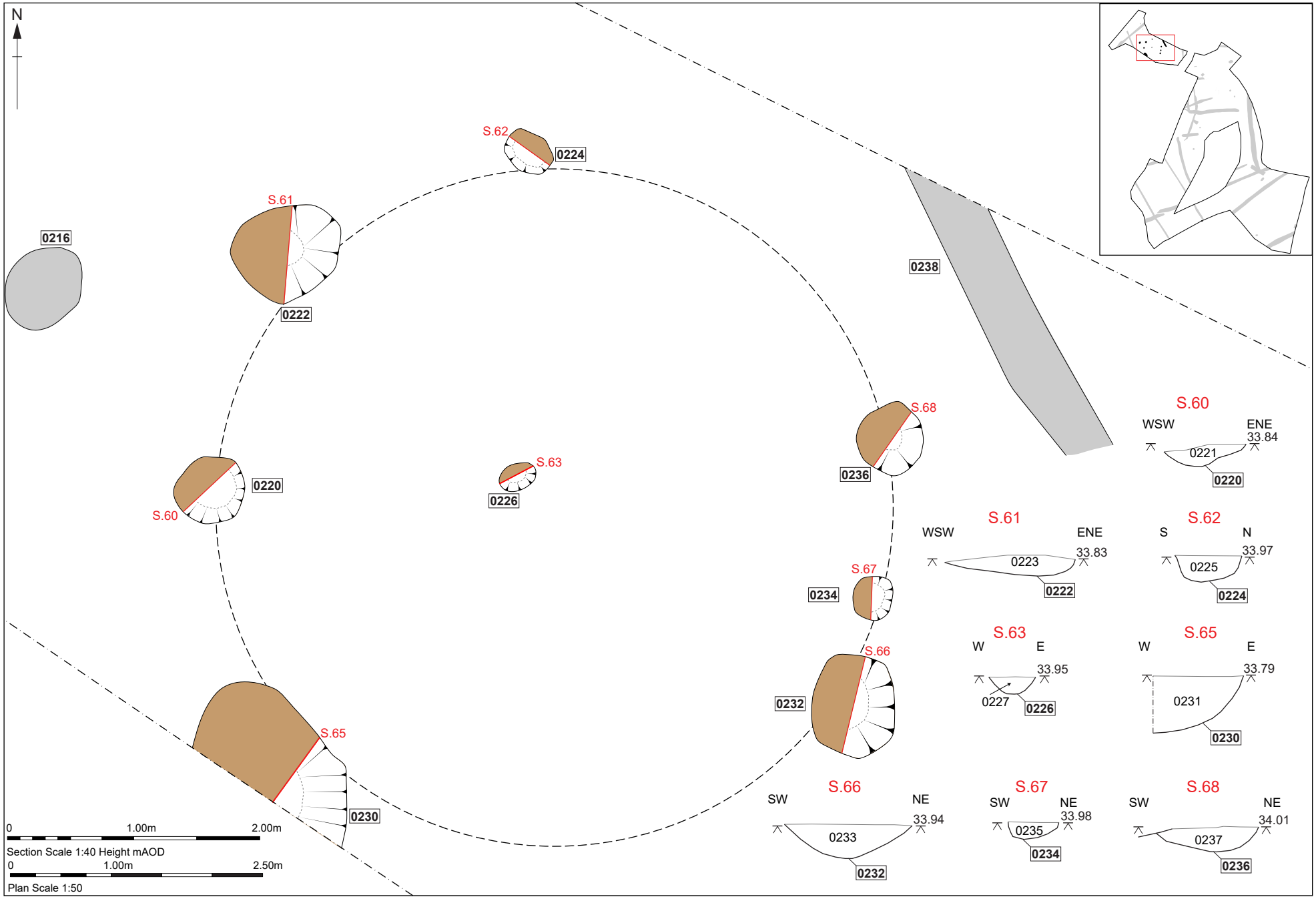

Figure 6. Possible structure 0243; detailed plan and section drawings

Mid/Late Iron Age

A total of eight individual features, a discrete pit and a further seven pits/post-holes that were interpreted as possibly demarking a circular structure (Figs. 2, 3 and Table 2). All were located towards the northern end of the site. The dating was based almost entirely on the ceramic finds evidence, with a marked absence of material to suggest that activity continued beyond the Roman conquest. In addition, one of the features (pit/post-hole 0232), forming part of the putative circular structure, included potentially earlier pottery which could extend this phase of activity back into the earlier Iron Age.

Pit 0230 continued under the south-western edge of the site, measuring 1.75m from north-west to south-east and in excess of 1m from north-east to south-west, with a depth of 0.5m (Figs. 2, 3 and 6, S65). The fill (0231) comprised mid brown sand with frequent inclusions of gravel-sized stones. The finds assemblage was limited to fifteen sherds of mid-late Iron Age pottery. While clearly not forming part of the possible circular structure 0243, the location of this feature could potentially have truncated at least one post-hole had they been present.

While not recognised during the excavation, a group of seven small pits/post-holes (Figs 2, 3, 6 and Table 2) have subsequently been collectively numbered 0243 as there is a hint of formality in their arrangement. Six of the features (0220, 0222, 0224, 0232, 0234 and 0236) arguably form part of a *c*.6.7m in diameter circular arrangement with a seventh, central feature (0226). The features were all oval or sub-circular in shape, shallow with a maximum depth of 0.28m and exhibiting generally rounded profiles. However, there was considerable variation in their overall size; the smallest (0226) measured only 0.36m by 0.26m, while the largest (0222) was *c*.0.1m in diameter. Spatially, three of the features (0232, 0234 and 0236) formed a discrete group on the eastern side of the circle, while 0220, 0222 and 0224 were more widely spaced to the west, north west and north respectively. The fills were described as mid to dark brown friable sand with frequent gravel-sized stones.

Single sherds of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from fills 0221 and 0237 of features 0220 and 0236 respectively while ninety sherds of pottery and a single piece of fired clay was recovered from fill 0233 of feature 0232. As previously stated, the assemblage from feature 0232 is potentially of earlier Iron Age date.

Plate 1. Selected post-holes from possible structure 0243 (0.3m scale)

Late Iron Age/Early Roman

A total of twenty-four individual features, seventeen ditches and seven pits were attributed to this phase, primarily on the dating of the included ceramics, although the presence of other finds, particularly Roman Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was also useful (Figs. 2, 3 and Table 2).

The ditches exhibited a variety of orientations, although north-north-west to south-south-east and west-south-west to east-north-east were prevalent. As previously stated, while the artefactual assemblage broadly suggested a late Iron Age/Early Roman date, the presence of stratigraphic relationships between individual features attributed to the same phase hints a further sub-phasing that cannot be further defined within the small excavation sample. This is particularly clear in a small area close to the western edge of the site where cluster of apparently similarly dated linear features (0126, 0135, 0144, 0150, 0157 and 0194) meet and intercut (Figs. 2 and 3).

The ditches exhibited considerable variation in width, from *c*.0.34m (0157) to 2.4m

(0159). However, all were shallow, with a maximum of *c*.0.4m in excavated section 0188 of ditch 0123 (Fig. 5, S.46) and generally exhibited rounded profiles. While the described colour of the ditch fills varied considerably, they were relatively homogenous within each excavated section, comprising of silt/sand with variable concentrations of small stones.

Plates 2 and 3 are photographs of ditch segment 0110 through ditch 0112 and segment 0133 through ditch 0126 which are broadly representative of the majority of these features (see also Fig. 4, S20 and S32).

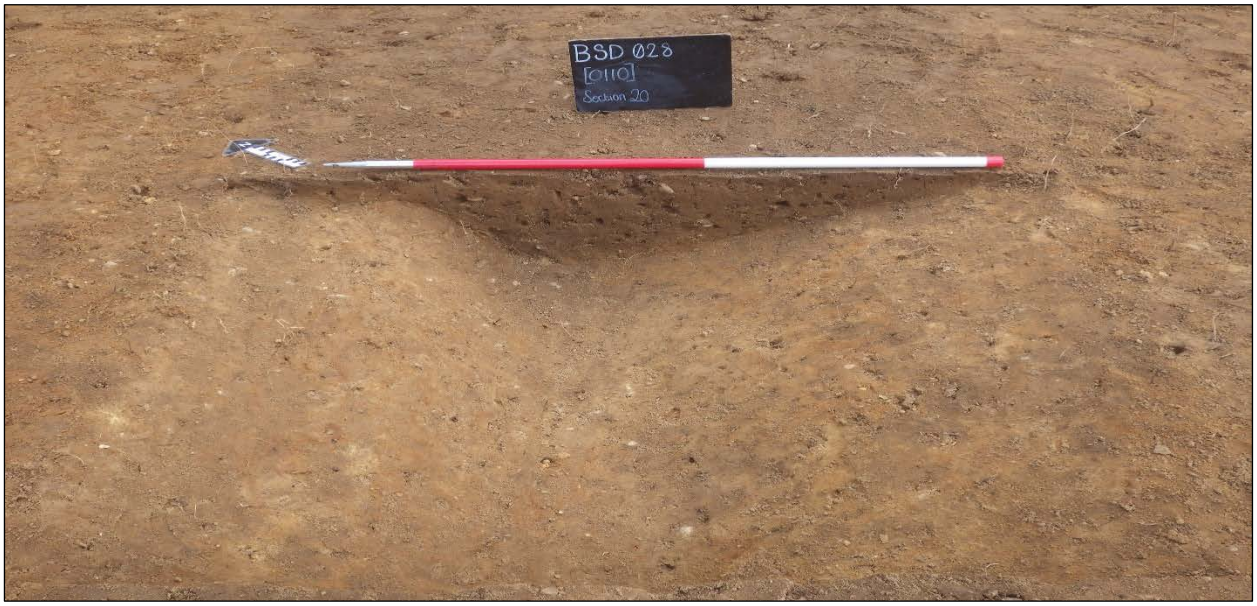

Plate 2. Segment 0110 of ditch 0112 (1m scale)

Plate 3. Segment 0133 of ditch 0126 (1m scale)

The finds assemblages from the ditch fills were often limited in both quantity and diversity of the material with pottery and Roman tile the most commonly recovered categories. However, there were some concentrations of finds which may suggest deliberate episodes of dumping. Three sections through ditch 0126 (fills 0134, 0173 and 0210), had more than ten sherds of pottery, two through ditch 0194 (fills 0195 and 0203) and one each through ditches 0116, 0135, 0144, 0183 and 0242 (fills 0122, 0143, 0197, 0178 and 0213 respectively), most also accompanied by fragments of CBM and, fired clay.

Seven pits were attributed to this phase (Fig. 3 and Table 2) based entirely on the finds assemblages recovered from their fills. All were oval or sub-circular in shape with the largest (0104) (Fig. 4, S17) measuring 1.74m by 1.04m with a depth of 0.28m, while the smallest (0167) (Fig. 5, S39) measured 0.7m in diameter with a depth of only 0.08m. Profiles were variously rounded (0184) (Fig. 5, S44), flat-bottomed (0104) (Fig. 4, S17) and irregular (0200) (Fig. 5, S52). Pit 0207 cut ditch 0144 (Figs. 2 and 5, S54).

The pit fills varied in colour but all comprised silty sand with variable concentrations of small to large stones and localised charcoal flecks. The recovered finds assemblages were small with the categories represented including pottery, CBM, fired clay and heat-altered flint.

An essentially complete lava quern was recovered adjacent to pit 0200 (Figs. 2, 3 and Pl. 4), sitting within the subsoil deposits (outside of any visible features) and directly on top of the natural geology. Although it was intact in the ground, fine roots had penetrated the open matrix of the stone, causing it to laminate, as well as larger roots which had further weakened and cracked the object. This, coupled with damage caused by the machine removal of top/subsoil caused it to completely fragment during lifting. However, records made while it was still *in situ* indicate that it was 0.4m in diameter with a 0.18m wide central hole, with the disc being 0.05m thick. Some parallel striation was visible on the upper surface of the object, although whether this was tool-marking or (more likely) further accidental damage from the machine bucket is unclear.

Plate 4. Lava Quern SF 1008

Post-medieval

Two parallel north-north-west to south-south-east orientated ditches (0179 and 0180) were attributed a later post-medieval date based on the ceramic finds recovered from 0179 and the similarity in character and orientation of 0180 (Figs 2, 3 and Table 2).

Undated

Ten features effectively remained undated; six pits/post-holes, three ditches and a tree-throw (Figs. 2, 3 and Table 2).

The ditches (0102, 0181 and 0238) were similar in character to the more securely dated ditches attributed a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date and it was only the complete lack of finds evidence which prevented their inclusion in that phase and, on balance, can probably be considered to be broadly contemporary with those features.

Two of the pits/post-holes (0216 and 0228) were located towards the northern end of the site close to the putative Iron Age structure 0243 (Figs 2, 3 and 5, S58 and S64). They were both sub-circular in shape and shallow with fills (0217 and 0229 respectively) comprising grey/brown silty sand with gravel-sized stones. No finds were recovered

from 0216 and 0228 only produced a single tiny sherd of ?Bronze Age pottery and tiny fragments of fired clay; not sufficient evidence to provide a secure date.

Pit/post-hole 0106 was located close to the north-east side of the site (Figs. 2, 3 and 4, S19), close to Roman pit 0108. The fill (0107) comprised pale yellow/brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small stones. There were no finds.

The remaining three pits/post-holes (0119, 0145 and 0147) were located towards the southern end of the site with 0145 recorded as truncating 0147 (Figs. 2, 3 and 5, S72). Both were small, sub-circular in shape with diameters of *c.*0.50m and between 0.20m and 0.30m in depth. Fill 0146 in 0145 comprised dark brown, almost black silty sand with moderate small stones. The stratified fill of 0147 exhibited an upper component (0149) of dull grey, slightly mottled, silty sand with occasional small stones and a lower element (0148) similar in character to 0146 in cutting feature 0145. Pit 0119 was oval in shape, measuring 1.7m by 0.7m with a depth of 0.21m and exhibiting an irregular rounded profile. The single fill (0120) comprised pale yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium-sized stones and charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from these features.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

The hand-collected bulk finds from both the evaluation and excavation are presented in Table 1. The material does not include finds recovered from soil samples. A full catalogue of the bulk finds by context is presented as Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No.	Wt (g)
Pottery	843	5,648
CBM	83	5,745
Fired clay	89	385
Iron nails	3	59
Worked flint	22	299
Heat altered flint	6	89
Stone	2	543
Lava quern	100	536
Heat- altered stone	2	390
Animal bone	26	18
Charcoal	6	3
Coal/coke/clinker	3	4

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

During the evaluation phase, the site produced sixty-three sherds of pottery weighing 245 grams. Out of this quantity, only forty-nine sherds, or 20% of the assemblage, was of substantial mass, weighing over 2 grams, which could produce accurate dates for the contexts. The evaluation showed that the majority of the pottery dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, which is also the case for the total assemblage after the excavation of the site; however, the evaluation also showed that 17.5% of the assemblage was likely to be earlier prehistoric. In the light of new evidence from the excavation, this interpretation needs to be revised.

The overall pottery assemblage totalled 843 sherds weighing 5,648 grams (Table 1). The material derived from fifty-six contexts including two samples. Out of this total, 764

sherds or 91% of the material was of substantial mass, weighing over 2 grams, and this allowed clearer dating of the contexts as opposed to the results of the earlier evaluation.

The total assemblage dates from three broader chronological periods and is presented in Table 4. The majority of the pottery dates to the Roman period, although this includes pottery of the LIA/Roman transition.

Period	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Prehistoric	227	26.9	1,708	30.2
Roman	614	72.8	3,922	69.4
Post-medieval	2	0.2	18	0.3
Totals	**843**	**100.0**	**5,648**	**100.0**

Table 4. Quantification of pottery by periods

In practical terms, the distinction between prehistoric and Roman pottery is artificial. As it will be demonstrated in the following sections, most of the prehistoric pottery relates to Late Iron Age fabrics, which are most likely to be contemporary with fabrics of the LIA/Roman transition. For a better understanding of the material, however, it was decided that all handmade sherds bearing distinct Iron Age earlier decorative or typological characteristics were to be separated from wheel-made and wheel-finished pottery produced after the 1st century BC. The total ceramic assemblage is presented by context order in Appendix 4.

Prehistoric Pottery

The prehistoric assemblage numbers 227 sherds weighing 1,708 grams. The material derived from thirty-four contexts including one sample.

Methodology

Prehistoric pottery was quantified by fabrics, which were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. The fabrics were recorded according to simplified abbreviations, following the *Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group* (2010). The dating of decorated pottery from earlier prehistoric phases was based on Gibson (2002) and from later prehistoric phases according to Cunliffe (2005). When possible, Iron Age

vessel forms were identified based on the typologies by Brudenell (2014, 193, table 4), and Brudenell & Hogan (2014, 212, table 3).

Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated based on sherds of distinct fabrics noted in the same contexts, and generally rim and base sherds that could relate to distinct pots. For a more informative quantification and understanding of the material, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced with minimum numbers of estimated vessels (ENVs); in many cases, however, this was not possible due to the deformation of prehistoric rims.

Fabrics and chronology

The prehistoric assemblage consists of thirteen fabrics, which are presented in Table 5 in chronological order. The most prevailing individual fabric is F2, which belongs to the period between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age. In total, however, most of the prehistoric pottery comes from the Late Iron Age. It consists of fabrics QSM, QVM, QV(F) and QGM(F), which represent 32.6% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count or 13.5% by weight.

Middle Iron Age pottery is characterised by fabrics F3, QFM and QSZ(BF)MV. The dating of this fabric group is problematic as only F3 can be clearly placed during the Middle Iron Age. The other two fabrics are micaceous and could also belong to the Late Iron Age. Furthermore, fabric QFM shows a great resemblance to the LIA-Roman fabric BSW. Unfortunately, no pottery with distinct decoration or typological characteristics was recorded out of those three fabrics; therefore, the MIA date of the fabrics can only be postulated based on the coarseness and sorting of distinct inclusions, such as flint and quartz.

The exact dating of earlier prehistoric fabrics is equally problematic to that of the MIA fabric group. Even though fabric BF clearly belongs to the Bronze Age, fabrics F1, QMG, QSFGM and QZS(F) are likely to belong to more than one period. None of these fabrics was encountered in vessels with distinct typological features and only two sherds made from such fabrics were decorated. More specifically, a tiny fragment made from fabric QMG, recovered from the natural hollow fill 0037 in Trench 8 during the evaluation of the site, is decorated with combed grooves, which could either be associated with a finely made EBA Grooved Ware (Gibson 2002, 85), or a LIA combed

vessel of the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (Gibson 2002, 134). Another sherd from fill 0197, made from fabric QZS(F), is decorated with short impressions intersecting at straight angle, resembling chevrons typical of late Beaker traditions (Gibson 2002, 89); however, similar patterns have been noted on Middle to Late Iron Age pottery of the Lydney-Llanmelin style (Cunliffe 2005, 632, fig. A19, no. 5-7). The fact that relatively micaceous and grog-tempered fabrics were popular during the Late Iron Age is likely to suggest that fabrics QMG, QSFGM and perhaps QZS(F) date to this period. By contrast, heavily flint-tempered fabrics such as F1 have been noted during both the Early Neolithic and Early Iron Age.

Fabric	Fabric description	Fabric date	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
F1	Abundant to common large grains of coarse crushed angular burnt flint in a medium to coarse dense sandy matrix	NEO or EIA	25	11.0	114	6.7
QMG	Fine dense silty and micaceous fabric with sparse fine rounded grog	LNE-EBA or LIA	2	0.9	2	0.1
QSFGM	Moderate large round quartz sand and fine flint, and sparse fine grog in a dense silty matrix	LNE-EBA or LIA	5	2.2	17	1.0
BF	Moderate to common finely crushed burnt flint in a dense silty and micaceous matrix	BA	6	2.6	19	1.1
QZS(F)	Sparse round quartzite pebbles, abundant to common large round quartz sand and sparse to rare grains of flint in a dense sandy and occasionally micaceous matrix	BA or LIA	8	3.5	44	2.6
F2	Common to moderate large and medium-sized angular flint in a medium dense sandy matrix	LBA-EIA to EIA-MIA	59	26.0	1057	61.9
F3	Moderate to sparse medium and/or small-sized flint grains in a medium-sorted sandy matrix	MIA	21	9.3	115	6.7
QFM	Medium and very dense sandy and micaceous fabric with moderate coarse angular flint, both large and small grains.	MIA-LIA	12	5.3	41	2.4
QZS(BF)MV	Sparse round quartzite pebbles, common large round quartz sand and sparse fine burnt flint (including red flint) in a dense sandy and often micaceous matrix with moderate organic temper	MIA-LIA	15	6.6	68	4.0
QSM	Large rounded grains of quartz sand, almost pebble size, in a dense sandy and micaceous matrix	LIA	14	6.2	47	2.8
QVM	Moderate fine to medium organic temper in a fine and dense sandy and most often micaceous matrix	LIA	18	7.9	69	4.0
QV(F)	Moderate fine to medium organic temper and fine small-sized flint in a dense sandy and rarely micaceous matrix	LIA	36	15.9	77	4.5
QGM(F)	Fine dense sandy and slightly micaceous fabric with sparse fine grog and fine small-sized flint	LIA	6	2.6	38	2.2
	Totals		**227**	**100.0**	**1,708**	**100.0**

Table 5. Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabrics and chronological periods

The general prevalence of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (Table 5) suggests that most of the prehistoric fabrics could date broadly as Iron Age, with only few Bronze Age sherds in fabric BF found as residual items. If the fabrics that could be assigned more than one date in Table 5 are attributed to the later prehistoric period, the Late Iron Age

pottery would form 51.1% of the prehistoric assemblage by sherd count, 23.6% by weight.

Vessels and functions

Based on the ENVs presented in Appendix 4, the prehistoric assemblage comes from seventy-one vessels. This number should be treated with caution as it relates to distinct fabrics instead of distinct shapes. By contrast, EVEs suggest that the prehistoric assemblage represents 0.15 vessels, which is extremely low due to the absence of rim sherds. The average rim diameter of such pots is 20.67 cm.

Most prehistoric sherds that could be identified, come from jars. These are bulbous, high-necked and angular-shouldered jars, characterising post Deverel-Rimbury traditions after the 8th century BC, traditions of the Darmsden-Linton Group between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC (Cunliffe 2005, 624, fig. A13), and the continuation of such traditions during the Late Iron Age. Most of the vessels that could be tied down to distinct ceramic traditions derived from pit fill 0233 and were produced from the LBA-EIA fabric F2. Although in small quantities, such pottery represents evidence of domestic activities and the storing of food, which took place in the vicinity of the site during the broader Iron Age.

Distribution by context type

Table 6 shows the distribution of prehistoric pottery by context type. Prehistoric pottery deriving from ditches and pits appears in almost equal sherd count percentages.

Feature type	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Ditch	110	48.5	379	22.2
Gully	2	0.9	8	0.5
Natural hollow	3	1.3	12	0.7
Pit	109	48.0	1,300	76.1
Post-hole	1	0.4	4	0.2
Subsoil	2	0.9	5	0.3
Totals	**227**	**100.0**	**1,708**	**100.0**

Table 6. Distribution of prehistoric pottery by context type

However, the same quantification by weight shows that over three quarters of the assemblage derived from pits. The large number of sherds deriving from ditches, although relatively small in weight, is due to their high degree of fragmentation due to

the fact that the ditch fill was not their primary context of deposition. By contrast, the material from pits is represented by larger and heavier sherds.

Roman pottery

The Roman assemblage numbers 614 sherds weighing 3,922 grams. The material derived from forty contexts including one sample.

Methodology

As with prehistoric pottery, Roman sherds were quantified by fabric groups, which were identified through hand specimen examination, supplemented by the use of a x10 binocular microscope. Roman fabrics were identified in relation to the *National Roman Fabric Reference Collection* (Tomber & Dore 1998), but were recorded based on the abbreviations of the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished). Roman vessel shapes were recorded based on the Suffolk Roman typological sequence (unpublished), and when not possible, as broader ceramic forms (bowls, jars, etc.). Samian pottery was recorded based on the typologies of Webster (1996).

Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated based on sherds of distinct fabrics noted in the same contexts, and generally rim and base sherds that could relate to distinct pots. In contexts where rim and base sherds prevailed, no ENVs were estimated for plain body sherds. Such body sherds could come from any of the vessels that produced base and rim fragments. For a better quantification of the material, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced alongside with minimum numbers of estimated vessels (ENVs). Unlike prehistoric pottery, the Roman assemblage produced rims in good condition, which could allow the identification of common shapes.

Fabrics and chronology

The Roman assemblage consists of thirteen fabrics, which are presented in Table 7. The quantification shows that the majority of the sherds come from typical Roman grey wares (GX) and micaceous grey wares (GMG, GMB and GMO). Roman grey wares form 54.4% of the assemblage by sherd count or 52.6% by weight. Such fabrics could date any time between the 1st and 4th centuries AD; however, Appendix 4 shows that many contexts produced grey wares with large inclusions such as flint or sand, or grey wares with organic impurities, which could all date to the early Roman period. Roman

grey wares number 151 sherds weighing 1,286 grams; it represents 24.6% of the assemblage by sherd count or 32.8% by weight. The second largest quantity in Table 7 relates to fabrics of the LIA/Roman transition, and more specifically BSW and GROG. Both fabrics make up 37.1% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count, or 29.4% by weight.

The Roman assemblage also includes two types of samian fabrics, which provide a more precise '*terminus post quem*' for some of the contexts. More specifically, the assemblage includes some Hadrianic-Antonine samian sherds from Central Gaul, associated with Les Martres-de-Veyre and Lezoux workshops. Earlier samian pottery includes South Gaulish sherds of the Tiberian-Claudian period, associated with La Graufesenque workshops.

Fabric	Fabric description	Fabric date	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
BSW, BSW?	Black-surfaced ware (often micaceous)	LIA-Rom	206	33.6	952	24.3
GROG	Grog-tempered ware	LIA-Rom	22	3.6	203	5.2
SACG	Central Gaulish Samian wares	Hadr.-Ant.	6	1.0	77	2.0
SASG	South Gaulish Samian wares	Tiber.-Claud.	4	0.7	8	0.2
BUF	Miscellaneous buff wares	Rom	12	2.0	197	5.0
GMB	Grey micaceous wares with black surface	Rom	7	1.1	51	1.3
GMG	Grey micaceous wares with grey surfaces	Rom	121	19.7	1,033	26.3
GMO	Grey micaceous wares, oxidised	Rom	5	0.8	27	0.7
GX	Miscellaneous Roman grey wares	Rom	201	32.7	951	24.2
RF	Red fineware	Rom	1	0.2	1	0.0
RX	Miscellaneous red wares	Rom	20	3.3	93	2.4
RC	Miscellaneous red colour coated wares	Rom	2	0.3	2	0.1
STOR	Roman storage jars	Rom	7	1.1	327	8.3
	Totals		**614**	**100.0**	**3,922**	**100.0**

Table 7. Quantification of Roman pottery by fabrics and chronological periods

In general, most of the Roman pottery from the site dates between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD. It includes black surfaces wares (BSW and BSW?), grog-tempered wares (GROG), South Gaulish Samian pottery (SASG) and some early variants of typical plain or micaceous Roman grey ware (GX, GMG, GMB, GMO). In total, such pottery covers 62.7% of the Roman assemblage by sherd count or 64.2% by weight. This material blends nicely with the majority of the prehistoric sherds, which dates in the Late Iron Age and represents fabrication techniques of the later 2nd and early 1st century BC. Furthermore, the albeit limited presence of Central Gaulish

Samian sherds in the assemblage suggests that Roman activities continued into the 2nd century AD. The rest of the Roman pottery cannot offer any specific dates.

Vessels and functions

The Roman assemblage comes from a minimum of 208 vessels (ENVs), estimated by distinct fabrics per context, bases and rims, or 56 vessels based solely on rim sherds. Despite this large number, the rim assemblage represents 5.41 EVEs with an average diameter of 15.16 cm.

The Roman pottery from the site is primarily domestic, containing transitional black-surfaced jars and typical Roman grey ware jars, bowls, platters, samian finewares and a lid fragment inspired by the Aylesford-Swarling tradition (Thompson 1982). A small sherd with slag residues on its surfaces could have once belonged to a crucible.

The assemblage contains fifty-one sherds, which could be assigned to distinct ceramic shapes. The material is presented in Table 8. In total, most of the identified sherds come from jars, followed by bowls. Such vessels are typical of Roman domestic assemblages, supplemented by platters, thick-walled storage jars and lids. Samian pottery can be associated with elite consumption; however, the samian assemblage is too small to offer this as a positive conclusion.

Ceramic shapes	Min. No.
various bowls and possibly bowls	7
bowl 6.18 types	5
bowl 6.19 types	1
bowls or lids (unclear)	1
bulbous jars	1
Dr. 18/31 bowls	1
Dr. 37 bowls	1
jars and possibly jars	19
jar 4.1 types and possibly 4.1 types	8
thick-walled storage jars	5
platters	1
lids	1

Table 8. Categorisation of distinct Roman ceramic shapes

Distribution by context type

Table 9 presents the distribution of Roman pottery by feature type. The majority of the assemblage by both sherd count and weight derived from ditches. Roman pottery

shows the exact opposite distribution pattern compared to prehistoric pottery: most of it was deposited in ditches, as opposed to the latter, which was primarily deposited in pits.

Feature type	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
ditch	511	83.2	3,280	83.6
gully	15	2.4	53	1.4
pit	57	9.3	266	6.8
subsoil	31	5.0	323	8.2
Totals	**614**	**100.0**	**3,922**	**100.0**

Table 9. Distribution of Roman pottery by context type

Post-medieval pottery

The site produced two sherds of post-medieval pottery from two separate contexts. The evaluation produced a single late medieval transitional ware (LMT) from the topsoil of Trench 6, dating to the 15th-16th centuries AD. During the excavation, gully 0179 produced a large piece from a pearlware (PEW) dating between 1770 and 1850. The latter sherd comes from a soup bowl or deep platter and carries blue and white transfer printed decoration with floral motifs.

The pottery in its local context

The BSD 028 pottery complies with the broader patterns noted from other sites in the vicinity. At an excavation at the Bridge School, Sprites Lane, BSD 018 (Everett 2015), almost a quarter of the pottery from the excavated site was prehistoric and associated with Early and Middle Iron Age activities (Benfield 2015, 13-14). Furthermore, the majority of the pottery from BSD 018 dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman transition (Benfield 2015, 15 - 17).

Both BSD 028 and 018, produced almost the same percentages of prehistoric and Roman material with similar date ranges; however, the condition of the BSD 028 material is better compared to those from BSD 018. The presence of two post Deverel-Rimbury forms, deriving from pit fill 0233, show that the Iron Age phases at BSD 028 need to be placed after the 8th century BC. A necked jar of the Darmsden-Linton tradition (Cunliffe 2005, 624, fig.A13) from the same context is indicative of a date between the 5th and 3rd centuries BC. Furthermore, the strong presence of Black-surfaced Wares (BSW), which form 30.7% of the BSD 018 and 33.6% of the BSD 028 Roman assemblages by sherd count, suggest activities taking place during the Late Iron

Age and early Roman transition. Both sites also demonstrate the strong presence of typical Roman grey wares of various forms, while Central Gaulish Samian imports suggest the continuation of human activities during the Hardianic-Antonine period. The only difference between the two sites relates to the presence of small quantities of Eastern Gaulish Samian imports (SAEG), Colchester buff wares (COLB) and Colchester buff mortaria (COLBM) at BSD 018 (Benfield 2015, 15, Table.3), which suggest that Roman activities carried on at least until the 3rd century AD. Similar material was not excavated at BSD 028. Finally, the post-Roman pottery from both sites is limited and primarily associated with unstratified deposits.

The material from Belstead appears to be inconsistent with material deriving from the neighbouring Copdock. An excavation at Eight Elms Farm, COP 011, produced a Late Bronze Age hoard (Boulter & Everett 2006), and the pottery and flint from another monitoring at Copdock Mill, London Road, COP 012 (Goffin 2008) suggests earlier prehistoric activities. By contrast, the pottery ranges encountered at Belstead BSD 028 and BSD 018 are consistent with those from the neighbouring Pannington Hall, Wherstead, WHR 072 (Benfield 2011). The latter site produced Middle and Late Iron Age pottery, while the largest quantities per sherd count and weight belonged to Black-surfaced wares of the LIA-Roman transition (Benfield 2011, 22, table 4). Furthermore, two radiocarbon dates obtained at a later stage from two charcoal samples from WHR 072, verified that human activities date between the 4th and 2nd centuries BC, followed by LIA-Roman activities between the middle of the 1st century BC and the end of the 1st century AD (Benfield, in prep.). The pottery from another Wherstead site, the Klondyke/Land between Bourne Hill and A137, WHR 093, suggested limited Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activities (Smyrnaios 2018, 16-17).

In general, the pottery from BSD 028 complies with the later Iron Age and Roman assemblages excavated in the vicinity, and associates with contemporary activities, which seem to expand towards Wherstead and the southern banks of the River Orwell.

Recommendations for Future Work

The pottery from the site has been fully catalogued and discussed. The prehistoric material is mostly fragmentary and there are only three rim sherds that could be illustrated, which derive from pit fill 0233. However, as such shapes are already

discussed comprehensively in other volumes, it is not considered necessary. The Roman material, which primarily consists of well-recorded 'Belgic' and other grey ware forms, is unlikely to offer interesting examples for future illustration. Any comparative study on the Roman material from the broader region, however, should include a reference to the BSD 028 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery.

6.3 CBM

Introduction

A total of seventy-five pieces of CBM weighing 5,764 grams were recovered. The material derived from twenty-four contexts. Most of the assemblage is Roman, while three pieces date to the post-medieval period. Table 10 presents the total assemblage by the two major chronological divisions.

Period	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Roman, Roman?	72	96.0	4,420	76.7
Post-medieval	3	4.0	1,344	23.3
Totals	**75**	**100.0**	**5,764**	**100.0**

Table 10. Quantification of CBM by periods

Methodology

The analysis of CBM was conducted by fabrics and forms. The assemblage was examined under a X10 binocular microscope and was recorded by following the Suffolk fabric and typological abbreviations (unpublished). The full assemblage is presented by context order in Appendix 5.

Roman CBM

Roman and possible Roman CBM numbers seventy-two pieces weighing 4,420 grams (Table 11). Over half of the total weight of the assemblage is formed by bricks or tiles (RBT). *Tegulae* and *imbrices* are represented by smaller sherd numbers compared to bricks or tiles; however, they appear in heavier weights, forming 45.9% of the total

assemblage. Finally, the excavation produced a burnt flanged piece, which is most likely to be part of a flue tile.

Forms	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
RBT, RBT?	52	72.2	2,338	52.9
TEG, TEG?	11	15.3	1,145	25.9
IMB, IMB?	8	11.1	882	20.0
FLU?	1	1.4	55	1.2
Totals	**72**	**100.0**	**4,420**	**100.0**

Table 11. Quantification of Roman CBM forms

The fabric classifications in Table 12 show that 28.5% of the Roman CBM was produced from a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets and mica. Some of the heaviest pieces were made from a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets and small quartzite pebbles, and another fine sandy fabric with fine flint. The remaining fabrics are represented by numbers of small fragments with relatively low weights.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
fscpm	fine sandy with clay pellets and mica	29	40.3	1,258	28.5
fscpqz	fine sandy with clay pellets and quartzite pebbles	7	9.7	850	19.2
fsf	fine sandy with sparse fine flint	6	8.3	806	18.2
fsfmfe	fine sandy with sparse fine flint and mica, ferrous	2	2.8	87	2.0
fsgm	fine sandy with grog, mica and few larger inclusions	6	8.3	412	9.3
fsm	fine sandy with mica	14	19.4	438	9.9
fsmx	fine sandy and micaceous, with mixed clays and other argillaceous inclusions	2	2.8	123	2.8
fsqz	fine sandy with small quartzite pebbles	1	1.4	55	1.2
mscpv	medium sandy with clay pellets and small voids from perhaps organics	5	6.9	391	8.8
	Totals	**72**	**100.0**	**4,420**	**100.0**

Table 12. Roman CBM fabrics

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM was only produced during the evaluation of the site. It numbers three pieces weighing 1,334 grams. All pieces come from late bricks (LB) and are made from a medium sandy fabric with grog (msg). As noted in Table 13, two pieces derived from topsoil deposits and the only piece with substantial mass derived from ditch fill 0024.

Ctxt	Sam	Trench	Context details	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Date
0018		6	topsoil	msg	Pmed	LB	1	11			
0024		7	ditch fill	msg	Pmed	LB3	1	1,233	95	62	17th-18th c.
0033		9	topsoil	msg	Pmed	LB	1	90			

Table 13. Quantification of Post-Roman CBM

The largest brick fragment had surviving dimensions of width and height and belonged to Drury's (1993) type LB3. It dates to the post-medieval period, and more specifically in the 17th-18th century AD.

6.4 Fired clay

A total of 106 pieces of fired clay weighing 364 grams were recovered. Appendix 6 presents the total assemblage of fired clay by context order.

The material derived from twenty-one contexts, most of which correspond with those that produced Roman CBM. The analysis of the fired clay was conducted by following the same methodology used for the analysis of CBM, and proved that many fabrics encountered across both artefact categories are similar, if not the same.

Fabric	Fabric description	No.	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt/g
fscpmv	fine sandy with clay pellets, mica, and small voids	50	47.2	170	46.7
fs	fine sandy	11	10.4	24	6.6
fsgm	fine sandy with grog and mica	1	0.9	1	0.3
fscpf	fine sandy with sparse clay pellets and flint	5	4.7	8	2.2
fsmx	fine sandy and micaceous, with mixed clays and other argillaceous inclusions	20	18.9	86	23.6
fsmqz	fine sandy with mica and quartzite pebbles	3	2.8	13	3.6
fsmf	fine sandy with mica and sparse flint	1	0.9	1	0.3
msv	medium sandy with voids	5	4.7	20	5.5
msvqz	medium sandy with voids and small quartzite pebbles and occasionally fine flint grains	10	9.4	41	11.3
	Totals	**106**	**100.0**	**364**	**100.0**

Table 14. Quantification of fired clay by fabrics

The fabric quantification for fired clay presented in Table 14 shows that roughly half of the fired clay was made from a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets, mica, and small voids, which resembles the main fabric used for the manufacture of CBM. The second most commonly used fabric from the site is fine sandy and micaceous, with mixed clays and other argillaceous inclusions. This fabric was encountered in almost a quarter of the fired clay assemblage by weight.

Sixty-one pieces weighing 207 grams were recorded as possibly Roman brick or tile (RBT?) (Appendix 6). These were identified as possible CBM based on their fabrics and due to the presence of fragments with at least one flat surface. This quantity

represents roughly 58% of the fired clay by piece count or 57% by weight. It is highly likely that other fired clay fabrics could come from Roman CBM pieces.

6.5 Worked flint

Introduction

The site produced a total of nineteen flints weighing 344 grams. The material derived from twelve contexts, eight of which were recovered during the evaluation of the site and four during the excavation phase.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context order in (Table 15). The material was classified by type and is quantified by number of pieces and weights. Any presence of patination and cortex, the general condition of the flint and broader dates are noted in separate columns.

The flint was struck from either dark blue black glassy flint or light grey brown glassy flint, with a piece of light grey chert and a piece of frost-affected flint. A few pieces showed signs of recent edge damage.

Ctxt	Type	Patination	Cortex (%)	No.	Wt(g)	Comments	Date
0006	flake (large)	none	40	1	52	edge damage	BA-IA
0012	shatter	none	40	1	74		IA
0029	chip	none	0	1	1		
0033	flake	none	0	1	7		BA-IA?
0033	hammer stone	none	0	1	90	(S.F 1007)	BA-IA?
0037	flake	none	0-5	2	18		BA?
0037	core fragment	none-light	0-20	2	54		BA?
0037	Scraper	none	25	1	10		BA?
0039	flake	none	0-30	2	4		NEO-BA
0046	flake	none	0	1	8		L.Preh
0048	flake	none	0	1	10		L.Preh
0141	flake	light	15	1	7		BA-IA
0141	flake	none	10	1	4	edge damage	BA-IA
0152	chip	none	0	1	1	edge damage	
0178	flake	none	10	1	2	edge damage	NEO-BA
0210	flake	chert	0	1	2		

Table 15. Flint summarised by type

The flint from the evaluation by context

Subsoil 0006, Trench 3

A single large flake was found within the subsoil of Trench 3. Two previous flake scars were present on the dorsal surface and strike marks were present on the ventral side. Slight signs of edge damage were present. The flint is most likely to be Bronze Age to Iron Age in date due to the knapping techniques used.

Ditch 0011, fill 0012, Trench 3

A single piece of shatter was found within this ditch fill. It is large and irregular showing sights of frost fracturing. This flint is most likely Iron Age in date due to a heavy hard hammer strike and knapping techniques used.

Pit 0028, fill 0029, Trench 7

A single chip of shatter was found within Sample 2 from this pit. It is small and pointy. The piece is hard to date.

Topsoil 0033, Trench 9

Two pieces of struck flint were recovered from the topsoil in Trench 9: a single small flake which was heavily edge damaged and a small flint hammerstone (SF 1007). The flake was thick and showed signs of edge damage of all surfaces, and is not closely datable; the hammerstone was small and irregular with pitting seen on all edges. Due to the finds coming from topsoil deposits and edge damage present, it is hard to date these finds but they are most likely late prehistoric, dating from the Bronze Age or Iron Age periods.

Natural hollow 0036, fill 0037, Trench 8

Five struck flints were found within this deposit, all from the top 10 cm of the fill. Two small core fragments with multiplatform use and strike marks were found along with a single crude scraper and two flakes. The scraper had a small amount of retouch at one end. The knapping techniques used on all pieces and the lack of edge damage suggests that this feature was most likely infilled in the Bronze Age period.

Ditch 0038, basal fill 0039, Trench 8

Two small flakes were found within this fill. They were thin and fine showing removal from prepared platforms and are likely to date in the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods.

Ditch 0045, fill 0046, Trench 9

A single crude thick but small flake was found within this fill. It was most likely struck using a hard hammer but is not closely datable beyond the later prehistoric period.

Ditch 0047, fill 0048, Trench 9

A single thick flake was found within this fill; previous flake scars were present on one surface. It was most likely struck using a hard hammer but is not closely datable beyond the later prehistoric period.

The flint from the excavation by context

Ditch 0140, fill 0141

The fill produced two flakes of struck flint, one of which with recent edge damage. Both flakes date to the later Bronze Age - Iron Age as they have been struck with hard hammers.

Ditch 0151, fill 0152

The fill produced a small flake with edge damage that cannot be dated.

Ditch 0177, fill 0178

The fill produced a small fragment of iron-rich flint, bearing multiple strikes with a soft hammer on its dorsal side. More specifically, the piece appears to have its original bulbar scar intentionally removed. The knapping techniques on the flint suggest an earlier prehistoric date, between the Neolithic and Bronze Age.

Ditch 0209, fill 0210

The fill produced a single flake of grey flint with light patination. The date of the piece is unclear.

Conclusions

The small amounts of struck flint recovered from the site are most likely to date from the later prehistoric periods, and more specifically from the Late Bronze Age to the Iron Age. Some of the recovered flint is edge damaged, particularly pieces coming from topsoil deposits. Other pieces with little edge damage suggest that they have not moved far from their initial deposition area. A few features produced early prehistoric flakes, dating to between the Neolithic and Bronze Age, representing the earliest activities on the site. In general, such small amounts of struck flint are most likely to be

associated with a single and perhaps sporadic knapping event taking place in the area.

6.6 Heat-altered flint and stone

The site produced thirty-four fragments of heat-altered flint weighing 186 grams, two fragments of heat-altered quartzite/sandstone weighing 390 grams and two other stones weighing 543 grams. The material derived from eleven contexts, including four samples, and is presented in Table 16.

Ctxt	Samp.	H.A. Flint No.	H.A. flint Wt/g	H.A. SS/QZ No.	H.A. SS/QZ Wt/t	Other stones	Other No.	Other Wt/g
0012	1	2	2					
0029		2	15			flat, pitted flint	1	14
0029	2	16	20					
0101						flat sandstone quern?	1	529
0105		1	24					
0141		1	29					
0143		2	21	1	13			
0152		1	22					
0173				1	377			
0185	3	3	46					
0201	4	6	7					

Table 16. Quantification of heat-altered flint and stones

Pit fill 0029 produced a piece of flat flint weighing 14 grams. The piece appears to be naturally shaped due to water action, and is has pitting and small dents on its surfaces. It is unclear whether such erosion is natural or due to human intervention. Subsoil layer 0101 produced a large block of sandstone weighing 529 grams. The piece is flat on two sides and could possibly be from a flat quern or millstone. All of its surfaces are smooth and they do not seem to carry any working marks; however, these could have been naturally erased. The same context, which contained Roman pottery, produced a highly fragmented lava quernstone, SF1000.

6.7 Lava quern

Ditch fill 0143 produced 100 fragments of lava quern weighing 536 grams. The material is highly abraded and in poor condition. The fragments are similar to those comprising SF1008 (see below), although found in a different context. The pottery from ditch fill 0143 primarily dates to the Roman period, with few prehistoric fragments most likely to date to the Late Iron Age; therefore, the lava quern is possibly contemporary.

6.8 Small finds

Introduction and methodology

Eleven objects were recorded as small finds and are listed by major period and material in Table 17 below. They have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 7.

Of the eleven objects, seven were found during the metal detecting of topsoil layers during the evaluation of the site; four from Trench 10, with one each from Trenches 2, 4, and 5. The flint hammerstone was hand collected from the topsoil layer in Trench 9. Of the three objects recovered during the excavation phase, two iron objects were from the fills of ditches and the lava quernstone was retrieved from the subsoil layer.

Period	Copper alloy	Iron	Stone	Flint
Prehistoric				1
Roman	1	1	1	
Medieval	1			
Post-medieval	3			
Modern	1			
Undated	1	1		
Total	**7**	**2**	**1**	**1**

Table 17. Breakdown of small finds by date and material type

Condition

The overall condition of the assemblage is fair although some surfaces were worn and masked by dirt. The iron objects are in poor condition, with corrosion products and dirt masking detail.

The assemblage

Prehistoric

Flint

SF1007: flint pebble with hackled surface around edges from use as hammerstone. Triangular in plan, lozenge shaped in section (topsoil layer 0033, Trench 9).

Roman

Copper alloy

SF1000: complete, discoidal object, possible Roman coin. Faces worn and encrusted with dirt (topsoil layer 0003, Trench 2).

Iron

SF1009: elongated strip of wrought iron, rectangular in plan, thin rectangular in cross section. Possibly part of a strip fitting or a piece of binding (fill 0134 of ditch 0133).

SF1010: elongated wrought object, square in section and bent at a right angle towards the tip. Corroded and encrusted. Possibly a nail (fill 0173 of ditch 0172).

Stone

SF1008: very fragmentary pieces of a quernstone. It is made from a grey volcanic lavastone, likely to have been imported from the Rhineland. The surface layer is laminating which means little detail of the tool marks remains. Two pieces have the outer edge/circumference present. Most of the pieces are irregular in shape; the largest piece is rectangular in plan and provides the measurements in the catalogue. Of the 417 fragments, 117 were large enough to count; the remaining 300 are an estimate. When first found on site, the quernstone was approximately 75% complete; 25% was caught by the machine bucket (Plate 4.). It was planned and recorded *in situ* because of its fragile nature. Its full diameter was 400mm. The inner diameter of the central perforation was 180mm. the size of which suggests some post-use alteration. The depth of the stone was 50mm. Prior to lifting, oblique tooling was still visible on the upper surface of the quernstone (subsoil deposit 0101).

Medieval

Copper alloy

SF1003: rim fragment of a cast, copper alloy vessel, possibly from a funnel-shaped neck of an ewer or skillet. It has a moulded ridge below the rim. The exterior surface is silvered or tinned. Ewers and skillets are amongst the most commonly represented forms found on excavations in London and their basic forms are illustrated in Egan (2010, 162, fig. 130) (topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10).

Post-medieval

Copper alloy

SF1002: fragment of a cast, circular, plate mount. The external edge is curved and the front is decorated with a border of oblique line mouldings. The remains of a circular attachment hole are found close to the edge. The reverse is plain. It is possibly a fragment of a harness mount of 17th-18th century date; it is similar to examples from Lancashire (Boughton 2008) and Surrey (Broomfield 2013) (topsoil layer 0016, Trench 5).

SF1004: cast, biface coin weight. It is heavily worn around the edges and it is square in plan. Obverse: Angel of St Michael with halo and spearing dragon, set within a beaded circlet, much of which is lost. Reverse: worn. Crown over I I/IX D. It dates to the reign of James I, 1620-25. The obverse is comparable to an example from Kent (Burr 2009); however, the worn nature of the coin weight makes it difficult to ascertain its original weight and the type of coin it was being used to measure (topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10).

SF1006: incomplete hooked tag, circular in plan and decorated with an openwork design consisting of punched holes. Some of the holes are damaged and have joined. The edge of the tag is worn, with the attachment loop and hook missing. It dates to *c.*1500-1550, a period when hooked tags were undergoing a revival in use (Margeson 1993,17). It is of Read's Class E, Type 3, no. 372 (Read 2008, 99), and is comparable with the openwork examples from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 17, fig. 8, nos 71-73) (topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10).

Modern

Copper alloy

SF1005: Complete, cast button with discoidal head and integral wire attachment loop. It is gilded on all surfaces. Front of button is plain and corroded. Reverse has inscription: Treble Gilt Stand. D Colour. 19th century date (topsoil layer 0027, Trench 10).

Undated

Copper alloy

SF1001: complete, discoidal object, possible coin or post-medieval button head. Both faces masked by dirt (topsoil layer 0014, Trench 4).

Discussion

The small finds from the evaluation were collected during the metal detecting of the topsoil. They demonstrate activity on the site and in the surrounding areas from multiple periods, ranging from prehistoric to modern. They medieval and post-medieval objects are likely to be present on site through manuring activity or due to casual losses.

The ironwork and stone objects from the excavation are Roman in date and in addition to the possible coin, SF1000, further demonstrate the domestic nature of Roman activity on the site. SF1009 and SF1010 were found associated with Roman pottery within the ditch fills from which they were retrieved. SF1009 is a strip of iron binding, or a fitting. Fragments of iron strips are frequently found amongst Roman assemblages and whilst their precise function can rarely be demonstrated, it is possible that they were utilised as

bindings for boxes or structural woodwork (Manning 1985, 142).

6.9 Iron

The site produced three iron fragments. The first piece came from Sample 2, from pit fill 0201. It is 29 mm long and weighs 4 grams. It is encrusted and consists of the head and part of the shank. The second piece derived from ditch fill 0203; due to its severe encrustation on both ends, its identification is uncertain. It is 60 mm long and weighs 17 grams. The third piece is an almost compete nail, which derived from ditch fill 0134. The nail is encrusted but clearly square in section. It is 89 mm long and weighs 29 grams. The nail is most likely Roman and contemporary with the pottery found in the same context, matching Manning's Type 1b (Manning 1985, 135-6).

6.10 Animal bone

The initial evaluation of the site produced two small fragments of animal bone with no diagnostic features. The bone derived from Sample 2 taken from pit fill 0029. The pit did not produce any pottery or other datable evidence. During the excavation of the site, ditch fill 0134 produced eleven fragments of animal teeth weighing 11 grams and ditch fill 0241 produced another fifteen fragments weighing 7 grams. All were highly fragmented and in poor condition, making species identification almost impossible. Due to the length of some teeth fragments, they are most likely to come from large mammals, possibly cattle or horses. Ditch fill 0134 produced large quantities of Roman pottery; therefore, the animal teeth are likely to be contemporary. By contrast, ditch fill 0241 produced a single tiny fragment, dating to the MIA-LIA; although the teeth from that fill are likely to be contemporary, a Roman date is equally possible.

6.11 Plant macrofossils

Introduction and methodology

Two bulk samples were taken during the evaluation from ditch 0011 and pit 0028, with further samples being taken from pits 0184 and 0200 during the excavation. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of these archaeological investigations.

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

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1 mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Results and Discussion

The samples produced relatively small flots ranging between 20 ml and 300 ml. The majority of the material recovered was made up of fibrous rootlets; the larger fragments were removed before the remaining flot volume was rapid scanned. Generally, wood charcoal fragments were rare within the samples and were highly comminuted; however, charcoal fragments were common within Sample 4 from pit fill 0201, making up the majority of the 300ml volume. The material recovered from these samples was considered unsuitable for radiocarbon dating or species identification.

A single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopsis was observed in Sample 1, from ditch fill 0012 along with a single bulbous basal clum internode of false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum tuberosum* L.) also known as onion couch grass. This grass is intolerant of cutting or trampling and so is usually absent from pasture, but may be present in ungrazed grasslands or arable land that has fallen fallow. The swollen basal internodes often form a chain of bulbs that will vegetatively reproduce when severed through ploughing or harrowing; the grass, therefore, can quickly become an invasive weed of arable crops unless winter ploughing or burning of the soil surface is carried out. It is still under debate as to whether or not these swollen basal nodes were used as a source of carbohydrates in their own right. Their presence along with cereal remains, however, most likely suggest the grass has have been uprooted, possibly whilst the crop was being harvested in this way (Roehrs *et al*. 2012).

A low number of abraded wheat grains, possibly emmer (*Triticum dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl) were observed within Sample 4 from pit fill 0201, along with a small number of possibly barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains and a few unidentifiable cereal grain fragments. All were highly abraded making positive identification difficult to impossible. A single

emmer wheat glume base was also observed within this sample, possibly reaffirming the identification of emmer wheat grains. Emmer wheat is a crop more commonly encountered during prehistoric periods (Hillman 1981). This specific glume base, which is also abraded, is most likely residual within the context sampled; alternatively, it could indicate agricultural activity in the area during the Late Iron Age or early Roman periods.

Uncharred and unabraded seeds of weeds were rare within the samples; those present were from goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), speedwell family (*Veronica* sp.), and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Small tree or shrubs were also observed; elder (*Sambucus* sp.) berry pips and a single hawthorn (*Crataegus* sp.) endocarp fragment were recovered. These were considered to be part of background soil seedbank, and were likely to be intrusive within the sampled contexts.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material with only a small number of cereal grains and chaff being recovered. Due to the limited and abraded nature of these flots, it is difficult to draw any conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural, and possibly domestic activities, such as cereal processing and food preparation, were taking place in the vicinity, most likely of later prehistoric date and continuing into the earlier Roman period.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on these samples. The flots recovered from the samples should be retained as part of the site archive.

6.12 Discussion of the material evidence

Most of the pottery from the site dates to the Late Iron Age and Roman periods, supplemented by significant quantities of Roman CBM. There are few earlier prehistoric sherds; however, some are small fragments that are difficult to date and could also be contemporary with the later Iron Age material. The few post-medieval pottery sherds, CBM fragments and small finds are most likely associated with later activities in the area.

The struck flint from the site is both earlier and later prehistoric, including a utilised hammerstone (SF1007), which cannot be precisely dated. The earliest flint dates to the

Neolithic-Bronze Age, and is most likely residual. The correlation of this flint with early pottery fabrics was not possible as these derived from different contexts. However, most of the flint from the site associates with later prehistoric activities, dating to the later Bronze Age and Iron Age. Such material is not necessarily contemporary with the later prehistoric fabrics excavated in the same contexts, except perhaps that from the natural hollow fill 0037 and in ditch fill 0166.

The bulk of the pottery from the site dates to the Roman period, with almost 65% identified as early. Essentially, the pottery covers the LIA/Roman transition of the 1st century BC and reaches at least up to the 2nd century AD. The pottery is primarily domestic and associates with storage jars and bowls. The site also produced a moderate quantity of Roman CBM, possibly indicating the presence of a substantial building in the vicinity. The CBM associates primarily with Roman bricks and tiles, specialised roofing material (*tegulae* and *imbrices*), and in one case a possible flue tile. Other possibly Roman material evidence include a large nail, a copper alloy discoidal object, probably a coin (SF1000) and two elongated wrought iron objects (SF1009 and SF1010), one of which possibly being a strip fitting or binding. A large and highly fragmented lava quern (SF1008) is also likely to be of Roman date.

The only medieval find from the site is the funnel-shaped neck of an ewer or skillet (SF1003). Few post-medieval copper alloy objects and a single pottery sherd date to the 16th-17th century. Finally, the latest human activities at the site, attested by datable CBM, a modern copper alloy button (SF1005) and a single pottery sherd, must be placed between the 17th and 19th centuries AD.

Despite the scarcity of evidence, plant macrofossils suggest that some agricultural and possibly domestic activities, such as cereal processing and food preparation, were taking place in the vicinity. The presence of a single emmer wheat glume base, commonly associated with prehistoric farming, is likely to be residual from the earlier prehistory or perhaps later prehistoric and contemporary with the majority of the pottery, CBM and flint. None of the material recovered was considered to be taphonomically suitable for C14 dating. Unfortunately, the bad preservation of the animal bone cannot offer any useful information for the site, except perhaps that large mammals, such as horses and cattle, were once being kept in the vicinity.

7. Discussion

The Written Scheme of Investigation presented four research aims for the excavation (Appendix 1). Of these, three were general aims regarding the identification and recording of all the archaeological deposits present within the area designated for excavation and can be considered to have been substantially completed during the fieldwork stage of the project.

The fourth and final project aim involved relating the project to the local and regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000: Medlycott 2011), particularly regarding the elements of the site dating to the transitional period spanning the later Iron Age and earlier Roman periods and the potential to inform on the topic of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads, agricultural regimes and general comparison with other parts of the county and wider region (Medlycott 2011, 47). To that end, the discussion refers overwhelmingly to a recently published synthesis of recent archaeological work associated with rural Roman settlement (Smith *et al*., 2016).

However, the programme of archaeological evaluation and excavation at the Grove Hill site recovered evidence from a range of archaeological periods, although the principal and extended period of activity did date from the earlier/middle Iron Age through to the 2nd century AD, although concentrated towards the middle of this range around the Iron Age/Roman transition.

It has already been stated in the discussion of the ceramic finds, the material which provides the principal dating evidence from many sites, that activity in the wider area appears generally to have migrated away from the heavy clay plateau and interfluves, down onto the sides and bottoms of the river valleys during the later Bronze Age and Iron Age, although this is clearly based on a limited number of sites. At Grove Hill, the earliest datable activity was associated with a small assemblage of worked flint and tiny quantity of pottery, almost certainly representing no more than a background scatter generated by a low level of periodic, possibly seasonal, activity during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. In addition, the majority of the pottery that, potentially, could have been from the Neolithic or Bronze Age, would also be consistent with a date in the Iron Age

and, given that this period was well represented, it is reasonable to assume that the undiagnostic material belongs with the later assemblage.

The bulk of the ceramic assemblage from the site suggested that there had been unbroken activity in the immediate vicinity from at least the middle of the Iron Age, continuing through to, possibly, the middle of the 2nd century AD. However, the number of features which produced exclusively Iron Age material was small, limited to a cluster of pits/post-holes at the northern end of the site. Included amongst these were the seven features that were proposed to represent the vestiges of a circular structure. While on plan this interpretation may look attractive (Figs, 2, 3 and 6), in reality there are a number of reasons that, when considered together, make it less likely to be the case.

The diameter of the circle of posts at *c*.6.7m does fall within the range of what could be expected for the internal supports for a roundhouse; for example, those at Flixton Quarry that dated to the later Bronze Age consistently measured 7.8m in diameter (Boulter 2015) and Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville where similar dated structures measured *c*.7.00m in diameter (Heard 2013). However, the spatial arrangement of the Grove Hill features was clearly not as regular as the definitive examples cited above, with the three features making up the eastern side closely spaced and almost in a straight line, while those to the north, north-west and west were at wider intervals. The features themselves exhibited a range of sizes which, again, was not mirrored in the Flixton and Bloodmoor Hill structures. Another discrepancy is the lack of a formal entrance which is often demarked by a formal arrangement of relatively large post-holes in comparison to those forming the main ring. The most overwhelming evidence, however, was the disparity in the dating of the artefact assemblages from features purported to be part of the structure. Three of the seven features produced ceramic evidence; two included single sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, suggesting that they could not pre-date that time, while ninety sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from another of the features, clearly an assemblage that is unlikely to be residual or intrusive. It seems then that while the presence of a roundhouse has not

been completely dismissed that, on balance, the evidence does not overly support that interpretation.

Regardless of whether the roundhouse interpretation is correct, the cluster of features at the northern end of the site were indicative of at least a low level of domestic activity in the vicinity from potentially the earlier Iron Age through to the later Iron Age. None of the recorded ditches could be attributed to this period as the combination of stratigraphy and their included finds assemblages always pointed to at least the Late Iron Age/Roman transition period or an earlier Roman date.

The majority of the datable features broadly fell into what was a chronologically extended timeframe of 1st century BC – mid 2nd century AD, a product of the generally mixed assemblages that are frequently recovered from ditch fills due to the protracted manner in which they are often backfilled. The ditch fills frequently represent, at least, secondary contexts of deposition for the included finds, evidenced by their relatively small size and abrasion.

With the exception of two definitely post-medieval ditches and three short lengths of that remained undated, all of the linear features described as gullies and ditches were attributed to the later Iron Age or earlier Roman period. Clearly, not all of these features were in use at the same time, although it is impossible deduce with any degree of certainty which ones were contemporary. However, it is suffice to say that during the later Iron Age and earlier Roman periods, that a programme of land management was initiated which divided the landscape into a series of fields, probably to facilitate stock control and the management of crops; limited material evidence for this was also recorded on the site. Given the constraints of the limited area of the excavation, the wider pattern of these land divisions cannot easily be discerned locally. Some orientation trends did seem to be prevalent; north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west alignments were dominant, but not ubiquitous. It could be argued that these orientations were purely a function of the landscape profile, effectively running parallel to the contours and perpendicular to them. This scenario is repeated on the opposite side to a shallow valley to the south-east where an Aerial Photograph Survey recorded a series of similarly aligned ditches forming droveways and associated enclosures/fields (Palmer 2009). While these remained undated, it is

not unreasonable to suggest that they could have been contemporary with the BSD 028 ditches, forming part of a wider agricultural landscape.

In addition to the ditches, six pits were attributed a later Iron Age/earlier Roman date and while there were no structures identified, the size and character of the finds assemblage suggest occupation in the vicinity. The finds assemblage was overwhelmingly domestic in character with little evidence of higher status material other than a few samian sherds. The presence of a moderate amount of Roman CBM could indicate the presence of a higher status structure somewhere in the vicinity, although this material may have been robbed and transported away from its original point of use to be incorporated in structures such as ovens and hearths.

The overall character of the activity represented by the excavated evidence is of activity associated with rural settlement with the cultivation of crops and stock management. Of relevance to this interpretation, is a programme of work synthesising the recent raft of 'grey literature' evidence for rural settlement in Roman Britain that pulled together evidence from essentially developer funded archaeological excavations undertaken over the last thirty years, mostly driven by planning guidance (Smith *et al*., 2016).

The study includes 182 Roman rural settlements in the area defined as the 'The East', of which seventy-eight percent (133) were termed as farmsteads (*ibid.*, 213). While the limited extent of the Grove Hill excavation makes its definitive identification as a farmstead problematic, there are clear similarities with those detailed in the study that make it an attractive scenario. Firstly, the currency of the occupation coincides with the period when the number of recorded farmsteads in use at one time was at its highest (*ibid.*, 216, Fig. 6.10). Secondly, the layout of ditches is not inconsistent with what would be expected on a farmstead site that developed both organically, but with some repetition of alignments, over a protracted period, for example Kilverstone, Thetford in Norfolk (*ibid.*, 217, Fig. 6.12). At Kilverstone, a number of significant structures were recorded, but equally, if only a smaller area had been excavated, not incorporating these structures, the potential site plan would comprise just ditches and a few pits (*ibid*). However, the likely juxtaposition of any excavated area to the main focus of activity would still inevitably have resulted in the recovery of a significant finds assemblage generated by the nearby occupation. It can be argued that this is the case at Grove Hill, where there is clearly a development over time with intercutting ditches, a small number

of pits and no contemporary structural evidence. The artefactual assemblage was also sufficiently large to suggest that the excavated area was located within relatively close proximity to a strong focus of activity and not generated simply by the manuring of fields.

Little can be said regarding the two post-medieval ditches other than they do not appear on the 1st Edition OS map dating to the end of the 19th century with the limited ceramic evidence suggesting that they could have been redundant by that time.

8. Conclusions

The programme of archaeological work at the Grove Hill site identified a significant period of activity dating from the earlier Iron Age through to, arguably, the middle of the 2nd century AD.

While effectively only representing a keyhole investigation into a wider landscape, the evidence was compelling enough to suggest that the site formed part of farmstead that developed during the later Iron Age, with ditches used to parcel up the land for crop cultivation and stock management.

The evidence suggests that while no structures were identified of that period, they were likely to have been present in the near vicinity, as the size and character of the recovered finds assemblage was more than could be expected from an area more peripheral to the main focus of occupation.

The site can be considered to be of local/regional importance on the basis that it adds to the growing corpus of evidence involving rural development from the Iron Age through the transition into the earlier Roman period.

Further analysis work, over and above what has already been undertaken in order to produce this report, is considered unnecessary, but a summary of the excavation will be included in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History annual journal.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive, consisting of paper and digital records and retained artefacts, is currently stored by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in their Needham Market premises. At the completion of the project it is anticipated that the whole archive will be accessioned with SCCAS in the County Store. To that end, a SCCAS 'Transfer of Ownership' form has been sent to the site owner.

The archive will comprise the following:

- Digital files
- Paper archive (1 box)
- Finds archive (4 boxes, including one from the evaluation)

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation

Date: July 2017
Prepared by: Stuart Boulter
Issued to: Rachael Abraham (SCCAS Conservation Team)

Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk
Site Location/Parish	Belstead
Grid Reference	TM 134 413
Access	Off Grove Hill
Planning Application No	(B/09/00901/OUT)
HER code	BSD 028
Event No.	ESF25651
OASIS ref.	suffolka1-290398
Type:	Open Area Excavation
Area	*c*.3,000 square metres
Project start date	August 2017
Fieldwork duration	Up to 3 weeks
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 3 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	Office: 01449 900120 Mobile: 07810 647259
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Simon Cass	Office: 01449 900125 Mobile: 07595 091125
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741238
Consultant	N/A	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Ipswich Police Station, 10 Museum Street, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP1 1HT	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01502 719820

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	Office: 01473 890766 Mobile: 07860 121821
Welfare	Karzees	Office: 0800 432 0048
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

Contents

Figures

Appendices

1. Background

1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation to cover a programme of archaeological excavation on land south of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk (Figure 1).

1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS/CT). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the planning consent, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.

1.3 The initial excavation will cover an area of *c*.0.3 hectares within the wider confines of the overall site (Figure 2). Provision will be made to extend the area to that marked in green on Figure 2 and possibly beyond if required by SCCAS/CT (Figure 2).

1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief covering these specific planning conditions that was produced by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT (dated 6th July 2017).

1.5 The site was previously the subject of a 5% by area trenched evaluation (SACIC 2017) where residual earlier prehistoric finds were recovered along with evidence for Iron Age/Roman activity with features appearing to be concentrated towards the northern end of the site.

1.6 The majority of the features identified in the evaluation were ditches and pits with the presence of Roman CBM suggesting the presence of a high-status building in the vicinity.

1.7 While the Brief states that the area of the proposed access road can be subject to 'Strip Map and Sample' with formal excavation limited to two areas flanking the road, ecological considerations have made it necessary to undertake the entire area in a single phase of excavation (Figure 2).

1.8 The contents of the WSI and this Method Statement comply with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);

- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;

- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (revised 2017)

1.9 The research aims of the excavation are as follows:

- *Further to determine the presence or otherwise of buried remains of archaeological interest within the area designated for excavation;*

- *understand further the character, form, function and date of the archaeology identified during the earlier evaluation work;*

- *to preserve by record any significant archaeological remains within the area designated for excavation and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site;*

- *to contribute to an understanding of the archaeological remains of the area with regard to local and regional research frameworks* (the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medleycott, 2011). In this instance, there is potential regarding the site's transitional date from the Late Iron Age to Roman period which is an area of research interest as it is has the potential to inform on the topic of Roman rural settlement and landscape, notably planned farmsteads, agricultural regimes and a general comparison with other parts of the county and region (Medlcott 2011, 47).

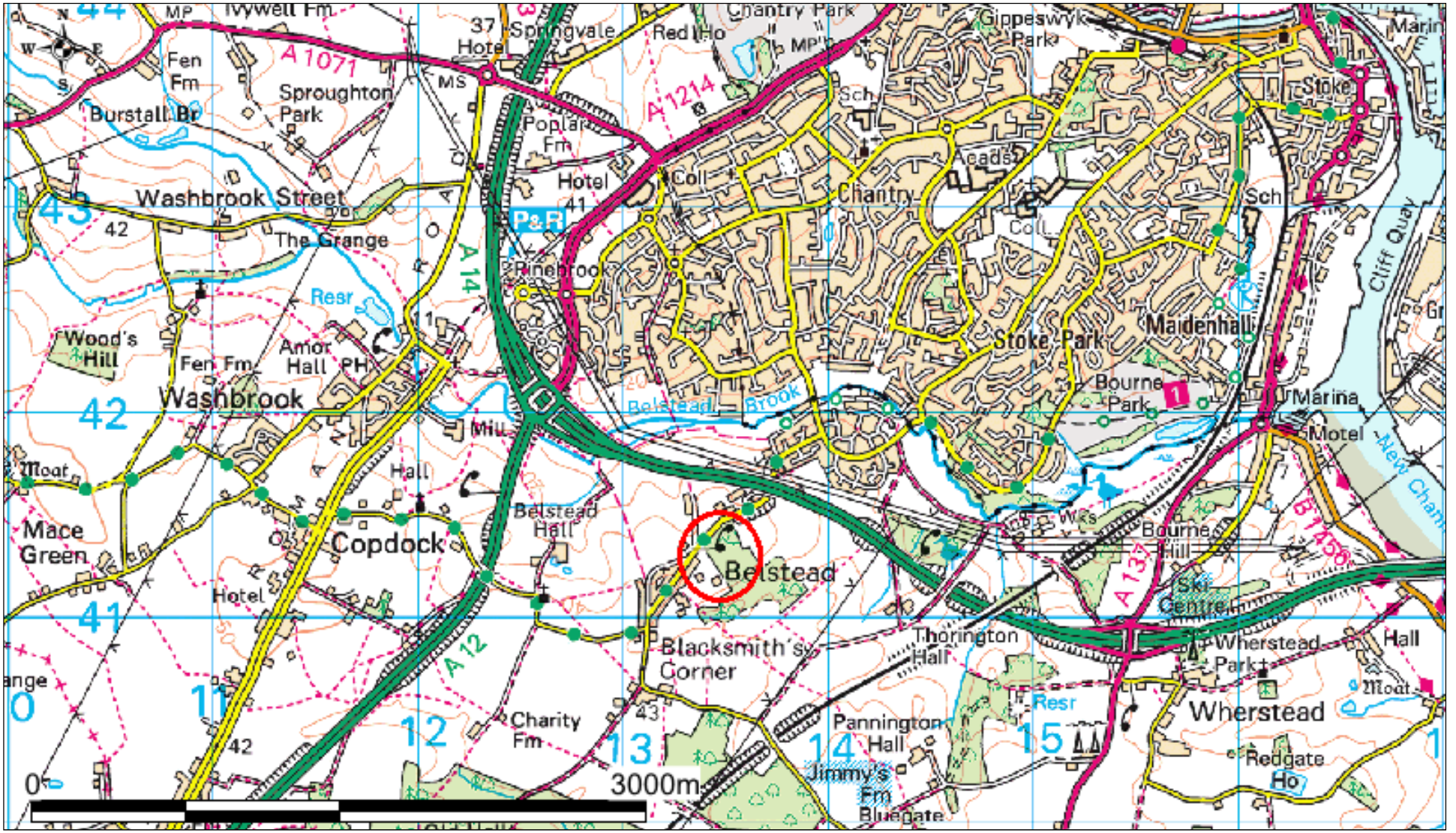

Figure 1. Site Location

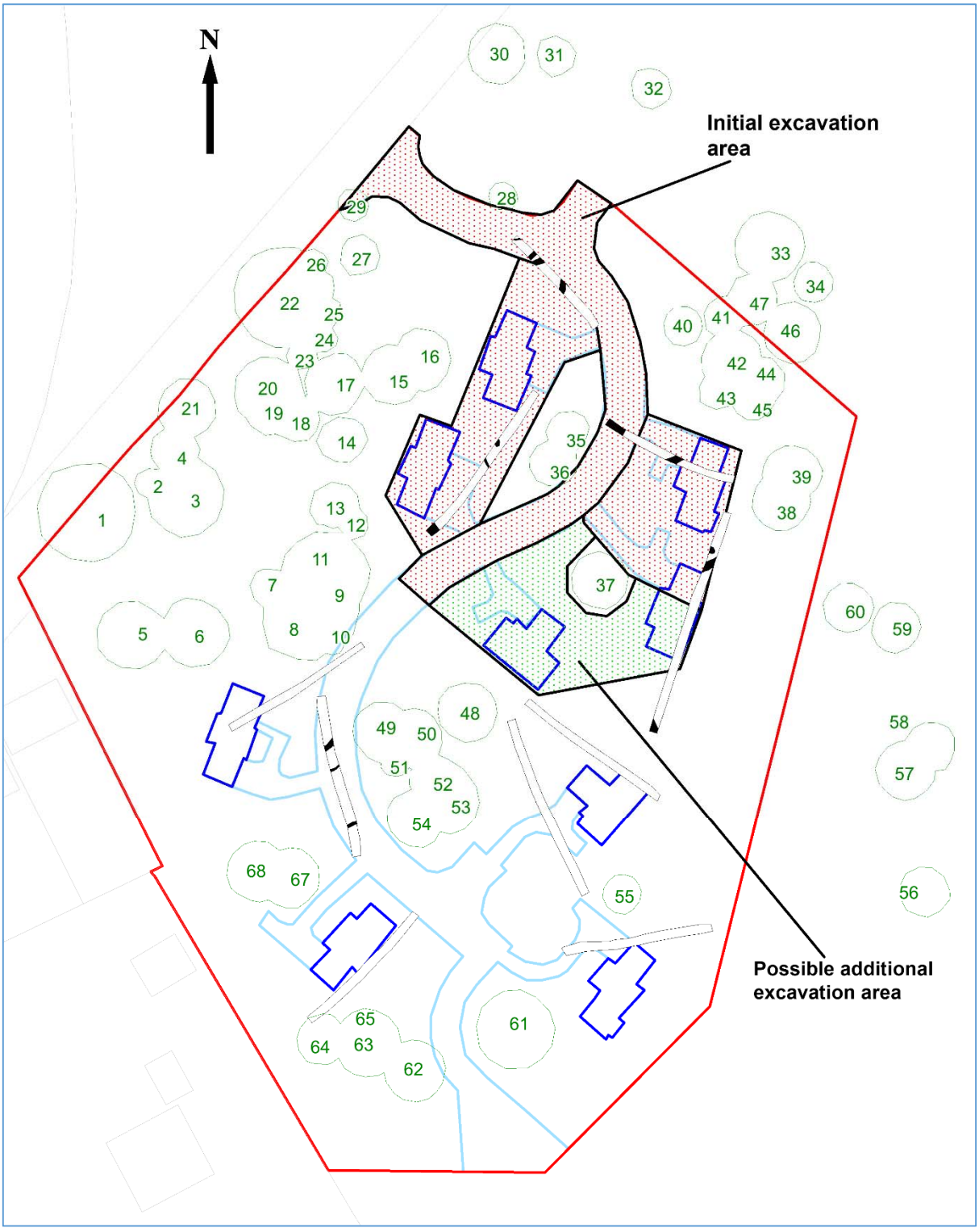

Figure 2. Proposed Excavation Area

2 Fieldwork

2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Simon Cass). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, and up to two experienced excavators. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.

2.2 The proposed area of excavation, covering *c*.0.3 hectares, is shown in Figure 2.

2.3 There are no known services within the proposed excavation area. However, should any hitherto unknown services be compromised during the excavation works, then this will not be the responsibility of the archaeological contractor.

2.4 The exact methodology for soil-stripping will be agreed on site. Subsequently, all interested parties will be informed of any proposed variation. However, the following general principles will be applied at all times for both the evaluation and open area work:

a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.

b) Mechanical plant will not be allowed to track over the stripped area until any exposed archaeological features have been excavated and recorded.

c) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.

d) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled in an area designated by the client.

e) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.

f) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.

2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see WSI and Method Statement) and also comply with the SCCAS/CT Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (revised 2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS/CT.

2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS/CT). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.

2.7 Any specific excavation methodologies will be agreed in detail before the project commences. However, the following minimum requirements will be adhered to or exceeded. Any variation from these procedures would need to be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

a) After sectioning, features that are, or could be, interpreted as structural will be fully excavated. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved.

b) All features will be examined in enough detail to try and establish their date and function. As a guide, 50% of general features will be excavated, with prehistoric features likely to require 100% excavation.

c) Between 20% and 30% of funerary ring-ditches and 10% and 20% of other linear features (ditches etc.) will be excavated with the sample representative of the available length and taking into account local variations in shape, fill and artefact concentrations.

2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

2.11 The HER code in this instance is BSD 028, and the event number ESF25651.

2.12 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.

2.13 Metal detector searches (in this instance by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt) will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;

i) Field surface prior to stripping
ii) The stripped surface
iii) The upcast spoil

2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.

2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.

2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts.

2.18 While opportunities for outreach activities actually on site during the excavation will be limited it is proposed that updates will be posted on the SACIC Facebook page and more detailed summaries on the website. The site will be incorporated into the corpus of material used by SACIC when providing lectures and talks.

3 Post-excavation

3.1 The unique project HER number (BSD 028) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.

3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.

3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.

3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).

3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.

3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.

3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed a post-excavation assessment report (hereafter PXA) will be prepared which will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the SCCAS/CT regarding the need for and scope of any subsequent analysis, publication and reporting. In some instances, a full PXA report is not required and this will be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork.

3.13 The PXA report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

3.14 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

3.15 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval.

3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS/CT hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.

3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS/CT, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS/CT they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).

3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS/CT (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.19 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS/CT, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.

3.20 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

3.21 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

3.22 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.

4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS/CT on request.

4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS/CT. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.

4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of c.20 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping along with one or two *c*.10 tonne dumpers. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.

4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

4.7.1 Backfilling has not been offered by SACIC for this project.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS/CT) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS/CT prior to any areas being handed back for development.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
1 x Project Officer (full time)
1 - 2 x Site Assistants (as required)
1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site will be Simon Cass. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work please see below:

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Darrah, Richard	Wood and woodworking	Freelance
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:	R.V.Gardner.	**Date:**	**25/01/2017**
Name:	**Rhodri Gardner**	**Position:**	**Managing Director**

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Professional Indemnity

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to th conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions ar applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of i evidences coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no righ imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holde provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,

Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance
Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF
Tel: **0344 892 1656** Fax: **0344 892 1657** Email: **southampton@towergate.co.uk**
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BSD 028

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0001	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Mid to dark grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Heavy root disturbance throughout. (sketch section with measurements on trench sheet 1 and below)	Topsoil in trench 1	c. 30	1.	0.3-0.4		
0002	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Pale to mid reddish-brown, soft sandy silt, containing frequent to moderate amounts of small to medium sized rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with 0001	Sub-soil in trench 1 - interface between (0001) and natural geology	c. 30	1.	0.05-0.2		
0003	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with subsoil (0004)	Top soil in trench 2			0.4		
0004	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) in trench 1 Depth varies in places Diffuse horizon with (0003) and natural	Sub-soil in trench 2			0.10-0.20		
0005	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with (0006)	Top soil in trench 3. Difficult to distinguish from sub soil (0006)			0.44		
0006	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	same description as for (0002) in trench 1 Difficult to distinguish from (0005)	Subsoil in trench 3			0.15		
0007	0007	0007	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	[0007]- Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with a shallow, concave profile.	Remains of a shallow ditch	1.5	0.6	0.1	Undated	
0008	0007	0007	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	(0008) - mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized stones. Diffuse horizon with (0005) and (0006)					Undated	
0009	0009	0009	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	[0009] - Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with steep convex edges down to a narrow concave base.	Possibly a narrow gully. Could be a natural glacial feature - edges seemed unsure and irregular in places.	1.5	0.	0.24	Undated	
0010	0009	0009	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	(0010) - Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones.	Possibly a narrow gully. Could be a natural glacial feature - edges seemed unsure and irregular in places.	1.5	0.	0.24	Undated	
0011	0011	0011	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch in plan, aligned roughly E-W, with a slight curve from WSW to ESE. Has moderately sloping convex edges down to a concave base. Contained fills (0012) and (0013)	Large ditch, possibly curvilinear. Small fragments of prehistoric (B/A?) Pot found in upper fill. Compact lower fill (0013) could be a sign that ditch was open for a while.	1.5	1.4	0.46	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Prehistoric
0012	0011	0011	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Upper fill of ditch [0011] Diffuse horizon with (0013) and (0006)	Upper fill of ditch [0011], a build up of silt in disused ditch.	1.5	1.4	0.38	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Prehistoric

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0013	0011	0011	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	pale grey, compacted/firm sandu silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-angular stones. Lower fill of ditch [0011] Diffuse horizon with (0012)	Compacted silt in base of ditch [0011]	1.5	0.	0.12	Neolithic/Bronze Age	Prehistoric
0014	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) Diffuse horizon with (0015) Heavy root disturbance	Top soil in trench 4			0.35		
0015	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) Diffuse horizon with (0014)	Sub-soil in trench 4. Depth is fairly constant, becoming slightly deeper towards the east end of the trench.			0.29		
0016	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	same description as for (0001) in trench 1 Diffuse horizon with (0017)	Top soil in trench 5			0.4		
0017	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0002) Increases in depth from 0.18 at south end of trench to 0.3 at north end of trench. Roman tile in layer	Sub-soil in trench 5, increasing in depth towards north end of trench where it goes down slope.			0.3		
0018	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	same description as for (0001)	Top soil in trench 6			0.4		
0019	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	same description as for (0002) Increases in depth from around 0.2m at the south end of trench to 0.4 at the north end, wher trench is ging down slope.	Sub soil in trench 6			0.4		
0020	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in trench 1 No subsoil could be seen in section in this trench, probably indistinguishable from (0020)	Top soil in trench 7					
0021	0021	0021	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	[0021] - Feature seen in SW corner of trench 7, appears o be linear and orientated roughly N-S, although west edge is obscured by L.O.E. Has moderately sloping slightly convex edges, down to a flattish concave base,	Linear ditch - perhaps related to [0023]/[0025]	1.5	c. 2.		Undated	
0022	0021	0021	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	(0022) - Mid grey-brown, soft sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded stones. Diffuse horizon with (0020)					Undated	
0023	0023	0159	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	[0023] - Linear cut in plan, aligned NE-SE, with moderately sloping convex edges down to a broad concave base. Unsure of relationship with ditch [0025]	Ditch, containing post-med CBM. Appears to be recut by/or recut of [0025]. Exact relationship could not be determined in section, due to similarity of the fills. Related also to [0021]?	1.5	1.	0.34	Post-medieval	Post-medieva
0024	0023	0159	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	(0024) - Mid grey-brown soft sandy silt, containing moderate mounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Diffuse horizon with (0020) and (0026)	Ditch, containing post-med CBM. Appears to be recut by/or recut of [0025]. Exact relationship could not be determined in section, due to similarity of the fills. Related also to [0021]?	1.5	1.	0.34	Post-medieval	Post-medieva

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0025	0025	0159	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	[0025] - linear ditch in plan, aligned NW-SE, with a shallow concave edge on the NE side, and no visible edge on the SW side due to undetermined relationship with ditch [0023]. Has a flatish base.	Ditch, perhaps a recut of [0023] or a predecessor to it. Exact relationship cannot be determined.	1.5	1.	0.18	Undated	
0026	0025	0159	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	(0026) - same description as for (0024), with which this fill is virtually indistinguishable.	Ditch, perhaps a recut of [0023] or a predecessor to it. Exact relationship cannot be determined.	1.5	1.	0.18	Undated	
0027	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Same description as for (0001) in Tr1	top soil in trench 10					
0028	0028	0028	Evaluation	Pit	Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan, with moderately sloping concave edges down to a concave base. Base showed signes of scorching, where natural sand had turned red-pink	Small pit, with ashy lower fill (0029) and scorched base suggesting in situ fire. Upper fill (0030) formed after disuse.				Undated	
0029	0028	0028	Evaluation	Pit	Fill	Thick layer of dark grey-brown (Black!) soft sandy silt, containing occasional fragments of fire cracked flint. Disturbed by roots and burrows. Lower fill of pit [0028]	Ashy deposit, possibly in situ in base of pit [0028], which has a scorched base from fire.				Undated	
0030	0028	0028	Evaluation	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow-brown, soft sand, containing very few inclusions. Upper fill of pit [0028]	Wind blown sand in top of disused pit [0028]				Undated	
0031	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Top soil, see 0001				0.3		
0032	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Sub soil, same as 0002				0.1-0.4		
0033	0001	0001	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	top soil, same as 0001				0.3		
0034	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	sub soil, same as 0002				0.3-0.5		
0035	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	subsoil in trench 10, see 0002				0.3		
0036	0036	0036	Evaluation	Natural hollow	Cut	Irregular in plan with irregular moderately sloping concave sides and an irregular flat base. Probably associated with excavation ditches 0116 and 0123.	Irregular large hollow cuts prehistoric finds on the surface.	6m see	1.5m see	0.8		Prehistoric
0037	0036	0036	Evaluation	Natural hollow	Fill	Mid grey brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions.	Irregular large hollow cuts prehistoric finds on the surface.	6m see	1.5m see	0.8		Prehistoric
0038	0038	0112	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W, with stepped flat sides and a concave base.	Cut of prehistoric ditch.	1.5n seen	1.	0.4	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman
0039	0038	0112	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey compact sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Basal fill of 2. 0.12m deep	Basal fill of prehistoric ditch	1.5n seen	1.6r	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman
0040	0038	0112	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	mid grey brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small to mid sized flint inclusions.	Top fill of ditch	1.	1.	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman
0041	0041	0041	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NW-SE, with irregular, moderately sloping sides and a concave base.	Only seen in trench section due to geology and shallow feature. Small IA ditch cut and fill.	1m see	0.4m see	0.12	Prehistoric	Prehistoric

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0042	0041	0041	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	dark brown black, loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate amount of small and med sized rounded flint inclusions.	Only seen in trench section due to geology and shallow feature. Small IA ditch cut and fill.	1m see	0.4m see		Prehistoric	Prehistoric
0043	0043	0043	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned E-W with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	possible ditch cut and fill.	1.5n seen	0.	0.2	Undated	Undated
0044	0043	0043	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Light yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions.	possible ditch cut and fill	1.5n seen	0.	0.2	Undated	Undated
0045	0045	0129	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned ESE-WNW with shallow concave sides and a concave base.	cut and fill of RB? Ditch	1.5n seen	1.	0.17	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0046	0045	0129	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown grey moderately compact sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks.	Cut and fill of RB? Ditch	1.5n seen	1.	0.17	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0047	0047	0047	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned NE-SW with moderately sloping concave sides, and a flat base.	cut and fill of RB ditch	1.	1.2	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0048	0047	0047	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions.	Cut and fill of RB ditch	1.	1.2	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0049	0049	0183	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus (Roman?) NE-SW, rounded bottom, shallow and narrow course, runs with the land gradient. Not really any distinction between top soil sub soil and fill.	Possible roman ditch terminus. Originally thought it was a pit, but it reappears again in trench 9		0.	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0050	0049	0183	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	greyish brown sandy silt, occasional pebbles up to 20mm in diameter. Friable. Single fill.	single fill of possible roman ditch terminus No evidence of backfill. Probably natural sedimentation. One sherd of pottery, no charcoal/bone.		0.	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0051	0051	0179	Evaluation	Gully	Cut	Straight linear. Shallow/narrow gulley, one fill, indeterminable from deposits above. Flattish base, U-shaped ditch. Date unknown	Shallow gulley, date unknown, running NE-SW		0.	0.1	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0052	0051	0179	Evaluation	Gully	Fill	greyish brown, sandy silt, friable, occasional small pebbles up to 10mm in diameter. Single fill.	Single fill of undatebale gulley. Running NE-SW		0.	0.1	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0053	0053	0053	Evaluation	Ditch	Cut	Straight linear, shallow, broad, U-shaped, N-S aligned, flattish base. Probably a combination of excavation features 0123, 0180 and 0186	Early roman ditch cut, shallow, contained roman pot sherds.		2.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman
0054	0053	0053	Evaluation	Ditch	Fill	greyish brown, friable, sandy silt, occasional pebbles up to 10mm in diameter. Single fill.	Single fill of early roman broad, shallow ditch. Roman potsherds. Running N-S		2.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Late Iron Age/Roman
0055	0002	0002	Evaluation	Deposit	Layer	Subsoil, same as 0002				0.1		
0100	0100	0100	Excavation area		Deposit	Topsoil deposit across site. Dark greyish brown loose silty sand with occasional small-medium angualr and rounded flints and pebbles	Topsoil across site			0.3		

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0101	0101	0002	Excavation area		Deposit	Subsoil deposit across whole site. Mid yellowish brown moderately firm sandy silt with comon angular and rounded flints and pebbles. Contained lave stone grindstone SF no. 1000.	Subsoil deposit across site.			0.4		
0102	0102	0102	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Linear gully, orientated approximately east-west with a v-shaped profile with steep straight sides to a narrow flat base.	Cut of small v-shaped gully. Alignment and profile suggests that this may be a field boundary, possibly orignally significantly larger but large amounts of root disturbance is present in this area of the site.	1.1	0.6-0.	0.3	Undated	Undated
0103	0102	0103	Excavation area	Gully	Fill	mid yellowish brown loose silty sand with common small-mid angular and rounded pebbles. Clear horizon but very contaminated with roots. Single fill of gully 0102.	Fill of gully 0103. Most likely an accumulation fill/gradual silting up.	1.1	0.6-0.	0.3	Undated	Undated
0104	0104	0104	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan, aligned approximately east-west with moderately steep straight sides down to a flat base with a sharp B.O.S at the top and a gentle B.O.S at the base. Feature half-sectioned with a full profile.	Cut of shallow pit, unlikely ot be a storage pit due to size and shape but not a refuse pit as fill is too sterile.	1.7	1.0	0.28	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0105	0104	0104	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with very common mid-large angular-rounded flints and pebbles. Diffuse horizon with natural as very disturbed by rooting. Single fill of feature	Sterile fill of shallow pit. Most likely formed by silting after use. The only find was discovered on the surface.	1.7	1.0	0.28	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0106	0106	0106	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Rounded in plan with moderately steep concave sides to a flat base with a sharp BOS at the top and a more gradual one at the base.	Small pit or possible posthole. Although it has concentrations of charcoal it does not appear to be a rubbish pit of represent in-situ burning (no heat scorching of natural below).	0.5	0.	0.21	Undated	Undated
0107	0106	0106	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Pale yellowish brown loose sandy silt with concentrations of charcoal, rare small subrounded flints and pebbles. Clear horizon with natural although heavily distrubed by rooting.	Fill of small pit 0106. Accumulation fill with patches of charcoal but no in-situ burning evident.	0.5	0.	0.21	Undated	Undated
0108	0108	0108	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Oval in plan with a rough NE-SW alignment, steep straight sloped sides to a slighlty concave base, sharp BOS at the top and a gradual BOS at the base.	Small pit, size and shape suggest it is not refuse or storage.	0.7	0.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0109	0108	0108	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid yellowish brown loose silty san dwith rare small rounded flints and pebbles and a clear horizon (though heavily disturbed by roots). Single fill of pit 0108.	Quite sterile filll of a small shallow pit, most likely forme dby natural infilling after use. Pottery, CBM and fire-cracked flint recovered.	0.7	0.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0110	0110	0112	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch feature, orientated approximaltey NE-SW with a steep stepped north-west edge (gradual start, then drops in to a steep straight vertical edge with a sharp BOS to a flat base with a moderately steep sloped SW side.	Cut of Ditch 0110. Most likely to be prehistoric ditch from recovered pottery - agricultural field boundary.	1.1	1.4	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0111	0110	0112	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with common small-mid angular/rounded flints and pebbles. Clear horizon and single fill of ditch 0110, massively root-affected.	Fill of agricultural field boundary, formed by accumulation. Probably prehsitoric.	1.1	1.4	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0112	0112	0112	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group Number for ditch					Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0113	0113	0113	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for ditch running east-west includes : 0114	Possible Roman agricultural ditch, runs into evaluation trench 8 but was not identifeid within the trench and does not reappear outside it.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0114	0114	0113	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Shallow linear ditch feature aligned approximately east-west, gradual slightly concave sides to a concave base.	Cut of shallow agricultural field boundary ditch, dateable pottery recovered.	1.	0.7	0.14	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0115	0114	0113	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt with common small-medium sangular/rounded flints and pebbles. Diffuse horizon due to high level of rooting and burrowing. Daeable evidence recovered.	Fill of shallow agricultural field boundary, formed by gradual accumulation.	1.	0.7	0.14	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0116	0116	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for large Roman boundary ditch S-N orientated. Includes slots 0117/0118, 0121/0122 and 0163 (excavated but not recorded fully as it was looking for the relationship between 0163 (GN 0116) and 0161 (GN 0123) but this had been previously excavated in the evaluation and the relationship lost.	Roman boundary ditch, relationship between this feature and GN 0123 lost by evaluation trench.	3	1.4	0.4	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0117	0117	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature running NE/SW with a u-shaped profile with concave sloped sides to a lightly concave base. The eastern side had been disturbed by roots about midway.	Segment of ditch belonging to GN 0116, roman boundary ditch.	1.	1.6	0.33	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0118	0117	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate subangular pebbles and frequent roots. Single fill of ditch with clear horizon.	Natural accumulation silting of disused ditch, heavily disturbed by root action. Part of Roman boundary ditch GN 0116.	1.	1.6	0.33	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0119	0119	0119	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Ovoid pit, with a long axis aligned NE/SW. Concave NE side and a convex SW side with gradual breaks of slope to a shallow uneven base.	Isolated pit of unknown function. Size, shape and deposit do not suggest that this is a storage or refuse pit.	1.	0.	0.21	Undated	Undated
0120	0119	0119	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Single fill of pit 0119. Firm pale yellowish brown silt with occasional small and medium pebbles and flints (rounded and sub-angular) as well as rare felcks of charcoal. Frequent roots present although the horizon is still clear.	Isolated pit of unknown function. Size, shape and deposit do not suggest that this is a storage or refuse pit.	1.	0.	0.21	Undated	Undated
0121	0121	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear dithc feature, orientated approximately northeast/southwest, with steep sides to a slightly concave base, The northwestern side is slightly concave while the southeastern side is slightly convex. Lots of root distrubance present.	Excavated segment within large Roman boundary ditch with a significant quantity of dateable pottery.	1.	1.7	0.4	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0122	0121	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown loose silty sand with common small-mid angular/rounded flints and pebbles. Heavily root disturbed but still a clear horizon.	Fill of Roman boundary ditch.	1.	1.7	0.4	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0123	0123	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for NE/SW orientated ditch (Roman field boundary ditch). Includes 0124/0125, 0174/0175 and 0161 (not recorded further as it was excavated to identify a relationship that had been lost in an evaluation trench).	Roman field boundary ditch				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0124	0124	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximatley norhteast/southwest with a sharp BOS at the top to steep concave sides with an irregular concave base.	Cut of linear ditch with a single identifiable fill.	>2.	1.	0.27	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0125	0124	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0124. Moderately dry slightly compacted silty sand with occasional small pebbles and pale greyish brown sand patches (old root disturbance?)	Fill of ditch segment 0124, formed by gradual accumulation.	>2.	1.	0.27	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0126	0126	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for Roman boundary ditch orientated east-west. Includes 0127/0128, 0133/0134 and 0172/0173.	Roman field boundary ditch, truncates field boundary group 0144.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0127	0127	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus, sub-oval in plan, orientated northwest/southeast with a gradual concave sloped profile to a flat base, with a steep convex southwestern side.	Part of Roman boundary ditch GN 0126, naturally silted up during phase of disuse?	1.7	1.	0.32	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0128	0127	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greysih brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small subangular and subrounded pebbles and frequent small rootlets. Single fill of ditch with slightly diffuse horizon (likely due to root action).	Ditch terminus belonging to GN 0126 (large Roman boundary ditch).	1.7	1.	0.32	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0129	0129	0129	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Linear gully feature, aligned approximately east-west, with concave sides and a gradual BOS to a concave base which cuts the single fill (0130) of shallow gully 0129.	Possible gully 0129, appeared linear in plan but very shallow. Possible shallow drainage gully?	>1.	0.6	0.16	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0130	0129	0129	Excavation area	Gully	Fill	Single fill of possible shallow drainage gully 0129. Loose dark brown silty sand with frequent small and medium pebbles and flints (rounded and subangular) as well as frequent roots.	Single fill of possible gully 0129. Roman pottery found, heavily root disturbed accumulation fill.	>1.	0.6	0.16	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0131	0131	0144	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Linear gullly, orientated north-south with a gradual BOS both at top and base with concave sides and base.	Cut of linear gully. Possibly naturally filled.	>1.	0.4	0.11	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0132	0131	0144	Excavation area	Gully	Fill	Single fill of gully 0131. Mid greyish brown moderately loose silty sand with rare small pebbles and frequent root disturbance.	Fill of possible gully 0131. No finds present.	>1.	0.4	0.11	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0133	0133	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch aligned east-west with a sharp BOS at the top to gradual concave sloped sides and an irregular concave base.	Ditch with a single fill (0134), part of GN 0126.	>1.	1.	0.30	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0134	0133	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0133. mid greyish brown moderatley loose silty sand with occasional small pebbles and flints and heavily root-disturbed.	Fill fo ditch 0133.	>1.	1.	0.3	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0135	0135	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for northeast/southwest orientated ditch. Small roman field boundary ditch, including contexts 0136/0137, 0138/0139, 0142/0143 and 0153/0154.	Group number ofr small Roman field boundary ditch, truncates ditch GN 0144 but is also truncated by GN 0150.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0136	0136	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Ditch terminus, appears sub-oval in plan, aligned east-west, with gently sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base.	Possible ditch terminus with a single fill (0137), part of GN 0135.	1.	0.	0.04	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0137	0136	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown loose silty sand with occasional small and medium pebbles and flints, frequent roots, pot and CBM	Fill fo ditch terminus 0136, part of GN 0135.	1.	0.	0.04	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0138	0138	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch feature orientated approximately southwest/northeast with a u-shaped profile and concave sides (approx 45 deg angle on SE side, not cleanly visible on the NW side.	Part of ditch GN 0135, heavily disturbed by rooting and hard to distinguish from subsoil (indicating probable natural silting of abandoned feature?).	>1.	0.5	0.18	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0139	0138	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty snad with occasional charcoal flecks, small sub-rounded/sub-angular pebbles and flints and frequent small rootlets.	Gradual infilling of abandoned ditch, part of GN 0135.	1.	0.5	0.18	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0140	0140	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned north-south with moderatly steep sloped sides to a concave base.	Roman field boundary ditch, cut by later ditch 0142.	1.	1.	0.28	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0141	0140	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose snady silty with occasional flints and pebbles, diffuse horizon due ot high levvels of bioturbation (roots). Truncated by 0142.	Accumulation fill of ditch segment 0140.	1.	1.	0.28	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0142	0142	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned approximately NE-SW, shallow sloping concave sides to a concave base. Truncates ditch 0140.	Cut of Roman boundary ditch, truncates ditch 0140.	1.2	1.	0.26	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0143	0142	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey loose silty sand with common small-mid angular-subangular flints and pebbles, heavily root disturbed consequently with a diffuse horizon at the base of the feature.	Accumulation fill of Roman boundary ditch	1.2	1.	0.26	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0144	0144	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for North-south aligned Roman boundary ditch, including 0140/0141, 0131/0132 and 0170/0171	Group number for Roman boundary ditch, orientated north-south. It is truncated by later Roman boundary ditches GN 0135 and GN 0126.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0145	0145	0145	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Ovoid pit with steep concave sides to a shallow concave base, cutting deposit 0149 in pit 0147 to the east.	Small pit	0.	0.	0.22	Undated	Undated
0146	0145	0145	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Dark blackish bronw soft/friable silty sand with frequent rootlets and moderate small/medium sub-rounded flints and pebbles. Single disturbed fill of pit 0145.	Single fill of pit 0145, heavily root disturbed.	0.	0.	0.22	Undated	Undated
0147	0147	0147	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Ovoid pit with near vertical sloped sides to a shallow concave base, western edge truncated by pit 0145.	Small pit, some bioturbation disturbance and western edge truncated by pit 0145.	0.	0.4	0.23	Undated	Undated

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0148	0147	0147	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Dark blackish brown soft/friable silty sand with occasional roots and rounded stones/flints.	Basal fill of pit 0147.	0.	0.4	0.11	Undated	Undated
0149	0147	0147	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Dull grey slightly mottled soft/friable silty sand with small rootlets and occasional rounded pebble inclusion. Upper fill of pit 0147, truncated by pit 0145.	Upper fill of pit 0147, truncated by pit 0145.	0.	0.4	0.12	Undated	Undated
0150	0150	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for North-south orientated possible Roman boundary ditch, includes segments 0151/0152 and 0155/0156	Possible Roman boundary ditch, truncates Ditch GN 0135 and gully 0157.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0151	0151	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	North-south aligned shallow ditch with slightly concave sloped sides to a flat base.	Cut of shallow Roman field boundary ditch, truncates ditch 0153.	0.	0.	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0152	0151	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional small rounded and angular flints and pebbles. Clear horizon although very root disturbed deposit.	Accumulation fill of roman field boundary ditch 0151.	0.	0.	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0153	0153	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned approximately NE/SW, with gradually sloped concave sides to a shallow slightly concave base, partially truncated by ditch 0151.	Cut of shallow Roman field boundary, truncated by 0151.	0.	0.	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0154	0153	0135	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown loose sandy silt with rare small rounded flints and pebbles, with a clear horizon although heavily disturbed by rooting. Truncated by 0151.	Accumulation fill of Roman boundary ditch, truncated by late boundary 0151	0.	0.	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0155	0155	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Shallow linear ditch, orientated approximately North-South, with gradual slightly concave sloped sides to a flat base, truncating gully 0157.	Cut fo shallow Roman field boundary, truncates gully 0157.	0.	0.	0.14	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0156	0155	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional small rounded and angular flints and pebbles. Clear horizon although very root disturbed deposit.	Accumulation fill of shallow Roman boundary ditch	0.	0.	0.14	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0157	0157	0157	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned approximately east-southeast/west-northwest, with gradual concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base, truncated by Ditch -155. The further route of this ditch is uncelar as it is only visible at this point - possibly truncated away after this point although it could relate to ditch GN 0135 (though they are on a slightly different alignment).	Cut of small gully, possibly for drainage due to size or the heavily truncated remains of a field boundary ditch.	0.3	0.3	0.09	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0158	0157	0157	Excavation area	Gully	Fill	Pale greyish brown loose sandy silt with rare small rounded and angular pebbles and flint inclusions and a clear horizon (although heavily root disturbed).	Accumulation fill of gully 0157, truncated by 0155.	0.3	0.3	0.09	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0159	0159	0159	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned NE/SW, with concave sloped sides to a shallow concave base.	Large ditch with single fill (0160).	1.	2.	0.34	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0160	0159	0159	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch 0159, loose mid brown silty sand with occasional small-medium pebbles and flints and frequent root disturbance.	Accumulation fill of ditch 0159.	1.	2.	0.34	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0161	0161	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned approximately SW/NE, with a u-shaped profile and a concave base. Part of Ditch GN 0123.	Segment of ditch within GN 0123, heavily root disturbed. Relationship with ditch 0163 unclear as it had been removed by previous evaluation trench.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0162	0161	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small flints and pebbles and moderate rootlets.	Accumulation fill of ditch 0161. Relationship with ditch 0163 unclear as it had been removed by previous evaluation trench.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0163	0163	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately E-W, with a u-shaped profile and a concave base.	Part of Ditch GN 0116, probably naturally silted up and heavily root-disturbed. Segment was excavated in order to investigate relationship with ditch 0161 bu t the relationship had been previously dug through by an evaluation trench.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0164	0163	0116	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, moderate subangular pebbles and roots. Single fill of ditch with moderately clear horizon.	Accumulation fill of ditch segment 0163.				Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0165	0165	0112	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately NE/SW, with steep sloped concave sides to a shallow flattish base.	Ditch, possibly prehistoric.	1.	1.	0.18	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0166	0165	0112	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellowish brown compact silty sand with occasional small pebbles and root distrubance.	Probable accumulation fill of ditch 0165.	1.	1.	0.18	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0167	0167	0167	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Small ovoid pit with a gentle concave slope to an irregular concave base.	Possible small pit, naturally silted up.		0.	0.08	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0168	0167	0167	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid brown loose silty sand with occasional small pebbles.	Accumulation fill of small pit 0167.		0.	0.08	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0169			Excavation area			Number voided						
0170	0170	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Shallow linear ditch, orientated approximately north-south, with gradual straight sloped sides to a flat base. Recorded within a relationship section so no full profile available at this point.	Shallwo Roman boundary ditch, truncated by Ditch 0172.	0.	0.8	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0171	0170	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Pale mid-yellowish brown loose silty sand with heavy root disturbance.	Accumulation fill of Roman boundary ditch 0170, truncated by later boundary 0172.	0.	0.8	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0172	0172	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated East-West, with moderately steep slightly concave sloped sides to a flat base. This ditch truncates Ditch	Cut of large Roman field boundary ditch, truncating earlier boundary (0170).	1.	1.	0.34	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0173	0172	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose sitly sand with occasional small/mid rounded and angular pebbles and flints. Clear horizon but very root-disturbed and animal burrowing noted.	Accumulation fill of large Roman boundary ditch.	1.	1.	0.34	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0174	0174	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated East-West, with a u-shaped profile - moderately steep concave sloped sides to a concave base.	Ditch in phase of disuse, part of Ditch GN 0123.	1.	1.	0.26	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0175	0174	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Mid greyish brown loose sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small pebbles and flints and frequent small rootlets.	Accumulation fill of ditch 0174	1.	1.	0.26	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0176	0176	0176	Excavation area	Bioturbation	Cut	Tree throw, approximately 2.8m diameter and up to 0.5m deep with one deep and one shallow quadrant excavated. Recorded in plan via GPS and by digital photograph only.	Tree Throw	2.	2.	0.5	Undated	Undated
0177	0177	0183	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately N-S, with a v-shaped profile (steep concave sloped sides to a concave base).	Possible terminus of ditch with a phase of disuse	1.	0.9	0.22	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0178	0177	0183	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid brownish grey friable fine silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks, small pebbles and small rootlets. Single fill with a diffuse horizon, particularly on the eastern side.	Accumulation fill of ditch segment (possible terminus) 0177.	1.	0.9	0.22	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0179	0179	0179	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Group number for post-medieval/modern gully - dated by modern blue/white china - running parallel to gully 0180 to the west (also interpretted as modern).			0.	0.25	Post-medieval	Later post-medieval
0180	0180	0180	Excavation area	Gully	Cut	Group number for post-medieval/modern gully (dated according to similarity with 0179) running parallel to gully 0179 to the east.	Not excavated, interpretted as related to modern ditch 0179 by size and orientation.		0.		Post-medieval	Later post-medieval
0181	0181	0181	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Cut of shallow linear ditch, aligned NE/SW, with gradual concave sloped sides to an irregular concave base.	Ditch with single fill (0182).	1.	1.1	0.22	Undated	Undated
0182	0181	0181	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Slightly compact pale greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles, heavily disturbed by roots.	Possibl natural accumulation fill of ditch 0181.	1.	1.	0.22		
0183	0183	0183	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Group number for ditch running north-south					Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0184	0184	0184	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Curcular pit wih steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base with no relationsihps to other features.	Isoalted pit of unknown function.	0.7	0.7	0.24	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0185	0184	0184	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mottled black/dark brown soft firable silty sand with frequent small rootlets and occasional rounded flints and stones (pebbles), moderate charcoal flecks.	Fill of pit 0184, contained charcoal flecks and pottery fragments. Possible hearth debris?	0.7	0.	0.24	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0186	0186	0186	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Appears suboval in plan, W to E alignment, with concave sounth side, with a sharp break of slope to the concave base. Cuts single fill (0189) of a ditch [0188]	Shallow ditch terminus, cuts neighbouring ditch [0188]	1.	0.	0.39	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0187	0186	0186	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of ditch terminus [0186], made of firm yellowish brown silt, with frequent pebbles and flint (medium small size, sometimes large) and frequent roots.	Natural silting accumulation of fill.	1.	0.	0.39	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0188	0188	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, with W to E alignment, with concave sides, grdaul Break of slope to a concave base.	cut of a ditch, cut by later ditch terminus [0106]	>1.	1.	0.48	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0189	0188	0123	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt with a loose compaction. Occasional pebbles and flint (small and medium), occasional roots and rare flecks of charcoal. Single fill.	Fill is natural silting accumulation. Contained pot and CBM	>1.	1.	0.48	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0190	0190	0183	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature running roughly S to N. U-shaped profile with a flat/somewhat irregular base and concave sides, about 60 degrees on E side and 30 on W side.	part of ditch belonging to [0183]	>1.	0.	0.1	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0191	0190	0183	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid brwonish pale grey friable fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks. Small pebbles and small roots. Single fill with slightly diffuse horizon.	Phase of disuse, most likely silted up naturally, considering how similar its fill is to overlying natural.	>1.	0.	0.1	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0192	0192	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	terminus of linear ditch, NE to SW alignment, with a gradual break of slop on top and base, with a gradual steep sides and an irregular concave base.	Terminus of dicth [0192], unclear purpose.	>1.	0.6	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0193	0192	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of [0192] made of a mid brwon, moderately loose sandy silt, with rare small pebbles and disturbed by roots.	possibly natural filled. Roman pot retrieved.	>1.	0.6	0.12	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0194	0194	0194	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature running roughly E to W. U-shaped profile with a flat base and slightly convex sides with about 45 degree slope.	terminus of a ditch in phase of disuse.	0.5	1.	0.16	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0195	0194	0194	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silt with occasional charcoal flecks, small pebbles and small roots, and mixed with small patches of silty light greyish natural material. Single fill with slightly diffuse horizon.	Likely to have been naturally silted up, given how disturbed by roots it is and how similar the fill is to the subsoil.	0.5	1.	0.16	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0196	0196	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch aligned northeast/southwest with a gentle break of slope to gradual steep sloped sides and down to a shallow concave base.	Cut of Roman linear ditch, filled with naturally accumulated deposit 0197. Same feature as 0192.	1.	1.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0197	0196	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown moderately loose sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and frequent root disturbance.	Possible natural accumulation fill of Roman field ditch 0196.	1.	1.	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0198	0198	0194	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature, orientated east-west with a sub-oval shaped terminal end in plan. Shallow concave profile with c.30-degree sloped sides to a flat base.	Ditch terminus in phase of disuse. Most likely silted up naturally given the root disturbance and simlarity of the fill with the surrounding subsoil.	1.7	1.1	0.19	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0199	0198	0194	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Light greyish brown friable fine sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small rootlets. Single fill of ditch with clear horizon.	Natural accumulation fill of ditch 0198.	1.7	1.1	0.19	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0200	0200	0200	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Ovoid pit, aligned approximately NW-SE, with a flat NW side and concave SE side with a sharp break of slope to an uneven base.	Small pit with single fill 0201. No finds recovered from this feature.	0.	0.5	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0201	0200	0200	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Loose mottled mid brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and flits, frequent rootlets and frequent charcoal flecks.	Single fill of small pit 0200. Sampled <2> due to presence of charcoal but no finds recovered form feature during excavation.	0.6	0.5	0.20	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0202	0196	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0196 in section 53, excavated to show relationship with ditch 0198. Same deposit as 0197.					Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0203	0198	0194	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Fill fo ditch 0198 in section 53. Excavated to show relationship with ditch 0196. Same deposit as 0199.					Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0204	0204	0204	Excavation area	Ditch	Other	Finds from intersection of ditches 0196 and 0198 - provenance uncertain.						
0205	0205	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch , NE/SW aligned with a gradual break of slope to steep concave sides to a concave base.	Linear Roman ditch feature, partially cut by pit 0207.	1.	0.4	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0206	0205	0144	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Singel fill of ditch 0205. Pale greyish brown moderately loose sandy silt with occasional pebbles and root disturbance.	fill o fditch 0205, cut by pit 0207.	1.	0.4	0.2	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0207	0207	0207	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Cut of ovoid pit, with gradual/steep sloped concave sides to a shallwo concave base, filled with 0208. Cuts ditch 0205.	elongated ovoid pit, cutting ditch 0205.		1.7	0.32	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0208	0207	0207	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid brown moderately loose sandy silt with occasoinal small pebbles and frequent small rootlets.	Single fill of pit 0207.Possibly natural accumulation fill of abandoned feature.		1.7	0.32	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0209	0209	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned east-west with steep concave sloped sides and a sharp break of slope to an uneven flattish base.	Ditch 0209 cuts ditch 0211	0.	0.3	0.22	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0210	0209	0126	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Loose mid brown sandy silt with occasional small/medium pebbles and rootlets.	Fill of ditch 0209, probably natural accumulation fill.	0.	0.3	0.22	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0211	0211	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Lenear ditch, aligned north-south, with steep sloped concave sides to an irregular flattish base.	Linear ditch	1.	0.	0.24	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0212	0211	0150	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Loose dark brown sandy silt with occasional small pebbles and roots.	Natural accumulation fill of ditch 0211. Cut by ditch 0209.	1.	0.	0.24	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0213	0242	0242	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small/medium flints/stones (gravels) and rooting	Fill of ditch 0242.	1.1	0.7	0.13	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0214	0214	0214	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately north-south and visibly cutting ditch 0242 to the north of this excavated segment,	Shallow ditch, likely to be part of Roman field system ditches seen previously to the southest.	0.	0.7	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0215	0214	0214	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent small/mediium flints/stones (gravels) and moderate roots.	Fill of roman field system ditch 0214.	0.	0.7	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0216	0216	0216	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Shallow pit, orientated approximately ne/sw with gradually sloped concave sides to a concave base. Edges quite disturbed but whether that is due to modern root action (observed) or original creation of the feature (natural rooting causing the feature) is unknown.	Small pit - possibly a root hole?	0.	0.6	0.11	Undated	Undated
0217	0216	0216	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent small/mediium flints/stones (gravels) and moderate roots.	fill of possible pit/root throw 0216.	0.	0.6	0.11	Undated	Undated
0218	0218	0218	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Irregular circular posthole with steep sloped sides to a shallow/flattish base. Heavily root-disturbed (roots still present).	Posthole	0.7	0.3	0.13	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0219	0218	0218	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown firm sandy silt with frequent small/mediium flints/stones (gravels) and moderate roots.	Fill of posthole 0218, heavily root-disturbed.	0.7	0.3	0.13	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0220	0220	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Ovoid pit with moderately steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base. Moderate small rootlests present throughout feature.	Small pit.	0.5	0.5	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0221	0220	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Leached out mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets throughout	Fill of pit 0220, heavily root-disturbed.	0.5	0.5	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0222	0222	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Shallow ovoid pit with gently sloped sides to a shallow concave base., orientated approximately north-east/southwest.	Shallow elongated pit.	1.	0.	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0223	0222	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mottled mid greyish brown firable sandy silt with frequent small/medium gravel inclusiosn and roots throughout.	Fill of pit 0222.	1.	0.	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0224	0224	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with steep sloped concave sides to a shallow concave base.	Small posthole	0.5	0.	0.22	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0225	0224	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Fill of posthole 0224	0.5	0.	0.22	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0226	0226	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Small posthole, slightly elongated north-east/southwest alignment, with steep sides to a shallow concave/flattish base.	Posthole	0.3	0.2	0.14	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0227	0226	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Fill of posthole 0226	0.3	0.2	0.14	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0228	0228	0228	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole with near vertical sides to a shallow concave base.	Posthole	0.	0.4	0.28	Undated	Undated
0229	0228	0228	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Fill of posthole 0228.	0.	0.4	0.28	Undated	Undated
0230	0230	0230	Excavation area	Pit	Cut	Semicircular pit (extending out of limit of excavation form the south) with steep concave sloped sides to a concave base.	Large pit adjacent to and extending outside the LOE.	1.	0.	0.46	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0231	0230	0230	Excavation area	Pit	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Fill of large pit 0230 - possibly naturally infilled after abandonment.	1.	0.	0.46	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age

Context No	Feature No	Group No	Area	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Phase	Period
0232	0232	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Ovoid pit, orientated north-south with a shallow sloped profile to a shallow concave base.	Pit.	1.	0.	0.28	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0233	0232	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt with moderate small gravel inclusions, occasional large stones and frequent roots throughout.	Fill of pit 0232.	1.	0.	0.28	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0234	0234	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole in a line with 0232 and 0236 with irregular steep sloped sides to a concave base.	Posthole - forms a short alignment with pits 0232 and 0236.	0.	0.	0.14	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0235	0234	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and roots throughout	Fill of posthole 0234	0.	0.	0.14	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0236	0236	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Cut	Ovoid pit with moderately steep sloped sides to a shallow concave base, orientated approximately NE/SW	Ovoid pit, forms part of a possible alignment with posthole 0234 and pit 0232.	0.	0.	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0237	0236	0243	Excavation area	Posthole	Fill	Mid/dark brown friable sandy silt with moderate small-medium gravel inclusions and frequent rooting.	Fill fo pit 0236	0.	0.	0.2	Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
0238	0238	0238	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately north-south with gently sloping concave sides to a shallow concave base .Feature fades out to the south though this is not believed to be a true terminus.	Linear ditch feature - potentially pert fo roman ditch system to the south	0.	0.7	0.13	Undated	Undated
0239	0238	0238	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Norht-south aligned ditch, possibly part of Roman ditch system to the south.	0.	0.7	0.13	Undated	Undated
0240	0240	0240	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	North-south aligned linear ditch, probably part of Roman ditch system seen to the south, with shallow concave sloped sides and base.	Linear ditch, part of Roman ditch system seen to the south.	0.	0.6	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0241	0240	0240	Excavation area	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown friable sandy silt with frequent small gravel inclusions and rootlets.	Fill of ditch 0241	0.	0.6	0.15	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0242	0242	0242	Excavation area	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, orientated approximately NE/SW with moderately sloped concave sides to a shallow	Linear ditch, cut across by ditch 0214.	1.1	0.7	0.19	Late Iron Age/Early Roman	Roman
0243	0243	0243	Excavation area	Structure	Other	Group Number for conjectural possible post-built roundhouse structure within north-western corner of the site. Includes features 0220, 0222, 0224, 0226, 0232, 0234 and 0236 with a potential diameter of approximately 6.7m.	Conjectural post-built roundhouse structure with 6 posts around the circumfernece and 1 central post.	6.	6.		Prehistoric	Mid/Late Iron Age
NAT			Evaluation									

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Other Finds	Ceramic Spotdate	Sample	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			No.	Finds
0006	2	5	2	232					1	52				Pre		
0012	1	1							1	74				Pre	01	Heat-altered Flint
0017			2	124												
0018	1	5	1	11										Pmed		
0024			1	1234												
0027			2	325												
0029											2	15	Stone: 1 - 14g		02	Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0033			4	334					1	8						
0034	1	3												Rom		
0035	6	23	1	34										Pre, Rom		
0037	3	12							5	82				Pre		
0039	2	2							2	4				Pre		
0040	4	6												Pre		
0042	9	42												Pre		
0046	14	85	1	119					1	7				Pre, Rom		
0048	3	16							1	10				?Pre, Rom		
0050	1	1												Rom		
0052			1	7									Clinker: 1 - 1g			
0054	16	44												Rom		
0101	24	299	2	146	3	10							Charcoal: 3 - 1g; Stone: 1 - 529g	Pre, Rom		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Other Finds	Ceramic Spotdate	Sample	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			No.	Finds
0105			1	48												
0109	2	6			1	1					1	24		?Rom		
0111	7	18												Pre, ?Ro		
0115	1	5												Rom		
0118	4	14			1	3								Rom		
0122	38	381	17	385										Rom		
0125	4	13												Pre		
0128	24	110	1	89	7	16							Charcoal: 1 - 1g	?Pre, Rom		
0130	17	63			2	5								Pre, Rom		
0134	142	1570	12	824	1	8	1	29					Animal bone: 11 - 11g	Pre, Rom		
0137	5	9	1	111										Pre, Rom		
0139	6	15												Rom		
0141	4	9							2	11	1	29		Rom, ?Med		
0143	18	63									2	21	Lava Quernstone: 100 - 536g; Heat altered stone: 1 - 13g	Pre, Rom		
0152	2	6							1	2	1	22		Rom		
0154	8	16												Rom		
0156	1	1												Rom		
0166	1	3			4	17								Pre		
0168			3	80	8	33										
0171	7	16			2	3							Coal: 1 - 1g	Pre, Rom		
0173	25	133	1	39	2	11							Heat altered stone: 1 - 377g	Rom		
0175	3	10	2	31										Pre,		
0178	59	233	10	634	30	111			1	3				Pre, Rom, ?Med		
0179	1	13												Pmed		
0185	7	25												Rom	01	Pottery, Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Worked Flint		Heat-altered Flint		Other Finds	Ceramic Spotdate	Sample	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g			No.	Finds
0189	9	27	1	13										?Pre, Rom, Med		
0193	3	10			4	21								Rom, ?Med		
0195	19	87	3	356	2	8								?Pre, Rom, ?Med		
0197	12	27	3	230	14	69								Pre, Rom, ?Med		
0199	9	69			1	13								Pre, Rom		
0201														?Rom, ?Med	02	Pottery, Iron Nails, Heat-altered Flint,
0202	9	51			3	14								Rom, ?Med		
0203	47	316	2	341	7	16	1	17					Charcoal: 2 - 1g	Rom		
0204	5	11												?Rom, ?Med		
0206	4	9			1	1								Pre, Rom		
0208	45	231			1	3	1	13					Clinker: 1 - 1g	Pre, Rom		
0210	28	80							1	2				Pre, Rom		
0213	14	55												Pre, Rom		
0215	40	122												Pre		
0219			1	14												
0221	1	1												Pre		
0229	1	4			5	2								Pre		
0231	15	72												Pre		
0233	90	1219			1	4								Pre		
0237	1	4												Pre		
0241	1	1											Animal bone: 15 - 7g	Pre		

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0006		Preh	QGM(F)			p	2	5	1					LIA	
0012		Preh	QMG			p	1	1	1					LNE-EBA or LIA	
0018		Pmed	LMT		int. brown glaze	p	1	5	1					Pmed	15th-16th c.
0034		Rom	SACG	Dr.37? Bowl		r	1	3	1	0.07	12	abraded	Les Martres-de-Veyre	Rom	Had-Ant
0035		Rom	BSW			p	1	1	1					LIA-Rom	
0035		Rom	GROG	jar?		r+p	3	4	1	0.04	16		red fabric with flint impurities	LIA-Rom	
0035		Rom	SACG	bowl	possible stamp on internal of base, worn	a+b	2	18	1			highly abraded, particularly internal base	ring base complete, 4 cm base diam., Lezoux	Rom	Had-Ant
0037		Preh	QMG		combing grooves	p	1	1	1				laminar texture	LNE-EBA or LIA	
0037		Preh	QSFGM			p	1	4	1					BA or LIA	
0037		Preh	QVM			p	1	7	1					LIA	
0039		Rom	BSW		wiping marks	p	1	1	1				laminar texture	LIA-Rom	
0039		Rom	BSW			p	1	1	1					LIA-Rom	
0040		Preh	QFM		combing grooves	p	2	2	1					MIA-LIA	
0040		Preh	QSFGM			p	1	1					prob.same as 0037	BA or LIA	
0040		Preh	BF		light combing or hard wiping marks	p	1	3	1					BA	LBA?
0042		Rom	BSW		smoothed	p	3	12	1				closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0042		Preh	QV(F)			p	3	9	1				close to BSW	LIA	
0042		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	3	21	1				fabric with large sand, quartzite pebbles and smooth red flint	MIA-LIA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0046		Rom	BSW	jar with pronounced shoulder	externally smoothed, worn	r+a	2	19	1	0.05	19	abraded, joining	fabric contains sparse fine flint	LIA-Rom	
0046		Rom	BSW	recessed lid		lid	1	34	1				Aylesford-Swarling tradition, 12 cm diam. 22% of lid	LIA-Rom	
0046		Rom	GX			b+p	4	18	3					Rom	
0046		Rom	BSW			r+p	2	4	1	0.06	12	small rim		LIA-Rom	
0046		Rom	RX			p	2	7	1			joining		Rom	
0046		Rom	RX		hard wiping	p	2	2	1					Rom	
0046		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	1	1					same as 0042	MIA-LIA	
0048		Rom	GROG		corrugated	p	1	6	1					LIA-Rom	
0048		Rom	BSW			p	1	4	1			laminating	wheel finished	LIA-Rom	
0048		Rom	GX			p	1	6	1					Rom	
0050		Rom	RX			p	1	1	1					Rom	
0054		Rom	GX	storage jar		2r+p	11	30	1	0.16	15	highly abraded		Rom	
0054		Rom	GX			p	2	6	1				one sherd with orange core	Rom	
0054		Rom	GROG	jar?		p	1	6	1				orange fabric with grey core	LIA-Rom	
0054		Rom	RX	crucible?		p	1	1	1				one side containing slag residues	Rom	
0054		Rom	SACG	bowl		r	1	1	1	0.05	10	highly abraded	coating worn	Rom	Had-Ant
0101		Rom	GROG	storage jar		b	1	106	1			exterior base broken, abraded	Romanising fabric; pos. button base, unclear diam.	LIA-Rom	
0101		Rom	STOR	storage jar		p	3	71	1				Romanising fabric with flint impurities; oxidised	Rom	e. Rom
0101		Rom	RX			p	1	8					fabric with sparse grog	Rom	e. Rom
0101		Rom	GX	jar 4.1		r	1	33	1	0.2	12			Rom	
0101		Rom	GMG			p	7	31	1				Associated with SF1000	Rom	
0101		Rom	GMG			p	1	3	1				Associated with SF1000	Rom	
0101		Rom	BSW			p	2	9	1				Associated with SF1000	LIA-Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0101		Rom	GX		1 with linear incision	p	3	12	3				Associated with SF1000	Rom	
0101		Rom	BSW	jar		r	2	6	1	0.09	17	ext. abraded, non-joining	Associated with SF1000; fabric with flint impurities close to QV(F)	LIA-Rom	
0101		Rom	GROG	jar?		r	1	2	1	0.03	18		Associated with SF1000; fabric GROG/BSW	LIA-Rom	
0101		Rom	GX	jar?		r	1	5	1	0.05	16		Associated with SF1000	Rom	
0101		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	11	1	0.13	13		Associated with SF1000	Rom	
0109		Rom	GX			p	2	6	1					Rom	e. Rom?
0111		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	1	1						MIA-LIA	
0111		Preh	QSFGM			p	2	11	1					BA or LIA	
0111		Preh	BF			p	1	2	1					BA	BA or LIA
0111		Preh	QFM			p	2	3	2					MIA-LIA	
0111		Rom	GMO			p	1	1	1					Rom	
0115		Rom	GMG			p	1	5	1				Romanising fabric with organic impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0118		Rom	BSW			p	2	10	1					LIA-Rom	
0118		Rom	GROG			p	2	3	1				pos. shoulder sherd	LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	SACG	Dr. 18/31		r	2	55	1	0.26	18	non-joining, abraded	Lezoux	Rom	Hadr.-Ant.
0122		Rom	GX			p	1	2	1				Romanising fabric with flint impurities; orange margins grey core	Rom	e. Rom
0122		Rom	RX			p	1	2	1					Rom	
0122		Rom	BSW		two with deep incision and cross hatching	p	21	46	2				fabrics closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	GX			p	3	14	2					Rom	e. Rom
0122		Rom	GMG			p	1	19	1					Rom	
0122		Rom	GMB			p	2	30	1				resembles BSW with flint impurities	Rom	e. Rom

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0122		Rom	GMG		2 with linear groove	p	5	4	2				some contain flint impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0122		Rom	STOR	storage jar		p	1	9	1				fabric with organic impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0122		Rom	BUF			b?	1	68	1			broken	fabric with coarse grog; pos. base of pedestalled pot	Rom	LIA-Rom
0122		Rom	GROG			p	1	2	1					LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	GROG			b	1	10	1				20% of button base; 8cm diam; oxidised	LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	BUF			p	2	12					fabric with fine grog; pos. same as BUF base	Rom	LIA-Rom
0122		Rom	BSW	jar		r	2	5	1	0.09	14	joining	fabric closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	BSW		string marks under base	b	1	30					28% of button base, 8cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0122		Rom	GX	bowl?		r	1	15	1	0.05	17			Rom	
0122		Rom	BUF			b	2	57	1				buff margins grey core; 40% flat base, 10cm diam.	Rom	e. Rom?
0125		Preh	QVM			p	1	2	1					LIA	
0125		Rom	BSW			a+b	1	2	1				closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0125		Rom	BSW			p	1	5	1				fabric also close to a micaceous variant of QV(F)	LIA-Rom	
0125		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	1	4	1					MIA-LIA	
0128		Preh	QZS(BF)MV		hard ext. wiping	p	1	7	1					MIA-LIA	
0128		Rom	BSW			p	14	33	3				some closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0128		Rom	BUF			p	1	8	1				coarse with impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0128		Rom	GX			p	1	1	1				oxidised fabric	Rom	
0128		Rom	GMG		linear incision	p	1	1	1					Rom	
0128		Rom	GX			p	3	17	2				early fabrics with impurities	Rom	e. Rom
0128		Rom	RF			p	1	1	1			surfaces worn	possibly from coated ware	Rom	
0128		Rom	GROG	platter		r	1	8	1	0.03	18		GROG/BSW	LIA-Rom	
0128		Rom	GX	jar 4.1		r	1	33	1	0.19	15			Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0130		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	2	8	1					MIA-LIA	
0130		Rom	BSW		2 burnished	p	10	18	3				some resemble GMB	LIA-Rom	
0130		Rom	GX		2 corrugated	p	3	24	2					Rom	e. Rom
0130		Rom	GMG		string marks under base	b+p	2	11	1				40% of ring base, 5cm diam.	Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG		7 with grooves	p	81	676					some early fabrics	Rom	e. Rom
0134		Rom	BSW		2 with grooves	p	21	50					resemble GMG	LIA-Rom	e. Rom
0134		Rom	GROG		2 burnished	p	3	17					GROG/BSW	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	GX			a+p	5	28					coarse Romanising fabrics	Rom	e. Rom
0134		Rom	STOR	storage jar		p	3	247	1				early fabric	Rom	e. Rom
0134		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	2	1					LIA	
0134		Preh	QSM			p	3	22	1				refined and oxidised	LIA	LIA-Rom
0134		Rom	BUF			b+p	2	35	1			base with residues	15% of ring base, 10cm diam.	Rom	
0134		Rom	SASG			p	1	2	1			coating worn, heavily abraded		Rom	Tiber.-Claud.
0134		Rom	GX			b	1	6	1				coarse early fabric; 19% of button base, 6cm diam.	Rom	e. Rom
0134		Rom	BSW			b	1	20	1				26% of short footed base, 5cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW			b	1	24	1			heavily worn	40% of ring base, 5cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	RX	jar?		b	1	43	1				25% of button base,7cm diam.	Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW			b	1	6	1				10% of short footed base, 8cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW			r	2	28	1	0.25	12	join		LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	bowl?		r	1	2	1	0.06	9			LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	bowl		r	1	5	1	0.08	13		hooked rim	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	GX			r	1	10	1	0.1	17			Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	bowl 6.18		r	1	21	1	0.11	16			Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	jar 4.1?		r	1	40	1	0.13	21			Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	jar 4.1?	thin groove	r	1	25	1	0.11	22			Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	jar 4.1		r	1	90	1	0.24	27	surface worn		Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	bowl 6.18		r	1	6	1	0.06	14			Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0134		Rom	GMG	bowl 6.18		r	3	31	1	0.17	15	non-joining		Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	jar 4.1?		r	1	40	1	0.15	20			LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	GMG	bowl 6.19		r	1	29	1	0.08	16			Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	bowl 6.18		r	1	36	1	0.11	19		resembles GMB	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	bulbous jar		r	1	13	1	0.08	14		LIA jar shape	LIA-Rom	
0134		Rom	BSW	jar 4.1		r	1	14	1	0.13	13			LIA-Rom	
0137		Preh	QVM			p	1	1	1			chip		LIA	
0137		Preh	QZS(F)			p	1	1	1					BA or LIA	
0137		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	3	1					LIA	
0137		Rom	GX	jar		p	1	3	1	0.04	11		coarse fabric	Rom	e. Rom
0139		Preh	QVM			p	2	1	1			chips		LIA	
0139		Rom	BSW			p	2	6	2					LIA-Rom	
0139		Rom	GMB			p	2	8	1			unevenly fired		Rom	
0141		Preh	QSM			b	1	7	1				14% of flat base, 8cm diam.	LIA	
0141		Rom	BSW			p	2	1	2			chips	one closer to GMB	LIA-Rom	
0141		Rom	GMG			p	1	1	1				coarse fabric	Rom	e. Rom
0143		Preh	QSFGM			p	1	1	1					LNE-EBA or LIA	
0143		Preh	QSM			p	2	4	1					LIA	
0143		Rom	RX			p	3	6	1				organic residues on surfaces	Rom	
0143		Rom	GX			p	3	9	1				oxidised fabric	Rom	e. Rom
0143		Preh	QGM(F)			p	2	15	1			abraded		LIA	LIA-Rom
0143		Rom	GROG			p	1	1	1				contains organic temper and resembles QVM	LIA-Rom	
0143		Rom	GX			p	4	6					early fabrics, some oxidised	Rom	e. Rom
0143		Rom	BSW			p	1	3	1					LIA-Rom	
0143		Preh	QGM(F)			p	1	17	1					LIA	
0152		Rom	GX			p	1	1	1					Rom	
0152		Preh	QSM			p	1	5	1				oxidised fabric	LIA	
0154		Rom	SASG			p	1	1	1			coating worn	La Graufesenque	Rom	Tiber.-Claud.
0154		Rom	BSW			p	2	1	1			chips		LIA-Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0154		Rom	GROG		burnished	p	1	5	1				GROG/BSW	LIA-Rom	
0154		Rom	GX			p	2	4	2				coarse fabrics	Rom	e. Rom
0154		Rom	GMG			p	3	3	3			abraded		Rom	
0156		Rom	GX			p	1	1	1					Rom	e. Rom
0166		Preh	F2			p	1	3	1					LBA	
0171		Rom	GX			p	4	11	3					Rom	
0171		Rom	GMG			p	1	2	1					Rom	
0171		Preh	QFM		burnished	p	1	2	1					MIA-LIA	LIA
0171		Preh	QSM			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0173		Rom	RX			p	4	4	2					Rom	
0173		Rom	GX		1 with twin vertical lines intersecting horizontal zones	p	5	17						Rom	
0173		Rom	GMB			p	2	11	1					Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW?			p	4	10				ext. worn		LIA-Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW		1 with groove; 1 with thin vertical lines	p	3	15	2				fabrics resemble GMB	LIA-Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW		diagonal combed dots	p	1	14	1			abraded		LIA-Rom	
0173		Rom	RX	bowl 6.18		r	1	12	1	0.05	17	heavily abraded		Rom	
0173		Rom	GX	jar?		r	1	3	1	0.04	12			Rom	
0173		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	7	1	0.11	12	cracked, worn		Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW?			r	1	12	1	0.07	14	ext. worn		LIA-Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW?			b	1	10	1			heavily worn	21% of button base, 6cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0173		Rom	BSW			b	1	17	1				13% of button base, 7cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0175		Preh	BF			p	3	10	1					BA	
0178		Rom	GX			p	46	114						Rom	
0178		Rom	GROG			p	2	12	1					LIA-Rom	
0178		Rom	BSW		hard wiping	p	1	6	1			ext. worn		LIA-Rom	
0178		Rom	GMO			p	1	2	1					Rom	
0178		Rom	RC		diagonal combing	p	2	2	1			ext black coating worn	some coating survives on interior	Rom	
0178		Preh	QVM			p	1	16	1					LIA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0178		Rom	BUF			p	1	11	1					Rom	
0178		Rom	GMG		string cutting marks	b	1	8	1				unclear diam.	Rom	
0178		Rom	GX			b	2	51	1			join	35% of button base, 7cm diam.	Rom	
0178		Rom	GX			r	1	9	1	0.1	15			Rom	
0179		Pmed	PEW	soup bowl	blue transfer decoration with flowers	r	1	13	1	0.09	23			Pmed	1770-1850
0185	3	Preh	QZS(F)			p	1	5	1					BA or LIA	LBA?
0185		Rom	GMG			b+p	4	16	1				25% of flat base, 6cm diam.	Rom	
0185		Rom	BUF			p	1	4	1					Rom	
0185		Rom	RX		groove	p	1	3	1				shoulder sherd	Rom	
0185		Rom	GX			r	1	2	1	0.04	16			Rom	
0189		Rom	GX			p	3	6	1					Rom	
0189		Rom	GMO			b	1	11	1				14% of flat base, 7cm diam.	Rom	
0189		Preh	QSM			p	1	1	1					LIA	LIA-Rom
0189		Preh	QVM			p	1	3	1					LIA	
0189		Rom	BSW	bowl or lid		r	2	2	1	0.06	15	join		LIA-Rom	
0189		Rom	SASG			p	1	3	1			coating int. worn		Rom	Tiber.-Claud.
0193		Rom	SASG			p	1	2	1			coating worn		Rom	Tiber.-Claud.
0193		Rom	GX			p	1	5	1					Rom	
0193		Rom	RX			p	1	2	1			abraded		Rom	
0195		Preh	QSM			p	1	2	1					LIA	
0195		Rom	BSW			1a+p	7	19						LIA-Rom	
0195		Preh	QVM			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0195		Rom	GX			p	4	21	1					Rom	
0195		Rom	GX		string cutting marks	b	1	11					19% of stepped base, 7cm diam.	Rom	
0195		Rom	BSW		strong rilling	b	1	8				one side abraded, fallen off	7% of base, 8cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0195		Rom	BSW	jar?		r	1	7	1	0.08	15			LIA-Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0195		Rom	GX			r	1	2	1	0.03	15			Rom	
0195		Rom	GX	jar?		r	1	6	1	0.07	12			Rom	
0195		Rom	GX	bowl		r	1	7	1	0.11	17			Rom	
0197		Preh	QZS(F)		short impressions intersecting at straight angle	p	1	8	1				beaker style decoration	BA or LIA	
0197		Preh	QVM			p	1	2						LIA	
0197		Rom	GX			p	3	4	3					Rom	
0197		Rom	BUF			p	2	2	1					Rom	
0197		Preh	QSM			p	2	2	1					LIA	
0197		Rom	BSW?		1 pos. corrugated	p	3	6	1					LIA-Rom	
0199		Rom	GX			p	2	29	2					Rom	
0199		Rom	GX	jar		2b+p	3	18	1			bases join	35% of ring base, 6cm diam.	Rom	
0199		Rom	GMO			p	1	6	1					Rom	
0199		Preh	QVM			p	1	5	1					LIA	
0199		Rom	BSW			r	1	1	1	0.04	12	chip		LIA-Rom	
0199		Rom	GROG			p	1	8	1					LIA-Rom	
0201	4	Rom	BSW?		1 with burnished line	p	3	4	2					LIA-Rom	
0202		Rom	BSW		1 with incision	p	3	25	1					LIA-Rom	
0202		Rom	GMB			p	1	2	1					Rom	
0202		Rom	GX			p	4	7						Rom	
0202		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	9	1	0.07	14			Rom	
0202		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	6	1	0.04	19			Rom	
0203		Rom	GX		1 with rouletting	p	15	65						Rom	
0203		Preh	QVM			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0203		Rom	BSW			p	22	66						LIA-Rom	
0203		Rom	BSW	jar 4.1		r	1	40	1	0.15	16			LIA-Rom	
0203		Rom	GX	jar		b	1	49					70% of low-footed button base, 5cm diam.	Rom	
0203		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	12	1	0.11	16		hooked rim; same fabric as base	Rom	
0203		Rom	GX	jar		r	1	11	1	0.15	14			Rom	
0203		Rom	BSW			r	1	19	1	0.13	13			Rom	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0203		Rom	BSW			b	2	26	1			join	11% of low-footed button base, 6cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0203		Rom	BSW			b	1	14	1				16% of button base, 7cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0203		Rom	BSW		string cutting marks	b	1	13	1				19% of flat base, 8cm diam.	LIA-Rom	
0204		Rom	GX			p	5	11	2					Rom	
0206		Rom	GX			p	3	6	3					Rom	
0206		Preh	QSM	bulbous jar?		a+p	2	3	1				shoulder sherd	LIA	
0208		Rom	GX			p	24	104						Rom	
0208		Rom	GMO			p	1	7	1					Rom	
0208		Rom	BSW		1 with linear groove	p	14	71				many worn	resemble GMG	LIA-Rom	
0208		Rom	GX		smoothed	r	1	4	1	0.1	13		grey sandwich core in orange margins, gey surface	Rom	
0208		Rom	BSW			r	1	4	1	0.08	12	worn		LIA-Rom	
0208		Rom	GX			b	1	14	1				15% of low-footed button base, 5cm diam.	Rom	
0208		Rom	GX			b	1	8	1			broken on exterior	shallow ring base, unknown diameter	Rom	
0208		Rom	GMG			r	1	5	1	0.08	17			Rom	
0208		Rom	GX			r	1	14	1	0.09	15	heavily abraded		Rom	
0210		Rom	BSW	1 corrugated, 1 with linear groove		p	19	48						LIA-Rom	
0210		Rom	BSW	bowl		r	1	4	1	0.05	13			LIA-Rom	
0210		Rom	GMG			p	2	6	2					Rom	
0210		Rom	RX			p	1	2	1					Rom	
0210		Rom	GROG			b+p	2	13	1			part from interior base	GROG/BSW; unclear diam.	LIA-Rom	
0210		Preh	QVM			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0210		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0210		Preh	QFM			p	1	3	1				resembles fabric BSW	MIA-LIA	LIA

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0213		Preh	F3			p	4	21	2					MIA	
0213		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	3					oxidised sandy fabric without organic	LIA	
0213		Preh	QGM(F)			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0213		Preh	QV(F)			b	1	15	1			broken	unclear diam.	LIA	
0213		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	2	3	1					MIA-LIA	
0213		Rom	BSW			p	3	2	1					LIA-Rom	
0213		Rom	GX			p	2	7	1	0.11	14	join		Rom	
0215		Preh	QV(F)			p	27	43						LIA	
0215		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	3	22	1					MIA-LIA	
0215		Preh	QZS(F)			p	4	21	1					BA or LIA	
0215		Preh	QVM			p	5	26	1					LIA	
0215		Preh	F2			p	1	11	1					LBA-EIA	
0221		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	1	1					LIA	
0229		Preh	BF			p	1	4	1					BA	LBA
0231		Preh	F3			p	10	35	1					MIA	
0231		Preh	QFM			p	3	16	1				fabric resembles BSW	MIA-LIA	LIA
0231		Preh	QFM		smoothed	p	1	12	1					MIA-LIA	LIA
0231		Preh	QZS(F)			p	1	9	1					BA or LIA	
0233		Preh	F1		exterior covered in coarse flint	p	25	114	1					NEO or EIA	
0233		Preh	F2			p	23	509	1					EIA-MIA	
0233		Preh	F2	high-necked jar	exterior smoothed	r	1	26	1	0.06	21		Darmsden-Linton Group	EIA-MIA	MIA
0233		Preh	F2	angular-shouldered jar	diagonal cut marks along rim with comb or string	r	1	152	1	0.05	28		Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition shape	EIA-MIA	EIA
0233		Preh	F2	high-necked jar		r	1	18	1				unclear rim diam.	EIA-MIA	MIA?
0233		Preh	F2			p	27	143				various sherds		EIA-MIA	
0233		Preh	F2	bulbous jar?		r	1	4	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	EIA-MIA	MIA
0233		Preh	F2	angular-shouldered jar?		a+p	3	191	1				Post Deverel-Rimbury tradition?	EIA-MIA	LBA-EIA

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0233		Preh	F3			p	7	59	1					MIA	
0233		Preh	QFM	jar?		r+p	2	3	1	0.04	13		fabric resembles BSW	MIA-LIA	
0237		Preh	QVM		smoothed	p	1	3	1					LIA	
0241		Preh	QZS(BF)MV			p	1	1	1					MIA-LIA	

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Period	Form	No.	Wt/g	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Flange thickness (mm)	Comments
0006	fscpqz	Rom	RBT	1	224					
0006	fsm	Rom	RBT	1	8					
0017	fsmx	Rom	TEG	2	123					
0018	msg	Pmed	LB	1	11					
0024	msg	Pmed	LB3	1	1233		95	62		17th-18th c.
0027	fscpqz	Rom	TEG	1	138					
0027	fsf	Rom	RBT	1	186					tile
0033	msg	Pmed	LB	1	90					
0033	fscpm	Rom	IMB?	1	142					slightly curving
0033	fscpm	Rom	RBT	2	101					
0035	fscpm	Rom	IMB?	1	33					slightly curving
0046	fsm	Rom	IMB	1	118					
0052	fsfmfe	Rom	RBT	1	7					
0101	fscpm	Rom	TEG?	1	18					possibly flange
0101	fsgm	Rom	TEG	1	128			20	14	part from a corner
0105	fsm	Rom	RBT	1	48			21		
0122	fscpm	Rom	RBT	12	70					small fragments
0122	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	160					
0122	fsgm	Rom	RBT	1	35					
0122	fsgm	Rom	RBT	1	42			24		
0122	fsgm	Rom	RBT	1	40			27		
0122	fsf	Rom?	IMB?	1	38			15		curving
0128	fscpqz	Rom	RBT	1	89			24		
0134	fsm	Rom	RBT	1	14			1		possibly tile
0134	fsm	Rom	RBT	4	49					broken and abraded pieces
0134	fsf	Rom	RBT	1	16					
0134	fscpqz	Rom	RBT	1	31					smoothed flat surface
0134	fscpm	Rom	TEG	1	131			53	27	flange
0134	fsgm	Rom	RBT	1	96			25		
0134	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	138					
0134	mscpv	Rom	IMB?	1	187			20		slightly curving
0134	fsm	Rom	IMB?	1	163					surfaces worn

0137	fsf	Rom	TEG	1	110			43	17	flange
0173	fscpm	Rom	TEG	1	39				23	flange
0175	fscpqz	Rom?	RBT?	1	4					triangular piece from broken corner
0175	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	27			12		
0178	mscpv	Rom	RBT	1	4					small fragment
0178	fsm	Rom	RBT?	2	12					two flat pieces, one with impressions
0178	fsm	Rom	RBT?	1	10			10		thin flat piece
0178	mscpv	Rom	RBT?	2	48					
0178	fsm	Rom	RBT?	1	4					
0178	fsf	Rom	RBT	1	170			34		reduced fabric with orange surface
0178	fscpqz	Rom	RBT	1	234			36		
0178	mscpv	Rom	TEG?	1	152			30		flange broken
0189	fsm	Rom	RBT	1	12			13		impressions on one side
0195	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	195			24		
0195	fsgm	Rom	IMB?	1	71			14		slightly curving, wiped smooth on one side
0195	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	90			20		possibly tile, wiped smooth on one side
0197	fscpm	Rom	TEG?	1	20					possibly flange tip
0197	fsfmfe	Rom	RBT	1	80			33		one surface wiped smooth
0197	fscpqz	Rom	IMB	1	130			21		curved piece
0203	fsf	Rom	TEG	1	286			35		lower cuttaway, flange broken
0203	fsqz	Rom	FLU?	1	55			20		flange broken, internal soot
0168	fscpm	Rom	RBT	3	80					
0219	fscpm	Rom	RBT	1	14			13		

Appendix 6. Fired clay catalogue

Ctxt	Samp	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0101		fscpmv	RBT?	3	10			associated with SF1000
0109		fs		1	1			
0118		fsmx	RBT?	1	3			
0128		msvqz		8	16			one piece possibly CBM
0130		msv		2	5			abraded
0134		msv		1	8			heavily burnt
0166		fs		4	17			small abraded fragments
0168		fscpmv	RBT?	8	33			
0171		fsmf	RBT?	1	1			
0171		fscpmv	RBT?	1	2			
0173		fsmqz	RBT?	2	11	1 piece with one flat surface		
0176		fscpmv	RBT?	30	95	7 pieces with one flat surface		
0176		msvqz		1	13		exterior with small organic impressions	
0176		fs		1	3			uneven firing, grey surfaces
0193		msv		1	6			
0193		fscpmv	RBT?	1	3			
0193		fscpmv	RBT?	1	10	one flat surface but irregular shape	possible finger impression on interior	
0193		fscpf		1	1			red flint
0195		fscpmv	RBT?	2	8	1 piece with one flat surface		
0197		fscpmv	RBT?	2	3			
0197		fscpf		1	1			
0197		fsmx		13	35			small broken and abraded pieces
0197		fsmx	lining?	1	29		two triangular and one rectangular impressions from a pointy tool	
0199		msvqz		1	12			

0202		fsmx	RBT?	3	14	1 piece with one flat surface		
0203		msv		1	1			
0203		fscpmv	RBT?	2	6	1 piece with one flat surface		burnt pieces
0203		fscpf		3	6			
0203		fsmx	RBT?	1	2		flat impression	
0206		fsgm	RBT?	1	1			worn
0208		fsmqz	RBT?	1	2			
0229		fs		5	3			small fragments
0233		fsmx	RBT?	1	3			

Appendix 7. Small finds catalogue

Small finds from the evaluation

Small Find No	Ctxt	Object	Material	Fragment count	Wt/g	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
1000	0003	?Coin	Copper alloy	1	3	Complete, discoidal object, possible coin. Both faces worn and encrusted with dirt.	1.5			22	?Rom
1001	0014	?Coin/button	Copper alloy	1	7	Complete, discoidal object - possible coin. Both faces masked by dirt.	1.5			27	
1002	0016	?Mount/fitting	Copper alloy	1	3	Fragment of a circular, plate mount or fitting. External edge is curved and on the front is a decorated border of oblique line mouldings. Remains of a circular attachment hole. Reverse is plain.	1.5	19.5	19		
1003	0027	Vessel	Copper alloy	1	9	Rim fragment of a cast, copper alloy vessel - possibly from a funnel shaped neck of a flagon. Moulded ridge below rim.	17	2	38		Med-Pmed
1004	0027	Coinweight	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Coinweight, cast, biface. It is heavily damaged/worn around the edges. It dates to James I, 1620 - 25. It is square in plan. Obv: St Michael angel with halo and spearing dragon. Rev: crown over I I for James I. Probably made in Cologne or Nuremberg.	1.8	9.6	9.6		Pmed
1005	0027	Button	Copper alloy	1	3	Complete, cast button with discoidal head and integral wire attachment loop. It is gilded on all surfaces. Front of button is plain and corroded. Reverse has letters; Treble Gilt Stand. D Colour. 19th century date.	8			20	Mod
1006	0027	Hooked tag	Copper alloy	1	1	Incomplete hooked tag dating to c. 1500 - 1550. Tag is circular in plan and decorated with an openwork design consisting of punched holes. Some of the holes are damaged and have joined. Edge of tag is worn, loop and hook missing.	1.5	15	17.5		Pmed

1007	0033	Hammerstone	Flint	1	90	Flint pebble with hackled surface around edges from use as hammerstone. Triangular in plan, lozenge shaped in section.	30.5	49.5	61		Pre

Small finds from the excavation

Small Find No	Ctxt	Object	Material	Fragment count	Wt/g	Description	Depth	Width	Length	Diameter	Period
1008	0101	Quern	Stone	417	0	Very worn/friable pieces of a lava quernstone. The surface layer is laminating which means little detail of the tool marks remains. Two pieces have the outer edge/circumference present. Most of the pieces are irregular in shape; the largest piece is rectangular in plan and provides the measurements. Of the 417 fragments 117 were large to count; the remaining 300 are an estimate.	42	58.5	182		Rom
1009	0134	Strip	Iron	1	32	Elongate strip of iron, corroded and encrusted, detail masked. Possibly part of a strip fitting.	8	28	68		
1010	0173	Nail	Iron	1	9	Elongate object, square in section and bent at a right angle towards the tip. Corroded and encrusted.	7	10	50.5		

Appendix 8. OASIS summary

Project details

Project name	BSD 028 Land South of Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk
Short description of the project	A relatively small area excavation of 2,256m2 was undertaken in advance of the construction of new dwellings on land off Grove Hill, Belstead in 2017. A previous phase of trenched evaluation had revealed features of Iron Age - earlier Roman date and the subsequent excavation confirmed this as the principal period of activity. The earliest evidence was a background scatter of worked flint potentially of Neolithic or Bronze Age date. However, the first incised feature potentially dated to the earlier/middle Iron Age, marking the beginning of a continuous phases of activity that extended into the 2nd century AD. The deposits were essentially limited to ditches/gullies, relating to landscape management, probably for arable fields and stock control, and pits. A group of small Iron Age features located at the northern end of the site were recorded as a possible roundhouse, although the evidence for this was not compelling. Given that no definite structural evidence was recorded, but the artefactual assemblage, particularly the ceramics and Roman CBM, was reasonably large, the site has been interpreted as lying within the area of a wider Roman farmstead, but marginally away from its main focus of occupation. Two post-medieval ditches appeared to have been redundant before the surveying of the 1st Edition OS map of the late 19th century.
Project dates	Start: 28-07-2017 End: 08-09-2017
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	B/09/00901 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSD 028 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2017/109 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 2 - Deciduous introduced
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	NAIL Roman
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Neolithic
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Iron Age
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Significant Finds	BRICK Roman

Significant Finds	TILE Roman
Significant Finds	FLUE TILE Roman
Significant Finds	IMBREX Roman
Significant Finds	TEGULA Roman
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL TOOTH Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL TOOTH Late Iron Age
Investigation type	"""Full excavation""","""Open-area excavation"""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH BELSTEAD BSD 028 Land South of Grove Hill
Postcode	IP8 3LW
Study area	0.22 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 134 413 52.028453097512 1.111149017021 52 01 42 N 001 06 40 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 34m Max: 35.85m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Animal Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land off Grove Hill, Belstead, Suffolk BSD 028 Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Boulter, S.
Other bibliographic details	2017/109
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	An A4 report in house style, wire-comb bound and card covered.
Entered by	Simon Cass (simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	14 May 2018

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