Cotswold Archaeology

Jack's Field (Adj. Warren's Barn)
The Street, Witnesham
Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

for

Mr & Mrs T Burrows

CA Project: SU0044

CA Report: 2018/003

August 2019

Jack's Field (Adj. Warren's Barn)
The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment
and
Updated Project Design

CA Project: SU0044
CA Report: 2018/003

prepared by date	Jezz Meredith, Senior Project Officer
checked by date	Rhodri Gardner, Head of Suffolk Office September 2018
approved by signed date	Rhodri Gardner, Head of Suffolk Office August 2019
issue	02

HER Information

Site Code:	**WTN 032**
Site Name:	**Jack's Field, The Street, Witnesham**
Report Number	**2018/003**
Planning Application No:	**C/12/2072 & DC/14/3252/ARM**
Date of Fieldwork:	**Spring 2016**
Grid Reference:	**TM 1840 5027**
Oasis Reference:	**Suffolka1-307030**
Curatorial Officer:	**Rachael Abraham**
Project Officer:	**Jezz Meredith**
Client/Funding Body:	**Mr & Mrs T Burrows**
Client Reference:	**N/A**

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By:	Jezz Meredith
Date:	August 2019
Approved By:	Stuart Boulter
Position:	Senior Project Officer
Date:	August 2019

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Appendices

Summary

Trial trenching during November 2015 led to the identification of significant Iron Age remains in the south-sloping field to the north of The Street, Witnesham. This appears to confirm Basil Brown's records made for Ipswich museum that Iron Age and Roman finds had been uncovered during the digging of the sand pits on the north side of The Street (probably where the carpark for the recreation field is now situated).

An open area excavation in April 2016 revealed a comparatively dense scatter of pits and other features, many belonging to the Iron Age and representing nearby occupation during this period. Also found was a linear arrangement of ditches and several pits of the Roman period, a late Saxon pit and a ditch of medieval or later date.

Of particular interest was a large east to west boundary ditch of Iron Age date containing many fragments of fine handmade black burnished pottery, animal bone and pieces of fired clay. At the western terminal end an interesting group of loomweights was recovered including a complete triangular example. The pottery suggests a date range from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period (4th century BC to 1st century AD).

The densest concentration of Iron Age pits was in the vicinity of the large ditch terminal. In one of these pits part of an articulated skeleton of an adult female individual was found, consisting of the torso and skull but without limbs. Finding partly articulated bodies could be evidence that a form of exposure of the dead was taking place during this period.

Also of Iron Age date were several larger pits which were likely to be for clay extraction (for daub and possibly for the manufacture of pottery and loomweights). To the north of the large ditch was a four-post structure with post-hole spacings of *c*.2m apart. These are often interpreted as the bases of granaries but they could have fulfilled a number of other functions.

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site of Jack's field is located within the southern half of Witnesham village in an area of dispersed housing. The site is behind an industrial unit called Warrens Barn which is within a small disused sand pit along the northern edge of The Street with the site behind the barn to the north and north-west (Fig. 1). The site is located on a south-facing slope (at between *c*.31m and 38m above Ordnance), looking towards the River Fynn, *c*.150m to the south.

1.2 The scope of the project

This assessment report has been commissioned by Last & Tricker Partnership on behalf of the client and produced by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC).

This report has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by Stuart Boulter (Appendix 1). This assessment report is consistent with the principles of the Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). This archaeological assessment report covers all elements recorded using the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) code WTN 032.

The principal aims of the assessment are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork.

- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has already been undertaken.

- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer the original research aims as defined in the WSI.

- Assess the significance of the data-set in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and the revised Research Framework (Medlycott ed. 2011).

- Present recommendations covering any required analysis, publication/dissemination and archiving.

- Define and quantify analysis/publication/archiving tasks in order to calculate resources and costs to complete the project.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The archaeological excavation works were triggered by a condition of the planning application (C/12/2072 & DC/14/3252/ARM) covering the development of the site for housing.

The preliminary trenched evaluation was conducted on the 19th November 2015 (Green 2015). This identified Iron Age features and deposits towards the centre of the site, requiring further archaeological investigation as specified in the WSI (Appendix 1).

The open area excavation ran between the 7th and 25th April 2016. An irregular central area (corresponding to the footprints of proposed dwellings) was machine excavated to reveal archaeological deposits; while a single linear trench (Trench 7) was placed towards the south of the site to investigate the archaeological potential of this part of the development area (Fig. 1).

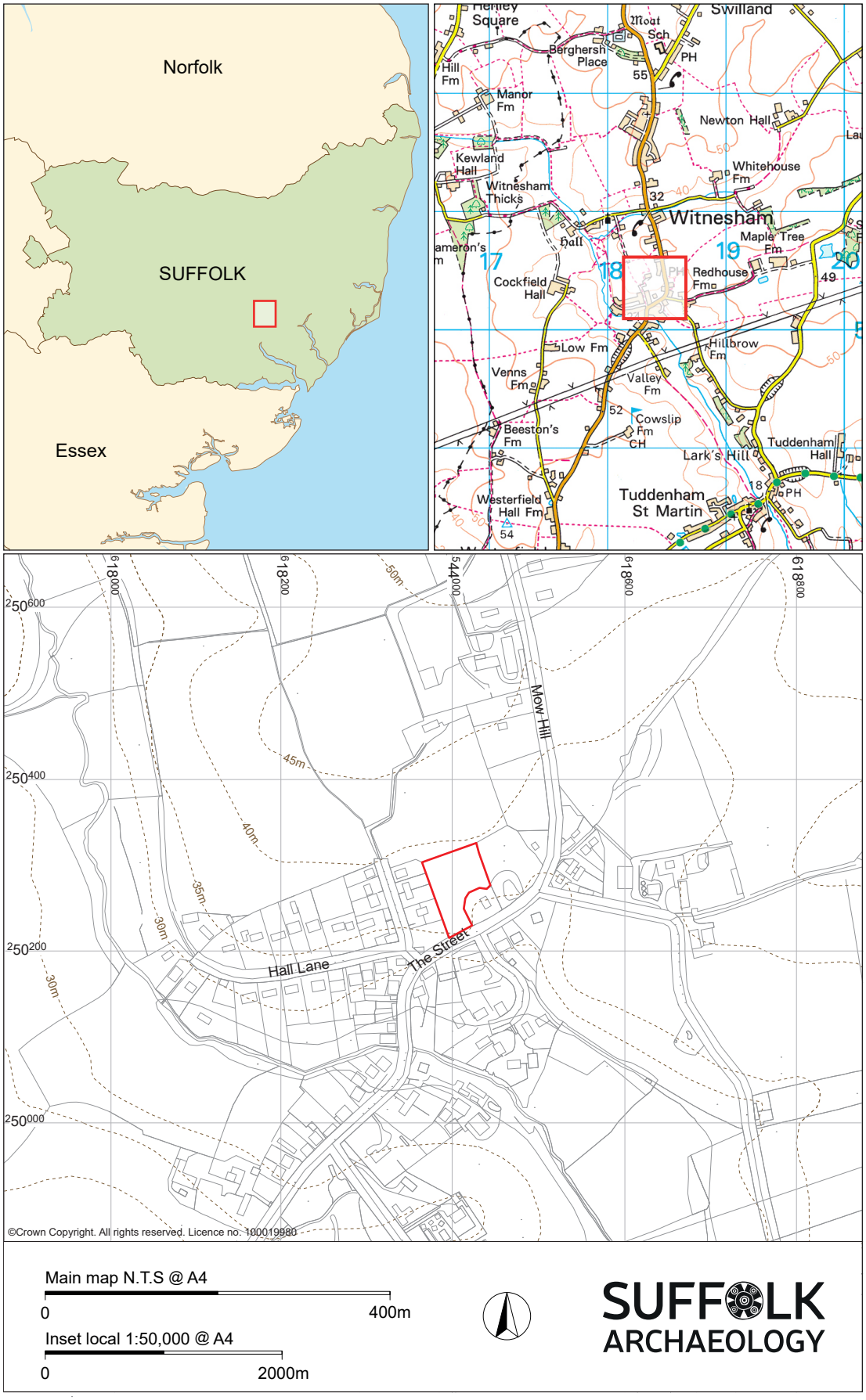


Figure 1. Location of site showing development area (red)

2 Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation clay, sand and gravels to the north end of the site which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation. The south side of the site has no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey website) but the adjacent Warrens Barn building is within a disused sand pit, suggesting that this was the predominant deposit here. The site until recently formed a small, overgrown grassed paddock, previously used as an informal garden.

2.2 Archaeology

An archaeological condition was placed as the site lay within an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, with the medieval parish church of St Mary lying *c*.700m to the north (HER Ref. WTN 016). A small number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded in the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the vicinity of the development site (Green 2015). A summary of these entries is presented in the following table; the recorded locations are marked on Figure 2 opposite.

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
WTN 028 (ESF22894)	Palaeolithic to modern	Field walking found a Palaeolithic flint scatter and modern material. Located 500m south-west of site.
WTN 003 (MSF4366)	Iron Age and Roman	Iron Age and Roman pottery found in "Dark Earth" during sand pit excavations. Located within the site boundary.
WTN Misc[i] (MSF9175)	Roman	Roman coin found metal detecting. Located 700m west of site.
WTN 004 (MSF4367)	Roman	Roman coin found during metal detecting. Located 250m north-west of site.
WTN 030 (ESF23294)	Roman and modern	A single sherd of Roman pottery along with modern bricks were found during monitoring works. Located 120m south of site.
WTN 020 (MSF31142)	Saxon	Saxon metal work found during metal detecting. Located 550m west of site.
WTN 015 (MSF14072)	Saxon	A single sherd of Saxon Thetford ware was found during monitoring works. Located 1.1km south-west of site.
WTN 014 (MSF13434)	Medieval	Medieval pottery found during monitoring works. Located 50m east of site.
WTN Misc[ii] (MSF9176)	Medieval	Medieval lead pilgrim's ampulla found. Located 650m north-west of site.
WTN 001 (MSF4363)	Medieval	Location of a medieval moated rectory. Located 1.1km south-west of site.
WTN 016 (MSF14146)	Medieval	Medieval parish church of St Mary lying 700m to the north of site.

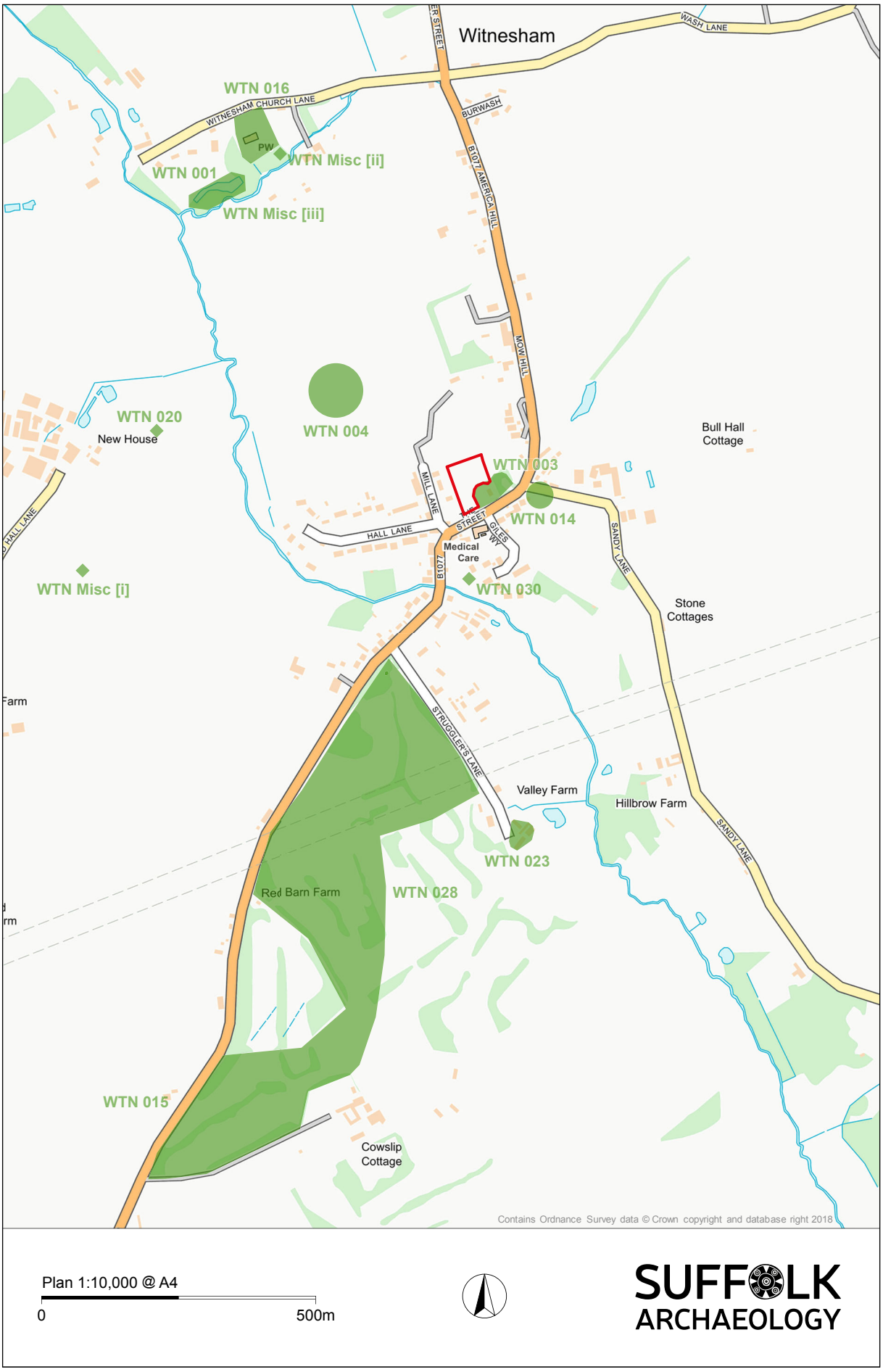


Figure 2. Site (red) shown amongst HER data entries (green)

WTN 023 (MSF25416)	Post-medieval	Post-medieval (16th to 17th century) farmhouse and barn. Located 600m south of site.
WTN Misc[iii] (MSF21643)	Undated	Undated finds of weapons and inhumations recorded in the 19th century. Located 600m north-west of site.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

Several sites in the immediate vicinity will be discussed in more detail. The proposed development is adjacent to an archaeological site (WTN 003; MSF4366) where Roman and Iron Age pottery was found within possible domestic deposits of "Dark Earth". This site was identified by the celebrated Suffolk archaeologist Basil Brown during his post-war years working for Ipswich Museum (Barbara Butler *pers com*: Appendix 10). The abandoned sand pit in which Warrens Barn is placed and an adjacent area to the east (where the carpark for the children's play area is located) are both likely candidates for Basil Brown's visit.

Also close to the site, at a short distance to the east (*c*.50m), a medieval pottery scatter was found during monitoring works (WTN 014; MSF13434), while a Roman coin of Allectus, (AD 293-296) was found *c*.200m north-west of the proposed development area (WTN 004; MSF4367).

3 Original research aims

The following original research aims (ORA 1 to 3) have been extracted from the WSI produced by Stuart Boulter (Appendix 1)

ORA 1: To identify and characterise archaeological deposits and features across the site.

ORA 2: To produce a full archive, post-excavation assessment report and identify any further work required.

ORA 3: To identify potential to address research aims as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

All recorded features are shown on Figure 3. Appendix 2 presents a full list of all contexts recorded. An initial assessment has been made of pottery and other datable finds (Section 5) and a preliminary phasing sequence has been produced for the assessment area (Fig. 4).

Finds of Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age date have been identified as residual in later contexts, but the majority of features have been dated to the Middle Iron Age or later. There are a small number of features that have non-diagnostic prehistoric finds (flint flakes or heat-altered stone) which have been allocated to Phase 1.1: prehistoric. A northerly group of features belong to Phase 1.2 of the Middle Iron Age, with the largest feature group belonging to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period of Phase 1.3.

A small but significant group of contexts are of Roman date (Phase 2) and there are single features each of Late Saxon (Phase 3) and medieval or later (Phase 4) date. A small number of minor features are undated and assigned to Phase U.

4.2 Phase 1.1: Prehistoric

Five individual features have been placed in this phase. These features are not closely dated but pits 0112, 0115 and 0160 contain an assemblage of finds which appears to be prehistoric in nature (e.g. containing worked flint, heat-altered stone etc.). The linear features 0010 and 0236 are stratigraphically earlier than the Phase 1.3 features that cut them (truncated by ditch 0147 and pit 0174). All Phase 1.1 features are towards the centre of the site and are in close proximity to major Phase 1.2 features (such as the large ditch 0147 and the pit with a burial 0231). It is therefore quite likely that some of the contexts from Phase 1.1 could belong to the Iron Age phases.

A summary of Phase 1.1 features is shown in Table 2.

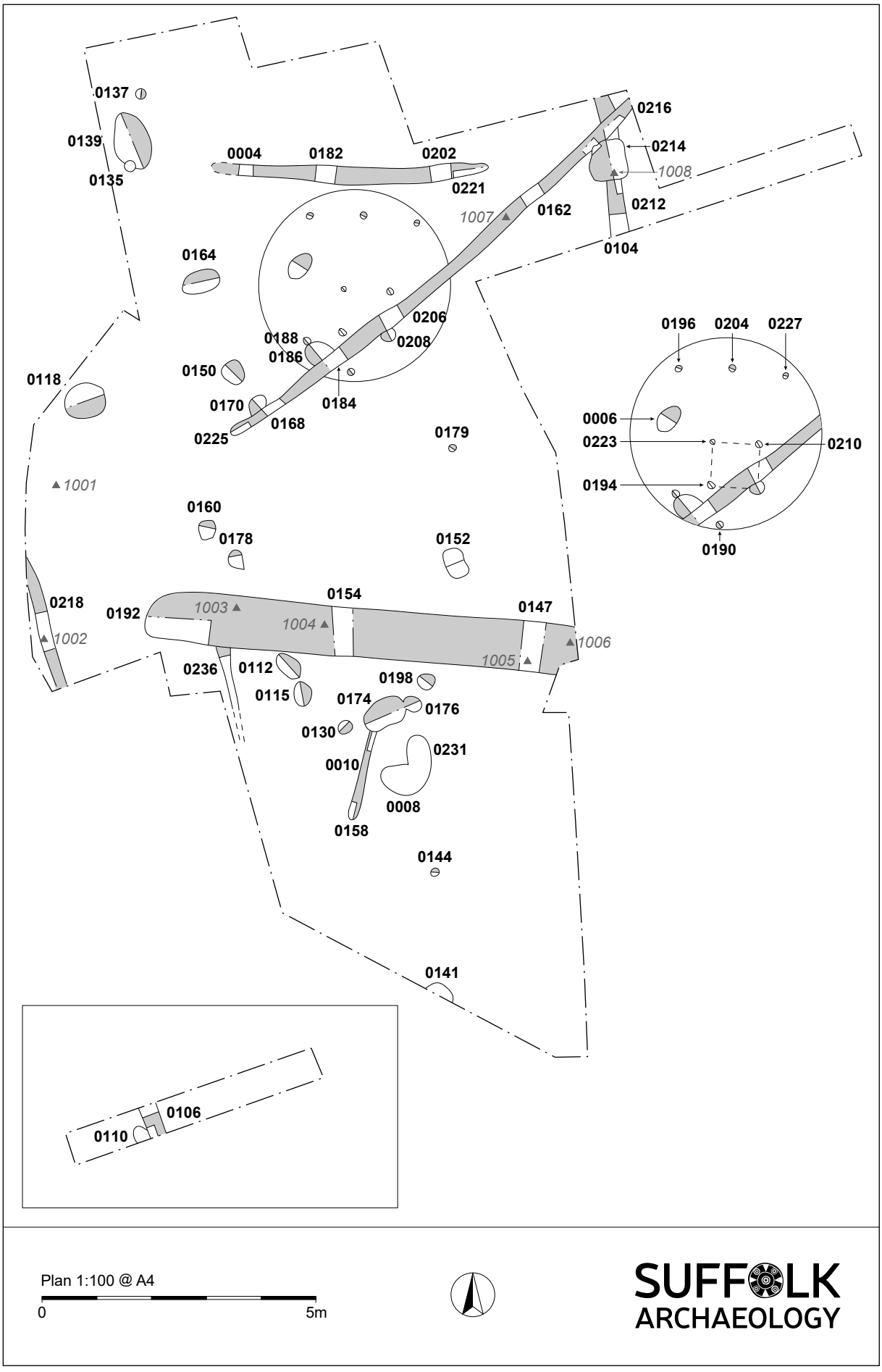


Figure 3. Site plan showing all features (Trench 7, inset)

Pits	0112 (*0113*, *0114*) 0115 (*0116*, *0117*) 0160 (*0161*)	*length* 1.3m, *width* 0.9m, *depth* 0.24m *length* 1.05m, *width* 0.75m, *depth* 0.28m *diameter* 0.7m, *depth* 0.5m
Ditches	0010 (*0011*, 0158/*0159*, 0172/*0173*) 0236 (*0237*)	*width c.*0.4m, *depth c.*0.2m *width* 0.5m, *depth* 0.2m

Table 2. Phase 1.1 features (full details in Appendix 2)

4.3 Phase 1.2: Middle Iron Age (4th-1st centuries BC)

Many features of Phase 1.3 contain residual pottery of the Middle Iron Age, suggesting that occupation of this period must be in the vicinity, but only four features of Phase 1.2 have been identified. These all appear to be restricted to the northern part of the site and include a cluster in the north-western corner. Phase 1.2 features are summarised in Table 3.

Pits	0139 (*0140*, *0156*) 0170 (*0171*)	*length* 2.95m, *width* 1.8m, *depth* 0.76m *length* 0.8m, *width* 0.7m, *depth* 0.15m
Postholes	0135 (*0136*) 0137 (*0138*)	*diameter* 0.36m, *depth* 0.15m *diameter* 0.42m, *depth* 0.12m

Table 3. Phase 1.2 features (full details in Appendix 2)

4.4 Phase 1.3: Late Iron Age to early Roman (1st centuries BC/AD)

Features of this period are the most numerous on site and include the impressive ditch 0147, the four-post structure 0234 and a number of significant pits, one containing a partially articulated human skeleton. Ditch 0147 was a major east to west running obstacle with a terminal end to the west. The remains of up to seven individual loomweight fragments were recovered from the terminal fill. An outlying feature was pit 0110, which was identified in Trench 7, *c.*25m south of the main excavation area.

A summary of Phase 1.3 features is shown in Table 4.

Ditch 0147	0147 (*0148*, *0149*, *0220*)	*width* 2.4m, *depth* 0.7m
	0154 (*0155*)	*width* 2.4m, *depth* 0.75m
	0192 (*0193*, *0229*, *0230*, *0235*)	*width* 2.4m, *depth* 0.9m
	0238 (*0239*)	*not bottomed*
4-poster 0234	0194 (*0195*)	*diameter* 0.4m, *depth* 0.25m
	0208 (*0209*)	*diameter* 0.5m, *depth* 0.2m
	0210 (*0211*)	*diameter* 0.3m, *depth* 0.3m
	0223 (*0224*)	*diameter* 0.3m, *depth* 0.25m
Post-line 0240	0196 (*0197*)	*diameter* 0.35m, *depth* 0.1m
	0204 (*0205*)	*diameter* 0.3m, *depth* 0.1m
	0227 (*0228*)	*diameter* 0.3m, *depth* 0.1m
Pits	0006 (*0007*)	*length* 1.35m, *width* 0.87m, *depth* 0.24m
	0008 (*0009*, *0014*)	*length* 1.8m, *width* 1.7m, *depth* 0.42m
	0012 (*0013*) = 0231 (*Skeleton 0232*, *0233*)	*length* 2.4m, *width* 1.06m, *depth* 0.34m
	0110 (*0111*)	*length c*.0.8m, *width* 0.65m, *depth* 0.38m
	0141 (*0142*, *0143*)	*length* 1.38m, *width* n/a, *depth* 0.4m
	0150 (*0151*)	*diameter* 1.1m, *depth* 0.52m
	0152 (*0153*, *0166*, *0167*)	*length* 1.4m, *width* 0.85m, *depth* 0.65m
	0174 (*0175*)	*length* 2m, *width* 1.35m, *depth* 0.36m
	0176 (*0177*)	*length* 1m, *width* 0.7m, *depth* 0.26m
	0178 (*0181*)	*length* 0.96m, *width* 0.7m, *depth* 0.22m
	0186 (*0187*)	*diameter* 1.1m, *depth* 0.16m
	0198 (*0199*, *0200*, *0201*)	*diameter* 0.78m, *depth* 0.36m

Table 4. Phase 1.3 features (full details in Appendix 2)

4.5 Phase 2: Roman (AD 1st-4th centuries)

Continuity into the Roman period is suggested by the transitional finds assemblage of Phase 1.3. In the fully Roman Phase 2 there is perhaps continuity in ditch alignment with three linear features of this phase being either parallel or at approximate right-angles to the large east to west running Iron Age ditch 0147 of Phase 1.3. The Roman pits appear to be closely associated with the ditches, with pit 0214 cutting ditch 0104 and pit 0118 close to ditch 0218. Both pits contained large assemblages of animal bone, predominantly cattle and pig, suggesting nearby settlement but no structural evidence was identified within the excavation area.

Pits	0118 (*0119*, *0120*) 0214 (*0215*)	*length* 1.86m, *width* 1.58m, *depth* 0.81m *diameter* 1.7m, *depth* 0.86m
Ditches	0004 (*0005*, 0182/*0183*, 0202/*0203*, 0221/*0222*) 0104 (*0105*, 0212/*0213*) 0218 (*0219*)	*width c*.0.7m, *depth c*.0.2m *width* 0.89m, *depth* 0.28m *width* 0.52m, *depth* 0.2m

Table 5. Phase 2 features (full details in Appendix 2)

4.6 Phase 3: Late Saxon (AD 10th-11th Centuries)

A single feature (pit 0164) represents this phase, which contained two pieces of Thetford ware type pottery of the 10th to 11th century. Strangely, two sherds of possibly Early Anglo-Saxon pottery were also recovered from this feature.

Pit	0164 (*0165*)	*length* 1.6m, *width* 1m, *depth* 0.6m

Table 6. Phase 3 feature (full details in Appendix 2)

4.7 Phase 4: medieval or later

Ditch 0162 was on a different alignment to earlier ditches and cut features belonging to Phases 1.2 and 3. Despite being excavated in five separate slots, finds recovery was poor with only a small collection of flints retrieved (likely to be residual) and a single piece of tile. The tile is likely to be late medieval to post-medieval in date.

Ditch 0162	0162 (*0163*) 0168 (*0169*) 0184 (*0185*) 0206 (*0207*) 0216 (*0217*) 0225 (*0226*)	*width* 0.6m, *depth* 0.15m *width* 0.4m, *depth* 0.2m *width* 0.58m, *depth* 0.25m *width* 0.8m, *depth* 0.3m *width n/a*, *depth* 0.16m *width* 0.5m, *depth* 0.15m

Table 7. Phase 4 feature (full details in Appendix 2)

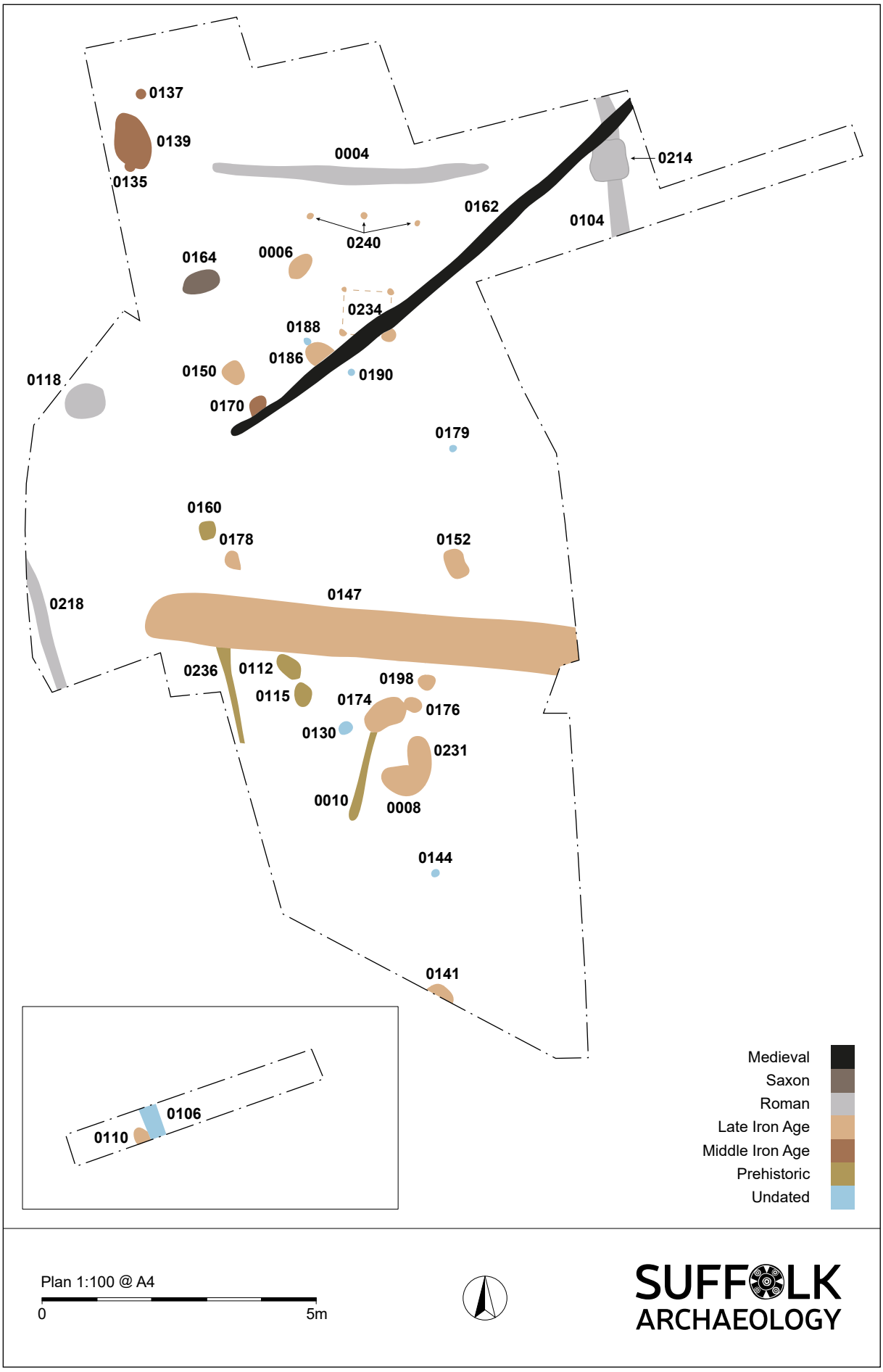


Figure 4. Phased site plan (Trench 7, inset)

4.8 Unphased

Ditch 0106 was an undated feature which cut the Phase 1.3 pit 0110 in Trench 7. Undated features included the small undated postholes 0130 and 0144 from the centre of the site and three possible small postholes towards the north: 0178, 0188 and 0190.

Ditch 0106	0106 (*0107-0109, 0121, 0122*)	*width* 1.6m, *depth* 0.9m
Postholes	0130 (*0131, 0132*)	*diameter* 0.6m, *depth* 0.38m
	0144 (*0145*)	*diameter* 0.44m, *depth* 0.14m
	0179 (*0180*)	*diameter* 0.25m, *depth* 0.1m
	0188 (*0189*)	*diameter* 0.3m, *depth* 0.1m
	0190 (*0191*)	*diameter* 0.4m, *depth* 0.1m

Table 8. Unphased features (full details in Appendix 2)

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and palaeoenvironmental archive:

- Completion and checking of the primary paper and digital archive
- Preparation of Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- Preparation of Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- Cataloguing and archiving of digital images
- Preparation of provisional phasing
- Discussion/description of principal features
- GPS survey data of site converted to MapInfo
- Preparation of scanned security copies of A3 section/plan sheets
- Processing (washing and marking), quantification and assessment of finds
- Processing and assessment of palaeoenvironmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive is quantified in Table 9:

Type	Format	Quantity
Context register sheets	A4 paper	4
Context recording sheets	A4 paper	66
Section register sheets	Á4 paper	2
Environmental sample register sheets	A4 paper	3
Small finds register	A4 paper	1
Trench record sheets	A4 paper	6
1:20 & 1:10 scale plan/section sheets	A3 plastic drafting film	13
Digital images	2592 x 1944 pixel .jpeg (includes duplicates)	254
Misc sketch plans & field notes	A4 & A3 paper	3

Table 9. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

5.3 Quantification and assessment of bulk finds archive

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

5.3.1 Introduction

Bulk finds were recovered from fifty-eight contexts and additional material was collected from fourteen soil samples. A summary of artefact quantities by material type is shown in Table 10, including that recovered from samples. A full bulk finds catalogue is presented by context order in Appendix 3.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	1,825	10,834
CBM	1	74
Slag (from samples only)	41	22
Fired clay	355	1470
Heat altered stone	62	17,893
Worked flint	222	5,347
Heat-altered flint	562	7,213
Animal bone	1,438	5,722
Shell	2	12
Charcoal	12	3
HSR		1,276

Table 10. Bulk finds quantities including samples

5.3.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of 1,825 sherds weighing 10,834 grams were recovered from forty-four contexts. Table 11 presents the total ceramic assemblage divided by chronological groups. A full catalogue of the pottery by context in presented in Appendix 4. Most of the pottery from the site is prehistoric.

Period	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Prehistoric	1,778	97.4	10,558	97.5
Roman and ?Roman	43	2.4	196	1.8
Saxon	4	0.2	80	0.7
Totals	**1,825**	**100.0**	**10,834**	**100.0**

Table 11. Total ceramic assemblage divided by chronological groups

Methodology

The pottery was examined under a x10 binocular microscope and was quantified by fabric groups. Prehistoric pottery was recorded by following simplified abbreviations noted in the Guidelines for Analysis and Publication of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2010). Prehistoric vessel forms were identified according to the typologies suggested by Brudenell (2014, 193, table 4) and Brudenell & Hogan (2014, 212, table 3) for Late Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery. Vessel forms that could not be identified due to the small size of several rim or shoulder sherds, were recorded under broader types, such as jars or bowls.

Roman fabrics were recorded according to the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished) and the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection, where this was necessary (Tomber & Dore 1998). Roman vessels forms could not be identified due to the small size of the recovered sherds. Saxon fabrics were recorded according to the Suffolk fabric series (unpublished).

Minimum numbers of vessels (ENVs) were estimated according to distinct base and rim sherds noted in the same contexts, which could relate to specific pots. For a better quantification of the material, estimated vessel equivalents (EVEs) were introduced alongside with minimum numbers of estimated vessels (ENVs) when this was possible. Unfortunately, EVEs for a number of prehistoric handmade rims could not be established due to their significant degree of deformation or small size.

Fabrics and chronology

Fabric	Fabric date	Brief description	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
F1	E.Preh	Very common to common ill-sorted angular large-sized flint (0.2mm to 5mm) in a medium sandy matrix with rare to sparse elongated voids from burnt organic temper	20	1.1	211	1.9
F2	EIA or later	Common moderately sorted angular medium-sized flint (0.05-3mm) in a fine sandy matrix with rare to sparse elongated voids from burnt organic temper	104	5.7	1,630	15.0
F3	MIA	Moderate to sparse small-sized flint (0.03-2mm), ill to moderately sorted in a dense and fine sandy matrix with sparse organic tempered, larger silica-related pebbles, and occasionally mica	174	9.5	2,218	20.5
QV(F)	MIA	Sparse to rare small or medium sized flint in a fine sandy matrix with moderate to sparse organic temper, often micaceous	1,254	68.7	4,737	43.7
QV(FG)	MIA-LIA	Rare small sized flint and sparse grog in a fine sandy matrix with moderate organic temper, often micaceous	134	7.3	1,257	11.6
QV(G)	MIA-LIA	Sparse to rare grog in a fine sandy matrix with organic temper, often micaceous	37	2.0	289	2.7
QV	MIA-LIA	Fine quartz and organic temper	33	1.8	30	0.3
QVM	LIA	Fine quartz and organic temper in a distinctively micaceous matrix	22	1.2	186	1.7
GROG	LIA-Rom	Late Iron Age - Roman grog tempered wares	3	0.2	14	0.1
GMG	Rom	Grey micaceous ware with grey surfaces	20	1.1	118	1.1
GMB	Rom	Grey micaceous ware with black surfaces	4	0.2	6	0.1
GX	Rom	Miscellaneous Roman grey wares	16	0.9	58	0.5
ESLO?	E.Sax	Early Saxon limestone and organic temper	2	0.1	10	0.1
THET	Sax	Saxon Thetford wares	2	0.1	70	0.6
		Totals	**1,825**	**100.0**	**10,834**	**100.0**

Table 12. Quantification of pottery by fabric groups

Table 12 presents the quantification of the total assemblage divided by fabric groups in chronological order. Table 11 shows that the assemblage is dominated by Iron Age pottery, totalling 1,778 sherds weighing 10,347 grams. Iron Age pottery relates to seven fabrics [F2, F3, QV(F), QV(FG), QV(G), QV and QVM]; it represents 96.3% of the total assemblage by sherd count, or 95.6% by weight.

Earlier prehistoric pottery

The earliest prehistoric fabric in the assemblage is F1. This fabric is heavily flint tempered and its exact date could not be established due to the absence of sherds with diagnostic features. The fabric could be a coarser variant of the Early Iron Age fabric F2, or it could be a distinct earlier prehistoric fabric from the Neolithic-Bronze Age transition, found residually in contexts with Iron Age material. This fabric represents less than 2% of the total assemblage by weight.

Early Iron Age (8th – 6th centuries BC) or later

Fabric F2 dates to the Early Iron Age, although its use could have carried on until the earlier phases of the Middle Iron Age. It represents 15% of the total assemblage by weight and is encountered in jar forms with large diameters. The most characteristic vessel made from this fabric is a bucket-shaped jar with nailmarks running along its rim ans two sets of fingertip marks under the rim zone. The shape belongs to the post Deverel-Rimbury tradition and such decoration is commonly encountered in the Staple-Howe Group (Cunliffe 2005, 617, fig.A6), the Ivinghoe-Sandy Group (Cunliffe 2005, 618, fig.A7) and the West Harling Style (Elsdon 1988, 16, fig.3), all dating between the 8th and 6th centuries BC. The vessel was recovered from pit fill 0162, which contained a variety of Middle Iron Age fabrics and a possible Gallo-Belgic imitation of a cup or bowl dating to the 1st century AD.

Middle Iron Age (4th – 1st centuries BC)

The earlier phases of the Middle Iron Age are represented by fabrics F3 and QV(F). They both form 78.2% of the total assemblage by sherd count or 64.2% by weight. Fabric F3 appears to be a finer variant of F2, tempered with finer and more finely-crushed flint. By contrast QV(F) is a relatively fine sandy fabric, with significantly less flint than F3. Both are encountered in the manufacture of typical Middle Iron Age S-shaped slack-shouldered jars, and more specifically those of Forms A, B, D, E and P, which have been previously excavated at other sites across Suffolk, such as Morland Road, Ipswich (Brudenell & Hogan 2014) and Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014). Three fabrics of this chronological group, QV(FG), QV(G), QV are refined versions of sandy clays tempered with rare flint, sparse grog and moderate organic tempers. The abandonment of flint-tempering practices in favour of grog and organic materials could associate with the latest phases of the Middle Iron Age, and more specifically with the 1st century BC, or even a bit later. Those three fabrics form 11.2% of the assemblage by sherd count of 14.5% by weight. They are mainly encountered in the production of Form A jars, although fabric QV(FG) was used for the production of a possible Gallo-Belgic imitation jar or bowl, recovered from pit fill 0166. Tthe Middle Iron Age assemblage consists of a minimum of sixty-two vessels, which relate to 2.34 EVEs (Apppendix 4).

Late Iron Age (1st century BC – 1st century AD)

The Late Iron Age is represented by a single fabric, QVM, which is a distinctively micaceous variant of QV. QVM forms 1.2% of the assemblage by sherd count or 1.7% by weight. It is likely to overlap with fabrics QV(FG), QV(G) and QV of the later Middle Iron Age, and it is equally possible to continue during the early Roman period. In the present assemblage, this fabric is encountered in the production of some distinct forms, such as burnished jars with decorative cross-hatching or corrugations, examples of which were recovered from from ditch fills 0229 and 0230. The Late Iron Age assemblage consists of a minimum of five vessels, equal to 0.21 EVEs (Appendix 4).

The LIA-Roman transition and the broader Roman period (1st – 4th centuries AD)

Transitional Late Iron Age pottery from the 1st century AD and Roman pottery relates to four popular fabrics: GROG, GMG, GMB, GX. These fabrics are widely encountered across Suffolk and the broader area of Witnesham. The Roman assemblage is equally small to the earlier prehistoric assemblage. It represents 2.4% of the pottery by sherd count, or 1.8% by weight.

Broadly Saxon pottery

Saxon pottery is extremely rare and probably intrusive. The excavation produced two sherds from a possibly Early Saxon limestone and organic tempered ware, and another two sherds from Thetford wares, one with a nicely decorated rim. The Saxon material only relates to 0.2% of the total assemblage by sherd count, or 0.7% by weight

Distribution of pottery by feature types

Pottery was recovered from a total of forty-four features and deposits, of which only twelve contexts produced more than twenty sherds. The largest quantity of pottery by weight came from pit fills 0142 and 0175. Approximately 80.8% of the total assemblage by sherd count or 80.6% by weight was recovered from pit fills. A summary of the pottery by feature type is presented in Table 13.

Feature type	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt/g
Pit fills	1,475	80.8	8,730	80.6
Ditch fills	208	11.4	1,257	11.6
Posthole fill	138	7.6	799	7.4
Other	4	0.2	48	0.4
Totals	**1,825**	**100.0**	**10,834**	**100.0**

Table 13. Pottery quantities by feature types

5.3.3 Ceramic building material

A single piece of ceramic building material weighing seventy-four grams was produced from ditch fill 0207. It is made from a medium sandy fabric with flint (msf) and it dates in Late Medieval – Post Medieval times.

5.3.4 Fired Clay

A total of 355 pieces of fired, weighing 1,470 grams, were recovered from twenty-two contexts. All pieces were examined under a x10 binocular microscope and were recorded by fabrics following the Suffolk fabric series (Unpublished). The total material is summarised in Table 14 and a full catalogue of fired clay is presented in Appendix 5.

Fabric	Fabric description	No	% No	Wt/g	%Wt/g
csc	coarse sandy with chalk	10	2.8	109	7.4
cscf	coarse sandy with chalk and flint	45	12.7	418	28.4
fs	fine sandy	7	2.0	18	1.2
fsc	fine sandy with chalk	19	5.4	53	3.6
fscf	fine sandy with chalk and flint	26	7.3	132	9.0
fscfe	fine sandy with chalk, ferrous	1	0.3	45	3.1
fsf	fine sandy with flint	2	0.6	82	5.6
ms	medium sandy	1	0.3	1	0.1
msc	medium sandy with chalk	16	4.5	37	2.5
mscf	medium sandy with chalk and flint	202	56.9	434	29.5
mscffe	medium sandy with chalk and flint, ferrous	17	4.8	36	2.4
mscfo	medium sandy with chalk, flint and organics	9	2.5	105	7.1
	Totals	**355**	**100.0**	**1,470**	**100.0**

Table 14. Quantification of fired clay by fabrics

Twenty-five pieces of fired clay excavated from ditch fill 0230 were found together with a large quantity of loomweights and were accidentally given a small find number on site (SF 1016). After these pieces were examined under a the microscope, it was decided that they carried no distinct features that could have characterised them as loomweights (e.g. corners, perforations, etc.); therefore, they were included in the fired clay appendix, also noting the small find number that was assigned to them originally.

The fired clay assemblage consists of twelve fabrics, the most common of which is medium sandy with chalk and flint (mscf). The largest quantities of fired clay derived from two contexts: ditch fill 0230 produced forty-three pieces weighing 224 grams, and

pit fill 0175 produced 120 pieces weighing 228 grams (Appendix 5). One piece in Sample 3, from pit fill 0175, carries six distinct cylindrical impressions 5-12mm in diameter, running in different directions. This is probably a piece of daub, most likely associated with an Iron Age house.

5.3.5 Worked Flint

By Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database and is included in Appendix 6. It has been discarded and is not included in the following report.

Introduction

A total of 222 pieces of struck or shattered flint and a tiny fragment of heat-altered flint were recovered from the site. The assemblage is summarised in Table 15 and listed by context in Appendix 6. The flint is predominantly dark grey to black in colour with occasional lighter patches. A few pieces of different flint types are also present (e.g. light slightly brownish grey and off-white coarser textured flint). Original surfaces include different shades and thicknesses of cream cortex and thin grey quite smooth cortex. Some patinated or abraded surfaces are also present and a small number of flints exhibit slight iron stain on or within the surface layers. A range of surface-collected flint has been used. Both quite sharp and edge damaged material is present, mostly the former. A few flints are patinated.

Type	Number
multi platform flake core	1
single platform flake core	1
tested piece	3
struck fragment	9
core/tool	1
shatter	3
flake	86
blade-like flake	6
blade	4
spall	79
chip	1
side scraper	1
thumbnail type scraper	1
utilised flake/piercer	1
serrated flake/piercer	1
retouched flake	8
retouched blade	1
utilised flake	14
utilised blade	1
Total	**222**
burnt fragment	1

Table 15. Summary of the flint by type

The assemblage

Two flake cores were found: an irregular quite squat single platform core from ditch fill 0108, and a neater quite chunky core which has been rotated and used from a new platform; the ripple scars from a removal are visible on the new platform (bulk find entry context 0134). Three irregular 'tested pieces' are minimally struck from an edge, from pit fills 0140 (x 2) and 0233. Another thick flake-like piece may be a core: although its one end might have been used as a scraper, the other face is flaked, but quite flat. This comes from ditch fill 0108.

Nine irregular struck fragments include a few very small pieces and a thickish cortical fragment which is burnt.

Eighty-six unmodified flakes are present. The flakes are predominantly quite small and irregular. Many have thick and/or wide platforms some of which are obtuse-angled. Flakes are mostly complete (85% by number) and 66% (a high proportion) have at least some cortex, although only 7% are entirely cortical 'primary' flakes. Nine percent of flakes have some kind of hinge fracture and 29% have cortical or patinated platforms showing that they were struck from unprepared or not previously struck surfaces. Other flakes have plain platforms or, in some cases, facetted platforms suggesting that cores

were rotated and struck from various angles. Seventy-nine spalls and a small chip are also present; mostly recovered from soil samples.

Relatively few retouched pieces were found. A fairly small subcircular 'primary' flake with an abraded patinated dorsal surface is steeply retouched around all but its proximal edge (ditch fill 0148). The platform surface is battered, probably from a former platform edge. The scraper is similar to a thumbnail type – usually considered as of later Neolithic earlier Bronze Age date but, at approximately 35mm diameter, is large for this type. There is also a small slightly irregular side scraper with cortex forming a good thumbhold on its dorsal face from ditch fill 0193.

Also present is an irregular flake with its thick broad proximal part step fractured to a narrow quite thin protruding point which is utilised, coming from pit fill 0151. Another piercer type piece, a small flake with its very slightly retouched distal edge sloping to a point at its left side, also has inverse retouch (possible bluntening) of its shorter right side and utilisation of the other edges (posthole fill 0195); tiny serrations are apparent on part of the left lateral edge.

Eight flakes are edge retouched, mostly slightly. One small irregular broad flake has probable retouch of its proximal edge (from pit fill 0156); a thickish flake has grey cortex 'backing' its central and left dorsal surface and is slightly retouched along the right lateral edge (from pit fill 0136); and, a small irregular hard hammer struck flake has a slightly retouched edge interrupted by a 'notch' – possible use-related (from pit fill 0111). A fragment from a patinated and very small probable blade is also very slightly slight retouched.

Fourteen flakes and a blade are edge utilised. The flakes include a cortically 'backed' piece from ditch fill 0163 and one small irregular pointed flake with possible retouch or utilisation of its tip from pit fill 0233. One cortical blade from pit fill 0140 has slight abrasion of its platform edge and a hinged distal termination.

Context of the flint

The flint was recovered from fills of fifteen pits, ten ditches and four postholes most of which also included later prehistoric pottery, mainly Iron Age but with some possible

Bronze Age pottery and one or two residual sherds of possible LNE-EBA date in two features. Flint was also found residually in three or four features which contained Roman pottery.

Thirty flints were found in a possible clay extraction pit 0139. A range of flint is present with a few relatively large struck or tested pieces, various flakes of different types of flint/cortex, two small patinated blades and a small number of retouched or utilised pieces including a small broad flake with proximal retouch. Two pieces are burnt and some of the unmodified debitage is edge damaged. Mostly the flint is not inconsistent with the later prehistoric date suggested by the bulk of the pottery from the site but the small blades probably date from the earlier Neolithic and a slightly patinated squat flake, and one or two other pieces, probably also pre-date the pottery.

Twenty-nine flints came from pit 0150 (nine of them, mainly spalls, from a soil sample). There are three slightly utilised pieces, one of these is an irregular possible piercer type tool. The flint is generally irregular and the unmodified flakes are quite sharp. It seems likely that it could be contemporary with the middle Iron Age pottery from the pit although a patinated blade type piece is probably residual.

Twenty-three flints came from pit 0178 (seventeen pieces, mostly spalls, recovered from a soil sample). The flint is generally undiagnostic debitage. There is a small irregular utilised flake and tiny fragment from a very small probable blade. The patinated nature of the latter piece suggests that it is residual. The rest of the flint is unpatinated and unmodified flakes are quite sharp.

Twenty flints came from pit 0174 (ten of them spalls recovered from a sample). There are two shatter pieces and various flakes including a blade-like piece and a utilised thickish flake. Apart from one slightly glossy small neat flake, which has a light bluish grey patina and is residual, the flint could be contemporary with the middle Iron Age pottery found with it. The debitage is generally sharp.

Thirty-seven flints came from ditch 0192 (twenty-one of them from soil samples). There are various small flakes, mostly irregular although some small blade-like flakes are present, the thinnest and most regular of which is patinated suggesting that it, at least, is of an earlier date than the rest of the flint from the ditch. A small irregular side scraper

and three slightly utilised flakes are present. They are not closely dateable. There is a mixture of sharp and edge damaged debitage.

Flints were found in smaller numbers from other features. The material is predominantly hard hammer struck and irregular and few retouched pieces are present. A small subcircular scraper (possibly classifiable as a thumbnail type although rather large) is probably of LNEBA date but was found in a ditch with a few undiagnostic flakes and spalls and middle Iron Age pottery. It is unpatinated but has a glossier surface than most of flint from the site.

A small slightly irregular blade-like piece with very slight reverse retouched along its sloping distal edge and with tiny serrations, from the same face, along the longer left lateral edge is anomalous; found with Iron Age pottery, in posthole 0194. The nature of the retouch is more similar to that seen on Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic pieces (Butler 2005, 110 and 130) but this example is irregular and its unpatinated nature (unlike the other likely residual flints from the site) suggests it is probably of later date.

Conclusions

Most of the flint has been found, along with possible Bronze and Iron Age pottery in fills of pits and ditches. A small number of blades and a few other neater flakes are of earlier date (probably earlier Neolithic). It is notable that, as well as being of distinctive types, these pieces are patinated. A small scraper is probably of later Neolithic earlier Bronze Age date but was found in a ditch with later pottery. It is glossier in surface appearance than most of the flint from the site.

The flint is mostly quite irregular in nature and although not closely dateable, this is consistent with Bronze Age or Iron Age flint-work (Butler 2005, 179-82; Humphrey 2007). It is unpatinated, there are some squat or broad flakes with thick hard hammer struck platforms, some of these obtuse. Many flakes have at least some cortex, a relatively large number of flake platforms are cortical and there is very little evidence for platform preparation. Formal tools are virtually absent; one scraper is very likely to be residual (see above) and a small irregular side scraper and an irregular piercer are the types of expediently retouched pieces which would be expected in an assemblage of later prehistoric date as are the miscellaneous slightly retouched or utilised pieces. One

small broad flake has possible retouch of its proximal edge and this has also previously been suggested as a possible indicator of later prehistoric working (Robins 1996, 169). A small 'serrated' flake is rather anomalous but may also be an example of such flint use; it seems unlikely to be residual due to its slightly irregular and unpatinated nature. The fairly sharp nature of much of the flint suggests that it was quite freshly struck and therefore likely to be contemporary with the later prehistoric pottery.

It has been suggested that the continued use of flint in a period when metal was available might have related to a specific industry – perhaps working bone but it seems very likely that its ready availability and ease of tool 'production' meant that it continued in use at least for expedient tasks. Furthermore, experimental butchery, for example, showed flint to be as effective, or better, than replica Iron Age metal knives (Humphrey 2007, 150-2).

Flints recorded as edge damaged to some degree were found in a pit with Roman pottery; in the possible clay extraction pit; from two or three ditches; and, from a pit which included a range of prehistoric pottery types. These features are, by their nature, likely to include residual material.

5.3.6 Heat altered flint and stone

The excavation produced 562 pieces of heat-altered flint weighing 7,213 and a total of sixty-two pieces of heat-altered stones (sandstone, quartzite and erratic quartz) weighing 17,893 grams. Heat-altered flint derived from nineteen contexts and heat altered stone from thirteen contexts. The total material is summarised in Table 16.

Ctxt	Sample	Burnt Flint No	Burnt Flint Wt/g	SS/Qz No	SS/Qz Wt/g	Erratic No	Erratic Wt/g
0111		4	148	2	897		
0113		1	47				
0119	13	20	97				
0140				10	751		
0142				5	425	2	57
0151	14	31	57				
0151		5	51	2	49		
0156		2	37				
0165		2	72				
0166		1	55				
0166	10	5	8	1	2		
0175		12	1844	12	11495	1	138
0175	21	324	1154	4	84		
0181	11	21	50				
0187		4	71	1	16		
0193	12	54	128				
0195	7	8	15				
0209		1	7				
0209	15	23	63	3	22		
0211		1	32				
0211	16	11	9	3	69		
0219		3	43	1	81		
0224	18	10	4	1	52		
0230	19	2	9	2	12		
0233	20	5	12	1	3	2	6
0233		12	3200	8	3683	1	51
TOTALS		**562**	**7213**	**56**	**17641**	**6**	**252**

Table 16. Quantification of heat-altered flint and stone

As with the fired clay, the largest quantities of heat-altered stones derived from pit fill 0175. This fill produced 336 pieces of heat-altered flint weighing 2,998 grams and seventeen pieces of heavily heat-altered stones, weighing 11,717. The second largest quantities were produced from pit fill 0233, which also related to the packing of a human burial. This pit produced seventeen pieces of heat-altered flint weighing 3,212 and twelve pieces of heat-altered stone weighing 3,743 grams.

5.3.7 Slag

Forty-one fragments of slag weighing twenty-two grams were recovered from pit fill 0175. All slag was extracted from soil sample 21. It is interesting that the only context that produced slag, also produced the largest quantities of fired clay and heat-altered stones, and the second largest quantities of pottery in the entire assemblage.

5.4 Quantification and assessment of the small finds archive

By Ruth Beveridge and Ioannis Smyrnaios

Introduction and recording method

Forty 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. The non-metallic objects are Iron Age in date. The iron objects are mainly nails and cannot be dated with certainty. The slide key is probably Roman.

Period	Iron	Ceramic	Copper alloy	Flint	Stone
Prehistoric		26	1	2	3
Undated	8				
Total	**8**	**26**	**1**	**2**	**3**

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

Condition

The overall condition of the metalwork is poor with the iron objects being corroded. The stone objects are in good condition though sometimes fragmentary.

The assemblage

Prehistoric small finds

One copper alloy, twenty-six ceramic, two flint and three stone objects are of prehistoric date. The ceramic objects are all fragments of triangular Iron Age loomweights and are discussed separately due to their fabric similarities with fired clay. The loomweights were found in fill 0230 of ditch 0192 while the remaining prehistoric finds are from fills of pits.

Copper alloy

There is a small fragment of a copper alloy wire, circular in section. It is tapering, and curved in profile. The piece of wire is forming a ring with small diameter, possibly part of the spring mechanism of a brooch. The find is associated with Middle Iron Age pottery.

SF 1017, fill 0175 of pit 0174.

Flint

There is one incomplete hammerstone made from a flint nodule with some of the cortex remains, though 'pecked' from use. The object is circular in plan and plano-convex in profile.

SF 1018, single fill 0233 of pit 0231.

A large nodule of flint - roughly square in profile and semi-circular in plan. It is mottled grey with a flat cortex underside, flattened and smoothed from wear/use. The object is a possible quern stone.

SF 1021, fill 0175 of pit 0174.

Stone

The first small find is a piece of a sandstone saddle quern, coming from the lower stone. It is roughly triangular in plan with rounded corners, and rectangular in section. The upper surface is worn smooth through use and is longitudinally concave. The underside has a rough surface created by 'pecking' during manufacture. It is likely to be of Iron Age date, correlating with the associated pottery which is of Middle Iron Age date. Similar Iron Age saddle querns were found at excavations in Danebury (see Cunliffe and Poole 1991, fig. 7.59, no. 8.123) and nearby at Coddenham (Meredith 2018).

SF 1000, single fill 0111 of pit 0110.

The second find is a piece of heat-altered sandstone, roughly triangular in plan. It has very smooth surfaces, except around one edge which is rougher and pecked. It may

have been used as a hammerstone, or as a stone rubber. The object was found together with Iron Age pottery.

SF 1019, single fill 0233 of pit 0231.

The third find is a piece of sandstone, roughly square in plan and wedge shaped in profile. The upper surface is smooth from use/wear, while the underneath is rougher and possibly heat-altered. It is likely the lower stone of a saddle quern and was found together with Middle Iron Age pottery.

SF 1020, upper fill 0142 of pit 0141.

Ceramic

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

The excavation produced twenty-six pieces of loomweights, weighing 5,237 grams. A summary of all loomweights is presented in Table 18. All loomweights derive from ditch fill 0230, which also produced large quantities of fired clay. The fabrics for fired clay and loomweights are virtually the same and the fabric codes for loomweights in this report are the same as those noted for fired clay in section 5.3.4. Loomweights were identified in relation to characteristic features such as their triangular shape, often related to large fragments with surviving corners, and also to the diameters of their perforations.

Table 18 records a total of seven artefacts with distinct small find numbers, which relate to seven different loomweight fabrics. However, due to the problems in the identification of such fabrics, particularly in relation to small pieces, it is likely that the actual loomweights presented in Table 17 are less. It is safe to conclude that a minimum of five triangular loomweights with perforation diameters ranging between 11 and 21mm were present.

All triangular loomweights date from the Iron Age, similarly to the majority of the pottery from the broader site. Distinctively smaller and lighter pieces, such as SF 1015, date securely in the Late Iron Age. Loomweights of this period often carry two perforations on each side (six in total), a fact that is not often noted on similar artefacts from earlier

periods. The Late Iron Age date of loomweight SF 1015 coincides with the broader pottery dates from ditch fill 0230, which contains Gallo-Belgic imitations from the same period.

Sf No.	Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	No of frag.	Wt/g	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Height (mm)	Per. diam. (mm)	Description/ Comments
1009	0230	IA	fqcg	triangular	3	1,300	c.180	82		12	good condition, preserving original features, 2 perforations
1010	0230	IA	cqfm	triangular	1	522		86		15	good condition, lower part of loomweight, 2 perforations
1011	0230	IA	vcqfv	triangular	1	308				21	corner of loomweight, part of 1 perforation survives
1012	0230	IA	fqcg	triangular	5	701		86		13	Possibly the same as 1009?, 1 perforation in 2 joining pieces
1013	0230	IA	m-cqcvf	triangular	13	994				13	At least two perforations visible
1014	0230	IA	fqcg	triangular	2	190				12	Probably same as 1009, both pieces carry perforations
1015	0230	LIA	fqcg	triangular	1	1,222	142	72	124	11	small loomweight, complete, with 6 perforations

Table 18. Quantification of loomweights

Small finds of uncertain date

Iron

There are eight pieces of iron of uncertain date, which are listed below:

The first object is incomplete, elongated with pyramidal shaped head and shank, square in section that tapers towards a missing point.

SF 1001, unstratified 0101.

The second piece is an incomplete strip of iron that tapers along its length. It preserves two rivets, situated centrally at an interval of 20mm along the object's length. The rivets

have square sectioned shanks and the heads are obscured by corrosion. The artefact is probably a fitting of Roman date.

SF 1002, fill 0219 of ditch 0218.

The third object is an elongate strip of iron. It is possibly a nail with a rectangular head in the same plane as its shank. The shank is tapering and rectangular in section.

SF 1003, general finds number 0220 from ditch 0147.

The forth object is elongated and rectangular in section. One of its ends widens and becomes wedge-shaped in plan with a square perforation/socket. The opposite end widens and divides into two arms that appear to curve outwards. The object is possibly a slide key. In comparison to a slide key from London in Manning (1985, pl. 41, no. 052), it is a Type 2 form, which is the most frequent type of slide key found.

SF 1004, general finds number 0220 from ditch 0147.

The fifth find is an incomplete elongated object masked by dirt and corrosion. It is possibly the shank of a nail.

SF 1005, general finds number 0220 from ditch 0147.

The sixth iron find is again elongate with a flat, rectangular head in the same plane as its shank (T-shaped). The shank is square in section and tapers slightly.

SF 1006, unstratified layer 0101, but from soil above ditch 0147.

There are two pieces from the shank of a nail, or perhaps two nails. They are both rectangular in section and tapering to a point.

SF 1007, fill 0163 (post Roman) of ditch 0162.

Finally, there is an incomplete, elongated object with flat square head and a shank that appears square in section. The shank tapers slightly.

SF 1008, fill 0215 (?post Roman) of pit 0214.

Discussion

This small assemblage of finds can be discussed in two groups: those objects found in pits and those found in ditches. Where dated they appear to relate mainly to the Iron Age.

The objects found in the pit fills were primarily quern stones and a rubbing stone, in conjunction with Iron Age pottery. The only other objects found in the pits were two pieces of metalwork: a small piece of copper alloy wire and an iron nail. The presence of saddle querns indicate that food processing activities were occurring within the vicinity of the site, something further supported by the environmental evidence.

The objects found in the ditch fills are of a different nature. They include a loomweight group and iron objects, primarily nails, a riveted strip (SF1002) and a slide key (SF1004). The loomweights reflect another potentially domestic activity on the site. The metalwork however, could be present in the ditch fills as the result of rubbish disposal.

The slide key (SF1004) is of note as it is potentially of an early date. It is known that the use of padlocks and keys first appear in Britain towards the end of the Iron Age (Manning 1985, 88), and although the pottery in ditch 0147 dates from Bronze Age to Late Iron Age, SF1004 is very similar to a Roman example and therefore could be intrusive.

5.5 Quantification and assessment of the biological evidence

5.5.1 Human skeletal remains

By Sue Anderson

Remains of a partly articulated skeleton of mid to late Iron Age date were recovered from pit fill 0232. The bones are in good condition but most are broken (fresh breaks) and the skeleton is incomplete. The skull could be partially reconstructed for measurement.

The remains comprise fragments of cranial vault, maxilla and mandible, all vertebrae (although the C1 was incomplete), fragments of the left ribs (except the first) and more complete right ribs, the sacrum, pieces of both innominates, and the shaft of the left femur.

The bones are small and relatively gracile, and the pelvis has a wide sciatic notch, suggesting that the individual was female. Tooth wear was moderate, suggesting that she was young to middle-aged at the time of death. No degenerative changes were seen on the surviving joints.

The maximum length and width of the cranial vault provide as estimated cranial index of 71.3, in the narrow (dolichocranial) range. Stature could not be estimated as there are no complete long bones.

The dentition is fairly complete but the lower front teeth (right incisors and left first incisor) had been lost post-mortem. Most of the lower right first molar had been lost due to caries and an abscess, and there was a large carious lesion of the lower right third molar (centre of occlusal surface). The lower left second molar had been lost ante-mortem. There is slight to moderate calculus on most of the teeth, and alveolar resorption is moderate to considerable throughout. Tooth wear is slight to moderate. Non-metric traits of the skull and post-cranial skeleton were scored systematically and are listed in the Appendix 7, but nothing unusual is present. The individual did have six lumbar vertebrae, however. This is a relatively common developmental anomaly and in this case it had not caused any spinal pathology and would have been unnoticed in life.

There are few signs of pathology. There is a small lesion on the anterior-superior edge of the fourth lumbar vertebrae, probably due to a type of osteochondritic lesion (anterior epiphyseal dysplasia) which can be a result of trauma. Spicules of new bone are present in the right maxillary sinus and indicate that the individual was affected with chronic sinusitis. There was possibly some alteration to the left hip socket, with rough new bone formation across the surface, although the bone was damaged post-mortem and the cause is uncertain.

In summary, the bones are those of a mature adult female with evidence of minor physical trauma and infection.

5.5.2 Animal bone

By Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 5722g of animal bone was recovered. The assemblage is dominated by the meat waste from the main food mammals – cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar. Two dogs are present, one a delicate toy breed introduced in the Roman period as a pet, the other larger dog had been skinned. Three species of rodent were also identified.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. Species were identified wherever possible using a variety of paper, digital and comparative bone reference material. Where species identification was not possible, an attempt was made to determine if the remains were those of large mammals, small to medium mammals, small mammals, birds, fish and herptetofauna. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning and other modifications. When possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis 1992) and measureable bone (following Von Den Driesch 1976).

All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue of the hand-collected material is included in the written report (Appendix 8) and the full assessment data, with more detailed counts and information is available in the digital archive.

Feature number	Feature type and weight in grams					Total by feature number
	Ceramic pot in Layer 0126	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Single fill	
0006			33			33
0008			105			105
0110			34			34
0118			548			548
0126	3					3
0139			4			4
0141			15			15
0150			80			80
0152			338			338
0154		427				427
0174			491			491
0182		49				49
0186			3			3
0192		1,470				1,470
0194				24		24
0203					160	160
0208				51		51
0210				61		61
0214			1,697			1,697
0223				2		2
0231			127			127
Feature type total	**3**	**1,946**	**3,475**	**138**	**160**	**5,722**

Table 19. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight in grams.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation.

A total of 5,722g of faunal remains, consisting of 1,438 elements, was recovered from this site. The bone was produced from twenty-seven fills in twenty-one features, with some of these having both hand-collected remains and sieved sample finds. The bulk of the material was produced from pit (61%) and ditch (34%) fills, with smaller amounts from a pot, postholes and a single fill of uncertain nature. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight can be seen in Table 19 and by date range in Table 20.

Feature number	Date					Feature type total
	IA	Prehistoric/IA	Roman	Roman/IA	Undated	
0006					33	33
0008					105	105
0110	34					34
0118				548		548
0126					3	3
0139		4				4
0141	15					15
0150	80					80
0152	338					338
0154	427					427
0174	491					491
0182			49			49
0186	3					3
0192	1,038	432				1,470
0194	24					24
0203			160			160
0208	51					51
0210	61					61
0214				1697		1,697
0223	2					2
0231	127					127
Total by date	**2,691**	**436**	**209**	**2245**	**141**	**5,722**

Table 20. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, date range and weight in grams.

Over 39% of the bone assemblage was yielded from fills with an Iron Age (IA) to Roman date range, with further bone from fills with Prehistoric to Iron Age ceramics. Just over 2% of the assemblage is from currently undated fills.

Feature number	Feature type and count of elements					Total by feature number
	Ceramic pot in Layer 0126	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Single fill	
0006 *			20			20
0008 *			134			134
0110 *			5			5
0118			66			66
0126	1					1
0139			1			1
0141			8			8
0150			51			51
0152			26			26
0154 *		43				43
0174 *			148			148
0182		4				4
0186			1			1
0192 *		566				566
0194				1		1
0203					20	20
0208				54		54
0210 *				85		85
0214			135			135
0223				4		4
0231 *			65			65
Feature type total	**1**	**613**	**660**	**144**	**20**	**1,438**

Table 21. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, feature type and element count. Feature numbers marked * include burnt remains.

Table 20 shows the count of pieces of bone from the faunal assemblage. A good deal of fragmentation has occurred with some of the deposits, resulting in 87% of the assemblage (in terms of fragment count) only identifiable as 'mammal' in the assessment. Fragmentation has largely occurred from butchering, breaking of bones for marrow and wear. No destruction from canid gnawing was obvious during the

assessment, so it would appear unlikely that dogs and scavengers were responsible for any significant destruction of the bone.

Weathering and cracking of the bone surfaces had occurred with the cattle bone from the prehistoric ditch 0192, fill 0230, suggesting this bone had lain exposed for a time before its subsequent burial. In Table 21 the feature numbers marked with * included burnt remains. Often, this was only a few fragments, but bone from the ditch 0192 fill 0193 showed approximately 10% of the fragments from sample 12 had been burnt. The burnt remains are most likely to be from burnt domestic waste disposed of with other rubbish, but it is possible that at least some of the remains may be from disturbed cremations.

Species range and modifications and other observation

A minimum of eight species were identified during the assessment, with a range of food mammals, dogs and rodents. Quantification by species, NISP and feature type is presented in Table 22 and counts of species and elements recovered is in Table 23.

Species	**Feature type and NISP**					**Species Total**
	Ceramic pot in Layer 0126	Ditch	Pit	Posthole	Single fill	
Cattle		35	43		8	86
Dog		8	3			11
Equid		1				1
Mammal	1	558	551	138	11	1,259
Pig/boar		7	25			32
Sheep/goat		4	28	3	1	36
SM - Bank Vole			5	3		8
SM - Field Vole			1			1
SM - Water Vole			4			4
Feature type total	**1**	**613**	**660**	**144**	**20**	**1,438**

Table 22. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, species and NISP.

Cattle are the most frequent in terms of NISP and were produced from eight features. Most cattle remains were adult, with just one juvenile bone in ditch 0192, fill 0235. The

adult ages of the cattle would suggest they were probably kept for a variety of uses, such as traction, prior to use for food.

Sheep/goat were found in lower (NISP) numbers than cattle, but had greater distribution and were produced from thirteen features, with bones mostly in pits and postholes, with some remains in ditch fills. Juvenile ovicaprid bones were recovered from three features, but most remains were of adult animals.

Pig/boar were found in deposits from six pit and ditch features. The bulk of the porcine bone was from juveniles, with just one adult radius found in pit 0110, fill 0111. It is possible that some of the remains are from wild boar rather than domestic pig, but metrical data would need to be analysed to determine this.

Remains of dogs were produced from two fills. Eight elements of a medium to large adult dog were found in the ditch 0154, fill 0155; this animal had suffered with a little arthritis in the neck and showed well-worn teeth. The dog from ditch 0154 also showed several small knife cuts on a metapodial, strongly suggesting the animal was skinned.

Three bones of a small adult dog were produced from the pit 0174, fill 0175. These remains included a femur and tibia, where the initial metrical and comparative assessment indicates a dog of approximately 38cm or 15 inches at the shoulder and of a very slight build, which compare well to the diminutive and delicate Italian Greyhound. This small breed was first introduced into Britain in the Roman period as a pet. The presence of a new breed of dog might suggest breeding in the area or dogs obtained from Italy and such pets might indicate wealth. Other probable Italian Greyhound remains have been found from Roman sites locally, including from a Roman deposit at Lakenheath (Curl 2014).

Equids were only represented at this site by a single lower molar from the ditch 0154, fill 0155; the tooth is well worn, suggesting an animal of a mature age.

Small mammals (SM) were represented by three rodents. Bank Voles (*Clethrionomys glareolus*) were seen in three features (pit 0008, posthole 0208 and pit 0231). Field Vole (*Microtus agrestis*) was found in pit 0174 and Water Vole (*Arvicola terrestris*) was retrieved from the pit 0174. The Field and Bank Voles may have been residents around

the site and pests around food stores, while the Water Vole is unlikely to venture into areas of human habitation. It may be possible that all succumb to 'pitfall traps' and fell into open pits while out foraging at night; although it is possible all may have been caught by local cats and small dogs and their remains were disposed of with other waste.

Elements recovered were broadly similar across the species, see Table 23. There appears to be a dominance of teeth, which can occur as they are generally better preserved, but they can occur in larger numbers as they are not affected by butchering. Limb bones (humeri, femurs, radii, but not metapodials) were the second most common element, indicating joints of meat. Several metapodials, foot bones and mandibles were recorded, perhaps from skins or poor cuts of meat. Only one sheep horncore was recovered and no antler was found, perhaps indicating that industrial and craft activities were located away from this excavation.

Species	NISP	Skull	Mandible	Teeth	Antler	Horn	Foot	Metapodial	Limb	Vertebrae	Rib	Scapula	Pelvis
Cattle	86	3	7	38			7	7	17	1		1	5
Dog	11		1	1				1	5	2	1		
Equid	1			1									
Pig/boar	32	1	9	12			2	1	8				
Sheep/goat	36		1	11		1	2	6	10	1		3	1
Small Mammal Rodents	13	1	2	1					5	1			2
Totals	**179**	**5**	**20**	**64**	**0**	**1**	**11**	**15**	**45**	**5**	**1**	**4**	**8**

Table 23. Quantification of the assemblage by species and element counts.

Butchering

Chops from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat were seen with the main food mammals in the assemblage.

Several knife cuts were noted on the side of a cattle talus from the skinning process and knife cuts were seen on metapodials, similar was seen on ovicaprid remains. Knife cuts

were also seen on a dog metapodial from the ditch 0154, fill 0155, suggesting the dog had had its skin removed.

One cattle humerus from the pit 0214, fill 0215 had been chopped, removing both distal and proximal ends of the bone; there was also a hole through the proximal internal matrix of the bone which may be from pushing onto a spit rod.

Discussion

The bulk of this assemblage is derived from domestic butchering and food waste. There is a scarcity of equid remains, which could be as a result of these large animals being buried elsewhere at this site. There is a notable lack of bird remains here, despite the sieving of samples, which produced small rodent bones. Also absent from this assemblage are remains of any deer or wild mammals that may have been used for food, fur or hides. The lack of variety in the food waste might suggest these items were consumed and disposed of elsewhere or possibly needs at this site were limited. Some wealth might be indicated by the presence of the small dog that appears to be a breed introduced in the Roman period as a pet. It might appear that not all dogs were considered pets, which is suggested by the skinning marks on the foot of the larger dog in this assemblage.

The rodents in this assemblage are likely to be resident animals and an indication of the environment is suggested by the presence of the Water Vole, which requires some freshwater, ideally a river, stream or at least flooded ditches. All of the rodents may have succumbed to the pitfall traps created by open rubbish pits or deep features.

There is a relatively high number of burnt fragments of bone in this assemblage, much of which is heavily fragmented. It may be possible, given there is a human burial on this site, that some of the remains are of human bone and from cremations. However, it is equally possible that that these burnt remains are meat waste disposed of on long-term fire sites or larger fires, which would leave fully oxidised fragments of bone. Animal bone, with its high fat content, was sometimes used as a source of fuel and may have been collected for fuelling fires.

5.5.3 Shell

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

Pit fill 0215 was the only context that produced two pieces of marine shell weighing twelve grams. The shells are typical Bivalvia archoidea in poor condition and laminating. The same context produced the largest quantities of animal; therefore, marine shell is likely to relate to human nutrition habits. The small number of shells from the context is also likely to suggest that these pieces were accidentally included.

5.5.4 Plant macrofossils

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Thirteen bulk samples were taken from the fills of pits, ditches and postholes during the excavation. Twelve of 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 the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Appendix 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles,* (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh, when dry they were sorted and scanned with a magnet to retrieve any ferrous material that may be present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. Sample 22, a hand-collected charcoal sample from pit fill 0111 was not floated, but washed over the 1mm mesh, once dry it was examined along with the flot material from the bulk samples.
Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

x = *rare,* xx = *moderate,* xxx = *abundant*

Results and Discussion

The preservation of the plant macrofossils recovered was through charring and, as with the samples from the previous evaluation, was relatively poor. All of the samples contained large quantities of fibrous rootlets, this material is regarded as modern and intrusive within the archaeological deposits and was removed before the remaining flot was scanned. Flots that were 100ml or less in volume were scanned in full; for larger flots only a portion was scanned for the purposes of this report. Wood charcoal was present in all the samples in varying quantities. Mostly it is highly fragmented and of little use for species identification or radiocarbon dating. Sample 22 from pit fill 0111, however, consisted of hand-collected charcoal fragments that would be suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating should it be required.

Charred cereal grains of bread Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were present in all the samples, except Sample 22. A few possible Rye (*Secale cereal*e L.) grains had previously been tentatively identified within the evaluation samples. Identifiable grains were not however present in great numbers. On the whole the material was sparse with often fewer than ten identifiable grains present in any one of the scanned portions of flot. Some of the cereal grains were puffed as though they had been exposed to high temperatures, others were too fragmented to identify in detail. No chaff elements, which could have aided with species identification, were observed within any of the flots. Bread wheat and Barley were both common cereals during the later Iron Age and Roman period and it is possible that this material became charred during the later stages of processing or during culinary preparations taking place near a domestic heath or fire.

Possible charred legumes were observed in small numbers within Samples 11, pit fill 0181 and 13, pit fill 0118. Legumes were an important source of protein in Iron Age Britain, but as they do not require processing with heat in the same way that cereals often do, they are less likely to be subjected to chance preservation through burning and are often under-represented in the archaeological record. The presence of legumes may indicate crop rotation was being practiced in the vicinity.

Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments, and a possible Prunus family endocarp fragment, were recovered in small numbers from three of the samples. Their sparse nature suggests that they may represent material incorporated in fuel rather than a gathered food resource.

Charred grass (Poaceae) seeds were present in small numbers in two of the samples and may represent material harvested along with the cereal crop or incorporated within kindling or fuel.

Un-charred seeds of Cabbage family (Brassicaceae), Daisy family (Asteraceae), Goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), Clovers/Medicks (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.), Speedwells (*Veronica* sp.) and Gromwells (*Lithospermum* sp.) were present in small numbers or as single specimens. These are common weeds of rough or cultivated ground. However, as none of the seeds were charred or mineral replaced, it is possible they could form part of the background soil seed bank, and may be intrusive within the archaeological deposits sampled.

Ferrous flakes and spheroids were recovered from the non-floating residues of three samples and the flot of one. Again in small numbers or as single specimens. Flake and spheroidal hammerscale can be an indication of smithing activities taking place within the vicinity. However, as this material was also sparse and due to its small and therefore mobile nature, it is difficult to pinpoint the area or period in which this activity may have taken place.

Bone fragments, some of which was calcined, small mammal or amphibian bone fragments, fish bones and insect remains were observed in small numbers and their presence recorded. No attempt to identify this material has been made for the purposes of this report.

Conclusions

On the whole the samples from both the evaluation and excavation phases were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. Although the cereal and metal working remains are sparse, they are however evidence that agricultural, domestic and light industrial activities were taking place within the vicinity during the Iron Age and Roman periods. Other than the material recovered from Sample 22, the hand collected charcoal is fairly consistent, suggesting that the material comes from the same source or mix of sources. The fragmented nature of much of the material suggests it may have been subject to movement through wind, water, trampling or manuring and may have become fortuitously incorporated into the fill of the archaeological features rather than been deliberately dumped or deposited.

6 Significance of the data and potential for analysis

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

ORA 1: To identify and characterise archaeological deposits and features across the site.

Realisation: A range of archaeological features, deposits and finds have been identified from across the excavation area. Features have been assigned to one of six phases, the majority belonging to the Late Iron Age/early Roman transition. A small group of features remain undated.

ORA 2: To produce a full archive, post-excavation assessment report and identify any further work required.

Realisation: All records and subsequent assessment constitutes the physical and digital archive. This report forms the assessment of that archive and will identify further work that will form a programme of analysis.

ORA 3: To identify potential to address research aims as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

Realisation: A number of regional research aims have been identified, mainly from the Iron Age and from the Iron Age/Roman transition, and these will be discussed in Section 7.2 below.

6.2 The potential and significance of the stratigraphic data

6.2.1 Introduction

The following discussion has been reviewed in light of the 'Revised Framework for the East of England' (Medlycott 2011) which emphasises research priorities for the region. Some reference is also made to the original research framework, published in 2000, with particular reference to the Iron Age (Bryant 2000). Evidence for Neolithic, Bronze Age, Saxon and later occupation are seen as only minor elements of the archive. The Middle to Late Iron Age is regarded as a significant element with the Late Iron Age to early Roman transition of key importance.

6.2.2 Iron Age and Roman

Dating and chronology are still seen to be major concerns for later prehistory in general and for the Iron Age in particular (Bryant 2000, Medlycott 2011), with the need for published ceramic sequences, wherever possible linked to Baysian enhanced dates and/or closely datable small finds. The presence of distinctive Roman finds (such as the slide key and the remains of a toy variety of pet dog) within a context dominated by Late Iron Age (but no Roman) pottery needs further consideration. The unusual and diverse assemblage of loomweights, the best examples of which come from a single context, are of particular interest and should be considered within the framework of manufacturing and industry during this period (Medlycott 2011; 30).

The agrarian economy is seen as a vital element to understanding the Iron Age with further analysis of the relationships between settlements, land-use and the relative importance of cereals and livestock needed (Medlycott 2011; 31). Evidence for animal exploitation, as seen in the bone assemblage, and the presence of grain grinding equipment, clearly shows the diversity of the subsistence economy at Witnesham. Four-post structures, like that found in the northern half of the site, are commonly interpreted as granaries, although other interpretations are possible (Ellison and Drewett 1971, Harding 2009).

Social organisation is sometimes glimpsed through burial practices but funerary practices are on the whole poorly understood in later prehistory, with Medlycott stating that '*ad hoc* burials and human "spare parts" in Iron Age boundary features needs further investigation' (2011; 31). The alkaline clay geology of the Jack's site allowed for

good bone preservation generally, with the bonus of discovering a partly articulated adult female in pit 0231 close to the large boundary ditch 0147. The rarity of human remains from the prehistoric period is a concern for the whole region (Brown and Glazebrook 2000). The association of the skeleton with hammer stones and other possible distinctive components of the finds assemblage should be investigated. This individual might be a strong candidate for radiocarbon dating, along with other samples from the bone assemblage (the pet dog for instance). An examination of all cremated bone and a reassessment of the non-diagnostic animal bone (to see if any could be human) might be of benefit.

The Iron Age/Roman transition is seen as a major research topic for the region (Medlycott 2011) and the basis for the distinctive development of landscapes and settlement in the Roman period (Going and Plouviez 2000). In particular, more focus is needed on aspects of the transition that show continuity/discontinuity and assimilation/acculturation. Evidence for Roman occupation on site is fairly scant but the large finds assemblage from features like pit 0118 suggests that settlement could be nearby and might explain the mix of Roman and Iron Age pottery that Basil Brown observed in the 'dark earth' deposits he recorded nearby (Barbara Butler *pers. com*: Appendix 10). It is of interest that some distinctively Roman attributes (such as the Italian greyhound-type breed of dog) have been recovered from Late Iron Age/transitional contexts. There also appears to be some continuity with ditch alignments, with the Roman ditch 0004 parallel with the Late Iron Age/transitional fence-line 0240 and the large ditch 0147.

6.3 The potential and significance of the bulk finds data

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

6.3.1 General introduction

The earliest artefacts from the site date in the Late Neolithic – Early Bronze Age; however, the main activities on the site date to the Iron Age, and continuing into the Roman period. The finds recovered from the excavation suggest a range of funerary, domestic, agricultural and various other activities in the broader area.

The assemblages recovered from the site offers a good opportunity for the investigation of combined activities, particularly associated with Iron Age contexts. Furthermore, the presence of a human burial in a primarily domestic site offers good opportunity for studying the correlation between funerary and other every day activities in Iron Age sites.

In relation to the broader region, the material evidence from the present excavation offers a unique opportunity for the study of Iron Age life within the Fynn Valley and the surrounding area (Medlycott 2011; 31). So far, the data from previous excavations and metal-detected finds recorded in the HER suggest that the area of WTN 032 represents the only clearly Iron Age site investigated in the area. Besides site WTN 003 adjacent (which Basil Brown identified), Iron Age material evidence from the vicinity is very sparse, besides a fragment of an Iron Age ring (MSF15547) found through metal detecting in area WTN 017, located 1.35km southwest of the site. With exception of a couple of finds related to Palaeolithic flint (ESF22894) found at WTN 028 and a Bronze Age axe (MSF4878) found at IPS 094, all other material evidence outside the boundaries of the present site relate to Roman, Saxon, Medieval and Post Medieval times; therefore, the analysis of the Iron Age phases at Witnesham 032 is of local importance.

6.3.2 Pottery

The excavations produced a large assemblage of Iron Age pottery; therefore this assemblage is essential to understanding patterns of ceramic consumption in the local area. The material needs to be discussed in relation to its spatial and chronological distribution and also in relation to local and regional trends through the Iron Age to the Roman period. The Iron Age, Romanising and Roman pottery will need to be characterised and a small number of examples selected for illustration.

6.3.3 Ceramic building material

The ceramic building material from the site has been examined and discussed. No further work is necessary.

6.3.4 Fired clay

Fired clay from the site has been examined and discussed. No further work is necessary.

6.3.5 Slag

Slag from the site has been examined and discussed. No further work is necessary.

6.3.6 Worked Flint

By Sarah Bates

The flint has been described and interpreted above and there is little potential for further work. Consideration of the location/distribution of the excavated features with flint may be worthwhile although this will probably form part of the general report and take into account other artefact types.

6.3.7 Heat-altered flint and stone

Heat-altered flint and stone from the site have been examined and discussed. No further work is necessary.

6.4 The potential and significance of the small finds data

All iron and ceramic loomweights from site have been examined and discussed. The loomweights and slide key will require further work. The loomweights will require a full description and a discussion of sizes and weights in comparison to other examples from the region. A representative sample should be selected for illustration or photography. The possible slide key should be described and parallels sought from elsewhere in the region.

6.5 The potential and significance of environmental evidence

6.5.1 Human skeletal remains

By Sue Anderson

The human skeletal remains from the site have been examined and discussed. All animal and cremated bone should be examined for further human remains. A sample for radiocarbon dating should be extracted from skeleton 0232. The human remains should be discussed in relation to other examples from this period in the region, with particular reference to the scarcity of burials during this period and the fragmented nature of the disposal of human remains.

6.5.2 Animal bone

Julie Curl

The animal bone assemblage varies in condition, with some complete elements and with some in quite poor condition, the latter limiting the evidence and the potential to interpret the remains. It is likely that further examination of the bone currently unidentified to species may reveal further human remains or produce identifications.

Metrical data should be taken where possible to determine breeds, sex and stature. Of particular interest in this assemblage is the dog bone, especially the presence of a possible recently imported pet dog (a radiocarbon date from this specimen would be beneficial). Bone needs to be fully examined for butchering and any notable differences between prehistoric and Roman methods. The calcined bone requires further identification to attempt to determine the species affected. Cremated bone should be examined by Sue Anderson to detect any possible human remains.

The assemblage can be compared with other mixed Iron-Age to Roman sites both locally and nationally, including Tort Hill East (Albarella, 1997), North Elmham (Bond, 1995) and West Stow (Crabtree. 1990).

6.5.3 Shell

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

Shell from the site has been examined and discussed. No further work is necessary.

6.5.4 Plant macrofossils

By Anna West

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on the present soil samples as the material present is too sparse to justify quantification, below 100+ specimens. The material from these samples should however, be retained as part of the site archive. Charcoal from Sample 22 should be examined for its suitability for a radiocarbon date sample.

7 Updated Project Design

7.1 Introduction

The following section presents the updated research aims (URA 1 and 2) and required analysis tasks.

7.2 Updated research aims

URA 1: To investigate the nature of settlement, subsistence and burial in the Iron Age at Jack's Field, Witnesham.

Of particular interest from the regional frameworks (Bryant 2000; Medlycott 2011) are the following features:

- The location of the settlement in relation to topography, geology, resources and to other sites of this period in the vicinity. With particular reference to understanding the wider connections and network that the settlement occupied; to provide a context for Basil Brown's observations; and to explore prehistoric use of the Fynn Valley.
- The potential organisation of space within the settlement and suggest possible layouts beyond the limits of the site.
- The nature and characteristics of the possible enclosure ditch, structures and the variety of features recorded.
- Characterise the diversity of subsistence by examining potential food waste, processing equipment and the domestic assemblage of finds. Any indications of seasonality, production regimes, feasting etc will be explored.
- The treatment and disposal of the dead will be investigated and the bone assemblage re-examined for potential human remains. The possibilities of excarnation and other procedures will be explored and evidence sort.
- Radiocarbon dates to be taken from selected sources (human, dog, Sample 22).

URA 2: To explore the changing patterns of agriculture, manufacturing and organisation from the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period.

The regional frameworks (Bryant 2000; Medlycott 2011) suggest the following areas of research:

- The potential transition from livestock to agrarian systems during this period has been proposed for the Iron Age and some elements of this can be explored.
- The significance of changing pottery manufacture and other types of find during this period. Dating required for Middle Iron Age pottery types, particularly those that persist up until the Roman period. Particular significance will be given to the loomweights and the importance of textile production.
- The stimulus of potential external influences, such as the adoption of Belgic-style pottery and the introduction of toy breeds of dog.
- The transition to the Roman period and continuity/discontinuity in settlement and/or agricultural layout into the imperial period.

7.3 Stratigraphic analysis; required tasks

Analysis tasks will include:

- Review the available literature for local, regional and national parallels for prehistoric settlement and agricultural practices in the Iron Age and Roman periods that have relevance for Jack's Field, Witnesham.
- Review the available literature for local, regional and national parallels to characterise the nature of funerary practices and treatment of the dead in the Iron Age and following periods.
- Using available information from specialist finds analysis and stratigraphy select up to three samples for radiocarbon dating of Iron Age/early Roman contexts.
- Updating site database and digital phase plans with additional information gleaned from specialist analysis.
- Update site archive as required.

7.4 Bulk finds and Small Finds analysis; required tasks

7.4.1 Bulk finds

By Ioannis Smyrnaios

The bulk finds, particularly the pottery and worked flint, need to be discussed in relation to their spatial and chronological distribution. Further publication of bulk finds will require illustrations of at least four ceramic pieces and four flints.

7.4.2 Small finds

By Ruth Beverage

With regard to metal small finds, selected pieces have already been chosen for radiography. This will provide further detail of the objects and preserve a clearer representation of them. The x-ray plates will be included in the archive. Loomweights will require analysis by Ian Riddler, the slide key will need further research and the querns and hammer stones will need consideration, particularly those associated with the burial.

7.4.3 Human skeletal remains

A sample for radiocarbon dating will need to be identified. Cremated bone and animal bone should be checked by Sue Anderson to see if any human remains can be identified.

7.4.4 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

A sample should be selected from the toy breed of dog for radiocarbon dating. Further examination of the burnt bone is necessary as it is likely to reveal further human remains. The animal bone needs to be analysed in order to include determination of breeds, sex, stature and butchering. Finally, the assemblage should be discussed in relation to its regional significance.

8 Summary of potential, publication and other outcomes

8.1 Summary of potential

This small but interesting site has revealed a wide range of different types of features and finds, with the material spanning the Iron Age to Roman period of the most significance. Some of the key aspects for further analysis and subsequent publication are listed below:

- Treatment of human remains and burial in the Iron Age of East Anglia is poorly represented in the region, so this site offers some insight in how human remains were processed and deposited in this period.
- Animal bones were well represented across the transition from Iron Age to the Roman period, allowing for an examination of trends in consumption of food species across time.
- Of particular note were the remains of a toy dog breed. Normally a variety associated with the Roman period, this animal was recovered unusually from an Iron Age context and will need further attention
- The extensive pottery assemblage (including a number of large, diagnostic pieces) will need to be examined further, placed in chronological sequence with radiocarbon determinations made where possible
- A small but interesting cache of loomweights from the terminal of the large ditch (including a small complete example) should be characterised and possible economic interpretations made
- Other economic factors worthy of further attention include grinding equipment, querns and a possible granary building (four-post structure) which all point to an agrarian aspect of agriculture in the Iron Age
- The site has revealed a broad range of feature types, including pits, ditches and a structure. A large ditch running across the site might demarcate an enclosure. The profusion of finds suggests that extensive settlement existed in the vicinity and this could be projected for the immediate surroundings
- Full consideration should be given to the site in relation to its local and regional context, particularly Basil Brown's records from the adjacent site and generally from the Fynn Valley during the transition from the Iron Age to Roman period. This is likely to be close to the boundary between the Trinovantes to the south and the Iceni to the north, which might be of potential regional interest

8.2 Analysis and archive report

Further analysis will be needed to produce a full archive report. Extracted information from the archive report will form the basis of a published article (see 8.3). The archive report will contain stratigraphic analysis of all features and deposits, phased by period. Detailed feature and fill descriptions will be included. Figures produced will include detailed feature plans, sections and regional context. Phasing and research agenda information will be provided to specialists prior to their analysis.

Further finds analysis will include a full description and characterisation of all pottery, with particular focus on the Iron Age to Roman assemblage, with selected examples chosen for illustration. Worked flint analysis will review all material but Iron Age examples will be prioritised, four examples to be illustrated. Ceramic building material, slag and heat-altered flint and stone will be summarised from previous analysis with fired clay further reviewed to check for loomweight fragments.

Of the small finds, the loomweights will need a full description and discussed in relation to size, shape, function and reviewed in terms of regional trends and comparisons. Selected examples should be illustrated. Other small finds that will need consideration are the Roman slide key, other metallic items, the querns and the hammerstones.

With the environmental finds, the animal bone and calcined bone assemblages will need to be checked if any are human. The human skeletal remains will need to be described and discussed in terms of age, sex, pathology and treatment of the dead in the Iron Age, seeking any parallels from within the region. A sample for radiocarbon dating should be selected.

The animal bone assemblage should be described and discussed in relation to breeds, sex, stature and butchering, with particular attention paid to the transition from the Iron Age to Roman periods and to trends within the region. The remains of a toy breed of dog will require further analysis and a sample of bone should be chosen for radiocarbon dating. The carbonised plant macrofossil assemblage will need to be summarised for this report. Charcoal will need to be examined from Sample 22 and selected pieces chosen for dating.

The report will conclude with a discussion of the character of the site from the Middle Iron Age to the Roman period with particular reference to settlement, land-use and social practices within the Fynn Valley. Comparisons will be sought from sites in the vicinity and the wider region. The proximity of the site to the boundary between the territories of the Ikeni and the Trinovantes might be of significance.

8.3 Publication strategy

It is proposed that, based on the findings of the archive report, an extended summary report should be published in the local journal: The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. With a focus on the Iron Age and the transition to the Roman period, this article would characterise the site and focus on aspects of particular interest such as the burial and the Romanising influence within the Late Iron Age. The site would offer an opportunity to assess Basil Brown's contribution to local archaeology. The article would include an overview of the Fynn Valley within the Iron Age and Roman periods and the site's significance within the region.

8.4 Deposition of archive

The complete site archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service after the completion of analysis and the production of the archive report and published article (see section 9.1 for scheduling).

9 Analysis and publication: resources and programming

9.1 Timetable for analysis, reporting and archiving

Full analysis of the archive and the production of an archive report should be completed by Autumn 2020 (September). The publication draft will be completed by Winter 2020 (November) to be submitted for inclusion of The Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, hopefully for publication at the end of 2021. The site archive will be transferred to the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in the Spring of 2021.

9.2 Staff for analysis and publication

It is envisaged that where possible, the staff that will undertake the analysis and publication tasks will be the same as those used to prepare this assessment. However, given that this work will not to be undertaken in the immediate future, some changes are likely in the interim.

Overall Project Management:	Rhodri Gardner (RG1)
Project Management & editing:	Stuart Boulter (SB1)
Principal author:	Jezz Meredith (JM)
Finds management & publication tasks:	Richenda Goffin (RG2)
Pottery, loomweights & bulk finds:	Steve Benfield (SB2)
Worked flint:	Sarah Bates (SB3)*
Small finds & archives:	Ruth Beveridge (RB)
Human skeletal remains:	Sue Anderson (SA)*
Animal bone:	Julie Curl (JC)*
Plant macrofossils:	Anna West (AW)
Charcoal:	Dana Challinor (DC)*
Graphics, photography & illustration:	Graphics Team (GT)

* *indicates external specialist*

9.3 Task list for analysis, archive report and publication

The following tasks have been identified as necessary to complete analysis, to produce a full archive report and to produce a summary report for publication level. No costs have been set against the tasks, but 'person-days' have been included where these are available.

Task	Specialist	No. days
General management, publication tasks, meetings	RG1/SB1	3
Stratigraphic analysis & text	JM	20
Editing, comments & corrections	SB1/RG2	2
Figures		
Preparation of plans & section figures	GT	4
Bulk finds		
Report on preh & Rom pottery	SB2	3
Report on worked flint	SB3*	1
Summary reports on other bulk finds	SB2	1
Small finds		
Report on loomweights	SB2	1
Radiography of iron finds (x2 plates)		
Review of metal and stone SFs	RB	1
Environmental evidence		
Analysis & report on human bone	SA*	2
Report on animal bone	JC*	1
Report on plant macrofossils	AW	1
Charcoal identification for radiocarbon dating	DC	1
Finds illustration and photography		
Illustration of selected pottery & loomweights	GT	2
Small finds photography	GT	1
Finds collation and management		
Preparation of information for specialists	JM	2
Editing of finds report	RG2	1
Archiving tasks	RB	2
Publication		
Production of report with synthesis of finds evidence	JM	5
Publication figures	GT	2
Editing, comments & corrections	SB1/RG2	2
Miscellaneous costs		
Publishing costs		
Radiocarbon dates		
Carriage to specialists		
Boxes, finds supplies, stationery		
SCCAS archive deposition		
Total		**58**

10 Acknowledgements

This project was carried out on land belonging to Terry and Erica Burrows, the author would like to thank them for providing access to the site and for their help during the excavation. Thanks are also due to their son Max who operated the digger. Erica Burrows also suggested the exhibition of the excavation results at the Church Fete in June 2016 and offered help with this. Barbara Butler, village historian, provided the information on Basil Brown and other useful evidence.

Rachael Abraham monitored the excavation on behalf of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and offered advice during the project. Dr Rhodri Gardner of Suffolk Archaeology managed the project and provided guidance at all stages of the excavation and the subsequent writing of this report. Martin Last (Last and Tricker Partnership) was the architect in charge and liaised with Suffolk Archaeology and the Suffolk County Archaeology Service on behalf of the client.

The following members of staff were involved with the excavation and recording of the site: Owen Lazzari, Steve Manthorpe, Edmund Palka, Simon Picard, Filipe Santos and Eddie Taylor. The quality of the archive, the degree of finds recovery and the meticulous excavation were all due to the high standards of this excavation team. Simon Picard also conducted the GPS survey of the site. Ruth Beveridge and Alex Fisher kindly prepared and helped set up the exhibition at the church fete. Members of the excavation team helped run the exhibition and answered questions from the public.

Ioannis Smyrnaios coordinated the preparation of the finds assessment and the production of the report. Jonathan van Jenniens washed and marked the bulk finds. Ruth Beveridge oversaw the quantification of finds and had special responsibility for the Small Finds. Anna West was responsible for processing and assessing the soil samples. Independent finds specialists included: Sue Anderson (human bone), Sarah Bates (worked flint) and Julie Curl (animal bone).

The report illustrations were prepared expertly by Ryan Wilson. Stuart Boulter kindly offered comments on an earlier draft of this report.

11 Bibliography

Albarella, U., 1997. *Iron-Age and Roman Animal Bones Excavated in 1996 from Norman Cross, Tort Hill East, Tort Hill West and Vinegar Hill, Cambridgeshire*, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 108/97 (Birmingham)

Bond, J., 1995. 'The animal bone from Early-Saxon sunken-featured buildings and pits', in Ricket, R. (ed.) *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VII: The Iron-Age Roman and Early Saxon Settlement*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 73, 142-6.

British Geological Survey website: http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000*, Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2 research agenda and strategy*, EAA occasional paper 8

Brudenell, M., 2014. 'Later Prehistoric pottery', in Tabor, J., 'Later Prehistoric settlement at Days Road, Capel St Mary', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, 43 (2), 186-95

Brudenell, M. and Hogan, S., 2014. 'Refining Suffolk's Later Prehistoric ceramic sequence: Iron Age pottery and settlement remains at Morland Road, Ipswich', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, 43 (2)*, 207-18

Bryant, S., 2000, 'The Iron Age' in Brown and Glazebrook 2000; 14-18

Butler, C., 2005. *Prehistoric Flintwork* (Stroud, The History Press)

Crabtree, P., 1990. 'The Faunal remains from Iron Age and Romano-British Features' in West, S., West Stow, Suffolk: *The Prehistoric and Romano-British occupations*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 48

Cunliffe, B. and Poole, C. 1991 *Danebury, an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire, Vol. 5 The excavations 1979-1988*: the finds, Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 73

Curl, J., 2014. *The Animal Bone from the Eriswell Liberty Village, RAF Lakenheath, Suffolk*. Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services specialist report for Suffolk County Archaeological Service

Davis, S.J.M., 1992, *A Rapid Method for Recording Information about Mammal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, English Heritage, Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 19/92

English Heritage, 2008, MORPHE: Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.

Ellison, A. and Drewett, P.C., 1971. 'Pits and post-holes in the British early iron age: some alternative explanations', PPS 37:183-94

Elsdon, S.M, 1989, Later Prehistoric Pottery in England and Wales (Aylesbury, Shire publications).

Glazebrook, J. (ed), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1 resource assessment*, EAA occasional paper 3

Green, M., 2015. *Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk: archaeological evaluation report.* SACIC rpt 2015/086

Going, C., and Plouviez, J., 2000, 'Roman' in Brown and Glazebrook (eds) *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2 research agenda and strategy*, EAA occasional paper 8

Harding, D.W., 2009, *The Iron Age Round-House: Later Prehistoric Building in Britain and Ireland*. Oxford; OUP

Humphrey, J., 2007. 'Simple tools for tough tasks or tough tools for simple tasks? Analysis and experiment in Iron Age flint utilisation' in Haselgrove, C. and Pope, R. (eds.), *The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent* (Oxford, Oxbow Books)

Manning, W.H., 1985. *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum London* (London, British Museum Press)

Medlycott, M (ed), 2011*, Research and archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the east of England, EAA occasional paper 24*, Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers: East of England

PCRG. 2010*. The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies and guidelines for analysis and publication*. Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group Occ Papers 1&2, 3rd edition: http://www.pcrg.org.uk/News_pages/PCRG%20Gudielines%203rd%20Edition%20%282010%29.pdf

Robins, P., 1996. 'Worked flint' in Ashwin, T. *Excavation of an Iron Age Site at Silifield, Wymondham, Norfolk, 1992-3*, Norfolk Archaeol. XLII, 266-70.

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998. *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection. A handbook*, MoLAS Monograph 2 (London, Museum of London).

Thompson, I., 1982. *Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-Eastern England*, Brit. Archaeol. Rer. 108 (Oxford)

Von Den Driesch, A., 1976. *A Guide to the Measurements of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites*, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1 (Cambridge Massachusetts, Harvard University)

Appendix 1: Written Scheme of Investigation

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY
• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land at Jacks Field, The Street Witnesham, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation
For Excavation

WTN 032

Client: Last & Tricker Partnership

Date: April 2016
Author: Stuart Boulter

Summary Project Details

Site Name	Jacks Field
Site Location/Parish	Witnesham
Grid Reference	TM 184 502 (approximate centre)
Access	Off The Street
Planning Application No	C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM
HER code	WTN 032
Event No.	ESF23773
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-247073
Type:	Open area excavation
Area	1000 – 1,700m^2
Project start date	7th April 2016
Fieldwork duration	Up to 2 weeks (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Jezz Meredith	07889 971049
Curatorial Officer	Rachael Abraham	01284 741238
Client Contact	Martin Last (Last and Tricker Partnership)	01473 233129

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk IP4 5PD	01502 719820

Hire details

Plant:	n/a	
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

Contents

Figures

Appendices

1 Introduction and Project Background

1.1. A programme of archaeological excavation is required to record the archaeological deposits present within the area of a proposed housing development at Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham (Fig. 1). The work is required by a condition placed on planning application C/12/2072 + DC/14/3252/ARM in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The condition has been placed by Suffolk County Council as the construction will involve considerable ground disturbance and is highly likely to damage or destroy archaeological evidence within the site which was identified during an earlier trial trench evaluation (Green, 2015, SACIC Report number 2015/086).

1.2. The work required is detailed in a Brief produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (hereafter SCCAS/CT) (Abraham 2016). The Brief specifies the controlled strip and excavation of *c.*1,700m^2 of the overall 0.45 hectare site, although after subsequent negotiation with SCCAS/CT there is potential to reduce the area down to *c.*1,000m^2 (Area 1), with the remaining 700m^2 (Area 2) forming a contingency that would only be excavated dependent on the results of the initial Area 1 strip and two additional trial-trenches (Tr. a and Tr. b). These areas are shown in Fig. 2. The possible reduction of the excavation area is also dependent on the details of the contractor's groundworks whereby the open garden areas are to remain undisturbed and unstripped during the development, other than the removal of the surface vegetation. Any change to this scenario could lead to additional excavation being required in order to fulfil the requirements of the Brief and facilitate discharge of the planning condition.

1.3. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS 2012) will be met by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC), and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

1.4. It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the post-excavation assessment (PXA) report will establish if any further analysis would be required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS/CT the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

2 The Site

2.1. The site consists of a pasture and scrubland field adjacent to Warrens Barn and lies at a height of *c*.31m to 38m above Ordnance on a gently south facing slope dropping down toward the river Fynn, 150m to the south. The proposed six property development infills the land behind the extant Warrens Barn.

2.2. The area identified for excavation is rectangular and covers *c.* 180m^2 and is centred approximately on NGR TL 8552 6387. The area is shown in Fig. 2.

2.3. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation sand and gravels to the north end of the site which in turn overlie sedimentary bedrock of the Red Crag Formation. The south side of the site has no recorded superficial deposits (British Geological Survey website). Due to the site being within changeable geology and within the flood plain of the river Fynn, on site geology is expected to be changeable with predominately sand, with possible patches of silt, gravel and clays.

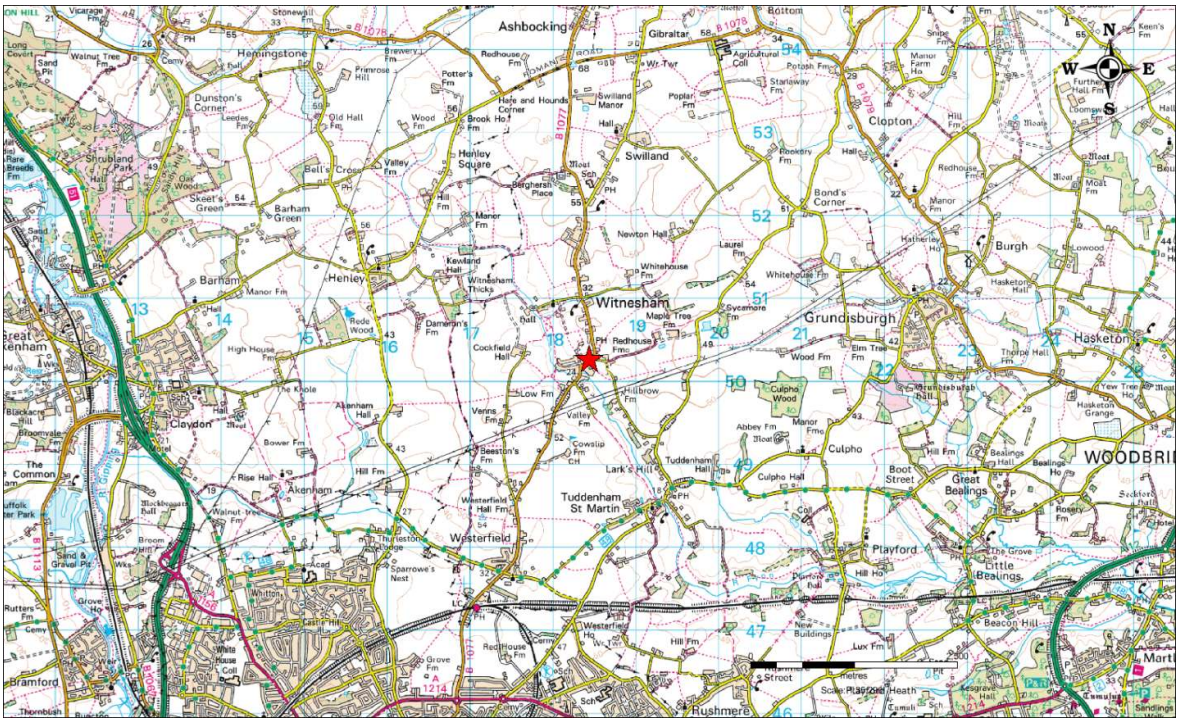


Figure 1. Location map (site marked in red)

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.1. The condition was originally placed on the development as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest identified in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, with the medieval parish church of St Mary lying 700m to the north (HER Ref. WTN 016). The proposed development is immediately adjacent to an archaeological site (WTN 003) where Roman and Iron Age pottery was found within possible domestic deposits of "Dark Earth". The extent of this site is not known and it potentially extends into the development area. A short distance to the east (50m) a medieval pottery scatter was found during monitoring works (WTN 014), while a Roman coin of Allectus, (AD 293-296) was found 200m north-west of the proposed development area (WTN 004).

3.2. The HER has numerous entries concentrated in the immediate vicinity of the site. These have been summarised in the trial trench evaluation report (Green 2015, 3-4, Figure 2.).

3.3. This potential has since been confirmed by a trial trench evaluation itself. Five archaeological features were identified, two ditches or gullies and three pits, that were concentrated in two of the six trenches on the western side of the site (Green 2015). The ditches were tentatively dated to the Roman period, while the pits were Early Iron Age in date, with one containing a finds assemblage including 277 sherds of pottery with a total weight of *c*.1kg and a few pieces of struck flint.

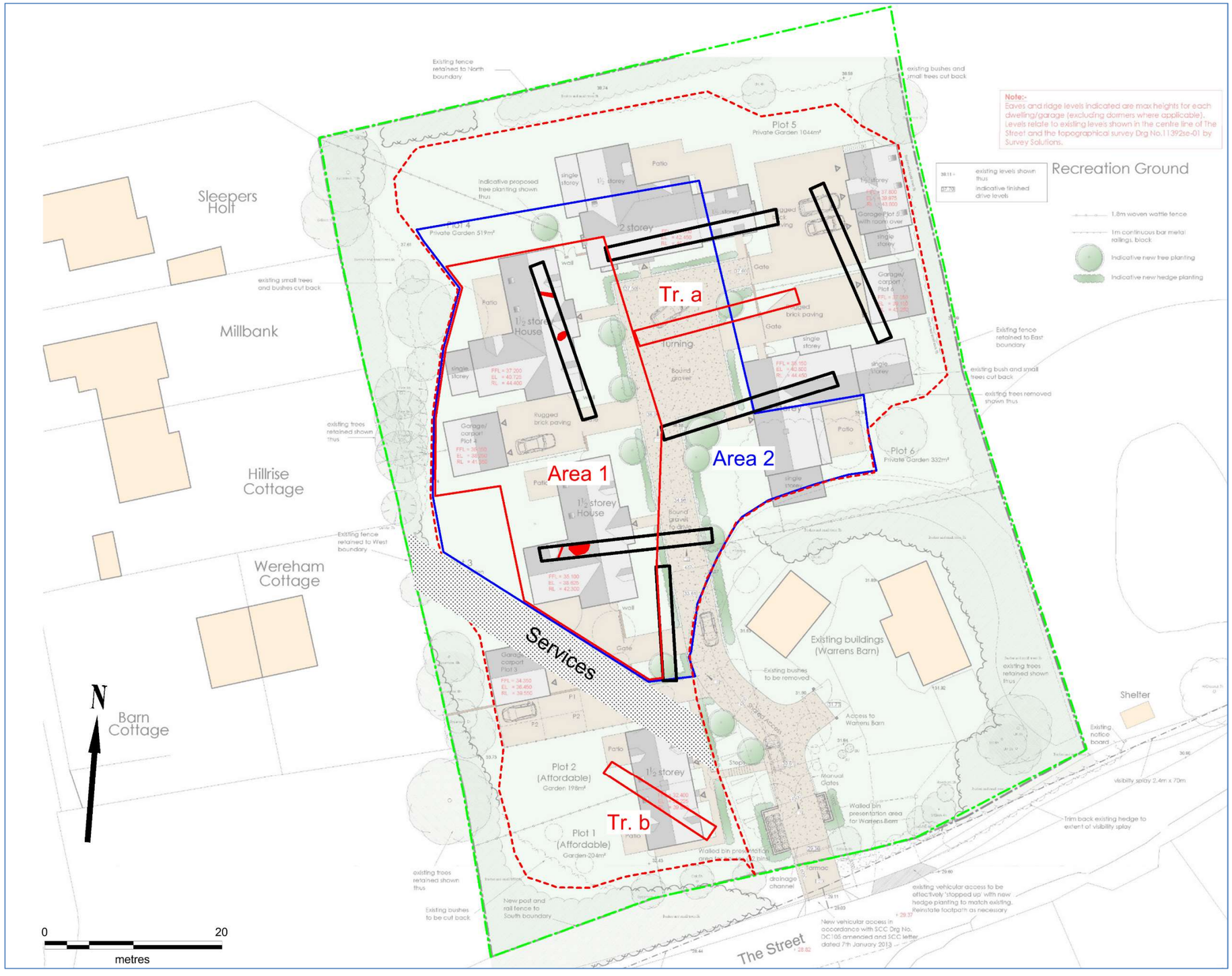


Figure 2. Proposed excavation areas and additional trenching

4 Project Objectives

4.1 The aim of the project is to preserve by record all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying post-excavation assessment and, if required, publication text.

4.2 The project will:

a. Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
b. Produce a full site archive.
c. Produce a post-excavation assessment report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential (see below).
d. Provide, if required, an updated project design, timetable and costing for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
e. Produce a final site archive report.
f. Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
g. Deposit the project archive with SCCAS in their archive store.

4.3 The project may have potential to address research aims concerning multiple periods of activity and occupation as defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011, 29-32). The evidence recovered so far suggests that the potential for this is greatest for the earlier Iron Age and Roman periods.

5 Archaeological Method Statement

5.1 The project will follow the following guidance/standards: *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012* (SCCAS 2012), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014). It will be managed in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

5.2 Where possible, SCCAS/CT will be given ten days full notice of commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively throughout.

5.3 The existing site code WTN 032 will be used for the project and will be included on all future project documentation. A new event number (ESF23773) has been obtained from the SCCAS/CT HER Officer.

5.4 An OASIS online record has been initiated (Suffolka1-247073) and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

5.5 A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project will be completed prior to commencement. This will be provided direct to the client in separate documentation.

Excavation Fieldwork

5.6 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a member of staff of Project Officer Grade (Jezz Meredith). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable full time excavation staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist.

5.7 The project Brief requires the controlled strip and excavation of an area initially measuring *c.*1,000m^2 (Area 1) and the opening of two additional trial-trenches (Tr. A and Tr. b) (Fig. 2). Once these areas have been opened a decision will be made by SCCAS/CT whether Area 1 will need to be extended into Area 2.

5.8 Setting out of the excavation locations will be the responsibility of SACIC. Recording of archaeological features and the final extent of excavation areas will be carried out by Suffolk Archaeology using an RTK GPS system. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other unforeseen obstacles.

5.9 Once demarcated and stripped to archaeological levels the excavation areas must be kept

free of any plant movements or construction activity until full excavation of archaeological features is completed to the satisfaction of SCCAS/CT.

5.10 The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.

5.11 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

5.12 Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the excavation area and will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

5.13 The archaeological deposits will be excavated by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS/CT that no information will be lost by using a machine. A minimum of 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation. Significant archaeological features such as pits, solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or post-holes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will also be sieved using a 10mm mesh. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

5.14 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded where it occurs.

Environmental Archaeology

5.15 The evaluation report demonstrated that archaeological contexts had some, albeit limited potential for the preservation of environmental deposits. Most samples were poorly preserved with only fragmentary remains wood charcoal. The proposed excavation strategy will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims by collecting samples from selected well sealed and securely dated contexts, where they occur. Wholesale sampling of linear features for environmental evidence may not be deemed appropriate on site unless the samples can be taken from suitably well-dated deposits.

5.16 The sampling strategy will be agreed on site with SCCAS/CT to ensure that sufficient sampling will be undertaken. As a general rule samples should be taken from sealed and

dated archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell et al 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context if it is smaller) will be taken. Larger contexts will be scatter sampled to best obtain a representative sample.

5.17 The evaluation has indicated that it is unlikely that there will be any waterlogged deposits, or natural environmental evidence such as palaeochannels, alluvial or colluvial sequences. If necessary, for example if waterlogged deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

5.18 All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry.

5.19 Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

General Archaeological Recording Principles

5.20 An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual feature plans will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to the complexity of the deposits encountered. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

5.21 The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

5.22 A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

5.23 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds

have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.

5.24 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.

5.25 If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. If human remains are to be lifted and removed from site then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

5.26 In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence the excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of the unexpected deposits.

5.27 Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Outreach

5.28 The excavation will involve an open area excavation of moderate depth It is also quite small scale so significant outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, councillors, local history societies etc. are not viable. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release may be issued (at the client's discretion) to local media.

5.29 Excavation progress updates will be made publically available. This may include short statements as to the nature of any archaeological discoveries accompanied by photographs or videos. Suffolk Archaeology also has a Facebook page (www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC) on which updates can be issued.

5.30 Suffolk Archaeology CIC staff are also available for talks and lectures to local groups and societies on request, and the project results could be incorporated into such presentations at a later date.

5.31 SCCAS/CT will be given advance notice of any outreach events.

Post-Excavation

5.32 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds and Post-excavation Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

5.33 A short site summary and timetable can be provided to SCCAS/CT within four weeks of fieldwork completion, and subsequent updates of progress at six month intervals.

5.34 All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC stores at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and 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 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.

5.35 All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) Suffolk Archaeology CIC database.

5.36 Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of any apparent residuality observed.

5.37 Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet all appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

5.38 Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear

statement of potential for further analysis.

5.39 All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned so that a digital record can be maintained.

5.40 All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the permanent project archive.

5.41 Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software. Selected hand-drawn sections will also be digitised using autocad software.

Post-excavation Assessment (PXA) Report

5.42 A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS/CT will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.

5.43 The PXA report will include a suitable level of documentary research to set the results in their geographical, topographical, archaeological and historical context.

5.44 The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

5.45 The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

5.46 The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for completing any further analysis which is identified (and agreed as required by the LPA), the production of a full archive report and publication text, and the final deposition of the site archive.

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

5.48 An abridged copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be included as an appendix in the report. The report will also include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

5.49 An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of completion of fieldwork.

5.50 The PXA report will establish whether any further analysis work will be required to complete a full archive report and the nature and scope of a suitable publication text, and will state the most appropriate journal for its submission. The dispersed nature of this particular site's archaeological evidence suggests that the most likely outcome will be the submission of an illustrated article for publication in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History Society.

Project Archive

5.51 On completion and approval of each stage (the PXA report, archive report and/or publication text) a digital and printed hard copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER.

5.52 PXA and archive reports will be uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A digital (and fully georeferenced) vector plan showing the excavation area, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be uploaded.

5.53 A digital .pdf copy of each approved report will be supplied to the client. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

5.54 The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within a suitable period of time (sufficient to allow adequate study and analysis of the material and records) after the completion of the fieldwork. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the latest requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2015).

5.55 The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

5.56 If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

5.57 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

a) Objects that qualify as Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

b) Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.

c) Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SACIC, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6 Project Staffing and Resources

Management

Role	Name
SACIC Managing Director	Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	As above for this project
SACIC Finds and Post-Excavation	Richenda Goffin

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of Suffolk Archaeology CIC staff under the direction of Jezz Meredith (italicised below). All carry CSCS accreditation.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor, SSSTS Supervisor Training
John Craven	Project Officer		
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	SSSTS Supervisor Training, Quarry Passport
Michael Green	Project Officer	Yes	SSSTS Supervisor Training, Surveyor, Metal detectorist
Laszlo Lichenstein	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor, Quarry Passport
Jezz Meredith	***Project Officer***	***Yes***	***SSSTS Supervisor Training, Quarry Passport***
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor and geophysical survey
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	Quarry Passport
Simon Picard	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor, Quarry Passport
Preston Boyles	Field Team Supervisor	Yes	Quarry Passport
Tim Carter	Senior Site Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Steve Hunt	Senior Site Assistant		Metal detectorist
Rebecca Smart	Senior Site Assistant	Yes	
Sam Thomas	Senior Site Assistant	Yes	
Ed Palka	Senior Site Assistant		
Eddie Taylor	Senior Site Assistant		
Nathan Griggs	Senior Site Assistant		
Owen Lazzari	Senior Site Assistant		
Romy Mcintosh	Senior Site Assistant		
Rui Oliveira	Senior Site Assistant		
Rui Santo	Senior Site Assistant		
Filipe Santos	Senior Site Assistant		
Stefania Usai	Senior Site Assistant		
Aimee McManus	Trainee		

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the lead fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Bibliography

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J. I., 2004, *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Professional Practice Paper No 7.

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.

Campbell. G, Moffett. L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).* Portsmouth: English Heritage.

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation*.

Green, M., 2015, *Land at Warrens Barn, Jacks Field, The Street, Witnesham, Suffolk; Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SACIC Rpt. No. 2015/086

Gurney, D., 2003*, Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.

Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.

McKinley, J., I and Roberts, C., 1993, *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed human remains.* IFA Technical Paper No 13.

Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.* EAA Occasional Paper 24.

SCCAS, 2010, *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk.*

SCCAS, 2012, *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012.*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds.* Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

Websites

British Geological Survey

http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0001			Unstrat finds			u/s
0002		Topsoil Layer	Topsoil over the entire site, seen in all trenches.			
			Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions			
			No finds			
0003		Subsoil Layer	Patchy subsoil only seen in trench 6			
			Light brown soft sandy clay with moderate small flint inclusiuons.			
			Thin subsoil seen in trench 6, no finds			
0004	0004	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan alligned E-W with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base			2
			Cut of small ditch			
0005	0004	Ditch Fill	Mid grey brown soft silty clay with occasional small flint inclusion. Single fill, clear clarity			2
			Fill of ditch			
0006	0006	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NE-SW with a bowl shaped profile, concave sides and a concave base.			1.3
			Possible iron age pit but contained possible later pottery on the surface			
0007	0006	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown moderatly compact silty clay with occasional chalk and charcaol flecka nd moderate amounts of small flint inclusions. Single fill, clear clarity			1.3
			fill of pit			
0008	0008	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NW-SE with a bowl shaped profile, flat base and concave near verticle sides. Cuts smaller pit 0012			1.3
			Cut of IA pit			
0009	0008	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown soft clayey silt with moderate amounts of small and medium sized flints and chacoal flecks and occasional fiored clay flecks. Top fill of 2, clear clarity			1.3
			Top fill of pit, finds rich and charocal stained.			
0010	0010	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan alligned NE-SW with an open U shape profile, straight steep sides and a concave base.		0010	1.1
			Cut of small undated ditch			
0011	0010	Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey soft clayey silt with occasional small flint inclusions, Single fill, clear clarity		0010	1.1
			No finds			
0012	0012	Pit Cut	Oval in plan elongated NW-SE with a bowl shape profile, oncvae sides and a concave base. Cut by pit 0008			1.3
			Cut of probable IA pit			
0013	0012	Pit Fill	Dark grey brown soft clayey silt with occasional cmall flint inclusions, charcoal flecks and burnt clay flecks. Single fill, clear clarity. Cut by pit 0008			1.3
			no finds			
0014	0008	Pit Fill	Mid orange brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Basal fill, clear clarity			1.3
			basal fill of pit			
0101		Other	Unstratified finds - whole site	SF1006		u/s
0102		Layer	Topsoil - general number, whole site. Of between 0.25 - 0.3m thickness; consists of humic clay loam with occ chalk flecks			
0103		Layer	Subsoil - general number whole site. See 0127 & 0146 for details			

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0104	0104	Ditch Cut	N-S aligned ditch with v steep rnd sides and broad concave base (overdug against N section); width 0.89m, depth 0.28m		0104	2
0105	0104	Ditch Fill	Mid to dark brown slightly sandy silty clay with occ mixed stones		0104	2
0106	0106	Ditch Cut	Linear cut, SSE-NNW aligned, broad V-like profile, 45 degree sloping sides with concave base; width 1.6m, depth 0.9m			0
0107	0106	Ditch Fill	Basal fill: mid brown friable silty sand mottled by orange clay sand, derived from Nat deposit 0129		0106	0
0108	0106	Ditch Fill	Middle fill: dark grey brown fairly firm sandy clay silt, well sorted mixed pebbles, charcoal & flecks of fired clay (=0121), fill derived from 0126?		0106	0
0109	0106	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown fairly firm sandy clay silt with yellow clay sand lenses & mottling, well sorted mixed pebbles, charcoal & fired clay pieces (machine excavated)		0106	0
0110	0110	Pit Cut	Pit cut (or possible N terminal for N-S linear), partialy exposed in Trench 7, elliptical in plan, orientated SE-NW, steep /vertical sided with sharp bos to flat base; length >0.8m (SE-NW), width 0.65m, depth 0.38m			1.3
0111	0110	Pit Fill	Single fill of pit: dark brown grey firm sandy clay silt, with mod farly poorly sorted pebbles, mod/freq charc lumps (<80x60mm, c.30% retained). SF 1000 saddle quern	SF1000		1.3
0112	0112	Pit Cut	Irrugularly shaped, roughly oval pit, orientated NW-SE, with gently sloping edges to undulating base; length 1.3m (NW-SE), width 0.9m, depth 0.24m			1.1
0113	0112	Pit Fill	Main/upper fill : mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand with occ sml angular flints, occ sml charc flecks			1.1
0114	0112	Pit Fill	Basal fill: similar matrix to 0113 but with mod/freq sml/large (<60mm), mainly angular flints			1.1
0115	0115	Pit Cut	Slightly irregular-shaped but roughly oval pit, orientated N-S, with fairly gently sloping edges, gradual bos to almost flat base; length 1.05m (N-S), width 0.75m, depth 0.28m			1.1
0116	0115	Pit Fill	Upper/main fill: mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand with occ sml flints & charcoal flecks			1.1
0117	0115	Pit Fill	Basal fill: similar to 0116 but with freq sml/large (<70mm) mainly angular flints			1.1
0118	0118	Pit Cut	Oval pit, ENE-WSW aligned with v steep rnd sides (slightly less steep on E edge) which break fairly sharply to a flat base; length 1.86m (ENE-WSW), width 1.58m, depth 0.81m			2
0119	0118	Pit Fill	Main fill: mid grey slightly sandy silty clay with occ mixed stones, occ charc flecks & red/pink fired clay flecks, occ thin lenses of mid yellow silty sand			2
0120	0118	Pit Fill	Separate lower fill - slump around E edge: mid brown silty clay sand with occ lenses of mid orange sand, occ med/large stones			2
0121	0106	Ditch Fill	Same as 0108; hand excavated		0106	0
0122	0106	Ditch Fill	Same as 0109; machine excavated		0106	0
0123		Layer	Deposit of mid/dark grey brown clay sandy silt with mod charc flecking, occ/mod well sorted pebbles; 0.12m thick; machine excavated; cut by pit 0110			
0124		Layer	Upper component of, and same as, 0123 but split by pit 0110; machine excavated; 0.16m thick, seals fill 0111 of pit 0110			

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0125		Layer	Deposit of dark grey brown fairly firm sandy clay silt with well sorted mixed pebbles, charcoal & fired clay flecks; machine excavated; colluvial deposit; cut by ditch 0106; 0.25m thick			
0126		Layer	Upper componenet of, and same as, layer 0125 but split by ditch 0106 (seals fill 0122/0109); machine excavated; 0.5m thick; contains pot 0133			
0127		Layer	Subsoil/colluvial deposit under topsoil: mid grey brown homogenous clay sandy silt with well sorted mixed pebbles; <0.3m thick; machine excavated			
0128		Layer	Natural?: deposit of mottled friable mid brown silty sand & yellow clay sand; 0.14m thick; probably Nat. silty deposit similar to 0129			
0129		Layer	Natural: deposit of mid brown friable silty sand mottled with yellow sand & yellow clay sand; machine excavated; 0.25m thick; peri-glacial or bio-turb			
0130	0130	Posthole Cut	Large circular p/h with steep/vertical sides & gradual bos to flat base; diam 0.6m, depth 0.38m			0
0131	0130	Posthole Fill	Upper fill: mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand with occ sml/med flints & occ sml charc flecks			0
0132	0130	Posthole Fill	Lower fill: mixed deposit with ill-sorted med/large (<80mm) ang flints, mainly NE edge, occ lenses of orange clay, much root disturbance			0
0133		Other	Finds, probably from layer 0126			u/s
0134			Unstrat flint blade core from base of Trench 7			u/s
0135	0135	Pit Cut	Sub-circular in plan with a shallow bowl-likw profile, mod bos top, 45 degree concaved sided, slight bos to concave base; diam 0.36m, depth 0.15m. Cuts 0140 of pit 0139			1.2
0136	0135	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown fairly firm sandy clay silt with occ/mod poorly sorted sml/med rnd, sub-ang & ang pebbles, mod charc flecking & occ fired clay flecks			1.2
0137	0137	Pit Cut	Sub-circular cut in plan with a shallow bowl-like profile, mod/sharp bos top, steep concave sides, mod/sharp bos to flattish base; diam 0.42m, depth 0.12m			1.2
0138	0137	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown fairly firm sandy clay silt with mod porly sorted sml/med stones & sub-ang pebbles, occ charc & fired clay flecks			1.2
0139	0139	Pit Cut	Oval pit, orientated NNW-SSE with a stepped anomaly at the N end, v broad U-shaped profile (long axis), sharp bos top, near vertical sides, sharp bos to flattish base - slopes slightly down to S, prob following horizon of sand at base; length 2.95 (NNW-SSE), width 1.8m, depth 0.76m. Clay extraction pit			1.2
0140	0139	Pit Fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown slightly sandy silty clay with mod/freq poorly sorted sml/med mixed pebbles, mod charcoal flecks; 0.24m thick; over 0156, cut by pit 0135			1.2
0141	0141	Pit Cut	Partly revealed against S edge of site: roughly semi-circular in plan with steep/vertical sides, gradual bos to slightly undulating base; length 1.38m (NW-SE), width uncertain, depth 0.4m. NB: Total excavation revealed that a service trench had cut just behind the section of this feature, obliterating the SW side of this pit, fill 0142 prob contaminated from trench fill			1.3
0142	0141	Pit Fill	Upper fill (poss contaminated): mainly NE side, mid/dark brown sandy silty clay with occ/mod sml/med flints, charc & chalk flecks. Lots of pot - mainly assigned to this context as 0143 was only recognised in section. NB - this context prob contaminated by service trench found just behind section edge during full excavation, the shape of this deposit in section might reflect the cutting edge of the pipe trench, also the chalk flecking observed normally only seen in more recent features	SF1020		1.3
0143	0141	Pit Fill	Lower (uncontaminated) fill: v similar to 0142 but darker & with occ larger flints & patches/lenses of clay. Most finds assigned to 0142 except those seen in section. An attempt to sample this fill failed as it was very narrow, pipe trench fill only 100mm behind			1.3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0144	0144	Posthole Cut	Shallow circular p/h cut with gradual sloping sides to shallow rnd base; diam 0.44m, depth 0.14m			0
0145	0144	Posthole Fill	Single fill: mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand with occ sml/med flints & sml charc flecks			0
0146		Layer	Subsoil layer (=0103?) beneath topsoil & cut by pit 0141: mid orange brown sandy clay with occ/mod sml/med flints, some more sandy &/or more clay patches			
0147	0147	Ditch Cut	Linear cut, running E to W, with open bowl-like profile and narrow flat base; width 2.4m, depth 0.7m		0147	1.3
0148	0147	Ditch Fill	Primary fill: mixed yellow brown sandy silt, soft, loose with some small pebbles and has a reasonably clear horizon; 0.1m deep		0147	1.3
0149	0147	Ditch Fill	Main/upper fill: dark brown sandy clay, loose & plastic with some sml pebbles; 0.6m at deepest		0147	1.3
0150	0150	Pit Cut	Roughly circular cut with v steep/vertical/undercut (W edge) sides, quite gradual bos to fairly flat base; diam 1.1m, depth 0.52m. Cut into silty area of Nat, left on pedestal, machined harder to E			1.3
0151	0150	Pit Fill	Single fill: mid/dark grey brown silty clay with occ/mod sml/med well-sorted, mainly ang, flints, occ sml/mod charc flecks throughout			1.3
0152	0152	Pit Cut	Cut for rectangular pit, aligned N-S, with steep/vertical sides, sharp bos to flat base; length 1.4m (N-S), width 0.85m, depth 0.65m. Overdug along E edge as difficult to detect edges due to redeposited natural if fill 0166 etc			1.3
0153	0152	Pit Fill	Basal fill: dark brown yellow silty sand, soft & loose, includes some small pebbles, diffuse horizon, c.0.1m deep			1.3
0154	0154	Ditch Cut	Cut of large E-W running ditch with sloping U-shaped profile, concave base, poss 'step' is S edge might indicate a recut?; width 2.4m, depth 0.75m		0147	1.3
0155	0154	Ditch Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey silty clay, firm/hard compaction, with natural flint inclusions, clear horizon to Nat		0147	1.3
0156	0139	Pit Fill	Basal fill: friable dark grey brown slightly clay sandy silt with mod fairly well sorted sml/med rnd/ang flints, occ broken pebbles, interleaved with more or less horizontal dumps of light brown yellow firm sandy clay lenses with occ pebbles, 0.62m deep			1.2
0157			Number given to pot sherd from anomaly at NNW end of pit (now not thought to be separate feature, see sec.20)			u/s
0158	0158	Ditch Cut	Ditch terminal cut, S end of N-S ditch 0010 recorded in evaluation, gently sloping sides & end with narrow flat base; width 0.4m, depth 0.14m, 0.8m long slot excavated		0010	1.1
0159	0158	Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown clay silty sand with occ sml/med flints, some larger (<80mm), occ sml charc flecks		0010	1.1
0160	0160	Pit Cut	Sub-circular, irregular cut with sloping, irregular assymetric profile, diam c.0.7m, depth 0.5m. Probable tree-hole or other Nat feature			1.1
0161	0160	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey clay silt, loose compaction, numerous flint inclusions, reasonably clear horizon			1.1
0162	0162	Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch, running NE-SW, gradual slope on both edges, down to flat base with gradual bos; width 0.60m, depth 0.15m		0162	4
0163	0162	Ditch Fill	Single fill of ditch: light/mid yellow grey silty clay, compact fill, included freq/abundant sub-rnd & sub-ang flint (10-150mm), rare charc & chalk flecks	SF1007	0162	4
0164	0164	Pit Cut	Cut of sub-oval pit with near vertical sides & an undulating base, disturbed by animal burrow on E edge & over-dug			3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0165	0164	Pit Fill	Single pit fill: firm dark grey sandy silt with occ sml flint pebbles & charc flecks. Pot might be from animal disturbance?			3
0166	0152	Pit Fill	Middle fill of pit: dark yellow grey silty sand includes some pebbles (redeposited natural?), diffuse horizons, 0.5m deep			1.3
0167	0152	Pit Fill	Upper fill: dark grey/black clay sand, plastic & crumbly, 0.1m depth in section but slumps to the north where 0.5m deep			1.3
0168	0168	Ditch Cut	Small linear ditch travelling SW-NE with sharp sides at an angle >45 degrees & gradual transition to flat base; width 0.4m, depth 0.2m. Cuts pit 0170		0162	4
0169	0168	Ditch Fill	Single fill: firm grey brown silty clay with occ charc flecks & rare sml flint pebbles		0162	4
0170	0170	Pit Cut	Small sub-oval pit (axis NE-SW) with gentle sloping sides gradually transitioning to a flat base; length 0.8m (NE-SW), width 0.7m, depth 0.15m. Truncated along SE edge by ditch 0168			1.2
0171	0170	Pit Fill	Single fill: light brown firm clay silt with v freq crushed fired clay pieces & occ sml rnd flint pebbles. Cut by ditch 0168			1.2
0172	0172	Ditch Cut	N end of ditch 0010, possible terminal but truncated by pit 0174 (feature doesn't extend to the N of the pit): narrow linear feature, running NNE-SSW, with fairly steep sides & narrow flat base; width c.0.3m, depth 0.2m, 0.9m longitudinal slot excavated, shallower at N end so poss terminating?		0010	1.1
0173	0178	Ditch Fill	Single fill: mid brown clay silty sand with occ/mod sml/med flints		0010	1.1
0174	0174	Pit Cut	Pit, oval/slightly kidney-shaped, orientated NE-SW, with steep to vertical edges, gradual bos to flat base, length 2m (NE-SW), width 1.35m, depth 0.36m. Cuts fill of ditch 0172			1.3
0175	0174	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown clay silty sand with freq sml/med charc flecks, mod/freq sml/med flints, occ large (<200mm), occ flecks of chalk & fired clay frags, some patches & lenses of clay. Cut by pit 0176	SF1021, SF1017		1.3
0176	0176	Pit Cut	Irregular pit (or tree disturbance) cutting fill of large pit 0174, with undulating sides & base, assymetric profile, roughly elliptical in plan (orientated E-W); length c.1m (E-W), width 0.7m, depth 0.26m			1.3
0177	0176	Pit Fill	Single fill: mid grey brown sandy clay with mod/freq sml/med/large flints, occ/mod chalk flecks			1.3
0178	0178	Pit Cut	Irregular shaped pit, orientated NW-SE, sloping profile, irregular base; length 0.96m (NW-SE), width 0.7m, depth 0.22m			1.3
0179	0179	Posthole Cut	Isolated p/h with circular cut, square cut profile & flat base; diam 0.25m, depth 0.1m			0
0180	0179	Posthole Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey silty sand, soft & loose			0
0181	0178	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown charcoally fill sandy silt with v freq natural flint inclusions, quite compact with clear horizon to Nat.			1.3
0182	0182	Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch towards the N of excavation area (=0004 from eval), profile is bowl-like with slightly concave base; width 0.8m, depth 0.25m		0004	2
0183	0182	Ditch Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey sandy clay, plastic & tough, some sml pebbles, reasonably clear horizon		0004	2
0184	0184	Ditch Cut	Linear ditch travelling NE-SW with near vertical sides and sudden transition to a flat base; width 0.58m, depth 0.25m. Cuts fill of pit 0186. Continuation of ditch 0162		0162	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0185	0185	Ditch Fill	Loose pale yellow sand with rare charcoal flecks, similar to the Nat sand which underlies the Nat clay. There is significant mixing with the Nat at the cut interface causing ditch to be overdug		0162	4
0186	0186	Pit Cut	Large shallow sub-circular pit truncated by ditch 0162 at S end, with near vertical sides with sudden transition to flat base; diam c.1.1m, depth 0.16m			1.3
0187	0186	Pit Fill	Single fill: firm dark brown grey silty clay with regular sml flint pebbles & rare charc flecks			1.3
0188	0188	Posthole Cut	Isolated small circular p/h with gentle sides gradually transitioning to a flat base; diam 0.3m, depth 0.1m			0
0189	0188	Posthole Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey silty clay with rare charc flecks			0
0190	0190	Posthole Cut	Isolated small rnd p/h with gentle sloping sides & a flat base: diam 0.4m, depth 0.1m			0
0191	0190	Posthole Fill	Single fill: firm grey clay with rare sml flint pebbles			0
0192	0192	Ditch Cut	Ditch terminal at W end of E-W running ditch 0147, with concave sides and end to narrow flat base: width c.2.4m, depth 0.91m		0147	1.3
0193	0192	Ditch Fill	Central fill of ditch terminal: grey black charcoaly clay deposit with few flint inclusions, clear horizon between other fills; below 0235, above 0229/0230		0147	1.3
0194	0194	Posthole Cut	P/h at SW corner of 4-poster 0234: narrow, deep circular p/h with flat base and near vertical sides: diam 0.4m, depth 0.25m		0234	1.3
0195	0194	Posthole Fill	Single fill: firm dark black grey silt with sml flint pebbles		0234	1.3
0196	0196	Posthole Cut	Shallow, circular p/h, part of line 0240: steep but shallow sides, flat base; diam 0.35m, depth 0.1m		0240	1.3
0197	0196	Posthole Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown silty clay, plastic, sterile		0240	1.3
0198	0198	Pit Cut	Circular pit with steep (NW edge) to vertical (SW& SE edge) sides & gradual bos to flat base: diam 0.78m, depth 0.36m			1.3
0199	0198	Pit Fill	Upper fill: dark grey brown silty sand with mod/freq sml charc flecks, occ/mod sml/med flints, occ chalk flecks			1.3
0200	0198	Pit Fill	Middle fill: pale/mid greenish silty clay with occ flints			1.3
0201	0198	Pit Fill	Basal fill: pale greenish grey clay, no inclusions			1.3
0202	0202	Ditch Cut	Continuation of ditch 0004: concave profile, rnd base: width 0.7m, depth 0.2m, 1m wide slot excavated		0004	2
0203	0202	Ditch Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey silty clay with some pebbles & flecks of chalk. Deposit smeared & disturbed by ploughing		0004	2
0204	0204	Posthole Cut	Central p/h in alignment of 0240: shallow, circular cut with irregular profile, steep on W side, gently sloping to E; diam 0.3m, depth 0.1m		0240	1.3
0205	0204	Posthole Fill	Single fill: dark brown grey silty clay with some flecks of charcoal, some sml pebbles		0240	1.3

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0206	0206	Ditch Cut	1m slot through ditch 0162, v sharp, n'r vertical sides with sudden transition to flat base; width 0.8m, depth 0.3m. Cuts fill of large p/h 0208		0162	4
0207	0206	Ditch Fill	Single fill: moderately firm brown clay silt with occ sml flint pebbles. Single pot sherd from surface of ditch may be residual		0162	4
0208	0208	Posthole Cut	Large p/h in SE corner of 4-poster 0234: sharp sides gradually levelling out to a concave base; diam 0.5m, depth 0.2m. Truncated by 0206 along NW edge		0234	1.3
0209	0208	Posthole Fill	Single fill: firm dark black grey silty clay with common charcoal flecks, occ sml flint pebbles. Cut by ditch 0206		0234	1.3
0210	0210	Posthole Cut	Deep circular p/h at NE corner of 4-poster 0234: vertical sides with sudden transition to flat base; diam 0.3m, depth 0.3		0234	1.3
0211	0210	Posthole Fill	Single fill: firm dark grey silty clay with sml flint pebbles & common charc flecks		0234	1.3
0212	0212	Ditch Cut	Shallow N-S running ditch, part of 0104, gradual slope coming down to flat base; width n/a, depth 0.14m		0104	2
0213	0212	Ditch Fill	Single fill: mid/light brown grey silty clay, compact fill, with sml flints, freq chalk flecks, occ chalk pebbles, root disturbance		0104	2
0214	0214	Pit Cut	Large sub-square pit with stepped profile becoming steep/undercut (S & N edges), gradual bos to flat base; diam c.1.7m, depth 0.86m. Truncates both ditches 0212 & 0216. Clay extraction pit?			2
0215	0214	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown silty clay, compact fill, with flints, chalk pebbles & flecks, rare charc flecks	SF1008		2
0216	0216	Ditch Cut	NE-SW running continuation of ditch 0162 with steep profile & gradual bos to flat base; width n/a, depth 0.16m. Truncated by pit 0214		0162	4
0217	0216	Ditch Fill	Single fill: mid/dark grey brown silty clay, compact with freq sml/med flints, occ chalk flecks. Cut by pit 0214		0162	4
0218	0218	Ditch Cut	NNW-SSE aligned ditch, c.6m length exposed along W edge of site. Generally v steep rmd sides & concave base, slightly less steep on W side; width 0.52m, depth 0.2m (1.76m slot excavated)		0218	2
0219	0218	Ditch Fill	Single fill: mid brown grey firm silty sandy clay with occ mixed flints, v occ chalk flecks	SF1002	0218	2
0220	0147	Ditch Other	Finds collected from top of ditch 0147	SF1003, SF1004, SF1005	0147	1.3
0221	0221	Ditch Cut	E terminal of E-W running ditch 0004 (identified in evaluation): profile obscured by plough disturbance but appears to be valid terminal with sloping sides & end: width 0.6m, depth 0.1m (slot of 1.65m length excavated)		0004	2
0222	0221	Ditch Fill	Single fill: same as 0203 adj		0004	2
0223	0223	Posthole Cut	Circular p/h, NW corner of 4-poster 0234: with near vertical sides, sudden transition to flat base; diam 0.3m, depth 0.25m		0234	1.3
0224	0223	Posthole Fill	Single fill: firm dark grey silty clay with small mixed flint pebbles & common charc flecks		0234	1.3
0225	0225	Ditch Cut	Possible SW terminal of ditch 0162 but difficult to tell as cuts through area of silty Nat - but clay fill 0226 suggests it terminates here but profile uncertain: gently sloping sides to flat narrow base; width c.0.5m, depth 0.15m (c.1m slot excavated along 1.5m sondage, eg box sectioned)		0162	4

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description	SFs	Group No	Phase
0226	0225	Ditch Fill	Single fill: pale/mid orange brown silty clay with occ sml/med flints		0162	4
0227	0227	Posthole Cut	Most E of line of 3 p/hs 0240: shallow circular cut with steep sides & flat base: diam 0.3m, depth 0.1m		0240	1.3
0228	0227	Posthole Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown silty clay with some flecks of chalk & some v sml pebbles		0240	1.3
0229	0192	Ditch Fill	Basal fill at terminal end: brown grey silty sand, loose compaction, numerous flints, clear horizon		0147	1.3
0230	0192	Ditch Fill	Deeper/eastwards continuation of basal fill 0229 or just above it: greenish grey clay, firm, decidely 'organic', loomweights from this fill	SF1009, SF1010, SF1011, SF1012, SF1013, SF1014, SF1015, SF1016	0147	1.3
0231	0231	Pit Cut	Pit 0231 = 0012 in evaluation. Contains skeleton 0232. Oval pit, orientated N-S with rounded ends, u-shaped profile, sides steep to vertical, slightly concave in places, sharp bos to flat base; length 2.4m (N-S), width 1.06m, depth 0.34		0012	1.3
0232	0231	Skeleton Other	Part articulated skeleton in pit 0231: supine torso with ribs,spine & part pelvis (cut?), orientated E-W, possibly single femur underneath, no arms, skull at E end and facing to N, disarticulated lower mandible S of skull. Good bone preservation, likely to be young. Possible packing stones around body		0011	1.3
0233	0231	Pit Fill	Single fill: dark grey brown sandy clay silt with occ/mod mixed pebbles, charc & fired clay flecks	SF1019, SF1018	0011	1.3
0234		Other	4-post structure, comprised of p/hs 0194 (SW corner), 0205 (SE corner), 0210 (NE corner) & 0223 (NW corner). P/hs aligned N/S & E/W, with spacing of c.2.0m N/S & c.2.1m E/W		0234	1.3
0235	0192	Ditch Fill	Upper fill: dark brown grey silty clay, firm compaction, some flint inclusions, some charc		0147	1.3
0236	0236	Ditch Cut	Small NNW-SSE running ditch, probably machined away to S where it ran thru pocket of silty Nat: rounded sides & base; width 0.5m, depth 0.2m (where seen in higher pedastol of silty Nat against large ditch 0192). Probably truncated by 0192 (see sect 56) but does appear to be parallel with ?Roman ditch 0218		0236	1.1
0237	0236	Ditch Fill	Single fill: dark brown/black silty sand, some sml pebbles & Nat flint		0236	1.1
0238	0238	Ditch Cut	Part of ditch 0147 in small junction box (adj to terminal 0192) to investigate relationship with ditch 0236, which it probably truncates but uncertain		0147	1.3
0239	0238	Ditch Fill	Upper fill of relationship box of ditch 0238: dark black grey sandy clay. Uncertain horizon between 0238/0236		0147	1.3
0240		Other	Group number for possible E-W line of 3 p/hs: 0196 (W end), 0204 (central) & 0227 (E end). Approx 2m between each p/h		0240	1.3

Appendix 3. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context Number	Sample Number	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Ceramic Period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001						1	18								
0005		3	6			1	1							Pre, Rom	
0007		8	36	2	2	1	5					3	28	Pre, Rom	
0007	1	40	80	24	88	6	4	30	96			13	5	Pre, Rom	Heat altered stone 4 - 33g; Slag: 1 - 1g
0009		120	916	8	157	13	623					18	72	Pre	Heat altered stone - 8 - 9501g
0009	2	191	240	29	53	11	10	26	51			106	27	Pre	Heat altered stone: 2 - 234g
0014		17	82			3	216	2	86			2	7	Pre, Rom	
0101		2	19			1	12							Rom	
0105		10	28	2	6	2	18							Pre, Rom	
0108						4	154								
0111	22	1	3											Pre	
0111		13	179	2	18	4	69		149			5	31	Pre	Heat altered stone: 2 - 898g
0113				1	82	3	15								Heat altered stone: 1 - 47g
0116						1	1								
0119		18	110	2	48	5	50					35	494		
0119	13	9	19			6	3		27			27	40	Pre, Rom	
0121		4	46											Pre	
0131										1	28				
0133										1	28	1	1		
0134						1	112								
0136		2	4			1	41							Pre	
0138		5	17			2	16							Pre	
0140		50	246	1	3	30	915					1	2	Pre	Heat altered stone: 1-750g; Charcoal: 5 - 1g
0142		246	2033	5	11	2	14					6	10	Pre	Heat altered stone: 7 - 450g
0143		49	589											Pre	
0149		24	145	8	47	5	11							Pre	
0151		27	178	5	30	20	219		41	2	51	6	15	Pre	

Context Number	Sample Number	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Ceramic Period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0151	14	24	21			9	17		57			33	7	Pre, Rom	
0153		1	48			2	9					1	1	Pre	
0155		76	643	5	46	1	8					56	420	Pre, Rom	
0156		14	78			3	40		41					Pre	
0157		1	21												
0161						1	2								
0163						1	4								
0165		4	84						72					?Pre, Rom	
0166		12	477						55			24	52	Pre	
0166	10	2	3			1	2		8	1	2	4	2	Pre	
0167		94	522			4	43					24	329	Pre	
0171		4	25	14	133									Pre	
0175		86	1527	11	80	9	68		1845	3	4	48	404	Pre	Heat altered stone: 11 - 11,252g; Charcoal: 7 - 2g
0175	21	112	160	108	150	12	3		1160			189	76	Pre	Heat altered stone : 4 - 84g; Slag: 40 - 21g
0177		1	14											Pre	
0181		1	23	4	6	6	27							Pre	
0181	11					18	42		50						
0183		3	11	3	17	1	5					3	47	Rom	
0187		124	439	7	107				71			1	1	Pre	Heat altered stone: 1 - 17g
0193		39	33	38	66	19	19		128			500	153	Pre	
0195		12	198			1	6					1	20	Pre	
0195	17	13	22	4	11	5	9		13					Pre	
0199		2	6			1	12								
0203		1	10									24	155	Rom	
0205		9	30											Pre	
0207		1	16											Pre	CBM: 1 - 74g
0209		18	140	3	15				7			6	8	Pre	
0209	15	71	337	30	33	13	80		64			107	40	Pre	Heat altered stone : 3 - 21g
0211		8	54						32	1	5	8	8	Pre	Possible HSR amongst animal bone.
0211	16	49	123	11	10	4	3		10			139	46	Pre	Heat altered stone : 3 - 69g

Context Number	Sample Number	Pottery		Fired Clay		Worked Flint		Heat Altered Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Ceramic Period	Notes
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0213		5	13											Pre, Rom	
0215		6	33							1	16	236	1669	Pre	Shell: 2 - 12g
0217						2	9								
0219		6	15			6	46		43					Rom	Heat altered stone: 1 - 81g
0220		6	175			1	17							Pre	
0224		5	11	1	5									Pre	
0224	18	3	1	12	13	3	1		5			5	1	Pre	Heat altered stone: 1 - 52g
0226						1	5								
0229		11	170	26	273							105	284	Pre, Rom	
0230		11	97			3	38					24	375	Pre, Rom	
0230	19	8	3	16	37	1	1		8			65	48	Pre	Heat altered stone : 2 - 12g
0232															1276g of HSR - skeleton
0233		75	615	8	46	14	2370		899			23	107	Pre	Heat altered stone: 9 - 3770g. Some of the flint and HA stone was packing around the skeleton
0233	20	20	29	3	8	1	4		20			66	16	Pre	
0235						13	109					108	570		

Appendix 4. Pottery

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0005		Preh	QVM			p	2	3				small frgs		LIA	
0005		Preh	F2			p	1	2				small frgs		EIA or later	
0007	10	Preh	F3			p	5	60				small frgs		MIA	
0007	10	Preh	QV(F)			p	17	23				small frgs		MIA	
0007	10	Preh	QV			p	27	14				small frgs		MIA-LIA	
0007		Preh	F2			p	1	8				small frgs		EIA or later	
0007		Preh	QVM			p	1	3				small frgs		LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(FG)			2b+p	4	41					2 small pieces close to base	MIA-LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(FG)			p	7	48						MIA-LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(F)		2 ext. smoothed	p	44	106						MIA	
0009		Preh	QV(G)	jar		r	1	8	1	0.04	21			MIA-LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(F)		3 ext. smoothed	1b+1a+p	20	119						MIA	
0009		Preh	F3		burnished	b	1	8	1					MIA	
0009		Preh	QV(F)	jar or bowl	smoothed	r	5	5	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0009		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	smoothed	r	1	12	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0009		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A		r	1	25	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0009		Preh	F2			p	8	130						EIA or later	
0009		Preh	F2			b	2	143					from same pot, base diam. 12 cm	EIA or later	
0009		Preh	F3			p	3	7				small frgs		MIA	
0009		Preh	QV			p	1	3						MIA-LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(G)			1b+p	3	26	1					MIA-LIA	
0009		Preh	QV(FG)		9 sherds smoothed	2b+p	25	227	2			bases from different pots	1 base smoothed with scratching marks (8 cm diam), 1 base unevenly fired (6 cm diam.)	MIA-LIA	
0009	2	Preh	QV(F)			p	184	170				chips and small frgs		MIA	
0009	2	Preh	QV(FG)			p	7	51						MIA-LIA	
0009	2	Preh	F2			p	2	10						EIA or later	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0014		Preh	F3	Jar Form P?		r	1	21	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0014		Preh	F3			p	1	5						MIA	
0014		Preh	QV(F)			p	6	14						MIA	
0014		Preh	QV(F)		S-sherds smoothed, one sherd with 2 pos.nailmarks on body and scratching marks	p	5	23						MIA	
0014		Preh	F3			p	1	8						MIA	
0014		Preh	QV(G)			p	3	10						MIA-LIA	
0101		Rom	GX			b	1	11	1					Rom	
0101		Rom	GROG		part of decor. band	p	1	7						LIA-Rom	LIA
0105		Rom	GMG			p	1	4						Rom	
0105		Rom	GMB			p	2	4					1 sherd with residues	Rom	
0105		Rom	GX			p	2	5						Rom	
0105		Rom	GROG			p	1	4						LIA-Rom	
0105		Preh	QV(F)		burnished	p	1	2						MIA	
0105		Preh	F3			p	3	8						MIA	
0111		Preh	F3		ext. horizontal wiping-cutting marks	p	4	100						MIA	
0111		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	6						MIA	
0111		Preh	QV(F)		1 ext. smoothed	1a+p	8	72						MIA	
0111	22	Preh	F3			p	1	4				small frg		MIA	
0119		Rom?	GMG		1 wall sherds with a set of incised wavy lines	2b+p	12	83	2					Rom?	Rom or Med
0119		Rom	GX	jar		1r+p	4	20	1	0.05	15			Rom	
0119	13	Preh	QV(F)			9	2	7				small frgs		MIA	
0119	13	Rom	GX			p	6	15				small frgs	1 sherd with residues	Rom	
0121		Preh	F1			p	3	40						E.Preh	
0121		Preh	F1		finger impr.	p	1	6						E.Preh	
0136		Preh	F2			p	2	4				small frgs		EIA or later	
0138		Preh	F2			p	3	6				small frgs		EIA or later	
0138		Preh	F3			p	2	11						MIA	
0140		Preh	F1			p	6	54				small frgs		E.Preh	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0140		Preh	F2			p	22	117				small frgs		EIA or later	
0140		Preh	F3			p	12	38				small frgs		MIA	
0140		Preh	F3			r	1	2	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0140		Preh	F2	jar		1r+p	5	14	1			small frgs	unclear rim diam.	EIA or later	
0140		Preh	F2			p	4	18				small frgs		EIA or later	
0142		Preh	F2			1b+p	13	207						EIA or later	
0142		Preh	F3		ext.hard wiping	3b+p	48	904				small frgs	non-diagnostic base forms, small sherds	MIA	
0142		Preh	QV(FG)		1 sherd with a fingermark	3b+p	17	203				small frgs	non-diagnostic base forms, small sherds	MIA-LIA	
0142		Preh	QV(F)		1 sherd smoothed	p	185	428				mostly chips		MIA	
0142		Preh	F3	Jar Form E		r	2	83	1	0.1	29	joining		MIA	MIA
0142		Preh	QV(FG)	Jar Form A?		r	2	46	1	0.1	28	non-joining		MIA-LIA	MIA
0142		Preh	QV(F)	jar		r+a	2	67	1			joining	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0142		Preh	F3	Jar Form A?		r	1	13	1	0.06	18			MIA	MIA
0142		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?		r	1	14	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0142		Preh	F3	Jar Form A?		r	1	10	1	0.05	12			MIA	MIA
0142		Preh	QV(F)			a	1	6					slack shoulder, pos matching some jar rim from same ctxt	MIA	
0142		Preh	QV	Jar Form A?		r	1	3	1	0.06	12			MIA-LIA	MIA
0143		Preh	F2			p	3	26						EIA or later	
0143		Preh	F3			p	1	57						MIA	
0143		Preh	QV(FG)		sherds with vertical scratching	p	26	370						MIA-LIA	
0143		Preh	QV(FG)	Jar Form A?		r	1	8					unclear rim diam.	MIA-LIA	MIA
0143		Preh	QV(F)			w	26	107				chips		MIA	
0143		Preh	QV(F)	jar		r	1	9	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0143		Preh	QV(F)	Form D	fignermarks along rim	r	1	9	1	0.07	11			MIA	MIA

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0149		Preh	F3			p	5	50						MIA	
0149		Preh	QV(F)			p	15	54						MIA	
0149		Preh	QV(FG)			p	2	25						MIA-LIA	
0149		Preh	QVM			p	1	9					oxidised	LIA	
0151		Preh	F3			p	11	89						MIA	
0151		Preh	QV(F)		3 sherds ext. smoothed	p	9	51						MIA	
0151		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form B?		a	3	26	1			2 joining		MIA	MIA
0151		Preh	F2			p	2	6						EIA or later	
0151		Preh	QV(G)			p	2	3				small frgs		MIA-LIA	
0151	14	Preh	QV(F)			2r+p	24	21				small frgs	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0153		Preh	F2			p	1	48						EIA or later	
0155		Preh	QV(F)			p	42	185						MIA	
0155		Preh	QV(F)			p	4	48						MIA	
0155		Preh	QV(F)	jar		r	1	6	1	0.05	13			MIA	
0155		Preh	F3			p	2	96						MIA	
0155		Preh	F3		1 ext. smoothed	p	13	134						MIA	
0155		Preh	QVM		1 burnished	p	3	18						LIA	
0155		Preh	QVM		ext. smoothed ext. groove	r	1	8	1	0.1	12			LIA	
0155		Preh	QV(FG)		3 int. smoothed	p	5	25						MIA-LIA	
0155		Preh	QV(G)		1 ext. smoothed	p	3	41						MIA-LIA	
0155		Preh	QV(G)			1b+p	4	61					1 sherd from int. base	MIA-LIA	
0155		Preh	F2			p	1	5						EIA or later	
0156		Preh	F3			p	7	33						MIA	
0156		Rom	GROG			p	1	3						LIA-Rom	
0156		Preh	QV(F)			2b+p	6	42				joining bases	non-diagnostic base forms	MIA	
0157		Preh	F1			p	1	21						E.Preh	
0165		Preh	F3			p	1	5						MIA	
0165		Lsax	THET		incised with curvilinear decoration	r	1	65	1	0.13	24			Lsax	10th-11th c.
0165		Lsax	THET		cordon	p	1	5						Lsax	10th-11th c.
0165		Esax?	ESLO?			p	2	10						Esax.?	5th-7th c.

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0166		Preh	QV(F)	jar		2r+p	5	77	1	0.22	18	3 joining sherds		MIA	
0166		Preh	F3			p	2	5						MIA	
0166		Preh	F3			r	2	2					unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0166		Preh	QV(FG)	Bowl/Cup	burnished	r	1	18	1	0.14	20	top part	Gallo-Belgic imitation	MIA-LIA	1st c.
0166	10	Preh	QV(F)			p	2	2				chips		MIA	
0166		Preh	F2	Bucket-shaped jar	2 sets of fingertip marks under rim, scratching marks on body, nailmarks along rim	r	3	362	1	0.14	28	3 joining sherds, large portion preserved		EIA or later	EIA
0167		Preh	QV(F)			p	123	381	2			many small frgs	only 2 large sherds joining	MIA	
0167		Preh	QV(F)		ext. smoothed	p	2	28						MIA	
0167		Preh	QV(F)			r	1	3	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0167		Preh	F3	Jar Form D	fingermarks on neck and nailmarks along rim	r	1	14	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0167		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?		r	2	94	1	0.33	17	non-joining		MIA	MIA
0171		Preh	F3			p	4	24						MIA	
0175		Preh	QV(F)	bowl		r	2	57	1			ext. residues	unclear rim diam; pos. Gallo-Belgic imitation	MIA	
0175		Preh	F2		scratched decoration	b	1	25	1				base diam. 6cm	EIA or later	
0175		Preh	QV(F)			b	1	47	1				base diam. 9 cm	MIA	
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	fingermarks along rim, incisions on body	r	1	22	1				broken sharply along one of the decorative incisions; unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	flat rim with diagonal cut marks, possibly from a piece of string, diagonal scratches on body	r	1	130	1	0.1	32			MIA	MIA

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A	vertical scratched decoration on middle body, smoothed on some spots	r	1	82	1	0.1	14	ext. spalling		MIA	MIA
0175	21	Preh	QV(F)			p	94	70				chips		MIA	
0175	21	Preh	QV(F)			p	1	12						MIA	
0175	21	Preh	QV(FG)			4r+p	11	24				chips		MIA-LIA	
0175	21	Preh	F3		1 sherd with double incision, 1 ext. smoothed	p	7	54				chips		MIA	
0175		Preh	F2			1b+p	5	152					sherd close to base	EIA or later	
0175		Preh	F3			p	3	35						MIA	
0175		Preh	QVM		hard ext. scraping	p	1	30						LIA	
0175		Preh	QV(F)		3 sherds ext. smoothed	p	7	138						MIA	
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	fingermarks along rim, incisions on body	r	1	14	1	0.06	20			MIA	MIA
0175		Preh	QV(F)			p	57	778						MIA	
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	burnished	r	1	4	1	0.07	11			MIA	MIA
0175		Preh	F2	jar		r	1	12	1				unclear rim diam.	EIA or later	
0175		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A		r	1	8	1	0.06	12			MIA	MIA
0177		Preh	QV(F)		ext. smoothed	p	1	14						MIA	
0181		Preh	QV(FG)			p	1	23						MIA-LIA	
0183		Rom	GMG			p	3	11						Rom	
0187		Preh	QV(F)			p	118	134				chips		MIA	
0187		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form D	fingermarks along rim and incisions on body	2r+p	8	88	1					MIA	MIA
0187		Preh	F3		short horizontal incised or impressed lines	p	4	74	1					MIA	
0187		Preh	F2			1b+p	4	82	1					EIA or later	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0187		Preh	QV(F)		3 sherds ext. smoothed	1b+p	4	51						MIA	
0187		Preh	QVM	Jar		r	1	2	1	0.05	7		hooked rim; pos. Gallo-Belgic imitation	LIA	
0187		Preh	QV			r	1	3	1			small frg	no diam.	MIA-LIA	
0193	12	Preh	QV(F)			r	37	26				chips		MIA	
0193	12	Preh	QV(FG)			r+p	2	6				chips	1 small rim fragment	MIA-LIA	
0193	12	Preh	F2			p	1	1				chip		EIA or later	
0195		Preh	QV(F)			p	4	57						MIA	
0195		Preh	QV(F)		2 sherds smoothed	p	3	19						MIA	
0195		Preh	F3			p	1	1						MIA	
0195		Preh	F2			p	2	119						EIA or later	
0195	17	Preh	QV(F)			p	2	18						MIA	
0195	17	Preh	QV(F)			p	11	4						MIA	
0199		Preh	QV(F)			p	2	6						MIA	
0203		Rom	GMG			p	1	9						Rom	
0205		Preh	QV(F)			p	9	30						MIA	
0207		Preh	QV(F)		fingermarks on walls	p	1	16						MIA	
0209		Preh	QV(G)			p	6	5				chips		MIA-LIA	
0209		Preh	QV(FG)			b	1	18						MIA-LIA	
0209		Preh	QVM			p	1	28				highly abraded		LIA	
0209		Preh	F2			p	2	9						EIA or later	
0209		Preh	F3			p	1	14						MIA	
0209		Preh	QV(F)			p	5	61						MIA	
0209		Preh	QV(F)	jar		1r+p	2	3	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)			p	56	73				chips		MIA	
0209	15	Preh	F1			p	1	3						E.Preh	
0209	15	Preh	F3			p	1	15						MIA	
0209	15	Preh	F2			p	2	7						EIA or later	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)			1b+p	2	61	1			base frg		MIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)	jar	hard wiping	1r+1b+p	5	61	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(FG)			b	1	55	1					MIA-LIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)		inter. wiping	b	1	28	1				sherd close to base	MIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form B	scratching and pinching marks	r	1	16	1	0.08	20			MIA	MIA
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)		burnished	r	1	4	1			small frg	unclear rim diam.	MIA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0209	15	Preh	QV	jar		r	1	6	1	0.04	21			MIA-LIA	
0209	15	Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?		r	1	7	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0211	16	Preh	QV(F)			p	3	15						MIA	
0211	16	Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A		r+a	3	41	1	0.06	21	2 joining		MIA	MIA
0211	16	Preh	QVM			b	1	5	1				slightly footed base	LIA	
0211	16	Preh	QV(F)			r	1	4	1	0.08	14			MIA	
0213		Preh	QV(G)			p	2	2				small frgs		MIA-LIA	
0213		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	7						MIA	
0213		Rom	GX			p	2	5						Rom	
0215		Preh	F1			p	2	18						E.Preh	
0215		Preh	QV(F)	jar or bowl		r	1	3	1	0.11	10			MIA	
0215		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	3						MIA	
0215		Preh	QV(G)			p	1	5					wheel made or wheel finished	MIA-LIA	
0215		Rom	GX			p	1	2						Rom	
0216		Rom	GMB			p	2	2						Rom	
0216		Preh	QVM			p	1	1						LIA	
0219		Rom	GMG			p	3	11						Rom	
0220		Preh	QV(G)			p	2	37						MIA-LIA	
0220		Preh	F2			p	1	12						EIA or later	
0220		Preh	F2			p	3	17						EIA or later	
0224		Preh	QV(F)			p	3	6						MIA	
0224		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?		r	1	4	1	0.04	16			MIA	MIA
0224	18	Preh	QV		burnished	p	2	1				small frgs		MIA-LIA	
0224	18	Preh	QV(F)			p	1	1				small frgs		MIA	
0229		Preh	F2			p	2	22						EIA or later	
0229		Preh	F3		2 sherds scraped	p	3	79						MIA	
0229		Preh	QV(F)		smoothed	b	1	8						MIA	
0229		Preh	QVM		cross-hatching, burnished	p	1	5					wheel finished; pos. Gallo-Belgic imitation	LIA	1st c.
0229		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	39						MIA	
0229		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?		r	1	5	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0229		Preh	QV(F)			r	1	13	1	0.06	19			MIA	

Ctxt	Samp	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	Sherd type	No	Wgt/g	ENV	EVE	Rim diam. (cm)	State	Comments	Fabric date	Pottery date
0230		Preh	QVM		obtuse cross latticed decoration- on burnished surfaces, cross under base	1b+p	6	49	1			2 joining	wheel finished; pos. Gallo-Belgic imitation; same as 0229	LIA	1st c.
0230		Preh	QVM	Corrugated jar		r+a	2	25	1	0.06	18		Gallo-Belgic imitation	LIA	1st c.
0230		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	4						MIA	
0230		Preh	F1			p	1	8						E.Preh	
0230	19	Preh	QV(F)			p	8	3				small frgs		MIA	
0233	20	Preh	QV(F)			1r+1b+p	19	28	1			small frgs	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0233		Preh	QV(F)			p	3	62						MIA	
0233		Preh	QV(F)		3 sherds ext. smoothed	1b+p	6	56	1				1 small base fragment	MIA	
0233		Preh	QV(FG)	Jar Form A	1 sherd smoothed	1b+a+p	14	60				small frgs		MIA-LIA	MIA
0233		Preh	QV(G)			p	10	91						MIA-LIA	
0233		Preh	F3			p	16	86						MIA	
0233		Preh	F2			1b+p	6	57				small frgs	small fragments	EIA or later	
0233		Preh	F1			p	2	10						E.Preh	
0233		Preh	F1			p	3	51						E.Preh	
0233		Preh	QV(F)			p	1	43						MIA	
0233		Preh	F3	Jar Form A?	scratching marks, cut marks along flat rim	r	1	58	1	0.09	16			MIA	MIA
0233		Preh	QV(F)	Jar Form A?	smoothed	r	1	7	1				unclear rim diam.	MIA	MIA
0233		Preh	F3	Jar Form A		r	1	11	1	0.04	30		flat rim, rim diam. 30cm	MIA	MIA
0233		Preh	QV(F)			r	2	2	1			small rim	unclear rim diam.	MIA	
0233		Preh	QV(F)	jar?	int. and ext. smoothed	r	1	2	1	0.05	11			MIA	
0233		Preh	F2	jar		r	1	9	1	0.03	28			EIA or later	
0233		Preh	QV(FG)		smoothed	p	6	7				small frgs		MIA-LIA	
0233		Preh	QV(FG)		int. and ext. smoothed	r	1	2	1	0.08	10			MIA-LIA	

Appendix 5. Fired clay

Ctxt	SF No	Sample	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions	Notes
0105			fscf	fired clay	2	6			
0111			fscf	fired clay	2	17			
0113			fsf	fired clay	1	81			could be part of triangular piece
0119			fscf	fired clay	1	2			
0119			fscfe	fired clay	1	45	one side flat	plant impressions on flat and non-flat surfaces	
0140			fsc	fired clay	1	4			
0142			fsc	fired clay	2	3	one piece with one flat surface	one piece with rounded spot	
0142			fs	fired clay	1	1			
0142			fs	fired clay	2	6			
0149			ms	fired clay	1	1			
0149			msc	fired clay	1	1			
0149			mscfo	fired clay	2	7			
0149			mscfo	fired clay	3	38	one piece with one flat surface	one piece with plant impression	
0151			fs	fired clay	1	4			
0151			csc	fired clay	4	25			
0155			mscf	fired clay	5	46			
0171			cscf	fired clay	14	132			big voids from burnt chalk
0175			fsc	fired clay	2	12			
0175			mscffe	fired clay	6	18			
0175			cscf	fired clay	2	15	two pieces with one flat surface		
0175			cscf	daub	1	33	one flat side	six internal cylindrical impressions	cylindrical impressions 5-12mm, running across different directions
0175		2	mscf		109	150			
0181			fsc	fired clay	4	6			
0183			msc		3	16		two pieces with possible impressions	two small fragments have convex spots, not certain if these are real impressions

Ctxt	SF No	Sample	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions	Notes
0105			fscf	fired clay	2	6			
0187			mscf	daub or pos. loomweight	7	107	one piece with flat side	three pieces with plant impressions	the piece with the flat side contains a cylindrical impression 10mm diam.
0193		12	mscf		37	64	one piece with one flat surface		
0195		17	msc		3	7			
0195		17	mscffe		1	4			
0209			fscf	fired clay	3	15			
0209		15	mscf		32	33			
0211		16	mscf		11	12			
0224			mscffe	fired clay	1	5			
0224		13	msc		9	13			
0229			fscf	flat fired clay pieces	14	78	rectangular pieces with two long surfaces flat	two pieces with possible impressions	
0229			csc	fired clay	4	54			
0229			cscf	flat fired clay pieces	6	123	two pieces with one flat surface	all pieces carry plant impressions	
0229			mscfo	fired clay	2	18			
0230	1016		mscf	fired clay	1	22			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		csc	fired clay	1	16			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		csc	fired clay	1	14			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		cscf	fired clay	2	14			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fs	fired clay	3	7			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fsc	fired clay	5	4			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.

Ctxt	SF No	Sample	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt/g	Flat surface	Impressions	Notes
0105			fscf	fired clay	2	6			
0230	1016		mscfo	fired clay	2	42			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fsf	fired clay	1	1			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fsc	fired clay	1	6			Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fsc	flat fired clay pieces	4	18	rectangular pieces with two long surfaces flat		Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230	1016		fscf	flat fired clay pieces	4	14	rectangular pieces with two long surfaces flat		Found in loomweight context. No distinct loomeweight characteristics.
0230		19	cscf		13	42			
0230		19	mscffe		4	4			
0230			cscf		1	10			
0233			cscf		3	41			
0233			mscffe		5	5			
0233		20	cscf		3	8			

Appendix 6. Worked flint

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
0101		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	discarded
0105		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	pointed thickish fl, rt side pat surface, left cort, slight ut right edgewith one si
0105		retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	qu sm roughly triang fl with broad dist edge, edges irreg coarsely ret
0108		core	core/tool	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	bifacially flaked; one side partly cortical with bl-like neg scars aross thickish dist edge - this edge has some slight 'ret' - cld be used as scr??, other face flattish - formed from neg scars - struck from the 'scr-like' edge
0108		core	single platform flake core	1	64	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg qu sq
0108		flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0111		retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	qu sm, irreg, hh plat, prob slight ret - interupted by 'notch' - ?use-related
0111		flak	flake	2	0	2	1	0	0	yes		1	0	0	0	1	flattish sharp , 1 hinged, 1 slightly burnt
0111		burn	burnt fragment	1	2	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	1	v sm fl like frag
0113		flak	flake	3	0	3	3	1	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	sm qu neat sq flakes
0116		flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	v sm irreg
0119	13	flak	spall	6	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0119		flak	flake	4	0	3	3	0	0		yes	0	0	0	0	0	irreg

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
0134		core	multi platform flake core	1	100	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	qu neat chunky core, has been rotated from previous core but one plat surviving
0136		retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	thickish fl, left side had thin grey cortex extending length and across the centre, right edge has been used thus 'backed' - crude knife
0138		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	irreg sm white, , some iron staining, slight ut edge
0138		flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0		yes	0	0	0	0	0	irreg
0140		stfr	struck fragment	4	0	0	4	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg frags
0140		flak	flake	14	0	11	9	3	1		some	3	4	0	0	1	irreg pieces, several prim and/or thickish pieces gen squat irreg, 1 curving qu neat sq fl of pale br/gr flint is slightly pat/glossy and with battered /abr plat
0140		utbl	utilised blade	1	0	0	1	0	0			1	0	1	0	0	dist hinge, slight edge abr plat and v slight ut edge, bl has cortex
0140		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v wide thick hh plat, sq, slight edge ut
0140		retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v thick sq fl with v slight edge ret
0140		blad	blade	4	0	3	3	0	3		some	1	0	0	0	1	2 sm neat slightly curving blades have v sm plat - poss lsight edge prep/, 1 frag of burnt larger /bl, 1 sm thicj cort
0140		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	3	0	discarded
0140		core	tested piece	2	284	1	2	2	0			0	0	0	0	0	cortical frags, each struck repeatedly from one edge/side, 1 with some v thick, cream cort and another pat surface,

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
																	other has thin greyish cort
0142		flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	v sm thickish
0142		stfr	struck fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v sm thick
0149		flak	flake	1	0	0	1	0	0		slight	0	10	0	0	0	
0149		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	discarded
0149		flak	spall	2	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0149		flak	blade-like flake	1	0	1	0	0	0		slight	0	0	0	0	0	sm
0151		utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	2	0	0			0	1	0	0	0	edge ut, qu sm
0151	14	flak	spall	6	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0151	14	flak	flake	2	0	2	1	0	1	quite		0	1	0	0	0	both v sm, 1 irreg jagged with cort lat, 1 thin - poss bl type, pat, which has a slightly bashed looking prox edge - no plat
0151	14	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg, slight edge ut/?ret
0151		flak	flake	12	0	10	11	0	0	quite		1	4	0	0	0	irreg, mostly qu sq/irreg and qu sm
0151		flak	shatter	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0151		pecr	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg, v thick plat/sq prox part with step fracture to narrow qu think protruding ut point
0151		stfr	struck fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg fractured qu chunky frag
0151		flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0153		flak	flake	2	0	2	2	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	sm/v sm, similar flnt and cort
0155		flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	irreg hh
0156		flak	flake	2	0	2	2	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	1 sm thin, 1 slightly pat'd has thickish with facetted plat from former plat edge - rotated core

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
0156		retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	sm irreg broad, prob ret of prox edge
0161		flak	flake	1	0	0	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	sm prim frag
0163		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v sm irreg bl type - thickish cort 'backing, opp edge ut
0166	10	flak	flake	1	0	1	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	v sm qu sq bl like
0167		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg thickish fl, edge ut
0167		flak	flake	3	0	3	1	0	0		some	0	0	0	0	0	irreg
0175		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	longish fl, qu thick in central area with cort left side, right lat edge ut
0175		flak	flake	5	0	4	2	0	2	mostly		0	1	0	0	0	x3 irreg hh, 1 smaller thinner fl is pat blue grey, slightly more glossy - older
0175	21	flak	spall	10	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0175		flak	blade-like flake	1	0	0	0	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	sm medial frag
0175		flak	shatter	2	0	0	2	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	
0175		flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	tiny splinter like
0181	11	stfr	struck fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v sm frag - from plat edge?
0181		flak	flake	5	0	5	3	0	0	quite		1	1	0	0	0	various, 1 sm sq frm a plat edge, 2 are longish cortical, 1 sm irreg broad with cort plat
0181		flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0181	11	retb	retouched blade	1	0	0	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	v small frag from v sm poss ret bl, pat'd
0181	11	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	discarded
0181	11	utfl	utilised flake	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg bl like piece, sm slight prob edge ret/ut
0181	11	flak	spall	13	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0181	11	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	irreg thickish
0183		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	1	0	0	0	sm irregg, cort plat, slight edge ret

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
0193	12	retf	retouched flake	1	0	1	0	0	1			0	0	0	0	0	thinnish fl of coarser textured v light grey cream flint, slightly ret edges
0193	12	flak	flake	2	0	2	0	0	0	quite		0	1	0	0	0	both v sm, 1 broad with cort plat, other slightly bl-like
0193	12	flak	spall	17	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	some tiny frags
0195	17	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	discarded
0195		cmbt	serrated flake	1	0	1	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	sm, with very finely serrated straight left lat, and ret of sloping right edge to dist point
0195	17	flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0		slight	0	0	0	0	0	sm broad
0195	17	flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0199		flak	flake	1	0	1	1	1	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	prim fl, mottled grey/br cort
0209	15	flak	flake	3	0	3	3	0	0	yes		0	1	0	0	0	v irreg sm pieces
0209	15	stfr	struck fragment	1	0	0	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	v irreg, v slightly str
0209	15	flak	spall	8	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0211	16	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	v sm irreg
0211	16	flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0217		flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0217		flak	flake	1	0	0	0	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	slight batter plat edge
0219		unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	0	discarded
0219		flak	flake	3	0	1	0	0	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	sm irreg/frags
0219		utfl	utilised flake	2	0	2	2	0	1			1	0	0	0	0	both with poss slight ret/ut
0220		scpf	thumbnail scraper	1	0	1	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	0	tho large for type34x37mm, subcirc, plat is abr and battered, fairly crude ret but around all but prox edge, unpat but slightly glossy
0224	18	flak	spall	3	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0226		flak	flake	1	0	1	1	0	0		some	0	0	0	0	0	

Ctxt	Sam.	Cat.	Type	No.	Wt(g)	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Burnt	Comment
0230	19	flak	spall	1	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	
0230		flak	chip	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	sm v thick
0230		flak	flake	2	0	2	0	0	0	yes		0	0	0	0	0	hh, 1 v sm, 1 thickish irreg with thick wide plat, light gey coarse flint
0233		utfl	utilised flake	1	0	1	1	0	1			0	1	0	0	0	1 v thick with pat cort and one straight slightly ut edge, 1 v sm qu pointed irreg broad - poss tip ut/ret
0233		flak	flake	2	0	2	2	0	1		some	0	0	0	0	0	irreg cort
0233		core	tested piece	1	36	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	sm sq cone shape, faces cortical and one patinated, 'plat' thermal, struck one edge/side
0233		stfr	struck fragment	1	0	0	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	1	long thickish cort, postt fractured fl, burnt
0233	20	flak	flake	1	0	1	1	1	0	quite		0	0	0	0	0	sm irreg prim hh
0235		flak	flake	6	0	6	4	0	1		some	2	2	0	0	0	irreg, 1 triand fl with thick wide hh plat
0235		flak	blade-like flake	4	0	4	0	0	1	quite		0	0	2	0	0	sm, slightly irreg, tho one sm thin with abr plat is pat
0235		retf	retouched flake	2	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	irreg, slight edge ut
0235		scpf	side scraper	1	0	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	sm, cort in concave dors right forms good thumbhold, neatly ret along left side

Appendix 7. Human skeletal remains

Methodology

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

```
Maxilla R.     8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1   1 2 3 4 5 X 7 U      L.
Mandible             0 7 6 5 4 - - -   / / 3 4 5 6 7 C
                     A   C
```

Code	Meaning
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal
C	cervical vertebra	L.	left
T	thoracic vertebr	R.	right
L	lumbar vertebra		

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 0232 Female, young to middle-aged adult

Description: Skull, vertebrae, ribs, partial pelvis and L femur shaft only.
<20> small frag of cranial vault and lower R canine (seen separately)

Condition: Good, but many fresh breaks. The mandible has the waxy appearance of bone used as anatomical specimens, but the rest of the skeleton is more porous.

Determination of age: Tooth wear slight to moderate. Cranial vault sutures open.

Determination of sex: Cranium DF -1.4; Pelvis DF -1.7

Stature: -

Cranial index: 71.3 - dolichocranial

Teeth:

	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	8	7	6	5	4	3	/	/	/	2	3	4	5	6	X	8
	C		CA													
Tooth wear:	2+	3	3+	3-	2+	2+	2+	3-	3-	2+	2+	2+	2+	4	3	3-
	?	3+	7	3-	3-	2+	-	-	-	2+	2+	3-	3-	3+	-	3?

Dental pathology: Caries occlusal. Alveolar resorption moderate-considerable. Calculus slight-moderate.

Pathology:

Cribra orbitalia: None

Degeneration: Poss some thickening and new bone on floor of incomplete L acetabulum, but rough and uneven – cause uncertain.
No OA/OP of spine.

Infection: R maxillary sinuse new bone growth in spicules

Stress lesions: AED sup edge L4. No Schmorl's nodes.

Developmental: 6 lumbar vertebrae.

Cranial measurements

		0232
Cranium		
Max Length	L	188
Max Breadth	B	134
Max Height	H'	
Basi-nasal Length	LB	
Basi-alveolar Length	GL	
Upper facial Height	G'H	
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB	
Bizygomatic Breadth	J	
Nasal Height	NH'	
Nasal Breadth	NB	
Simotic Chord	SC	
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC	
Orbital Breadth	O'1	
Orbital Height	O2	
Palatal Length	G'1	
Palatal Breadth	G2	
Min Frontal Breadth	B'	92
Biasterionic Breadth	BiastB	
Foramen Magnum Length	FL	
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB	
Frontal Arc	S1	128
Parietal Arc	S2	122
Occipital Arc	S3	
Frontal Chord	S'1	111
Parietal Chord	S'2	110
Occipital Chord	S'3	
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q	
Mastoid Process Height	MPH	26
Mandible		
Bicondylar width	W1	111
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	91
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	41
Symphyseal height	H1	
Mandibular length	ML	97
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	95
Min ramus breadth R.	RB’	28
Min ramus breadth L.	RB’	28
Coronoid height R.	CrH	58
Coronoid height L.	CrH	59
Condylar length R.	CyL	18
Condylar length L.	CyL	18
Gnathion-gonion length R.	GnGo	78
Gnathion-gonion length L.	GnGo	79

Measurements in mm.

Post-cranial measurements

		Sk.	0232
Femur			
Maximum length	FeL1	R	
		L	
Oblique length	FeL2	R	
		L	
Head diameter	FeHead	R	
		L	
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R	
		L	
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R	
		L	23
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R	
		L	32
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R	
		L	22
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R	
		L	25
Meric Index 100(FeD1/FeD2)		R	
		L	71.9
Robusticity Index 100((FeD3+FeD4)/FeD2)		R	
		L	
Tibia			
Maximum Length	TiL1	R	
		L	
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R	
		L	
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R	
		L	
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R	
		L	
Cnemic Index 100(TiD2/TiD1)		R	
		L	
Fibula			
Maximum Length	FiL1	R	
		L	
Humerus			
Maximum Length	HuL1	R	
		L	
Head diameter	HuHead	R	
		L	
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R	
		L	
Radius			
Maximum Length	RaL1	R	
		L	
Ulna			
Maximum Length	UlL1	R	
		L	
Calcaneus			
Maximum Length	CaL1	R	
		L	
Clavicle			
Maximum Length	ClL1	R	
		L	
Sacrum			
Maximum Length			
Maximum Breadth			111
S1 Width			38
Breadth/Length Index			
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index			34.2
Stature			

Measurements in mm.

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0229
Highest nuchal line	R	+
	L	+
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		-
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	+
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	-
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	-
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	-
	L	-
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	0
	L	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	-
	L	-
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	-
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	2
	L	2
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		-
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	0
	L	0

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0229
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	-
	L	-
Atlas double facet	R	0
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	-
	L	-
Sacralisation of L5	R	-
	L	-
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	-
	L	-
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	+
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 8. Animal bone

Catalogues (hand-collected and sample material) of the faunal remains recovered from WTN032
Listed in context order. A full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present
Measure = Measureable bones following Von Den Dreisch, 1976
Count = Countable following Davis 1992

Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0007		3	27		Mammal	3															3				
0007	1	17	6	fragmented, 1 burnt white	Mammal	17															17				
0009	2	114	26		Sheep/goat	2	2					1				1								chopped	humerus and lower molar
0009	2				Pig/boar	2		2						1	1										mp and iph
0009	2				SM - Bank Vole	2	2			1						1									upper jaw/teeth and humerus
0009	2			fragmented, some burnt	Mammal	108															108				
0009		18	72		Sheep/goat	5	6								1	2			1	1				chopped, cut	
0009					Mammal	13															13				
0014		2	7		Mammal	2															2				
0111		5	34		Pig/boar	1	1									1									radius
0111					Sheep/goat	1	1					1													lower molar
0111				2 burnt black	Mammal	3															3				

Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0119		35	506		Cattle	3	3							1		1				1		1	1.5	chopped, cut	cut robust pph, robust calcaneus, pelvic frag
0119					Pig/boar	9		9		1	3	4				1						1	1	chopped, cut	Upper M3 erupting TWS:A, small individual
0119					Sheep/goat	1	1								1									chopped	mt
0119					Mammal	22															22				
0119	13	31	42		Pig/boar	3		3			1	2													
0119	13			fragmentary	Mammal	28															28				
0133		1	3		Mammal	1															1				
0140		1	4		Mammal	1															1				
0142		8	15		Mammal	8															8				
0151		6	17		Mammal	6															6				
0151	14	20	8		Mammal	20															20				
0153		1	2		Mammal	1															1				
0155		43	427		Cattle	6	6					3				3							1	chopped, cut	1 upper molar, 2 lower molars, ulna, humerus
0155					Dog	8	8				1	1			1	3	2					1	2	knife cuts	several small knife cuts on metapodial, worn teeth, med-lge sized dog, arthritic axis
0155					Equid	1	1					1													lower molar, well worn
0155				1 lightly burnt	Mammal	28															28			chopped, cut	

Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0166	10	3	2		Mammal	3															3				
0166		22	53		Sheep/goat	9	9				1	5		2		1								cut, chopped	2 pph, 1 calcaneus, cut on 1 pph
0166					Mammal	13															13				
0167		25	336		Cattle	7	7							2	5							2	3	cut, chopped	1 MC and 1 MT and fragments from these bones, several cuts on rear of each bone, 2 pph
0167				1 burnt grey-white	Mammal	18															18			cut, chopped	includes 1 heavily cut rib, cuts around articular end
0175		51	413		Cattle	4	4					1			1	1	1						1	chopped, cut	radius, axis, MC, lower molar
0175					Sheep/goat	5	4					1	1		1	1			1					chopped, cut	MT, tibia, horn base frag, lower molar, scapula
0175					Dog	3	3									2		1				1	1		complete tibia, femur, rib, very slender light build c.38cm or 15 inches tall
0175					Mammal	39															39			chopped, cut	
0175	21	97	78		SM - Water Vole	4	4					1				1	1								
0175	21				SM - Field Vole	1	1													1					
0175	21				Mammal	92															92				
0183		4	49		Cattle	1	1									1								chopped	radius

Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0183					Mammal	3															3				
0187		1	3		Mammal	1															1				
0193	12	306	158		Cattle	3	3					2				1									lower teeth, ulna fragment
0193	12				Sheep/goat	3		3				1				2									femur head, carpal, tooth
0193	12			fragmented, 10% burnt	Mammal	300															300				300+ fragments, 10% burnt black - white
0195		1	24		Sheep/goat	1	1									1						1	1	cut	radius
0203		20	160		Cattle	8	8			3		4				1								chopped	skull and upper molars, radius fragment
0203					Sheep/goat	1						1													upper molar
0203					Mammal	11															11				
0209		5	10		Sheep/goat	1	1								1										slender MT
0209					Mammal	4															4				
0209	15	49	41		SM - Bank Vole	3	3				1					1				1					mandible, pelvis, humerus
0209	15				Mammal	46															46				
0211		7	10		Mammal	7															7				
0211	16	78	51		Sheep/goat	1		1								1									calcaneus
0211	16			fragmented, 2 burnt black	Mammal	77															77				
0215		135	1697		Cattle	29	29				4	17				4				4		1	3	chopped, cut	humerus chopped both ends and hole through prox and cuts on shaft, upper and lower

Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
																									teeth, jaw with M3 in wear
0215					Pig/boar	9		9			2	4		1		3						1	2.2	chopped, cut	inc pph, tusk, humerus, radii
0215					Sheep/goat	3	3								2	1						1	1	chopped, cut	complete MT, mt shaft, tibia shaft
0215					Mammal	94															94	1	1	cut, chopped	
0224	18	4	2		Mammal	4															4				
0229		62	294		Cattle	6	6		2			2		3					1			2	3.5	cut, chopped	2 talus - smaller one with knife cuts on side, dph, articular end scap, upper molars
0229					Pig/boar	4		4			1	2				1									
0229					Mammal	52															52			chopped, cut	
0230		39	381	jaw weathered, cracked	Cattle	6	5	1	2		1	2				3						2	2	chopped, cut	mandible with M3 in full wear, unfused distal tibia, jaw weathered and cracked
0230					Sheep/goat	1	1										1								axis
0230					Mammal	32															32			chopped, cut	
0230	19	61	51		Cattle	4	4				1	3													
0230	19			fragmentary, burnt	Mammal	57															57				4 burnt white

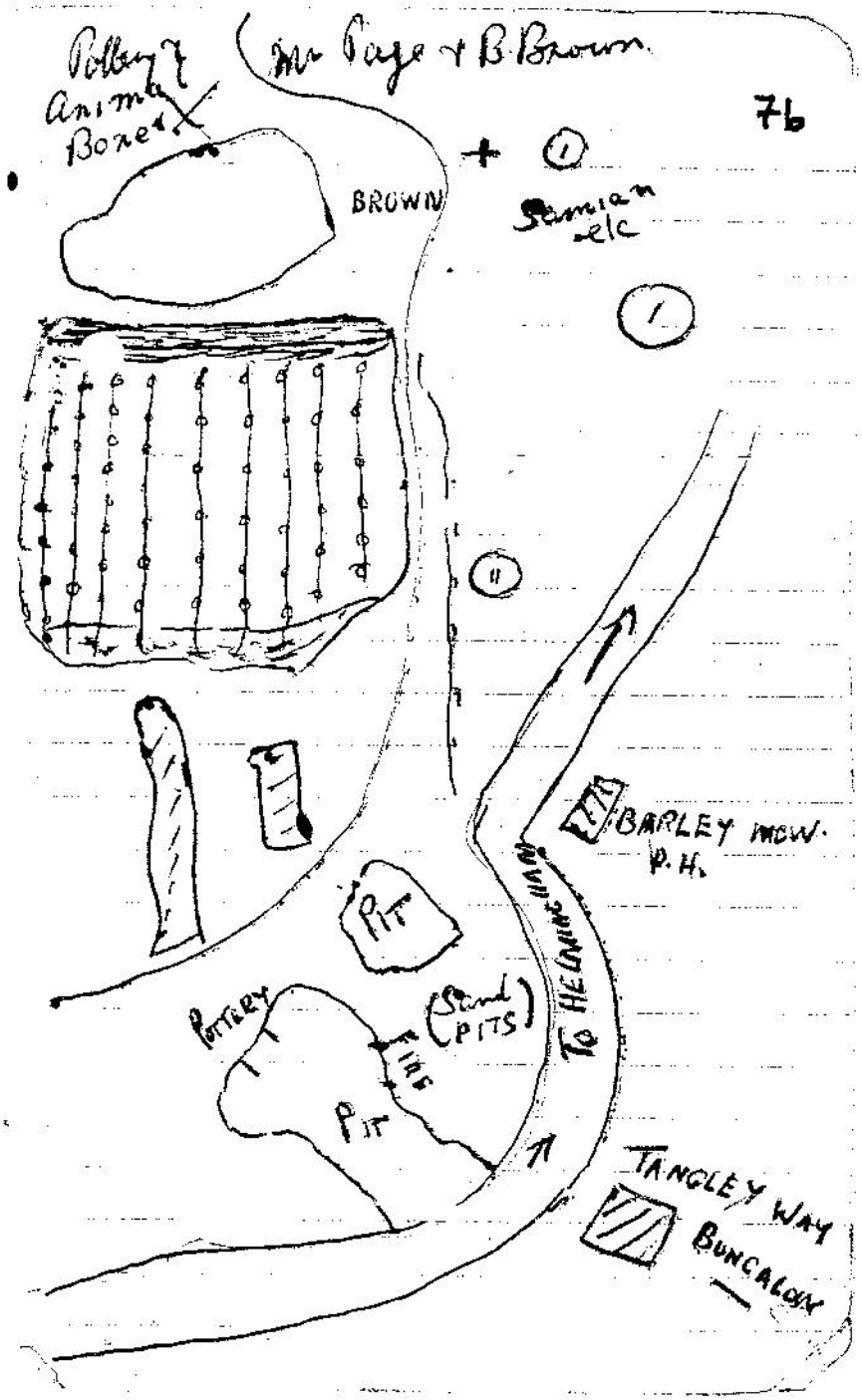
Ctxt	Sam	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Condition	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Skull	Mand	Teeth	Horn	Foot	MP	Limb	Vert	Rib	Scap	Pelv	Misc	Meas	Cou	Butchering	Comments
0233	20	42	16		SM - Bank Vole	3	3				1					2									mandible, radius, ulna
0233	20			frags, 1 burnt	Mammal	39															39				1 burnt black
0233		23	111		Pig/boar	1		1			1														little wear on M3
0233					Sheep/goat	2		2				1							1						lower third molar (unworn), scapula
0233				inc 1 burnt black	Mammal	20															20			cut, chopped	inc one heavily cut rib
0235		98	586		Cattle	9	9				1	4		1	1	2						2	3	cut, chopped	upper and lower teeth, MT, ulna, patella, talus
0235					Pig/boar	3		3			1					2								cut, chopped	jaw, robust radius, tibia
0235				few frags burnt white	Mammal	86															86			cut, chopped	

Appendix 9. Plant macrofossils

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**0007**	**0009**	**0166**	**0181**	**0193**	**0119**	**0151**	**0209**	**0211**	**0195**	**0224**	**0230**	**0233**	**0175**	**0111**
Cut No.	**0006**	**0008**	**0152**	**0178**	**0192**	**0118**	**0150**	**0208**	**0210**	**0194**	**0223**	**0192**	**0231**	**0174**	**0110**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA/Rom**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**
Cereals and other food plants															
Triticum sp.	#	#		#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	
Hordeum sp.	#	#	#		#	#	##	#						#	
?Seceale sp.	#														
Cereal indent. (grains)	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#		#		
Fabeaceae				#		#									
Tree/shrub charred															
Corylus sp. Nutshell										#			#		
Prunus/Crataegus sp.					#										
Weeds/other charred															
Poaceae						#							#		
Weeds/other un-charred															
Chenopodium sp.						#				#					
Trifolium/Medigo sp.		#											#	#	
Lithospermum sp.								#							
Veronica sp.													#		
Asteraceae		#													
Brassicaceae								#							
Tree/shrub un-charred															
Sambucus nigra L.													#		
Other plant macrofossils															
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	x	x	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm				xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >10mm				x	x								x	x	xxx
Fibrous roots	xx	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xx	x
Indet.seeds				#			#					#			
Other remains															
Insect remains				#									#	#	
Bone					x				x				x		#
Amphibian/Small mammal bones	#												#	#	
Fish bones													#		
Calcine bone									x						
Vitrified material	#	#													

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**10**	**11**	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**	**21**	**22**
Context No.	**0007**	**0009**	**0166**	**0181**	**0193**	**0119**	**0151**	**0209**	**0211**	**0195**	**0224**	**0230**	**0233**	**0175**	**0111**
Cut No.	**0006**	**0008**	**0152**	**0178**	**0192**	**0118**	**0150**	**0208**	**0210**	**0194**	**0223**	**0192**	**0231**	**0174**	**0110**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**PH**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**
Date	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA/Rom**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**	**IA**
Ferrous globules														#	
Material from non-floating residue															
Metal flakes			#	#	#					#					
Ferrous spheroids					#										
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**20**	**10**	**10**	**5**	**10**	**60**	**40**	**0.5**
Volume of flot (ml)	**100**	**100**	**50**	**300**	**180**	**100**	**100**	**200**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**50**	**100**	**100**	**500**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**30%**	**55%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**

Appendix 10: Information provided by Barbara Butler on the Basil Brown archive for Witnesham



For SuffArch

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service: Basil Brown unpublished archive vol. LXXX1X

In 1949 the site was owned by Mrs. Addison. Whilst sand was being extracted I was told for building work at Debach Airfield in 1943/4, the foreman noticed what he thought was human activity. Basil Brown came to have a look in 1949 for and excavated two sandpits opposite Sandy Lane, now Tuddenham Lane. Among other artifacts he identified 82 pieces of Belgic Iron Age/Roman pottery from 800 BC to 42 AD. There were traces of two hut sites with fire holes and animal bones. The site is listed as a National Monument. The first hut found yielded Samian pot sherds almost certainly imported from Belgium during the first century AD by Romans, so we know they lived here later in the Iron Age. The coin of Allectus, AD 293-296 tells us that our early residents stayed on during the Roman occupation and may have conducted some sort of business with the Romans.

The note ‘ "Much charcoal, pottery sherds and a silver coin found in work at the aerodrome site" (R1).’ is a bit of a challenge. Did he go along to the aerodrome to see if a heap of sand contained evidence, or did someone tell him?

SMR Number WTN Misc - SF4372 **Site Name**

SMR Number WTN Misc SF4372 **Record Type** Monument

Site Name **Period** Rom

"Much charcoal, pottery sherds and a silver coin found in work at the aerodrome site" (R1).

National Grid Reference

TM15 Point

Administrative

Civil Parish WITNESHAM, SUFFOLK COASTAL, SUFFOLK

Status and other

Sites & Monuments Record - 4372

Parish Code - WTN Misc

Type and Date

Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

SITE - to (FINDS SCATTER)

Associated Finds

(POTTERY) Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD? CLAY

COIN Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD?
SILVER

Description

"Much charcoal, pottery sherds and a silver coin found in work at the aerodrome site" (R1).

Sources

(R1) Unpublished document: Basil Brown Archive, , Basil Brown, , Brown B, note in IPSMG

Associated Events

SMR Number WTN 003 - SF4365 **Site Name**

SMR Number WTN 003 SF4365 **Record Type** Monument

Site Name **Period** IA

Belgic/IA pottery from pits (S2).

National Grid Reference

TM18455026 Point C

Administrative

Civil Parish WITNESHAM, SUFFOLK COASTAL, SUFFOLK

Status and other

Sites & Monuments Record - 4365

National Monuments Record - TM15SE1

Parish Code - WTN 003

Type and Date

PIT Iron Age - 800 BC to 42 AD

SITE - to

Associated Finds

(POTTERY) Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD? CLAY

(POTTERY BELGIC) Iron Age - 800 BC? to 42 AD? CLAY

Description

Belgic/IA pottery from pits (S2).

Found in two sandpits owned by Mrs Addison by Basil Brown and S Page. The pit to the W also showed indications of

two hut sites with fire holes and animal bones according to Brown's report (S1).

See also Rom.

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Basil Brown Archive, , Basil Brown, , Brown B, LXXXIX, 76; XCVIII, 83, 84

(S2) Index: IPSMG card, , Ipswich Museum, , IPSMG, card 1949-165, 1949

(R1) Unpublished document: OS Card, , OS, , OS, card TM15SE1

(R2) Bibliographic reference: Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, , , , PSIA, 25, (2), 216

(M1) Unpublished document: Basil Brown Archive, , Basil Brown, , Basil Brown archive: volumes

Associated Events

SF15241 Event - Intervention: Excavated by Brown B & Page S, 01/01/1949 -

SMR Number WTN 003 - SF4366 **Site Name**

SMR Number WTN 003 SF4366 **Record Type** Monument

Site Name **Period** Rom

Rom pottery, including samian.

National Grid Reference

TM18455026 Point C

Administrative

Civil Parish WITNESHAM, SUFFOLK COASTAL, SUFFOLK

Status and other

Sites & Monuments Record - 4366

National Monuments Record - TM15SE1

Parish Code - WTN 003

Type and Date

PIT Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

SITE - to (FINDS SCATTER)

Associated Finds

(POTTERY) Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD? CLAY

(POTTERY SAMIAN) Roman - 43 AD? to 409 AD? CLAY

Description Rom pottery, including samian. ? pits.

Samian sherds were said to have been found in the most easterly of the two sandpits owned by Mrs Addison when originally being worked and Basil Brown notes that the two pits are probably associated as he found the same material,

ie Rom and IA, in the W pit in 1949 (S1).

See also IA.

Sources

(S1) Unpublished document: Basil Brown Archive, , Basil Brown, , Brown B, LXXXIX, 76; XCVIII, 83, 84

(R1) Unpublished document: OS Card, , OS, , OS, card TM15SE1

(R2) Bibliographic reference: Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology, , , , PSIA, 25,

(2), 216

(M1) Unpublished document: Basil Brown Archive, , Basil Brown, , Basil Brown archive: volumes

Associated Events

MonFullRpt

MonFullRpt

SMR Number WTN 004 - SF4367 **Site Name**

SMR Number WTN 004 SF4367 **Record Type** Monument

Site Name **Period** Rom

Coin of Allectus, AD 293-296.

National Grid Reference

TM181504 Point

Administrative

Civil Parish WITNESHAM, SUFFOLK COASTAL, SUFFOLK

Status and other

Sites & Monuments Record - 4367

Parish Code - WTN 004

Type and Date

Roman - 43 AD to 409 AD

SITE - to FIND

Associated Finds

COIN Roman - 201 AD to 300 AD

Description

Coin of Allectus, AD 293-296.

Sources **Associated Events**

MonFullRpt

Appendix 11: OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-307030

Project details

Project name	WTN 032 Jack's Field Witnesham
Short description of the project	An open area excavation in April 2016 revealed a comparatively dense scatter of pits and other features, many belonging to the Iron Age and representing nearby occupation during this period. Also found was a linear arrangement of ditches and several pits of the Roman period, a late Saxon pit and a ditch of medieval or later date. Of particular interest was a large east to west boundary ditch of Iron Age date containing many fragments of fine handmade black burnished pottery, animal bone and pieces of fired clay. At the western terminal end an interesting group of loomweights was recovered including a complete triangular example. The pottery suggests a date range from the Middle Iron Age to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period (4th century BC to 1st century AD). The densest concentration of Iron Age pits was in the vicinity of the large ditch terminal. In one of these pits part of an articulated skeleton of an adult female individual was found, consisting of the torso and skull but without limbs. Finding partly articulated bodies could be evidence that a form of exposure of the dead was taking place during this period.
Project dates	Start: 07-04-2016 End: 25-04-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	WTN 032 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	C/12/2072 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/3252/ARM - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 1 - Minimal cultivation
Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	SKELETON Iron Age
Methods & techniques	'"Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England

Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WITNESHAM WTN 032 Jack's Field, Witnesham
Study area	850 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1840 5027 52.107025211834 1.189661773863 52 06 25 N 001 11 22 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Rachael Abraham
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funder	Developer

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	WTN 032 Jack's Field, The Street, Witnesham: post-excavation assessment report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Meredith, J.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC rpt 2018/003
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	Assessment report with full appendices

Entered by	Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 March 2018

Cotswold Archaeology

Andover Office

Stanley House
Walworth Road
Andover
Hampshire
SP10 5LH

t: 01264 347630

Cirencester Office

Building 11
Kemble Enterprise Park
Cirencester
Gloucestershire
GL7 6BQ

t: 01285 771022

Exeter Office

Unit 1, Clyst Units
Cofton Road
Marsh Barton
Exeter
EX2 8QW

t: 01392 573970

Milton Keynes Office

Unit 8 - The IO Centre
Fingle Drive, Stonebridge
Milton Keynes
Buckinghamshire
MK13 0AT

t: 01908 564660

Suffolk Office

Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk
IP6 8NZ

t: 01449 900120

e: enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk