Hinderclay, Suffolk

Excavations by Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and **History Field Group**

HNY 034

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Summary

Fourteen test pits were excavated at Hinderclay, Suffolk to investigate features identified through aerial photography and geophysical survey. The most significant features recorded were two Roman pottery kilns. Also revealed were two ovens, ditches, pits and post-holes, all probably of a Roman date. A number of Roman coins were also retrieved through a metal detecting survey. This illustrates the presence of diffuse Roman activity over a number of centuries, a pattern of activity which fits in with the known evidence from the wider area.

Introduction

Archaeological fieldwork was undertaken by Suffolk Archaeological Field Group, the fieldwork sub-group of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, at Hinderclay close to the Suffolk/Norfolk border in 2013 and 2014.

Prior to this in 2010 aerial photography identified previously unknown archaeological features on an adjacent site. These were investigated by the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group in 2010 when enclosures, ditches and pits of Late Iron Age/Roman date were sample excavated (Birch 2011). During the course of these works a desktop survey using BING Maps recorded a series of potentially interesting cropmarks in the adjacent field (Site HNY 034). In particular there appeared to be a possible post-hole building together with a number of linear boundaries. Non-intrusive fieldwork commenced in 2011 with a structured field walking survey which produced a large quantity of 1st- and 2nd- century pottery, and a metal detecting survey which discovered a number of coins, mainly of the third and fourth centuries.

A magnetometry survey of the site was carried out by Tim Dennis and although it did not provide further evidence of the crop mark features seen on the aerial photographs, several additional features were identified including two which were tentatively interpreted as a pit and kiln. A second magnetometry survey was undertaken by SAFG led by John Rainer, which further enhanced the archaeological picture (Appendix 9).

Both sets of magnetometry results along with aerial photograph evidence and fieldwalking and metal detecting results led to the decision to excavate seven trenches to investigate specific aspects of the non-invasive fieldwork results.

Following further consideration of the geophysical results it was decided to excavate an additional seven trenches. This report details the results of the excavation of all fourteen trenches. The work was carried out by members of the SAFG and directed by Dave Griffiths.

Funding towards the geophysical survey and community involvement in the project was provided by the Heritage Lottery Fund. The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (SIAH) helped support the post-excavation analysis.

Location, Topography and Geology

The village of Hinderclay lay in central north Suffolk, close to the county border with Norfolk. The site itself was located *c*.1km to the east of the village, adjacent to a stream which flows north to join the Little Ouse River. It lay close to the watershed and the sources of the Little Ouse River which flows to the west and north towards The Wash, and the source of the River Waveney which flows east and north, eventually joining the Yare and Bure and discharging into the North Sea at Great Yarmouth.

The region features low rolling hills. It consists of arable farms on a clay plateau, gravel valley floors with rivers, streams and areas of flood often used historically for grazing. Scattered remains of ancient woodland, and slopes with hedges and medieval villages are also typical features of the broader landscape (Cade, Griffiths and Fulcher 2013 WSI).

The site lay on a shallow east-facing slope between c.25 and 28m OD.

The bedrock geology is chalk and the overlying superficial geology of the broad area is Lowestoft Formation Diamiction of chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays and Head formation of gravel, sand and clay. The site itself sits on River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel, while peat is recorded in the base of the stream valleys.

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

Archaeological Background

Evidence for Prehistoric activity in the immediate area is limited to occasional finds of struck and burnt flint and Bronze Age metal objects. Similarly, prior to these works evidence of Iron Age and Roman activity was scarce with the occasional artefact having been recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Finds and evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation are mainly located close to the villages, including Hinderclay to the west and Redgrave to the east. In the immediate area of the site field systems and boundaries have been recorded from aerial photographs. Their date is unknown, but as they lay on a different alignment to the present field system a pre-medieval date is postulated.

Some of these cropmarks were investigated in a field to the north of the present site by Suffolk Archaeological Field Group in 2010 (Birch 2011). In summary two enclosures and a possible trackway were recorded with finds indicating a 1st-century AD Iron Age-Roman transitional date.

Aims

The primary aim of the project was to evaluate the below ground remains indicated by the cropmark and magnetometer evidence and to establish the form function and date of the features.

Methodology

Trenches were targeted to investigate various magnetometer anomalies and were located using GPS survey equipment. Excavation of topsoil, subsoil and all revealed features was undertaken by hand.

Each trench was allocated a number and a unique set of context numbers was used for each trench. Plans and sections were drawn at 1:20 or 1:10 as appropriate. A photographic record of the works was made and consists of digital colour images.

Results

The results are presented by trench number and include descriptive information gathered from the context sheets and digital photographs and a summary of the finds. Further details of the trenches and context information is presented in Appendix 1. Details of finds are listed in Appendices 2 to 8.

Trench 1

Trench 1 was positioned to investigate a linear feature which had been recorded as a cropmark feature. Topsoil was 0.25m deep below which was a thin subsoil. The underlying natural was recorded at a depth of 0.3m, but no archaeological features were visible within the trench. A few sherds of Roman greyware pottery (1st-4th century) were amongst the finds recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 2

Fig 2, Plates 1-3

A series of pits/post-holes had been revealed as cropmark features. These formed a double row and were initially interpreted as part of a post-constructed building. This trench was located over two of these features as seen on the aerial photographs. The natural sand was revealed at a depth of c.0.3m, and four features, two larger and two smaller post-holes, were recorded cutting into this.

The two larger post-holes (203 and 206) were similar in size (c.1.5mx1.3m and c.0.6m deep) and located on a north-west to south-east alignment c.5m apart. On the same alignment c.1m north-west of these was one of the smaller post-holes (208). The fourth post-hole (202) was c.2.4m to the south-west of larger post-holes (203), was 0.9m wide and lay partially outside the area of excavation.

A post-pipe and post packing was noted in post-hole 203. The packing material was yellowish grey chalky clay (210), and grey sandy silt with occasional chalk fleck (211). Material within the post-pipe was mid grey silty sand fill with frequent large flints which had fallen or been pushed in after the post had been removed or lost.

Fills of all the post-holes were very similar and are described as mid-grey sandy silt with chalk and clay inclusions, with frequent medium to large flints. It is notable that most of the post-holes were first identified by a spread of flints. Flinty deposits like these were not seen in any of the other trenches and may indicate that the building associated with these post-holes was partially constructed of flint. Some pieces of daub with straw impressions were also retrieved from this area suggesting wattle and daub walls.

A thin subsoil (201) of grey compacted loam with chalk flecks and small flints sealed the features, above which was a topsoil (200) of mid brown sandy silt with small flints and chalk fleck.

Pottery was only recovered from the subsoil and topsoil and is largely greywares and redwares of 1st-4th century date although a few sherds of 2nd-4th century Nene Valley wares were also recorded. A number of struck flints including some tools were also recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.

Trench 3

Fig 4, Plates 4-7

This trench was originally 2m by 3m in size and positioned over a magnetometer response which suggested a possible kiln (Kiln 1). Part of the kiln was revealed at a depth of 0.4m and the trench was extended to encompass the whole of the feature. A well-preserved circular oven chamber with its walls surviving to their original height and containing a central bollard pedestal was found. A flue led from the oven to a large stokehole. No kiln furniture, including any potential roofing material, was recorded.

The kiln was orientated north-west to south-east. To the south-east was the circular clay-lined chamber which formed the lower, fire chamber of the kiln. This was 1.25m in diameter and c.0.30m deep. The clay wall was between 0.15m and 0.22m thick, the interior of which had been oxidised to an orange colour. Dips in the clay wall may represent the location of wooden supports (withies) used during construction or could indicate the positioning of the kiln bars. Central to this chamber was a circular pedestal of pale grey fired clay

0.75m in diameter and 0.3m high. The fill of the kiln is described as a dark grey loam with burnt clay fragments and represent backfill of the abandoned feature.

The interior of the flue was 0.45m wide, c.0.45m long, narrowing to 0.15m. This led to the stoke-hole which was trefoil in plan with maximum dimensions of 1.25m by 1.45m wide with a concave base. The fill of the stoke-hole was dark grey/ black sandy charcoal and occasional clay fragments which was likely to have been rake out from the kiln.

Pottery from the backfill of this feature is largely micaceous grey ware with some sandy red wares and probably represent the primary and secondary products of this kiln dating to the early Roman period. Although a number of fired clay pieces and fragments were recovered these were not examined by a specialist but are very likely to be pieces of the kiln structure. Several struck flints were also recovered from the topsoil.

The kiln was sealed by a subsoil (301) and topsoil (300).

Trench 4

Trench 4 was positioned over a large magnetic anomaly. The natural was seen at a depth of c.0.35m above which was a thin subsoil and topsoil. A few sherds of pottery were recovered from these deposits. No archaeological features were present in this trench.

Trench 5

Fig. 5, Plates 8 and 9

This trench was located over a possible feature. Part of a large pit (506) was revealed and the trench was later extended to encompass more of this feature. The full width of the pit was not established as it extended beyond the edges of excavation (in excess of $1.5 \times 4m$) but the overall depth of the pit was c.1m.

The lowest fill (505) was 0.15m deep. Above this was a thin layer of clay with large stones, small flints and flecks of chalk and fired clay (504). A black sandy loam with occasional large flint (503) lay over this. The uppermost fill of the pit was a dark brown gritty, sandy loam with gravel inclusions (502). Sealing the pit was a subsoil (501) and topsoil (500).

A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from the pit along with other finds. (Note that finds recorded as context 501 are quite probably from the upper pit fill 502). Most of the pottery was locally sourced. The lower deposits contained mainly early Roman material although the occasional sherd of 4th-century pottery was found within the upper fills. The assemblage contained seven almost complete vessels, a fragment of cheese press and a pottery sphere for which no parallel has yet been found. Other finds included the occasional struck flint, those from within the pit fill may be of an earlier Neolithic date.

Trench 6

Fig. 5, Plate 11

Cut into the underlying natural was ditch 601 which was 2m wide and 0.46m deep. It had a wide V-shaped profile with the west side slightly steeper than the east. Its single fill was a light brown sandy silt with occasional medium flints (602). Above this was a dark brown loamy topsoil (600).

A small assemblage of greyware pottery was recovered from this feature indicating a possible 2nd- to 3rd- century date for the infilling of this feature. Two retouched flakes and a retouched blade also came from the ditch fill. Other flints including a possible arrowhead of Later Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil.

Trench 7

Fig. 9

Two ditches were recorded in this trench, their intersection laying beyond the edges of the trench. Ditch 702 ran on a south-east to north-west alignment, was 2m wide possibly tapering towards a butt-end beyond the north-west edge of excavation. This feature was 0.8m deep with a concave base and a single fill of sandy loam with medium sized flints.

Perpendicular to this was ditch 704 which ran on a south-west to north-east alignment. This was 0.7m deep and contained a single fill.

Sealing these was a dark grey subsoil (701) with small and medium flints over which was a dark brown topsoil (700). A small quantity of Roman grey ware was found within the subsoil.

Trench 8

Trench not excavated.

Trench 9

Fig. 7

Two intercutting ditches were revealed within this trench. The earliest (904), ran on an approximate east to west alignment. It was 0.9m wide, 0.4m deep with a broad U-shaped profile and contained loose grey brown sandy loam with large flints (902). This was cut by ditch 905 which ran on a north-west to south-east alignment. This had a wide V-shaped profile and was filled with a mixed deposit (903) which was more compact than the fill of the underlying ditch and suggests deliberate backfilling.

Sealing these was a subsoil of brown sandy silt with large flints (901) over which was a mid-grey sandy clay loam topsoil (900).

The pottery assemblage from ditch 905 suggests a 1st to 2nd century date. The underlying feature is therefore earlier than this and is likely to be prehistoric in date.

Trench 10

Fig.8, Plates 12-14

Two parallel ovens, 0.4m apart were recorded cutting into the natural.

The first (1015) was made up of a clay lined chamber (1016) and stoke-hole (1019) with overall dimensions of 1.3m x 0.55m. It was orientated north-west to south-east with the stoke-hole to the south-east. The chamber of the oven measured 0.78m x 0.27m and the stokehole was 0.4m wide and appeared partially clay lined. The external shape of this oven, although broadly rectangular, was rather uneven in comparison with the adjacent oven (1012). The wall of the oven was uneven, varying in thickness between 0.10m and 0.2m. The interior surface was soft and pliable, but discoloured red. A 'doughnut' of clay was noted near to the stokehole and it suggested that the clay here was originally pushed in around an upright stake.

Oven 1012, was more uniformly constructed within a straight sided and flat bottomed cut. It comprised a clay lined chamber (1013) and stoke-hole (1018) with overall dimensions of 1.25m x 0.7m and was aligned north-west to southeast with stoke-hole to the north-west. The clay chamber was regular in construction forming a chamber 0.35m x 0.4m with a wall 0.18m thick. Towards the stoke-hole the walls widened forming a narrower 'flue' 0.15m wide. An iron bar was embedded in the clay across the 'flue'.

A subsoil (1011) and topsoil (010) sealed these features.

A small quantity of Roman grey ware pottery which was not closely datable was found within these features, and a much larger but similar assemblage, was recovered from the topsoil and subsoil.

Trench 11

Positioned to investigate magnetometer anomaly, this trench was abandoned when modern wire was found within the topsoil.

Trench 12

Fig. 9, Plates 15 and 16

This trench was positioned over a magnetometer anomaly which suggested the presence of a kiln. The structure of the kiln (Kiln 2) was revealed and comprised

fire chamber with central pedestal, flue and oval stoke-hole. It was very similar to that recorded in Trench 3 but was not as well preserved.

The kiln was orientated north-west to south-east, with the stoke-hole to the north-west. The fire chamber was oval and clay lined measuring $0.88 \,\mathrm{m} \times 0.94 \,\mathrm{m}$ and $c.0.5 \,\mathrm{m}$ deep. The clay wall was 0.10 to $0.15 \,\mathrm{m}$ thick widening further to the north-west where it formed the flue. Central to this chamber was an oval pedestal of clay $0.4 \,\mathrm{m} \times 0.5 \,\mathrm{m}$ and $0.15 \,\mathrm{m}$ high.

The interior of the flue was parallel-sided, 0.45m wide and 0.45m long. This led to the stoke-hole which was 0.9m wide and extended beyond the edge of excavation. It was 0.45m deep, significantly deeper than the base of the fire chamber. The fill of the stoke-hole was a dark brown/black charcoal rich loose deposit with several large flints at its base.

Some of the fired clay contained chalk flecks, and patches of this chalky material was recorded to the south and north of the structure. This deposit may represent dispersed structural material.

Pottery from this feature was mainly retrieved from the stoke-hole. The assemblage was predominantly micaceous grey ware although oxidised wares form a significant element of this assemblage. A late 1st- to mid 2nd-century date is suggested for this feature.

The kiln was sealed by a subsoil (1201) and topsoil (1200).

Trench 13

Fig. 10

A possible feature identified through the magnetometer survey was targeted with this trench. However, this feature was not found. Instead a ditch (1304) running on a north to south alignment occupied most of the trench. As the ditch extended beyond the edge of excavation its width was not established. The excavated segment was 0.45m deep with gentle concave sides and a single dark grey fill (1305) with small stones and lumps of ferrous rich sand (1302). In this part of the site the natural was seen to be ferrous rich indicating the ditch was probably deliberately backfilled with mixed material including redeposited natural.

A subsoil (1301) and topsoil (1300) lay over this.

A significant quantity of Roman pottery was recovered from the ditch fill which included some later Roman wares. A similar assemblage was present within the subsoil.

Trench 14

Fig 11, Plate 17

A north-south ditch (1405), 1.2m wide and 0.56m deep was excavated. It contained a sandy fill (1402). The trench was heavily disturbed by animal activity (1403) which was recorded both within the ditch and running through the natural (1404) beyond the edge of the feature. A possible post-hole was recorded in the base of the ditch but this may also have been the result of animal activity.

A subsoil (1401) and topsoil (1400) lay over this.

The finds assemblage from this trench was distinctive as it contained two sherds of Early Saxon pottery from the ditch fill and an Early Saxon copperalloy cruciform brooch from the subsoil.

Context 1403 also contained a significant assemblage of struck flints several of which are diagnostic of an Early Neolithic date. This suggests that a feature of that date had been disturbed by the animal burrowing.

Finds

Pottery

by Alice Lyons

Introduction

A total of 1928 sherds, weighing 31091g (25.24 Estimated Vessel Equivalent or EVE), of Romano-British pottery was found, which represent a minimum of 282 fragmentary vessels. The assemblage consists largely of locally made micaceous Sandy grey ware jars and dishes, supplemented by a variety of local and non-local finewares.

Feature Type	Sherd count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Pit	397	10641	7.51	34.23
Kiln	594	9210	8.17	29.62
Subsoil	587	6553	5.51	21.08
Ditch	127	2187	3.23	7.03
Topsoil	212	1931	0.77	6.21
Oven	11	569	0.05	1.83
Total	1928	31091	25.24	100.00

RB Pot Table 1. The Roman Pottery by feature-type

Pottery was mostly recovered from a single pit (34%), also two pottery kilns (30%), although small amounts of ceramic material was recovered from two ovens, ditches and other deposits (RB pot table 1). The pottery was not

deliberately placed, or deposited as whole vessels, but rather found its way into these features as dispersed midden material or as wasters and is therefore in a fragmentary, but good, condition with a relatively large sherd size of *c*. 16g.

Methodology

The pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other published examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

Fabrics

A conservative group of ten fabric groups, or fabric families, were identified (RB pot table 2). The majority of the assemblage comprises highly micaceous grey ware jars and dishes typical of local production (WAT RE), with micaceous oxidised fabrics (SOW & SREDW) also found in smaller numbers. Very small numbers of non-local wares were recovered. Some specialist wares, such as amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105) are totally absent from the group.

The Pottery by Trench

Trench	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
1	4	57	0.05	0.18
2	101	733	0.54	2.36
3	382	4805	6.24	15.45
4	4	71	0.00	0.23
5	724	13946	10.33	44.86
6	20	200	0.00	0.64
7	47	796	0.66	2.56
8	0	0	0.00	0.00
9	43	671	1.33	2.16
10	123	2532	1.09	8.14
11	0	0	0.00	0.00
12	307	4949	2.25	15.93
13	166	2249	2.71	7.23
14	7	82	0.04	0.26
Total	1928	31091	25.24	100.00

RB pot table 3: The pottery quantified by trench

Pottery was recovered from twelve of the fourteen trenches excavated, with significant assemblages retrieved from Trenches 3, 5, 12 and 13. The pottery

is listed in Appendix 3, only pottery recovered from cut features is described in detail below.

Trench 3

A total of 287 sherds, weighing 4261g (5.92 EVE), with an average sherd weight of c. 15g were recovered from the kiln in Trench 3; the majority of pieces were found within the stoke pit.

Feature	Sherd	Weight	EVE	Weight
	Count	(g)		(%)
Kiln 1: Stoke pit	260	3963	5.84	93.01
Kiln 1: Oven	27	298	0.08	6.99
Total	287	4261	5.92	100.00

RB pot table 7. Trench 3, the Kiln 1 assemblage

When this assemblage is looked at in more detail it can be seen that the majority of pottery associated with Kiln 1 are micaceous grey ware (WAT RE) undiagnostic jar and dish body fragments. Where a vessel rim could be assigned to type it is apparent that straight-sided dishes with triangular rims (type 6.18) and globular jars, with under-cut rims, (type 4.5) are the only two vessels types found in more than single numbers and probably the main products of this kiln – it is noteworthy that no wasters were recorded. Decoration was not common, although several of the jars are 'slashed' on the shoulders, which is a motif that has been recorded on other known local products manufactured near-by (Maynard 1936, plate II, II & III). These vessel types (particularly the dishes) are derivatives of the Upper Thames Valley BB2 tradition which became fashionable between the mid-2nd and 3rd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 186-1880).

A very small number of Sandy red wares were also found which may be a secondary product of the kiln. One, probably intrusive, Shelly Ware sherd was also recorded.

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
WAT RE		269	3983	5.47	93.47
	Undiagnostic body sherd	214	2402	0.00	
	6.18	26	907	1.58	
	4.5	25	657	3.58	
	5.4	1	9	0.08	
	6.19	1	4	0.05	
	3.6	1	3	0.11	
	4.13	1	1	0.07	
SREDW		17	267	0.45	6.27

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
	Undiagnostic body sherd	12	182	0.00	
	4.5	2	51	0.18	
	4.5.3	2	26	0.21	
	6.19	1	8	0.06	
HAR SH	Undiagnostic body sherd	1	11	0.00	0.26
Total		287	4261	5.92	100.00

RB pot table 8. Kiln 1: the pottery assemblage, quantified by fabric and form.

*shaded lines highlight the possible kiln products

Trench 5

Pit [506] contained a large group of pottery, including several almost complete vessels, suggesting the pottery had not suffered from significant post-depositional disturbance and as a result has a relatively large average sherd weight of *c*. 27g.

Analysis of the fabrics and forms found (RB pot table 11) shows that the majority of the pottery dumped within this pit was of local manufacture (WAT RE & SOW), and where forms could be identified utilitarian wide mouthed (5.3) and medium (4.5) jars are well represented.

An unusual form found is an almost complete WAT RE cheese press (9.1). These distinctive vessels have ridges and holes intentionally made in the base (pre-firing) which would have given any cheese formed in these moulds a distinctive pattern. These vessels were introduced into the ceramic repertoire by military potters in the mid-1st century AD and were eventually adopted by the civilian population (Lyons and Blackbourn 2017, 46).

Particularly worthy of comment was the discovery of a pottery sphere (9.2) for which no parallels have yet been found. Made in the local WAT RE fabric, it is hollow with a diameter of 96mm, with an external burnished, or polished, surface. Although (sadly) not complete interpretations include its use as a money box - smashed to retrieve its contents. Another possible use is as a stopper for a large storage jar. It is, however, unstained inside so uses such as a paint, or ink, pot is unlikely. The fact that is was found in an area of pottery manufacture may suggest it is the result of a training exercise as making a perfect sphere is a difficult skill, indeed you can see how the potter made the globular form and then closed it with some extra clay and where the original base has been removed to form a more perfect globular shape (see illustrations and photos).

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
WAT RE		384	10409	7.31	97.82
	Undiagnostic jar and storage jar body sherds	329	7400	0.00	
	5.3	8	628	1.15	
	4.5	21	509	1.18	
	6.15	4	509	0.98	
	9.2	1	265	1.00	
	6.18	4	258	0.27	
	9.1	1	246	1.00	
	6.21	3	220	0.42	
	4.13	5	115	0.51	
	3.8	1	103	0.00	
	8.1	3	79	0.42	
	6.19	1	29	0.07	
	6.3	1	28	0.15	
	3.14	1	12	0.12	
	4.8	1	8	0.04	
SOW	Undiagnostic body sherds	8	151	0.00	1.42
LNV WH	Undiagnostic body sherd	1	34	0.00	0.32
OXF RS	Dr37 copy	3	31	0.13	0.29
PAK CC	3.3	1	16	0.07	0.15
Total		397	10641	7.51	

RB pot table 11. Pit [501]. The pottery assemblage, quantified by fabric and form

Non- local products found within the pit comprise a Nene Valley oxidised ware fragment and two late Roman fine wares. The Oxfordshire red colour coated bowl is only found in this region during the 4th century AD, while the Pakenham indented beaker is also a relatively late form (late 3rd the 4th century AD). Taken as whole this pit contains a large group of domestic waste, some of which is earlier Roman in date (perhaps contemporary with the kilns) but the pit itself was not finally sealed until the end of the Roman era.

Trench 7

Three undiagnostic WAT RE jar fragments were recovered from a single ditch in Trench 7.

Trench 9

The pottery recovered from ditch [905] comprises a small assemblage of utilitarian local grey and white coarse ware vessels (RB pot table 15). WAT RE wide mouthed jars are the most commonly recorded. This assemblage has a date between the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, possible contemporary with Kiln 1.

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
WAT RE		40	665	109	99.11
	5.3	4	207	85	
	5.4	1	14	12	
	6.21	1	6	0	
	Dr37 copy	1	56	12	
	Undiagnostic body sherd	33	382	0	
SOW		3	6	24	0.89
	4.5	1	1	8	
	8.1	1	1	8	
	6.15	1	4	8	
Total		43	671	133	100.00

RB pot table 15. Ditch [905], the pottery assemblage quantified by fabric and form

Trench 10

A small number of local utilitarian WAT RE jar, storage jar and lid fragments were recovered from the ovens and fire pit found in this trench. It is unlikely they were associated with the primary function of these features.

Feature	Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE
Subsoil		83	1480	92
Topsoil		29	483	12
Oven 1	WAT RE	7	177	0.00
Oven 2	WAT RE	3	386	0.00
Fire Pit	WAT RE	1	6	0.05
Total		123	2532	109

RB pot table 16. The Trench 10 pottery assemblage

Trench 12

Excavations in Trench 12 revealed a poorly preserved pottery kiln (no pottery was recovered from other deposits).

A total of 307 sherds, weighing 4949g (2.25 EVE), with an average sherd weight of 16g, was recovered solely from the stoke pit of the kiln. Analysis of the Kiln 2 assemblage shows the majority of recovered sherds are micaceous grey ware (WAT RE) undiagnostic jar and dish body fragments. Where a vessel rim could be assigned to type it is apparent that globular jars, with under-cut rims, (type 4.5) are the only vessel types found in any quantity and probably the main product of this kiln – it is noteworthy that no wasters were recorded. Decoration was not common, but several of the jars have incised fingernail motifs on the shoulder, a variation of the 'slash' design recorded in Kiln 1. Unlike Kiln 1 oxidised wares form a significant part of this assemblage suggesting they may also have been made in this kiln, or near-by. The forms found within this kiln date between the late 1st and mid-2nd centuries AD, raising the likelihood that it pre-dates Kiln 1.

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
WAT RE		202	2919	1.34	58.98
	Undiagnostic body sherd	179	2556	0.00	
	4.5	18	229	0.74	
	6.21	4	115	0.47	
	8.1	1	19	0.13	
SOW		105	2030	0.91	41.02
	Undiagnostic body sherd	87	1520	0.00	
	4.5	13	277	0.30	
	5.4	2	145	0.38	
	5.3	1	46	0.09	
	6.21	2	42	0.14	_
Total		307	4949	2.25	100.00

RB pot table 17. Kiln 2. The pottery Assemblage *shaded lines highlight the possible kiln products

Trench 13

A total of 78 sherds, weighing 1449g (1.90 EVE), with an average sherd weight of 18.5g, were recovered from Ditch [1305]. The majority of the pottery consists of undiagnostic WAT RE jar and dish forms. Significantly, several later Roman coarse ware forms are present such as the flanged dish (6.17) and the straight-sided dish with a groove under the rim (6.19). Supporting this late Roman dating are three fragments of late Roman finewares (HAD OX, PAK CC & SREDW). This group is a late Roman deposit of domestic waste.

Fabric	Туре	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
WAT RE		75	1437	1.77	99.16
	Undiagnostic body sherd	60	1080	0.00	
	4.5	5	160	0.92	
	8.1	3	38	0.27	
	5	2	39	0.17	
	6.19	2	35	0.18	
	4.13	1	29	0.11	
	6.17	1	29	0.05	
	6.18	1	27	0.07	
HAD OX		1	4	0.05	0.28
PAK CC	3.1	1	4	0.08	0.28
SREDW		1	4	0.00	0.28
Total		78	1449	1.90	100.00

RB pot table 19. Ditch [1305]: the pottery assemblage quantified by fabric and form

Trench 14

Three small residual fragments of Roman pottery were recovered from ditch deposits in this trench, found with later Saxon pottery and broches.

Pottery Discussion

"Although agriculture dominated the economy, we also have evidence for several industries, of which the commonest is the manufacture of pottery. Kilns have been identified at many of the market centres and in rural locations. The largest concentration is around Wattisfield and Rickenhall, where potters were able to find both good clay and an abundance of fuel." (Plouviez 1999, 42)

Excavations undertaken as part of this project have revealed a series of ditches, pits, pottery kilns and ovens that span the Roman period and reflect the intensely utilised nature of the north Suffolk between the late 1st and 4th centuries AD (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 212-229). Hinderclay itself is in an area of known pottery production with at least two Roman pottery kilns having been previously recorded (Swan 1984, 148). Indeed, it is in a part of north Suffolk, centred around Wattisfield, where the abundance of natural resources made pottery production on a large scale possible during the Roman era.

The evidence for pottery manufacture described within this report details two kilns (possibly sequential) using the local micaceous clays to produce utilitarian jars and dishes. The earlier Kiln (Kiln 2) making reduced and oxidised jars and dishes, with the later kiln (Kiln 1) specialising in making globular jars and dishes in the reduced ware BB2 tradition. Both kilns contain a conservative range of

fabrics and forms – with no evidence for wear and use (such as soot and lime residues) typical of the remains of manufacture rather that domestic use.

That activity on the site continued in to the later Roman era is demonstrated by pit [501] and ditch [1305], both of which contain 4th century pottery. It should be noted that some Roman pottery was found as residual element with later Saxon wares.

Although the Wattisfield pottery industry remains under reported and incompletely published, this assemblage adds to the growing corpus of data about Roman ceramic manufacture and use in north Suffolk. The fuller understanding of Roman exploitation of this region reveals the skilled and dynamic community who lived and thrived there.

Small Finds

By Jude Plouviez

Introduction

A total 83 metal objects or groups of objects were examined by the author on behalf of the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group (SAFG, per Dave Griffiths) and recorded onto a Microsoft Access database. The objects had been recovered by surface metal detecting and during excavation of a mainly Roman period site at Hinderclay, Suffolk.

The Roman coins had previously been comprehensively listed by John Fulcher and this list was checked and modified as necessary. References were added for 4th century *nummi* to Carson Kent & Hill 1978 (LRBC) but not for earlier issues. There is also a set of photographs of the coins.

Small finds from the excavations (Appendix 4)

Anglo-Saxon brooch

An almost complete, copper-alloy early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch was found in Trench 14 subsoil (1401). It was in two pieces, recently broken (perhaps struck by the plough?) and with signs of use wear on the front. It has been identified as Martin 2015 Group 3, within the broad and common range of cruciforms produced and worn during the later 5th and first half of the 6th century. The most likely context for a complete brooch would be a ploughed-out inhumation grave, but deposition within a feature, such as a sunkenfeatured building, would also be a possibility. A likely early Anglo-Saxon cemetery (HNY 017) has been identified from surface finds about 1.5km from HNY 034. Valley situations on light soils tend to be the preferred locations for early Anglo-Saxon settlements.

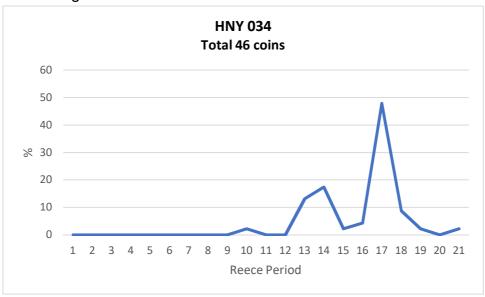
Other finds from the excavation consisted of unremarkable iron nails or other objects all recovered from the topsoil

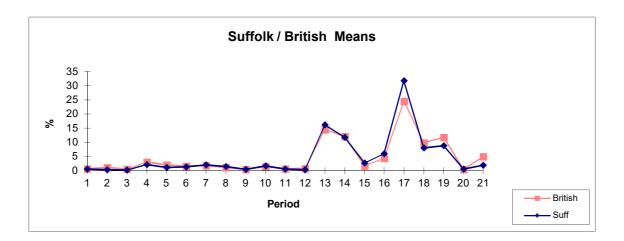
Small finds from the metal detecting survey (Appendix 5)

Roman coins

The 50 Roman coins form the most substantial element of the assemblage. All were copper alloy and only three were produced earlier than AD260, one definite and one probable illegible asses of 1st or 2nd century date and a sestertius of Julia Domna (211-217). It is common for early Roman coinage to be low or absent on rural sites. It was possible to assign 46 of the coins to a Reece period (as Reece 1991, 1) which is just enough for valid site comparisons; the result is plotted in a diagram showing relative percentages over time with the Reece British norm and the Suffolk norm shown below. The rural nature of the Hinderclay site is confirmed by the below average coin loss before period 13 (AD 260) and by the particularly high percentage in period 17 (330-348). The assemblage also differs from the norm in the later 4th century, with very low relative numbers (represented by only two coins) dated between 364 and the end of Roman coin imports in 402. This scarcity is a feature of both urban and rural sites in the east of Suffolk (as shown by the area and small town groups illustrated in Blagg, Plouviez and Tester 2004, 84); the Hinderclay site lies close to the centre of the county, where the 4th century pattern changes to show a relative increase in the Valentinian period (Reece period 19, 364-378). Locally the closest group for comparison, HNY 017 (as listed in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record), is exceptionally biased to the 4th century and has a very high Valentinian proportion; this site may be mainly early Anglo-Saxon in date but demonstrates that late bronze currency was available in the vicinity. However, rapid examination of Portable Antiquities data for Hinderclay and adjacent parishes (Redgrave, Rickinghall, Thelnetham) conform to the HNY 034 pattern, with extremely few coins later than AD364 recorded (Portable Antiquities database, https://finds.org.uk/database, accessed in January 2017).

The coins also include numerous contemporary copies at the times when this is known to be prevalent, in the later 3rd century (Reece period 14) and towards the middle of the 4th century (periods 17 and 18). The pattern of mints identified, with coins from Trier, Lyons and Arles, is also as normal in British rural assemblages.





Roman metal objects

Three other copper-alloy objects have been assigned a definitely Roman date:

SF 75 A copper-alloy brooch fragment of Colchester derivative hinged type. The only Roman brooch in the assemblage is a common, probably East Anglian, type, in use during the late 1st or early 2nd century.

SF 85 A flat copper-alloy stud, similar to more common discoidal examples but with a projection. The integral rivet was probably for attachment to a leather strap. Similar enamelled examples are generally dated to the 2nd or 3rd centuries.

SF 54 is a copper-alloy folded strip object, perhaps a cosmetic implement, that is wrapped around a probably pre-250 coin (as or dupondius) either deliberately or accidentally; the object is not datable.

Medieval and Post-medieval objects

One probably pewter stud may be medieval in date. Thirteen copper-alloy objects were identified as being of post-medieval date. These include a probably farthing, two 17th century trade tokens, six buttons and a buckle fragment. A lead pencil was also found.

Conclusions

The metal finds provide a probable date range for the Roman activity between the late 1st century and the mid 4th century. The range of material is limited, suggesting a relatively low status rural settlement (but could also be an assemblage from a rural industrial area). Subsequent early Anglo-Saxon activity of some kind is suggested in the late 5th or 6th century. There is nothing to indicate any significant later activity, as the range of items is commonly found on all arable land in the region.

Flint

by Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database table. The full catalogue is included as Appendix 6. The material was classified by *category* and *type* 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. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Туре	Number
multi-platform flake core	1
multi-platform blade core	1
flake	70
blade-like flake	9
blade	2
bladelet	3
spall	10
thinning flake	1
piercer	1
utilised blade/piercer	1
awl	1
spurred piece	1
combination knife/notched flake	1
notched flake	1
?arrowhead	1
retouched flake	7
retouched blade	2
utilised flake	6
utilised blade	8
Total	127
burnt fragment	69
burnt stone	1

Table 1: Flint summarised by type

The assemblage

Two cores were found, both 1403. They are similar sized, small, pieces both of which have had blades struck from them. One is a neat piece with several blades form one side struck from one end but it has previous removals, also blade types from the opposite and scars from other previous working (for flakes) on another side. The second core is slightly more irregular but is a similar shape; longish, and with some blade-type scars from one end. Both cores could date from the earlier Neolithic.

Seventy unmodified ordinary flakes are present. The flakes are predominantly small or quite small although some slightly larger pieces are present. There are a range of thickness although the flakes tend to thinner types. A relatively large number of pieces are broken (41% by number). Forty-one percent have some cortex but only seven flakes (10%) are primary flakes (i.e. with entirely cortical dorsal surfaces). The presence, and prevalence, of cortex may relate to the type and/or availability of raw material but also to the nature and, possibly, the date of the flint working (see below). Five flakes (7%) have cortex on their platforms showing that they were struck from unprepared platforms. Just two ordinary flakes have abraded platform edges which indicate platform preparation. Three flakes are burnt.

Nine blade-like flakes are present. They are all small or very small pieces, two have abraded edges to their platforms. Two blades were found (both 300). One is small thickish and slightly irregular, the other is thin and regular but is incomplete. Three smaller bladelets were also found (all 1402) and ten spalls are present.

A possible thinning flake from a flaked tool such as an axe is present 1402. It has several characteristics of such flakes (Butler 2005, 140-41, Andrefsky 1998, 118). Its platform surface is battered – worked or abraded - from its dorsal edge and might represent the former edge of a biface. The flake splays out to a wider thin distal edge and it has multi directional dorsal scars. A few other slightly curving thin flakes have multi-faceted dorsal faces and are probably also thinning pieces but are larger and slightly more irregular - they may be from earlier on in the process of shaping roughouts.

A very small slightly curving neat blade with a shallow triangular cross section and an abraded platform edge has been used as a piercer 600; some slight retouch at its distal tip has accentuated/strengthened a tiny point there. The piercer is dark orangey brown at one end – this may be staining or, possibly, it is heat-affected. Another small blade has some slight utilisation of its distal tip and was also probably used as a piercer 201. A very small flake has slight retouch at alternate faces at its distal tip suggesting it is an awl 200, probably used on soft material, perhaps leather.

An abraded and patinated flake has retouch forming two shallow notches either side of/forming a slight spur on its right side 600.

A 'combination tool' comprises a neat blade with its straight left lateral edge used as a knife (slight glossy abrasion due to wear can be seen at the cutting edge) and a deep hook-like notch formed by the removal of a single thick chip from its right side. The edge of the notch has slight retouch or use related damage at one side 1403. The thin distal edge of the blade is also slightly retouched. There is a small irregular stepped fracture from the platform at the left proximal side of the platform and it is possible that this, and the notch enabled hafting?). The piece is slightly patinated.

Another piece might have been used as an arrowhead (or other tool) 600. It is triangular with slight retouch across its wide distal edge. Irregular retouched 'notches' in each side towards the pointed proximal end could have been for hafting a chisel-type later Neolithic arrowhead.

Totals of nine retouched, and fourteen utilised, miscellaneous pieces were found (see Table 1). A blade and a flake from the same context have similar slight abrupt edge retouch 600, a tiny ?flake appears to be retouched to a scraper-like edge 200, and a broken flake has edge retouch, including on part of its broken edge - so may be a reused piece 500. Some utilised blades are likely to date from the earlier Neolithic, two have abraded platform edges. One of these has slight retouch/utilisation of its distal tip and two have cortex 'backing' of the side opposite to the utilised edge.

Flint by context

Trench 1

A single fragment of burnt flint was found in the topsoil.

Trench 2

Twenty-five struck flints and fourteen fragments of burnt flint (263g) were recovered from Trench 2. All of it was from topsoil and subsoil contexts. The struck flint includes nine flakes; one small neat flake has an abraded platform edge but the rest are mostly very small squatter pieces. Two incomplete flakes, including one piece which is larger than the other flakes, are burnt. There are also four spalls, a small awl, a small blade used as a piercer, a flake with blade-type dorsal scars and one utilised edge which includes a small notch, three retouched pieces including a tiny 'scraper'-like piece and six utilised pieces including three blades one of them with an abraded platform edge. The latter are likely to date from the earlier Neolithic.

Trench 3

Sixteen struck flints and a fragment of burnt flint (38g) came from the topsoil. There are seven irregular small flakes, two blades (one a fragment) and two blade-like flakes. Another thin tapering flake is slightly retouched along a straight side and an ovate primary flake is also retouched. Two spalls were also found.

Trench 4

Two fragments of burnt flint (25g) were found in the topsoil.

Trench 5

Nineteen pieces of struck flint and eleven fragments of burnt flint (104g) were found. Five flints were found in fills of a pit and it is notable that they are all quite longish pieces with a blade like piece having an abraded platform edge and a slightly patinated, and broken, blade being backed by cortex and its opposite edge utilised. Although not closely diagnostic types, the quite regular and/or

blade-like forms, and the evidence for the preparation of cores to produce these, suggests a possible earlier Neolithic date.

Fourteen flakes, including single retouched and utilised pieces came from the topsoil and subsoil from Trench 5 and these include a wider range of types although almost are fairly regular thinnish flakes and two or three are longer pieces. It seems likely, considering the relative frequency of flint from this trench, that some of the unstratified material (much of which is quite sharp) may have originated from the pit.

Trench 6

Seven pieces of struck flint and seven fragments of burnt flint (114g) were found, all from topsoil contexts. The struck flint includes three small flakes a small thick blade-like flake, a piercer made on a small neat blade from a prepared core (this is likely to be earlier Neolithic), a retouched 'spurred' piece and another retouched piece which might be a later Neolithic chisel type arrowhead. Several of the flints from this trench are stained a 'greenish' orangey brown and it possible that one or two may be heat-affected. The 'arrowhead' is a patinated and slightly abraded triangular flake with an irregular ventral surface and cortex on its platform. However, it has slight notches at opposite sides towards its narrower proximal end which could suggest that it was hafted, and its wide distal edge is slightly retouched; - as it may be if it were used as an arrowhead (or perhaps for another purpose).

Trench 7

Two small flakes, one of them glossy and patinated, were found in the fill of a ditch. The flint is undiagnostic.

Trench 10

Three small flakes were found in the subsoil. There is a thickish squat but 'blade-like' piece with an abraded platform edge, a small distal fragment which is probably also from a blade type piece and a patinated squat flake with cortical platform. A small blade, also from the subsoil, is edge-utilised.

A fragment of burnt flint (31g) was found in the topsoil.

Trench 13

A medial fragment from an edge-utilised blade and a small utilised blade-like flake came from the subsoil. The latter has an abraded platform edge and a very slight possible 'notch'.

Trench 14

Forty-five struck flints were found from excavated contexts. From fill 1403 there are two small cores both of which have produced blade type pieces, a neat blade which has been used as a knife and has a notch – either from use or, possibly, suggesting hafting, another thin edge-utilised blade, eighteen flakes of various types (but mostly small and including a small blade-like flake) and

two spalls. From fill 1402 were four small quite neat blade-like flakes (one with an abraded platform edge), twelve other flakes of various types (but including a few slightly larger pieces), three bladelets and a spall. There is also a possible tool thinning flake (see above for description). Twenty-nine fragments of burnt flint (455g) and a piece of burnt stone (40g) were also found in the ditch, all but one piece from 1403. The burnt stone (probably Millstone grit; identified by Alice Lyons) has one worked surface and may be from a quern. The flint from the ditch is not all diagnostic but several pieces including the cores and several other blade types, and also the thinning flake, suggest that earlier Neolithic material may be present. It is notable that the flint recovered from the ditch fills is sharp or quite sharp.

An irregular hard hammer struck flake and small neat blade with an abraded platform edge and slightly retouched/utilised at its distal tip came from the subsoil. The latter is probably of earlier Neolithic date.

Conclusions

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. All of it, however, including the material from the fills of excavated features, was recovered from contexts which also included Roman, or later, pottery. The flint was, therefore, residual – relating to earlier activity and subsequently incorporated within the excavated contexts. Flint was recovered from a total of ten trenches (with Trenches 1 and 4 including only one or two pieces of burnt flint). By far the majority of the material was found in subsoil and topsoil layers but flint was found in fills of two pits and two ditches including a possible ring ditch.

There are two quite neat small cores, both of which have had blade type pieces struck from them, and a number of blades and blade-like flakes some of which are soft hammer struck and/or exhibit evidence for having been struck from carefully prepared cores. Such pieces are characteristic of both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic flint-working (Butler 2005, 84 and 121) and most flint debitage and retouched material from those periods is of very similar nature and, in the absence of diagnostic tool types, it is difficult to differentiate them (Healy with Jacobi 1984, 83). No such diagnostic pieces are present. It is noted that one very small blade (1403) is patinated more heavily than the rest of the flint from the site and, although patina is not always an indicator of greater age, its presence on residual Mesolithic pieces is often noted (e.g. Healy 1988, 45; Bates 2008, 75) and it may be of earlier date than the other flints. Another small blade, probably used as a piercer, is a dark orange grey colour 9600) and might possibly be heat-affected; heating has been shown to improve the quality of flint and make it easier to work (Lee 2001).

A thinning flake and some other slightly irregular similar flakes suggest that the preparation of flaked tools such as axes probably occurred in the vicinity. These are of likely Neolithic date.

A possible arrowhead was found although the piece is irregular. Chisel type arrowheads are characteristic later Neolithic types (Butler 2005, 158 – 161, fig 66;2, 67;1).

The rest of the flint is not closely dateable. A range of flakes, mostly hard hammer struck, are present but very irregular types characteristic of later Bronze Age or Iron Age flint-working are not notable.

The relatively high proportion of broken flakes reflects the residual nature of the flint and the topsoil/subsoil contexts from which most of it was recovered. The proportion of cortical flint is, if anything, rather low compared to flint form a range of other Suffolk sites and this might reflect the slightly earlier date of the material (rather than a Bronze Age or Iron Age date when more irregular and casual flint use might be expected to produce greater numbers of of cortical pieces and more irregular flakes). However, given the context of the material it seems likely that some flint of later date is probably also present.

The flint was recovered from trenches across the site and blade-type pieces were also found in several areas; most notably in Trenches 2, 5, 6 and 14. A small part of a ?possible ring ditch was excavated in Trench 14 (and this trench produced the greatest amount of flint). Roman and Saxon pottery was recovered from the excavated ditch although some probable prehistoric pottery (of uncertain date) was also found. In none of the other trenches does it appear that any features or deposits of prehistoric date were excavated but presence of the flint indicates activity during the period. It seems likely that most of the flint represents earlier Neolithic to later Neolithic earlier Bronze Age activity on the slight spur overlooking the tributary of the Little Ouse River.

Faunal and Environmental

Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis 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. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications. When possible, a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights taken for each context and separate counts and weights taken for any sieved sample material. Counts were made for each species and group (such as 'mammal') identified. Counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992). Measurable bones (following Von Den Driesch, 1976) were counted and these totals are included in the catalogue. Information was recorded into Excel for analysis and the full catalogue is presented in Appendix 7.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4223g of faunal remains, consisting of 286 elements, was recovered from the excavations at this site by SAFG. Quantification of the remains by trench number, feature type and weight is presented in the following table.

Trench No	Post-hole	Hearth	Kiln	Ditch	Pit	Trench Total
2	1019					1019g
3			91			91g
3			15			15g
5					1332	1332g
6				593		593g
9				611		611g
10		95				95g
13				457		457g
14				10		10g
Total by features	1019g	95g	106g	1671g	1332g	4223g

Quantification of the assemblage by trench number, features and weight in grams.

Bone in this assemblage is generally in reasonable condition. Some bone, particularly remains from the ditch feature in Trench 6, showed some darker staining of the bone, which commonly occurs in organic and waterlogged situations. Small amounts of burnt bone were seen in Trenches 2 and 14 with burning at a fairly low level and just charring in Trench 14. Pit fills 502 and 503 produced several burnt fragments of sheep/goat, pig/boar and unidentifiable mammal fragments which were burnt in the range of charred to fully oxidised and white. All of the burning is consistent with remains from a cooking or domestic fire and where some fragments may be burnt for longer periods.

Species and observations

Four species were identified in this assemblage, all of which are typically domestic stock mammals. Nearly 60% of the assemblage was only identifiable as 'mammal' due to a lack of diagnostic features, with fragments from large mammals (cattle or equid) and smaller to medium sized mammals (sheep/goat or pig/boar sized). Cattle are the most common species and seen in seven trenches. Equid was only seen with one lower molar in Trench 2. Pig/boar were seen in three trenches and only in small numbers and sheep/goat were produced from three trenches. Species are quantified by the number of bones identified for each species present (NISP) in the table below

Trench	Cattle	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/	Total
					goat	
Trench 2 post-holes	14	1	15		1	31
Trench 3 Kiln	9		2			11
Trench 5 Pit	27		31	2	6	66
Trenches 6 and 9	29		102	1	2	134
Ditches						

Trench	Cattle	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/	Total
					goat	
Trench 10 Hearths	2		8	4		14
Trench 13 Ditch	18		5			23
Trench 14 Ditch	1		7			8
Total by species	100	1	170	7	9	287

Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP and features.

Cattle

Most of the identifiable bone belonged to cattle. Most fills produced remains of adult bones. Fills 603 and 1302 produced several bones of juvenile cattle in each. The juvenile cow in 603 was quite young and some of the articular surfaces show wear that is common on young unfused bones.

Butchering was frequent, with skinning cuts, chops to produce joints of meat and knife cuts from removal of meat. A cattle mandible was found in (505), this lower jaw is from the right side of the head and shows knife cuts from skinning and numerous fine cuts on the inner jaw from removal of the tongue and flesh for meat.

A proximal metacarpal from the cattle bone in 200 showed arthritis, which is commonly seen on older animals and those that have been used for traction.

Sheep/goat

Three trenches produced sheep/goat. The remains in Trench 2 and Trench 5, fill (501) were more positively identified as goat. Other remains in Trench 5, fill 502, were from a juvenile and less distinguishable as sheep or goat. Teeth of sheep/goat were seen in Trench 6. The bone in Trench 5, fill 503 had been chopped.

Pig/boar

Fragments of juvenile pigs were seen in Trenches 5, 9 and 10. Remains in 501 had been butchered.

Equid

This group was only represented by a single lower molar in Trench 2, fill 201. The relatively small size of the tooth suggests a small pony-sized animal.

Other bone

There is a notable absence of small mammal, bird bone and fish in this assemblage. Adverse soil conditions may be responsible for a loss of smaller bones. A recovery bias may play a part and sieved samples could increase the chance of the recovery of smaller species.

Conclusions

The assemblage from this site is largely represented by the main domestic food mammals, with butchering attesting to their use for meat and the assemblage is typical of many small assemblages of a Roman to saxon date range. The cattle would have also served a purpose as traction (plough or cart) animals and for breeding and may have provided milk. Goats were once a popular

animal that could be kept close to home for a good supply of milk and eventually meat and skins. Sheep were also more popular than cattle for milking and would have supplied additional products such as lanolin, dung for fertiliser, wool, breeding and eventually meat and skins.

The single bone of the equid shows a presence but does not provide a great deal of information. These animals would have been kept for transport and skinning evidence and some consumption is increasingly suggested in many assemblages of all periods.

The lack of smaller species in this assemblage does not rule out their presence at this site, but the lack may be due to a adverse preservation or a recovery bias. Samples for sieving may yield small species evidence in any future excavations. The lack of small species, wild animals and lack of wild boar in the porcine remains might suggest a lack of hunting, although some supplementation would be expected, as would use of eggs and feathers.

Plant Macrofossil

by Val fryer

Introduction

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from seven of the excavation trenches, with a total of thirteen being submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SAFG with the flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). With the exception of a single mineral replaced seed from sample 6 (pit fill (503)), all plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds, chaff and fungal sclerotia were also recorded.

Results (Appendix 8)

Cereals, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present at varying densities within all but three of the assemblages studied. Preservation is variable, with some cereals/seeds being well preserved, whilst others are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Much of the charcoal/charred wood is highly comminuted, most notably within the assemblages from Kiln 2 (context (1202)) and the pit recorded within trench 5 (context (501)).

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present (generally at a low density) within the pit and kiln samples, with sample 6 (503) containing a moderately high number of wheat grains. Of the latter, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), although occasional rounded specimens of possible bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type are also noted. Spelt glume bases are relatively common, with sample 6 also containing a spikelet

fragment, with a single grain still tightly enclosed within the glumes. Other cereal remains are scarce, but oat (*Avena* sp.) awn fragments are noted along with a possible wild oat (*A. fatua*) floret base. Possible indeterminate cereal grain fragments are present within linear fill (602) (sample 11) and hearth fills (1004) and (1007) (samples 4 and 5). Detached sprouts from germinated grains are recorded within the assemblages from samples 2 (kiln 1) and 6 (503 pit), with the latter also including silica skeletons of cereal awn. These are formed when chaff is burnt at a high temperature within well-oxygenated conditions, leaving only a silica skeleton of the original material.

Seeds of common segetal weeds and grassland herbs are present within most samples, although mostly as single specimens within an assemblage. Taxa noted most frequently include stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), grasses (Poaceae) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Wetland plant macrofossils, including sedge (*Carex* sp.) and club-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets, are present within the pit fills, with a single spike-rush nutlet also occurring within kiln 2. The assemblage from sample 6 (503) also includes a single, small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell.

Highly comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, with occasional larger pieces also being recorded. Other plant macrofossils occur infrequently, but the assemblage from sample 6 (503) does include numerous fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem along with ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) florets.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic materials (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. The assemblages from trench 5 also include siliceous globules, which are probably derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/grass or silica rich ash. Other remains are less common, but small bone fragments are noted along with pellets of burnt/fired clay and occasional small mammal or amphibian bones.

Conclusions

In summary, on the basis of the plant macrofossil evidence, the following suggestions are made:

Only one sample from the post-holes (Trench 3) has been submitted, so it is unclear how representative this one assemblage may be. However, it would appear that the building was kept very clean, with only occasional fragments of charcoal and bone being noted within post-pit (205), all of which are probable accidental inclusions within the feature fill.

Both assemblages associated with Kiln 1 are chaff dominant, possibly indicating that cereal processing waste was used as tinder, kindling or fuel within the kiln. This is common within similar features of Roman date, and it

would appear that chaff was probably traded as fuel (Van der Veen 1999) as required. It is noted that both assemblages also contain small pieces of bone, possibly suggesting that the structures were occasionally used for the preparation of foodstuffs. Again, this practise has numerous parallels across Roman Britain.

Charred cereal processing waste is also noted within the samples from Trench 5 pit. Cereals are relatively common in sample 6 (along with seeds of a similar size to the grains), and it is suggested that the material within this assemblage may have been generated during late hand stage processing, which would occur immediately prior to consumption/use. The abundance of heather within the same assemblage may indicate that materials derived from oven fuel are also present. Heather was greatly favoured as a fuel within such contexts, as it was generally readily available, it ignited easily and maintained and even, high temperature throughout combustion. The remaining assemblages from Trench 5 are more consistent with those from the kiln and it would, therefore, appear that the pit was used for the deposition of mixed refuse from both 'domestic' and 'industrial' origins. This may have included flooring or thatching materials derived from nearby wetland habitats.

The single assemblage from Trench 6 (sample 11) is extremely small (i.e. considerably <0.1 litres in volume) and very limited in composition. It would appear most likely that the few remains which are recorded are derived from scattered refuse, which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fill.

The oven assemblages from Trench 10 (samples 4, 5 and 7) are also very limited in composition, containing only a few comminuted charcoal fragments. Although this may appear surprising, hearths posed such an extreme fire risk to any adjacent structures that they were frequently cleaned out after each period of use.

The single assemblage from kiln 2 (sample 10) is essentially the same as those from kiln 1, and it would appear that the remains are again derived from the use of cereal processing waste and dried herbage as tinder, kindling or fuel.

Plant macrofossils are all but absent within the Early Saxon ditch recorded in Trench 14. The few flecks of charcoal which are noted are almost certainly derived from wind-dispersed detritus. As plant remains from any earlier activity appear to be entirely absent, it is suggested that the Roman area of use/occupation may have been well demarcated to the south-east.

Conclusions

The earliest activity on site dates to the earlier Neolithic. Evidence for this came from the assemblage of struck flints, a significant number of which were found in Trench 14. The context these were retrieved from was described as 'animal disturbance'. It is therefore likely that an earlier Neolithic feature had been disturbed by this animal action. Other struck flints characteristic of this date

were retrieved from Trenches 2 and 5, and occasional pieces more typical of later dates were present in very small numbers from across the site. Overall then a prehistoric presence has been recorded with the main period of activity being the earlier Neolithic.

The vast majority of the finds and features date from the Roman period. The two kilns recorded were of the same type being up-draught Roman pottery kilns. The kiln structures had a clay lined circular chamber with an integral large 'bollard'-type pedestal with a single flu leading to a large stoke hole. The kiln in Trench 3 was the better preserved of the two. It's trefoil stoke-hole is rather unusual and may suggest earlier kilns had been constructed in the same location. This type of kiln is typical of north Suffolk and similar examples have previously been excavated. Maynard reported on a nearly identical kiln found at nearby Wattisfield (Maynard *et al* 1936), which led to this central bollard kiln design being later defined by Vivien Swan at the Wattisfield-type (East Anglian) (Swan 1984, p. 77, fig. VXII & p. 115).

Of the two kilns, that in Trench 12 is the earliest dating from the late 1st to mid second centuries, and it produced both reduced and oxidised jars and dishes. The later Trench 3 kiln dated from the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries and produced globular jars and dishes.

The ovens seen in Trench 10 are typical of rural Roman sites, elsewhere they have been found in groups within agricultural buildings (Lyons forthcoming). No pottery was found from these features so their date within the Roman period is unknown.

Other Roman features included a large pit (Trench 5) and ditches (Trenches 6, 7, 9, 13 and 14) which probably formed part of field systems. The pit contained pottery of a wide date range from the late 2nd to 3rd centuries and the 4th century. One unusual sherd represents a cheese press, while a pottery sphere from this feature is unparalleled. It's function is presently unknown. Perhaps it was a practice or decorative piece?

There is a stark contrast between the number of Roman coins and artefacts metal detected from the topsoil and the number of Roman metalwork finds from the excavated trenches. This indicates that over the subsequent centuries the site has been heavily truncated. This is a relatively common occurrence where sites have been farmed in more recent times; a similar situation has been recorded at Billingford, Norfolk (Wallis 2011). The coin loss pattern at Hinderclay closely conforms to that of east Suffolk rural Roman sites peaking in the period AD 330-348.

Within the local landscape this site is not the only known evidence of Roman activity. In 2010 the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group undertook excavations in the field to the north (Birch 2011). Excavation targeted two rectangular enclosures and a pit, all identified from aerial photography. Pottery indicated a late Iron Age to Roman date. The earlier date for this site suggests a migration of activity to the south and the current site during the Roman period. Other

evidence of Roman activity is largely limited to the occasional discovery of Roman artefacts, although a possible ploughed out pottery kiln has been recorded c.600m to the north (Suffolk Historic Environment Record RGV 025). Pottery from this kiln indicated a late 1st- to early 2nd- century date, making it contemporary with the earliest of the kilns on the Hinderclay site.

None of the excavated features were later than the Roman period although some sherds of Early Anglo-Saxon date and a late 5th- to early 6th-century cruciform brooch were found in Trench 14. The brooch is likely to have originated from a disturbed inhumation burial and a cemetery of this date has been identified on the opposite side of the nearby stream.

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The stratigraphic text for this report was written by Heather Wallis, who also compiled the specialist contributions and produced the figures. The plates are from photographs taken by members of the SAFG.

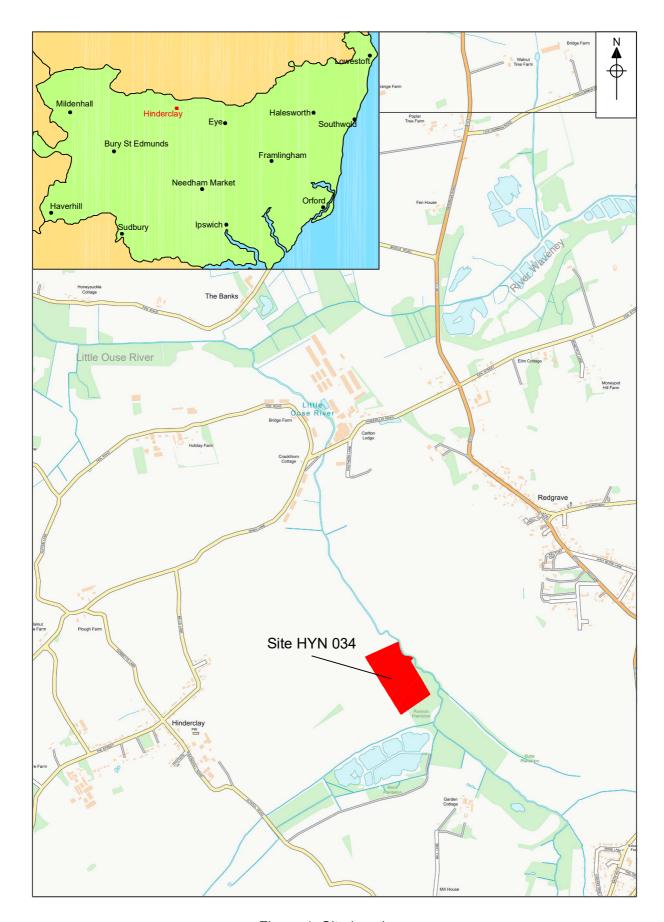


Figure 1. Site location.

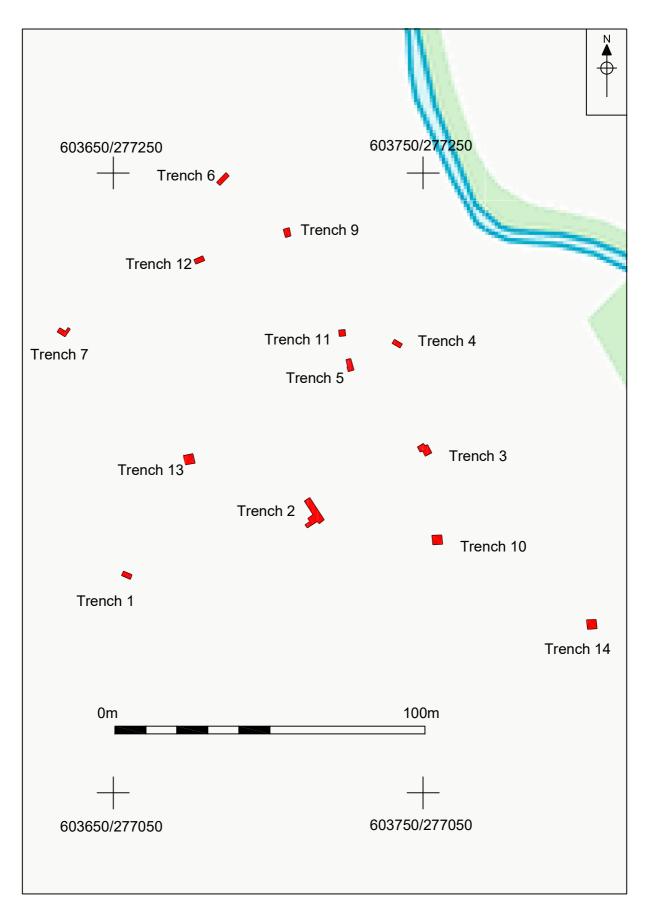


Figure 2. Trench location plan.

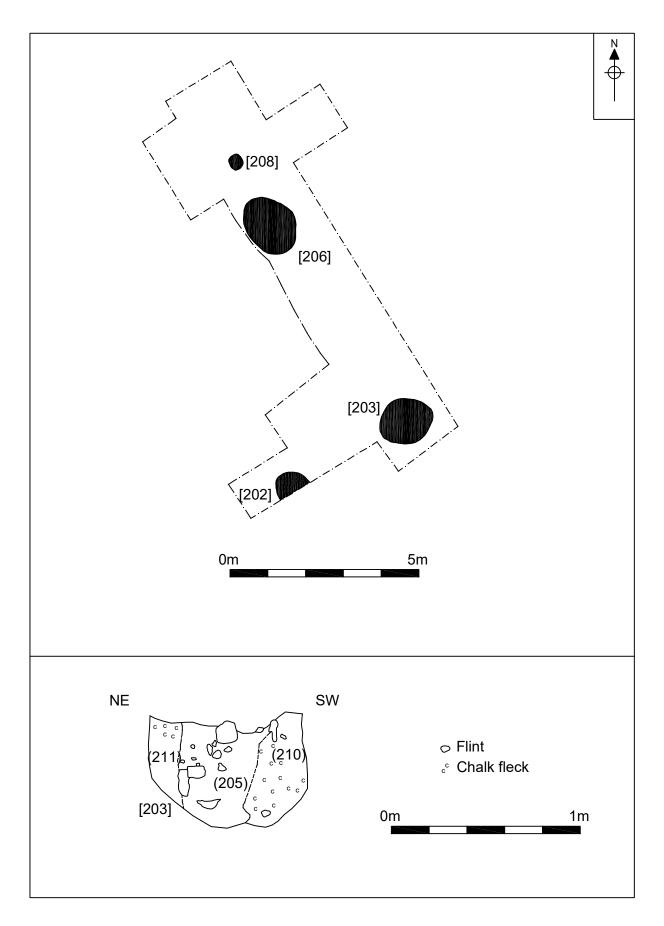


Figure 3. Trench 2 plan and section.

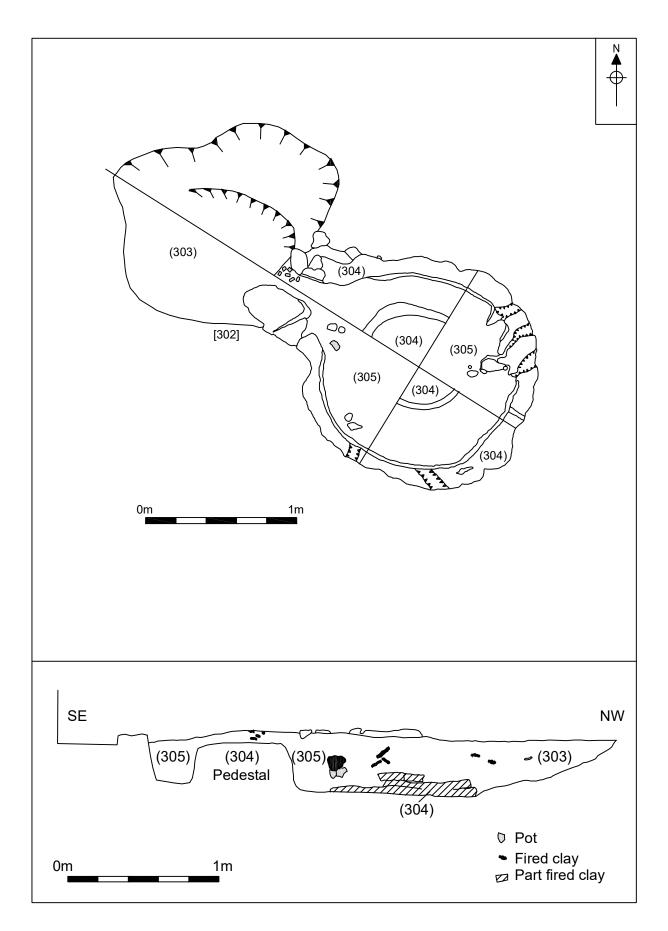


Figure 4. Trench 3 plan and section.

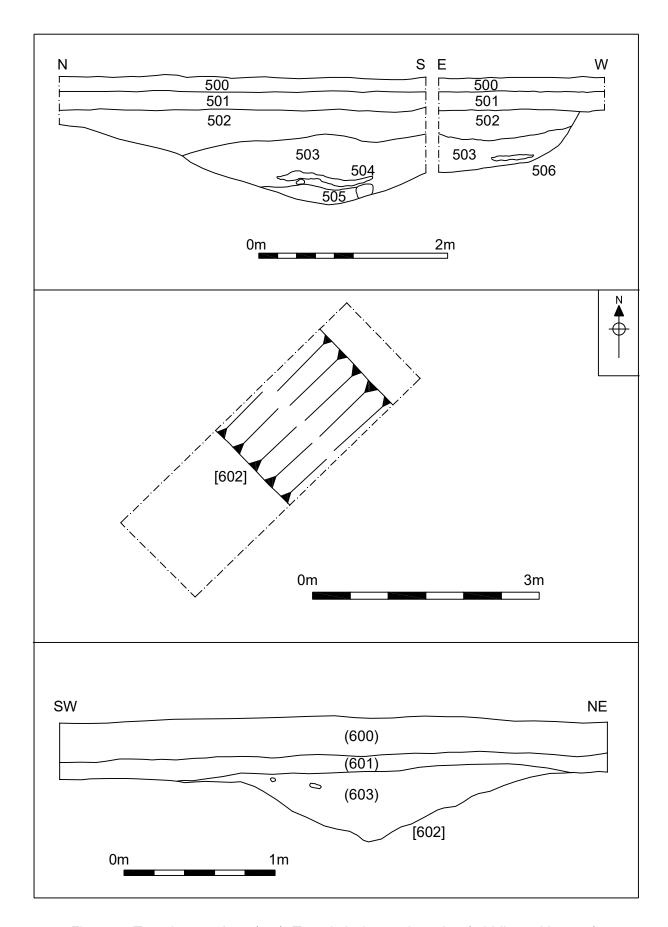


Figure 5. Trench 5 sections (top), Trench 6 plan and section (middle and bottom).

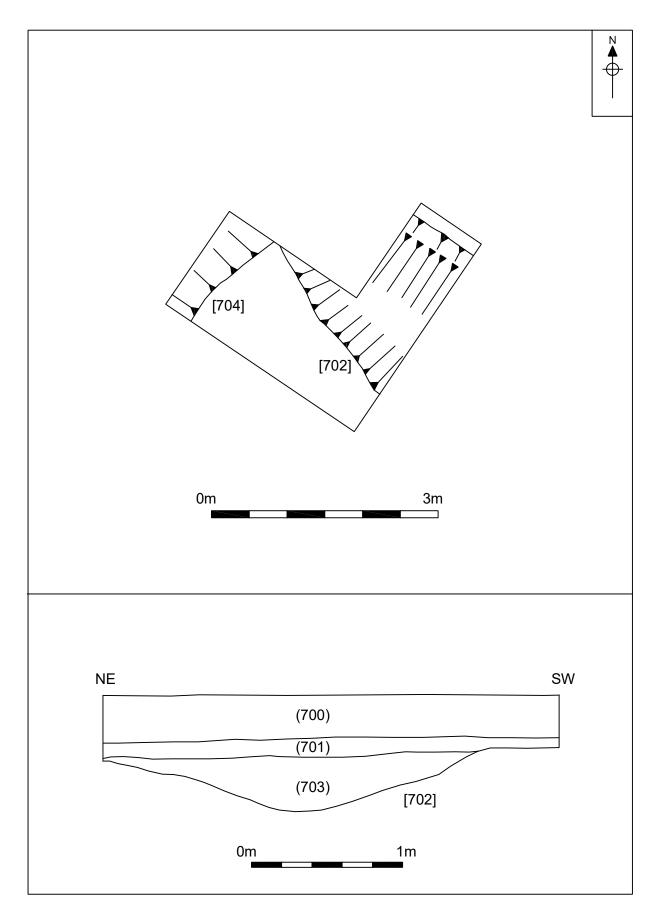


Figure 6. Trench 7 plan and section.

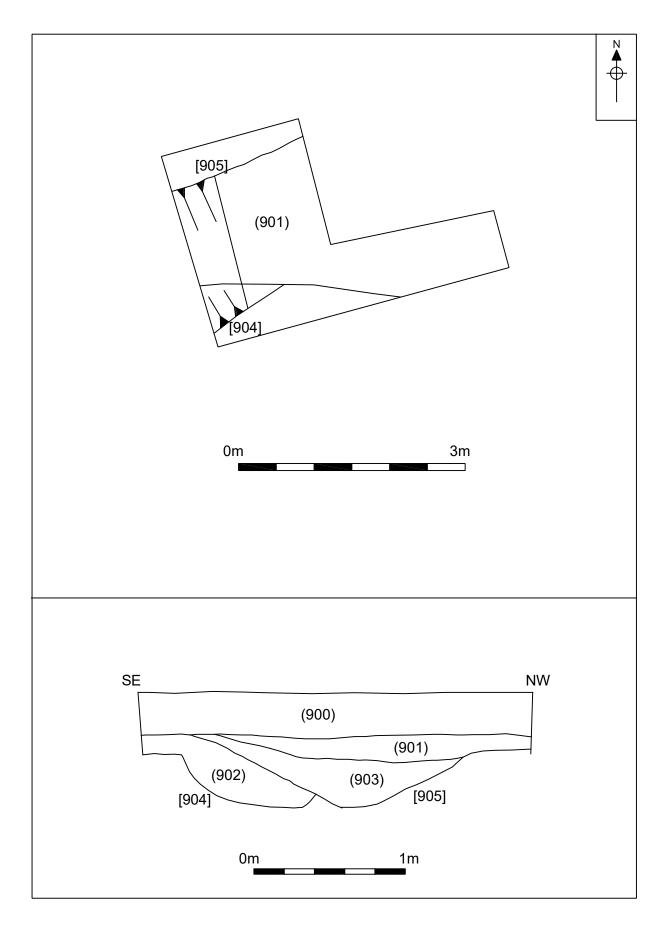


Figure 7. Trench 9 plan and section.

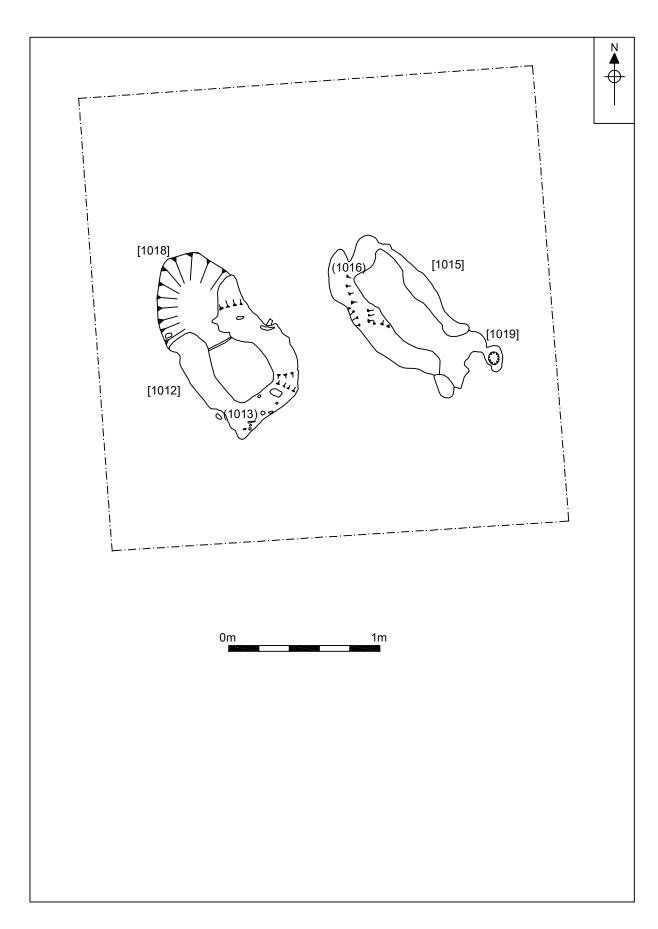


Figure 8. Trench 10 plan

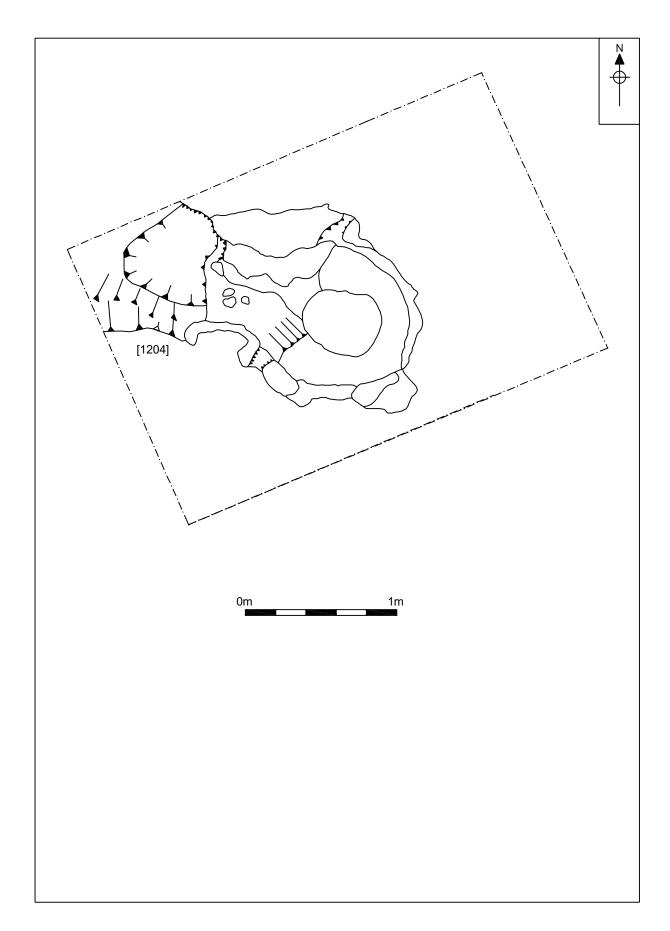


Figure 9. Trench 12 plan

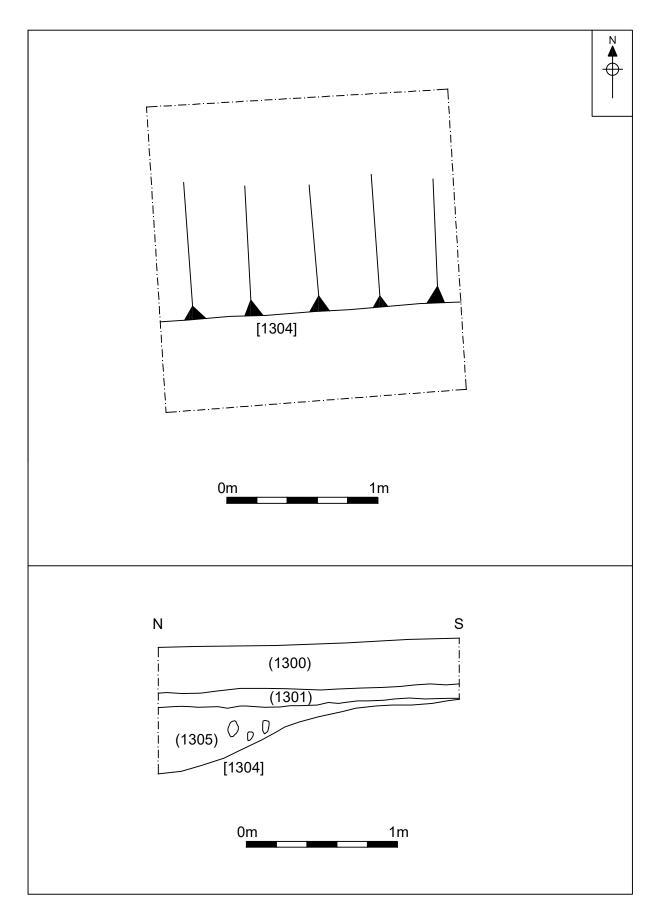


Figure 10. Trench 13 plan and section.

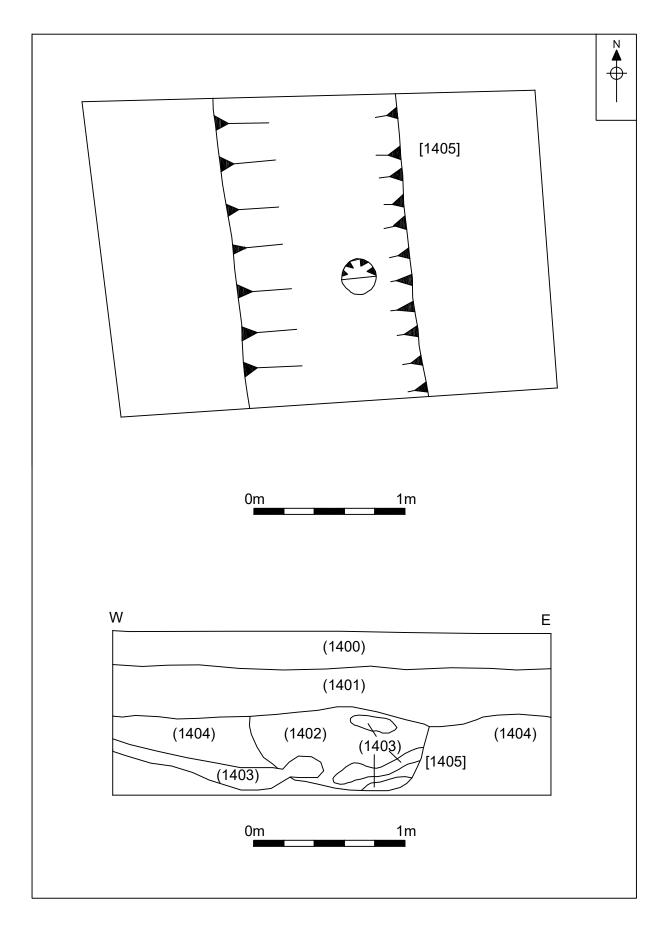


Figure 11. Trench 14 plan and section.



Plate 1. Trench 2. Post-hole 203 and 202 (in background) pre-excavation. Looking South-west.



Plate 2. Trench 2. Post-hole 203 half-sectioned. Looking south-east.



Plate 3. Trench 2. Straw impressed daub.



Plate 4 Trench 3. Kiln 302 under excavation. Looking north-west.



Plate 5. Trench 3. Kiln 302. Looking west.



Plate 6. Trench 3. Kiln 302. Looking south-east.



Plate 7. Trench 3. Kiln 302. Looking south-west.



Plate 8. Trench 5. Pit 506, showing clay deposit 504. Looking south-east.



Plate 9. Trench 5. Pit 506 showing pottery spread in deposit 505. Looking south-east.





Plate 10. Trench 5. Ceramic sphere from pit 506, in three pieces (left) and reassembled (right), diameter 96mm.



Plate 11. Trench 6. Ditch 602. Looking north-west.



Plate 12. Trench 10. Ovens 1012 (left) and 1015 (right). Looking north-west.



Plate 13. Trench 10. Oven 1015. Looking south-east.



Plate 14. Trench 10. Oven 1012. Looking north-west.



Plate 15. Trench 12. Kiln 1204. Partially excavated. Looking north.



Plate 16. Trench 12. Kiln 1204. Fully excavated. Looking east.



Plate 17. Trench 14. Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch.

Appendix 1

Trench Summary and Context List

Trench 1

3.0 x1.5m, 0.3m deep

Excavated to investigate linear feature visible as cropmark. No evidence of feature. No contexts used.

Trench 2

3.0x1.5m, 0.3m deep

Positioned to investigate part of a double row of post-holes as seen on cropmark image and initially interpreted as post-hole building.

Contexts used 200-209

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
200	Topsoil	mid brown sandy silt
		flints and chalk flecks
201	Subsoil	mid grey compacted loam
		small flints and chalk flecks
202	Post-hole	0.9m wide, concave to flat base steep sides
203	Post-hole	1.5x1.25, 0.60m deep, vertical sides, concave base
204	Fill of 202	mid grey silty sand chalk flecks, frequent medium flints
205	Fill of 203	Post-pipe - mid grey silty sand frequent large flints
206	Post-hole	1.65x1.3m
207	Fill of 206	mid grey silty sand
		chalk and clay flecks, frequent medium flints
208	Post-hole	0.4x0.4, 0.14m deep, concave base
209	Fill of 208	mid grey sandy loam with small flints
210	Fill of 203	Post- packing
211	Fill of 203	Post- packing – grey silty sand occasional chalk fleck

Trench 3Located over feature identified through geophysical survey
Contexts used 300-305

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
300	Topsoil	light grey brown loam, small flints
301	Subsoil?	
302	Cut for kiln	Overall feature 3.2m long and consists of kiln chamber, flue and stoke- pit
303	Fill of stoke pit	Dark grey/black sandy charcoal with fired clay fragments
304	Kiln structure	Clay lined chamber with internal diameter of c.1.25m Central clay pedestal 0.6m diameter.
305	Kiln fill	dark loam containing burnt clay fragments

3.0x1.5m, 0.35m deep

Excavated to investigate geophysical anomaly. No evidence of feature.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
400	Topsoil	no description
401	Subsoil	no description

Trench 5

3.0x1.5m, later extended, and 0.3m deep Excavated to investigate geophysical anomaly.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
500	Topsoil	dark grey loam
501	Subsoil	grey sandy loam small flints and grit
502	Fill of 505	dark brown sandy loam with grit and pebbles, 0.4m deep
503	Fill of 505	black sandy loam occasional large flint, 0.45m deep
504	Fill of 505	Clay with large stones, small flints flecks of chalk and fired clay, 0.08m thick

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
505	Fill of 505	No description, 0.14m deep
506	Pit	Concave base with regular sides. In excess of 1.4m x4m in plan and 1m deep.

3.0x1.5m, 0.35m deep

Excavated to investigate linear cropmark feature.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
600	Topsoil	dark brown loam
601	Ditch	concave base v-shaped profile, 2m wide and 0.46m deep
602	Fill of 601	light brown sandy silt occasional medium flint

Trench 7

3.0x1.5m, 0.35m deep, later extended

Excavated to investigate junction of two linear cropmark features.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
700	Topsoil	dark brown loam
701	Subsoil	dark grey with small and medium flints
702	Ditch	poorly defined, broad concave base
703	Fill of 702	sandy loam with medium flints
704	Ditch	flat base
705	Fill of 704	no sheet

Trench 8

Not excavated

Trench 9

2x2m, 0.35-0.4m deep

Excavated to investigate two linear cropmark features.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
900	Topsoil	mid grey sandy loam
901	Subsoil	brown sandy silt

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
902	Fill of 904	grey brown sandy loam
903	Fill of 905	mottled yellow/brown/grey sandy clay with pale yellow sand lenses
904	Ditch	0.9m wide, 0.4m deep, flatish base with broad-U-shaped profile
905	Ditch	1.5m wide, 0.35m deep, concave base with wide V-shaped profile

2x2m, 0.35m deep

Excavated to investigate two magnetometer anomalies features.

NB. Plans, context register, photographs and context descriptions did not correlate correctly so new numbers have been issued and are listed below.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1010	Topsoil	dark brown sandy silt occasional small flint
1011	Subsoil	mid brown sandy silt moderate medium flints
1012	West Oven	comprising clay lined- chamber and stokehole overall dimensions 1.25mx0.7m, base uneven
1013	Fill of 1012	part of 1012, structure of clay lined oven, internal chamber 0.45x0.35m, narrow 'flue' at NE end 0.12m wide
1014	Fill of 1012	
1015	Oven	comprising clay lined- chamber and stokehole overall dimensions 1.3mx0.55m, cut flat bottomed with vertical sides
1016	Fill of 1015	part of 1015, structure of clay lined oven, internal chamber 0.78x0.27m, unevenly constructed, wall thickness between 0.1 and 0.2m. Interior soft pliable clay but slightly reddish. clay forms circle at one end, possibly pushed around an upright post.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1017	Fill of 1015	Gritty sandy silt
1018	Stoke hole	part of 1012
1019	Stoke hole	part of 1015, irregular outline with charcoal staining

3.0x1.5m, 0.25m deep

Excavated to investigate magnetometer anomaly. Modern wire found. No contexts used.

Trench 12

2x2m, later enlarged, 0.4m deep

Excavated to investigate magnetometer anomaly.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1200	Topsoil	brown loam, small flints
1201	Subsoil	grey brown loam, small flints
1202	Fill of stokehole	black loose soil with charcoal, large flints to base of deposit
1203	Kiln structure	slightly oval fired clay lined chamber measuring 0.88x0.94m. Central oval pedestal 0.4x0.5m
1204	Cut for kiln	Overall feature over 2.3m long and consists of kiln chamber, flue and stoke- pit

Trench 13

2x2m, 0.35m deep

Excavated to investigate a possible feature found by magnetometer.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1300	Topsoil	Brown loam occasional small stone
1301	Subsoil	Dark grey brown sparse small stone
1302	Fill of 1304	Dark red ferrous rich sand, fragments within main fill 1305
1303	Natural	
1304	Ditch	North-east to south west aligned, not full seen in trench, 0.45m deep

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1305	Fill of 1304	Dark grey with small stones and fragments of ferrous rich sand (1302)

2x2m, 0.55m deep

Excavated to investigate ring ditch found by magnetometer.

Ctxt No.	Category	Description
1400	Topsoil	Dark grey loam with occasion small stones
1401	Subsoil	Grey loam with occasional small flints
1402	Fill of 1405	Brown orange sand with flints, loose
1403	Fill of 1405	Light brown silty sand
1404	Natural	
1405	Ditch	North-south aligned,1.2m wide and 0.56m deep

Appendix 2 Finds Summary

Finds by Context

Context	Pot	Flint	Burnt Flint	Bone	Fired Clay	СВМ	Fe	Lava
100	4	2				8	4	
200	62	18	12	15		28	5	
201	38	5	7	5		2		
205	14			18				
300	83	19	1		47	6	7	
301	24			1	30			1
303	259	1		8	316			
304					97			
305	27				180			
400	4		2			1	1	
500	44	1	1	18		1	1	
501	286	14	4	42	4	6		
502	206	3	6	16	13	5	1	
503	112	2		25	5	2	1	
504					33			
505	59			19				
600		7	3	1		1		
601	4		4	27				
602								
603	15	4	4	45		1		
701	43							
703	3	2						
1000	29	1	1			1		
1001	86	4		16	19	2		
1004	8	1			30			
1007	3			2	19			
1008	1				1			
1009								
1202	308				7			
1301	86	2		3	4			
1302	76			20	1		6	
1401	7	3				1		
1402	10	21	5	3				
1403	8	25	24	2				

(Note that finds recorded as context 501 are more probably from the upper pit fill 502)

Appendix 3

Pottery

by Alice Lyons

Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
100	SGW	В	JAR		1	21			LC1-C4
100	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	1			LC1-C4
100	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	7	16	5	LC1-C4
100	SGW	R	SJAR	4.14	1	28	4		LC1-C4
200	NVCC	RD	BEAKER	3.6	2	2	5	17	MC2-C3
200	NVOW	U	MORT	7	1	14			MC2-C4
200	SAM	U			2	5			C2
200	SGW	RUDB	JAR/SJAR	4	54	445			LC1-C4
200	SREDW	U	JAR	4	2	15			MC1-C4
201	SAM	U			1	7			C2
201	SGW	UDB	JAR		26	151			LC1-C4
201	SGW	R	FDISH	6.17	1	34	18	10	MC3-EC5
201	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	1	16	4	C2-C4
201	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	7	18	6	MC1-C3
201	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	6	18	5	C3-C4
201	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	3	16	4	MC1-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
201	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	4	16	8	LC1-C4
201	SREDW	U	JAR		3	8			LC1-C4
201	SREDW	RU	DISH	6.19	2	4			MC1-C4
201	SGW	U	JAR		2	27			MC1-C4
300	NVCC	U	JAR		1	4			C3-C4
300	PAKE CC	U	JAR		1	4			C3-C4
300	SGW	UDB	JAR		65	352			LC1-C4
300	SOW	UB	JAR/FLAG		3	13			MC1-C3
301	SGW	U	JAR		14	65			LC1-C4
301	SGW	В	JAR		1	43			LC1-C4
301	SGW	D	JAR		4	27			MC1-C3
301	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	4	23	14	20	LC1-C4
301	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	7	16	7	MC2-C3
301	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	6	18	5	C2-C4
303	SGW	UD	JAR		186	2097			
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	2	100	15	36	LC1-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	2	58	14	44	LC1-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	2	23	11	26	LC1-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	34	14	12	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	35	15	18	LC1-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	63	14	22	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	28	13	19	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	35	11	22	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	61	14	19	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	30	16	14	LC2-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	34	14	17	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	22	13	18	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	20	14	10	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	12	14	13	LC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	7			LC1-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	16	22	13	LC1-C4
303	SGW	R	BEAK	3.6	1	3	9	11	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	7	14	10	LC1-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	13	16	10	LC1-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	9	14	14	C1-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.4	2	34	22	14	C2-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.4	1	16	20	7	C2-C4
303	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	1	14	7	C2-C4
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	10	68			MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	52	12	8	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	62	28	10	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	43	28	8	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	16	16	10	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	117	28	13	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	79	22	15	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	95	24	12	MC2-C3
303	SGW	Р	DISH	6.18	1	116	12	13	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	32	22	10	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	32	18	12	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	21	18	10	MC2-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Type	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	24	24	7	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	21	18	10	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	27	16	7	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	34	26	8	MC2-C3
303	SGW	Р	DISH	6.18	1	68	16	5	MC2-C3
303	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	4	14	5	C3-C4
303	SGW(Q)	U	JAR/BOWL		2	16			C3-C4
303	SREDW	D	JAR		4	103			LC1-C4
303	SREDW	UB	JAR		8	79			LC1-C4
303	SREDW	R	JAR	4.5.3	2	26	16	21	LC2-C4
303	SREDW	R	JAR	4.5	2	51	20	18	LC1-C4
303	SREDW	R	DISH/LID	6.19	1	8	18	6	C3-C4
303	STW	U	JAR		1	11			C3-C4
305	SGW	R	JAR	5.4	1	9	12	8	LC1-C2
305	SGW	UB	JAR		23	260			LC1-C4
305	SGW	D	JAR		3	29			LC1-C4
400	SGW	UB	JAR		3	44			MC1-C4
400	SREDW	U	SJAR		1	27			MC1-C2
500	SAM	U			1	1			LC1-EC2
500	SGW	UD	JAR		30	238			LC1-C2
500	SGW	UB	JAR		2	51			LC1-C2
500	SGW	В	JAR		2	27			LC1-C4
500	SGW	R	PLAT	6.22	1	12	10	7	LC1-C2
500	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.4	1	23	22	7	C2-C4
500	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	11	14	9	C2-C4

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
500	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	7	14	6	LC1-C4
500	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	6	18	5	MC1-C3
500	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	13	22	5	MC1-C4
500	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	15	28	4	MC1-MC2
500	SRW	U	SJAR		2	62			C1-E/MC2
501	NVCC	U	JAR/BEAK		3	13			MC2-C4
501	SGW	UD	JAR						LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4	28	223			LC1-C4
501	SGW	В	JAR		13	288			LC1-C4
501	SGW	UD	JAR		204	1675			LC1-E/MC2
501	SGW	U	MORT		2	37			MC1-C2
501	SGW	R	MORT	B&F	1	26	20	7	LC1-C3
501	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	20	16	12	MC1-C3
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	33	16	16	MC2-MC3
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	22	12	16	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	49	26	11	MC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	21	24	8	MC2-MC3
501	SGW	R	SJAR	4.14	1	24	22	6	MC1-MC2
501	SGW	R	JAR	5.3	1	26	28	3	MC1-MC2
501	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	2	23	18	16	LC1-C2
501	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	18	18	6	MC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4	1	30	24	9	MC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	17	18	7	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	15	16	14	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	8	14	9	LC1-C4

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	13	20	9	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	16	20	8	MC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.11	1	15	20	7	LC1-C3
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	21	16	8	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	19	18	10	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	17	16	11	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	12	18	6	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	SJAR	4.14	1	23	28	5	LC1-C4
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.4	1	13	18	5	C2-C4
501	SGW	R	BEAK	3.14	1	4	10	8	LC1-C3
501	SGW	R	JAR/BEAK	3.11	1	13	14	10	LC1-C2
501	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	7	14	12	LC1-C4
501	SOW	U	FLAG		4	71			MC2-C3
501	SOW	R	MORT		1	21			MC1-C2
501	SREDW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	6			LC1-C2
502	OXRCC	R	BOWL	Dr37 copy	1	17	18	8	C4
502	PAKE CC	R	BEAK	3.3	1	16	12	7	MC2-C3
502	SGW	UD	JAR		167	1697			LC1-E/MC2
502	SGW	В	JAR		8	364			LC1-C4
502	SGW	R	JAR		12	94			LC1-C4
502	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	32	16	9	MC1-C3
502	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	29	16	7	C3-C4
502	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	19	14	7	LC1-C3
502	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	89	15	32	MC1-MC2
502	SGW	R	DISH	6.3	1	28	18	15	M/LC1-C2

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
502	SGW	R	JAR	5.3	2	49	14	10	MC1-MC2
502	SGW	R	DISH	6.15.1	1	23	16	9	EMC2
502	SGW	R	BEAK	3.14	1	12	5	12	LC1-C3
502	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	19	12	5	LC1-C4
502	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	29	14	10	LC1-C4
502	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	12	13	7	LC1-C4
502	SOW	U	FLAG		8	151			MC1-C3
503	GRE	U	JAR		1	4			C17-C18
503	NVOW	U	JAR/FLAG		1	34			MC2-C4
503	OXRCC	R	BOWL	Dr37 copy	2	14	14	5	C4
503	SGW	UD	JAR		83	1365			LC1-C2
503	SGW	В	JAR		5	519			LC1-C2
503	SGW	Р	DISH	6.18	2	244	21	27	MC2-C3
503	SGW	Р	DISH	6.21	1	177	18	24	LC1-E/MC2
503	SGW	Р	DISH	6.15.1	2	232	18	56	C2-C3
503	SGW	R	JAR	5.3	2	175	22	24	M/LC1-C2
503	SGW	R	JAR/BOWL	4.5	10	171			LC1-C4
503	SGW	R	JAR	4.8	1	8	18	4	C2-C3
503	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	2	14			MC2-C3
503	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	53	20	11	M/LC1-E/MC2
503	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	5	109	14	32	LC1-C2
503	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	4	62	17	40	LC1-C3
503	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	33	15	25	MC1-C3
503	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	14	20	8	MC1-C3
505	SGW	Р	BALL		1	265	96	100	LC1-C4

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
505	SGW	В	CHESSEPRESS		1	246	130	100	M/LC1-C2
505	SGW	UB	SJAR		8	1760			LC1-C4
505	SGW	В	JAR		2	113			LC1-C4
505	SGW	В	BEAK	3.POPPY	1	103			LC1-E/MC2
505	SGW	Р	DISH	6.15	1	254	23	33	LC1-C4
505	SGW	Р	DISH	6.21	1	24	16	11	LC1-MC2
505	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	2	80	16	32	LC1-C4
505	SGW	R	JAR	5.3	1	145	28	13	LC1-C2
505	SGW	R	JAR	5.3	3	259	18	68	LC1-C2
505	SGW	UD	JAR		44	1488			LC1-E/MC2
601	SGW	U	JAR		4	18			MC1-C4
603	SGW	UD	JAR		15	176			C2-C3
603	SOW	U	JAR		1	6			MC1-C4
701	SGW	В	JAR		1	56			LC1-C4
701	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	47	12	35	LC1-C4
701	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	17	13	18	LC1-C4
701	SGW	UD	JAR		40	623			M/LC1-C3
701	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	11	12	13	LC1-C4
703	SGW	U	JAR		3	42			LC1-C4
903	SGW	UDB	JAR		25	272			E/MC2-C4
903	SGW	Р	DISH	Dr37 copy	1	56	20	12	LC1-MC2
903	SGW	RD	JAR	5.3	4	207	17	85	LC1-C2
903	SGW	RD	JAR	5.4	1	14	14	12	LC1-C2
903	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	6			LC1-C2
903	SOW	R	LID	8.1	1	1	14	8	MC1-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
903	SOW	R	DISH	6.15.1	1	4	16	8	M/LC1-C3
903	SOW	R	JAR	4.5	1	1	14	8	LC1-C4
904	SGW	UB	JAR		8	110			MC1-C4
1000	SAM	U			1	1			LC2-MC3
1000	SGW	В	DISH		1	41			C2-C4
1000	SGW	UDB	JAR/SJAR		25	423			MC1-C4
1000	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	11	18	7	MC1-C4
1000	SGW	R	BOWL	Dr37 copy	1	7	20	5	MC1-C2
1001	SGW	UD	SJAR		5	202			C2-C3
1001	SGW	UDB	JAR		64	1014			LC1-C4
1001	SGW	R	JAR	4	5	31			LC1-C4
1001	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	36	12	20	C3-C4
1001	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	26	10	10	LC1-C4
1001	SGW	R	SJAR	4.14	1	53	28	12	C2-C4
1001	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	29	20	14	MC1-C4
1001	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	25	24	12	MC1-C4
1001	SGW	R	JAR	4.11	1	13	20	12	M/LC1-C2
1001	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	41	20	5	C3-C4
1001	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	2	12	7	?ESAX
1001	STW	U	JAR		1	8			LC3-EC5
1004	SGW	UD	JAR		7	177			MC1-C4
1007	SGW	UB	JAR/SJAR		3	386			MC1-C4
1008	SGW	R	LID		1	6	18	5	MC1-C3
1202	SGW	UD	JAR		170	2020			LC1-C4
1202	SGW	В	JAR		9	536			LC1-C4

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
1202	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	30	18	8	LC1-MC2
1202	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	37	19	15	LC1-MC2
1202	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	32	16	17	LC1-MC2
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4	11	70			LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	19	16	13	MC1-C3
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	17	14	17	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	19	16	10	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	22	18	8	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	21	16	10	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	11	16	8	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	32	15	21	LC1-C4
1202	SGW	R	DISH	6.21	1	16	22	7	LC1-MC2
1202	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	37			LC1-MC2
1202	SOW	UD	JAR		82	1364			LC1-C4
1202	SOW	В	JAR		5	156			LC1-C4
1202	SOW	R	JAR	4	11	116			LC1-C4
1202	SOW	R	JAR	4.5	2	161	20	30	LC1-C2
1202	SOW	R	JAR	5.4	1	97	20	19	LC1-C4
1202	SOW	R	JAR	5.4	1	48	16	19	LC1-C4
1202	SOW	R	JAR	5.3	1	46	18	9	M/LC1-E/MC2
1202	SOW	R	DISH	6.21	1	24	16	7	LC1-MC2
1202	SOW	R	DISH	6.21	1	18	14	7	LC1-MC2
1301	NVCC	U	JAR		2	17			C3-C4
1301	SGW	R	FDISH	6.17	1	39	24	7	MC3-EC5
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	29	26	7	MC2-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	29	28	3	C3-C4
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	11	18	4	MC2-C3
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	4	18	4	C3-C4
1301	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	5	16	5	MC1-C3
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	15	20	7	MC2-C3
1301	SGW	В	JAR		4	105			MC1-C4
1301	SGW	U	JAR		60	349			MC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	1	12	6	LC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	11	20	7	LC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	37	24	8	LC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	13	20	7	LC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	JAR	4.5	1	18	22	7	LC1-C4
1301	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	14	18	9	MC2-C3
1301	SREDW	U	JAR		4	25			MC1-C3
1301	SRW	U	SJAR		5	78			MC1-C4
1302	HAD RW	R	JAR/BOWL		1	4	16	5	C4
1302	PAKE CC	R	BEAK	3.FUNNEL	1	4	10	8	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	В	JAR		9	351			LC1-C4
1302	SGW	UD	JAR/SJAR		45	503			LC1-C4
1302	SGW	D	SJAR		3	182			MC1-C2
1302	SGW	U	SPINDLE WHORL		1	25			LC1-C4
1302	SGW	Р	DISH	6.19	1	19	14	8	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	DISH	6.17	1	29	20	5	MC3-EC5
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	75	12	40	C2-C3
1302	SGW	R	DISH	6.18	1	27	18	7	MC12-C3

Context	Fabric	Description	Form	Туре	Quantity (No.)	Weight (g)	Diameter	EVE	Pot Date
1302	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	24	22	10	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	18	20	8	MC1-C3
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4.13	1	29	14	11	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.4	1	38	14	20	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	18	16	10	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	12	16	12	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4.5.3	1	13	13	14	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	JAR	5	1	15	22	7	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	JAR	4	1	16	24	8	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	LID	8.1	1	8	14	7	LC1-C4
1302	SGW	R	DISH	6.19	1	16	16	10	LC1-C4
1302	SREDW	U	JAR/BEAK		1	4			MC1-C4
1302	SRW	U	JAR/BOWL		2	19			MC1-C2
1401	SGW	UD	JAR		3	24			ESAX
1401	SGW	RUB	SJAR	4.14	3	50	28	4	MC1-C4
1401	SGW(FINE)	D	BOWL	Dr37 copy	1	7			M/LC1-E/MC2
1402	SGW	UD	JAR		8	45			ESAX
1402	SGW	UD	JAR		2	24			MC1-C4
1403	SGW	RUDB	JAR/BOWL		7	61	14	5	ESAX
1403	SGW	U	JAR		1	1			LC1-C4

The Roman pottery fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Fabric Family:	Vessel:	Sherd	Weight	EVE	Weight
abbreviation and published reference	form and type	Count	(g)		(%)
Sandy grey ware: WAT RE (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184; Maynard <i>et al</i> 1936, 191 (no 3))	Ball, Beaker (3.6, 3.poppy, 3.11, 3.14), bowl (Dr37 copy), cheese press, dish (6.3, 6.15, 6.17, 6.18, 6.19, 6.21) jar (4, 4.13, 4.5, 5, 5.3, 5.4), lid (8.1), mortaria (7.1), platter (6.22), storage jar (4.14)	1748	28261	23.14	90.90
Sandy white ware: SOW (Maynard <i>et al</i> 1936, 191 (no 2))	Dish (6.15, 6.21), flagon, jar (4, 4.5, 5.3, 5.4), lid (8.1), mortaria	125	2298	1.15	7.39
Sandy red ware: SREDW (Maynard <i>et al</i> 1936, 190 (no 1))	Dish (6.19), jar (4, 4.5, 4.5.3), storage jar	31	356	0.45	1.15
Nene Valley oxidised ware: LNV WH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119; Tyers 1996, 127-129)	Jar, flagon, mortaria	2	48	0.00	0.15
Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118; Tyers 1996, 173-175)	Beaker (3.6), jar	8	36	0.17	0.12
Oxfordshire red colour coat: OXF RS (Tomber and Dore 1998, 176; Tyers 1996, 175-178)	Bowl (Dr37 copy)	3	31	0.13	0.10
Pakenham colour coat: PAK CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 182)	Beaker (3.1, 3.3), jar	3	24	0.15	0.08
Shelly ware:	Jar	2	19	0.00	0.06

Fabric Family: abbreviation and published reference	Vessel: form and type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
HAR SH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115; Tyers 1996, 192-193)	Torri and type		(9)		
Samian: SAM CG (Tomber and Dore 1998, 30-32; Tyers 1996, 113)	Bowl/dish	5	14	0.00	0.04
Hadham Red ware: HAD OX (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151; Tyers 1996, 168-169)	Jar/bowl	1	4	0.05	0.01
Total		1928	31091	25.24	100.00

Forms

The Roman type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted by the author using relevant local and national publications.

Flagon

1: undiagnostic sherds

Beaker

- 3.1: Beaker with a tall straight neck (funnel necked) and rounded body (Rogerson 1977, fig 80, no 161)
- 3.3: Indented beakers (Rogerson 1977, fig. 79, no 135)
- 3.6: Bag-shaped beakers (Tyers 1996, fig 216, no 33)
- 3.8: Poppy-head beaker with barbotine dot decoration (Rogerson 1977, fig 75, no 51).
- 3.11 Beaker with a 'cavetto Rim' (Rogerson 1977, fig 78, no 117).

Jar

- 4.5: medium-mouthed jar, short neck, rolled and generally undercut rim and globular body (Rogerson 1977, 43; 93; 115; 202).
- 4.13: medium-mouthed jar, rounded body and simple everted rim (Rogerson 1977 5; Maynard et al 1936, I).
- 4.14: large storage vessels miscellaneous or indeterminate.
- 5.3: rounded jar with a reverse 'S' profile and a cordon on the shoulder (Maynard et al 1936, IX; Rogerson 1977, fig 77, no 94; Lyons and Tester 2014, fig 2.21, no 94).
- 5.4: rounded jar, reverse 'S' profile, one or two grooves mid body (Maynard et al 1936, VI; Lyons and Tester 2014, fig 2.13, no 24).

Bowl

Dr37 copy: a hemispherical decorated bowl. The wall of the vessel is usually divided into two (approximately) equal zones, where the lower half is decorated (Rogerson 1977, fig 75, no 41).

Dish

- 6.3: carinated bowl with a flattish out-turned rim (Equivalent to Going 1987 C16; Rogerson 1977, 16; 69; 72).
- 6.15: flanged rim bowl with curving sides, out-turned rim and foot-ring base (Rogerson 1977, 74; 76; 97).
- 6.17: flanged rim straight-sided dishes with a flat base (Rogerson 1977, fig 81, no 181, 182).
- 6.18: Dish, straight-sided, flat-based, thickened everted 'triangular' rim (Maynard et al 1936, XVII; Rogerson 1977, no 175; Lyons and Tester 2014, fig 3.49, no 31-33).
- 6.19: Dish, straight sides which may be upright or angled, plain rim or may have external groove just below the rim (Rogerson 1977, fig 81, no 177).
- 6.21: Dish with an internal angle, and in-curving rim, flat or foot ring base (Rogerson 1977, fig. 75, no 54 & fig. 77, no 105; Lyons and tester 2014, fig 2.13, no 11)
- 6.22. Platter (Maynard et al 1936, XII)

Mortaria

7.1: Bead and flange mortaria (Rogerson 1977, fig 75, no 60)

Lid

8.1: lid - standard type to fit cooking/storage pot, in-turned or out-turned, can have terminal grip (Rogerson 1977, fig, 77, no 103).

Rare Forms

9.1: cheese press (Lyons *et al* 2017, fig 9, no 22)

9.2 ceramic ball: no parallels found

Appendix 4

Small finds from Excavation

by Jude Plouviez

Small Find No 200

Iron objects undated

Mixed group of iron objects: A triangualr piece, 21 x 18.5mm, 4mm thick. Weight 5.25 gm Function unknown. A square section shaft, possibly a large nail - but not obviously broken at the flat top, with a right angle bend midway and another bend at the damaged narrower end. The shaft is 9mm wide at the top, tapering to around 5mm at the other end. Lengths 50 + 47, so an original unbent length c.100mm. Weight 18.00gmNail with a conical head, 9.5mm across, square section shaft 5.5mm across, damaged, surviving length 58mm. Weight 5.97gmTwo further fragments of square shaft from nails, each 24mm long, weights 1.54 and 1.74 gm.

Small Find No 300

Iron nails (x6) undated

Group of nails, all square-section shafts: Damaged flattish head, at least 13mm across, bent to a curved length of 91mm, weight 17.97gmFragment, head 13mm across, surviving length 39mm, weight8.44gmHead possibly conical, 11.5mm across, shaft bent and damaged but tapering to a point, original length c.50mm, weight 4.83gm. Flat head, 9mm across, rectangular shaft 5 x 4mm tapering to 5 x 2mm at break; right angle bend in shaft at 47mm, total length originally 61mm, weight 4.74gm. Fragment, flat head, 9mm across, surviving length 26mm, weight 1.49gmShaft fragment, surviving length 43mm, weight 4.71gm.

Small Find No 400

Iron nail undated

One fragment of square-section iron nail shaft, surviving length 30mm, weight 2.34gm

Small Find No 500

Iron nail undated

Corroded iron fragment, probably a nail head with possible traces of mineralised wood at the junction. The surviving flat head is 14mm acros and very thin - c. 1mm. The shaft fragment is 8mm across and appears circular in section, surviving length 9mm. Weight 1.88gm

Small Find No 1401

Copper-alloy brooch Saxon AD 475-550

Weight 55.61g, length 127mm, width 36mm, Group 3 (Martin 2015)

Early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloy cruciform brooch, in two pieces with a recent break across the arched bow. At the back of the headplate there is a single lug

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holding the remains of the ?four coil (presumably iron) spring with axis loop below and part of a central bar; the pin is missing. The rectangular head plate has an integral hollow-backed top knob, with a small finial at the top (obscured by corrosion), but is missing the side knobs (which would have been held by the spring bar; decoration on the plate is worn and partially obscured, consisting of a row of punched arcs along the sides, with a single line separating them from a row of punched straight triskele motifs (as punched decoration C2 in Martin 2015). The bow is also heavily worn, with a pair of incised transverse lines at top and bottom, with shallow facets and a centre groove in between. The flat panel below the bow (with the top of the large catchplate on the back) has zoomorphic (?beaked, ?Style 1) side lappets, the left hand one having two holes and the right only one; single rows of punched crescent motifs along the panel sides also have traces of a central dot in the punchmark. Below this the bow is flat backed and convex faced with bands of transverse lines divided by deeper grooves, and traces of transverse lines of punched dots. The zoomorphic foot has worn projecting eyes, spiral/comma-shaped nostrils and a plain (probably, but very corroded) expanding terminal with a curved and thin end. Overall length 127mm, headplate width 36mm, weight of both pieces 55.61gm. Probably late 5th or 6th century (Martin Group 3 dated to Penn and Brugmann phase B).

Appendix 5

Catalogue of Small Finds from Metal detecting Survey

by John Fulcher with additions by Jude Plouviez

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
000	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some wear and corrosion Constans rev: Two Victories holding wreaths VICTORIAEDDAV[gg qnn	Rom	343	348	1.39	14.5				as LRBC I, 257		
001	Fe	Nail											603644	277114
002	Silver	Coin											603735	277034
003	Cu Alloy	Object											603671	277110
004	Lead	Weight											603645	277137
005	Cu Alloy	Coin											603650	277167
006	Cu Alloy	Coin											603724	277171
007	Cu Alloy	Coin											603682	277158
800	Cu Alloy	Coin											603697	277143
009	Cu Alloy	Coin											603723	277172
010	Cu Alloy	Coin											603740	277199
011	Cu Alloy	Coin											603692	277200
012	Cu Alloy	Coin											603707	277202
013	Cu Alloy	Coin											603756	277161
014	Cu Alloy	Coin											603730	277209
015	Cu Alloy	Coin											603701	277167
016	Cu Alloy	Coin											603738	277197
017	Bronze	Coin											611213	278364
018	lead	unidentified object	Fragment of a cast lead strip, flat back and convex face, surviving 37mm long, maximum	Un	0	0	14.67		37	20	5		611206	278375

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
			width 20mm,tapering to 17mm. Probably recent											
019	copper alloy	metal working debris	Small irregular piece of copper alloy.	Un	0	0	4.52		15.5	12			611206	278375
020	lead	unidentified object	Small piece, irregular square shape, ?waste	Un	0	0	3.5		13	12			611206	278375
021	lead	unidentified object	Squashed open tubular fragment with solid oval end (19x15mm). Probably recent?	Un	0	0	33.74		28	19			603739	277069
022	Cu Alloy	buckle	Fragment of a rectangular object with simple openwork cut-outs, probably one corner of a rectangualr buckle. Surviving 13 x 27mm, buckle frame width 8.5mm and 1.5mm thick	Pmed	0	0	2.34		27	13	1.5		603683	277133
023	Cu Alloy	button	Flat discoidal button with single loop attachment. Post medieval - Modern 1mm thick excluding loop	Pmed	0	0	1.77	15.5			7		603683	277133
024	Cu Alloy	button	Flat discoidal button with single loop attachment, very similar to SF23, 1.4mm thick excluding loop	Pmed	0	0	2.89	15			9.5		603640	277169
025	Cu Alloy	button	Flat discoidal button with broken single loop attachment. 1mm thick excluding loop	Pmed	0	0	2.57	18			6.5		603640	277169
026	Cu Alloy	button	Flat discoidal button with single loop attachment that has been bent flat. 1.5mm thick excluding loop	Pmed	0	0	3.12	15.5			5		603643	277158
027	Cu Alloy	button	Flat discoidal button with single loop attachmentnow missing. 2mm thick	Pmed	0	0	2.22	15			2		603661	277170
028	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some corrosion and wear Constantine II obv: laur bust right CONSTANTINVSIVNNOBC rev: Two soldiers, two standards; GLOR IAEXERC ITVS mint: ?//SCONST Arles	Rom	330	335	2.21	16	0	0		as LRBC I, 353	603667	277176
029	Cu Alloy	fitting	Head of a solid cast copper alloy bolt or rivet, roughly hemispherical head with a 7.5mm long shaft - this is either complete or an old break. Head diameter 14mm	un	0	0	8.27	14	16	0			603704	277118
030	lead	unidentified object	Traingular piece of lead, flat back and roughly convex face,	un	0	0	9.35	0	22.5	19	5		603730	277101

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
031	lead	pencil	Circular section lead rod, pointed at one end and partially flattened at the other. Lead pencils are medieval and post-medieval, commonly the latter (see PAS database for examples)	Pmed	1300	1750	13.76	8	34.5				603749	277080
032	Cu Alloy	button	Hollow sheet metal military/heraldic button with single rear loop. 6mm thick excluding loop. Post medieval - modern	Pmed	0	0	5.58	23.5			11		604318	277868
033	Cu Alloy	unidentified object	Small object consisting of three flaps joined at a central triangle with longitudinal incised lines on each - perhaps a ferule from a small object that has been bent open? Probably post-medieval	Pmed	0	0	0.37		13				603696	277148
034	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, corroded House of Constantine obv: helmeted hd. Left VRBS [roma rev: wolf & twins mint: //TR.P Trier	Rom	330	335	1.85	16.5				LRBC I, 65	603754	277134
035	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded Roman as obv: laureate hd right rev: stdg. figure to left	Rom	60	138	5.8	25					603658	277228
036	lead	dross	Irregular melted fragment with a rib along the flatter side	Un	0	0	6.43		23	13.5	5		603712	277197
037	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman nummus Crispus obv: laureate hd. Right, IVLCRIS[rev: possibly Gateway, two towers?	Rom	324	326	2.42	18.5				as LRBC I, 813	603715	277200
038	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman radiate, probably a contemporary copy obv: radiate hd. R rev: stndg. fig L, holding cornucopia	Rom	270	286	1.9	15					603718	277208
039	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some corrosion and wear, reduced flan, contemporary copy House of Constantine obv: diadem bust R]CONSTAN [rev: Falling Horseman mint: //]TRS Trier	Rom	348	360	1.54	16.5				as LRBC II, 72	603731	277192
040	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded and worn Roman nummus, damaged edge House of Constantine rev: Two soldiers, one standard]TV[Rom	335	341	0.97	15				as LRBC I, 100	603734	277207
041	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, damaged, some corrosion, worn. Theodora rev: PIETAS[holding two infants mint: Trier	Rom	337	341	1.02	14				as LRBC I, 105	603732	277217
042	Cu Alloy	coin	Fairly corroded Roman nummus with damaged edge. House of Constantine obv:	Rom	343	348	1.22	15				as LRBC I, 145	603757	277188

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
			diadem bust R rev: Two Victories holding wreaths,]AVGGQNN mint: D//]?RP? Trier?											
043	Cu Alloy	coin	Very worn coin, perhaps a post-medieval farthing	Pmed			4.1	22.5					603700	277246
044	Cu Alloy	coin	Fragment (over half) of a Roman radiate, surviving 18mm across Carausivs obv: radiate bust right, IMP[]VG, portrait	Rom	286	293	1.26						603805	277193
045	Cu Alloy	token	Copper alloy trade token, ROBERTSPENCER, central crossed swords / OF RICKINGALE 1667, RS in circle with two stars	Pmed	1667	1667	0.59	16.5				As Williamson, 1967: p. 1096, no. 282 (from PAS record SF- 0BB4E5)	603794	277153
046	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman radiate, contemporary copy, oval flan 14 x 16mm obv: radiate hd. R rev: figure standing	Rom	270	286	1.78	16					603793	277180
047	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, worn, some corrosion House of Constantine obv: helmeted left VRBS ROMA rev: Wolf and Twins mint: //*PL[Lyons	Rom	330	335	1.94	16				LRBC I, 205	603751	277209
048	Cu Alloy	token	Very corroded and worn coin or token, probably a 17th century trade token	Pmed	0	0	1.71	20.5			0.5		603702	277253
049	Cu Alloy	fitting	Corroded and concreted disc with a central oval hole, 5 x 8mm. Damaged margins. Perhaps acted as a washer, or furniture fitting (but no surviving indication of attachment.	Un	0	0	4.02	21			2		603792	277173
050	Cu Alloy	chain	Fragment of chain, consisting of two single oval links, with two circular links joining one of them. The oval links and one circular link are made of 1mm diameter wire, and the other circular loop is formed from a 2mm wide D-section strip. Undatable; Roman ornamental chains are usually of loop in loop construction, but if this was a small functional piece it might be Roman or later. Oval links are 9.5 x 6.5mm	Un	0	0	0.66		20				603715	277252

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
051	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some wear Constantius II rev: Two soldiers, two standards; GLOR IAEXERC I[tvs	Rom	330	335	2.07	16.5				as LRBC I, 49	603793	277153
052	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded Roman radiate or nummus obv: illegible rev: standing figure	Rom	270	402	1.04	13					603796	277095
053	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman radiate. Tetricus I	Rom	270	273	1.83	17.5					604210	277683
054	Cu Alloy	composite object	A very worn and corroded Roman coin, probably an as or a dupodius, diameter 22mm, with a flat object folded around it. The object has a spatulate terminal, maximum width 13.3mm tapering to a blunt point. The other half tapers from 8mm wide to a rounded terminal 4mm wide; there is a single 2mm diameter hole 6.5mm from the terminal. There is a single central groove from the hole to the spatulate area. This might have been some kind of toilet implement, originally around 50mm long, although not a typical Roman type, and so perhaps post-Roman? It is however deliberately folded close to the mid point, and as found would act as a suspension loop for the coin. However there is no indication of any attachment between the object and the coin, and it is now offcentre; the object would also have largely obscured the coin. It is possible that the combination of the two pieces is accidental, the coin having fallen into and become wedged in the folded object post deposition.	Rom	0	0	7.96		27.5				603721	277134
055	Cu Alloy	ring	Plain circular section ring, 1.5mm section, internal diameter 14mm, possibly curtain or similar	Pmed	0	0	0.69	17.5					604158	277715
056	Cu Alloy	stud	Flat discoidal stud (?), with an off-centre (set 11mm from the nearest edge) single rear projection surviving 5.5 mm long and 5mm across. Corroded and concreted but apparently plain upper face.	Un	0	0	8.16	25					603679	277175
057	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn and corroded radiate, irregular flan, probably contemporary copy rev: standing figure	Rom	270	286	2.27	19					603751	277218

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
061	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded and worn Roman nummus, undersize and probably a contemporary copy. Constantius II obv: FLIVLCON[]TIVSAVG rev: Twosoldiers, one standard;GLOR[]VS mint: //]TR[Trier	Rom	337	341	1.05	14.5				as LRBC I, 100	603743	277159
062	Cu Alloy	metal working debris	Small irregular piece	Un	0	0	3.6		17	12	6		603734	277164
063	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some wear. House of Constantine obv: Helmeted left, CONSTAN TINOPOLIS rev: Victory on prow mint: // TRP. , Trier	Rom	330	335	2.16	17				LRBC I, 59	603754	277171
064	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some wear and some edge damage Constantius II rev: Falling Horseman .]ELTEMPR[e] PARATIO	Rom	355	360	3.47	19.5				LRBC II, 253	603715	277162
065	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded, worn and perhaps mis-struck probably Roman coin, oval flan 13 x 15mm	Rom			1.21	15					603677	277140
066	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, worn, some corrosion Constantius II obv: DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG rev: Falling Horseman "FELTEMPRE[Rom	353	360	3.15	19				as LRBC II, 72	603737	277124
067	Cu Alloy	coin	Very worn and corroded Roman nummus House of Constantine obv: helmeted to left	Rom	330	337	1.5	15.5				as LRBC I, 52	603731	277191
068	lead	stud	Fragment of a cast ?pewter stud. On the back there is a small projection, perhaps damaged, and a casting seam. On the front a four-lobed design, damaged around the edge. Probably medieval. Maximum surviving diameter 13.8mm, thickness excluding projection 1.3mm.	Med	0	0	1.09	13.8					603798	277086
069	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn Roman radiate Gallienus obv: GALLIENVSAVG rev: drape standing figure holding scalesto left and cornucopia to right; aequitas]AVG	Rom	260	268	1.45	17					603717	277126
070	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn Roman radiate Carausius obv: IMPCARAVSIVSPFAVG	Rom	286	293	3.8	19					603719	277122
071	Cu Alloy	handle?	Fragment of a flat object, with a rounded terminal and broken recently at the other end.	Pmed	0	0	13.38		50	23	2.2		603647	277237

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
			The surviving length is 50mm and the width tapers from 23mm at the terminal to 15mm at the break; it is 2.2mm thick. The sides are damaged, but where the edge survives it has an angled facet except around the terminal. Probably post medieval from the metal condition, perhaps a large cutlery handle?											
072	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded Roman nummus Constantine 1 obv: CONS[mint: S/?F//?M?L London?	Rom	307	318	5.94	25.5					603798	277148
073	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded and worn Roman radiate Gallienus obv: possibly: IMPGALLIE[rev: standing figure	Rom	260	268	2.71	20					603752	277172
074	Cu Alloy	coin	Very worn, corroded and damaged Roman radiate Victorinus? rev: figure standing?	Rom	268	270	1.87	18.5					603705	277205
075	Cu Alloy	brooch	Corroded Roman bow brooch fragment, Colchester derivative hinged type. Missing the pin and the lower half of the bow, and one wing terminal is damaged. Detail of the decoration is mostly obscured by corrosion and concretion. At the wing terminals two pairs of ribs (probably all notched/beaded) are separated by a concave moulding; a plain area flanks the junction with the bow. The hinge bar survives in part and is of iron. The bow has a raised rib emphasisiing the junction with the wings and below this are traces of transverse mouldings; the bow is flat backed with a rounded face. Surviving length 20mm, survivng width 32.5mm. This brooch is comparable to the group of inter- related Colchester derivatives illustrated from Hacheston (2004, fig 65) especially numbers 127 and 133 (it is unclear whether there is a centre rib on the top of the bow). This falls within Mackreth's Hinged group 8a or 8b, which is predominantly from Norfolk, Siuffolk and the East Midlands and occasionally dated contexts are late 1st or early 2nd century	Rom	65	120	5.88		20	32.5		Mackreth 2011 type CD H 8, Plate 59- 60; Hacheston 2004 nos 127, 133	603646	277169

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
076	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn and corroded Roman nummus Valentinian obv: DNVALENT[rev: Victory to left, SE[cvr]ITAS [mint: //?SCON Arles	Rom	364	378	2.19	17				as LRBC II, 501	603703	277208
077	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn and corroded Roman radiate, undersized, probably contemporary copy? Claudius II? obv: portrait probably Claudius II rev: Standing figure	Rom	268	270	1.77	17					603664	279143
078	Cu Alloy	coin	Contemporary copy of a Roman nummus, some wear and corrosion House of Constantine rev: Falling Horseman (FH3)	Rom	348	360	1.17	13.5					603674	277149
079	Cu Alloy	coin	Damaged Roman nummus, some corrosion Constantine 1 obv: Veiled head to right DIV[rev: quadriga to right	Rom	337	341	0.83	13.5				as LRBC I, 106	603727	277120
080	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded and undersize Roman nummus URBS ROMA obv: helmeted to left rev: Wolf & twins mint: //?R?P Trier	Rom	330	335	0.95	12.5				as LRBC I, 51	603723	277231
081	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn Roman nummus, rev struck off centre, some edge damage House of Theodosius obv: small pearl diademed bust to right rev: Victory to left with wreath]TOR IAA[Rom	388	402	1.14	13.5				as LRBC II, 162 or 173	603722	277195
082	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn Roman nummus Constantius or Constans rev: Two soldiers, one standard; GLOR IAEXER [citvs mint: //.TRS Trier	Rom	335	341	1.31	16				as LRBC I, 89 or 100	603703	277203
083	Cu Alloy	coin	Fragment (about 2/3, two breaks) of a Roman radiate, some wear Probus rev: Pax stdg. left;]X [.]VG	Rom	276	282	1.97	21					603678	277146
084	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded Roman radiate Carausius or Allectus obv: IMPC[Portrait could be Allectus rev: standing figure mint: ?/P//C 'C' mint	Rom	286	296	3.89	23					603706	277171
085	Cu Alloy	stud	Incomplete and corroded Roman solid cast stud. The main part is discoidal with a central domed area, 8.7mm across; the remainder is flat with a single marginal groove; the original diameter was about 18.5mm. A projecting pierced lug is incomplete but would have been about 8mm across with a 3mm hole. On the back there is a central integral rivet, 5mm in diameter, with an expanded flat end	Rom	0	0	4.64	0	22.5	17	11.5		603675	277145

Small Find	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date from	Date to	Weight (g)	Diameter (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Parallel	Easting	Northing
			(7.7mm across). The piece is similar to a series of Roman discoidal strap mounts, often enamelled; one from Tower Hamlets recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database (LON-D9553A) also has a projecting lug.											
086	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman nummus, some wear Constantius II obv: FLIVLCONSTANTIVSNOBC rev: Two soldiers, one standard mint: //SCONST Arles	Rom	335	337	2.03	18				as LRBC I, 400	603685	277149
087	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some wear Constantine I obv: CONSTAN TINVSAVG rev: Gateway, two towers PROVIDEN TIAEAVGG mint: //STR Trier	Rom	324	330	2.85	18.5				LRBC I, 12	603675	277155
088	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded and worn Roman sestertius with areas of concretion. Julia Domna rev: female stdg left	Rom	211	217	14.75	30					603661	277202
089	Cu Alloy	coin	Worn Roman nummus, undersized, contemporary copy House of Constantine obv: helmeted right, VRBS ROMA rev: Wolf and Twins mint: //PLG Lyon	Rom	330	337	0.79	14				LRBC I, 184	603724	277190
090	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some corrosion and wear House of Constantine obv: helmeted right CONSTANT INOPOLIS rev: Victory on prow mint: //PLG Lyon	Rom	330	337	1.32	14.5				as LRBC I, 185	603707	277170
091	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus, some corrosion and wear House of Constantine obv: CONSTANT[]OBC" rev: Two soldiers, two standards;]XERC iTVS" mint: //PLG Lyon	Rom	330	335	1.34	15				as LRBC I, 181	603721	277171
092	Cu Alloy	coin	Very corroded Roman nummus House of Constantine rev: Wolf and twins,	Rom	330	337	2.22	17				as LRBC I, 51	603744	277211
093	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman nummus in good condition, some wear House of Constantine obv: helmeted right, CONSTAN TINOPOLIS rev: Victory on prow mint: //TRS* Trier	Rom	330	335	1.61	16	0	0	0	LRBC I, 71	603715	277270
094	Cu Alloy	coin	Roman radiate, undersize flan with some edge damage rev: Salus stdg with altar to left	Rom	260	286	1.62	15	0	0	0		603703	277146

Small	Material	Find type	Description	Period	Date	Date	Weight	Diameter	Length	Width	Thickness	Parallel	Easting	Northing
Find					from	to	(g)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)			
095	Cu Alloy	coin	CorrodedRoman radiate, damaged edge, contemporary copy obv: portrait similar to Tetricus I rev: figure standing, head right	Rom	270	286	0.93	14	0	0	0		603703	277156
096	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman nummus, some wear, damaged edge Constantine 1 rev: Two soldiers, two standards;]IAEXERC[Rom	330	335	1.56	16.5	0	0	0	as LRBC I, 48	603645	277154
097	Cu Alloy	coin	Corroded Roman nummus, some wear and small patches of concretion House of Constantine rev: Two soldiers, two standards; GLOR IAEXERC [Rom	330	335	1.88	17	0	0	0	as LRBC I, 48	603793	277177

Appendix 6

Hinderclay 2013

Flint

by Sarah Bates

Pottery Catalogue

Ctxt	Туре	No.	Wt(g)	Date	Comment
100	burnt fragment	1	31		
200	retouched flake	2	0		1 tiny but appears to be slightly retouched - very tiny scraper type?, 1 - flake fragment with retouched edge
200	burnt fragment	8	155		
200	spall	2	0		
200	awl	1	0		very small with slight retouch at opposite sides of distal tip
200	notched flake	1	0		distal missing, blade type dorsal scars but quite wide, utilised right lateral edge includes very small notch
200	utilised flake	2	0		both small quite regular flakes, tend to long, with sight retouched of edges -on 1 continuing around distal end
200	utilised blade	3	0	Early Neo?	2 very small, 1 medium with abraded platform edge and cortex 'backing left side/utilised right
200	flake	9	0		most very small, 2 burnt, 1 flake is neat curving with abraded platform edge, others irregular thickish
201	burnt fragment	6	108		
201	spall	2	0		
201	utilised blade/piercer	1	0		slightly curving/tapering to distal point, thickish triangular section, slight utilised/retouched including at tip
201	retouched blade	1	0		fairly squat, some edge damage but also slight retouch along straight right lateral edge
201	utilised flake	1	0		squat quite thin flake, slight edge utilisation

Ctxt	Туре	No.	Wt(g)	Date	Comment
300	flake	7	0		various irregular small-very small, mostly thickish, 2 very small are chip-like
300	burnt fragment	1	38		
300	spall	3	0		
300	retouched flake	1	0		primary flake, ovate, semi abrupt retouch around much of left and distal edges
300	retouched flake	1	0		small tapering thin flake, proximal missing, quite shallow slight retouch along straight left edge
300	blade-like flake	2	0		irregular small/very small
300	blade	2	0		1 very small thickish irregular, 1 thin regular proximal fragment
400	burnt fragment	2	25		
500	retouched flake	1	0		distal part of flake, semi abrupt retouched of distal and right edges, broken 'proximal' edge also has slight retouch at left end so post-break, possibly irregular scraper-type tool
500	burnt fragment	1	9		
501	burnt fragment	4	3		
501	flake	12	0		various, cortex thin light grey, but several types
501	utilised flake	1	0		longish flake - very slight edge utilisation
502	retouched flake	1	0		small thin curving and tapering flake, very slight shallow retouch along left edge
502	blade-like flake	1	0		small slightly curving
502	burnt fragment	6	92		
502	flake	1	0		regular longish flake, thicker at proximal end, blade type scars
503	flake	1	0		small
503	utilised blade	1	0		thin trapezoid section, distal missing, cortex along right side, left lateral edge utilised - 'backed' knife
600	spurred piece	1	0		abraded and patinated, retouch of right side forms two small

Ctxt	Туре	No.	Wt(g)	Date	Comment
					shallow notches and slight spur between
600	blade-like flake	1	0		very small thick - orangey stained
600	burnt fragment	3	82		
600	piercer	1	0		very small shallow triangular section blade, slightly curving, abraded platform edge, dark orange staining ??heated, distal tip unusually retouched from one edge and extreme tip small point, slightly worn
600	arrowhead	1	0		this very uncertain but might possibly be chisel type, is patinated, irregular and with some damage but wider distal edge of triangular flake has very slight retouch/utilisation and the are possible slight notches in each side??hafting
600	flake	3	0		all small, and all with some degree of patina - or a greenish stain in one case, 2 are quite neat
601	burnt fragment	4	32		
603	burnt fragment	4	65		
603	retouched blade	1	0		small quite short slightly curving, distal edge is 'truncated' by very abrupt retouch forming thin edge. All 4 flakes from this context have slightly 'greenish' stain/patina
603	flake	2	0		1-very small thin, narrow proximal end has slight retouch to one side, 1-squat with wide hard hammer platform, dorsal platform edge with several indents and small 'overhangs'
603	retouched flake	1	0		squat with wide hard hammer platform - very similar to another flake from same context, left side which is short and straight has slight abrupt retouch, use as very thin scraper type edge?
703	flake	2	0		1-small, cortex platform, 1 - very small glossy /patina

Ctxt	Туре	No.	Wt(g)	Date	Comment
1000	utilised flake	1	0		distal tip, thin triangular could be from blade-like piece, very slight utilised tip
1001	utilised blade	1	0		thickish small, slight damage - probable utilisation of edge
1001	flake	3	0		all small, 1 patinated with cortex platform, 1 squat almost blade- like with abraded platform edge
1301	utilised flake	1	0		abraded platform edge, small blade-like with slight edge utilisation - mostly in slight shallow 'notch'
1301	utilised blade	1	0		small fragment, very slight edge utilisation
1401	utilised blade	1	0	Early Neo?	small neat with abraded platform edge, very slight retouch/utilisation of opposite faces/edges at distal but flake at point rather than awl-like
1401	flake	1	0		hard hammer, from ?regular multi platform core
1402	thinning flake	1	0		broad with thicker proximal patina and battered platform surface - 'abraded' from dorsal edge- could be former biface edge - uncertain, wider distal part, multi direction dorsal scars
1402	burnt fragment	5	62		
1402	spall	1	0		
1402	blade-like flake	4	0		small- very small, all quite neat, 1 very small has abraded platform edge
1402	blade-let	3	0		2 very small
1402	flake	12	0		various, several relatively larger flakes are similar, 1 with bashed platform edge and one at its surface, others smaller, 1 or 2 may be 'thinning' types
1403	multi platlform blade core	1	48	Early Neo	area of cortex one side but is quite neatly worked with blade type scars from one end and a small 'bladelet' scar from other end but another side previously flake from 'side'

Ctxt	Туре	No.	Wt(g)	Date	Comment
1403	burnt fragment	25	433		1 fragment is burnt ?sandstone and has one smooth surface, - possibly from quern stone
1403	spall	2	0		
1403	flake	17	0		various, mostly very small, includes squat/broad and a few longer but irregular/wide
1403	multi platform flake core	1	38	Early Neo	quite small, slightly irregular longish and with some blade type scars - from one end and other flake types from other end
1403	utilised blade	1	0	Early Neo?	thin slightly curving blade with slight irregular damage to edges, right lateral edge probably utilised
1403	knife	1	0	Early Neo?	neat blade, slight patination, small step fractured at proximal end, straight left lateral edge - knife - worn smooth at cutting edge. Deep notch in right edge might be use related; slight retouch at its distal side, distal end is 'truncated'
1403	blade-like flake	1	0		very small

Appendix 7

Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

Catalogue of the faunal remains

Ctxt	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element	Measure	Count	Butcherin g	Comment
200	2	10	214	cattle	4	4			metacarpal, tooth			chopped	proximal metacarpal from robust animal with arthritis and frags of MC, lower tooth
200	2			mammal	6								
201	2	5	40	Equid	1	1			lower molar				
201	2			mammal	3								
201	2			sheep/goat	1	1			upper 2nd molar				right side, GOAT
205	2	16	765	cattle	10	12			radius, MT, tibia, scapula		3	cut, chopped	cuts from skin and meat removal,
205	2			mammal	6								
301	3	1	15	cattle	1				metatarsal			chopped	proximal end
303	3	10	91	cattle	8	8			femur frags, teeth		1	chopped	
303	3			mammal	2								
500	5	11	114	cattle	4	4			tooth fragments				lower molar frags
500	5			mammal	7								
501	5	12	353	cattle	4	4			talus, pph, metatarsal		2	chopped	cut pph
501	5			mammal	6								
501	5			sheep/goat	2	2			metatarsal, pelvis			chopped	?GOAT
502	5	_		mammal	6		_						

Ctxt	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element	Measure	Count	Butcherin g	Comment
502	5	10	115	sheep/goat	4		4		tibia in four pieces		1		burnt juvenile s/g unfused tibia
503	5	17	246	cattle	3	3			radius, calcaneus, vertebrae		1	chopped, cut	chopped and cut calcaneus
503	5			mammal	12							butchered	
503	5			pig/boar	2		2		metapodials		0.4	chopped	quite small and delicate - prob female
505	5	16	504	cattle	16	1			mandible, upper jaw, skull frags		1	cut	sub-adult right jaw, M3 in wear, cuts on both sides, inc tongue meat and skin, skull frags
601	6	12	150	cattle	5	5			pph, horn, talus, vert, tooth		1.5	cut, chopped	cut proximal phalange, lower premolar, base of horncore
601	6			mammal	7								
603	6	27	443	cattle	17		17		limbs, talus, teeth		2		femur, metapodial, tibia frags, talus, teeth – unworn. Eroded bone in places, young juvenile dark stained
603	6			mammal	8								
603	6			sheep/goat	2	2			lower molars				
904	9	95	611	cattle	7				scapula, radius, humerus		1	chopped	
904	9			mammal	87								many small pieces of mammal bone, shaft and skull frags, dark stained
904	9			pig/boar	1				skull fragment				
1001	10	12	84	cattle	2	2			pph, metacarpal fragment		0.5		
1001	10			mammal	6								
1001	10			pig/boar	4		4		teeth with frags of jaw attached				teeth in low wear, frags of jawbone attached
1007	10	2	11	mammal	2				shaft and rib			chopped, cut	
1301	13	3	9	cattle	3				tooth frags				lower molar

Ctxt	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	Element	Measure	Count	Butcherin g	Comment
1302	13	19	448	cattle	15		15		skull frags, teeth, radius frags			chopped	Dp4 present, all teeth lower jaw, eye sockets and otehr skull frags, prox and dist radius - UF
1302	13			mammal	5								
1402	14	5	8	cattle	1				radius			chopped	
1402	14			mammal	4			•					
1403	14	3	2	mammal	3								

NISP = Number of Individual Species (elements) Present Measure – following Von Den Driesch, 1976 Countable – following Davis, 1992

Appendix 8

Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

Sample No.	3	2	13	6	12		11	4	5	7	10	8	9
Context No.	205	305	303	503	504	501	602	1004	1007	1009	1202	1402	1403
Trench No.	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	10	10	10	12	14	14
Associated with:	Post-hole	Kiln 1	Kiln 1	Pit	Pit	Pit	Linear	Hearths	Hearths	Hearths	Kiln 2	Linear	Linear
Cereals													
Avena sp. (awn frags.)				xx							х		
A. fatua L. (floret base)				xcf									
Hordeum sp. (grains)				х	xcf	Х					х		
(rachis nodes)				х		Х					х		
Triticum sp. (grains)		Х	Х	XXX	Х	Х					х		
(glume bases)		xxx	х			Х					х		
(spikelet bases)		XX	х	х							х		
(rachis internodes)		Х	Х	х		Х					х		
T. aestivum/compactum type (rachis nodes)											xcf		
T. dicoccum Schubl (glume base)				xcf									
T. spelta L. (glume bases)		XX	XXX	xxx	Х	XX					xxx		
(spikelet fork)											х		
(spikelet frag.)				Х									
Cereal indet. (grains)		xxfg	Х	xxxx	Х	Х	xcffg	xcf	xcf		х		

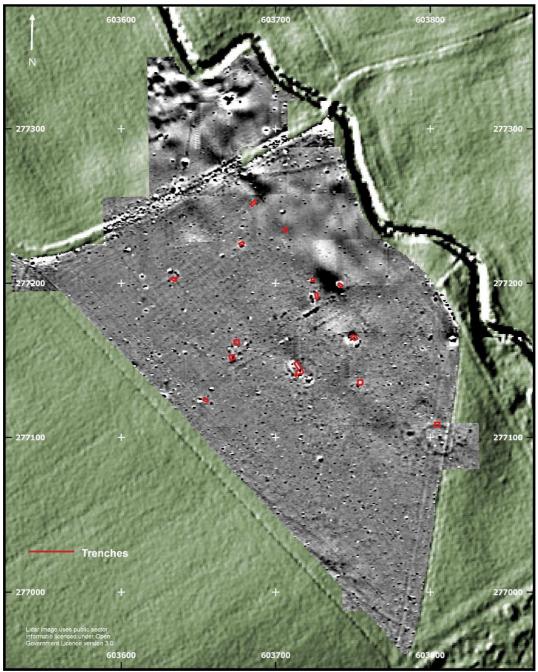
Sample No.	3	2	13	6	12		11	4	5	7	10	8	9
Context No.	205	305	303	503	504	501	602	1004	1007	1009	1202	1402	1403
Trench No.	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	10	10	10	12	14	14
Associated with:	Post-hole	Kiln 1	Kiln 1	Pit	Pit	Pit	Linear	Hearths	Hearths	Hearths	Kiln 2	Linear	Linear
(detached sprouts)		Х		х									
(silica skeletons)				х									
Herbs													
Anthemis cotula L.		Х		х									
Atriplex sp.				xx	х								
Bromus sp.		Х	Х	х		Х							
Chenopodium album L.				х							Х		
Chenopodiaceae indet.				xx		Х					х		
Small Fabaceae indet.		Х	х	х	х	Х							
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			Х	XX		Х							
Galium aparine L.				х	х								
Lithospermum arvense L.				х		Х							
Malva sp.										xcf			
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.				xcf									
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia				Х									
Small Poaceae indet.		Х	Х	х	Х	Х					Х		
Large Poaceae indet.											х		
Polygonum aviculare L.				Х									
Potentilla sp.				Х									
Rumex sp.				XX		Х			х		х		
R. acetosella L.				х	xcf								

Sample No.	3	2	13	6	12		11	4	5	7	10	8	9
Context No.	205	305	303	503	504	501	602	1004	1007	1009	1202	1402	1403
Trench No.	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	10	10	10	12	14	14
Associated with:	Post-hole	Kiln 1	Kiln 1	Pit	Pit	Pit	Linear	Hearths	Hearths	Hearths	Kiln 2	Linear	Linear
Silene sp.				Х									
Stellaria media (L.)Vill				Х									
Thlaspi arvense L.				х									
Tripleurospermum inodorum (L.) Schultz-Bip				Х									
Viola sp.						xcf							
Wetland plants													
Carex sp.				х									
Eleocharis sp.				xx	Х	XX					Х		
Ranunuculus flammula L.					xcf								
Tree/shrub macrofossils													
Corylus avellana L.				х									
Other plant macrofossils													
Charcoal <2mm	XX	XXX	XXX	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	Х	XXXX	xxxx	XX	xxxx	Х	х
Charcoal >2mm	х	XX	XX	xxxx	Х	xxx	х	XX	XX	х	XXX		
Charcoal >5mm		х	Х	xx	Х	Х			Х	х	xx		
Charcoal >10mm				х		Х			Х		х		
Charred root/stem		Х		xxx	Х	Х		Х	Х		Х		
Ericaceae indet. (stem)				xxxx		xcf							
(florets)				х									
Calluna vulgaris L. (capsule)				х									
Indet. culm nodes				Х							Х		

Sample No.	3	2	13	6	12		11	4	5	7	10	8	9
Context No.	205	305	303	503	504	501	602	1004	1007	1009	1202	1402	1403
Trench No.	2	3	3	5	5	5	6	10	10	10	12	14	14
Associated with:	Post-hole	Kiln 1	Kiln 1	Pit	Pit	Pit	Linear	Hearths	Hearths	Hearths	Kiln 2	Linear	Linear
Indet. seeds		х		xx xm	х	xx							
Indet. tuber				Х	Х								
Other remains													
Black porous and tarry material		х		х	х	х			х		XX	Х	
Bone	х	х	Х			х		Х	x xb				
Burnt/fired clay		х	xx					Х	xx			х	
Ferrous concretions							Х						
Fish bone				хb									
Mineralised faecal material				х									
Mineralised soil concretions				Х				XX					
Siliceous globules				xx	Х	х							
Small mammal/amphibian bones		х		x xb		х			xb				
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.2	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Appendix 9

Geophysical Survey



Magnetometer survey carried out by the Suffolk Archaeological Field Group in 2013/2014.

The survey was carried out over some open trenches hence the magnetically noisy content that determined the trench positions has been displaced by excavation to the spoil heaps, giving a response separate to the trench locations in some cases.