Suffolk County Council

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/269

Cedars Park, Stowmarket to Baylham Pumping Station, Anglian Water pipeline (phase 2)

CRM 058
CDD 068
BAY 037

Kieron Heard

www.suffolk.gov.uk/environment/archaeology

Lucy Robinson, **County Director of Economy, Skills and Environment**
Endeavour House, Russell Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

HER information

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Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Kieron Heard**
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Summary

A program of archaeological investigation was carried out along the route of a new water main between Cedars Park, Stowmarket and the Baylham pumping station. The construction of the water main took place in two phases and the archaeological response was tailored accordingly. The results from Phase 1 (the north-western section of the pipeline, from Cedars Park to Creeting St Mary) are described in a previous report (Heard, 2011). This report presents the evidence from the second phase of fieldwork, from Creeting St Mary to the Baylham pumping station.

The report provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of the archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that little further analysis or reporting is required but that some aspects of the finds archive need additional work. It is recommended also that this post-excavation assessment should be made available through the *OASIS* archaeological database as a 'grey literature' report and that the results of further work on the finds should be reported by means of an addendum to the assessment.

The results of the fieldwork, arranged geographically by parish, are summarised below:

Creeting St Mary (CRM 058)

A field-walking survey at the northwest end of the pipeline route produced insignificant amounts of prehistoric worked flint and medieval pottery. Topsoil stripping of the pipeline easement revealed two post-medieval ditches, identified as field boundaries shown on 19th-century maps.

Coddenham (CDD 068)

An excavation was carried out on a section of the pipeline route that crossed Scheduled Ancient Monument SF 89 (the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*).

Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic worked flints were present as residual finds in later features. Two adjacent pits contained later Neolithic (Grooved ware) pottery and another pit is dated tentatively to the later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age on the evidence of a single sherd of Beaker pottery. An unstratified Trinovantian coin provided the only evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site during the later Iron Age.

There was surprisingly little evidence for Roman activity on the site. None of the features could be dated with certainty to the Roman period and only a small number of residual and unstratified artefacts (mostly of 2nd to 4th-century date) were recovered. A possible hollow-way might have had Roman origins, although it contained early medieval pottery in its upper fill. A ditch, potentially on the same alignment as Roman road BRK 004 on the opposite side of the River Gipping, contained the (as yet undated) burial of a juvenile. However, an overlying fill produced a small amount of early medieval pottery.

Occupation of the site in the Early Anglo-Saxon period is indicated by a small SFB and adjacent (refuse?) pit, both containing 6th-century pottery. Two probable cooking pits located nearby are undated but were probably contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon building.

There is slight evidence for activity on the site in the early part of the medieval period (11th–13th century). Small amounts of pottery from this period were recovered from the possible hollow-way and a ditch containing a juvenile inhumation. Another ditch produced a moderate assemblage of early medieval pottery and is interpreted as a probable field boundary.

Two ditches and a possible grubbed-out hedgerow were clearly of 19th-century date.

Baylham (BAY 037)

An excavation was carried out adjacent to a postulated Bronze Age barrow cemetery, identified on aerial photographs.

A large assemblage of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flints was recovered, mostly as residual finds in later features.

One small pit was probably of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date; it contained a moderate assemblage of flint flakes and blades, many of which probably came from the same core. A nearby (undated) pit containing a large quantity of fire-cracked flints might have been contemporary with it.

Part of a large (80–90m diameter) ring ditch (BAY 007), known previously from aerial photographs and a geophysical survey, is assumed to have been of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The ring ditch is associated with the postulated Bronze Age barrow cemetery, and might therefore have been a funerary monument or henge.

The ring ditch was cut by one of three linear ditches arranged in a rectangular grid pattern that might have been part of a prehistoric (or later) field system.

A bronze coin of Cunobelin provides the only evidence for later Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site, and was a residual find in a post-medieval subsoil deposit.

There is positive artefactual evidence for Roman activity on the site, but the stratigraphic evidence is less clear. A row of ten pits produced a small amount of Roman pottery (some of which can be dated to the mid 2nd–4th century) and a greater quantity of Roman roof tiles. It should be noted however that some of the pits contained small pieces of post-medieval CBM and a post-medieval pin, which might or might not have been intrusive. These might have been post pits for a large timber building or structure, although no evidence for decayed posts was found and other interpretations (planting pits, for example) have been suggested.

The evidence for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity is limited to a small number of artefacts recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits or as unstratified finds.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location

A program of archaeological investigation was carried out along the route of a new water main between Cedars Park, Stowmarket and the Baylham pumping station, over a distance of approximately 9km (Fig. 1). The construction of the water main took place in two phases:

Phase 1 of construction (the north-western section of the pipeline) extended over a distance of approximately 4km from Cedars Park, Stowmarket (TM 0654 5812) to Creeting St Mary (TM 0931 5582). The archaeological response to the first phase of construction is described in a previous report (Heard, 2011).

Phase 2 of construction (the south-eastern section of the pipeline) ran for approximately 5km from Creeting St Mary (TM 0931 5582) to the Baylham pumping station (TM 1169 5210; Fig. 2). The archaeological fieldwork associated with the second phase of construction is described and assessed in this report.

1.2 The scope of the project

This post-excavation assessment report was commissioned by Black and Veatch Ltd. on behalf of Anglian Water plc, and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification documents (Tipper, 2006; Tipper 2007a-f) and Method Statements (Heard, 2007a-e; Newman, 2006). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably Appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork.

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

- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification documents.

- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer new research aims defined in this report.

- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and in relation to recently drafted updates to those reports (available at www.eaareports.org.uk).

- Make recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results of the fieldwork.

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The construction of the new water main took place in two phases, and the program of archaeological fieldwork was tailored accordingly. Phase 1 of construction occurred in 2007 and extended over a distance of approximately 4km from Cedars Park, Stowmarket (TM 0654 5812) to Creeting St Mary (TM 0931 5582). The archaeological response to this phase of construction is described in a separate report (Heard, 2011).

Phase 2 of construction took place in early 2008 and ran for approximately 5km from Creeting St Mary (TM 0931 5582) to the Baylham pumping station (TM 1169 5210). Several phases of archaeological fieldwork were carried out, using methodologies that varied according to land use, topography and the perceived threat to the archaeological resource in different sections of the

pipeline route. The program of fieldwork is described below, in chronological order.

A field-walking and metal-detecting survey was carried out on a field at Alder Carr Farm, near the northwest end of the Phase 2 pipeline route (TM 0941 5553 to TM 0950 5524) in Creeting St Mary parish (Fig. 3) on 02–03 July 2007. The survey was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2007d; Appendix 1) and a Method Statement by Kieron Heard of SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2007b).

This was the only part of the route that was subject to ploughing and suitable therefore for this type of archaeological investigation. Fifteen grid squares (15 x 15m) were surveyed along or adjacent to the proposed route of the pipeline easement. The field-walking / metal-detecting survey formed the first part of an archaeological evaluation of the north-western part of the Phase 2 pipeline, recorded under the Historic Environment Record (HER) number CRM 058.

A palaeo-environmental assessment of floodplain deposits by sedimentary coring was carried out on 09–11 July 2007, on either side of the River Gipping crossing at approximately TM 1081 5317. The work was undertaken by Birmingham Archaeo-Environmental on behalf of SCCAS Field Team, in accordance with a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper (Tipper, 2007f; Appendix 6). The results of the palaeo-environmental assessment are presented as Appendix 7.

An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of eight geotechnical test pits, in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2007b; Appendix 4) and Method Statement (Heard, 2007d). The pits were dug by A. F. Howland Associates using a JCB mechanical excavator. In addition, three hand-dug inspection pits excavated by Morrison plc to confirm the location of existing services were monitored by the writer. This phase of the fieldwork was carried out from 30 July – 01 August 2007. The locations of the geotechnical test pits and inspection pits are shown on Figures 3–6.

A second phase of archaeological evaluation was conducted on the north-western part of the pipeline route between Alder Carr Farm (TM 0944 5540) and Bosmere (TM 1019 5475), in Creeting St Mary parish (CRM 058) (Fig. 4). The fieldwork took place on 07–16 January 2008 and was carried out in accordance with a Method Statement by the writer (Heard, 2007c). It involved topsoil stripping of the 10m-wide pipeline easement by S & O Civil Engineering Ltd., under archaeological supervision. Two features, both post-medieval ditches, were identified and recorded.

Between TM 1019 5475 and TM 1110 5366 the pipeline was laid below roads or along roadside verges, and this section of the route was not investigated archaeologically.

An archaeological excavation was carried out from 16 January – 07 February 2008 on land between the A14 and the River Gipping crossing, in Coddenham parish (TM 1109 5367 – TM 1080 5312). This section of the pipeline route was located along the western edge of Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM) SF 89 – the Roman settlement of *Combretovium* (Fig. 5).

A geophysical survey of this part of the proposed route (Hancock, 2007a; Appendix 8) had demonstrated the possibility of extensive archaeological remains in the western part of the SAM. Consequently the pipeline was routed to run along the western boundary of the scheduled area and the width of the easement was reduced to 6m, in order to limit the impact of construction on the potential archaeological resource.

The excavation was conducted in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2007c; Appendix 2) and a Method Statement by Kieron Heard of SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2007a). Topsoil stripping under archaeological supervision was followed by the excavation and recording of a number of archaeological features, under the HER number CDD 068.

A second archaeological excavation took place to the south of the River Gipping, in Baylham parish (TM 1078 5309 – TM 1131 5231) (Fig. 6). Here the proposed pipeline route lay close to a suspected barrow cemetery, identified from aerial photographs. A geophysical survey (Hancock, 2007b; Appendix 9) had confirmed the presence of archaeological remains (including a large ring ditch BAY 007, associated with the postulated barrow cemetery), in this section of the route; the pipeline easement was located to avoid the ring ditch.

The excavation took place from 22 January – 22 February 2008 and was conducted in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2007e; Appendix 3) and Method Statement (Heard, 2007f). Topsoil stripping under archaeological supervision was followed by the excavation and recording of a number of archaeological features, under the HER number BAY 037. The features included part of ring ditch BAY 037, which (despite the attempt by the contractor to avoid it) fell just within the southern edge of the easement.

The final section of the pipeline route, from the BAY 037 area of excavation to Baylham pumping station (TM 1131 5231 – TM 1169 5210) was monitored following topsoil stripping, with negative archaeological results. This phase of fieldwork took place intermittently from 25 February – 05 March 2008 (Fig. 6).

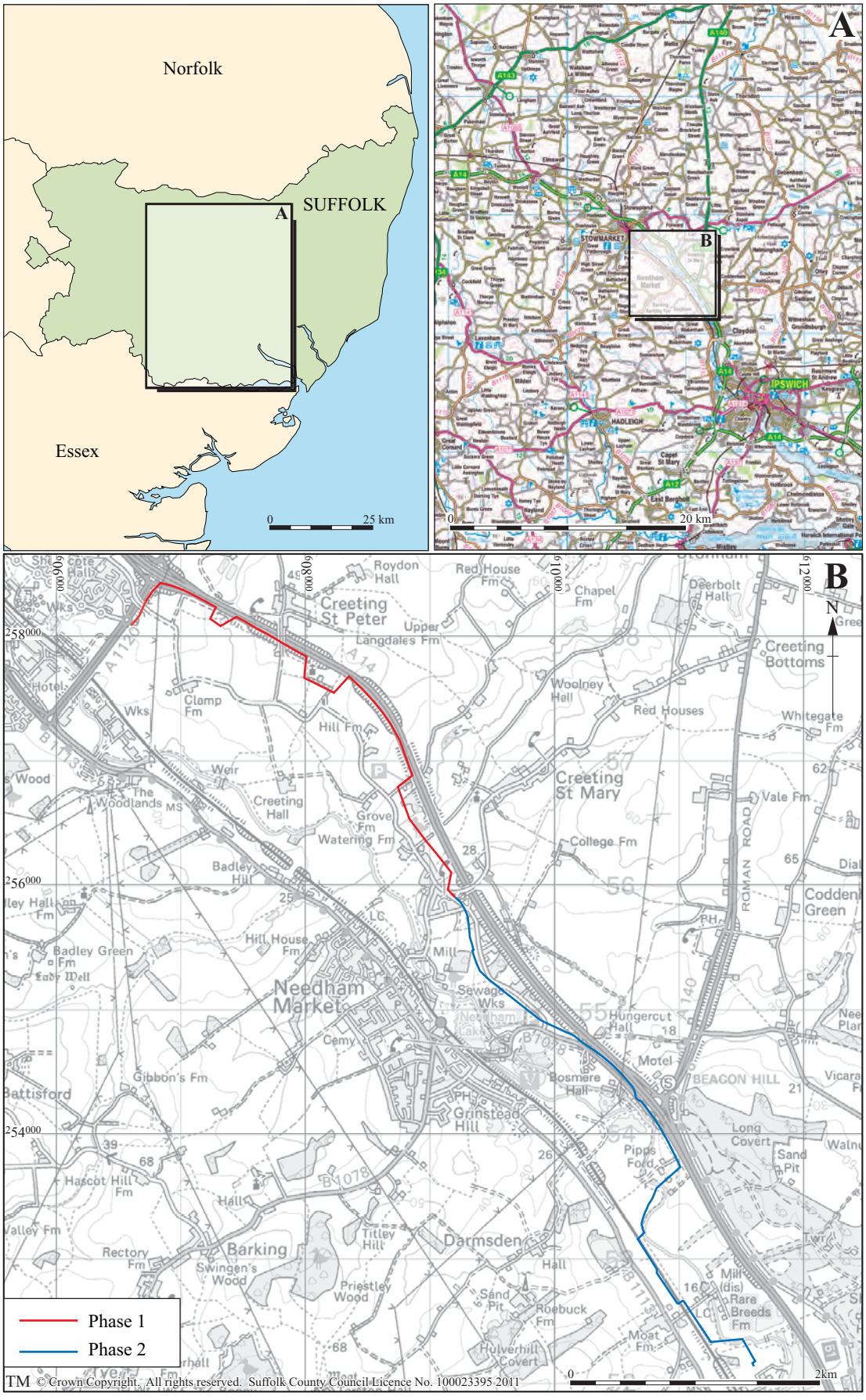

Figure 1. Location map showing the pipeline route (Phases 1 and 2)

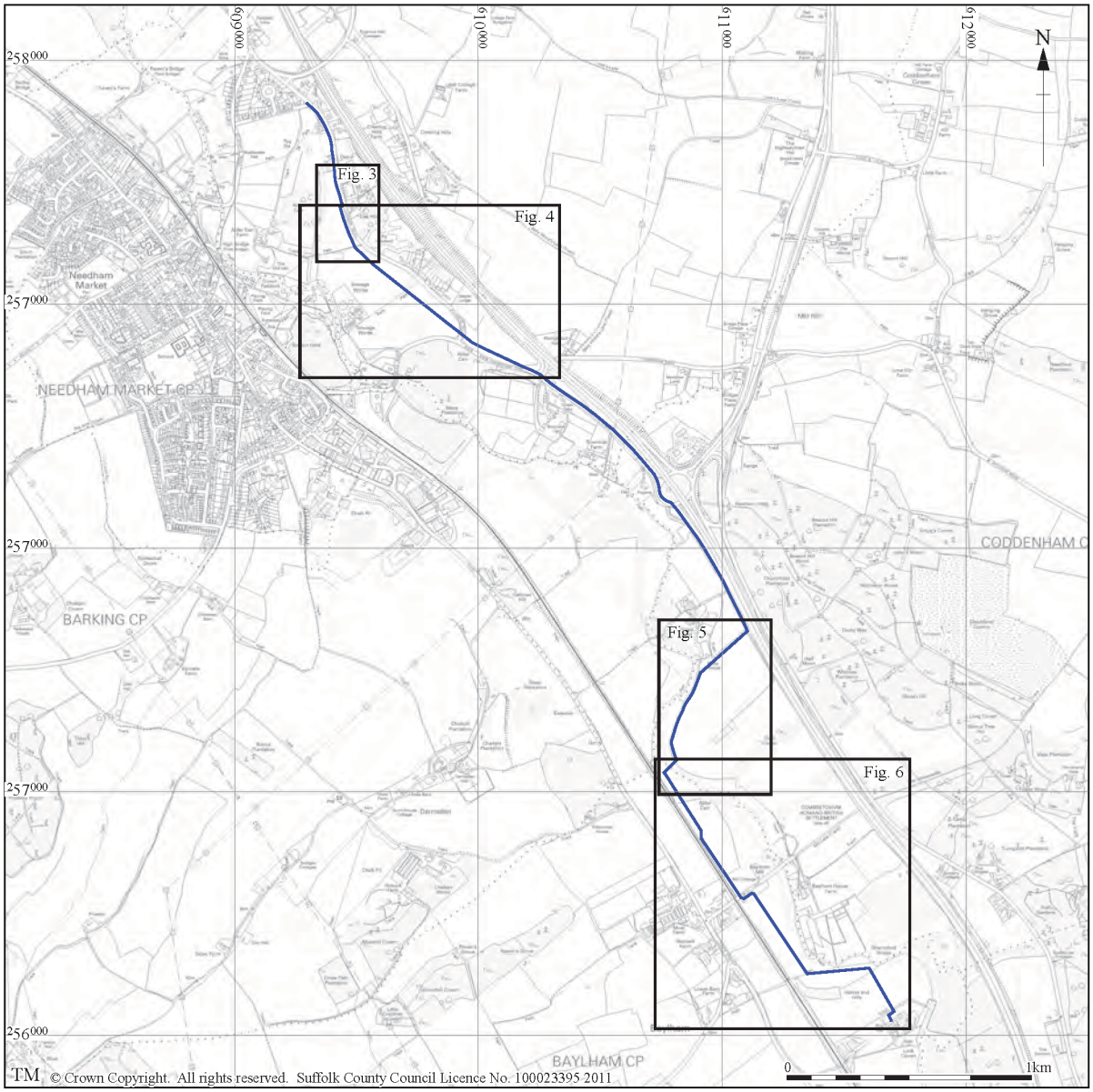

Figure 2. Plan locating the Phase 2 pipeline and figures 3-6

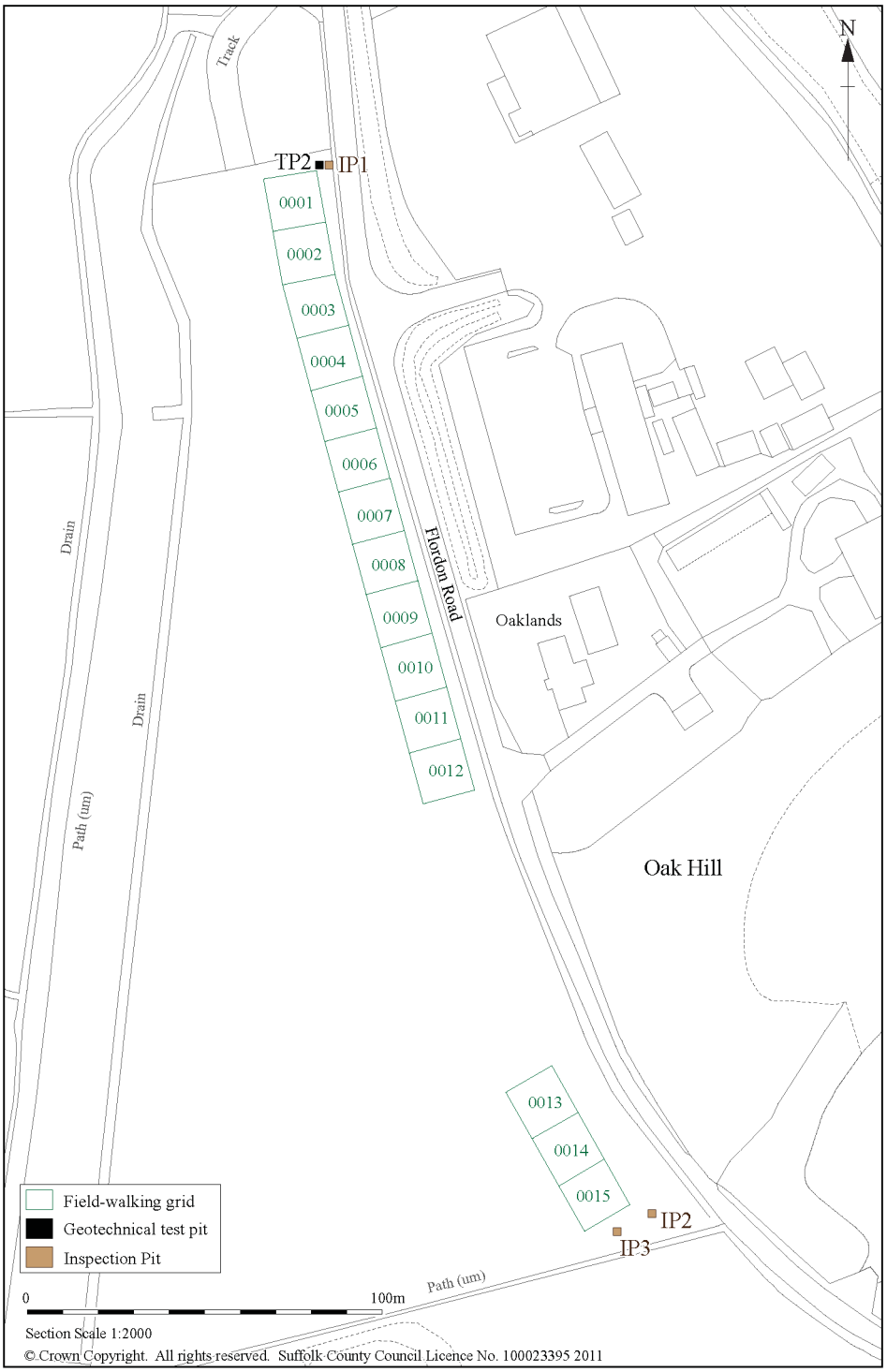

Figure 3. Plan of the field-walking/metal-detecting squares (CRM 058). Also showing the approximate locations of inspection pits 1-3 and geotechnical test pit 2

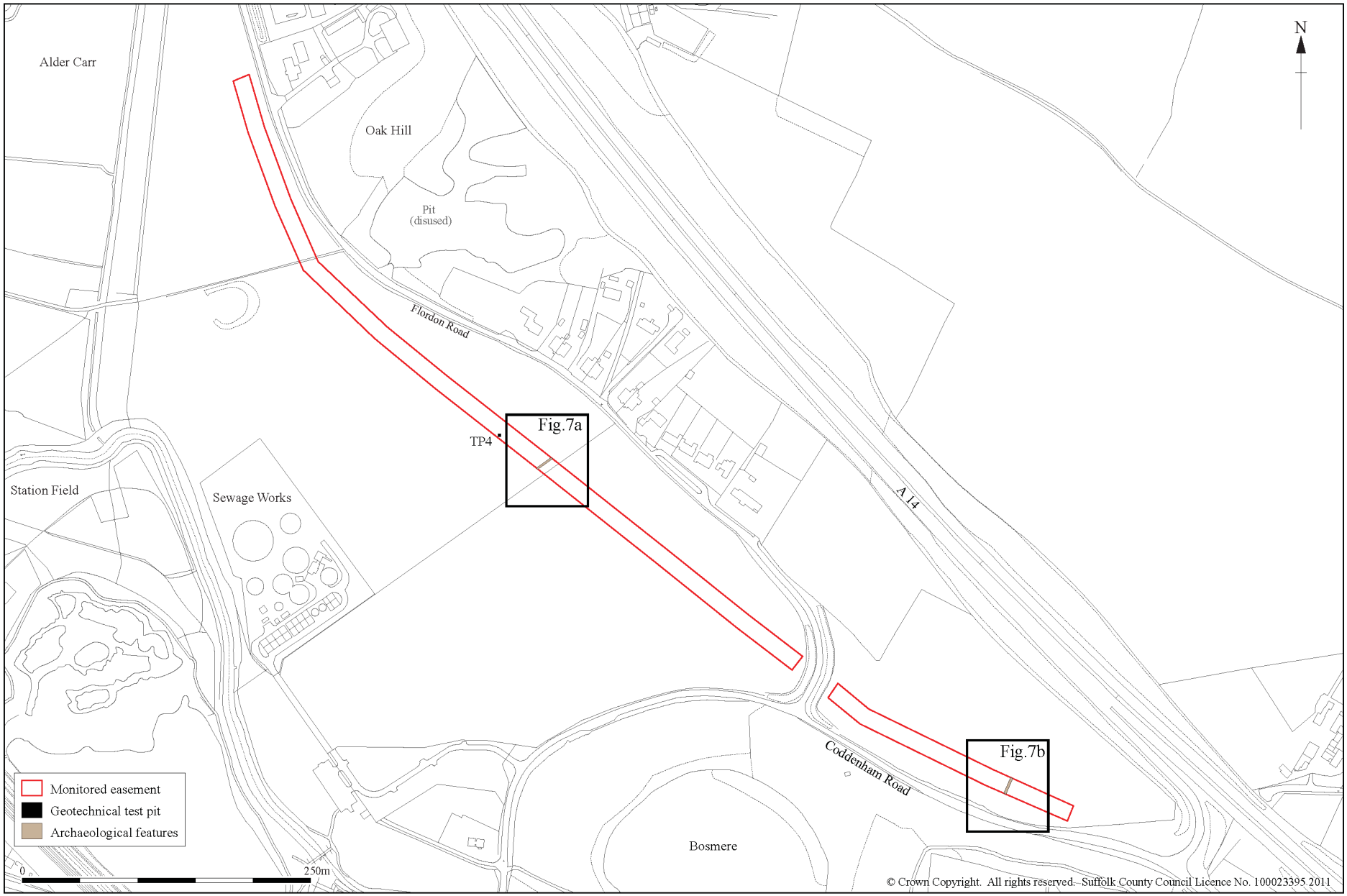

Figure 4. Plan showing areas of controlled topsoil stripping (CRM 058). Also showing the approximate location of geotechnical test pit 4 and figures 7a and 7b

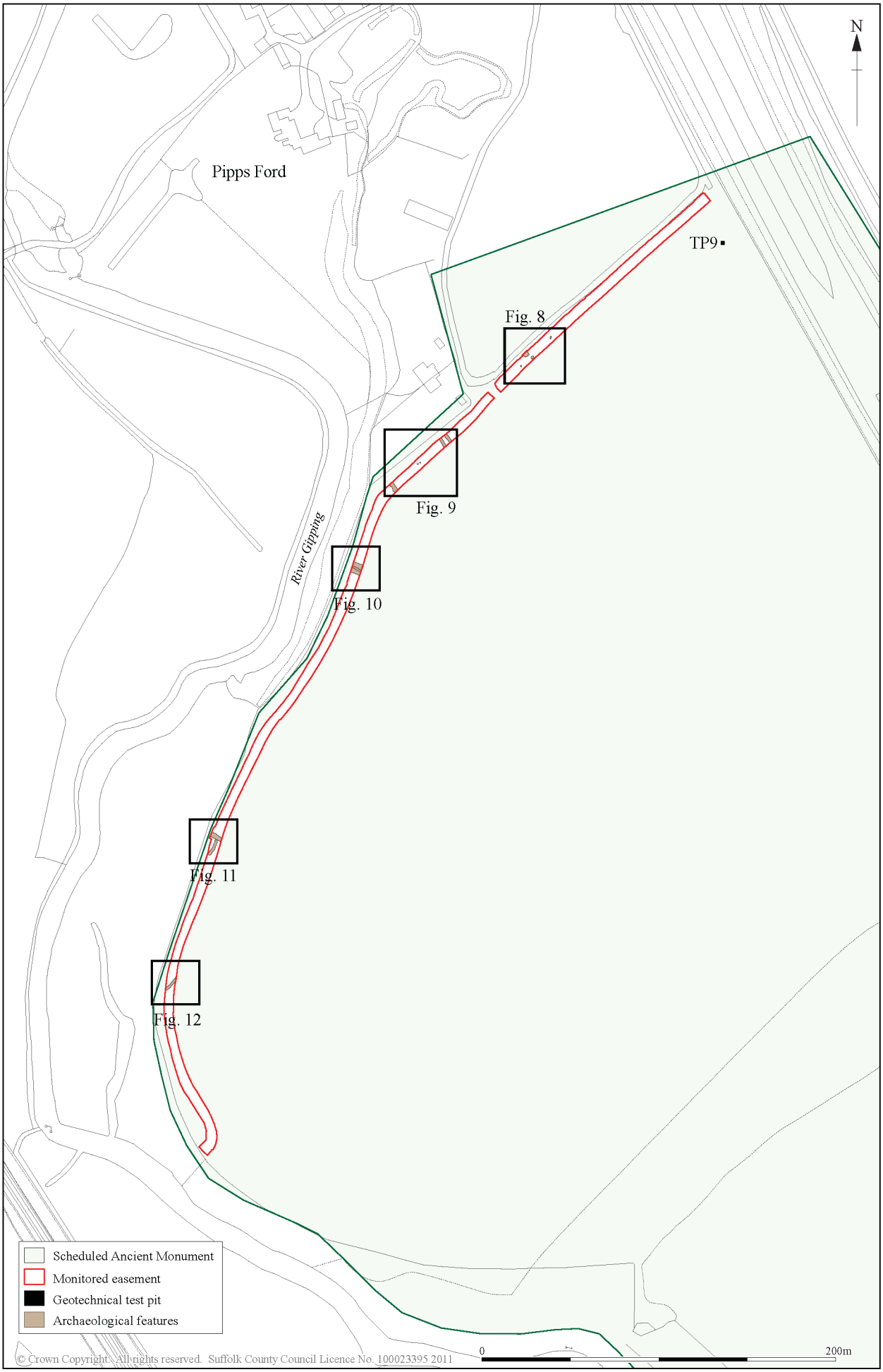

Figure 5. Plan showing the CDD 068 area of excavation and the boundary of Scheduled Ancient Monument SF 89. Also locating geotechnical test pit 9 and detailed figures 8-12

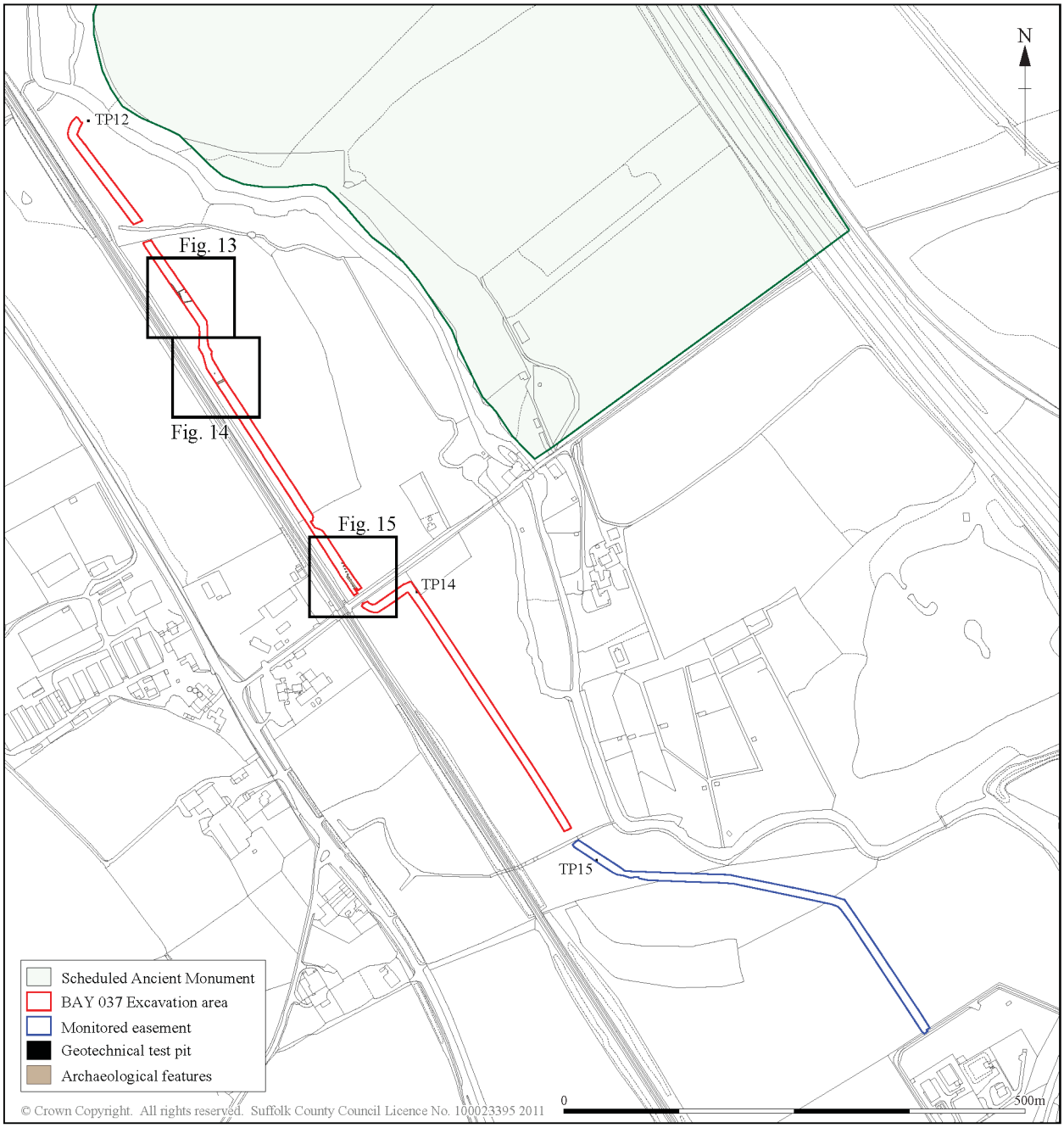

Figure 6. Plan showing the BAY 037 area of excavation and locating detailed figures 13-15. Also showing a monitored section of the pipeline easement and the approximate locations of geotechnical test pits 12, 14 and 15

2 Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology and topography

The geology and topography along Phase 2 of the pipeline route varied considerably. At the northwest end of the route, in Creeting St Mary parish (CRM 058), the pipeline crossed the undulating upper slopes of the River Gipping valley at a maximum height of 45m AOD. Here the published Quaternary geology is *glacial sand and gravel* over *glacial till* (British Geological Survey, East Anglia, Sheet 52N 00, Quaternary). These deposits are relatively thin - sometimes negligible - and the weathered surface of the underlying Upper Chalk bedrock can be exposed. Generally these geological deposits are overlaid by calcareous, loamy soils of the Swaffham Prior series.

In Coddenham parish (CDD 068) the pipeline route descended the valley side to cross the River Gipping, with ground level falling from 27m AOD to 15m AOD. Here the published geology is *river terrace and marine gravels* or *glacial sand and gravel*, overlying Upper Chalk. This area is on the boundary of two soil types: the calcareous, loamy soils of the Swaffham Prior series and the deep loams of the Ludford series.

On the south side of the Gipping, in Baylham parish (BAY 037) the published Quaternary geology is either *alluvium* or *glacial sand and gravel*. The alluvium is overlaid by deep, clay soils over peat (the Midelney series), and the glacial deposits are overlaid by deep loam (the Ludford series). Ground level along this section of the route undulated between 13m AOD and 18m AOD.

Landscape characterisation, as defined in Suffolk County Council's Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk) varies also, from *Rolling valley farmlands and furze* (CRM 058) to *Rolling estate farmlands* (CDD 068) and *Valley meadowlands / Rolling valley farmlands* (BAY 037).

2.2 Archaeology

The archaeological background to the project has been described in detail elsewhere (Rolfe, 2006; Appendix 10). The following summary is drawn largely from that earlier work, supplemented by some results from recent geophysical surveys (Hancock 2007a & 2007b; Appendix 8 & Appendix 9).

In Creeting St Mary parish (CRM 058) the pipeline route passed to the north of an area (around Bosmere) where aerial photographs have revealed a group of ring ditches / probable barrows (CRM 013, CRM 019, CRM 020, CRM 021, CRM 022 and CRM 027) that are assumed to be of Bronze Age date. Notably, a trial excavation of ring ditch CRM 027 produced a large assemblage of residual Mesolithic worked flints.

In Coddenham parish (CDD 068) the pipeline followed the western boundary of Scheduled Ancient Monument SF 89 – the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*. The Roman settlement (CDD 003 and associated records) developed in the 1st Century AD on the site of a later Iron Age settlement, as demonstrated by the discovery of roundhouses and associated features during the construction of the A45 (now the A12), on the northern boundary of the SAM (CDD 009 and associated records). Occupation of the site probably continued into the Anglo-Saxon period, on the evidence of artefacts and part of a human skull found within the SAM (CDD 003 and CDD 017).

Combretovium developed around two superimposed auxiliary forts (CDD 016) located at the east end of the SAM, on the north bank of the River Gipping. The forts controlled the river crossing for the main north–south road (BAY 014) running from Colchester to Caistor. In fact, the settlement was at the intersection of several roads, one of which (BRK 004) ran to the northwest, possibly towards the fort and settlement at Pakenham; its flanking ditches and road-side features of Roman and Anglo-Saxon date (the latter including two sunken-featured buildings) were recorded on the west side of the River Gipping during archaeological excavations at Barking quarry (BRK 104).

A geophysical survey was carried out on the western part of the SAM in order to inform the route of the pipeline through the SAM and aid the design of an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy (Hancock 2007a; Appendix 8). The results of the survey included a dense concentration of linear positive anomalies and discrete areas of magnetic enhancement (Hancock 2007a, fig. 8, labelled G) close to the route of the pipeline at the point where it crossed the River Gipping. These features were interpreted as 'enclosure ditches, pits and possible structural elements of a small settlement'. In the same area there was also a concentration of 'iron spike' anomalies (Hancock 2007a, fig. 8, labelled H) of possible archaeological significance and a linear positive anomaly (Hancock 2007a, fig. 8, labelled I), probably indicating the location of a backfilled ditch. Further to the north three curvilinear positive anomalies (Hancock 2007a, fig. 8, labelled O) were interpreted as boundary/enclosure ditches, although it was noted that they were on the suggested alignment of the Roman road BRK 104.

In Baylham parish (BAY 037) the route of the pipeline passed close to a suspected Bronze Age barrow cemetery, known from aerial photographs. Fifteen ring ditches, ranging from approximately 10m to 80m in diameter, run along a northwest–southeast ridge on the west side of the River Gipping. One of the largest ring ditches (BAY 007) falls partially within a field crossed by the pipeline. A smaller ring ditch (BAY 002) lies adjacent to the pipeline route, just to the southeast of Mill Lane.

A geophysical survey on the BAY 037 site (Hancock 2007b; Appendix 9) revealed part of the BAY 007 ring ditch as a curvilinear positive anomaly, with a possible break on its east side. This ditch was crossed by a linear positive anomaly, indicating the position of another backfilled ditch (Hancock 2007b, fig. 4, labelled A & C). Both of these features lay directly in the path of the proposed pipeline. Further to the north and east the geophysical survey indicated several linear and curvilinear positive anomalies interpreted as the flanking ditches of a road/track and boundary/enclosure ditches (Hancock 2007b, fig. 4, labelled B, D, E & F).

3 Original research aims

The original research aims for the evaluation phase of the project (CRM 058), as defined in the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2007d; Appendix 1), were as follows:

ORA 1: *The surveys should establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.*

ORA 2: *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*

ORA 3: *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*

ORA 4: *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*

More specific research aims were formulated for the archaeological investigations in two areas of high archaeological potential. The research aim for the excavation within the *Combretovium* scheduled monument (SF 89), as defined in the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2007c; Appendix 2) was:

ORA 5: *The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for the Roman settlement, and also earlier and later occupation, in the form of finds and features.*

The research aim for the excavation adjacent to the postulated barrow cemetery in Baylham, as defined in the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2007e; Appendix 3) was:

ORA 6: *The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for the prehistoric, and also later, occupation, in the form of finds and features.*

4 Site sequences: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The following is a summary of the results of the various investigations, arranged geographically, from northwest to southeast. For the purposes of this assessment the archaeological deposits and features have been assigned to *Groups* of contexts that were related physically or stratigraphically (numbered G1001 etc). The Groups are summarised below and described in greater detail in the site archive.

4.2 Results of the field walking / metal-detecting survey (CRM 058)

The results of the field-walking / metal-detecting survey at the northwest end of the pipeline route are described in detail below (5.3). Most of the finds are of post-medieval or modern date. A few prehistoric worked flints (mostly later prehistoric flakes but also a blade of Mesolithic or Neolithic date) and fragments of medieval pottery were recovered, but not in obvious concentrations. The only significant find was a medieval copper alloy strap end.

4.3 Results of the monitoring of geotechnical test pits and inspection pits

The results from each geotechnical test pit or hand-dug inspection pit are shown in Tables 1–10.

Geotechnical test pit 2

Location: TM 09409 55542; Alder Carr Farm
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.60 x 4.00m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Topsoil	0.00–0.35m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Subsoil	0.35–0.65m	Soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles
Natural sand	0.65–2.90m	Soft, light yellowish brown sand with frequent small to large rounded pebbles
Natural chalk	2.90–4.00m	Friable, off-white weathered chalk

Table 1. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 2

Inspection pit 1

Location: TM 09412 55542; Alder Carr Farm
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.70 x 1.20m deep
Date recorded: 30 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Topsoil	0.00–0.20m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Subsoil	0.20–0.60m	Soft, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles
Natural sand	0.60–1.20m	Soft, light yellowish brown sand with frequent small to large rounded pebbles

Table 2. Deposit descriptions – inspection pit 1

Geotechnical test pit 3

Location: TM 09490 55241; Alder Carr Farm
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.60 x 0.80m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

After two attempts, the digging of this test pit was abandoned due to the presence of existing water pipes and no archaeological recording was undertaken.

Inspection pit 2

Location: TM 09502 55250; Alder Carr Farm
Dimensions: 1.50 x 0.80 x 1.50m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Topsoil	0.00–0.35m	Compact, light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium pebbles, moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and occasional small fragments of CBM
Subsoil/made ground	0.35–1.40m	Compact, light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent flecks to medium fragments of chalk and small to large sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles
Natural sand	1.40–1.50m	Loose, orangey brown coarse sand with frequent fine to large, mostly rounded flint pebbles

Table 3. Deposit descriptions – inspection pit 2

Inspection pit 3

Location: TM 09495 55243; Alder Carr Farm
Dimensions: 1.20 x 0.60 x 1.50m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Topsoil	0.00–0.10m	Compact, light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent small to medium pebbles, moderate small to medium fragments of chalk and occasional small fragments of CBM
Subsoil/made ground	0.10–1.50m	Compact, light yellowish brown silty sand with frequent flecks to medium fragments of chalk and small to large sub-angular to rounded flint pebbles

Table 4. Deposit descriptions – inspection pit 3

Geotechnical test pit 4

Location: TM 09660 55084; near Needham Market sewage works
Dimensions: 2.50 x 0.60 x 4.00m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Topsoil	0.00–0.30m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Natural sand	0.30–1.26m	Soft, orangey brown sand with moderate small to medium flint pebbles filling a deep, natural hollow in the underlying chalk
Natural chalk	0.30–4.00m	Friable, off-white weathered chalk

Table 5. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 4

Geotechnical test pit 8

Location: TM 10971 53920; Pipps Ford
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.60 x 3.60m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Made ground	0.00–0.60m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles and modern artefacts
Natural chalk	0.60–3.60m	Friable, off-white weathered chalk

Table 6. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 8

Geotechnical test pit 9

Location: TM 11242 53558; Scheduled Ancient Monument SF 89
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.60 x 4.00m deep
Date recorded: 31 July 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Turf / topsoil	0.00–0.35m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Natural gravel	0.35–4.00m	Soft, light brownish yellow sand with frequent sub angular to rounded flint pebbles. Becomes more orangey with depth and below 2.00m it contains discrete small pockets of light grey clay/silt

Table 7. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 9

Geotechnical test pit 12

Location: TM 10776 53089; south side of River Gipping crossing
Dimensions: 2.20 x 0.60 x 3.50m deep
Date recorded: 01 August 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Turf / topsoil	0.00–0.30m	Mid grey sandy silt with moderate small to large pebbles
Alluvium	0.30–0.90m	Stiff, light yellowish grey clay/silt
Peat	0.90–1.10m	Dark brown peat with macro organic remains
Alluvium	1.10–1.40m	Stiff, orangey brown sandy clay/silt
Alluvium	1.40–3.50m	Stiff, bluish grey clay/silt and a thick band of grey, angular, coarse sand and fine to large flint gravel at uncertain depth

Table 8. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 12

Geotechnical test pit 14

Location: TM 11132 52577; east of Mill Lane
Dimensions: 2.20 x 0.60 x 4.20m deep
Date recorded: 01 August 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Turf / topsoil	0.00–0.30m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Subsoil	0.30–0.50m	Soft, mid brown sand with moderate fine to medium pebbles
Natural gravel BAY 037 Context 0054	0.50–4.20m	Banded, loose, orangey brown and brownish yellow coarse sand and fine to medium gravel, with some rounded flint cobbles. Becomes slightly clayey near the base of the test pit. A worked flint artefact, identified as a crude scraper or blade, was found at *c*. 4.00m

Table 9. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 14

Notes: The natural gravel at this location was given the HER number / context number BAY 037 / 0054 in order to provide a provenance for the flint artefact. This test pit was adjacent to the area excavated subsequently as BAY 037.

Geotechnical test pit 15

Location: TM 11330 52283; near Sharmford Bridge
Dimensions: 2.00 x 0.60 x 4.00m deep
Date recorded: 01 August 2007

Deposit	Depth	Description
Turf / topsoil	0.00–0.30m	Light greyish brown sandy silt with frequent medium to large pebbles
Alluvium	0.30–1.80m	Stiff, grey clay/silt speckled with ferruginous root staining, containing occasional pebbles
Peat	1.80–2.05m	Dark brown peat with macro organic remains
Natural gravel	2.05–4.00m	Loose, mid grey coarse sand and fine to large flint pebbles, with frequent flint cobbles

Table 10. Deposit descriptions – geotechnical test pit 15

4.4 CRM 058: Results of the evaluation

4.4.1 Natural strata (G3001)

Chalk bedrock was exposed on the higher ground towards the northwest end of the evaluated area (TM 0950 5522). The weathered surface of the chalk was penetrated by solution hollows and sinuous channels filled with orangey brown silty sand. On the lower slopes the chalk was overlaid by glaciofluvial sand and gravel, sometimes containing areas of weathered chalk. Generally these superficial deposits were only 0.20–0.30m thick.

4.4.2 Post-medieval: AD 1500–1900

Two post-medieval ditches were found, as described below:

G3002: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0016, 0017

Ditch G3002 (Fig. 7a) was oriented southwest–northeast. It measured >10m long x 1.50m wide x 0.60m deep, with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0016 was soft, mid brownish grey sandy silt containing moderate pebbles and one fragment of ceramic building material, possibly Roman.

The ditch was in the approximate location of a field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c*. 1880, and is assumed therefore to have been of post-medieval date.

G3003: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0018, 0019

Ditch 0019 (Fig. 7b) was oriented approximately south-southwest–north-northeast. It measured >10m long x 2.00m wide x 0.80m deep, with moderately steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 0018 was soft, light to mid brownish grey silty sand containing moderate chalk flecks and pebbles, one fragment of 19th-century pottery, a horse shoe and part of a horse bit.

The ditch was in the approximate location of a field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c*. 1880.

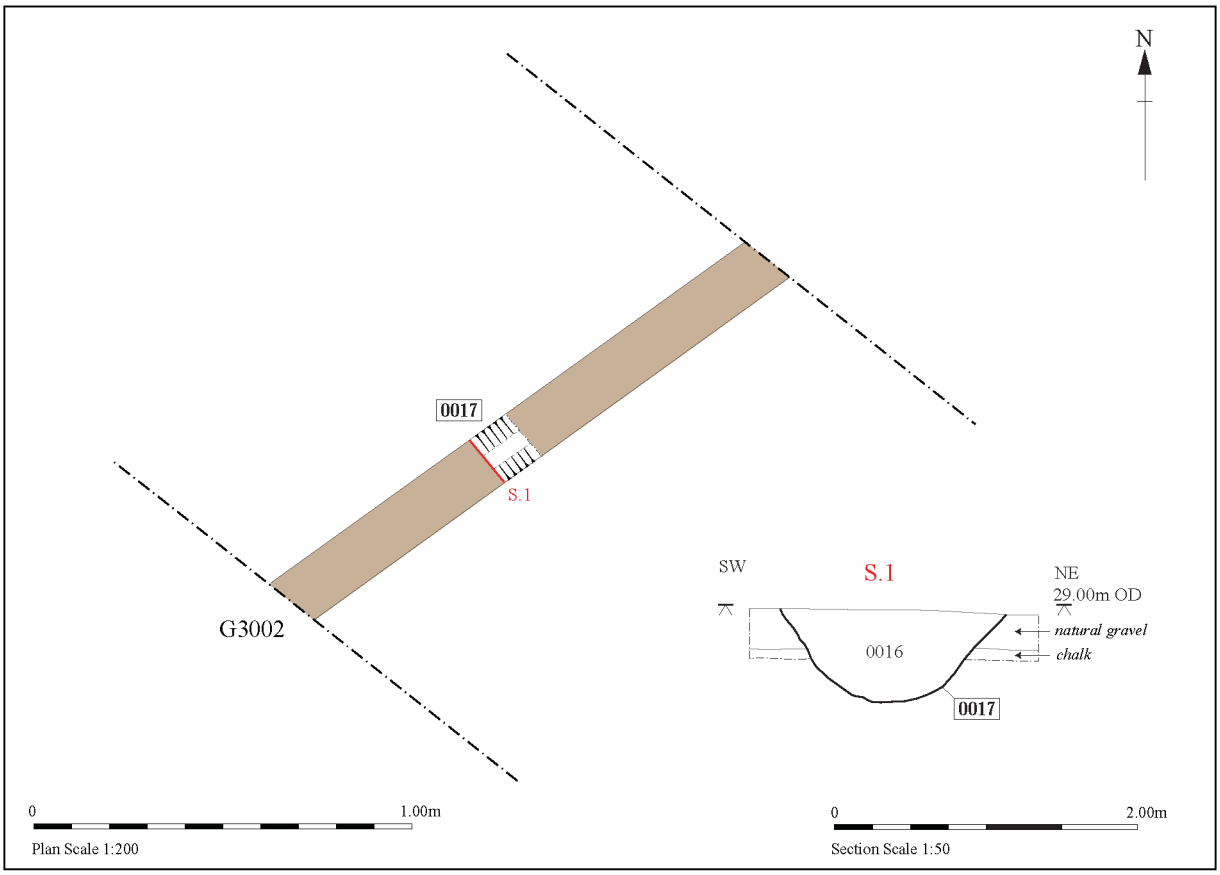

Figure 7a. CRM 058 plan and section, part 1

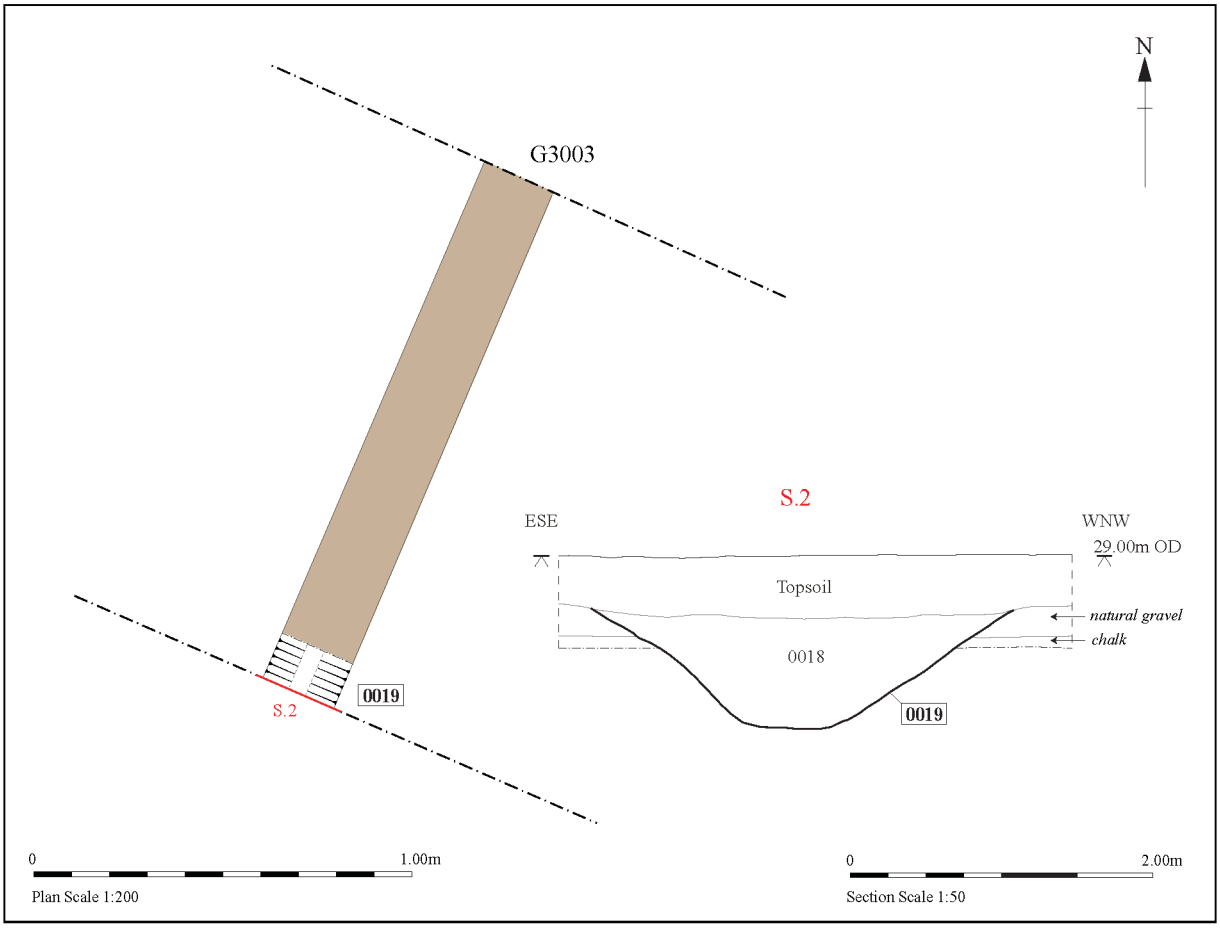

Figure 7b. CRM 058 plan and section, part 2

4.5 CDD 068: Results of the excavation

4.5.1 Natural strata

Bedrock was not observed within the area of excavation but in geotechnical test pit 8 (see 4.3), approximately 300m northwest of the site, natural chalk was recorded at depths of 0.60–3.60m below ground level.

For the most part the observed natural stratum (G1001) was a mixed deposit of light to mid yellowish brown sand and fine to medium gravel 0032, assumed to be of glaciofluvial origin. It was formed into a series of terraces descending from north to south and occurred at a maximum recorded height of 26.70m OD at the north end of the site. Geotechnical test pit 9 (see 4.3), located just to the north of the excavated area, revealed that 0032 was at least 3.65m deep and that at depths of 2m or more below ground level it contained discrete pockets of light grey clay/silt. Elsewhere it contained small pockets of weathered chalk.

Towards the lower, south end of the site (adjacent to the River Gipping) these sands and gravels were recorded at a minimum height of 14.70m OD; at this point they were overlaid by superficial river terrace deposits approximately 0.40m thick. These deposits extended up the side of the valley to a maximum recorded height of 15.20m OD and included areas of medium to large, angular or rounded flint cobbles and sand (0068), fine gravel (also 0068) and reddish brown sand and gravel (0055).

4.5.2 Mesolithic: 10,000–4000 BC

Two or three patinated flint blades might be of Mesolithic date, but if so they were residual finds in later Neolithic features.

4.5.3 Earlier Neolithic: 4000–3000 BC

Six flint blades and a horseshoe-shaped scraper from pit G1008 are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (Butler 2005, 121 & 125), although the pit also contained later Neolithic pottery and worked flints.

4.5.4 Later Neolithic: 3000–2200 BC

Two adjacent and obviously associated pits (G1008 & G1009) are dated to this period on the evidence of characteristic Grooved ware pottery in their fills.

G1008: Pit and its fills
Contexts: 0016, 0017, 0018, 0019, 0020

Pit G1008 (Fig. 9) was sub-circular with a diameter of 0.70m and depth of 0.23m deep. It had steep to vertical sides and a flattish base. Basal fill 0016 was loose, mid orangey greyish brown silty sand that is interpreted as slumped natural. Secondary fill 0017 was compact, mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material. Principal fill 0018 was compact, mid orangey greyish brown sand containing moderate pebbles, eighteen sherds of Grooved ware pottery and twenty-eight worked flints; the latter were concentrated at the base of the pit on its south side and were mainly flakes but include a small single platform flake core, a horseshoe type scraper and a retouched thin pointed blade.

G1009: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0026, 0027

Pit G1009 (Fig. 9) was sub-circular or oval (having been disturbed by burrowing at its southwest end) and measured 1.02m x 0.70m x 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 0026 was loose, mid brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles, six small fragments of Grooved ware pottery and some worked flints.

The pottery fragments from pits G1008 and G1009 (which were only 0.80m apart) probably represent two vessels, each of which was divided between the two pits. This indicates that the pits were in use at the same time and raises the possibility of the deliberate placement of the pottery fragments.

4.5.5 Later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age (Beaker): 3000–1600 BC

One pit near the north end of the site is dated to this period on the evidence of a single fragment of Beaker pottery.

G1002: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0021, 0022

G1002 (Fig. 8) was a shallow, oval pit measuring 1.80m x 0.84m x 0.20m deep with gently sloping sides and an undulating base. Its fill 0021 was soft, light brown or dark greyish brown sand containing occasional pebbles, two small sherds of pottery (one Grooved ware fragment and one Beaker fragment) and small quantities of worked flint and fire-cracked flint. The function of the pit is unknown and there were no obviously associated features.

4.5.6 Later Iron Age: 350 BC – AD 43

Activity in the vicinity of the site during the later Iron Age is represented by a single find – a bronze coin, possibly Trinovantian, recovered from the spoil heap during metal-detecting.

4.5.7 Roman: AD 43–410

There were no features that could be assigned definitely to the Roman period although a possible hollow-way G1011 and a ditch G1014, both of which produced medieval pottery, might have had earlier origins (see 4.5.9). Activity in the general area of the site during the Roman period was represented by seven sherds of pottery, a piece of vessel glass, thirteen fragments of ceramic building material (all residual finds in later features), two coins (one of which was unstratified, the other residual), and part of a possible buckle from subsoil G1018.

4.5.8 Early Anglo-Saxon: AD 400–650

Early Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site is represented by a small sunken-featured building (SFB) and nearby pits, all located near the northern end of the site.

G1004: Sunken-featured building (SFB)
Contexts: 0007, 0008, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031

SFB G1004 (Fig. 8) was represented by a sub-rectangular pit with rounded corners (context 0008), measuring 2.95m northeast–southwest x 2.40m northwest–southeast x up to 0.40m deep. Generally its sides were moderately steep, breaking gradually into a flat base. The northeast corner was noticeably more rounded and had a stepped profile.

A posthole was located centrally at either end of the long axis of the cut, and these were approximately 2.5m apart. Posthole 0029, at the southwest end, was oval and measured 0.30m x 0.26m x 0.47m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. Posthole 0031, at the northeast end, was sub-circular and measured 0.34m wide x 0.60m deep, with vertical sides and a concave base. The postholes were filled with similar deposits of soft, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand containing occasional pebbles (0028 & 0030). A large flint nodule at the base of fill 0030 is interpreted as a possible post pad. Neither posthole displayed evidence for a post pipe, suggesting that the posts were pulled out rather than being left to decay *in situ*.

The SFB was filled with a single deposit of soft, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand mottled with orangey brown and yellowish brown sand (0007). The preliminary assessment of a soil monolith sample suggests that the fill displays no layering to indicate markedly different infill histories or evidence for occupation surfaces, and that it probably represented the disuse and deliberate backfilling of the SFB (see 5.6).

Fill 0007 contained eighty-seven fragments of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery representing four vessels; these included an almost complete globular jar. Other finds included a moderate amount of animal bone (some burnt), heat-altered stones, charcoal and fired clay, as well as residual finds of Roman vessel glass and tiles and prehistoric worked flint.

G1003: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0005, 0006

Pit G1003 (Fig. 8) was located less than 2m east of SFB G1004. It was oval in plan, measuring 1.70m x 1.54m x 0.45m deep with steep sides and a slightly

concave base. Its single fill 0005 was compact, dark brownish black silty sand containing frequent angular and rounded flint pebbles, frequent small to large fragments of animal bone, three fragments of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a sherd of Roman pottery, a fragment of Roman box flue tile and some residual prehistoric worked flints.

G1005: Two (cooking?) pits and their fills
Contexts: 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015

Two small and adjacent pits (Fig. 8) separated only by a narrow ridge of scorched natural sand (0013 & 0015) were located approximately 5m south of SFB G1004. Pit 0013 was oval, measuring 0.66m x 0.52m x 0.44m deep. Pit 0015 was oval, measuring 0.56m x 0.46m x 0.40m deep. Both pits had steep to vertical sides and concave bases. They were filled by what was effectively the same deposit of compact, patchy dark brown, grey or black sand containing frequent fire-cracked flint and occasional pebbles (0012/0014). The fill extended across the top of the narrow ridge that divided the pits.

The function of the pits is uncertain but the presence of frequent fire-cracked flint and the scorching of the sand suggests that they were cooking pits. There was no artefactual dating evidence and no potential for radiocarbon dating, but the pits are assumed to have been contemporary with the nearby SFB, and therefore of Early Anglo-Saxon date.

4.5.9 Medieval: AD 1066–1400

A possible hollow-way and three ditches (one of which contained a human burial), provide the evidence for the use of the site in the medieval period. However, it is possible that some of these features might have had earlier origins, as discussed below.

G1011: Possible hollow-way and its fills
Contexts: 0037, 0038, 0042, 0047, 0048, 0051, 0052

A large, linear cut feature 0042 was oriented west-northwest–east-southeast. It was >5.50m long x up to 6.20m wide x up to 1.10m deep and had shallow sides breaking imperceptibly into a concave base (Fig. 10). It followed the

contour at the base of a gentle slope, with ground level rising immediately to the north. To the west of this feature ground level fell away steeply towards the River Gipping. Given its dimensions and topographic location G1011 is interpreted as a possible hollow-way or eroded track.

It was filled by various sandy deposits that contained small quantities of cultural material including fire-cracked flint from 0037 and 0047, prehistoric worked flints from 0037, two small fragments of early medieval pottery and a Roman sherd from 0037 and a Roman coin from 0047. Fill 0037 also produced twelve fragments of fired clay in an orange, chalk-tempered fabric.

It should be noted that the finds from 0037 might have derived from overlying ditch 0040 (G1012).

G1012: Ditch and its fills
Contexts: 0039, 0040, 0045, 0050, 0067

Following the infilling of the possible hollow-way G1011 a ditch (0040) was dug on the same alignment (Fig. 10). It was >5.50m long x up to 1.30m wide x up to 0.80m deep. Its profile varied from U-shaped at its east end to almost V-shaped at its west end. Its fills were mostly greyish brown to dark brown silty sands with some charcoal flecking. A small fragment of Roman pottery and some prehistoric worked flints were recovered from fill 0045, at the east end of the ditch.

G1013: Ditch
Contexts: 0066

Ditch G1013 (Fig. 11) was oriented west-northwest–east-southeast. It measured >7.00m long x up to 2.70m wide x 0.50–0.90m deep, being deeper at its west end. The profile of the ditch varied from a flattened U-shape with a rounded base at its east end to almost V-shaped at its west end. A shallow grave (G1014) was dug into the base of the ditch.

G1014: Human burial in ditch G1013
Contexts: 0063, 0064, 0065

Grave cut 0065 was sub-rectangular and measured 1.60m east–west x 0.60m north–south x up to 0.30m deep, with a vertical edge to the north but otherwise with indeterminate sides. It was dug into the base of ditch G1013, apparently before any significant silting had taken place. It contained the almost complete skeleton of a juvenile (approximately nine years old) laid supine with the head to the west (Fig. 11). Grave fill 0063 was identified only at the east end of the cut; elsewhere the skeleton appeared to be sealed by subsequent fills of the ditch (G1015).

It should be noted here that given the depth of the burial (at least 1m below the surface of the natural stratum) it is extremely unlikely that it pre-dated the digging of the ditch.

G1015: Fills of ditch G1013
Contexts: 0061, 0062

The primary fill 0062 was compact, mid greyish brown clayey silty sand containing moderate pebbles but no cultural material. This deposit was confined to the deeper, western end of the ditch and appeared to seal burial G1014. The upper fill 0061 extended the observed length of the ditch. It was compact, mid orangey brown silty sand containing two small fragments of early medieval pottery (Fig. 11, sections S.12 & S.14).

G1016: Ditch and its fills
Contexts: 0034, 0035, 0053, 0054

Ditch G1016 (Fig. 11) was oriented north-northeast–south-southwest. It was 9.60m long x up to 1.60m wide x up to 0.62m deep, with moderately steep sides and a rounded terminus at either end. The profile of the ditch varied from V-shaped in the centre to U-shaped at the termini. The ditch respected and was perpendicular to ditch G1013 to the north.

The ditch was filled with compact, mid to dark brownish grey silty sand containing frequent large flint fragments, moderate flecks to small fragments of charcoal, twelve small fragments of early medieval pottery, two sherds of

Roman pottery and some animal bone. The nature of the fill suggests deliberate backfilling rather than gradual silting up of the ditch.

4.5.10 Post-medieval: AD 1500–1900

Two parallel ditches and another linear feature, possibly marking the position of a former hedgerow, provide the only evidence for post-medieval activity on the site.

G1006: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0009, 0010

Ditch G1006 (Fig. 9) was oriented northwest–southeast. It was >5m long x 1.80m wide x 0.55m deep with a V-shaped profile. Its fill 0009 was soft, light orangey brown sand containing 19th-century pot and building material, and some animal bone. It was probably associated with parallel ditch G1007, located 2m to the southwest.

G1007: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0003, 0004

Ditch G1007 (Fig. 9) was on the same alignment as adjacent ditch G1006. It was >5m long x 1.50m wide x 0.40m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill 0003 was soft, light orangey brown silty sand containing a piece of Roman tile and some struck flints, all of which are thought to have been residual.

It is noted that ditches G1006 and G1007 were close to the position of a field boundary shown on the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of *c*. 1880 but not shown on the Second Edition of *c.* 1890.

G1010: Linear cut feature and its fill
Contexts: 0023, 0025

Linear feature G1010 (Fig. 9) was also oriented northwest–.southeast. It was slightly irregular in plan, measuring >5m long x up to 2.60m wide x up to 0.40m deep with irregular sides and an undulating base. Its fill 0023 was loose, mid to dark brown silty sand with frequent small to large flint fragments and occasional fragments of 19th-century pottery, building material and

animal bone. Due to its obvious irregularity in plan and section this feature is interpreted as a grubbed-out hedgerow or similar feature.

4.5.11 Modern: AD 1900–Present

Agricultural topsoil 0001 (G1019) was friable, mid brownish grey loam, 0.20–0.30m thick and extended site-wide. Generally it directly overlay the natural strata G1001, indicating the depth of modern ploughing; plough scars in the surface of the natural sand and gravels were observed at several locations.

4.5.12 Undated / uncertain date

G1017: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0057, 0058

Ditch G1017, located towards the south end of the site, was oriented southwest–northeast and measured >9.0m long x up to 1.40m wide x 0.30m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig. 12). Its single fill 0057 was soft, reddish brown sand with frequent angular and rounded flints but no cultural material.

G1018: Subsoil deposits
Contexts: 0033, 0036, 0044, 0046, 0060

Generally the natural strata (G1001) were sealed by modern topsoil G1019, with no intervening subsoil horizon. However, subsoil deposits did survive at a few locations, usually where they had slumped into underlying archaeological features or filled natural hollows in the landscape. The subsoil deposits were soft, mid greyish brown or mid brown silty sands that generally produced no cultural material and cannot be dated. The exception to this was deposit 0060, which overlaid and slumped into ditch G1013 (Fig. 11, section S.12); this deposit contained small quantities of animal bone, a fragment of Roman tile and part of a possible buckle, also of Roman date. However, since the underlying ditch fill 0061 (G1015) produced medieval pottery these Roman inclusions must have been residual.

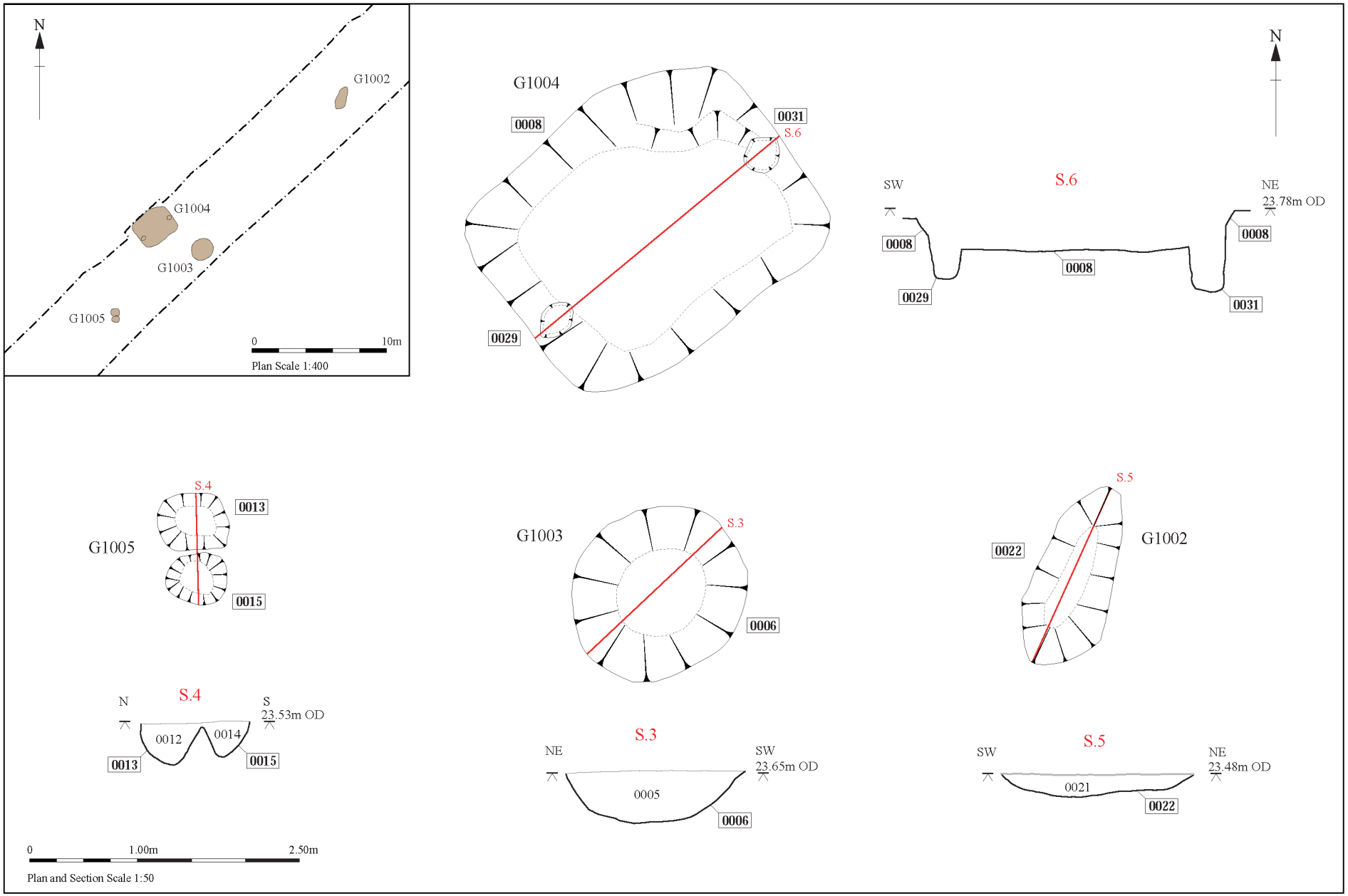

Figure 8. CDD 068 plan and sections, part 1

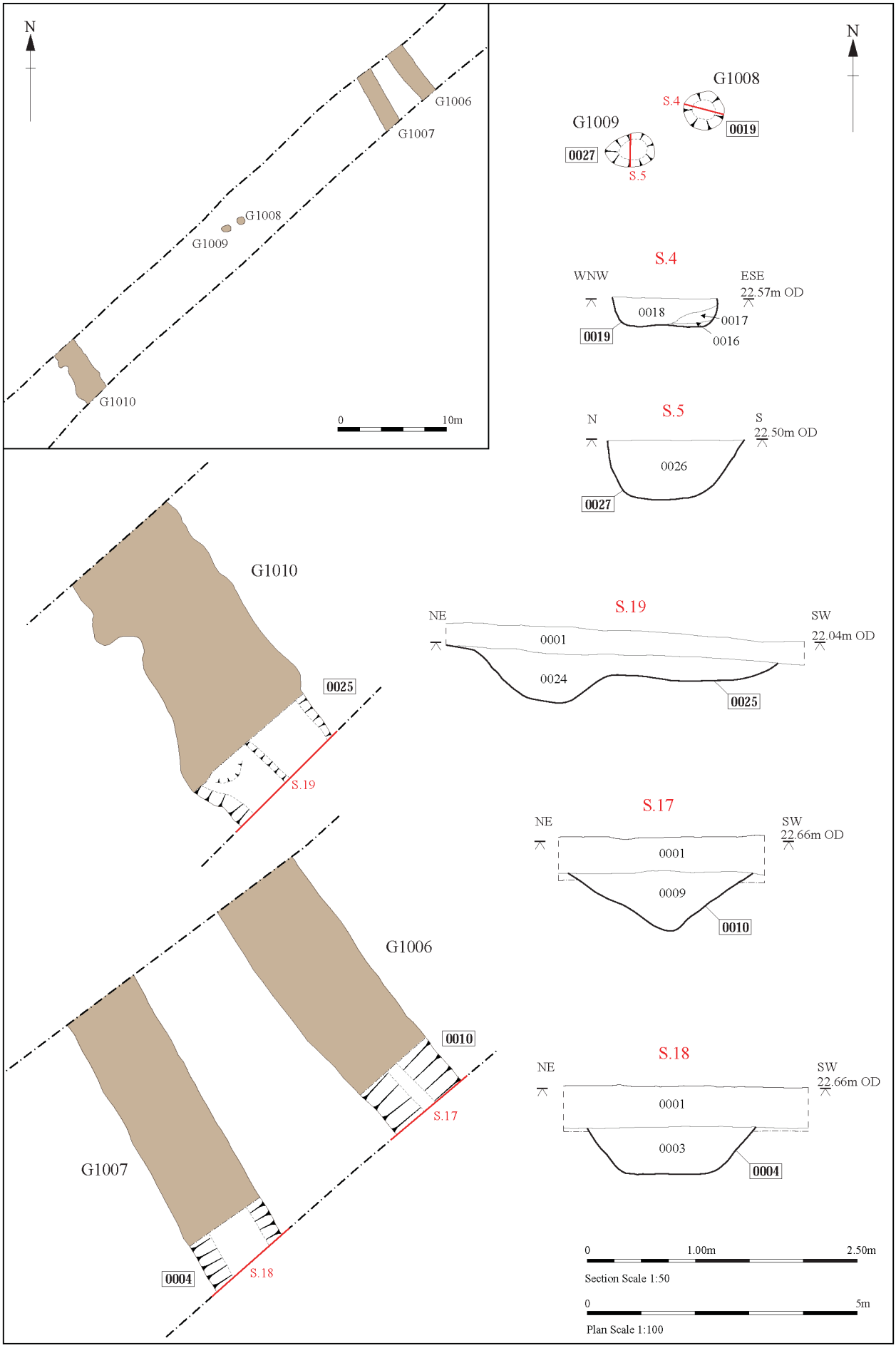

Figure 9. CDD 068 plan and sections, part 2

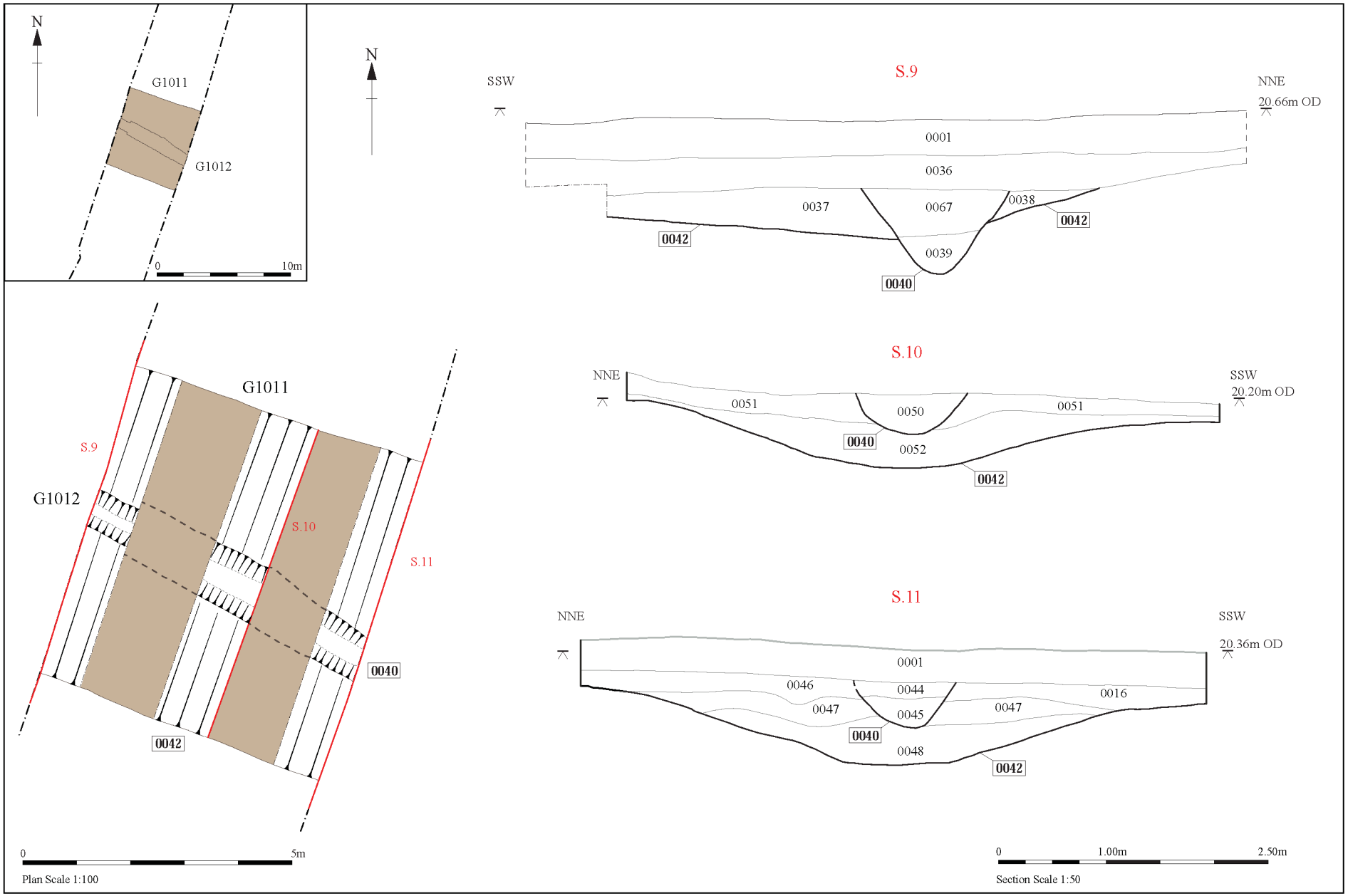

Figure 10. CDD 068 plan and sections, part 3

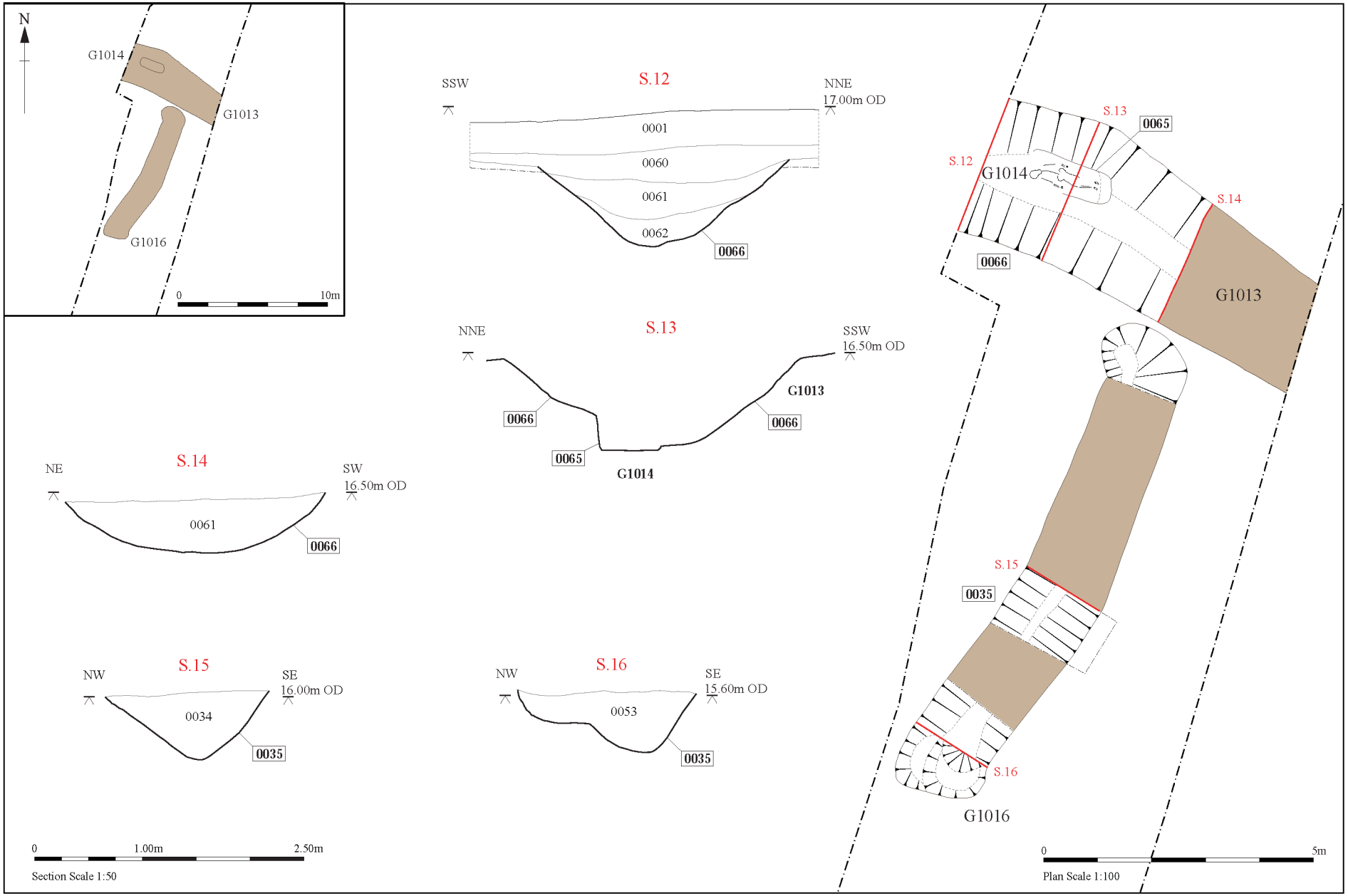

Figure 11. CDD 068 plan and sections, part 4

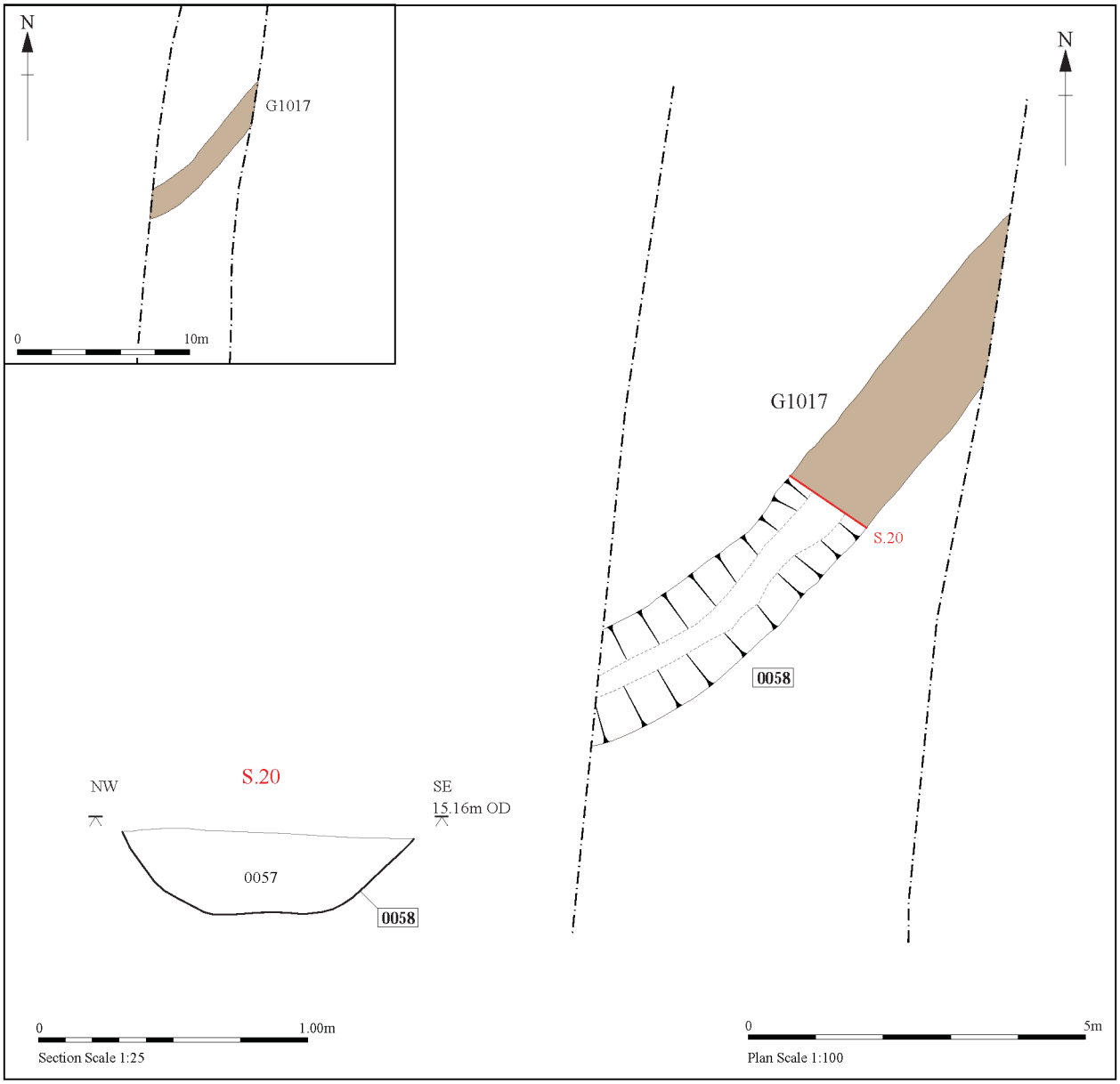

Figure 12. CDD 068 plan and sections, part 5

4.6 BAY 037: Results of the excavation

4.6.1 Natural strata (G2001)

On areas of slightly elevated ground glaciofluvial sand and gravel were encountered immediately below the topsoil. These deposits extended site-wide, undulating considerably, and in lower lying areas (within the floodplain of the River Gipping) they were sealed by relatively recent alluvial deposits.

Sedimentary coring on the south side of the river crossing (Core 1) indicated gravel at 3.10m below ground level (Hill, 2007, 8; Appendix 7). It was sealed by a vertical sequence of alluvial clay/silts and peat deposits, culminating in a stiff, light yellowish grey clay/silt immediately below the topsoil that extended throughout the low-lying field adjacent to the River Gipping at the northwest end of the site. The same alluvial sequence was observed also in nearby geotechnical test pit 12 (4.3; Fig. 6).

Similar alluvial deposits were observed in the lower-lying areas towards the southeast end of the site, commencing about 150m southeast of Mill Lane. These were not recorded archaeologically, but in geotechnical test pit 15 (just beyond the area of excavation; Fig. 6) they were exposed in section; 1.50m of clay/silt overlay a peat horizon, and the peat sealed glaciofluvial sand and gravel at 2.0m below ground level.

4.6.2 Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic: 10,000–3000 BC

Several features produced assemblages of worked flint that are characteristically of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date, dominated by thin flakes and blades from carefully prepared cores. Some of this material (notably three crested blades, a microlith fragment, a bipolar blade core and some ‘backed’ knives) are certainly of Mesolithic date.

Most of the Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flint is considered to be residual in later prehistoric deposits (see 4.6.3). However, one pit (G2006, described below) produced a worked flint assemblage of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date that was probably contemporary with the use of the pit.

G2006: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0007, 0008

Pit G2006 (Fig. 14) was sub-circular, measuring 1.15m wide x 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill 0007 was soft, mid reddish brown silty sand containing thirty-six worked flints and some fragments of fire-cracked flint.

The worked flint includes thirteen flakes and fifteen blades, mostly small and sharp, and some of which have been heat-altered. Many of these pieces probably came from the same core. A small blade that was used as a piercer is possibly of earlier Neolithic date.

Pit G2006 might have been associated with a probable prehistoric pit G2005, located about 10m to the southeast, adjacent to a (possible) prehistoric ditch G2004.

4.6.3 Later Neolithic / Bronze Age: 3000–700 BC

A ring ditch is assumed to have been of later Neolithic or Bronze Age date, although this is based on its form and probable function rather than on artefactual evidence. The only finds from the ditch were worked flints of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date that are assumed to have been residual.

G2011: Ring ditch and its fills
Contexts: 0011, 0012, 0016, 0017, 0022, 0023, 0050

Curvilinear ditch G2011 (0012/0017) measured >37m long x at least 1.60m wide x 0.65m deep with generally steep sides and a V-shaped profile. Only the outer edge of the ditch fell within the area of excavation (Fig. 13). It was part of a large ring ditch / circular enclosure (BAY 007), approximately 80–90m in diameter, identified on aerial photographs (Rolfe 2006, 7; Appendix 10) and by geophysical survey (Hancock 2007b, 14; fig. 4, marked *A*; Appendix 9).

The ditch was generally filled by a single deposit of light to mid orangey brown sand with occasional angular flint fragments and rounded pebbles (0011/0050). At one location a sequence of two discrete fills was recorded (0022 & 0023).

Twenty worked flints of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date were found in ditch fills 0011 and 0022. They include a crested blade from a bipolar core and part of a microlith that are certainly Mesolithic.

Two of the ditch fills were sampled for environmental analysis – fill 0011 (Sample 7) and fill 0050 (Sample 6) – but did not provide meaningful results.

The ring ditch was cut by linear ditch G2008, which produced a moderate assemblage of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flint but is otherwise undated.

4.6.4 Later Iron Age: 350 BC – AD 43

The only evidence for later Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site was a bronze *unit* of Cunobelin, dated to the first half of the 1st century AD, found in association with Roman and post-medieval artefacts in subsoil layer G2003.

4.6.5 Unspecified prehistoric: 7000 BC – AD 43

A small pit contained a moderate assemblage of fired-cracked flints and is assumed to have been of prehistoric date, although no dating evidence was retrieved.

G2005: Pit and its fill
Contexts: 0005, 0006

G2005 was an oval pit measuring 1.09m x 0.76m x 0.28m deep, with gently-sloping sides and a sloping base (Fig. 14). Its fill 0005 was soft, light to mid brown sand with patches of black silty sand and frequent fire-cracked flints. The nature of its fill suggests that it might have been a cooking pit.

Pit G2005 might have been associated with nearby pit G2006 (Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic) and adjacent ditch G2004 (of uncertain but possibly prehistoric date).

4.6.6 Roman: AD 43–410

Occupation of the site during the Roman period was represented possibly by a row of ten pits and a small but significant assemblage of residual and unstratified finds.

G2002: Row of ten pits and their fills
Contexts: 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034, 0035, 0036, 0037, 0038, 0039, 0040, 0041, 0042, 0043, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0048, 0049, 0051, 0052

Ten pits were aligned in a row on a north-northwest–south-southeast orientation, extending over a distance of 32m and potentially continuing beyond the limit of excavation (Fig. 15). They varied in shape but were generally sub-circular or oval; a notable exception was pit 0052 at the southeast end of the row, which was square with rounded corners. The dimensions of the pits ranged from 1.00–1.67m in width and 0.30–0.90m in depth. They were generally steep-sided with flat or concave bases. The pit centres were spaced about 3.4m apart.

One of the pits (0030/0032) appeared to show evidence of re-cutting (Fig. 15, S.26).

The fills of the pits varied considerably. Most of them contained a single fill of clayey or silty sand, sometimes with patches and lenses of crushed chalk or patches of firm, light greenish grey clay/silt with frequent crushed chalk inclusions. Some pits, such as 0044, were entirely filled with the same light greenish grey clay/silt with frequent crushed chalk. These deposits were indistinguishable from the natural chalky till observed in a deep cutting for the new water main, about 450m to the southeast (see 4.7).

Some of the pits contained occasional inclusions of Roman pottery, few of which can be dated precisely although fill 0033 (pit 0035) produced a fragment from a dish or bowl with a chamfered base that can probably be dated to the early to mid 2nd – 4th century. Other finds included moderate amounts of Roman building material, mostly roof tiles and a single fragment of box flue tile. Two small pieces of post-medieval CBM and a post-medieval dress-making pin were found also; these might have been intrusive, but could also indicate a relatively recent date for the pit alignment. The only other metal object was a fragment of copper alloy stem or tube with a small off-centre bore, from pit 0037.

Three of the pit fills were sampled for environmental analysis – fill 0029 (Sample 3), fill 0038 (Sample 4) and fill 0045 (Sample 5) – but the results were inconclusive (see 5.8).

The function of the pits is unknown. They might have been post settings, although no post pipes were seen. They were all sealed by subsoil layer G2003, which contained much Roman CBM and some Roman metal objects, as well as small amounts of post-medieval CBM.

Residual and unstratified Roman finds

The residual Roman finds included two coins. A *dupondis* of Hadrian (AD 118–124) was found towards the north end of the site in topsoil G2012 and a *nummus* of the House of Constantine (AD 347–348) came from the topsoil in the vicinity of the row of pits. Two copper alloy objects – a nail cleaner and a brooch – were found in subsoil G2003.

Several unstratified Roman finds – two coins, two brooches and a finger ring – were found during metal-detecting of the spoil-heap to the east of Mill Lane.

4.6.7 Early Anglo-Saxon: AD 410–650

The only evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site was an unstratified fragment of a moulded bar from a wrist clasp, dated to the late 5th or 6th century.

4.6.8 Medieval: AD 1066–1500

There were no features of medieval date and few, if any, stray finds. A small copper-alloy and iron buckle dated to the 14th–16th century was found on the spoil heap and a copper alloy ring of medieval or post-medieval date came from subsoil layer G2003.

4.6.9 Post-medieval: AD 1500–1900

There were no intrusive features of post-medieval date. A few metal objects were found during metal-detecting of the topsoil or on the spoil heap. Some fragments of post-medieval roof tile came from subsoil G2003.

G2003: Subsoil
Contexts: 0026

This was a layer of soft, mid brown silty sand, up to 0.15m thick and confined to an area of approximately 200m^2 immediately to the northwest of Mill Lane. It contained moderate fragments of Roman CBM, occasional Roman pottery and metal artefacts, and occasional fragments of post-medieval roof tile and brick.

Generally the subsoil overlay the natural stratum G2001 (with an indistinct interface) and was sealed by modern topsoil G2012. It is interpreted as a natural soil horizon that has been amended by ploughing – a former ploughsoil. It was probably more widespread originally but has been removed elsewhere through erosion or modern ploughing.

The subsoil sealed the row of Roman pits G2002, which also contained reasonable amounts of CBM and were possibly the source of the material that became incorporated into the overlying subsoil.

4.6.10 Modern: AD 1900–Present

The modern topsoil G2012 (0001) was friable, mid brownish grey loam, 0.20–0.30m thick and extending site-wide. Generally it directly overlay the natural stratum G2001 and sealed the archaeological features. In the area to the northwest of Mill Lane the topsoil overlay subsoil G2003.

4.6.11 Unknown / uncertain date

Three, presumably contemporary, ditches arranged in a rectilinear grid pattern produced some Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic flints but were otherwise undated. One of the ditches was stratigraphically later than ring ditch G2011. A small pit located within the area enclosed by the ditches is undated, as is another ditch located elsewhere on the site.

G2008: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0003, 0004

Ditch G2008 was linear and oriented approximately east–west. It was >10m long x up to 1.15m wide x up to 0.50m deep (becoming deeper to the west) and had steep sides and a rounded base (Fig. 14). The ditch equated to linear positive anomaly *C*, recorded during the geophysical survey of the site (Hancock 2007b, 14; fig. 4; Appendix 9). Ditch G2008 partially truncated (and therefore post-dated) ring ditch G2011, as shown on Figure 13, section S.36.

Its fill 0003 was loose, mid brown silty sand containing frequent pebbles and a moderate assemblage of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flint.

G2009: Ditch and its fill
Contexts: 0009, 0010

Ditch G2009 was linear and oriented west-southwest–east-northeast. It was >8.85m long x up to 0.75m wide x 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 14). Its intercutting relationship with ring ditch G2011 could not be determined.

The ditch fill (0009) was loose, mid brown silty sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material. Despite this, ditch G2009 is thought to have been broadly contemporary with the roughly parallel ditch G2008, located about 13m to the southeast.

Ditch G2009 is on the same alignment as a slightly curving and discontinuous linear positive anomaly recorded further to the northeast during the geophysical survey (Hancock 2007b, 14; fig. 4: Appendix 9).

G2010: Ditch and its fill

Contexts: 0014, 0015, 0021

Ditch G2010 was linear and oriented north-northwest–south-southeast. It was 11.40m long x up to 0.80m wide x 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 14). The ditch ran between ditches G2008 and G2009 and was probably contemporary with them, although the stratigraphic evidence at the ditch intersections was inconclusive.

The ditch contained a single fill (0014/0021) of loose, mid brown silty sand with occasional large pebbles and three worked flints of probable Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic date.

G2007: Pit and its fill

Contexts: 0018, 0019

Pit G2007 was sub-circular, with a diameter of approximately 0.55m, depth of 0.13m and a saucer-shaped profile (Fig. 14). Its fill 0018 was compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional pebbles but no dating evidence. The pit was located in the area enclosed by ditches G2008, G2009 and G2010 but there is nothing to suggest that it was contemporary with those features.

G2004: Ditch and its fill

Contexts: 0024, 0025

G2004 was a linear ditch, >10m long x 2.10m wide x 0.42m deep with a flattened U-shaped profile (Fig. 14). Its single fill 0024 was loose, mid brown (mottled yellowish) silty sand with occasional pebbles and one worked flint – a heat-altered blade. The dating evidence is obviously inconclusive, but it should be noted that the ditch was close to two pits – G2006 (probably Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic) and G2005 (unspecified prehistoric). Early Ordnance Survey maps do not show any field boundaries in this area of the site, so ditch G2004 is unlikely to have been of post-medieval date.

The ditch is on the same orientation as the southernmost of two linear positive anomalies revealed by the geophysical survey (Hancock 2007b, 14; fig. 4, marked *E;* Appendix 9).

4.7 Results of the monitoring to the southeast of BAY 037

No archaeological features or deposits were identified in this area (Fig. 6). Chalky till was observed (but not recorded) in a deep cutting for the new water main, about 200m northwest of the Baylham pumping station. It was overlaid by deposits of glaciofluvial sand and gravel, which extended across the rising ground to the southeast. To the northeast of the deep cutting the pipeline easement crossed the floodplain of the River Gipping and alluvial clay/silt was encountered immediately below the topsoil.

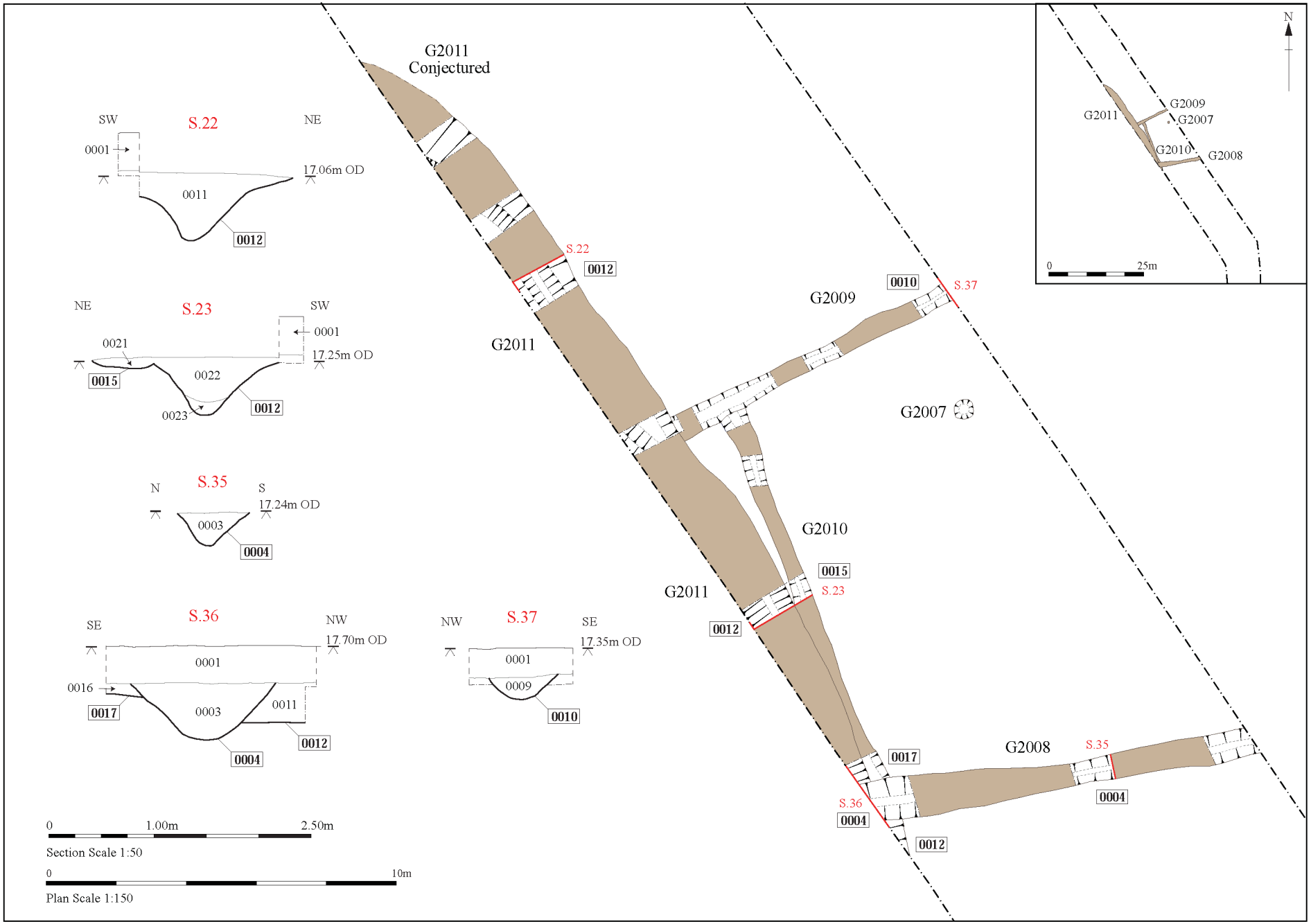

Figure 13. BAY 037 plan and sections, part 1

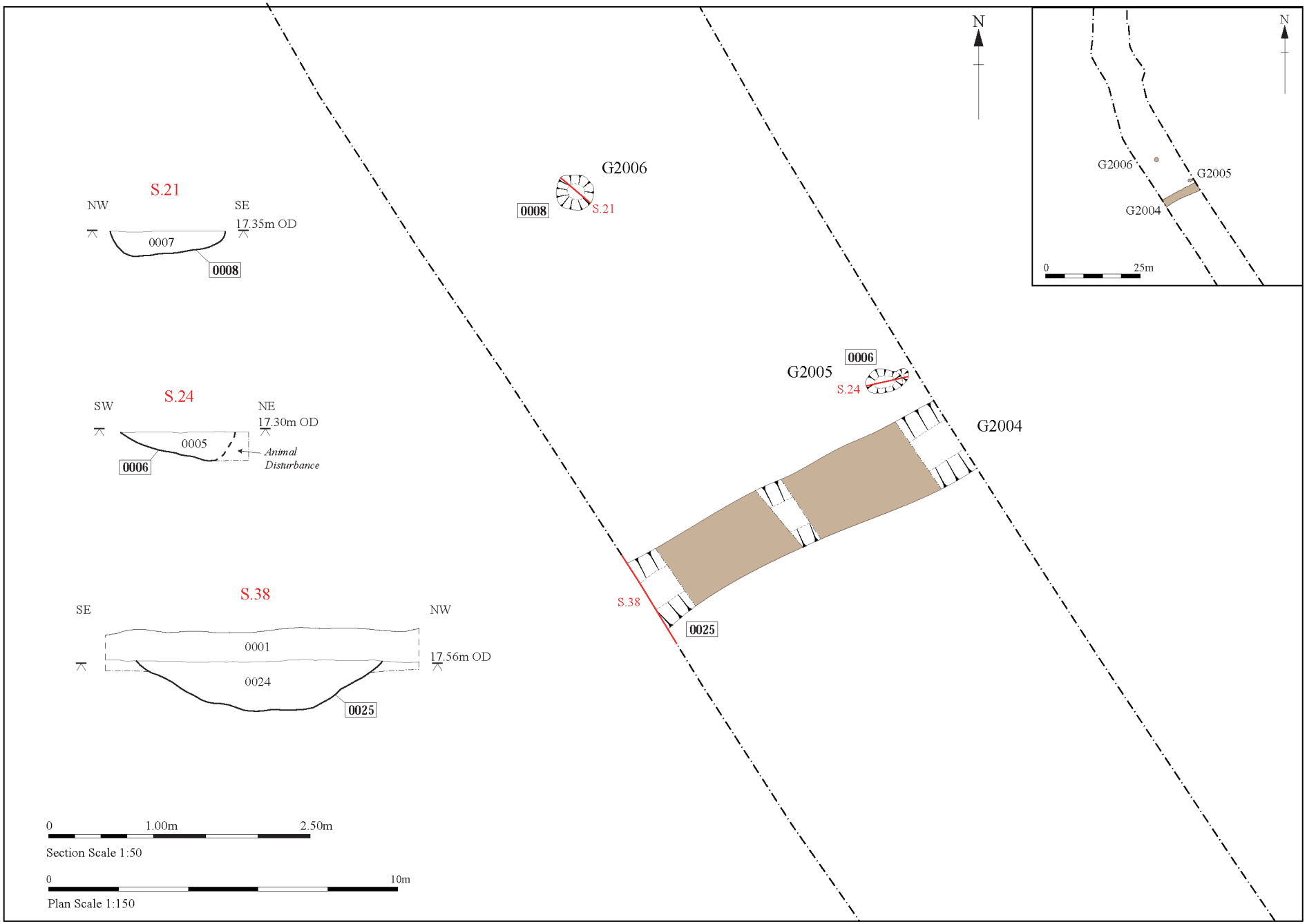

Figure 14. BAY 037 plan and sections, part 2

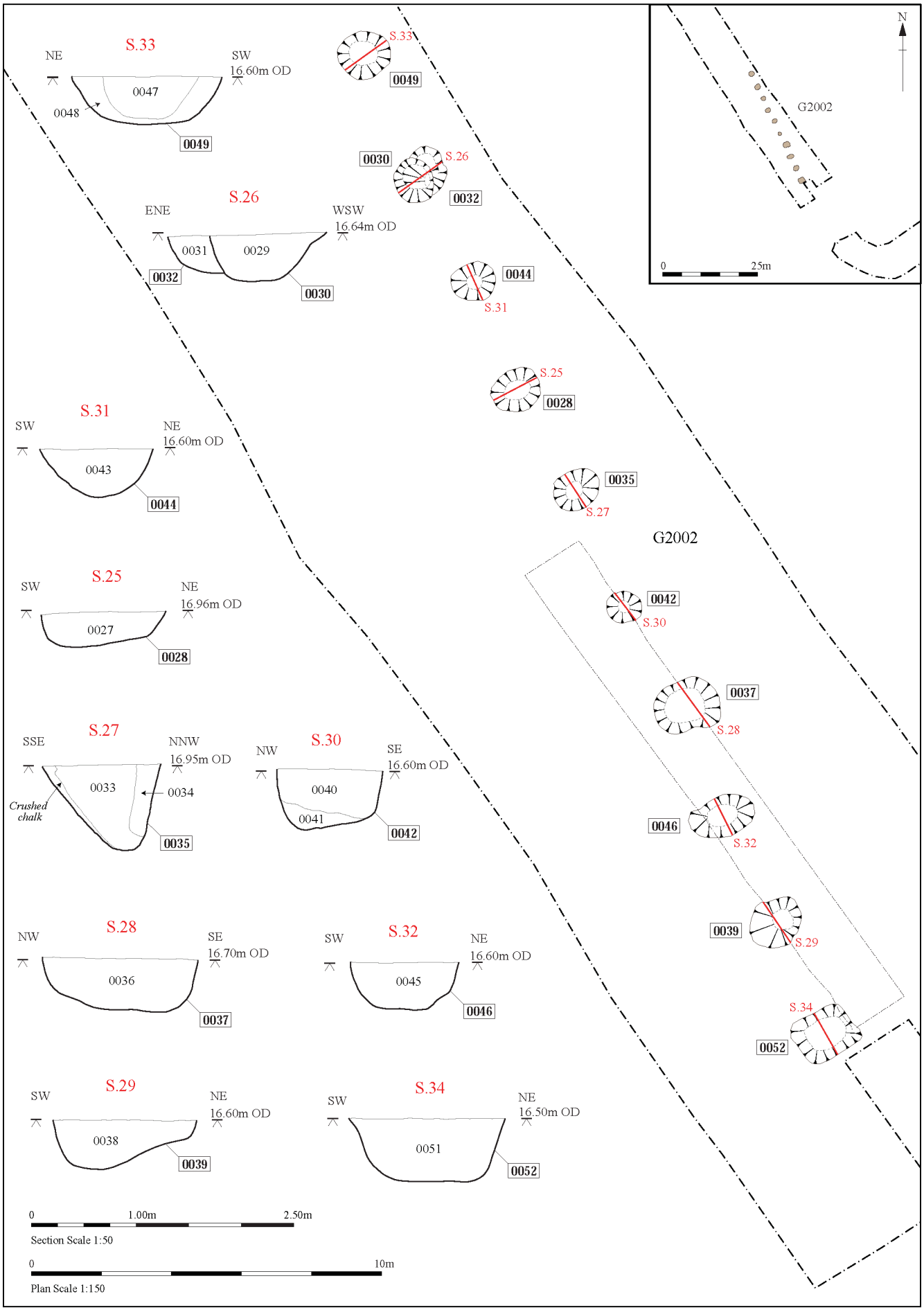

Figure 15. BAY 037 plan and sections, part 3

Plate 1. SFB G1004, looking northwest (1m scale)

Plate 2. Inhumation G1014 in ditch G1013, looking southwest (1m scale)

Plate 3. Ring ditch G2011 (right) and ditch G2010 (left), looking southeast (1m scale)

Plate 4. Pit alignment G2002, looking south

5 Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

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

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 04: Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive

Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of digital colour images

Task 06: Catalogue and archiving of monochrome print images

Task 07: Contexts allocated to Groups

Task 08: Group description/discussion text

Task 09: Survey data uploaded and converted to MapInfo format

Task 10: Plans digitised and integrated with survey data

Task 11: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 12: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

Task 13: Assessment of soil micromorphological samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archives for each site code / HER number are quantified in Tables 11–13.

CRM 058

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	1	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	19	A4 paper

Table 11. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive (CRM 058)

CDD 068

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	3	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	68	A4 paper
Environmental sample register sheets	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	15	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	11	290 x 320mm film
Section drawing sheets	2	A1 drawing film,
Digital images (film code: GDG 1–61)	61	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Digital image register sheets	2	A4 paper
B/W image images ((film code: GDH 1–35; GDI 1–32)	67	photographic negatives
B/W contact sheets	2	photographic contact sheets
B/W image register sheets	2	A4 paper

Table 12. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive (CDD 068)

BAY 037

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	1	A4 paper
Context recording sheets	55	A4 paper
Environmental sample register sheets	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample recording sheets	7	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	9	290 x 320mm film
Section drawing sheets	1	290 x 320mm film
Digital images (film code: GDG 62–94)	33	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Digital image register sheets	2	A4 paper
B/W images (film codes: GDI 33–36; GEI 1–36)	40	photographic negatives
B/W contact sheets	2	photographic contact sheets
B/W image register sheets	1	A4 paper

Table 13. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive BAY 037

5.3 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive (CRM 058)

Stephen Benfield (with Andrew Brown & Richenda Goffin)

5.3.1 Introduction

The finds from this phase of the investigation are mostly surface finds recovered during the field-walking / metal-detecting survey, although small quantities were recovered from two post-medieval ditches. The finds consist of pottery, CBM, worked flints, glass, clay tobacco pipe stems and various metal objects, which are summarised in Table 14. A more detailed list by grid square / context number can be found in Appendix 11.

Most of the finds that can be closely dated are of post-medieval date. In addition there is a small quantity of worked flint of prehistoric date, one or two pieces of possible Roman brick or tile and a few sherds of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery. Most of the finds are either abraded or degraded.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	53	287
CBM	47	1489
Worked flint	23	213
Glass	28	201
Clay tobacco pipe	17	36
Metal finds (various)	42	601

Table 14. Bulk finds quantities (CRM 058)

5.3.2 Pottery

Stephen Benfield (with Richenda Goffin)

Small quantities of pottery were recovered from most of the field-walking squares, as shown in Table 15. In total the pottery amounted to fifty-three sherds with a total weight of 287g. The named pottery fabrics referred to are those of the Suffolk pottery fabric type series.

Most of the pottery (forty-one sherds weighing 216g) dates from the 19th century or later. This includes various white-glazed wares (some with applied transfer patterns), glazed red earthenwares and sherds from flower pots,

which, for the purposes of this report, have simply been grouped together as they are of limited archaeological significance.

The remaining twelve sherds span the medieval and early post-medieval periods. The earliest dated of these sherds were recovered from field-walking Square 0002. These are an abraded flat rim from a bowl in Medieval Coarse Ware (Fabric MCW) and a rim from a bowl in Hollesley type coarse ware (Fabric HOLL), both of which can be dated to the 13th–14th century. Sherds which can be dated to the Late medieval or post-medieval period consist of Late Medieval Transitional Ware (Fabric LMT) dated 15th–late 16th century (0001 & 0005), Tin Glazed Earthenware (Fabric TGE) dated 16th–18th century (0008) and Iron Glazed Black Ware (Fabric IGBW) dated 16th–18th century (0003, 0004, 0006 & 0007). A sherd of Staffordshire type slipware (Fabric STAF) dated late 17th–18th century came from 0002.

Squ/Cont	No	Wt (g)	Details
0001	5	8	4 sherds (6g) 19th c+; 1 Glazed Red Earthenware (2g) 16th–18th c abr.
0002	18	90	15 sherds (56g) 19th c+; 1 Staffordshire type slipware (14g) L17th–18th c, abr.; 1 Medieval Coarse Ware bowl rim (10g) 13th–14th c abr.; 1Hollesley type coarse ware rim (10g) 13th–14th c
0003	7	49	6 sherds (48 g) 19th c+; 1Iron Glazed Black Ware (1g) 16th–18th c.
0004	7	28	6 sherds (23g) 19th c+; 1 Iron Glazed Black Ware (5g) 16th–18th c abr.
0005	2	12	1 sherd Glazed Red Earthenware (3g) 16th–18th c; 1 sherd Late medieval Transitional (9g) 15th–L16th c
0006	1	4	1 sherd Iron Glazed Black Wares (4g) 16th–18th c
0008	7	32	5 sherds (24g) 19th c+; 1 Tin Glazed Earthenware (6g) 16th–18th c abr. ; 1 Iron Glaze Black Ware (2g) 16th–18th c
0009	2	7	sherds 19th c+
0010	2	15	sherds 19th c+
0018	1	37	sherd 19th c+

Table 15. Pottery by field-walking square / context (CRM 058)

5.3.3 Ceramic Building Material

There are forty-seven pieces of CBM weighing a total of 1489g. This material was recovered from all of the field-walking squares and from ditch 0017 (G3002). The CBM consists mostly of abraded peg-tile pieces that are probably of post-medieval date. There are concentrations of CBM in 0002 & 0003 and a slightly smaller concentration in 0008. One thick piece of flat brick

or tile of probable Roman date was recovered from ditch 0017 (G3002). Another piece from 0001 might possibly be Roman also, but may well be a piece of post-medieval brick.

5.3.4 Worked flint

A small quantity of worked or struck flints was recovered. In total these amount to twenty-three pieces weighing a total of 213g. However, two or three of the pieces have probably been created by natural processes or impacts by machinery. Also, many of the other fragments appear quite crude and as they have been recovered from topsoil it seems possible that some of these might be products of agricultural working impacts too. The flint flakes that are present are generally squat and irregular and are probably of later Bronze Age to Iron Age date. However, there is one blade, recovered from 0005, which is more likely to date to the Mesolithic or Neolithic periods. The largest quantities of struck flint were recovered from 0005 & 0007.

5.3.5 Glass

Sherds of coloured and clear glass of post-medieval date were recovered from Squares 0001–0009; a single piece was also recovered from 0011. In total twenty-eight pieces were recovered, weighing a total of 201g. Generally between one and four pieces were recovered from each of the field-walking squares with a single concentration of ten pieces from 0002.

5.3.6 Clay tobacco pipes

Small pieces of clay pipe stems, all about 20–30mm long, were recovered from five of the field-walking squares (see Appendix 11). These pieces can only be dated broadly to the period 1580–1910.

5.3.7 Small finds and metalwork

Stephen Benfield (with Andrew Brown)

Metal items, ranging from objects to folded pieces of sheet or foil, were a common find, being recovered from most of the field-walking squares and from the fill of ditch 0019 (G3003). A complete listing of the metal finds can be found in Appendix 11. Only Squares 0010 & 0011 did not produce at least one metal item. In all there are forty-two individual pieces of metal with a combined weight of 601g. None of the metal objects or fragments have been cleaned or conserved.

The metal finds are a mixture of iron, lead and metal alloy pieces, consisting mainly of machine parts, agricultural items, buttons, machine-made objects and odd lumps or pieces of metal sheet. These can be dated as post-medieval or modern. However, there are two objects that are of some archaeological interest or significance. One is a medieval copper alloy strap end, which came from 0005, and can be dated to the 14th century. The other is a copper alloy post-medieval shoe buckle, which came from 0003, and can be dated to the 17th–18th century.

5.3.8 Discussion of the finds from CRM 058

Most of the finds are of post-medieval or modern date and are of little archaeological significance. However, there are a few prehistoric worked flints and some medieval finds dated to the 13th–14th century. The worked flints indicate prehistoric activity in the general area but are too few in number to suggest occupation of the site at that time. The medieval finds are assumed to represent casual losses and do not indicate intensive use of the site during that period. The copper alloy strap end is of intrinsic interest and should be cleaned and conserved.

5.4 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive (CDD 068)

Stephen Benfield (with Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Andrew Brown, Val Fryer, John Hines & Judith Plouviez)

5.4.1 Introduction

Table 16 shows the quantities of particular finds types collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 12 and small finds are listed comprehensively in Appendix 14. There is also a small number of small finds (see 5.4.8) and a skeleton from an inhumation burial (5.4.9).

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	160	2033
CBM	26	3307
Fired clay	67	723
Worked flint	119	1499
Burnt flint / stone	83	3228
Animal bone	156	1290
Glass	2	14
Iron nails	1	11
Stone (chalk)	2	102
Shell (oyster)	1	8

Table 16. Bulk finds quantities (CDD 068)

5.4.2 Pottery

Prehistoric pottery

A small quantity of later Neolithic and later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery, consisting of Grooved Ware and Beaker sherds, was recovered from three contexts. A full list of the pottery by context is contained in Appendix 14.

A small quantity of later Neolithic Grooved ware was recovered from two pits: 0019 (fill 0018; G1008) and 0027 (fill 0026; G1009). In total there are twenty-one sherds together with a number of small fragments or crumbs with a combined weight of 168g. The fabric of all of the sherds is vesicular with few obvious inclusions, although some sand is visible and some grog may also be present. The vesicular nature of the fabric is a common characteristic of Grooved ware in East Anglia (Martin 1993, 44). A small pottery fragment from

another pit 0022 (fill 0021; G1002), based on the fabric and appearance, is probably also Grooved ware.

Almost all of the sherds can be divided between two groups, each of which appears to represents a single pot. Sherds from both of these groups were recovered from each of the two pits G1008 (sixteen sherds) & G1009 (five sherds). While it seems probable that the two groups of sherds represent parts of two pots, no sherd joins have been found between the two pits that would confirm this. It is also possible that a few sherds might represent one or more other vessels.

The sherds representing the first group, or pot, are all relatively thick (9–10mm), with oxidised brownish-red surfaces decorated with horizontal grooving. These sherds are from a tub-shaped pot decorated with all-over horizontal grooving. There are body sherds and sherds from the lower wall and base. Body sherds were recovered from both of the pits, while the lower wall and base edge sherds were only recovered from pit G1008. No rim sherds are present. The lower wall and base sherds appear more abraded and have broader grooving than the body sherds, so it might be possible they are part of a separate pot. However, this seems unlikely and it may be that the surface of the lower part of the vessel was subject to more wear. Also, one of the grooved body sherds (from pit G1008) has a darker surfaced finish so that it might also be part of another pot, although it may be from a discoloured area of the surface of the same vessel.

The sherds representing the second group, or pot, are thin walled (4–5mm) with dark brown/dark grey surfaces. These are decorated with grooves, while one (from pit G1008) also shows an area of stab dot decoration next to what are probably horizontal grooved lines.

Two small, undecorated dark-coloured sherds that contain some red grog (from pit G1008) are probably also Grooved ware. These probably represent a separated vessel and may belong with the dark surfaced, grooved body sherd (from pit G1008) above. There is also one small pottery fragment from pit

0022 (fill 0021; G1002) that is similar to the oxidised Grooved Ware from pits G1008 and G1009.

It should be noted that a single, thin-walled sandy pottery sherd that contains some grog-temper was recovered from pit G1008. This is not closely dated but may date as late as the later Iron Age or Early Roman period (see below); although it can be noted that grog is a common tempering material in Bronze Age pottery.

There is one small body sherd (weighing 5g) from a later Neolithic–earlier Bronze Age Beaker. This comes from pit G1002. The fabric has sparse flint- and sand-temper with rare grog and the surface is a pale brown to red-brown colour. The sherd comes from the area of the lower neck and the top of the swell of the lower body of the pot. It is decorated with horizontal grooves on the neck around a plain area, which may be part of a lozenge shape (although this is not clear), and short vertical grooves on the top of the lower body swell.

Discussion of the prehistoric pottery

The decorative traits on the Grooved ware conform to the Clacton style defined by Longworth (1971, 236–38) and can be closely paralleled among the Grooved ware assemblage from Great Bealings, Suffolk (Martin 1993, fig 27). It seems probable that most of the Grooved ware recovered represents parts of two pots, sherds from which are divided between two adjacent pits G1008 and G1009. Sherds from individual Grooved ware pots being recovered from different pits have also been recorded at Edgerly Drain Road, Fengate, Cambridgeshire, where a number of sherds could be refitted between different pit features (Knight 2009, 157). For the Beaker, although only a small part survives, the decoration indicates that it belongs to Case's Southern Group B (Case 1993). Based on radiocarbon dates Group B, Beakers are thought to span the period of the late 3rd millennium to the 2nd quarter of the 2nd millennium in the Midlands and Southern Britain (Case 1993, 257).

Roman pottery

Seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered, as summarised in Table 17. The average weight of these sherds is about 18g. The pottery fabric codes refer to the Suffolk Roman fabric series and the form types refer to the Pakenham (Suffolk) types series (unpublished). A full list of the pottery by context is contained in Appendix 14.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve
Central Gaulish samian	SACG	1	2	
Black surface ware	BSW	1	12	0.07
Grey micaceous wares, black-surfaced	GMB	1	2	
Grey micaceous wares, grey-surfaced	GMG	1	26	
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	7	
Horningsea grey wares	HOG	1	8	
Oxford white slipped oxidised mortaria	OXWSM	1	71	0.07
Total		7	128	0.14

Table 17. Roman pottery fabric quantities (CDD 068)

A fragment of probable later Iron Age or earlier Roman pottery in a grog-tempered fabric (Fabric GROG) was recovered from a pit that otherwise contained only Neolithic pottery (G1008). The sherd is relatively thin. The fabric is moderately hard fired and sandy with some organic matter and sparse brownish-red grog is visible in the surface. This sherd was examined by Edward Martin (SCCAS Conservation Team), who considered that it should probably not date earlier than the later Iron Age.

The other sherds are all of confirmed Roman date and almost all of them can be dated to the 2nd century or later. However, they all occurred as residual finds in later deposits. The Roman pottery consists of:

One Samian import from central Gaul (Fabric SACG) of 2nd century date (0007; from Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004)

One sherd from an Oxford white slipped mortarium (Fabric OXWSM) of form 7.6 dated 3rd–4th century (0005; from Anglo-Saxon pit G1003)

One sherd of Horningsea ware (Fabric HOG) (0053; from medieval ditch G1016) and a sherd from a jar of form 4.6 in Grey micaceous ware, black-

surfaced (Fabric GMB) (0045; from medieval ditch G1012); both of these pot fragments can be dated to the 2nd–4th century.

One sherd of Grey micaceous ware, grey-surfaced (Fabric GMG), broadly dated to the Roman period (0037; possible medieval hollow-way G1011).

Post-Roman pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

128 sherds of post-Roman pottery weighing 1744g were collected from nine contexts. Table 18 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included in Appendix 14.

Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2	33	0.06	1
Early Saxon sparse shelly	ESSS	1	28		1
Early Saxon coarse shelly	ESCS	5	29		3
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	83	1252	0.60	2
Total Early Saxon		*91*	*1342*	*0.66*	*7*
Early medieval ware	EMW	2	14		2
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	2	24	0.05	2
Medieval coarseware	MCW	7	45		5
Melton shelly ware	MTN1	5	13		3
Total medieval		*16*	*96*	*0.05*	*12*
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	2	117	0.06	2
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	2	26		1
Post-medieval whitewares	PMWW	3	81	0.19	1
Total post-medieval		*7*	*224*	*0.25*	*4*
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	6	44		3
Yellow Ware	YELW	5	32	0.20	1
Black stonewares and basaltes	BLSW	3	6		1
Total modern		*14*	*82*	*0.20*	*5*
Total		**128**	**1744**	**1.16**	**28**

Table 18. Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric (CDD 068)

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the site archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with

number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were recorded in a Microsoft Access database.

Early Anglo-Saxon pottery

The majority of sherds in this assemblage are of Early Anglo-Saxon date, but they represent only seven vessels. They were recovered from the fills of SFB G1004 and a nearby pit G1003; one sherd was unstratified (0056). Four vessels were recovered from the fill of the SFB, including a near-complete globular jar in a granitic fabric, eighteen sherds of a coarser granitic vessel, and three sherds from two shelly ware vessels. The sherds from the pit also had sparse shell inclusions, although two sherds of a small hemispherical bowl were recorded as ESCQ due to abundant coarse rounded quartz. The presence of shelly and granitic wares, together with the two identifiable forms, suggests a 6th-century date for the group.

Medieval pottery

The medieval wares in this group are largely of early date, and included shell-tempered wares (EMWSS, MTN1) and sandy wares (EMW, MCW). Only one form, a simple-everted jar rim in EMW, was identifiable. All sherds were recovered from the fills of three features – 0034 (three sherds) and 0053 (nine sherds), in ditch G1016, 0037 (two sherds) in hollow-way G1011 and 0061 (two sherds), in ditch G1013.

Post-medieval and modern pottery

A mixture of post-medieval and modern wares was recovered from the fills of linear feature G1010 and ditch G1006. The glazed redwares include a bowl rim, and there is also a yellow-glazed whiteware bowl rim. One refined whiteware vessel is a hand-painted saucer, and there are fragments of a yellow ware milk jug with horizontal white slip line decoration. Fragments of basaltes with simple moulded relief decoration may have been part of a teapot lid. Overall the group was probably deposited in the 19th century.

Discussion of the post-Roman pottery from CDD 068

This small assemblage comprises three separate elements: an Early Anglo-Saxon component focussed on an SFB and pit; an early medieval group from four ditches; and a 19th-century group from two features.

The Early Anglo-Saxon group includes a near-complete jar, which is an unusual find from a non-funerary context of this period. Fragments of other vessels were also present, and together these suggested a 6th-century date for activity.

The few fragments of medieval pottery are in either shelly or relatively coarse sandy fabrics and probably represent nearby occupation centred on the 12th century. The sherds are not heavily abraded and were probably not simply the result of scattering on open fields during manuring. The post-medieval finds are similarly 'fresh' in appearance and were probably not deposited very far from their original area of use. Both groups are typical of domestic assemblages of their periods.

5.4.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Twenty-six fragments of CBM weighing 3307g were collected from eight contexts. These are shown by context in Table 19. The quantification by fabric and form is shown in Table 20.

cont	fabc	form	no	wt/g	abr	thick mm	mortar	comment	date
0003	fsg	RT	1	56					post-med
0005	mscp	BOX	1	65		18		deep combing, 5+ teeth	Roman
0007	mscp	RBT	2	84		20		1 reduced	Roman
0009	fsg	RT	3	558		14		Width 181 mm; Peg-tile 1 x R(2)	post-med
0009	mscp	QFT?	1	147		43		pink	post-med
0009	msg	LB	1	135					post-med
0009	fsg	LB	3	406	++	49		similar to bricks from Gedding	16th c?
0009	msf	LB	1	257	+	53			16th c?
0009	wfs	LB	1	720		50	thin ms	occ grog	18th c+
0037	fs	UN	1	3				poss RBT or FT?	?

cont	fabc	form	no	wt/g	abr	thick mm	mortar	comment	date
0053	mscp	RBT	1	84					Roman
0053	ms	RBT	4	65			off white	mortar frags contains some tile	Roman
0053	fsx	RBT	4	152	+	31	white, coarse	=1 tile	Roman
0055	wfs	LB	1	430		68		occ grog	18th c+
0060	fs	IMB	1	145	+	14-18			Roman

Table 19. CBM by context (CDD 068)

		Roman			Post-medieval			
Description	Fabric	BOX	IMB	RBT	LB	RT	QFT?	UN
Fine sandy	fs		1					1
Fine sandy with grog	fsg				3	4		
Fine sandy poorly mixed	fsx			4				
Medium sandy	ms			4				
Medium sandy, clay pellets	mscp	1		3			1	
Medium sandy, flint	msf				1			
Medium sandy, grog	msg				1			
White-firing fine sandy	wfs				2			

Table 20. CBM by fabric and form (CDD 068)

Three fragments of Roman tile were recovered in association with Early Anglo-Saxon pottery from SFB G1004 and the adjacent pit G1003. The fragment from the pit was a piece of box flue tile (BOX) with deep diagonal combing. Two small pieces measuring 20mm thick, one reduced, of Roman tile (RBT) came from the SFB. Other Roman tile, comprising one imbrex (IMB) and four fragments of a tile measuring 31mm thick, are recovered from ditches G1016 and G1013, both of which contained medieval pottery.

Much of the later CBM came from ditch G1006 and included fragments of red-firing late brick (LB), a possible piece of quarry floor tile (QFT?), and three fragments of a plain roof tile (RT). The latter is 181mm wide and 14mm thick and has two peg holes. Some fragments of brick were in a soft fabric similar to that manufactured in a kiln set up to supply the builders of Gedding Hall in the 16th century, but the presence of white-firing brick in the same context suggests an 18th-century date for the fill. Another brick of this type was intrusive in natural deposit 0055, although at 68mm thick this example may be of 19th-century date. One other fragment of post-medieval roof tile came from ditch G1006.

A small, unidentified fragment from post-medieval ditch G1006 may be either Roman tile or post-Roman floor tile.

5.4.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson with Stephen Benfield

Sixty-seven pieces of fired clay (723g) were collected from four contexts (Table 21). The largest quantity (515g) was associated with SFB 0008. Five small fragments from the SFB G1004 are made from a fine soft organic fabric, probably grass-tempered, similar in appearance to briquetage but not so highly fired. A further twenty-nine pieces from the same feature are in a fine sandy fabric. Part of one piece preserves a corner edge, indicating the pieces are probably part of a clay block or slab. They have been subjected to strong or prolonged heating, or to both. The interior of the pieces is grey and friable while some pieces have patches of small voids that appear to be the result of near melting and gaseous expansion within the clay. This degree of heating could suggest they are part of a light industrial hearth, or a domestic hearth or oven. The surviving surfaces are not so strongly affected as the interior so these may have been away from the most direct heat; possibly they are from the underside or and exterior surface.

One of the fills (0037) of the possible medieval hollow-way G1011 contained twelve tiny fragments in an orange chalk-tempered fabric, and twenty fragments of the same fabric occurred in ditch G1016 (0053). This type of clay was often used in oven domes in the medieval period, and the convex surfaces of some of the fragments from fill 0053 would appear to support this function.

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Abr	Colour	Surface	Notes
0007	fso	5	15	++	orange/buff		
0007	fs	29	500	+	buff/grey	flat/slightly convex, smooth	strong/prolonged heating
0037	msc	12	43	+	orange		
0045	?	1	1	+	orange		tiny
0053	msc	20	164	+	orange/grey	convex, slightly smoothed, reduced	chalk leached out

Table 21. Catalogue of fired clay (CDD 068)

5.4.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Summary

A total of one hundred and nineteen struck flints was recovered from the fills of three possible prehistoric features as well as from the fill of an Anglo-Saxon SFB and later pits and ditches. A group of blades and a scraper associated with one (otherwise undated) pit and a few other pieces are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. Other material is probably of a later prehistoric date.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Microsoft Access database. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge-fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (non struck) in the database but has now been discarded; it is not included below. Retouched and utilised flints and pieces selected for possible illustration have been bagged separately where required.

The assemblage

The flint is mostly mid to dark grey. Cortex is off-white and cream to dark orange, and of various thicknesses. There is quite a high incidence of patinated or slightly abraded cortex from weathered gravel lumps. The flint is summarised by type in Table 22 and listed by context in Appendix 12. A full catalogue is included as Appendix 15.

Type	No.
multi platform flake core	2
single platform blade core	1
single platform flake core	1
tested piece	2
struck fragment	2
shatter	3
flake	61
blade-like flake	5
blade	13
bladelet	2
spall	7
end scraper	1
end/side scraper	1
awl	1
retouched flake	5
retouched blade	1
retouched fragment	1
utilised blade	5
utilised flake	5
Total	**119**

Table 22. Summary of worked flint by type (CDD 068)

Six pieces are broadly classified as cores. They include one neatly struck single platform blade core on a cortical fragment from 0020 (surface finds near pit G1008). The other cores are more irregular, minimally utilised pieces. One tested piece from 0021 (pit G1002) has part of its surface battered and may also have been used as a hammer.

Sixty-six flakes were found, five of them blade-like in form. One of the latter is a thin broken piece that may be from a blade; it is patinated white. The flakes are predominantly quite small in size and irregular in form although an occasional more regular thinner tertiary flake is present. There is a notable variety in the flint used, even within context assemblages. It seems that various surface-collected gravel lumps were the most commonly used raw material. Most of the flakes are sharp or quite sharp.

Thirteen blades and two small bladelets were found. Several of the blades are slightly irregular in form (0060, subsoil G1018; 0002, surface find; 0023, linear feature G1010) but six blades from 0020 (surface finds near pit G1008) are very neat thin pieces of which three have abraded platforms. These are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (Butler 2005, 121).

Three shatter pieces and seven spalls are present also.

There is an end scraper on a relatively large flake, thick at its retouched distal end (0023, linear feature G1010) and a regular 'horseshoe-shaped' scraper on a thin flake neatly retouched around its distal end and most of both sides (0018, pit G1008). These pieces date to the Neolithic period or earlier Bronze Age. The 'horseshoe-shaped' piece has a facetted platform, appears to have been soft hammer struck and is probably of earlier Neolithic date (Butler 2005, 125).

A very small pointed flake is retouched on opposing faces and to its distal point (0007, SFB G1004). It was probably used as an awl and is not closely datable.

Five retouched flakes, a retouched blade, a retouched thermal fragment, five utilised blades and five utilised flakes are present. One of the retouched flakes is a neat blade-like piece with slightly abraded platform and a possible small notch (0003, ditch G1007). A fine pointed blade on dull, pale grey flint (0018, pit G1008) has slight edge retouch as well as damage to its edges. The thermal piece is a 'pot lid' type flake with possible retouch around one side (0026, pit G1009). Of the utilised blades, four are from one 0020 (surface finds near pit G1008) and are neat thin pieces, one of them with an abraded platform. They are similar in nature to other unmodified blades from the same deposit and some pieces may be from the same core. Two or three quite neat utilised flakes occur, one of them blade-like (0045, ditch G1012). Another utilised flake from 0003 (ditch G1007) appears to represent the deliberate trimming or rejuvenation of a core platform (Beadsmoor 2006, 58 and fig. 2.41.4); it has scars from previous removals on one steep side and its opposite edge has been used subsequently as a cutting blade.

Flint by stratigraphic group

Forty-six flints, mostly quite sharp, were from deposits dated to the prehistoric period. A tested piece, six irregular flakes, a blade, a bladelet and a possibly retouched thermal flake came from pit G1009, which also produced sherds of

later Neolithic pottery. The blade type pieces might be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and, perhaps notably, are both patinated. The irregular flakes and possible use of thermal flint might suggest a later prehistoric date for the rest of the material. Another tested piece, three flakes and a shatter piece came from pit G1002.

Thirty flints were found in pit G1008. They consist mainly of small sharp flakes but there is also a small single platform flake core, a horseshoe type scraper and a retouched thin pointed blade. The scraper is on a neat ovate flake and is probably of earlier Neolithic date. The retouched blade could be of the same date and is very similar to some of the blades from context 0020 (see below). However, its very different dull pale grey colour/patina might indicate that it is a residual earlier piece. A further fifteen flints, from 0020, were classed as surface finds from the area of pit G1008. These include a group of neat blades and utilised blades, several of which have abraded platforms and some of which may come from the same core. A neat blade type core was from the same context as well as a retouched flake with slight notches formed opposite each other in its sides.

Fourteen flints were found residually in the principal fill of Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004. They include a struck fragment, flakes (one of them utilised) and a small retouched point, possibly an awl. A flake was found in the fill of one of the SFB's postholes. A core, a shatter piece and three flakes were found in adjacent pit G1003, also of Anglo-Saxon date.

Four flakes, a utilised flake and an utilised blade were found residually along with Roman and medieval pottery in a probable hollow-way G1011. Eleven flints, including an end scraper came from post-medieval linear feature G1010 and a utilised flake was from post-medieval ditch G1006.

Two retouched flakes and a utilised flake (possibly a re-used core rejuvenating piece) were found in the probable post-medieval ditch G1007 and a blade was found in medieval ditch G1013.

Fifteen flints were found in unstratified contexts. They included two or three retouched or utilised pieces and other unmodified pieces.

Discussion of the worked flint from CDD 068

The flint appears to represent more than one period of activity at the site. Two or three patinated blades may be of Mesolithic date. Other blades and blade type pieces and a neat, quite large, horseshoe type scraper probably date to the earlier Neolithic period as does a probable core rejuvenation flake. Other flint is likely to be of later Neolithic or subsequent date.

The flint from within pit G1008 and unstratified surface finds from the vicinity of the pit is of interest. It probably represents activity during the earlier Neolithic period although earlier, residual, flint might be present. The unstratified material is sharp and has been relatively undisturbed. It is possible that it may relate to the flint from the pit.

Flint was found residually in Anglo-Saxon and later deposits. It may include a few Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic pieces but most of the flint is not closely datable.

5.4.6 Heated stones

Stephen Benfield

In total eighty-three pieces of heated stones weighing 3228g were recovered. The majority of the heated stones consist of what is commonly referred to as ‘burnt flint’ (seventy-two pieces weighing 2358g). The other heated stone consists of pieces of sandstone/quartzite (eleven pieces weighing 870g) many of which can be seen to be heat-fractured parts of small cobbles. Both the burnt flint and other heated stone is listed for each context by weight and number in Appendix 12.

The largest quantities of burnt flint came from two (probably Anglo-Saxon) pits (G1005) and the fill of a probable hollow-way (G1011) where it was

associated with medieval pottery. Smaller quantities were associated with the prehistoric pit G1008 and with Anglo-Saxon features G1003 and G1004.

5.4.7 Miscellaneous

There are a few finds types for which only very small quantities, or individual pieces, were recovered. These finds are of limited archaeological significance and are simply listed. All are quantified by context in Appendix 12.

A single piece of post-medieval glass was recovered from post-medieval ditch G1006 and an iron nail was unstratified. One oyster shell and two small, rounded lumps of chalk came from the fill of the probably hollow-way G1011.

5.4.8 Small Finds

Stephen Benfield with Andrew Brown, John Hines & Judith Plouviez

Introduction

In total there are nine metal small finds and one piece of Roman glass (Table 23). The metal finds were recovered either from topsoil 0001 (G1019) or from subsoil 0060 (G1018), and the glass came from the fill of Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004. All of the metal small finds were examined by Andrew Brown (SCCAS Finds Team) and the reporting of them is based on his identifications, notes and comments. The comments on the Iron Age coin were provided by Judith Plouviez (SCCAS Conservation Team).

Small Find	Context	Period	Material	Finds type
1010	0001		AE	
1001	0001	Anglo-Saxon	AE	
1002	0001	Later Iron Age	AE	coin
1003	0001	Roman	AE	coin
1004	0001		AE	
1005	0001		AE	
1006	0007	Roman	glass	vessel
1008	0001	Roman	AE	coin
1009	0001		AE	sheet
1101	0060	Roman	FE	

Table 23. List of small finds (CDD 068)

The assemblage

There are three coins. The earliest is an Iron Age bronze coin (SF 1002), which is either a bronze *unit* or a copy of a gold quarter *stater*; Obverse: very unclear but possibly a dolphin to right, Reverse: celticised horse to right. It is perhaps a Trinovantian coin and can be dated to the later Iron Age. The other two coins are Roman. One (SF 1003) is a worn Antonine *dupondis*, dated *circa* AD140–190; Reverse: TRP[. The other (SF 1008) is a bronze issue of the House of Constantine from the Trier mint dated AD 330–340; Obverse: VRBS ROMA, Reverse: wolf suckling twins, Romulus and Remus.

The single piece of Roman glass (SF 1006) was recovered the fill of the Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004. The glass, which weighs 5g, is pale green in colour and consists of the top of an external rounded moulding with part of a second moulding alongside. It is part of a large pillar-moulded bowl and comes from the area at the top of the moulded pillars where they join with the rim. This type of bowl can be dated *c.* AD 43 to the end of the 1st century or early 2nd century (Price & Cottam, 44–46).

The only other closely dated object is a piece of decorated Anglo-Saxon copper alloy metalwork (SF 1001). This has been examined by John Hines who considers that, while not positively identifiable, it is possibly a lappet from a florid cruciform brooch that would date to the mid 6th century. It can be noted that there is no trace of gilding on the piece.

The remaining small finds consist of the two ends from copper alloy ferrules (SF 1004 & SF 1010), a copper alloy strip that has rivets along one edge (SF 1009) and that may be apart of a vessel, and a badly decayed iron object (SF 1101) that is probably the remains of a buckle. None of these objects can be dated.

5.4.9 Biological evidence

Human skeletal remains

Sue Anderson

A single human burial was excavated and contained skeleton 0064 (Table 24). The skeleton was almost complete, but lacked most of the frontal bone of the skull. The bones are in fair condition but all are very fragmented and few are complete. Estimated lengths of the long bone shafts suggest that the individual was aged *c.* 7–8, although tooth eruption was more advanced and suggest an age of *c.* 9 years. Sexing characteristics were not developed as the child was too young, but the large size of the permanent teeth may indicate that the individual was male. Recording of non-metric traits revealed nothing unusual. The dentition was almost complete; calculus is present on the lower incisors and there is slight enamel hypoplasia that may indicate growth disturbance or illness between the ages of *c.* 2–5 years. No other pathological changes were observed in the skeleton.

Description	Most of the skeleton was present, although most of the frontal bone of the skull was lost and the other bones were generally incomplete															
Condition	Fair but very fragmented															
Determination of age	Epiphyseal fusion (not started), tooth eruption (c. 9), diaphyseal lengths (c. 7-8): femur c. 285mm, tibia c. 230mm, humerus 223mm, radius c. 145mm															
Determination of sex	N/A															
Teeth																
	U	O	6	e	d	c	2	1	1	2	/	d	e	6	O	U
	U	U	6	e	d	3	2	1	1	2	O	d	e	6	U	/
Tooth wear	-	1	2-	4	5	3+	1	2+	2	1	-	5	4	2-	1	-
	-	-	2+	4+	4+	1	2-	2+	2	1	1	4+	4+	2	-	-
Dental pathology	Slight to moderate calculus, especially on lower incisors. Shallow enamel hypoplasia – lines on lower canines and upper incisors, c. 2-5 years															

Table 24. Human remains from burial 0064

Animal bone

In total 156 pieces of animal bone weighing 1290g were recovered from five different contexts. The quantity of animal bone is listed by context in Appendix 12. In general the bone surfaces are in poor condition, with the surfaces flaking and powdering and both the natural and broken edges becoming

rounded. However many of the pieces of bone are of good size and could probably be identified to species and aged.

Almost all of the animal bone comes from just two contexts – Anglo-Saxon pit G1003 and the fill of nearby Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004. A small quantity of animal bone is from medieval ditch G1016 and some was collected from the subsoil G1018.

A small quantity of burnt bone, one small piece, about twenty small fragments and other small crumbs weighing approximately 5g, was recovered along with fragments of charcoal from 0007, the fill of SFB G1004. This is presumed to be animal bone, but has not been processed further.

5.5 Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive (CDD 068)

Val Fryer (macrofossils) & Patricia Wiltshire (pollens)

Introduction and method statement

Seven samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were submitted for assessment. The samples were taken from pit fills (Samples 2–4), a burial (Sample 8) and deposits within an SFB (Samples 1, 6 & 7). Each sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded are listed within Table 25. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

A sub-sample from Sample 8 (grave fill G1014), a sample from the pelvic area of the burial (Sample 9) and a control sample from the natural sand adjacent to the burial (Sample 10) were submitted for pollen analysis.

Results of the macrofossil assessment

The flots were mostly small (0.1 litre or less in volume) and were largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments. However, a small number of cereal grains, pulses and nutshell fragments were also recorded within all but two assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although the grains were mostly puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. Barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were noted, generally as single specimens within an assemblage. Sample 6, from 0028 (the fill of a posthole in SFB G1004), contained a large, angular legume, which was tentatively identified as a field bean (Vicia faba), although both testa and hilum were absent. Hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell fragments were noted within four assemblages and two small legume seeds were also recorded from fills within SFB G1004 and Anglo-Saxon pit G1003.

A limited range of other remains was also recorded. Bone fragments, including a number of burnt and calcined pieces, were present within all but Sample 3. Those within Sample 8, from a human burial G1014, were almost certainly derived from the interment, whilst those from the remaining features were probably indicative of the presence of hearth and/or midden waste. The fragments of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures.

Sample	4	1	6	7	2	3	8
Context	**0018**	**0007**	**0028**	**0030**	**0005**	**0012**	**0063**
Group	**G1008**	**G1004**	**G1004**	**G1004**	**G1003**	**G1005**	**G1014**
Feature type	**Pit**	**SFB**	**SFB**	**SFB**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Burial**
Date	**Prehist**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Saxon**	**Medieval**
Cereals & other food plants							
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x					
Triticum sp. (grains)			x		x		xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)							x
Vicia faba L.			x				
Large Fabaceae (indet, cotyledon frags.)			x		xcf		
Other plant macrofossils							
Corylus avellana L.	xcf	x	x				x
Fabaceae indet.			xcf		x		
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxxx	x	xx	xxx	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm		x		x	x	x	
Charred root/stem			x				x
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x			x		x	
Bone	x	xxxx xxb	xxb	xb	xxxx xb		xxxx
Burnt/fired clay	x		x		x		
Small coal frags.	x						
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**14**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**

Table 25. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains (CDD 068)

Key to Table 25

x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare, b = burnt

Results of the pollen assessment

The results are summarised in Table 26, which is a subjective assessment of the relative abundance of taxa within the samples. The table shows clearly that very few taxa were present. Furthermore they are pollen types that are fairly resistant to decomposition. Thus, for example, the high value for Lactuceae (dandelion-type plants) could be somewhat erroneous.

Taxon	Sample 8 Grave fill	Sample 9 Pelvic area	Sample 10 Control
Fungal spores	4	3	2
Trilete spores	2	1	
Charcoal	4	4	3
Corylus			1
Pinus	1		
Calluna	3	1	
Poaceae	3	2	1
Cereal-type	1		
Lactuceae	4	3	2
Abundance	3	2	2
Preservation	2	2	1

Table 26. Summary of pollen analysis from burial G1014 (CDD 068)

Discussion of the environmental evidence

Macrofossil plant remains are scarce within the fill of prehistoric pit G1008. Those recorded are probably derived from scattered refuse, much of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fill. The materials from the fills within the Anglo-Saxon SFB (Samples 1, 6 & 7) are almost certainly derived from hearth waste and dietary refuse, some of which might have fallen through the floor of the structure into the underlying pit. The assemblages from the fills within pits G1003 and G1005 (Samples 2 and 3) closely resemble those from the nearby SFB G1004, and are possibly derived from the same source. The cereals, nutshell fragments and pieces of charcoal within burial G1014 (Sample 8) are almost certainly accidental inclusions, possibly being derived from residual materials within the soil horizon, which were disturbed at the time of burial.

Pollen analysis of samples from burial G1014 failed to provide meaningful results.

5.6 Soil micromorphology report (CDD 068)

Dr R. I. MacPhail

Introduction

One monolith (Sample 5) from Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004 was assessed employing standard techniques (Goldberg & Macphail, 2006; Hodgson, 1997).

Results

Soil data on fill 0007 of SFB G1004 is given in Table 27. A digital image of the monolith is in the site archive.

Context	Depth	Description
0007	0–22(31)cm	Dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4) moderately weak loamy medium sand, slightly stony with small flint gravel (5–10mm); moderately humic; rare very fine flecks of charcoal present; humified medium root present; very irregular, discontinuous clear boundary.
Natural stratum	22(31)–50cm	Yellowish brown (10YR5/6) loose medium sands, moderately stony with large rounded flints; very coarsely mixed (burrowed and rooted) with dark yellowish brown (10YR4/4-3/4) loamy sand.

Table 27. Examination of soil monolith Sample 5 (CDD 068)

Discussion

The site seems to occur in an area of *Typical argillic brown earths* (Ludford soil association) formed on glaciofluvial drift (Hodge *et al*., 1983); fill 0007 is a moderately humic loamy sand compared to the stony glaciofluvial sandy natural geology.

Fill 0007 does not seem to show any layering that may relate to markedly different infill histories through time; something that can be tested through soil micromorphology. Therefore the fill probably represents backfilling of the SFB following its disuse. It is potentially of value for not only evaluating the longevity/intensity of occupation at this location but also for testing for clues to domestic/agricultural/industrial activity from any specific micro-inclusions it may contain; the nature of its phosphate content and magnetic susceptibility signal could provide independent assays of its anthropogenic character (Goldberg & Macphail 2006, 240–44; Macphail *et al*., 2006). Unfortunately,

there is only one SFB to investigate at this site, but the results of soil investigations from SFBs on similar substrates from Bedfordshire (Clapham, Harold and Stratton), Norfolk (Bowthorpe), North Yorkshire (West Heslerton) and Suffolk (Eye), could provide useful analogues for comparisons (Macphail & Crowther, 2008; Macphail *et al.*, forthcoming).

5.7 Quantification and assessment of the finds archive (BAY 037)

Stephen Benfield (with Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates & Andrew Brown)

5.7.1 Introduction

Table 28 shows the quantities of the particular find types (other than small finds) collected during the excavation. A full quantification of bulk finds by context is included as Appendix 16. Small finds are listed separately as Appendix 17.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	22	263
CBM	185	7974
Worked flint	155	1268
Burnt flint / stone	53	990
Animal bone	21	188
FE (nails)	2	11
Fired clay	1	35
Mortar	1	10
Charcoal	3	1

Table 28. Bulk finds quantities (BAY 037)

5.7.2 Roman Pottery

Only a small quantity of pottery was recovered from the site, all of which is of Roman date as shown in Table 29. The pottery fabric codes refer to the Suffolk Roman fabric series and the form types refer to the Pakenham (Suffolk) Roman type series (unpublished). A full list of the pottery by context is contained in Appendix 18.

Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve
Black surfaced wares	BSW	8	64	0.03
Grey micaceous wares, black-surfaced	GMB	1	7	
Grey micaceous wares, grey-surfaced	GMG	1	13	
Grog/Black surfaced ware	GROG/BSW	1	5	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	9	62	
Nene Valley colour-coated wares	NVC	1	57	
White-slipped oxidised mortaria	WSOM	1	55	0.04
Total		22	263	0.07

Table 29. Roman pottery fabric quantities (BAY 037)

In total twenty-two sherds, together weighing 263g and with an Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) of 0.07 were recovered from ten contexts. The average sherd weight overall is about 12g. The pottery is dominated by sherds of reduced coarsewares, probably most, if not all of local or regional origin and most of which cannot be more closely dated other than as Roman. Almost all of the pottery (about 86% by sherd number and about 70% by weight) is associated with pit alignment G1002. One sherd from this group (0033) is from a deep dish or bowl with a chamfered base and can probably be dated to the early/mid 2nd–4th century. There is also a large rim sherd from a white-sipped mortarium in a coarse sandy oxidised fabric of uncertain origin (0029).

The remainder of the pottery was recovered from just two contexts. A grog-tempered sherd of Late Iron Age or early Roman date (Fabric GROG/BSW) was unstratified (0002). A base sherd from a Nene Valley colour-coated beaker (Fabric NVC), which can be dated to the late 3rd–4th century, was recovered from subsoil deposit 0026 (G1003).

5.7.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 186 fragments of CBM weighing 8015g was collected from ten contexts.

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987). The presence of burning, sooting, combing, finger mark ‘signatures’ and other

surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and, for *tegulae*, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Data was recorded on a Microsoft Access database, and the full catalogue is presented as Appendix 19.

The assemblage

General fabrics were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions, although this was difficult for small fragments. Seven basic fabric groups were identified. Many of the softer tiles of all types in the 'fs' fabric were under fired and had laminated as a result, and many fragments were abraded. Table 30 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Description	Fabric	FLT	IMB	BOX	RBT	RT	LB	UN
Coarse sandy	cs				4			
Fine sandy with occasional inclusions of flint, coarse quartz, ferrous, clay pellets	fs	34	86	1	46			
Fine sandy, common clay pellets	fscp				1			1
Fine sandy, frequent/large ferrous inclusions	fsfe		5					
Medium sandy, clay pellets	mscp					3	1	
Medium sandy, flint and ferrous	msffe					1		
Medium sandy poorly mixed clays	msx							2

Table 30. CBM fragment count by fabric and form (BAY 037)

Key to Table 30

FLT = Flanged tegula; IMB = Imbrex; BOX = Box flue tile; RBT = Roman tile; RT = Post-medieval roof tile; LB = Late brick; UN = Unknown

Roman

Thirty-four fragments were identified as *tegulae* (FLT) representing a maximum of eight tiles. Thicknesses varied between 18–25mm. Four flanges were complete in profile, and these measured between 20–30mm with heights of 40–41mm. The forms were all simple types with straight sloping inner sides (type 1, 3 examples) or curving tops (type 2, 1 example).

Ninety-one fragments were *imbrices* (IMB) representing perhaps no more than twenty-five in total. The fragments were all between 14–16mm thick. The complete width of the narrow end of one tile was present in pit fill 0047 (G1002) and measured 138mm across.

A single fragment of box flue (BOX) tile was identified in pit fill 0033 (G1002). This was reduced on the inner surface, presumably during use in a hypocaust system. There was wavy line combing on the other surface, which had been made using a comb with at least seven teeth. No mortar survived in the grooves. In addition there is one small piece from the edge of a flat tile 15mm thick, also from 0033, which has an angled, scored line in the surface and that is probably part of a scored flue tile. This has been reused as the broken edges are covered by mortar.

Fifty-two fragments of Roman tile (RBT) were not identifiable to specific types. The majority varied between 18–30mm thick and could be pieces of *tegulae*, but there were two thicker tiles, both 44mm thick, which may be fragments of wall bricks or floor tiles. One of these had a curving finger mark 'signature'.

Post-Roman

Fragments of post-medieval roof tile (RT) and very abraded red-firing late brick (LB) were recovered from layer 0026 (G1003) and pit fills 0027 and 0033 (G1002). These may be intrusive from the overlying subsoil. Two fragments from 0040 and 0051 (also G1002) were too abraded for identification, but these may be post-Roman as well.

Distribution

A large group of tile (3,313g) was recovered from subsoil deposit 0026 (G1003), with the remainder of the assemblage being collected from pit alignment G1002. Quantities varied from 2g in 0028 to 1165g in 0052. The material is likely to have been dumped either deliberately as hardcore for stabilisation or included accidentally in the pits if it were lying on the surface whilst they were being dug.

Discussion

Although there was some variation in the frequency of inclusions in the Roman tiles, in general the fine sandy fabrics were fairly uniform and were probably the product of a single manufacturer. This suggests either that there was a tile kiln in the vicinity, or that there was a building with a single-phase tiled roof and hypocaust system. There was no particular evidence amongst the fragments to suggest that these tiles were wasters, although some were relatively poorly fired. Except for one piece of scored tile from the pit 0033, no mortar was found adhering to the pieces, but this is often the case with Roman tile unless it has been reused in later structures. It seems most likely that the fragments represent a single Roman structure that stood close to the site.

5.7.4 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Introduction

A total of 155 pieces of flint was recovered from the fills of ditches and pits and from unstratified contexts. Much of the material appears to be of relatively early date (Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic). Most of the flint from the fills of features was probably residual but one pit contained a number of similar blades and flakes, most of which were slightly burnt, that may have been deposited into the pit together and represent contemporary activity.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft Access database. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge-fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database but has been discarded and is not discussed below. Retouched and utilised flints and pieces selected for possible illustration have been

bagged separately within the main bags as required and pieces suggested for illustration have been highlighted.

The assemblage

The flint ranges from dark to pale grey. A few pieces have pale grey cherty inclusions and two or three pieces have distinctive gingery brown stripes running through them – probably staining that has followed flaws in the flint. Cortex, where present, is mainly cream to dark orange in colour with a few pieces having a grey cortex. Many flints are lightly patinated and a few are more heavily patinated a bluish grey colour. The flint is summarised by type in Table 31 and listed by context in Appendix 16. A full catalogue is included as Appendix 20.

Type	Number
bipolar core	1
multi platform blade core	1
core fragment	1
core/tool	1
crested blade	2
crested flake	1
shatter	1
blade	33
flake	63
blade-like flake	13
spall	6
scraper	2
end scraper	1
piercer	2
knife	3
microlith	1
truncated flake	1
notched blade	1
notched flake	2
retouched blade	2
retouched flake	3
utilised blade	7
utilised flake	7
Total	**155**

Table 31. Summary of the worked flint by type (BAY 037)

Flint by type

A small, chunky bipolar blade core (0002, unstratified) has been neatly struck from both ends and is patinated bluish white. Its size suggests that bladelets from it may have been used as microliths. Another quite neatly used core is present in 0003 (ditch G1008); it has had blades struck from one edge and appears to have had another edge abraded or prepared as if for use. Another

piece is probably a fragment from a multi platform flake core 0011 (ditch G1011).

An irregular, roughly triangular, and quite lumpy fragment with thin grey cortex on both faces has been struck around two very blunt corners from opposite faces (0054; natural stratum in Geotechnical test pit 14, located adjacent to the BAY 037 excavation area). It may have been tested for use as a core or, perhaps more likely, was used as a very crude scraper or chopping type tool.

Two crested blades are present. These represent the deliberate preparation of cores for blade production. One is quite small and narrow with batter along most of its dorsal ridge (0002, unstratified). The other, slightly larger piece has batter at its distal end and abraded platforms at both ends (0011, ditch G1011). It is from a bipolar core and is of a smooth grey, lightly patinated, flint. These crested pieces are almost certainly of Mesolithic date and another blade-like flake has similar batter along one dorsal ridge although this is a thinner flake with the batter or 'cresting' actually forming the edge of the piece.

Sixty-three flakes were found. They vary in nature and in size with a few larger pieces but are predominantly quite small and thin. Some pieces have abraded platforms and one quite large flake (0002, unstratified) has a facetted platform and one slightly thicker flakes has a battered or 'crested, dorsal ridge. All these aspects indicate the deliberate preparation of cores. Most of this debitage is sharp or quite sharp. Thirteen blade-like flakes are also present, several of them with abraded platforms. An irregular shatter piece and six spalls were also found.

Thirty-three blades are present, a very large number relative to the size of the assemblage (21% of the entire assemblage by number of pieces). Many of the blades are neat, thin pieces and a large number of them have abraded platforms and were struck from prepared cores. Most of the blades are lightly patinated and a few are patinated a bluish white colour. Several of the fifteen blades from 0007 (pit G1006) are burnt or have a slightly pinkish hue as if heat-affected.

Three scrapers are present. There is a neat end scraper on a partly cortical flake 0003 (ditch G1008), an irregular, quite thick, hard hammer struck flake with patinated platform and minimal retouch of part of its edge (0002, unstratified) and a quite small thick and squat sub-circular flake with flaking/retouch of its edges (0003, ditch G1008).

Two piercers are present. One is on neat blade and has its (possibly broken) proximal end used as well as its left edge (0003, ditch G1008). Another small blade with an abraded platform has retouch of its distal tip (0007, pit G1006) and can be compared to pieces of earlier Neolithic date from other sites (Healy 1988, 51, fig. 41, L27; Butler 2005, 129, fig.54, 2).

Three blades were probably used as knives. Two have cortex along one side that probably acted as 'backing' and utilisation of their other side (0002 & 0055, both unstratified) and a small piece (also from 0002) has one worn and chipped slightly concave edge and the other edge also probably utilised. Another similar piece (classified as a retouched blade) has cortex along part of its right side, retouch or use of its left side and abrupt retouch/truncation of its distal end (0055, unstratified).

The proximal part of a fairly large microlith (0011, ditch G1011) is present. It has retouch of the right side of its tip and a small spall has come off from this tip – perhaps an impact break during use. The piece is of Mesolithic date. A small hard hammer-struck flake is obliquely truncated by abrupt retouch across its distal edge (0002, unstratified). It is another characteristically Mesolithic type (Butler 2005, 109).

Three pieces have notches; very small blade (0002, unstratified), and two flakes (0011, ditch G1011 & 0053, unstratified). Two of these may have been accidentally damaged but one small flake from 0011 has a very neat tiny notch which appears to have been deliberately formed.

Other possibly retouched pieces include a blade fragment and three flakes. One of these flakes (0055, unstratified) is unusual; it is curving and has flaking

of its almost flat dorsal face from its left edge. Between this edge and the ventral face there is a steep, quite thin, un-retouched, 'side'. The flake may have split from the face of a tool, and is similar to a sharpening flake from a Mesolithic tranchet adze. However, the edge is only modified at one side rather than on both sides as would be expected of such a sharpening flake.

Seven utilised blades and seven utilised flakes are also present. They include a small bladelet, neat thin blades and a range of flakes. Several pieces appear to have been used as knives and several pieces have abraded platforms. Some of the edge damage may be accidental but many pieces show use-related wear.

Flint from ditches

Forty-four flints were found in ditch G1004. They include a blade core, thirty-two flakes (mostly thin and sharp, five of them blade-like and several with abraded platforms), six narrow blades (three with abraded platforms), an end scraper and a thick sub-circular scraper, a utilised flake and a probably utilised blade. There is also a neat blade with its proximal end used as a piercer (and possibly broken during use).

Twenty flints were found in ring ditch G1011. There is a core fragment, a crested blade from a bipolar core, eleven thin flakes (two of them blade-like), two small blades (one with an abraded platform), two utilised flakes and another flake with a tiny notch in it side, a retouched blade fragment and part of a microlith.

A small flake, a patinated neat blade fragment and a utilised blade with abraded platform were found in ditch G1010 and a burnt blade came from ditch G1004.

Flint from pits

Thirty-six pieces came from pit G1006. There are thirteen flakes, two of them blade-like and fifteen blades. They are almost all thin, sharp pieces and a total of eleven pieces show some sign of having been burnt or heat-affected. Most

of the blades have abraded platforms and the similar type of flint and size of the pieces suggest that some could be from the same core. There is also a shatter piece and a spall as well as a small, neat blade that has been used as a piercer.

Several pieces were recovered from Roman pits (G1002). A blade came from pit 0030. Two flakes, one of them broad with abraded platform edge came from pit 0049. Two small flakes, one of them blade-like came from pit 0037.

Unstratified flint

A crude scraper or chopping tool came from natural gravel 0054 (Geotechnical test pit 14) and a retouched flake came from the topsoil 0001.

Thirty-three flints were recovered as surface finds in the field to the north of Mill Lane (0002). These include a small bipolar blade core and a neat crested blade, eleven flakes, two blade-like flakes, seven neat blades (most with abraded platforms),an irregular scraper, two blade-like possible knives, a truncated flake, a possible notched blade and six utilised pieces including a bladelet, a blade and flakes.

Eleven pieces came from the spoilheap (0053 & 0055). They include a crested flake, two flakes, one blade-like, a retouched blade and three utilised blades, a blade-like possible knife, a retouched flake and a possible notched flake. Another retouched flake is unusual and might be a fragment or trimming piece from a tool.

Conclusions

Although there are a few irregular flakes and tools, the flint from the site consists predominantly of thin flakes and blades, many of them with abraded platforms showing that they came from cores that had been carefully prepared. There is a notably high number of blades relative to the size of the assemblage. The nature and composition of the debitage from the site suggests a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date for much of the material. During these periods care was taken in the preparation of cores and production of

blades and flakes (Butler 2005, 84, 121) but, apart from a few specific and distinctive tool types, much of the debitage and retouched material produced during the two periods is very similar (Healy 1984, 83). There are, however, several pieces in the present assemblage which suggest a Mesolithic date for at least some of the material. The two or three crested pieces, two of them very neat blades, the microlith fragment, the truncated flake and the small bipolar blade core (possibly used to produce microliths) are all characteristically Mesolithic in nature and the presence of a number of utilised blades, several of them probably used as 'backed' knives and the inclusion of some small notched pieces are also consistent with this date (Butler 2005, 88, 109, 111, fig. 44; 112, 115, fig. 46). It should be noted however that some of the edge modification of both of these two latter types may be at least partly due to accidental edge damage.

The Mesolithic flints from ditch fills are assumed to have been residual, since the form and likely function of the ditches suggest they belong to the later Neolithic / Bronze Age periods at the earliest (Kieron Heard, *pers comm*). One pit G1006 contained a flint assemblage that might have been contemporary with its use; a collection of thin flakes and blades, some of them very similar and possibly from the same core, many with abraded platforms and most of them burnt or heat-affected. This latter aspect might be relevant as heat-treatment of flint has been shown to improve its workability and enable the better production of blades (Butler 2005, 46). A piercer on a small blade also came from the pit fill and could be of earlier Neolithic date.

A few flints, such as the irregular and thick scrapers and some other miscellaneous pieces may be of later date but the assemblage is surprisingly consistent in its nature and it seems likely that much of the flint represents activity at the site during the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic period.

5.7.5 Heated stone

In total fifty-three pieces of stone that had been altered by heating were recovered. Almost all of this, fifty-two pieces, consists of ‘burnt flint’ (877g).

The other piece is a small cobble of sandstone/quartzite (113g), which came from 0047 (G1002). The quantity of burnt flint is recorded by context in Appendix 16.

The largest quantity of burnt flint, about 55% by number and about 68% by weight, came from 0005 (G1005). Much of the remainder is associated with contexts which also contained the largest quantities of worked flints – 0002 (unstratified), 0003 (ditch G1008), 0007 (pit G1006) and 0011 (ring ditch G1011). A significant quantity was recovered also from 0029 (pit alignment G1002).

5.7.6 Miscellaneous

There are a few finds types for which only a very small quantity, or individual pieces, was recovered. These are listed by context in Appendix 16.

Three fragments of charcoal (1g) were recovered from pit fill 0007 (G1006). This feature produced worked flint that typologically is likely to date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic periods and some heated stones.

Several miscellaneous finds were recovered from pits associated with pit alignment G1002. They include a single piece of fired clay (35g) from pit 0037. This is in a brownish-grey silty fabric with some coarse sand, grog and ferrous inclusions. Although the piece is abraded it appears to preserve part of two original surfaces which meet at 90 degrees and is probably part of a clay object.

Two iron nails were recovered from pit 0030; one is complete (8 g) and is 58mm long and the other (3g) is a fragment 29mm long. There is one piece of pale brown sandy mortar (10g) from pit 0035 and two iron nails from pit 0030.

5.7.7 Small Finds

Stephen Benfield with Andrew Brown

Introduction

A total of thirty-two metal small finds was recovered, as shown in Table 32. Almost all of these came from unstratified contexts 0001 (topsoil G1012) or 0053 (spoilheap), or were recovered from subsoil deposit 0026 (G1003). One was recovered from a bulk sample (Sample 3) from context 0029 (G1002). The majority of the significant archaeological pieces are of Roman date, with single finds dated to the later Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. The remainder consists of pieces that are of late medieval/post medieval, post-medieval and modern date. All of the small finds were examined by Andrew Brown (SCCAS Finds Team) and this report is based on his identifications, notes and comments. The small finds are listed by context in Appendix 17.

Small Find	Context	Period	Material	Find type
1001	0001	Roman	copper alloy	coin
1002	0026	Roman	copper alloy	nail cleaner
1003	0026	Roman	copper alloy	brooch
1004	0026	Later Iron Age	copper alloy	coin
1005	0026	Med/Post-med	copper alloy	ring
1006	0026		copper alloy	strip
1007	0001	Roman	copper alloy	coin
1008	0001	Anglo-Saxon	copper alloy	wrist clasp
1009	0045		stone	
1010	0053	Roman	copper alloy	coin
1011	0053	Roman	copper alloy	coin
1012	0053	Roman	copper alloy	brooch
1013	0053	Roman	copper alloy	finger ring
1014	0053	Roman	copper alloy	brooch
1015	0001	Post-med	iron	strap loop?
1016	0001		lead	
1017	0001	Post-med	lead	lead shot
1018	0001	Post-med	copper alloy	coin
1019	0001	Post-med	copper alloy	crotal bell
1020	0001	Med/ Post-med	copper alloy	strip
1021	0001	Post-med	copper alloy	escutcheon
1022	0001	Medieval	copper alloy	ring
1023	0053		iron	buckle
1024	0053	Medieval	copper alloy	buckle
1025	0053	Med/ Post-med	copper alloy	plate
1026	0053	Medieval	copper alloy	hinge plate
1027	0053		copper alloy	
1028	0053	Post-med	lead	strip
1029	0037		copper alloy	stem/tube

Small Find	Context	Period	Material	Find type
1031	0058		copper alloy	plate
1032	0058		lead	sprue?
1033	0029	Post-med	white metal	dress makers pin

Table 32. List of Small Finds (BAY 037)

Later Iron Age

The earliest dated of the small finds is a later Iron Age coin (SF 1004). This is a bronze unit of Cunobeline; Obverse: bearded head facing right, Reverse: crouching lion to right. It is similar to Hobbs (1996) plate 64 nos. 1191–1996 and can be dated to the first half of the 1st century AD.

Roman

There are four Roman coins. The earliest is a possible copy of Claudius I (SF 1010) dated *circa* AD 43–60. There are also single coins of Hadrian (SF1001), Commodus (1011) and one of the House of Constantine (1007). These are detailed below:

SF 1010: Possible copy of Claudius I; uncertain type as the reverse is now missing; coin dated *circa* AD 43–60.

SF 1001: Copper-alloy *as* or *dupondius* of Hadrian; Obverse: IMP CAESAR TRAIAN. laureate(?); Reverse: uncertain seated female figure left, uncertain legend in exergue; coin dated *circa* AD 118–124.

SF 1011: Copper-alloy *dupondius* of Commodus; Obverse: []L AVREL CO-MM[]VG[], radiate bust right; Reverse: []-COS[], female figure standing left holding cornucopiae and uncertain object in right hand; coin dated *circa* 175–192.

SF 1007: Copper-alloy *nummus* of the House of Constantine; Obverse: [] diademed and draped bust right; Reverse: [V]ICTORIA{E DD AVGGGQ NN]; two victories facing one another holding wreaths; mint: leaf//[] (Trier); as LRBC 1 (Hill & Kent, 1978) nos. 139-140a; coin dated *circa* AD 347–348.

A small number of other objects of Roman date were also recovered. These are three early Roman brooches and a nail cleaner. All are of copper-alloy. The brooches consist of the top of a Hod Hill type (SF 1003), dated *circa* AD 43–60, with a Colchester derivative (SF 1014) and Colchester Polden Hill type (SF 1012) both of which can be dated as 1st century. The nail cleaner (SF 1002) has a plain head that is off-set at right-angles to the blade. This is Crummy's Type 2a, and is similar to her no. 1874 (Crummy 1983, 58). This type of nail cleaner is also known as the Baldock Type (Eckhardt & Crummy,

119–121). The nail cleaners of this type have a southern and eastern distribution within Britain. Originating in the pre-Flavian period they appear to have continued to be made into the 2nd century (Eckhardt & Crummy, 120–121) A ring (SF 1013), the top half of which survives, has a spiral, wound wire bezel is also almost certainly of Roman date.

Anglo-Saxon

One piece of copper alloy metalwork (SF 1008) can be dated to the Anglo-Saxon period. This is the moulded bar from a wrist clasp of Hines Type B14a (1993, 53–55) that can be dated to the late 5th–6th century.

Medieval and later

The later dated small finds include one copper alloy coin (SF 1018). This is a 'Richmond round' farthing of Charles I; Obverse: CARO:D:MAG:BRI, crown with two sceptres in a saltire through it; Reverse: FRA:ET:HIB:REX, crowned harp. Type as North, 1975 no 2277.

There are also a number of other small finds of medieval or later date. Three can be identified as buckles or parts of buckles. One buckle is of unusual type (SF 1024). The frame is copper alloy and is decorated with small angled incisions around the areas at the top and bottom of the bar. The bar itself is of iron. The face of the frame is convex. It can be dated to the 14th–16th century. A decorated piece of lead (SF1028) is probably part of a buckle frame of post-medieval date. There is also a degraded iron buckle (SF 1023) that cannot be dated, but is most probably medieval or post-medieval.

There is part of a crotal bell (SF 1019) in copper alloy which can be dated to the 16th–19th century. Also, a complete white metal dressmaker's pin with a separate wound head (SF 1033) comes from context 0029 (recovered from Sample 3). The pin, which is 25mm long and weighs 0.13g, is comparable to Crummy's Type 2 no. 452 (1988, fig. 4) and is probably of late medieval or post-medieval date.

5.7.8 Animal bone

Only a small quantity of animal bone was recovered. In total this amounts to twenty-one pieces weighing 188g. The general condition of the bone is good, although most of the pieces are relative small and there are no whole large bones. All of the animal bone is listed by context in Appendix 16.

Apart from one piece that was unstratified (0002) the bone was recovered from seven of the ten pits forming pit alignment G1002. These all contained finds of Roman date, although fills 0040 and 0051 also contained some tile pieces that may possibly be post-medieval.

Pieces identified to species consist of the mid section of a right *Canis* (dog family) mandible (fill 0051) retaining the molar M1 and the adjacent two pre-molars; a *Su*s (pig family) lower left mandible fragment (fill 0033) and the distal end of a metacarpal or metatarsal, probably of an *Equid* (horse family) (fill 0041). In addition there are a number of bones that can be identified to bone type from medium or large-sized mammals. There are four rib fragments (from fills 0029, 0036, 0045 & 0047), the distal ends of two scapulae (fills 0040 & 0047) a phalange (0002, unstratified) and a carpel or tarsal bone.

No clear cut marks were noted but with the possible exception of the *Canid*, most if not all of these bones probably represent food remains. One bone fragment (from fill 0029) is burnt.

5.8 Quantification and assessment of the environmental archive (BAY 037)

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Seven samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were submitted for assessment. The samples were taken from the fill of pit G1006 (Sample 1), which was probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date, a later Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch G1011 (Sample nos. 6 & 7), and from features within Roman pit alignment G1002 (Sample nos. 2, 3, 4 & 5).

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 33. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, which were present throughout at varying densities, plant macrofossils were exceedingly scarce. Very poorly preserved cereal grains, including one possible specimen of wheat (Triticum sp.), were noted within the assemblage from 0033 (Sample 2) and single pieces of wheat chaff were recorded from 0038 (Sample 4) and 0050 (Sample 6). Context 0007 (Sample 1) contained a knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare) seed and a possible fragment of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell.

Small mollusc shell assemblages were recorded from 0033 (Sample 3) and 0038 (Sample 4), although it was not clear whether the specimens were contemporary within the features from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants. All were of common open country or catholic species, with those indicative of short-turfed grassland occurring most frequently.

Other remains were scarce, although fragments of black porous and tarry material, most of which were likely to be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, were present in all but one sample.

Conclusions

Context 0029 (Sample 3), within Roman pit alignment G1002, contained a moderately high density of charcoal/charred wood fragments, all of which are probably derived from hearth waste. However, why this material was apparently deliberately placed within an alignment of features that otherwise contained very few remains, is currently unclear. The remaining assemblages are all very sparse, and it would appear most likely that all of the recorded remains are derived from scattered refuse, much of which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills.

Sample	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**
Context	**0007**	**0033**	**0029**	**0038**	**0045**	**0050**	**0011**
Group	**G1006**	**G1002**	**G1002**	**G1002**	**G1002**	**G1011**	**G1011**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Date	**Prehist**	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Roman**	**Prehist**	**Prehist**
Plant macrofossils							
Triticum sp. (grains)		xcf					
(spikelet base)						x	
T. spelta L. (glume base)				x			
Cereal indet. (grains)		xcf					
Polygonum aviculare L.	x						
Corylus avellana L.	xcf						
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xxx		xxx	x	x
Charred root/stem	x				x		
Indet.tuber						x	
Molluscs							
Open country species							
Helicella itala		x					
Pupilla muscorum		xx		x			
Vallonia sp.		xxx		xx			
V. costata		xcf					

V. excentrica				xcf			
V. pulchella		xcf					
Catholic species							
Cochlicopa sp.		xx					
Trichia hispida group		xcf					
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Black tarry material	x	x	x	x	xx		
Mineralised concretions		xxxx					
Small coal frags.		x		xx	x		
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x	x				
Vitrified material	x						
White mineral concretions			x				
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.3**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Table 33. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains (BAY 037)

Key to Table 33

x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare, b = burnt

6 Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

ORA 1: *The surveys should establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ* (CRM 058).

Realisation: The CRM 058 evaluation identified two archaeological features (G3002 & G3003), both post-medieval ditches that were not of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

ORA 2: *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation* (CRM 058).

Realisation: Two post-medieval ditches (G3002 & G3003), presumably field boundaries, were identified. Both are shown on early Ordnance Survey maps, so their extents are known. They were 0.60m and 0.80m deep respectively and were sealed by modern topsoil. They were probably truncated horizontally by modern ploughing, but were generally well preserved.

ORA 3: *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits* (CRM 058).

Realisation: Past land use has had little obvious impact on the archaeological resource. The current topsoil/ploughsoil directly overlay the natural strata, indicating that modern agriculture has removed any evidence for former land surfaces or natural soil profiles that might have existed. The two post-medieval ditches were presumably truncated by ploughing but remained largely intact. There were no masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

ORA 4: *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence* (CRM 058).

Realisation: Given the low potential and significance of the post-medieval features that were identified, no environmental sampling was undertaken.

ORA 5: *The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site* (CDD 068) *to produce, in particular, evidence for the Roman settlement, and also earlier and later occupation, in the form of finds and features.*

Realisation: The excavation within SAM SF 89 (the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*) produced surprisingly little evidence for Roman occupation. None of the excavated features could be assigned positively to that period, and only a small number of residual and unstratified artefacts (mostly of 2nd to 4th-century date) were recovered. A possible hollow-way (G1011) might have had Roman origins, although it was still at least partially open in the early medieval period. Similarly ditch G1016, which contained two sherds of early medieval pottery in its upper fill and inhumation G1014 at its base, might have been dug in the Roman period.

There was rather more evidence for prehistoric occupation of the site. Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic worked flints were present as residual finds in later deposits. Two adjacent and presumably contemporary pits (G1008 & G1009) are dated to the later Neolithic period by the presence of characteristic Grooved ware pottery, and another small pit (G1002) is dated tentatively to the later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age on the evidence of one sherd of Beaker pottery. An unstratified Trinovantian coin provided the only evidence for activity in the vicinity of the site during the later Iron Age.

Occupation of the site in the Early Anglo-Saxon period is indicated clearly by the presence of a small SFB (G1004) and adjacent pit (G1003), both containing 6th-century pottery. Most of the pottery came from the backfilling of the SFB; the pit contained more animal bone than pottery, suggesting that it might have been used for the disposal of waste from food preparation. There were no joining sherds between the two features to suggest that they might have been backfilled at the same time. Two probable cooking pits (G1005)

located nearby are undated but were probably contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon building.

There is some evidence for activity on the site in the early medieval period (11th–13th century). Two sherds of early medieval pottery (together with prehistoric and Roman material) were recovered from one of the fills of a large, linear feature (G1011) that is interpreted as a possible hollow-way or eroded track. As discussed above, this feature might have originated in the Roman period. A small ditch (G1012) was dug on the same alignment after the hollow-way had silted up, and is more likely to have been of medieval (if not later) date.

The dating of ditch G1013 is problematic. Two sherds of early medieval pottery were recovered from its upper fill, but the (currently undated) skeleton of a child was found in a shallow grave dug into the base of the ditch. If the ditch was dug in the early medieval period then the burial must represent the illicit disposal of a corpse. If however the ditch had an earlier origin (prehistoric, Roman or early Anglo-Saxon) the burial would be easier to understand; ditch burials during the Roman period are known, such as the example found in a road-side ditch at Icklingham (Hills 2008, 279). It should be noted that ditch G1013 was potentially on the same alignment as the Roman road BRK 004 that was excavated previously at Barking quarry (BRK 104) on the opposite side of the River Gipping; this perhaps makes it slightly more likely that the ditch was of Roman date. It is also possible that the Roman road continued in use into the medieval period or later, like the example at Icklingham (*ibid*, 278).

The dating of adjacent ditch G1016 is more certain, since it produced twelve sherds of early medieval pottery that were distributed evenly within its fills. G1016 was perpendicular to, and apparently respected, ditch G1013; this suggests either that they were contemporary features (perhaps part of a medieval field system) or that G1016 post-dated G1013.

A subsequent period of abandonment or change of land use is suggested by the development of thick deposits of subsoil (G1018) over the backfilled ditches G1012, G1013 and G1016. Agricultural activity in the post-medieval period is represented by two ditches and a possible grubbed-out hedgerow, all of 19th-century date.

It is noted that there is no obvious correlation between the excavated features and those identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Appendix 8).

ORA 6: *The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site* (BAY 037) *to produce, in particular, evidence for the prehistoric, and also later, occupation, in the form of finds and features.*

Realisation: The excavation adjacent to the postulated Bronze Age barrow cemetery in Baylham produced considerable evidence (both artefactual and stratigraphic) for prehistoric occupation, although much of the stratigraphic evidence cannot be dated precisely.

A large assemblage of Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flints was recovered, mostly as residual finds in features that are thought to have been of later Neolithic / Bronze Age date at the earliest. Although most of the worked flints cannot be dated precisely some pieces are undoubtedly Mesolithic and indicate that the site was occupied at that time.

Only one feature (pit G2006) can be assigned with reasonable certainty to the Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic period; it contained a moderate assemblage of flint flakes and blades, many of which probably came from the same core. A nearby pit (G2005) containing a large quantity of fire-cracked flints was undated but might have been contemporary with pit G2006.

Most of the Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic worked flints came from the fills of ditches located about 80m north of pit G2006. Part of a large (80–90m diameter) ring ditch G2011 (BAY 007), known prior to the excavation from aerial photographs and a geophysical survey, is assumed to have been of

later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. The ring ditch is part of the postulated linear barrow cemetery that runs along a ridge on the west side of the River Gipping, and might therefore have been a funerary monument or henge.

Three linear ditches (G2008, G2009 & G2010) were arranged in a rectangular grid pattern and might have been part of a prehistoric or later field system. At least one of the ditches was seen to post-date later Neolithic / Bronze Age ring ditch G2011, suggesting a radical change of land use here.

Another ditch (G2004) is on the same orientation as the postulated field system but is located approximately 90m to the southeast. The only associated find was a flint blade, which is insufficient evidence on which to date the ditch.

In this instance there is a degree of correlation between the excavated features and those identified by the preceding geophysical survey (Appendix 9): ring ditch G1011 was identified by geophysics as feature *A*, and ditch G1008 correlates to feature *C*.

A bronze coin of Cunobelin provides the only evidence for later Iron Age activity in the vicinity of the site; it was found in association with Roman and post-medieval artefacts in subsoil layer G2003.

There is ambiguous evidence for Roman activity on the site. Pit alignment G2002 produced a small amount of Roman pottery (some of which can be dated to the mid 2nd–4th century) and a greater quantity of Roman roof tiles, but contained also two small fragments of post-medieval CBM and a post-medieval pin. Although the latter were probably intrusive, their presence does suggest that the pits might have been of relatively recent date.

Ten pits were aligned in a row with a north-northwest–south-southeast orientation, extending over a distance of 32m and potentially continuing beyond the limit of excavation to the northwest. They ranged from 1.00–1.67m in width and from 0.30–0.90m in depth and were spaced about 3.4m apart.

They were located approximately 200m west of the *Combretovium* auxiliary forts, though on the opposite side of the river.

The function of the pits is uncertain. They might have been post settings, indicating that a large timber building or structure stood here in the Roman period – assuming of course that the post-medieval material from some of the pit fills was intrusive. Possible supporting evidence for a large Roman building comes from the moderate assemblage of Roman CBM and other artefacts found in subsoil G2003, which overlaid the pits. However, none of the pits displayed an obvious post pipe, and it is unlikely that posts of the dimensions suggested by these pits would have decayed without leaving a trace. Even if the posts had been removed in antiquity it seems likely that some evidence for them would have been preserved. Also, if these were postholes for a timber building/structure of monumental dimensions there would surely have been other evidence for Roman activity in the immediate area.

Alternative interpretations for the pit alignment might include planting holes, or some form of temporary boundary marker. The assessment of environmental samples from the pit fills provides no further evidence for their use. It should be noted that the pits were not picked up by the geophysical survey and are not shown on aerial photographs available to SCCAS.

The evidence for Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval activity is limited to a small number of artefacts recovered from topsoil G2012 and subsoil G2003 or as unstratified finds.

6.2 General discussion of potential

6.2.1 CRM 058

Stratigraphic

The evaluation of this section of the pipeline route had no significant archaeological results and there is no potential for further analysis of the stratigraphic archive.

Finds

The finds assemblage is small and has no potential for further analysis. A 14th-century copper alloy strap end is of intrinsic interest and requires cleaning and conservation.

6.2.2 CDD 068

Stratigraphic

The excavation within SAM SF 89 (the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*) had positive archaeological results, providing evidence for the use of the site in the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods. The stratigraphic evidence was relatively straightforward, consisting mainly of intrusive features that had been truncated by ploughing and soil erosion to the level at which they cut the natural stratum. The features were dispersed widely and there was little intercutting. Consequently no further work is required in order to understand the site sequence.

Finds

The later Neolithic Grooved ware pottery from adjacent pits G1008 and G1009 is of particular interest since it appears to represent the remains of two vessels that were distributed between the pits, possibly in an act of deliberate placement. However, the distribution might have been fortuitous if (for example) the pits became filled with material from the same midden deposit. Further study of the pottery in order to identify joining sherds might confirm the provisional identification of two distinct vessels. The distribution of vessel fragments between more than one pit has been noted previously in a prehistoric context (for example, fragments of a Middle Bronze Age urn were found in two widely separated pits on the Household Waste and Recycling Centre site (CAC 035) in Gisleham; Heard 2010, 12). There is potential to research this aspect of the finds archive in order to consider its wider significance. Given the significance of the Neolithic pottery, selected sherds should be illustrated and catalogued for the site archive.

The worked flint from pit G1008 (and the unstratified flints from the immediate area, context 0020) could be studied further in order to identify refitting pieces. Two of the worked flints from this group (a retouched blade and a horseshoe-shaped scraper) and an awl (a residual find in SFB G1004) are of intrinsic interest and are worthy of further research (for possible parallels and to refine their dating). Ideally these pieces should be illustrated for the site archive.

The inhumation burial G1014 in ditch G1013 is currently undated and despite the presence of early medieval pottery in the upper fill of the ditch its original date is uncertain. A radiocarbon date for the burial should be obtained in order to clarify this aspect of the site sequence.

Most of the animal bone from this site was found in Anglo-Saxon SFB G1004 and a contemporary rubbish pit G1003. Further analysis of the bone (species identification etc) would add to the body of evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation of the site.

Two small finds are of intrinsic interest and require further work. The Iron Age coin (SF 1002) needs to be conserved and should be sent to a specialist for closer identification and comment. The possible Anglo-Saxon brooch piece (SF 1001) should be illustrated for the site archive.

Environmental

Given the small size and limited significance of the plant macrofossil and pollen assemblages there is no potential for further analysis or publication of the environmental archive from CDD 068.

Soil micromorphology

The preliminary assessment of a monolith soil sample from SFB G1004 does not indicate layering that may have related to the occupation or use of the building, suggesting that the underlying pit was backfilled after the building went out of use. Consequently there is little or no potential for further analysis of this sample.

6.2.3 BAY 037

Stratigraphic

The excavation had positive archaeological results, providing evidence for the use of the site in the prehistoric and Roman periods. The stratigraphic evidence was relatively straightforward, consisting mainly of intrusive features that had been truncated by ploughing and soil erosion to the level at which they cut the natural stratum. The features were dispersed widely and there was little intercutting. Consequently no further work is required in order to understand the site sequence.

Finds

The finds archive has been described adequately in this assessment report and has no potential for further analysis. Some of the finds are of intrinsic interest and require conservation and specialist comment or illustration for the site archive.

Five pieces of flint should be illustrated: blade core (0002); crested blade (0002); crested blade (0011); microliths (0011); truncated flake (0002).

The Iron Age coin (SF 1004) requires conservation and should be sent to a specialist for closer identification and comment.

Environmental

Given the small size and limited significance of the plant macrofossil and pollen assemblages there is no potential for further analysis or publication of the environmental archive from BAY 037.

7 Significance of the data

In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered mainly in terms of the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000); reference is made also to a

draft update of that document – the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott & Brown, 2008; available at www.eaareports.org.uk).

Prehistoric

The probable Mesolithic / earlier Neolithic pit containing an assemblage of flint flakes and blades (BAY 037), together with the assemblages of unstratified or residual worked flints from both BAY 037 and CDD 068 are of *local significance* only. Although the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition is seen as a key area of research (Brown, N., *et al*, in Brown & Glazebrook 1997, 44) the Regional Research Framework tends to emphasize the importance of those sites that have well preserved ground surfaces and/or organic remains, neither of which have survived here.

Much the same can be said for the limited later Neolithic and Bronze Age evidence. Two adjacent pits containing Grooved ware pottery fragments (CDD 068) have some potential for further finds analysis but their overall significance is reduced because they were truncated by ploughing and contemporary ground surfaces were absent. The partial excavation of the probable later Neolithic or Bronze Age ring ditch BAY 007 (BAY 037) failed to provide conclusive evidence for its date or function, and linear ditches (possibly part of a prehistoric, or later, field system) that post-dated the ring ditch could not be dated securely.

The prehistoric finds assemblages from both sites have some significance in relation to the Regional Research Theme *Development of artefacts within the Neolithic and Bronze Age* (*ibid*, 45) and the importance of the Grooved ware pottery from CDD 068 is reinforced by the Future Research Topic relating to *Our understanding of the chronological development of pottery* (Medlycott & Brown 2008, 21).

Roman

Given the proximity of the CDD 068 and BAY 037 excavations to the *Combretovium* Roman settlement and forts it is surprising perhaps that more

evidence for this period was not uncovered. A possible hollow-way and at least one ditch on the CDD 068 site might have had Roman origins, although pottery dating indicates that they were at least partially open in the early medieval period. The date and interpretation of the pit alignment at BAY 037 is uncertain – if this was part of a large, Roman timber building then it would have implications for our understanding of the extent of the Roman settlement. A moderate amount of Roman roof tile fragments from the pits and the overlying subsoil are in fairly uniform fabrics, suggesting that they were produced by a single manufacturer and that there was a building with a single-phase roof in the immediate vicinity.

However, given that the pit alignment is of uncertain date and function it is considered to be of *local significance* only.

Anglo-Saxon

The discovery of the SFB and associated pit(s) on the western edge of SAM SF 89 (CDD 068) adds to the evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation in and around the Roman settlement of *Combretovium*. Previous finds in this area include a 'Saxon pot with fragments of human skull' (CDD 003), three small pits containing Early Anglo-Saxon pottery found near the Baylham pumping station (BAY 036; Cass, 2009) and two (widely separated) SFBs and Early Anglo-Saxon pottery from the flanking ditches of a Roman road at Barking quarry (BRK104), on the opposite side of the River Gipping. Dispersed occupation along the Gipping valley is only to be expected – Early Anglo-Saxon settlements were typically located in areas of lighter soil and usually in river valleys (Moore 1988, 84). Furthermore, the distribution of Early Anglo-Saxon settlements in the Lark valley suggests that they were on the fringes of Roman settlements, perhaps implying some continuity of use (*ibid*).

The cumulative evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon settlement in the vicinity of *Combretovium* is insufficient to demonstrate continuity from the Roman period; it is noted, for example, that the pottery from the SFB at CDD 068 is of 6th century rather than 5th-century date. However, the identification and characterization of Early Anglo-Saxon settlements has been highlighted as an

urgent priority (Wade, K., in Brown & Glazebrook 1997, 23) and as such the evidence from CDD 068 can contribute in a small way to the suggested Research Topic of *Anglo-Saxon Settlement* (*ibid*, 25).

The study of the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transition period as a key issue in British archaeology has been reinforced in the Revised Research Framework, where it is stated as a Specific Theme for future research (Medlycott & Brown 2008, 79). The identification of Anglo-Saxon settlement sites is another Specific Theme and it is noted that 'Further work needs to be done regionally and nationally to clarify the morphology of settlement sites of the Early to Middle Anglo-Saxon period' (*ibid*).

The Early Anglo-Saxon evidence from this site is regarded therefore as of *regional significance*.

Medieval and later

There is very little evidence for medieval activity in the areas investigated – some surface finds of pottery from CRM 058 and small amounts of pottery and other material from probable field ditches and a possible hollow-way at CDD 068. Consequently the medieval evidence is of *local significance* only. Similarly, the post-medieval ditches at the CRM 058 and CDD 068 sites have been identified as 19th-century field boundaries and have little or no significance.

8 Recommendations for further work and publication

It has been proposed (6.2) that the stratigraphic archives have been described adequately in this report and that no further analysis or reporting is required. Generally the finds and environmental archives have also been described in sufficient detail here and little further analysis is required.

However, within the finds assemblages there are individual finds or groups of finds for which further work has been recommended in order to complete the site archives, as outlined in Table 34.

In order to make this post-excavation assessment available to a wide academic audience it will be disseminated as a 'grey literature' report *via* the OASIS archaeological database. The results of further work on the finds assemblages, where significant, could be made available as an addendum to this assessment report.

Material/task	Staff	Days	Cost
Prehistoric pottery			
CDD 068: Analysis & research; select sherds for illustration; write catalogue entries for illustrated sherds, write pottery report text	SBen	1	185.00
CDD 068: Prehistoric pottery illustration	SH	1	303.60
Worked lint			
CDD 068: Analysis & research; write worked flint report text	SB	1	237.60
CDD 068: Illustration (3 pieces)	SH	0.5	151.80
BAY 037: Illustration (5 pieces)	SH	1	303.60
Human bone			
CDD 068: Radiocarbon date for inhumation burial (x1 sample)	SUERC		320.00
CDD 068: Handling and incorporating RC results into finds report	SBen	0.5	92.50
Animal bone			
CDD 068: Wash burnt bone from samples and add to assemblage	JVJ	0.25	41.11
CDD 068: Animal bone report	JC	1	231.00
Small finds			
CDD 068: Handling, cleaning & conservation of Iron Age coin	CEM	0.25	70.00
CDD 068: Handling, identification & report on Iron Age coin	IL	0.25	70.00
CDD 068: Illustration Anglo-Saxon ?brooch	SH	0.5	151.80
BAY 037: Handling, cleaning & conservation of Iron Age coin	CEM	0.25	70.00
BAY 037: Handling, identification & report on Iron Age coin	IL	0.25	70.00
BAY 037: Handling, identification & report on Roman ring	NC	0.25	58.00
BAY 037: Illustration of Roman ring	SH	0.5	151.80
Other			
CDD 068/BAY 037: Graphics for report illustrations	CB	0.5	116.50
CDD 068/BAY 037: Co-ordination/liaising of finds work	SBen	1	185.00
CDD 068/BAY 037: Production of finds report	SBen	2	370.00
CDD 068/BAY 037: Final report, printing/binding and uploading to OASIS	KH	2	424.00
CDD 068/BAY 037: Project management & copy editing	RG	1	271.00
TOTAL			**3874.31**

Table 34. Summary of recommended further work (CDD 068 & BAY 037)

CB = Crane Begg; SBen = Stephen Benfield; SB = Sarah Bates; JC = J. Curl NC = Nina Crummy; RG = Richenda Goffin; SH = Sue Holden; JVJ = Jonathan van Jennians; IL = Ian Leins (British Museum); CEM = Colchester and Essex Museum; SUERC = Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

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Jess Tipper produced various Brief and Specification documents for the archaeological investigation, and monitored the fieldwork (SCCAS, Conservation team)

The project was managed by John Newman and supervised by Kieron Heard. Andy Beverton, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Fiona Gamble, Sabra Hennessy, Steve Manthorpe, John Sims, Alan Smith, Holly Stacey, Jonathan Van Jennians and Anna West assisted with the fieldwork. Surveying was by Fiona Gamble (all SCCAS Field Team). Dave Ricketts assisted as a volunteer.

The finds assessment report is by Stephen Benfield (SCCAS Finds Team), with contributions from Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Andrew Brown, Val Fryer, Richenda Goffin, John Hines and Judith Plouviez.

The environmental samples were processed and assessed for macrofossil remains by Val Fryer. Patricia Wiltshire carried out the pollen assessment.

The soil micromorphology assessment is by Richard MacPhail.

Graphics are by Crane Begg (SCCAS, Graphics Officer).

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