Suffolk County Council

Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin
FSM 021

Archaeological Evaluation and Strip and Map Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/210

Client: Hardwick Developments

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

12/2011

Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St. Martin

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HER Information

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Summary

A single trench evaluation and subsequent strip and map were carried out on land at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin, in advance of the construction of a new barn. The fieldwork was carried out during July of 2011. The evaluation phase of the project identified two north-south aligned ditches and a single pit. The strip and map directly followed the evaluation and involved the mechanical excavation of the barns footprint (approximately 30m by 50m).

The strip and map identified a collection of archaeological features concentrated towards the east end of the site. The majority of the features appeared to respect one of the north-south boundary ditches (0012) observed during the evaluation. Other features comprised several fairly large pits, three ditches and a large quarry pit. Roman pottery recovered from the site mostly consisted of long-lived wares which originate from between the 2nd and 4th century with a couple of residual prehistoric sherds also being found.

Pit 0031 produced a cow skull and dog skull which did not appear to have been placed within the feature but may still indicate some form of votive offering.

A large chalk quarry pit (0031) was observed towards the north-east corner of the site. Fills relating to this pit (0018 and 0019) produced the largest proportion of the finds assemblage and included several Roman coins and other small finds dating to the late 3rd and early 4th century.

The evidence suggests that the site represents relatively low status rural activity during the Roman period, and that archaeological evidence is likely to be present towards the east and north-east of the development area which may include more conclusive occupation evidence.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

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Natural Features

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Intrusion/Truncation

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Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

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Deposit Horizon

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Intrusion/Truncation

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Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent strip and map were carried out on land at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin in preparation for the construction a new barn. The evaluation and strip and map stages ran successively through July of 2011. The work was carried out according to a Brief and Specification supplied by Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS, C/T) in order to fulfil a condition for planning application SE/11/0380. The work was commissioned by Hardwick Developments.

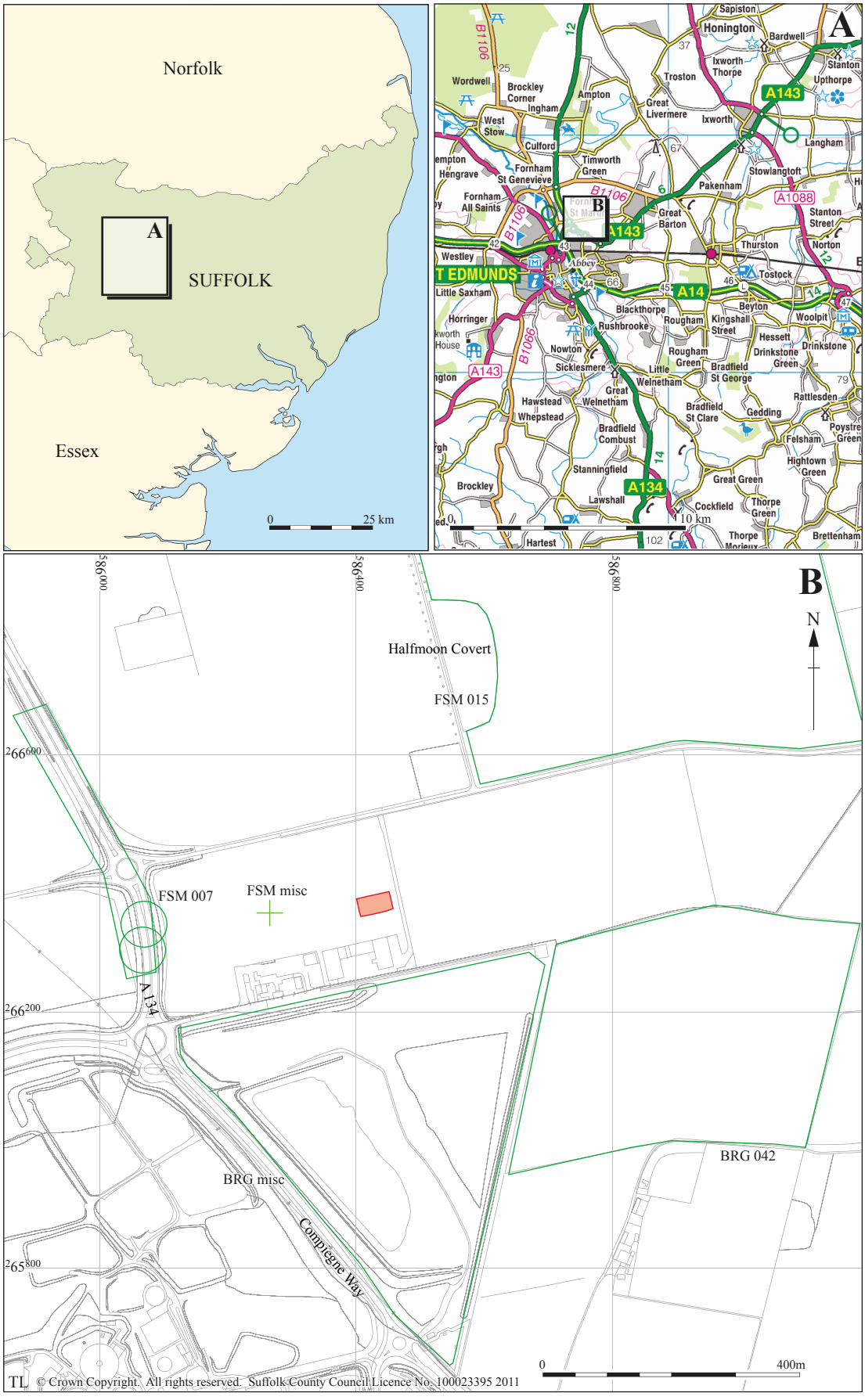

Figure 1. Location map showing the development area (red) and local HER sites (green)

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site was located at TL 864 636 on land at Hollow Road Farm. The farm lies towards the north east corner of Bury St Edmunds in the parish of Fornham St Martin (Fig. 1).

2.2 Geology and topography

The natural geology within the development area consisted of solid chalk with peri-glacial scarring overlain by brownish-orange sandy-gravels. The development area lay at the base of a south facing gentle slope and ranged from 51.9m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) at the northeast corner to 50.50m AOD towards the south west. The natural geology was observed to remain fairly level (approx. 51m AOD) with the surface level slope being created by an increasing depth of mid-orange-brown sandy-silt subsoil. This, in turn, lay under plough soil of approximately 0.3m depth.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The surrounding historic environment records (Fig. 1) are the result of both systematic (FSM 007, BRG 042, FSM 015) and random (FSM Misc, BRG Misc) fieldwalking and metal detecting surveys carried out in the area:

- FSM 007 indicates a metal detecting and field-walking survey which located a scatter of medieval metalwork over a 400m stretch. The scatter contained a 13th century Lead seal, gilt harness mount, four Jetons originating from between the 15th and 17th century, two early 16th century lead tokens and ten coins all dated to the 13th/14th century. A collection of various metal finds were also collected but were unnumbered and the locations not recorded.
- A Roman disc brooch, copper alloy pin and possible Bronze Age awl have been found across Fornham-St-Martin (FSM Misc)
- Six Roman coins and medieval coins and a seal have also been found across neighbouring parish of Great Barton (BRG Misc) through random metal dection. The coins are broadly dated but a particular example is noted as Vespasian (67-79 A.D)
- BRG 042 identified a scatter of Bronze Age worked flints
- Medieval pottery, metalwork and a copper alloy Bronze Age axe head were discovered at FSM 015.

Although sparse, the finds from these surveys do cover a fairly wide range of dates and provide a good possibility of encountering archaeological horizons of corresponding dates.

3. Methodology

Both the evaluation and strip and map phases were excavated with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket mounted on a 360 degree mechanical excavator under the supervision of an SCC archaeologist. The evaluation phase consisted of the mechanical excavation of a single strip trench running ENE-WSW across the development area. For the strip and map phase the ground level was lowered in two stages. The first stage covered the mechanical excavation to the archaeological horizon. The second stage was conducted after the archaeological investigation and involved the lowering of the development area to the required dig level. The second stage was monitored at the northeast corner to record the extent of a large quarry pit (Pl. 4).

Archaeological deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded according to the guidelines set out by Gurney (2003). Sections of archaeological features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20 as well as being photographed digitally and on black and white film.

The evaluation trench and strip and map area footprints were recorded using and RTK Leica GPS set with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m. Plans of archaeological features were hand recorded individually at 1:20 and then geo-referenced using the same GPS.

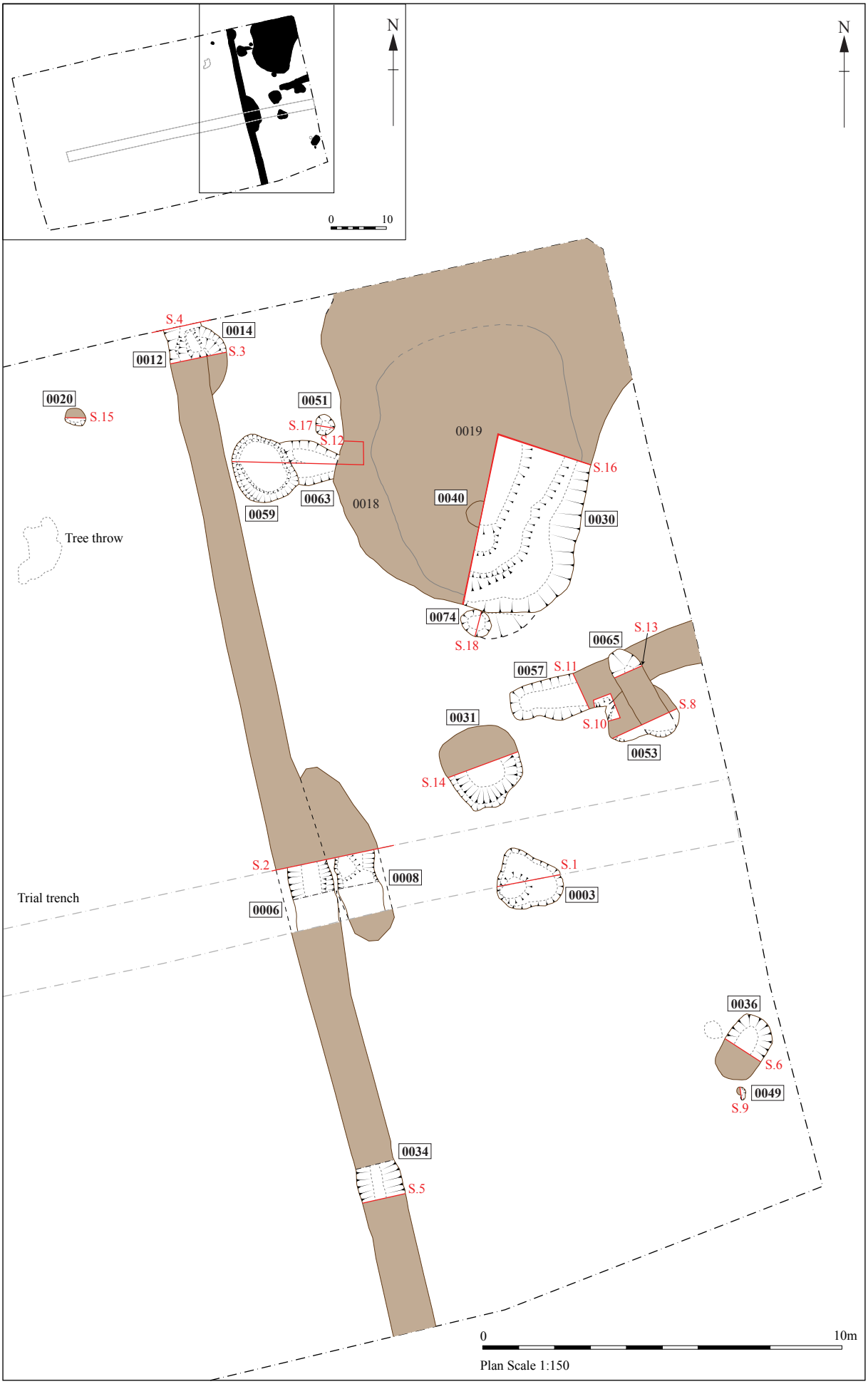

Figure 2. Trench and evaluation plan

4. Results

4.1 Evaluation phase

A 45m trench was excavated ENE-WSW across the development area (Fig. 2). The trench reached a maximum depth of 0.54m towards its eastern end where the build-up of plough soil was greatest. Three features were identified at the evaluation stage:

Pit 0003

This irregular sub-rectangular shaped pit measured 1.74m in width (E-W) and 1.95m in length (NE-SW) with a maximum depth of 0.7m. The pit contained three fills (0004, 0005 and 0011) (Pl. 1). The second fill (0005) produced two abraded Roman sherds dating from the 2nd to early 4th century.

Ditch 0006

Crossing the evaluation trench approximately 12m from the east end this ditch ran N-S and was later observed in the strip and map phase to run the full length of the development area (Fig. 2). Due to an indecipherable relationship with the adjoining feature (0008) the full width of the ditch could not be ascertained but was interpreted to be at least 1.4m and have a depth of 0.56m (Pl. 2). The ditch contained a single mid browny-grey, slightly sandy-silt fill (0007). Metal detection of the spoil from this feature recovered a coin of Probus, AD 276-282 (SF 1025) as well as animal bone, shell and burnt flint.

Ditch 0008

This ditch was adjacent to and possibly cut 0006 (Fig. 3). The ditch ran on the same N-S alignment as 0006 and was observed to be 1.3m in width with a maximum depth of 0.46m (Pl. 2). The basal fill of the ditch (0009) was mid/pale brownish-grey sand with rare chalk fleck inclusions. The second fill (0010) was a mid brownish-grey sandy-silt containing moderate quantities of sub-angular flints. No finds were recovered from this feature.

4.2 Strip and map phase

An area of 0.15 hectare was excavated for the strip and map phase (Fig. 2). This uncovered three ditches, eleven pits and a large quarry pit.

Ditch 0034

Two 1m segments were excavated in the N-S aligned ditch crossing the development area (0006 at evaluation phase).

The ditch measured 1.14m in width with a maximum depth of 0.54m at segment 0034 and 1.06m wide with a maximum depth of 0.2m at segment 0012 (Fig. 3). Segment 0034 was filled with a mid greyish-orangey-brown silty-sandy-clay (0035) that produced three sherds of Roman pottery, a single piece of Roman tile, three small later prehistoric flint flakes and ninety-three animal bones which included cow, red deer and sheep/goat. Excavation of segment 0012 recovered thirty-five sherds of Roman pottery and a single Roman copper alloy coin fragment (SMF 1024).

Pit 0014

This pit was located just inside the northern extent of the development area and was cut by ditch 0034. The pit had a sub-circular plan with a maximum diameter of 1.9m and a maximum depth of 0.98m (Fig. 3). The pit was filled with three contexts; basal fill 0015 was a mid/light brownish-grey sandy-silty-clay with three sherds of mid 2nd/early-mid 4th century pottery. Above the basal fill was a mid brownish-grey silty-sandy-clay (0016) which produced two squat, later prehistoric worked flints and several pieces of lava quern. A dark greyish-brown silty-sandy-clay (0017) sealed context 0016 and was the final fill of this pit. Excavation of this fill recovered a large amount of Roman pottery with the majority of sherds originating from the third to fourth century.

Pit 0020

A pit was observed approximately 3m west of ditch 0012 (Fig. 2). It had a sub-circular plan with a diameter of 0.54m and a maximum depth of 0.27m (Fig. 3). The pit's sole fill was a mid brownish-grey sandy-silt. A single flint blade with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face was recovered from this fill and is likely to date to the Neolithic period.

Plate 1. Pit 0003 facing south (1m scale).

Plate 2. Ditches 0006 (left) and 0008 (right) facing north (2m scale).

Quarry pit 0030

The dominant feature on the site was a large circular quarry pit approximately 8m in diameter and approximately 1.2m deep. Initially, the feature was initially observed as two spreads (0019 and 0018) which appeared to be sealing the pit (Pl. 3). The spreads butt against each other and had a diffuse boundary so a stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. 0019 was recorded in section but layer 0018 was lost whilst hand cleaning of the features extents.

After consultation with Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS, C/T) a two stage strategy was developed for excavating and recording this feature. The first stage required the excavation of the SE quadrant of the feature in order to determine the characteristics and assess the scale of the feature (Pl. 4). The second stage involved monitoring the mechanical excavation to the required level and recording the revealed extent (Pl. 4).

The pit was observed to contain a series of slump/erosion deposited fills (0072, 0071 and 0069) that were generally light/mid grey coloured silty clays with frequent chalk inclusions (Fig. 4). These fills were located at the sides of the cut and were observed to have fairly sharp, angled horizons. From these fills context 0069 produced a single pot sherd dating from the Late Bronze Age to middle Iron Age, three crudely worked flints, twenty-nine burnt flints and fourteen pieces of animal bone that included cow, deer, red deer and horse species.

The slump fills were overlain by a series of much darker, silty deposits (0070, 0068, 0041 and possibly 0019). These deposits were characterised by having high silt content with much lower quantities of chalk and stone and level horizons. The high silt content and level horizons were interpreted as evidence of the natural build-up of waterbourne deposits through colluvial or general fluvial action. These deposits also displayed oxidised mineral striations commonly associated with root action in wet deposits. Finds were recovered from 0068, 0041 and 0019.

Excavation of fill 0068 recovered a single sherd of Roman pot, six later prehistoric worked flints and three pieces of animal bone.

Context 0041 contained three sherds of pottery dated to the Roman period and four sherds more closely dated to the 2nd-4th century. Worked flint and animal were also recovered.

A large assemblage was retrieved from context 0019 which included a Roman coin of Carausius, AD 286-293 (SF 1001), sixty sherds of Roman pottery (twenty-three more closely dated to between 2nd-3rd centuries), four pieces of later prehistoric worked flint and a single piece of *tegula* ceramic building material. It is possible that this layer was exposed at the same time as context 0018 and that a degree of cross contamination of finds has occurred.

Cleaning back and excavation of context 0018 recovered the largest assembly that included 128 sherds of Roman pottery mostly dating from the 2nd to 4th century, Roman ceramic building material, lava quern and iron nails. Ten small finds were also recovered from this context, notably a shale bracelet (SF 1003), a twisted copper alloy armlet of late 3rd-early 4th century origin (SF 1012) and three worn or corroded coins. Two of the coins were identified as either radiates or nummi dated to AD260-402.

Pit 0031 (Pl. 6)

This pit had a sub-square plan (slightly irregular at the southern side) approximately 2.2m in length and width with a maximum depth of approximately 1.1m (Fig. 3, S.14). The pit contained four fills, two of which produced finds including a large portion of the posterior of a cow skull. The skull appeared towards the middle of the tertiary fill (0033) of the pit. It was inverted and lay at an angle with the left horn pointing downwards and does not appear to have been placed in any specific manner. Excavation of the top fill of the pit (0032) recovered three pottery sherds dating to the Roman period, two pieces of later prehistoric worked flint, two pieces of animal bone, including a partial dog skull, and a single portion of oyster shell.

Pit 0036

This feature was located towards the southeast corner of the site (Fig. 2). The pit had an ellipse plan with a maximum diameter of 1.85m and a depth of 0.26m (Fig. 3, S.3). It was filled with a mid yellowy-greyish-brown silty-sandy-clay (0037). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Plate 3. Large quarry pit 0030 pre-ex showing overburden facing north (2m scale).

Plate 4. Quarry pit at machined dig level facing south-west (2m scale).

Plate 5. Large quarry pit 0030 section facing north (2m horizontal, 1m vertical scale).

Plate 6. Pit 0031 facing north (1m scale).

Plate 7. Pit 0040 facing north-west (1m scale).

Pit 0040

A small circular pit with a diameter of 0.84m and a maximum depth of 0.5m was cut into the top fill 0019 of the large quarry pit 0030 (Fig. 2 and 4). The pit contained two fills (0039 and 0038). Finds consisting of slightly abraded pottery sherds that were broadly Roman in date were recovered from the basal fill (0039).

The base of the cut was disturbed with what was first interpreted as a possible stake hole (0073) (Pl. 7 and Fig. 4). Further investigation determined that this disturbance was caused through water action collecting in the original pit cut (0040).

Pit 0045/0065

Located towards the central eastern edge of the site this feature had an elongated elliptical plan aligned NW-SE. The pit measured 2.8m in length by 0.88m in width and was filled with a dark greyish-brown clay-silty-sand (0066) (Fig. 3, S.13). Full excavation of the fill recovered a squat, possibly Mesolithic flake, and a single sherd of an early 2nd to 4th century dish as well as seven pieces of animal bone (one cow and six unidentifiable fragments). This feature was observed cutting pit 0047/0053 in section 8 (Fig. 3).

Pit 0047/0053

This pit was heavily disturbed by pit 0065/0045 (Fig. 2). The pit had an irregular elongated plan measuring 2m (E-W) by 1.35m (N-S). The feature was filled with a mid/light yellowish-brown slightly silty clay-sand (0048) which produced three sherds that are broadly Roman in date. This pit was observed to be cut by pit 0065/0045 in section 8 and to be cutting ditch 0057/0055 at section 10 (Fig. 3).

Posthole 0049

The feature had a sub circular plan (Fig. 2) approximately 0.32m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.8m. The posthole was filled with a mid/dark greyish-brown silty-clay-sand (0050). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Ditch 0057/0055

This ditch was identified towards the central eastern edge of the site aligned ENE-WSW and ran for approximately 5m before hitting the edge of the development area (Fig.2). A section was excavated across the terminal end of the ditch which determined a width of 1.06m with a depth of 0.28m (Fig. 3). The ditch was filled with a mid yellowish-brown silty-sandy-clay (0058) which contained fragments of lava quern and nine pieces of animal bone, at least two of which were identified as horse.

Pit 0059

This feature had an elliptical plan with a 2m long NW-SE elongated axis. The dark browny- grey silty-clay basal fill of the pit (0061) contained sixteen sherds of pottery broadly dated to between the mid second and early fourth century. A large proportion of a single deer antler was recovered from the base of the pit (Pl. 9). Two late third century copper alloy coins were recovered from the spoil.
This pit was observed to have been cutting pit 0063 (Pl. 8 and Fig. 4).

Sherds of long-lived wares with a date range of the Mid 2nd to Early-Mid 4th century were recovered from the mid greyish-brown slightly-clay sandy-silt (0060) top fill of this pit.

Pit 0063

This shallow pit was cut at its east and western extents by 0059 and 0030 respectively (Fig. 2). The pit had an elliptical plan aligned WNW-ESE with a surviving length of 1.56m (E-W) and a width of approximately 1.2m (N-S) (Fig. 4). No finds were recovered from this pit.

Pit 0074

A circular pit approximately 1m in diameter and with a maximum depth of 0.17m (Fig. 3) was observed towards the southern extent of the large quarry pit (0030). The feature was truncated by 0030 and was observed during the excavation of the quarry pit. No finds were recovered from this feature.

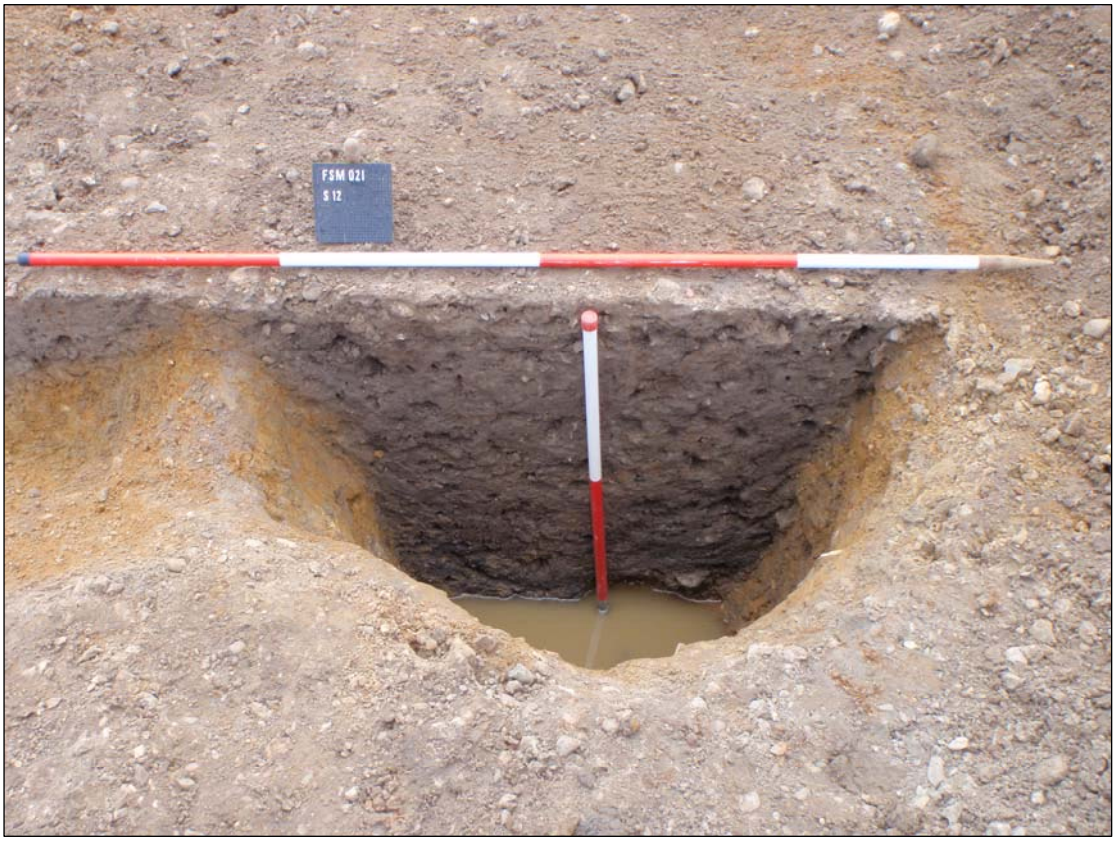

Plate 8. Pit 0059 facing south (2m horizontal scale, 1m vertical scale).

Plate 9. Antler from pit 0059 (shown with mini-mattock).

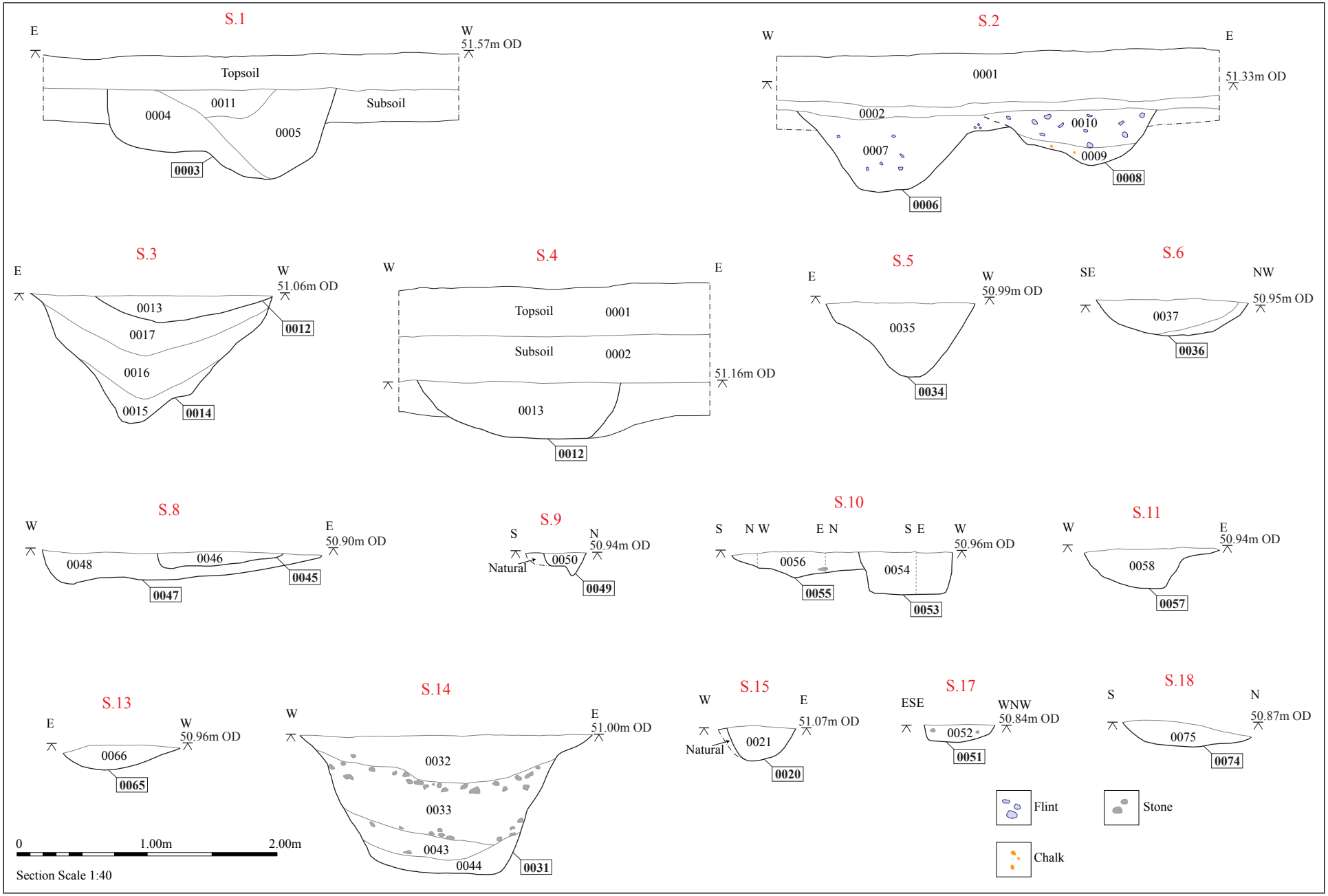

Figure 3. Sections from the evaluation and strip and map

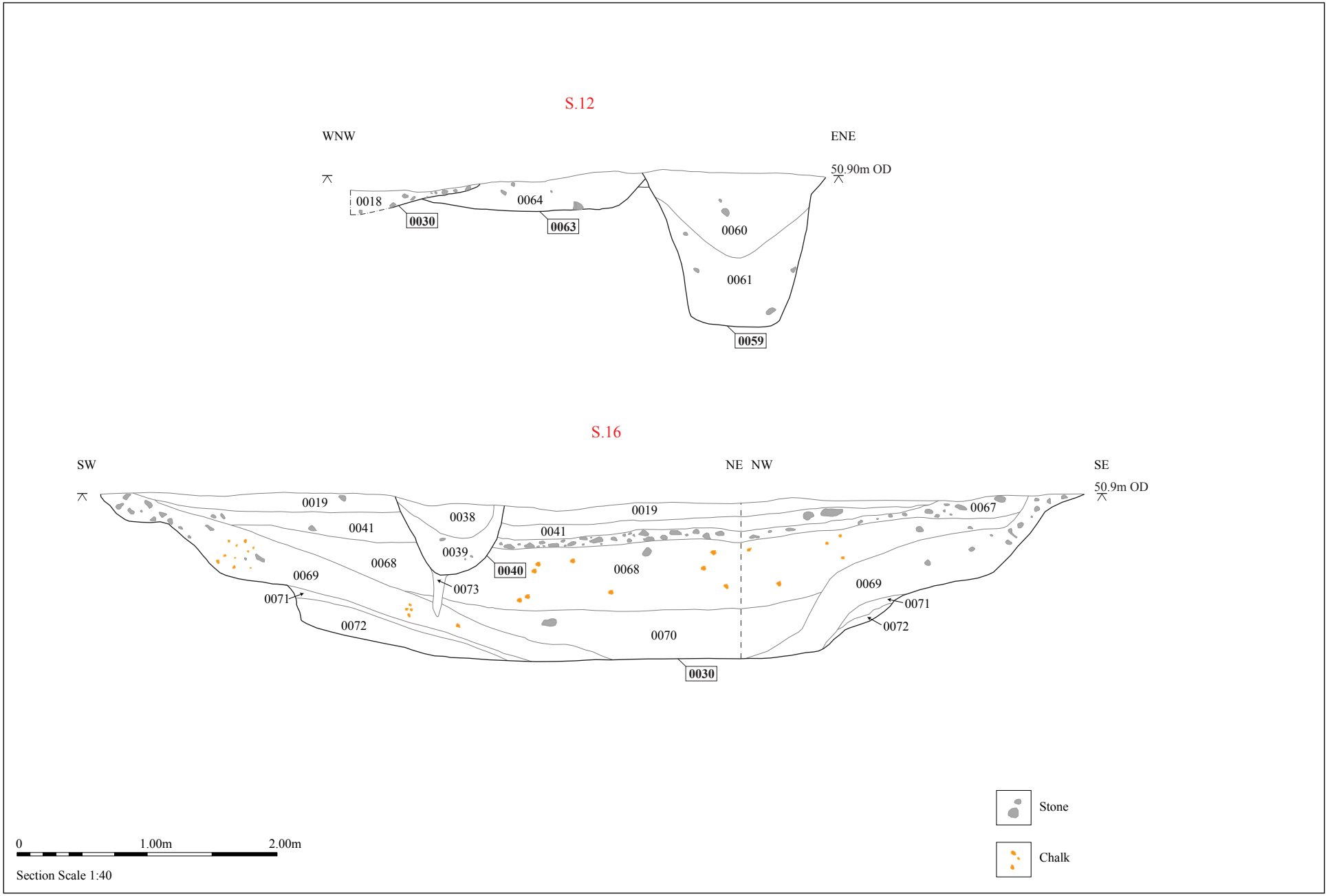

Figure 4. Sections continued

5. The finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds recovered from the project. The finds were mainly recovered from pit fills (twenty-two), and a small number of ditch fills (four), a tree throw and the subsoil. Also present are twenty-five small finds, which have been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	307	6882
CBM	19	2488
Fired clay	5	381
Mortar	1	7
Lava quern	87	1240
Worked flint	56	1497
Burnt flint	64	1621
Iron	2	68
Animal bone	352	10376
Shell	10	161
Totals	**903**	**24721**

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of 307 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 6882g was recorded in fifteen contexts. With the exception of one pit fill that contained a prehistoric sherd (12g), the remainder of the assemblage is dated to the Roman period. The Roman pottery was retrieved from thirteen pit fills and one ditch. The overall condition of the pottery may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The diagnostic element of the assemblage (rims and bases) is reasonable although the majority are small and long-lived form types. The average sherd weight as a whole is 22.45g, but this figure has been boosted by the presence of numerous large jar sherds.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and assigned to fabric groups, and an overall breakdown of these can be seen in Table 2. Codes have been assigned to

these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) and form types (where possible) have been catalogued using the Suffolk form type series (unpub). These systems have been supplemented by the use of Going's Chelmsford type series (1987). A full pottery catalogue by context forms part of the site archive and a version of this can also be seen in Appendix 3.

Prehistoric

A single abraded body sherd (12g) of flint-tempered pottery (HMF) was retrieved from pit fill 0069. It is dated from the Late Bronze Age to Early/Mid Iron Age and was recorded alongside later prehistoric flint, burnt flint and animal bone.

Roman

Introduction

A total of 306 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 6870g was recovered from the excavation. A complete quantified breakdown of the recorded fabrics can be seen in Table 2. This report mainly concentrates on quarry pit 0030 from which the larger part of the assemblage was recovered from five contexts (194 sherds @ 4694g). The average sherd weight in this feature stands at 24.19g.

Fabric	**No**	**%**	**Weight/g**	**%**	**Eve**	**%**
Continental fineware						
SACG	2	0.5	108	1.5	-	-
SAEG	1	Present	32	0.5	-	-
SARZ	1	Present	27	Present	-	-
SATR	2	Present	29	0.5	0.1	1.5
RB finewares						
NVWM	2	0.5	165	2	0.07	1
HAX	4	1	76	1	0.05	1
HOG	23	7.5	830	12	0.30	5
HOGB	21	7	894	13	0.82	14
Coarsewares						
BB	1	Present	9	Present	0.04	0.5
BSW	31	10	574	8	0.84	14
GMB	35	11.5	608	9	0.34	6
GMG	102	33	1523	22	1.48	25
GMO	4	1	140	2	-	-
GX	45	15	611	9	0.97	16.5
LSH	17	5.5	764	11	0.78	13.5
RX	5	1.5	64	1	-	-
RXM	4	1	115	1.5	0.13	2
SH	1	Present	2	Present	-	-
STOR	2	0.5	290	2	-	-
TOTAL	**306**		**6870**		**5.92**	

Table 2. Fabric quantities

Most of the pottery was located in quarry fills 0018 and 0019, both of which are dated from the late 3rd to early/mid 4th century. However, both of these assemblages contain smaller elements of earlier pottery, and where identifiable, these are dated from around the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century AD. Indeed, the lower contexts 0041 and 0067 are dated to this period although they both contain few sherds. It is likely that the earlier pottery represents early to mid 3rd century activity. This date is also reflected in ditch fill 0013, while pit fill 0061 is also dated to the later Roman period. Due to the presence of long-lived fabrics and forms, the remainder of fills are not closely datable, most being given a range of the mid 2nd to early/mid 4th century.

Finewares

The only late fineware present within the two main fills (0018 and 0019) is a single Nene Valley colour-coated body sherd (5g). The remainder are a small quantity of earlier abraded samian sherds. These occur in 0019, 0041 and 0067 and are principally from Trier in eastern Gaul (SATR). Two of these sherds represent a Drg31 bowl which is dated from the late 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Coarsewares

As Table 2 demonstrates only four regional coarsewares have been noted. The first of these to be recorded in quarry pit 0030 is a single Nene Valley white ware *mortaria* sherd (NVWM) in fill 0018 (116g). Thereafter, four sherds of Hadham oxidised ware (HAX) are present in fill 0018 (76g), in the form of a hemispherical bowl flange and a possible jar base. The largest recorded group are from the Horningsea kilns from just outside of Cambridge. These amount to thirty-nine sherds (1470g) split mainly between two fabric types, a greyware (HOG) and a black surfaced version (HOGB). Although several rims are present, they are too small to be fully identified and none have the classic storage jar bifid rim style and do not easily fit into the 5.5 jar range. They are more akin to the 4.5 range with rolled and undercut rims and similar to Evans's types 21-25 (1991; fig 3).

By far the largest ceramic group within quarry pit 0030 are the unsourced coarsewares. These are chiefly made up of black surfaced ware (BSW), grey micaceous ware (GMG), a variant of this with a black surface (GMB), sandy grey ware (GX), miscellaneous red ware (RX) and late shell-tempered ware (LSH). The form assemblage is composed mostly of jars that cannot be identified beyond their general class. However those that

can be are predominantly in the 4.5 and 4.6 style with undercut rims. The other main form group is that of dishes. The most frequent of these are in the 6.19 category with grooves just below the rim followed by the plain rimmed and flanged version (6.17). A single RX *mortaria* (7.3) was noted in fill 0018, which is reed-rimmed with black slag grits and is similar to Going's D14 (1987).

Conclusion

As a whole the Roman pottery assemblage contains few finewares, particularly within the later Roman groups. Regional coarsewares are also quite limited, being restricted almost entirely to the Cambridgeshire Horningsea ware. Unsourced coarsewares form the largest part of the assemblage, and within this group, micaceous greywares form the highest percentage. These latter fabrics are most likely to originate in Suffolk, being produced at kilns in places like Wattisfield (Maynard et al 1936, 178-197). The form assemblage is quite narrow being composed mainly of jars (60%) and dishes (29%) and also a very small number of *mortaria* and bowls. Interestingly no beaker or flagon rims are present within the assemblage. A large proportion of the Roman pottery from the quarry pit displays some abrasion and the two top open fills also contain mixed dated assemblages. In general the pottery suggests some form of fairly low status rural activity, commencing possibly from the early 3rd century but it was at its most intense from the later 3rd to around the early/mid 4th century.

5.3 Ceramic building material

A small assemblage of Roman roof tile (19 fragments @ 2488g) was recorded in six contexts, four pit fills (0015, 0018, 0019 and 0060) and two ditch fills (0013 and 0035).

The tile has been examined at x20 magnification and allocated a fabric code and recorded where possible by form. A breakdown of these types can be seen in Table 3 and a full contextual catalogue of the tile can be observed in Appendix 4.

Tile type	No	Wt (g)
Tegula	9	1362
Tile	6	770
Fragments	4	353
Total	**19**	**2485**

Table 3. CBM forms

The CBM assemblage is in a poor state of preservation with the entire assemblage being fragmentary and abraded. As Table 3 demonstrates, only two types of roof tile are present within the assemblage, the remainder is composed of unidentified fragments. Although four different fabric types have been recorded, it is a fine/medium sandy fabric with iron rich clay pellets that dominates (fsg/msg). All of the contexts in which CBM occurred also contained Roman pottery.

The largest collection of tile pieces was noted in pit fill 0018 (13 fragments @ 1801g) and these are representative of the assemblage as a whole in terms of fabric and form. Two separate *tegula* forms were noted, as well as two unknown tile types. At least one of the tile pieces has a similar depth to those recorded for the *tegulae* and therefore may be a mid-section fragment.

None of the fragments appear to have been reused, although a small number exhibit slight burning. There is a complete absence of *imbrices* within the assemblage; these tiles accompany the *tegulae* in the roofing arrangement.

5.4 Fired clay

Pit fill 0018 contained four variably sized abraded pieces of fired clay (69g). They are oxidised, medium sandy with common chalk and rare large flint (msfch). None of the pieces display impressions or burning and they are accompanied by a considerable assemblage of later Roman pottery as well as CBM.

A single large fragment of fired clay was noted in tree throw fill 0025 (312g). The piece is highly abraded and has oxidised surfaces as well as being partly burnt. The fragment also exhibits a small area of an irregular-flat surface and has a partial rod impression. The fabric is medium sandy with common calcitic like voids (msc). Two fragments of worked flint dated to the later prehistoric period were the only other finds noted in this context.

5.5 Mortar

A single abraded medium sandy fragment of lime based mortar was recorded in ditch fill 0035. The context also contained Roman pottery.

5.6 Lava quern stone

Lava quern stone fragments were recorded in five contexts pit fills 0016, 0018, 0041, 0067 and ditch fill 0058. The best preserved pieces were noted in fill 0016. All of these fragments join and one surface area remains intact on which faint striations, associated with a grinding surface, can be observed. Worked flint and animal bone were the only other recoded finds in this context. Roman pottery was only noted alongside lava quern pieces in contexts 0018, 0041 and 0067. The fragments are probably Rhenish, a type of stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period, and then from the Middle Saxon through to the post-medieval periods.

5.7 Worked flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

A total of fifty-six worked flints was recorded from seventeen contexts. A breakdown of flint types can be seen in Table 4 and a more detailed catalogue can be seen in Appendix 5.

Type	No
Flake	40
Flake/blade	2
Blade	2
Scraper	1
Core	5
Shatter piece	5
Other	1
Total	**56**

Table 4. Breakdown of worked flint

As a whole the flint assemblage consists of mostly unpatinated flakes, nine of which display either light or heavy patination. The flakes are generally thick, small or squat and exhibit hinge fractures, striking platforms, limited edge retouch, cones of percussion and retouched notches.

A large proportion of the flint collection was recorded alongside Roman pottery (eleven contexts). Only in pit/well fill 0069 was worked flint accompanied by prehistoric pottery, a single sherd of fabric type HMF which is dated to the later prehistoric period.

This is an interesting group, utilising what looks to be a Palaeolithic assemblage in either the Neolithic or later Bronze Age/Iron Age period. There is a suggestion of a

Mesolithic element but this is not certain. The amount of cortex present within the flint assemblage demonstrates on site flint production or flint production taking place very nearby.

5.8 Burnt flint

A total of sixty-four fragments of burnt flint was recorded in ten contexts (1621g). Excavation of six of these (0005, 0013, 0017, 0018, 0019 and 0035), which are mostly pit fills, recovered Roman pottery. Three contexts, pit fills 0004, 0016 and ditch fill 0009 contained no independent dating evidence. All of these contexts only contained small quantities of burnt flint. The largest collection was recorded in pit fill 0069 (29 fragments @ 846g) which also produced a single sherd of flint-tempered pottery dated from the Late Bronze Age to Early/Middle Iron Age. The pieces are all coloured white to grey (the remainder of the collection has a similar colour range) and were possibly used in the preparation and heating of food.

5.9 Iron

Both of the iron objects were recorded in pit fill 0018. The first of these is an iron nail (25g) and the second, a snapped rectangular flat strip (43g) measuring 25mm x 78mm. The fill also contained Roman pottery, CBM and coins.

5.10 The small finds

Identified by Andrew Brown

A total of twenty-three Roman small finds was recovered from the excavation. A breakdown by materials can be seen in Table 5 and a full catalogue appears in Appendix 6. The majority of small finds (fourteen) were recorded in the two fills (0018 and 0019) of pit 0030 which is dated by the ceramics from the mid/late 3rd to early/mid 4th century.

Material	**Number**
Copper alloy	17
Lead	3
Shale	2
Stone	1
Total	**23**

Table 5. Small finds by material

The copper alloy component is principally made up of late Roman coins (SF1001, 1007, 1009, 1015, 1016, 1018, 1019, 1020, 1021, 1023 and 1025), most of which are too worn or corroded to be identified accurately. However most are either radiates or nummi from around AD260 to the later 3rd of 4th centuries. Most of these coins were retrieved from the fills of pit 0030 and match a similar pottery dating range.

A radiate of Probus (SF1025) dated AD276-82 that was recorded in ditch fill 0007 (Pl. 10). The coin is of the mint of Rome with the mint marking reading -//RṺΓ (RIC S.2 No.186). A similar type can be seen in volume five of the Mattingly and Sydenham catalogue (1933, 37; no. 186).

Plate 10. Coin of Probus showing helmed bust with spear and shield (obv.) and Roma seated in a temple (rev.) AD 276-282 (SF 1025). (1cm/10mm units scale).

A radiate of Carausius was recorded in pit fill 0019 dated AD286-293 (SF1001). Only partial lettering on the obverse could be observed: CARA[ ]SIVS PF AVG.

A single very worn sestertius (SF1022) was noted in the subsoil context 0002. A vague bust can be seen on the obverse that may possibly be of Domitian, however this is

uncertain. The general date range of the coin is AD43 to 138, and only other later Roman coins were recorded in this context.

A copper alloy twisted wire armlet, of the three strand variety was noted in pit fill 0018 (SF1012). A similar type can be seen in Colchester (Crummy, 1983, 39; fig 41, no.1628) and dates from the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

Three unidentifiable copper alloy fragments were noted (SF1002, 1011 and 1013) all of which occurred in pit 0030.

Three lead small finds were recorded (SF1008, 1010 and 1017) all of which were noted in pit fill 0018. The only identifiable piece is SF1010, a mushroomed-shaped pot mend.

Two separate fragments of shale armlet (SF1003 and 1014) were noted in pit fills 0018 and 0019. Both of these contexts are dated from the late 3rd to early/mid 4th century.

Finally, a small fragment of millstone grit quern stone was (SF1004) recorded in pit fill 0019 (659g). The piece displays partial remains of the grinding surface on one side. It was accompanied by late Roman pottery and CBM.

Discussion

By far the largest number of small finds from the site was recovered from the deposits associated with the large circular quarry pit 0030. These include two coins which have date spans starting in the second half of the third century through to the end of the Roman period, and a coin of Carausius dating to AD286-293. The remains of a three-strand copper alloy armlet also has a similar date range of the late 3rd to 4th century. Other coins from elsewhere on the site also date to this period, with the exception being a coin (SF 1022) dated possibly to the reign of Domitian which is much earlier (AD43-138). This coin was found in the subsoil deposit 0002, with later coins.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Mike Feider

Introduction

A total of 339 fragments of animal bone was recovered from the excavations at Hollow Road Farm, mainly from Roman pits.

Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and a summary of associated butchery, ageing, and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

Preservation

The remains are in fair condition, with minor root-marking present throughout the assemblage and relatively little surface weathering. There are very few whole bones and joint surfaces did not survive well. Light concretions covered many of the bones in pit 0030 and ditch 0057. Light charring is noted on bone fragments from fill 0005 of pit 0003 and fill 0017 of pit 0014. Very heavy root-marking is present on remains from fill 0035 of ditch 0034. Some discolouration, possibly more light charring, is seen on the broken surface of a red deer antler from fill 0061 of pit 0059.

Summary

A rapid scan of the assemblage identified sixty-six out of 339 fragments (19.5%) to species. Cow is the most common species by a large margin, including the posterior half of a large cow skull retrieved from basal fill 0033 of pit 0031. Sheep/goat, pig, and horse are present in smaller numbers. A single partial dog skull was identified from fill 0032 of pit 0031. Large red deer remains, as well as one fragment from a smaller individual or species, were recovered, including a large shed antler from fill 0061 of pit 0059.

Context	Cut	Feature	Cow	Sheep/goat	Pig	Deer	Dog	Horse	Red deer	Unid	Total
0004	0003	Pit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	6
0005	0003	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	11
0009	0008	Ditch	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
0013	0012	Ditch	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	41
0015	0014	Pit	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	5	8
0016	0014	Pit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	26	27
0017	0014	Pit	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	52	55
0018	0030	Pit	6	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	11
0019	0030	Pit	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	10	17
0041	0030	Pit	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	8	13
0067	0030	Pit/well	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
0068	0030	Pit/well	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
0069	0030	Pit	1	0	0	1	0	3	1	8	14
0032	0031	Pit	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
0033	0031	Pit	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0035	0034	Ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	1	83	93
0046	0045	Pit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0058	0057	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	7	9
0060	0059	Pit	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	7
0061	0059	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
0066	0065	Pit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	7
Total			**43**	**10**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**5**	**4**	**273**	**339**

Table 6. Species count by feature and context.

Very little butchery was recorded, but the root-marking that covered many of the bones could have eliminated any fine cut marks. There is a chop slicing across the lateral surface of a cow ulna from fill 0019 of pit 0030, a series of fine cut marks across the dorsal surface of a cow astragalus from fill 0046 from pit 0045, and a small chop into the proximal joint surface of a red deer femur from fill 0069 of pit 0030.

The poor survival of joint surfaces limits the available metrical and fusion ageing data. Only six fragments were measurable, and twenty-three show fused or unfused epiphyses. Toothwear data is somewhat more plentiful, with partial cow mandibles from fill 0013 of ditch 0012, fills 0018, 0041, and 0068 of pit 0030, and fill 0035 of ditch 0034.

Three fragments show signs of pathology. A cow femur from fill 0017 of pit 0014 has lesions and morphological changes on the anteriolateral surface of the distal end, possibly suggesting an infection of the adjacent tendon. A thoracic vertebra, species unidentified, from the same context shows a lesion passing through the right body surface to the interior of the neural cavity, which displays further lesions on the interior surface of the neural arch. A cow mandible from fill 0018 of pit 0030 shows bone absorption and outwards swelling between the m1 and m2, suggestive of gum disease.

Conclusion

The small number of identified specimens from the Hollow Road Farm assemblage limits detailed discussion. All of the common domesticates are present, heavily weighted towards the larger species of cattle and horses, but it should be noted that the remains of smaller animals tend to be in worse condition, and this may simply be a preservation issue. Neither of the partial skulls appear to be carefully deposited, and probably represent the common disposal of these elements.

The presence of deer shows some exploitation of wild resources. However, the fact that the large antler was discarded rather than utilised in craftwork suggests a non-intensive use of these resources, probably reflecting hunting for meat or status.

Although detailed ageing data was not collected, there appears to be a good range of animals present, suggesting a local source. The overall relative lack of butchery marks is common on rural sites in the Roman period, where intensive processing was not necessary.

6.2 Shell

A small quantity of oyster shell (8 fragments @ 159g) was recovered from three contexts, ditch fill 0013 and pit fills 0018 and 0032. The collection contains some shell halves as well as fragmentary pieces. All of the contexts contained Roman pottery.

Two examples of the land snail capaea nemoralis were noted in ditch fill 0035. The context also contained Roman pottery.

6.3 Plant macrofossils

Lisa Gray

Introduction – aims and objectives

Four samples were presented for assessment. The samples were taken from two pits. All were dated as Roman or Roman/pre-Roman (undated basal fill of pit 0030 Sample 14). This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic (mainly botanical) remains and any inorganic materials in these samples and consider their potential and significance for further analysis. It will also suggest items suitable for radio carbon dating.

Sampling and processing methods

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by the SCCAS. Processing was carried out using a flotation tank with a 300 micron mesh sieve (pers.comm. Anna West). Each sample was completely processed and breakdown of the results can be seen in Appendix 7.

The flots were scanned under a low powered stereo-microscope with a magnification range of 10 to 40x. The whole flots were examined. The abundance, diversity and state of preservation of eco- and artefacts in each sample were recorded. A magnet was passed across each flot to record the presence or absence of magnetised material or hammerscale. All data was recorded onto paper record sheets for tabulation. These sheets are kept with the author's archive and copies are available on request.

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers et al. 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010) and for mollusca from Kerney and Cameron (Kerney and Cameron 1979). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. Due to the low number of non-charcoal charred plant remains these were counted. Uncharred plant remains, fauna and magnetic fragments were given estimate levels of abundance.

Results

Quality and Type of Preservation of the Plant Macrofossils

Charred and uncharred (not waterlogged and unmineralised) plant remains were recorded. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; English Heritage 2002, 12). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds 1979, 57). Charring leaves a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (English Heritage 2002, 12).

Most of the uncharred seeds were found in the top fill of pit 0030 (Sample 11). Abundant fragments of uncharred rootlets, grass stem, the subterranean dwelling snail

Ceciliodes acicula and earthworm eggs were also found in this sample. These suggest that the uncharred seeds are probably recent intrusions into the sampled deposits and not archaeological. This is also very likely the case for the low numbers of uncharred fat hen (Chenopodium album L.) seeds found in the basal fill of pit 0059 (Sample 10) where these tiny seeds could have arrived at the sampled deposit through cracks in the soil or bioturbation. Due to this it is recommended that the uncharred seeds are assumed to be modern.

The plant remains

Charred wood/charcoal fragments were present in every sample. Fragments of identifiable size (>4mm2) were recovered from each sample with most from pit 0059 (Sample 10) and the top till of pit 0030 (Sample 11).

Other charred plant remains were dominated by cereal grains with most found in Samples 10 and 11. The primary fill of pit 0030 (Sample 14) contained no charred plant remains other than microscopic charcoal. Sample 15 from pit 0030 contained one poorly preserved spelt (Triticum cf. spelta) grain as well as lower numbers of microscopic charcoal flecks.

Samples 10 and 11 were the most productive. These contained cereal grains, chaff (mostly glumes, glume bases and seeds). Most of these grains were those of bread wheat (Triticum aestivum). Nine in Sample 11 resembled spelt grains. Sample 11 also contained one rye (Secale cereale) grain. Barley (Hordeum sp.) grains were also present in low numbers in Sample 10 and 11. Each were straight and one, in Sample 11, appeared to be hulled. Sample 11 also contained one barley rachis but it was two poorly preserved to be identified as being from two- or six-rowed barley. Wheat chaff was also found in these two samples but most were too poorly preserved to be identified beyond genus. Seven spelt glumes were found in Sample 10.

The charred seeds were most frequent in Sample 10. They were from plants of arable and grassland habitats and included seeds of ribwort plantain (Plantago lanceolata), docks (Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius) and small-seeded legumes (Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp.).

Theses charred remains were present in low quantities per litre, less than two items per litre in Samples 10 and 11. The assemblage from the basal fill of pit 0059 may be the remains of hearth or processing waste disposed of in a fire or used as fuel. The assemblage in the top fill of pit 0030 is probably general background waste. No more can be gleaned from the feature functions from the archaeobotanical remains but they are evidence of cereal processing and consumption at or near the site. The plant remains observed are typical of Iron Age/Roman samples in Southern and Eastern England (Jones 1981).

Faunal material in the flots

Terrestrial mollusca were common in each sample. Samples 11,14 and 15 contained low numbers of the open country snail Vallonia sp. Samples 10, 11 and 5 contained low numbers of the subterranean snail Ceciliodes acicula. Beetle fragments and earthworm eggs were found in Sample 11. Fragments of bone were found in Sample 10 and 1 and one small intact bone was found in Sample 15. None of the bones had been burnt. Low numbers of bones/bone fragments were found in the residues of each of these samples.

Inorganic material

No recordable inorganic remains were found in the flots. Flints were recovered from the residue of each sample with potsherds found in the residues of Samples 10 and 11.

Biases in recovery, residuality, contamination

Evidence for bioturbation has already been noted and no other observations were supplied regarding residuality or contamination.

Significance and potential of the samples and recommendations for further work

The plant remains in these samples were very thinly spread with a low <2 number of items per litre of sampled soil in Samples 10 and 11 and virtually nothing in Sample 14 and 15. It is unlikely that they can provide any more information than that given in this assessment. No further work is recommended on the plant remains. There is no evidence for cess disposal or large numbers of plant remains that could indicated plant food/craft waste. The plant remains in Sample 11 and 15 appear to be general

background waste entering the features incidentally during backfilling. Those from Sample 10 may be evidence of hearth or processing waste.

However, it is necessary to stress the importance of 'negative' archaeobotancial data for the Iron Age and Romano-British periods and the importance of publishing even low numbers of finds and giving the reader information, including that given in the tables in this report and the site type and grid reference for the sample (van der Veen et al 2007, 208).

Recommendations for radiocarbon dating

The samples starred in the tables contain identifiable charcoal and identified charred plant remains. These are potentially suitable for radiocarbon dating. The charcoal will need to be identified to recover and short-live taxa suitable for dating.

Concluding summary and key points

Four samples were presented for assessment. They were taken from two pits. Three of the samples were given Roman spot dates and the only undated sample was the basal fill of a Roman pit. The flots contained evidence of bioturbation in the form of uncharred rootlets and many terrestrial snails. This meant that the uncharred plant remains were likely to be intrusive so should not be included with any interpretation of the archaeobotanical remains. The charred plant remains consisted of charcoal, cereal grains, chaff and seeds. The cereals are typical of those found in other Iron Age and Roman samples in Southern and Eastern England. There is no evidence for plant food storage or on site. The charred plant remains appear to be general background waste entering the features with backfill.

6.4 Overall finds discussion

A small number of finds suggest nearby prehistoric activity. These include a Late Bronze to Early/Mid Iron Age pottery sherd as well as worked and burnt flint. The HER lists Bronze Age metalwork finds to the north-west (FSM 016) and to the south (FSM 015).

Most of the features are dated to the Roman period and the majority of finds were recorded in pit 0030. The Roman finds assemblage is dominated by pottery with a small collection of CBM, lava quernstone and coins. The open and mixed nature of pit

0030, as well as the presence of long-lived pottery fabrics and forms, has made dating difficult. However, in general Roman activity is mainly concentrated from the early 3rd into the early and perhaps mid 4th century. The coins, although largely unidentifiable to specific emperors, are generally dated to the same period as the pottery. The Roman pottery collection represents some form of low status rural activity.

7. Discussion

Archaeological features were concentrated towards the NE corner of the site and were constrained, excepting pit 0020, by a boundary ditch (0012, 0065, 0034) running N-S across the development area (Fig. 2). Pottery evidence recovered from the fills of this ditch suggests that the ditch was subjected to infilling during the late 3rd to 4th century. The Probus coin found in ditch fill 0007 narrows this further to sometime after AD 276. This period is contemporary with dating evidence recovered from the other features within the development area.

The spatial arrangement of features and ditch 0012 suggests that it is a boundary ditch with differing land uses on either side, perhaps agriculture towards the west and low level occupation towards the east.

Datable finds were recovered from the majority of features and largely comprised long-lived pottery types placing the features between the late 2nd century and early 4th century. For this reason it is not possible to individually phase each feature beyond this broad time bracket. The pottery assemblage suggests low status rural activity.

Three deep pits (0014, 0059 and 0031) were observed at the north-eastern corner of the site (Fig. 2). The pits were all of a similar size and produced finds originating from the 3rd-4th century period, contemporary with the rest of the site. The pits could be interpreted as conforming to a northwest-southeast alignment but this cannot be stated categorically with such a low number of features. The pits appear to have functioned as refuse pits which contained fragments of animal bone from domesticated species such as cow and horse and pottery sherds from jars and dishes.

Pit 0031 contained a partial cow skull and dog skull. The skulls in pit 0031 did not appear to have been placed in any specific manner and were not located at the base of

the pit or their corresponding context. However, there are examples of animal skulls within pits on sites in Suffolk which have been interpreted as deliberately placed for votive purposes. A deer skull surrounded by cow skulls was discovered in a later Iron Age/early Roman pit at MNL 532 (Tester, 2008). Two horse skulls have also been discovered in a 'closing' deposit for a water cistern at the Roman small town of Scole (Ashwin and Tester, forthcoming).

Pit 0059 contained an antler (Pl. 9) that appeared to be lying flat on the base of the pit. The antler was nearly complete and had been naturally shed and it is possible that it may have been a votive offering. Its position lying on the base of the pit indicates that it was deposited soon after the original excavation of the pit.

The northern-most pit of the group (0014) is cut by the N-S boundary ditch. Dating evidence from the pit consists of early 2nd- early 4th century pottery with the majority of sherds falling in the 3rd to 4th century range. The boundary ditches *terminus post quem* of AD 276 (indicated by SF 1025) indicates a rapid change in land use during the period.

Pit 0030 is likely to have been a quarry pit for the extraction of chalk required for lime mortar and particularly agricultural use. Similar features have been located at West Row Mildenhall, Suffolk, at MNL 637 (Brookes 2011). The hand cleaned section of the pit (Fig. 4) identified a series of slump/erosion layers (0071, 0072 and 0069) overlain by silty layers (0070, 0068, 0067 and 0041). The fills appear to have built up through time rather than occurring as single infilling events.

The earliest datable evidence for this feature was recovered from the last slumped fill (0069) and consisted of a single, abraded prehistoric pottery sherd that has been interpreted as residual.

Context 0068 is the earliest of the silt fills to contain dating evidence with a single pottery sherd dated to the Roman period. Later silt deposits (0067 and 0041) produced low quantites of late 2nd – mid 3rd century pottery.

Context 0067 contained a number of small to medium angular and rounded flints. During excavation it was noted that the silty fills below this context (0068 and 0070) collected and held water running off the slope towards the north of the site. These flints may represent an attempt to stabilise the pit and create a solid ground level (Fig. 4).

Contexts 0018 and 0019 were observed sealing the feature (Pl. 3). They had very similar soil matrices and a diffuse boundary with each other. The concentration of stone inclusions within 0018 distinguishes it from 0019 and may be the result of further efforts to stabilise the ground level. The two contexts both contained prolific quantities of late 3rd-early 4th century pottery which points to an higher level of activity in the vicinity at this time. The dating was confirmed by the recovery of several coins, all of which had a late 3rd – early 4th century date range. Two shale bracelets (SFs 1003 and 1014) and a copper alloy twisted armlet (SF 1012) which date to the same period were also present within these fills.

Short ditch 0008 was undated and did not display a clear relationship with north-south boundary ditch 0006 but it is likely that it predates the ditch and is part of an initial boundary arrangement. Shallow ditch 0057 lay perpendicular to 0008 and was cut by pit 0065 which contained a single sherd of pottery with a possible date range of early 2nd to 4th century. It is possible these ditches are related and form part of a larger boundary system.

8. Conclusions

The site as a whole provides archaeological evidence of Roman activity in an area where previously very little has been found, beyond the surface finds recovered from metal detecting and field walking projects (Fig. 1). Extrapolating from the evidence found within the development area it is possible that the site lies on the edge of a moderate status Roman settlement that may extend north, south or eastwards of the site. However, the relatively small area investigated makes such interpretations tentative at best. Finds recovered from the excavation suggest an increased level of activity during the late 3rd century with no evidence continuing past the early 4th century.

Local chalk quarry pits, like those found at West Row (Brooks 2011), are seemingly related to higher status sites but may equally have been used in modest buildings for flooring.

There is as yet no clear understanding of the later Roman settlement pattern in Suffolk; there appear to have been large areas towards the east coast that show little trace of settlement for the late 4th century, as indicated by the presence of late coinage or Oxfordshire ware, a distinctive late Roman pottery (Blagg et el 2004). This is in contrast with some of the Roman Small Towns that have been excavated to the west such as Pakenham and the areas around the Fen basin where intensive settlement has been recorded. This has been demonstrated most clearly within Suffolk, from the excavations at Mildenhall and Lakenheath (Caruth 2005). The present site falls within the Lark valley, which drains into the Fens, and extensive late Roman settlement is recorded at the Small Town of Icklingham. This project indicates a more advanced penetration of the Lark valley; it is difficult to place this within the wider context with so little rural excavation with which to compare it, but metal detected and fieldwalking finds indicate settlement in all but the most inhospitable upland clays of Suffolk during the Roman period (Plouviez in Dymond and Martin 1999, 42). The finds assemblage provides important excavated evidence alongside the expanding database of metal detected coins and other objects from the region to help understand the settlement pattern in Suffolk towards the later phases of the Roman occupation of Britain.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds
Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Fornham St Martin\FSM 021
Finds and Environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds J/116/3

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Suffolk County Council

Brief and Specification for Excavation

HOLLOW ROAD FARM, BARTON ROAD, FORNHAM ST MARTIN (SE/11/0380)

Although this document is fundamental to the work o f the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its r equirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmu ndsbury Borough Council (SE/11/0380) for the erection of an agricultural bu ilding at Hollow Road Farm, Barton Road, Fornham St Martin (TL 864 663). Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.

1.1 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before develo pment begins in accordance with PPS 5 Planning for the Historic Environment (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage a ssets before they are damaged or destroyed.

1.2 The proposed development is located on the sout h side of Barton Road at c.50.00m OD. The underlying geology of the site comprises ch alk and chalky drift, overlain by loam.

1.2 An archaeological evaluation has been undertake n in July 2011 by SCCAS Contracting Team (SCCAS Report in preparation) in advance of th e construction of a new building. The investigation defined a pit dating to the prehi storic period and two ditches dated to the Roman period.

1.3 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Ser vice of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a specific ation for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be a ffected by development. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criter ia, is set out below.

1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology m ay lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a cond ition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

2.1 Full archaeological excavation is to be carried out prior to the development, measuring c.50.00 x 28.00m in area.

2.2 This project will be carried through in a manne r broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis

and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.

2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.

2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology* Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').

2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.

2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).

b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.

3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.

3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.

3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.

3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.

4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.

4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.

4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.

5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

5.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).

5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication,* Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive

depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.

5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

5.65 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.

6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.

6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 11 June 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Appendix 2. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0002		Layer	Layer	The subsoil is a mid orangey-brown sandy-silt that contained moderate inclusions of flint stones (D= 0.03m) spread evenly through out. Layer is thicker towards the northeast.
0003	0003	Pit	Cut	A Sub rectangular planned pit. East side of profile is quite steep and stepped whilst the west side is quite steep and slightly concave. The feature has a slightly concave base which is stepped nearer top.
0004	0003	Pit	Fill	This pit fill is a very dark grey sandy/silty clay. With charcoal and freq burnt small and medium angular flint and other stone inclusions. It has a firm compaction with a clear horizon. This context is the basal fill of pit 0003
0005	0003	Pit	Fill	This fill is a dark greyish brown silty clay with firm compaction and common burnt flint, occ. Medium sub angular frags of misc. stone inclusions. The lower horizon is clear whilst the upper horizon is diffuse. The context is middle fill of pit 0003.
0006	0006	Ditch	Cut	Linear plan (N-S) feature with a U shape profile comprising an average break of slope (45-50 degrees), straight sides (slightly concave) and a smooth, ave break of base leading to flat base. Cut by [0008]
0007	0006	Ditch	Fill	This ditch fill was a Mid browny-grey slightly sandy-silt with a Firm but not friable compaction. The fill contained rare flint stones (D=0.03m) inclusions. Bulk finds consisted of Animal bone, shell and burnt flint. The context had a clear horizon and was the sole fill of the feature.
0008	0008	Ditch	Cut	Linear plan feature aligned N-S. Profile is U shaped (slightly irregular). East side of profile had a steep BoS, concave side and smooth BoB whilst the west side has an ave BoS, a stepped side and a smooth imperceptable BoB.The base is narrow and concave. EDIT: EXCAVATION STAGE REVEALED AS A LONG PIT
0009	0008	Ditch	Fill	This ditch fill was a Mid/pale brownish grey sandy silt with Rare chalk flecking inlcuisons. The context was slightly compact and friable and was the basal fill of the ditch.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0010	0008	Ditch	Fill	A Mid browny grey sandy silt that is firm and slightly friable. The fill inludes Mod flint stones (D=0.03m) and has a slightly diffuse horizon. It is the top fill of ditch
0011	0003	Pit	Fill	This Mid yellowish greyish brown silty sandy clay fill was firm with occ flecks of chalk, occ. Small and medium frags of burnt flint. Its lower horizon was diffuse. The context is the top fill of the pit.
0012	0012	Ditch	Cut	A Linear planned feature with a N-S alignment. The profile comprises shallow concave sides with imperceptable breaks (wide U shape) leading to a wide concave base. This feature cuts pit 0014.
0013	0012	Ditch	Fill	Ditch fill was a mid dark greyish brown silty/sandy clay with firm compaction. The fill contained common medium sized frags of red/orange patinated flint and rare flecks of chalk. The lower horzion was diffuse for this singular fill.
0014	0014	Pit	Cut	Feature had a circular plan and Irregular slightly stepped sides, with quite sharp breaks at base. Base was unobserved due to infilling with water.
0015	0014	Pit	Fill	This Mid light brownish grey sandy silty clay. Was firm and included rare, large rounded whole stones. The fill had a diffuse horizon and was the basal fill of the pit.
0016	0014	Pit	Fill	A Mid brownish grey silty sandy clay was the middle fill of this pit. The fill was fir and included rare quantities of medium rounded stones. The fill had a diffue lower horizon.
0017	0014	Pit	Fill	A Dark greyish brown silty sandy clay was the top fill of this pit. The context was firm and contained frequent medium sized frags of angular pattinated flint. The lower horizon of the context was diffuse.
0018	0030	Pit	Fill	This Mid brown silty sand contains abundant gravel and sm, md and large flints. It is firm and excavation has recovered many finds, coins etc. It is likely the same fill as context 0069.
0019	0030	Pit	Fill	This context is a very dark brown/black very silty clay. It contains occassional flints of various sizes and has a firm compaction with a clear lower horizon.
0020	0020	Pit	Cut	This small pit had a circular plan which was slightly elongated E-W. The U-shaped profile comprised a steep BoS with concave sides and a smooth yet slightly abrupt BoB. The base was concave.
0021	0020	Pit	Fill	This context was a mid browny grey sandy silt that was slightly soft and cohesive.It included Mod flint stones (D=0.02m) and had a slightly diffuse horizon.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0024	0024	tree throw	Cut	With an Irregular plan that had a slightly elongated N-S alignment and an irregular profile this feature is interpreted as a natural feature.
0025	0024	tree throw	Fill	Feature 0024 was filled with a pale/mid browny grey sandy silt that was soft and contained moderate flint stones (evenly spaced ~10%). The fill and a diffuse horizon that dives down in various spots.
0026	0026	Pit	Cut	Pit feature that is the same as 0059
0027	0026	Pit	Fill	This fill is the same as 0061
0028		spread	Layer	Dark brown spread at NE end of site, connected with large feature at the NE edge of site. A dark brownish grey silty/sandy-clay spread at the NE end of site, connected with large feature (0030). It was firm and inluded common medium frags of angular flint with a clear lower horizon.
0029		spread	Layer	A mixed mid brownish/greyish orange silty sandy clay that is firm and contains common small and medium frags of sub angular flint and occassional small whole rounded stones. The context has a diffuse horizon.
0030	0030	Pit	Cut	This large circular pit has a BoS that has been heavily eroded to an irregular rectangular plan (axis is NE-SW). The U shaped profile comprises a fairly steep BoS, stepped sides and an abrupt BoS. The base is flat (slightly concave). The feature is observed to have been predominantly cut into chalk.
0031	0031	Pit	Cut	This feature is a circular pit (slightly irregular at s side). The feature has a U shaped profile with a flared BoS forming convex sides leading to an ave and abrupt BoS. The base is flat.
0032	0031	Pit	Fill	The context is a mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt that is fairly compact and has a clear horizon.The context included occassional flint pebbles (<0.01m diameter).
0033	0031	Pit	Fill	A mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt that is fairly compact and friable. The context has a diffuse horizon and included moderate flint stones (D=0.03m) localised at top and bottom of the context.
0034	0034	Ditch	Cut	This is a Linear planned feature (N-S aligned). The profiles east side is slightly convex approx 45 degrees whilst the west side is straighter at approx 45 degrees. Gradual breaks of slope and base leading to a concave base.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0035	0034	Ditch	Fill	A mid greyish orangey brown silty sandy clay that is firm and compact.The fill contains common small, medium and large frags of angular and sub angular flint and occassional Frags of chalk. The context has a clear horizon and it the sole fill of the feature.
0036	0036	Pit	Cut	A Mid yellowy-greyish brown silty-sandy clay with firm compaction. It contains frequent small and medium frags of sub angular flint. The lower horizon is diffuse. This cintext is the sole fill of the feature.
0037	0036	Pit	Fill	A Mid yellowish greyish brown silty sandy clay that has a firm compaction. It includes frequent amounts of small and medium frags of sub angular flint and occasional. medium frags of sub rounded stone. The fill is the sole fill of the feature and has a diffuse horizon.
0038	0040	Pit	Fill	A mid orange brown silty clay with a firm compaction. This context contains occasional small angular and round flints. The context has a clear horizon.
0039	0040	Pit	Fill	This pit fill is a v.dark brown/black v.silty clay that is firm and contains occassional small-medium flints that are more frequent at the base of fill. This context has a clear lower horizon.
0040	0040	Pit	Cut	This feature was elliptical/sub circular in plan and had a profile comprising a sharp BoS with steep slightly concave sides leading to a concave base. This feature is possibly has a stake hole leading from the base, recorded under no. [0040]. This is very steep sided with a narrow concave base. Cuts through fills of [0030].
0041	0030	Pit	Fill	This mid grey brown silty clay fill was firm and included rare small flints. The lower horizon was clear.
0042				See 0069 (same as)
0043	0031	Pit	Fill	This pit fill is a mid/dark browny grey sandy silt that is firm and friable with a clear lower horizon.
0044	0031	Pit	Fill	This basal fill is a pale orangey grey brown slightly sandy silt that is firm and contains moderate flint ('chips') <D=0.01m ~25% evenly spaced.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0045	0045	Pit	Cut	Sub renally shaped pit aligned N-S. the feature profile consists of a short and steep, slightly concave with quite sharp break to base west side whilst the east side is a long shallow slope with and imperceptable break to base. He base is a wide and flat, quite undulating. The feature cuts pit 0047.
0046	0045	Pit	Fill	A mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with a firm level of compaction. The fill contains common small frags of angular flint, occassional small frags of rounded stone, occassioanl flecks of chalk, and occasional flecks of charcoal. The fill has a diffuse lower horizon and is the sole fill of the feature.
0047	0047	Pit	Cut	A elliptical shaped feature. The west side of the profile is concave with gradual break to base whilst the east side long and shallow with imperceptable break.The base is undulating - convex at west end, long and slightly concave at east end. The feature is cut by pit [0045].
0048	0047	Pit	Fill	This fill is a mid-light yellowish brown slightly silty clay sand that is friable. It contains small and medium frags of angular and sub angular flint. This is the sole fill of the pit and has a diffuse lower horizon.
0049	0049	Posthole	Cut	A Sub circular posthole. The profiles south side is stepped with a sharp break into pointed base whilst the north side is steep and slightly concave with sharp break to base. The base is narrow going into point.
0050	0049	Posthole	Fill	This context is a mid-dark greyish brown silty clay sand that has a firm compaction and includes occassional small rounded frags of chalk, occassioanl small frags of angular flint and occassional flecks of charcoal. It has diffuse horizons and is the sole fill of the feature.
0051	0051	Pit	Cut	This pit has a circular plan. The features profile is U-shaped with steep BoS, concave sides and abrupt BoB. The features base is slightly concave.
0052	0052	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark greyish-brown sandy-clay that is slightly firm/friable. The context has a clear horizon.
0053	0053	Pit	Cut	This feature has a vVery irregular plan. The profile consisted of steep sides with quite sharp breaks to base leading to a slightly irregular convex base. The pit cuts ditch 0055
0054	0053	Pit	Fill	This pit fill is a firable mid yellowish greyish brown silty clay sand. That contains common medium frags of angular and sub angular flint. The context has a diffuse lower horizon and is the sole fill of pit 0053.

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0055	0055	Ditch	Cut	Linear plan aligned E-W. The feature has an irregular and undulating profile (hard to tell from small relationship section). The base appears irregular and undulating (hard to tell from small relationship section). The feature is cut by pit [0053]
0056	0055	Ditch	Fill	The fill of dith 0055 is a mid-light greyish brown Clay/silty/sand. The fill is firm and contains occasional. large frags of angular flint.
0057	0057	Ditch	Cut	This ditch has a linear. Plan aligned E-W. The profiles west side has a steep BoS leading to an average concave side with a smooth BoB. The East side has a shallow gradual BoS leading to an angular convex side with an abrupt and angular BoB. The base of the feature is irregular and undulating.
0058	0057	Ditch		This context is a mid yellowish brown silty sandy clay. That has a firm compaction. The context inludes frequent, small, medium and large frags of angular, sub angular and sub rounded flint, rare flecks of charcoal and common flecks of chalk. The fill has a diffuse horizon and is the sole fill of this feature.
0059	0059	Pit	Cut	This Sub Circular pit has a U shaped profile with a slightly shallow BoS, and straight sides leading with abrupt BoB. The base is flat. The feature cuts [0063]
0060	0059	Pit	Fill	The top fill of pit 0059 is a mid greyish brown slightly clay sandy silt (10:30:60) that is quite firm and contains occasional flint pebbles (unsorted, 0.01-0.03m D). It is the top fill and has a slightly diffuse horizon.
0061	0059	Pit	Fill	A mid/dark brownish blacky grey sandy silty clay with rare large flint stones (D=0.07m) concentrated towards the base of feature. The context has a clear horizon and is the basal fill of the feature.
0063	0063	Pit	Cut	This pit is ellipticalin plan, with the long axis aligned WNW-ESE. The profiles BoS is cut at both ends but rest of profile appears to comprise a shallow dish profile with concave sides and smooth (imperceptable at N-side) BOB. The pit has a flat base. And is cut by pits 0030 and 0059
0064	0063	Pit	Fill	This fill is a pale-mid brown grey sandy silt with orangey brown striations running through out. It is quite firm, cohesive when wet abnd has no inclusions. The fill has a clear horizon and produced no finds.
0065	0065	Pit	Cut	Pit with an elloiptical plan aligned N-S. Its profile is formed of long shallow sides with imperceptable breaks of slope and base. The base it slightly concave. The feature cuts ditch [0057]

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description
0066	0065	Pit	Fill	The single fill of pit 065 is a dark greyish brown clay silty sand that has a firm compaction. It contains occasional medium frags of angular flint. Its lower horizon is diffuse.
0067	0030	Pit/well	Fill	A mid/dark silty clay that is firm and includes freq/abundant small-medium angular and round flints. The lower horizon is very clear.
0068	0030	pit/well	Fill	A mid/dark greyish brown silty clay that is firm/compact and contains rare flints (sm ang and rnd) and very rare large/medium angular and rounded flints.The horizon is diffuse with (0070) and clear with (0069).
0069	0030	Pit	Fill	Fill 0069 is a mid greyish brown with pale/md orange patches. It is friable and includes abundant sm ang. and rnd. Flints and flint gravel and moderate quantities of chalk pebbles (small). There are also occassional burnt flint and animal bone remenants.It has a clear horizon.
0070	0030	pit/well	Fill	A mixed mid brownish grey slightly silty clay with flecks of orange. The context is firm and contains rare sm. angular and rounded flints. The lower horizon is clear.
0071	0030	Pit	Fill	A pale greyish white silty chalk lens that is firm and has a clear horizon. The fill ran from the top of the lowest step.
0072	0030	Pit	Fill	The fill is a mid/pale grey silty clay. The fill is firm and contains freq small chalk inclsuons and has a clear horizon.
0073	0040	Pit	Fill	A dark greyish brown silty clay that is firm and included rare very small flints. It has a clear horizon.
0074	0074	Pit	Cut	Circular planned pit with a truncated u shape profile. The breaks of slope and base are average and lead to a flat base.
0075	0074	Pit	Fill	The fill of pit 0074 is a dark greyish brown silty sand. It has firm compaction and inlcudes moderate unsorted flint stone (D=0.01-0.05m) inclusions and a clear lower horizon.
topsoi				

Appendix 3. Roman pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0005	PKC	Body	2	0	4	Abr	Beaker sherds	2nd to 3rd/E4th C
0013	GMB	Body	3	0	33	Sli		E/M2nd-M3rd C
0013	BSW	Body	1	0	12	Sli	Orange margins, micaceous	
0013	GX	Jar 4.6.1	4	0.2	68	Sli		
0013	GMG	Base	2	0	70	Abr	2 x base 0.43	
0013	GMG	Jar 4.6 style	1	0.06	10	Abr		
0013	GMG	Jar 4/5	1	0.06	4	Abr	Could be a beaker fragment	
0013	GMG	Jar 5	1	0.15	58	Abr		
0013	GMG	Dish 6.18	1	0.1	31	Abr	Like Going B4.1.1	
0013	GMG	Body	24	0	206	Abr		
0015	?HOG	Body	1	0	19	Abr		M2nd-E/M4th C
0015	GMG	Body	2	0	25	Abr		
0017	GMG	Body	11	0	90	Abr-sli		3rd-E/M4th C
0017	GMO	Base	4	0	140	Sli	0.24, plus body sherd	
0017	?BSW	Base	2	0	67	Abr	0.19, one is a body sherd	
0017	GMB	Base	2	0	74	Abr	0.15. Plus one body sherd	
0017	?HOG	Body	1	0	59	Abr		
0017	NVWM	Mortaria 7.4	1	0.07	49	Abr	No flange/black slag	
0017	GX	Dish 6.19	1	0.05	9	Abr	Plus one body sherd	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0018	SACG	Base	2	0	108	Abr	18/31?	L3rd-E/M4th C
0018	NVWM	Base	1	0	116	Sli	0.37	
0018	GX	?Lid	2	0.07	18	Abr	Join	
0018	GX	Base	1	0	19	Abr		
0018	GX	Body	8	0	87	Abr	Various fabrics	
0018	HOG	Jar 5.3/4	2	0.14	48	Abr	Join	
0018	HOG	Jar 5	1	0.06	106	Abr	Shattered	
0018	HOG	Base	1	0	40	Sli	0.21	
0018	HOG	Body	9	0	251	Abr-sli		
0018	RXM	Mortaria 7.3	4	0.13	115	Sli	Reed rimmed like Going D14, black slag grits	
0018	RX	Base	2	0	46	Very-abr	0.08, one is a possible CBM frag	
0018	GMG	Jar ?5.4	1	0.2	24	Abr		
0018	GMG	Dish 6.19	1	0.04	11	Abr		
0018	GMG	Jar 4.8/5.12	1	0.06	17	Abr	Like Going G26	
0018	GMG	Base	1	0	65	Very	0.20	
0018	GMG	Body	23	0	305	Abr		
0018	GMB	?Jar ?3.10	1	0.16	25	Abr		
0018	GMB	Dish 6.17	1	0.07	13	Abr		
0018	GMB	Body	8	0	149	Abr-sli	Some grooving	
0018	GX	Jar 4.6 style	2	0.28	64	Sli		
0018	HAX	Flange	2	0.05	51	Abr	Join	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0018	GMG	Dish 6.19	1	0.07	15	Abr	Convex like Going B1.2.1	
0018	HAX	Base	2	0	25	Abr	0.41	
0018	HOGB	Base	1	0	50	Sli	0.04	
0018	STOR	Base	1	0	123	Abr	0.07. Shell tempered	
0018	GX	Dish 6.17	1	0.06	42	Sli		
0018	HOG	Body	1	0	5	Sli	Buff fabric	
0018	BSW	Jar 4/5	1	0.13	20	Sli	A Horningsea derivative?	
0018	BSW	Dish 6.19	1	0.07	26	Sli		
0018	GMG	Jar 4/5	4	0.29	61	Abr	Four different bead rimmed jars very small	
0018	HOGB	Jar 4.5	2	0.22	87	Sli		
0018	BSW	Jar 4.5	7	0.5	120	Sli	A Horningsea derivative?	
0018	HOGB	Base	1	0	293	Sli	1.00	
0018	HOGB	Body	5	0	84	Sli		
0018	BSW	Dish 6.19	1	0.07	24	Sli		
0018	BSW	Base	1	0	54	Sli	0.30	
0018	BSW	Base	1	0	42	Sli	0.50	
0018	BSW	Body	13	0	153	Sli	Variable fabrics	
0018	GX	Jar 4/5	1	0.08	7	Sli		
0018	GX	Dish 6.19	1	0.03	103	Sli	Base 0.17	
0018	GX	Dish 6.17	1	0.05	28	Sli		
0018	HOGB	Jar 4/5	2	0.13	42	Sli		

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0019	GMG	Dish 6.17.?3	1	0.07	14	Abr	Flange missing	L3rd-E/M4th C
0019	GMG	Body	7	0	93	Abr		
0019	GMG	Base	2	0	23	Abr	2 x bases 0.40	
0019	GMB	Dish 6.19	1	0.06	15	Sli	Could be a little earlier	
0019	GMG	Body	4	0	55	Abr-sli		
0019	GMG	Jar 4.5	1	0.1	22	Abr	Too small	
0019	GMG	Base	2	0	184	Abr	0.55. Two different bases	
0019	HOG	Body	3	0	86	Abr		
0019	GMG	Jar 4/5	1	0.12	53	Sli	Too small for id	
0019	?HOGB	Jar 4.5	1	0.12	93	Sli	Lime and flint	
0019	GMB	Dish 6.19 plain	1	0.05	13	Abr		
0019	HOG	Jar 5.5	1	0.1	40	Sli	Evans 1991 style No28/29	
0019	SAEG	Body	1	0	32	Very	Possibly Heiligenberg	
0019	GX	Body	3	0	31	Abr		
0019	GX	Jar 4/5	2	0.12	19	Very	Two types	
0019	HOGB	Body	7	0	112	Sli		
0019	HOGB	Base	1	0	42	Sli	0.19	
0019	HOGB	Jar 5.5	1	0.35	91	Sli	Like Evans No11	
0019	GMB	Base	3	0	115	Sli	0.38. Three diffeent bases	
0019	NVC	Body	1	0	5	Abr		
0019	LSH	Jar 4.6	4	0.31	132	Sli	All join. Brown 1994, No165	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0019	GMB	Body	11	0	94	Abr	Some with rouletting	
0019	GMG	?Jar ?4	1	0.04	8	Abr	As above	
0032	GMB	Base	2	0	64	Abr	0.50, plus one body sherd	Roman
0032	BSW	Jar ?4.6	1	0.07	16	Sli		
0035	GMG	Jar 4/5	2	0.05	14	Abr-sli	Plus one body sherd	Roman
0035	GX	Jar 4/5	1	0.03	11	Very		
0039	BSW	Body	1	0	32	Sli		Roman
0039	RX	Body	1	0	6	Abr	Looks like a HOG fabric	
0041	RX	Body	1	0	11	Sli		L2nd-M3rd C?+
0041	SATR	Bowl Drg31	1	0.07	14	Abr	Possibly same as 0067	
0041	HOG	Base	2	0	126	Sli	0.29, join	
0041	GMG	Jar 4/5	2	0.07	22	Abr	Plus one body sherd	
0041	SARZ	Body	1	0	27	Very	Dish/bowl fragment	
0046	GX	Body	2	0	21	Abr		Roman
0048	GX	Body	3	0	68	Sli		Roman
0060	STOR	Base	1	0	167	Sli	0.11, BSW style fabric	M2nd-E/M4th C
0060	GMG	Body	1	0	20	Abr		
0060	GMB	Body	1	0	10	Abr		
0060	?HOG	Body	1	0	50	Abr	Not a classic but in the style	
0061	RX	Body	1	0	1	Abr	<10>	L3rd-4th C
0061	GX	Body	11	0	12	Abr	<10>	

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Context date
0061	GMG	Body	1	0	2	Abr	<10>	
0061	SH	Body	1	0	2	Abr	<10>	
0061	GMB	Body	1	0	3	Abr	<10>	
0061	BSW	Body	1	0	8	Abr	Abundant ill-sorted red iron ore	
0061	LSH	Jar 4.5	13	0.47	632	Gd	All same vessel, like Brown 241/243/313	
0066	BB	Dish 6.19	1	0.04	9	Sli		E2nd-4th C
0067	GMG	Body	1	0	16	Abr		L2nd-M3rd C
0067	GX	Body	1	0	4	Abr		
0067	SATR	Bowl Drg31	1	0.03	15	Abr	Thin slip, dense chalk and yellowish fabric	
0068	GMG	Body	1	0	5	Abr		Roman
0069	HMF	Body	1	0	12	Sli	Ill-sorted flint	LBA-EIA/MIA

Appendix 4. CBM catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height (mm)	Abrasion	Notes
0013	Roman	Msg	Flat	1	93	17	Abr	Oxidised with rare large flint and common red iron rich pellets
0013	Roman	Fsg	Flat	1	66	21	Abr	Oxidised, grey core, red iron rich clay pellets, fine black iron ore, micaceous, soft
0015	Roman	Msg	Flat	1	214	20	Abr	Oxidised, slight burning on one side. Fabric as above not as micaceous, sandier
0018	Roman	Msg	Frags	2	110		Abr	Oxidised, look like flat tile fragments
0018	Roman	Fsg	Teg	1	53		Very	Oxidised, ill sorted clay pellets, no measurement possible
0018	Roman	Ms	Flat	1	79	20	Abr	Oxidised but cloaer to buff, hard
0018	Roman	Msg	Flat	2	318	27	Abr	Pieces join, oxidised with pink core, slight burning on one side
0018	Roman	Fsc	Teg	3	440	18	Abr	Two joins, oxidised, some white streaks. F = 21mm
0018	Roman	Msfe	Teg	4	801	20	Abr	One join, hard oxidised with grey core. F = 20mm
0019	Roman	Msg	Teg	1	68	23	Sli	Overfired/heat affected, hard oxidised, no flange
0060	Roman	Msg	Frag	1	237		Abr	Oxidised with burning, a flat tile fragment no measurement possible
0035	Roman	Msfe	Frag	1	6		Very	Oxidised, no measurement possible

Appendix 5. Worked flint catalogue

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0009	Natural	1	U	Displays crude limited edge retouch	Later Preh (?BA/IA)
0013	Flake/blade	1	U	Long core, single striking platform with several incipient cones of percussion, c 20% cortex	?Neo/EBA
0013	?Blade	1	H	Stained and snapped with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face. Also limited edge retouch that is unpatinated.	Palaeolithic with later prehstoric retouch
0013	Flake	1	U	Long, thick with parallel long flake/blade scars on dorsal face, plus limited edge retouch/use wear and natural striking platform, c 25 cortex	?Neo/EBA
0013	Flake	1	U	Long with edge retouch and natural striking platform, c 20 cortex.	?Neo/EBA
0013	Flake/blade	1	L	Lightly patinated on one face, snapped with limited ede retouch.	Neo/EBA
0013	Flake	1	U	Squat with natural striking platform, limited edge retouch, c 10 cortex.	?Neo/EBA
0016	Flake	1	U	Squat and primary with 15% cortex.	Later Preh

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0016	Flake	1	U	Squat with limited edge retouch/use wear, 2% cortex.	Later Preh
0017	Flake	1	H	Stained.	Palaeolithic
0017	Flake	1	U	Squat with pronounced ripples and retouched notches (one on each face).	Later Preh
0018	Flake	1	U	Thick with obtuse striking platform and crude limited edge retouch, 25% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U	Long with limited edge retouch, a small retouched notch and 5% cortex	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U	Snapped with edge retouch, possibly a crude scrapper. 25% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U	Long with limited edge retouch, sub-triangular cross section and c 20% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U	Long with 5% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U		Neo/EBA

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0018	Flake	1	U	Squat with hinge fracture and 10% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0018	Flake	1	U	Squat with limited edge retouch and c 30% cortex.	Neo/EBA
0019	Core	1	U	Irregular flake core with several incipient cones of percussion, two striking platforms and 20% cortex.	Later Preh (BA/IA)
0019	Flake	1	U	Squat with limited edge retouch and 20% cortex.	Later Preh
0019	Flake	1	P	With later unpatinated bulbour face.	Meso/Neo with later prehistoric use
0019	Flake	1	H	Stained, snapped with unpatinated retouch.	Palaeolithic with later prehistoric retouch
0021	Blade	1	U	With parallel blade scars on the dorsal face.	?Neo
0025	Core	1	U	Large shatter piece used as a flake core; 10% cortex.	Later Preh
0025	Flake	1	U	Snapped with c 25% cortex.	Later Preh

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0027	Flake	1	L	Lightly patinated on the dorsal face and unpatinated on the bulbous face. A long flake with hinge fracture and parallel long flake scars on the dorsal fac and 30% cortex.	Neo with later prehistoric element
0027	Flake	1	U	With hinge fracture possibly using a stained flake, also with a retouched notch.	Palaeoloithic with later prehistoric reuse
0027	Scrapper	1	H	Stained, large, heavy and crude.	Palaeolithic
0027	Flake	1	H	Stained with later unpatinated retouch to create a simple scrapper. It is thick and heavy.	Palaeolithic with later prehistoric rertouch
0032	Shatter piece	1	U	With limited edge retouch and 15% cortex.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0032	Flake	1	U	Thick with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face; 25% cortex.	Later Preh
0060	Core	1	U	Small irregular flake core with incipient cones of percussion.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0061	Core	1	U	Flake core with numerous incipient cones of percussion and battering around the edges which indicates secondary use as a hammer stone. Multi facial but relatively regular.	Neo/EBA but reused later
0061	Shatter piece	1	U	Small with 5% cortex.	Later Preh

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0061	Shatter piece	1	U	With 20% cortex.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0061	Shatter piece	1	U	With c 20% cortex.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0066	Flake	1	P	Squat	?Meso
0067	Flake	1	P	Hinge fractured on bulbous face and lightly patinated flake removal on the dorsal face with 30% cortex.	?Meso with later reuse
0067	Flake	1	U	With limited edge retouch and 10% cortex.	Later Preh
0067	Flake	1	L	Long with limited edge retouch and 30% cortex.	Later Preh
0067	Flake	1	U	Irregular with natural striking platform and 40% cortex.	Later Preh
0067	Shatter piece	1	U	Small.	Later Preh
0068	Core	1	U	Flake core which is simple and crude with two striking platforms. The core is 50% natural with 20% cortex.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)

Context	Type	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0068	Core	1	U	Irregular with 60% cortex.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0068	Flake	1	U	Crude and irregular with hinge fracture.	Later prehistoric (BA/IA)
0068	Flake	1	L	Squat with hinge fracture, limited edge retouch/use wear.	?Neo
0068	Flake	1	L	Irregular with sub-triangular cross section and with an unpatinated snap.	Later Preh
0068	Flake	1	H	Stained thick flake, snapped with limited edge retouch and 10% cortex.	?Palaeolithic
0069	Flake	1	U	Stained, irregular, snapped and quite thickwith limited edge retouch.	?Neo
0069	Flake	1	L	Squat with hinge fracture.	?Neo
0069	Flake	1	U	Long and relatively crude with long flake scars on the dorsal face and limited edge retouch with 15% cortex.	?Neo
0042	Flake	1	L	Small	Later Preh

Context	Type	No	Pat		Notes	Date
0035	Flake	3	L	Small		Later Preh

Appendix 6. Small Finds catalogue

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Length	Width	Depth	Comments
1001	0019	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	6				AD286-293 CARA]SIVS PF AVG Radiate
1002	0018	?ROM	COPPER ALLOY	UNKNOWN	1	3	9mm	6mm		Slightly cylindrical, could be lead
1003	0018	?ROM	SHALE	ARMLET	1	2	65mm	6mm		Dark smooth surfaces
1004	0019	ROM	STONE	QUERN	1	659	111mm	101mm	32	Small fragmnet with a an area of the grinding surface intact
1007	0018	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	3				Worn. Radiate/Nummus AD260-402
1008	0018	ROM	LEAD	UNKNOWN	1	8	23mm	16mm		Covered with corrosion, with a hook like end
1009	0019	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	1				Worn, thin and coverd in corrosion products, AD260-402
1010	0018	ROM	LEAD	?POT MEND	1	7	12mm	16mm		Not complete, mushroomed shaped.
1011	0019	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	UNKNOWN	1	1	9mm	5mm		Very small irregular fragment.
1012	0018	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	ARMLET	1	4	25mm	5mm		Armlet three strand type likely late 3rd-4th C (see Crummy 1983, No 1628)
1013	0018	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	UNKNOWN	1	2	19mm	10mm		Rectangular like shape.
1014	0019	?ROM	SHALE	ARMLET	1	3	58mm	8mm		Partial length with some smoothed and worked surfaces.
1015	0061	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	2				Sub-rounded worn Radiate with some corrosion products. Late 3rd C
1016	0061	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	1				Head and decoration visible. Radiate AD260-285

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Length	Width	Depth	Comments
1017	0018	ROM	LEAD	UNKNOWN	1	2	14mm	9mm		Twisted and bent fragment.
1018	0018	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	2				Worn and covered by corrosion products. Radiate/Nummus AD260-402
1019	0018	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	1				Worn and corroded
1020	0002	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	2				Worn but lettering and head visible. Radiate AD260-285
1021	0002	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	2				Sub-rounded and worn. Radiate/Nummus AD260-402
1022	0002	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	19				Very worn, head just visible. Sestertius ?Domition AD43-138
1023	0002	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	1				Slightly worn fragment about one third survives. ?Radiate AD260-296
1024	0013	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	?COIN	1	1				Very thin/worn fragment about one thiird survives.
1025	0007	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	COIN	1	4				Radiate Probus AD276-282, mint of Rome (Mattingly & Symonds 1933, No186)

Appendix 7. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Spot Dates	**Roman**	**Roman**	**UNK**	**Roman**
Sample No.	*10	*11	14	*15
Context No.	0088	0036	0037	0051
Cut No.	0059	0030	0030	0030
Feature type	**basal fill of pit**	**top fill of pit**	**primary pit fill**	**fill of pit**
Charred cereals				
Hordeum sp. (poorly preserved grain)	1	1	-	-
Hordeum sp. (poorly preserved rachis)	-	1	-	-
Hordeum sp. (straight grain)	3	-	-	-
Hordeum sp. (straight hulled grain)	-	1	-	-
cf. *Secale cereale* L. (grain)	-	1	-	-
Triticum cf. *spelta* L. (glume)	7	-	-	-
Triticum cf. *spelta* L. (grain)	-	9	-	1
T*riticum aestivum* L. (grain)	6	15	-	-
Triticum spelta/aestivum (grain)	4	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (grain)	9	-	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume)	3	6	-	-
Triticum sp. (glume base)	1	13	-	-
Triticum sp. (spikelet base)	-	8	-	-
Indeterminate cereal (grain fragments)	+	++	-	-
Charred Seeds				
Plantago lanceolata L.	1	-	-	-
Poaceae	1	2	-	-
Lolium/Bromus sp. (fragment)	2	-	-	-
Bromus sp.	1	-	-	-
Lathyrus/Vicia/Pisum sp. (cotyledon)	1	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare L.	1	-	-	-
Rumex acetosa/crispus/obtusifolius	1	-	-	-
Uncharred Seeds				
Sonchus asper (L.) Hill	-	+	-	-
Viola sp.	-	+	-	-
Brassica/Sinapis sp.	-	+	-	-
Chenopodium album L.	+	++	-	-
Atriplex sp.	-	+	-	-
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal >4mm^2	++	+++	-	-
Charcoal <4mm^2	-	+++++	+++	++
Uncharred root/rhizome fragments	-	+++++	-	-
Uncharred Poaceae stem fragments	-	++	-	-
Charred Poaceae stem fragments	-	++	-	-
Mollusca-Open Country				
Vallonia sp.	-	+	+	+
Mollusca-subterranean				
Ceciliodes acicula	+	+	-	++
Mollusca- unidentified				
Terrestrial Mollusca	+	+	+++	++
Other Invertebrates				
Beetle fragment	-	+	-	-
Worm eggs	-	+	-	-
Bone				
Fragments	+	+	-	-
Small intact	-	-	-	+
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	40	40
Volume processed (litres)	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot(litres)	0.05	0.030	0.01	0.025

Key - + =1-10, ++=11-50,+++=51-150,++++=151-250,+++++=>250, UNK=unknown,

Appendix 8. Oasis form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-104559

Project details

Project name	FSM 021 Hollow Road Farm, Barton Road, Fornham St Martin
Short description of the project	A single trench evaluation and subsequent strip and map were carried out on land at Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin, in advance of the construction of a new barn. The fieldwork was carried out during July of 2011. The evaluation phase of the project identified two north-south aligned ditches and a single pit. The strip and map directly followed the evaluation and involved the mechanical excavation of the barns footprint (approximately 30m by 50m). The strip and map identified a collection of archaeological features concentrated towards the east end of the site. The majority of the features appeared to respect one of the north-south boundary ditches (0012) observed during the evaluation. Other features comprised several fairly large pits, three ditches and a large quarry pit. Roman pottery recovered from the site mostly consisted of long-lived wares which originate from between the 2nd and 4th century with a couple of residual prehistoric sherds also being found. The evidence suggests that the site represents relatively low status rural activity during the Roman period, and that archaeological evidence is likely to be present towards the east and north-east of the development area which may include more conclusive occupation evidence.
Project dates	Start: 08-07-2011 End: 25-07-2011
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	FSM 021 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	CHALK PIT Roman

Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	ARM BAND Roman
Significant Finds	QUERN Roman
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted Trenches"'
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST MARTIN FSM 021, Hollow Road Farm, Barton Road, Fornham St Martin
Postcode	IP31 1SJ
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 644 636 52 0 52 14 43 N 000 24 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 51.00m Max: 52.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	A Beverton

Type of sponsor/funding body	Harwick Developments
Name of sponsor/funding body	Harwick Developments

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	FSM 021
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	FSM 021
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	FSM 021
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Hollow Road Farm, Fornham St Martin, Archaeological and Strip and Map Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, A. V.

Other bibliographic details	Report number 2011/210
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
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