

**Westley Hall Farm, Westley**  
**WLY 011**

**Archaeological Excavation Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2011/161**

**Client: R C Browne & Sons**

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

09/2011



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## HER Information

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### Disclaimer

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

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Date: September 2011

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Date:

Signed:

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## Summary

An area of 0.77ha was stripped for an excavation on land at Hall Farm, Westley prior to the construction of a reservoir. The excavation identified a line of circular pits dating to the Middle Iron Age, portions of a Roman field system, a Late Saxon building and post-medieval ditches.

The pit alignment consisted of twelve large pits running ENE-WSW for 33m towards the NW corner of the site and examples of these are rare in East Anglia. They were 100% excavated and produced middle Iron Age pottery and struck flint. It is probable that these represent a boundary marker associated with Iron Age farming.

The Roman field system included three N-S aligned ditches, two of which formed a droveway and a group of four similarly aligned parallel, square sectioned trenches which were interpreted as possible planting trenches. Ditches of the droveway were observed cutting the fills of the pit alignment, but also demonstrated a slight deviation in alignment at this point, possibly suggesting either that some physical barrier associated with the pit alignment was still perceptible, or that the boundary represented by the pit alignment continued to be of significance in later periods. The earlier ditches demonstrated both Mid Iron Age and Roman dating evidence.

A series of four square profiled, evenly spaced ditches was observed running N-S towards the NE corner of the development area which produced a few sherds of abraded Mid Iron Age and Roman pottery. These appear to belong to a newly recognised feature type, the planting trench, associated with Roman farming and recently found on a few, largely clay sites in East Anglia (for example MNL 647, Tester in prep, EYE 094, Craven in prep).

Part of a Roman rectilinear enclosure is probably also contemporary with this field system.

A Late Saxon structure measuring 13m by 5.3m and comprising two post-in-trench construction slots with a total of twelve postholes and a single outlying posthole was found towards the south eastern corner of the site. The location of this structure near the ruined church of Thomas Beckett gives rise to the possibility that it represents a remnant of the Saxon settlement of Westley.

A selection of discrete undated features was identified across the site with a concentration of postholes towards the NE corner. The postholes are related in some fashion although no structure could be interpreted from their arrangement.

Part of an undated, but post-Roman enclosure aligned with the modern field boundaries may be post-medieval. Two further post-medieval ditches were identified.

The pit alignment is deemed to be of regional significance due to the rarity of this feature type and will require some limited further work and publication in PSIAH. A plan of the Late Saxon building, a phased plan of the site with a summary of this report will also be added to the same publication.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope . . . . .
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features . . . . .
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14 - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features

## Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum  $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$



# **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological excavation was carried out ahead of the construction of a reservoir on land at the end of Church Lane, Westley. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Dr Abby Antrobus, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation team ( Appendix. 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application SE/10/0810. Field work was carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team between December 2010 and January 2011. The work was funded by R C Browne & Sons.

## **2. The Excavation**

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### **2.1 Site location**

The site was centred at TL 8195 6452 and lay on the western edge of Westley at the end of Church Lane and was located on agricultural land.

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

The development area lay on a gently northeast facing incline ranging in height from 73.38m OD at the southwest corner to 71.73m OD at the northeast corner.

The natural geology across the site was predominantly orangey-brown clay-silt patches over a chalky till. Running through this on a northeast-southwest alignment were several natural gullies/glacial scars filled with fine orangey-brown silty sand which were initially interpreted as linear features until further excavation proved that this was not the case.

The archaeological horizon had clearly been subject to some disturbance by modern agricultural processes. This was most apparent towards the northwest corner of the field where the archaeological horizon lay closest to the surface and southeast corners where the main entrance to the field was.

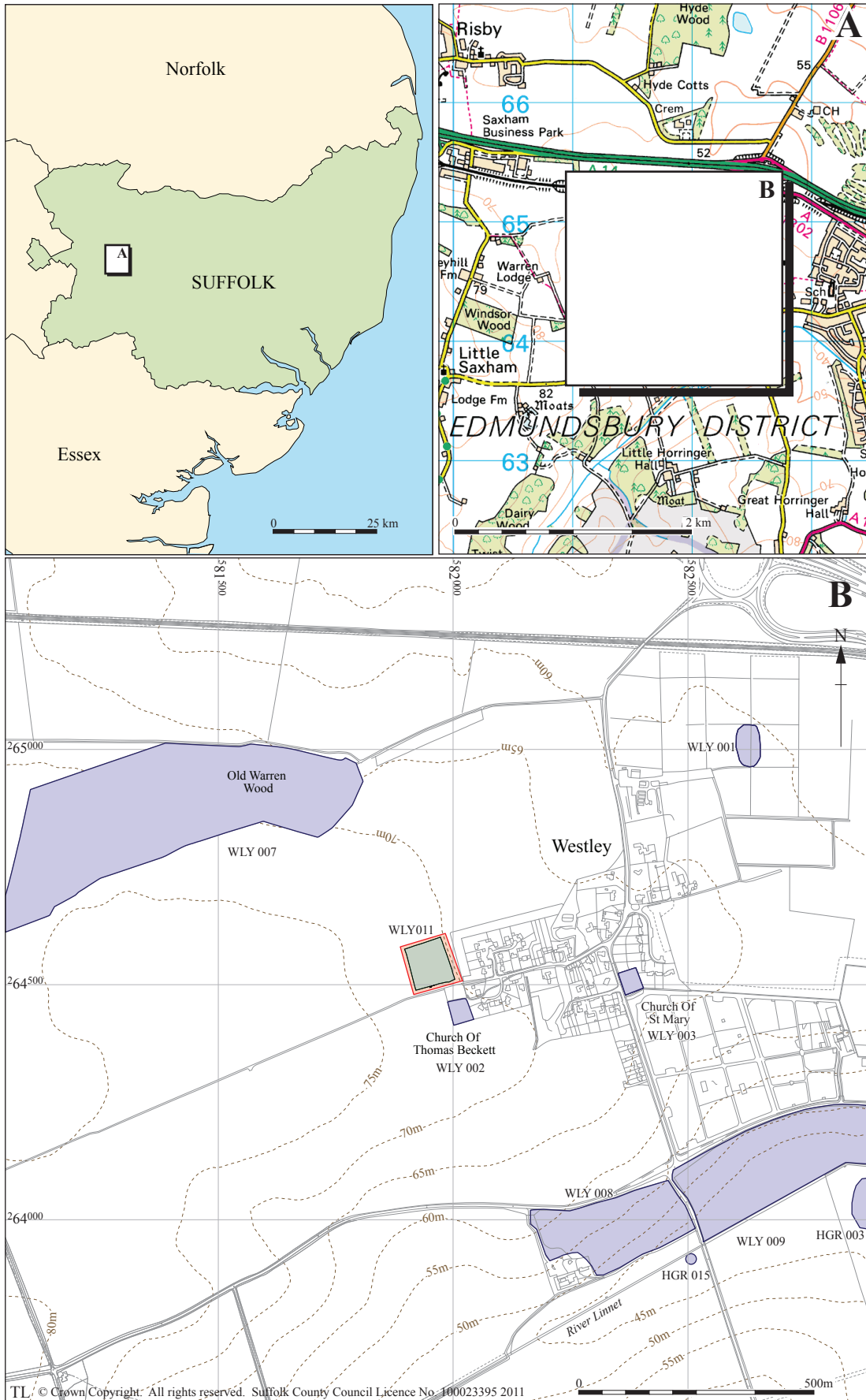


Figure 1. Location map showing other sites in the vicinity

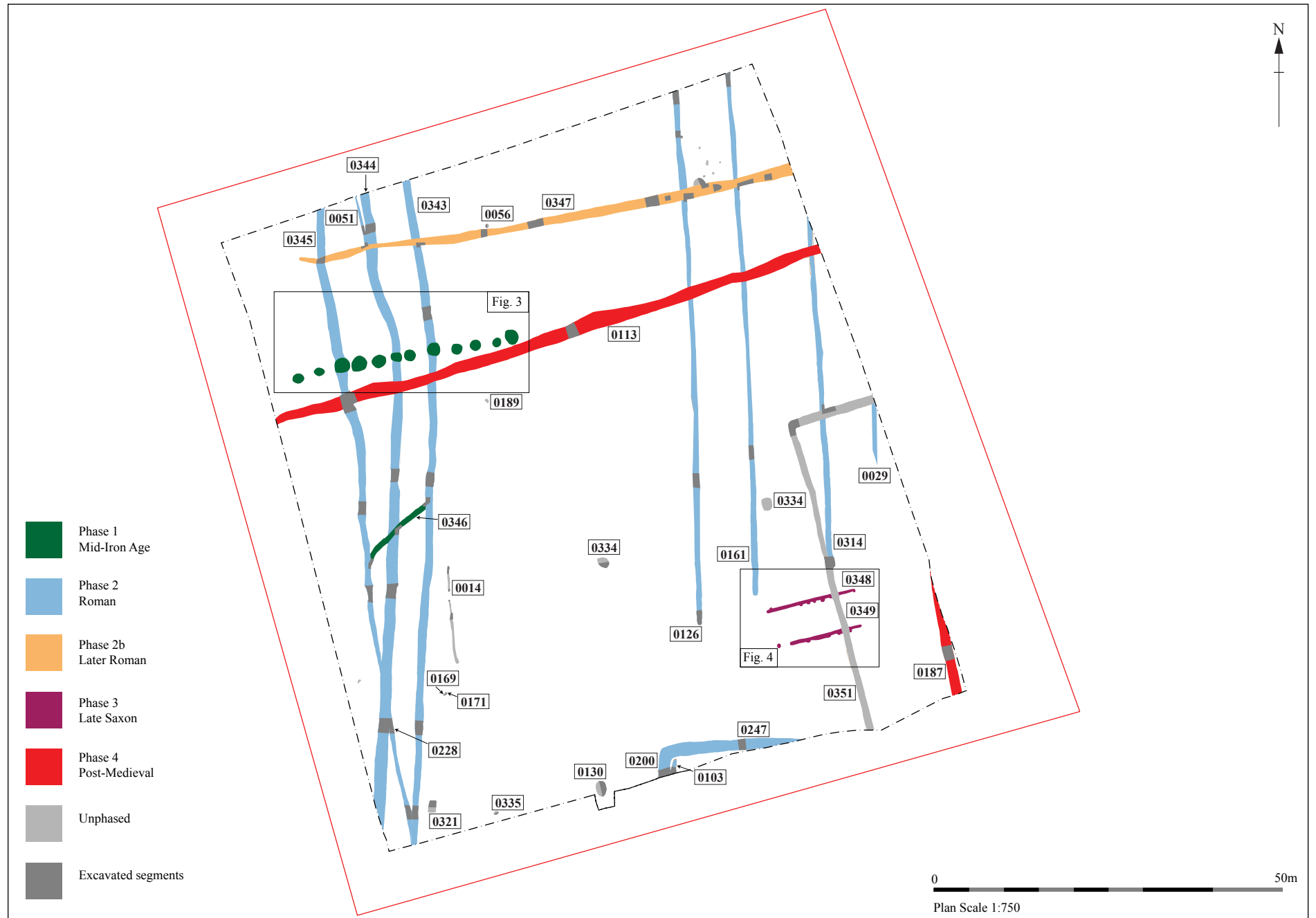


Figure 2. Site plan with phasing and relevant cut/group numbers

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical background**

The development area lies on the west side of Westley, immediately to the north of the old parish church of St Thomas (Fig.1). Hodskinson map of 1783 shows the church but does not indicate its condition, whereas the first Ordnance Survey map (1883) of the area records this church as a ruin. The current Church of St Mary was constructed closer to the centre of the settlement in 1835.

The parish is described as being a 'category 2 demesne' during the medieval period (Bailey 2007). The land's historic use for crops that require low intensity cultivation such as rye, barley and oats (Bailey 2007) is substantiated by the 1837 tithe map entry denoting the area as 'Old field', a plot of arable land measuring 28 acres and 10 square poles. At this time the land belonged to Reverend Joseph and was occupied by Walter Burrell, who also occupied the majority of land in the immediate vicinity. Covey Wood (1736, HER) lies 400m northwest of the development (Fig.1). It was renamed Old Warren Wood on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (1836). The newer name suggests the wooded area was utilised as a rabbit warren during the mid/early 19th century.

An archaeological evaluation carried out by John Newman Archaeological Services in October 2010 identified ditches dated to the late prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval periods (Newman, 2010).

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) records few sites in this area (Fig. 1); the only two within 500m are the ruined church, WLY002 and the current 19th century church, WLY003. There is a report of the finding of a 'coarse urn of unbaked earth' during the digging of the foundations. Other sites between 500m and 100m of the site are WLY 001, a possible ring-ditch, WLY 007, ancient woodland, WLY 008 and WLY 009 and HGR 003, multi-period finds scatters and HGR 015, a post-medieval rifle range.



### **3. Methodology**

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The development area covered approximately 0.77 ha and was stripped over the course of several weeks using 360 degree mechanical excavator mounted with a 1.6m wide ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil and subsoil horizons were stripped in spits until a recognised archaeological horizon was observed at approximately 0.5-0.6m depth. The loose soil was dumped outside of the excavation area to create a bund for the proposed reservoir.

All archaeological features were hand cleaned to define their extent and relationships with other features. The features were then excavated by hand. Pit features were 100% excavated and linear features were excavated to at least 10% of their volume unless otherwise agreed with the curatorial officer. Bulk samples were recovered from contexts selected for their potential to produce environmental evidence. The site was planned by hand at a 1:50 scale on a 10m grid that was geo-referenced to the Ordnance Survey map with a System 1200 Leica GPS utilising RTK and with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m. Sections of features were recorded by hand at 1:20, digitally and on black and white film according to guidelines set out in 'Standards of field archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003).

An OASIS form has been completed for the project under reference suffolkc1-109899 (Appendix 9). The site archive is to be stored at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. WLY 011. Photographs are catalogued under filmcodes HJA and HJB.

## 4. Results

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### 4.1 Summary of Phasing

A range of archaeological features were identified across the development area indicating four phases of activity. Whilst physical dating evidence was limited, when combined with the stratigraphic evidence and spatial interpretation, it is possible to define the site sequence.

The earliest activity on the site is an alignment of twelve large pits towards the NE corner. The majority of these pits produced middle Iron Age pottery, spanning the period of c. 300-100BC, and worked flints.

Evidence of Roman activity was recovered from a series of ditches running N-S towards the west side of the trench. Roman pottery was also recovered from two enclosure ditches towards the south end of the site and three parallel square cut ditches running N-S towards the east side of the site.

A Late Saxon/early medieval post-in-trench structure was observed towards the SE corner of the development area.

Two post-medieval ditches were identified at the north end of the site on an E-W alignment.

Undated features included the north-west corner of a rectilinear enclosure.

Features are described by Phase in the following sections and detailed descriptions of all contexts can be found in Appendix 2.

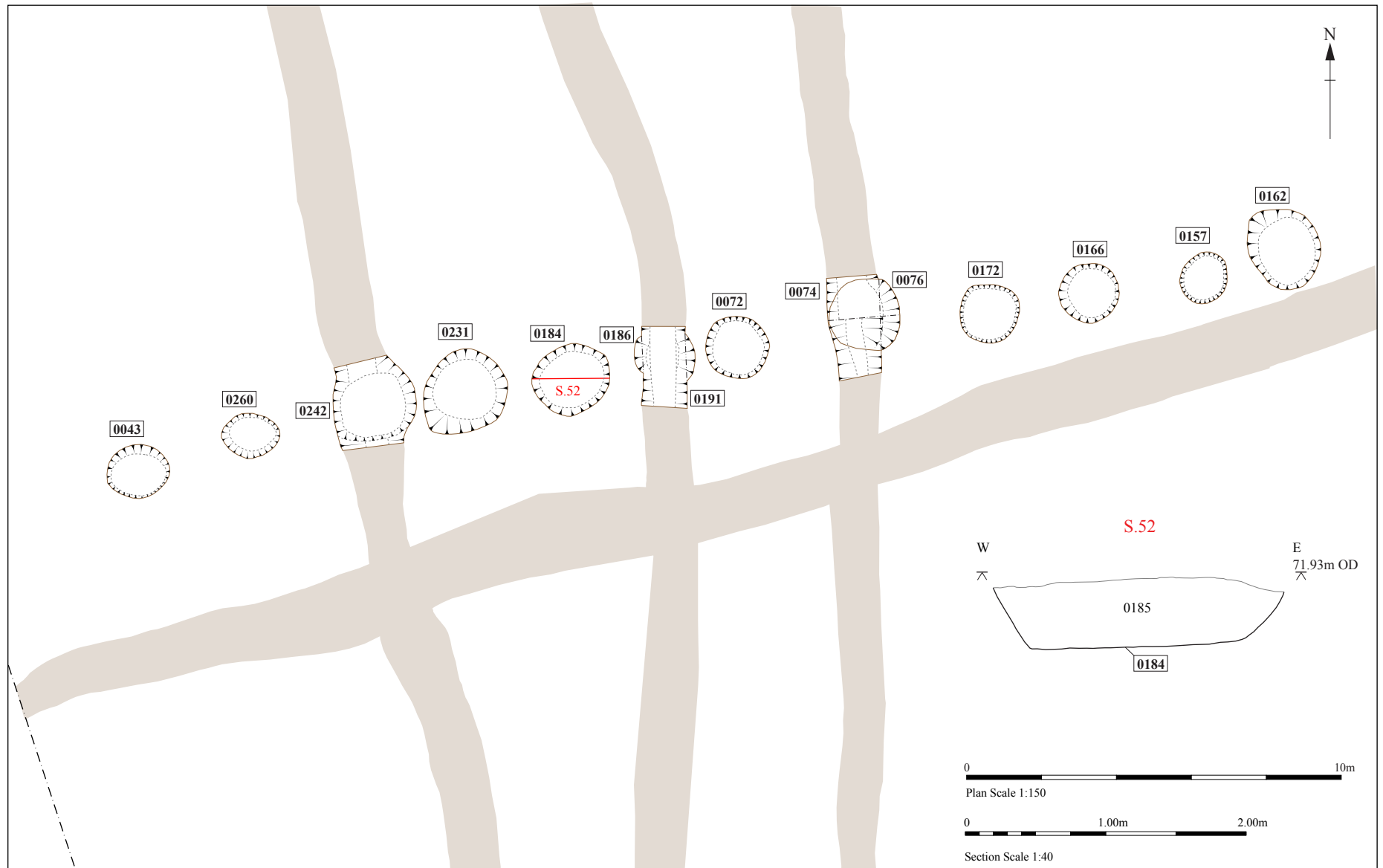


Figure 3. Plan of Iron Age pit alignment



Plate 1. Iron Age pit alignment looking NW (2m scales).

## **4.2 Phase 1: Middle Iron Age pit alignment**

A line of twelve circular pits was identified towards the northwest corner of the development area. The pits all displayed circular plans with varying diameters of 1.3m to 2.3m and they extended for 33m on a WSW-ENE alignment. Profiles across the pits were fairly uniform in shape with steep breaks of slope leading to steep concave sides with a regular/smooth break of base; however their surviving depths varied from between 0.16m to 0.76m. The pits contained up to three fills comprising dark-greyish brown silty clays with occasional medium sized flint inclusions.

At its eastern extent in the centre of the excavation area there was a clear end to the alignment, however the western end of the alignment was 4m from the edge of the excavation. To ensure that the full extent of the alignment had been uncovered a 2.5m by 2.5m extension was excavated from the trench edge along the projected line of the pits. No further pits were found and therefore presumably this indicates the limits of the pit alignment.

Eight of the pits produced small quantities of pottery dated principally to the middle Iron Age with the exception of one possible earlier IA sherd from pit 0242.

Ditch 0346 was observed running NE-SW across the group of three north-south ditches (0343, 0344, 0345) dated to the Roman period. Excavation found no continuation of the ditch past 0343 and relationship sections suggested, fairly diffusely, that the ditch was cut by all three of the north-south ditches with the result that its terminal ends were lost. No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch but its stratigraphic relationship with the N-S ditches suggests a prehistoric origin. There is a possible spatial relationship with the pit alignment. Analysis of this feature in plan suggests that the ditch curves southwards from its NE-SW alignment and continues as ditch 0228 (Fig. 2).

## **4.3 Phase 2: Roman**

The Roman archaeology present on site mainly comprised ditches and gullies including three intercutting boundary ditches towards the west side of site, four possible agricultural ditches towards the east side of the site and a single E-W aligned pit towards the north of the site. Other features, although containing Roman finds were stratigraphically later and have been included in a later phase of activity.

## North-South ditches and gullies on western side of the excavation area

Three ditches running approximately N-S were identified towards the western edge of the excavation (Fig. 2). Sections excavated across the three ditches to investigate their stratigraphic relationships suggested that the central ditch, 0344, was the earliest feature followed by the western, 0345, then finally the eastern ditch, 0343 (Fig. 5), however post-excavation analysis of plans and digital images casts some doubt over this, suggesting that a clear stratigraphic sequence could not be established.

The eastern ditch (0343) ran in parallel with and roughly 4m to the east of central ditch 0344. Both these ran the full extent of the site on a north-south alignment and showed a slight western sweep towards the north end of site. Ditch 0343 varied from 0.8m to 1.3m in width and the depth ranged from between 0.28m to 0.36m. Finds from this feature were burnt flint and crudely worked flint. Notably the bulk environmental sample (37) recovered from segment 0103 was the only sample without the presence of charred grain.

The central ditch 0344 measured between 1.12m and 1.5m in width and between 0.13m and 0.36m deep and was cut by the western ditch (0345) (Section 66. Fig. 5). Excavated segments indicated that certain portions of the feature were re-cut by smaller gullies 0051 and 0228. One of these gullies (0051) could be seen in plan towards the north end of the ditch (Fig. 2) but was not observed across the rest of 0344 due to the similarity of the fills. Crudely worked and burnt flint was recovered from all segments of ditch 0344 but segment 0191 also produced a single sherd of Roman pottery, animal bone and a single iron nail. Segment 0104 produced a single sherd of very abraded middle Iron Age pottery, likely to be residual.

The western ditch (0345) ran north-south with a slightly sinuous plan and converged with 0343 and 0344 towards the SE corner of site. It became noticeably narrower towards its southern extent going from 1.4m to 0.78m in width and from 0.36m to 0.26m in depth. Segments across this ditch produced both crudely worked and burnt flint (0083 and 0108) with a large assemblage of unidentifiable bone from segment 0108. A single Roman sherd was recovered from segment 0083.

## Series of square ditches towards the east side of the excavation area

Four parallel north-south aligned ditches (0126, 0161, 0314 and 0029 in the evaluation) between 7.5m and 10m apart, were observed towards the east side of the excavation area emerging from the northern and eastern baulks. All exhibited the same square profile and were approximately 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep (Section 30, Fig. 5) with a dark/mid greyish orangey brown silty clay fills.

The western most ditch in the series (0126) produced pottery that was identified as broadly Roman in date and a few sherds were more closely identifiable as 2nd century+. Context 0123 in segment 0126 produced a single sherd of possible Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery that was highly abraded and likely to be residual.

The central ditch (0161) produced a single notched flint and a residual sherd of abraded middle Iron Age pottery.

It can be assumed from their similar morphology and spatial arrangement that all four ditches are contemporary and used for the same purpose.

Three of the ditch termini were located along an ENE-WSW line close to the Late Saxon structure (Fig. 4). These ditches are thought to be Roman and this spatial relationship is considered to be a coincidence. The fourth ditch in the series was identified as 0029 in Trench 2 of the evaluation but petered out a few meters into the excavation area so its true extent could not be ascertained.

## Enclosure ditch towards southern extent of excavation area

An enclosure ditch (0347) was observed emerging from the southern extent of the excavation area. The ditch ran 20m E-W before leaving the development area at its eastern end. At the western extent the ditch turned 90 degrees and ran south for 4.4m to the edge of the excavation area. It varied between 1.5m and 2m in width but its U-shaped profile remained approximately 0.8m deep (Section 58, Fig. 5).

Two segments (0200 and 0247) excavated through the ditch recovered retouched flint flakes, eleven sherds of abraded and slightly abraded Roman pottery and a large assemblage of animal bone which included some cow.

A small N-S aligned linear feature (0203) was observed against the interior side of segment 0200 and was cut by the enclosure ditch (Section 55, Fig. 5). It had a dish shaped profile and a single sherd of broadly Roman dated pottery was recovered from the fill.

#### **4.4 Phase 2b: Later Roman**

East-West ditch towards the north side of the excavation area.

An east-west aligned ditch (0347) was identified towards the north end of site. This ditch had v-shaped profile and was 1m wide and 0.64m deep (Section 11, Fig. 5). Measuring approximately 71.5m long its western terminus was located towards the north-western corner of site, whilst its eastern extent ran outside of the development area.

Excavation of sections showed that it cut ditches 0343, 0344 and 0345 on the western edge of site. It was also observed cutting two of the square profiled ditches towards the north-east corner of site. Segments 0061 and 0062 produced low quantities of abraded middle Iron Age pottery whilst segments 0088 and 0272 recovered small quantities of abraded pottery dated to the 2nd century+.

The feature appeared to be re-cut by shallow ditches 0259 and 0278 towards its eastern extent. 0259 contained a large inclusion of clay and CBM was heavily concentrated at its western terminus. Two sherds of broadly Roman and a single sherd of 3rd-4th century dated pottery were recovered from these ditches.

#### **4.5 Phase 3: Late Saxon/early medieval**

A Late Saxon/early medieval structure 13m x 4.8m was found towards the south-east corner of the excavation area. It consisted of two parallel 'post-in-trench' wall trenches (0348 and 0349). The southern trench, 0349, was shorter than the northern, 0348, by approximately 2.51m and appears to have been compensated for by an extra discrete posthole approximately 1.35m west of it.

The northern trench (0348) generally had a u-shaped profile with a fairly steep break of slope, concave sides and a smooth break of base. Nine postholes were observed cutting into the top of the trench (Fig. 4). These postholes were generally circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 0.5m and u-shaped profiles with a depth of 0.2m. Sections across the postholes and trenches (Fig. 4) indicate that the bases of both the



postholes and ditches occurred at the same level, a morphology that is heavily reflected in Late Saxon structures found at Cathholme (Losco-Bradley 2002). The majority of postholes for both trenches were slightly set into the southern side of the base of each trench cut (Fig. 4). A possible explanation for this arrangement is that the structural posts were placed into the base of the trench in specifically cut recesses to aid stability during construction. Trench 0348 crossed enclosure ditch (0233) towards its eastern end but no obvious relationship was seen in plan or section, however dating evidence and the morphology of the structure suggests that this relationship is the case.

Trench 0348 and its associated postholes (Fig. 4) produced several sherds of pottery of both Roman and Late Saxon date.

The southern trench (0349) was 10.58m long and had a u-shaped profile with a fairly steep break of slope, concave sides and a smooth break of base. Four postholes were observed cutting the trench (Fig. 4). The postholes had u-shaped profiles similar to those found in the opposing ditch but with larger general diameters of 0.3m. The postholes displayed the same southern recessed positioning as their northern counterparts.

An additional posthole (0155) was observed on the same alignment, 1.35m west of 0349. It had the same profile as the other postholes found in the alignment and if grouped with the southern ditch and its associated postholes creates a wall line of a similar length to the northern trench (Fig. 4).

Late Saxon/early medieval pottery was recovered from 0349 and its associated postholes.

A square posthole (0248) was observed cutting the northern trench, 0348. The square plan and profile are distinctive from the other postholes associated with the structure. The fill of this posthole was notably darker and contained more loam than the other postholes relating to the structure. It is likely that this posthole is later in date and coincidental to the structure. No finds were recovered from it.

Despite extensive hand cleaning of the area no internal partitions or features were identified with the extent of the structure or its immediate area.

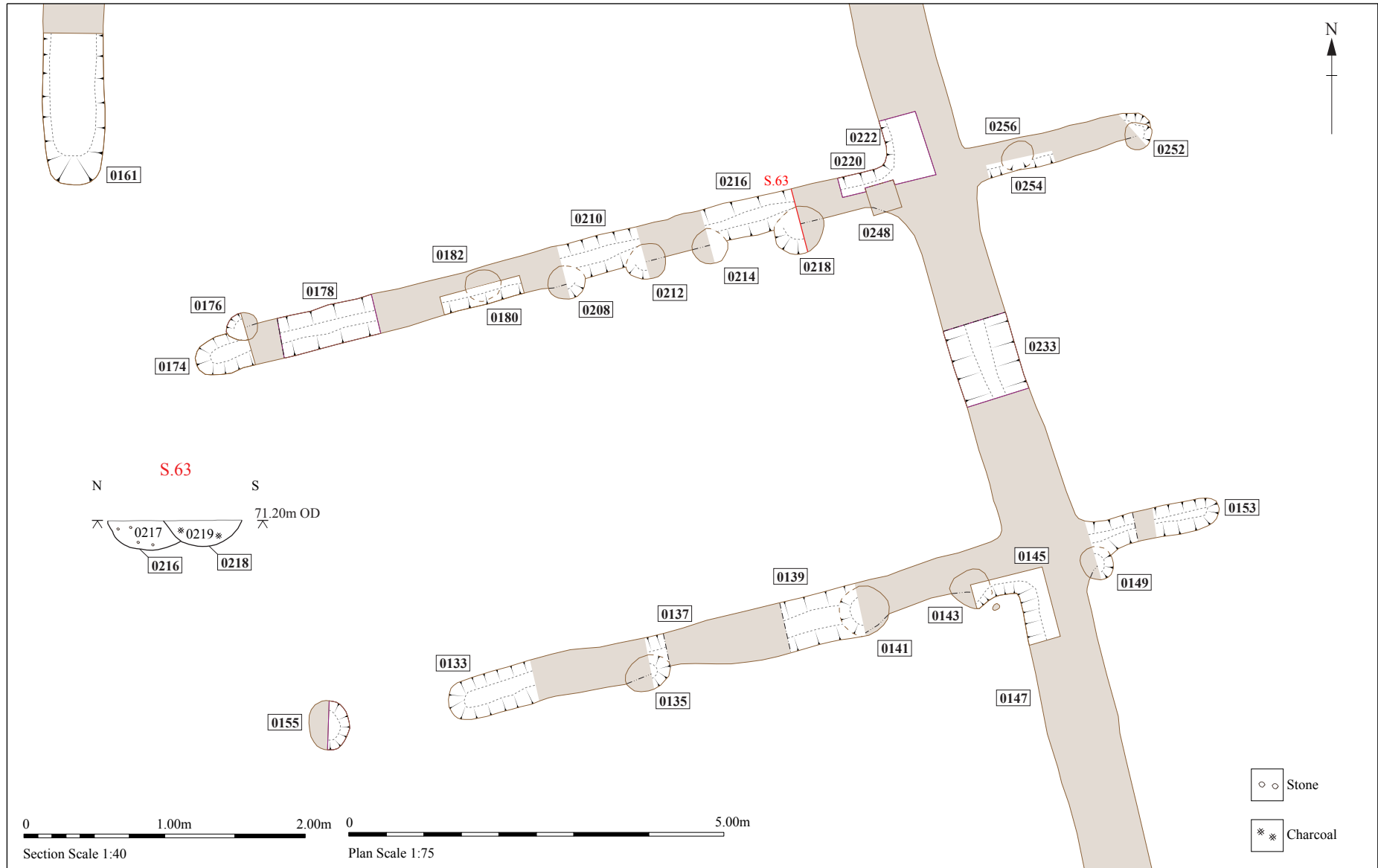


Figure 4. Late Saxon/early medieval structure

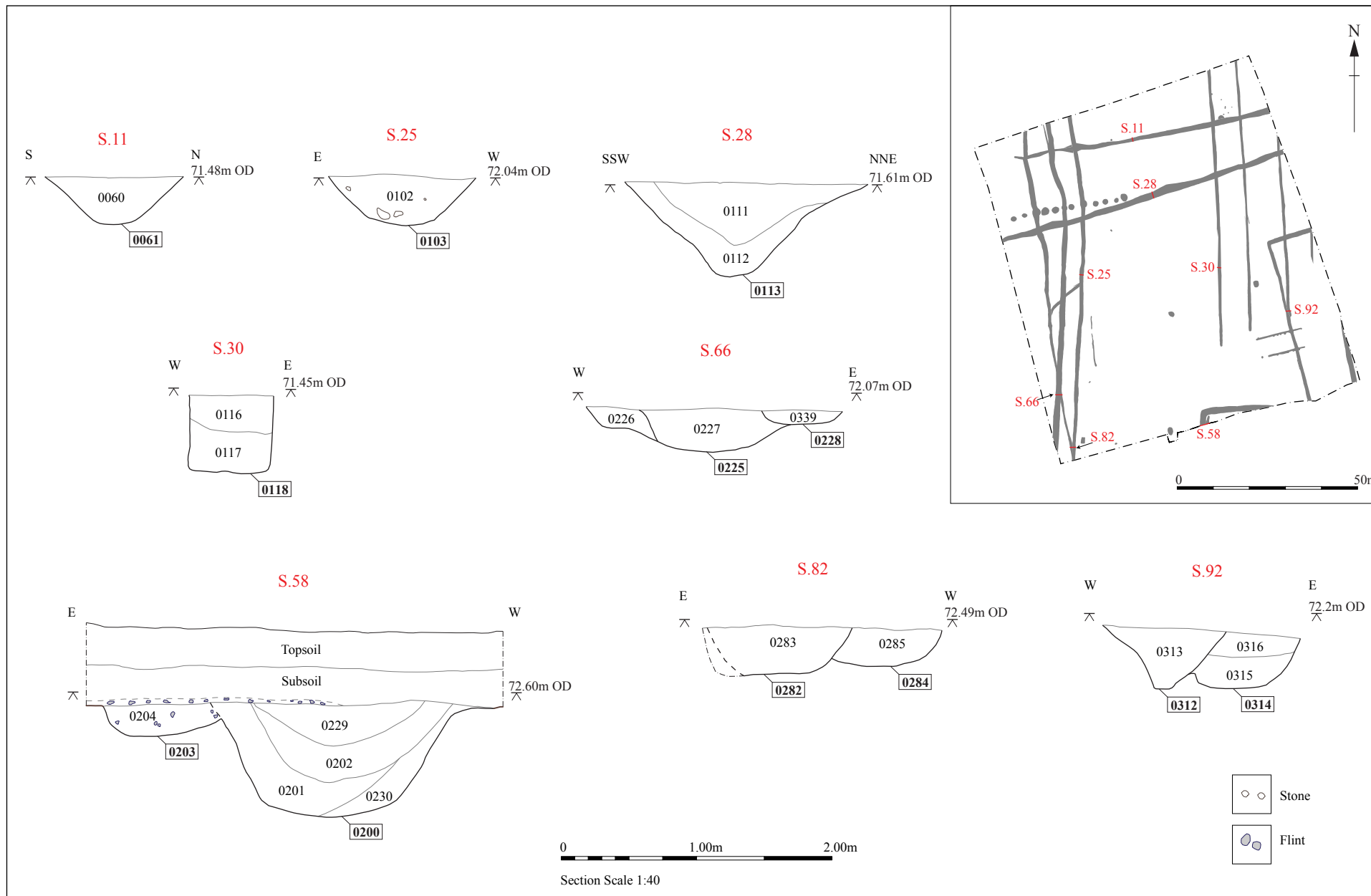


Figure 5. Sections

## **4.6 Phase 4: Post-medieval**

Two ditches have been phased as post-medieval.

0113 was an E-W aligned ditch that was 82m long and ran the full width of the excavation area. It had a V-shaped section with a narrow concave base. The ditch had a maximum width of 1.8m and a depth of 0.7m. Excavation of this feature was halted at 7% volume with agreement of the curatorial officer after post-medieval pottery was recovered from the basal fill (0112).

0187 was a fairly large ditch against the south-east side of the excavation area. It had a u-shape profile with a very slightly concave base and was filled with a mid-brown silty-clay (0188) which produced four sherds of middle Iron Age pottery and also a single piece of post-medieval window glass. It is possible that the glass was present through later disturbance but with no other dating or stratigraphical evidence this ditch was determined to be post-medieval in date.

## **4.7 Unphased features:**

Several discrete features were identified during the excavation from which no datable evidence was recovered. The features were spread across the site with a concentration of features towards the NE corner.

### **Pits and postholes in the north-east corner of the excavation area**

A collection of postholes (0286, 0288, 0290, 0292, 0294 and 0298) and a pit (0239) was located towards the north-east corner of the site. The postholes had shallow u-shaped profiles with a shallow concave base. 0294 was the largest of these features measuring 0.66m long, 0.44m wide and 0.18m deep whilst the other postholes were 0.36m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Posthole 0298 was observed cutting square profile ditch 0296.

0239 was a fairly shallow pit with a surviving diameter of 1.8m. The southern side of the pit was cut by ditch 0272 which produced 2nd century+ dating evidence and belonged to the later Roman phase (Phase 2b) of the site.

## Enclosure ditch towards south-east corner of the excavation area

Ditch 0351 formed the north-west corner of an enclosure towards the SE corner of the site (Fig. 2). This ditch ran 13m NE-SW from the eastern edge of site before turning 90 degrees and heading 45m SE to the southern edge of site. It had a triangular profile with fairly straight sides and a narrow concave base. This ditch was identified during the evaluation as 0031 in Trench 1.

The enclosure ditch was observed cutting one of the square profile ditches (0314) (Section 92. Fig. 5) and also ran into the two trench features of the Late Saxon structure towards the south-east side corner of the site (Fig. 4) but a relationship between the two could not be discerned due to the homogenous fills. The enclosure was orientated on roughly the same alignment as the post-medieval phased ditches, and the modern field boundaries, but no conclusive evidence for its dating was recovered.

A sherd of Roman pottery and a single residual rim sherd of Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age Beaker were recovered from Segment 0233.

No features were identified within the enclosure.

## Other features

Two gullies, 0005 and 0033, were identified during the evaluation in Trench 4. The excavation phase located the terminal end of 0005. No further gullies were observed in this area.

0044 was a small circular pit with a diameter of 0.6m and was 0.16m deep. It had a shallow u-shaped profile and was filled with a mid/dark greyish brown silty-clay from which no finds were recovered.

Posthole 0056 was located 0.14m north of ditch 0054 towards the central-northern area of the site. The posthole had a circular plan with a diameter of 0.56m and maximum depth of 0.38m. It was filled with a dark orangey-brown silty-clay (0057) with occasional large sub-angular stone and flint inclusions.

0130 was a large, shallow pit approximately 2.3m in length, 1.55m wide and 0.2m deep. Its primary fill was a dark grey-brownish black sandy-silt with a moderate quantity of burnt stones. No finds were recovered from either of these features.

0169 and 0171 were two intercutting pits (0171 cut 0169) located in the SW corner of the development area.

Pit 0189 was observed towards the central area of excavation. It was a small sub-oval pit with a maximum width of 0.64m and a maximum depth of 0.13m and was filled with a mid greyish-brown, silty-sandy-clay (0190) that contained very occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small stones (5-15mm).

Towards the south-east corner of the excavation area was a sub-rectangular pit (0321) measuring 1.75m N-S, 1.2m E-W and 0.3m deep and filled with a dark-brown silty-sandy-clay. Two postholes (0323 and 0325) were cut into the step of the base of 0321. The postholes had u-shaped profiles and circular plans measuring approximately 0.3m in diameter and were filled with a mid-brownish grey silty sandy clay. They were not observed cutting the pit fill.

Pit 0331 was a rectangular pit aligned N-S measuring 2m by 1.5m in plan with a square profile 0.52m in depth and flat base. The pit was filled with a dark-grey brown clay-silt (0332) basal fill containing occasional large flint inclusions above which was a dark greyish-yellow sandy-clay (0333) with occasional chalk/flint pebbles. The shape and size of this feature suggest it is possibly a modern, machine dug pit.

0334 was a large pit measuring 1.88m NW-SE and 1.6m W-E with an elliptical plan and rounded v-shaped profile. It was 0.64m deep. No finds were recovered.

0335 was shallow pit with a u-shaped profile measuring 0.7m northeast-southwest by 0.54m northwest-southeast. It was filled with a mid greyish-orangey-brown coarse silty-sand.

## 5. The finds evidence

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Andy Fawcett.

### 5.1 Introduction

A total of 1434 finds with a combined weight of 17209g was recovered from the two stages of archaeological investigation. However, only five artefacts with a weight of 84g was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project. The quantities and range of finds are listed in Table 1 and a full contextual breakdown of these can be seen in Appendix 3.

Find type	Evaluation		Excavation	
	No	Weight/g	No	Weight/g
Pottery	4	78	130	1001
CBM	1	6	8	230
Fired clay	-	-	212	458
Worked flint	-	-	155	3256
Burnt flint	-	-	215	1607
Burnt stone	-	-	17	2120
Bulk iron	-	-	5	1548
Clay pipe	-	-	3	10
Glass	-	-	3	297
Animal bone	-	-	680	6662
Shell	-	-	6	20
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>1434</b>	<b>17209</b>

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 5.2 Pottery

Prehistoric

Sarah Percival

#### Introduction

A total of forty-eight sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 467g was collected from two contexts during the evaluation and from sixteen contexts from the excavation phase. The pottery is principally of mid Iron Age date, spanning the period from approximately 300 – 100BC. A single sherd of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age pottery was also found. The remainder of the pottery is prehistoric but is otherwise not closely datable. A full contextual breakdown of the prehistoric pottery forms part of the site archive and a summary of quantities and dates per context can be seen in Appendix 4. The assemblage was recovered from a range of pits and ditches and is moderately well preserved, though the sherds from ditches are smaller and more abraded than those found in pits.

Spot date	Quantity	% quantity	Weight/g	% weight
Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age	1	2.1%	2	0.4%
Iron Age 600 – 100BC	1	2.1%	11	2.4%
Mid Iron Age 300 - 100BC	41	85.4%	426	91.2%
Not closely datable	5	10.4%	28	6.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Table 2. Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by period

### Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age

A single rim sherd of later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age date was found in ditch fill 0234 of ditch 0233. The simple rounded rim is made of a grog and sand-tempered fabric and may be from a similar vessel. The sherd is likely to be residual within the context from which it was recovered.

### Iron Age and mid Iron Age

The small Iron Age assemblage is almost entirely of mid Iron Age date with the possible exception of one heavily flint-tempered sherd from fill 0243 of pit 0242 which may be earlier Iron Age.

### Fabric

The mid Iron Age assemblage is made of a range of fabrics, mostly sandy with flint inclusions in varying quantity (Table 3).

Fabric Code	Fabric description	Quantity	Weight (g)
F1	Common small angular flint	4	25
Q1	Dense quartz sand temper	17	141
Q2	Common quartz sand with sparse small angular flint inclusions	17	225
Q3	Quartz sand with organic (elongated voids)	3	35
<b>Total</b>		<b>41</b>	<b>426</b>

Table 3. Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by fabric

The range of fabrics present is typical of Iron Age assemblages from Suffolk (Martin 1999). Organic temper has been found in mid to later Iron Age pottery from Burgh (Martin 1988, 43) and Barnham (Martin 1993, 15).



## Form

Rims are present from three vessels, all slack shouldered jars. A medium jar with concave neck has fingertip impressions on the rim top, a second jar has a short upright neck with simple rounded rim and the third has a short concave neck with rim with external lip. The jars match examples found within the later Iron Age assemblage from Burgh although these are all undecorated (Martin 1988, fig.19, 25, 26, and 27). The presence of the fingertip impressed rim suggests a slightly earlier date for the Westley pottery placing the assemblage broadly within the mid Iron Age.

## Deposition

The majority of the pottery was recovered from pit fills (Table 4). These were the largest and best preserved sherds within the assemblage. The sherds were deposited in the pit fills in a fragmentary condition but had suffered little post deposition attrition. In contrast the sherds from the ditches are small and abraded indicating that they are likely to be residual within the ditch fills and had been subject to some movement and attrition since deposition, perhaps within plough soils or during the re-cutting of ditches.

Feature type	Qty	Wt (g)
Pit	26	339
Ditch	12	70
Evaluation	2	15
Linear	1	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>426</b>

Table 4. Quantity and weight of pottery by feature

## Conclusion and significance of the pottery

This small assemblage dates to the mid Iron Age, perhaps 300 – 100BC and is contemporary with the 3rd to early 1st century pottery from Barnham (Martin 1993, 15) and perhaps a little earlier than the pottery from Phase I at Burgh (Martin 1988). The assemblage represents domestic waste, as demonstrated by the presence of burnt food residue on several sherds and the deposition of the pottery, within the fills of pits, is typical of Iron Age pottery in the region.

## Roman

A total of thirty-two sherds with a combined weight of 324g was recovered during the archaeological excavation (no Roman sherds were noted at the evaluation stage of the

project). A full breakdown of fabric types and their respective totals and percentages can be seen in Table 5. A full breakdown of the assemblage by context can be seen in Appendix 5.

As a whole the pottery may be described as being abraded with only a very small percentage suffering from slight abrasion; the average sherd weight is 10g. Equally the diagnostic element of the assemblage is very poor with only five rims and one base sherd being present. Of these only two can be identified beyond their general vessel class, for instance jar or bowl. These figures have not been included in Table 5 as there were too few for the presentation of meaningful data.

The entire Roman pottery assemblage has been recovered from nineteen ditch fills. Most of these contexts only contain one or two sherds, the only exception being fill 0229 of ditch 0228 (seventeen sherds @ 78g). There are also only two instances of Roman pottery occurring alongside ceramics of a different period, in fill 0067 (Middle Iron Age) of square ditch 0126 and 0111 (post-medieval) in ditch 0113.

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Wt/g.</b>	<b>%</b>
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	1	3	1	0.5
Nene Valley colour coated ware	NVC	1	3	3	1
Unspecified colour coated ware	UCC	1	3	2	0.5
Horningsea grey ware	HOG	1	3	12	3.5
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	2	6.5	9	2.5
Black surfaced/Romanising grey ware	BSW	2	6.5	11	3.5
Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	GMB	2	6.5	2	0.5
Grey micaceous wares (grey surfaced)	GMG	4	12.5	121	37.5
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	17	53	137	42.5
Unspecified shell tempered wares	SH	1	3	26	8
<b>Totals</b>		<b>32</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 5. Roman pottery by quantity

## **Methodology**

All of the Roman pottery has been examined at x20 vision and separated into fabric groups, and where possible, form types have also been identified. The fabric and form codes that appear in the report and Appendix 5 are those utilised by SCC (Plouviez unpub). These have also been supplemented by Going's corpus on Roman pottery (1987).

## **Dating**

Unfortunately, due to the condition of the pottery and its fabric composition (most being long-lived coarsewares) the assemblage is quite poorly dated. Most contexts could only be assigned a broad Roman date and thereafter a date from the 2nd century onwards. Two ditch fills provided slightly better date ranges, although these must be considered very poorly dated as both only contained single sherds. The first of these, fill 0270 of ditch 0272, was dated from the early to later 2nd century, whereas context 0277 from ditch 0259 was dated from the late 3rd to 4th century.

## **Fabric**

As Table 5 demonstrates, the vast majority of fabrics are unsourced coarsewares, although most are highly likely to have originated in Suffolk.

A single highly abraded sherd of Eastern Gaulish samian (<1g), in fill 0090 of ditch 0088, represents the only continental fineware on the site.

Two sherds of Romano-British fineware have been noted. The first is a Nene Valley colour coated ware in fill 0277 or ditch 0259 and the second an unsourced colour coat, present in context 0211 in ditch 0210. This latter fabric shares some similarities to products of the Pakenham industry, which is located a few miles to the north-east of Westley.

Finally, a single sherd of Horningsea ware (a Cambridgeshire fabric) was noted in fill 0116 of ditch 0118.

## **Form**

Few identifiable form types were present within the assemblage. A jar with a beaded and everted rim (4.5) in a GX fabric was noted in fill 0067 of ditch 0068 and dish with a triangular rim (6.18) was recorded in fill 0270 of ditch 0272.

## **Conclusion and significance of the pottery**

This is a small collection of Roman pottery recovered from a series of ditch fills. It is in a poor state of preservation and few sherds are datable beyond a general Roman date.

Despite the fact that the majority of the pottery is not in its original place of deposition, it still represents some form of low key Roman activity around the area of the site. As there are no Roman find spots on the HER within Westley, the presence of the

assemblage is itself significant. The nearest consistent evidence for Roman activity is a few miles to the south of the site. Here several sites have yielded metalwork, coins, CBM and pottery (WLY 008, 009, HGR 003, BSE 009 and 032).

### Late Saxon/early medieval pottery

Identified by Richenda Goffin.

Construction trench fills 0134 and 0181 relating to the north and south trenches, respectively, of the Late Saxon structure contained three sherds of St Neots type ware (15g), which is dated from the late Saxon to the early medieval period. All of the sherds display only slight abrasion although most of the shell on the surfaces has leached out.

Fill 0181 of ditch 0180 contained a fragment of a small jar or cooking vessel with an everted rim expanded to a wedge shape. Two joining body sherd fragments (11g) were noted in ditch (0133) fill 0134. No other finds were noted in either of these contexts.

Ditch fill 0003 at the evaluation stage (recorded as enclosure ditch 0351 at the excavation stage) contained a possible bowl/ strap handle fragment of St Neots ware (Anderson 2010).

### Post-medieval pottery

A total of five sherds with a weight of 65g was dated to the post-medieval period. Their overall condition may be described as abraded, and with the exception of one unstratified sherd, the remainder were retrieved from ditch fills 0107, 0111 and 0112.

The assemblage mostly consists of fabrics dated from the 16th to 18th century. These include Glazed red earthenwares (GRE), Speckle glazed ware (SPEC) and Creamware (CRW) whilst a single Transfer printed sherd has a later date range, late 18th to 20th century. A single sherd of Staffordshire-type slipware (STAF), dated from the late 17th to 18th century, was noted at the evaluation stage of the project (Anderson 2010).

Post-medieval CBM was also noted in all of these ditch fills.

### **5.3 Ceramic building material**

A single abraded fragment of post-medieval roof tile (6g) was noted at the evaluation stage. This was located in ditch fill 0028 and was in a medium sandy fabric (ms).

A further eight abraded pieces of post-medieval CBM was noted during the excavation phase of the project (230g). These were noted in five ditch fills (0048, 0107, 0111, 0112 and 0159) and one pit fill (0082). The assemblage is made up of brick and tile fragments which are too abraded for diagnostic measurements; most of the examples are accompanied by post-medieval pottery. The single fragment in pit fill 0082 is in a medium sandy fabric with some streaky silt like bands (mscp). It is possibly a fired clay fragment and may be medieval or earlier.

### **5.4 Fired clay**

A total of 212 fragments of fired clay (458g) was recorded from nine contexts during the excavation phase of the project. With the exception of pit fill 0167 and ditch fill 0194, all of the fired clay is extremely fragmented and abraded. The remainder of the assemblage was noted in pit (0043) fill 0042, ditch fills 0064, 0091, 0125, 0221 and 0269 as well as posthole fill 0142.

Two oxidised fabric types were recorded, medium sand with chalk (msch) and fine/medium sand with calcite (f/msc). The best examples of the former fabric were noted in fills 0167 and 0194, some of which had smoothed irregular surfaces, although only five pieces each occurred in these contexts. Of the nine contexts with fired clay, three contained mid Iron Age pottery (0042, 0064 and 0167), two had Roman (0194 and 0221) and the remainder had no ceramic evidence. No fired clay was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

### **5.5 Worked flint**

Sarah Bates

#### **Methodology**

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (these form part of the site archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and

hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (Non struck) in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below.

### The assemblage

A total of 155 struck or shattered flints was recovered from the site. The flint is summarised in Table 6 and listed by context in Appendix 6. The flint is mostly dark grey and cortex is usually a dark cream slightly coarse texture, sometimes quite lumpy and irregular. A fair number of pieces are from patinated parent lumps and have white surfaces. Some pieces are quite sharp but much of the material is edge damaged to some degree.

Type	Number
Multi platform flake core	3
Single platform flake core	2
Tested piece	2
Struck fragment	11
Shatter	8
Core/tool	2
Hammerstone	1
Flake	53
Blade-like flake	6
Spall	17
Chip	8
End scraper	2
Side scraper	2
Scraper	1
Knife	2
Notched flake	5
Piercer	2
Retouched flake	17
Retouched fragment	4
Utilised flake	7
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>

Table 6. Summary of the flint assemblage

Three multi and two single platform flake cores are present. They are all small and quite irregular in form, one may be a fragment from a larger core and two have patinated original surfaces showing that weathered flint was utilised. None of the cores are neat or well used pieces. Two fragments were probably tested for use as cores and eleven irregular struck fragments were found. Several of these also exhibit patinated or weathered surfaces. Eight irregular shattered fragments are also present, one has a

burnt face and fractured surfaces and three small cortical pieces from one context are probably non struck thermal fragments.

Two pieces may be small cores or were possibly used as tools; one of these is a discoidal piece with some bifacial flaking and the other has a struck or retouched edge which could have been used as an irregular scraper type tool.

One fractured fragment may be from a hammerstone; it has a battered surface. Flake scars on one surface suggest it could also have been used as a core.

The fifty-three unmodified flakes from the site are almost all irregular hard hammer struck pieces. Although two or three small flakes have been struck from cores that appear to have been turned and suggest the more careful repeated use of the core, many of the flakes seem to have been struck quite haphazardly from a range of cortical or patinated flint. Cortex is present on at least eight flake platforms and there is very little evidence for core preparation. Only twelve tertiary flakes (with no cortex whatsoever) are present. Six blade-like flakes are present. One may be from a neat bipolar core (in ditch fill 0227) and is a tertiary piece with an abraded platform edge, another tertiary piece is small, neat and pointed (noted in ditch fill 0073). It is possible that these two pieces could be residual earlier Neolithic flints. The others are more irregular and include two similar small pointed cortical pieces from ditch fill 0159 which could be from the same core. Seventeen spalls and eight small or 'tiny' chips were also found.

Five scrapers are present. Two, both in ditch fill 0090, are classified as end scrapers although both are slightly unusual; one is a very thin slightly curving squat sub-rectangular flake with its broader distal end neatly retouched and another small area of retouch at its left proximal edge, the other is quite thick with retouch of its oblique and steeply sloping cortical distal end. A quite thick squat blade-like flake with cortex at its distal edge has crude retouch of one side in the unstratified context 0001 and a small thin subcircular flake with a patinated dorsal face has neat retouch of both its sides in pit fill 0167. A thermal 'pot-lid' type flake has possible retouch of one side and may also have been used as a scraper, this was noted in ditch fill 0064.

An irregular flake with cortex over much of its surface and edges has one non-cortical edge crudely retouched as a knife type tool in ditch fill 0084. A hard hammer struck blade-type flake has retouch of its slightly convex right side to a knife-like edge and retouch forming two very shallow notches on its left side (noted in the unstratified context 0001). Its platform edge is quite battered.

Five pieces are classified as notched flakes. One, in ditch fill 0160, has a hook-like notch formed by reverse retouch at its left distal end. A small squat flake with a hinged distal edge has a slight notch (located in ditch fill 0116), which was also formed by retouch from its dorsal surface. The other three pieces are all irregular with possible notches in their sides.

Two probable piercers were found. One, in pit fill 0261, has only very slight retouch or utilisation of its distal point, the other in pit fill 0075, is on a thick triangular sectioned long flake fragment with some trimming of its sides (possibly used as a side scraper) and proximal point.

Seventeen retouched flakes and four retouched fragments were found. Most of these have irregular slight retouched of parts of their edges. Flakes with broad hard hammer struck platforms, patinated flakes, and thermal fragments have all been used as tools as well as one or two small neater pieces.

Seven utilised flakes are present. Most of them are irregular. One medial fragment is from a possible blade type piece. One piece is utilised along an edge to its distal point, the rest are all edge utilised.

## Flint by context

The flint was recovered from ditches/linear features and pits and from unstratified contexts, as demonstrated in Table 7.

<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Number</b>
Ditch	109
Linear feature	5
Pit	35
u/s	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>155</b>

Table 7. Flint by feature type



## Flint found with Iron Age pottery

A total of fifty-three flints came from ditch and pit fills dated at assessment to the Iron Age.

Nine flints were found in ditch 0062. The flint is irregular with some patinated flint used. There is a retouched thermal fragment and a possible scraper on a thermal flake. Eight flints from ditch 0161 include flakes, shatter pieces, a notched flake and a small utilised flake.

Eight flints from pit 0166 include an irregular core ?fragment, four irregular flakes, one of them utilised, a retouched flake with patinated cortex and a small thin flake, also from a patinated core, retouched as a scraper. Two flakes (a small thick piece and a flake with patinated former surfaces) and a total of five tiny sharp spalls/chips came from pit 0043. Four irregular small flakes and a possible notched flake came from pit 0157 and two flints were found in each of pits 0162 and 0260.

Five flints including a small core and a thick probable piercer came from pit 0076 and smaller numbers of flints came from other ditches and pits.

## Flint found with Roman pottery

A total of fifty one flints was found residually in ditches with Roman or later (modern) pottery. The only notable pieces are an irregular crude knife and two small irregular end scrapers.

## Flint from undated features

Eight flints were found in ditch 0259 which is undated but was observed cutting Roman ditch 0347. They include one irregular retouched fragment. Six flints came from undated ditch 0093, and these include two miscellaneous retouched pieces. Small amounts of flint (five pieces or less) were found in other features, mainly ditches (but also in a few pits). The two neater blade-type pieces were both from (different) undated ditches. The fact that the small pointed blade-like piece is the only patinated piece from its context might suggest that it is a residual earlier flint.

Six flints were from the unstratified context 0001. They include a thickish side scraper and a notched knife type tool.

## Discussion and statement of potential

The assemblage is notable for the irregular nature of most of the material. Cores are small and have been used minimally or in a fairly *ad hoc* fashion. It is clear that most of the flakes were struck by hard hammer and that little or no core preparation took place; cortex survives on several flake platforms and these are often broad and thick. There is a scarcity of tertiary flakes. Gravel nodules and fragments have been used as raw material and it is notable that a fairly high proportion of pieces have patinated former surfaces or cortex showing that already weathered flint was also used.

Formal tools are fairly limited in range and number and those that are present are not closely dateable. Their quite irregular nature does, however, suggest a later prehistoric date as does the presence of several retouched thermal flakes or fragments. The characteristics of the struck flint described above are all consistent with flint-working of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date (Butler 2005, 181, Robins 1996, 269, Humphrey 2007, 145). Although it has been argued that flint recovered from such late prehistoric sites might well be residual earlier material (Saville 1981, 8), there is little evidence for earlier activity at the Westley site; there are no ceramics of earlier date and, apart from one or, possibly, two blade-type pieces, none of the flint is clearly diagnostic of an earlier period. It is of course possible, however, that some of the material could be residual. A small assemblage of flint similar in nature to that from Westley, (including the use of patinated flint and retouched thermal fragments) was recently found at Holton in Suffolk (Bates, 2010) where the presence of two refitting flakes and ceramic evidence suggested the flint was probably of later Bronze Age or Iron Age date. Although two pieces from one context at Westley might have been from the same core, they did not refit nor were any other apparent refits noticed.

The flint from the present site has no potential for further work but is of interest as it seems likely that some of the material, especially that from the pits, may be contemporary with the Iron Age pottery recovered from the site. The presence of a few sharp spalls and chips in one pit may suggest that knapping occurred close by.

### **5.6 Burnt flint/stone**

In total 232 fragments of burnt flint/stone (3727g) were recorded in thirty contexts, of which eighteen were ditch fills, eleven were pit fills and one was a fill associated with an animal skeleton. Of these burnt flint/stone was only noted in association with prehistoric

pottery in eight contexts, pit fills 0042, 0158, 0165, 0167, 0261 and ditch fills 0064, 0104 and 0234. A further four ditch fills contained burnt flint/stone as well Roman pottery (0090, 0116, 0204 and 0229). The remaining contexts are undated and no burnt flint/stone fragments were noted at the evaluation phase of the project.

In general the burnt flint is variable in size, although most pieces are small and fragmented, and in particular those which were retrieved from samples. Larger pieces of burnt stone were noted in pit fills 0158, 0167 and 0173, however these are in small numbers. All of the contexts which contained burnt flint (excluding the fragmented sample material) held only one or two pieces. There is little consistency in terms of colour, although the most frequent range is grey to white. It is possible that these examples could have been used in the so called 'pot-boiling' process.

## **5.7 Iron nails and modern iron**

Two groups of ironwork have been recorded. The first of these consists of nails which have been noted in ditch fills 0111 and 0192 (2 fragments @ 14g). Context 0111 contained Roman and post-medieval pottery, CBM and clay pipe. A single sherd of Roman pottery was noted in context 0192 as well as worked flint and animal bone.

The second group of ironwork was all recorded in ditch fill 0107 (3 pieces @ 1534g). The pieces are large, heavy and display recent corrosion products and are mostly likely to be scraps of late post-medieval agricultural equipment. Also present within this context is post-medieval pottery, CBM, clay pipe, animal bone and oyster shell.

## **5.8 Clay pipe**

A total of three clay pipe stem fragments (10g) was noted in three separate ditch fills 0107, 0111 and 0112. All of these contexts contained post-medieval pottery. No clay pipe pieces were noted at the evaluation phase.

## **5.9 Glass**

Post-medieval glass was noted in three ditch fills 0048, 0111 and 0188. The first two fills contained bottle glass fragments, whereas window glass was present in the latter fill. Fill 0048 also contained CBM dated to the post-medieval period, and context 0111 contained post-medieval pottery. Finally mid Iron Age pottery was recorded in fill 0188

as well as worked flint and animal bone. No glass was noted at the evaluation stage of the project.

## **5.10 Animal bone**

Mike Feider

### **Introduction**

Six hundred and eighty fragments of animal bone were recovered from the excavation, mostly from ditches and 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 any associated butchery and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive. Notes were made of fragments which could be further recorded for metrical and ageing information.

### **Preservation**

The remains are in relatively poor condition, with ubiquitous root-marking and significant weathering and erosion of bone surfaces. There is a very high degree of fragmentation. Occasional evidence of dog gnawing was noted on the ends of bones.

### **Summary**

A total of 680 fragments was recorded, with 139 (20.4%) identifiable to species, as demonstrated in Table 8. Many of these represent a partial dog skeleton from fill 0060 of Roman ditch 0061. A part from this, cow was the most well represented species, followed by horse and sheep/goat, a partial cat skeleton from fill 0207 of segment 0196, pig, and the partial skull of a large species of deer from context 0229 in enclosure ditch 0200. The single bird bone from the assemblage appears to be a partial partridge coracoid, which was noted in ditch fill 0112.

Context	Feature	Cow	S/g	Pig	Cat	Deer	Dog	Horse	Partridge	Unidentified	Total
0060	0061	1	-	-	-	-	69	-	-	1	71
0063	0062	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	9	14
0090	0088	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	8
0107	0108	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	2
0110	0108	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	229	229
0112	0113	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
0124	0126	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	45
0136	0135	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	0	1
0142	0141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
0158	0157	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
0164	0162	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	19
0165	0162	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	37	41
0167	0166	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	42
0185	0184	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
0188	0187	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	5
0192	0191	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11
0194	0278	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
0204	0203	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
0207	0196	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	0	7
0229	0200	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	52	59
0241	0240	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3
0245	0247	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	79	95
0269	0259	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
0279	0278	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>38</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>680</b>

Table 8. Animal bone fragment count by species and context. S/g = sheep/goat.

Very little butchery was noted. A sheep/goat tibia from ditch fill 0188 had a small chop mark in the posterior lower shaft, and the antlers had been sawn off the deer skull. One displayed a smooth cut all the way through the antler, while the other was only partially sawn through and looked like several attempts had been made. Although no clear marks were seen, the occipital condyles appeared to have been chopped through, suggesting the removal of the head from the neck.

Pathology was noted on a horse pelvis from Middle Iron Age ditch fill 0063. There was rampant bone growth on the ilium, which appeared to have been completely broken and in the process of healing at the time of death. Three other fragments from this context displayed similar growth and were probably from the same bone originally. A horse femur from fill 0165 of pit 0162 had an unusual depression in the femoral head, as if from the draining of a lesion in the hip joint. A large-mammal sized sacrum from fill 0164 of the same pit displayed bone growth on the surviving portions of the ilio-sacral joint.

## Conclusion

The poor condition of the faunal remains from Westley Hall Farm limits the conclusions that can be made. The species representation is not unusual for the Iron Age, and the dog and horse remains appear of standard size for the period. The cat bones were in fairly good condition and may be relatively modern .

The horse pathology came from two fills of a pit and from a contemporary but non-adjacent ditch fill. These bones may possibly be from the same animal, but it was not possible to determine this without extensive examination. It is interesting to note that such a fracture would severely limit the animal's movement and careful attention would have been necessary for it to survive long enough to reach such a state of healing. Given the value horses are thought to have had during the Iron Age, this type of care might not be considered unusual.

The deer would have been killed before its antlers were shed, and with further identification of species some idea of seasonality might be made.

### **5.11 Shell**

Abraded and fragmentary pieces of oyster shell were noted in two contexts (6 fragments @ 20g), ditch fill 0107 and pit fill 0190. Ditch fill 0107 also contained post-medieval pottery, clay pipe, CBM and animal bone. Pit (0189) fill 0190 contained a single fragment of worked flint dated to the later prehistoric period. No shell was noted at the evaluation phase of the project.

### **5.12 Small finds**

Identifications provided by Nina Crummy and Andrew Brown

A total of thirteen small finds was recorded from the two phases of archaeological investigation, ten of which were noted at the evaluation stage (Table 9). These were divided between two materials, copper alloy (eleven) and lead (two). A full breakdown of the small finds forms part of the site archive and a detailed summary of these can be seen in Appendix 7.

The discrepancy on small find recovery can be accounted for through full topsoil metal detecting during the evaluation stage and detection of spoil heaps at the excavation stage.

Period	Number of small finds
Roman	5
Medieval	2
Late medieval/early post-medieval	1
Post-medieval	1
Late post-medieval/early modern	3
Modern	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13</b>

Table 9. Small finds by period

All of the small finds were recovered from unstratified contexts and only a single copper alloy object could not be placed within a specific period.

## Roman

The Roman small finds assemblage is made up of five late Roman copper alloy coins. A corroded Julian silver siliqua dated from AD355-363 is particularly significant.

## Medieval

Only two certain medieval copper alloy objects are present within the assemblage. The first is a strap end dated from AD1400 to 1450, a parallel for which can be seen in Egan and Pritchard's corpus (1991, 149; fig 97, No 705). This has a rectangular body with an openwork panel containing a stem and acorn design. It has an acorn knob and a band of three saltires within a grid. The second is a 'Boy Bishop' lead token, which was produced in Bury St Edmunds from AD1470 to 1539.

## Late medieval/early post-medieval

A very worn lead weight, with the faint outline of a female bust on one side, is the only object dated to this period.

## Post-medieval

A single copper alloy weight is dated from AD1760 to 1820. The upper face is countersunk with four stamped counter marks.

## Late post-medieval to early modern

Three objects are dated to this period, all of which are fragments of fittings, one of which is possibly part of a hinge mechanism.

## Modern

A single corroded copper alloy coin (likely to be an early 20th century farthing) is dated to this period.

### **5.13 Discussion of the finds**

The finds recovered from the two phases of archaeological investigation cover four periods, prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval.

The prehistoric evidence is predominantly Middle Iron Age and consists of pottery, fired clay, worked and burnt flint. Some of the animal bone evidence, as well as the macrofossil results, also contain some traits associated with the Iron Age period.

Evidence for Roman activity mainly consists of a small assemblage of pottery and a small collection of later Roman coins. No Roman CBM was recorded.

Finds representing the medieval period are scarce. It is noteworthy that a small amount of Late Saxon/early medieval pottery was found in the evaluation and excavation stages. Only two small finds dating to the middle and later medieval period have been recorded.

The post-medieval finds assemblage is also fairly small but includes pottery, CBM, clay pipe, glass, ironwork and five small finds.

In general, across all periods, the finds assemblage is in a poor state of preservation. In particular many elements of the pottery assemblages, CBM, fired clay and animal bone are very worn and fragmented.

### **5.14 Recommendations for further work**

All of the finds, recovered from both phases of the archaeological investigations, have been fully recorded. None of the finds categories would usefully benefit from any further examination or illustration and therefore no further work is recommended.



## 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains

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Rachel Fosberry

### Introduction and methods

Forty eight samples were taken from archaeological deposits during the excavation at Westley Hall Farm. Initially thirteen of these samples were processed and the flots submitted to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological analysis.

Features sampled and processed comprised four members of the pit alignment (0043, 0184, 0072, and 0162), two parallel ditches to the west side of the development area (0104 and 0103), the terminus of square profiled ditch 0126, E-W aligned boundary ditches 0088 and 0259, enclosure ditch 0233 and three samples from features related to the late Saxon Structure. Previous sampling (Newman, 2010) from the evaluation of this site had shown that there was archaeobotanical potential through the recovery of charred cereal grains and chaff. The flots had been obtained by the manual flotation of bulk samples carried out by a member of the Suffolk Archaeology team using a 0.3mm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted in Appendix 8. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al 2006) and the authors' own reference collection.

### Quantification

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

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

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

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

## Results

The results of the analysis can be seen in Appendix 8.

Preservation is by charring and is generally good with charcoal fragments present in all of the samples. The majority of flot volumes are small (between 2ml and 20ml) although there are exceptions; Samples 12 (fill 0042 of pit 0043) and 16 (fill 0091 of ditch 0088) have moderate volumes of 50-60ml and Sample 51 (fill 0269 of ditch 0259) produced a 200ml charcoal-rich flot.

The charred plant assemblage is dominated by cereal grains which are found in all of the samples except Sample 37 (fill 0102 of ditch 0103). Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains predominate; the majority of the wheat grains having the distinctive droplet morphology of the prehistoric hulled wheats Spelt/Emmer (*T.spelta/dicocum*). The only chaff elements in the assemblage occur in Sample 17 (fill 0125 of ditch 0126) and consist of occasional spelt glume bases. The more rounded grains of bread-type wheat (*T. aestivum*) occur in Sample 26 (fill 0142 of posthole 0141) and are abundant in Sample 51. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains occur rarely in this assemblage. Many of the cereal grains were too abraded and/or fragments for full identification and have been recorded as 'cereal indeterminate'. Peas (*Pisum sativum*) represent a leguminous crop occurring in low quantities in only four of the samples. Fragments of hazelnuts (*Corylus avellana*) were noted in two of the samples.

The charred weed assemblage includes segetal seeds commonly found growing in crop fields such as brome (*Bromus* sp.), rye-grass (*Lolium* sp.), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum* sp.), cleavers (*Gallium aparine*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) vetch/tare (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*) and grass seeds (*Poaceae*). A single tuber that may be onion couch/false oat grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*) was noted in Sample 12.

Hammerscale in the form of flakes and spheroids occurs in small quantities in approximately half of the samples.

## Discussion

The plant remains recovered from these samples are dominated by low levels of domestic waste including cereal grains and pulses that have been preserved by

accidental burning. The pits and postholes contain occasional grains whereas the ditches are generally more productive suggesting both general scattering of grain across the site and possibly deliberate deposits within the ditches. Lack of chaff as evidence of crop processing usually implies that clean grain has been imported onto the site, although the weed assemblage is consistent with what would generally be expected to be amongst cereal crops growing on cultivated land. This may also indicate that only the final stages of crop processing were taking place at this site when larger weed seeds such as corn gromwell (which are of a similar size to cereal grains so could not be removed by sieving) were picked out prior to consumption and tossed onto the fire.

Barley was commonly used for human consumption in the form of bread, soup and stews and the grains were also used for the brewing of beer although no germinated grains were recovered to suggest brewing activities. Barley was also used for animal fodder which may explain its low presence in the assemblage as it would have been less likely to have been accidentally burnt if it was not used for cooking. Both hulled and free-threshing wheats occur in this assemblage. Both would have been used for making bread although the latter is the most suitable. Peas are the other main food crop and may be under represented as peas are less likely to be burnt than grain as they do not need to be parched.

The weed seed assemblage provides some insight into agricultural practices as they were most likely harvested along with the crop. Cleavers tend to germinate in autumn/winter and tend to be associated with autumn-sown crops and stinking mayweed is an ecologically specific species that favours heavy clays soils in cultivated ground. The hazelnut fragments are too infrequent to suggest that they represent a gathered food and may have been attached to hazel wood that was burnt as fuel.

Six of the thirteen process samples recovered Hammerscale. These samples ranged across the majority of feature groupings including; the pit alignment, square profiled ditches, late Saxon structure and parallel ditches towards the west side of site. The presence of hammerscale indicates that blacksmithing activities took place in the vicinity of these features. Such small quantities represent low level sporadic activity possibility by itinerant smiths.

## Conclusions

In summary, the plant remains recovered from this site are dominated by crop plants, both cereals and legumes that are commonly encountered on Iron Age sites.

## 7. Discussion

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### Phase 1: Iron Age

The Iron Age pit alignment is the most striking of feature on the site. These are uncommon in East Anglia and were fully excavated and thoroughly sampled. The pit alignment is the only Iron Age feature present on the site with two thirds of the pits producing mid Iron Age pottery.

In plan (Fig. 3) it appears that the southern edges of the pit cuts adhere closely to a common straight line whilst the northern extents vary largely. This could be interpreted as an indicator of their method of construction utilising a set baseline from which to commence excavation. Furthering this interpretation it could be postulated that this baseline represents the 'in' side of whatever the pits are bounding. The fills show no evidence for the presence of timber posts, but there is also no sign to indicate that the pits were left open for any length of time.

Single pit alignments are thought to have been part of the Iron Age agricultural landscape ([http://thornborough.ncl.ac.uk/desktop\\_assessment/desktop\\_pitals.htm](http://thornborough.ncl.ac.uk/desktop_assessment/desktop_pitals.htm)) and the evidence from the plant macrofossils from the pit fills suggests the presence of typical Iron Age crop plants, cereals and legumes, which may indicate that the alignment functioned within a farming context.

Thirteen pits of a much larger pit alignment were excavated at Field O.S 29 Tallington, Lincolnshire (French 1993), and categorised as either oval or circular. It is generally believed that such pit alignments functioned as some sort of boundary (French 1993) where many pits form long, regularly segmented boundaries. The Westley alignment is not as expansive as the alignment mentioned in French's report and at a total length of 33m would not have been an effective physical barrier, but may have marked limits of agricultural and/or property boundaries.

Miket (1981) speculates that spoil from a pit alignment construction could have been used to form a bank running parallel with the alignment. No evidence of a bank was observed at Westley, however the field has presumably been under agriculture since before the 19th century as interpreted from its 1837 tithe listing as 'Old field' and as such it is certain that had any earthwork been present it has since been ploughed out.

## **Phase 2: Roman**

Sections excavated across the N-S aligned ditches towards the west side of the development area (0343, 0344 and 0345) display a very diffuse stratigraphy (section 4.3) that suggested they were not contemporary but rather open separately. However these relationships are tenuous as the fills are homogeneous. The plan shows that ditches 0343 and 0344 are parallel, and at c.3.7m wide are suggestive of a track or driveway. This runs parallel with the contemporary square cut ditches approximately 37m to the east (Fig. 6). These ditches (0343 and 0344) produced both mid Iron Age and Roman pottery with pieces of burnt and crudely worked flint.

The third ditch (0345) has a notably different and more sinuous plan that converges with both parallel ditches (0343, 0344) towards the south-west corner of the site. No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch with only burnt and crudely worked flint being recovered. On site interpretation suggested that this ditch lay chronologically between 0343 and 0345, however the conclusion that 0343 and 0344 form a driveway implies that this ditch is either earlier or later than both of these. Its function is unclear. When analysed in plan it appears that the southern extent of this ditch (0228) may actually be a continuation of earlier ditch 0346. However, insufficient evidence was found to state this with certainty.

It was observed that each of the three ditches, cut through a member of the pit alignment (Fig. 3). When observed in plan ditches 0344 and 0345 appear to divert from their N-S alignment slightly at the point where they cut the pits (Fig. 2). This could be evidence that the pit alignment was still visible to some degree at the time of the ditches' construction.

The group of four parallel ditches at the east side of the site had square profiles and lay between 7.5 and 10m apart. It is possible that these represent planting trenches associated with agricultural activity, as the profile is more representative of a trench

than a ditch. Similar groups of ditches/trenches have been recently identified elsewhere in Suffolk (for example MNL 647, Tester in prep, EYE 094, Craven in prep) and interpreted as such. These are most common on clay sites in Suffolk. More extensive systems have been found at Loves Farm, St Neots, (J. Plouviez, pers comm. - Hinman in prep). There are different suggestions as to what the trenches represent, for example for planting asparagus, vines or other crops or a strip-based field system. This is a developing area of study in East Anglia and these results will be an addition to the growing corpus of evidence.

Enclosure ditch 0347 towards the southern end of the site produced small quantities of broadly Roman period pottery. Only a small area of the ditch was visible but it appears to align with both the square profiled agricultural ditches as well as the droveway towards the eastern side of site.

### **Phase 2b: Later Roman**

Ditch 0350 was aligned E-W and terminated a few metres west of ditch 0343. The ditch cut all three boundary ditches (0343, 0344 and 0345) and produced residual, abraded mid Iron Age pottery and abraded pottery dated to the 2nd century+. This ditch indicates that the N-S boundary ditches were no longer open at the time of 0350's construction and it suggests that the land boundaries and therefore land use have altered. The proximity of the terminus to the original N-S aligned ditches suggests that this western extent, previously bounded by 0345, is still relevant to some degree. The feature was re-cut by ditches 0259 and 0278 towards its eastern extent which produced pottery of both a broadly Roman and more precise 3rd-4th century date.

### **Phase 3: Late Saxon/early medieval**

A single 'post-in-trench' (Losco-Bradley 2002) structure was found towards the south-east corner of the site (Fig. 4). The structure consisted of two continuous opposing walls withouts gable ends. Post-in-trench structures are common to the Late Saxon period (pers. comm. Andrew Tester Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), and the dating is supported by the recovery of Late Saxon pottery from both trench features.

The wall trenches were 13m and 12.5m in length (north and south respectively) with an extra posthole towards the western end of the southern trench making a combined length of 13m. Analysis of the plan could not reliably determine whether the structure

was constructed through normal or reverse assembly methods. The postholes within each trench are not consistently aligned as could be expected through normal assembly but neither do they dependably possess a direct partner required for reverse assembly methods (Loveluck, 2007).

Internal structures and entrances are difficult to identify within the structure. Four postholes (0208, 0212, 0214 and 0218) within the northern construction trench appear more consistent with each other than the other postholes and may represent some form of interior structure or replacement of a series of previous posts.

The axis of the structure lay on an ENE-WSW alignment that coincided with the terminal ends of the square-cut ditches a few meters to the north (Fig. 4). This spatial arrangement could suggest that the structure respects the ditches and that they may be contemporary. Although 2nd century+ roman pottery was recovered from some of the square ditches it was noticeably abraded and may be residual, which could also suggest that these ditches were post-Roman. However the strong alignment between the ditches and the Roman phased features, as opposed to the alignment of the Saxon building, implies that the spatial relationship here is a coincidence.

The building aligns with the modern field boundaries and the ruined church of Thomas á Beckett, and its proximity (Fig. 2) raises the suggestion of a relationship between the two. The construction method for the building and its size suggest that it is more likely to be a well-built domestic structure rather than an agricultural building such as a barn, but the absence of other domestic features, internal floor surfaces or other structures means that the interpretation of the function of this building is unclear. If, however, the excavated structure is domestic there is a possibility that it points to the remains of an earlier settlement of Westley that has since shifted east to its present day location, but, alternatively it may be an isolated structure.

## **Undated features**

Enclosure ditch 0351 was undated as the finds evidence was inconclusive, but it cut the Roman ditches and aligned with ditches identified as post-medieval, the modern field boundaries and the track leading past the church. Only the north-western part of the enclosure was contained within the site, but this showed a regular square corner and crossed the Saxon building, but without the relationship being determined. It is however

probable, that this represents a post-medieval enclosure that post-dates any Late Saxon or early medieval settlement in this area.

The undated group of postholes towards the northeast corner of the development area do not appear to form a coherent blueprint for a structure. However, the close localisation of this group does suggest a relationship. Posthole 0298 was observed cutting square profiled ditch 0296 which is associated with 2nd century+ finds, thus suggesting that these may be post-Roman.

Two gullies (0114 and 0035 in evaluation) ran in a north-south line a few metres to the east of ditch 0343 with a break of 1.15m between their southern and northern termini respectively. It is possible that these gullies are related to ditch 0343 and are part of a larger field system whose remnants are no longer visible.

Several medium sized pits (0130, 0321, 0334 and 0239) were scattered across the excavation area. With the exception of pit 0239, which is cut by 2nd century+ ditch 0088, these pits were discrete and seemingly unrelated to any nearby features. Pit 0321 is worthy of note as it contained two postholes (0323 and 0323) cut into the top level of its stepped base.

Small pits (0189, 0044 and 0335) and possible postholes (0056, 0171 and 0169) were all discrete features with no datable evidence or obvious relationships with other features aside from posthole 0171 re-cutting 0169.

## **8. Assessment of significance, potential and further work**

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The excavation identified three phases of activity; Middle Iron age, Roman and Late Saxon on the site. Although low density, the phases display a continuity of land use from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period. Documentary evidence records that this area has long been used for agriculture, and the Roman evidence suggests this land-use, as does the plant macrofossil evidence from the Iron Age pits. However the presence of the Iron Age pit alignment and small building in the Late Saxon period, may indicate alternative uses during these periods and it is these structures that are of significance.



## **Phase 1: Iron Age**

Prehistoric pit alignments are a very rare occurrence in East Anglia and as such are of regional significance with the potential to contribute to regional research priorities (Medlycott 2011) identified for this period, specifically the examination of the nature and function of linear boundaries and field boundaries, examination of evidence for internal zoning or spatial organisation and the nature of ritual sites.

An extensive sampling strategy was adopted for the pit alignment of which a small selection has been processed for this assessment. Processing of the remaining samples relating to the pit alignment may produce further evidence for the nature of this feature.

## **Phase 2: Roman**

The Roman activity suggests an agricultural landscape consisting of a droveway, part of a rectilinear enclosure and possible agricultural beds. This is an archaeological site type being recognised with greater frequency in East Anglia which is adding to our understanding of Roman agricultural practices. However, the evidence here is limited and there is low potential for adding to the overall body of information from further analysis of these features. This could form part of a wider study of Roman agriculture, and the annual summary in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History (PSIAH), and deposition of this report with the OASIS on-line database and Suffolk HER should be sufficient to ensure that this information is adequately disseminated. Therefore no further work is required on the Roman phase.

## **Phase 3: Late Saxon**

Late Saxon structures in a rural setting are a rare find, and the context of such features close to the ruined medieval church is of local significance, offering new evidence for the location of the early settlement. The construction of Late Saxon buildings is of interest to specialists of the period and addresses a gap in the knowledge. It is therefore necessary to publish a plan and summary of the results of this work in the annual roundup of Archaeological work within Suffolk in the PSIAH.

## 9. Summary of costings for analysis and publication

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A note of the discovery of an Iron Age pit alignments should be published in a local or period specific journal. There is low potential for providing more information through stratigraphical or finds analysis of the pits themselves, but publication would require:

Task	Estimated time	Staff level	Cost (£)
Research into parallels and production of publication text	3 days	PO	540
Production of publication drawings	1 day	GO	220
<b>Total</b>			<b>760</b>

Table 10. Costings summary for analysis and publication

## 10. Archive deposition

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The physical archive is held in the SCCAS store in Bury St Edmunds, the digital archive on the ESE server of Suffolk County Council, and copies of this report have also been lodged with Suffolk Historic Environment Record and the OASIS on-line database.

## 11. Acknowledgements

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**Appendix 1. Brief and specification**

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## **Brief and Specification for Excavation (strip-and-map)**

### **WESTLEY HALL FARM, WESTLEY, SUFFOLK (SE/10/0810)**

***Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements 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 An application has been made to St Edmundsbury District Council (SE/10/0810) for the construction of an agricultural reservoir on land at Westley Hall Farm, Westley, Suffolk (TL 818 644). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) (which replaced PPG 16 in March 2010) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been asked to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development.
- 1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest, close to the site of the old church (County Historic Environment Record WLY 002). A multi-period finds scatter to the south-east (WLY 008) demonstrates that there was activity in the general area and an evaluation of the site in October 2010 (WLY 011) has revealed the presence of settlement related archaeological features on the site. These will be totally destroyed by the development, and so a strip-and-map exercise is required as part of the soil strip for the groundwork.
- 1.5 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

#### **2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to (or immediately before) development:
  - strip, map and excavation of full area of the reservoir.
- 2.2 If the archaeological investigation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction work on the reservoir, the developer should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex archaeological

remains are defined above and beyond that suggested by the evaluation results. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of deposits and features before any construction work can commence on the reservoir.

- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner 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 brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field 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; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) 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.
- 2.5 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 1.8m 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 to 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 fulfil 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 any deep holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground, if required, 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 of 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 Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or 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 archive 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; the intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. 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. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.16 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 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 (see above, 2.5). 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: 26<sup>th</sup> October 2010

Reference: Westley/2010\_0810

**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 No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001				Unstratified finds	-	-	-	SF0100, SF0101, SF0102, SF0103, SF0104, SF0105, SF0106, SF0107, SF0108, SF0109, SF0110, SF0111, SF0112, SF0113	0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			
0003			Ditch Fill	Eval context	-	-	-		0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			11th C
0016			Ditch Fill	Eval context	-	-	-		0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			18th
0018			Ditch Fill	Eval context	-	-	-		0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			MIA?
0026			Ditch Fill	Eval context	-	-	-		0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			MIA
0028			Ditch Fill	Eval context	-	-	-		0090		0090	0091	Yes	No			
0042	0043		Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Firm/compact. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. A few pot sherds. Some heat altered stone. Horizon clear. 1 flint flake. Fill of IA? Pit	-	-	0.16				0043		Yes	Yes			MIA
0042	0043		Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Firm/compact. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. A few pot sherds. Some heat altered stone. Horizon clear. 1 flint flake. Fill of IA? Pit	-	-	0.16				0043		Yes	Yes			
0043	0043		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, E-W aligned. Profile broad and shallow. BoS gradual-sharp, concave sides and flat base. Filled by (0042) Cut of IA? Pit	1.7	1.4	0.16					0042	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0044	0044		Pit Cut	Circular, gradual concave slopes on all sides, flat base. Cut of pit	-	0.6	0.16					0045	Yes	No	0044		
0045	0044		Pit Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay, firm. Occasional small and medium fragments of angular flint and charcoal. Diffuse horizon. Fill of pit.	-	0.6	1.16				0044		No	Yes			
0048	0049		Ditch Fill	Mid orange-brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular flints. 0.66m deep, possibly 0.34m min. Horizon clear. Bottle base and brick. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.66				0049		Yes	No			
0049	0049		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, slightly irregular. E-W aligned. "Ankle breaker" profile. BoS sharp levels out then steps to a concave base. Med/Post-med boundary ditch.	-	1.3	0.34					0048	No	No			
0050	0051		Ditch Fill	Mid pale orange brown silty sand. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. No finds. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.15				0051		No	No			
0051	0051		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan. NNW-SSE aligned. Shallow and U-shaped profile. BoS sharp, 45-80 deg. Concave sides, near flat base. Cut of small linear, post-dates [0053].	-	0.5	0.15		0053		0052	0050	No	No			
0052	0053		Skeleton Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand, firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Rare chalk flecks. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.18				0053	0051	No	No			
0053	0053		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S. Broad shallow profile. BoS 45 deg approx, short slightly concave sides, broad near flat base. Cut by [0051] Ditch cut pre-dates [0051].	-	1.2	0.18			0051		0052	No	No			
0054	0054		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. Sharp break of slope from surface on north side, gradual break to base. Irregular slope on south side and imperceptible breaks. Slightly concave base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.05	0.33					0055	No	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0055	0054		Ditch Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay, firm. Occasional small and medium subangular and sub-rounded fragments of flint and stone. And fragments of small and medium sized chalk. Clear horizon Fill of ditch.	-	1.05	0.33				0054		Yes	No			
0056	0056		Posthole Cut	Circular plan. Steep, concave sides. Concave base? Cut of posthole.	-	0.56	0.38					0057	No	No			
0057	0056		Posthole Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay, firm. Occasional large sub-angular stone and flint. Diffuse-unclear horizon. Fill of posthole.	-	0.56	0.38				0056	0058	No	No			
0058	0058		Postpipe Cut	Circular, steepish sides. Flat slightly concave base. Cut of postpipe.	-	0.36	0.22				0057	0059	No	No			
0059	0058		postpipe Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional sub-angular fragments fo medium-sized flint. Unclear horizon. Fill of postpipe.	-	0.36	0.22				0058		No	No			
0060	0061		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Compact. Horizon clear. 1 sherd poss IA pottery. Few struck flint. Animal bones and part of articulated dog? Skeleton (photoed) Fill of ditch.	-	1	0.34				0061		Yes	No			MIA
0061	0061		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, E-W. BoS sharp, 45deg approx. Near straight sides. BoB gradual, broad slightly concave base. Cut of ditch.	-	1	0.34					0060	No	No			
0062	0062		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. Straight slopes on both sides with sharp breaks. Concave base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.28	0.59					0064	No	No			
0063	0062		Ditch Fill	Dark slightly greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Large and medium fragments and hole pieces of angular and sub-rounded flint and red-looking stone. And fragments of medium-small sized sub-rounded chalk. Clear horizons. Fill of ditch.	-	1.28	0.48				0064		Yes	No			MIA
0064	0062		Ditch Fill	Mid-light brownish yellow silty clay. Firm. Small fragments of angular flint and chalk. Diffuse horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	0.45	0.12				0062	0063	Yes	No			MIA

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0065	0068		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon diffuse. 1 piece Roman rim, 1 other possible IA. Struck flint mod. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.36				0066		Yes	No		1	Roman
0066	0068		Ditch Fill	Mid orange clay. Compact. Occasional small angular flints. No finds. Horizon clear/diffuse. Collapsed side, fill of ditch.	-	-	0.18				0067	0065	No	No			
0067	0068		Ditch Fill	Dark orange brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular flints. 1 struck flint. 2 pot sherds, possibly Roman. Basal fill of ditch.	-	-	0.28				0068	0066	Yes	No		2a	2nd C+
0068	0068		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, NE-SW. Box shaped profile. BoS sharp, 90deg approx. BoB sharp, flat base. Cut of Roman ditch.	-	0.82	0.57					0067	No	No			
0069	0072	E9	Pit Fill	Mid-orangey brown sandy silt (30 - 70). Slightly compact. Occasional angular flints (sorted, even), appx 0.02m deep (<10%) Rare animal bone, IA pottery, and struck flint. Primary fill of pit [0072].	-	1.4	0.26				0070, 0071		Yes	Yes			
0070	0072	E9	Pit Fill	Mid/dark orangey grey brown. Sandy clay silt (20 40 40) Firm and cohesive. No inclusions. No finds. Fill of [0072].	-	0.2	0.12				0072	0069	No	No			
0071	0072	E9	Pit Fill	Mid greyish orgey brown sandy silt. Firm and friable. No inclusions. Fill of [0072], no finds.	-	0.3	0.16				0072	0069	No	No			
0072	0072	E9	Pit Cut	Slightly irregular circular plan. Dish shaped profile, BoS in clear and sharp (ave/steep), sides are slightly concave. BoB is smooth. Part of a series of pits, prob IA.	1.6	1.55	0.24					0070, 0071	No	No			
0073	0074	E9	Ditch Fill	Pale/mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Rubbish struck flint, 1 core, few flakes. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.36				0074		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0074	0074	E9	Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, NNE-SSW. Shallow, u-shaped profile. BoS sharp, concave sides and base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.13	0.36		0076		0075	0073	No	No			
0075	0076	E9	Pit Fill	Mid/dark orange brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small angular and rounded flints. Rare struck and burnt flints. Horizon clear. 1 tiny pot sherd. Fill of IA pit.	-	-	0.3				0076	0074	Yes	No			
0076	0076	E9	Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear, cut by ditch [0074]. Probably oval. BoS sharp/grad slight concave sides and base. One of pit alignment to E of [0072]. Cut of IA pit?	-	1.06	-			0074		0075	No	No			
0077	0077		Ditch Cut	Linear, NE-SW Sharp breaks of slopes with steep vertical sides. Flat base. Cut of ditch.	-	0.74	0.64						No	No			
0078	0077		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Common medium fragmetns of angular flint. Diffuse horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	0.72	0.5				0077	0079, 0080	No	No			
0079	0077		Ditch Fill	Light yellowish orange, very similar to natural, chalky clay. Firm. Frequent small sized fragments of chalk. Clear horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	0.27	0.08				0078	0080	No	No			
0080	0077		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish orangey brown silty and sandy clay. Firm. Occasional fragments of angular flint, medium sized. Diffuse horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	-	-				0079	0081	No	No			
0081	0077		Ditch Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay. Firm. Common medium and small sized fragments of angular and sub-angular flint. Diffuse horizons. Fill of ditch.	-	-	-				0080		No	No			
0082	0076	E9	Pit Fill	Dark greyish orange brown silty clay. Frequent burnt flint. High charcoal content. Horizon clear. Only found when 100% pit [0076] dug, not in section. Fill of pit.	-	-	-				0080		Yes	Yes			
0083	0083		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Very irregular, imperceptibly breaks of slope all around due to disturbed soil. Base maybe flat but slightly concave. Cut of ditch.	-	0.9	0.4					0084	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0084	0083		Ditch Fill	Orangey yellowish greyish brown firm sandy clay disturbed by roots and worms. Occasional fragments of angular flint. Horizon unclear, very diffuse. Possible fill of ditch. Could be natural. Very unclear due to disturbance and similarity to natural soil.	-	0.85	0.1				0083	0085	Yes	No				
0085	0083		Ditch Fill	Dark-mid greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional medium-sized fragments of angular flint. Diffuse horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	0.65	0.2				0084		Yes	No		1	Roman	
0086	0087		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm/compact. Occasional small and very small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.28				0087		Yes	No				
0087	0087		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, wider to N. NNE-SSW aligned. Slightly irregular, shallow u-shape section. BoS sharp, 60deg approx. Concave sides and base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.12	0.28					0086		No	No			
0088	0088		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. Sharp breaks from surface to sides, gradual concave slope on north side. Steeper irregular slope on south side. Flat, slightly concave base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.4	0.6					0089		No	No			
0089	0088		Ditch Cut	Mid-light yellowish brown sandy clay. Firm. Common flecks of chalk and occasional sub-angular small fragments of flint. Clear horizon. Fill of ditch.	-	0.8	0.05				0088	0090	No	No				
0090	0088		Ditch Fill	Dark-mid brownish grey silty clay. Compact (concreted when frozen!) Occasional medium sized fragments of flint. Clear horizons. Fill of ditch.	-	1.4	0.3				0089	0091	Yes	No		2a	2nd C+	
0091	0341		Ditch Fill	Yellowish orange greyish brown silty clay, abundant with loose clumbly CBM and charcoal. Firm and friable. Clear horizon. Fill of [0341]. Ditch abundant with loose crumbly clay and CBM. Possible deposit of burnt structure.	-	0.55	0.15				0090		Yes	Yes				
0092	0093		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Rare struck flint. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.36				0093		Yes	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0093	0093		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, NNE-SSW Profile irregular, broad and shallow. BoS sharp, 45-60deg. Base irregular, generally quite broad and slightly concave. Cut of ditch.	2	1.5	0.36					0092	No	No			
0094	0095		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Rare small angular flint. Horizon clear- with natural not with other fill (0096) Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.3				0095		No	No			
0095	0095		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S. Profile not full, steep straightish sides. Slightly concave base. Possibly cuts [0097]. Relationship unclear. Cut of ditch	-	-	-		0097		0096	0094	No	No			
0096	0097		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small angular flints. Occasional medium angular flints. Occasional chalk fleck. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	-				0097	0095	No	No			
0097	0097		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, NE-SW. Profile not full, BoS 45deg approx. Base unclear. Possibly cut by [0095], unclear. Cut of ditch	-	-	-			0095		0096	No	No			
0098	0098		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Concave sides, concave(flattish) base. Linear ditch running N-S.	2	0.89	0.32					0099	No	No			
0099	0098		Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Friable. 5-1 sub-angular 3 - 5cm pebbles (chalk) Clear horizons Single silty clay fill of ditch [0098].	2	0.89	0.32				0098		No	Yes			
0100	0101		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Some struck flints, no dating. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.37				0101		Yes	No			
0101	0101		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, NNE-SSW aligned. Slightly irregular shallow u-shape in section. BoS sharp, concave sides, slightly concave base. Cut of ditch.	-	1.3	0.37					0100	No	No			
0102	0103		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey grey brown sandy silt. Firm and friable. Rare flint (0.05- 0.01m, < 5%), unsorted, concentrated at base.	-	1.1	0.36				0103		Yes	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0103	0103		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, aligned N-S. Dish shaped profile with angular/ave BoS, slightly concave sides. Smooth/ave BoB. Base is slightly concave. Linear running across site.	-	1.1	0.36					0102	No	No			
0104	0104		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Long shallow sides on east side with gradual breaks. West side slightly steeper with gradual breaks. Flat base. Cut of ditch.	-	-	-					0105	Yes	No			MIA
0105	0104		Ditch Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Medium fragments of sub-angular flint. Medium whole rounded quartz-like stones. Unclear horizon. Fill of ditch [0104].	-	-	-				0104		Yes	Yes			
0106	0106		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. Convex sides, concave base. Large (post-med?) ditch running E-W and cutting ditch [0108] in section 27.	2	1.4	0.56		0108		0109	0127	No	No			
0107	0106		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-brown clay silt. Friable. 1-5% 2-5cm sub-angular chalk pebbles. Upper fill of ditch [0106]. Contained post-med finds.	2	1.4	0.25				0127		Yes	No		4	16th to 18th C
0108	0108		Ditch Cut	Sec 32 = profile Same as [0098]. Cut by E-W ditch [0106] in sec 27.	-	-	-			0106		0109	No	No			
0109	0108		Ditch Fill	Contained skeleton 0110 within fill. Sec 32 = profile. Same as (0099), fill of ditch [0108].	-	-	-				0108	0106	No	No			
0110	0108		animal skeleton Fill	Partially articulated animal skeleton, very fragile and disturbed by plough/machine. Small semi-articulated animal skeleton in very poor condition. Located in top of fill (0109), ditch [0108] close to location of sec 27. Heavily disturbed by machine, extremely fragmentary.	-	-	-				0109		Yes	No			
0111	0113		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay. High clay content. Firm. Moderate small angular and rounded flints Occasional chalk flecks. Horizon clear. Victorian fill. Glass, CBM, clay pipe, and china.	-	-	0.45				0112		Yes	No			18th-20th C
0112	0113		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty clay, firm. Occasional small angular flints. Horizon clear. Finds: CBM, china, clay pipe, etc. Basal fill of Victorian ditch.	-	-	0.25				0113	0111	Yes	No		5	18th C

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0113	0113		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, SW-NE. Convex, V-shaped profile. BoS sharp, convex sides. Narrow concave base. Cut of Victorian ditch.	-	1.8	-					0112	No	No			
0114	0114		Gully Cut	Linear, NE-SW. Steepish sides, but unclear from disturbance. Concave base. Cut of possible gully.	-	0.3	-					0115	No	No			
0115	0114		Gully Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Rare flecks of flint. Very unclear horizon. Possible fill of gully.	-	-	-				0114		No	No			
0116	0118		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. 1 piece of Roman pot. Struck flint. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.3				0117		Yes	No		2a	Mid 2nd C+
0117	0118		Ditch Fill	Dark orangey brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate patches of orange clay. Frequent small to medium/large angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Struck flint. Basal fill of ditch.	-	-	-				0118	0116	Yes	No			
0118	0118		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S. Square profile. BoS vertical, straight occasional undercutting sides. Cut of Roman ditch.	-	0.64	0.6					0117	No	No			
0119	0119		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S Vertical sides and very flat base. Shape resembles a modern trench section though fill seems old.	1.35	0.8	0.45					0120	No	No			
0120	0119		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid brown clay silt and orange clay silt. Hardish. Charcoal inclusions.	-	-	-				0119	0122	Yes	No			NCD
0121	0121		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. Roughly 60deg slope though undulates. Concave base not entirely visible.	-	1.3	0.5				0120	0122	No	No			
0122	0121		Ditch Fill	Mid brown grey silt clay. Hardish. Occasional charcoal inclusions.	-	-	-				0121		No	No			
0123	0126		Ditch Fill	Mid grey-brown very sandy silt. Fairly soft. Rare flint chips (0.005m) even and sorted.	-	0.8	0.28				0124		Yes	Yes			?Roman
0124	0126		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown grey sandy silt. Slightly soft and friable. Frequent inclusions of slumped natural, concentrated at the west side.	-	0.72	0.5				0125	0123	Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0125	0126		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey grey brown sandy silt. Slightly soft. Occasional flint pebbles (angular), even and sorted (0.015m). Clear horizon. Basal fill of [0126].	-	0.7	0.16				0126	0124	Yes	Yes			
0126	0126		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, aligned N-S. U-shaped profile, vertical and angular. East side is straight and vertical. West side is convex/stepped. BoS is a right angle, semi-smooth. Base is flat. Terminus of N-S linear.	2	0.8	0.64					0125	No	No			
0127	0106		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% chalk flecks. 1-5% 5-10cm flint nodules. Lower fill of ditch [0106].	2	1.08	0.38				0106	0107	No	No			
0128	0130		Pit Fill	Dark grey-brown black sandy silt. Friable, fairly firm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Moderate unsorted burnt stones, concentrated at center of deposit. (0.03-0.05m), flint and non-flint.	-	-	-				0106	0107	No	Yes			
0129	0130		Pit Fill	Mid-orangey grey brown sandy silt. Fairly firm, friable, cohesive when wet. Rare unsorted flint (angular and sub-angular) evenly spaced (0.01-0.04m) Fairly clear horizon Basal fill of [0130], fairly sterile.	2.3	1.55	0.2				0130	0128	No	No			
0130	0130		Pit Cut	Ellipse shape plan, axis is NNW-SSE. Shallow dish profile, ave and ang. BoS straight (slightly concave). BoB is smooth, base is flat and inclined northwards. Pit at south end of site, burnt fill.	2.3	1.55	0.2					0129	No	No			
0133	0133		Ditch Cut	Butt end ditch, concave sides and base. Ditch running E-W.	-	0.45	0.2					0134	No	No			
0134	0133		Ditch Fill	Mid brown, mottled orangey silty stony clay of a moderate compaction. Hardly any stones, mostly rounded 10-20mm.	-	-	-				0133		Yes	No	3		Late Sax/?early med
0135	0135		Posthole Cut	Round, slightly oval posthole. Concave base and sides. Cuts ditch [0137].	0.5	0.48	0.18		0137			0136	No	No			
0136	0135		Posthole Fill	Dark brown, silty clayey sand. Occasional charcoal flecks. Of a moderate and loose compaction.	-	-	-				0135		Yes	No			
0137	0137		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, running E-W. Cut by posthole [0135]	-	-	-			0135			No	No			
0138	0137		Ditch Fill	Mid brown mottled orangey silty sandy clay, moderate in compaction.	-	-	-				0137		No	No			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0139	0139		Ditch Cut	Ditch Cut by posthole [0141]	-	-	-			0141			No	No			
0140	0139		Ditch Fill	Same as (0138)	-	-	-						No	No			
0141	0141		Posthole Cut	Round, concave sides and flattish base. Cuts through ditch [0139].	-	-	-		0139			0142	No	No			
0142	0141		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Of a moderate to loose compaction. 50% soil sample taken.	-	-	-				0141		Yes	Yes			
0142	0141		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks. Of a moderate to loose compaction. 50% soil sample taken.	-	-	-				0141		Yes	Yes			
0143	0143		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, concave base and sides. Posthole, cuts ditch [0145].	0.5	0.5	0.2		0145				No	No			
0144	0143		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown, silty sandy clay. Small stone, rounded throughout 5-10mm. Of a loose compaction.	-	-	-				0143		No	No			
0145	0145		Ditch Cut	Part of ditch running E-W. Steep sided, concave sides and flattish base.	-	-	-					0144	No	No			
0146	0145		Ditch Fill	Mid brown, mottled orangey silty stoney sand clay of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0145		No	No			
0147	0147		Ditch Cut	Ditch running N-S. Steep sided, slightly concave sides and concave base.  No relationship between [0147] N-S and ditch [0145] E-W.	-	-	-					0145	No	No			
0148	0147		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty stoney sandy clay of a moderate compaction. Stones rounded, mainly.	-	-	-					0147	No	No			
0149	0149		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, concave sides and base.  This posthole cuts E-W ditch [0151] and N-S ditch [0147]	0.46	0.46	0.16		0147, 0151			0150	No	No			
0150	0149		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional small rounded stones, 10-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0149		No	No			
0151	0151		Ditch Cut	Linear, ENE-WSW aligned. Dish profile with ave (45deg) BoS, semi-concave sides and smooth, near imperceptible BoB. Base appears flat, ditch is cut on south side by [0149] posthole.	-	0.22	0.12			0149		0152	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0152	0151		Ditch Fill	Mid brown greyish orange silty sandy clay. Moderate compaction. Clear horizon. Fill of [0151].	-	0.22	0.12					0149	No	No			
0153	0153		Ditch Cut	Butt end ditch [0153]. N-S section. Concave base and sides. Same as [0151]	-	-	-					0154	No	No			
0154	0153		Ditch Fill	Mid brown, mostly orange silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0153		No	No			
0155	0155		Posthole Cut	Pit or posthole, quite shallow. Concave base and sides. Slightly oval in plan. Pit or posthole?	0.6	0.5	0.1					0154	No	No			
0156	0155		Posthole Fill	Mid brown, slightly orangey clayey silty sand of a moderate compaction. Occasional small rounded stones, 5-15mm. 50% soil sample taken.	-	-	-				0155		No	Yes			
0157	0157		Pit Cut	Oval pit (max width 1.31m, min 1.12m) and 0.42m deep. Almost vertical sided on west edge, very steep sided on east edge. Sharp BoS to flat base. Situated in an E-W line of 12 pits.	-	1.31	0.42					0158	No	No			
0158	0157	12	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty clayey sand. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks and lumps. Very occasional reddened clay nodules. Frequent small to medium (10-80mm) flints and stones, both subrounded and a few angular.	-	-	-				0157		Yes	Yes			MIA
0159	0161		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown silty clay, firm/compact. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Upper fill of ditch	-	-	0.33				0160		Yes	Yes			
0160	0161		Ditch Fill	Dark/mid greyish orangey brown silty clay. Moderate-frequent small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Disturbed patch of orange clay t top of fill. Basal fill of ditch terminus.	-	-	0.28				0161	0159	Yes	Yes			MIA
0161	0161		Ditch Cut	Linear with terminal end in plan, end rounded. Aligned N-S. Square profile, slightly curved BoB. Flat base, sides near vertical. Terminus of ditch.	-	0.8	0.48					0160	No	No			
0162	0162		Pit Cut	Circular, N-S aligned. Convex sides, flat base. Large pit, furthest east of a pit alignment. Larger and deeper than the others. East of [0157].	2	1.9	0.76					0163	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0163	0162		Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey silty clay. Friable. 5-10% small chalk flecks. Clear horizon. Lower fill of pit [0162].	2	1.62	0.24				0162	0164	No	No			
0164	0162		Pit Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. Very occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon. Very dark layer in pit [0162]. Middle fill.	2	1.64	0.1				0163	0165	Yes	No			
0165	0162		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional large 5-10cm flint stones. Clear horizon. Upper fill of pit [0162].	2	1.9	0.46				0164		Yes	Yes			
0165	0162		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional large 5-10cm flint stones. Clear horizon. Upper fill of pit [0162].	2	1.9	0.46				0164		Yes	Yes			MIA
0166	0166		Pit Cut	Circular, E-W section. Uneven u-shape. West side approx 45deg. East side approx 15deg. Flat base. Pit, one of a line of 12.	-	1.6	0.59					0167	No	No			
0167	0166		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional flint and stone. Sharp horizons. Fill of [0166].	-	-	0.59				0166		Yes	Yes			MIA
0168	0169		Posthole Fill	Mid reddish grey brown clay silt. Firm and cohesive. Occasional patches of burnt clay (<10%), evenly spaced. No finds. Fill of [0168], appears to have burnt clay inclusions but no charcoal.	0.3	0.2	0.1				0169	0171	No	No			
0169	0169		Posthole Cut	Circular plan, cut at east side by [0171]. Shallow dish section, ave and semi-diffuse BoS. Shallowly concave side, BoB is smooth and nearly imperceptible. Base is flat. Posthole filled with reddish (burnt?) clay-silt. Recut by [0171].	0.3	0.2	0.1			0171		0168	No	No			
0170	0171		Posthole Fill	Mid/slightly dark greyish brown clay silt. Firm and cohesive. Rare sorted flint pebbles (angular and sub-angular, 0.01m) No finds. Clear horizon. Fill of posthole.	0.4	0.4	0.18				0171		No	No			
0171	0171		Posthole Cut	Circular plan. U-shaped profile with sharp (right angled) BoS, straight sides, abrupt and smooth BoB. Base is flat. Posthole, recut for [0169].	0.4	0.4	0.18		0168		0168	0170	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0172	0172		Pit Cut	Large, oval, shallow pit. Width max 1.82m, min 1.54m, depth 0.2m. Sharp top Bos to steep concave sides, gradual BoS to flat base. 1 of 12 pits in a line.	-	-	-					0173	No	No			
0173	0172		Pit Fill	Mid brown friable silty sandy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks and small lumps. Very occasional reddened clay nodules. Frequent small to medium (10-80mm) stones. Occasional angular but general subrounded.	-	-	-				0172		Yes	Yes			NCD
0174	0174		Ditch Cut	Butt end ditch. Narrow ditch running E-W. Quite shallow, slightly concave sides and base. Cut by posthole [0176].	-	0.5	0.16			0176		0175, 0177	No	No			
0175	0174		Ditch Fill	Mid brown, slightly orangey silty sandy clay. Occasional small stones throughout. Mainly rounded, 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0174		No	No			
0176	0176		Posthole Cut	Round, concave sides and base.	0.44	0.42	0.17					0177	No	No			
0177	0176		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Small rounded stones throughout, 5-10mm. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	-	-	-				0176		No	No			
0178	0178		Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. N-S section. Concave base and sides.	-	0.6	0.18					0179	No	No			
0179	0178		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay. Occasional small stones throughout. Mainly rounded, 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0178		No	No			
0180	0180		Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. Concave sides. Section here to incorporate posthole [0182] to find relationship, cut by posthole [0182].	-	-	0.22				0182		0181	No	No		
0181	0180		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly grey silty sandy clay. Occasional small rounded stones throughout. Mainly rounded 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction. 1 sherd pottery found.	-	-	-				0182		0181	Yes	No	3	Late Sax/?early med
0182	0182		Posthole Cut	Round, concave sides and base.	0.5	0.5	0.2					0183	No	No			
0183	0182		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Small rounded stones, 5-10mm. Of a moderate to loose compaction. Cuts ditch [0180].	-	-	-		0180		0182		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0184	0184		Pit Cut	Circular, E-W. Concave sides, flat base.	2.1	1.9	0.5					0185	No	No			
0185	0184		Pit Fill	Large pit, part of pit alignment. Single fill (0185). Light grey-brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% large 5-10cm flints Single silty fill of pit [0184].	2.1	1.9	0.5				0184		Yes	Yes			
0185	0184		Pit Fill	Light grey-brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% large 5-10cm flints Single silty fill of pit [0184].	2.1	1.9	0.5				0184		Yes	Yes			
0186	0186		Pit Cut	Roughly circular but cut by linear [0191]. Section = E-W. Uneven u-shape, flat base. One of a line of pits. Cut by linear ditch, relationship unclear however. No clear, separate fills.	-	1.68	0.3			0191		0192, 0193	No	No			
0187	0187		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch, NNW-SSE. Steep, straight sides. Sharp break, flattish base. Ditch in SE corner of site.	2	1.28	0.69			0191		0192, 0193	No	No			
0188	0187		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty clay with a lens of mid orange sandy clay slump at bottom of fill. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional frags of animal bone. Occasional frags of snail shell, pot sherd, glass sherd, and 1 small piece of iron, possibly a bit of a nail. Sampled 4 buckets. Ditch fill.	-	-	-				0187		Yes	Yes			MIA
0189	0189		Pit Cut	Small sub-oval pit. Width max 0.64m, min 0.5m, depth 0.13m. Gently sloping concave sides. Imperceptible BoS to flat base. Isolated feature.	0.64	0.5	0.13					0190	No	No			
0190	0189		Pit Fill	Mid grey brown friable silty sandy clay. Very occasional charcoal flecks. Occasional small stones (5-15mm). Find, 1 flint flake from surface cleaning, unsure of security.	-	-	-					0190	Yes	No			
0191	0191		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. E side sharp BoS which then rises gradually towards the W side. Very uneven base, essentially flat. Linear ditch which appears to cut pit [0186], although exact relationship unclear.	-	1.12	0.13					0192	No	No			
0192	0191		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Firm-friable. Rare stone. Sharp horizon. Fill of [0191] ditch.	-	-	0.13				0191		Yes	No		1	Roman

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0193	0186		Pit Fill	Mid brown/orange silty clay. Firm-friable. Occasional stone/flint. Sharp horizon. Fill of pit [0186].	-	-	0.3				0186		No	Yes			
0194	0278		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey sort of blacky silty clay. Firm. Occasional medium chalk. Occasional medium flint. Moderate daub flecks. Horizon clear. 1 piece of pot 1 piece of bone Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.3				0207		Yes	Yes	1	Roman	
0195	0196		Ditch Fill	Mid yellowy orange brown silty clay. High clay content. Firm. Frequent chalk flecks. Occasional small rounded flints. Horizon sharp. Basal fill of ditch.	-	-	0.26				0196	0207	No	Yes			
0196	0196		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, ENE-WSW. No full profile. BoS sharp-steep concave sides gradual BoB, flattish base. Cut of ditch	-	0.74	0.54		0199		0197	0195	No	No			
0197	0199		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Firm. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. 1 piece of struck flint. Fill of Roman ditch.	-	-	0.25				0198	0196	Yes	No			
0198	0199		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty slightly clayey sand with patches of orange sand. Firm. Occasional small angular and rounded flint. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.22				0199	0197	No	No			
0199	0199		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S. Square cut Roman ditch. Sides near vertical, flat base. (Full profile not seen) Cut of Roman ditch.	-	-	0.46			0196		0198	No	No			
0200	0200		Ditch Cut	Right angled (90deg) linear plan. U-shaped profile. West BoS is shallow and smooth. East BoS is very diffuse, ave. Sides are straight. BoB is sub-angular and ave. Base is shallowly concave. Boundary/enclosure ditch, 90deg turn visible in plan.	-	2	0.8					0230	No	No			
0201	0200		Ditch Fill	Light/mid greyish brown clay silt (20/80). Firm, slightly friable. No inclusions. Very diffuse horizon.	-	0.86	0.54				0230		No	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0202	0200		Ditch Fill	Pale/mid orangey grey brown clay silt. Occasional flint pebbles (even and sorted, appx 10%, 0.02m angular).	-	1	0.3				0200	0229	Yes	No		1	Roman
0203	0203		Ditch Cut	Linear plan aligned N-S. Dish profile, ave BoS, concave sides, smooth. BoB, base is shallowly concave. Runs into trench edge. Narrow linear. Probably cut by [0200]. Very difficult to see relationship.	1.5	0.84	0.23			0200		0204	No	No			
0204	0203		Ditch Fill	Mid/slightly pale orangish brown clay silt. Rare, evenly sorted sub-angular flints (<5%).	1.5	0.84	0.23				0203		Yes	No		1	Roman
0207	0196		Ditch Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints sorted towards base of fill. Small animal bones, from same skeleton? Not articulated. Horizon clear/diffuse. Fill of ditch.	-	-	0.42				0195	0194	Yes	No			
0208	0208		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, concave base and sides. Cuts ditch [0210].	0.5	0.5	0.22		0210				No	No			
0209	0208		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout. Small rounded stones, 5-10mm. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	-	-	-				0208		No	Yes			
0210	0210		Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. Cut by all postholes.	-	-	-			0174, 0178, 0180, 0216			No	No			
0211	0210		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sand clay. Occasional small stones throughout. Mainly rounded, 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction. Sherd of pottery found. Samian?	-	-	-				0210		Yes	No		2b	2nd to 4th C
0212	0212		Posthole Cut	Round, concave base and sides. N-S section.	0.5	0.48	0.2					0213	No	No			
0213	0212		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy clay. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Small rounded stones present, mainly rounded 5-10mm in size. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	-	-	-				0212		No	Yes			
0214	0214		Posthole Cut	Round, concave sides and base. S-N section. Cuts ditch [0216]	-	-	-		0216				No	No			
0215	0214		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy clay. Frequent charcoal flecks, with larger lumps sitting in middle of fill. Occasional rounded stones 5-10mm in size. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	-	-	-				0214		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0216	0216		Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. Concave sides and base. Cut by posthole [0218] and [0214]	-	-	-			0214, 0218		0217	No	No			
0217	0216		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay. Occasional lumps of chalk towards base of ditch. Small rounded stones throughout, 5-20mm. Of a moderate compaction.	-	-	-				0216		No	No			
0218	0217		Posthole Cut	Round posthole in plan. N-S section. Concave sides and base. It's a posthole and it cuts ditch [0216].	0.58	0.56	0.19		0216			0219	No	No			
0219	0218		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional small rounded stones, 5-10mm. Of a moderate to loose compaction.	-	-	-				0218		No	Yes			
0220	0220		Ditch Cut	E-W running ditch. Fairly steep sided, concave sides and base. Same as [0254] and [0250]? No relationship between [0220] and [0222].	-	-	-					0221	No	No			
0221	0220		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. Sherds of pottery found.	-	-	-				0220		Yes	No		1	Roman
0222	0222		Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch. Almost vertical sided ditch to the west side. Flattish base. No relationship between [0222] and [0220].	-	-	-				0220		No	No			
0223	0222		Ditch Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. Occasional small rounded stones, 5-20mm.	-	-	-				0222		No	No			
0225	0225		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, N-S alignment. Dish shaped profile, cut by [0228] at the east side. West side has a sharp and average BoS that leads to a stepped side. The BoB is smooth and almost imperceptible. Base is shallowly concave. Linear that runs the whole of the site.	-	1.5	0.33					0226	No	No			
0226	0225		Ditch Fill	Mid/dark grey brown clay silt. Firm, slightly compact. Cohesive when wet. Rare unsorted, even flint angular and sub-angular. (<5%) Clear horizon. Fill of [0225].	-	0.4	0.18				0225	0227	No	Yes			
0227	0225		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown clay silt. Firm, cohesive. Rare, unsorted sub-angular flints (0.01-0.04m), <10% Primary fill of [0225].	-	0.92	0.33				0226	0228	Yes	Yes			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0227	0225		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown clay silt. Firm, cohesive. Rare, unsorted sub-angular flints (0.01-0.04m), <10% Primary fill of [0225].	-	0.92	0.33				0226	0228	Yes	Yes			
0228	0228		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, N-S. Dish shaped profile, ave BoS, clear. Slightly concave sides, smooth BoB. Base is flat. Linear that cuts [0225]	-	0.6	0.11		0225		0227	0229	No	No			
0229	0200		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown clay silt. Rare sorted, even, sub-angular flint (0.03m, < 5%). Diffuse horizon.	-	1.26	0.3				0202		Yes	Yes		1	Roman
0230	0200		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown clay-silt (30/70). Firm and cohesive. Rare flint pebbles (0.03m) evenly spaced.	-	0.3	0.3				0200	0201	No	No			
0231	0231		Pit Cut	Circular, E-W. Concave sides, flat base. Large pit, part of pit alignment. Shallower sides compared to other pits in the group.	2.3	2.2	0.44					0232	No	No			
0232	0231		Pit Fill	Dark yellowish brown silty clay. Friable. 5% 5-10cm sub-angular flint pebbles. Single fill of pit [0231].	2.3	2.2	0.44				0231		Yes	Yes			
0233	0233		Ditch Cut	Ditch running N-S. Fairly steep sides, concave base, slightly concave sides. E-W section.	-	0.9	0.38					0234	No	No			
0234	0233		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay. Lots of stone throughout 5-20mm, mainly rounded. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a moderate compaction. Pottery sherds found.	-	-	-				0233		Yes	Yes		1	Roman
0234	0233		Ditch Fill	Mid brown slightly orangey silty sandy clay. Lots of stone throughout 5-20mm, mainly rounded. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a moderate compaction. Pottery sherds found.	-	-	-				0233		Yes	Yes		1	Roman
0235	0259		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey silty clay. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Moderate daub flecks. Horizon sharp. Fill of ditch [0259].			0.25				0236		No	No			
0236	0237		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional small to medium angular and rounded flints. Not fully excavated. Horizon unknown. Fill of ditch.							0237	0235	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0237	0237		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, E-W. Profile unclear. Relationships section with pit [0239]. [0237] cuts [0239]. [0259] appears to be a recut. Cut of ditch.					0239		0238	0236	No	No			
0238	0239		Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate angular and rounded small to medium flints. Horizon clear. Fill of pit.			0.27				0239	0237	No	Yes			
0239	0239		Pit Cut	Possibly oval in plan, cut by [0237]. BoS gradual. Slightly concave sides and slightly concave base. Cut of pit.		1.1	0.27					0238	No	No			
0240	0240		Ditch Cut	Ditch, same as [0108], which cuts pit [0242] in sec 69.							0244	0241	No	No			
0241	0240		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0240], same as (0109).							0240		Yes	No			
0242	0242		Pit Cut	Circular, E-W. Concave sides, flat base. Large pit, part of pit alignment. Cut by ditch [0240]/[0108] in section 69.	2.1	1.8	0.68					0243	No	No			
0243	0242		Pit Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Friable. 5-10% large sub-angular flints. Clear horizon. Lower fill of pit [0242]. Stony and clayey.	1.82	1.8	0.3				0242	0244	Yes	No			IA
0244	0242		Pit Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. 1-5% sub-angular flints. Clear horizon. Upper, dark fill of pit [0242].	2.1	1.8	0.35				0243	0240	No	Yes			
0245	0247		Ditch Fill	Mid/pale orangey grey brown clay silt. Firm, not friable. Quite compact. Occasional flint pebbles (sorted, even, 0.02m). Diffuse horizon. Basal fill of [0247].		1.5	0.6				0246		Yes	No		1	Roman
0246	0247		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey grey brown sand clay silt. Firm and slightly friable. Occasional chalk flecks (<10%). Clear horizon. Basal fill of [0247].		0.52	0.15				0247	0245	No	No			
0247	0247		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, u-shaped profile. BoS is ang and ave. Sides are straight. BoB is slightly abrupt, base is stepped. Ditch.		1.5	0.74					0246	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0248	0248		Posthole Cut	Slightly rectangular, vertical sided, flat based posthole. Cuts ditch [0220]. Probably quite modern? Due to share.	0.5	0.4	0.19					0249	No	No				
0249	0248		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sandy loamy clay of a fairly loose compaction. Hardly any stone.							0248		No	No				
0250	0250		Ditch Cut	Shallow, butt end of ditch. E-W running, SE-NW section. Concave sides and base. Ditch [0250] cut by posthole [0252].		0.5	0.08			0252		0251	No	No				
0251	0250		Ditch Fill	Mid brown orangey silty sandy clay. Occasional stones throughout, 5-20mm, mainly rounded. Of a moderate compaction.							0250		No	No				
0252	0252		Posthole Cut	Round, shallow, concave base and sides. SE-NW section. Posthole [0252] cuts ditch [0250].	0.44	0.44	0.08		0250			0253	No	No				
0253	0252		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown silty clayey sand of a fairly loose compaction. Occasional stone, small 5-10mm, mainly rounded.							0252		No	No				
0254	0254		Ditch Cut	Ditch running E-W. Quite shallow, concave sides and flattish base. Ditch [0254] cut by posthole [0256].		0.5	0.1					0255	No	No				
0255	0254		Ditch Fill	Mid brown orangey silty sandy clay of a moderate compaction. Occasional small flecks of charcoal. And stones mainly rounded 5-20mm in size.							0254		No	No				
0256	0256		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, concave sides and flat base. W-E section. Posthole [0256] cuts ditch [0254].	0.44	0.44	0.09					0257	No	No				
0257	0256		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay of a fairly loose compaction. Occasional stones, mainly rounded 5-10mm in size.							0256		No	No				
0258	0259		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey silty clay. Firm. High charcoal content. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Fill of butt end.			0.26					0259	Yes	Yes	1	Roman		
0259	0259		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, slightly irregular width. ENE-WSW. Shallow u-shape in profile. BoS generally sharp, concave sides and base. Width and depth varies, narrow and shallower towards W, seems to taper out. Butt end to E. Recut of [0288] and [0272].								0236, 0270	0258, 0269, 0277	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0260	0260		Pit Cut	Circular/oval. E-W Concave sides, flat base. Small pit in western part of pit alignment.	1.62	1.25	0.36					0261	No	No			
0261	0260		Pit Fill	Dark grey silty clay, friable. Occasional large flints. Single dark fill of pit [0260].	1.62	1.25	0.36				0260		Yes	Yes			MIA
0262	0264		linear Fill	Mid-greyish brown clay silt. Cannot compact, friable. Occasional flint pebbles (0.02m, sub/ang, even). Primary fill of [0264].		1.2	0.64				0263	0260	Yes	No			MIA
0263	0264		Linear Fill	Mid/dark orangey grey brown coarse sandy silt. Fairly firm, friable. Basal fill of ditch [0264].		0.32	0.14				0264	0262	No	No			
0264	0264		Linear Cut	Linear plan that runs E-W then turns 90deg to N-S ([0267]). V-shaped section with ave BoS appx 45-50deg. Straight sides (slightly undulating), BoS is abrupt and smooth. Bas is narrow and flat. The E-W portion is deeper and can be observed in the excavated corner. Enclosure ditch. Same as [0267].		1.2	0.64					0263	No	No			
0265	0267		Linear Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clay silt. Fairly firm. Moderate flint (sub-angular, sorted), 0.03m. Clear horizon. Basal fill of [0267].		0.88	0.26				0266		No	No			
0266	0267		Linear Fill	Mid-orangey greyish brown coarse sandy silt. Slightly firm. Clear horizon.		0.23	0.08				0267	0265	No	No			
0267	0267		Linear Cut	Linear with 90deg turn. V-section, ave BoS, slightly convex sides. BoB is abrupt, slightly smooth. Base is very narrow and concave.		0.88	0.38					0266	No	No			
0268	0259		Ditch Fill	Paink daub and yellow clay. Loose. Occasional medium angular and rounded flints. Frequent charcoal flecks. Horizon clear. Rubble fill of ditch.			0.06				0269		No	Yes			
0269	0259		Ditch Fill	Very dark silty clay. Firm. High charcoal content. Rare yellow clay lumps. Moderate daub flecks. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch			0.22				0259	0268	Yes	Yes			
0269	0259		Ditch Fill	Very dark silty clay. Firm. High charcoal content. Rare yellow clay lumps. Moderate daub flecks. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch			0.22				0259	0268	Yes	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0270	0272		Ditch Fill	Mid orange slightly greyish brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.			0.28				0271	0259	Yes	Yes		2a	E to L 2nd C
0271	0272		Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty clay with patches and yellow sand and clay. Firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Basal fill of ditch.			0.22				0272	0270	No	No			
0272	0272		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, E-W. BoS sharp, no full profile. Relationship section with [0275]: cuts [0275]. Cut of ditch.			0.74				0273	0271	No	No			
0273	0275		Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty clay. Firm. Rare small flints. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.			0.15				0274	0272	No	No			
0274	0275		Ditch Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty clay with patches of yellowy orange brown silty sand. Firm. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.							0275	0273	No	No			
0275	0275		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, N-S. Square cut profile, base flat. Cut of Roman ditch.			0.5			0272		0274	No	No			
0276	0259		Ditch Fill	Pink daub and yellow clay. Loose. Occasional medium angular and rounded flints. Frequent charcoal flecks. Horizon clear. Rubble fill of ditch.			0.05				0277		No	No			
0277	0259		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey silty clay. High charcoal content. Firm. Horizon clear. Basal fill of ditch.			0.08					0276	Yes	No		2c	L3rd to 4th C
0278	0278		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, ENE-WSW. Butt end to W in sec 56. Runs off site to E. Shallow U-shape in profile. Gradual BoS, concave sides and base. Possibly contemporary with [0259]. Cut of ditch, recut of [0196]?	11	1.2	0.26				0195	0194, 0279	No	No			
0279	0278		Ditch Fill	Very dark grey silty clay. Firm. Moderate daub flecks. Occasional angular and rounded small flints. High charcoal content. Fill of ditch.			0.24				0278		Yes	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0280	0281		Linear Fill	Mid/slightly dark greyish brown sandy silt. Firm and friable. Clear horizon. Fill of [0281].		0.7	0.48				0281		Yes	Yes			
0281	0281		Linear Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW. U-shaped profile. Sharp and vertical BoS, sides are straight and vertical. BoB is angular and average (sides to base is appx 135 deg) Concave base, level. Runs entire site. Segment in one of 3 parallel ditches.		0.7	0.48					0280	No	No			
0282	0282		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Concave sides, flattish/concave base. Linear gully/ditch. Cuts gully [0284] in sec 82.	2	1.11	0.36		0284		0285	0283	No	No			
0283	0282		Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Friable. Frequent large flints in base of fill. Single silty clay fill of ditch [0282].	2	1.11	0.36				0282		No	No			
0284	0284		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Concave sides, concave base. Ditch running N-S. Cut by [0282] in sec 82.	2	0.78	0.26			0282		0285	No	No			
0285	0284		Ditch Fill	Dark brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional flint flecks. Fill of ditch [0284].	2	0.78	0.26				0284	0282	No	No			
0286	0286		Posthole Cut	Round in plan, concave sides and base. Quite shallow. SE-NW section.	0.32	0.32	0.1					0287	No	No			
0287	0286		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Hardly any stone, gritty 5-10mm rounded and broken. Of a fairly loose compaction. Occasional flecks of charcoal throughout.							0286		No	Yes			
0288	0288		Posthole Cut	Round in plan. Shallow, concave sides and base. SE-NW section.	0.32	0.32	0.08					0289	No	No			
0289	0288		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional small gritty stones, 5-10mm, rounded and broken. Of a fairly loose compaction. Posthole.							0288		No	No			
0290	0290		Posthole Cut	Round, concave sides and base. SE-NW section. Posthole								0291	No	No			
0291	0290		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Of a loose compaction. Occasional small gritty stones, 5-10mm, rounded and broken.							0290		No	Yes			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0292	0292		Posthole Cut	Round, shallow, concave sides and base. SE-NW section. Posthole.								0293	No	No			
0293	0292		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark brown silty sandy clay. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Small gritty stone 5-10mm, rounded, broken. Of a fairly loose compaction.							0292		No	No			
0294	0294		Posthole Cut	Long posthole, concave sides and base. S-N section. Rectangular in shape. Possible animal disturbance to north end. Could possibly be two postholes, but no relationship.	0.66	0.45	0.18					0295	No	No			
0295	0294		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sandy clay of a loose compaction. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout.							0294		No	Yes			
0296	0296		Ditch Cut	Vertical sided ditch, flattish base. E-W section. Ditch [0296] cut by posthole [0298].						0298		0297	No	No			
0297	0296		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty sand. Hardly any stone, occasional small rounded and broken, 5-10mm. Of a moderate compaction.							0296		No	No			
0298	0298		Posthole Cut	Round in plan. E-W section. Concave base and sides. Posthole [0298] cuts ditch [0296].	0.4	0.4	0.17					0299	No	No			
0299	0298		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sandy clay. Charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional small stones 5-10mm, rounded/broken. Of a fairly loose compaction.							0298		No	No			
0300	0301		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey greyish brown sandy silt. Fairly firm, slightly friable. Rare sub-angular flints (sorted, even, <5%, < 0.02m). Fill of [0301].		1.2	0.24					0303	No	No			
0301	0301		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, E-W. Dish shaped profile (section only shows 1/2). Sharp and ave BoS. Straight sides. Smooth BoB and ave. Base is undulating.		0.65	0.24					0300	No	No			
0302	0303		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy silt. Fairly firm, friable. Rare sub-angular flints (sorted, even, <5%, 0.01-0.02m) Fill of linear.		1.9	0.22				0303		No	No			
0303	0303		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, E-W. Dish profile with slightly steep BoS, concave sides, smooth near imperceptible BoB. Base is very shallow and concave. Slightly diffuse horizon. Linear	74	1.9	0.22					0302	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0304	0305		Ditch Fill	Mid reddish greyish brown sandy silt. Quite compact. No inclusions. Fill of [0305].	93	0.72	0.16			0307	0305	0307	No	No			
0305	0305		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, N-S. Ave BoS (45deg)m straight sides, smooth BoB. Base is concave. Linear	93	0.72	0.16					0304	No	No			
0306	0307		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown clay sand silt. Quite compact. Rare, unsorted rounded flints (0.01-0.04m, <5%). Fill of linear.		0.65	0.14				0307		No	No			
0307	0307		Ditch Cut	Linear, E-W. U-shaped profile, steep BoS, flat base, abrupt but smooth BoB.		0.65	0.14		0304		0304	0306	No	No			
0308	0309		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown sandy clay silt (15- 25 - 60) with occasional mid brown orange clay silt (40 - 60) patches (10%), more concentrated at base of context. Quite firm. Very diffuse horizon when stratigraphically overfills of other ditches. Fill of linear.		0.85	0.2				0309		Yes	No		1	Roman
0309	0309		Ditch Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW. Shallow dish shaped profile, ave BoS, concave sides, smooth/near imperceptible BoB. Base is flat. Relationship is very unclear. Either terminus is cut by [0311] or end in [0311] as it doesn't emerge from the other side. Cut of ditch that appears to link [0328] and [0311]. Relationship is very unclear.	7	0.85	0.2				0310	0308	No	No			
0310	0311		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt (30 - 70), firm. Rare sorted sub-angular/angular flint pebbles (0.01m), slightly concentrated towards the base of the context. Fill of linear.		0.8	0.28				0311	0309	No	No			
0311	0311		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, N-S. Ave u-shaped profile, slightly steep BoS, shallowly concave sides, base is smooth and gradual. Base is concave. Ditch possibly cut by [0309].		0.8	0.28					0310	No	No			
0312	0312		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Convex sides, concave base. Same as [0222]? Section through enclosure ditch. Cuts [0314] in section 92.	1.6	0.92	0.46		0314		0316	0313	No	No			
0313	0312		Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Friable. Occasional chalk/flint pebbles. Dark silty clay fill in ditch [0312].	1.6	0.92	0.46				0312		No	Yes			



Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0314	0314		Ditch Cut	Linear, N-S. Concave sides, flat base.  Ditch running N-S. Respects structure to south of it. Runs parallel to similar ditches to the west of it. Terminates 1.6m south of section 92. Cut by ditch [0312] in section 92.	1.6	0.78	0.42			0312		0315	No	No			
0315	0314		Ditch Fill	Dark grey silty clay. Friable. Frequent flint/chalk pebbles. Clear horizons. Lower silty fill of ditch [0314].	1.6	0.74	0.25				0314	0316	No	Yes			
0316	0314		Ditch Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Firm. Occasional flint pebbles. Clear horizon. Clayey upper fill of ditch [0314].	1.6	0.56	0.18				0315	0312	No	No			
0317	0318		Ditch Fill	Mid/dark orange brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional angular and sub-angular flints (0.01m). No finds. Fairly clear horizon. Fill of linear.		1.6	0.36				0318		No	No			
0318	0318		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, N-S. U-shaped profile with slightly steep BoS, shallowly concave sides, smooth BoB, concave base. Cut of ditch that runs N-S across site. Cuts [0320].		1.6	0.36				0319	0317	No	No			
0319	0320		Ditch Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Moderately firm. Sub-angular flint inclusions. No finds. Clear horizon.		0.75	0.24				0320	0318	No	No			
0320	0320		Ditch Cut	Linear plan, NE-SW. U-shaped profile, ave/slightly steep BoS, concave sides, smooth BoB, base is concave. Linear cut.		0.75	0.24					0319	No	No			
0321	0321		Pit Cut	Vertical sided/almost? Flat based E-W section.	1.75	1.2	0.3					0322	No	No			
0322	0321		Pit Fill	Dark brown, silty sandy clay. Looks very topsoily. Occasional stones, rounded, broken, 5-10mm. Of a fairly loose compaction.							0321		No	No			
0323	0323		Posthole Cut	Round, vertical sided, flattish base. S-N section. Posthole not seen in pit fill. Probably nothing to do with pit?	0.35	0.35	0.24					0324	No	No			
0324	0323		Posthole Fill	Mid brown grey silty sandy clay. Lots of gritty stone, 5-10mm. Of a moderate compaction.							0323		No	No			
0325	0325		Posthole Cut	Round posthole, steep sided, concave base. S-N section. Posthole not seen in pit fill. Probably nothing to do with pit?	0.25	0.25	0.10					0324	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0326	0325		Posthole Fill	Mid brown grey silty sandy clay. Lots of gritty stone, 5-10mm. Of a moderate compaction. Posthole seen in the side of larger pit [0321]. Related to the pit.	0.25	0.25	0.1				0321	0325	No	No			
0327	0328		Linear Fill	Mid orangey greyish brown silty sandy clay. Firm. Occasional angular flints (0.01-0.02m). No finds. Diffuse horizon. Fill of [0328].		0.85	0.26				0328		No	No			
0328	0328		Linear Cut	Linear plan, N-S. U-shaped profile, ave BoS, concave sides. Smooth BoB, concave base. Cut of linear.		0.85	0.26		0330		0329	0327	No	No			
0329	0330		Linear Fill	Mid orangey brown silty clay. Firm. Moderate sub-angular flints. Clear horizon. Fill of linear.	11	0.75	0.26				0328	0330	0328	No	No		
0330	0330		Linear Cut	NE-SW aligned linear plan. U-shaped profile with slightly steep BoS. Concave sides, smooth but semi-abrupt BoB. Base is concave. Cut of linear.	11	0.75	0.26				0328		0329	No	No		
0331	0331		Pit Cut	Square, N-S aligned. Vertical sides, flat base. Large square pit, possibly modern.	2	1.5	0.52					0332	No	No			
0332	0331		Pit Fill	Dark grey clayey silt. Friable. Occasional large flints. Clear horizon. Bottom clayey silt fill of pit [0331].	2	1.5	0.52				0331	0333	No	No			
0333	0331		Pit Fill	Dark grey yellow sandy clay. Loose. Occasional chalk/flint pebbles. Clear horizon. Upper sandy fill of pit [0331].	1	0.48	0.32				0332		No	No			
0334	0334		Pit Cut	Ellipse plan slightly elongated, NW-SE. Almost v-shaped section, slightly steep BoS (50deg), sides are shallowly concave. Weest side has a small, semi-smooth step at the base. Base is concave with a NW-SE axis. Discreet feature. Discreet feature, burnt 2nd fill.	1.88	1.6	0.64					0336	No	No			
0335	0335		Pit Cut	Ellipse plan, axis is NW-SE. Shallow u-shaped profile. Fairly steep BoS, concave sides, smooth and abrupt BoB, base is single-stepped (ascending SE). Discreet feature. Pit	0.7	0.54	0.16					0339	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0336	0334		Pit Fill	Mid greyish orangey brown coarse sandy-silt. Firm, cohesive when wet. Rare angular flint pebbles (sorted, even, 0.02m). Clear horizon. Basal fill. Basal fill of pit [0334].		0.2	0.22				0334	0337	No	No			
0337	0334		Pit Fill	Mid dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal fleck inclusions (appx 40%). Slightly firm, friable. Clear horizon. Middle fill of pit.		0.44	0.13				0336	0338	No	Yes			
0338	0334		Pit Fill	Mid slightly pale greyish brown sandy clay silt (20 - 20 - 60). Slightly firm. Occasional sorted, even angular flints (0.02m). Clear horizon. Top fill of pit [0334]. Top fill of pit [0334].		1.3	0.4				0337		No	No			
0339	0228		Linear Fill	Mid dark grey brown clay silt. Firm, cohesive. No inclusions.		0.6	0.11				0228		No	No			
0340	0335		Pit Fill	Mid dark grey brown sandy clay silt. Firm and cohesive. Occasional unsorted, evenly spaced flitns (0.01-0.04m), < 5%. Fill of pit/posthole.	0.7	0.54	0.16				0335		No	No			
0341	0341		Linear Cut	Linear plan, ENE-WSW. Small dish section, ave BoS, concave sides. Smooth BoB, concave base. Terminus was lost as not seen as separate cut until fully excavated. Cut of linear.		0.55	0.15		0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0342			topsoil Layer	Mid/dark greyish brown very silty clay, firm. Moderate small to medium angular and rounded flints. Occasional small chalk. Horizon clear. Topsoil.	-	-	0.32		0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0343		various	Ditch Other	Group Number for Eastern Ditch : 0301, 0043, 0098, 0328, 0083, 0228, 0284 N-S aligned ditch located towards the western side of the site.					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0344		various	Ditch Other	Group Number for Central ditch: 0305, 0191, 0104, 0318, 0093, 0225 N-S ditch towards western side of site. Linked to 0343 and 0345					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0345		various	Ditch	Group Number for Western Ditch : 0095, 0101, 0074, 0103, 0311, 0087, 0282 N-S ditch towards western side of site. Linked to 0343 and 0344					0090		0090	0091	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0346	various		Ditch Other	Group number for 0330, 0320, 0309 Group number for ditch crossing 0343, 0344 and 0345					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0347	various		Ditch	group number combining: 0200, 0105, 0247 Group number for boundary ditch at southern edge of excavation.					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0348	various		Ditch Other	Group number combining: 0174, 0178, 0180, 0210, 0216, 0220, 0254, 0348 Group number for the northern construction trench of Late Saxon building.					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0349	various		Ditch Other	Group number combining: 0133, 0137, 0139, 0145, 0349, 0151 Group number for southern construction trench for Late Saxon building.					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0350	various		Ditch Other	Group number: 0303, 0307, 0097, 0054, 0061, 0062, 0088, 0272, 0196 Group number for northern boundary ditch					0090		0090	0091	No	No			
0351	various		Ditch Other	Group number combining: 0121, 0264, 0267, 0312, 0222, 0233, 0147 Group number for enclosure ditch towards the SE corner.					0090		0090	0091	No	No			

## Appendix 3. Catalogue of Bulk Finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Flint		Burnt	Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Note	Overall Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	1	15							6	135									
0003	1	2																	11th C
0016	1	60																	18th
0018	1	9																	MIA?
0026	1	7																	MIA
0028			1	6															
0042	6	67							1	17			2	38					MIA
0044									3	12									
0048			1	50					1	13								1 @ 276g Pmed bottle glass	
0055									2	14									
0060	1	8												89	233				MIA
0063	2	10							8	106					13	404			MIA
0064	1	7			1	2			2	27	1	34							MIA
0065	2	5							2	75									Roman
0067	3	44							9	258									2nd C+
0069									5	108	1	15							
0073									4	308									
0075									6	93	2	22							
0082			1	32															
0084									4	69	2	53							
0085	1	3							3	40									Roman
0086									4	211	1	28							
0090	2	6							4	50	1	14	1	7	9	507			2nd C+

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Note	Overall Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0092									6	259	1	44						
0100									3	133	1	30						
0104	1	16							2	35	1	32	7	3				MIA
0107	1	27	1	98			1	3					2	44			1 @ 8g Shell	16th to 18th C
0110											1	2	250	347				
0111	2	8	2	33			1	4	3	112							1 @ 7g Ironwork, 1 @ 17g glass	18th-20th C
0112	2	26	1	9			1	3	2	89			4	19				18th C
0116	1	14							3	50	2	70						Mid 2nd C+
0117									2	35								
0120	1	6							4	66								NCD
0123	2	30							5	141	2	43						?Roman
0124									7	143			45	24				
0134	2	13																Late Sax/?early med
0136													3	13				
0142					25	9							1	2				
0158	6	59							5	31	1	31	7	1313	8	52		MIA
0159			1	2					7	47								
0160	1	7							1	17								MIA
0164													18	247				
0165	3	4							2	10			40	943				MIA
0167	7	118			5	20			7	147			2	137	41	350		MIA
0173	3	24							1	16			4	513				NCD
0181	1	5																Late Sax/?early med
0185													11	55				

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Note	Overall Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0188	4	22							1	10			5	37			1 @ 4g Pmed window glass	MIA
0190									1	17							5 @ 12g Shell	
0192	1	4							3	13			11	18			1 @ 7g Ironwork	Roman
0194	1	10			5	54							1	37				Roman
0197									1	32								
0202	1	6																Roman
0204	1	11									1	15	2	3				Roman
0207													8	15				
0211	1	4																2nd to 4th C
0221	1	5			14	7												Roman
0227									1	11								
0229	11	80							1	27	1	112	59	1595				Roman
0232									1	16								
0234	3	6																Roman
0241													3	48				
0243	1	13																IA
0245	2	112							3	31			100	1182				Roman
0258	1	8																Roman
0261	5	60							2	10	1	23						MIA
0262	1	4							4	105								MIA
0269									1	14			1	40				
0270	1	12																E to L 2nd C
0277	1	5																L3rd to 4th C
0279													4	425				

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Note	Overall Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0280									1	90								
0308	1	2							2	13								Roman



## Appendix 4. Prehistoric pottery dates

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<b>Context</b>	<b>QTY</b>	<b>WT</b>	<b>Spotdate</b>
0018	1	9	MIA
0026	1	6	MIA
0042	1	25	MIA
0042	5	40	MIA
0060	1	6	MIA
0063	2	8	MIA
0064	1	6	MIA
0067	1	8	MIA
0067	1	3	MIA
0104	1	14	MIA
0120	1	4	NCD
0158	4	37	MIA
0158	1	15	MIA
0158	1	6	MIA
0160	1	5	MIA
0165	2	29	MIA
0165	1	13	MIA
0167	5	98	MIA
0167	1	17	MIA
0173	2	18	NCD
0173	1	5	NCD
0188	2	17	MIA
0188	2	3	MIA
0234	1	2	LNEBA
0234	1	1	NCD
0243	1	11	IA
0261	2	18	MIA
0261	2	30	MIA
0261	1	11	MIA
0262	1	2	MIA
0234	1	1	RB



## Appendix 5 Catalogue of Roman/post Roman pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0000	SPEC	Handle	1		13	Abr	Speckled glaze	L17th to 18th C	L17th to 18th C
0065	GX	Body	2		4	Sli		Roman	Roman
0067	GX	Jar 4.5	1	0.14	32	Sli	Beaded everted rim with short neck	2nd C+	2nd C+
0085	RX	Unknown	1	0.04	1	Very	Too small and abraded. Fine fabric with mica, bio and rio.	Roman	Roman
0090	GX	Body	1		4	Abr		Roman	Roman
0090	SAEG	Base	1		1	Very	0.07. Too small for good fabric id.	Mid 2nd to mid 3r	2nd C+
0107	GRE	Body	1		26	Abr		16th to 18th C	16th to 18th C
0111	TPE	Body	1		1	Abr		18th to 20th C	18th to 20th C
0111	?GX	Body	1		6	Abr	Coarse	?Roman	
0112	CRW	Plate	1	0.04	12	Sli		1730-60	18th C
0112	GRE	Body	1		13	Abr		16th to 18th C	
0116	?HOG	Body	1		12	Abr		Mid 2nd C+	Mid 2nd C+
0123	F1	Body	1		1	Abr	F1 is a SP code it is hand-made and flint tempered.	LBA to EIA/MIA	Roman
0123	SH	Base	1		26	Sli	0.17.	Roman	
0134	SH	Body	2		11	Sli	Surfaces leached out. St Neots type ware	Late Sax/?early	Late Sax/?early me
0181	SH	?Cpot	1	0.04	4	Sli	Surfaces leached out. St Neots type ware	Late Sax/?early	Late Sax/?early me
0192	GX	Body	1		3	Abr		Roman	Roman

Context	Fabric	Form	No	EVE	Wt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0194	RX	Body	1		8	Abr		Roman	Roman
0202	GX	Body	1		3	Abr		Roman	Roman
0204	GX	Body	1		10	Abr		Roman	Roman
0211	URC	Bowl/dish 6	1	0.05	2	Very	Could be a Pakenham product, faint traces of slip	2nd to 4th C	2nd to 4th C
0221	BSW	Jar 4/5	1	0.04	3	Sli		Roman	Roman
0229	GX	Body	8		68	Sli		Roman	Roman
0229	GMB	Body	2		2	Abr	Sherds join	Roman	
0229	BSW	Base	1		8	Abr	0.10.	Roman	Roman
0234	GX	Body	1		1	Abr		Roman	Roman
0245	GMG	Body	2		110	Sli		Roman	Roman
0258	GX	Body	1		7	Abr		Roman	Roman
0270	GMG	Dish 6.18	1	0.05	10	Abr		E to L2nd C	E to L 2nd C
0277	NVC	Body	1		3	Abr		L3rd to 4th C	L3rd to 4th C
0308	GMG	Body	1		1	Abr		Roman	Roman

## WLY 011 Appendix 6. Catalogue of worked flint

Context	Type	Quantity	Non-struck.
0001	knife	1	0
0001	core/tool	1	0
0001	flake	1	0
0001	retouched flake	2	0
0001	side scraper	1	0
0042	chip	3	0
0042	flake	1	0
0042	spall	2	0
0044	flake	2	0
0044	spall	1	0
0048	flake	1	0
0055	flake	2	0
0063	flake	2	0
0063	spall	2	0
0063	notched flake	1	0
0063	retouched fragment	1	0
0063	non-struck fragment	0	1
0063	utilised flake	1	0
0064	scraper	1	0
0064	utilised flake	1	0
0065	flake	1	0
0065	struck fragment	1	0
0067	flake	4	0
0067	shatter	1	0
0067	retouched flake	1	0
0067	struck fragment	2	0
0067	utilised flake	1	0
0069	non-struck fragment	0	5
0073	multi platform flake core	1	0
0073	tested piece	1	0
0073	blade-like flake	1	0
0073	utilised flake	1	0
0075	multi platform flake core	1	0
0075	flake	2	0
0075	spall	1	0
0075	piercer	1	0
0075	non-struck fragment	0	1
0084	flake	1	0
0084	spall	1	0
0084	knife	1	0
0084	non-struck fragment	0	1
0085	retouched flake	1	0
0085	non-struck fragment	0	2
0086	shatter	2	0
0086	retouched fragment	1	0
0086	struck fragment	1	0
0090	flake	1	0
0090	retouched flake	1	0
0090	end scraper	1	0
0092	flake	1	0
0092	shatter	1	0
0092	retouched flake	1	0
0092	retouched fragment	1	0
0092	struck fragment	2	0
0100	core/tool	1	0
0100	tested piece	1	0
0100	struck fragment	1	0
0104	retouched flake	1	0

0104	struck fragment	1	0
0111	single platform flake core	1	0
0111	flake	1	0
0111	struck fragment	1	0
0112	flake	2	0
0116	flake	1	0
0116	notched flake	1	0
0116	struck fragment	1	0
0117	notched flake	1	0
0117	struck fragment	1	0
0120	single platform flake core	1	0
0120	blade-like flake	1	0
0120	flake	2	0
0123	flake	3	0
0123	retouched flake	1	0
0123	non-struck fragment	0	2
0124	flake	5	0
0124	shatter	1	0
0124	non-struck fragment	0	1
0125	chip	2	0
0125	spall	5	0
0158	flake	4	0
0158	notched flake	1	0
0159	blade-like flake	2	0
0159	flake	1	0
0159	shatter	3	0
0159	utilised flake	1	0
0160	notched flake	1	0
0165	chip	1	0
0165	flake	1	0
0167	multi platform flake core	1	0
0167	flake	4	0
0167	retouched flake	1	0
0167	side scraper	1	0
0167	utilised flake	1	0
0173	retouched flake	1	0
0188	retouched flake	1	0
0190	retouched flake	1	0
0192	blade-like flake	1	0
0192	non-struck fragment	0	1
0192	utilised flake	1	0
0197	retouched flake	1	0
0227	blade-like flake	1	0
0229	retouched flake	1	0
0232	flake	1	0
0234	flake	1	0
0245	flake	2	0
0245	retouched flake	1	0
0261	spall	1	0
0261	piercer	1	0
0262	flake	2	0
0262	retouched flake	2	0
0269	chip	2	0
0269	flake	1	0
0269	spall	4	0
0269	retouched fragment	1	0
0280	hammerstone	1	0
0308	flake	2	0

## Appendix 7 Catalogue of Small find

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Length	Width	Depth	Diameter	Comments
0100	0001	LMED/PMED	LEAD	Weight	1	60				35mm	Dated late med to post-medieval period. Posasibly had a female bust on one side, but too worn to interpret
0101	0001	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	1				14mm	Dated AD274-94. Sub-rounded very worn radiate crown on obverse just visible
0102	0001	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	7				23mm	Dated mid 1st to early 3rd C. Too worn for interpretation
0103	0001	POST-MED	COPPER ALLOY	Weight	1	27				29mm	AD1760-1820. Round with central depression on underside. Upper face is counter sunk with four stamped counter marks, a capital A, a dagger, a ewer, royal cypher (crowned capital G)
0104	0001	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	3				16mm	AD349-50. Constans. Obverse DN CONSTA-NS PF AVG bust right, draped with pearl diadem. REV FEL TEMP REPARATIO emporer standing left, right on galley, holding victorioala and labarum. Victory seated at helm.
0105	0001	LPMED/EMOD	COPPER ALLOY	?Fitting	1	7	14mm	25mm	9mm		Dated late post-med to early modern period. Fragment of fitting in staple like form with vegetal moulding

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Length	Width	Depth	Diameter	Comments
0106	0001	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	1				16mm	Dated AD354-5. Constantius II. Obverse DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG bust to right, draped with pearl diadem. Reverse FEL T EMP REPARATIO Virtus to left with shield on arm, spearing fallen horseman
0107	0001	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Unknown	1	4			4mm	15mm	Subrounded, thick, worn with corrosion products
0108	0001	LPMED/EMOD	COPPER ALLOY	?Fitting	1	6	15mm	26mm	9mm		Dated late post-med to early modern period. Fragment same as 0105 probably same example though no clear join. Return arm is straight
0109	0001	LPMED/EMOD	COPPER ALLOY	Fitting	1	17	30mm	21mm	7mm		Dated late post-med to early modern period. Rectangular with circular bar and tab, possibly part of a hinge mechanism
0110	0001	MOD	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	4				21mm	Dated around the early 20th century. Very worn, corroded but likely to be a farthing
1011	0001	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Strap end	1	13	53mm	17mm			Dated from AD1400 to 1450. An almost exact copy can be seen in Egan & Pritchard 1991, p149 fig 97, No 705
1012	0001	MED	LEAD	Token	1	2				16mm	Dated AD1470-1539. Boy bishop token, penny size one J. See Rigold 1978, 93-95. Obverse INTERCEDAT.PRO.NO Reverse AVE/REX/GEN:TIS:



SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Wt/g	Length	Width	Depth	Diameter	Comments
1013	0001	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	2				18mm	Dated AD355-363. A silver siliqua corrosion colour due to soil conditions. Obverse DN IVLIAN - VS PF AVG Reverse VOTIS V MVLTI X







## Appendix 9. Oasis form

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**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-109899**

### Project details

Project name WLY 011 Westley Hall farm reservoir

Short description of the project An area of 0.77ha was stripped for an excavation on land at Hall Farm, Westley prior to the construction of a reservoir. The excavation identified a line of circular pits dating to the Middle Iron Age, portions of a Roman field system, a Late Saxon building and post-medieval ditches.

Project dates Start: 24-11-2010 End: 18-11-2011

Previous/future work Yes / No

Any associated project reference codes johnnewm1\_84697 - OASIS form ID

Type of project Recording project

Site status None

Current Land use Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m

Monument type BUILDING Early Medieval

Monument type PIT ALIGNMENT Middle Bronze Age

Monument type DITCH ENCLOSURE Roman

Significant Finds POT Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds POT Roman

Significant Finds WORKED FLINT Middle Iron Age

Significant Finds POT Early Medieval

Investigation type 'Full excavation'

Prompt Planning condition

### Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY WESTLEY WLY 011 Westley Hall farm

Study area 0.80 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 8195 6452 52.2482733368 0.665650200072 52 14 53 N 000 39 56 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 71.73m Max: 73.38m

### 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 Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Jo Caruth

Project supervisor A Beverton

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Name of sponsor/funding body R C Brown & Sons

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Archive ID WLY 011

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Archive ID WLY 011

Digital Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Glass','Metal','Stratigraphic','Survey','Worked stone/lithics','other'

Digital Media available 'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Archive ID WLY 011

Paper Contents 'Environmental','Stratigraphic','Survey','other'

Paper Media available 'Context sheet','Drawing','Plan','Report','Section','Unpublished Text'

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Westley Hall Farm, Westley

Author(s)/Editor(s) Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2011/161

Date 2011

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## **OASIS:**

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Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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