

Intermediate School Gym
RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell
ERL 214

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/017

Client: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

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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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Summary

An excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a new school gym on land at the intermediate school, RAF Lakenheath. The excavation identified a section of a possible penannular ring ditch cut by a series of Roman boundary ditches that re-defined the enclosed area into part of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure recorded within the bounds of the original ring ditch and enclosures. The structure consisted of two rows of tightly packed postholes forming the north and south walls. Several slightly larger and more generously spaced postholes towards the western side of the structure suggest an entrance of some kind whilst the west side of the building appears to have been left open.

Portions of a crushed chalk floor survived within the structure's interior as well as two large pits which produced small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery. The structure and parts of the enclosure ditches were sealed by localised reddish brown silt believed to be the decayed remnants of the roof and walls. An Aucissa brooch dated to AD43-75 was discovered at the interface between this silt and the interior ground level.

Plans

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

Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut _____
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon _____
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural _____
- Top Surface _____
- Break in Section - - - - -

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land adjacent to the Intermediate School at RAF Lakenheath between the 25th of March and the 4th of May 2011. Further groundworks for and extension to the site were also visited on the 30th of January 2012. The work was carried out ahead of the construction of a new school gym and followed an archaeological evaluation carried out in November 2010. The excavation was carried out to a verbal brief supplied by Judith Plouviez Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team. The fieldwork was carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team.

The preceding evaluation (SCCAS Report No. 2010/222) consisted of a single 30m trench running east-west across the development area (Fig. 2). The evaluation identified a single undated ditch running north-south across the trench and a soil profile that consisted of 0.8m of grey-sands and modern topsoil.

The mechanical stripping of an extension to the site was also monitored on the 30th of January 2012. The monitoring identified the full extent of pit 0228 and more of the ditches identified and recorded during the excavation. Two discrete pits (0501 and 0502) were also excavated during the monitoring.

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site is located at on the western edge of the RAF Lakenheath, at TL 7267 8024 adjacent to the Intermediate School.

2.2 Geology and topography

The natural geology within the development area consists of deep sandy soils lying over glacio-fluvial drift (Ordnance Survey 1983). The geology identified on site, into which the intrusive features are excavated, was very loose and pale greyish-yellow sand. The site remains as open grassland at the west side of the new gym development.

The site lies on the north side of a shallow valley between 10.77m and 10.07m AOD. The valley runs east-west along Brandon Street before turning north-east along Norwich

Road (Fig.1). The location of the site and its relation to the valley and surrounding topography is such that any structure existing on the site would have been easily visible from a wide area south of the site. Once the topsoil and modern disturbed layers were mechanically removed it became apparent that the archaeology occurred on a small promontory towards the western end of the development area.

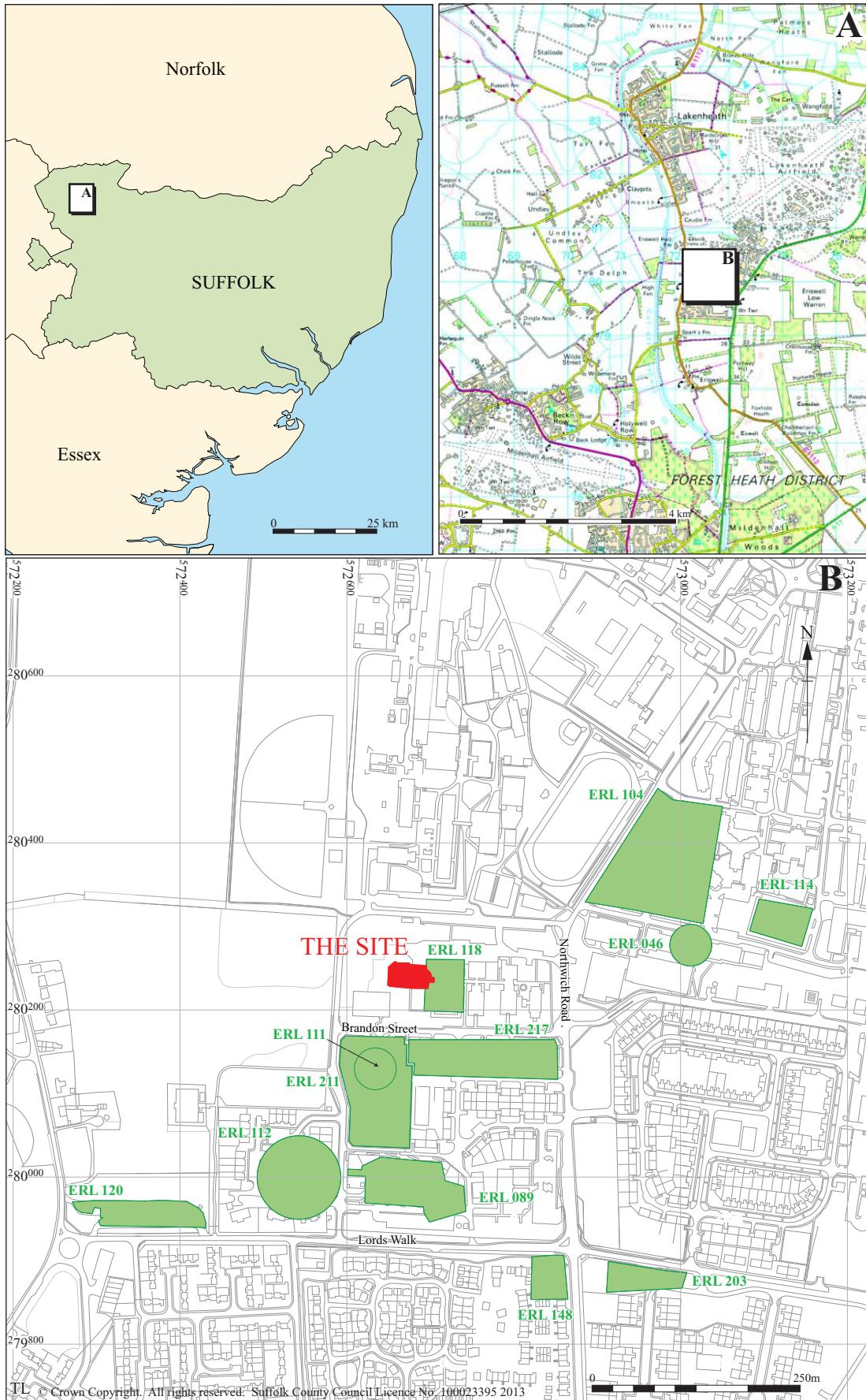


Figure 1. Location map with HER entries mentioned in text (green)

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

The site is located within the western extent of RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell. The airbase was initially constructed as a decoy in order to divert attacks away from RAF Mildenhall situated several miles to the south. The airbase sits on the western edge of the Breckland towards the eastern fen-edge. A high number of archaeological projects have been carried out across the airbase and have characterised a rich multi-period landscape that contains significant later prehistoric and Roman activity.

The site lies c.375m north of 'Lord's Walk', a former public road now enclosed within the perimeter of the Base, running east to west along the 15m contour, just below the prow of a north facing slope. Archaeological excavation alongside this (ERL 089 and ERL 120) identified evidence of an early trackway (although the evidence suggests that the location was not entirely fixed) roughly reflecting the line of Lord's Walk, the most complete length of which was dated, by pottery, to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. A series of gateways and enclosures associated with this suggest that it represents a droveway for managing livestock as it was moved between the high chalk heath and fertile fen-edge pasture (Caruth 2003). The origins of this droveway are not determined. Two large Early Bronze Age ring ditches, likely to pre-date the droveway, have been excavated (ERL 148 and 203, Craven 2012) immediately to the south of it.

To the immediate north of the droveway and enclosures, further evidence points to settlement in the earlier Roman period with Roman remains on both sides of the shallow valley on which the site lies. An excavation (ERL 217) and several monitoring projects (ERL 111, 112, 142, 211 and 212) have recorded extensive evidence including two structures, refuse pits and field systems. ERL 211 contained a horizon dated to the 2nd and 3rd Centuries AD whilst ERL 217 was predominantly dated to the Late Iron/early Roman transition period. 30m east of the development area evaluation and monitoring project ERL 118 identified a Late Iron Age/early Roman archaeological horizon within the footprint for an extension to the Intermediate School. The horizon contained several ditches and rectangular pits containing occasional pottery sherds dated to the 1st century AD.

670m north of the site is a large, dense, Roman settlement characterised by rectilinear enclosures and trackways, covering at least 20ha and focussed around a natural spring

at Caudle Head. Occupation here dates from the Late Iron Age and is contemporary with the settlement around the current site, but it continues to the end of the 4th or into the early 5th centuries AD.

Three large Early Anglo-Saxon burial groups (ERL 046, 104 and 114) lie c. 350m north-east of the site, and settlement extends in a band north of the cemeteries. Evidence for at least one Bronze Age burial mound was identified amongst these later burials. It is notable that the sites of all three Bronze Age burial mounds can be observed from the current site, and that it is probable that these would all have been upstanding monuments during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period.

There is evidence of agricultural activity from the prehistoric to at least the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (8th-9th centuries) across the site. By the fourteenth century much of the area, including that of the current site, was enclosed within Lakenheath and Eriswell rabbit warrens, land-use that survived into the 20th century.

3. Methodology

The site was stripped with a 360 degree mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket under the supervision of an SCC archaeologist. The development area was mechanically excavated to the archaeological level from the eastern edge of the site progressing westwards into the sloping grassland.

A portion of the mechanical excavation was undertaken without the presence of an SCC archaeologist which resulted in the accidental removal of a 2m wide strip along the eastern edge of the archaeological horizon. However, the eastwards declining topography minimised the impact upon the archaeological layer.

An electric cable trench ran north-south across the site and was left as a 0.5m wide baulk (Fig. 3).

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

archaeological features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20. Lower densities of features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:50 or with GPS utilising RTK corrections and set with a maximum 3D error tolerance of 0.05m.

3.1 Later extension

A further extension to the site was monitored on the 30th of January 2012. The extension ran along the western side of the original development area (Fig. 3). The monitoring recorded the continuation of archaeological features recorded within the development area and two discrete pits (0501 and 0502). The archaeology was recording using the same methodology as the excavation.

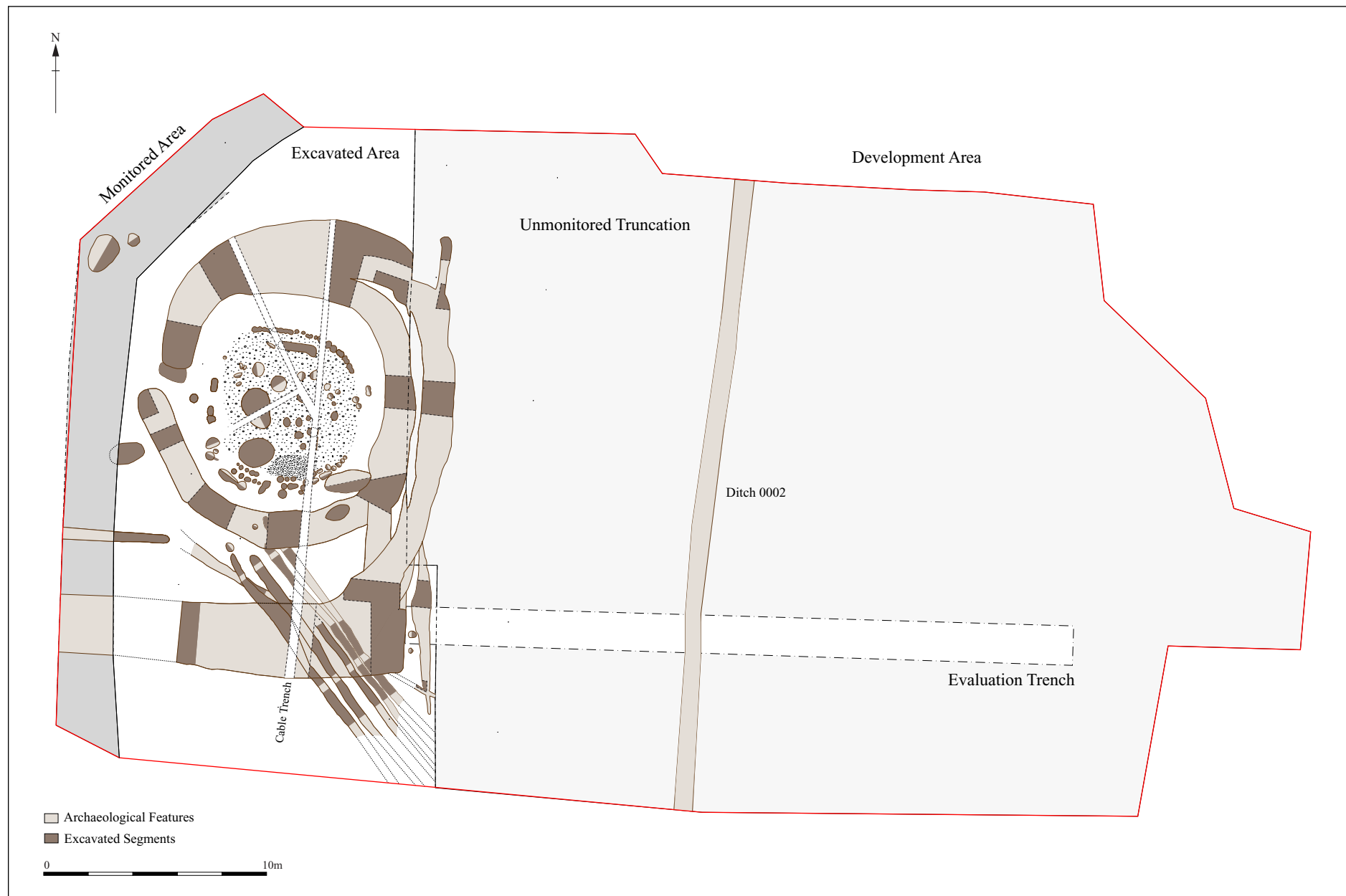


Figure 2. Development area showing evaluation trench with associated ditch and archaeological horizon identified during the excavation and monitoring

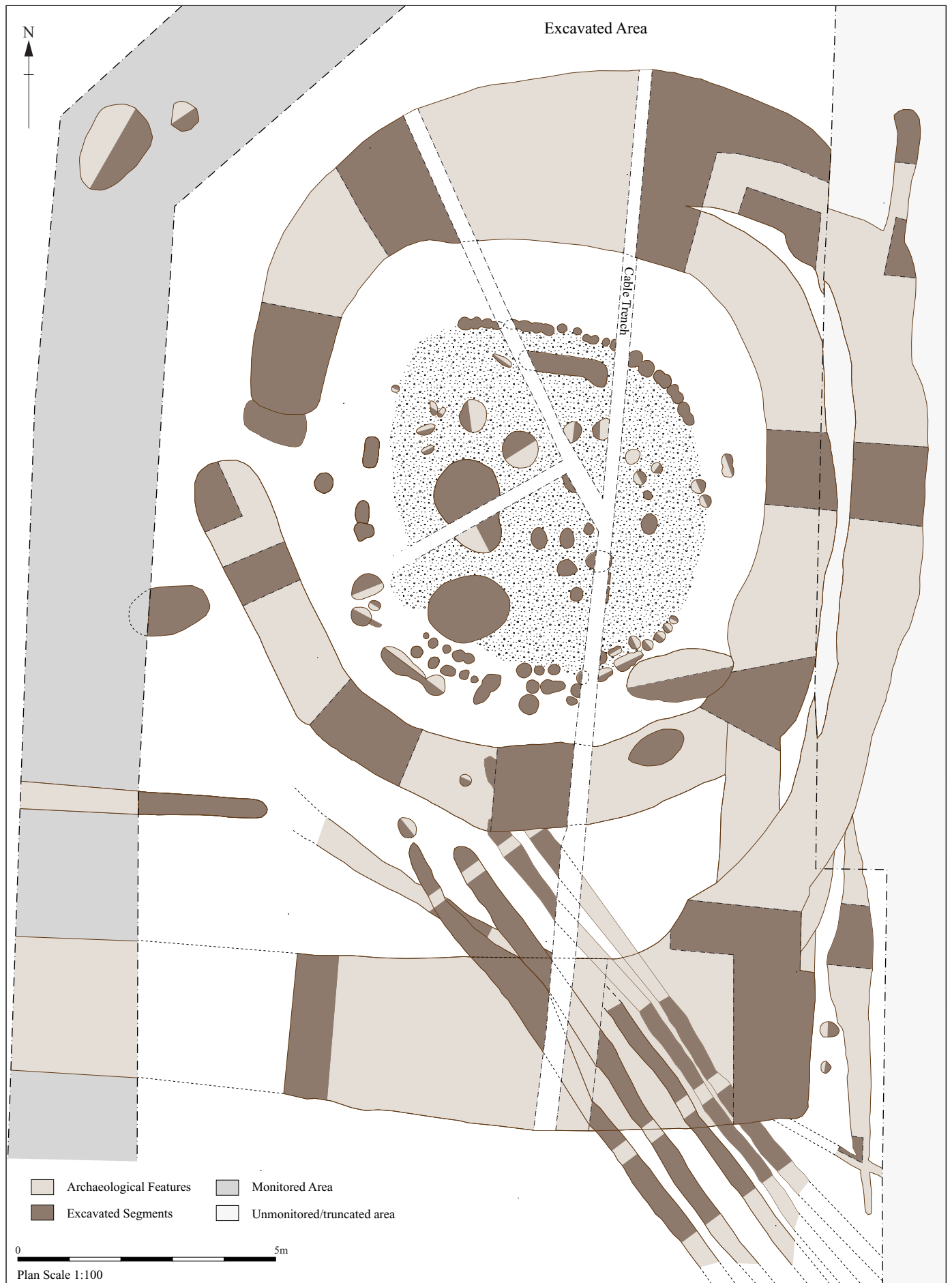


Figure 3. Site plan showing all features and excavated segments

4. Results

In total an area of 1433 square meters was mechanically excavated. A surviving archaeological horizon was observed towards the western end of the development area. The horizon included part of a penannular form ditch that was cut by a series of three ditches which formed a sub-rectangular enclosure (Fig. 3). Contained within the enclosure were ninety-four structural features belonging to the walls and interior features of a sub-circular structure measuring approximately 6.4m by 6m (Fig. 4). A crushed chalk floor was present within the northern extents of the building (Fig. 5). Two large pits (0170 and 0261) were also discovered within the interior that may be large postholes. A third pit (0274) was located under the crushed chalk floor (Fig. 5).

The area containing the archaeology was situated at the top of a relatively abrupt western incline in the natural level that increased from 9.63m AOD at the centre of the development area (Fig. 1) to 10.27m AOD towards the western end of the area (Pl. 1). The rise in the geology had a smooth and consistent gradient that is likely to represent a naturally occurring incline rather than the results of modern truncation, although such disturbance is certainly present towards the eastern extent of the development area. The increase in elevation is partly responsible for the removal of the eastern extent of the archaeological horizon during the initial stages of unmonitored machining (Pl. 3).

Due to the narrow date range of the recovered finds and the lack of a direct stratigraphic relationship between the structure and the various ditch systems the results of the excavation have been arranged, primarily, by feature groups with individual groups organised stratigraphically where applicable.

The ditch systems, and their stratigraphic relationships, are described within Section 4.1 followed by all structural features in Section 4.2. The non-structural features and layers contained within the building are described in Sections 4.3 and 4.4 respectively, whilst layers sealing the ditch systems and features related to the building are set out in Section 4.5. All other features either outside of the enclosed areas or unrelated to the structure and ditch systems are explained in 4.6.

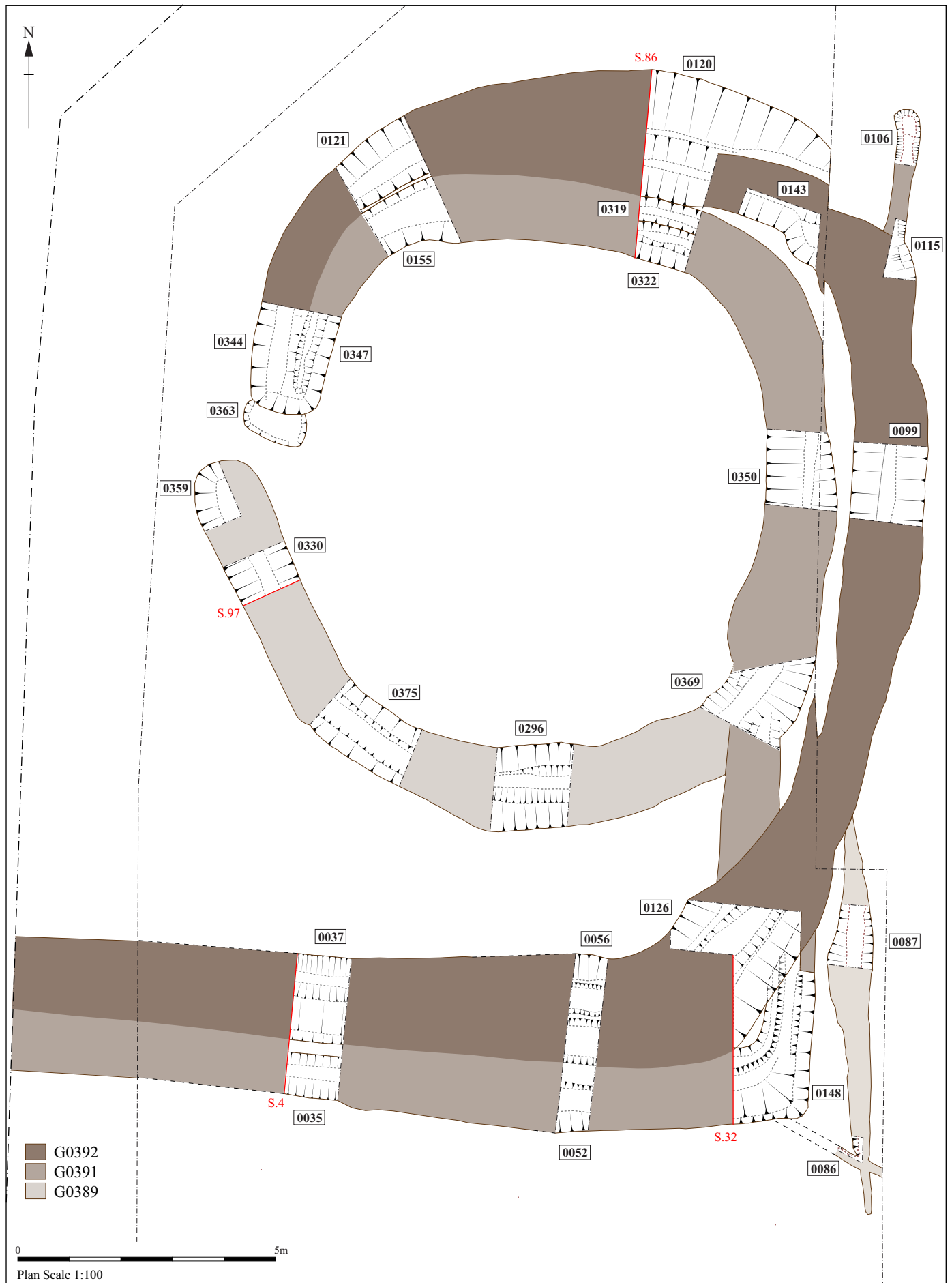


Figure 3. Ditch 0389, 0391 and 0392 with excavated segments

4.1 Ditches 0389, 0390, 0391 and 0392

A section of a possible penannular ring ditch (0389) was cut by a series of three ditches (0390, 0391 and 0392) creating a sub-rectangular enclosure of 14.1m (east-west) by 8.8m (north-south) with a large opening at the south-west side (Fig. 3).

Penannular ditch 0389

This feature was the earliest ditch related to the central structure. The ditch appeared to have a curvilinear plan approximately 12.9m in length with a terminus at its western end. The eastern end of the ditch was cut by 0391 (Fig. 3).

Five segments (0359, 0330, 0375, 0296 and 0369) were excavated into this ditch including a relationship section with ditch 0391. The segments each contained between two and five fills that were characterised by having a silty-sand matrix of a variable brownish-grey colour and friable, soft compaction. Detailed fill descriptions can be found in the context list attached as Appendix 2 to this report. The ditch had a maximum surviving width of 2.00m (0296) and maximum depth of 1m (0330). The ditch profile generally consisted steep breaks of slope with steep sides and an abrupt break of base that lead to a narrow flat base (section 97, Fig. 8). A particularly good example was recorded in segment 0375 (Pl. 4).

Pottery was recovered, albeit in small quantities, from all excavated sections. The date range for this pottery is broadly Roman with sections 0330 and 0359 also having sherds more concisely dated to the late 1st century to early/mid 2nd century. Two cattle mandibles were placed at the base of the ditch in segment 0296 (Fig. 3).

It was not possible to locate ditch 0389 beyond segment 0369. It is likely that 0390 directly re-cuts the eastern and northern portions of 0389 removing any trace of the original ditch.

Ditch 0390

Sections 86 (0319) (Fig. 8), 4 (unnumbered) (Fig. 7), 10 (0054), 32 (Fig. 7) and 33 (0138) indicate a ditch preceding 0391 and 0392. This ditch is not visible as it is completely truncated by 0391 and 0392. The surviving portion of the ditch consists of a

narrow concave or squared base that is filled with a pale to mid greyish brown silty-sand containing occasional flint pebbles (Section 86, Fig 8.)

Although no finds were recovered from this feature it was identified as stratigraphically earlier than both 0391 and 0392 in sections 32, 33 and 86. Other sections (4 and 10) across ditches 0391 and 0392 suggest a third ditch but no clear relationships could be identified.

Evidence of this ditch in section 86 (Fig. 8), towards the north end of site, could also be interpreted as the continuation of ditch 0389.

Ditch 0391

Ditch 0391 is the third ditch in the sequence of intercutting enclosure ditches. Overall the ditch forms a sub-square enclosure which is left open at its south-west corner. The ditch emerged from the western wall of the excavation area running eastwards in a straight line for approximately 16.7m after which it turned a sharp right-angle northwards and ran for 14.7m before curving 90 degrees westwards around the structure. Finally the ditch ran westwards for 7m before turning fairly abruptly to run south for 2.9m and terminating.

Eight sections were excavated through the ditch (0035, 0052, 0148, 0371, 0350, 0322, 0155 and 0347). The depth of the ditch ranged from 0.35m (0322) to 0.9m (0350) whilst the width varied between 1.6m (0148) and 0.48m (0155). Half of the sections (0148, 0322, 0347 and 0350) identified narrow bases with steep breaks of base (Section 86; Fig. 8). Of these, 0148 and 0347 displayed particularly squared bases suggestive of some form of structure (section 32; Fig. 7). The final sections (0035, 0052, 0155 and 0371) identified much rounder profiles (section 4, Fig. 7). The fills of this ditch are light and mid greyish-brown silty-sands very similar to those of ditches 0390 and 0392.

Three of the sections (0350, 0322 and 0347) recovered pottery of broadly Roman date. 0322 produced sherds of a more concise date range of the early 2nd to 4th century. The basal fill (0349) of section 0347 produced pottery dating originating from the late 1st to early 2nd century whilst pottery from the second fill (0348) dated from the 2nd to early 3rd century. As this ditch is a direct re-cut of 0390 and partial re-cut of 0389 it is possible that portions of the finds assemblage are residual.

Ditch 0392

The final ditch in the series ran along the same alignment as 0391 and terminated at the same point. Sections 86 and 32 demonstrate that this ditch is a direct re-cut of 0391 and 0390.

Seven sections were excavated across this ditch (0037, 0056, 0099, 0120, 0121, 0126 and 0344). Generally, the ditch was found to be larger than the earlier ditches in the series with a width that ranged between 0.82m and 3m and a depth of 0.54m to 1.1m (Section 86; Fig. 8). Fills of this final ditch were pale greyish-brown silty-sands that contained sherds of Roman pottery. Notably, the layer sealing this ditch (0140) at segment 0120 contained two sherds of late 3rd to 4th century whilst excavation of the basal fill (0142) from the same segment recovered sherds of a mid 2nd to mid 3rd date.

4.2 Structural features

Ninety-seven features consisting of ninety-one postholes and post pads, a single beam slot and five pits were found within the area bounded by ditches 0389, 0390, 0391 and 0392. Sixty-seven of the postholes were arranged to form two walls marking the northern and southern extents and a western facing entrance to the building. The structure had a sub-circular plan that measured 6.4m north-south by 6m east-west.

The remaining features were located inside the structure. The majority of the postholes and post pads were concentrated towards the east side of the interior whilst the larger pits were located towards the eastern side – with the exception of 0302 at the south-east edge of the structure exterior.

The exterior walls were concentrated into two alignments that defined the north and southern extents of the structure. A group of seven larger, irregularly spaced postholes defined the western side of the building whilst the east side consisted of a large gap with some intermediate postholes that did not follow the alignment of the north and south walls. The postholes forming the walls were generally circular in plan with a diameter of approximately 0.2m. Profiles were generally u-shaped with a depth of around 0.1m. Examples of significantly varying dimensions or morphology are highlighted in this section.

Northern wall

The north alignment consisted of twenty-two closely packed postholes running single file on a sub-circular alignment with an additional posthole (0065) located further west along the original alignment.

Sections across the western end of the core alignment showed an asymmetrical profile consisting of an abrupt break of slope and base at their eastern side with smoother and more gradual breaks towards the western side (Pl. 5, section 25; Fig. 7).

Posthole 0065 (west) lay on the sub-circular alignment of the northern wall but was spaced 1.4m apart from the main group.

The postholes towards the western end of the alignments were recorded as surviving with a very shallow depth and it is possible that the gap between 0040 (0.06m deep) and 0065 (0.07m deep) is due to the loss of postholes rather than an absence.

During pre-excavation cleaning of the area it was observed that a change in soil colour occurred along the projection of the wall alignment between this gap (Pl. 7) that is likely to denote the original presence of a barrier separating interior deposits and exterior natural.

Southern wall

The southern wall of the structure comprised thirty-six closely packed postholes running in another curved alignment (Fig. 4). The majority of the postholes were discrete and varied in diameter between 0.14m and 0.39m in diameter and 0.06m to 0.28m in depth. The curved alignment increased from a single line of postholes at the eastern end to three postholes wide towards the western end.

Within the alignment postholes 0246, 0293, 0189 and 0187 are noted as having a fairly uniform size and semi-regular spacing of approximately 0.9m. In plan (Pl. 6) it becomes apparent that these postholes are also related to 0153 through their alignment and position at the south western exterior edge of the structure.

Western entrance

The western extent of the structure was indicated by a collection of seven postholes (0058, 0076, 0112, 0114, 0151, 0153 and 0326) of a larger size with elliptical plans and greater spacing than the postholes forming the walls. The features follow a north-south alignment (Fig. 4) with posthole 0058 lying just outside the alignment. The group was filled with the common pale and mid greyish-brown sandy-silts that were free of inclusions found across the majority of features on the site.

Postholes 0076 and 0112 possess more elliptical shaped plans than the rest of the group and each contained a large piece of two different millstone grit quernstones (Small finds 1003 and 1003). The quernstone pieces had been placed in each posthole so that their upper surface lay flat.

Eastern entrance

Opposite the western entrance there was a 3.7m wide gap between postholes 0197 and 0236 (Section 58; Fig. 7). Unlike the gap observed at the north-west extent of the structure these postholes had survived to a more appreciable depth of 0.12m and 0.1m respectively ruling out the possibility of truncated intermediate postholes. The subtle colour change observed at the east entrance was also noted in this area by excavators during the cleaning stage of the excavation – albeit to a lesser degree.

Postholes 0238, 0240, 0242 and 0244 were located within the gap but did not lie along the projected alignment established by the northern and southern walls. It is more likely that they are related to the interior features on the eastern side of the building.

Interior structural features

Seventeen postholes, eight post-pads and a single possible beam slot were identified within the structure. It is unclear whether these features were part of a separate inner structure or belong to the overall structure.

The majority of structural features were located towards the eastern half of the interior; Thirteen of the postholes (0176, 0180, 0182, 0238, 0249, 0240, 0242, 0244, 0251, 0257, 0300, 0377 and 0379) and seven post-pads (0172, 0174, 0184, 0186, 0191, 0253, 0255) were located in close proximity to each other. The postholes were circular in plan with u-shaped profiles that varied in size between 0.22m and 0.36m in diameter and 0.14m to 0.24m in depth (section 42; Fig. 7) and were filled with mid greyish-brown silt-sands that contained moderate inclusions of chalk stones. The post pads had elliptical plans and much shallower profiles than the postholes. The post pads contained notably higher concentrations of chalk pebbles.

Another small collection of structural features was located towards the north-west quadrant of the structure's interior. The group consisted of four small postholes and a single post-pad. The postholes (0129, 0127, 0133 and 0135) were in close proximity to each other and were cut into the top of a crushed chalk layer (0161). The post-pad (0131) lay slightly to the north-east of the group outside of the chalk floor.

A linear feature (0177), interpreted as a beam slot, ran east-west for 1.7m towards at the northern end of the building (Fig. 4, section 35; Fig. 7). The slot was filled with a fairly loose greyish-brown silty-sand containing unsorted flint pebbles. The chalk floor (0161) was recorded lying partly over the southern half of the slot.

4.3 Pits inside structure

Four pits were observed in the western half of the structure's interior.

Pit/Posthole 0170

Feature 0170 was a large pit located towards the south-west corner of the building interior cut through layer 0276. The pit contained seven fills (Section 36; Fig. 7). The main fills (0168 and 0169) and smaller deposits 0165 and 0166 were the common pale to mid greyish brown silty-sands identified in the majority of the features. The remaining three smaller deposits towards the top of the feature comprised a burnt layer (0167), reddish burnt clay (0163) and compacted unfired clay (0164). Two sherds dating to the Late Iron Age and between the Late Iron Age and AD 60/70 were recovered from the pit which also contained a good assemblage of animal bone including pieces of a cattle mandible with evidence of butchery. High deposits of calculus were identified on the cattle teeth that are generally associated with older animals fed on dried diets.

The steep profile and steep boundary between 0168 and 0169 could be interpreted as a post-pipe within a large posthole. However the upper fills sealing 0168 and 0169 suggest that this is not the case and that the lower fills represent two depositional events of large volumes of spoil.

Pit 0261/0264

Another large pit was identified approximately 0.44m north of pit 0170. The pit was located slightly west of the central point of the structure and had a slightly irregular oval plan with a steep sided u-shaped profile. The pit measured 1.9m by 1.27m and a depth of 0.5m. A small quantity of pottery sherds were recovered from the mid greyish-brown silty-sand upper fill (0262). These comprised two sherds of a broadly Roman date and four sherds dating from the Late Iron Age to *circa* AD 60/70. The same fill also contained an animal bone assemblage that included cattle cervical vertebrae with more evidence of butchery.

A layer of semi-burnt clay recorded as 0022 and 0265 was present on top of the pit and this was interpreted on site as being the final fill. There is a possibility that this clay is a later, unrelated deposit.

Pit 0267

A circular pit was identified inside the extent of the building under the chalk floor (0161). The pit had a diameter of 0.72m and depth of 0.23m. Two small and abraded sherds of pottery were found in the top fill (0268) of this pit. One of the sherds is described as being broadly Roman in date whilst the second is a very small fragment that was produced between the Late Bronze Age and Early/middle Iron Age.

Pit 0274

The final feature identified within the building was a slightly irregularly shaped, oval pit with a diameter of 0.68m and a depth of 0.12m. The pit initially appeared as a layer of burnt clay cutting the chalk floor. This burning is possibly *in-situ* as heat affected natural sands were noted at the edges of the cut during excavation. Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this pit.



Figure 6. Layers and deposits within the structure

4.4 Layers inside the structure

Chalk floor (0161)

A layer of crushed chalk was identified towards the northern end of the structure interior (Fig. 5). The chalk had an irregular plan and covered an area of approximately 3.7m (east-west) by 1.4m. Initially interpreted as a chalk floor, the deposit varied in depth from 0.04m near the structure limits to 0.11m deep at its southern, central portion. The layer was made of heavily compacted fragments of chalk with occasional chalk nodules (0.03–0.05m diameter). Four postholes (0127, 0129, 0133 and 0135) were cut into the floor towards its western end.

Traces of a similar deposit were observed in two postholes (0182 and 0251) and formed post-pad 0184 towards the central-eastern portion of the structures interior. However it is unclear whether this was separate post-pad material or redeposited after the post was removed.

Layers 0266/0276, 0162/0041

Two layers were identified within the extents of the structure. The layers had very similar silty-sand matrices and their boundaries were very diffuse. No finds were present within the layers although an Aucissa brooch (SF 1001) was recovered from the interface between 0276 and 0020.

Layer 0276 (also recorded as 0266) was a slightly silty-sandy soil initially identified towards the central-southern portion of the structure. During excavation it was seen to extend up to the postholes forming the southern wall of the structure. This layer was cut by all of the internal features and has been interpreted as buried subsoil that may have been slightly disturbed by human action due to the soft and sandy nature of the soils.

Layer 0162 (also recorded as 0041) was located alongside the postholes forming the north wall and entrance. The layer comprised clean, slightly silty fine sand. The layer was localised to the area covered by, and immediately surrounding, chalk floor 0161. It is likely that this context is the same as 0276 but has been slightly discoloured by minerals leeching from the chalk floor (0161) or the activities that were carried out in the area of the floor surface.

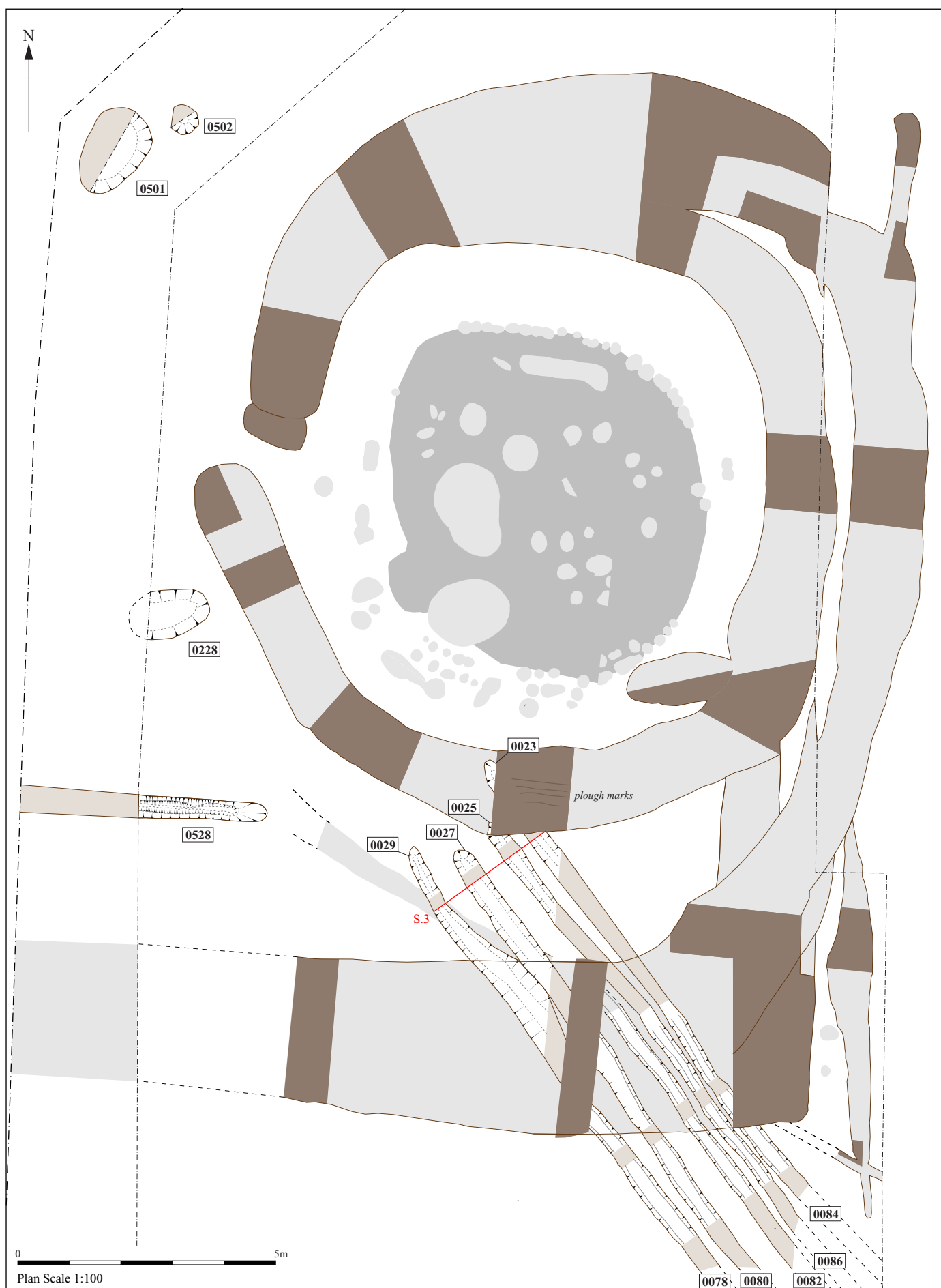


Figure 7. Shallow gullies 0086, 0084, 0082, 0080 and 0078, deep gully 0528 and pits 0228, 0501 and 0502.

4.5 Layers sealing the structure

Layer 0013 (also recorded as 0011, 0020, 0140 and 0149)

A layer of reddish brown sandy silt was identified within the area containing structural and enclosure features (Section 86; Fig. 8). The layer was a localised deposit that sealed the features within the enclosed area but also extended over portions of the enclosure ditches themselves, particularly to the north where the ditches were completely covered by the layer (Section 86; Fig. 8). A large finds assemblage was recovered from the layer that included over fifty sherds of Roman pottery that are generally dated between the mid 2nd and early/mid fourth century and a single sherd of pottery dating to the Late Iron Age to AD 60/70. A well preserved Aucissa brooch (AD 43 to 75) is assigned to this layer but was recovered from the interface between 0020 and lower layer 0276.

Layer 0012

A mid/pale orangey-greyish-brown silty-sand lay over the same area as 0013. The layer was stratigraphically over the plough-lines and formed their fill as well. Section 97 (Ditch 0330) shows that this layer is formed from a series of windblown sandy deposits with occasional intermediate windblown lenses of 0013 (Pl. 8). A small quantity of pottery was recovered from this layer which consists of seven sherds of Roman pottery and a single sherd of mid second to early/mid fourth century pottery.

4.6 Other features

Gully 0045 (also recorded as 0031 and 0086)

A single gully with a narrow v-shaped profile at its south-east eastern extent (0031, Section 3, Fig. 7) was recorded running west-north-west by east-south-east across the southern end of the recorded archaeology (Fig. 2). The feature quickly became shallower and was lost where it coincided with ditches 0391 and 0392, only reappearing at the ditches' northern edge, where the feature was cut by the group of parallel shallow gullies (Fig. 2). Layer 0013 ended before meeting this feature, therefore no direct relationship could be observed.

Shallow gullies 0078, 0080, 0082, 0084 and 0086

Layer 0013/0020 was cut by a group of five shallow gully features (0086, 0084, 0082, 0080 and 0078) running north-west to south-east across its south-west corner (Fig. 6). The gullies appeared to end towards the central point of ditch 0389 (Fig. 2) although it is more likely they have been lost through truncation as a continuation of 0080 and 0086 was recorded in section 97 towards the terminus of ditch 0389 (Fig. 3).

The gullies were filled with wind blown lenses of 0013 and a lighter brownish-grey silty-sand (0012/0338). This relationship was recorded in section 97 (Fig. 8) where the lower silt layer is recorded as 0339. A digital photograph of the section (Pl. 8) shows the gullies and the build-up of windblown sand lenses.

Pit 0228

This pit was located against the western edge of the original excavation area (Fig. 6). Its full extent was uncovered during the later extension to the site. The pit had an oval shaped plan with an irregular u-shaped profile. It was filled with greyish-brown silty-sands (0229 and 0231) and a thin layer of darker greyish-brown silty-sand (0230) which contained a small quantity of Roman pottery.

Pit 0363

Pit 0363 was located at the terminal end of ditches 0391 and 0392 (Fig. 3). It was initially recorded as cutting the ditch *termini* but this relationship was reversed during post-excavation analysis. The pit had an elliptical shaped plan and a concave section with a wide, shallowly concave base. The feature was filled with a dark brownish grey (0362) that contained a small assemblage of pottery of broadly Roman and Late Iron Age to AD 60/70 dates.

Pit 0501

During the monitoring of the eastern extension to the site a large pit was identified north-west of the enclosure (Fig. 6). The feature had an elliptical shaped plan with a north-east by south-west aligned longitudinal axis measuring 1.8m in length. The pit had a u-shaped profile with slightly steep breaks of slope, rounded stepped sides and a smooth/moderate break of base leading to a shallowly concave base. It contained a dark brownish-grey sandy silt basal fill (0503) and a greyish-brown sandy-silt primary fill (0504).

No finds were recovered from the feature.

Pit 0502

This small circular pit was adjacent to 0501 (Fig. 6). The pit measured 0.54m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.3m. The pit had a u-shaped profile that contained three greyish-brown silty sand fills (0305, 0306 and 0307).

No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0302

Pit 0302 was the only non-structural feature situated between the posthole alignments and the enclosure ditches (Fig. 4). The pit had an ellipse shaped plan with a shallow u-shaped profile. The pit was cut by ditch 0391, unfortunately the relationship between this pit and ditch 0389 had been lost during the original excavation of 0391. No finds were recovered from this pit.

Ditch 0047 (also recorded as 0087 and 0106)

A narrow ditch ran north-south along the eastern side the enclosure ditches. The ditch was cut by enclosure ditch 0392 and emerged from its north-eastern corner (Fig. 3). The ditch profile varied between a narrow u-shape at its northern end (0106) and a wider concave shape at its southern extent (0087). Deep gully 0045 was recorded as being cut by this feature.

No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Gully 0528

A deep gully was recorded at the west edge of the development area (Fig. 6). The gully had a deep v-shaped profile that narrowed considerably to a concave base. The gully had a clear terminus and is undated.

Ditch 0002 in evaluation trench

The north-south ditch found during the evaluation (SCCAS Report No. 2010/222) was observed to continue along this alignment. No further segments were excavated.

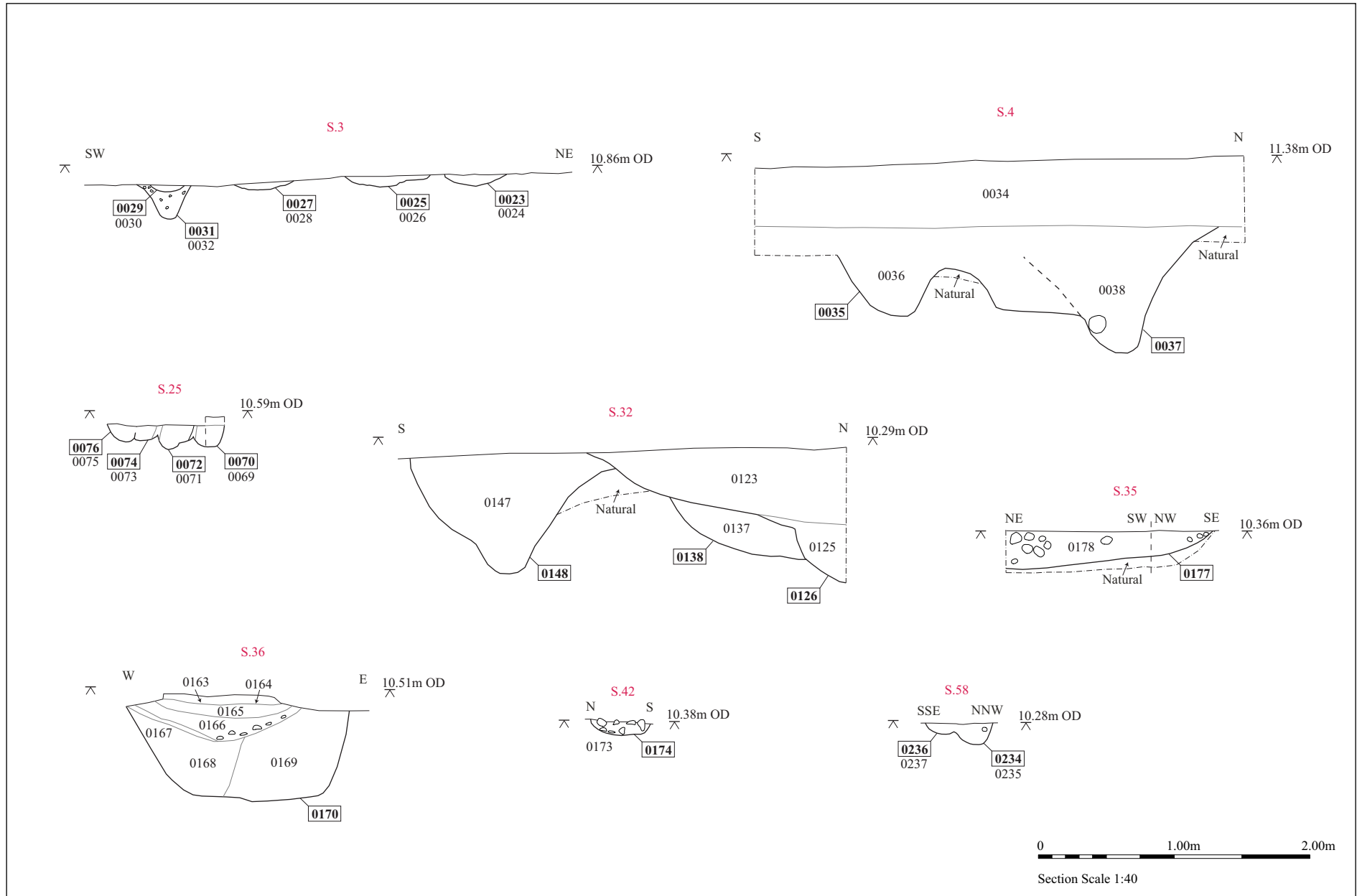


Figure 8. Sections highlighted in figures 3,4 and 6.

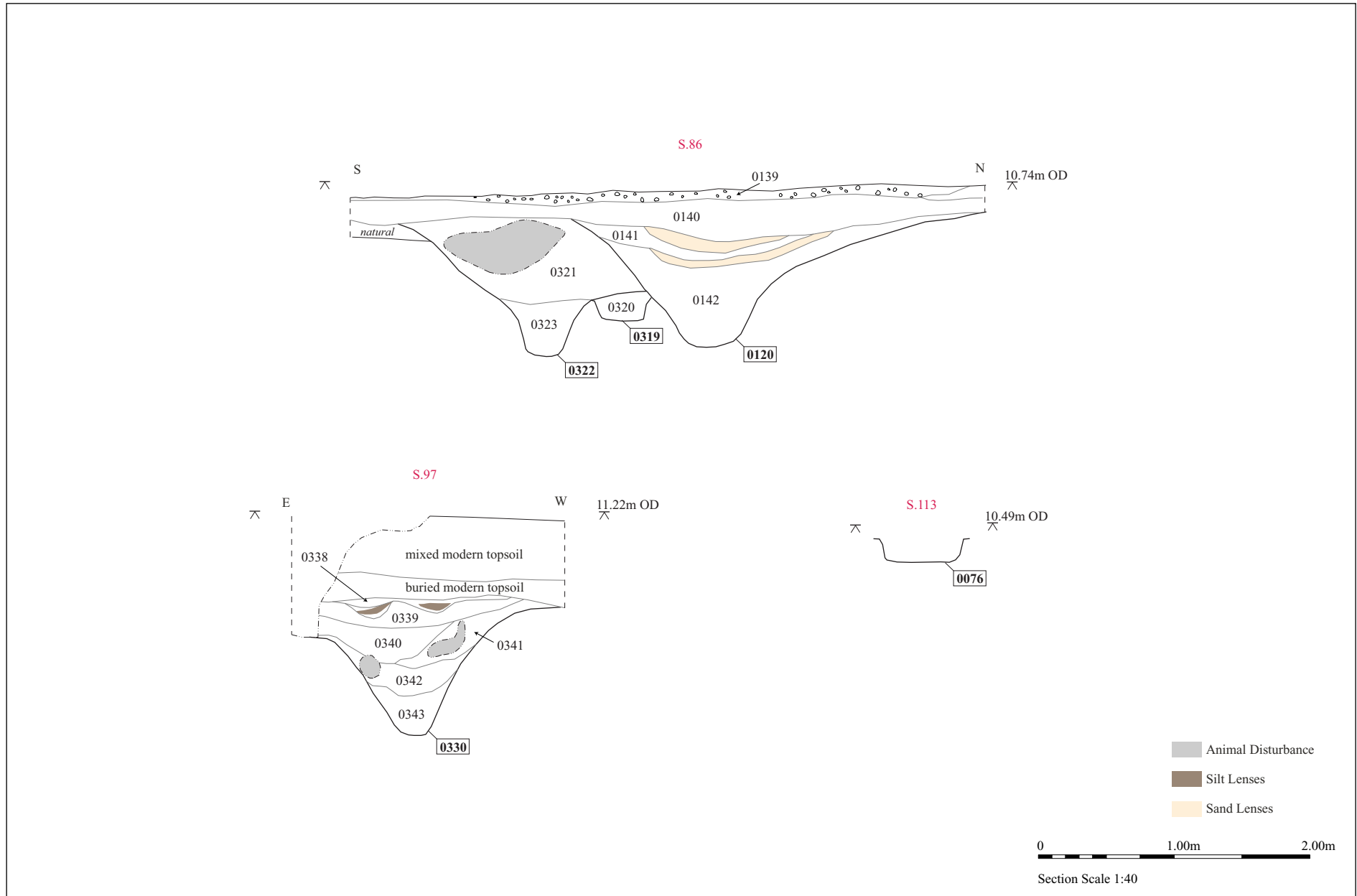


Figure 9. Further sections highlighted in figures 4,5 and 7.

5. The finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the finds and their quantities recovered from the excavation. The finds were mainly recovered from ditch fills (thirty-one), layers (eleven), pit fills (nine), postholes (five) and as unstratified (two). A full contextual breakdown of the finds can be seen in Appendix 3. Also present were seven small finds which have been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	484	6257
CBM	1	140
Fired clay	106	351
Worked flint	20	395
Burnt flint/stone	33	2057
Lava quern	1	23
Quern stone	1	237
Stone	2	1502
Iron	1	8
Animal bone	690	2142
Shell	1	1
Total	1341	13113

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

A total of 484 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 6257g was recorded from fifty contexts. With the exception of one layer and two pit fills which contained prehistoric sherds (3 sherds @ 6g), the remainder of the assemblage is dated to the Roman period.

The Roman pottery assemblage has been mostly recovered from ditch fills (twenty-four) and a small number of pit fills (seven), layers (thirteen), postholes (four) and as unstratified (two). The overall condition of the pottery may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded, although the larger proportion is abraded. The diagnostic element of the assemblage (rims and bases) is poor, with a total EVE count of 4.44. Most of the rims belong to very long-lived form types or cannot be identified beyond their general vessel class, for instance jars. The overall average sherd weight is

12.92g, however this figure has been bolstered by the large number of storage jar sherds in the Horningsea category.

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and assigned to fabric groups and an overall breakdown of these can be seen in Table 2. The codes used are based on the Suffolk fabric series (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service) and form types (where possible) have been catalogued using the Suffolk form type series (unpub). These classifications have been supplemented by the use of Going's Chelmsford type series (1987). A full contextual breakdown of this data forms part of the site archive and a version of this can also be seen in Appendix 4.

Prehistoric

Two abraded non-diagnostic sherds of flint-tempered pottery were recovered from layer 0149 and pit fill 0268 (5g). The sherds are dated from the Late Bronze to Early/Middle Iron Age. The sherd in 0149 was accompanied by a large Roman pottery assemblage, whereas the sherd in 0268 was noted alongside only a single Roman sherd.

A single body sherd of hand-made sand and organic tempered pottery was recorded in pit fill 0167 (1g). The sherd is dated to the Iron Age and no other finds were present within the context.

Roman

A total of 481 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 6251g was recovered from the excavation. A complete quantified breakdown of the recorded fabrics can be seen in Table 2.

Fabric	No.	%	Weight/g	%	Eve	%
Continental finewares						
SATR	1	Present	1	Present	-	-
RB finewares						
NVC	4	1	64	1	-	-
GC	6	1	34	0.5	-	-
WC	1	Present	16	Present	-	-
Regional coarsewares						
COLB	4	1	179	3	-	-
HAR	4	1	212	3.5	0.41	9
HOG	53	11	1333	21	0.37	8
HOGB	1	Present	20	Present	-	-
NVWM	1	Present	19	Present	0.06	1.5
Coarsewares						
BSW	74	15	588	9.5	0.79	17.5
BUF	66	14	1089	17.5	-	-
GMG	107	22	1251	20	1.17	26
GMB	88	18	720	11.5	0.98	22
GROG	9	2	97	1.5	0.16	3.5
GROG/BSW	1	Present	4	Present	-	-
GX	26	5	216	3.5	0.24	5.5
LOND	1	Present	7	Present	-	-
LSH	9	2	79	1	0.26	6
RX	24	5	116	2	-	-
SH	1	Present	35	0.5	-	-
STOR	2	0.5	102	1.5	-	-
WSF	2	0.5	25	0.5	-	-
WX	5	1	41	0.5	-	-
Total	481	-	6251	-	4.44	-

Table 2. Roman pottery fabric quantities

The assemblage as whole consistently exhibits abrasion and is overwhelmingly composed of long-lived coarsewares whose forms equally have a long time span. Many of the contexts contain assemblages of mixed date. This is due firstly to conditions on the ground during the excavation (the presence of free flowing sand) and also that the ditches, from which most of the pottery was retrieved, had been recut and backfilled at least three to four times. It should also be noted that many of the contexts contained less than five sherds and must be considered poorly dated.

Late Iron Age to AD60/70

This period is denoted by the presence of grog-tempered pottery (GROG), a fabric which straddles the conquest period. In total ten sherds with a weight of 101g were identified in five contexts, three pit fills (0165, 0262 and 0363), one ditch fill (0144) and one layer (0020). Most of these contexts produced Roman pottery, which may indicate a post-conquest date or, as in layer 0020, contain a spread of general Roman pottery. The only exception is fill 0144 located at the north-eastern corner of ditch 0392, although this only produced a single sherd of grog-tempered pottery. Pit fill 0363 held six sherds (72g) which all belong to the same platter (6.21). Roman pottery was also present in this context which again may indicate a post-conquest date, if it is

contemporary with the platter sherds. An Aucissa brooch dated from AD43-75 was recorded in layer 0020.

Late 1st to early/mid 2nd century AD

Five contexts can be dated to this period mainly through the presence of a single form or fabric. The first of these is posthole fill 0059 (2 sherds @ 42g) which contained a fragment of a 6.3 bowl, which is similar to Going types B7/C16 (1987, 38-39). Two fills in ditch 0330 (0339 and 0340) are dated to this period. The first held a single sherd of London type ware (LOND), whereas the second 0340 contained a 6.15 bowl. Similar parallels to this bowl are present in the Colchester corpus under the Cam 46/311 category (Symonds 1999, 470). Also present within the same context is a Hadham grey ware (HAR) Braughing jar. The form has a long lifespan (2nd-4th century), although this example seems earlier in that sequence, displaying a shorter neck and a less pronounced rim. Interestingly the jar has a warped rim and is probably a second. A Horningsea ware jar (5.5) within the same context may be contemporary with the previous two forms but may also indicate the presence of later material. The jar is similar to the Evans type 10 (1991, 40). Two other contexts are provisionally placed within this period (ditch fills 0349 and 0367) by the presence of West Stow fine reduced ware (WSF). Both are body sherds, one of which (0367) is decorated with circles. The consistent presence of the Romanising fabric Black-surfaced ware (BSW) in many of these and other contexts with later material is perhaps another indicator of early Roman activity on the site.

Mid 2nd century +

Several contexts (layers 0010, 0012, 0020, ditch fills 0122, 0355 and the unstratified context 0090) are dated to this period simply by the presence of Horningsea pottery (HOG) which is common in the area from the mid 2nd century onwards. This has a long life span ending possibly as late as the early/mid 4th century. Two 5.5 jar types were identified, similar to Evan's No's 9 and 11 (1991, 39-40). The other principle long-lived fabrics present within these contexts are Buff wares (BUF), Micaceous grey wares (GMG/B), General grey wares (GX) and Black-surfaced wares (BSW). The presence of a shallow bead-rimmed dish (6.18) in ditch fill 0142, similar to the Going B1.1 or 1.2 type, demonstrates some level of activity between the mid 2nd and third century. Furthermore body sherds of Colchester buff ware are present in ditch fill 0348, a fabric which is dated in Suffolk from the 2nd to early 3rd century. Finally a very small and

abraded samian sherd (<1g) from Trier (SATR) is present in the layer 0010, which is dated from the late 2nd to mid 3rd century. Several fabrics, particularly within the BUF category, appear to share some similarities with the HOG types and may be a variant of some description. These fabrics are often ill-sorted, with quartz, sparse flint and common red iron ore/grog. It may be therefore that HOG is slightly under represented within this group.

Mid/late 3rd to early/mid 4th century

Five contexts are dated to this period and these include layers 0011, 0021, 0149, 0233 and 0140, although many also contain earlier material, in particular the layers. The only identifiable regional Romano-British fineware in the entire assemblage was noted in layers 0011, 0149 and 0140. These are all colour-coats (NVC) from the Nene Valley (4 fragments @ 64g), which include an abraded beaker sherd (0011) with partial barbotine decoration and two abraded bases (0140 and 0149). Also from the Nene Valley (NVWM) in 0233 is a single fragment of a 7.3 reed rimmed *mortaria* (19g) which is dated from the 3rd to 4th century. Some Horningsea body sherds are also present within these contexts, some of which display combed decoration. Only one 5.5 jar (0149), which is typically associated with this fabric, is present although the bifid rim has most of the upper bead missing. Other pottery of a later date includes late shell-tempered ware (LSH), present in 0011, 0140 and 0149. Two jar forms (4.6) are associated with this fabric, one of which is similar in style to Brown types No 172/244 (1991). The LSH is in a poor state of preservation due to the shell being leached out of the fabric. The remaining fabrics within these later dated collections are mostly GMG/B types which contain a very small number of jars (4) and a single example of a grooved rim dish (6.19). The end date assigned to these contexts is based upon an assumed end date of Horningsea ware (Evans 1991, 37-38); however this is not certain and a mid/late 3rd century date cannot be ruled out.

Conclusion

The poor condition and overall lack of diagnostic features on much of the Roman pottery make comparisons with sites of a similar nature in the immediate area except in general terms only. However, the assemblage indicates that some form of LIA and/or early Roman activity took place on the site. Indeed some of the pottery from the nearby Intermediate School (Tester 2002a) is also dated to this period (ERL 118.) The nearby Child Development Centre archaeological investigation (Tester 2003) also

demonstrated a similar lack of finewares as well as a comparable date range of earlier Roman pottery (ERL 089). The assemblages from the RAF Lakenheath Housing project (ERL 111) and Thunderbird Way (ERL 211) both contain mid 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery as well smaller amounts of later Roman pottery (Tester 2002 & 2010). The assemblage fits in well with what has already been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the current site.

5.3 Ceramic building material

A single piece of Roman roof tile was noted in layer 0010. It is an oxidised *imbrex* fragment (140g) with a depth of 12mm and is in a medium sandy fabric with rare large flint (msf). Three sherds of abraded Roman pottery dated from the mid 2nd century are the only other find type to accompany the tile.

5.4 Fired clay

A total of 106 pieces with a weight of 351g was recorded in eleven contexts; these include four layers (0011, 0021, 0149 and 0376) three pit fills (0022, 0163 and 0268) and four ditch fills (0178, 0340, 0354 and 0367). With the exception of ditch fill 0178 the remainder all contained Roman pottery. A full contextual breakdown can be seen in Appendix 8.

The fired clay assemblage is mostly fragmented and heavily abraded. The best groups occur in pit fills 0022 (28 fragments @ 58g) and 0163 (41 fragments @ 181g). The predominant fabric is medium sandy with chalk (a version with common irregular voids is also likely to be the same). Most of the examples are oxidised and small areas of irregular-flat buff surfaces can be observed on some pieces. Only a single impression and partial rod mark were noted within the entire fired clay assemblage.

5.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table (a copy of which forms part of the site archive). The material was classified by category and type with numbers of flints, and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded as well as the condition of the flint

being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below.

The flint

Twenty pieces of struck or shattered flint were recovered from the site. Most of the flint is mid to dark grey in colour. Cortex, where present, is off-white to orangey cream coloured and of various thicknesses. Three flints are patinated pale grey or white. About half the material is quite sharp but a few other pieces are edge damaged to some degree. The assemblage is summarised in Table 3 and listed by context in Appendix 5.

Type	Number
core fragment	1
struck fragment	1
shatter	1
flake	12
blade-like flake	1
blade	1
spall	1
retouched flake	2
Total	20

Table 3. Summary of the flint by type

A small piece in layer 0013 is probably a fragment from an irregular multi platform flake core. A chunky fragment in pit fill 0303 with incipient percussion cones on one surface has a thick lumpy orangey cream cortex and an irregular shattered fragment which is patinated and may be of thermal origin was also found in layer 0140.

A small pointed blade in ditch fill 0032 has some damage to its proximal end but is neat and was probably struck carefully from a small blade core. Unlike most of the flint from the site, it is patinated. It is probably of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date.

Thirteen unmodified flakes, one of them a small blade-like piece, and a tiny spall are present. The flakes are mostly irregular hard hammer struck pieces of later prehistoric date. There is no evidence of platform preparation and three flakes have cortex on their platforms. One patinated and abraded piece in layer 0149 may be of thermal origin. Three irregular medium-sized broad flakes in pit fill 0303 have the same thick cortex as the struck fragment from the same context and although they do not refit, they probably came from the same lump of flint.

Two retouched pieces are present. There is a squat blade-like flake in the unstratified context 0090 with slight irregular retouch of parts of its edges and a very small fragment, probably from a blade-type piece, the distal end of which is missing in layer 0011. This has slight abrupt retouch of one side and of the proximal edge, and a small point between these two edges may have been utilised. It was probably quite a neat small tool.

Distribution

A small pointed patinated blade which may be of relatively early date, and a hard hammer struck flake of probable later prehistoric date came from the fill of undated ditch 0091.

Four irregular hard hammer struck flakes and a struck fragment, the similar nature of which suggests they are contemporary, were found in an undated pit 0302 located between the structures southern wall and the south-east corner of 0389.

The rest of the flint was found residually in the fills of Roman features.

Discussion

The flint represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. One small patinated blade may be of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date and a small retouched flake fragment is relatively neat in nature and may be of Neolithic or early Bronze Age date. The rest of the material is not closely dateable but the irregular nature of many of the hard hammer struck pieces suggests a later prehistoric date for the material; probably Bronze Age or Iron Age.

Almost all of the flint was found residually. A few similar pieces in one pit may suggest a later prehistoric date for that feature.

The flint from the ERL 214 can be seen alongside that from a number of other nearby sites where excavation has provided evidence for activity in the area ranging in date from Mesolithic to Iron Age and later (Bates 2002 & 2011).

5.6 Burnt flint

In total thirty-three pieces of burnt flint with a combined weight of 2057g were recovered from fifteen contexts, nine ditch fills (0046, 0107, 0123, 0144, 0230, 0259, 0298, 0354 and 0355), three layers (0042, 0149 and 0376), two pit fills (0262 and 0268) and one posthole (0243). Of these fills eleven contained Roman pottery.

Although the burnt flint has mostly been recorded in ditch fills, it is spread evenly across contexts although it is present in each in very small numbers. The colour of the flint/stone is variable ranging from white/grey to red/pink. The pieces are residual but are likely to have been used in the food preparation process. Worked flint dated mostly to the later prehistoric period has also been recorded on the site.

5.7 Quernstone

5.7.1 Lava quernstone

An abraded fragment of lava quern stone was recorded in layer 0140 (23g). The fragment is probably Rhenish, a type of stone imported to East Anglia in the Roman period and then from the Middle Saxon through to the post-medieval period. The context also contained late Roman pottery as well as worked flint.

5.7.2 Millstone grit quernstone

Three pieces of millstone grit quernstones were recovered during the excavation. Two were recorded as placed in postholes forming the western entrance of the structure and, as such, have been recorded as small finds. The third piece was found in layer 0376.

The first piece of quernstone (SF 1003) has a raised lip around one edge of the surface. There is evidence for grooving on the surfaces and the remains of the central hole can also be observed. The quernstone had been placed at the base of posthole (0076) with its upper side lying level, probably to act as a post-pad. No other finds were recovered from the posthole.

Another fragment of millstone grit quern stone (SF1004) was found in similar circumstances to the first in posthole (0112). As with the previous example SF1004 exhibits a raised lip around the edge of the upper surface, evidence on the surfaces for

grooving and the remains of the central hole. No other finds were noted within the posthole fill (0111).

The third fragment, recorded in layer 0376 (237g), has a depth of 38mm and is estimated to have around seven percent of the original circumference. Roman pottery, fired clay and burnt stone were also noted in the context.

5.8 Stone

A single context, layer 0140, contained stone that has possibly been worn due to some form of human action, for instance footwear (1502g). The context also contains Roman pottery.

5.9 Small finds

Identified by Ruth Beveridge

A total of seven small finds were recovered from six different contexts. The assemblage is made up of two copper-alloy, two iron and one lead object and two quernstone fragments which have been discussed in the bulk finds category. Only the brooch (SF1001) and coin (SF1009) provided further dating evidence and both date ranges correspond to those provided by the pottery assemblage. A catalogue of these items can be seen below, while a comprehensive listing forms part of the site archive.

Roman

1. A complete and well preserved example of a copper alloy Aucissa brooch. It has a wide, flat bow with a terminal foot knob. The pin is intact and in place. The bow has a central decorated ridge, edged with dots and each edge of the bow is also decorated. The head of the bow is further decorated and has two holes and the catchplate is imperforated. The brooch measures 16mm wide by 46mm long and weighs 6g. The brooch is dated from AD43 to 75 and was accompanied by Roman pottery, of which one sherd has a potentially comparable date range. SF1001 (Layer 0020).
2. A copper alloy radiate of Victorinus dated AD269-271. The obverse reads [IMP] C PIAV VICTORINVS. The reverse reads FIDE[S MILITVM] and displays fides with two military standards. The coin measures 1.5m deep by 19mm in diameter and weighs 2.7g. This example is the same as No 1403 from the Normandy hoard (Bland et al 2009). SF1009 (Unstratified 0500).

Undated

3. An irregularly shaped piece of lead, folded over on itself which is possibly a piece of waste. The lead weighs 6gs and measured 6mm by 21mm.. A small quantity of Roman pottery is also present within this context. SF1005 (Layer 0015).
4. A corroded long shaft of an iron object which is square in section. One terminal tapers to a point. It is possibly part of a hinge fitting or a small punch. The small finds measures a maximum of 16mm in width, measures 46mm in length and weighs 25g The piece is accompanied by later Roman pottery as well as fired clay, worked flint and animal bone. SF1007 (Layer 0011).
5. An iron square headed nail with a square section shaft. The nail weighs 26g and measures 26mm by 68mm. Later Roman pottery is also present within the context. SF1008 (Layer 011).
6. A single iron nail fragment (8g) was noted in ditch fill 0354. Roman pottery is also present within the context.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 2,142g of faunal remains was recovered. The assemblage is dominated by butchering and food waste, while the deposit of cattle mandibles in one ditch fill might be from a placed deposit of more ritual significance.

Methodology

All of the bone studied in this assemblage was hand-collected. No environmental samples were examined. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version described in Davis (1992). The following were always recorded: all upper and lower teeth, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, distal metacarpal, carpal 2-3, pelvis, distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneus, lateral part of the astragalus, cuboid, distal metatarsal, the proximal end of phalanges 1, 2 and 3. For all of these bones, at least 50% of the given part had to be present. Measurements (listed in Appendix 7) were taken where appropriate, generally following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC and metapodial 'a' and 'b' are recorded as suggested Davis (1992).

Any butchering was also recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn. A note was also made of any burnt bone and level of burning present. Pathologies and any other modifications are normally recorded, but none were seen in this assemblage. Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in Appendix 6 and in relevant tables within the report.

All information was recorded directly into an Excel spreadsheet for analysis. A basic catalogue and measurements are provided in Appendices 6 and 7, giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context and species. The full analysis catalogue is available in Excel form, which contains additional information and counts.

The faunal assemblage - quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2,142g of faunal remains, consisting of 539 pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. Remains were produced from twenty-two contexts, which consisted of a range of ditch, layer and pit fills. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, weight and fragment count is presented in Table 4.

Feature Type	Total Weight	Total Fragment Count
Ditch	925g	449
Layer	125g	23
Pit	1092g	67
Weight and Count Totals	2142g	539

Table 4. Quantification faunal remains by feature type, weight and context count

Half of the assemblage was produced from two pits of a Late Iron Age to 60/70 AD date, with pit 0194 yielding 200g and a total of 866g recovered from pit 0256. A little over 37% of the bone was found in fills with a range of Roman ceramics, 13% was recovered from fills of an uncertain date. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by weight, feature type and date can be seen in Table 5.

Date	Feature			Total by Date
	Ditch	Layer	Pit	
LIA - 60/70 AD			1066g	1066g
M-L1st			6g	6g
?L1st - E2nd	28g			28g
c.M2n	81g			81g
2nd - E3rd	26g			26g
M2nd - M3rd	117g			117g
L2nd - 3rd		64g		64g
E2nd - 4th	22g			22g
M2nd-E/M4th	111g			111g
L3rd - E/M 4th		8g		8g
Roman	283g	53g	3g	339g
Undated	257g		17g	274g
Feature Type Total	925g	125g	1092g	2142g

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal remains by weight, feature type and date.

Generally the remains in this assemblage are in a good but fragmentary condition. Some pieces from ditch fills show cracking that suggests they had lain exposed for a time before burial and were subject to weathering. Ditch fills 0183, 0281 and 0312 produced bone in a much poorer state from wear, resulting in highly fragmented and powdering fragments.

No gnawing was evident, although this may be due to the poor state of some of the remains and destruction of such evidence. A single burnt fragment was found in the Late Iron Age to 1st century pit 0261, fill 0262, which is likely to be waste from a domestic fire discarded with other food debris.

Species, pathologies, modifications – observations and discussion

At least five species were identified in this assemblage. Some remains were grouped as 'sheep/goat' and other bone as 'pig/boar' or 'dog/wolf', as there were no diagnostic elements that could distinguish the remains further.

A greater number of cattle bones were seen in this assemblage, with over a third of them coming from the Late Iron Age/1st century pit 0256, fill 0262. Sparse remains of sheep/goat and pig/boar were seen and several bones of equid were identified from three fills, although no equid remains were found that could provide any metrical data that could allow estimation of breed. Two canid bones were seen in a mid 2nd century ditch 0291, fill 0339. The bulk of the remains, in terms of the number of fragments, was too fragmented to be identified to species and could only be recorded as 'mammal'. Quantification of the faunal remains by species (NISP) and date can be seen in Table 6.

Date	Species					Total by Date
	Cattle	Dog/wolf	Equid	Mammal	Pig/boar	
LIA - 60/70 AD	16			42		58
M-L1st				2		3
?L1st - E2nd	1					1
c.M2nd	4	2		17		23
2nd - E3rd	1					1
M2nd - M3rd			3	155		158
L2nd - 3rd	3			7		11
E2nd - 4th	1					1
M2nd-E/M4th	3			5		8
L3rd - E/M 4th	1			3		4
Roman	2			239*	1	242*
Undated	2		6	21		29
Species Total	34	2	9	491*	1	539

(*includes 224 highly fragmented pieces recorded as 'mammal' as undiagnostic and uncountable fragments, but probably part of cattle mandibles)

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, date and species counts (NISP).

One specimen, a cattle mandible, showed a high level of calculus deposits on the teeth; these deposits may have led to the presence of periodontal disease which was also seen on the same jaw. Such deposits and disease are often seen in older animals or those fed on a dried diet, perhaps suggesting an animal kept close to home, rather than in the field.

Most of the ageable remains were of adults, although the cattle remains in the Iron Age to 1st century pit 0256 included juvenile bone. The cattle remains in 0277 included well worn third molars indicating an animal of at least ten years of age.

The range of elements included primary waste and good quality meat-bearing bones. Butchering evidence is relatively sparse, at least partly due to the poor and eroding condition of some of the bone, although dismemberment chops and finer cuts from removal of meat were seen. One skinning cut was seen on a cattle metapodial.

Possible ritual deposit

The most interesting faunal remains in this assemblage were recovered from ditch 0296, fill 0298. This deposit consisted of two cattle mandibles, a left and right, with tooth wear indicating they are from the same individual. The mandibles were discovered at the base of the ditch crossed at the distal ends with their proximal ends spaced further apart (Pl. 9). However, it is probable, given that the mandibles have both inner surfaces facing each other, that the whole mandible was placed in the ditch, possibly in an upright position with teeth upwards. Subsequent decay and periodical flooding of the ditch may have caused the mandibles to move into the position they

were discovered in, with flooding and movement lifting the flatter ramus, causing the bones to drift apart at the rear.

All teeth show well worn surfaces, which were worn down to or even below the gum line and the third molar is erupted and has a high degree of wear, suggesting a mature animal of ten years or over. Irregular wear was noted particularly to the front of the first molar and to the rear of the second molar, this irregularity was seen on both the left and right mandible. The corresponding wear on both left and right mandible would rule out tooth eruption irregularities that might cause uneven wear or a dental tumour that might produce unusual wear on one or more teeth on one side. It is possible that natural wear from age and exposure of the dentine in places caused the animal to alter its chewing pattern, causing more wear on some teeth than others.

Such wear in equids may be associated with the use of a bit, although this interpretation as cause for uneven wear must be used with caution. The early use of cattle as traction animals made use of the yoke, rather than a harness and bit, which was, as far as evidence shows, only used with equids, although this does not rule out their use with cattle. It is quite possible the wear, although quite even, has been part of the natural, but abnormal wear in an ageing animal. Even with uneven equid tooth wear, there is considerable debate over the cause as some changes may be caused by abnormal wear or filing (Payne, 1995).

Slight burning was seen on the occlusal surfaces, although no burning was seen on any other part of the mandibles, which would suggest the jaw had undergone some burning while fully fleshed (and therefore only tooth surfaces exposed), but the remains did not burn for any length of time.

Conclusions and comparisons with other sites

The remains in this assemblage are dominated by the primary and secondary butchering and food waste. Equid remains were seen, which are likely to have been for the primary use in transport; no butchering was seen on any of these remains, although, given the small size of the assemblage, it cannot be ruled out. The canid remains were seen in a mid 2nd century ditch fill; these bones may be from a wolf, but are perhaps more likely to be from a domestic dog.

The cattle mandibles from ditch 0296 do show uneven wear which may be due to natural abnormal wear or possibly the use of a harness and bit for a traction animal, although this is a cautious interpretation due to lack of parallels for this occurrence. The absence of the upper teeth and skull also prevent full consideration of the wear on corresponding teeth and the possibility of pathological evidence on the skull that might further suggest use of a harness.

Cattle were commonly used for ploughing and Varro (Hooper and Ash, 2006) considered them 'more profitable than mules'. However, the interpretation of the wear as being caused by the bit should be considered with caution as no other known examples are known from the Roman period, or indeed are any examples of the use of a harness and bit in the Roman period, as yokes were widely used for bovines. The slight burning and deposition of the cattle mandibles as an isolated deposit could suggest possible 'ritual' activity. Cato (Hooper and Ash, 2006) states 'after the sacred feast has been offered and eaten, begin the spring ploughing'. It is possible that this bovine had been used for ploughing and that this ageing animal was culled prior to the new seasons ploughing; perhaps this may explain the lack of other cattle elements as they may have been used in pre-ploughing feasting? It may be possible that selected parts of the animal were buried on boundaries prior to spring work. Evidence from environmental samples and perhaps the presence of spring pollens in the surrounding soils may help to strengthen this argument.

Cattle were the most frequently identified species. This larger number of bovine bones might suggest a greater dependency on this species, although given the small size of the assemblage, it is difficult to say with certainty. The general older ages of most of the bones would suggest animals kept for a range of uses, including breeding and traction. The juvenile cattle in the early pit 0256 may well have been a male that was not required for breeding and culled earlier for meat and other by-products. However, given the possible 'ritual' significance of other cattle material in this assemblage, a 'ritual' cull of a young ox may be possible, although difficult to determine in the absence of other evidence. The pathology seen is commonly recorded and has been seen in other cattle from the nearby Liberty Village at Lakenheath (Curl, forthcoming) and may well be attributed to a less suitable diet for an animal that may have been kept away from other stock in the field, perhaps for traction.

The range of species and elements are what are to be expected and typical of the average domestic site of this date range. The lack of bird bones or smaller mammals is likely to be due to the poor preservation of many of the bones found here rather than a direct absence of these species or a recovery bias.

The findings in this assemblage should be taken into consideration and perhaps reviewed in light of further analysis of the faunal remains at the nearby Liberty Village excavation (Curl, forthcoming), in which, initial analysis also suggests some 'ritual' activity.

6.2 Plant macrofossils

Rachel Fosberry

Introduction and methods

Twenty-six bulk samples were taken from Iron Age, Roman and undated deposits during the archaeological investigation. The flots from these samples were 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.

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 9. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the author's own reference collection.

Results

A full breakdown of the results of analysis can be seen in Appendix 9. Preservation is by carbonisation and is moderate to good. Charred plant remains were recovered from all of the samples and include charcoal, cereal grains and chaff elements, pulses and weed seeds. The charred cereal assemblage comprises a high density of wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains of which the hulled wheat, spelt (*T spelta*) predominates. This species has been identified by the numerous diagnostic chaff elements including glume bases and spikelet forks. Tentative identifications of emmer (*T. dicoccum*) wheat chaff

elements suggest this earlier form of hulled wheat is also present in low quantities, possibly as a contaminant. Other crop plants include barley (*Hordeum sp.*) grains which occur occasionally.

Charred weed seeds are generally rare in this assemblage occurring often as single specimens. Seeds of weeds found in cultivated and disturbed soil include Bromes (*Bromus sp.*), dock (*Rumex sp.*), rye grass (*Lolium sp.*) and knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*). Plants more associated with ruderal habitats, although they may also occur as arable weeds, include wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), campion (*Silene sp.*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium sp.*)

Samples from pit 0228 and ditch 0350 were found to contain evidence of wetland plants that can often found growing on the banks and water-filled ditches such as sedges (*Carex sp.*), club rushes (*Scirpus sp.*), charred leaf fragments and nutlets of saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*). None of the samples contain waterlogged material and is therefore likely that the charred material found within the ditch fills is derived from burnt thatch or flooring material being dumped in the ditches.

Discussion

The charred plant remains are dominated by cereals, namely the hulled cereals of Spelt and Emmer wheat and barley. These cereals are typically found on sites in this region dating to the Iron Age to Roman period (Greig, 1991). The wheat remains comprise both the cereal grains and the chaff that would have formed the spikelets. Hulled wheats such as spelt and emmer require several stages of crop processing and each stage produces a characteristic assemblage of grain, chaff and weed seeds as described by Hillman (1984). Spikelets of wheat are broken off of the cereal ear during the first stages of crop processing (threshing, winnowing and sieving) and are a convenient form in which to transport and store the wheat until it is required (Stevens, 2003). The second stage of crop processing involved parching and/or pounding the spikelet to release the grain. These processes produce diagnostic waste elements of chaff including glume bases and spikelet forks which are seen in several of the samples. The inclusion of a moderate density of charred cereal grains could be interpreted as separate deposits of grain that have been accidentally burnt. It does not seem likely that the grain became burnt during the parching process itself as no complete spikelets were recovered. Peas are less likely to be exposed to heat than grain as they do not require parching and so the presence of peas within these

assemblages suggests that they are deriving from culinary accidents where food is either accidentally burnt or swept in to the cooking fire.

Wheat seems to have been the principal crop utilised at this site. Barley occurs so rarely that it may be that it was considered to be a fodder crop for animal rather than human consumption and is thus less likely to have been accidentally burnt. It is unclear whether this site is a consumer or a producer site as only evidence for the secondary stages of processing are seen so the semi-cleaned grain may have been imported to the site from elsewhere.

The charred weed seeds are consistent with the final stages of crop processing in which the semi-cleaned grain would be sieved and hand picked to remove contaminating seeds that are of a similar size to the actual grains such as corn gromwell and brome. Brome grass seeds are often found in charred grain assemblages as the plants grow to the same height as the cereal crop and the seeds are a similar size to the cereal grain. They could have been tolerated as a crop contaminant as they are unlikely to greatly affect quality of flour. Other plant species such as vetches, knotgrass and cleavers grow in cultivated fields and would have been harvested along with the crops.

Saw sedge is a fenland resource that is commonly used for thatching and fuel. Its presence in only one sample (sample 21, ditch 0350) suggests a deliberate deposit of this burnt material with incorporated sedges and rushes perhaps after an accidental burning or replacement of thatch.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The samples from the site have produced a significant assemblage of charred plant remains, in particular the remains of cereal processing, which has the potential to add to the interpretation of agricultural activities in this region. Further study of this assemblage is recommended in order to investigate the nature of the agricultural economy as to whether this is a consumer or a producer site and the changes over time. It is likely that the land was more extensively farmed in the Roman period to produce a surplus of agricultural produce beyond the level of subsistence that may have been evident in the Iron Age period.

6.3 Shell

A single fragment of oyster shell (1g) was noted in ditch fill 0298. The fill also contained Roman pottery.

7. Discussion

7.1 Introduction

The evolution of the archaeological horizon identified on site can most clearly be seen through the stratigraphic sequence of ditches 0389, 0391 and 0392. These features clearly show three phases of activity beginning with the excavation of a penannular ditch (0389) that enclosed the central area. This area is subsequently incorporated into a more substantial system through the excavation of the larger and more angular in plan, boundary ditch 0391. This arrangement is maintained by a recut (0392) that roughly follows the alignment of 0391 and creates a slightly larger enclosed area.

Without a direct stratigraphic relationship or more concise dating evidence the position of the structure within site sequence is difficult to accurately state. The spatial relationships between the structure and ditches suggest three possibilities; the first is that the building predates all of the ditches and acted as a focus for these subsequent systems. The second possibility is that the structure and penannular ditch are contemporary, certainly the presence of the Aucissa brooch (AD43-75) within the building and the late 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery recovered from the ditch suggest this is likely. Finally, the structure may have been constructed as part of the landscape enhancement inferred by the excavation of larger ditch 0391.

7.2 Ditches

The surviving portion of ditch 0389 is the earliest ditch in the series. Due to its morphology the ditch was initially interpreted as the remains of an Iron Age penannular ring ditch although finds recovered from the ditch were dated broadly to the Roman period and the late 1st/early 2nd century.

The steep-sided profile of 0389 (Section 97; Fig. 9) combined with the soft, loose sand geology of the area indicates that the ditch could not have remained open for a substantial length of time. It is possible that the ditch is structural and that the steep-sided profile held some form of post alignment. A less likely interpretation of the steep

sides is that they are the result of the original excavator attempting to obtain as much material out of the ditch as possible in order to build a bank along the inside edge. The pair of cattle mandibles, oriented with their distal ends crossing, at the base of ditch 0389 may have some votive significance but the lack of further examples within the ditch suggests that the deposition is more likely to have been a casual disposal.

The small surviving portion of ditch 0389 makes it difficult to definitively state that it was originally a penannular shaped ditch but the alignment of ditches 0391 and 0392 are likely to be following its original projection to some degree. The unmonitored mechanical excavation of the eastern extent of the archaeological horizon (Pl. 3) may also have removed the little surviving evidence that may have existed

The ditch (0391) forming the sub-rectangular enclosure is presumed to follow the course of the original penannular ditch most directly and is closely dated by late 1st/early 2nd century pottery from several excavated segments. The earlier ditch (0390) was recorded across several segments but did not survive adequately to be plotted in plan.

Recut 0392 is dated to the mid 2nd/mid 3rd century and represents the final major activity on site. The ditch roughly follows the course of 0391 but possesses an irregular, more curved alignment when compared to the uniform, angular plan of 0392.

It seems clear that the original ditch (0389) and series of three ditches (0390, 0391 and 0392) have been excavated to create a central space which was subsequently incorporated into a larger landscape. Without a direct stratigraphic relationship between the ditches and the structure it seems reasonable to assume that the central structure was either contemporary or already in place – to a certain degree - during the original excavation of the earliest ditch (0389).

All ditches enclosing the structure contained macrofossil evidence of the later stages of wheat processing suggesting that the prepared materials were being brought to the site. Similar assemblages of cereal processing waste were found throughout features dated to the 2nd and 3rd century at ERL 211 to the south (Fig. 1). Ditch slot 0350 and pit 0228 also contained evidence of wetland shrubs (such as reeds) that were commonly

used as thatch or flooring materials, which could have originated from the structure's roof or floor covering.

7.3 Walls

The northern and southern walls consisted of tightly packed postholes surviving to a shallow depth. The northern wall remained as a single tier whilst the southern wall varied between one and three tiers wide.

Aside from being sealed by layer 0013 there is no direct relationship between the enclosure ditches and the structure. However, the spatial arrangement of the two events clearly indicates they are contemporary.

The shallow depth of these surviving postholes occurring at the same height as the crushed chalk floor suggests that the postholes were possibly dug from higher up, possibly into a raised bank created from the up-cast ditch spoil. No evidence of this bank was identified during the excavation but the fills of the ditches surrounding the structure contained a high sand content which might be interpreted as the slumping of this bank but it could equally have derived from other sources.

Several of the northern postholes were characterised by asymmetrical profiles that were notably abrupt and angular at the east side and more shallow to the west. Photographs of the pre-excavation plan and excavated section show this asymmetry is likely to have arisen from the collapse of the posts in a westward direction (Pl. 5).

An ephemeral colour change was observed across the archaeological level in the large gaps between postholes at the north-west and east sides of the structure. It is clear this change delineates the interior and exterior area of the structure. It is particularly noticeable towards the north-west corner of the building where the natural ground is a fine yellow sand and the interior level is an orangey-brown silty-sand (0276). It is unclear whether this change is evidence of a roof across the gaps in the wall or if it did originally continue but evidence of the postholes has since been lost (Pl. 7).

Although the southern wall is similar in length to its northern partner it is made up of a substantially greater number of postholes. As noted in section 2.2 (Geology and topography) the site lay on a south-eastern facing slope. It is possible that these

additional postholes are an effort to repair and halt the downhill subsidence of the structure. An alternate explanation for their presence arises from the transition of the original circular ditch (0389) to incorporating the structure as part of a larger enclosure (ditches 0390, 0391 and 0392). It is possible that the bank that the postholes were cut into was used to backfill the original ditch leaving the southern side of the structure unstable and in need of added supports.

The spacing and alignment of the postholes appearing towards the western side of the structure are clearly related to an entrance of some kind. Postholes 0076 (Section 0113; Fig. 9) and 0112 contained large pieces of millstone grit that had been laid flat, presumably used as post-pads for more substantial posts than those held by the smaller, shallower wall postholes.

The coincidence of the western postholes with the terminal ends of both ring ditch 0389 and later enclosures ditches 0391 and 0392 strongly supports the 'entrance' theory as well as their contemporary nature. A much clearer entrance/exit was located opposite at the eastern side of the structure. Buildings from the Late Iron Age and early Roman period, such as roundhouses, shrines and temple sites commonly have east facing entrances (Rodwell 1980, Greenfield 1963). Ancillary structures relating to the Phase III shrines excavated at Fison Way, Thetford (Gregory 1992) also displayed these similar east and west arranged entrances.

7.4 Structure interior

The remnants of crushed chalk (0161) have been interpreted as a partial floor. This interpretation is based partially upon the presence of four shallow postholes (0129, 0127, 0133 and 0135) cut into the top of the layer. The chalk is cut by pit 0274 which contained a burnt clay upper fill. The pit was noted to have an irregular profile with evidence of heat affected sands. This could suggest a hearth feature. The chalk layer also sealed pit 0267 which contained both Roman and prehistoric pottery.

It is possible that the postholes and post-pads concentrated towards the east side of the interior are related and could be part of an inner structure. However, no structure could be defined from analysing their arrangement.

A large circular pit (0170) with a steep u-shaped profile was located towards the southern edge of the interior. The feature may have been a large posthole as the steep boundary between the two lower fills (0168 and 0169) is reminiscent of a post-pipe. Pit 0261 had a similar steep u-shaped profile and was more centrally located. However, the fills of the pit have more level horizons. These two pits contained Late Iron Age pottery and are likely to be amongst the earliest features on the site.

Layer 0276 was recorded across the interior of the building and appeared to be cut by all of the internal features. The layer is likely to be a buried soil that was the original internal floor layer. An Aucissa brooch was found between this layer and 0020.

A brown sandy-silt layer (0013 and 0020) sealed the structure and extended partially over the enclosure ditches. Initially assumed to have derived from the remains of the structure, environmental samples were clear of analogous evidence. It seems possible, therefore that this layer was imported.

The group of parallel shallow gullies (0086, 0084, 0082, 0080 and 0078) running north-west to south-east across the site (Fig. 7) were cut into layers sealing the rest of the archaeological horizon (0013). The cuts appear to have been left open and exposed to allow the deposit of windblown sand (Section 97; Fig. 9). The features were initially considered to be ritual ploughing across the site entrance. It is more likely that they are wheel ruts of an infrequently used track-way (Andrew Tester *pers. comm*). Worked reddish sand deposits have been encountered across this area of RAF Lakenheath several times and been noted to seal Anglo-Saxon burials on nearby sites (Jo Caruth, *pers. comm*).

7.5 Roof

It is not entirely clear whether this structure had a roof or was left open. It is certainly possible the structure was roofed as evidence of burnt saw sedge, usually used for thatching was recovered from ditch slot 0350. It is also plausible that a portion of the interior postholes/pads could have been used to support a roof structure. The final evidence for a roof structure can be inferred from the colour change across the boundary seen on plate 6 denoting a covered area of activity and exposed exterior.

8. Conclusions

The four ditches identified during the excavation indicate two distinct landscapes occurring in a relatively short timeframe. The first is a small scale penannular formed ditch (0389) that contained pottery dating from the late 1st to mid 2nd century. The second landscape is shaped by a series of three enclosure ditches (0390, 0391 and 0392) that appear to have followed and removed the eastern and northern extents of the original ring ditch. These ditches comprised an original cut (0390) with two subsequent re-cuts (0391 and 0392) that create a sub-rectangular enclosure with a large opening at the south-western corner. The date ranges of pottery recovered from the series of enclosure ditches slightly overlap but generally progress from late 1st /2nd century wares at the base of the earliest datable ditch (0391) to mid 3rd/4th century wares in the layer (0011) sealing the last ditch in the series (0392). The fact that the later ditches follow a portion of the original penannular ditches projected course suggests that the original enclosed area was reclaimed into part of a larger enclosure system whilst maintaining the importance of the central area. The dating of the ditches and sealing layer 0011 indicates an intensive level of activity, complete with a shift in landscape arrangement and utilisation, occurring across a period that may be as short as two centuries in duration.

Within the area enclosed by all of the ditches was a sub-circular structure formed by two rows of tightly packed postholes with openings at its east and west sides. The building lay at the centre of the enclosed area with a fairly uniform distance between its circumference and the surrounding ditches. The spatial arrangement between the structure and original ditch (0389) suggests that they existed concurrently. Internal pits (0170 and 0261) contained Late Iron Age pottery and were cut through layers (0276 and 0266) that were bounded by the structure's walls (Fig. 6). Only pit 0267 appears to be earlier than the internal layers and produced a small quantity of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

There is clearly a relatively uniform gap between the structure and enclosure ditches (Fig. 3). Ambulatory passages are a defining characteristic of Romano-celtic temples (Rodwell 1980) and could account for this space. However, given the loose nature of the natural sands in the development area it seems more likely that that the uniform gap is a preventative measure to stop slumping sands from undermining the buildings walls.

At the southern side of the structure a number of postholes were cut into the gap between the structure proper and ditch 0389. It is suspected that these additional posts are secondary and tertiary attempts at stabilising the structure's exposed side. These stabilisation events add credence to the interpretation of a roofed structure as a collapsing open structure which could be easily removed and re-instated rather than a roofed structure which could be expected to be repaired in a more piecemeal fashion. The presence of a roof can also be inferred from the wetland remains, commonly used as thatching, recovered from in environmental samples from ditch slot 0350 (ditch 0391). A collection of postholes and post pad features were identified within the structure. The features were concentrated towards the eastern half of the interior. Although no internal structure could be discerned from their arrangement it is likely that they formed an internal structure or supported a roof.

A chalk floor (0161) was identified covering the northern third of the interior. Several of the post pads and a possible hearth feature (0274) cut this floor whilst two large steep sided pits, one of which is possibly a large posthole (0170), were observed beyond the floor's southern extent. Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from the two large pits signifying that they were some of the earliest features on site and likely to be the locus for later activity.

Dating evidence from the site suggests the presence of Late Iron Age activity (ditch 0389 and some internal features) superseded during the early conquest period with the construction of a larger enclosure that enveloped and repurposed the central area whose use continued at until the late 3rd/4th century.

Some shared morphological characteristics between this site and reported shrines or their ancillary buildings are noticeable and the precedent for Roman shrines being placed over Iron Age sites is well established. Rodwell (1980) lists Maiden Castle, Frilford and Hayling Island as containing circular Roman shrines that 'clearly derive from pre-Roman circular shrines'. Both the Hayling Island shrine and the circular shrine at Brigstock (Greenfield 1963) are noted to have originally developed from Iron Age penannular ring ditches, which were later converted to a Roman temple and shrine respectively. Clearly the lack of a rich artefactual assemblage limits the interpretation for the structure's use as a shrine but the commonalities between building shape,

entrance location and setting within a rectangular enclosure that has superseded and possible Iron Age penannular ditch should be noted.

The building's position at the top of a steep, south-eastwards facing escarpment would have allowed the structure to observe, and be observed from, a large area from the east through to the south-west of the development. Recent works (ERL 217) to the south of the site, in the base of the valley, has found evidence of Roman occupation; the inhabitants of which would undeniably have been able to observe the structure.

Environmental remains from the site consistently contained evidence of the later stages of cereal processing occurring onsite or nearby. The quernstones found in postholes 0076 and 0112 also suggest that processing of grain was taking place in the vicinity.

9. Further work

At a later stage the results of this excavation are to be included in a large scale publication of the settlement sites of RAF Lakenheath. For this publication several stages of further work should be undertaken. Notably this should include;

- Photography of selected small finds including the Aucissa brooch (SF 1001)
- Comparison of the stratigraphic archive with contemporary local sites containing similar archaeological horizons. A comparison of ditch 0389 with structural ditches related to Late Iron Age and early Roman buildings should be undertaken.
- Plotting of the site's location onto LIDAR data to analyse the structure's physical location in regards to the topography of the surrounding landscape.
- Further analysis of macrofossil evidence to aid investigation of the local agrarian economy

This further work is directly related to the larger settlement publication and will not need to be separately funded.

10. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Eriswell\ERL 214

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HRA-HRZ\HRJ 46-99, HRL 01-99, HRK 01-99, HRL 01-99, HRM 01-99, HRN 01-99, HRO 01-99 AND HRP 01-51

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

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The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Plates

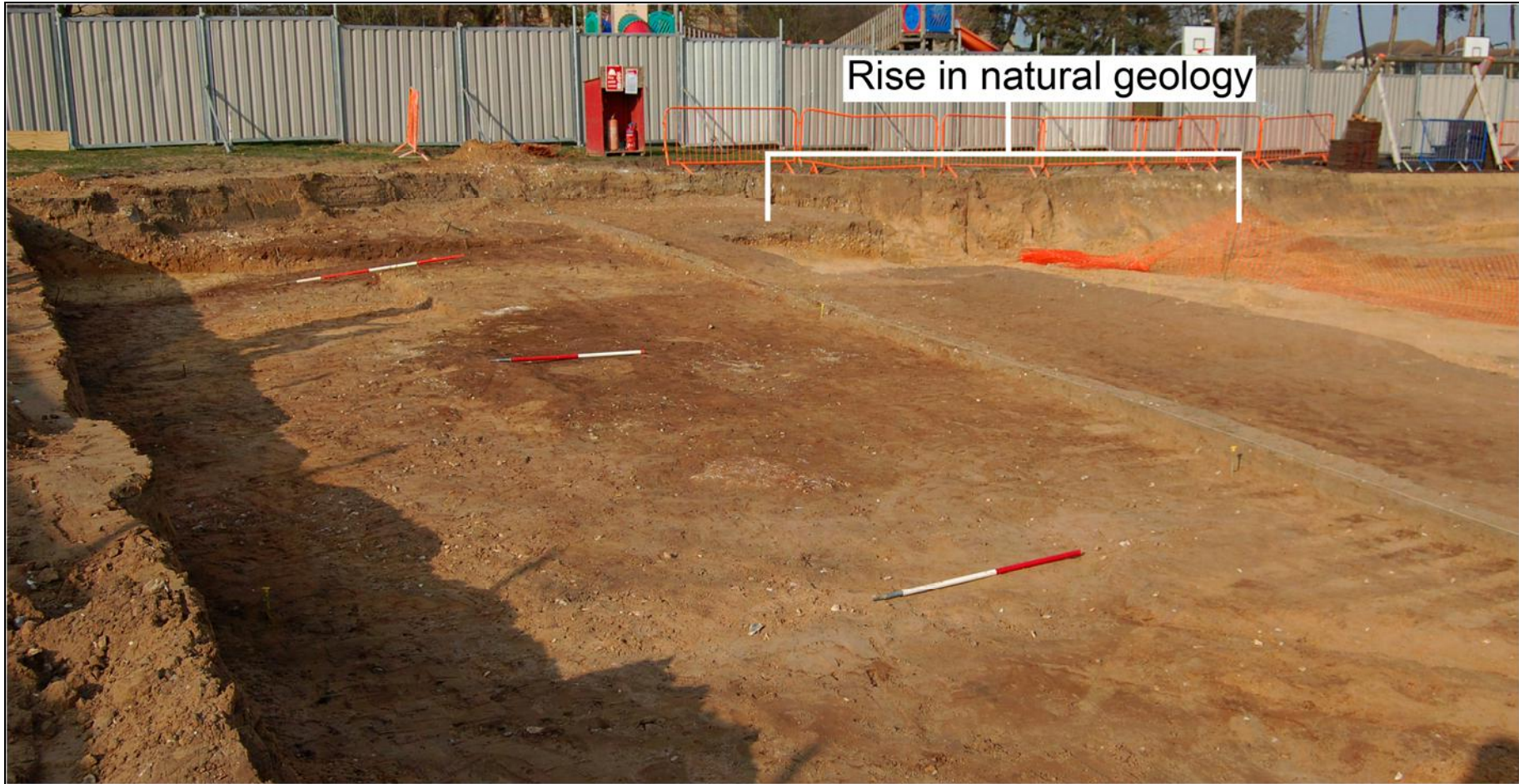


Plate 1. Area of archaeology with western incline visible in trench wall (1m and 2m scales, looking north-east).



Plate 2. Overall site after excavation (2m scales, facing east).



Plate 3. Unmonitored machining truncation (1m scales, facing north-west).



Plate 4. Segment 0375 (1m scale, facing south-east).



Plate 5. Asymmetrical profiled postholes (0.5m scale, facing south).

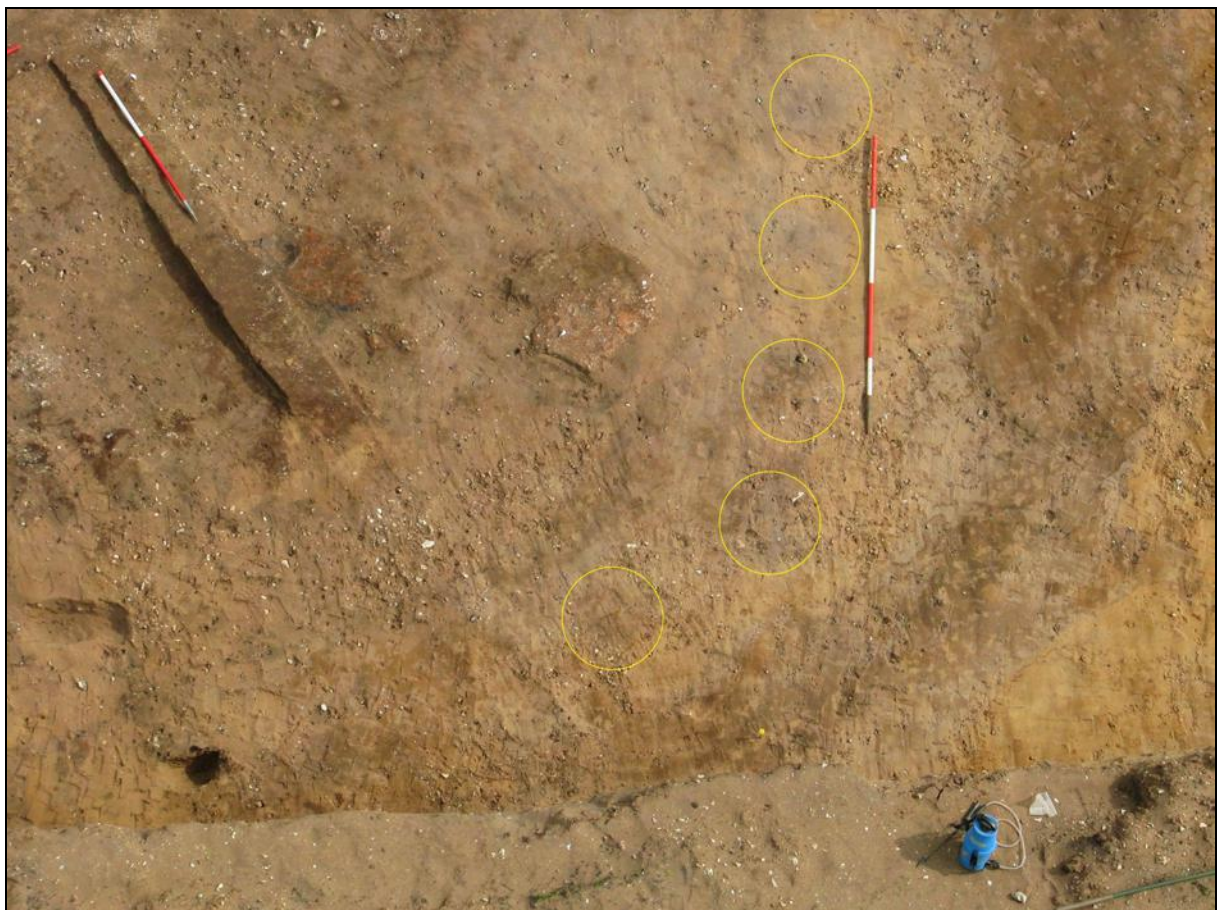


Plate 6. Large postholes at south-west corner of building (2m scale, facing east).



Plate 7. Soil change between 0040 and 0065. (2m and 1m scales, facing north east).

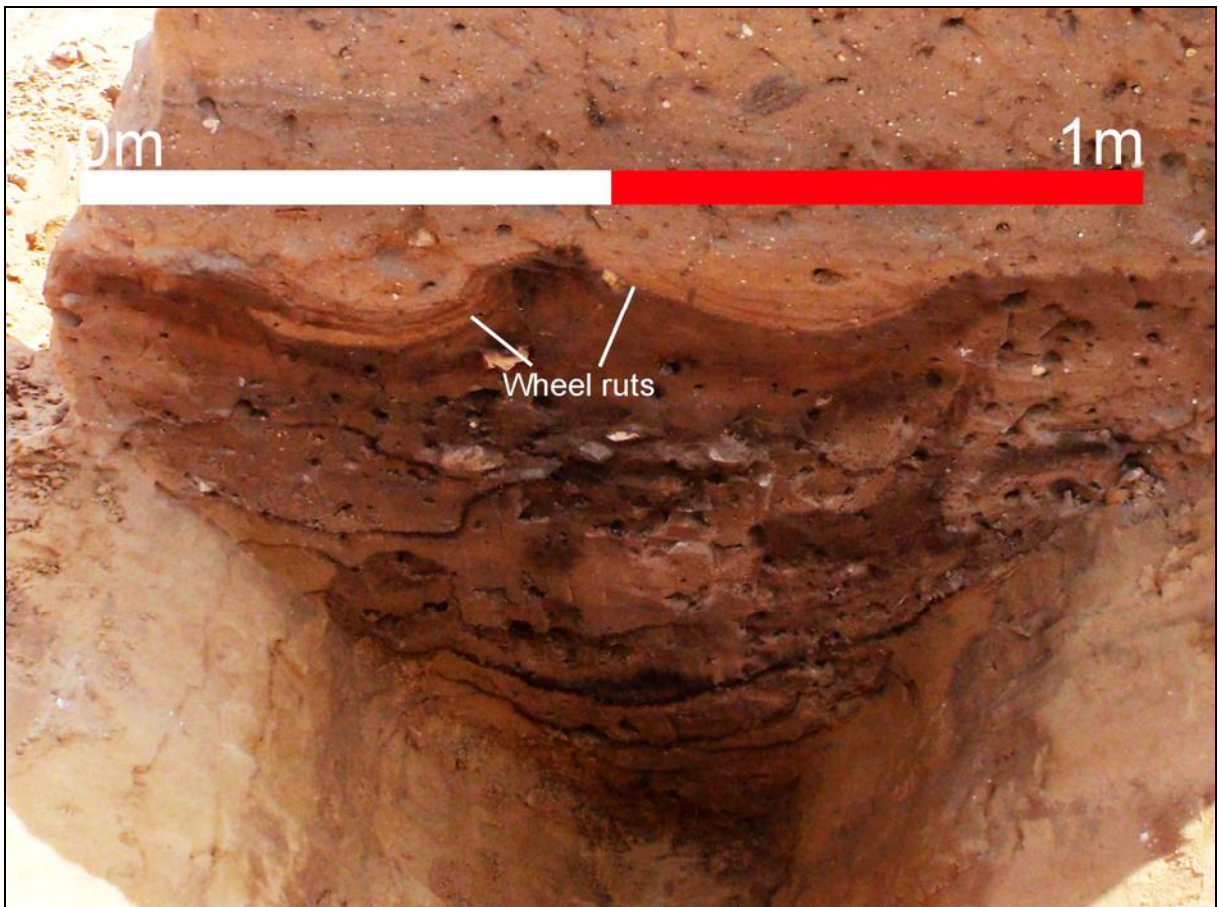


Plate 8. Section 97 showing wheelruts. 1m scale, looking south-east.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0010	0010	Deposit	Mid/pale orangey grey brown. Silty sand. Firm.	Occupation layer?/buried topsoil?	M2nd-E/M4th C
0011	----	Deposit	Mid/dark grey reddish brown. Sandy silt. Firm.	Occupation layer?	M/L3rd-E/M4th C
0012	----	Deposit	Mid/pale orangey grey brown. Silty sand. Firm.	Occupation layer?/ buried topsoil?	M2nd-E/M4th C
0013	----	Deposit	Mid/dark grey reddish brown. Sandy silt. Firm.	Occupation layer?	Roman
0014	----	Ring ditch	Darkish grey brown. Silty sand. Friable. On west side of outer ring ditch. Contained burning.	Fill of outer ring ditch.	Roman
0015	----	Burnt deposit	Dark greyish reddy brown. Sandy silt. Firm. Contained layer of burnt clay.	Burnt layer. Coincides with pit 0274. Top fill possibly?	Roman
0020	----	Deposit	Mid/dark grey reddish brown. Sandy silt. Firm. Horiz clear	Occupation layer?	c M2nd C+
0021	----	Deposit	Reddish brown sand layer removed from NW quad of ring ditch. Under 0012. Moderate amount of flints and chalk.	----	L3rd-4th C
0022	0264	Pit	Pinky red fired clay. Compact compaction. Occasional small chalk inclusions. Horizon clear. Top fill. Some orange pot and charcoal.	First believed to be structural but probably top fill of pit [0264].	----
0022	0264	Pit	Pinky red fired clay. Compact compaction. Occasional small chalk inclusions. Horizon clear. Top fill. Some orange pot and charcoal.	First believed to be structural but probably top fill of pit [0264].	Roman

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0032	0031	Ditch	Mid to dark greyish brown, loose/friable silty sand with some dark brown iron panning. Occasional to moderate poorly sorted mixed, small rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles (50x40mm). Horizontal clarity fairly good, a little indistinct in places. Single fill. Some yellow sand lenses in places - disturbance/slumping? Some very small friable pot fragments recovered.	Single ditch fill.	----
0039	0040	Posthole	Pale-mid brownish grey silty sand, oft semi-loose compaction. No inclusions, 1 pot shard. Slightly diffuse horizon. Primary/sole fill. West most of a series of abutting postholes.	Fill of posthole.	Roman
0042	----	Deposit	Pale yellow/brown with brown "pockets" of chalky, firm clay. Chalk nodules and flint inclusions.	Unclear - possible natural layer. Also possibly overlays natural.	Roman (?first half)
0046	0045	Ditch	Mid brownish grey, loose silty sand Common medium fragments of angular and sub-angular flint Rare small miscellaneous stones Unclear/diffuse horizon	Cut by ditch [0047]	----
0049	0049	Posthole	Mid-orangey brown, loose, silty sand Common flecks of flint Clear	Fill of posthole	----
0059	0058	Posthole	Mid brown sand Occasional small flints Single fill	----	L1st-2nd C
0064	0065	Posthole	Pale/mid brownish grey silty sand soft, quite loose Rare ang flint (0.03m diameter) Slightly diffuse horizon Sole fill	Fill of posthole	Roman
0071	0072	Posthole	Pale/mid brownish grey silty sand. Soft, quite loose. Rare ang flint (0.03m). Slightly diffuse horizon. Sole fill	Fill of posthole	----
0075	0076	Posthole	Pale/mid brownish grey silty sand. Soft, quite loose. Rare ang flint (0.03m diameter). Slightly diffuse horizon. Sole fill.	Fill of posthole.	----
0090	----	Finds	Unstratified finds.	Unstratified finds.	M2nd-E/M4th C

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0101	0099	Ditch	Light brown silty sand Hardly any stone Loose compaction Lots of iron panning	----	Roman
0107	0106	Ditch	Light greyish-brown, loose silty sand Common fragments of small, medium and large angular flints Rare large rounded miscellaneous stones Top fill	Top fill of ditch	----
0111	0112	Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand. Friable. No inclusions. Horizon clear.	Fill of pit containing quern stone.	----
0122	0121	Ditch	Dark brown, with reddish hue Silty sand Occasional stones, mainly broken 5-20mm Occasional charcoal flecks Moderate to loose compaction	----	M2nd-E/M4th C
0123	0126	Ditch	Pale grey brown silty sand Firm compaction Frequent very small flint Moderate medium angular and rounded flints Horizon clear Top fill	Top fill of ditch	----
0125	0126	Ditch	Pale brownish grey silty sand Firm compaction Moderate very small flints Horizon clear Basal fill 1 piece of Roman pot found	Basal fill	Roman
0128	0127	Posthole	Fill of posthole [0127] Dark brown, silty sand Loose compaction	----	Roman
0140	0120	Ditch	Dark brown silty sand. Occasional charcoal flecks throughout. Occasional rounded and broken stone 5-20mm. Moderate compaction.	----	L3rd-4th C
0142	0120	Ditch	Light grey, brown silty sand. Lots of iron panning throughout. Occasional small broken stone 5-20mm. Fairly loose compaction.	----	M2nd-M3rd C
0144	0143	Ditch	Light grey brown silty sand. Lots of iron panning throughout. Occasional small broken stones 5-20mm. Loose compaction.	----	LIA/Early Roman

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0147	0148	Ditch	Mid brownish-grey silty sand. Firm compaction. Rare small flints. Horizon clear. Single fill.	Fill of ditch.	----
0149	----	Deposit	Mid/dark grey reddish brown. Sandy silt. Firm Horizon clear.	Occupation layer?	L3rd-E/M4th C
0149	----	Deposit	Mid/dark grey reddish brown. Sandy silt. Firm Horizon clear.	Occupation layer?	----
0161	0161	Floor	Yellowish white. Compacted chalk. Occ small flecks of flint. Horiz clear.	Crushed chalk floor.	Roman (?early)
0163	0170	Pit	Reddy pink burnt clay Compact Frequent small and medium chalk lumps Horizon clear Top fill of pit	First believed to be post pad, but possibly the fill of a pit?	----
0163	0170	Pit	Reddy pink burnt clay Compact Frequent small and medium chalk lumps Horizon clear Top fill of pit	First believed to be post pad, but possibly the fill of a pit?	----
0165	0170	Pit	Mid/dark brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate very small flints. Occasional small and medium sized angular and rounded stones. Horizon clear. Contained a pig jaw.	Fill of pit.	LIA-AD60/70
0167	0170	Pit	Dark black charcoal rich sand. Firm. Rare medium flints. Horizon clear. High charcoal content.	Fill of pit - layer of burning.	IA
0178	0177	Linear	Grey/brown slight silty sand Lots of largish chalk lumps, average size 40mm Lots of small lumps of chalk 10mm Hardly any stone Loose compaction	----	----
0178	0177	Linear	Grey/brown slight silty sand Lots of largish chalk lumps, average size 40mm Lots of small lumps of chalk 10mm Hardly any stone Loose compaction	----	----

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0230	0228	Ditch	Very dark brown, loose/friable silty and charcoally sand Occasional small fragments of flint Frequent charcoal Clear horizon Middle fill	Fill with abundant charcoal	Roman
0230	0228	Ditch	Very dark brown, loose/friable silty and charcoally sand Occasional small fragments of flint Frequent charcoal Clear horizon Middle fill	Fill with abundant charcoal	----
0231	0228	Ditch	Mid-light brownish grey, loose silty sand. Frequent small and medium fragments of sub-angular flint. Occasional rounded small whole stones. Diffuse horizon. Middle fill.	Middle fill of ditch.	----
0233	----	Deposit	Mid/dark brown. Silty sand. Firm/friable. Horizon clear.	Layer over 0011 in SE quad.	3rd-E/M4th C
0243	0242	Posthole	Dark brown silty sand Very few stones Moderate compaction	----	----
0259	0258	Ditch	Mid-light brownish grey, loose silty sand. Frequent miscellaneous small and medium rounded and sub-rounded stones. Frequent small-medium fragments of angular flint. Clear horizon. Basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch.	Roman
0262	0261	Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small gritty stones 5-10mm. Very dark brown-black silty sand lens in middle of pit, cut by some bioturbation. Moderate to loose compaction.	----	----
0262	0261	Pit	Mid greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small gritty stones 5-10mm. Very dark brown-black silty sand lens in middle of pit, cut by some bioturbation. Moderate to loose compaction.	----	Roman (?to late 1st C
0263	0264	Pit	Mid brown, firm silty sand. Occasional medium rounded and angular flints. Horizon clear. Contained chicken bone?	Fill of pit	----

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0268	0267	Pit	Mid brown-grey silty sand. Occasional small stones (gritty) 5-10mm. Top fill. Fairly loose compaction.	----	LBA-EIA/MIA-Roman
0268	0267	Pit	Mid brown-grey silty sand. Occasional small stones (gritty) 5-10mm. Top fill. Fairly loose compaction.	----	----
0275	0274	Pit	Dark brown silty sand with evidence of burnt clay. Clay has a fairly hard compaction. Silty sand has a more loose compaction.	----	Roman
0297	0296	Ditch	Mid-light greyish brown, loose silty sand. Common medium fragments of angular and sub-angular flint. Occasional sub-rounded small dark brown stone. Flecks of flint. Diffuse horizon. Basal fill.	Fill of ditch.	----
0298	0296	Ditch	Mid-light brownish grey loose silty sand. Occasional large sub-angular, light cream-coloured stone. Frequent medium sized fragments of sub-angular flint. Occasional medium lumps of sub-angular chalk. Diffuse horizon. Middle fill.	Fill of ditch, containing cow mandible - JPEG No.s 0175 and 0176.	Roman
0303	0302	Pit	Mid/pale brownish grey, loose/soft/friable silty sand. Occasional struck flint. Rare animal bone. Slightly diffuse horizon (animal disturbance?). Sole fill.	Fill	----
0322	0322	Ditch	Concave sides, steep, slightly concave base. S-N section.	----	E2nd-4th C
0337	0350	Ditch	Very dark brown, friable charcoally sand. Abundant charcoal. Occasional small-medium fragments of sub-angular flint. Clear horizon. Middle fill.	Lower dark charcoal fill of ditch.	Roman
0339	0330	Ditch	Upper-middle fill of ditch [0330]. Mid orangey-reddish brown fine fill near top of ditch. Animal bones in fill. Occasional large stones. Surface of fill shows plough marks.	----	c M2nd C

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0340	0330	Ditch	Middle fill of ditch [0330] Mid grey brown silty sand. Fine texture. Contained majority of pottery finds from feature. Occasional flecks of daub. Contained large pieces of chalk. Flecks of charcoal. Especially seen in Section 98.	----	c M2nd C
0342	0330	Ditch	Lower fill of ditch [0330]. Pale yellowish grey brown fill. Fine silty fill. Inclusions of small pebbles. Single piece of pottery.	----	Roman
0345	0344	Ditch	Upper fill. Dark brown/grey silty sand. Occasional rounded and broken stones 5-20mm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Moderate compaction. Lots of bioturbation throughout.	----	Roman
0348	0347	Ditch	Upper fill. Mid brown silty sand. Occasional broken stone 5-20mm. Occasional charcoal flecks. Lots of animal disturbance. Moderate compaction.	----	2nd-E3rd C
0349	0347	Ditch	Lower fill. Light brown-grey silty sand. Very gritty throughout 5-10mm. Loose compaction.	----	?L1st-E2nd C
0354	0350	Ditch	Very dark grey, friable charcoally sand Rare medium whole rounded stones Abundant charcoal Clear horizon Middle fill	Upper fill of dark charcoal	Roman
0354	0350	Ditch	Very dark grey, friable charcoally sand Rare medium whole rounded stones Abundant charcoal Clear horizon Middle fill	Upper fill of dark charcoal	----
0355	0350	Ditch	Mid-light orangey greyish brown, loose silty sand. Common medium fragments of angular flint and occasional small whole rounded stones. Diffuse horizon. Top fill.	Top fill of ditch.	M2nd-E/M4th C
0363	0362	Pit	Dark brown-grey silty sand. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional small rounded and broken stones. Moderate compaction.	----	M-L1st C

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0364	0359	Ditch	Light, slightly brownish yellow, loose soft sand with a little silt content. Very few inclusions, very occasional small round flint pebbles. Horizon a little indistinct. Basal fill. Large pot sherd found at very base. May not be bottomed, due to difficulties in excavating.	Primary ditch fill. Slumping of sand/collapse of ditch sides?	Roman
0365	0359	Ditch	Light yellowish brown, slightly silty sand. Loose compaction. Occasional small-medium round and sub-angular flint pebbles. Diffuse horizon. Some animal burrow disturbance. No finds. Iron panning.	Ditch fill. Natural silting up period? Wind blown?	----
0366	----	Ditch	Mid-light brown, loose silty sand. Occasional to moderate small-medium rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles. Diffuse horizon. Heavy animal disturbance. Iron panning.	Ditch fill. Silting up of ditch? Wind blown?	M2nd-E/M4th C
0367	0359	Ditch	Mid-dark greyish brown, loose soft silty sand. Moderate mixed poorly sorted small-medium rounded and sub-angular flint pebbles. Occasional to moderate charcoal flecks. Very occasional fired clay flecks. Fairly good horizon clarity. Some animal disturbance.	Ditch fill. Deliberate infill? Occupational debris?	L1st-E2nd C
0368	----	Finds	Finds from cleaning surface of ditch terminus [0359]	----	Roman
0373	0375	Ditch	Pale grey brown, friable silty sand. Moderate small angular and rounded flint. Water staining. Horizon clear. Top fill.	Upper fill of ditch.	----
0374	0375	Ditch	Mid grey brown silty sand. Friable compaction. Rare small angular flint. Horizon clear. Basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch.	M2nd-E/M4th C
0376	0376	Linear	Very dark brownish grey, firm and loose, silty/charcoally sand. Occasional medium sized fragments and whole rounded stones. Occasional small red coloured rounded stones. Occasional small and medium fragments of angular flints. Clear horizon.	Dark charcoal layer in or on top of ring ditch.	M2nd-E/M4th C

Context No.	Feature No.	Feature Type	Description	Interpretation	Overall Date
0500	----	Finds	CREATED VIA SMALL FINDS ENTRY	----	----

Appendix 3. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context No.	Pottery No. Wt(g)	CBM No. Wt(g)	Fired Clay No. Wt(g)	Iron Nails No. Wt(g)	Slag No. Wt(g)	Worked Flint No. Wt(g)	Burnt Flint No. Wt(g)	Stone No. Wt(g)	Animal Bone No. Wt(g)	Shell No. Wt(g)	Overall Date
0010	3 27	1 140	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0011	26 222	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	1 3	0 0	0 0	4 9	0 0	M/L3rd-E/M4th C
0012	8 118	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 3	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0013	1 12	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 27	0 0	0 0	5 44	0 0	Roman
0014	1 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0015	2 4	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0020	58 907	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	c M2nd C+
0021	76 828	0 0	3 49	0 0	0 0	2 16	0 0	0 0	11 64	0 0	L3rd-4th C
0022	4 21	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0032	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 12	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0039	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0042	9 46	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 12	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman (?first half)
0046	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 7	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0178	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0049	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 1	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0059	2 42	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	L1st-2nd C
0064	1 5	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0071	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0090	4 208	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 9	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0101	2 111	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	Roman
0107	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	1 2	0 0	0 0	0 0	----
0122	14 149	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	9 111	0 0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0123	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	2 118	0 0	0 0	0 0	----

Context No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Overall Date
	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	
0125	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0140	16	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	12	0	0	2	E+00	0	0	0	0	L3rd-4th C
0142	3	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	158	117	0	0	M2nd-M3rd C
0144	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	742	0	0	0	0	0	0	LIA/Early Roman
0147	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	70	0	0	----
0149	58	810	0	0	3	9	0	0	0	0	2	17	1	35	0	0	4	8	0	0	L3rd-E/M4th C
0163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0165	1	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	200	0	0	LIA-AD60/70
0167	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	IA
0230	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	3	0	0	----
0233	18	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3rd-E/M4th C
0243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0259	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0262	2	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	0	0	28	866	0	0	Roman (?to late 1st
0263	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	----
0268	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	LBA-EIA/MIA-Roman
0275	2	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0297	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	----
0298	2	83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	0	0	226	208	1	1	Roman
0303	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	179	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0	----
0322	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	22	0	0	E2nd-4th C
0337	5	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0339	3	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	81	0	0	c M2nd C

Context No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Iron Nails		Slag		Worked Flint		Burnt Flint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Overall Date
	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	No.	Wt(g)	
0340	47	683	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	4	19	0	0	c M2nd C
0342	2	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0345	2	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	56	0	0	Roman
0348	5	185	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	0	0	2nd-E3rd C
0349	6	114	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	28	0	0	?L1st-E2nd C
0354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0355	2	159	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0363	13	128	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	0	0	M-L1st C
0364	1	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	183	0	0	----
0366	4	42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0367	10	45	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	L1st-E2nd C
0373	1	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0374	1	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0376	27	312	0	0	5	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	73	1	237	0	0	0	0	M2nd-E/M4th C
0075	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	----
0128	5	72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman
0161	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman (?early)
0368	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Roman

Appendix 4. Catalogue of pottery

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0010	HOG	Body	Comb	1	0	22	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	M2nd-E/M4th C
0010	GMB	Body	----	1	0	3	Sli	----	Roman	----
0010	SATR	Body	----	1	0	1	Very	----	L2nd-M3rd C	----
0011	NVC	Body	Barbotin	1	0	2	Abr	White clay pellets, soft could be an earlier fabric	L3rd-4th C	----
0011	GMB	Jar 4/5	----	1	0.02	4	Abr	?Narrow-neck	Roman	----
0011	GMB	Body	----	6	0	23	Abr	----	Roman	----
0011	GMB	Jar ?5.4	----	1	0.11	27	Sli	----	Roman	----
0011	GMG	Body	----	6	0	28	Abr	----	Roman	----
0011	GMG	Base	----	1	0	8	Abr	0.11	Roman	----
0011	RX	Body	----	1	0	7	Abr	----	Roman	----
0011	LSH	Jar 4	----	2	0.06	12	Sli	Like Brown's No's 172/244	M/L3rd--4th C	----
0011	HOG	Body	Comb	4	0	85	Abr-sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0011	WC	Base	----	1	0	16	Abr	0.28	Roman	----
0011	GC	Body	----	1	0	6	Abr	----	Roman	M/L3rd-E/M4th C
0011	GX	Body	----	1	0	2	Abr	----	Roman	----
0012	SH	Base	----	1	0	35	Abr	0.07	Roman	M2nd-E/M4th C
0012	GMG	Body	----	3	0	12	Abr	----	Roman	----
0012	GMG	Jar 4/5	----	1	0.08	5	Abr	----	Roman	----
0012	HOG	Body	Comb	1	0	53	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0012	GMB	Body	----	2	0	12	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0013	GMG	Body	Comb	1	0	12	Sli	----	Roman	Roman

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0014	GX	Body	----	1	0	8	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0015	GMB	Body	----	1	0	1	Abr	----	Roman	----
0015	GMG	Body	----	1	0	2	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0020	BUF	Body	Combed	52	0	854	Sli	Many joins, orange core, ill sorted quartz large flint grog soft, ?a HOG variant	Roman	c Mid 2nd C+
0020	HOG	Body	----	2	0	27	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0020	?RX	Body	----	1	0	3	Abr	----	Roman	----
0020	GROG	Body	----	1	0	7	Sli	----	LIA-AD60/70	----
0020	GMG	Body	----	2	0	13	Sli	----	Roman	----
0020	BSW	Body	----	1	0	2	Sli	----	Roman	----
0021	RX	Body	----	11	0	32	Abr	----	Roman	L3rd-4th C
0021	GMB	Base	----	1	0	8	Sli	0.10	Roman	----
0021	GMB	Body	----	14	0	74	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0021	HOG	Body	----	6	0	99	Abr-sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0021	BSW	Base	----	1	0	4	Abr	0.11	Roman	----
0021	BSW	Body	----	6	0	126	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0021	NVC	Body	----	1	0	4	Abr	----	L3rd-4th C	----
0021	BUF	Body	----	2	0	44	Sli	Similar to fabric in 0020	Roman	----
0021	GMB	Dish 6.19	Groove	1	0.1	32	Sli	----	2nd/3rd-4th C	----
0021	GMG	Body	----	24	0	165	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0021	GMG	Body	----	2	0	72	Sli	1.00	Roman	----
0021	GMG	Base	----	5	0	125	Abr-sli	5 x 2.21	Roman	----
0021	GMG	Lid 8.2	----	1	0.16	34	Sli	----	Roman	----
0021	GMG	Jar 4	----	1	0.12	7	Abr	----	Roman	----

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0022	RX	Body	----	6	0	20	Sli	----	Roman	Roman
0039	GMB	Body	----	1	0	2	Sli	----	Roman	Roman
0042	BSW	Body	----	5	0	10	Abr-sli	Some are not 'classic' versions of the fabric	Roman	----
0042	RX	Body	----	1	0	5	Sli	----	Roman	----
0042	GMG	Body	----	1	0	1	Abr	----	Roman	----
0042	BUF	Body	----	2	0	29	Abr	----	Roman	Roman (?early)
0059	GMB	Bowl 6.3	----	2	0.12	42	Sli	Plus one body sherd. Form is like Going's B7/C16	Late 1st-2nd C	Late 1st-2nd C
0064	BUF	Body	----	1	0	5	Sli	Same fabric as 0020	Roman	Roman
0090	HOG	Base	----	1	0	43	Sli	0.06	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0090	GMG	Body	----	1	0	8	Abr	----	Roman	----
0090	HOG	Jar 5.5	----	1	0.05	128	Sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0090	GX	Base	----	1	0	29	Abr	0.58	Roman	M2nd-E/M4th C
0101	BSW	Body	----	1	0	11	Sli	----	Roman	Roman
0101	GMG	Base	----	1	0	99	Sli	1.00.	Roman	----
0122	WX	Body	----	5	0	41	Abr	----	Roman	M2nd-E/M4th C
0122	?LSH	Body	----	1	0	3	Abr	----	Late Roman?	----
0122	HOG	Body	----	8	0	103	Sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0125	GMG	Body	----	1	0	3	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0128	GMG	Base	----	5	0	71	Sli	0.13. All join	Roman	Roman
0140	BSW	Body	----	4	0	25	Sli	----	Roman	----
0140	GX	Body	----	2	0	8	Abr	----	Roman	----
0140	NVC	Base	----	1	0	44	Abr	0.12.	L3rd-4th C	L3rd-4th C

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0140	GMB	Jar ?4.6	----	3	0.06	45	Sli	Plus two body sherds, this looks more 2nd C	Roman	----
0140	?LSH	Body	----	1	0	3	Abr	Shell leached	?L3rd-4th C	----
0140	RX	Body	----	1	0	5	Abr	----	Roman	----
0140	GC	Body	----	2	0	15	Abr	----	Roman	----
0140	GMG	Body	----	2	0	8	Abr	----	Roman	----
0142	BSW	Body	----	1	0	17	Sli	----	Roman	M2nd-M3rd
0142	GMG	Dish 6.18	----	2	0.18	102	Sli	Base 0.24	M2nd-M3rd C	----
0144	GROG/	Body	----	1	0	4	Sli	----	LIA/Early Roman	LIA/Early Roman
0149	HOGB	Body	----	1	0	20	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0149	GMB	Base	----	1	0	27	Sli	0.17	Roman	----
0149	GC	Body	----	3	0	13	Abr	----	Roman	----
0149	RX	Body	----	2	0	11	Abr	----	Roman	----
0149	LSH	Jar 4.6	----	5	0.2	61	Abr	Shell leached out	L3rd-4th C	----
0149	BSW	Body	----	15	0	48	Ab-sli	----	Roman	----
0149	BSW	Beaker 3	----	2	0.1	2	Abr	----	Roman	----
0149	HMF	Body	----	1	0	4	Abr	----	LBA-EIA/MIA	----
0149	BSW	Jar 4.6/5	----	5	0.56	61	Sli	----	Roman	----
0149	HOG	Jar 5.5	----	1	0.04	105	Abr	Tip of rim is missing	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0149	NVC	Base	----	1	0	14	Abr	0.08	L3rd-4th C	----
0149	HOG	Body	----	6	0	161	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0149	GMB	Base	----	1	0	30	Abr	0.08	Roman	----
0149	GX	Body	----	5	0	44	Abr	----	Roman	L3rd-E/M4th C
0149	GX	Jar 2.1/2	----	1	0.24	10	Abr	----	Roman	----

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0149	STOR	Body	----	1	0	50	Sli	----	Roman	----
0149	GMB	Dish 6.18	----	8	0.2	42	Abr	----	E/M2nd-E/M3rd C	----
0149	GMG	Body	----	5	0	23	Abr	----	Roman	----
0149	GMG	?Bowl	----	1	0.08	9	Abr	Possibly a flange from a hemispherical style bowl	Roman	----
0149	GMB	Body	----	14	0	103	Abr-sli	Some only slightly micaceous	Roman	----
0161	BSW	Body	----	1	0	5	Sli	----	Roman (?early)	Roman (?early)
0161	BUF	Body	----	1	0	6	Sli	----	Roman	----
0165	GROG	Body	----	1	0	8	Sli	----	LIA-AD60/70	LIA-AD60/70
0167	HMSO	Body	----	1	0	1	Sli	----	IA	IA
0230	GX	Body	----	1	0	1	Sli	<12>	Roman	Roman
0233	BSW	Body	----	5	0	24	Abr	----	Roman	----
0233	BSW	Base	----	1	0	27	Sli	0.46	Roman	----
0233	BSW	Jar 4.6?	----	1	0.08	23	Sli	----	Roman	----
0233	BSW	Base	----	1	0	19	Sli	0.11	Roman	----
0233	GMG	Base	----	1	0	50	Abr	0.19	Roman	----
0233	NVWM	Mortaria	----	1	0.06	19	Abr	----	3rd-4th C	----
0233	BUF	Body	----	2	0	37	Abr	----	Roman	----
0233	HOG	Body	----	1	0	60	Abr	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	3rd-E/M4th C
0233	GMG	Jar 4/5	----	1	0.08	15	Abr	----	Roman	----
0233	GX	Body	----	4	0	14	Sli	----	Roman	----
0259	GX	Body	----	1	0	6	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0262	GX	Body	----	1	0	3	Abr	----	Roman	----
0262	BSW	Body	----	2	0	2	Abr	<16> More sandy than soapy	Roman (?early)	Roman (?early)

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0262	GROG	Body	----	1	0	10	Abr	----	LIA-AD60/70	LIA-AD60/70?
0268	BSW	Body	----	1	0	5	Abr	----	Roman	----
0268	HMF	Body	----	1	0	1	Abr	<13>	LBA-EIA/MIA	LBA-EIA/MIA-Roman
0275	BSW	Base	----	1	0	26	Sli	0.10	Roman	Roman
0275	GMG	Body	----	1	0	5	Sli	----	Roman	----
0298	GX	Body	----	1	0	31	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0298	STOR	Body	Cordon	1	0	52	Abr	----	Roman	----
0322	GMB	Dish 6.19	----	1	0.07	9	Abr	----	E2nd-4th C	E2nd-4th C
0337	GMG	Jar 4/5	----	1	0.02	4	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0337	GMG	Body	----	1	0	33	Abr	----	Roman	----
0337	GMB	Body	----	3	0	24	Sli	----	Roman	Roman
0339	?HOG	Body	----	1	0	13	Abr	Burnt	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0339	GMG	Body	----	1	0	5	Abr	----	Roman	----
0339	?LOND	Body	Cordon+	1	0	7	Sli	----	L1-E/M2nd C	c M2nd C
0340	GMG	Base	----	1	0	17	Sli	0.11, sieved	Roman	----
0340	GMG	Body	----	5	0	40	Sli	----	Roman	----
0340	HOG	Jar 5.5	Thick co	4	0.15	90	Sli	Two joins, like Evans No 10	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0340	BUF	Body	----	2	0	20	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0340	HAR	Jar Go 2	Rilling	4	0.41	212	Sli	Braughing jar, rilling shoulder only, rim warped a 2nd?, looks earlier in sequence	2nd-4th C	----
0340	BSW	Body	----	4	0	20	Abr	----	Roman	----
0340	GX	Base	----	2	0	26	Abr	0.04, plus one body sherd	Roman	----
0340	GMB	Body	----	14	0	98	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0340	GMB	Jar 4/5	----	3	0.14	19	Abr	----	Roman	----

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0340	GMB	Jar 5.3/4	----	2	0.16	36	Sli	----	2nd C+	----
0340	GMG	Bowl 6.1	----	6	0.39	105	Sli	All join, like Drg36 but looks earlier in Cam 46/31	L1st-E/M2nd C	c M2nd
0342	GMG	Body	----	1	0	3	Sli	----	Roman	----
0342	RX	Body	----	1	0	30	Sli	----	Roman	Roman
0345	GMB	Base	----	1	0	12	Abr	0.37	Roman	Roman
0345	GMG	?Lid	----	1	0.02	21	Sli	Close to a platter but fabric seems too late	Roman	----
0348	?COLB	Body	----	4	0	179	Sli	Ill sorted red iron ore with sparse mica	2nd-E3rd C	2nd-E3rd C
0348	GX	Body	----	1	0	6	Sli	----	Roman	----
0349	BUF	Body	----	3	0	71	Sli	Like 0020 with some flint	Roman	?Late 1st-E2nd
0349	WSF	Body	----	1	0	12	Sli	----	L1st-E2nd	----
0349	BSW	Body	----	1	0	3	Sli	----	Roman	----
0354	GX	Body	----	1	0	8	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0354	GMG	?Jar 4/5	----	2	0.04	2	Abr	<21>	Roman	----
0355	HOG	Jar 5.5	----	1	0.06	96	Sli	Like Evans No 9	M2nd-E/M4th C	M2nd-E/M4th C
0355	HOG	Jar 5.5	----	1	0.07	64	Sli	Like Evans No 11	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0363	GROG	Platter 6.	----	2	0.16	33	Sli	----	LIA-AD60/70	----
0363	GROG	Body	----	4	0	39	Sli	----	LIA-AD60/70	----
0363	GMG	Base	----	2	0	36	Abr	x2 0.41	Roman	M-L1st C
0363	GMG	Body	----	2	0	12	Sli	----	Roman	if presence of
0363	BSW	Body	----	2	0	5	Sli	----	Roman	contemporary
0363	BSW	Jar? 4/5	----	1	0.05	4	Sli	----	Roman	GMG is
0364	BSW	Body	----	1	0	39	Sli	----	Roman	Roman

Context No.	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No.	EVE	Wt(g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0366	GMG	Body	----	1	0	17	Abr	----	Roman	M2nd-E/M4th C
0366	HOG	Body	----	1	0	12	Sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	----
0366	BSW	Body	----	2	0	13	Sli	----	Roman	----
0367	BSW	Body	----	2	0	6	Sli	----	Roman	----
0367	WSF	Body	circles	1	0	13	Abr	Four circles	L1st-E2nd C	L1st-E2nd C
0367	RX	Body	----	1	0	6	Abr	----	Roman	----
0367	GMG	Base	----	2	0	7	Very-abr	0.24	Roman	----
0367	GMG	Body	----	2	0	6	Abr	----	Roman	----
0367	GMB	Body	----	2	0	8	Sli	----	Roman	----
0368	GX	Body	----	2	0	8	Sli	----	Roman	----
0368	GMG	Body	----	5	0	17	Abr	----	Roman	Roman
0368	BSW	Body	----	1	0	4	Abr	----	Roman	----
0373	GX	Body	----	1	0	12	Abr	----	Roman	----
0374	HOG	Body	----	1	0	30	Sli	----	M2nd-E/M4th C	M2nd-E/M4th C
0376	HOG	Body	----	12	0	142	Abr-sli	----	M2nd-/E/M4th C	M2nd-E/M4th C
0376	BUF	Body	----	1	0	23	Abr	----	Roman	----
0376	BSW	Body	----	6	0	57	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0376	GMB	Body	----	4	0	39	Abr-sli	----	Roman	----
0376	GMG	Body	----	2	0	21	Abr	----	Roman	----
0376	GMG	Base	----	2	0	28	Abr	x2 0.73	Roman	----

Appendix 5. Catalogue of worked flint

Context	Cat.	Type	Quantity	Non-struck
0001	flak	flake	2	0
0011	retf	retouched flake	1	0
0012	flak	flake	1	0
0013	core	core fragment	1	0
0021	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	2
0032	blad	blade	1	0
0032	flak	flake	1	0
0049	flak	spall	1	0
0071	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
0090	retf	retouched flake	1	0
0140	flak	shatter	1	0
0149	flak	blade-like flake	1	0
0149	flak	flake	1	0
0233	flak	flake	1	0
0303	flak	flake	4	0
0303	stfr	struck fragment	1	0
0340	flak	flake	1	0
0355	flak	flake	1	0

Appendix 6. Catalogue of animal bone

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Burnt colour	Path	Comments
0011	3	9	Mammal	3		frags							
0013	5	44	Mammal	5									
0021	11	64	Cattle	3	a	ll, t			ch				metatarsal shaft fragment, molars
0021			Sheep/goat	1		ul			c, ch				humerus shaft
0021			Mammal	7									
0122	8	111	Cattle	3	a	ul	1	1	ch				humerus, femur head, fibia
0122			Mammal	5									
0142	158	117	Equid	3		ll, pel							frags of metatarsal, pelvis frag
0142			Mammal	155									
0147	14	70	Equid	5	a	mand, t							mandible fragment and molars
0147			Mammal	9									
0149	4	8	Cattle	1		t							
0149			Mammal	3									
0165	18	200	Cattle	3	a	mand, t		1	c, ch			1	high calculus, some periodontal disease
0165			Mammal	15		frags							
0231	6	3	Mammal	6		frags							
0262	40	866	Cattle	13	a + j	ll, ul, v, scap	3	4	c, ch				inc cuts into cervical vertebrae
0262			Mammal	27		frags				1	b		
0263	3	1	Mammal	3		frags							
0268	2	3	Mammal	2		frags, r							?sheep/goat ribs
0297	2	1	Mammal	2		tooth frags							
0298	226	208	Cattle	1	a	mands, t		2					slight burning on surface of teeth

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Measure = measureable bones, See Davis, 1992 and Driesch, A. von den. 1976.

Countable = See Davis, 1992.

Age: Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; a = adult, j = juvenile

Element range: LL=lower limb, UL=Upper Limb, Pel =Pelvis, Scap = Scapula, Mand = Mandible, T=Teeth

Butchering: c = cut, ch = chopped

Burnt: Burnt remains – number or percentage of fragments and g= grey, w = white, b = black colouration

Path = Pathology

Appendix 7. Catalogue of animal bone measurements

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Art. end
0122	Cattle	hu	f		29.8						
0262	Cattle	mc	f	167		51.6	54.9	26.5	25.4	31.2	
0262	Cattle	mt	uf	159		46.2				20.5	
0262	Cattle	scap	f								54.2

Measurements following Von Den Driesch (1976), measured to 0.1mm.

Key:

Element: Hu = Humerus, MC = Metacarpal, MT = Metatarsal, Scap = Scapula.

Fusion: F = fused bone, UF = Unfused

Appendix 8. Catalogue of fired clay

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)	Abraded	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0011	Msc	1	1	Very	Buff irreg-flat	----	Oxidised, with black iron ore.
0021	Msc	3	49	Abr	Irreg-flat	Partial 'rod'	Buff/orange
0022	Msch	28	58	Very-abr	Buff irreg-flat	----	Oxidised, soft. Sample <15>
0149	Msc	3	9	Abr	Buff irreg-flat	----	Oxidised, with organic voids
0163	Fsch	41	181	Abr	Buff irreg-flat	Press mark	Oxidised, soft with organic voids. Sample <7>
0178	Msch	16	25	Abr	----	----	Buff. Sample <9>
0268	Msc	2	1	Very	----	----	Oxidised. Sample <13>
0340	Msc	2	2	Abr	----	----	Oxidised.
0354	Fs	3	13	Abr	Flat	----	Oxidised. Sample <21>
0367	Msc	2	4	Abr	Buff irreg-flat	----	Oxidised.
0376	Msc	5	8	Abr-sli	Buff irreg-flat	----	Oxidised

Appendix 9. Catalogue of macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Context No.		20	75	98	149	125	75	163	166	178	167	169	230	268	269	22	62	247	26	328	331	354	337	376	374	382	381
Feature No.			76	97		126	76	170	170	177	170	170	228	267	267	264	261	246		329	332	350	350	376	375	261	261
Feature type		Lyr				ditch	post hole		pit	building slot	pit	pit	pit				pit	pit/ph	Lyr	Post hole	Post hole	ditch	ditch	Lyr	ditch	pit	pit
Sample volume (L)		40	30	10	30	40	10	10	30	30	5	40	10	40	20	10	30	10	40	10	5	10	10	10	40	40	30
Cereals																									basal		basal
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	Barley				#																		#	#			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (chaff)																						#	#				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	Wheat				#	##											##					###	###	##	##	#	
<i>Triticum</i> spelta (chaff)	Spelt wheat				#	####										#					#	###	####	##	####		
<i>Triticum</i> dicoccum (chaff)	Emmer wheat					#																###					
Cereal indet. (grains)		#	##		##	#	#	#	#		#			###	####		##		#			###	###	###		##	##
Cereal indet. (chaff)			##		##					#												###	##	##	###		
Cereal indet. (embryos/sp routs)						#																#	###	#	##		
Dry land herbs																											
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	Brome									#							#						#	#	#		
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp.	goosefoot					#											#						#	#	#		
<i>Lolium</i> sp.	Rye-grass					#																					
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>	knotgrass													###									##	#			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i>	wild radish																						#	#			
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	dock																							#			
<i>Silene</i> sp.	campion																						##	#	#		

Sample No.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Context No.		20	75	98	149	125	75	163	166	178	167	169	230	268	269	22	62	247	26	328	331	354	337	376	374	382	381	
Feature No.			76	97		126	76	170	170	177	170	170	228	267	267	264	261	246		329	332	350	350	376	375	261	261	
Feature type		Lyr				ditch	post hole		pit	building slot	pit	pit	pit				pit	pit/ph	Lyr	Post hole	Post hole	ditch	ditch	Lyr	ditch	pit	pit	
Sample volume (L)		40	30	10	30	40	10	10	30	30	5	40	10	40	20	10	30	10	40	10	5	10	10	10	40	40	30	
Wetland/aquatic plants																												
<i>Carex sp.</i>	sedge																											
<i>Cladium mariscus (nutlet)</i>	Saw sedge												#				#				####		#					
<i>Cladium mariscus (leaf)</i>	Saw sedge																											
<i>Scirpus sp.</i>	club rush												#									#						
Other plant macrofossils																												
Charcoal <2mm		+	+	+	++	++	+	+	+	++	+	+++		+++	++	++	+++	++	++		+	+	+++	++	++	++	+++	++
Charcoal >2mm		+	+		+	++	++	+	+	++	++	++		+++	++	++	++	+	++			++	++	++	++	+++	+	
Charcoal >10mm									+			+				++	+					++	++	++	+	+++	+	
Charred root/stem		++						+			+		+++	+			+											
Indet.culm nodes																						++	+					
Other remains																												
molluscs										+++						+												
rootlets		+++	++		+	+	++	+++	+	+	+	+	+	++	+++	+++	++		++	++	+	+						
Volume of flot (litres)		40	10	1	15	10	2	20	20	2	5	10	10	30	20	50	20	1	30	1	1	60	180	70	10	15	2	
% flot sorted		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	10	0	100	100	100	30	100	100	100	

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, ### = 51-100, #### = >100 specimens
Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal have been scored for abundance
+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Appendix 10. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-119022

Project details

Project name	Intermediate School Gym, RAF Lakenheath
Short description of the project	An excavation was carried out prior to the construction of a new school gym on land at the intermediate school, RAF Lakenheath. The excavation identified a section of a possible penannular ring ditch cut by a series of Roman boundary ditches that re-defined the enclosed area into part of a larger sub-rectangular enclosure recorded within the bounds of the original ring ditch and enclosures. The structure consisted of two rows of tightly packed postholes forming the north and south walls. Several slightly larger and more generously spaced postholes towards the western side of the structure suggest an entrance of some kind whilst the west side of the building appears to have been left open. Portions of a crushed chalk floor survived within the structure's interior as well as two large pits which produced small quantities of Late Iron Age pottery. The structure and parts of the enclosure ditches were sealed by localised reddish brown silt believed to be the decayed remnants of the roof and walls. An Aucissa brooch dated to AD43-75 was discovered at the interface between this silt and the interior ground level.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2011 End: 04-05-2011
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ERL 214 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation

Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POT Roman
Significant Finds	POT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ERISWELL Intermediate School Gym
Postcode	IP27 9NR
Study area	1300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 572660 280245 51 0 51 55 40 N 000 17 15 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.07m Max: 10.77m

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	Jude Plouviez

Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	A Beverton
funding body	Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	ERL 214
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	ERL 214
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Intermediate School Gym, RAF Lakenheath, Lakenheath, ERL 214
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, Andrew.,V.

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