

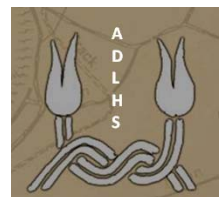
**River Alde Saxon Heritage Project
Barber's Point, Friston
(Excavations 2010)
FRS 001**

Archaeological Excavation Report
SCCAS Report No. 2012/036

For the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society

Author: Jezz Meredith

September 2012



River Alde Saxon Heritage Project
Barber's Point, Friston
(Excavations 2010)
FRS 001

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/036

Author: Jezz Meredith

Contributions By: Ruth Beveridge with Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Stephen Benfield,
Mike Feider, Rachel Fosberry, Richenda Goffin, Sarah Paynter and Cathy Tester

Illustrator: Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: September 2012

© SCCAS



Plate 1. David Gillingwater's visualisation of the Middle Saxon settlement at Barber's Point
©ADLHS

HER Information

Report Number: 2012/036

Site Name: Barber's Point, Friston

Date of Fieldwork: 26th August – 17th September 2010

Grid Reference: TM 4321 5729

Commissioning by: Aldeburgh and District Local History Society
funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund

Curatorial Officer: Jude Plouviez

Project Officer: Jez Meredith

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-123669

Site Code: FRS 001

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Prepared By: Jez Meredith
Date: September 2012

Contents

Summary

Chronological Framework

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 An introduction to concepts, procedures and terms used	3
2. The Excavation	6
2.1 Site location	6
2.2 Geology and topography	8
2.3 Archaeological and historical background	9
3. Methodology	14
3.1 Excavation	14
3.2 Post-excavation	18
3.3 Educational visits	18
4. Results	20
4.1 Period 1: Prehistoric	21
4.2 Period 2: Roman	22
4.3 Period 3: Middle Saxon	26
4.4 Period 4: Post-Middle Saxon	48
4.5 Period 0: Undated	49
5. The finds evidence	54
5.1 Introduction	54
5.2 The Roman pottery	54
5.3 Post-Roman pottery	66
5.4 Salt briquetage	71
5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay	75
5.6 Miscellaneous	76
5.7 Worked flint	77
5.8 Slag	80

5.9	Iron nails	82
5.10	Heat-altered flint and stone	82
5.11	Unidentified	83
5.12	Small finds	83
6.	The environmental and biological evidence	88
6.1	Faunal remains	88
6.2	Human bone	90
6.3	Charred plant macrofossils	95
6.4	Shell	98
7.	Discussion	99
8.	Conclusions	107
9.	Archive deposition	110
10.	Acknowledgements	110
11.	Bibliography	112

List of Figures

Figure 1	Site location and selected HER entries	7
Figure 2	Site with nearby concentrations of preserved timbers	13
Figure 3	Overall site plan showing trenches	15
Figure 4	Site plan showing Areas A-D and sample square locations	17
Figure 5	Trench 5, phase plan and location of illustrated sections	24
Figure 6	Trench 5, Area A - details of burials	30
Figure 7	Graves 5068 and 5155, plans	31
Figure 8	Grave 5072 plan	33
Figure 9	Grave 5074 plans	35
Figure 10	Grave 5094, plans and grave profiles	36
Figure 11	Grave 5131, plans and grave profiles	38
Figure 12	Grave 5133, plans and grave profiles	40
Figure 13	Grave 5141, plan and grave profiles	41
Figure 14	Trench 5, Area A- plan of structure 0575	43
Figure 15	Trench 5, Area A- plan of structure 5169	45
Figure 16	Sections	49
Figure 17	Sections	51

List of Tables

Table 1	Finds quantities	54
Table 2	Quantity of Roman pottery by fabric types	56
Table 3	Quantity of Roman pottery from features by fabric types	56
Table 4	Quantity of Roman pottery by feature type	57
Table 5	Quantity of Roman pottery by feature context	57
Table 6	Quantity of Roman pottery from grid squares	58
Table 7	Quantity of pottery recovered from each grid square	59
Table 8	Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric	66
Table 9	Post-Roman pottery types by feature	68
Table 10	Distribution of post-Roman pottery by period and square	69
Table 11	Briquetage distribution by feature type	73
Table 12	Briquetage quantities from 2004, 2006 and 2010 excavations	74
Table 13	Briquetage from other sites since 1999	74
Table 14	Summary of the flint	77
Table 15	Breakdown of slag types and quantities	81
Table 16	List of small finds	84
Table 17	Animal bone species count by context	89
Table 18	Human bone: age and sex	91
Table 19	Charred plant macrofossil results	96

List of Plates

Plate 1	Visualisation by David Gillingwater of the Middle Saxon settlement	frontispiece
Plate 2	Excavation in progress	19
Plate 3	Ditch 5117, section looking south	28
Plate 4	Graves 5072 and 5094 looking west	34
Plate 5	Graves 5133 and 5141 looking west	39
Plate 6	Section view of smithing hearth bottom SF 1533	82
Plate 7	Large nodule on frontal bone of skeleton 5146	93
Plate 8	Possible outline of building 0575 showing internal burials	106
Plate 9	Richard Newman with some of the ADLHS team	111

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Context list
Appendix 2.	Details of structures 0575 and 5169
Appendix 3.	Bulk finds quantities
Appendix 4.	Roman pottery
Appendix 5.	Post-Roman pottery catalogue
Appendix 6.	Briquetage
Appendix 7.	Flint by context
Appendix 8.	Slag
Appendix 9.	Small finds catalogue
Appendix 10.	Human skeletal remains catalogue
Appendix 11.	Potential for isotopic analysis
Appendix 12.	Radiocarbon dating certificates

Summary

The River Alde Saxon Heritage Project was commissioned by the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society following the award of a grant by the Heritage Lottery Fund. This project was designed to examine the significance of Barber's Point during the Middle Saxon period (AD 650 - 850). The site of Barber's Point, on the north bank of the River Alde, is strategically positioned on what would then have been an island. It is located between the high status pagan burial ground at Snape (in use until the early 7th century AD) and the Christian foundation in AD 654 of St Botolph's minster at Iken, on the south bank of the river. Drawing on previous research undertaken by the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society (ADLHS) and the Field Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), new excavations revealed that Barber's Point might have played a part in the emergence of Christianity within this area during the religious conversion of the East Anglian Kingdom.

The 2010 excavations were designed to further investigate a partly revealed post-hole structure and to see if the burials encountered in previous excavations continued to the north. An area of approximately 40m by 25m was machine stripped of topsoil and hand-dug targeted trenches were excavated within this area. The thick overlying layer (containing abundant quantities of Roman pottery) was sieved for finds and the underlying features excavated and recorded.

Despite the abundance of Roman finds surviving, features of this period were very sparse with only a few pits revealed. Middle Saxon remains were much more apparent, with evidence for at least two post-hole structures and a further nine graves identified. Six of these graves held surviving human bone which has been radiocarbon dated to the 7th and early 8th centuries AD. Burials within settlements are characteristic of the Christian conversion period, but the burial rite was very variable with some individuals placed within hollowed-out tree-trunks and coffins, one within a shroud, while others had stones placed under their bodies.

The inner of the two large Middle Saxon enclosure ditches was exposed and this was excavated in two places, showing that it had a width of 3.5m and a depth of 1.5m. This ditch cut at right-angles a smaller, internal ditch, also dated to the Middle Saxon period.

This smaller ditch was cut by one of the outlying graves, suggesting a complex sequence of expansion of the settlement enclosure.

Prehistoric flint artefacts of both Neolithic and Bronze Age date were recovered suggesting that some ephemeral presence during these periods was likely. There is also some likelihood that the island was in use during the Iron Age and into the transition to the Roman period. During this early period of the 1st centuries BC/AD it is probable that the river frontage near the site was used for salt extraction, followed by intermittent light occupation during the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. Ephemeral traces of this activity have been found, although the main evidence is from a finds scatter (probably associated with midden deposits) and reworked in later periods. The Roman site use was probably associated with seasonal grazing of the surrounding saltmarsh and the exploitation of nearby estuarine resources.

After the abandonment of the Middle Saxon settlement in the 9th century (as a probable consequence of Viking raiding), the site saw occasional use during the Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods attested by small assemblages of artefacts belonging to these periods. The site is recorded in the early 20th century as being a 'warren', suggesting use in the medieval or post-medieval period for rabbit farming. This might have accounted for the considerable degree of animal disturbance witnessed during the excavation.











The site was supervised by staff of SCCAS Field Team with the bulk of the excavation, recording and the finds and soil sample processing being undertaken by members of ADLHS. Nine local schools visited the site and participated in the excavation. A follow-up series of educational activities, delivered to the participating schools, has been undertaken by the outreach team of ADLHS.

Chronological framework and terminology












Palaeolithic	c. 700,000 BC to 10,000 BC
Mesolithic	c. 10,000 BC to 4000 BC
Neolithic	c. 4000 BC to 2200 BC
Bronze Age	c. 2500 BC to 700 BC
Iron Age	c. 800 BC to AD 43
Roman	AD 43 to AD 410
Saxon	AD 410 to AD 1066
<i>Early Anglo-Saxon</i>	<i>AD 410 to AD 650</i>
<i>Middle Saxon</i>	<i>AD 650 to AD 850</i>
<i>Late Saxon</i>	<i>AD 850 to AD 1066</i>
Medieval	AD 1066 to AD 1500
Post-medieval	AD 1500 to AD 1900
Modern	AD 1900 +

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The River Alde Saxon Heritage Project represents a new examination of the important site of Barber's Point (FRS 001) in relation to its strategic place on a major river during the emergence of the East Anglian kingdom and the formation of the early monastic tradition of the 7th and 8th centuries AD. Previous research excavations at Barber's Point had emphasised the Roman element of the site but subsequent analysis has shown that key features were of Middle Saxon date. These include two phases of a large enclosure ditch, graves with inhumation burials and several post-hole buildings, the largest of which appeared to be associated with the burials and might therefore represent a church or chapel (Meredith 2007).

An examination of preserved timbers surviving on the nearby foreshore has shown that these are also of Middle Saxon date and are likely to represent the remains of a fish trap (Everett 2007). Thus it seems likely that Barber's Point – with its key location on the River Alde and its close proximity to the early monastic centre at Iken – could represent both an important religious and an economic centre in the 7th to 9th centuries AD.

The River Alde Saxon Heritage Project was run as a joint research collaboration between the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter referred to as ADLHS and SCCAS respectively). This project was generously funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund, supported by contributions from the Earnest Cook Trust and various individuals and from the ADLHS's own funds. SCCAS provided supervisory staff and technical support while the bulk of the excavation, finds processing and the metal detector survey was conducted by members of ADLHS.

The excavation element of the project was run as a training excavation for ADLHS volunteers with emphasis on stratigraphic excavation, feature recording and finds recognition and processing. Coupled with this was an emphasis on inviting members of the wider public to an open day (part of the National Heritage Open Days programme) and to involve local schools with the opportunity to work on site. This was used to launch an outreach programme for the participating schools and to involve a new generation in the exploration of the rich heritage of the Alde valley.

It is highly likely that large parts of the site have been lost to the river through erosion in the past, with much archaeological material being noted previously at the base of the cliff and on the foreshore (West 1994). It is possible that areas of the site investigated at the beginning of the 20th century (Ganz 1907) have already been entirely lost to the river or have been damaged by the construction of successive tidal defences. Within the last ten years the site has been protected by a replacement river wall consisting of granite blocks. Any breach to this wall would however cause serious damage to the site. The low lying nature of the site would also make it very vulnerable to possible sea level rises in the future. It is therefore of the utmost importance that the site be examined and recorded while favourable conditions prevail. Previous research has indicated that the site might have been vulnerable to inundation between the 3rd and 7th centuries AD (Godwin 2007); a further period of flooding might be even more destructive.

This report is divided into eight short chapters. The following section (Chapter 2) deals with the location of the site and its geological, archaeological and historical context. In particular this section discusses previous research undertaken at the site at Barber's Point (hereafter referred to as 'the site'). The procedures and methods of excavation, finds recovery and processing and the recording of archaeological features is dealt with in Chapter 3. Chapter 4 introduces the main results of the excavation and divides archaeological deposits, features and finds into one of a number of periods which include prehistoric, Roman, Middle Saxon, medieval and undated. Using the descriptions 'Roman', 'Romano-British', 'Saxon' or 'Anglo-Saxon' is in no way meant to imply ethnicity of the resident group. These names are used as *chronological indicators* to suggest specific date ranges (see Chronological Framework). The dating evidence for the particular periods is heavily dependent on the associated finds recovered from features and deposits; the artefacts themselves are discussed in detail in Chapter 5, with biological and environmental evidence, such as bone (including human), shell and carbonised plant remains in Chapter 6. Chapter 7 contains the discussion of the evidence, summarised in Chapter 8 as the conclusions.

1.2 An introduction to concepts, procedures and terms used

This section offers an introduction to some of the main concepts and procedures used during the excavation of Barber's Point. In particular, terms used extensively in the text are briefly explained. More detailed descriptions of the methods used are discussed in Chapter 3 below (Methodology).

Features and contexts

Features are discrete identifiable units such as ditches, pits and post-holes that can be recognized during excavation. These are past interventions dug below ground level and have survived undisturbed to the present. Separate features are sometimes referred to as *contexts*. At Barber's Point each feature (and its component parts) has been given its own unique reference number (its *context number*).

Finds

Finds include all artefactual and environmental evidence that is recovered during excavation. *Bulk finds* tend to be robust and commonly found categories of find such as pottery, ceramic building material (CBM), animal bones, shell etc.

Small Finds (SFs) tend to be delicate items that might need extra attention or conservation (such as metal objects or pieces of glass) or are of special interest and warrant individual identification (such as a bone pin or a loomweight). Small Finds are given their own unique *SF* number.

Finds that have been securely recovered from the fill of a particular *feature* are said to be *stratified* and are thus the most useful for dating the feature and possibly giving other clues as to the feature's function (such as pieces of tile used in a hearth). *Unstratified finds* come from mixed deposits (such as the topsoil), or where there is a high degree of disturbance (caused by animal burrows, root action, modern ploughing) or when contexts have been accidentally mixed during excavation. Ideally excavators want to obtain securely stratified finds from discretely recognised features!

Cuts and fills

Features tend to have two separate elements. The *cut* is the action taken in the past that has resulted in the feature: e.g. the hole in the ground. This is often thought of as

an 'event'. The cut is seen as a purposeful action undertaken by someone in antiquity and is normally thought to be the most important element of a feature (thus the *cut number* is used as the *feature number*).

A cut will contain one or more *fills*. These can be purposeful actions (the backfilling of a rubbish pit) or can be the gradual filling of a feature (the silting up of a ditch). Fills are often thought of a 'process' as opposed to the event of the cut. Finds and soil samples are taken from the fills and are thus always referred to by the fill number, not the cut number.

Layers

Besides cuts and fills, the other important archaeological element encountered at Barber's Point is the *layer*. This is a deposit that has many of the same characteristics as a fill (and is described in the same way) but is not bounded by a cut and is thus not part of a feature. Archaeological layers were encountered under the topsoil and were cut by some the features at Barber's Point.

Residual and intrusive finds

One of the main archaeological uses of finds is to date features and deposits. Pottery can be particularly chronological sensitive and is an ideal dating tool, particularly as during many periods it is the most abundant finds type. Ceramic building material (CBM) and other rarer categories of find (such as coins) can also be good indicators of date.

There are situations, commonly found in archaeology, where the finds from the fill do not belong to the same period as the feature. The most common situation is for a feature to contain *residual* finds. This is a situation where finds from an earlier period are introduced into later features. At Barber's Point Saxon graves were dug through a layer containing Roman finds so that in some cases the only artefacts from the graves were the Roman pottery sherds. There are some indicators that finds might be *residual*, particularly if they show signs of extensive wear and abrasion or if they are of small sherd size.

Another circumstance where things are not quite as they seem is with *intrusive* finds. This is the situation where later finds somehow find their way into earlier contexts. Small

items such as coins or pot fragments can penetrate deep into the ground through animal burrows or other disturbances and can find their way into earlier features.

In situations where there is a lack of clarity between deposits then more than one period might be excavated together. Thus at Barber's Point a layer of probable Roman origin appeared to contain occasional Saxon and medieval finds. These could have been *intrusive* through later disturbances or could have originated from undetected features cutting the layer.

Stratigraphy and cutting relationships

Stratigraphy is an archaeological term borrowed from geology where deposits of various ages can be seen in section stacked up on top of each other. Such layering of deposits is seldom seen on rural archaeological sites (although it is seen to a small extent at Barber's Point), and is mainly a characteristic of urban sites where many metres of deposit can be built up over the centuries. In rural contexts stratigraphic sequences can often be inferred through *cutting relationships*. Thus if ditch A is seen to be cutting ditch B then A must be younger or more recent than B.

2. The Excavation

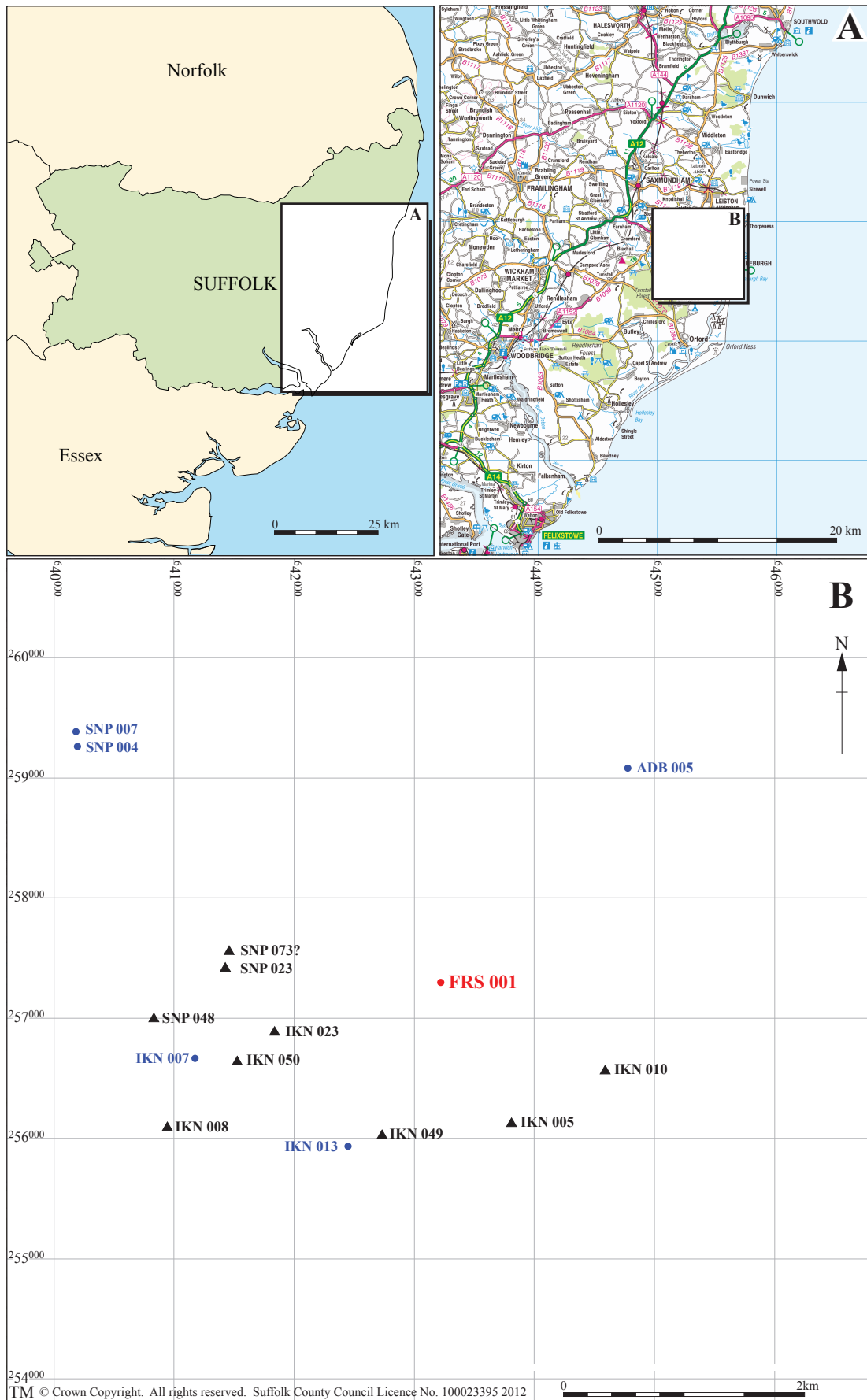
2.1 Site location

Barber's Point is a promontory or peninsula on the north bank of the River Alde, with the archaeological site of FRS 001 on its north-western tip. Barber's Point is within the parish of Friston and is positioned approximately half way between Aldeburgh and Snape, close to the Sailor's Path; an ancient route linking the two larger villages. The parish of Iken is on the southern side of the river and the prominent Yarn Hill, on the other side of the river, is almost due south from the site.

The site is within a Site of Special Scientific Interest run by the Suffolk Wildlife Trust and is a sanctuary for winter migrants and summer nesting birds. For this reason the site is only accessible for archaeological research during the late summer and early autumn after the fledgling birds have left and before the winter visitors arrive.

Today the site appears remote by foot and is challenging to get to by vehicle, but this might not have been the case in the past. Barber's Point is adjacent to a very broad stretch of the tidal river with wide stretches of low water mud on either side but the site itself is close to the permanent deep river channel and is easily accessible by boat at high water.

Ham creek – now a small tributary at the head of drained marsh but probably in the past a plausible anchorage and a possible navigable waterway – runs approximately north to south c.400m to the west of the site.



2.2 Geology and topography

The site is adjacent to the River Alde, where the bottom of the valley and the underlying geology is characterised by mixed alluvial deposits of silts, sands, clays and peats (British Geological Survey 1991). Previous archaeological investigations (Meredith 2007) have indicated that the underlying geological deposits (hereafter referred to as 'the natural') consist of predominantly fine-grained sand and silty sand with bands of coarser sand and gravel. Veins and patches of sandy clay and chalky clay complicate the picture, making the transition from archaeological to natural deposits difficult to detect in places.

As part of previous research in 2004, members of the ADLHS team participated in a palaeoenvironmental survey of Barber's Point under the direction of Mike Godwin (Godwin 2007). This investigation took the form of auger-hole cores along transects stretching from the site towards the east and the south. The analysis of the cores looked at the depths of sediment types and at microscopic foraminifers. These tiny calcium shells belonging to single-celled organisms are useful indicators of the origin of sediments, with different species favouring fresh, salt and brackish water conditions. This research suggested that in the past tidal channels had separated the site from the original northern bank of the river and that the site occupied a sandy island with large areas of salt marsh to the south and east. Analysis of the deposits and comparison with other tidal sites in Suffolk and Norfolk also suggested that, due to sea-level changes and other processes, the island would have been above water and dry in the Roman and Middle Saxon periods but could have been vulnerable to inundation during the intervening period.

Much of the peninsula of Barber's Point is therefore likely to be an area of reclaimed land, probably drained during the medieval period or later. This formed a promontory or peninsular stretching out to the south into the River Alde and with expanses of mud to the west and north exposed at low water. Today Barber's Point is a low lying area subdivided into a series of small fields and paddocks consisting of rough pasture with frequent drainage channels and ponds. The site of FRS 001 is located on a slightly higher sandy hump which indicates the likely extent of the original island.

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

Barber's Point (due to its close proximity to the River Alde) is located within a highly developed archaeological, historical and cultural landscape. The river might appear now to be a barrier to movement but in the past this would have been the main axis of traffic from the coast to the hinterland. The Suffolk Heritage Environmental Record (Suffolk HER) lists a large number of important sites along the river dating from early prehistoric flint scatters to World War II defences. For the purposes of this discussion however, only particular types of site from specific periods will be referred to. These include late Iron Age to early Roman saltworking sites, other nearby Roman period sites, Saxon burial and monastic centres and the location of medieval churches (Fig. 1).

The demand for salt originally as an exchanged and then as a traded commodity in the 1st centuries BC and AD, led to a profusion of saltworking sites along the estuaries and tidal rivers (De Brisay and Evans 1975). These usually consist of a series of tanks and channels at the low water mark closely associated with characteristic 'red hills'. These survive as spreads or even mounds of fired clay debris originating from 'briquetage'; fragments belonging to large clay evaporation trays placed over fires. Red hills are usually dated to the late Iron Age or early Roman periods, after which the mining of salt (after the late 2nd century), superseded the evaporation method of salt production (De Brisay and Evans 1975). At least seven possible red hill sites are known within a 2.5km radius of Barber's Point, including three alone from nearby Snape Warren. Site SNP 023 was first identified by William Filmer Sankey and Jude Plouviez in the late 1970's and was later investigated by ADLHS and SCCAS (Suffolk HER). Site 048 was located during the Coastal Survey of Suffolk (Everett et al 2003) and 073 was identified from aerial photography (Suffolk HER). Four other saltworking sites are located on the opposite bank within the parish of Iken: IKN 008 and 023 were confirmed by the Coastal Survey (Everett et al 2003), while 049 and 050 are known from aerial photography (Suffolk HER). Although some of these appear to be inland from the river's edge now (IKN 049 and 050) they give an indication of the earlier shoreline before later land reclamation (Fig. 1).

Other Roman activity was likely to be widespread along the Alde valley with a Roman pottery scatter known on the other side of the river (IKN 005) probably indicating settlement. Three almost complete pottery vessels recovered from Cob Island (IKN 010)

are likely to have come from a wreck, or from a crate lost overboard, and attest to the Alde being used as an active waterway during this period (Simper 1994).

The Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Snape is one of the most prestigious burial sites of this period in the region, second only to Sutton Hoo. This mixed cemetery of both cremation and inhumation burials includes two standing mounds at present (SNP 004 and 007) but at least three other mounds were recorded in the past. Famously at least one of these excavated in the 19th century contained a ship burial (Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001). This Early Saxon burial ground, at c.3.5km distance, is fairly remote from Barber's Point but there has been speculation that the burial ship could have been brought up Ham Creek, which runs close to Barber's Point (Simper 1994). It has been suggested that in the past – before recent forestry planting – the Snape mounds might have been visible from the sea at Slaughden Quay (Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001); interestingly the proposed sight-line for the mounds passes near the site at Barber's Point.

During the early Christian era the important site of St Botolph's monastery was founded at *Icanho* (present day Iken) during the mid 7th century (IKN 007). The site of this monastic house is probably under or adjacent to the present standing St Botolph's Church, where Ipswich ware pottery and part of a stone cross was recovered (West and Scarfe 1984). It has been speculated elsewhere that the Saxon structure with possible associated burials (a chapel?) at Barber's Point might have been a dependent monastic community of a parent house at Iken (*pers. comm.* Sam Newton; Meredith 2007).

Standing on the south side of the river, the enigmatic presence of Yarn Hill, rising in near perfect symmetry from the surrounding marsh with its circular crown of trees, is likely to have been a key landmark in the past (IKN 013). An iron sword, believed to be of Saxon date, is recorded by Aldeburgh Museum as being recovered from near the base of the hill in the late 19th or early 20th century. The location and form of the hill are reminiscent of Burrow Hill, near the mouth of the Butley River c.10km to the south-west (BUT 001). Excavations here in the 1980s revealed enclosure ditches, structures and burials dated from the late 7th to the early 9th centuries, suggesting a possible monastic community (Fenwick 1984).

The church of St Mary Hazlewood is located c.2.5km to the north-east of Barber's Point. Medieval pottery has been recovered in the vicinity of this ruined church (Meredith 2005). It is possible that the putative Saxon church or chapel at Barber's Point was moved to the present location of St Mary's (*pers. comm.* Jude Plouviez; Meredith 2007). This could have coincided with the abandonment of river edge occupation at Barber's Point (and at Iken in the 9th century), probably due to Viking incursions, the first raid in East Anglia being recorded in AD 841.

The importance of Barber's Point as an archaeological site was recognised in the 19th century with artefacts being identified eroding from the river wall or lying on the foreshore. Early collections of finds made in 1870 by Dr N. Hele which are now in Salisbury Museum and include prehistoric flints, Roman pottery and at least one sherd of stamped Saxon pottery. Amateur excavations were undertaken in 1907 by the Aldeburgh Literary Society (Ganz 1907). Abundant finds were predominantly of Roman date but tweezers found were of a Saxon type. Other undated coarse pottery could also have belonged to this later period.

The eroding river edge was examined in 1994 by Anna West and a number of finds recovered (West 1994). Some abraded Roman pottery was identified but a sizeable amount of the assemblage included Ipswich ware and at least one possible 'Merovingian' import, confirming the dual Roman and Saxon status of the site.

Intensive investigation of the site, conducted by the newly formed Aldeburgh and District Local History Society (ADLHS), was launched in 2002 by the digging of test pits on the northern fringe of the site. This confirmed that Roman pottery was abundant in the deposits encountered. In 2003 the ADLHS invited David and Aline Black to conduct a magnetometry survey of the main area (Black & Black 2007). This indicated the presence of at least two substantial ditches, appearing to enclose the main artefact scatter. Their research also suggested that other features were present and that the strong signal within the ditches could be due to large deposits of pottery, fired clay or briquetage (salt-making debris).

Open area excavation was undertaken in 2004 and 2006 (Meredith 2007). In total four trenches were opened revealing a thick midden-type spread containing an abundance of Roman finds, predominantly pottery and briquetage. After the removal of this layer,

many of the features revealed were found to be of Middle Saxon date. These included the large enclosure ditches and parts of post-hole buildings on similar alignments to the ditches. During the 2006 season of excavation part of a post-hole structure appeared to be associated with poorly preserved inhumation burials. Subsequent radiocarbon dating of the bone showed that the individuals were dated approximately from the 7th to the 10th centuries AD.

First recognised during the 2004 excavations, possible timber alignments observed at low tide were examined more fully (Everett 2007). These remains of intertidal wood were located c.80m to the west of the Barber's Point site, towards the main river channel (Fig. 2). The site of FRS 047 consisted of lines of upright posts, laid roundwood and traces of ephemeral wattling, likely to belong to a fish-trap or possibly to a wharf edge. Dating of six samples suggest a 7th to 8th centuries AD date. These wooden structures are therefore likely to be contemporary with the Middle Saxon features observed on the main site. Recently a new alignment of timber posts has been recognised (Fig. 2, site FRS 058) but these are as yet undated.

A number of other periods, besides the Roman and Saxon occupation, are represented at Barber's Point. These include two Lower/Middle Palaeolithic hand-axes, flint scatters of Neolithic and Bronze Age date, a very small quantity of hand-made Iron Age pottery (two sherds), nineteen sherds of medieval coarseware and an early post-medieval cast lead token. It is very unlikely that the hand-axes came from the vicinity of Barber's Point and were probably collected in a later period and curated by either the Roman or Saxon occupants of the site. It is possible however that there was intermittent use of the island in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods. Given the predominantly early date of the Roman assemblage it is possible that the Iron Age pottery points to an early foundation of the site. Many of the saltworking sites found within the region are of Iron Age origin.

The marshes to the south and east of the site were likely to have been reclaimed and turned into farm land during the medieval and early post-medieval periods so that artefacts of these periods might be expected, indeed a large revetted pond-like feature on the north-east corner of the site probably was medieval and could have been associated with the watering of stock. What is likely is that the slight sandy mound of the site has often been an attractive location for occupation in the past, whether the site was an island in salt-marsh or a comparatively dry area in otherwise rough wet pasture.

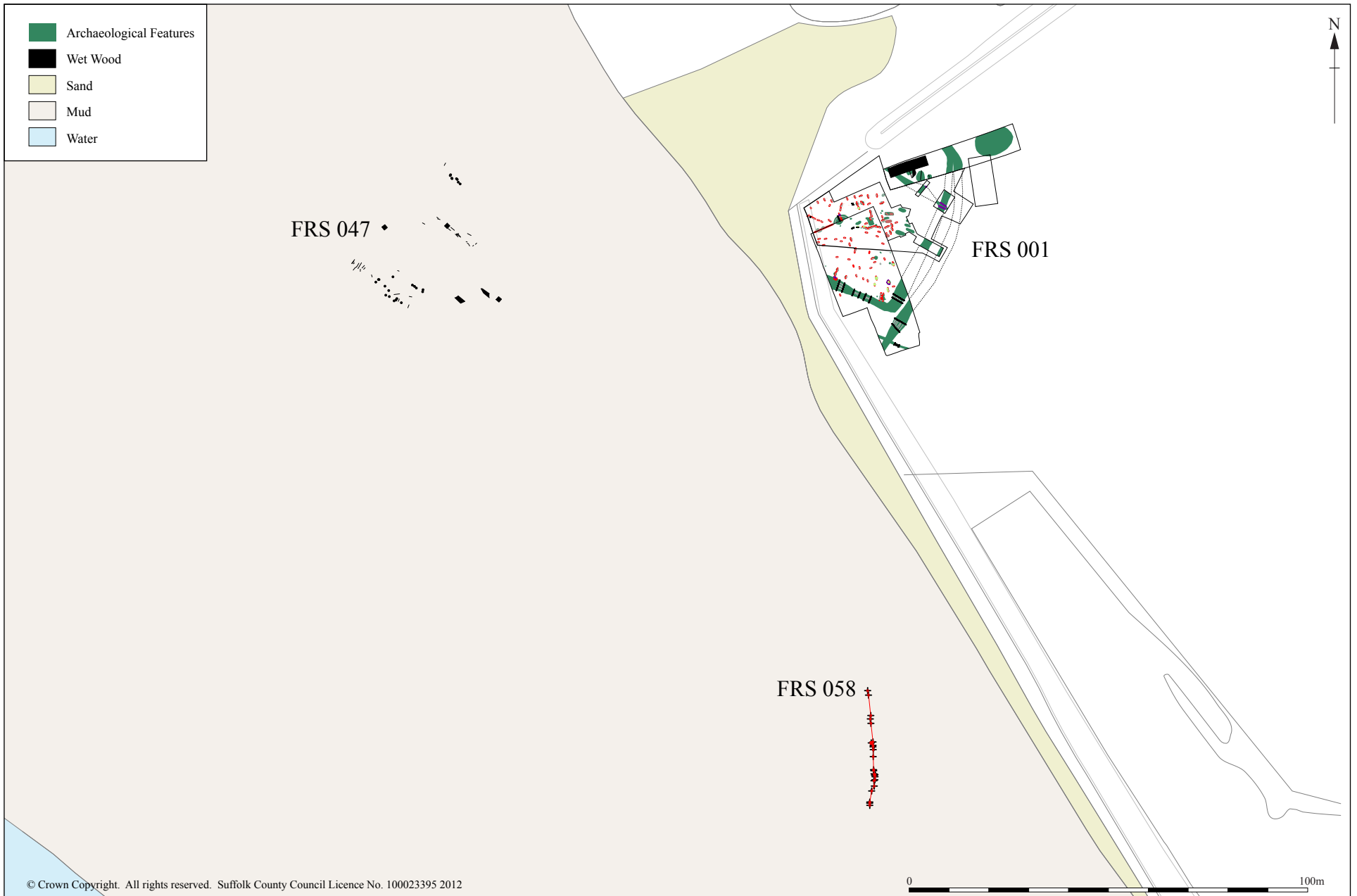


Figure 2. Site with nearby concentrations of preserved waterlogged timbers

3. Methodology

3.1 Excavation

Using a JCB mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, turf and topsoil was removed to a depth of c.0.3m within an area between the 2006 Trenches 3 and 4. This was the basis of the new, roughly triangular, Trench 5 which was of c.700m² (Fig. 3). The topsoil layer removed was given the context number 5002 and the underlying slightly paler layer, which contained occasional archaeological finds, was numbered 5003. A metal detector search was conducted across this surface and metallic artefacts were numbered, lifted and their location recorded.

Within Trench 5 a series of hand dug excavations were targeted at key points within the trench and cut through layer 5003 (Fig. 4). These were referred to as Areas A to D and had the following aims:

Area A. This was designed to investigate the continuation of the Saxon graves and post-hole structure and the Roman midden spread seen in Trench 3.

Area B. This area was positioned above the enclosure ditches

Area C. This looked at the probable intersection of the enclosure ditches with another internal ditch running at right-angles to them.

Area D. This slot was positioned to section the internal ditch.

These areas were subdivided into 'squares', leading to the systematic removal of layer 5003, to reveal natural sandy geological deposits (the 'natural') or underlying archaeological features. (Not all the squares were square, although the majority were 2.5m by 2.5m. Some were rectangular or irregular in shape to accommodate the edge of the trench or when the trench had to be extended to reveal features).

Within each square, layer 5003 was given a new context number (starting from 5501) which would be a unique reference number for the finds that came from that square. In most cases, teams of three or more ADLHS excavators, working alongside a SCCAS supervisor, removed the layer by shovel, loaded the deposit into buckets and then sieved the loose through a 10mm mesh for maximum finds recovery. All finds were given the specific context number for that square; except for metallic, glass or other small finds which were also given their own unique (Small Finds) number.



Figure 3. Overall site plan showing trenches

In Area A, the trench was gridded into 2.5m by 2.5m squares and each given a separate context number for finds reference (5501 – 5530). As Area A was extended a number of smaller or irregular 'squares' were added around its perimeter (contexts 5531 – 5537). Area B consisted of three 2.5m by 2.5m squares in a row (contexts 5550 – 5552). Area C was originally a block of six 2.5m by 2.5m squares (contexts 5540 – 5545) but was then reduced in size so that only the north-western end was reduced to feature level). Area D was a single rectangular slot 6m by 1m and was given the single square number 5560.

Once the overlying deposits had been removed to the depth of natural sand, a block of adjacent squares (ideally an area of 5m by 5m), was cleaned by trowel to examine for underlying features. Because of the variable nature of natural in some places, trowel cleaning might be repeated a second or third time until features could be clearly identified.

Archaeological features were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 5004 - 5169. Features such as pits and post-holes were excavated in half-section and were drawn in plan (at scales of 1:20 or 1:50 depending on size) and in section (at a scale of 1:20) on sheets of gridded drawing film. Individual section numbers were given to section and profile drawings. Graves were excavated in plan only and were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Separate grave plans were produced to show grave staining, skeletal remains or other deposits of interest. Grave orientation follows the convention of recording the end containing the head first, e.g. if the head was at the western end then the grave would be recorded as aligned west to east. Levels above sea-level (recorded as metres Above Ordnance Datum, e.g. 1.98m AOD) were recorded for feature sections and for grave profiles and, where they survived, for human remains.

Component numbers were given to groups of related features, such as post-holes making a structure or enclosure ditches. During the excavation of ditches each segment/excavated slot was given its own unique cut number but was given a component number that linked all the separate segments together. Where possible component numbers recognised in previous excavations (and were found to extend into Trench 5) were used.

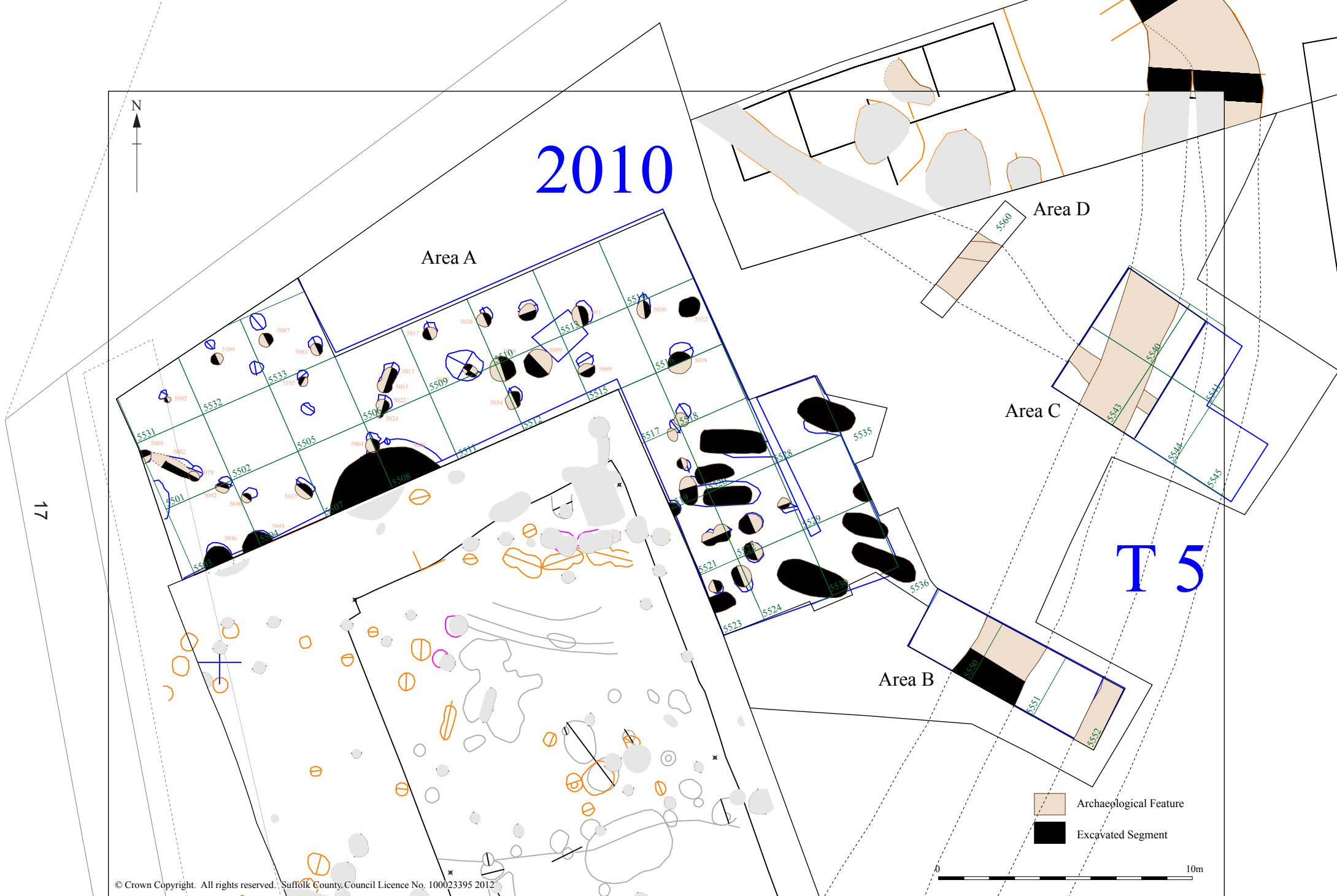


Figure 4. Site plan showing Areas A-D and sample square locations (in green)

Written records describing the nature of deposits or of feature cuts were made on *pro forma* context recording sheets (a full digital version of the context descriptions is provided in Appendix 1). A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images. Bulk finds were bagged, clearly labelled with their context number, while delicate or significant finds (mainly metallic) were given their own unique Small Finds (SF) number and were bagged or boxed separately. Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis. On-site registers were kept for context numbers, section numbers, sample numbers, Small Finds numbers and the photographs taken were recorded in a camera book.

3.2 Post-excavation

Preliminary finds processing was conducted on site with bulk finds being washed or dry brushed depending on the resilience of the object. Finds were dried on drying racks and were bagged by context number according to finds type. Small Finds (metal, glass, worked bone etc) and human skeletal material were not washed but sent to SCC finds staff for processing and/or sending to specialists.

Some soil samples were processed on site but the majority were wet sieved, dried and the flots and residues examined by members of the ADLHS team working at the SCCAS specialist facility in Ipswich.

3.3 Educational visits

The site was visited by pupil groups from nine different schools over a three day period. These visits were part of the National Heritage Open Days programme. Children were given an introductory talk and tour of the site and then had opportunities to excavate in the squares and recover finds by sieving, to examine and wash finds and to process soil samples. At all times pupils were closely supervised by members of the ADLHS and SCCAS.

Follow up visits to the schools and other educational activities have been organised by ADLHS.



Plate 2. Excavation in progress

4. Results

The archaeological features, deposits and finds from the excavation can be assigned to one of the following four periods, with a fifth designation for undated features and deposits (Periods 1 to 5):

1. Prehistoric
2. Roman
3. Middle Saxon
4. Post-Middle Saxon
5. Undated

The prehistoric period is represented by residual finds in later contexts and covers a wide time span from the Neolithic to the Iron Age. The main concentration of activity was in the Roman and the Middle Saxon periods. Using the terms 'Roman' and 'Saxon' is simply referring to the date ranges and is not meant to suggest the ethnicity of the people who lived there. The huge Roman finds assemblage indicates a date range of mainly the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD with perhaps a small element from the 1st century AD. The much smaller Middle Saxon finds assemblage suggests a date range of c.650-850 AD. This does not indicate that there was less Saxon intensity of site-use but simply that pottery and other datable material was far scarcer in this period. Indeed it is proposed in this report that the majority of the features recognised belonged to this period. There is a small number of finds from the medieval period although there are no features within Trench 5 belonging to this period. Also included in Period 4 are a small group of possible Late Saxon sherds of Thetford type ware pottery. One feature is possibly dated by this pottery type but Thetford type ware is very difficult to distinguish from Roman pottery so that this only provides tentative dating. A number of finds cannot be placed into one of the four periods and these have been placed in the undated category (Period 5).

4.1 Period 1: Prehistoric

A slight prehistoric presence is attested by a small assemblage of 110 worked flints, nearly all of which came from the sieved squares of layer 5003. A small proportion of the flint assemblage is probably of Neolithic date and is of fine, controlled quality and includes a possible unfinished leaf-shaped arrowhead. The majority of the assemblage consists however of small irregular flints of likely later date, probably Bronze Age. There appears to be a concentration of flints in the north-western area of Trench 5 (squares 5505, 5506 and 5510 in particular).

Heat-altered flint (sometimes referred to as 'burnt flint') is often associated with prehistoric activity and can be found on sites dating from the Neolithic to the Iron Age, but is particularly associated with Bronze Age sites. In total 259 pieces were found across the Trench 5, mainly from layer 5003. The biggest concentration (forty-five pieces) was within the north-western corner of Area A (squares 5505 – 5508), with forty-seven pieces found in squares 5511 – 5518 (the north-east corner of Area A) and seventy-six pieces found in squares 5519 – 5530 and the adjacent extension areas 5535 – 5537 (the south-east area of Area A). To confirm the general spread of this category of artefact there were twenty-seven pieces in Area B and thirty-two pieces in Area C.

No prehistoric features have been convincingly identified and the lack of pottery or other non-lithic artefact types of Neolithic or Bronze Age date suggests that no permanent settlement during these periods took place.

A small proportion of the pottery assemblage appears to be either Late Iron Age or from the 1st to mid 2nd century AD, and thus transitional between the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. Two sherds are grog-tempered and are likely to be the only Late Iron Age pottery. These two sherds were from the sieved squares (5509 and 5513) where the majority of the pottery was Roman of 2nd to 3rd century AD date. They are thus almost certainly residual in later deposits. The transitional examples might be as late as the early 2nd century and therefore could represent an early element of the main Roman assemblage. The briquetage finds group indicates later Iron Age and early Roman activity and points to an early use of the site linked to saltworking.

4.2 Period 2: Roman

Finds evidence from across the sites suggests that the main Roman occupation of the site fell within the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD. There is an element within the assemblage that is dated to the 1st century but this is primarily associated with briquetage and saltworking activity. Saltworking is likely to have taken place at the river's edge and was therefore probably at some distance from the main site. Interestingly some significant finds belong to the early Roman period, including a high value denarius coin (SF 1554) and a copper alloy brooch (SF 1532).

Only two features have been convincingly ascribed to Period 2: pits 5006 and 5096. Layer 5003 is also discussed here as most of the Roman pottery came from the excavated squares from this deposit (5501 - 5537). As this horizon also contains small but persistent elements of Saxon and medieval pottery, it is possible that the Roman finds assemblage has been reworked into a later deposit (and is thus residual). It is more likely however that the later finds are intrusive and belong to later features cutting the layer but not recognised during excavation. Layer 5162 was numbered separately from 5003 and appeared as a darker, siltier deposit with frequent oyster shell fragments within layer 5003. Only Roman and undated finds were recovered from this deposit, but it was not thoroughly sampled and was outside and to the east of the main Area A excavations.

Pit 5006 (recognised as 0602 in previous Trench 3), Fig. 5, Fig. 16: S.1

This was a large but shallow circular feature on the south side of Area A (squares 5507 and 5508). It had a diameter of 4.2m, but a depth of only 0.3m and contained fills 5007 (west quad) and 5008 (east quad), consisting of dark grey brown silty sand. The southern part of this feature had previously been revealed against the northern edge of Trench 3 (excavated in 2006), where it was identified as context 0602, and, within its fill 0603, contained an extensive assemblage of large, unabraded Roman pottery sherds and a probable blade fragment (SF 1050). In the 2006 excavations it was thought that these finds had come from the edge of a midden spread, not from a shallow cut feature.

Fills 5007 and 5008 were very productive of finds, yielding a range of Roman pottery types. A number of interesting Roman and undated items were recovered from the overlying squares; these finds could have easily originated from pit 5006. From square

5507 was recovered a Roman copper alloy brooch (SF 1532) and a fragment of a probable clay figurine (SF 1592). From square 5508 was revealed an undated large iron blade fragment, probably belonging to a dagger or sword (SF 1518). A similar blade was found in the southern extension of pit 5006, discovered in 2006 (pit 0602).

Pit 5096, Fig. 5, Fig 17: S.38

Pit 5096 was partly revealed against the edge of the baulk in the south-east corner of Area A (square 5529). This was a circular, steep-sided pit with an almost flat base. It had a diameter of 0.9m and a depth of 0.5m. Fill 5097 was dark grey silty sand with abundant oyster shell fragments and moderate charcoal flecks. Finds included Roman pottery, briquetage and an iron nail. Fill 5097 was sealed by layer 5111 which is probably the same as layer 5162 (see below) and is likely to be of a later phase of Roman occupation or of post-Roman date. Pit 5096 cut the lower layer 5112 which could have been the Roman (or earlier?) ground surface.

Layer 5003, Fig. 16: S. 1, 16 & 29; Fig. 17: S. 43 & 51

Layer 5003 produced the bulk of the pottery, briquetage and other finds of predominantly 2nd and 3rd centuries AD date. This deposit appeared to cover most of the area within Trench 5 and was removed as 'squares' (contexts 5501-5560). The removal of this layer revealed the majority of the features. It is quite likely that later processes reworked this deposit as it was found to contain occasional pottery sherds of Middle Saxon and medieval date suggesting that the Roman finds could be residual in a later deposit. It is possible, however, that the features cut the layer but, due to the homogenous nature of the deposit and its similarity to the feature fills, they could not be seen at a higher level. This cutting relationship is suggested in a number of places, for example the Period 3 grave 5068 and pits 5044 and 5046 appeared to cut this layer in section whereas it sealed the fills of the large shallow Roman pit 5006. In Area D ditch 5136 and grave 5155 cut layers 5138 and 5139 respectively; these layers are likely to be equivalent to 5003. It is possible that layer 5003 contained more than one unit and that the stratigraphic complexity of this deposit was lost during excavation. Certainly it was noted during excavation that the majority of the finds came from the top half of this deposit and that it became paler towards the base.

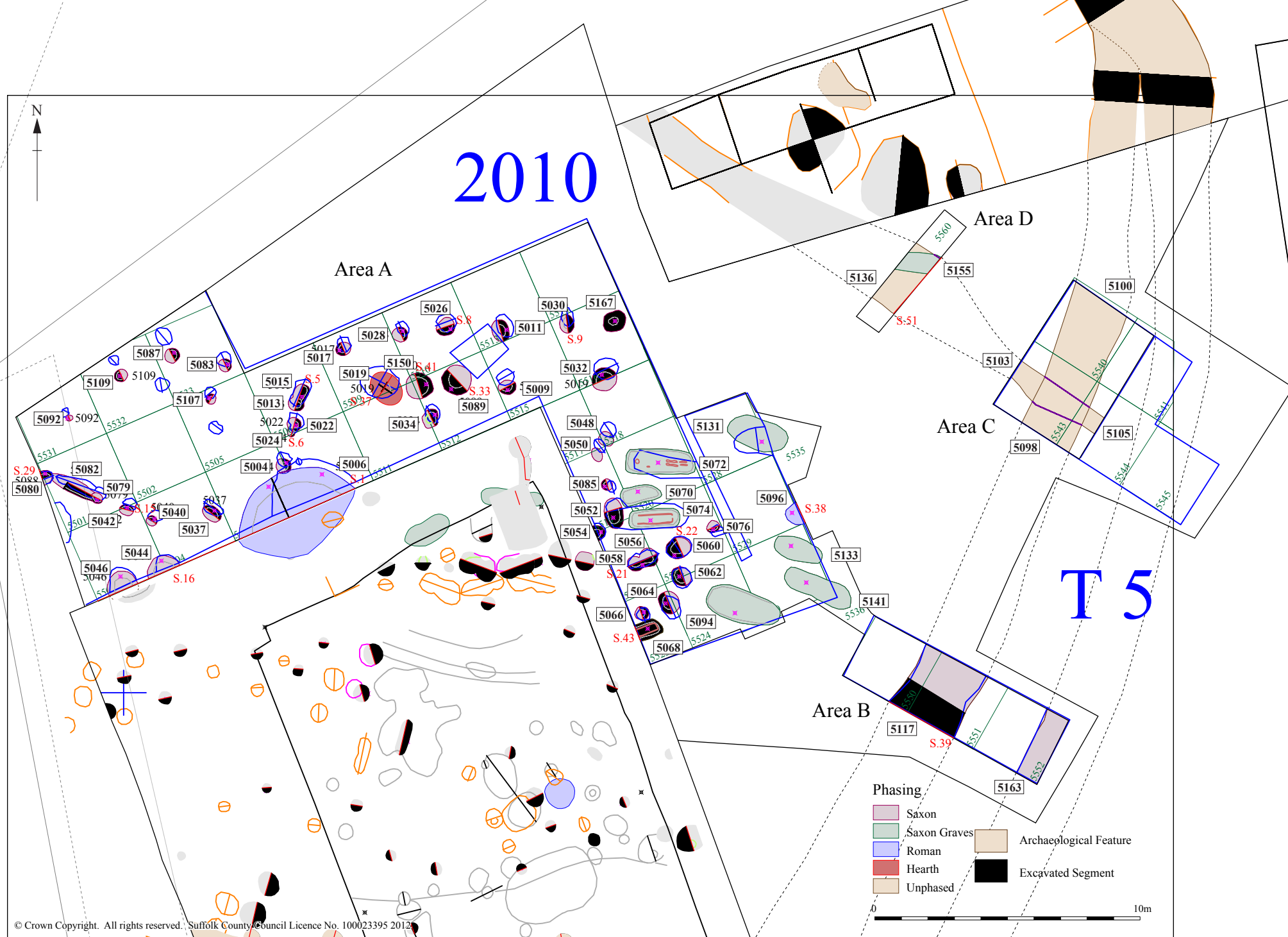


Figure 5. Trench 5, phase plan and location of illustrated sections

Layer 5162, Fig. 17: S. 38

A darker deposit within 5003, separately numbered as layer 5162, was identified within the unexcavated area between Areas A, B, C and D. Although this deposit was not adequately sampled, all the finds recovered from its surface and from metal detecting were either Roman or undated. This layer is probably equivalent to deposit 5111 which sealed the fill of the Roman pit 5096, suggesting that this layer is probably a later phase of Roman occupation (or possibly post-Roman). It is interesting to note that the sieved squares to the west of the centre of this deposit and into which layer 5162 probably extended, produced datable finds of only Roman date (squares 5528, 5529, 5535 and 5536).

Finds

Huge quantities of the finds were of Roman date with 8,292 pottery sherds (48.26kg) and 2,383 fragments of briquetage (62.67kg) recovered. Barber's Point is now responsible for the biggest assemblage of archaeologically excavated Roman saltworking debris in Suffolk. Roman finds were predominantly from layer 5003 and were retrieved from the sieved squares. The average pot sherd weight from the squares was 5.5g whereas those from features averaged at 8.5g, suggesting a considerable degree of breakage and weathering within the layer 5003.

A number of significant small finds (SF) of Roman date were recovered from the squares. These include a copper alloy brooch (SF 1532, sq 5507), a silver denarius coin (SF 1554, sq 5530), an iron finger ring (SF 1561, sq 5521), a shaft of a bone pin (SF 1570, sq 5560), a fragment of a ceramic figurine (SF 1592, sq 5507) and three sherds of Roman glass (SF 1542 and SF 1558, both sq 5521; SF 1590, sq 5543).

4.3 Period 3: Middle Saxon

Unlike the Roman finds, those of the Saxon period were far less abundant. The majority of the Saxon sherds were recovered from the excavated squares from layer 5003. Only four features from the 2010 excavations contained Saxon pottery and three of these could be of Early Saxon date and residual in later features. It has been suggested elsewhere (see Anderson below) that the tradition of handmade pottery characteristic of the Early Saxon period could have continued into the Middle Saxon period, an era usually characterised by the presence of Ipswich Ware pottery. Controversially however, it has been suggested that Ipswich Ware only started being found beyond Ipswich from the first quarter of the 8th century (Blinkhorn 1999). As at least some of the burials date to the 7th century, then earlier handmade pottery must have still been in use rather than being residual.

In the following section it is assumed that any features that cut the layer 5003 are post-Roman and, with the absence of any other datable finds, are presumed to be of Middle Saxon date. Many of these features contain Roman finds but another assumption that has been made is that these are residual in later features and that they are ultimately derived from the layer 5003. It is possible that features cutting the layer are of a later phase of the Roman period, Late Saxon, medieval or later. Generally medieval and later sites yield more pottery and datable finds than Saxon occupation so that it is likely that later features of this age would have later pottery in them. One of the features discussed below (post-hole 5050; structure 0575) may have contained Thetford ware pottery of Late Saxon date, but, as this sort of pottery is almost indistinguishable from some Roman fabrics, it is thought more probable that this is of Roman origin.

The features that will be discussed in this section are: 1) the ditches, including the large enclosure ditches, 2) the pits, 3) the graves, 4) the structures and 5) a hearth. Where possible component numbers have been used to link stretches of ditch together or post-hole groups into alignments or buildings; in some cases it has been possible to link sets of features to component numbers from the previous excavation (Meredith 2007). The graves probably belong to a cemetery group related to the previously identified pair of graves seen in 2006. Dating of the skeletal material from the 2010 excavated graves suggests a 7th or 8th century date with the majority dating from the second half of the 7th century. Most of the features discussed contain some Roman pottery finds but these

are thought to be residual and derived mainly from layer 5007 through which most of these features are likely to have been cut. This section ends with a brief discussion of the Middle Saxon finds.

4.3.1 Ditches

Ditch 0434 (5103, 5105 & 5136,) Fig. 5; Fig. 17: S. 51

The earliest phased ditch, cut by the enclosure ditch 0032, was ditch 5103. This was the continuation of a north-west to south-east ditch first seen in Trench 4 and given the component number 0434. In Trench 4, this feature was securely dated to the Middle Saxon period. In Area C ditch 5103/5105 was cut by the inner enclosure ditch 5098/5100 (component 0032) and was seen best in profile in Area D where the excavated slot through ditch 5136 was designed to capture the full profile of this feature (section 51). Ditch 5136 was truncated along its north-eastern edge by grave 5155, but was at least 2m wide at this point with a depth of 0.95m. It had a fairly steep, slightly convex side (where it not truncated along its south-west edge) leading to a narrow pointed base. This feature cut the layers 5138 and 5139, both likely to be contemporary with 5003. Fill 5137 contained fifty-four sherds of Roman pottery, all likely to be residual in a later feature. The overlying square 5560 contained three sherds of Ipswich ware and one sherd of medieval pottery; all likely to date the later and final filling of the ditch.

Ditch 0032 (5098, 5100 & 5117), Pl. 3; Fig. 5; Fig. 17: S. 39

The inner enclosure ditch 0032 was excavated in three places across Trench 5; in Area C it was assigned the cut numbers 5098 and 5100, and in Area B it was numbered 5117. The full profile was recorded as cut 5117 (Section 39), where it was seen to have very gradual sloping edges at the top becoming much steeper lower down with a narrow flat base, giving this large feature a deep flaring V-profile with a width of 2.9m and a depth of 1.4m. The layer 5119, a pale orange brown silty sand deposit, might represent the remains of an internal upcast bank. The top fill 5118 was really a thick layer of up to 0.9m depth that had slumped into the top of this feature. This was mid brown silty sand and contained ten fragments of briquetage and six pottery sherds, all of Period 2 date and likely to be residual in this later deposit. The complex series of fills (5120 to 5127) within ditch 5117 gives some indication that this feature probably filled from the north-west and that fills had slumped in from a bank and from the main focus of settlement. The only finds from the primary fills were residual consisting of two fragments of briquetage (fill 5123).

Within Area C the top fill 5099 of ditch 5098 contained one medieval sherd of pottery and is likely to postdate this feature and probably belongs to the final levelling, backfilling or reworking of the site during this later period.

Ditch 0018 (5163), Fig. 5

Previous excavation had confirmed that this feature was of Middle Saxon date and cut the inner enclosure ditch 0032 and was thus the final phase of enclosure witnessed on the site. The outer enclosure ditch recognised in both the 2004 and the 2006 excavations was given the component number 0018. This ditch was partly revealed in Area B of Trench 5 and was given the context numbers 5128/5163. An approximately 1m wide strip of the north-western inner edge was revealed within the trench but was not excavated.



Plate 3. Ditch 5117, section looking south (2m scale)

4.3.2 Pits

Pit 5044, Fig. 5; Fig. 16: S. 16

Two pits of this period were encountered at the western end of Area A in squares 5503 and 5504. They were pits 5044 and 5046, both of which appeared to cut layer 5003 as seen in the southern baulk of the excavation (Section 16). Pit 5044 had steep sides leading to a slightly dished base with a diameter of 1.1m and a depth of 0.42m. This pit contained fill 5045 which was mid to dark brown silty sand and it contained two sherds of Ipswich Ware pottery and two sherds of residual Roman pottery.

Pit 5046, Fig. 5; Fig. 16: S. 16

Pit 5046 which was to the west of 5044, was a slightly smaller feature with curved sides and a concave base. It had a diameter of 1m and a depth of 0.24m. Fill 5047 was dark grey brown silty sand, containing charcoal flecks, six residual sherds of Roman pottery and one piece of handmade Saxon pottery.

4.3.3 Human burials

Grave 5068, Fig. 7; Fig. 17: S. 43

Grave 5068 was only partly revealed in Area A where it was seen in the south end of this area, against the western limit of excavation (square 5523). It was west-south-west to east-north-east orientated, with the eastern end only appearing within the trench. The western end of this feature was not recognised in the adjacent Trench 3. This was the only grave to be recorded in section and to be checked against its cutting relationship with layer 5003 (section 43). No skeletal material was recovered from this feature but its close proximity to other graves and the presence within the fill of timber staining, suggesting the presence of a coffin, confirm that this feature was likely to be a grave.

Not all this grave was uncovered, with approximately 1m length of the eastern end revealed and with a width of 0.6m and a depth (from top of natural) of 0.65m. The cut had vertical edges, rounded corners and a slightly dished base. The upper fill 5144 was mid brown silty sand with moderate small to large flints. The lower fill 5145 was pale yellow brown sand which was over the basal deposit of the dark stain 5114. This dark organic stain, probably wood, survived in the western end of the grave as a sub-rectangular 'shadow' with sides

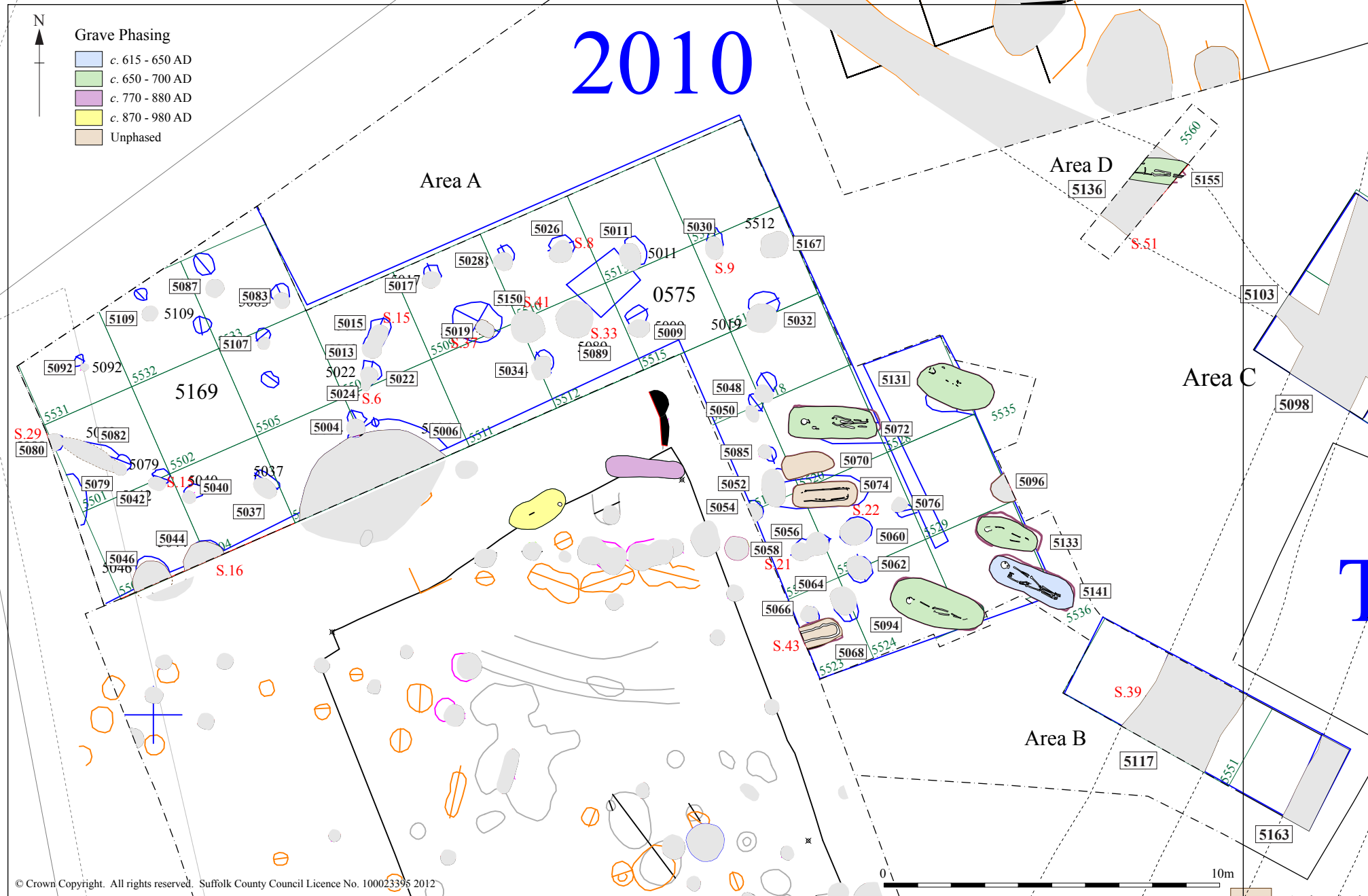


Figure 6. Trench 5, Area A - details of burials

© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2012

Archaeologic
Excavated Se

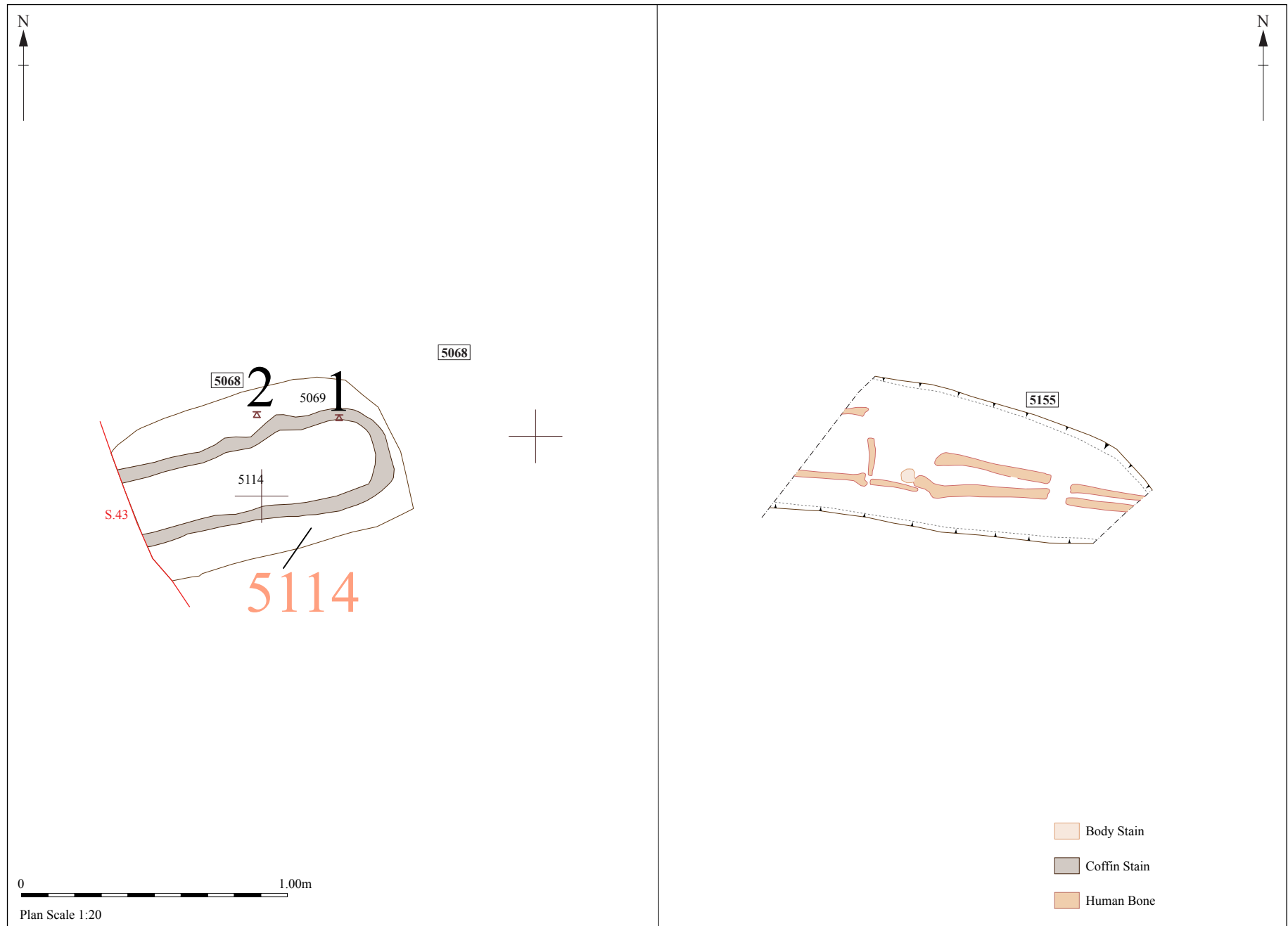


Figure 7. Graves 5068 and 5155, plans

of c.0.05m width and c.0.2m apart. Section 43 showed this stain to be gently curved in profile suggesting that it could have been a bier or possibly a hollowed tree-trunk coffin.

The general fill number for this grave was 5069, which was seen in plan around stain 5114 and is probably the same as 5145 seen in section. This deposit contained residual Roman pottery and an undated copper alloy ring, possibly a link from a chain (SF 1537).

Possible grave 5070

Cut 5070 was a possible west-south-west to east-north-east orientated grave, mainly positioned in square 5070 of Area A. It was roughly wedge-shaped with a rounded west end and a more pointed east end. Its length of 1.4m would make it small (but comparable with the child's grave 5133) and its width was 0.6m. No skeletal remains or organic staining was recognised within this feature. Fill 5070 contained twenty-two sherds of Roman pottery and one piece of undated slag.

Grave 5072, Pl. 4, Fig. 8

Grave 5072 was located within square 5520 of Area A. It was orientated west to east, was rectangular in plan with rounded corners and had vertical sides and a flat base. This cut was 2.2m in length, had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.45m. The fill 5073 was mottled orange brown silty sand and contained residual Roman pottery. The partial skeleton 5102 was revealed in the base of the grave and consisted only of part of the skull and the leg bones. This individual was likely to be a young male and of the seven surviving teeth, two of them had decay. A radiocarbon dated bone fragment of the right femur (SUERC Sample 4; Appendix 12) suggests a broad date range (at 68.2% probability) of 648 to 768AD but with the strongest likelihood (42.8%) of the date falling between 648 and 715AD.

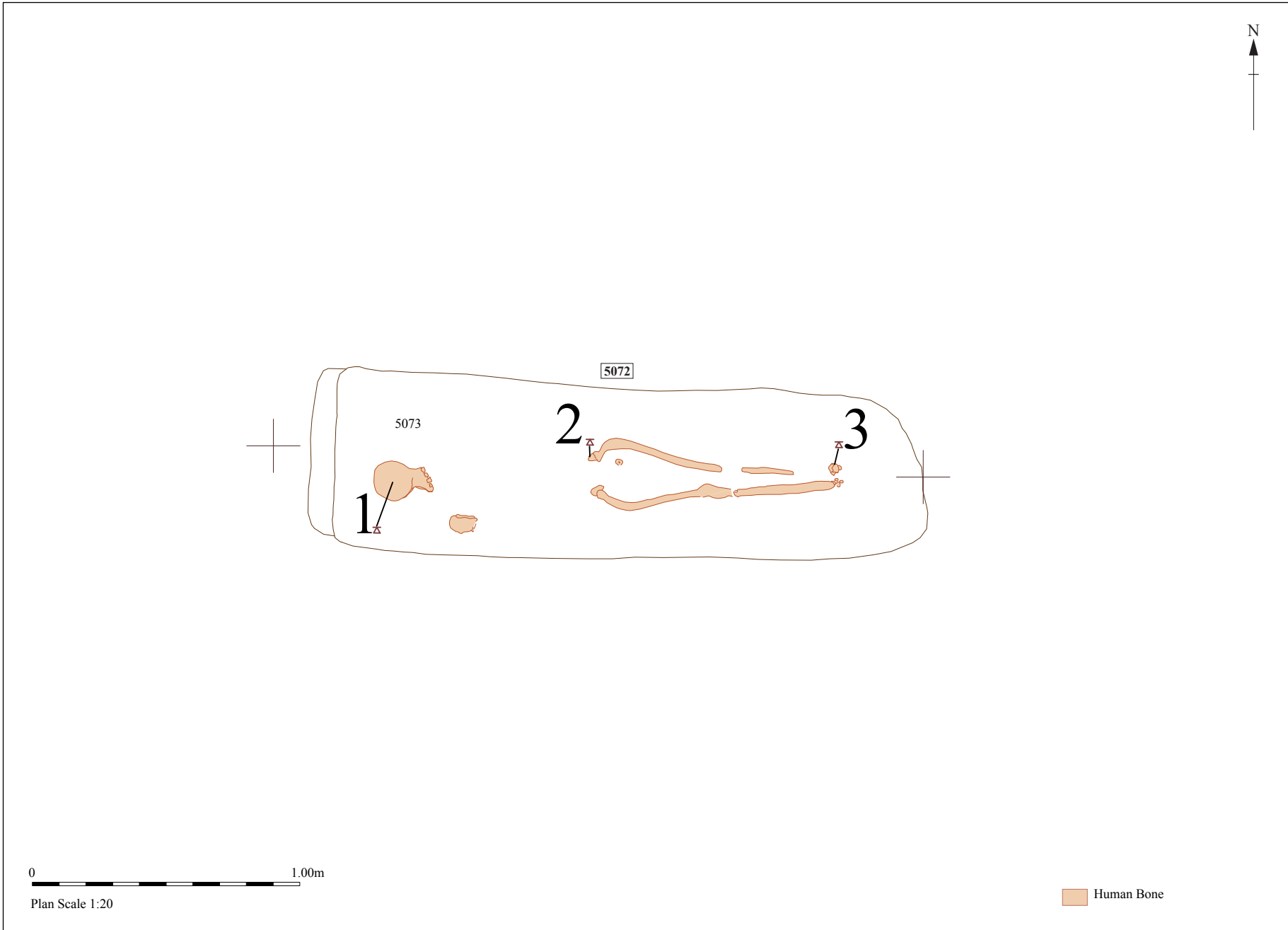


Figure 8. Grave 5072 plan



Plate 4. Graves 5072 & 5094 looking west (1m scale)

Grave 5074, Fig. 9

Feature 5074 was located mainly within square 5522 of Area A. This probable grave contained no skeletal material but did contain a rectangular stain in the base of the cut, likely to be of a coffin. Grave 5074 was west to east orientated with a length of 1.7m, a width of 0.6m and a depth of 0.5m. It was sub-rectangular in plan with rounded ends, vertical sides and a flat base. The main grave fill was 5075 which was light brown grey silty sand but was highly animal disturbed and contained Roman pottery of likely residual origin. Stain 5113 was a rectangular impression in the base of the grave and was 1.6m in length and with a width of 0.3m.

Grave 5094, Pl. 4, Fig. 10

Squares 5524 and 5530 had to be extended to the south to reveal the full extent of this grave by cutting the small rectangular 'square' 5537 towards the south-east corner of Area A. Grave 5094 was a sub-rectangular to elliptically shaped cut, orientated west-north-west to east-south-east. The cut had near vertical sides with a flat base and had a length of 2.4m, a width of 0.94m and a depth of 0.54m. The main fill was 5095 which contained handmade Saxon pottery which was over an organic stain 5115. This stain probably represents a coffin and was of 2m length and c.0.4m width and was over

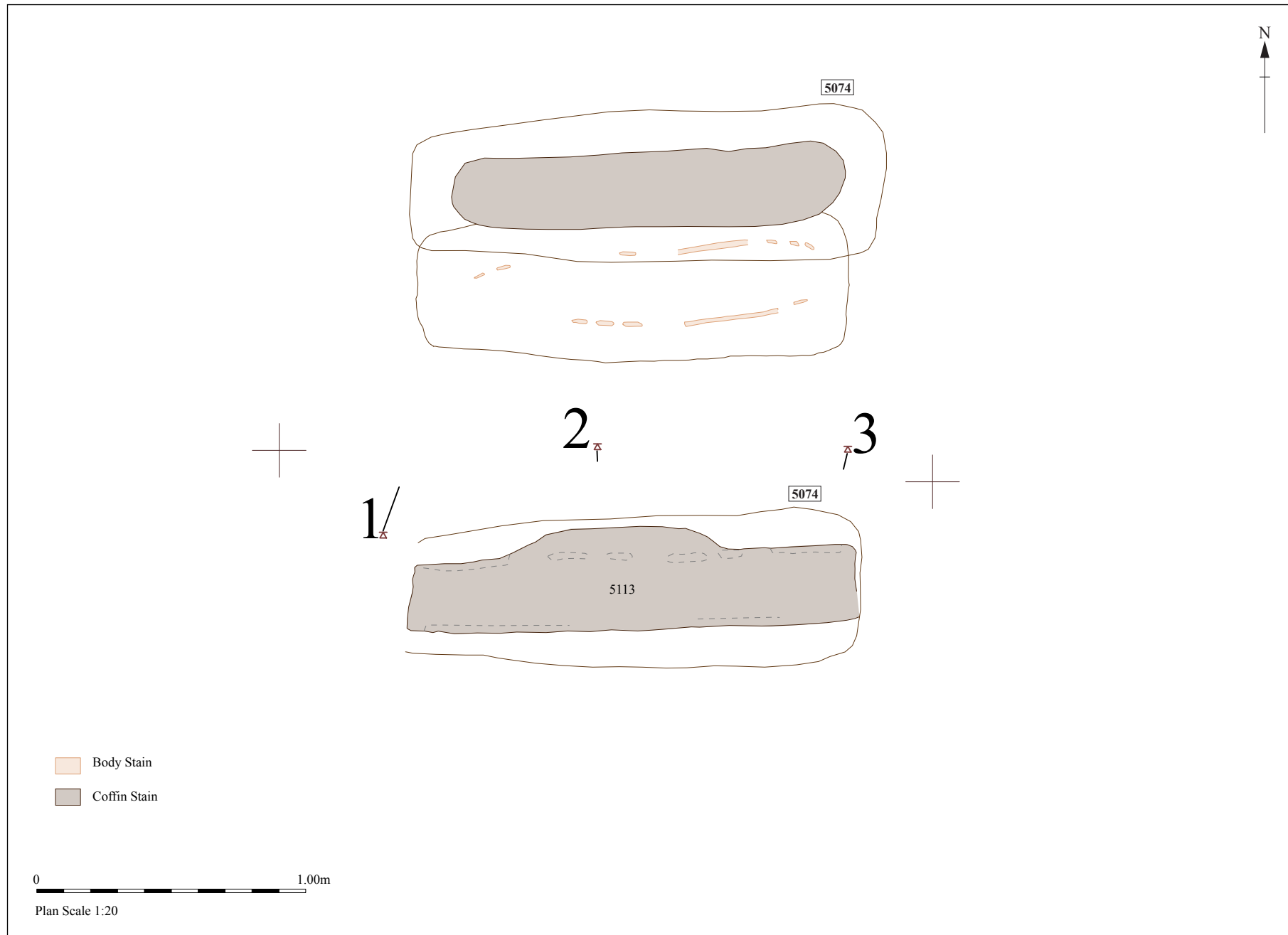


Figure 9. Grave 5074 plans

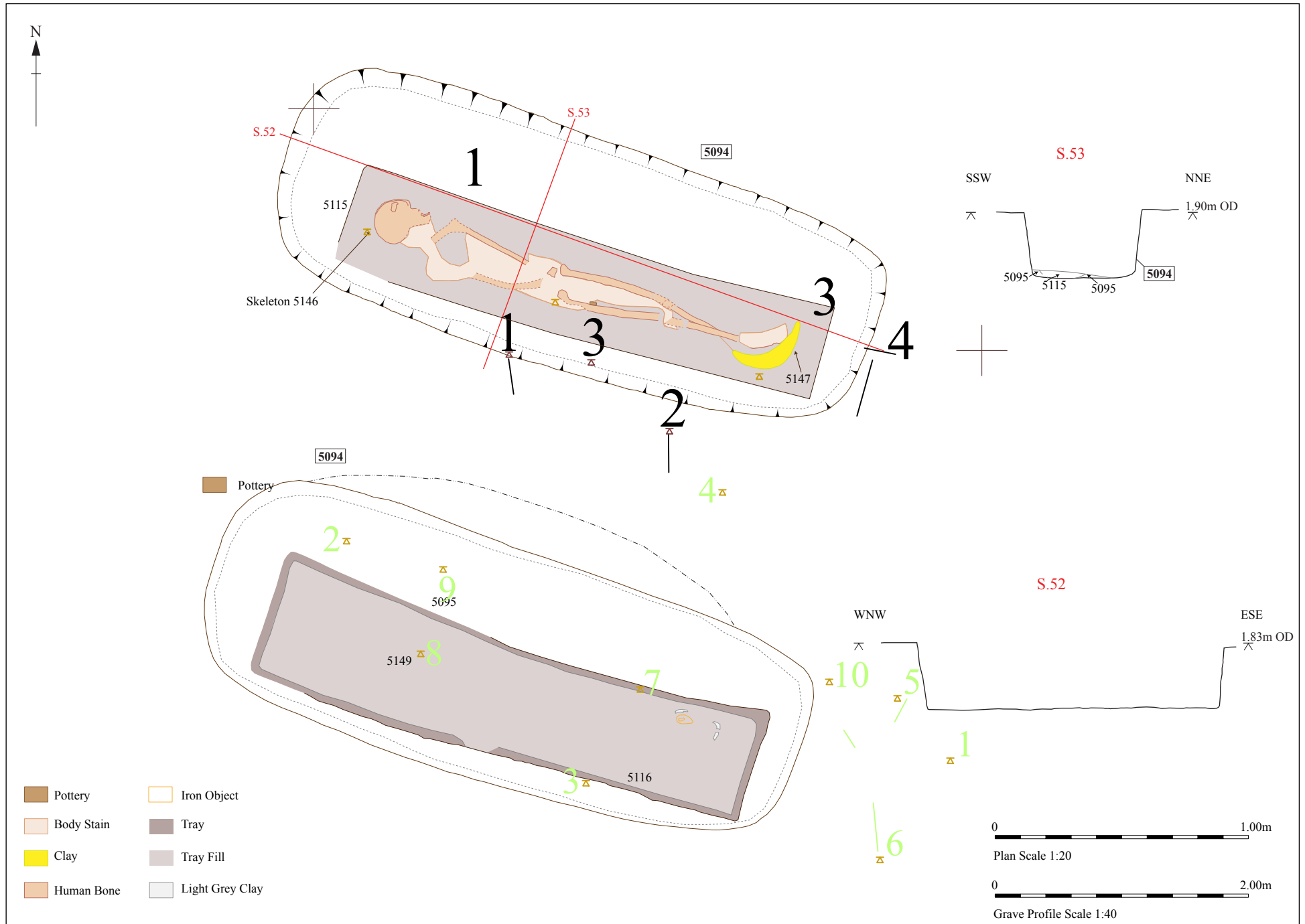


Figure 10. Grave 5094, plans and grave profiles

skeleton 5146. The partial skeletal material was represented by parts of the skull and of the leg bones. The head was tilted to the north-east and the legs were crossed below the knees, indicating perhaps that the corpse had been buried in a shroud. This individual has been identified as an elderly female. A likely iron coffin nail (SF 1548) was positioned towards the foot of the grave, within an unusual reddish grey clay conical-shaped deposit 5116. A radiocarbon dated bone fragment of the right tibia (SUERC Sample 2; Appendix 12) suggests a broad date range (at 68.2% probability) of 657 to 765AD but with the strongest likelihood (51.9%) of the date falling between 657 and 694AD.

Grave 5131, Fig. 11

The irregularly shaped 'square' 5535 was dug to extend square 5528 and to fully reveal grave 5131 along the eastern edge of Area A. This grave was orientated west-south-west to east-north-east, was almost oval in shape and was 2m in length, 0.9m wide, and it had steep sides and a flat base. The upper fill 5132 was mid brown silty sand with occasional oyster shell fragments. A dark rectangular staining 5140, presumed to be the remains of a coffin, was seen across the base of the grave but was highly animal disturbed in places and had a length of 1.85m and a width of c.0.45m. Skeleton 5160 survived as very fragmentary parts of the foot, leg, pelvis, hand, arm and skull (separately numbered as 5161). This individual was young and possible male. No evidence of decay was seen in any of the sixteen surviving teeth. A radiocarbon dated bone fragment of humerus (SUERC Sample 6; Appendix 12) suggests a broad date range (at 68.2% probability) of 648 to 678AD.

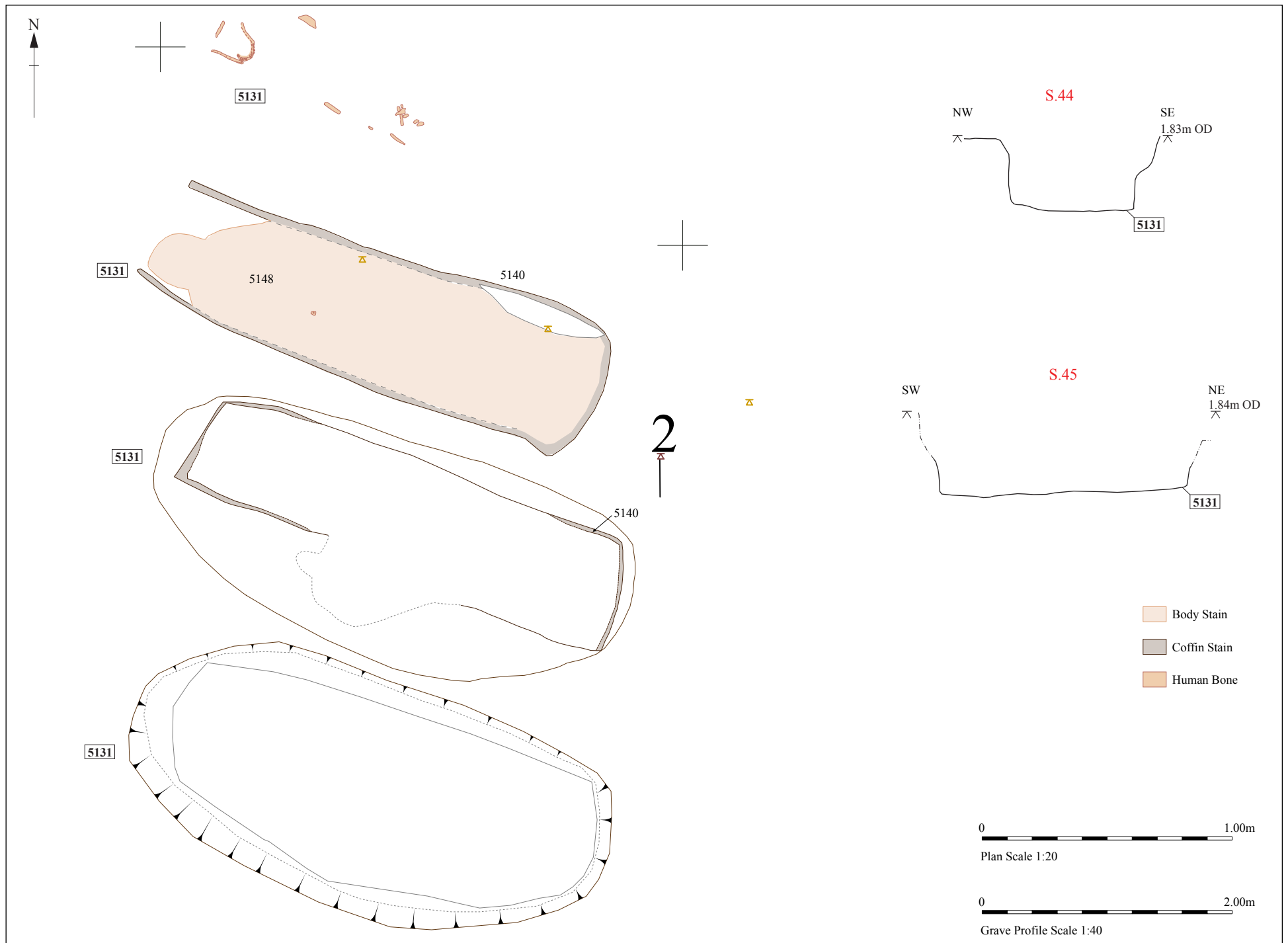


Figure 11. Grave 5131, plans and grave profiles

Grave 5133, Pl. 5, Fig. 12

This was a small grave cut of 1.9m length and orientated west-north-west to east-south-east near the south-east corner of Area A within square 5528. Grave 5133 was roughly oval in shape, wider at the west-north-western end (0.9m) than in the east-south-east (0.45m) and had steep sides and a flat base. The main fill 5134 was dark brown fine sand which contained handmade Saxon pottery. The skeleton 5152 consisted of much of the skull and parts of the long bones from the legs and left arm. This individual was likely to be an older juvenile and is unsexed. An interesting deposit of larger stones (5154) was positioned under the legs. A radiocarbon dated bone fragment of tibia (SUERC Sample 5; Appendix 12) suggests a broad date range (at 68.2% probability) of 657 to 765AD but with the strongest likelihood (51.9%) of the date falling between 657 and 694AD.



Plate 5. Graves 5133 & 5141 looking west (1m scale)

Grave 5141, Pl. 5, Fig. 13

Grave 5141 was positioned in the south-east corner of Area A, within square 5530 and the irregular 'square' 5536 which was removed between Areas A and B to uncover the full extent of this grave. The cut was west-north-west to east-south-east orientated and was 2.45m in length, 0.7m in width and 0.34m in depth. In plan it was sub-rectangular

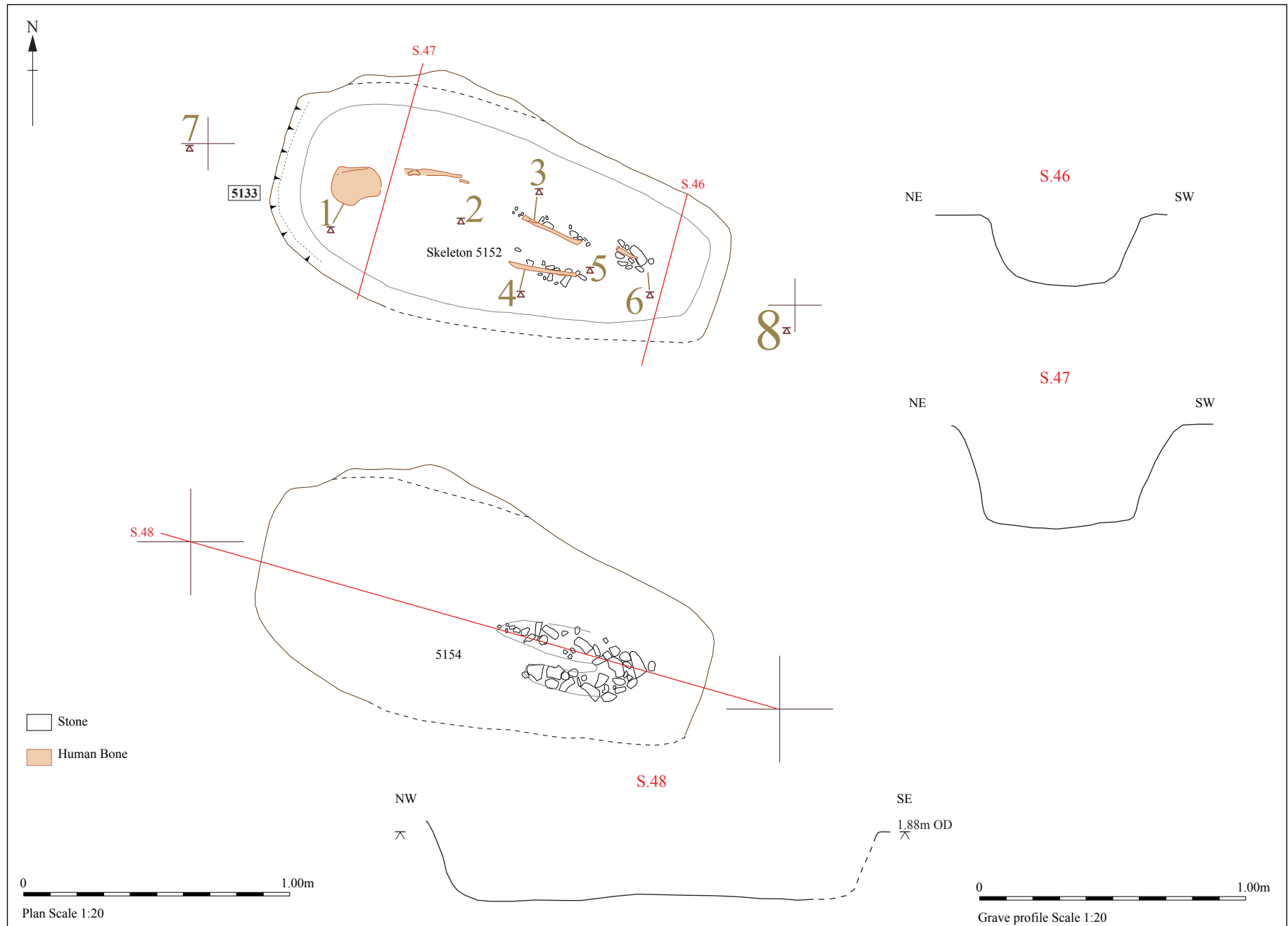


Figure 12. Grave 5133, plans and profiles

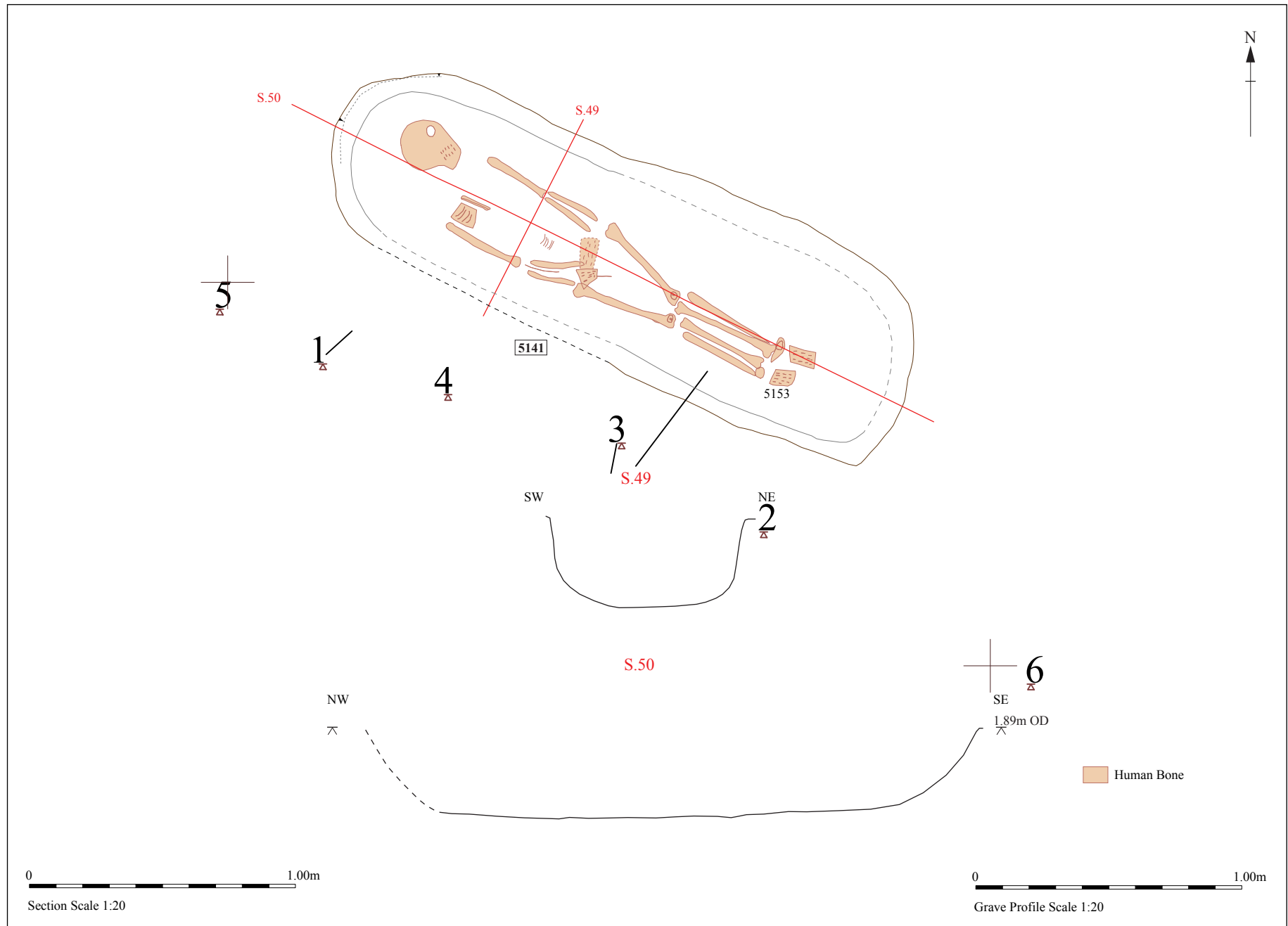


Figure 13. Grave 5141, plan and profiles

with rounded ends and had near vertical sides. The fill 5142 was mid brown and yellow grey mottled sand with fragments of oyster shell, the presence of which probably accounted for the good preservation of the skeleton 5153. The skull was tilted to the north-east and the hands were folded in her lap. This skeleton survived largely intact except for the right scapula, the left side of the pelvis, some of the ribs and most of the spinal column. This individual was a tall (c.1.65m) middle-aged to old female, suffering from at least three carries and a considerable degree of arthritis. After lifting the body it was noted that stones had been placed under the head and pelvis. A radiocarbon dated bone sample from the left femur (SUERC Sample 1; Appendix 12) suggests a date range (at 68.2% probability) of 615 to 655AD. This is the oldest dated individual of the group.

Grave 5155, Fig. 7; Fig. 17: S. 51

The narrow sondage excavated in Area D ('square' 5560) revealed part of grave 5155 which appeared to cut ditch 5136 (section 51). Grave 5155 was orientated west to east, had steep to vertical sides and a flat base. As neither end was seen, the length of the grave could not be recorded. The cut had a width of 0.6m and a depth of 1.05m. The fill 5156 was medium brown silty sand with frequent oyster shell fragments. These were probably derived from the ditch fill 5137, but significantly the oyster shells in the grave fill were jumbled and aligned vertically whereas those from the ditch were bedded horizontally. Skeleton 5157 was well preserved but was not lifted as it was only partly revealed. A sample of bone was taken which suggests it was a young adult of between fifteen to nineteen years of age. A radiocarbon dated bone fragment of ulna (SUERC Sample 3; Appendix 12) suggests a broad date range (at 68.2% probability) of 662 to 766AD but with the strongest likelihood (49.0%) of the date falling between 662 and 708AD.

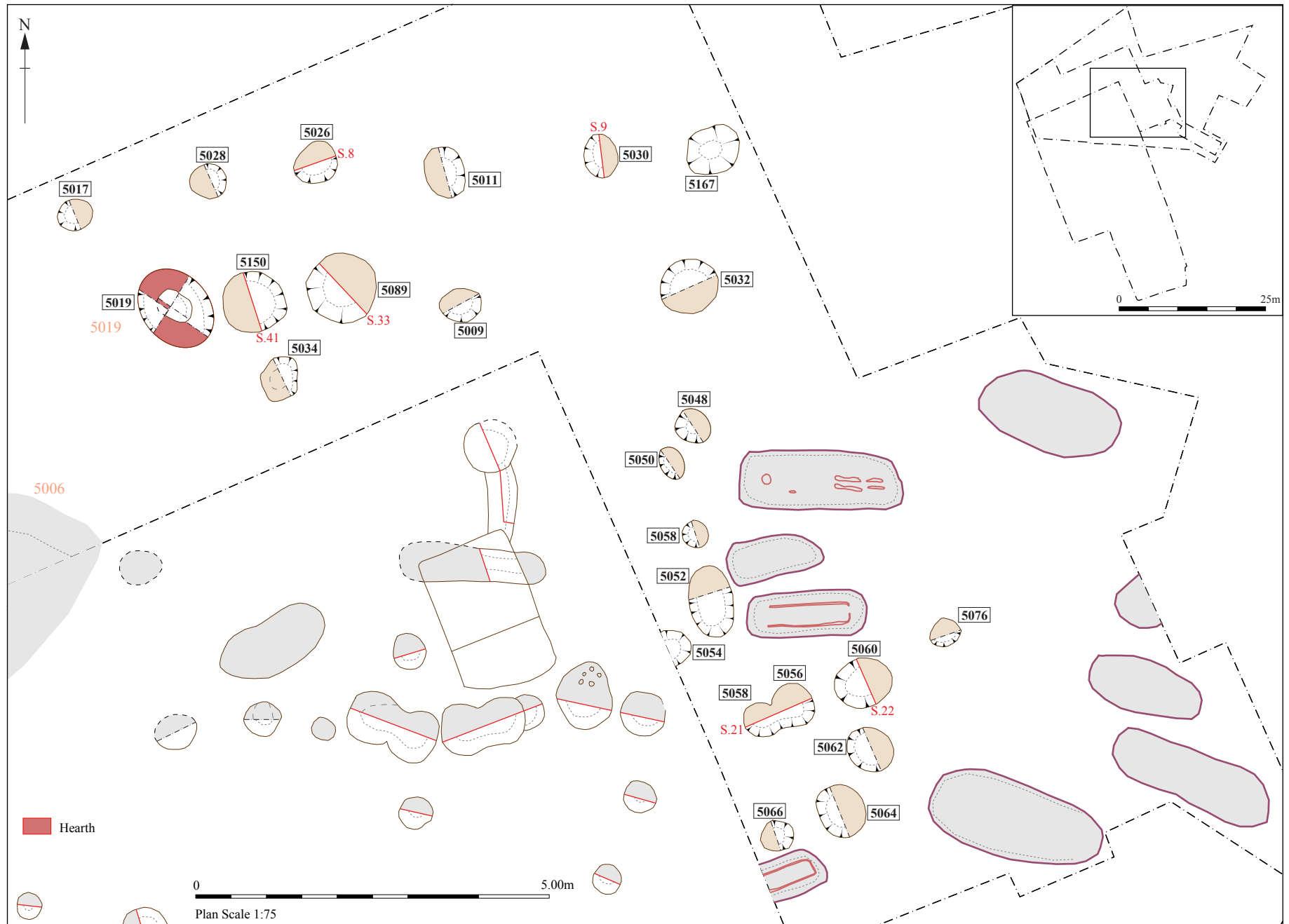


Figure 14. Trench 5, Area A- plan of structure 0575

4.3.4 Buildings

Structure 0575, Pl. 9, Fig. 14

Building 0575 was partly revealed in the north end of Trench 3 when this trench was excavated in 2006. Then it was recognised as an east to west running line of quite large post-holes, presumed to be on the south edge of a rectangular structure. The post-hole line was dated from a single sherd of an imported North French pot (Merovingian or Carolingian) of Middle Saxon date. Given the close proximity of this structure to burials of a similar age it had been suggested that these post-holes could belong to the south side of a chapel or church (Meredith 2007).

Structural remains, in the form of lines and groups of postholes, were identified in a number of places in Trench 5 and some are likely to belong to building 0575. No further dating evidence has been found, with most fills containing Roman, presumably residual, finds. Three separate groups of post-holes were identified in relation to structure 0575 and these will be discussed briefly below but more detail is to be found in Appendix 2.

The first group consisted of a line of medium sized post-holes, running west to east which were c.7m to the north and parallel to the original line identified in 2006. Starting from the west, this line included post-holes 5017, 5026, 5011, 5030 and 5167. These features are described in full in Appendix 2.1.

The second group contained a possible line of larger post-holes, c.5m from and parallel to the original 2006 line. Starting from the western end, this line consisted of post-holes 5150, 5089, 5009, 5032 and 5034 and is described in full in Appendix 2.2. Feature 5019 looked as if it was on the same alignment but has not been included here as excavation suggested that this feature was a hearth.

The third group of post-holes were near the south-east corner of the structure. These include a possible west to east extension to the line identified in 2006 (post-holes 5058, 5056 and 5060); a possible north to south alignment that could line up with 5032 and 5167 mentioned above (5048, 5050, 5058, 5052 and 5054); and other outlying posts (5066, 5064, 5062 and 5076). All finds from these features were of Roman date or undated except for 5050 which contained a possible sherd of Late Saxon Thetford-type

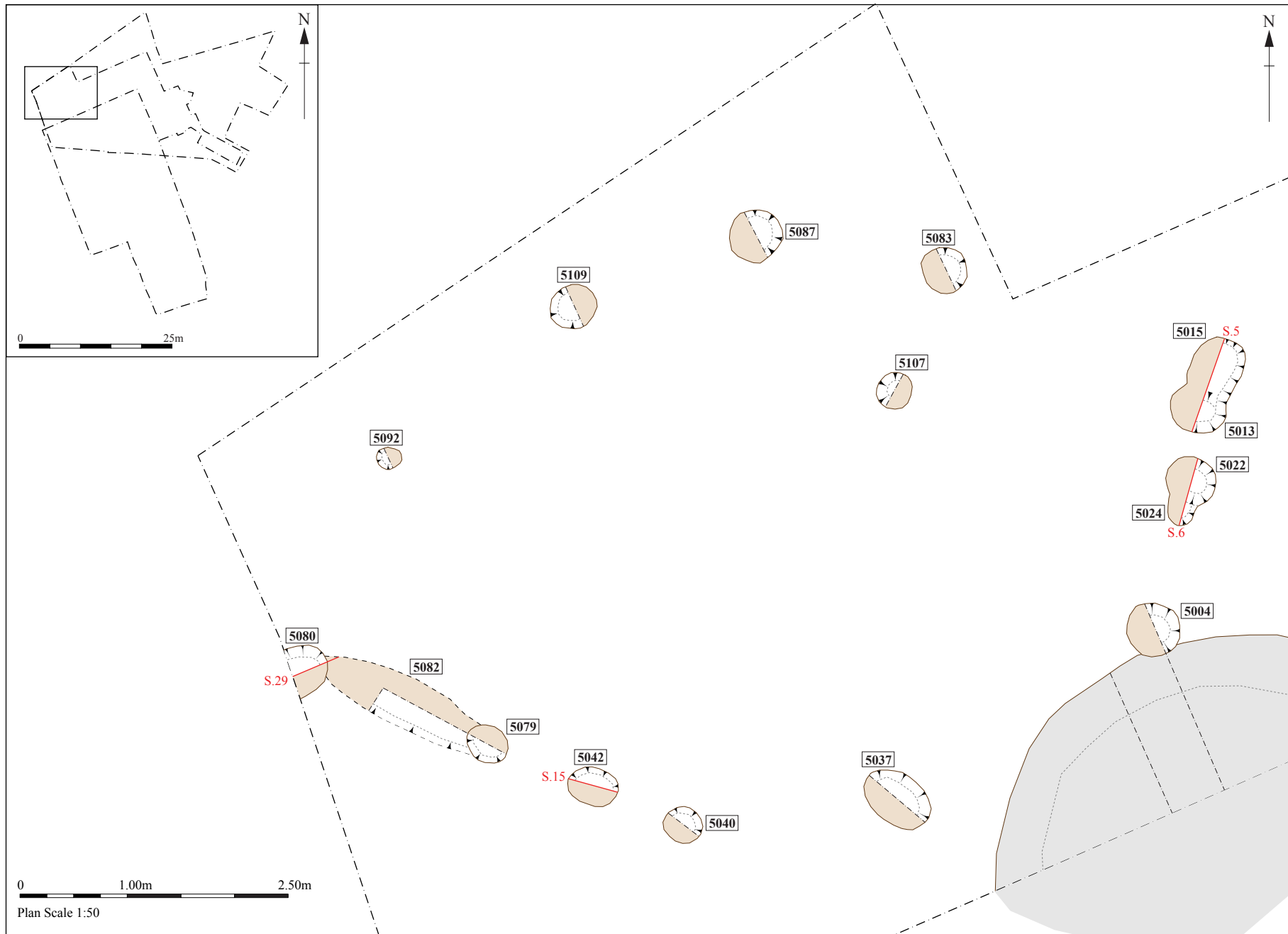


Figure 15. Trench 5, Area A- plan of structure 5169

Ware pottery. This sort of pottery is, however, very difficult to distinguish from Roman grey ware. These features are discussed in more detail in Appendix 2.3.

Structure 5169, Fig. 15

This possible structure was partly revealed in the north-west corner of Area A of Trench 5. On a slightly different alignment from Structure 0575, it was built using smaller post-holes and a linear slot. At least one of the post-holes (5080) cut layer 5003. Dating evidence was very meagre with only two of the fills containing datable finds; these both contained Roman pottery which is likely to be residual. Structure 5169 was represented by two alignments and a random scatter of post-holes which are possibly part of this building. These three separate elements are described in detail in Appendix 2.

The first element of this structure was a north-west to south-east post-hole line and possible slot possibly representing the flank of the building. This consisted of (starting from the north-west) post-hole 5080, linear feature 5082, and post-holes 5042, 5040 and 5037. These features are described more full in Appendix 2.4.

A second line of post-holes was at right-angles to these and might represent the gable end of the building. Starting from the south-west, these were post-holes 5004, 5024, 5022, 5013 and 5015 (Appendix 2.5).

The final group consisted of a small scatter of posts to the north but they were too close to the edge of the trench to confirm their alignment. These features are not definitely associated with Structure 5169. This group consisted of post-holes 5083, 5087, 5092, 5107 and 5109 (Appendix 2.6).

The following table lists those post-holes, in no particular alignment, that were located to the north and west of the two lines already described.

Hearth 5019

This feature was within the footprint of Structure 0575 and might possibly be associated with this building. The cut was oval in plan, aligned north-west to south-east, and in this direction was 1.4m across and 1.1m the other way. It had shallow curving sides to a rounded base and had a depth of 0.22m. The edges were difficult to confirm as the natural sand was heat reddened becoming unaffected yellow sand at c.0.1m from the cut surface.

This was the only feature that could be detected from the surface of layer 5003 due to the presence of two large fragments of Roman tile at this level which were in the top of fill 5020. This feature was left high and excavated within a raised pedestal of soil. Upper fill 5020 was patchy pink and grey sand with some of the stones showing signs of being heated. Lower fill 5130 was dark grey charcoal-rich fine greasy sand. Besides the tile, fill 5020 contained four sherds of Roman pottery, a piece of briquetage and some iron fragments.

Roman tile was often used in later periods for hearths and the presence of the *in situ* scorching of the sand demonstrates that this feature was likely to be a hearth. Hearths using Roman tile were reported at the Saxon settlement at West Stowe (West 1985)

Finds

Only five sherds of confirmed Middle Saxon date pottery were found in features but a further forty-four were recovered from the squares in layer 5003. Forty of these were of Ipswich Ware. Combining this total with those recovered during the previous excavation in 2004 and 2006, there has now been 130 sherds of Ipswich Ware recovered from this site. This is a relatively large assemblage of this type of pottery from a rural location.

The main concentrations of Saxon pottery came from the north part of Area A between Squares 5503 and 5510 (twenty-four sherds) with eight sherds coming from Square 5505 alone. A smaller concentration at the south-east end of Area A was recovered between Squares 5520 and 5523 (six sherds). Other sherds of Saxon pottery were found from the squares in Area B (five sherds), Area C (four sherds) and Area D (three sherds).

The only other significant find of Period 3 date was a fragment of circular loomweight of a distinctive Saxon type (SF 1522). This was found in Square 5508 and, although significant amounts of Roman pottery were recovered from this square (some of which were probably derived from the underlying Period 2 pit 5006), the undated fragment of large iron blade (SF 1518) was also in this square.

4.4 Period 4: Post-Middle Saxon

Finds from later than the Middle Saxon period included four sherds of possible Late Saxon Thetford-type Ware, five sherds of early medieval pottery, twenty-eight sherds of high medieval wares and two fragments of modern glass. Except for one single feature (post-hole 5050) all the other finds came from layer 5003 and indicate the probable disturbed and reworked nature of this deposit.

Four probable fragments of Thetford-type Ware were identified but these were very similar in fabric to some Roman greywares. This is a distinctive hard fine dark grey wheel thrown pottery of the 10th and 11th centuries. Two of the sherds were base fragments and were from the Area B Squares (5550 and 5551) and from above enclosure ditch 5117. It is likely that these later period sherds were incorporated into the later fills of the ditch. A body sherd was recovered from Square 5533 in the north-east corner of Area A. Another body sherd was found in the fill of post-hole 5050, a feature that has tentatively been assigned to Period 3 (see structure 0575) due to the possibility that this is a Roman not a Late Saxon pot.

Early Medieval Ware of 11th to 12th century date was found in the Area A Squares 5506 (two sherds), 5511 (one sherd) and 5524 (one sherd). A single sherd of Early Medieval Sparse Shelly Ware (11th to 13th centuries) was retrieved from Square 5560 in Area D.

Pottery of high medieval date (12th to 14th centuries) was found predominantly in Area A, with the greatest concentration in squares 5524 (three sherds) and 5530 (three sherds). Eight sherds of the same vessel were found in six different squares (5511 – two sherds, 5512, 5517, 5518, 5520 and 5523 – two sherds). This would make the scatter of this vessel approximately 10m across, suggesting that some major soil reworking or landscaping event might have taken place during this period or NEW FIG

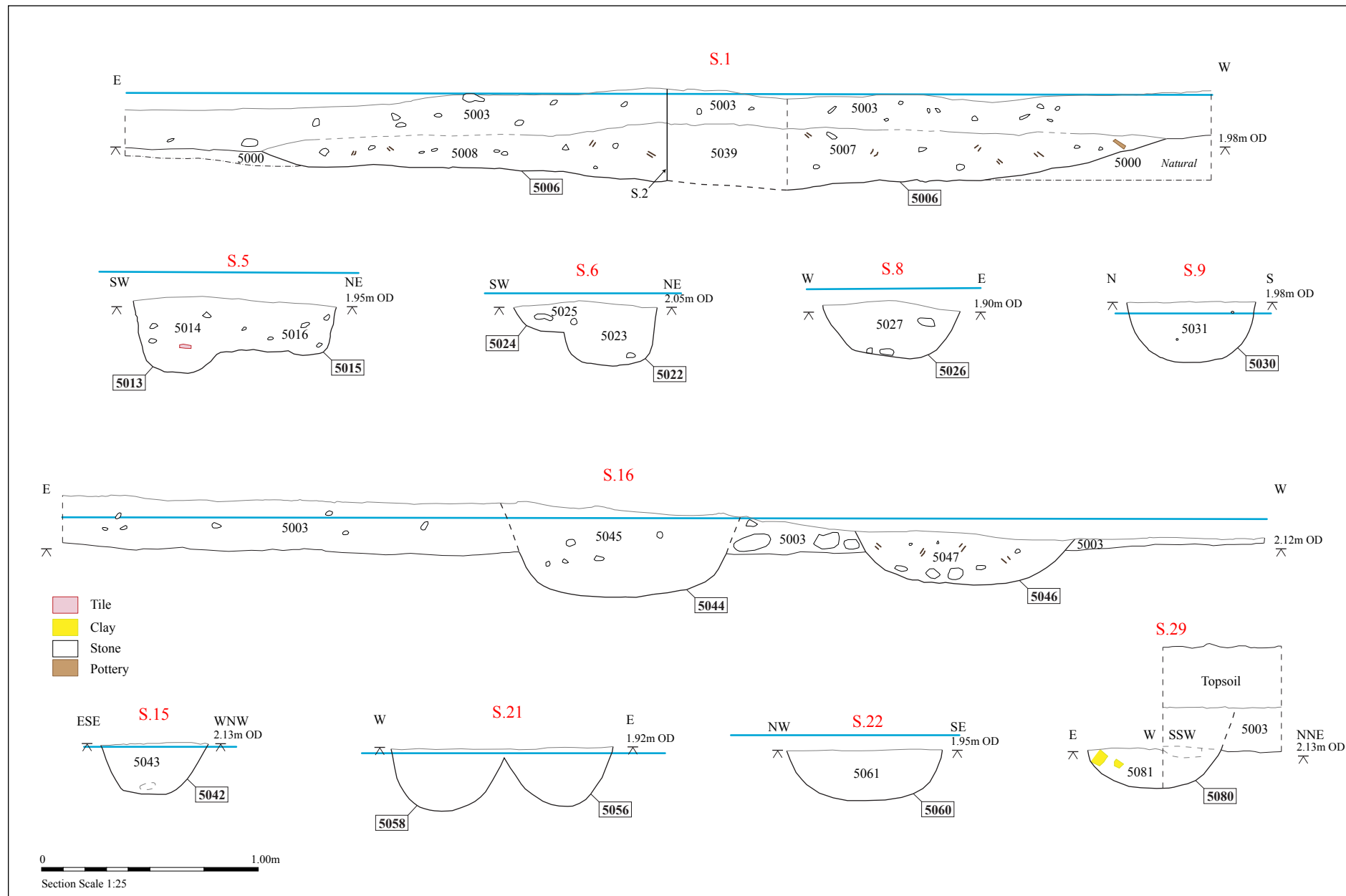


Figure 16. Sections

consequently. Other single sherds were found in squares 5504, 5506, 5510 and, in Area C, 5545.

Two glass fragments of probable recent date were recovered from layer 5003. One body fragment (SF 1549) was from Square 5545 in Area C. This piece has a clear mould seam (a modern casting method) and the deep blue colour is also likely to be modern. Another fragment (SF 1571) was from Square 5523 in the southern end of Area A. This has a yellow brown colour similar to Roman examples but is thick-walled and from a cylindrical vessel and is also likely to be modern.

4.5 Period 0: Undated

All features so far have been tentatively assigned to either the Roman or Middle Saxon periods, so no undated features will be discussed in this section. A number of significant finds are not datable however, and these will be considered below and in greater detail in Section 5. In the previous discussions, finds have been used as key dating evidence for the features and deposits in which they have been found. In this section those finds that can not be assigned a date will be looked at in more detail. In all cases it is uncertain whether they are of Roman origin and thus could be residual in later features or, alternatively of Middle Saxon date and intrusive into the predominantly Roman layers of 5003 and 5162. It is likely therefore that most of these finds either belong to either Period 2 or 3, but there is a possibility that some of them might be later and of Period 4 date. The key artefacts that will be discussed below are smithing slag and artefacts made of copper alloy, iron and lead.

Slag

Iron working slag was found across the site with a total weight of 2.2kg. Distinctive smithing hearth bottom slag was identified, as were vitrified lining fragments probably from a smithing hearth. Slag was mainly recovered from the sieved squares within layer 5003, but also from the Period 3 graves (0570, 5094 and 5155), post-holes (5048 and 5150) and a pit (5044), and from the possibly Period 2 dark layer 5162. Across layer 5003 the main concentrations were in Squares 5502, 5505, 5507 and 5533, all in the north-west end of Area A.

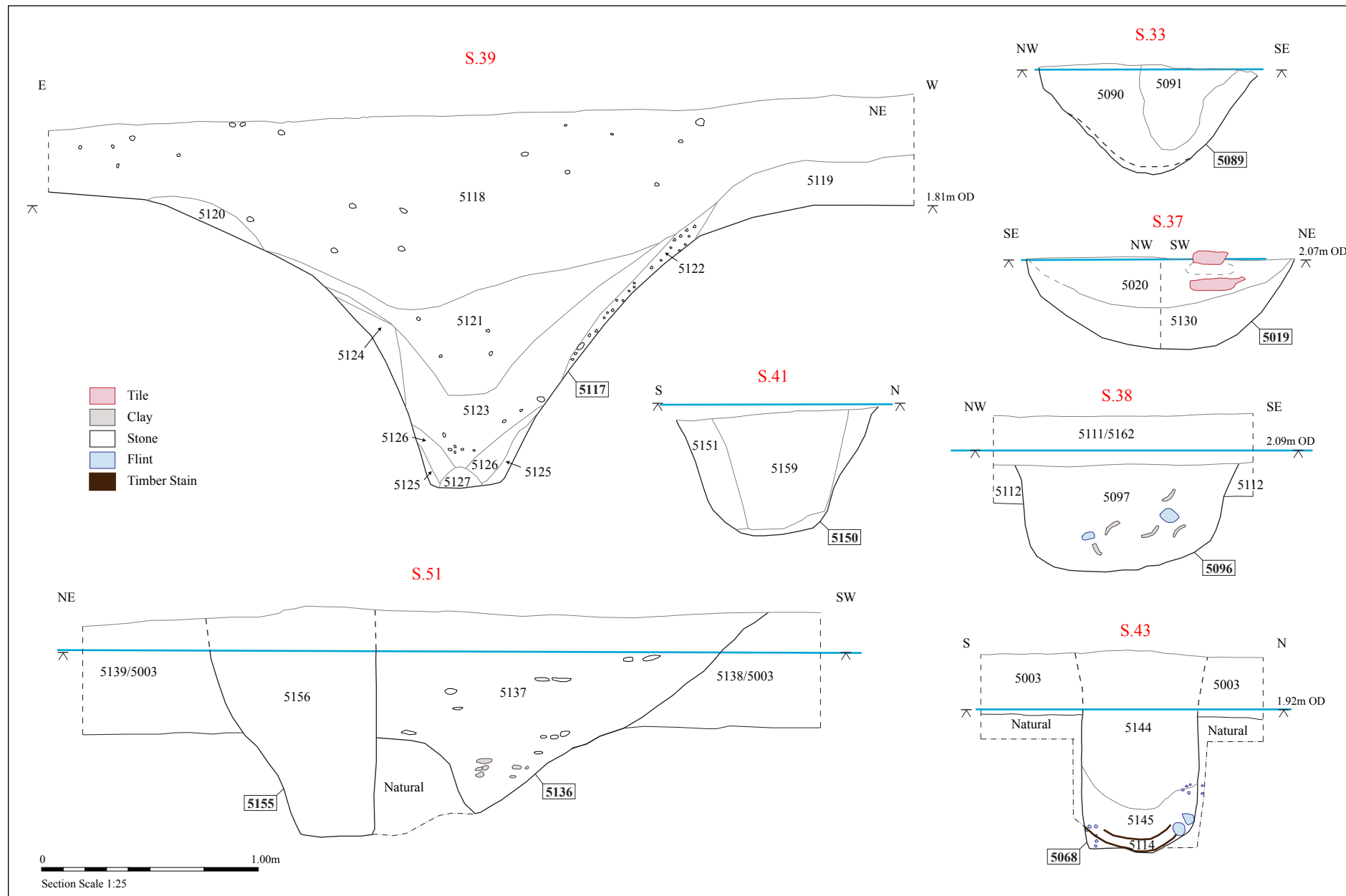


Figure 17. Sections

Copper alloy

An undated copper alloy awl (SF 1546) was retrieved from Square 5523 from the southern end of Area A.

Iron

A large number of iron artefacts were recovered from layer 5003. These were mainly nails or nail fragments but a small number of significant items were also identified including three blades and a strap end. Another six iron objects have been x-rayed but could not be fully identified.

An iron knife blade with an arched back (SF 1523) was found in Square 5508, towards the north-west end of Area A. This Square was above the large shallow Roman pit 5006, so this blade could have originated from here but a Saxon loomweight (SF 1522) was also recovered from this Square.

Also from Square 5508 was an undated fragment of a large blade (SF 1518). This could have belonged to a sword or a dagger and has one straight and one curved edge. Previously another blade fragment (SF 1050) had been recovered adjacently in Trench 3 during the 2006 excavations.

A fragment of a possible cleaver (SF 1581) was found in Square 5520. It has a tang for attachment to a wooden handle and a splayed blade. The two Period 3 graves 5070 and 5072 were also in Square 5520 and this artefact could have derived from either of these features.

A possible iron strap end (SF 1544) was found in the sieved Square 5518. This square was to the north of the main grave concentration and to the east of structure 0575.

Lead

Lead items discovered in the sieved squares include weights, a spindle whorl and pieces of sheet, some of which have rivets or rivet holes. Most of these finds were discovered while metal detecting across the machined surface of layer 5003 prior to the excavation of the squares.

Two cylindrical lead weights (SF 1564 and 1565) were retrieved from the top of layer 5162. Other cylindrical weights were from Squares 5516 (SF 1500) and 5529 (SF 1520). A circular flat weight (SF 1575) came from Square 5524. These are likely to be fish net or line weights. A circular flat spindlewhorl (SF 1510) was retrieved from Square 5514, located in the north-east corner of Area A.

An intriguing rectangular folded plate was found in Square 5523. It had seven rivets through it and four further holes for rivets (SF 1527). This could have been a fitting for a box. A piece of sheet from Square 5520 (SF 1551) had a rivet hole through it. Other pieces of waste sheet (SFs 1531, 1540 and 1566) were found in Squares 5518 and 5522 and from layer 5162 respectively.

5. The finds evidence

Ruth Beveridge

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	8902	50020
CBM	14	7525
Fired clay	64	40
Briquetage	2383	62672
Stone	18	4095
Slag	60	1148
Lava quern	556	1656
Worked flint	115	541
Burnt flint/stone	240	4457
Iron nails	392	1505
Animal bone	208	1141
Charcoal	1	2
Charred seeds	3	1
Conglomerate	6	38
Shell	327	38619

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 The Roman pottery

Stephen Benfield

5.2.1 Introduction

A large quantity of Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation. In total this amounts to 8,292 sherds which have a combined weight of 48,255g. The pottery was recovered from a number of features, a layer and an extensive deposit that covered or obscured the features which was excavated in gridded squares.

The pottery from these two context groups, that is the stratified features and the overlying layer excavated in gridded squares, has been quantified slightly differently. The pottery from the feature and layer contexts has been fully quantified. All of the sherds were divided between fabric categories using the Suffolk pottery fabric type series and were quantified by number, weight and by Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) for each fabric type. The much larger quantity of pottery from the gridded squares has been rapidly quantified. The sherds were divided between fabric categories and rapidly quantified by sherd number and weight and the vessel forms present were

noted. The difference in the quantification results from the nature of the contexts and quantity of pottery from the two context groups. The features required detailed recording while the quantity of pottery from the gridded squares is very large but has been treated as one context. It should be noted that the context numbers from the gridded squares all begin with 55 (e.g. 5528) except for the context 5021 which includes pottery from more than one square.

There is also a small quantity of sherds (82 sherds weighing 283g) which were recovered from processed bulk samples. These are not included in the quantified pottery in this report. They have been briefly examined and consist of small greyware sherds with some *amphora*. None of this pottery is considered to be of significance in relation to the dating or discussion of the assemblage beyond that already recorded.

Vessel forms were recorded using the Suffolk (Pakenham) pottery type series (unpublished), supplemented by the Colchester, Camulodunum (Cam) type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947, Hull 1963). Imported wares, consisting of samian and *amphorae*, are referred to by common names following Webster (1996) and Tyers (1996).

A number of post-Roman and probable post-Roman pottery sherds considered to be of Middle-Late Saxon or early medieval date were noted during quantification and are discussed below.

All of the Roman pottery is shown by fabric type in Table 2 and the full catalogue is provided as Appendix 4.

5.2.2 Pottery from the features and layer

The pottery from the features consists of a total of 739 sherds with a combined weight of 6317g and total Eve. (estimated vessel equivalent) of 5.09. This represents 8.4% of the Roman pottery assemblage by number and 12.6% by weight. The average sherd weight is 8.5g. A breakdown of Roman pottery fabrics from the features is shown in Table 3 and the overall quantity of Roman pottery by feature type is shown in Table 4. Table 5 shows quantities of Roman pottery by context with the presence of post-Roman sherds indicated.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt
<i>Imported finewares</i>					
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	24	0.3	92	0.2
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	33	0.4	317	0.6
	<i>Total</i>	58	0.7	409	0.8
<i>Imported coarsewares</i>					
amphora	AA	24	0.3	934	1.9
<i>Local and regional finewares</i>					
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	36	0.4	84	0.2
Grey finewares	GRF	3	0.0	36	0.1
	<i>Total</i>	39	0.4	120	0.3
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>					
Black burnished ware Type 1	BB1	6	0.1	42	0.1
Black burnished ware Type 2	BB2	62	0.7	597	1.2
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	613	7.4	3437	7.1
Black-surfaced ware mortaria	BSWM	2	0.0	42	0.1
Early shell-tempered ware	ESH	7	0.1	18	0.0
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	47	0.5	215	0.4
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	1	0.0	20	0.0
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	1	0.0	6	0.0
Grog-tempered ware	GTW	4	0.0	27	0.0
Miscellaneous sandy greywares	GX	7365	88.8	42079	87.2
Romanising coarseware	RCW	2	0.0	30	0.0
Miscellaneous red coarsewares	RX	50	0.6	178	0.4
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	3	0.0	24	0.0
Verulamium-region white ware mortaria	VRMO	1	0.0	22	0.0
Verulamium-region white ware	VRW	6	0.1	33	0.0
West Stow fine reduced ware	WSF	1	0.0	22	0.0
	<i>Total</i>	8171	98.3	46792	96.5
<i>All Roman pottery Total</i>		8292	99.7	48255	99.5

Table 2. Quantity of Roman pottery by fabric types

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve
<i>Imported finewares</i>						
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	5	0.7	15	0.2	0.11
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	1	0.1	3	0.0	0.04
	<i>Total</i>	6	0.8	18	0.2	0.15
<i>Imported coarsewares</i>						
amphora	AA	3	0.4	44	0.7	
<i>Local and regional finewares</i>						
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	1	0.1	1	0.0	
Grey finewares	GRF	1	0.1	11	0.2	
	<i>Total</i>	2	0.2	12	0.2	
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>						
Black burnished ware Type 2	BB2	16	2.3	155	2.5	0.33
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	142	20.3	746	12.3	0.87
Black-surfaced ware mortaria	BSWM	1	0.1	16	0.3	0
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	4	0.6	30	0.5	0
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	1	0.1	6	0.1	0
Miscellaneous sandy greywares	GX	502	72.3	4916	81.1	3.37
Romanising coarseware	RCW	2	0.3	30	0.5	0.11
Miscellaneous red coarsewares	RX	18	2.5	80	1.3	0.06
Verulamium-region white ware	VRW	1	0.1	4	0.0	0.05
	<i>Total</i>	687	98.6	5983	98.6	4.79
<i>All Roman pottery Total</i>		698	100	6057	99.7	5.09

Table 3. Breakdown of Roman pottery from features by fabric types

Feature type	No	Wt(g)	Ave. wt (g)
Posthole	81	486	6
Pit	115	2497	21.7
Ditch	76	498	6.5
Graves	367	2152	5.8
Layer	59	424	7.2

Table 4. Quantity of Roman pottery by feature type

Context	F Type	No	Wt(g)	Av. wt (g)	Post-Roman pottery extracted
5007	pit	49	1803	36.7	
5008	pit	5	85	17	
5010	p hole	8	31	3.8	
5012	pit	2	3	1.5	
5016	p hole	1	3	3	
5018	p hole	1	4	4	
5027	p hole	10	138	13.8	
5029	p hole	2	5	2.5	
5033	p hole	2	13	6.5	
5039	pit	34	295	8.6	
5045	pit	2	14	7	*
5047	pit	6	32	5.3	*
5049	p hole	2	10	5	
5051	p hole	6	31	5.2	*
5057	p hole	1	1	1	
5061	p hole	5	18	3.6	
5063	p hole	2	7	3.5	
5067	p hole	1	10	10	
5069	p hole	12	59	4.9	
5071	grave?	15	133	8.8	
5073	grave	29	185	6.3	
5075	grave	16	74	4.6	
5077	p hole	4	17	4.2	
5084	p hole	1	4	4	
5090	p hole	14	92	6.6	
5095	grave	124	587	4.7	*
5097	pit	17	265	16.8	
5099	ditch	4	30	7.5	*
5101	ditch	5	43	8.6	
5104	ditch	1	14	14	
5110	p hole	1	4	4	
5118	ditch	6	34	5.6	
5134	grave	77	491	6.3	*
5136	ditch	6	63	10.5	
5137	ditch	54	314	5.8	*
5151	p hole	8	39	4.8	
5156	grave	105	679	6.5	
5158	grave	1	3	3	
5162	layer	59	424	7.2	

Table 5. Quantity of Roman pottery by feature context

5.2.3 Pottery from the gridded squares

In total 7,553 sherds weighing 41,938g of pottery was recovered from the gridded squares. This is 91.6% of the Roman pottery by number and 87.4% by weight. The average sherd weight is 5.5g. A breakdown of Roman pottery fabrics from the grid squares can be seen in Table 6, whilst Table 7 shows overall Roman pottery by individual grid square with the presence of post-Roman sherds indicated.

In general the pottery from the gridded squares is quite broken-up with many or most of the sherds reduced to a size where it would require an unnatural or focused degree of pressure to incur further breakage. It can be noted that the general degree of breakage makes the identification of some specific vessel form types difficult, especially jar and bowl forms.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt
<i>Imported finewares</i>					
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	19	0.2	75	0.2
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	31	0.4	316	0.7
	<i>Total</i>	52	0.6	391	0.9
<i>Imported coarsewares</i>					
amphora	AA	21	0.3	890	2.1
<i>Local and regional finewares</i>					
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	35	0.5	83	0.2
Grey fine wares	GRF	2	0.0	25	0.0
	<i>Total</i>	37	0.5	108	0.2
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>					
Black burnished ware Type 1	BB1	6	0.1	42	0.1
Black burnished ware Type 2	BB2	46	0.6	442	1.0
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	471	6.2	2691	6.3
Black-surfaced ware mortaria	BSWM	1	0.0	26	0.0
Early shell-tempered ware	ESH	7	0.1	18	0.0
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	43	0.5	185	0.4
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	1	0.0	20	0.0
Grog-tempered ware	GTW	4	0.0	27	0.0
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	6863	90.3	37163	88.0
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	32	0.4	98	0.2
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	3	0.0	24	0.0
Verulamium-region white ware mortaria	VRMO	1	0.0	22	0.0
Verulamium-region white ware	VRW	5	0.1	29	0.1
West Stow fine reduced ware	WSF	1	0.0	22	0.0
	<i>Total</i>	7484	98.3	40809	96.1
<i>All Roman pottery Total</i>		7594	99.7	42198	99.3

Table 6. Quantity of Roman pottery from grid squares

Context	No	Wt(g)	Post-Roman extracted
5021	41	260	*
5501	5	17	
5502	18	74	*
5503	9	28	*
5504	66	487	*
5505	38	162	*
5506	69	348	
5507	61	469	
5508	84	830	*
5509	134	727	
5510	136	1229	*
5511	80	476	*
5512	111	532	*
5513	342	1352	*
5514	192	658	
5515	152	787	
5516	158	741	
5517	107	575	
5518	173	1159	
5519	196	790	
5520	352	2269	*
5521	212	1045	
5522	608	2574	*
5523	385	2295	*
5524	938	4239	*
5528	399	2159	
5529	521	3290	
5530	805	4715	*
5531	9	57	
5532	28	220	
5533	61	665	*
5535	69	736	
5536	63	636	
5537	4	15	
5540	37	252	
5541	82	439	*
5543	34	259	
5544	39	309	*
5545	45	190	*
5550	348	1634	*
5551	73	608	*
5552	32	193	
5560	278	1698	*

Table 7. Quantity of pottery recovered from each grid square

5.2.4 The pottery assemblage

Almost all of the pottery can be dated to the period of the 2nd-3rd century. This is indicated by the more closely datable fabric and vessel form types and by the absence of any late Roman (late 3rd-4th century) pottery. There are however, a few fragments

which are of an earlier date which could pre-date the main currency of the bulk of the pottery.

The pottery consists of imported wares, regionally important fine and coarsewares and other coarsewares of indeterminate origin, but which probably comprise regionally important and local kiln products.

Imported wares

The imported wares identified are samian (which includes both plain and mould-decorated vessels) and *amphorae*. The sources of the samian are Central Gaul (Lezoux) and more than one production centre in East Gaul. For Central Gaul the forms recorded are dish Dr 18/31, bowl Dr 31, cup Dr 33, decorated bowl Dr 37 and Dr 72, the sherds from which are decorated in 'cut-glass' technique. Part of one panelled standing figure type is present on one decorated sherd (5511). The East Gaulish vessel forms are bowl Dr 31, cup Dr 33 and decorated bowl Dr 37. There is an ovolo present on one sherd (5509). Central Gaulish and East Gaulish samian was recovered both from the features (5137, 5134, 5101) and from the gridded squares. The *amphorae* sherds are mostly in a coarse Spanish fabric and are clearly from one or more Dressel 20 (olive oil) *amphorae*, a form which is current from the 1st-early 3rd century. Sherds in a finer cream fabric are probably from a second *amphora* type. *Amphorae* sherds were recovered both from one of the feature contexts (5162) and the gridded squares.

Regional finewares

These are represented by Colchester colour-coated ware. Sherds in this fabric were recovered both from one of the feature contexts (5162) and from the gridded squares. Most of these sherds are from roughcast beakers. Forms identified are the cornice rim beaker form 3.6.2 (Cam 391) dated early 2nd-early 3rd century and the plain rim beaker form 3.6.3 (Cam 392) dated later 2nd-mid 3rd century. One of the roughcast sherds is from a folded beaker (form 3.3.1).

Regional coarsewares

Regionally important coarseware fabrics identified are Black burnished ware Type 1 (BB1), Black burnished ware Type 2 (BB2), Colchester buff ware in the form of mortaria (Fabric COLM) and probably Verulamium sandy white wares which also include mortaria. The most important of these in terms of quantity is fabric type BB2 which was

recovered both from feature contexts (5007, 5134, 5156, 5075) and from the gridded squares. The vessel types identified are mostly dishes of form 6.19 (Cam 40) and bowls of form 6.18 (Cam 37). Both can be dated to the mid 2nd-mid 3rd century, although the dish form 6.19 remains current in the 4th century in greyware fabrics. There is also an example of the beaker/jar form 3.10. Some of the sherds are burnished with fabrics similar to that of Colchester products, a pottery production centre which would be a likely source for these pots. There is also one sherd from a Colchester mortarium (5521) of form Cam 501 which can be dated to the Antonine period or slightly later. The quantity of fabric type BB1 is small at just six sherds. Also, some of these BB1 sherds might be fabric type BB2 as there is an example of the dish form 6.19 which is in a fabric similar to BB1 but is clearly wheel turned and decorated with a narrow wavy burnish around the wall. This decoration is common in BB2 vessels of this type (Symonds and Wade 1999, figs 6.40-41) but is not usual in BB1 where broader arcs and lattice decoration predominate (Holbrook & Bidwell 1991, fig 31-33). The range of general form types indicated by the possible BB1 sherds (bowl, dish, beaker/jar) is essentially the same as for BB2. The quantity of pottery which is probably from the regionally important Verulamium potteries is also small (5018, 5512, 5513 and 5509) but includes a flanged mortarium sherd (form 7.2). Two sherds from Black surface ware mortarium (5151 and 5514) are also likely to be products of a nucleated industry rather than a local kiln.

Regional and local coarsewares

The majority of the pottery consists of sherds of coarsewares, the source of which is not identified but which would have come from local kilns or regionally important pottery centres. The most important of these in terms of quantity are miscellaneous sandy greywares (Fabric GX) and Black surfaced wares (Fabric BSW).

Miscellaneous sandy greywares make up between 87-89% of the total assemblage based on the number of sherds or on the total weight. Forms recorded in Fabric GX are beaker/jar form 3.10, the jar forms 4.4, 4.5, 4.6, 4.9 & 5.1, bowl forms 5.2 6.3 and 6.18, dish 6.19. A few roller stamped sherds in this fabric (5039, 5510), most likely from a jar, can probably be dated to the 3rd century.

Sherds from the rim and neck of one pot are of specific interest (5510 and 5514). The neck of the pot, which appears to be a beaker form, is covered with deeply cut grooves

or rilling. The pot appears to belong to a group of vessels, all beakers, which share a similar barrel-shaped body and which have deep grooves or close-set cordons on the upper and lower part of the body, the girth of the pot being left plain. These types of beakers are known in samian, colour-coated fine ware and coarse ware but are rare in all of these fabric types. The samian beaker of this general vessel type is the rare form (Stanfield 1929, 30). This form and similar vessel types are known from Colchester in samian and colour-coated fineware. A few examples of this samian form were recovered during excavations on the Roman kiln sites, the town rampart and from the museum collection (Hull 1968 82-83) and there are a few beakers of similar form made in local colour-coated wares (Cam 404). Similar vessels in coarseware are known from the kilns at West Stow (West 1989, 84 and fig. 59 no. 262). This could suggest a regional connection, especially in the fine and coarseware examples, although as a rare vessel type other examples may exist from other sites elsewhere or as unrecognised body sherds among other assemblages. It can be noted that body sherds from costrel vessels (Webster 1976 18, fig. 1 no. 10), a rare vessel type, may appear very similar.

Black surfaced wares form the second largest single fabric type among the assemblage, but makes up only 7% of the pottery total both by number and weight. Forms recorded in Fabric BSW are flask form 2.1, beaker/jar form 3.10, bowl forms 6.3, 6.18 and 6.21 and dish from 6.19.

There are small quantities recorded in several other coarseware fabric types (Table 2). Although not individually discussed a few comments can be made concerning these. While not sourced some of the coarse pottery may have connections with the south of the county and Essex. The miscellaneous buff wares (Fabric BUF) include the flagon form 1.1 (Cam 156). Included with these is a sherd in a buff-cream fabric (5507) which appears to be from a moulded clay object (SF1592). There is an internal lip along one side indicating that this is an original edge and probably the join of a hollow object made by joining two moulded halves together. Although the fabric is not fine pipe-clay, this is probably most likely to represent part of a figurine. There are also a few sherds which are vesicular and appear to be an early shell-tempered fabric (Fabric ESH) which can probably be dated to the 1st-early 2nd century. These may originate from south Essex where such pottery is relatively common. This is also true of a very small quantity (two sherds) of Grog-tempered ware (5509 and 5513) which can be dated to the Late Iron Age or possibly early Roman (pre-Flavian) period. By contrast there is only one sherd

(Fabric GMB) which is in a distinctly micaceous fabric, a feature commonly associated with products from the pottery industries in the north of Suffolk concentrated around the Wattisfield/Waveney valley area.

5.2.5 Discussion

In terms of the pottery fabrics and vessel forms the quantification has shown that there is no apparent difference, other than overall average sherd size, between the pottery recovered from the feature and layer contexts and that from the deposit above excavated in gridded squares. The average weight of sherds from the features and layer contexts (8.5g) is larger than that recovered from the gridded squares (5.5g). This difference is probably related variously to the date of the contexts (Roman or post-Roman), the nature of the contexts and post-depositional events. It does not appear to be related to any significant difference in the pottery itself. As such all of the Roman pottery can be discussed together as one assemblage.

The closely dated Roman pottery is overwhelmingly of 2nd-3rd century date. While there is a small quantity of sherds which can be dated to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period (1st-mid 2nd century), there is no pottery which can be closely dated to the late Roman period of the late 3rd-4th century.

A small number of the pottery forms and fabric types span the period of the Late Iron Age-Early Roman period (1st-early/mid 2nd century AD). Potentially the earliest pottery consists of two sherds of Grog-tempered ware which are of Late Iron Age or possibly early Roman (pre-Flavian) date. A bowl of form 6.21 (fabric BSW) probably dates to the mid-late 1st century. There are also a few rim sherds which could be from the form 6.3 (bowls with a flattish out-turned rim) and of form 5.1 (wide mouth carinated jars), both current during the period of the mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century. Also the early shouldered jar form 4.1 was not recorded, but this may be due to the greater difficulty in recognising this form from small sherds. A single sherd was identified as West-Stow fine reduced ware (Fabric WFS) which is current in the late 1st-early 2nd century. Also, there is a small number of sherds from the Verulamium potteries which could also date from the early Roman period but probably belong with the 2nd-3rd century pottery. However, apart from the grog-tempered ware, most of these would not be incompatible with the early part of the main assemblage and need not indicate any significant 1st

century activity. Certainly none of the samian is from 1st century South Gaulish production centres.

While some of the vessel forms, notably the slack shouldered jars of form 4.5 and grooved rim jars of form 4.6 could date to the late Roman period (late 3rd-4th century) there is no indication of any clearly identifiable pottery which can be specifically dated to that period. Notably there are no products of the Nene Valley potteries or late Hadham wares and among the coarse wares no examples of the relatively common flanged bowl form 6.17.

While the pottery is heavily dominated by coarsewares, the small quantity of samian includes sherds from two or more mould decorated vessels from Central and East Gaul (form Dr 37) and a Dr 72 beaker, decorated in cut glass technique from Central Gaul. These pots stand out among the assemblage which otherwise is relatively undistinguished in terms of the quantities of finewares in relation to the coarsewares. In addition one fragment in a pale clay fabric (Fabric BUF) may be possibly part of a figurine. However the quantity of specialist vessels is small indicating that the overall assemblage should not be considered as being particularly high status. The numbers of vessels such as flagons and mortaria are low and the *amphora* sherds are dominated by the common *amphora* form Dressel 20; although it appears that one other *amphora* type was probably present. The very low quantities of sherds from large storage jars (Fabric STOR), which are usually quite common among many Roman assemblages, should also be noted

Overall the dating and composition of the assemblage appears very similar to that recovered during the earlier phase of excavation (Tester 2007a), although it is noted that micaceous wares, probably from the Wattisfield/Waveney Valley area in north Suffolk (Fabrics GMB & GMG) were present in small quantities but are hardly represented at all in the present assemblage.

Apart from the imports from Gaul and Spain (samian and *amphora*), the sources of the assemblage, where they can be recognised, suggest a connection with south Suffolk and Essex. This is reflected most clearly in the colour coated finewares which are all probably Colchester products and most or all of the Black burnished ware Type 2 (BB2) sherds which appear very similar to those found in Colchester. Colchester is probably

also the source of some of the buff wares (including a flagon and mortaria) and the few sherds of grog-tempered ware and possible Early shell-tempered wares also suggest contacts orientated toward south Suffolk and Essex. One pot, a deeply grooved, barrel shaped beaker, which is a relatively rare form, also finds a number of parallels with similar vessels at Colchester, although the closest parallel for this form in coarseware appears to be at West Stow.

In spite of the quantity of Roman pottery recovered overall, very few features can confidently be assigned to this period.

The ceramic assemblage from fills 5007 and 5008 of the large pit 5006 includes the substantial remains of at least one greyware vessel and other wares making up a total of fifty-four fragments (1.888kg). A further thirty-four sherds weighing 295g were present in another fill (5039) of this pit, and these also include the significant parts of individual vessels. Overall the sherds have a high average weight by comparison with fragments recovered from the gridded squares. In view of this, and the fact that the fills contain no post-Roman pottery, this pit is likely to date to the Roman period.

A second pit 5096 is also likely to be Roman, from its stratigraphic position and lack of later finds. Pitfill 5097 contained seventeen sherds of Roman pottery weighing 265g, together with pieces of briquetage.

Large quantities of Roman pottery were also recovered from layer 5003 which covered much of the excavated area. The dating of the layer is problematic and is discussed elsewhere in the report. This extensive deposit also contained a small quantity of Middle Saxon and medieval pottery, so it is possible that the Roman pottery has been redeposited and is residual. However it seems more likely that the later finds came from other features cutting into the top of this layer, which were not easily distinguishable from the layer underneath, and that it may actually date to the Roman period.

The Roman pottery from post-hole 5026 consists of ten sherds (138g) which include several fragments from a single vessel. This post-hole forms part of Building 0575 in Trench 5 which is located to the north-west of the Saxon burials and it is considered to date to the same period. Other exclusively Roman pottery was found in similar features in this area and this too is also considered to be residual.

5.3 Post-Roman pottery

Sue Anderson

5.3.1 Introduction

Eighty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 1232g were collected from thirty contexts. Table 8 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	MNV	eve
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	4	48	2	
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	2	10	2	
Early Saxon sparse shelly	ESSS	2.07	1	3	1	
Early Saxon fine sand and mica	ESSM	2.08	2	50	2	0.10
Gritty Ipswich Ware	GIPS	2.31	7	129	4	0.13
Sandy Ipswich Ware	SIPS	2.32	33	720	33	1.37
<i>Total Early–Middle Saxon</i>			49	960	44	1.60
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	4	43	4	
<i>Total Late Saxon</i>			4	43	4	
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	4	15	4	
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	3	1	0.05
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	19	144	8	0.66
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	3	10	3	
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	3.42	4	41	4	0.03
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	1	3	1	
<i>Total medieval</i>			33	220	22	0.74
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	3	13	2	
Total			88	1232	71	2.34

Table 8. Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric.

5.3.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

5.3.3 Pottery by period

Early and Middle Saxon

Nine sherds from seven Early Saxon handmade vessels were recovered. One sherd in ESSM fabric from a small jar with a slightly everted tapering rim and globular body was found in pit 5046. All other sherds were fragments of body or base, and the forms were not identifiable. No decoration was present. The range of fabrics is typical of the region, but the group is too small to be more closely dated within the period.

Forty sherds of Ipswich Ware were recovered, the majority of them in the finer 'sandy' fabric. The latter also predominated in the previous excavation assemblages. In both that group and this, some of the sherds were softer than normal and appeared under-fired, and some had oxidised surfaces. Thirteen rims were present and the types were recorded following West's typology (West 1963). Five rims were classified as type A, three as type C, three as type E and two as type F. A lug handle, possibly horizontal, from a handled jar was also present. Rim sizes varied between 90–180mm, but most vessels were between 100–140mm in diameter. The group is smaller than, but very similar to, the previous assemblage from the site (Tester 2007b), although no imports occurred in this group.

One sherd with internal sooted residue from sieved square 5522 has been recommended for residue analysis.

Late Saxon

Two body and two base sherds from four contexts were tentatively identified as Thetford-type ware, although there is a possibility that some or all could be Roman. They comprised an undecorated body sherd (5051), a body sherd with a possible applied thumbled strip (5533), and two flat bases (5550, 5551), one with 'cheesewire' marks.

Medieval

Thirty-three sherds of early to high medieval pottery were recovered. This is a much higher proportion of the total post-Roman assemblage than was present in previous assemblages from the site, and it includes a wider variety of fabrics. However, the majority of these sherds were recovered from the sieved squares, and some vessels were scattered across more than one square. Only one piece was from a stratified context, a sherd of MCWM from upper ditch fill 5099 (ditch 5098).

Five sherds of early medieval wares comprised three body fragments, a base angle, and an everted jar rim, the latter in a shelly fabric. All were recovered from sieved squares.

The wheelmade medieval coarsewares were in a variety of sandy fabrics, including one distinctive vessel in a buff fabric with reduced core containing abundant sand. A few sherds which were probably manufactured in the Hollesley kilns were identified, including one glazed sherd. Identifiable vessels in this group included five jars, one jar or jug, and one bowl. Rim types were flat-topped everted, upright thickened and everted bead types, suggesting 12th–13th-century dates.

Unidentified

Three handmade body sherds were unidentified. Two were similar and may be from a single vessel (5504, 5505) which was soft and grog-tempered and possibly prehistoric. The third (5505) was in a fine sandy fabric but was heavily abraded and the inner surface was lost; it may be Early Saxon.

5.3.4 Pottery by context

Stratified contexts

A summary of the seven sherds of pottery collected from features is provided in Table 9.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Notes
5044	5045	pit fill	GIPS, SIPS	Type E jar rim and abraded body sherd
5046	5047	pit fill	ESSM	slightly everted tapered rim, small globular jar
5050	5051	post-hole fill	THET	possibly Roman
5094	5095	grave fill	ESFS	abraded body sherd
5098	5099	ditch fill	MCWM	abraded body sherd
5133	5134	grave fill	ESCQ	abraded base, hard, similar to GIPS, but odd

Table 9. Post-Roman pottery types present by feature.

Most of the stratified pottery was of Saxon date, although it is likely that the two abraded sherds of Early Saxon pottery from the grave fills were residual. The sherds from adjacent pits 5044 and 5046 suggest Early to Middle Saxon dates for these features, and it is possible that they may be contemporary as handmade wares probably continued in use into the later period. The single sherds of Thetford-type ware and medieval coarseware from the other two features are of little value in dating these two features, particularly as the latter was from the upper fill of the Middle Saxon enclosure ditch.

Sieved squares

The pottery from the sieved squares is shown in Table 10.

Context	ESax	MSax	LSax	EMed	Med	Un
5502		4				
5503		2				
5504		4			1	1
5505	3	4			1	2
5506				2		
5508		1				
5510	1				1	
5511	2	1		1	4	
5512					3	
5517					1	
5518					1	
5520		1			2	
5522		3			1	
5523		2			1	
5524				1	2	
5530		1			3	
5533			1			
5541		3				
5544		1				
5545					5	
5550		3	1			
5551		5	1			
5560		3		1		

Table 10. Distribution of post-Roman pottery by period and square (sherd count).

Early Saxon pottery is concentrated to the north-east of the site, whilst Middle Saxon pottery occurs across much of the excavated area, although some of the largest groups occur to the north-east and in the vicinity of the large ditch 5098/5117. The quantities of Late Saxon pottery (if indeed it is Thetford-type ware and not Roman) are too small to form any patterns. Early and high medieval wares are scattered across much of the site, but appear to be particularly concentrated towards the central part.

Eight sherds of the same medieval coarseware vessel were found scattered across six of the sieved squares in Area A (5511, 5512, 5517, 5518, 5520, 5523), perhaps indicating that the soils had been heavily reworked in the medieval period.

5.3.5 Discussion

Although this is a relatively small assemblage that covers several periods of post-Roman activity, it has provided additional information which can be combined with earlier findings.

The presence of Early Saxon activity is now confirmed, and further analysis of some of the handmade material from the previous excavations may add to this small group. The inclusion of this material in two of the graves suggests that it is perhaps more likely to pre-date the enclosed settlement, representing manuring waste on an agricultural field which was later redeposited in the grave fills. However, one sherd was recovered from a feature adjacent to a Middle Saxon pit, and although again it may be redeposited, there is a possibility that some of the handmade wares were contemporary with the wheel-turned Ipswich vessels.

The Ipswich Ware from this excavation adds to the previously collected material and gives a total of over 130 sherds, which is a relatively large group of this pottery type for a rural site. The group is dominated by sandy wares, with gritty wares occurring less frequently than normally found in Ipswich itself. The range of forms is limited and most of the vessels are relatively small, but a few sherds which belonged to vessels other than the ubiquitous jars have been noted in this assemblage and the previous one (e.g. a lugged vessel, a bottle).

The presence of Thetford-type wares is a possibility, although the similarity between this ware and Roman greywares has been noted on many sites in the region and the handful of sherds in this group could represent limited Late Saxon activity following the decline of the Middle Saxon site, or simply be misidentified Roman wares.

The medieval pottery was recovered from systematic sieving of the deposit 5003 which covered most of the excavated area. Although earlier wares were mixed in, it seems likely that this possible Saxon occupation layer or midden deposit was reworked in the medieval period, resulting in the incorporation of rubbish of 12th–13th-century date. Alternatively, it is also possible that the Saxon and medieval sherds are intrusive within an earlier deposit. The rim forms and fabrics present in the medieval assemblage are typical of east Suffolk and the group is too small for further interpretation.

5.4 Salt briquetage

Cathy Tester

5.4.1 Introduction and methodology

A total of 2383 fragments of briquetage, Roman salt-working debris weighing 62,672g was collected from sixty-six excavated contexts in Trench 5. The majority of these contexts were from layer 5003 which was 100% removed as gridded squares and sieved. The assemblage is moderately well preserved with an average fragment weight of 26g.

The briquetage was quantified by count and weight by context and the numbers (count) of distinct elements were noted within each context. The numbers of fragments with two flat surfaces, one flat surface and no flat surfaces were recorded and the thickness of fragments with two flat surfaces was measured to establish a range of thicknesses present within each context group. Briquetage types were classified using the typology set out by De Brisay (1978) and Barford (1995). Details of sherd curvature, differences in surface colour, variation in core colour, the condition of the sherds and all other notable features were recorded. As in the two previous seasons' assemblages, almost all of the briquetage from Trench 5 was made in the same fabric, but the few exceptions were noted. The catalogue by context is in Appendix 6.

(Note: A further sixty-seven tiny fragments of *possible* briquetage with a total weight of 66g were recovered from within the non-floating residues of six environmental samples. They are not included in any of the above totals and will not be discussed any further).

5.4.2 The assemblage

Fabrics

The fabric of the briquetage is consistent with that described from the two previous excavations (Tester, 2007c). It is red-orange and hard-fired, sandy, with occasional natural flint. The majority of the fragments fall within the Munsell colour ranges Red 2.5 YR5/6-5/8 or Red 10 YR 5/6-5/8.

Many of the fragments exhibit the typical white external surfaces associated with salt processing debris. The whiteness is not a salt deposit however, but rather, the loss of

colour due to leaching of iron caused by prolonged proximity to very high temperatures (Barford 1995). It is towards the extreme end of the gradation of the surface and margin colour from bright orange-red to dark red, to brownish purple, to lilac, to white and to vitrified or glazed which is determined by the proximity as well as the intensity and duration of high temperatures. Only a few pieces in this collection, five in total, have vitrified surfaces.

5.4.3 Briquetage types

Vessels

The briquetage from this site appears to consist almost entirely of fragments from vessels, probably large rectangular coil or slab-built troughs with rounded corners. The technique of their manufacture can be observed on the fragments that fracture horizontally along the coil line, giving the impression of an external edge. A few plain and rounded rim pieces were identified, but none of them are certain. Most of the pieces are flat or slightly curved wall fragments. Some are more curved or very curved and probably come from the wall/floor junction or corners of the vessel. The thickness of the walls ranges from 21mm to 36mm. More than half of the pieces have one white surface and a smaller number have two white surfaces. It is likely that these pieces come from the lower part of the vessel, closer to the heat source. No decoration was observed on any pieces apart from occasional finger marks and grooves which are more likely to be accidentally made during the manufacture of the vessel.

Fire bars

A fragment representing half of a triangular fire bar was recovered from Square 5544 in Area C. It has a height of 70mm from apex to base, a thickness of 45mm at its base, and length along its base of 130mm. Its projected total base length would have been at least 260mm. Another fragment from Square 5560 in Area D appears to be a broken fragment from a very large fire bar with a height at the apex of 105mm, a thickness of 63mm at the base, tapering to 55mm at the apex and an estimated length at the base of approximately 360-380mm.

Pinch props

Two fragments which could be described as ‘pinch props’ were recovered from squares 5550 and 5552 in Area B. Also known as ‘packing pieces’ (Fawn, et al. 1990), both are made in a denser clay fabric with less sand. The first is triangular in section and the other is irregular (60mm x 30mm).

Slabs

Two ‘slab’ fragments with square corners were recovered from two contexts, the fill of grave 5094 (5095) and from layer 5162 adjacent to Trench 5a squares 5529/5530 and 5535/ 5536 . Both are made in the same fabric as the vessels and have thicknesses of 34mm. These types have been identified at other Red Hill sites but their function is uncertain.

5.4.4 Deposition

Briquetage was recovered from sixty-six contexts in sixty-two features and the distribution by feature type is shown in the table below.

Feature type	No	Wt./g	% Wt
Ditches	71	1728	2.8
Graves	211	3956	6.3
Gridded squares	2027	54862	87.5
Hearth	1	14	0.0
Layer	38	1670	2.7
Pits	24	111	0.2
Posthole	11	331	0.5
Total	2383	62672	100.0

Table 11. Briquetage distribution by feature type

The majority of the briquetage was recovered from layer 5003 which was removed in individually numbered gridded squares and sieved. Forty-two gridded square contexts produced 87.5% of the briquetage assemblage. The next largest group was from grave fills (6%). Without final phasing information, but presuming that the graves are post-Roman, it is notable that the condition of the briquetage recovered from grave fills is considerably more battered and abraded than the material from layer 5003.

5.4.5 Discussion

The briquetage assemblage from the 2010 excavation is nearly twice as large by weight as the previous two seasons’ assemblages. Together, they represent the largest collection of briquetage recorded in Suffolk to date. The quantities from the three separate seasons are summarised in Table 12 below.

Year	No.	Wt./g
2004	1056	30514
2006	247	8281
2010	2383	62672
Total	3686	101467

Table 12. Briquetage quantities from 2004, 2006 and 2010 excavations

For comparison, the briquetage quantities from other sites excavated since 1999 are shown in Table 13 below.

Site	No.	Wt./g
KIR 038	13	1204
SNP 023	42	6957
TYN 073	779	15747
TYY 026	60	659
Coastal survey sites:		
ADT 061	7	694
HLY093	17	486
HLY 094	2	125
LCS 134	10	139
Total	930	26011

Table 13. Briquetage from other sites since 1999

The 2010 assemblage has proved to be similar in character to the 2004 and 2006 assemblages, and not surprisingly, as the area excavated as Trench 5 is adjacent to the north and east of the 2004/2006 trenches. The feature which produced most of the briquetage assemblage in Trench 5 was a continuation of the same extensive layer which was also removed in gridded squares in the previous two seasons.

As previously discussed, vessel fragments were the most abundant briquetage type present and the uniformity of the material suggests that these fragments may represent a dump of broken up salt vessels, possibly even a single vessel, which had been removed intact from a salt production site closer to the shore level. The range of types present is somewhat limited yet typical of a non-production site which will have been affected by different processes of discard and subsequent activity.

The briquetage assemblage includes types that are only found in later Iron Age or early Roman Red Hill sites and is strongly linked with the briquetage found at more than sixty Essex sites identified in the north-east zone known as the Tendring Hundred that includes the Stour and Colne estuaries (Wilkinson and Murphy 1995).

In addition, Roman briquetage has also been recovered from many of the estuarine/coastal areas around the Blyth, Alde, Ore and Orwell, with slightly fewer on the Deben (Jude Plouviez, pers. comm.). Examples of these include sites at Snape (SNP 023), Trimley Retreat (TYN 073, Tester 2000a), Trimley St Mary (TYY 026, Tester 2000b), Kirton Creek (KIR 038, Tester 2003) and Coastal Survey sites at Alderton Felixstowe, Hollesley and Leiston (Tester 2004).

5.5 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) and fired clay

Richenda Goffin

5.5.1 Introduction

A total of twenty-one fragments of ceramic building material weighing 7.512kg was recovered from the excavation, with a further six fragments of fired clay (31g). The group was fully catalogued and details inputted into the site database. The assemblage was catalogued by broad fabric type and quantified by count and weight, and any diagnostic features noted.

5.5.2 The assemblage

The ceramic building material is entirely Roman in date. Many fragments could only be described as being undiagnostic brick and tile and could not be assigned to a particular form. In addition it is also possible that a few of the fragments which shared similar physical characteristics to the briquetage may not have been brick or tile at all.

The ceramic building material was made in a variety of medium sandy fabrics, sometimes with additional flint or red grog inclusions. One fragment of a possible box flue tile with keying was identified in sieved square 5523, whilst another fragment with semi-circular signature marks which could be a *tegula* was found in hearthfill 5020.

A single fragment of fine silty fired clay with moderate chalk inclusions was identified in ditchfill 5123.

5.5.3 Distribution

The majority of the ceramic building material was recovered from the sieved squares, but a small proportion was fully stratified. The substantial remains of two tiles, one of which had been placed on top of the other were found as part of the hearthfill (5020). The only other type of find recovered from this feature was a fragment of briquetage.

These tiles are likely to have been re-used during the Saxon period.

The small fragment of fired clay was collected from the fill 5123 of the ditch 5117. Little can be said about the distribution of the brick and tile from the sieved squares. Four fragments were recovered from the northern part of Area A, with a further nine from the southern area of Area A.

5.5.4 Conclusions

The small ceramic building material assemblage is similar in condition and quantity to the group recovered from the previous phases of work. As before, the relatively small amount of ceramic building material suggests that there were no large Roman buildings in the vicinity, as otherwise there would have been far more, as well as other structural evidence. Less fired clay was collected than previously, but it is possible that some of this material could have been briquetage and that the fired clay assemblage is slightly over-represented.

5.6 Miscellaneous

5.6.1 Lava querns

A total of 557 fragments of lavastone (1669g) was collected from fourteen contexts. The type of stone is vesicular and contains some mineral inclusions. It was probably quarried from the Mayan-Niedermendig area of the Eifel Hills region of Germany. It is known that such volcanic lavastone was imported into Britain during the Roman, Middle Saxon and later periods for the production of domestic, hand-turned rotary querns.

All of the material recovered from the excavation was from the sieved squares across Area A. Only one fragment was found outside this in Area C. The material is fragmentary and abraded, with no pieces showing any diagnostic features such as tool marks. There were four slightly larger fragments from 5519, one of which has an original surface. Two fragments with possible outer surface fragments were also found in 5530 and 5536. All of the stone was found in association with Roman and post-Roman pottery, however the poor condition of the stone makes it impossible to determine whether the stones themselves are of Roman or Saxon date, or even later.

5.7 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

5.7.1 Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the type and condition of the flint being commented on. Numbers and weights of burnt flint were also recorded with material then being discarded. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (*Non struck*) in the database but has now been discarded. It is not included below. The flint and archive are curated by SCCAS.

5.7.2 Introduction

A total of 110 struck or shattered flints were recovered from the site. Four fragments of burnt flint, weighing a total of 13g were also found; they have been discarded. The flint is mostly mid to dark grey in colour with a few pale brownish grey pieces. Cortex, where present, includes various types which suggest the use of locally collected flint gravel; there is cream and orange coloured cortex, some flint with previously patinated white surfaces. There are also two or three pieces with abraded beach pebble type cortex. The assemblage is summarised in Table 14 and listed by context in Appendix 7.

Type	Number
struck fragment	2
shatter	2
core trimming flake	1
flake	66
blade-like flake	2
blade	4
spall	25
knife	1
piercer	1
leaf-shaped arrowhead	1
retouched flake	1
retouched fragment	1
utilised flake	2
utilised blade	1
Total	110
burnt fragment	4

Table 14. Summary of the flint

5.7.3 The assemblage

Two struck fragments are present. One is a small cortical piece with its other face irregularly flaked, it may be slightly burnt. The other is of thermal origin but has a blade-like removal from one side (possibly accidental). Two very small irregular shattered fragments were also found. A thin fragment struck repeatedly, and quite neatly, from one edge has probably come from the side and platform edge of a core.

Sixty-six unmodified flakes came from the site. They are almost all small in size with some being very small and many of them irregular in nature. Five pieces have hinge terminations. A relatively large number of flakes (fourteen pieces) have cortex on their platforms and there is no evidence for platform edge preparation. Two small blade-like flakes are present and four small blades were found. Two of these, from the same context, were very neat pieces, both with abraded platforms and both the same size 5504; it is possible that they came from the same core. Twenty-five spalls are also present.

A small blade-like piercer has cortex on its platform and reverse retouch on the tapering right side of its distal point 5518. A quite large ovate flake with abraded pebble type cortex over most of its dorsal face and acting as 'backing' has its non-cortical left side utilised as a knife 5513. A leaf-shaped piece has some flaking of both faces and of parts of its edges. It is irregular but might be an unfinished arrowhead 5560.

Two small fragments have slight retouch of their edges; one of them, retouched at its steep cortical side, may have been used as a scraper 5509. Three pieces are utilised; one of these is a small neat blade with an abraded platform 5502.

5.7.4 Flint by context

Most of the flint was recovered from sieved squares and small amounts were found from across the trench. There is, however, a notable concentration of flint in the north-western area with the two neat blades coming from a sieved square just to the west of the main 'concentration'.

The retouched and utilised flints were all from sieved deposits and were not concentrated in any particular area.

A total of fifteen pieces of unmodified debitage came from the fills of excavated features all but one of which also contained Roman pottery. One spall came from an undated post-hole 5030.

5.7.5 Discussion

Unlike the flint from the earlier work at the site (Pendleton 2007), there is no clear evidence for any pre-glacial struck flint. The flint from the present work does, however, provide additional evidence for two later phases of activity suggested previously.

Two small neat blades with abraded platforms are likely to be of earlier Neolithic date and a small number of other blade type pieces, including a small pointed piercer, may date to the same period. It is also possible that a partly retouched piece might be an unfinished leaf shaped arrowhead of the same date. Two, much finer, leaf shaped arrowheads were found at the site previously (Pendleton 2007).

The rest of the flint, which consists largely of small irregular flakes from a range of gravel and pebble type raw materials, with cortex on some flake platforms, several hinge terminations, and an absence of evidence for core preparation, all seems more likely to be of later prehistoric date. Although a few pieces have patinated surfaces and have clearly been struck from already patinated flint there is no obvious evidence for the reuse of previously struck flint noted by Pendleton.

Apart from a single spall which was found in an undated post-hole, the flint was all recovered from unstratified deposits or was found residually in the fills of features that also contained Roman pottery. A concentration of material mainly flakes and spalls, in the north-western part of the site might suggest that activity occurred in that area during the later prehistoric period but there is no real evidence that permanent settlement of the site occurred.

5.8 Slag

Sarah Paynter

5.8.1 Background

The 2010 Barber's Point assemblage is primarily ironworking slag and so only types of ironworking waste are described in this report (Bayley et al. 2001). There are two main stages in ironworking: smelting is the process of extracting iron metal from ore in a furnace and smithing is the process of shaping iron metal into objects. The different processes produce characteristic waste types, described below.

Smelting:

Before the introduction of the blast furnace around 1500AD, smelting took place using the bloomery process. Bloomery furnaces were generally clay- or stone-built structures in which iron-rich stone, or ore, was heated with charcoal fuel. The ore reacted to produce a spongy mass of iron, known as a bloom (Bayley *et al.* 2001). The process also generated large quantities of molten waste slag. The characteristic types of waste from smelting are: tap slag, slag 'cakes' or 'furnace bottoms', ore and vitrified furnace lining.

Smithing:

During smithing, the smith heats the iron in a clay- or stone-built hearth and then hammers the iron into shape. Smithing also produces characteristic types of waste, including small magnetic flakes and spheres of hammerscale, vitrified hearth lining and smithing hearth bottom slag (SHB). SHB's are roughly hand-sized slag masses that form in the smithing hearth. They have fairly flat tops, a bowl-shaped bottom and a spongy texture.

Other iron-working waste:

Fragments of iron metal are found in ironworking assemblages, for example off-cuts, material for recycling and products. Often, a large proportion of slag assemblages is categorised as undiagnostic because it cannot be assigned to a particular process because it lacks any diagnostic characteristics.

5.8.2 Methods

The assemblage from Barber's Point was divided into categories (described above) and weighed by context or grid square (summarised in Table 15 with full details in the Appendix 6).

5.8.3 Results

The assemblage totals 2.2kg of material and is largely ironsmithing waste.

Hearth Lining	SHB	Iron	Ironstone	UD	Fired Clay
353	1149	90	363	211	96

Table 15. Breakdown of slag types and quantities (g)

5.8.4 Conclusions

The assemblage includes 0.1kg of small fired clay fragments, which are not necessarily associated with metalworking activity. The fired clay derives from pits, ditches and layers.

The rest of the assemblage is made up of ironworking waste, and was recovered from sieved grid squares (numbered 5501-5560). Most of the diagnostic material is waste from ironsmithing, in particular there were a number of fragmentary pieces with the characteristic texture and shape of smithing hearth bottoms (SHB's) (Pl. 6). The fragments of vitrified lining found with the slag are also likely to be from a smithing hearth. Most of this waste was found in adjoining grid squares (5502, 5505, 5507 and 5533) in the north-west corner of Area A in Trench 5. However slag may be dumped at varying distances from where the smith worked and there were no surviving hearth structures or hammerscale deposits to indicate more precisely where the activity took place.

Some large pieces of iron-rich stone were recovered and one of these was discoloured through burning. Although this material would be suitable for use as an ore, no other evidence of ironsmelting was found. A corroded iron object was found in grid square 5535 (SF1584).

There was a small fragment of pot rim with a glassy surface from grid square 5502 but this was not related to metalworking or glassworking activity. The glassy surface was

caused by reaction of the ceramic with plant ashes at high temperatures, such as from wood fuel in a fire.

Smithing slag is very difficult to date from its appearance but there were Roman finds (pottery and a brooch) from grid squares 5507, 5533 and 5535, which may suggest a Roman date.



Plate 6. Section view of smithing hearth bottom SF1533 from grid square 5507 showing the spongy texture and characteristic shape

5.9 Iron nails

A total of 403 iron nails (1530g) was recovered, two thirds of which were found in the gridded squares. The nails appear to be concentrated in the context 5095 and gridded squares (5520, 5522, 5524, 5528, 5529 and 5530) associated with the inhumation burials in the southern part of Area A. It is likely some of them are coffin nails. Only Roman pottery was found in gridded squares 5528 and 5529; in the other squares post-Roman pottery was also found.

5.10 Heat-altered flint and stone

A total of 259 pieces of burnt flint (4598g) was recovered from the excavation. Forty-six pieces were from fourteen contexts, 213 pieces were from thirty-two gridded squares. Whilst the burnt flint was scattered throughout the site, there were five areas which showed concentrations of burnt flint. Forty-five pieces were recovered from gridded squares 5505, 5506, 5507 and 5508 in the region of the 'Roman midden'. A further forty-seven pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the gridded squares 5511-5518 in the area of the post-holes for one of the Saxon buildings. Seventy-six pieces of burnt

flint were gathered from the gridded squares 5519-5537 around the inhumation burials. There were then two smaller concentrations in Area C (Thirty-two pieces) and Area B (Twenty-seven pieces) which are associated with the enclosure ditches.

5.11 Unidentified

Six fragments (38g) of an unidentified conglomerate were found in context 5069 and gridded squares 5509 and 5544. These fragments could be from natural concretions.

5.12 Small Finds

Ruth Beveridge with contributions from Andrew Brown

5.12.1 Introduction

Forty-one objects were recorded as small finds and are listed in Table 16 below; a full catalogue of the small finds is provided as Appendix 9.

5.12.2 Roman

Copper Alloy

A copper alloy brooch (SF 1532) was recovered from sieved square 5507. It is a Colchester derivative hinged brooch with central rib and cross mouldings. The pin is missing. It is of late 1st to early 2nd century AD. A comparative example was found at Hacheston (fig. 65 in Blagg et al. 2004).

Silver

A Roman denarius (SF 1554), in good condition, was retrieved from sieved square 5530. It is from the mint of Rome. On the obverse is the Laureate head of Titus facing right. The legend is written from right to left and reads IMP.TITUS.CAES.VESPASIAN [AUG.P.M]. On the reverse of the coin is a Capricorn facing left, above a globe. The legend reads TRPVIII COS VII, some of this legend is missing. It dates to after July 1st AD79, and comparable examples can be found in Mattingly and Sydenham (p.117 numbers 7 or 13, 1926).

Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name
1500	5516		LEAD	Weight
1510	5514		LEAD	Spindle whorl
1518	5510		IRON	Blade
1520	5529		LEAD	Weight
1522	5508		CERAMIC	Loomweight
1523	5508		IRON	Blade
1526	5523		IRON	Object/handle?
1527	5523		LEAD	Fitting
1531	5518		LEAD	Sheet
1532	5507	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Brooch
1533	5507		SLAG	Hearth
1534	5505		SLAG	Hearth
1536	5518		IRON	Unknown object
1540	5522		LEAD	Sheet
1542	5521	ROM	GLASS	Vessel body fragment
1544	5518		IRON	Strap end?
1546	5523		COPPER ALLOY	Awl
1547	5069		COPPER ALLOY	Link
1548	5515		IRON	Unkown/Nail?
1549	5545	PMED	GLASS	Vessel body fragment
1551	5520		LEAD	Sheet/fitting
1554	5530	ROM	SILVER	Coin
1556	5530		IRON	Unknown
1556 (duplicate)	5514		IRON	Unknown
1558	5521	ROM	GLASS	Square bottle body fragment
1559	5533		SLAG	Hearth
1561	5521	ROM	IRON	Finger ring ?
1563	5148		BONE	Human tooth
1564	5162		LEAD	Weight
1565	5162		LEAD	Weight
1566	5162		LEAD	Sheet
1567	5533		SLAG	Hearth
1570	5560		BONE	Pin
1571	5523	PMED	GLASS	Vessel body fragment
1574	5524		SLAG	Hearth/crucible?
1575	5524		LEAD	Weight
1576	5530		IRON	Unknown
1581	5520		IRON	Cleaver
1584	5535		SLAG	Object/waste
1590	5543	ROM	GLASS	Vessel body fragment
1592	5507	ROM	CERAMIC	Figurine? Frag

Table 16. List of small finds

Bone

The shaft of a bone pin (SF 1570) was found in sieved square 5560. It is circular in section and has a straight shaft. It is broken at both ends. Ian Riddler (pers. comm.) noted that the pin is very well made with an even taper and the size of it means it is almost certainly early Roman in date (1st to 2nd century).

Ceramic

A ceramic fragment (SF 1592) in a pale clay fabric (Fabric BUF), found in sieved square 5507, was identified by Stephen Benfield as possibly part of a figurine.

Glass

Hilary Cool

Three of the five fragments of glass collected from the site can be identified as being of Roman date. Only No. 1 retains sufficient details to identify the form. It is a body fragment from a square bottle, a very common type in use from the later first century into the third century. The other two securely identified Roman pieces are two body fragments which can only be dated on the basis of their colour. One (No. 2) is in blue/green glass and is thus dateable to the first to third centuries. Light yellow/brown glass such as that No. 3 is made from was commonest during the mid first to mid second centuries.

Catalogue

1. Square bottle; body fragment. Blue/green. 5521 SF 1558.
2. Body fragment. Blue/green. 5521 SF 1542.
3. Body fragment. Light yellow/brown. 5543 SF 1590.

5.12.3 Saxon

Fired clay

A small fragment of a rounded loomweight (SF 1522) was recovered from sieved square 5508. The fabric is silty with moderate organic inclusions. In profile the loomweight appears to be D-sectioned. On the edge of the fragment is an impressed ovoid shape.

5.12.4 Post-Medieval

Glass

Hilary Cool

In addition to the three Roman glass fragments found, two fragments were recovered of post-medieval/modern date. One of the two body fragments (SF 1549, 5545) is clearly

modern as it retains part of a mould seam and the mid to deep blue glass it is made from is not a Roman colour. The fifth fragment (SF 1571, 5523) is in a yellow/brown shade similar to SF1590 but it is relatively thick and from a cylindrical vessel. A modern date seems most likely.

5.12.5 Undated Objects

Copper Alloy

A small ring of copper alloy (SF 1547), broken, was found in the fill of post-hole 5070 along with sherds of Roman pottery. It is circular in section that flattens at the broken terminals. The ring itself is undatable and could be a link from a chain.

An awl (SF 1546) was recovered from sieved square 5523. In section it is circular except at the point of the shoulder tang where it is square. It is broken at one end. Its date is uncertain and both Roman and post-Roman pottery was found in this square.

Iron

Two iron blade fragments (SFs 1518 and 1523) were recovered from sieved squares 5510 and 5508 respectively. 1523 is a fragment of a knife blade with an arched back falling towards where the tip would be. The square sectioned tang turns slightly upward from the line of the back.

1518 is a fragment of a large blade with one side straight and the other curved. A central U-shaped slot at one end of the object. It is possibly a fragment of a sword or dagger and is comparable to the large blade (SF 1050) found along the northern edge of Trench 3 in 2004/2006.

Fragment 1544 (recovered from sieved square 5518) is possibly an iron strap end. It tapers to a point, and the x-ray reveals what might be two holes at the other terminal.

1581 was recovered from sieved square 5520 and is possibly the remnants of a cleaver. It has a circular, hollow (?) tang where it could have been hafted onto a wooden shaft, and a splayed blade. The x-ray shows a hole through the blade.

Six further iron objects were recovered (SF 1526, 1536, 1548, 1556, 1556 duplicate, and 1576) and x-rayed, however, identification of object types was not possible.

Lead

Four cylindrical lead weights were recovered, two (1564 and 1565) are from the black layer 5162 which had Roman pottery in it; two (1500 and 1520) are from sieved squares 5516 and 5529 respectively. Lead weight 1500 is a solid cylinder with a central perforation through its length. Lead weights 1520, 1564 and 1565 are also cylindrical but are not solid, rather are made by an overlapping sheet of lead. 1520 appears to

have a circular hoop of lead at one end that has been bent over. It is possible that these are line weights for fishing nets.

A circular, flat lead weight (SF 1575) was recovered from sieved square 5524. It has a slight indentation, off-centre, on the upper surface. It has a weight of 15g.

A circular, flat lead spindle whorl (SF 1510) was found in sieved square 5514. It has an off-centre perforation through it.

Five pieces of sheet lead were recovered at a total weight of 230g. Three (SFs 1531, 1540 and 1566) are pieces of waste. Two pieces had rivet holes piercing the edge. SF 1551 has one hole and was recovered from sieved square 5520. Of more interest is SF 1527, a rectangular lead plate that was recovered from sieved square 5523. Around its edges are seven rivets and four holes where rivets would have been. The plate is bent, probably post-depositionally. It may have been a fitting for a box.

6. The environmental and biological evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Mike Feider

6.1.1 Introduction

Excavations at Barber's Point recovered 338 fragments of animal bone from hand dug and sieved contexts. The bone was in very bad condition and few observations could be made.

6.1.2 Methodology

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

6.1.3 Preservation

The remains were in very poor condition, with a very high occurrence of surface weathering, erosion, and root-marking. Very few bones survived as anything but tiny fragments and there was an almost total lack of joint surfaces. The high proportion of teeth in the assemblage (seventy-four fragments, 22%) are further indicative of poor preservation, with most of those being highly fragmented as well.

6.1.4 Summary

A total of 338 fragments was recorded, with only 68 (20%) identifiable to species. Most of these represented fragments of teeth and are responsible for the higher numbers of cattle and sheep/goat in the assemblage. Three pig teeth, a single horse tooth, and a fragment of bird sternum were the only additional identifiable species, apart from a small piece of a human parietal bone from context 5560, a sieved grid square containing grave 5155. The results are presented in Table 17.

Context	Feature	Cow	S/g	Pig	Human	Horse	Bird	Unidentified	Total
5047	5046	0	1	3	0	0	0	40	84
5051	5050	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
5095	5094	1	0	0	0	0	0	16	33
5097	5096	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
5099	5098	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
5101	5100	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
5104	5103	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7
5134	5133	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
5136	5100	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
5137	5560	8	0	0	0	0	0	2	12
5156	5155	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	9
	Grid								
5506	Square	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Grid								
5507	Square	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8
	Grid								
5516	Square	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Grid								
5518	Square	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
	Grid								
5519	Square	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
	Grid								
5523	Square	1	6	0	0	0	0	16	39
	Grid								
5524	Square	0	1	0	0	0	0	10	21
	Grid								
5528	Square	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	14
	Grid								
5529	Square	7	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
	Grid								
5540	Square	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Grid								
5541	Square	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Grid								
5543	Square	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
	Grid								
5545	Square	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Grid								
5550	Square	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6
	Grid								
5560	Square	4	1	0	1	0	0	24	54
Total		31	31	3	1	1	1	135	338

Table 17. Species count by context. S/g = sheep/goat.

Little additional information was available from the bones due to their poor condition. A cow prenasal bone from context 5560 had several fine cuts along the dorsal surface, possibly from the skinning of the skull. Two cuts into the shaft of a sheep/goat humerus in context 5530, a cut into a partial, unidentifiable pelvis from context 5560, and a series of chops into a large, unidentifiable shaft fragment from context 5530 were the only other signs of butchery recorded.

A possible sign of pathology was noted on a cow/deer-sized calcaneus in very poor condition from context 5543. There appeared to be a lesion on what remained of the

interior joint surface, but due to the severe erosion of the bone's surface it was not possible to be certain.

6.1.5 Conclusion

The very poor condition of the assemblage from Barber's Point limits any conclusions that can be made. Although a relatively large number of teeth were recovered, they were almost all highly fragmented and of little to no use in ageing. The poor preservation may be exaggerated by the large number of remains recovered during the sieving process, but the hand-recovered bone did not appear much better.

The lone piece of human bone, a skull fragment, was recovered from the sieving of a grid square that contained an inhumation and is most likely related to that burial.

6.2 Human bone

Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Eight graves were identified within Areas A and D of the 2010 excavation. Of these, six contained remains of skeletal material, ranging in preservation from a few scraps in very poor condition to a near-complete skeleton (Appendix 8). The bones are dated to the Middle Saxon period by association with two previously excavated skeletons found during the 2006 excavations (Anderson 2007), which were submitted for radiocarbon analysis. [N.B. After this report was submitted, radiocarbon dates on the skeletons have confirmed a Middle Saxon date (Appendix 12)]

6.2.2 Method

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

6.2.3 Number of individuals

The six burials represented six individuals. No disarticulated remains or extra bones were present in any of the contexts.

6.2.4 Condition

In general the bones were considered to be in very poor to fair condition. All six skeletons had been affected to some extent by erosion, and bone surfaces and joints were often eroded or lost. As a result, few measurements could be taken and the assessment of pathological conditions and genetic traits was often limited.

6.2.5 Demographic analysis

The suggested ages and sexes of the eight articulated skeletons are listed in Table 18.

Burial	Skeleton	Sex	Age
5072	5102	Male	Young
5094	5146	Female	Old
5133	5152	Unsexed	c.11
5141	5153	Female	Middle-aged-old
5155	5157	Unsexed	c.15-19
5131	5160	Male??	Young

Table 18. Age and sex

The burials appear to represent a normal population, with a broad age range and both sexes present. The two previously excavated skeletons were a young ?female and an unsexed adult or sub-adult.

6.2.6 Metrical and morphological analysis

Tables of measurements and non-metric traits for the articulated skeletons are provided in the Appendix 8.

It was possible to calculate height for only one skeleton, the most intact (5153). This female had an estimated living stature of 1.654m (5' 5"), which is above average for a female of the period.

The cranial index could be calculated for the same individual. This was 80.6, which is in the brachycranial (broad) range.

The skeletons were scored for non-metric traits, small genetically-determined anomalies in the skeleton, wherever possible. None had any particularly unusual features, and they shared no traits in common, but only four skeletons were included and only Sk. 5153 was assessable for more than 10 traits. Sk. 5152 had an epipteric bone on the right side, but 5153 did not have this trait. Sk. 5153 had bilateral Huschke's foramen, but no other skeleton was assessable for this. Perhaps the most unusual trait in the group was the presence of double roots on both lower canines of Sk. 5153. This trait was definitely not present in 5146 and 5160.

6.2.7 Pathology

Dental analysis

Five individuals had complete or partial dentitions surviving, of which two had some form of dental disease.

Sk. 5102 had seven surviving teeth; the upper left first and second molars both had carious lesions. Sk. 5146 had eighteen surviving teeth with no sign of any disease. Five teeth survived with Sk. 5152, including a deciduous molar and two unerupted third molars, none with any caries. Most of the dentition and alveolar bone of Sk. 5153 was intact, but the upper right second incisor had been lost post-mortem. She had carious lesions in three of the upper premolars, including a particularly large lesion in the first left, and abscesses under both upper first premolars and the left first molar. At least five molars had been lost ante-mortem, but it is uncertain whether she had also lost the lower third molars, or whether they were congenitally absent. Fragments of mandibular bone survived in Sk. 5160 and there were sixteen surviving teeth with no signs of disease.

Where it was possible to determine the origin of the carious lesions in this group, the majority had started interstitially. Based on the number of teeth (69), the caries prevalence for this group was 7.2%, a figure which is probably artificially high due to the small size of the group. It is reduced to 6.7% if the six teeth present with the previously excavated skeletons are included. This can be compared with rates in other Middle Saxon groups of 1.0% (Brandon, Anderson 1990, 11) to 1.9% (Burgh Castle, Anderson 1993). Amongst other Saxon groups in the region, only the Late Saxon to medieval population at North Elmham comes close at 6.4% (Wells 1980).

Arthropathies and degenerative disease

Two individuals had degenerative changes to their skeletons, although one was relatively minor: Sk. 5146 had osteophytosis of some pelvic joint fragments, but the bones were in very poor condition and the actual joints could not be identified.

Sk. 5153 had lesions in most of the surviving joints of her body. There were osteoarthritic changes to the pubic symphysis (Grade II), the right scapular lateral acromial facet (Grade II), both sacro-iliac joints (Grade II) and the upper right zygapophyseal facet of the sixth thoracic vertebra (Grade III). Osteophytes were present at both hip joints, all bones of the elbow joints, the first and second cervical vertebral bodies, the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebral left facets, and the superior-anterior facet of the left talus. A small exostosis or osteophyte on the medial side of the distal end of the right first metacarpal (thumb) may have been related to trauma, but the proximal end of the proximal pollicial phalanx was eburnated, suggesting that the lesions were osteoarthritic. There was enthesophyte growth at the radial tuberosities and on the rear of both calcaneums.

Metabolic and nutritional disorders

Evidence for enamel hypoplasia was minimal. This condition is associated with periods of illness or malnutrition in childhood, causing lines in the enamel to appear due to retarded development. It was present to a minor degree on the canines of Sk. 5146 and had occurred at around c.3–5 years of age.



Plate 7. Large nodules indicative of HFI on the inner table of the frontal bone of Sk. 5146

Only Sk. 5152 and 5153 could be assessed for the presence of cribra orbitalia, a condition linked with iron deficiency anaemia. It was not present in 5153, but 5152 had slight porosity on the right side (the left orbit was not present).

Miscellaneous pathology

Hyperostosis frontalis interna (HFI) is a condition of unknown aetiology which is seen particularly in the skulls of post-menopausal women. Very large nodules were present

on the inner surface of the frontal bone of Sk. 5146 and are indicative of this condition (Figure 2). It would have caused no symptoms in life.

6.2.8 Summary and discussion

The six skeletons comprised an older juvenile, a sub-adult, two young adult males, and two female middle-aged or older individuals. To these can be added a young ?female and an unsexed sub-adult or young adult from the previous excavation. Most were very incomplete, with only the skull and legs or skull and upper body surviving, although one individual was well preserved and almost complete. Only the latter was complete enough for measurements to be recorded, and both her estimated height and cranial index were above average for a female of the Middle Saxon period. Non-metric traits could not be recorded in full due to the poor preservation of most of the group, and it was not possible to suggest any genetic relationships from the results.

Overall, the dental health of this group was relatively poor with two of the five surviving dentitions having evidence of tooth decay. This is not typical of a Saxon population but is likely to be a result of the small sample size.

There was little evidence of physical stress amongst the group. Enamel hypoplasia was rare and only one possible case of cribra orbitalia was recorded. Stress on the joints was difficult to assess due to the poor condition of most articular surfaces, and no vertebral bodies from the thoracic and lumbar regions were preserved. Some evidence for arthritis was present in both the older women, but lack of joint surfaces in most of the skeletons impeded observations of this condition. One of the older females showed evidence of a benign condition which, although the exact causes are unknown, is likely to be related to hormonal changes after the menopause.

Overall the group appears to represent a normal population with no particularly unusual traits or pathological conditions. The distribution of ages and sexes within the burial ground is probably random, although the two young males were buried in adjacent graves to the north and the two older females were adjacent at the south end, with one of the children beside them.

6.3 Charred plant macrofossils

Rachel Fosberry

6.3.1 Introduction and methods

The flots from twenty-nine bulk samples excavated by volunteers from Aldeburgh and District Local History Society were submitted to the Environmental Department at Oxford Archaeology East for assessment. Features sampled include pits, postholes and a ditch of Roman/Saxon date in addition to five samples taken from Saxon graves.

The flots had been obtained by the manual flotation of bulk samples carried out by volunteers under the supervision 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 on Table 19. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands and the author's own reference collection.

6.3.2 Quantification

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

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

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

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

Flot volumes have been recorded as 'total flot volume' and 'charred plant remains (CPR) volume' due to the large volume of modern roots that contaminate the flots.

6.3.3 Results

The results are recorded on Table 19.

Preservation is by charring and is generally poor. Modern contaminants in the form of rootlets, earthworm egg cases and a few common weed seeds such as chickweed (*Stellaria* sp.) are present in most of the samples. Charcoal fragments are present in all

No.	Cntxt	Cut	Type	Coms	vol (L)	Flot (ml)	CPR (ml)	Cere -als	Mod. seed	Snails	Ch-arc <2 mm	Cha-rc > 2 mm	Cha-rc > 5 mm	Flot comments
50	5005	5004	p/h	single fill		80	1	#			++	++	+	
51	5007	5006		west end of feature	20	200	5				++	++	+	
52	5008	5006		east end of feature	20	130	1	#			+	+		
53	5108	5107	p/h		15	90	1				+	++	+	
54	5020	5019	pit	top fill	20	200	5	#			+	++	++	
55	5027	5026	p/h		20	100	1	#			+	++	+	
56	5029	5028	p/h		20	100	1	#			+	+	+	
57	5031	5030	p/h		20	120	1				+	+	+	
58	5038	5037	pit		10	50	1	#			+	+	+	
59	5043	5042	p/h		10	10	1	#			+	++	+	
60	5045	5044	pit		30	300	20	#			++	+++	++	
61	5047	5046	pit		10	200	50				+++	+++	+++	Charcoal rich. Species id?
62	5044	5048	p/h		20	100	40				+++	+++	+++	Charcoal rich. Species id?
63	5052	5052	p/h		20	30	1	#			++	+		
64	5057	5056	p/h		20	25	1				+	+		
65	5061	5060	p/h		20	30	1	#			+	++		
66	5063	5062	p/h		20	250	1				+	+	++	fired clay fragments
67	5065	5064	p/h		20	30	1				+	+	+	
68	5067	5066	p/h		20	50	1				+	+	+	
69	5069	5068	p/h		20	100	1				+	++		
70	5071	5070	grave	possible grave	20	30	1				+	+	+	
71	5073	5072	grave	possible grave	20	100	1				+	++	+	
72	5095	5094	grave	grave	20	180	2	#			+	++	+	
73	5097	5096	pit	?Roman	10	20	1	#	#		+	++	+	Oyster shell fragments
74	5073	5072	grave	body stain	20	25	1	#	#		+	+	+	
78	5114	5068	layer	charcoal layer	10	10	2				++	+	+	
79	5137	5136	ditch	lower fill	20	50	20			##	+++	+++	++	Species id? Shell frags
80	5161	5131	grave	head end adj1563	5	2	1				+	+	+	
83	5147	5094	grave		10	2	1				+	+		

Table 19. Charred plant macrofossils results

of the samples in varying quantities and sizes. Several of the samples contain charcoal fragments of greater than 5mm up to a maximum of 2.5cm.

Charred plant remains other than charcoal are found in Samples 72 (fill 5095 from grave 5094), Sample 73 (fill 5097 of pit 5096) and Sample 74 (fill 5073 from grave 5072) and consist of cereal grains that are poorly preserved and can only be tentatively identified as wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. Both grave samples contain single grains and the pit contains two grains.

6.3.4 Discussion

In general the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material. The general distribution of charcoal across the site combined with the overall lack of plant remains possibly suggests a significant burning event, or series of events. The largest charcoal volumes are found in pits 5044 and 5046 and posthole 5048.

The presence of charred plant remains in the grave deposits is most likely intrusive having been included when the grave was backfilled.

The presence of earthworm eggs in addition to the modern root contamination is evidence of bioturbation which may have resulted in the movement of charred plant remains within deposits.

Sample 73 also contained fragments of oyster shell and may represent a deliberate deposit of food waste. The insignificant quantity of charred plant remains precludes further interpretation.

6.3.5 Conclusions

The samples from Barber's Point produced a low abundance of charred material in the form of charcoal fragments with occasional cereal grains. The charcoal is potentially identifiable and could provide information on the use of wood for fuel although it is important to select material from deposits whose dating is secure.

6.4 Shell

A total of 38,967g of shell was recovered from 29 contexts. Approximately two-thirds of the shell came from thirteen gridded squares.

In terms of distribution across the site, 35457g of shell was recovered in Area D alone, being associated with the enclosure ditch 5136. Whilst feature 5136 itself only contained Roman pottery, the rest of the gridded square 5560, through which it is cut, contained a mixture of Roman and post-Roman pottery. The next largest quantity of shell was recovered from Area C, with 2131g of shell collected from the fills (5098, 5103, 5100, and 5105) and gridded squares (5543, 5540 and 5544) associated with the ditch enclosure running through that trench. A further 1328g of shell was recovered from the south-eastern section of Area A. Outside of these three areas of distribution the recovery of shell was limited with only 2g of shell from post-hole 5078 in the north-western section of Area A. This suggests that shell was being consumed and dumped on the site, predominantly in the enclosure ditches.

In addition to oyster shell, some mussel, whelk and land snail were also recovered.

7. Discussion

The site of Barber's Point was likely to have had intermittent use and possible ephemeral occupation during the prehistoric period with flint tool types suggesting a Neolithic and a Bronze Age presence. No pottery or other more fragile categories of find were recovered from the excavation, suggesting that settlement was unlikely. Heat-altered flint was however recovered from across the whole of the site and this is sometimes interpreted as evidence for settlement (heated stones being used to boil water or to cook food). It is possible that the later reworking of the site (all prehistoric finds were residual in later contexts) could have destroyed all but the most resilient types of find.

The greatest concentration of heat-altered flints and flint tools was in the north-western corner of Area A. As this part is closest to the eroded river cliff it is possible that the main focus of the prehistoric site has already been lost to the river. It is very likely that the original island of Barber's Point offered a suitable camp for fishing, wildfowling and for the gathering of reeds and other wild resources, probably to supplement agricultural activity mainly centred on the raised gravel terraces along the banks of the River Alde.

A small element of the pottery assemblage appears to suggest a minor later Iron Age or possibly early Roman presence. Interestingly some forms of the briquetage are of a type only found during the later Iron Age. It is unlikely that saltworking was undertaken within the site of Barber's Point (as it is now defined; it is too high above the probable high-water mark of this period) but it is likely that salt processing did happen in the vicinity or that the products of saltworking found their way onto the site. Nearby salterns, sometimes referred to as red hills, are known within a 2.5km radius of Barber's Point (Fig. 1). It is possible that there was a saltern at the high-water mark and that this has either been lost to river erosion or has been masked by land reclamation of the medieval and later periods.

In terms of the total finds recovered by far the largest element of the assemblage belonged to the Roman period. These finds came predominantly from the finds-rich layer 5003 (investigated by the sieving of the squares 5501 – 5560) and from the associated more intensely black and central part of this spread, layer 5162 (which was

not fully investigated). Previous excavations at the site during 2002 and 2006 failed to properly recognise the stratigraphic relationship between the masking layer (containing the Roman finds) and the features revealed underneath (the majority being of Saxon date). During the 2010 excavation it was confirmed that at least two of the Saxon pits and one of the graves cut the layer, whereas two Roman period features were clearly seen to be sealed by this deposit (Figs 16 & 17). The thick layer that covered the site would have slightly raised the level of the low mound of the site and might have made it more attractive to subsequent use and occupation. It is highly likely that the Roman layer was reworked and disturbed in subsequent periods, hence the fairly large number of intrusive finds (Saxon and medieval) recovered from the sieved squares. The small sherd size and the degree of abrasion of the Roman pottery sherds also indicate a level of disturbance. It is also possible that during the period of sea-level rises (4th to 6th centuries AD; Godwin 2007) the site might have suffered from erosion and reworking during high-tide episodes.

Within the Roman finds assemblage the majority of the large and diverse range of pottery types suggests a quite narrow date range of between the 2nd and the first half of the 3rd centuries AD. As with previous investigations at Barber's Point, the finds assemblage suggests a fairly humble homestead. Besides saltworking debris there is little indication as to what other economic activities took place on the site. It can be presumed however that the same wild resources that attracted prehistoric peoples to this spot were also hunted and harvested by the Roman inhabitants. River trade and adjacent pasture for livestock might also have been significant elements of their subsistence.

Such vast amounts of Roman debris must be indicative of occupation during this period but the surviving evidence for buildings and other structures is missing. Only two convincing features (both pits) of this period were recognised during the 2010 excavations (Fig. 5). It is possible that later activity might have destroyed earlier traces. Alternatively the site might have been only occupied on a seasonal basis with insubstantial timber structures, evidence of which has not survived. Summer grazing of the saltmarsh by domestic stock might have been an important element in the farming cycle of the period. Oyster shells were plentiful across the site, so the harvesting and consumption of oysters might have been a significant factor during the occupation of the site along with the exploitation of other nearby estuarine resources.

Despite the abundance of Roman artefacts, previous excavations had suggested that the majority of the identified features were associated with the Middle Saxon period (Meredith 2007). At least two large rectilinear enclosure ditches were placed around the main area of occupation and internal structures were built; possibly accompanied by an inhumation cemetery (Fig. 3). Excavation showed that the inner enclosure ditch had been superseded by the larger outer ditch, presumably as the settlement expanded. Ipswich ware pottery (plus a possible imported sherd) recovered from the fills of the ditches dated these features to the Middle Saxon period. Post-hole alignments, suggestive of buildings but whose precise footprint was uncertain, appeared to respect the ditch alignments and were therefore likely to be of a similar date.

The 2010 excavations produced further evidence that most of the features were likely to be of Saxon date. Graves containing human bone were subjected to radiocarbon dating and found to belong mainly to the 7th or early 8th centuries. One of the graves was seen in section to be cutting the overlying Roman layer 5003. Although it was extremely difficult to see cutting relationships between the layer and the various feature fills (as they were often very similar sorts of deposit and later animal and root disturbance had blurred their distinctions) in a number of other cases cutting relationships could be seen in section. Pits 5044 and 5046 (containing handmade Saxon and Ipswich Ware pottery) cut the layer 5003, as did post-hole 5080 (belonging to structure 5169) (Figs 16 & 17). Building 0575 had already been dated to the Middle Saxon period by the presence of imported north French blackware pottery recovered during the previous season of excavation (Meredith 2007). It is likely that in most cases only the base of features were recognised, the upper part being lost within the Roman layer. In one rare example, hearth 5019 could be detected cutting the layer at a higher level due to the presence of large pieces of re-used Roman tile within its fill. Unfortunately it is very likely that some shallow features of Middle Saxon and later date could not be recognised if they did not penetrate through the base of layer 5003.

One of the objectives of the RASH project was to understand more fully the arrangement of structures on the site. In 2010 more structural remains were revealed in the form of post-hole alignments, but again, as with previous excavations, it has been difficult to draw with any certainty an outline around specific buildings. Within Area A a new structure has been recognised, building 5169 (Fig. 15). This is not a particularly

substantial structure and has only been revealed partly in the trench. It is, however, on the same axis as those post-alignments seen to the south and is thus orientated to the enclosure ditches like those structures.

A more substantial post-hole building was 0575, aligned east to west and thus not orientated to the enclosure like the other structures (Fig. 14). This building had been partly revealed in the 2006 excavations and appeared to be closely associated to two burials, raising the possibility that this could represent a church. The 2010 excavation revealed more of this structure but probably not its full extent. It consisted of two parallel rows of posts, with a strong possibility of a larger internal row making a north aisle but the presence of a southern aisle (within a highly disturbed area of the 2006 trench) can only be conjectural. The east and west gable ends are uncertain (a lack of post-holes at either end can be a feature of Saxon architecture where the side walls are the main load carriers) but a strong north to south line of four, possibly five, posts might suggest an inner partition. The pair of double posts revealed in the 2006 trench suggests an entranceway and is likely to be central to the southern wall.

Perhaps the most informative element of the RASH Project investigations has been the excavation of nine graves, only six of which had some surviving skeletal material due to the poor preservation of bone caused by the acidic ground conditions. Analysis of these individuals by Sue Anderson has shown that (although only a very small sample size) there was a range of ages, from children to the elderly and with both sexes represented. This would suggest that this represented a cross-section through a normal population (see Anderson section 6.2 & Appendix 10). All six of these individuals have now been radiocarbon dated by SUERC revealing a surprisingly early and closely dated suite of dates. Within a probability of 68.2% five of the individuals are dated within the date range of AD 657 to 715, and with one individual (5141; grave 5141) dated even earlier at AD 615 to 655 (Appendix 12). This would put all the burials to within the 7th century or possibly the very early 8th, with the majority probably belonging to the second half of the 7th century. This date range would place the settlement of Barber's Point during the establishment of Christianity and that it is likely that these individuals were interred after Christianity had been accepted in East Anglia.

The recognition of Christian burials in the archaeological record has recently been reviewed by Richard Hoggett for East Anglia (Hoggett 2010). He stresses that the

widespread conversion in East Anglia was underway by the 630s and that the prestigious and highly ostentatious burials at Sutton Hoo and Snape were acts of 'pagan defiance' against the inevitable tide of Christianity. Presumed characteristics of Christian burial – supine inhumation, west to east grave orientation and the absence of grave goods – are all frequently found within pagan Saxon cemeteries. Furnished graves, some of quite lavish construction, are still found well into the Christian era, perhaps only disappearing by the 720s. To summarise Hoggett, there are two main characteristics of a Christian cemetery. The first is the absence of cremation, a prohibition against which Hoggett believes was important to the early Church. The second is the location of inhumation cemeteries clearly within occupied areas; during the pagan period cemeteries were separate and beyond the sphere of the settlement. The recently published site of Bloodmoor Hill in Carlton Colville (Lucy et al 2009) revealed a small inhumation cemetery within the settlement. This has been dated to the second quarter of the 7th century, possibly a generation before those at Barber's Point.

It is probable that the richly furnished burials and cremations at the nearby site of Snape represent a late resurgence of paganism within the Alde valley with this burial site still in use by the early 7th century (Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001), a similar late example of paganism having been proposed for the royal cemetery at Sutton Hoo (Carver 1998). The foundation of St Botolph's minster of Ikenho (probably Iken) in 654 AD (West and Scarfe 1984), indicates that Christianity had finally gained a foothold in this area. The first wave of Christians in the Eastern region had occupied ruined Roman forts such as those at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and probably (now lost to the sea) Walton Castle at Felixstowe. Such locations have been identified as 'missionary stations' (Hoggett 2010); Hoggett later identifies 'natural enclosures' as probably suitable for other missionary stations and suggests that islands, such as Iken and Burrow Hill, would have fulfilled this function. If early Christians in the Alde valley had faced antagonism from vestiges of a local pagan elite then possibly more humble Christian settlements might have sought the sanctuary and security of an island (such as Barber's Point) while at the same time laying claim to the important waterway of the River Alde. The individuals buried at Barber's Point could perhaps be some of the first practicing Christians on the north bank of the Alde.

Compared to sites like Burrow Hill (Fenwick 1984) and Brandon (Tester et al, in prep.), the site of Barber's Point appears surprisingly impoverished with very little in the way of

possible Saxon metalwork, no contemporary coinage or other high status items. The only object which might fall into this category might be the tweezers found during the 1907 excavation (Ganz 1907). This suggests that either the site was low status or impoverished or that the richer parts of the site might have been lost to the sea. It is possible that rubbish spreads and midden deposits associated with the settlement have been completely removed by river erosion. It was from these types of deposit that the majority of finds, particularly of more valuable kind, were recovered from the site of Bloodmoor Hill in Carlton Colville, Suffolk (Lucy et al 2009). It is clear from the extensively published site of Flixborough in Lincolnshire (Loveluck 2007) that some of the early Christian foundations were initially peripheral to local political systems and that only in their later developments did they acquire prestige and wealth as they were integrated fully into the political and economic structures of the period.

Some slightly higher degree of status might be suggested for Barber's point by the presence of over 130 sherds of Ipswich ware. This is a relatively large group of this pottery type for a rural location, although it might have a more prominent distribution along rivers. It has been suggested that Ipswich ware was only being exported beyond Ipswich after AD 725 (Blinkhorn 1999). So, given that the radiocarbon dates suggest that most of the individuals were buried before AD 715, then it is likely that the handmade pottery (of a type mainly associated with the Early Saxon period) was in use for much of the life of the site. Interestingly, the only evidence for imported pottery, a sherd of French blackware of Merovingian or Carolingian origin (from the 2006 excavation), points tentatively to trade networks with Christian Gaul, rather than to the pagan trading lands of Germany and Scandinavia. This is a tendency apparently seen elsewhere during this period (Carver 1998).

If Barber's Point represents some of the earliest Christian burials in the area, it might explain why there is such variability in the burial rite witnessed. Wood staining in grave 5068 (which was examined in cross-section; Fig. 17) showed that this individual was placed within a hollowed log coffin, reminiscent of a trough or dugout canoe (such as the boat and ship prows found at Snape; Filmer-Sankey and Pestell 2001). Timber staining was also observed in grave 5074 and in grave 5094 a 2m long coffin stain was revealed (Figs 9 & 10). Body 5146 (within grave 5094 with the coffin) showed evidence for the feet being crossed at the ankle which could be an indication of a shroud burial. A strange curving clay deposit near the feet in this grave is reminiscent of the drinking

horns placed at the feet of at least one of the Snape burials. Graves 5133 and 5141 both revealed deposits of stones placed, in the case of the former individual, under the knees, and with the latter, under the head and pelvis (Fig. 12). Where seen, such concern for the position and 'comfort' of the deceased is often now interpreted as improvised acts of kindness and remembrance performed by onlookers to a respected or loved individual (*pers.comm.* Dr Rhodri Gardner).

The variety of grave orientations observed is perplexing (Fig. 6), with 5072 and 5074 and the outlier in Area D, 5155, all appearing to conform to a west to east alignment. Graves 5068 and 5070 (neither containing surviving bone but fairly confidently interpreted as graves) were orientated west-south-west to east-north-east. Those encountered towards the south-east corner of Area A (graves 5094, 5131, 5133 and 5141) were all on the completely different alignment of west-north-west to east-south-east. No relationship can be observed between dating and orientation. It is tentatively suggested here that those on a west to east and a west-south-west to east-north-east to alignment might be respecting the east to west building 0575. It might even be that the three closely grouped graves 5070, 5072 and 5074 could be within the structure (and maybe close to the altar end of this possible chapel). It is difficult to say anything about the outlying grave in Area D, but those swinging round towards the south-east in the corner of Area A are getting close to the large enclosure ditch 5117 and are possibly being influenced by this feature and were therefore placed at right-angles to it.

Undated smithing debris could have belonged to the Middle Saxon period and is common on other sites of a similar period such as at Bloodmoor Hill (Lucy et al 2009). Unfortunately the smithing assemblage, although extensive, has no chronologically distinctive attributes so could also be of Roman date.

Medieval pottery was encountered within the sieved squares, but no features of this period or later were recognised in the 2010 excavations. Previously a large pond-like feature had been investigated to the east (Fig. 3; Trench 4) and this was likely to be of medieval origin and possibly for the watering of stock. If this was the case then it is likely that some if not all of the land between the original island of Barber's Point and the north bank of the River Alde had been reclaimed for pasture by this time. The site, positioned as it was on a low mound, would have provided a dry location in otherwise

quite wet and boggy surroundings and it is therefore likely that some medieval activity, possibly even temporary settlement, took place here.

Edwardian accounts (Ganz 1907) of the site being a 'warren' might even suggest that this low mound could have been formally utilised as a rabbit warren in earlier periods. This would certainly account for the highly disturbed nature of the Roman layer 5003, for the large number of intrusive finds of later date found in this deposit and for the high degree of animal disturbance witnessed during the excavation of the features, even at some considerable depth.



Plate 8. Possible outline of building 0575 showing internal burials

8. Conclusions

The valley of the River Alde saw significant changes and developments during the 7th century AD. At the beginning of this century the imposing cemetery at Snape was still in use, representing a visible symbol of pagan defiance against the encroachment of Christianity. By the year AD 654, St Botolph had set up his minster at Iken and the tide had changed in favour of the new religion.

As part of the River Alde Saxon Heritage project, further excavations have been carried out at Barber's Point, supplemented by detailed radiocarbon dating of bone recovered from six burials. These individuals have now been dated to the 7th and early 8th centuries. This places Barber's Point within the important conversion period which saw the newly formed East Anglian kingdom turn from paganism to Christianity, while re-orientating its trading and political alliances towards France and Christian Europe and away from the Germanic and Scandinavian spheres (Carver 1998). It is possible that Barber's Point could represent an early Christian settlement and could even have been a monastic community.

Contacts with the new trading networks of the Middle Saxon period are witnessed at Barber's Point by a sizeable assemblage of Ipswich ware pottery (probably dating from the 8th century) and there is a small but significant assemblage of north Gaulish pottery associated with the site from previous investigations. No other prestigious items, such as coins or precious metal objects, have been found and this seems strange compared to other Suffolk sites such as Burrow Hill, Bloodmoor Hill and Brandon (Fenwick 1984; Lucy et al 2009; Tester et al, in prep.). At Bloodmoor Hill the majority of the more precious finds were recovered from midden deposits. Such deposits have not been located at Barber's Point raising the possibility that these are either outside the excavation area or have been lost to erosion from the river.

If Barber's Point is an early Christian or monastic site then there are some problems with its interpretation. The first of these is whether there is an associated chapel or church with the burials. There is a candidate for this structure in the form of building 0575 (Figs 5 & 14), although a full footprint of this structure has not been revealed and

the ephemeral nature of the post-holes and the palimpsest caused by other intercutting features makes this difficult to outline.

Rather than looking for a large specialist construction, this building might represent a small cell-like structure, similar to those associated with early monastic settlements such as at Hartlepool and elsewhere (Loveluck 2007). Alternatively it is possible that there could have been a 'churchyard' without a church. This has been suggested for other examples in the region (Hoggett 2010) with the original Christian focus being the cemetery; only later would this have been further emphasised by the construction of a church.

The second difficulty is with the date ranges of the burials. It is slightly problematic to integrate the new dates from the 2010 material with those obtained from the earlier excavations. Previously the partially excavated grave 0600 gave a date range of AD 770 to 880 and the unusual grave 0518 (with the individual's head placed at the eastern end) dated AD 870 to 980 (at 68.2% probability). After the close clustering of the six skeletons dated from the more recent excavation (all belonging to the 7th or early 8th centuries), both these individuals appear to be surprisingly late.

Perhaps it would only be with further excavation, revealing the full extent of the structures and the cemetery (or rather that which has survived destruction from the river) – coupled with a full programme of radiocarbon dating from any further burials – that would answer these questions. It is highly recommended that such a research programme be embarked on, particularly that now it is known that Barber's Point is so importantly dated to the beginnings of Christianity in the Alde valley.

Other significant results of the 2010 excavation have included the clear identification of the Roman deposits, which have now been shown to have been stratigraphically cut by the Saxon features. This was previously presumed but was difficult to identify. The site has a complex archaeological sequence, very difficult to unpick during excavation, and it is likely that the thick layer containing so much Roman pottery was probably heavily disturbed and possibly reworked in later periods. It is likely that the main damage was done during the Middle Saxon period when the large ditches were dug. It is also interesting to note, however, that a small but sizeable assemblage of medieval pottery has now been recovered from the dark layer over the site. This suggests reworking of

the site after the Middle Saxon period; perhaps even as a rabbit warren as suggested by the early 20th century accounts (Ganz 1907). The presence of a warren would account for the considerable degree of disturbance witnessed on site.

What the RASH project has demonstrated is the importance of the site of Barber's Point at the head of a major river system and as a place where people from many periods have left their traces. Perhaps initially as a prehistoric hunting camp, later as an Iron Age saltworking site and then as a Roman base for grazing stock in the saltmarsh; Barber's Point as an island on the edge of the river has long been an attractive place to visit.

The importance of Barber's Point during the Middle Saxon period has only recently been detected through research undertaken by the Aldeburgh and District Local History Society in conjunction with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. This has shown that a significant settlement developed here from the 7th century AD, clearly defined by substantial enclosure ditches and containing a number of buildings. Importantly, this is where a cross-section of the community was buried; a departure from normal pagan practices where the dead were buried at some distance from the settlement. This is likely to indicate that the population were changing their burial practices and possibly heralds the acceptance of Christianity. It is feasible that the island of Barber's Point was a Christian refuge from the pagan dominance of Snape or it could even have been an example of the new religion flexing its muscles by snatching control of an important stronghold on such an important waterway. What is known is that the Middle Saxon settlement of Barber's Point was already established at the dawn of Christianity in the Alde Valley and could have played a role in the dominance of the new religion in the surrounding area.

9. Archive deposition

The archive is lodged with the SCCAS at its Ipswich office under the HER reference FRS 001. Digital photographs have been given the reference code HLK. A summary of this project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the reference suffolkc1-123669.

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Friston\FRS 001 Barbers Point 2010

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds, 8-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2AR. Store shelf 1/9/5

10. Acknowledgements

The River Alde Saxon Heritage project was generously funded by the Heritage Lottery Fund and was supported by contributions from the Earnest Cook Trust, from various individuals and from the ADHLS's own funds. The author would like to thank all members of the ADHLS who were involved in the project for their commitment, energy and enthusiasm and for the smooth, well-organised running of the excavation. Without wishing to single out particular individuals, I would however like to thank Richard Newman for initiating and steering the project (Plate 9). Jude Plouviez and Sarah Poppy from the Conservation Team of SCCAS offered advice and support prior to and during the excavations. Members of the SCCAS Field Team who worked on site during 2010 included Duncan Allan, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Steve Manthorpe, Simon Picard and Anna West. Duncan Allan led the school visits to the site. Anna West supervised finds and sample processing both on site and at the archaeology store in Ipswich. Finds specialists who contributed to this report were Sue Anderson, Sarah Bates, Stephen Benfield, Ruth Beveridge, Mike Feider, Rachel Fosberry, Richenda Goffin, Sarah Paynter and Cathy Tester and Ruth Beveridge compiled the finds and environmental evidence chapters. Illustrations were prepared by Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen. Richard Marson and Tony Bone of the ADLHS commented on an earlier draft of this report and Jude Plouviez, Jess Tipper and Richenda Goffin provided detailed guidance and suggestions for the text and illustrations.



Plate 9. Richard Newman (third from left) with some of the ADLHS team

11. Bibliography

- Anderson, S. and Birkett, D., 1993, 'The Human Skeletal Remains from Burgh Castle', in Darling, M.J. and Gurney, D., *Caister-on-Sea Excavations by Charles Green 1951–55*. East Anglian Archaeol.60, 256–57.
- Anderson, S., 2007, 'Human skeletal remains', in Meredith, J., *Barber's Point, Friston FRS 001. Report on the excavations in 2004 and 2006*. SCCAS Report No. 2007/185..
- Anderson, S., 1990, *The Human Skeletal Remains from Staunch Meadow, Brandon, Suffolk*. AML Report No. 99/90, English Heritage.
- Barford, P.M., 1995, 'The briquetage from Blackwater Site 11', in Wilkinson and Murphy, *The Hullbridge Survey*, EAA 71.
- Bass, W., 1971, *Human Osteology*. Missouri Archaeol. Soc.
- Bayley, J., Dungworth D and Paynter S, 2001, *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines*. Swindon: English Heritage.
- Black, A. and Black, D., 2007, 'Appendix 2. Geophysical Survey at Barbers Point, Aldeburgh, September 2003' in Meredith, J., *Archaeological Excavation Report, Barber's Point, Friston, FRS001, Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185
- Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A., 2004, *Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk in 1973-4*, East Anglian Archaeology 106.
- Blinkhorn, P, 1999, 'Of cabbages and kings: production and consumption in Middle Saxon England', in M. Anderton (ed), *Anglo-Saxon Trading centres: Beyond the Emporia*, 113-24. Cruithne Press, Glasgow
- Bouts, W. and Pot, Tj., 1989, 'Computerized recording and analysis of excavated human dental remains', in Roberts, C.A., Lee, F. and Bintliff, J. (eds), *Burial Archaeology: current research, methods and developments*, BAR Brit. Ser. 211.
- British Geological Survey, 1991, *East Anglia Sheet 52N 00 Quaternary*, Ordnance Survey, Southampton
- Brothwell, D., 1981, *Digging up Bones*. London, BM(NH)/OUP.
- Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker, R.M. and Jans, J.E.A., 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands*,

- Carver, M., 1990, *Sutton Hoo: burial ground of kings?*, British Museum, London
- Cotta, H., 1978, *Orthopaedics, a brief textbook*. Stuttgart, Georg Thiem Verlag.
- De Brisay, K.W., 1978, 'The excavation of a Red Hill at Peldon, Essex, with notes on some other sites', *Antiq. J.* 58, 31-60.
- De Brisay, K.W. and Evans, K., (eds), 1975, *Salt: The Study of an Ancient Industry*. Colchester Archaeological Group.
- Everett, L., 2007, *Targeted Inter-tidal Survey*, SCCAS report number 2007/192
- Everett, L., Allan, D. and McLannahan, C., 2003, *Rapid Field Survey of the Suffolk Coast and Intertidal Zone: May 2002-March 2003*, SCCAS Assessment Report
- Fawn, A.J., Evans, K.A., McMaster, I. and Davies, G.M.R., 1990, *The Red Hills of Essex*. Colchester Archaeological Group.
- Fenwick, V., 1984, 'Insula de Burgh: Excavations at Burrow Hill, Butley, Suffolk 1978-1981' in Hawkes, S.C., Cambell, J. and Brown, D. (eds) *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* 3, pp35-54; Oxford University Committee for Archaeology, Oxford.
- Filmer-Sankey, W. and Pestell, T., 2001, *Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery: Excavations and Surveys 1824-1992*, East Anglian Archaeology report number 95, Suffolk
- Ganz, C., 1907, 'The discovery of Roman remains at Aldeburgh, May 1907', *Proc. Suff. Inst. Arch.* 13, 24-33.
- Godwin, M. 2007, 'Appendix 3. Palaeoenvironmental Survey' in Meredith, J., *Archaeological Excavation Report, Barber's Point, Friston, FRS001, Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185
- Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands.
www.seedatlas.nl
- Hawkes, C., & Hull, M., 1947, *Camulodunum, first report on the excavation at Colchester 1930-39*, RRCSAL, 14
- Holbrooke, N., & Bidwell, P., 1991, *Roman finds from Exeter*, Exeter Archaeological Report 4
- Hoggett, R., 2010, *The Archaeology of the East Anglian Conversion*, Boydell, Woodbridge
- Hull, M., 1963, *The Roman potter's kilns of Colchester*, RRCSAL 21

Krogman, W., 1978, *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*. Illinois, C.C. Thomas.

Loveluck, C., 2007, *Excavations at Flixborough vol. 4, Rural Settlement, Lifestyles and Social Change in the Later First Millennium AD: Anglo-Saxon Flixborough in its Wider Context*. Oxbow, Oxford

Lucy, S., Tipper, J. and Dickens, A., 2009, *The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville*, East Anglian Archaeology report no. 131, Cambridge

Manning, W.H., 1985, *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings and weapons in the British Museum*. British Museum publications Ltd.

Mattingly, H., and Sydenham, E.A., 1926, *Roman Imperial Coinage*, vol. 2. London: Spink and son.

Meredith, J., 2005, *Archaeological monitoring of: Chapel Barn Farm, Aldeburgh (ADB 163)*. SCCAS report number 2005/004. Ipswich, Suffolk

Meredith, J., 2007, *Barber's Point, Friston FRS 001 Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185. Ipswich, Suffolk

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1.

Ortner, D. and Putschar, W., 1981, *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.

Pendleton, C., 2007, 'Worked flint' in Meredith, J., *Archaeological Excavation Report, Barber's Point, Friston, FRS001, Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185

Price, J. and Cottam, S. 1998, *Romano-British Glass Vessels: a Handbook*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 14 (York)

Simper, R., 1994, *Rivers Alde, Ore and Blyth*. Volume 3 English Estuaries Series, Creekside Publishing. Lavenham, Suffolk

Symonds, R., & Wade, S., 1999, *Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-86*, Colchester Archaeological Report 10

- Tester, A., Anderson, S., Riddler, I. and Carr, R., in prep., *Staunch Meadow Brandon Suffolk, A High Status Middle Saxon Settlement on the Fen Edge*
- Tester, C., 2000a, 'The Finds' in Everett, L. *Managed Retreat: Trimley Marshes, Archaeological Excavation Report TYN 073*, SCCAS Rpt No 2000/97
- Tester, C., 2000b, 'TYY 026 ,The Finds,' in Sommers, M. *Trinity 2000 Development, Blofield Hall, Trimley St. Mary*. (Unpublished SCCAS report)
- Tester, C., 2003, 'Kirton Creek Red Hill, Kirton (KIR 038): finds'. Unpublished finds report for SCCAS
- Tester, C., 2004, Coastal Survey: Alderton, Felixstowe, Hollesley and Leiston – fieldwalking finds. (unpublished finds report for SCCAS)
- Tester, C., 2007a, 'Pottery' in Meredith, J., *Barber's Point, Friston FRS 001 Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185
- Tester, C., 2007b, 'Middle Saxon pottery', in Meredith, J., Barber's Point, Friston FRS001. Report on the excavations in 2004 and 2006. SCCAS Report No. 2007/185.
- Tester, C., 2007c, 'Salt Briquetage' in Meredith, J., *Barber's Point, Friston FRS 001 Report on the Excavations in 2004 and 2006*, SCCAS Report No. 2007/185
- Trotter, M., 1970, 'Estimation of stature from intact long limb bones', in Stewart, T.D. (ed), *Personal Identification in Mass Disasters*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.
- Tyers, P., 1996, *Roman pottery in Britain* WEA, 1980, 'Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons', *J. Human Evolution* 9, 517-49.
- Webster, G., 1976, *Romano-British coarse pottery: a student's guide*, CBA Research Report 6
- Webster, P., 1996, *Roman samian pottery in Britain*, Practical handbook in archaeology 13
- Wells, C., 1980, 'The human bones', in Wade-Martins, P., *Excavations at North Elmham Park 1967–1972*, East Anglian Archaeology 9.
- West, A. C., 1994, 'Barber's Point a summary report', Liverpool University, Bsc 3rd year project. Unpublished undergraduate dissertation.
- West, S.E., 1963, 'The local pottery', in 'Excavations at Cox Lane (1958) and at the Town Defences, Shire Hall Lane, Ipswich (1959)', *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.* 29(3), 246–72.

West, S.E., 1985, *West Stow, The Anglo-Saxon Village*, volumes 1 & 2, East Anglian Archaeology 24

West, S.E., 1990, *West Stow, The prehistoric and Romano-British occupation*, East Anglian Archaeology

West, S.E., and Scarfe, N., 1984 'Iken, St Botolph, and the coming of East Anglian Christianity' *Proc.Suffolk.Inst.Archaeol.*, XXXV, Part IV, 279-301.

Wilkinson, T. J. and Murphy, P. L., 1995, *The Hullbridge Survey*, EAA 71.

Appendix 1. Context list

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5000			Tr 5	layer	Natural, whole Trench 5. Mainly fine yellow brown sand / silty sand with occ pockets of clay and silt
5001			Tr 5	finds	Unstrat finds, whole Trench 5
5002	5002		Tr 5	layer	Topsoil, whole Trench 5
5003	5003		Tr 5	layer	Mid-dark grey brown silty sand at c300mm depth with finds. This layer dug as sieved squares-see 5500+. Some features prob cut but not seen (5068etc) others sealed by it (5006). Heavy animal/root disturbance. Layer 5162 over 5003
5004	5004		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut with diam of 440mm, depth 260mm, with U-profile, steep sloping sides, gentle bos to concave base, some bioturbation. Under sq 5507-8
5005	5004		Tr 5A	ph fill	Homogenous, mid-darkish slightly greyish brown friable silty sand; v few inclusions, v occ rnd flint pebbles up to 50x40mm, some v occ sml sandstone & iron pan frags, v occ charcoal flecks. Bulk sample 50
5006	5006		Tr 5A	pit cut	Shallow pit/hollow, continuation of 0602 from Tr 3, diam 4.2m, depth 300mm, with shallow concaved profile, fairly regular. Fills 5007(E), 5008(W), 5039(central baulk). Possibly cut by ph 5004. Under sqs 5507-8
5007	5006		Tr 5A	pit fill	W quad of 5006. Fairly homogenous, dark greyish brown friable silty sand, with mod mixed smal-med flint pebbles up to 90x80mm, some sub-ang, occ charc flecks. Bulk sample 51
5008	5006		Tr 5A	pit fill	E quad of 5006. Same as 5007. Bulk sample 52
5009	5009		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 410mm, depth 230mm, with steep sides, concave base and sides. Under sq 5515
5010	5009		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown loose silty sand, occ sml rnd & ang stones 5-20mm, 5%. Heavy animal disturbance
5011	5011		Tr 5A	pit cut	Oval in plan, long axis N-S, length 750mm, width 470mm, depth 230mm, with steep concave sides, slightly concave base. Under sq 5513
5012	5011		Tr 5A	pit fill	Mid grey brown loose silty sand, almost no stone, lots of root & animal disturbance
5013	5013		Tr 5A	ph cut	Forming SW ph in poss pair with 5015. Circular, diam 540mm, depth 360mm, with U bowl-like profile, steep sloping 80-85' edge, mod bos to dished base. Heavy root disturbance. No visible relationship with 5015, but sandy lense separates features. Sq 5506

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5014	5013		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand, occ-mod sml rnd flint pebbles, poorly sorted
5015	5015		Tr 5A	ph cut	Forming NE ph in poss pair with 5013. Slightly oval, orientated SW-NE, deep bowl-like profile, length 560mm, width 500mm, depth 350mm, with steep, almost vertical edge to Ne, less along SE long axis, fairly sharp bos to uneven flattish base. Sq 5506
5016	5015		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with mod mixed sml flint pebbles, poorly sorted up to 40x40mm. Heavy root disturbance
5017	5017		Tr 5A	ph cut	Small oval cut, 510mm (E-W) by 480mm (N-S), depth of 280mm with steep sides and slight concave base. Sq 5509
5018	5017		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light to mid orange brown fine sand, rare small angular flints 9-12mm
5019	5019		Tr 5A	hearth cut	Sub-circular in plan, length 1.4m (NW-SE), width 1.1m, depth 220mm with shallow curving sides to rounded base. Cut is indistinct - natural is heat effected pale pink at cut fading to yellow brown sand c.100mm from cut. Sq 5509
5020	5019		Tr 5A	hearth fill	Patchy pink/grey fine grained sand with v occ small-med rnd / sub-rnd stones - some heat effected, occ charc flecks. Two large fragments of tile in N quad, one on top of other sitting on 5130. Bulk sample 54 - mixed with 5130
5021			Tr 5A	finds	General finds, squares 5513-5516
5022	5022		Tr 5A	ph cut	Forming NE ph in poss pair with much smaller 5024, no obvious cutting relationship. Circular cut, diam 480mm, depth 290mm with steep vertical sides, sharp bos to dished concave base. Sq 5506
5023	5022		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, occ sml rnd flint pebbles, lenses of yellow sand (animal disturbance?)
5024	5024		Tr 5A	ph cut	Small poss ph forming SW pair with 5022. Circular, diam 250mm, depth 140mm, with steep sloping edges (where survives), mod bos to dished slightly concave base. Sq 5506
5025	5024		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occ sml rnd flint pebbles
5026	5026		Tr 5A	ph cut	Roughly circular, diam 600mm, depth 240mm, the sides are steep and striaght the base is flat. Sq 5510
5027	5026		Tr 5A	ph fill	Pale grey brown silty sand with sub-ang stones
5028	5028		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 540mm, depth 340mm, the sides are very steep and straight, the base is concave. Sq 5510
5029	5028		Tr 5A	ph fill	Pale grey brown silty sand with occ sub-ang stones
5030	5030		Tr 5A	ph cut	Slightly oval, length 600mm (N-S), width 500mm, depth 270mm, steep sided, concave base and sides. Sq 5516

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5031	5030		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown grey silty sand, occ stone
5032	5032		Tr 5A	ph cut	Round in plan, steep-sided pit / ph, diam 740mm, depth 400mm, with almost vertical sides and slightly concave base. Sq 5516
5033	5032		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare ang stone 10-30mm, much root & animal disturb
5034	5034		Tr 5A	ph cut	Roughly circular/irregular cut, diam 600mm, depth 200mm with shallow sloping sides and concave base. Sq 5512 mainly
5035	5034		Tr 5A	ph fill	Central fill - pale brown silty sand, occ rounded stones and flecks of iron pan. Poss post-pipe
5036	5034		Tr 5A	ph fill	Outer & lower fill - friable pale orange brown sand with v occ small angular flints and stones. Heavy animal disturbance
5037	5037		Tr 5A	ph cut	Oval pit or ph, SE-NW orientated, length 700mm, width 480mm, depth 750mm, shallow concave profile, box sectioned to confirm validity. Sq 5504
5038	5037		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown homogenous silty sand, occ mixed sml rnd & sub-rnd fine pebbles up to 40x60mm
5039	5006		Tr 5A	pit fill	Fill of central baulk of 5006. Same as 5007 & 5008. Sq 5507
5040	5040		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut of poss ph, diam c400mm, depth 100mm, vague edges, shallow bowl-like profile, box sectioned to prove validity but could be animal. Sq 5504
5041	5040		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand with occ sml rnd flint pebbles 30x50mm
5042	5042		Tr 5A	ph cut	Oval cut, orientated NW-SE, length 500mm, width 360mm, depth 240mm, with steep sloping sides, mod bos to dished base. Genuine feature, Sq 5501 mainly
5043	5042		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid slightly greyish brown silty sand, with occ sml rnd flint pebbles up to 40 x 60mm, occ charc flecks
5044	5044		Tr 5A	pit cut	Partly revealed against S l.o.e. but not seen in T3. Semi-circular in plan with a diam of c1.1 and a depth of 420mm, with steep 80' sloping sides, gradual b.o.s. to slightly dished concave base. Prob cuts sub layer 5003 (5503 & 5504). Sqs 5503 & 5504
5045	5044		Tr 5A	pit fill	Mid to dark brown slightly greyish silty sand with mod poorly sorted fine pebbles, rnd & sub-ang up to 60x90mm, occ charc flecks. Some root disturb
5046	5046		Tr 5A	pit cut	Partly revealed against S l.o.e but not recognised in T3. Semi-circ in plan, diam 1m, depth 240mm, with curved sides and gradual b.o.s. to concave base. Cuts layer 5003 (5503). Sq 5503

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5047	5046		Tr 5A	pit fill	V dark greyish brown silty sand, with mod charc mixed rnd & sub-ang sml-med flint pebbles up to 110x100mm
5048	5048		Tr 5A	ph cut	Round, steep-sided, concave base and sides, diam 540mm, depth 300mm. Sq 5518
5049	5048		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand, hardly any stone, lots of charc flecks but no evidence of burning in situ
5050	5050		Tr 5A	ph cut	Round, steep sided, concave base and sides, diam 380mm, depth 160mm. Sq 5517
5051	5050		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown, grey silty sand with hardly any stone
5052	5052		Tr 5A	ph cut	Oval in plan, orientated N-S, length 1.2m, width 700mm, depth 600mm, steep-sided slightly concaved base and sides. Sq 5519 mainly
5053	5052		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5054	5054		Tr 5A	ph cut	Partly revealed in W l.o.e. Semi-circ in plan, diam 440mm, depth 200mm, with concave base and sides. Sq 5519/5521
5055	5054		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5056	5056		Tr 5A	ph cut	Forming E ph in pair with 5058 but no visible relationship. Circular cut with diam 500mm, depth 280mm with concave sides and base. Sq 5521
5057	5056		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5058	5058		Tr 5A	ph cut	Forming W ph in pair with 5056 but no visible relationship. Circular cut with diam 500mm, depth 280mm with concave sides and base. Sq 5521
5059	5058		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5060	5060		Tr 5A	pit cut	Large oval pit or ph, axis E-W, length 800mm, width 700mm, depth 220mm, with concave base and sides. Sq 5522
5061	5060		Tr 5A	pit fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5062	5062		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut of ph or pit, diam 600mm, depth 220mm, with concave sides and base. Sq 5522/5524
5063	5062		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5064	5064		Tr 5A	ph cut	Oval in plan, orientated NNW-SSE, length 760mm, width 600mm, depth 300mm, with steep sides and flat base. Sq 5523
5065	5064		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5066	5066		Tr 5A	ph cut	Oval in plan, orientated NNW-SSE, length 500mm, width 420mm, depth 220mm with concave base and sides. Sq 5523
5067	5066		Tr 5A	ph fill	Light grey brown silty sand, rare stone
5068	5068		Tr 5A	grave cut	E end of E-W orientated grave running into W l.o.e. (not recognised in T3) with rounded corners, vertical edges and slightly dished base. No bone but wood coffin/bier stain. Cuts layer 5003. Fills 5069, 5114 (stain), 5143-5. Sq 5523
5069	5068		Tr 5A	grave fill	Grave fill, seen in plan around stain 5114. Mid brown silty sand with occ charc flecks
5070	5070		Tr 5A	grave cut?	Possible E-W grave cut, only recorded in plan, roughly wedge shaped with rounded W end and pointed E end, length c1.4, width c600mm. Sq 5520 mainly
5071	5070		Tr 5A	grave fill?	Possible grave fill, not recorded
5072	5072		Tr 5A	grave cut	Grave orientated ESE-WNW (skeleton 5102) length 2.2m, width 600mm, depth 450mm, rectangular in plan with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base. Sq 5520
5073	5072		Tr 5A	grave fill	Mid orangy yellow brown heavily mixed silty sand with occ stones
5074	5074		Tr 5A	grave cut	Grave orientated ESE-WNW, no skeletal remains but wood stain in base (5113) length 1.7m, width 600mm, depth 500mm, rectangular with rounded corners, vertical sides and flat base. Sq 5522 mainly
5075	5074		Tr 5A	grave fill	Light brown grey silty sand, occ stone, lots of animal disturbance
5076	5076		Tr 5A	ph cut	Slightly oval cut, orientated E-W, length 540mm, width 360mm, depth 220mm, with concave sides and flat base. Sq 5522
5077	5076		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand
5078	5078		Tr 5A	ph cut	Roughly circular cut, diam c.400mm, depth 180mm, obscured by animal disturb/linear deposit 5082 on NW side, which it appears to cut. Sq 5501
5079	5078		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand
5080	5080		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut box sectioned against W l.o.e, diam 440mm, depth c450mm if, as it appears, it cuts 5003 (5501) but relationship uncertain. Sq 5501
5081	5081		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid grey brown silty sand with lumps of clay and sandy lense (animal disturb?)

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5082	deposit				Linear deposit between 5080 & 5078 (which appears to cut it) which is likely to be disturbance but could be structural. Mid brown silty sand
5083	5083		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 460mm, depth 280mm, with sharp sloping sides to pointed base
5084	5083		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid to dark brown silty sand with v occ small rounded stones
5085	5085		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 340mm, depth 130mm, with fairly steep sides, gradual b.o.s. to flat base. Wrongly numbered on 1:50 plan as 5058. Sq 5519
5086	5085		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand
5087	5087		Tr 5A	ph cut	Sub-square in plan longer SE-NW, length 540mm, width 450mm, depth 160mm, with sharp sloping sides with flat base onto compacted gravel natural. Sq 5533
5088	5087		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand, v fine grain, few rounded stones but larger irreg flints to NW side, little animal disturb
5089	5089		Tr 5A	ph cut	Large slightly oval ph orientated NE-SW, length 1.15m, width 1m, depth 500mm, with 45' sloping sides to narrow rounded base. Fills 5091 (post-pipe) & 5090. Sq 5512 mainly
5090	5089		Tr 5A	ph fill	Outer fill, pale grey brown silty sand, fine grained sand, fading to pale yellow/grey at edges of cut so distinction with natural not clear but fill looser, freq med-large irreg flints around edge. Heavy animal disturb
5091	5089		Tr 5A	ph fill	Central fill - prob post-pipe, diam c400mm, depth c350mm, with mid grey brown silty sand
5092	5092		Tr 5A	ph cut	Small slightly oval cut, orientated NE-SW, length 240mm, width 220mm, depth 130mm with steep sloping sides to pointed base. Sq 5531
5093	5092		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown silty sand, occ small stones, some animal disturb
5094	5094		Tr 5A	grave cut	Rectangular ESE-WNW grave with rounded corners, near vertical sides and flat base, length 2.4m, width 940mm, depth 540mm. Fills - 5095, 5115 (wood stain- tray?), 5116 (clay lump at feet), 5149 (tray fill). Sq 5524 mainly + 5530 & 5537
5095	5094		Tr 5A	grave fill	main grave fill
5096	5096		Tr 5A	pit cut	Pit partly revealed against E l.o.e., semi-circular pit, diam 900mm, depth 500mm with steep, slightly convex sides, gradual bos to almost flat base sloping from S to N. Cuts layer 5112, but its fill 5097 appears to be sealed by layer 5111? Sq 5529

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5097	5096		Tr 5A	pit fill	Dark grey silty sand with mod/abund oyster shell, mod small/med rnd to ang flints, mod charc flecks. Sealed by layer 5111
5098	5098	0032	Tr 5C	ditch cut	NNE-SSW running ditch (with 5100 for whole profile) width 1.85m, depth 680mm with steep sides, slightly shallower on SE (5100) side with gradual b.o.s. to fairly flat base. Cuts 5104 of ditch 5103. (inner enclosure ditch 0032). Sq 5543
5099	5098	0032	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Top fill (W quad), light orange brown fine sand with flecks of darkorange sandy clay to base & freq charc flecks. See 5101
5100	5100	0032	Tr 5C	ditch cut	See 5098. Cuts 5106 of ditch 5105. Sqs 5543-4
5101	5100	0032	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Topfill (E quad), same as 5099
5102	5072		Tr 5A	skeleton	Supine E-W lying human burial with poor bone preservation, only parts of skull, legs and ankle surviving. Toatl body length 1.8m, length of femur 470mm
5103	5103	0434?	Tr 5C	ditch cut	NW-SE running ditch, truncated by 5098, full profile not excavated, depth 340mm where cut by 5098, shallowing to 200mm to NW. Continuation of 5105. Sq 5543
5104	5103	0434?	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Light tomid orange brown fine sand with occ flecks of greenish beige clay sand to base & freq charc flecks
5105	5105	0434?	Tr 5C	ditch cut	NW-SE running ditch, truncated by 5100, full profile not excavated, depth 200mm. Fills 5106 & 5137. Continuation of 5103. Sq 5544
5106	5105	0434?	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Top fill, light orange brown fine sand with freq charc flecks
5107	5107		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 390mm, depth 240mm, with steep curving sides and rounded base. Sq 5505 mainly
5108	5107		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid-dark brown fine grained silty sand with occ sml irreg stones, gravelly to base
5109	5109		Tr 5A	ph cut	Circular cut, diam 310mm, depth 100mm with steep, slightly curving sides and flat base. Sq 5532
5110	5109		Tr 5A	ph fill	Mid brown fine silty sand with small irreg stones, some animal disturbance
5111		5162	Tr 5A	layer	Layer sealing fill of pit 5096, thickness 230mm: mid brown silty sand with occ-mod sml to med rnd-ang flints. Prob part of black spread seen on surface 5162. Sq 5529
5112		5003?	Tr 5A	layer	Layer cut by pit 5096, thickness 180mm: mid to pale mottled brown silty sand with occ rounded flints. Part of general sub layer 5003? Sq 5526

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5113	5074		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Organic staining, probably wood, surviving as a rectilinear impression in base of grave length 1.6m, width c300mm. 2 phos samples taken plus control sample. Coffin stain?
5114	5068		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Dark organic stain (wood?) surviving in the exposed W end of the grave as a sub-rectangular box, sides of c50mm width and c200mm apart. Section 43 against l.o.e. baulk showed it to be gably curved in profile. Hollowed tree / coffin?
5115	5094		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Coffin stain, rectilinear dark organic stain above skele 5146 in grave 5094, length c2m (W end vague), width 450mm (E), 400mm (centre), c500mm (W), contains fill 5149 & deposit 5116. Minrip sample from NE corner
5116	5094		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Reddish/grey clay deposit around SF 1548 within N end of satin 5115, grave 5094
5117	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch cut	NNE-SSW running ditch, width 2.9m, depth 1.4m, with v gradual b.o.s. top, becoming v steep, convex sides, quite sharp b.o.b. to narrow flat base. Fills 5120-7, all sealed by layer 5118, cuts layer 5119 (innere enclosure ditch 0032). Sqs 5550/1
5118			Tr 5B	layer	Layer with thick accumulation of up to c900mm over fills of 5117, of c300mm depth either side of ditch: mid brown friable silty sand. Originally thought to be top fill of ditch, examination of Sect 39 makes this unlikely
5119			Tr 5B	layer	Layer cut by 5117? on internal (W) edge, of c200mm thickness: pale orange brown friable silty sand. Excavator suggested could be remains of internal bank?
5120			Tr 5B	deposit	Lense of brown orange silty sand at base of 5118 and only on E side of ditch 5117. Could be a fill of 5117
5121	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Top fill under layer 5118, mid brown silty sand, occ sml - med stones
5122	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Fill =3, orange brown sandy gravel with freq large stones, along W edge of ditch only (bank derived?)
5123	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Fill 2, mid orange brown silty sand, occ stones
5124	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Fill =3, yellow sand, no inclusions, E edge of ditch only
5125	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Fill 5, brown soft silty sand, no inclusions, on both sides of ditch, either side of basal deposit 5127
5126	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Fill 4, mid brown silty sand, occ stones
5127	5117	0032	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Bottom fill, central mounded deposit, orange stony gravel with freq sml to large stones
5128	5128	0018	Tr 5B	ditch cut	Partly revealed at E end of Area B but not excavated, edge of NNE-SSW running ditch (outer enclosure ditch 0018). Sq 5552

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5129	5128	0018	Tr 5B	ditch fill	Unexcavated top fill of ditch or bottom of layer 5118 etc
5130	5019		Tr 5A	hearth fill	V dark grey fine greasy sand, charcoal rich. Sample 54 mixed with this
5131	5131		Tr 5A	grave cut	ESE-WNW orientated sub-rectangular almost oval grave, length 2m, width 900mm, with steep sides, sharp b.o.s. to flat base
5132	5131		Tr 5A	grave fill	Upper grave fill: mid brown friable silty sand with occ oyster shell frags
5133	5133		Tr 5A	grave cut	ESE-WNW orientated grave cut of 1.9m length, 450mm width at E (foot) end expanding to 900mm at W (head) end - roughly oval in plan, expanded W of centre with steep sides and flat base. Filled by 5134, Skele 5152, stones under legs 5154. Sq 5530
5134	5133		Tr 5A	grave fill	Dark brown loose fine sand
5135	5098	0032	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Bottom fill, light orange brown fine sand, see 5136
5136	5136	0434?	Tr 5D	ditch cut	Duplication error - see 5165! NW-SE running ditch cut, truncated by grave 5155, width c2m, depth 950mm, with fairly steep, slightly convex SW edge with fairly sharp b.o.s. to narrow pointed base, NE edge looks v odd but prob due to 5155 truncation? Sq 5560
5137	5136	0434?	Tr 5D	ditch fill	Duplication error - see 5166! Dark grey brown silty sand with freq oyster shell, partic towards base, occ sml stones. Cut by grave 5155. Note: shell bedded horizontal / tipped mainly - unlike 5156
5138			Tr 5D	layer	Mid brown silty sand with occ stones, cut by and to SW of ditch 5136, continuous with 5139
5139			Tr 5D	layer	Light brown silty sand with occ med stones, continuous with 5138
5140	5131		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Rectangular coffin stain near base of grave, length 1.85m, width c450mm but animal disturbed: dark brown grey friable silty sand. Visible in plan and becoming indistinct from 5148 lower down. One minigrip sample taken
5141	5141		Tr 5A	grave cut	ESE-WNW running grave, sub-rectangular with rounded ends, almost vertical edges, length 2.45m, width 700mm, depth 340mm. Fill 5142, skeleton 5153
5142	5141		Tr 5A	grave fill	Mid brown / yellow grey mix of sand, stone, pottery & shell inclusions. After lifting body: stones laid under skull & pelvis (no time to clean & plan!)
5143	5141		Tr 5A	skeleton	Supine ESE-WNW burial with good bone preservation: head tilted to N, hands folded in lap, ankles touching, length 1.75m (DOUBLE NUMBERED - layer 5143 cancelled & combined with 5144)

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5144	5068		Tr 5A	grave fill	Upper fill, mid brown silty sand with mod sml to large rounded to angular flints
5145	5068		Tr 5A	grave fill	Fill 2 over wood stain 5114, pale yellow brown sand with occ sml rnd to ang flints
5146	5094		Tr 5A	skeleton	Supine ESE-WNW burial with skull, left arm & legs, head tilted on left side (cheek) facing NE, legs crossed below knees (shroud?)
5147	5094		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Strange crescent shaped clay deposit at feet of skele 5146 - thin greyish brown clay crust with brown silty sand within (fastening of shroud?). Samples 82 & 83
5148	5131		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Body stain found within outline of coffin impression 5140 - mid brown silty sand, SF 1562, includes bone frags assigned to skele 5160, head area lifted en bloc, assigned to 5161, sampled as 80
5149	5094		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Fill within coffin stain 5115, mid to dark brown sand, contains SF 1548, minigrip sample 77
5150	5150		Tr 5A	ph cut	Large roughly circular ph, diam 990mm, depth 560mm with sharply sloping slightly curved sides to rounded base, fills 5151 & 5159 (post-pipe)
5151	5150		Tr 5A	ph fill	Outer fill of ph, pale yellow grey fine sand, freq sml/med irreg stones, occ larger stone towards edge, much animal disturb
5152	5133		Tr 5A	skeleton	Supine burial with poorly preserved bone with fragments of skull, right arm, NOT FINISHED.....
5153	5141		Tr 5A	skeleton	Supine burial with fairly good bone preservation, skull on side facing N, present - arms, some ribs, hands in lap, some of right pelvis, legs and some of feet
5154	5133		Tr 5A	grave deposit	Low pile of stones under leg bones of skele 51527, consisting of mix of med to large rounded and irregular flints
5155	5155		Tr 5D	grave cut	E-W running grave cut partly revealed under sq 5560 / Area D and truncating NE edge of ditch 5136, length n/a, 51 width c600mm, depth 1.05m, vertical sides and flat base - as cornering against SE trench edge, Sect 51 looks a bit odd! Cuts fill of ditch 5136
5156	5155		Tr 5D	grave fill	Medium brown silty sand, freq oyster shell - jumbled, some lying vertically along SW edge - probably derived from fill 5137
5157	5155		Tr 5D	skeleton	Partly revealed skele, not fully excavated, supine with fairly good bone preservation of legs and arms, femur length c500mm. Not lifted as not fully exposed in sq 5560 / Area D
5158	5094		Tr 5A	grave find	Pot sherd from under right femur

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5159	5150		Tr 5A	ph fill	Central fill, prob post-pipe, diam 620mm, depth 540mm, mid brown grey friable fine sand with freq sml-med irreg stones, freq animal disturb
5160	5131		Tr 5A	skeleton	Bone fragments, v degraded, prob parts of arm, hand, pelvis and foot. Recovered from body stain 5148. Tooth given SF no 1563
5161	5131		Tr 5A	skull	Head area lifted en bloc, includes teeth, v degraded lower jaw & poss skull frags. Also includes SF 1563, sample 80, also metallic object from right side of skull not given SF no
5162		5162	Tr 5	layer	Dark layer with freq oyster shell frags, noticable after the removal of topsoil, amorphously round with a diam of c6m+, not fully excavated & extending E from Tr 5A but probably removed with top of sqs 5529/30 & 5535/36. Same as 5111, see for description
5163	5163	0018	Tr 5B	ditch cut	See 5128 - already numbered
5164	5163	0018	Tr 5B	ditch fill	See 5129 - already numbered
5165	5100	0032	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Renumbered from 5136 (duplication error). Bottom fill, same as 5135
5166	5105	0434?	Tr 5C	ditch fill	Renumbered from 5137 (duplication error). Bottom fill, light brown orange fine sand
5501		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5502		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5503		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5504		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5505		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5506		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5507		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5508		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5509		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5510		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5511		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5512		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5513		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5514		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5515		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5516		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5517		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 1.5m sq	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5518		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5519		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 1.5m sq	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5520		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5521		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 1.5m sq	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5522		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5523		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 1.5m sq	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5524		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5525		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5526		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5527		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5528		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5529		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layers 5003 & 5162 (5111), no features apparent at this level
5530		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layers 5003 & 5162 (5111), no features apparent at this level
5531		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 2m sq	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5532		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level

OP	Cntxt	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description
5533		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m x 3m sq	Not square! Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5534		5003	Tr 5A	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5535		5003	Tr 5A	irreg sq	Irregualar box to reveal grave 5131. Sieved square, layers 5003 & 5162 (5111), no features apparent at this level
5536		5003	Tr 5A	irreg sq	Irregualar box to reveal graves 5133 & 5141. Sieved square, layers 5003 & 5162 (5111), no features apparent at this level
5537		5003	Tr 5A	irreg sq	Irregualar box to reveal grave 5094. Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5540		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5541		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5542		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Not dug
5543		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5544		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5545		5003	Tr 5C	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5550		5003	Tr 5B	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5551		5003	Tr 5B	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5552		5003	Tr 5B	2.5m square	Sieved square, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level
5560		5003	Tr 5D	4.5m x 1m sq	Not square! Sieved box 4.5x1m, layer 5003, no features apparent at this level but much oyster so prob ditch (or grave) fill

Appendix 2. Details of structures 0575 and 5169

Appendix 2.1. Northern, west to east post-hole line; Structure 0575

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Finds
5017		07	Small oval post-hole cut, orientated E-W, with steep sides and slight concave base	length	0.51m	
				width	0.48m	
				depth	0.28m	
	5018	07	Light to mid brown orange brown sand with occasional small angular flints			Rom pot x2
5028		10	Circular post-hole cut with steep straight sides and a concave base	diam	0.54m	
				depth	0.34m	
	5029	10	Pale grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x3
5026		08	Circular post-hole with steep sides and flat base	diam	0.60m	
				depth	0.24m	
	5027	08	Pale grey brown silty sand with moderate flints			Rom pot x13 fired clay x4 magn. frags
5011		04	Oval <i>post-hole</i> cut, orientated N-S, with steep concave sides and slightly concave base	length	0.75m	
				width	0.47m	
				depth	0.23m	
	5012	04	Mid grey brown silty sand, v rare flints			Rom pot x2
5030		09	Slightly oval post-hole, orientated N-S, with steep concave sides and base	length	0.60m	
				width	0.50m	
				depth	0.27m	
	5031	09	Mid brown grey silty sand with occasional flints			iron nail frags flint x1 burnt flint x1
5167		n/a	Only recorded in plan, no other details	diam	0.80m	
	5168	n/a	No details available			n/a

Appendix 2.2. Central, west to east post-hole line; Structure 0575

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Findings
5150		41	Large, roughly circular post-hole with steep slightly curving sides to rounded base	diam depth	0.99m 0.56m	
	5151	41	Outer fill of post-hole, pale yellow grey fine sand with frequent small to medium flints (animal disturbed)			Rom pot x9 iron nail x1 burnt flint x1 slag frag x1
	5159	41	Central fill / probable post-pipe, mid brown grey sand with frequent small to medium flints	diam depth	0.62m 0.54m	none
5089		33	Large slightly oval post-hole orientated NE-SW, with fairly steep sloping sides and rounded base	length width depth	1.15m 1.00m 0.50m	
	5090	33	Outer fill of post-hole, pale grey brown silty sand with frequent medium to large irregular flints around edge (animal disturbed)			Rom pot x13 briq x2
	5091	33	Central fill / probable post-pipe, mid grey brown silty sand	diam depth	0.40m 0.35m	none
5009		03	Circular post-hole cut with steep sides and rounded base	diam depth	0.41m 0.23m	
	5010	03	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional small flints (animal disturbed)			Rom pot x8 briq x4
5032		11	Circular post-hole with almost vertical sides and slightly rounded base	diam depth	0.74m 0.40m	
	5033	11	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional angular flints (root and animal disturbed)			Rom pot x2
5034		42	Roughly circular / irregular cut with shallow sloping sides and concave base	diam depth	0.60m 0.20m	
	5035	42	Central fill, possible post-pipe, pale brown silty sand			
	5036	42	Outer and lower fill, orange brown sand (animal disturbed)			

Appendix 2.3. Post-holes to the south-east of Structure 0575

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Find
5058		21	Forming western post-hole pair with 5056 but with no visible relationship, this was a circular cut with concave sides and base	diam depth	0.50m 0.28m	
	5059	21	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			none
5056		21	Forming eastern post-hole pair with 5058 but with no visible relationship, this was a circular cut with concave sides and base	diam depth	0.50m 0.28m	
	5057	21	Indistinguishable from 5059			Rom pot x2
5060		22	Large oval post-hole or pit, orientated E-W, with concave base and sides	length width depth	0.80m 0.70m 0.22m	
	5061	22	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x10
5048		17	Circular post-hole, steep-sided with a rounded base	diam depth	0.54m 0.30m	
	5049	17	Mid brown silty sand with abundant charcoal flecks and occasional flints			Rom pot x4 flint x1 burnt flint x2 slag frag x1
5050		18	Circular post-hole, steep-sided with concave base	diam depth	0.38m 0.16m	
	5051	18	Mid brown grey silty sand with very occasional flints			Thet? x1 Rom pot x7 briq x4 an bone x1
5085		31	Circular post-hole with fairly steep sides and a flat base	diam depth	0.34m 0.13m	
	5086	31	Mid brown silty sand			none
5052		19	Oval post-hole, orientated N-S, steep sided with a slightly concave base	length width depth	1.2m 0.70m 0.60m	
	5053	19	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x2 iron nail x2 seeds? x2
5054		20	Partly revealed in W baulk, post-hole with concave sides and base	diam depth	0.44m 0.20m	
	5055	20	Light grey brown silty sand with very occasional flints			none
5066		25	Oval post-hole, orientated NNW-SSE with concave base and sides	length width depth	0.50m 0.42m 0.22m	
	5067	25	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x1 iron nail x1

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Finds
5064		24	Oval post-hole, orientated NNW-SSE with steep sides and flat base	length	0.76m	
				width	0.60m	
				depth	0.30m	
	5065	24	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x1 briq x7 iron nail x1
5062		23	Circular cut for post-hole with concave sides and base	diam	0.60m	
				depth	0.22m	
	5063	23	Light grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			Rom pot x12 fired clay x20 iron nail x1 flints x4 burnt flint x5
5076		27	Slightly oval post-hole orientated E-W with concave sides and flat base	length	0.54m	
				width	0.36m	
				depth	0.22m	
	5077	27	Mid brown silty sand			Rom pot x4

Appendix 2.4. North-west to south-east post-hole line; Structure 5169

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Finds
5080		29	Small circular post-hole sectioned against the western edge of the trench (depth calculated from section) and probably cuts layer 5003 (sq 5501)	diam	0.44m	
				depth	0.45m	
	5081		Mid grey brown silty clay with lumps of clay and sandy lenses (animal disturbed)			none
5082		28	Linear deposit between 5080 & 5078, likely to be animal disturbance but appears to be cut by 5078 so could be structural. Mid brown silty sand			none
5078		28	Approximately circular post-hole but obscured to NW by the linear deposit/animal disturbance 5082 which this appears to cut	diam	0.40m	
				depth	0.18m	
	5079		Mid grey brown silty sand			shell x1
5042		15	Oval cut, orientated NW-SE, with steep sloping sides and a dished base	length	0.50m	
				width	0.36m	
				depth	0.24m	
	5043		Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flints and charcoal flecks			an bone x1 seeds x3
5040		14	Circular post-hole with shallow bowl-like profile	diam	0.40m	
				depth	0.10m	
	5041		Mid brown silty sand with occasional small flints			none
5037		13	Oval cut, orientated NW-SE, with shallow concave profile	length	0.70m	
				width	0.48m	
				depth	0.75m	
	5038		Mid brown silty sand with occasional flints			iron nail frags

Appendix 2.5. South-west to north-east post-hole line; Structure 5169

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Finds
5004		02	Circular cut with steep sloping sides and concave base. This feature cuts the fill of the Period 2 pit 5006	diam depth	0.44m 0.26m	
	5005		Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with very occasional flints and charcoal flecks			Rom pot x2 iron nail x1 burnt flint x3
5024		06	Possible small post-hole forming pair with 5022 to NE but no clear relationship, with steep sloping sides and slightly dished base	diam depth	0.25m 0.14m	
	5025		Mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional flints			none
5022		06	Forming NE post-hole with 5024 but with no obvious cutting relationship, with vertical sides and dished base	diam depth	0.48m 0.29m	
	5023		Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small flints. Lenses of yellow sand possibly due to animal disturbance			none
5013		05	Forming SW post-hole in pair with 5015, this was a circular cut with steep sides and dished base. No obvious cutting relationship with 5015	diam depth	0.54m 0.36m	
	5014		Mid to dark greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional to moderate small flints (root disturbed)			none
5015		05	NE post-hole of pair with 5013, slightly oval, orientated SW-NE, with variable edges and uneven flattish base	length width depth	0.56m 0.50m 0.35m	
	5016		Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate small flints (root disturbed)			Rom pot x1

Appendix 2.6. Miscellaneous post-holes possibly associated with Structure 5169

Cntxt	Fill	Sect	Description	Dimensions		Finds
5083		30	Circular post-hole with sides sloping to pointed base	diam	0.46m	
	5084		Mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional small flints	depth	0.28m	Rom pot x1
5087		32	Post-hole cut sub-square in plan, longer SE-NW, with steep sloping sides to flat base onto compacted gravel natural	length	0.54m	
	5088		Mid brown silty sand with occasional rounded flints and larger irregular flints to SW side (some animal disturbance)	width	0.45m	none
5092		36	Small slightly oval cut, orientated NE-SW, with steep sloping sides to pointed base	depth	0.13m	
	5093		Mid brown silty sand with occasional small flints (some animal disturbance)			none
5107		34	Circular post-hole with steep curving sides and a rounded base	diam	0.39m	
	5108		Mid to dark brown fine silty sand with occasional small irregular flints becoming more frequent to base	depth	0.24m	none
5109		35	Circular post-hole with steep slightly curving sides and flat base	diam	0.31m	
	5110		Mid brown fine silty sand with small irregular flints (some animal disturbance)	depth	0.10m	Rom pot x1

5071	15	136																			
5071 ES 70	7	18						3	9												Slag Q: 1 WT: 1g
5073	29	188						1	4												
5073 ES 71	2	6				7	2				1	1	2	84							
5073 ES 74	2	2														5				1	
5075	16	76	1	10			0	0													
5077	4	17																			
5079																				1	2
5084	1	4																			
5090	13	95	2	14																	
5095	130	611	104	1223					14	43			3	40	17	31	8	20			
5095 ES 72	4	4	11	8											2	1					Iron frags ? - Wt:7g
5097	17	269	5	31					1	6					1	5	51	471			
5097 ES 73	2	3	4	1							5	1	3	2	2	1	16	25			
5099	4	32	1	1			0	0							1	1	6	13			
5101	5	44	6	204									11	225	1	3	4	38			
5102																					Disarticulated human bone present
5104	1	14	1	45											4	15		813			
5106																		163			
5110	1	5																			
5114 ES 78							3	3													
5118	6	36	10	413																	
5123			2	2			6	30													
5134	79	561	10	412					4	16					2	4		397			
5135			1	51													7	49			
5136	6	64	2	12											2	12		1183			
5137	55	320	58	1413							2	8			11	248		4834			
5137 ES 79	5	11	29	22												1	1	323			Charred seeds Q: 25 Wt: 1g

5508	89	829	18	172							1	3	7	17	7	144				Unknown conglomerate/stone:
5509	138	733	6	108			1	709			2	7	6	17	1	25				Q: 2 Wt: 33g Slag: Q: 2 Wt: 52g; Lava quern Q: 1 Wt: 4g
5510	241	1200	4	165							5	13	14	31						
5511	86	509	2	90									3	10	1	64				
5512	111	541	2	71							2	5	1	3	1	31				
5513	369	1437	8	109							4	32	3	64	4	80				Lava quern Q: 5 Wt: 26g
5514	199	1149	16	616	3	839					15	71	3	5	15	117				Lava quern Q: 32 Wt: 59g
5515	156	789	10	185							2	6			6	51				Lava quern Q: 81 Wt: 112g
5516	160	744	9	127							4	26	1	1	4	46	2	10		Slag Q: 4 Wt: 140g
5517	109	583	9	90							3	17			1	263				Slag Q: 2 Wt: 10g
5518	227	1179	15	274			1	2			3	11	1	1	5	26	3	2	1	1 Lava quern Q: 166
5519	195	795	28	601	1	580					3	16	2	7	1	29	3	3	1	2 Wt: 926g
5520	461	2343	43	905							18	102	7	62	13	80				Slag Q: 2 Wt: 8g
5521	227	1107	25	389							10	57			1	5				
5522	660	2685	120	1982			0	0	2	152	20	112			3	25			1	2 Slag Q: 1 Wt: 4g; Lava quern Q: 69 Wt: 75g; Charcoal Q: 1 Wt: 2g
5523	405	2159	80	2492	4	1138	0	0			7	46	1	3			23	64	10	65 Slag Q: 14 Wt: 81g; Lava quern Q: 122 Wt: 165g
5524	1027	4326	292	6147			0	0			49	189	1	3	11	187	13	6		

5528	403	2161	94	2505	1	368	0	0			26	156	2	3	5	43	2	5	4	15	Slag Q: 1 Wt: 11g; Lava quern Q: 11 Wt: 42g
5529	535	3320	273	9653			0	0			26	176	1	15	11	18	11	18	33	78	Slag Q: 2 Wt: 82g; Lava quern Q: 19 Wt: 42g
5530	834	4791	273	4629	2	729	0	0	5	773	47	234	4	14	7	92	39	103	31	48	Slag Q: 3 Wt: 106g; Lava quern Q: 29 Wt: 130g
5531	9	57	3	126																	Slag Q: 1 Wt: 57g
5532	28	223	2	10			0	0													
5533	67	692	3	43									2	11	6	67					
5535	69	780	54	3604							2	14	4	9	16	241			6	20	
5536	62	641	23	1393											2	24			10	48	Lava quern Q: 4 Wt: 38g
5537	4	16																			
5540	37	249	44	971			0	0			1	4	2	3	6	160	2	79	10	65	Slag Q: 2 Wt: 20g Lava quern Q: 1 Wt: 6g
5541	85	582	31	634											11	265	1	2			
5543	36	264	38	1243									1	7			5	153	58	602	Unknown conglomerate Q: 1
5544	41	334	47	1587					1	9					4	31			28	114	Wt: 3g
5545	48	239	10	129							1	5	1	4			3	26			Slag Q: 1 Wt: 1g
5550	332	1532	153	3488			0	0			8	52	5	74	21	234	2	1			Slag Q: 2 Wt: 35g
5551	82	604	49	1519									1	3	1	1					
5552	34	197	45	1398			0	0			5	38			5	62					
5560	276	1824	151	6110	0	0			1	400	2	8	2	18	6	183	32	253	24	23679	Slag Q: 3 Wt: 390g

Appendix 4. Roman pottery

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5007	ROM	BB2	b	4 jar	5	66		1	*	lattice (grouped lines) decorated 2-3C? (GX BB1?)	M2-3C
5007	ROM	GX	ba	4 jar	12	193		1	*	base and lower body, part pot	Rom
5007	ROM	GX	ba	4 jar	4	321		1	*	base and lower body, part pot	Rom
5007	ROM	GX	b	4 jar	4	956		1	*	much of wall profile in joining sherds	Rom
5007	ROM	GX	r	6.3	1	23	8			slightly everted rim, groove below	2-?3/4C
5007	ROM	GX	b		19	215				may contain sherds from part pots	Rom
5007	ROM	RX	b		1	4				soft sandy fabric, Rom	Rom
5007	ROM	RX	ba	6 bowl	3	25		1		join, rouletted bands on body, same as 5039	Rom
5008	ROM	GX	b		5	85		1		groove around body	Rom
5010	ROM	BSW	r	6.18	1	4	3				M2-M3C
5010	ROM	GX	ba		1	6					Rom
5010	ROM	GX	b		6	21			*		Rom
5012	ROM	GX	b		2	3					Rom
5016	ROM	GX	b		1	3				soft sandy fabric (?)	Rom
5018	ROM	VRW?	r		1	4	5			flange rim edge	L1-M2C
5021	ROM	BB2	r	6.18	1	25	7			Colchester? Poss L2-3C, Cam 37 (BSW)	M2-3C
5021	ROM	BB2	ba		1	28				Colchester? (BSW)	M2-M3C
5021	ROM	BSW	b		10	57					Rom
5021	ROM	GX	r		2	10	9	1			Rom
5021	ROM	GX	b		24	101					Rom
5021	ROM	GX	ba		1	5					Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5021	ROM	GX	ba		1	10					Rom
5021	ROM	GX	ba		1	24					Rom
5027	ROM	BSW	b		2	12			*	poss BB type base sherd	M2-4C
5027	ROM	BSW	r		1	4	5				Rom
5027	ROM	GMB	b		1	6			*		Rom
5027	ROM	GX	b		1	1					Rom
5027	ROM	GX	r	5.4	5	115	30	1		joins, part pot, everted rim, girth groove, Cam 299	M2-4C
5029	ROM	GX	b		2	5					Rom
5033	ROM	GX	b		2	13					Rom
5039	ROM	BB2	b	4 jar	3	26		1		lattice (grouped lines) decorated, sandy grey ware 2-3C? (GX BB1?)	M2-3C
5039	ROM	BSW	b		6	34					Rom
5039	ROM	BSW	r	5.4	5	51		1		joins, part pot everted rim, girth groove, Cam 299 (BSW 2-3C)	M2-3/4C
5039	ROM	GX	r	6 bowl	2	22	7	1			Rom
5039	ROM	GX	b		5	21					Rom
5039	ROM	GX	r	6.18	1	12	7			profile	M2-M3C
5039	ROM	GX	b		1	88				sandy	Rom
5039	ROM	GX	b		1	6				roller stamped body ?3C	3C
5039	ROM	RX	r	6 bowl	10	35	6	1		rouletted bands on body, same as 5007	Rom
5045	ROM	GX	b		2	14					Rom
5047	ROM	GX	b		5	17					Rom
5047	ROM	RCW	r		1	15	5		*		1-E2C
5049	ROM	GX	b		1	2					Rom
5049	ROM	GX	r	4.6	1	8	7				M2-3C
5051	ROM	BSW	b		1	2					Rom
5051	ROM	GX	b		4	14					Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5051	ROM	RCW	r		1	15	6			neck with bead rim (BSW)	1C
5057	ROM	BSW	b		1	1					Rom
5061	ROM	BSW	b		2	4					Rom
5061	ROM	GX	b		3	14					Rom
5063	ROM	GX	b		2	7					Rom
5067	ROM	GX	ba		1	10					Rom
5069	ROM	BSW	b		1	6					Rom
5069	ROM	GX	b		9	40					Rom
5069	ROM	GX	r		1	5	3				Rom
5069	ROM	GX	ba		1	8					Rom
5071	ROM	BSW	r		1	9	9				Rom
5071	ROM	BSW	b		2	15					Rom
5071	ROM	GX	ba		1	56				slightly convex base (Rom?)	Rom
5071	ROM	GX	b		10	49					Rom
5071	ROM	RX	l		1	4				lid ?1-2C	Rom
5073	ROM	BSW	r		1	4	4		*		Rom
5073	ROM	BSW	b		13	55			*	abraded surfaces	Rom
5073	ROM	BSW	ba		1	26					Rom
5073	ROM	GX	b		1	5				sherd with girth groove, ?Cam 299	M2-4C?
5073	ROM	GX	b		9	27					Rom
5073	ROM	GX	r	4.4	1	11	10			lid seated, Going G5, external residue deposit	2-3C
5073	ROM	GX	r		1	10	12				Rom
5073	ROM	GX	r		1	16	8				E2C+?
5073	ROM	GX	ba		1	31					Rom
5075	ROM	BB2	r	6.19	1	6	4		*	plain rim, wavy line decoration, Cam 40A (BSW)	M2-3C
5075	ROM	BB2	r	6.18	1	10	8			burnished, Colchester? Poss M2-E3C,	M2-M3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
										Cam 37 (BSW)	
5075	ROM	GX	r		1	9	3				Rom
5075	ROM	GX	ba		2	11					Rom
5075	ROM	GX	b		11	38					Rom
5077	ROM	BSW	b		1	6				carinated	1-2C?
5077	ROM	GX	b		3	11					Rom
5084	ROM	GX	b		1	4					Rom
5090	ROM	BB2	r	6.18	1	9	4		*	Colchester? Cam 37 (BSW)	M2-M3C
5090	ROM	BSW	b		4	41				cracked external surfaces	Rom
5090	ROM	GX	b		9	42					Rom
5095	ROM	BB2	r	6.19	1	3	4			plain rim, wavy line decoration, internal groove, Cam 40A (BB1?)	M2-M3C
5095	ROM	BSW	b		42	98					Rom
5095	ROM	BSW	ba		1	12					Rom
5095	ROM	BUF	b		1	7					1-2C?
5095	ROM	GX	b		1	15				neck & body sherd with girth groove, Cam 299	M2-4C
5095	ROM	GX	r	4.6	1	20	10			Cam 268	M2-3/4C
5095	ROM	GX	r	4 jar	1	4	6			small jar rim	
5095	ROM	GX	ba		1	15				chamfer, BB type	M2-3/4C
5095	ROM	GX	r	6.3	1	15	9				2C+
5095	ROM	GX	b		65	304					Rom
5095	ROM	GX	ba		3	59				3 pots	Rom
5095	ROM	GX	r	4.5	5	32	35			frags, more than one pot	M2C+
5095	ROM	SACG	b		1	3					M2-M3C
5097	ROM	BSW	b		1	3			*		Rom
5097	ROM	BSW	r		1	15	9				1-E2C?
5097	ROM	GX	ba	4.6 jar	1	133				two grooves around shoulder	M2-3/4C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5097	ROM	GX	ba		1	7					Rom
5097	ROM	GX	b		11	74					Rom
5097	ROM	GX	r	4.6	1	31	15				M2C+
5097	ROM	SACG	b		1	2					2C
5099	ROM	BSW	b	3.1	2	9		1		lattice decorated	M2-3C
5099	ROM	GX	r		1	18	10				Rom
5099	ROM	GX	b		1	3					Rom
5101	ROM	BSW	b		3	17				*	Rom
5101	ROM	GX	b		1	24					Rom
5101	ROM	SACG	r		1	2	6				2C
5104	ROM	GX	r	3.1	1	14	7			* upper body profile, small jar, burnish lattice	M2-M3C
5110	ROM	BSW	b	3.1	1	4				lattice decorated	M2-M3C
5118	ROM	BSW	l		1	4				lid rim, poss 1-2/3C	1-2/3C?
5118	ROM	BSW	b		2	8				*	Rom
5118	ROM	GX	ba		2	18				bases from 2 pots	Rom
5118	ROM	GX	b		1	4					Rom
5134	ROM	BB2	r	6.19	1	2	3			Cam 40A (BSW)	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	BB2	r	6.18	1	7	4			Cam 37 (BSW)	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	BB2	r	6.18	1	9	6			Cam 37 (BSW)	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	BSW	r	4.5	1	18	10				M2C+
5134	ROM	BSW	r		1	14	15			everted, poss BB type 3.10	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	BSW	b		6	47					Rom
5134	ROM	BSW	ba		1	4					Rom
5134	ROM	BSW	b	3.10?	3	14				lattice decorated BB type	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	BUF	b		1	12				good buff surface, pale grey core	Rom
5134	ROM	GRF	b	5.1?	1	11				fine grey fabric, burnished surface, cordoned	Rom
5134	ROM	GX	r		2	14	11			small rim frags from 2 pots	Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5134	ROM	GX	r	6.19	1	26	8			Cam 37	M2-M3C
5134	ROM	GX	b		41	221					Rom
5134	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	15	10				M2C+
5134	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	8	10				M2C+
5134	ROM	GX	r		1	7				beaded, undercut rim from ?bowl	Rom
5134	ROM	GX	b		6	14					Rom
5134	ROM	GX	r	3.10?	1	13	11			everted, BB type ?3.10 ?2-3C	M2-M3C?
5134	ROM	GX	r	6.3	1	4	5			bowl grooves below slightly everted flattish rim	1-M2C?
5134	ROM	GX	b		1	17					Rom
5134	ROM	RX	b		3	12					Rom
5134	ROM	SACG	b		1	2					M2-M3C
5136	ROM	GX	b		3	13					Rom
5136	ROM	GX	r	4.4	3	50	23	1		grooves below slightly everted flattish rim, 2-3C?	Rom
5137	ROM	BSW	b		4	28					Rom
5137	ROM	GX	b		44	210				misc sherds	Rom
5137	ROM	GX	b	3.10?	1	6				lattice decorated BB type jar	M2-M3c
5137	ROM	GX	b		1	31					Rom
5137	ROM	GX	r		1	26	10				Rom
5137	ROM	GX	r		1	4	13				Rom
5137	ROM	SACG	r	Dr 18/31	1	6	5			prob Dr 18/31 or 31	E-M2C
5137	ROM	SAEG	r		1	3	4			small rim sherd	M2-M3C
5151	ROM	BSW	b		1	8					Rom
5151	ROM	BSWM	b		1	16				translucent-opaque quartz & flint sand grits	2C+?
5151	ROM	GX	b		6	15					Rom
5156	ROM	BB2	ba		1	17				bowl, chamfer, BSW, prob 2-3C	M2-M3C?
5156	ROM	BSW	r	6.18	1	7	5			Cam 37	M2-M3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5156	ROM	BSW	r		1	11	6				Rom
5156	ROM	BSW	ba		1	11					Rom
5156	ROM	BSW	b		20	86					Rom
5156	ROM	BSW	r	4.5	1	38	15				M2C+
5156	ROM	BSW	b		1	6				internal burnt residue	Rom
5156	ROM	BUF	b		1	5					1-2/3C?
5156	ROM	BUF	b		1	6				buff surfaced, rouletted decorated body sherd	Rom
5156	ROM	GX	b	5.1	3	32				lattice decorated bulge on shoulder	1-2C
5156	ROM	GX	r		1	4	2				Rom
5156	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	15					M2C+
5156	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	17					M2C+
5156	ROM	GX	ba		3	21				3 pots	Rom
5156	ROM	GX	b	5.4	1	11				groove around body, prob cam 299	M2C+
5156	ROM	GX	r	4.6	1	14					M2C+
5156	ROM	GX	b		62	299					Rom
5156	ROM	GX	r	4.5?	1	13	7				M2C+
5156	ROM	GX	r	6.19	1	9	8			groove below rim, Cam 40B	2-4C
5156	ROM	GX	ba		1	34					Rom
5156	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	23	8				M2c+
5158	ROM	BSW	b	3.1	1	3				lattice decorated BB type jar	M2-M3C
5162	ROM	AA	b	D 20	3	44				prob D 20	1-2/E3C
5162	ROM	BSW	b		1	4					Rom
5162	ROM	BSW	r		1	3	6				Rom
5162	ROM	COLC	b		1	1				roughcast (Col fabric CB)	M2-M3C
5162	ROM	GX	ba		6	102				base sherds from 5-6 diff pots	Rom
5162	ROM	GX	ba		1	6					Rom
5162	ROM	GX	b		42	207					Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5162	ROM	GX	b	3.10?	1	3				BB type jar with lattice decoration	M2-M3C
5162	ROM	GX	r	4.5?	1	9	8			prob 4.5	M2C+
5162	ROM	GX	r	6.18	1	23	11			Cam 37	M2-M3C
5162	ROM	GX	r	4.5	1	22	5				M2C+
5501	ROM	GX			5	17				misc Rom coarse wares	Rom
5502	ROM	GX		4.6 (2)	18	74				misc Rom coarse wares (three rim sherds)	M2C+
5503	ROM	GX			9	28				misc Rom coarse wares	Rom
5504	ROM	AA?			1	38			*	poss amphora (not D 20) but poss large buff pot	1-2C?
5504	ROM	BB2		6.18	1	13				Cam 37	M2-M3C
5504	ROM	BUF			1	2					1-2/3C
5504	ROM	GX		4.6	63	434				misc Rom coarse wares	Rom
5505	ROM	GX			38	162				misc Rom coarse ware (one rim sherd)	Rom
5506	ROM	BSW			6	46				includes 3 rims sherds	Rom
5506	ROM	GX			62	301				misc Roman coarse ware 6.18, 6.19 & BB bowl type base sherds	M2-3/4C
5506	ROM	SAEG			1	1			*	poss colour coated sherd	M2-M3C
5507	ROM	AA			1	74				cream fabric (see 5508)	1-M2C?
5507	ROM	BSW			7	31					Rom
5507	ROM	BUF			1	4				obj frag, moulded cream buff clay with probable lipped edge from join, poss part of a figurine	Rom
5507	ROM	BUF			1	8			*		Rom
5507	ROM	GX			49	344				misc, jar 4.5, jar 4.9	M2-4C
5507	ROM	RX			1	3					Rom
5507	ROM	SACG		Dr 37	1	5			*	decorated sherd, only a frag of decorated area	M2-M3C
5508	ROM	AA			1	76				cream fabric (see 5507)	1-M2C?

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5508	ROM	BSW			3	59				hard sandy fabric	Rom
5508	ROM	BUF			1	3				handle scar edge	1-2/3C
5508	ROM	GX			79	692				misc, jar 4.5, carinated jar 5.13	M2-4C
5509	ROM	BSW			9	81				bowl 6.21, bowl 6.18 (round rim)	?M2-3C
5509	ROM	BUF			1	3					1-2/3C
5509	PREH	GTW			1	11				red grog, vesicular fabric prob LIA (?prehistoric)	LIA
5509	ROM	GX			120	605				misc, roller stamp sherd, flask/vase 2.21 jar 4.4, jar 4.5	?3C
5509	ROM	SAEG		Dr 37	1	4				ovolo, bead and small ?leaf	M2-M3C
5509	ROM	SAEG		Dr 31	1	13					M2-M3C
5509	ROM	VRW?			1	10					L1-M2C
5510	ROM	BB2			1	8				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5510	ROM	BSW			16	72				misc, bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5510	ROM	GX			116	1130				misc, 3 rib handle, beaker/jar 3.10, jar 4.4, j/b grooves 5.2, bowl 6.18, roller stamped sherd (3C?), rilled flask 3.2 (unusual type similar to rare samian form)	3-?4C
5510	ROM	SAEG		Dr 33	2	16					2C
5510	ROM	SAEG			1	3					M2-M3C
5511	ROM	AA		D 20	1	85				Spanish oil amphora	1-2/E3C
5511	ROM	BB2			1	6				?Col, bowl (BSW)	M2-M3C
5511	ROM	BSW			4	24				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5511	ROM	GX			72	342				misc, bowl 6.18, jar-hooked rim 4.61	M2-3/4C
5511	ROM	RX			1	1					Rom
5511	ROM	SACG?		Dr 37	1	18				panel decoration, part of one figure	2C
5512	ROM	BSW			4	19					Rom
5512	ROM	GX			104	497				misc, jar 4.4, 4.6 (Cam 268), bowl 6.18	M2-3/4C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5512	ROM	SAEG			2	5					M2-M3C
5512	ROM	VRW?			1	11			*		L1-M2C
5513	ROM	BSW			10	90					Rom
5513	ROM	BUF			1	3					1-2/3C
5513	ROM	ESH?			3	5				vesicular surface, shell leached	1C?
5513	PREH	GTW			3	16				vesicular grog-tempered (red grog)	LIA?
5513	ROM	GX			321	1227				misc, BB type bowl base, bowl 6.18 jar/bowl 5.13	M2-M3C
5513	ROM	RX			1	3					Rom
5513	ROM	VRW?			3	8					L1-M2C
5514	ROM	AA		D 20	1	41			*		1-2/E3C
5514	ROM	BSW			22	111				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5514	ROM	BSWM			1	26				mortaria BSWM	Rom
5514	ROM	COLC			1	1			*		M2-M3C
5514	ROM	ESH?			2	10				vesicular surface, shell leached	1C?
5514	ROM	GX			164	468				misc bowl 6.18, jar 4.4, jar 4.5, rilled jar/flask 3.2, similar to rare samian type Stanfield 1929, 30	M2-3/4C
5514	ROM	RX			1	1					Rom
5515	ROM	AA			1	117				cream fabric	1-M2C?
5515	ROM	BSW			3	6					Rom
5515	ROM	ESH?			2	3					1C?
5515	ROM	GX			146	661				misc, jar 4.5, jar 4.6, bowl 6.18	M2-3/4C
5516	ROM	BSW			15	68					Rom
5516	ROM	GX			141	671				misc, jar 4.4, jar 4.5, bowl 6.19	M2-3/4C
5516	ROM	SACG			1	1					2C
5516	ROM	SAEG			1	1					M2-M3C
5517	ROM	BB2			1	23				Col? Bowl 6.18 rounded rim	M?2-M3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5517	ROM	GX			106	552				misc, surface residue on 1 sherd, lid, jar 4.4, jar 4.6, bowl 6.18	M2-3/4C
5518	ROM	BSW			12	58				jar/beaker 3.10, bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5518	ROM	COLC		3.67	2	6				cornice rim (2C) folded roughcast sherd, Cam 391	M2-?3C
5518	ROM	GX			5	7			*	misc	Rom
5518	ROM	GX			152	1082				misc, beaker everted rim 3.7, jar 4.2 bowl 5.4 bowl 6/18,	mid 2-4C
5518	ROM	SAEG			2	6			*		M2-M3C
5519	ROM	BSW			14	77				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5519	ROM	GX			178	709				misc, bowl 6.18, jar 4.6	M2-3/4C
5519	ROM	RX			3	3					Rom
5519	ROM	SAEG			1	1					M2-M3C
5520	ROM	BB2			5	27				Col? (BSW) bowl 6.19, 6.18	M2-M3C
5520	ROM	BSW			17	55					Rom
5520	ROM	COLC			3	3					2M-M3C
5520	ROM	GX			321	2156				misc, lid, folded beaker 3.3, bowl 6.18, jar 4.6, jar 4.5, jar 4.4	M2-3/4C
5520	ROM	SACG		Dr 33?	1	2					2C
5520	ROM	SACG		Dr 72?	1	1				cut glass tech. surface	2C
5520	ROM	SAEG		Dr 31	4	25					E2C
5521	ROM	AA		D 20	4	73					1-2/E3C
5521	ROM	BSW			18	11				dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5521	ROM	COLBM		7.4	1	20				Cam 501	M2-M3C
5521	ROM	GX			188	924				misc, jar 4.5, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5521	ROM	SAEG		Dr 33	1	17					Rom
5522	ROM	AA		D 20	1	35					1-2/E3C
5522	ROM	BB2			5	23				misc, Col?, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-M3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5522	ROM	BSW			52	244				misc, flask 2.1, dish 6.19	M2-M3C
5522	ROM	COLC			3	3				roughcast	M2-M3C
5522	ROM	GX		1 flagon	1	34				4 rib handle, pale fabric with patchy grey surface	1-2C
5522	ROM	GX			541	2191				misc, lid, beaker/jar 3.10, jar 4.4, Jar 4.5, jar 4.9, jar 4.10, bowl 6.18m, dish 6.19	
5522	ROM	RX			3	17					Rom
5522	ROM	SAEG		Dr 33	1	5					2C
5522	ROM	VRMO		7.2	1	22				flange	L1-M2C
5523	ROM	BSW			27	327				misc, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5523	ROM	BUF			1	11				thick sherd, base	Rom
5523	ROM	COLC		3.67	3	8				roughcast, cornice rim Cam 391	M2-E3C
5523	ROM	GX			2	5				abraded frags, prob Roman	Rom
5523	ROM	GX			345	1920				misc, jar/beaker 3.10, jar 4.5, jar 4.9, cupper bowl 6.10, bowl 6.18	
5523	ROM	RX			4	8				sandy fabric	Rom
5523	ROM	SACG			1	2					M2-M3C
5523	ROM	SACG		DR 18/31	1	6				Dr 18/31 or 31	E-M2C
5523	ROM	SAEG		DR /31	1	8					E2C
5524	ROM	AA		D 20	2	8					1-2/E3C
5524	ROM	AA		D 20	2	52					1-2/E3C
5524	ROM	BB2			5	56				Col? Bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5524	ROM	BB2			2	9				Col? dish 6.19 (Cam 40)	M2-M3C
5524	ROM	BSW			37	218				misc	Rom
5524	ROM	BSW			19	69					Rom
5524	ROM	BUF			7	16					1-2/3C
5524	ROM	BUF			6	18					1-2/3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5524	ROM	BUF			1	15				cram/red fabric, poss AA	1-2/3C
5524	ROM	COLC			1	2				roughcast	M2-M3C
5524	ROM	COLC			4	4				3 pots, 3.6 (Cam 392), also roughcast sherds	L2-M3C
5524	ROM	GX			439	1311				misc, jar 4.5, bowl 5.3, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5524	ROM	GX			401	2406				misc, beaker/jar 3.10, ,jar 4.6, jar 4.5, bowl 4.6?, dish 6.21 or lid, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5524	ROM	RX			3	6					Rom
5524	ROM	RX			4	14				ring neck flagon 1.1 (Cam 155)	1-M2C
5524	ROM	SACG		Dr 72?	1	1				cut glass dec	2C
5524	ROM	SAEG			3	7					M2-M3C
5524	ROM	SAEG		Dr 37	1	27				part of 2 bands of decoration near base	M2-M3C
5528	ROM	BB1			1	4				BB1?	M2C-4C
5528	ROM	BB2			2	21				Col? Bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5528	ROM	BSW			25	127				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5528	ROM	COLC			5	15				roughcast beaker 3.6 (Cam 391)	M2-E3C
5528	ROM	GX			362	1977				misc, bowl 6.18, jar 4.10, jar 4.5, jar 4.4, bowl 5.1 (Cam 218 type), rim with 3 grouped cut lines	M2-3/4C
5528	ROM	RX			1	2					Rom
5528	ROM	SACG			1	2					2C
5528	ROM	SAEG		DR 31	2	11					E2C
5529	ROM	AA		D 20	1	45					1-2/E3C
5529	ROM	BB2			8	74				Col? Bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5529	ROM	BSW			34	162				beaker/jar 3.10 , bowl 6.18, bowl 6.3	M2-M3C
5529	ROM	BUF			4	30				ring neck flagon 1.1 (Cam 156)	M-L2C
5529	ROM	COLC			5	15				roughcast, 3.6 (Cam 391)	M2-E3C
5529	ROM	GX			461	2799				misc lid , jar 4.5, jar 4.4 , jar 4.6, bowl 5.2,	M2-3/4C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
										bowl 5.4, bowl 6.18 small beaker with bead rim ?3.6	
5529	ROM	RX			1	4				ring neck flagon 1.1 (Cam 155)	1-M2C
5529	ROM	SACG		Dr 37?	1	6				rim	2C
5529	ROM	SAEG		31?	5	133				base 31R central stamp only 1 letter]l or l[M2-M3C
5529	ROM	WSF?			1	22				base, early fine ware	1-E2C
5530	ROM	AA		D 20	1	34					1-2/E3C
5530	ROM	BB2			4	60				Col? Bowl 6.18 (2)	M2- E/M3C
5530	ROM	BB2			5	34				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5530	ROM	BSW			17	99					Rom
5530	ROM	BSW			25	145				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5530	ROM	BUF			1	4					1-2/3C
5530	ROM	BUF			5	30				ring neck flagon 1.1 (?Cam 156)	M-L2C?
5530	ROM	COLC			2	3				roughcast	M2-M3C
5530	ROM	COLC			1	1				roughcast	M2-M3C
5530	ROM	GX			430	3032				misc, lid, jar/beaker 3.10, jar 4.4, jar 4.5 jar 4.6, flat rim bowl 6.3, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19, cheese press 9.3	M2-3/4C
5530	ROM	GX			305	1236				jar 4.4 , jar 4.5, bowl 6.18, dish 6.19	M2-3/4C
5530	ROM	RX			1	1					Rom
5530	ROM	RX			2	10				Cam 256	1C
5530	ROM	SACG		Dr 33	1	5					2C
5530	ROM	SACG		Dr 72?	3	1				bowl (from cut glass dec bowl?)	2C
5530	ROM	SAEG			1	3					M2-M3C
5530	ROM	SAEG		Dr 31	1	17					M2-M3C
5531	ROM	BB1?			2	10				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5531	ROM	GX			3	32					Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5531	ROM	RX			4	15					Rom
5532	ROM	BB1			1	8					M2-4C
5532	ROM	BSW			3	14					Rom
5532	ROM	COLC			1	3				roughcast	M2-M3C
5532	ROM	GX			23	195				lid	Rom
5533	ROM	AA		D 20?	1	15					1-2/E3C
5533	ROM	BSW			5	37					Rom
5533	ROM	GX			52	602				jar/beaker 3.10 lattice decorated, bowl 3.18, jar 4.4	2-M3C
5533	ROM	RX			2	10					Rom
5533	ROM	SAEG			1	1					M2- M3C
5535	ROM	BB1?			1	5				bowl 6.19 BB2?	M2-3C
5535	ROM	BSW			8	125					Rom
5535	ROM	COLC			2	12				roughcast folded beaker	M20M3C
5535	ROM	GX			58	594				bowl 6.3?, beaker/jar 3.10 lattice decorated, flange rim bowl 6.15, bowl 6.19	M2- E/M3C
5536	ROM	BB2			1	4				col?	M2-M3C
5536	ROM	BSW			3	27				dish 6.19	Rom
5536	ROM	GRF			1	22					Rom
5536	ROM	GX			58	583				dish 6.19 (grey with double groove), bowl 6.18, lid	M2-3/4C
5537	ROM	GX			4	15					Rom
5540	ROM	BB1			1	15				beaker/jar 3.10	M2-4C
5540	ROM	BSW			1	10					Rom
5540	ROM	BUF			3	10					1-2/3C
5540	ROM	GX			31	207				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5540	ROM	STOR			1	10					1-2/3C
5541	ROM	AA		D 20	1	149					1-2/E3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5541	ROM	BSW			6	32				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5541	ROM	BUF			4	18					1-2/3C
5541	ROM	GX			1	7					Rom
5541	ROM	GX			70	233					Rom
5543	ROM	BSW			4	12				sherd from lattice decorated jar	M2-M3C
5543	ROM	GX			16	114					Rom
5543	ROM	GX			14	133				beaker/jar 3.10	Rom
5544	ROM	BSW			2	21					Rom
5544	ROM	BUF			1	4					1-2/3C
5544	ROM	GX			34	270					Rom
5544	ROM	STOR			2	14					1-2/3C
5545	ROM	BSW			3	26				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5545	ROM	GX			42	164					Rom
5550	ROM	BSW			24	85					Rom
5550	ROM	BUF			4	6					1-3/3C
5550	ROM	COLC			1	4					M2-M3C
5550	ROM	GRF			1	3					Rom
5550	ROM	GX			317	1529				beaker/ jar 3.10?, bowl 6.18, lid, jar 4.6	M2-3/4C
5550	ROM	SACG			1	7				burnt, Dr 18/31 or 18	2C
5551	ROM	AA		D 20?	1	10					1-2/E3C
5551	ROM	BB2			3	31				black sandy fabric dish, wavy line burnish dec 6.19 (Cam 40A)	2-3/4C
5551	ROM	BSW			2	15					M2-4C
5551	ROM	GX			65	525				bowl 6.18, dish 2.19	M2-3/4C
5551	ROM	SACG		Dr 31	1	14					M-L2C
5551	ROM	SAEG			1	13					M2-M3C
5552	ROM	AA		D 20	1	38					1-2/3C
5552	ROM	BSW			2	15				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Type	Form	No	Wt(g)	Eve	No pots	Abr	Comments	Spot date
5552	ROM	GX			29	140				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5560	ROM	BSW			2	16				bowl 6.18	M2-M3C
5560	ROM	COLC			1	3				roughcast folded beaker	M2-M3C
5560	ROM	GX			268	1648				jar 4.4, jar 4.6, bowl 6.18, bowl 5.4	M2-3/4C
5560	ROM	GX			5	28					Rom
5560	ROM	SACG			1	2					2C
5560	ROM	SACG			1	1					2C

Appendix 5. Post-Roman pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Notes	Fabric date range
5045	GIPS	1	14	1	JR		700-850
5045	SIPS	1	11	1			700-850
5047	ESSM	1	46	1	JR	slightly everted tapered rim, small globular vessel	ESax
5051	THET	1	6	1		poss Rom - def wheelmade	10th-11th c.
5095	ESFS	1	3	1			ESax
5099	MCWM	1	2	1			12th-14th c.
5134	ESCQ	1	37	1		hard, sim to GIPS, but odd and not certain of ID	ESax
5502	SIPS	1	17	1		thick - could be Rom tile?	700-850
5502	SIPS	1	13	1	JR	small vessel	700-850
5502	SIPS	1	6	1	JR		700-850
5502	GIPS	1	13	1			700-850
5503	GIPS	2	47	1			700-850
5504	UNHM	1	7	1		may be ESax, but soft, grog temp?	preh?
5504	SIPS	1	9	1		underfired	700-850
5504	SIPS	1	8	1	JR	flake - inner surface lost	700-850
5504	SIPS	1	10	1	JR		700-850
5504	GIPS	1	29				700-850
5504	MCW	1	12	1	JR	same type in 5511 and 5533	L.12th-14th c.
5505	GIPS	1	13				700-850
5505	ESCQ	3	11	1		thick frags	ESax
5505	UNHM	1	4				preh?
5505	UNHM	1	2	1		fine sandy, inner surface lost	ESax??
5505	GIPS	1	13	1		poss HM, abundant grit	700-850
5505	SIPS	1	11	1			700-850
5505	SIPS	1	16	1	JR		700-850
5505	MCW	1	5	1	JR/JG		L.12th-14th c.
5506	EMW	2	5	2			11th-12th c.
5508	SIPS	1	45	1			700-850
5510	ESFS	1	7	1		or underfired SIPS	ESax
5510	HOLG	1	3	1			L.13th-E.14th c.
5511	ESSS	1	3	1		silty clay, poss just fired clay? or Roman shelly?	ESax
5511	SIPS	1	9	1	JR		700-850

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Notes	Fabric date range
5511	ESSM	1	4	1			ESax
5511	EMW	1	2	1			11th-12th c.
5511	MCW	2	12	1		abundant sand, oxid with reduced core	L.12th-14th c.
5511	MCW	1	10	1	JR		L.12th-14th c.
5511	MCW	1	13	1	JR	ms greyware, buff surfaces, occ coarse quartz	L.12th-14th c.
5512	MCW	2	4			as 5511	L.12th-14th c.
5512	HOLL	1	5	1			L.13th-14th c.
5517	MCW	1	6			as 5511	L.12th-14th c.
5518	MCW	1	13			as 5511	L.12th-14th c.
5520	MCW	1	5			as 5511	L.12th-14th c.
5520	MCW	1	2	1			L.12th-14th c.
5520	SIPS	1	54	1	JR		700-850
5522	SIPS	1	8	1		'residue' - for analysis?	700-850
5522	SIPS	1	30	1	JRH	unpierced lug, poss horizontal?	700-850
5522	SIPS	1	13	1			700-850
5522	HOLL	1	5	1			L.13th-14th c.
5523	MCW	1	5			as 5511	L.12th-14th c.
5523	SIPS	1	12	1	JR	underfired	700-850
5523	SIPS	1	42	1			700-850
5524	MCWM	1	5	1			12th-14th c.
5524	HOLL	1	15	1	BL		L.13th-14th c.
5524	EMW	1	8	1			11th-12th c.
5530	MCWM	1	3	1			12th-14th c.
5530	MCW	1	11	1	JR		L.12th-14th c.
5530	HOLL	1	16	1			L.13th-14th c.
5530	SIPS	1	28	1	JR		700-850
5533	THET	1	7	1			10th-11th c.
5541	SIPS	1	14	1	JR	oxid, soft, poss same as body & base	700-850
5541	SIPS	1	20	1		oxid, soft	700-850
5541	SIPS	1	95	1		oxid, soft	700-850
5544	SIPS	1	22	1			700-850
5545	MCW	5	46	1	JR	ms buff	L.12th-14th c.
5550	SIPS	3	72	3			700-850
5550	THET	1	8	1		or Rom? soft	10th-11th c.
5551	THET	1	22	1		oxid ext, but with cheesewire marks - could be HOLG??	10th-11th c.
5551	SIPS	2	32	2			700-850

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Notes	Fabric date range
5551	SIPS	1	9	1			700-850
5551	SIPS	1	19	1	JR		700-850
5551	SIPS	1	29	1	JR	oxid	700-850
5560	EMWSS	1	3	1	JR	poss earlier	11th-13th c.
5560	SIPS	1	7	1			700-850
5560	SIPS	1	16	1	JR		700-850
5560	SIPS	1	43	1			700-850

Notes: Form: JR – jar; JG – jug; BL - bowl

Appendix 6. Briquetage

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes
5007	14	62	2FS		2	24		Plain
			NFS		12			Small and abraded
5010	4	51	2FS	V	1			
			NFS		3			
5020	1	14	1FS		1			Fabric light grey-lilac
5021	3	20	NFS		3			Abraded
5039	4	5	NFS		4			Abr. softer vesicular irreg. Fabric col =PLGW (pink-lilac-grey-white)
5045	1	13	NFS		1			Abraded dark grey dark red
5051	4	258	1FS		1			
			2FS	V-R	1	29		Rounded rim, internal surf is smoothed horizontally
			2FS		1			
			NFS		1			
5065	1	8	1FS		1		W	White surf
5069	34	215	1FS	V	4		W	White ext
			2FS	V	3		W	1 white face
			NFS		27			Small & abr, inc. softer vesic. irreg. PLGW
5075	1	10	NFS		1			
5090	2	14	1FS		2			
5095	104	1223	2FS	V	8	24-29	W	ext white = a few w int white
			2FS	V	1	32		CURVED
			FS	Slab	1			Slab?
			NFS		84			Or small and abr inc soft pink-black-grey
5097	5	31	NFS		5			Lilac-white
5099	1	1	NFS		1			
5101	6	204	2FS	V	6	30	W	CURVED, all from 1 larger fragment. white ext. Abraded
5104	1	45	2FS		1			Abraded
			1FS		3			
5118	10	413	2FS	V	4			CURVED
			2FS	V	2			Coil break
			NFS		1			
5123	2	2	NFS		2			Small and abr
5134	10	412	1FS		2		W	1 w white ext surf
			2FS	V	3		W	2 white surf 1 not
			2FS	V	2			CURVED
			NFS		3			Small and abraded
5135	1	51	Other		1			Irregular

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes
5136	2	12	1FS		2		W	1 w white face
5137	58	1413	1FS	V	15		W	Some white surfs
			1FS	V	1			CURVED
			2FS	V	2		W	CURVED, white ext
			2FS	V	8	25-31	W	W/R
			2FS	V	6	26-31	S	SM/R
			2FS	V-R	2			Rim? -could be a coil break. Battered
			NFS		24			Small and abraded
5149	3	288	2FS	V	1			CURVED
			2FS	V	2			
5156	59	1808	1FS		25		W	Some white surfs
			2FS	V	2	30		CURVED
			2FS	V	12			Includes poss. rim (or coil break)
			2FS	V	9	25-31		Battered
			2FS	V	1	19		With fingered grooves
			NFS		10			Small and abraded
5162	28	1257	1FS		6			
			2FS	V	14	27-34	W	1 white face
			2FS	Slab	1	34		Square slab fragment.
			NFS		4			Small and abraded
			Other		3			Unidentified
5501	1	124	1FS	V	1			Abraded
5502	4	81	1FS	V	2			
			2FS	V	1			
5502			NFS		1			
5503	9	283	2FS	O	1			Sharp angled - base?
			Misc		7			Abraded
			Other	O	1	10		Thin, with fingered grooves
5504	14	218	1FS	V	2		WW	2 White surf
			2FS	V	3		W	1 white surf
			NFS		8			Misc. small and abraded
			Other		1			Thin
5505	3	307	2FS	V	3	40		Base? curved under
5506	4	136	2FS	V	2	26	W	1 white surf
			NFS		2			Abraded
5507	9	128	1FS	V	2			
			2FS	V	2			
			2FS	V	2			Fingered grooves
			NFS		3			Small and abraded
5508	18	172	1FS		4			Very small and abraded
			2FS	V	1			
			NFS		13			
5509	6	108	2FS	V	1	17		
			2FS	V	1	25	W	White surf
			NFS		4			Very small and abraded

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes
5510	4	165	1FS	V	1		W	White surf
			2FS	V	1			Vessel base
			NFS		2			Small and abr
5511	2	90	2FS	V	2	19 27		Abraded
5512	2	71	2FS	V	1	22	W	White surf
			Misc	O	1			
5513	8	109	1FS	V	2			
			Misc	O	1			Fabric is dense more brick-like
			NFS		5			Abraded
5514	16	616	1FS		4			
			2FS	V	6	25-33	W	Some white-ish
			NFS		6			Abraded
5515	10	185	1FS		7			
			2FS	V	3	24 30		
						38		
5516	9	127	1FS		2			
			2FS	V	2	26		
			NFS		5			
5517	9	90	1FS	V	1			
			2FS	V	2			
			NFS		6			Abraded
5518	15	274	1FS		8			
			2FS	V	2	30,28	W	1 white face
			NFS		7			
5519	28	601	1FS		8			
			2FS	V	4	21-29		
			NFS		16			Abraded
5520	43	905	2FS	V	4	22 25	V	Vitrified glassy surfaces -white
						29		
			2FS	V	2	26		(BQ/CBM?) anyway, very dense fabric
			2FS	V	10	21-34	W	1 w white face, coil break. abr
5521	25	389	NFS		27			Small and abr
			1FS		10			Some small & abr
			1FS		1			More extreme pink-lilac-grey-white colour
			2FS	V	3	26 30		
						32		
5522	120	1982	3FS	O	1	33		Angled edge -floor?
			NFS		10			Small and abr
			1FS		20			Small and abraded
			2FS	V	14	21-33	W	1 white face
			2FS	V	18	21-33		no white face
5522	120	1982	NFS		25			NFS or v small & abr, inc. softer vesic. irreg. PLGW
			NFS		27			NFS or v small & abr

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes
			NFS		16			Small & abr, softer vesic. irreg. PLGW
5523	80	2492	1FS		24			Some smoother, lighter
5523			2FS	V-R	3	33		(looks more like a rim than a coil break)
			2FS	V	16	22-31	S	Smooth face not white
			2FS	V	9	25-33	W	White ext
			2FS	V	3	31	W	CURVED w white ext surf.
			NFS		25			Small & abr, inc. softer vesic. irreg. PLGW
5524	292	6147	1FS	V	35		W	White and not white surfs
			1FS		6			Misc
			2FS	V	1		Vit	Vitrified surface
			2FS	V-R	4	24		Vessel rims (2 poss.?)
			2FS	V	14	24 29 33		Fingered' marks
			2FS	V	12	24 25 31	W(8)	CURVED frags, 8 w white ext surfs
			Misc		12			Misc
			NFS		126			Small and abraded
			NFS		82			Small & abr, inc. softer vesic. irreg. PLGW
5528	94	2505	1FS		18		W	Some white surfs
			2FS	V	4	28		
			2FS		1	46		46mm thick like cbm is it?
			2FS	V	4		WW	White on both sides
			2FS	V	12	21 25 28	W (3)	3 w white surf, 1 has fingernail impressions,. coil breaks-good example
			2FS	V	2	28 21	W	CURVED, white ext
			Misc		6			misc
			NFS		6			Small & abr, vesic irreg. PLGW
			NFS		41			+ abr and small
5529	273	9653	1FS		14		W	White face
			1FS		28			not white surf
			2FS	V	37	22-40	S/R	Smoo - not white / Rough
			2FS	V	5	22-31		CURVED pieces white ext
			2FS	V-R	1			Poss. rim
			2FS	V	12	21-33	WW	Both white faces
			2FS	V	4			Coil breaks(shows construction technique
			2FS	V	42	22-40	W	White ext
			2FS	V	1		WW	CURVED both white faces
			3FS	O	1			Interesting (35 x 40mm 2flat surfs +edge (not square)
			NFS		72			Small & abr, inc.softer vesic irreg. PLGW
			NFS		56			Small and abraded

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes		
5530	273	4629	1FS	V	37			Not white surf		
			1FS	V	16		W	White surf		
			2FS	V	8				With coil breaks	
			2FS	V	25	21-33			With coil breaks	
			2FS	V	17	21-33	W		1 white face	
			2FS	V	6	25 30	W		CURVED surfs	
								34		
			2FS	V	2	25 30	WW		Both surfs white-fab more brown-purp hi temp alt	
					34					
			NFS		92		Softer vesicular abr. irreg. PLGW			
			NFS		70		NFS + small and abraded			
5531	3	126	1FS		2					
			2FS		1			(bordering on CBM?)		
5532	2	10	NFS		2					
5533	3	43	Misc	V	3			Prob coil break		
5535	54	3604	1FS		7					
			2FS	V	2					
			2FS	V	23	25-34			Sm/R almost white ext	
			2FS	V	6				all same larger frag	
			2FS	V	3		WW		both faces white	
			2FS	V	4	34	W		CURVED, finer grooved int, White ext	
			NFS		9					
5536	23	1393	1FS	V	3					
			1FS		4					
5536			2FS	V	4			1 CURVED. v dense sand cbm like fab.		
			2FS	V	2			CURVED		
			2FS	V-R	2		WW	2 joining poss. rim, white both faces, grey purple fab colour		
			2FS	V	5		W (4)	4 white ext., coil breaks		
			NFS		3			Softer vesicular abr. irreg. PLGW		
5540	44	971	1FS		8					
			2FS	V	3					
			2FS	V	10		W		White ext	
			2FS	V	1	30			CURVED	
			NFS		19				Small and abr	
			NFS		4				Softer vesicular abr. irreg. PLGW	
5541	31	634	2FS	V	13		W (6)	6 White surfs, abr		
			NFS		18			Small and abraded		
5543	38	1243	1FS		2					
			2FS	V	13	25-33	W		1 white face	
			2FS	V	8	26			Coil breaks, 1 w fingered grooves (horiz)	
			2FS	V	1		WW		Both faces white	
			NFS		14				Plus small and abraded	

Ctxt	No	Wt	DSC	Type	No	Th/mm	Surf	Notes	
5544	47	1607	1FS		13				
			2FS	V	3			Abraded	
			2FS	V	14	25-35	W	Coil breaks, w 1 white face	
			FB	Firebar	1	42		Half of triangular firebar (base to apex 70mm, base 120mm) finger marks	
			NFS		16		Small and abraded		
5545	10	129	1FS		5		W	Abraded, some white	
			NFS		5			Small and abraded	
5550	153	3488	1FS	V	18			W	White ext
			1FS	V	13				(No white surf)
			2FS	V	15	26-35	WW	Fabric colour is more heat-altered, dk red-brown-grey (all same)	
			2FS	V	2		WW	2 white faces	
			2FS	V	12	25-33		No white f., coil breaks	
			2FS	V	1			CURVED	
			2FS	V	21	24-33	S	Smoo surf ~ to whitish on the rough face	
			NFS		69			Sm and abr,also includes softer vesic. irreg. PLGW	
			Other	Prop	2		Pinch-prop, triangular section		
5551	49	1519	1FS		15			W	Some white surfs
			2FS	V	8	24-31	WW	2 white face	
			2FS	V	2	29	W	CURVED, white ext	
			2FS	V	10	24-31	S	SM/R. Abraded	
			2FS	V	3	24 31	Vit	Vitrified surface -light green (2 joining)	
			NFS		11			Includes softer vesic abr. irreg. PLGW	
5552	45	1398	1FS	V	6			W(3)	3 w white ext
			2FS		1				
			2FS		4			Abraded	
			2FS	V	13	22-34	W	White ext/rough int., coil breaks	
			2FS	V	5	27		CURVED = base?	
			NFS		15			+ small and abraded ,softer vesic abr. irreg. PLGW	
			Other	Prop	1			pinch-prop? Squidge, (L.60mm xc.30mm)dense clay fabric	
5560	151	6110	1FS		29			W	Sm/Ro, white and not
			1FS		2			Vit	Greenish VITRIFIED surfaces
			2FS	V	5	29	W	CURVED white surf	
			2FS	V	30	22-34	W	White ext. /	
			2FS	V	7	28	WW	W/W (all looks same frag.)	
			2FS	V	28	22-34		Sm/Ro	
			Misc		5			v dense fabric	
			Misc		10			Pink black grey misc = Hi temp	
			NFS		34			and small and abaded	
other	O	1	55-65		Like a v large firebar. broken				

Key: DSC = description, !FS= 1 flat surface, 2FS = 2 flat surfaces, NFS = no flat surfaces; V=vessel, V-R = vessel rim, O = other type; W= 1 white surface, WW = 2 white surfaces, Vit = vitrified surface

Appendix 7. Flint by context

Context	Type	Quantity	Non-struck.
5031	spall	1	0
5045	blade-like flake	1	0
5049	spall	1	0
5063	flake	1	0
5063	spall	3	0
5073	spall	1	0
5097	spall	5	0
5137	shatter	2	0
5502	utilised blade	1	0
5504	blade	2	0
5505	blade	1	0
5505	flake	16	0
5505	spall	3	0
5506	blade	1	0
5506	flake	7	0
5506	spall	1	0
5506	struck fragment	1	0
5506	non-struck fragment	0	1
5507	flake	3	0
5508	flake	4	0
5508	spall	3	0
5509	flake	5	0
5509	retouched flake	1	0
5510	burnt fragment	2	0
5510	flake	5	0
5510	spall	5	0
5510	non-struck fragment	0	2
5511	flake	3	0
5512	flake	1	0
5513	flake	2	0
5513	knife	1	0
5516	retouched fragment	1	0
5518	piercer	1	0
5519	non-struck fragment	0	1
5519	utilised flake	1	0
5520	flake	2	0
5520	spall	2	0
5520	non-struck fragment	0	3
5523	non-struck fragment	0	1

5524	blade-like flake	1	0
5528	flake	2	0
5529	flake	1	0
5530	flake	1	0
5530	non-struck fragment	0	3
5533	flake	1	0
5533	non-struck fragment	0	1
5535	flake	2	0
5535	non-struck fragment	0	1
5535	utilised flake	1	0
5540	flake	1	0
5540	flake	2	0
5541	flake	3	0
5543	flake	1	0
5550	burnt fragment	2	0
5550	flake	2	0
5550	struck fragment	1	0
5551	flake	1	0
5560	?leaf-shaped arrowhead	1	0
5560	core trimming flake	1	0

Appendix 8. Slag

Context/Grid Square	SF/ Sample no.	Area/Deposit	Hearth Lining	SHB	Iron	Ironstone	UD	Fired Clay
5045	60	A/Pit fill						7
5071	70	A/Grave fill?						1
5147	83	A/Clay deposit?						5
5156		D/Grave fill	41					17
5162		A/Black spread						40
5502		A					6	7 (pot rim)
5504		A					37	
5505	1534	A		213				
5505		A	23					
5505		A	23					
5507	1533	A		411				
5510		A					39	13
5516		A	38			101		
5517		A	10					
5520		A						2
5520		A					5	
5524		A	79					
5528		A						11
5529		A	82					
5531		A	57					
5533	1567	A		345				
5533	1599	A		180				
5535	1584	A			90			
5545		C					1	
5560		D				262	123	
Total			353	1149	90	363	211	96

Appendix 9. Small finds catalogue

ID	Small find no	Context	Period	Material	Object Name	No of frags	Weight	Dimensions (Length)	Dimensions (Width)	Dimensions (Depth)	Diameter	X-ray number	Comments
1	1500	5516	Undated	LEAD	Weight	1	52	32	20				Lead fishing weight. Ovoid/cylindrical shape with central hole
2	1510	5514	Undated	LEAD	Spindle whorl	1	15				25		Circular flat object with hole passing through it, off centre.
3	1518	5510	Undated	IRON	Blade	1	34	61	32			CX1509	Fragment of a knife blade with one side being flat and the other curved. One edge of blade is straight.
4	1520	5529	Undated	LEAD	Weight	1	51	53	14				Ovoid-shaped lead net weight, appears to have been beaten on exterior surface. Can see join along length of object where piece of lead folded over to create the weight.
5	1522	5508	Saxon	FIRED CLAY	Loom weight	1	56	71	40				Fragment of a rounded loomweight, with an oval impression on the edge. Upper surface is orange colour, the rest is blackened. Fabric is quite fine with occasional sand inclusions.
6	1523	5508	Undated	IRON	Blade	1	28	74	28			CX1509	Piece of a knife blade with tang. One edge is curved, the other straight. The tang is square in section.
7	1526 (duplicate)	5523	Undated	IRON	Object/handle?	1	26	77	19			CX1509	Square shaft of an object, bent to a right angle, and with a flattened, triangular terminal. Corroded.
8	1527	5523		LEAD	Fitting	2	117	55	50				Sheet of lead folded over. Corners of the sheet are rounded. There are seven surviving rivets and four rivet holes around the edge of the sheet.

9	1531	5518		LEAD	Sheet	1	8	28	15		Lead sheet folded over onto itself.	
10	1532	5507	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Brooch	2	3	23	20	CX1512	Bow brooch. The bow appears v-shaped in section close to the side wings. Below this are 5 grooves across the bow. The catch plate and pin are missing.	
11	1533	5507	Undated	SLAG	Hearth	1	416	110	30		Piece of slag material, curved with vitreous texture inside and externally. Possibly a piece of smithy hearth bottom.	
12	1534	5505	Undated	SLAG	Hearth	1	217	81	38		Piece of vitrified slag, possibly piece of smithy hearth bottom.	
13	1536	5518	Undated	IRON	Unknown object	1	17	39	11	CX1509	Iron bar, curved. Square in cross section. Small protrusion from the side of the bar.	
14	1540	5522	Undated	LEAD	Sheet	1	25	58	24		Sheet of lead folded over on itself several times.	
15	1542	5521	ROM	GLASS	Vessel fragment	1	1	20	12		Small piece of curved green vessel glass.	
16	1544	5518		IRON	Strap end?	1	3	41	11	CX1509	Part of a small blade, top edge curved, lower edge straight. The blade tapers towards a point.	
17	1546	5523		COPPER ALLOY	Awl	1	2	55	4	CX1512	Awl with shaft that widens at a junction and then tapers at both ends. Round in cross section except at junction where it is square in section.	
18	1547	5069		COPPER ALLOY	Link	1	1		3	15	CX1512	Small ring made by bending a strip of copper into a circle. There is a visible break in the ring where the terminals are flattened.
19	1548	5515		IRON	Unkown/Nail?	1	104	79	49	CX1509	Amorphous lump of iron and corrosion. Possibly a nail from a coffin (5115) from grave 5094.	

20	1549	5545	ROM	GLASS	Vessel fragment	1	8	33	25		Piece of cobalt blue vessel glass. Curved.
21	1551	5520		LEAD	Sheet/fitting	1	24	35	3		Fragment of lead sheeting, folded over on both sides. A rivet hole survives towards one edge. Possibly a fitting.
22	1554	5530	ROM	SILVER	Coin	1	3			18	Denarius of Titus from mint of Rome. Obv: IMP. TITUS.CAES.VESPASIAN [AUG.PM] Laureate head R. Rev: capricorn facing left with globe below. AD79 after 1st july.
23	1556	5530		IRON	Unknown	1	51	76	32	CX1509	Strip of iron, masked by corrosion. Appears to be folded over at one end.
24	1556 (duplicate)	5514		IRON	Unknown	1	3	26	9	CX1509	Curved iron bar with U shaped cross-section. Corroded.
25	1558	5521	ROM	GLASS	Vessel	1	1	27	21		Small piece of clear green vessel glass with a corner angle.
26	1559	5533		SLAG	Hearth	1	197	74	33		Piece of vitrious slag material - exterior more glassy. Possibly a piece of smithy hearth bottom.
27	1561	5521	ROM	IRON	Finger ring	1	10	30	27	CX1509	Circular disc of iron with two prongs protruding up opposite each other. Possibly a large ring?
28	1563	5148	Saxon?	BONE	Human tooth	2	2	20	10		Two pieces of a human tooth selected for analysis. Tooth is from grave 5131, from skeleton 5160. Head and iron stain 5161.
29	1564	5162	Undated	LEAD	Weight	1	75	50	20		Cylindrical lead net fishing weight. A sheet of lead has been wrapped around on itself, leaving a central hole.
30	1567	5533	Undated	SLAG	Hearth	1	347	107	45		Piece of vitrified slag, curved exterior. Possibly a piece of smithy hearth bottom.

31	1565	5162	Undated	LEAD	Weight	1	41	29	22		Sheet of lead folded into a cylindrical shape with a central hole to form a net fishing weight.
32	1566	5162	Undated	LEAD	Sheet	5	56	53	36		Fragment of lead sheeting, two pieces folded over.
33	1570	5560		BONE	Pin	1	1	57	3		Shaft of a bone pin broken at both ends. Circular in diameter. Diameter of shaft decreases from 3mm to 2mm.
34	1571	5523	ROM	GLASS	Vessel	1	2	26	20		Fragment of yellow vessel glass. Slightly curved.
35	1574	5524	Undated	SLAG	Hearth/crucible?	1	67	50	37	CX1509	Curved object that appears to be iron internally and slag like externally - possible crucible?
36	1575	5524	Undated	LEAD	Weight	1	15		26		Circular lead object. Crudely formed with an indentation on the upper surface, off centre. Edges rough. Token or weight?
37	1576	5530	Undated	IRON	Unknown	1	71	77	18	CX1509	Rectangular sectioned shaft of an iron object. Split at one end, corroded.
38	1581	5520	Undated	IRON	Cleaver	1	43	79	35	CX1509	Circular tang with a splayed blade, apparently cast from one piece of iron. Not heavily corroded. Possibly an adze like tool.
40	1584	5535		SLAG	Object/waste	1	91	61	50		Lump of slag, possibly with corroded iron attached.
41	1590	5543	ROM	GLASS	Vessel	1	1	22	17		Piece of yellow vessel glass with slight curve.
42	1592	5507	ROM	CERAMIC	figurine? Frag	1	4	40	20		small sherd of cream coloured moulded ceramic, one lipped edge, poss part of a pipeclay figurine

Appendix 10. Human skeletal remains catalogue

Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla	R.	8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 X 7 U	L.
Mandible		O 7 6 5 4 - - -	// 3 4 5 6 7 C	
		A C		

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal

C cervical) L. left
 T thoracic) vertebrae R. right
 L lumbar)
 SIJ Sacro-iliac joint TMJ Temporo-mandibular joint

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Tables of measurements for the skull and major long bones are included after the catalogue of disarticulated remains. Tables of non-metric trait scores are also provided.

Articulated skeletons

Sk. 5102 Male, young

Description: Fragments of skull, a few scraps of upper arm, pieces of leg bone and ankles.

Condition: Poor, surface erosion.

Determination of age: Epiphyses fused, tooth wear slight.

Determination of sex: Large nuchal crests of occipital, large femoral heads.

Teeth:

												C	C	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	7	-
<hr/>												6	-	-

Tooth wear: - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 2 -

- 2+ 3- 2 2 - - - - - - - 3- - -

Dental pathology: Caries interstitial (cervical on M2).

Sk. 5146 Female, old

Description: Fragments of skull, L. humerus, pelvis, legs.

Condition: Poor, surface erosion, flaky and very fragmentary.

Determination of age: Tooth wear slight-moderate, degenerative changes associated with menopause.

Determination of sex: Sciatic notch wide, pre-auricular sulcus, femur head small.

Teeth:

-	-	6	5	4	-	-	-		-	-	-	4	5	6	-	-
<hr/>									8	7	-	5	4	3	2	1
									1	2	3	4	5	-	-	-

Tooth wear:

Dental pathology: Slight hypoplasia of canines, age c.3-5. Lower R M3 has 6 large cusps.

Pathology:

Degenerative disease OP of some pelvic joint fragments (not certain which) and of L5-S1 vertebral bodies.

Miscellaneous: Hyperostosis frontalis interna – very large nodules on internal surface of frontal bone.

Sk. 5152 Child, c.11 years

Description: Most parts of the skeleton represented apart from the feet.

Condition: Fair but incomplete, some surface erosion of legs.

Determination of age: Epiphyses unfused, tooth eruption.

Determination of sex: N/A

Teeth:

-	-	-	e	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6	O	U
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	U

Tooth wear:

Dental pathology: Could be slightly older if deciduous molar had been retained longer than normal.

Pathology:

Cribra orbitalia: Slight porosity R orbit.

Sk. 5153 Female, middle-aged/old

Description: Near-complete skeleton.

Condition: Fair-good, some erosion of joint ends and thinner areas of bone such as scapulae and pelvis.

Determination of age: Epiphyses fused, tooth wear moderate, pubis porous and pitted.

Determination of sex: Cranium DF -0.1 (skull is slightly masculine, mandible gracile); Pelvis DF -1.6; bones small and gracile.

Stature: 165.4cm from R. Fem+Tib

Cranial index: 80.6 – brachycranial

Teeth:

CA								CA C A							
8	X	6	5	4	3	/	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	X	X
?	7	X	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	X	X	?

Tooth wear:

2+	-	4+	4+	4	4	-	4+	4+	3-	?	?	5	4+	-	-
-	3+	-	4+	4+	4+	5	5+	5+	4+	4+	?	4+	-	-	-

Dental pathology: Caries interstitial cervical where assessable, very large on upper L PM1. Moderate calculus. Double-rooted inferior canines.

Pathology:

Cribra orbitalia: None.

Spina bifida: Not S1-4, S5 probably open.

Osteophytosis: OPs both ischial bursae. OP and new bone growth both acetabuli and femoral head margins, both radial tuberosities, slight OP of all elbow joints, large OP superior L. talus anterior facet. OPs C1-2 bodies, L4-5 L zygapophyseal facets.

Osteoarthritis: OA II pubic symphyses R>L. OA II lateral acromial facet R. scapula. OA II both SIJs. OA III sup R. zygapophyseal facet T6. Small patch eburnation R prox thumb phal, with small OPs.

Degeneration: Enthesophytes rear both calcaneums.

Trauma: Small exostosis R. MC1 distal end medial side (poss OA?).

Sk. 5157 Sub-adult, c.15-19 years

Description: Fragments of both lower arms only – full extent of grave not excavated.

Condition: Fair, surface erosion.

Determination of age: Distal ulna and proximal radius epiphyses unfused, but bones close to adult sized.

Determination of sex: No indicators.

Sk. 5160 ??Male, young

Description: Fragments of mandible, arms. Includes fragments from 5148 “dark stain” (1 molar) and 5161 ‘head lifted en bloc’ (other teeth).

Condition: Very poor, most fragments not identifiable.

Determination of age: Tooth wear slight.

Determination of sex: Mandible appears robust.

Teeth:

-	-	6	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	8	
8	7	-	5	4	3	-	-	-	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	-

Tooth wear:

-	-	3-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	?	-	-	1
1	3	-	2+	2+	2-	-	-	4	4	2-	2-	2-	3+	3	-

Skeleton diagrams



5102



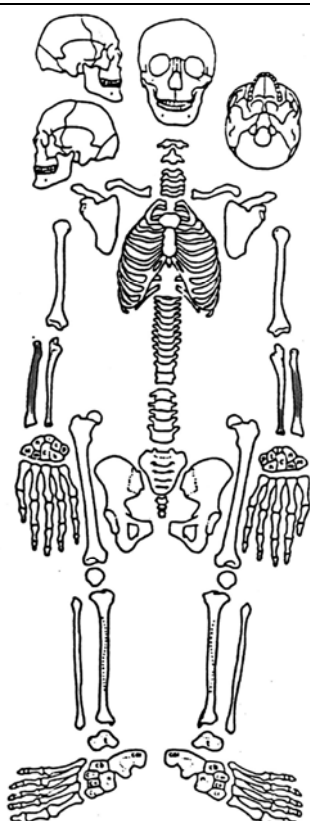
5146



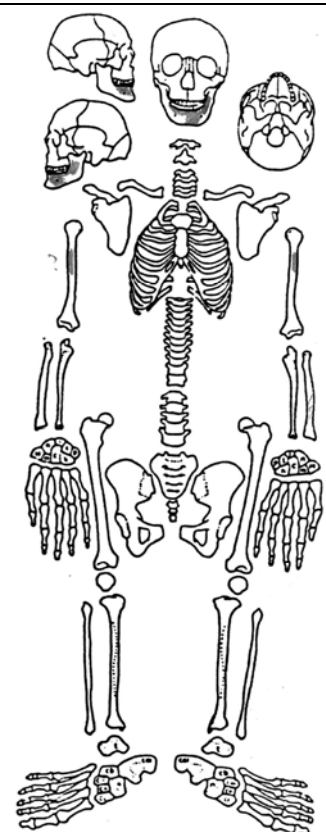
5152



5153



5157



5160

Cranial measurements

	Sk.	5153
Cranium		
Max Length		170
Max Breadth		137
Max Height		130
Basi-nasal Length		94
Basi-alveolar Length		89
Upper facial Height		69
Bimaxillary Breadth		86
Bizygomatic Breadth		
Nasal Height		48
Nasal Breadth		24
Simotic Chord		7
Bi-dacryonic Chord		24
Orbital Breadth R/L		37/35
Orbital Height R/L		34/36
Biorbital breadth		
Palatal Length		42
Palatal Breadth		33
Biauricular breadth		
Min Frontal Breadth		94
Upper facial breadth		
Biasterionic Breadth		108
Foramen Magnum Length		33
Foramen Magnum Breadth		29
Frontal Chord		106
Parietal Chord		107
Occipital Arc		92
Mastoid Process Height		32
Cranial Index		80.6
Mandible		
Bicondylar width		
Bigonial breadth		
Foramen mentale breadth		44
Symphyseal height		25
Mandibular length		
Bicoronoid breadth		
Min ramus breadth		27

Coronoid height	56
Condylar length	18
Gnathion-gonion length	82
Mandibular angle	
<hr/>	
Measurements in mm.	

Post-cranial measurements

	Sk.	5102	5153
Femur			
Maximum length	FeL1	R	444
		L	445
Oblique length	FeL2	R	439
		L	441
Head diameter	FeHead	R	44
		L	>48 44
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R	
		L	76
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R	23
		L	23
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R	33
		L	33
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R	28
		L	26
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R	29
		L	28
Meric Index $100(\text{FeD1}/\text{FeD2})$		R	69.7
		L	69.7
Robusticity Index $100((\text{FeD3}+\text{FeD4})/\text{FeD2})$		R	13.0
		L	12.2
Tibia			
Maximum Length	TiL1	R	363
		L	
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R	
		L	
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R	31
		L	32
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R	20
		L	21
Cnemic Index $100(\text{TiD2}/\text{TiD1})$		R	64.5
		L	65.6
Fibula			
Maximum Length	FiL1	R	

			L		
Humerus					
Maximum Length	HuL1	R			
			L		
Head diameter	HuHead	R			
			L		
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R			
			L		
Radius					
Maximum Length	RaL1	R		243	
			L		239
Ulna					
Maximum Length	UIL1	R			
			L		254
Calcaneus					
Maximum Length	CaL1	R	88	80	
			L		82
Clavicle					
Maximum Length	CIL1	R			
			L		
Sacrum					
Maximum Length					
Maximum Breadth					
S1 Width				48	
Breadth/Length Index					
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index					
Stature					1654

Measurements in mm, figures in brackets are diaphyseal lengths of juvenile bones.

Non-metric traits: cranial

		5102	5146	5152	5153
Highest nuchal line	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		-	-	-	0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	-
Parietal foramen	R	0	-	0	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Bregmatic bone		-	-	0	0
Metopism		-	0	0	0
Coronal wormian bones	R	-	-	0	0
	L	-	-	-	0

Epipteric bone	R	-	-	+	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-	-	0	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Parietal notch bone	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	0	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	-
Auditory torus	R	-	-	0	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Huschke's foramen	R	-	-	-	+
	L	-	-	-	+
Post-condylar canal	R	-	-	-	+
	L	-	-	-	+
Double condylar facet	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Precondylar tubercle	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	-	-	-	+
	L	-	-	-	+
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Palatine torus	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Maxillary torus	R	-	-	-	-
	L	-	-	-	-
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	-	-	0	+
	L	-	-	-	+
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Sagittal wormian		-	-	-	0
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-	-	0	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Sagittal sinus turns L		-	-	-	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0
Mandibular torus	R	-	-	-	0
	L	-	-	-	0

*Non-metric traits: post-cranial***5153**

Atlas bridge lateral	R	0
	L	0
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0
	L	0
Atlas double facet	R	+
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromial epiphysis	R	0
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	0
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	0
	L	0
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	0
	L	+
Allen's fossa of femur	R	0
	L	0
Poirier's facet of femur	R	0
	L	0
Plaque formation of femur	R	+
	L	0
Third femoral trochanter	R	0
	L	+
Vastus notch of patella	R	0
	L	0
Calcaneus double facet	R	0
	L	0
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	+
	L	+

Appendix 11. Potential for isotopic analysis

Janet Montgomery, Durham University

The potential of a single tooth to provide information on origins via isotopic analysis is limited. This is compounded by the fact that what we would expect that both strontium and oxygen in people living in East Anglia would be very similar for people living in the traditional places of origin in NW Europe: Denmark, Germany, Holland etc. We are doing projects in this time period but most of them are turning out to be very equivocal. There is always the chance that the individual may turn out to be from neither of these places, but this seems unlikely.

It would cost around £500 for preparation and strontium and oxygen isotopes measuring, more if a written report is required. Dietary analysis would be a lot less - £100 would cover carbon, nitrogen and sulphur. Dr. Mandy Jay could provide a quotation if you want to go ahead with this.

**Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre**

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,

East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36902 (GU25424)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5153
Sample Reference 1

Material Human Bone : Left femur

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.3 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 10.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1410 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

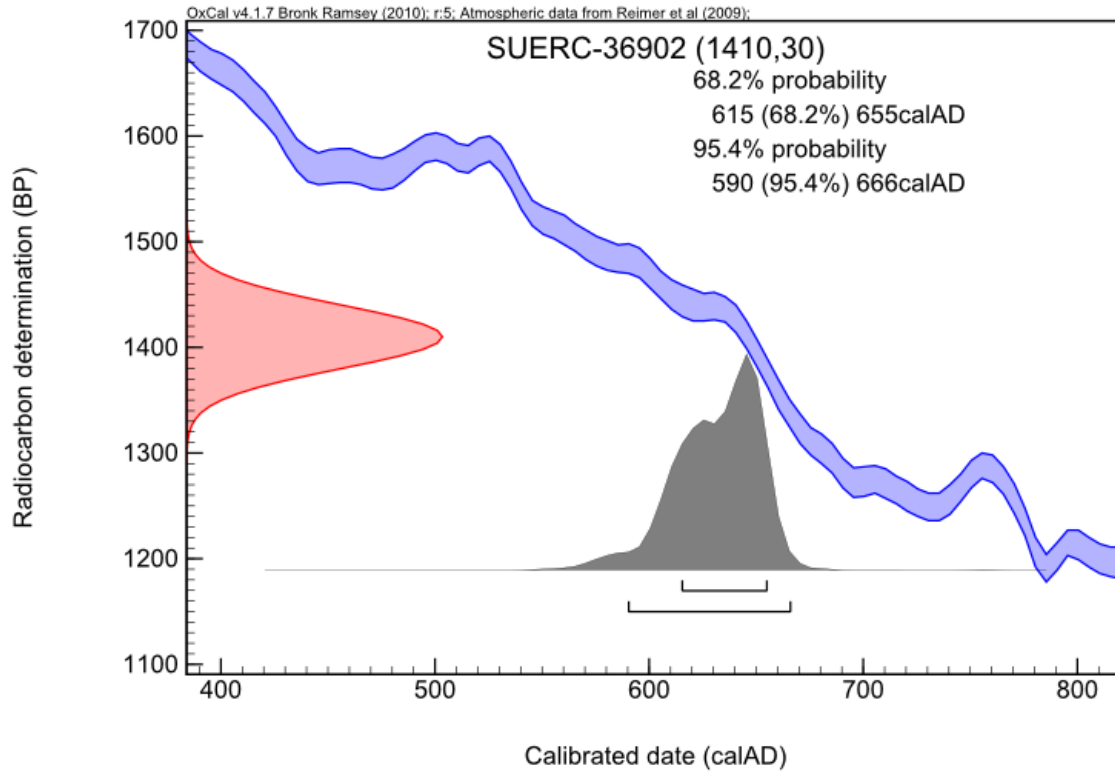
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36903 (GU25425)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5146
Sample Reference 2

Material Human Bone : Right tibia frag

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.8 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 11.8 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1320 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

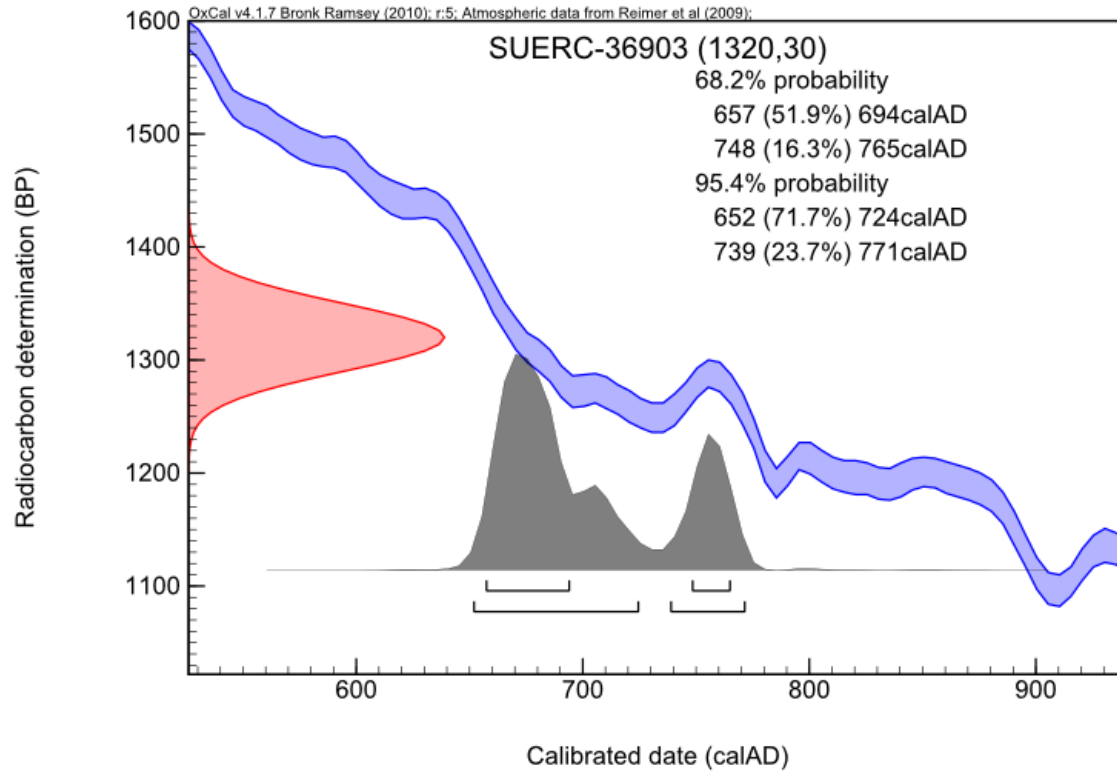
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36904 (GU25426)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5157
Sample Reference 3

Material Human Bone : Ulna frag

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -19.8 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 11.2 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.2

Radiocarbon Age BP 1310 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

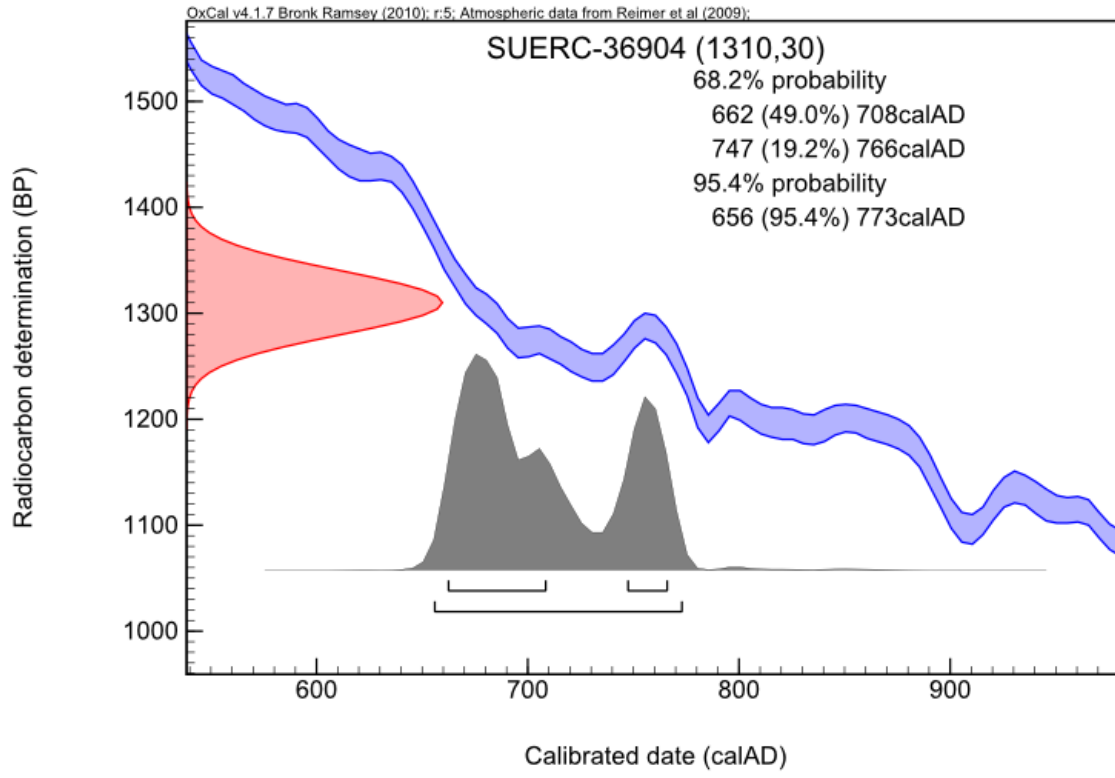
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36905 (GU25427)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5102
Sample Reference 4

Material Human Bone : Right femur frag

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.2 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 10.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1290 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

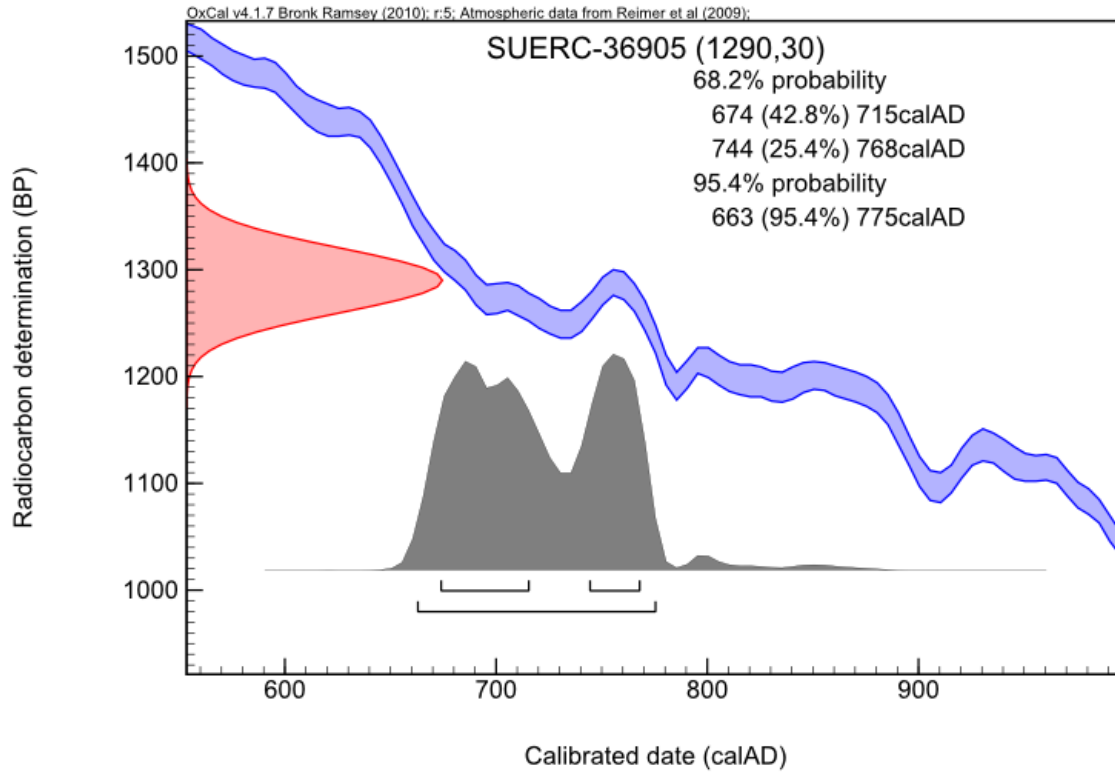
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36906 (GU25428)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5152
Sample Reference 5

Material Human Bone : tibia frag

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -19.9 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 10.4 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.3

Radiocarbon Age BP 1320 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

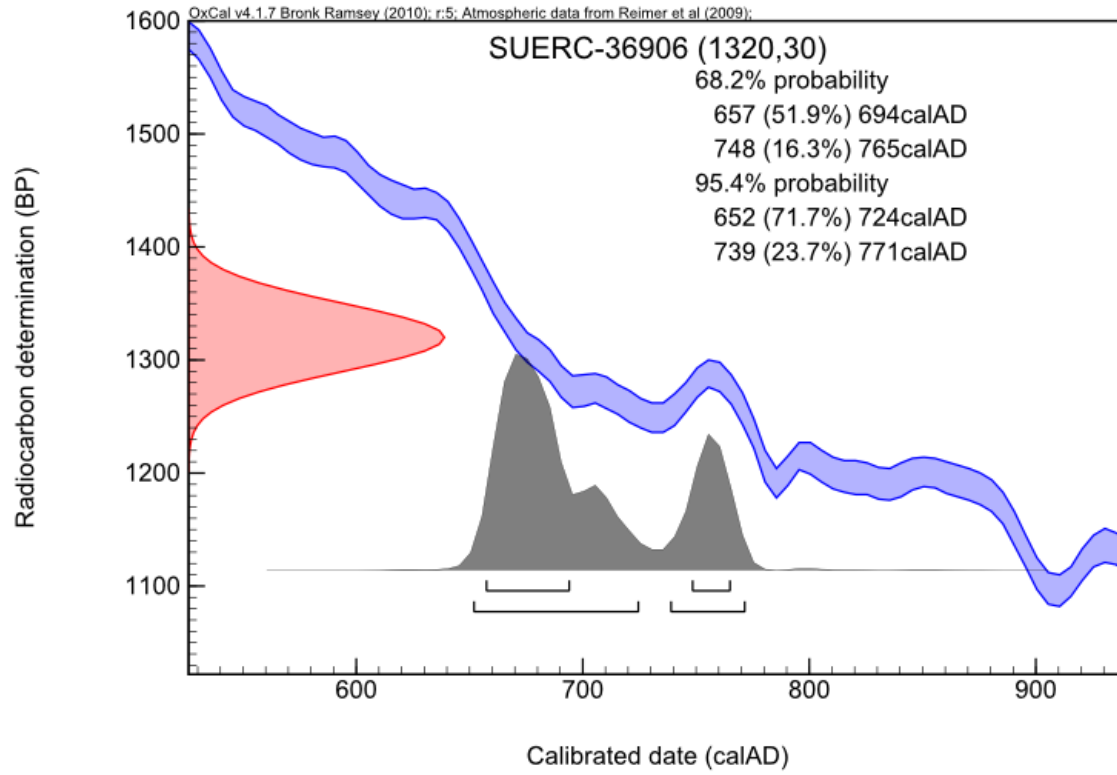
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot





Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Director: Professor A B MacKenzie Director of Research: Professor R M Ellam

Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park,
East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK

Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 November 2011

Laboratory Code SUERC-36925 (GU25429)

Submitter Richenda Goffin
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
9-10 Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
IP33 2AR

Site Reference FRS 001
Context Reference 5160
Sample Reference 6

Material Human Bone : humerus frag

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -20.3 ‰
 $\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air 12.7 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar) 3.2

Radiocarbon Age BP 1355 \pm 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

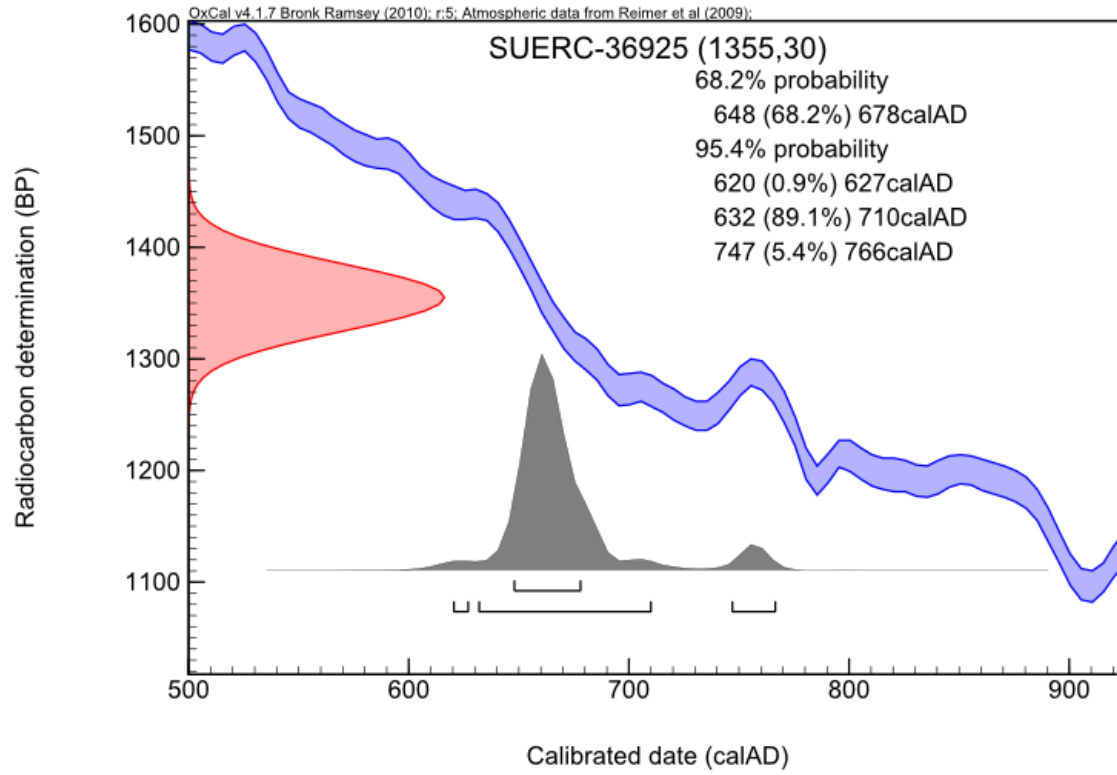
Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



Calibration Plot



Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/