

# Long Melford Primary School, Long Melford LMD 192

## **Post-Excavation Assessment Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/135**

**Client: County Council Properties**

Author: Rob Brooks

May/2013

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# Long Melford Primary School, Long Melford LMD 192

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## HER Information

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**Site Code:** LMD 192  
**Site Name:** Long Melford Primary School  
**Report Number** 2012/135  
**Planning Application No:** B/11/01406  
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### **Disclaimer**

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

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Date: 13/05/2013  
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## Summary

Phases of evaluation, excavation and monitoring fieldwork were carried out prior to the construction of a new area of playground and two new classrooms at the primary school in Long Melford, Suffolk. This report provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers the potential of that archive to answer specific research questions. The significance of the data is assessed and recommendations for dissemination of the results of the fieldwork are made. In this instance it is recommended that following further analysis a full analytical report should be prepared. A summary of the results of this analysis should also be submitted for inclusion in a regional journal such as the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

The site is located within the centre of Long Melford, flanked by the medieval High Street to the west and by the school and a modern housing estate to the north, east and south. Prior to the groundworks the site had remained largely undisturbed as part of the school playing fields, although trees and a modern pond had slightly disturbed the archaeological horizons in places.

Small quantities of residual Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age flint were recovered from the site, with further redeposited Iron Age struck flint and pottery present within later feature fills. The main phase of occupation appears to date from the later Iron Age-Roman transition into the 2nd century AD. This consisted of a small number of pits, aligned ditches and postholes, which produced early Roman pottery, animal bone, CBM, metal working debris and a possibly associated crucible, burnt flint, lava quern, fired clay and iron nails. The environmental residues indicated the presence of crop cultivation and processing somewhere in the locality.











The more unusual features on site were a cremation burial and three grave cuts, containing the remains of four individuals, dating from the late 1st to late 2nd centuries. The cremation contained an adult with an urn and three vessels, probably forming a dining set. The latest grave produced two samian dishes and a flagon and also contained a skull fragment of a child alongside the adult female buried therein. Another of the graves, for an adult man produced a single jar and the presence of nails formed clear evidence for a coffin. These two inhumations were also buried within rectangular

cuts, far larger than required for a coffin. The final grave only contained the partial remains of an adult and no grave goods, but it was aligned consistently with the female burial.




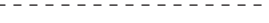







Only occasional unstratified post-medieval finds post-dated the Roman occupation of the site.

# 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 Site location**

An evaluation by trial-trenching and a subsequent open-area excavation and monitoring took place on the site of Long Melford Primary School, to the east of Hall Road and immediately west of Cordell Road, in Long Melford village centre (Fig. 1). The site was centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TL 864 453 and encompassed an area of approximately 220sqm. The site lies on the western edge of a housing estate, with the historic High Street 155m to the west.

## **1.2 The scope of the project**

This report was commissioned by Suffolk County Council Properties and produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS FT). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Brooks, 2012). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the report are as follows:

1. To summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
2. To quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
3. To assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification
4. To assess the significance of the data in relation to the Revised Regional Research Framework (Medlycott, 2011).
5. To make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

### **1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork**

The evaluation was carried out by SCCAS FT prior to a planning application being submitted for the construction of new classrooms and the extension of the existing playground. The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work taking place before development began, in accordance with Policy HE12.3 of Planning Policy Statement 5.

An evaluation by trial-trenching took place on 24-26 October 2011, in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2011) and a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS, Field Team (Brooks, 2011a). The two trenches were excavated within the proposed development areas. The results of the evaluation are described fully in SCCAS Report 2011/184 (Brooks, 2011b). In summary, the evaluation produced considerable evidence for the extension of the later Iron Age and Roman settlement found within much of Long Melford, represented here by ditches, pits, and soil layers, with finds mainly consisting of pottery and animal bone (LMD 172, Fig. 1). The greater quantities of features and finds were uncovered within Trench 1, which was the position for the playground extension.

Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an excavation in the area of the playground and a monitoring in the area of the classrooms and other groundworks, was issued by SCCAS, Conservation Team (Appendix 1) as a condition on planning application B/11/01406.

The excavation, over an area of approximately 145sqm was carried out from the 16th July – 1st August, 2012, whilst the monitoring took place throughout April, May and June, 2012, with both stages being carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS, Field Team (Brooks, 2012). The area of the playground was excavated on the basis that the ground level reduction required for the foundations of the surface, as well as the removal of a tree and an infilled pond liner, would potentially damage the archaeological levels or not leave enough overburden to protect them. However the levels of risk posed by the foundation trenches of the new classroom, as well as the lower intensity of archaeological deposits in this area, meant that a continuous archaeological monitoring of the groundworks was sufficient. Three trenches for access ramps in the same area were also monitored (Fig. 2).



During the monitoring works, topsoil and other overburden was stripped by a mechanical excavator using a toothed bucket and archaeological features and deposits were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0100–0109 (0001-0025 having been used during the evaluation). However within the area of the excavation, topsoil was stripped using a toothless bucket and any archaeological contexts were recorded using a sequence numbers in the range 0200-0326. Linear features were sample-excavated and all other feature types were excavated fully. Most features were drawn in plan (1:10 or 1:50, Figs. 3 and 4) and section (1:20) on sheets of gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images of sections and some plans, as well as working/site shots. Metal detecting was undertaken across all of the features and spoil by an experienced detectorist.

Selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

The brief and specification for the excavation required a public outreach element to the project. Pupils from the primary school were visited by SCCAS FT Outreach Officer Duncan Allan, who ran various activities as well as showing the pupils finds from the site. The local historical society also visited the site during the excavation and was given a site tour by Andrew Tester.

The primary (paper) archive for both phases of fieldwork is located currently at the SCCAS FT Bury St Edmunds office. The finds are stored at the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds office and the environmental samples are at the SCCAS warehouse in Ipswich.

## **2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background**

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### **2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use**

The geology of the area consists of a superficial polymict deposit of silt, sand, clay and gravel, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk (BGS, 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as a superficial deposit of firm pale yellow to mid orange sandy-silt, with occasional outcrops of greyish-orange silty-clay.

The site was largely level, with ground level heights varying from 35m to 35.4m above the Ordnance Datum. Most of this variation related to the recently built-up ground levels near the school building, from which there is a slight slope down to the west. In the wider area the site lies on an east to west slope down to the River Stour, 800m to the west, whilst to the north the ground slopes away slightly to Chad Brook, a Stour tributary approximately 500m away.

According to the Suffolk County Council Landscape Character Assessment (SCC, 2012), the site lies in an area of rolling estate farmlands, with typical characteristics of:

1. Gently sloping valley sides and plateau fringes
2. Generally deep loamy soils
3. An organic pattern of fields modified by later realignment
4. Important foci for early settlement
5. Coverts and plantations with some ancient woodland
6. Landscape parks with a core of wood pasture
7. Location for mineral workings and related activity, especially in the Gipping valley
8. To the east is an area defined as ancient rolling farmlands and to the west as valley meadowlands.

### **2.2 Archaeology**

The village of Long Melford is well-recorded as being an area of substantial later Iron Age and Roman settlement that also has medieval occupation following Hall Street, which roughly follows the route of a Roman road (LMD 031 - Fig. 1). This was partially excavated in an area at the southern end of the village, revealing a south-south-west to north-north-east aligned section of road with associated ditches, though the path to the

north of what is now Clopton's Drive remains unknown (Avent and Howlett, 1980). On its known trajectory this road would pass through or very close to the primary school site. A further Roman road possibly enters the village on an east to west alignment from the east.

In the later Iron Age, Long Melford fell within the area of tribal influence of the Trinovantes in Essex and south Suffolk. The Trinovantes became associated with the Catuvellauni towards the end of the later pre-Roman Iron Age, whose initial focus was towards the west, around Hertfordshire. Both groups had links with the expanding Roman Empire, particularly with northern Gaul. These tribal associations continued to play a role within the period of Roman rule, although even within Iron Age Britain cultural behaviours often appear to have been quite variable and not dependent solely on tribal ties. Some broad trends can be recognised within the archaeological record, an example being the apparent switch to cremation burials in much of the south-east of England in c.50 BC (Philpott, 1991).

Whilst there is clearly late Iron Age settlement in the area of Long Melford, the origins of the Roman town are thought to be military due to the presence of a sword recovered at LMD 131, as well as pottery imports usually associated with the Roman army in the first century. Since the 1960s a range of Roman archaeological evidence has been recorded in the area, with almost all groundworks having produced features or finds of Roman provenance. The most notable nearby site is a large structure, probably a bathhouse, which is recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) as LMD 017 (Scheduled Ancient Monument SF90). This building was associated with 1st to 2nd century Roman finds and is located c.250m to the west of the school. Although very little archaeological work has been carried out on the site, it is known to have a tesserae floor. The position of the primary school development was of particular interest due to its location on the eastern boundary of the known Roman settlement and because the previous evaluation works had indicated a relatively dense concentration of later Iron Age to early Roman activity. As such it was possible that any archaeological remains might help define the extent of the Roman settlement.

Within the excavation three grave cuts, with the remains of four individuals, as well as a further cremation burial were recorded. All of the burials, excluding one of the inhumations produced grave goods. As this adds to a significant collection of burials

within Long Melford, a summary is included below of other relevant funerary contexts in the village (Fig. 1 and Table 1).

| HER Code, site name and location                             | Description  |
|--|--|
| LMD 047, Chantry House, 330m north of primary school         | A later Iron Age cremation, probably indicating the local burial traditions, consisted of a Belgic urn with a dish and was dated to the first half of the 1st century AD.  |
| LMD 027, Old Country Club, 370m north-west of primary school | An urned cremation, dated as Roman, which also produced a pottery flask and samian sherds.   |
| LMD 018, St Catherine's Road/Liston Lane                     | Records indicate a grave containing an adult female, whilst associated groundworks in the immediate area produced a piece of mid 1st to late 2nd century pottery as well as several other typical occupation finds.  |
| LMD 137/157, Almacks sites, 280m west of primary school      | These works recorded a mid-late 2nd century coffined burial of a young female, with grave goods including a Colchester beaker and a hare brooch. The site lay to the west of the route of the Roman road and it is thought that structures may have flanked the road, with domestic features such as pits and the burial to the rear of the buildings. The occupation evidence appears to begin in the first century, peaking in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with a decline in the late 3rd to 4th century.   |
| LMD 160, 14 The Limes, 180m north-west of school             | A single female burial this time of an adult in old age, along with a fragment of another adult femur were excavated from a grave cut. This grave produced two pots of mid 2nd century date and was aligned roughly west to east (head to west), mirroring a ditch that was immediately to its south-east. Four pits were also recorded on the site and, excluding the grave, the features dated from the later Iron Age to the early 2nd century.   |
| LMD 115, Little St. Mary's, 130m west of the school          | Six Roman adult burials, as well as one infant, were recorded on this site. These were aligned with their heads roughly to the west and one was in a stone coffin, which was made from imported limestone. Stone coffins are particularly rare, with only two having been recorded from burials in Colchester (Crummy, Crummy and Crossan, 1993). The burials are dated as 4th century and overlaid 1st – 3rd century domestic occupation deposits of pits, structural deposits and layers (LMD 115). The alignments of the burials, as well as the treatment of the body associated with the coffin suggest a Christian burial tradition, although the presence of grave goods indicates that earlier practices were still respected (Boulter, 1997). Stone coffins are likely to imply status (Phillipott, 1991), with only two present at the Colchester cemeteries (Crummy, Crummy and Crossan, 1993). |
| LMD 029, Woollards Garden, 300m north-west of the site       | The grave of a young female was recorded, with a large range of grave goods, comprising bronze bracelets, a bronze ring, a jet ring, three amber beads, a bronze cylindrical mount, glass vessel fragments, three coffin nails, and two 3rd-4th century colour coated beaker bases.  |
| LMD 025, Hall Street, 240m north-west of the site            | An undated but probably Roman inhumation was recorded to the east of Hall Street, 240m north-west of the site  |

Table 1. Details of sites with burials as shown on Figure 1

## Map evidence

There is no evidence on the First, Second or Third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for the past occupation of the site, which reveal only that it was part of a field system in the late 19th century through to the early 20th century.

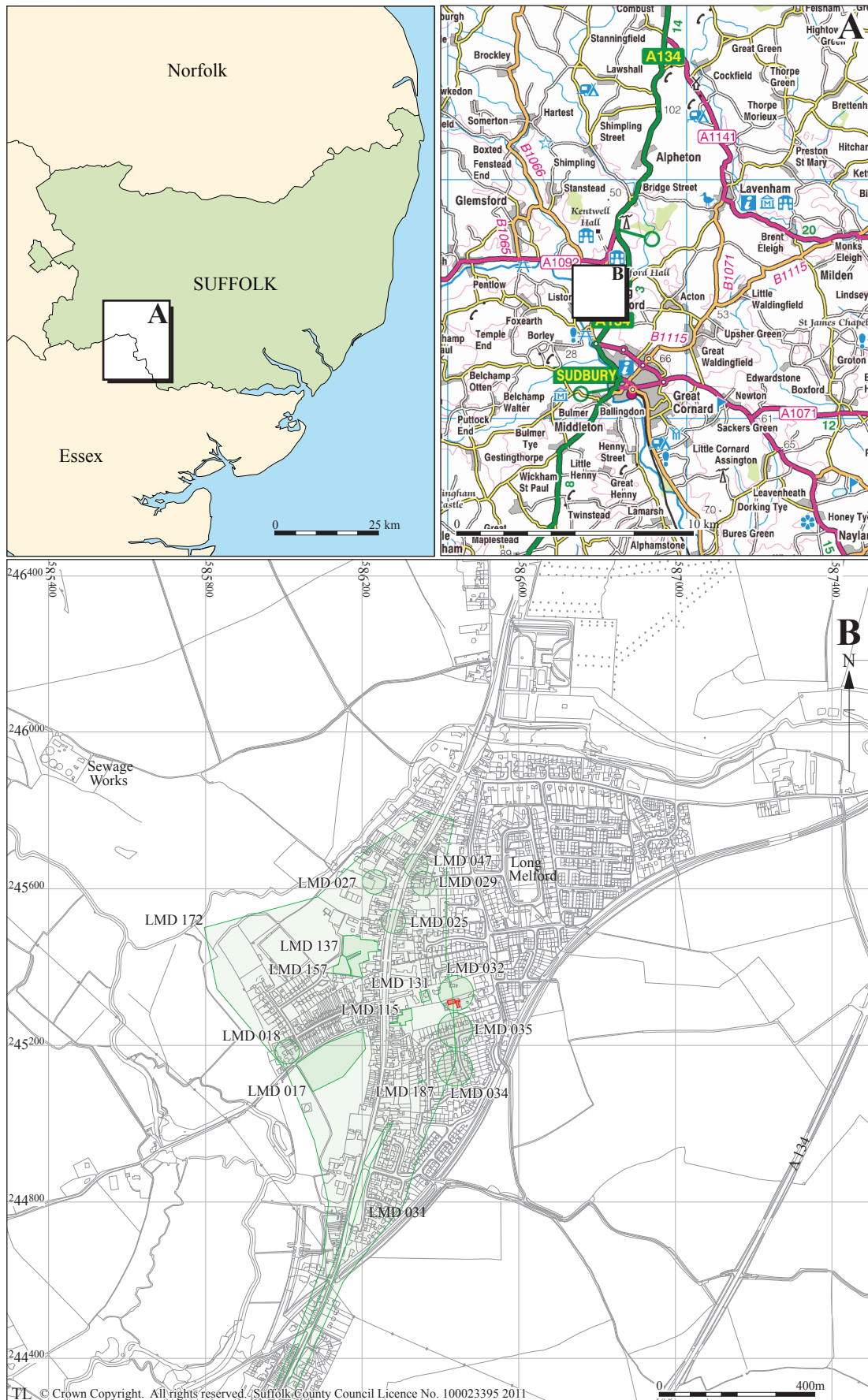


Figure 1. Location map, showing development areas (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text (green)

### **3. Original research aims**

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The Original Research Aims for the excavation phase of the project were defined as a result of the evaluation works and are as follows:

**ORA 1:** What evidence is there beyond the artefact evidence for the presence of later prehistoric settlement on the site?

**ORA 2:** Can the date range of the later Iron Age to early Roman occupation of the site be more firmly secured and does activity carry on beyond this?

**ORA 3:** What is the role of posthole 0013 within ditch 0005 and does this indicate a building or a palisade?

**ORA 4:** Is layer 0010 indicative of a built-up soil, or a slightly disturbed subsoil of natural formation?

**ORA 5:** Is the site an area of settlement, as suggested by the evaluation evidence, or is it agricultural, industrial, etc., on the edges of the main settlement as currently indicated by the extent of the LMD 172 designation?

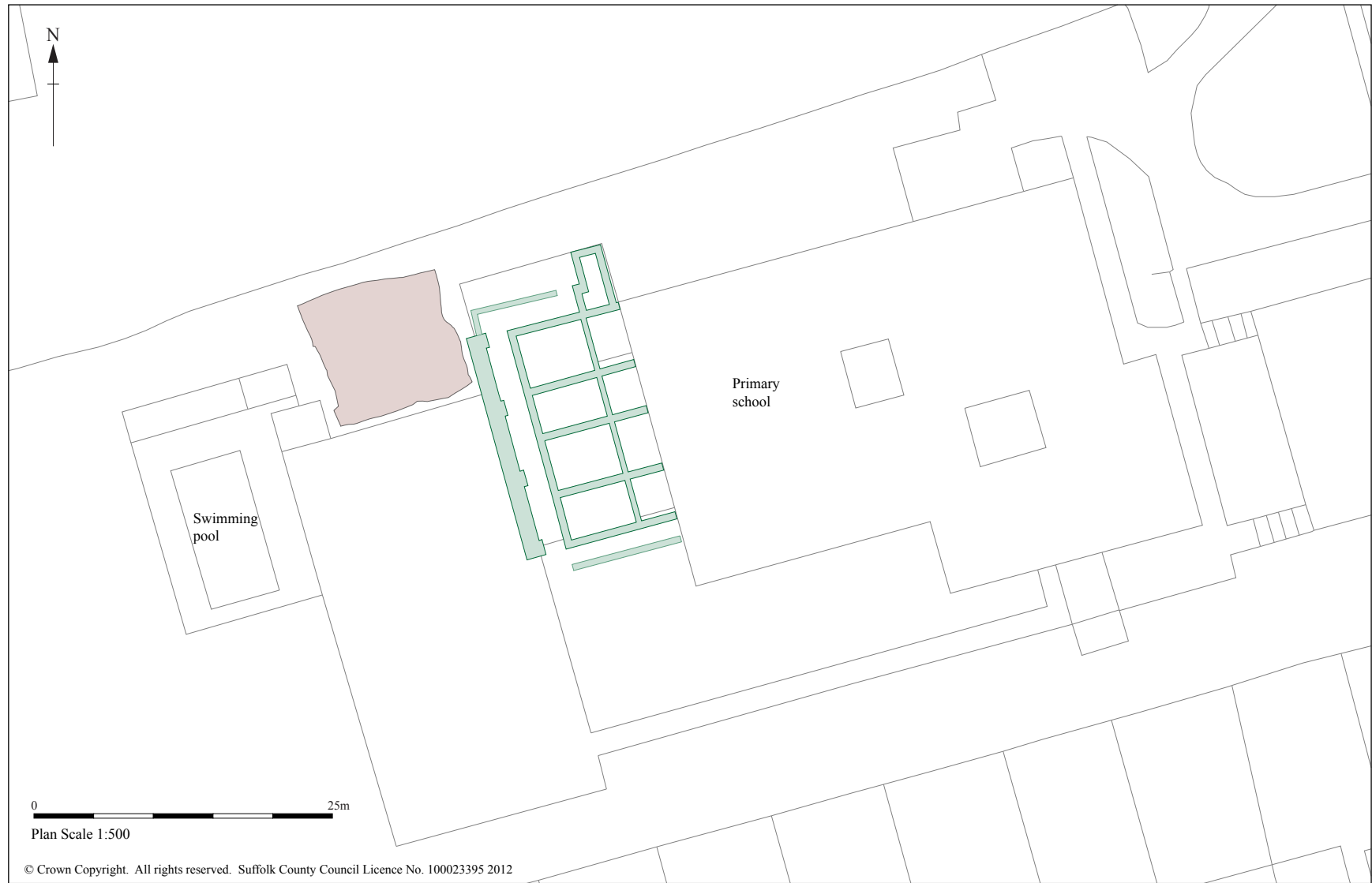


Figure 2. Plan locating the monitoring trenches (green) and area of excavation (brown)

## **4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

This summary of the results of the fieldwork is based on a low level of interpretation of the site data. However, the ditches have been assigned to group numbers based on the limited stratigraphic relationships across the site, as well as the dating from the pottery and other artefacts. The presence of the relatively well-dated inhumations, which appear to represent the penultimate phase of activity on the site, provide a good framework around which to develop site phasing, as do the relatively substantial levels of pottery recovered from other contexts.

All of the excavated features on site are shown on Figure 3, with grave plans and a plan of the horse burial illustrated in Figure 4.

### **4.2 Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age**

Activity dated to this period is only represented by a small number of residual struck flints. This includes a single blade, which is earlier Neolithic or Mesolithic, and a few other pieces of a similar date. A later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age scraper is also present, along with the majority of the struck flint, which is Late Bronze Age/Iron Age and discussed below.

### **4.3 Iron Age**

No features have been positively dated to the Iron Age, with pottery and worked flint providing the key evidence for activity in this period. Some contexts may well be later Iron Age (LIA)/early Roman transitional features as discussed in Section 4.4. The Iron Age finds consists of hard hammer struck flint debitage associated with the Late Bronze Age/Iron Age, as well as Iron Age pottery from fourteen contexts. The flint was usually found redeposited with Roman pottery, whilst the Iron Age pottery was consistently recovered as residual material in contexts containing later Iron Age/Roman pottery.



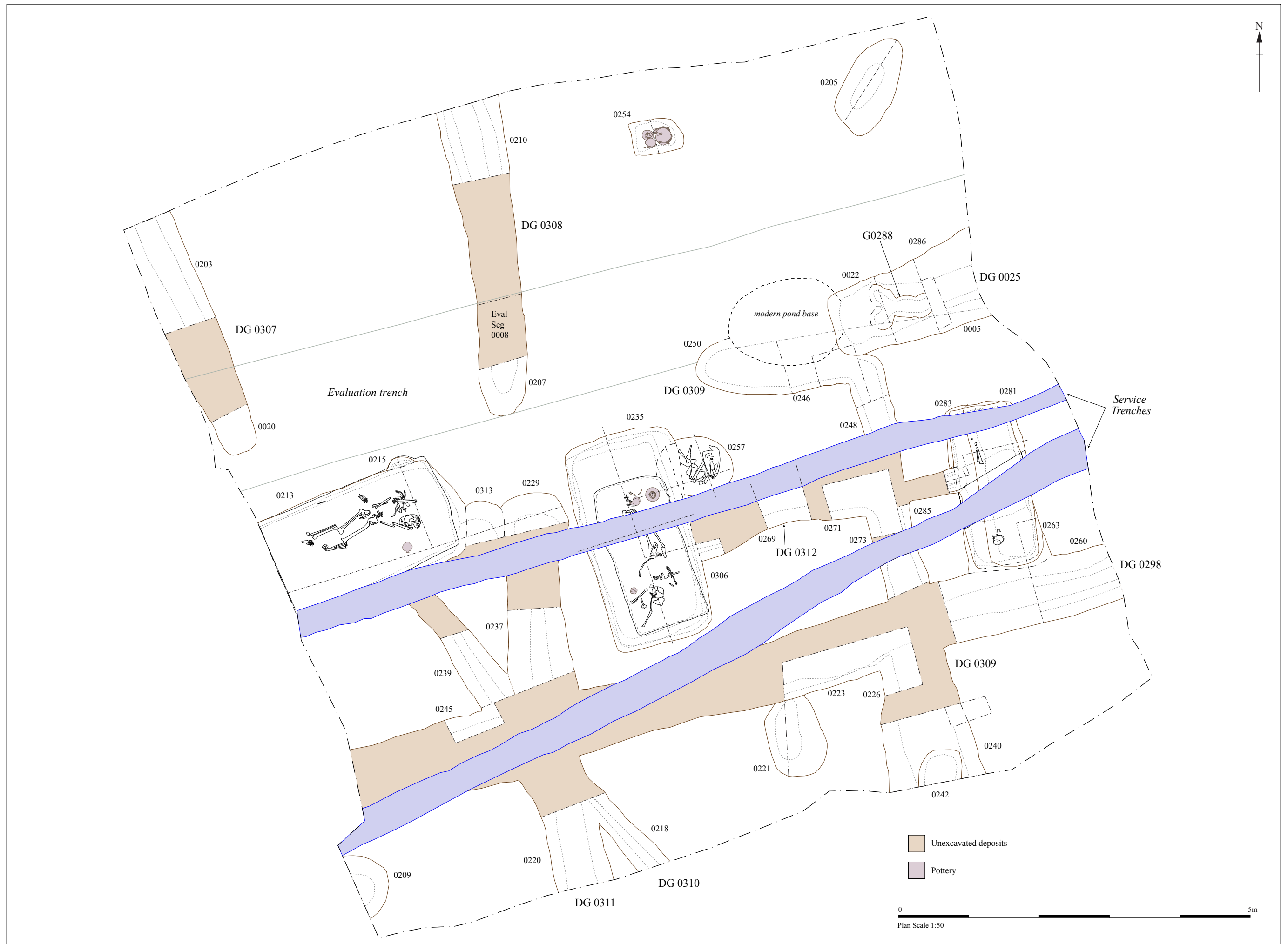


Figure 3. Plan of excavated area

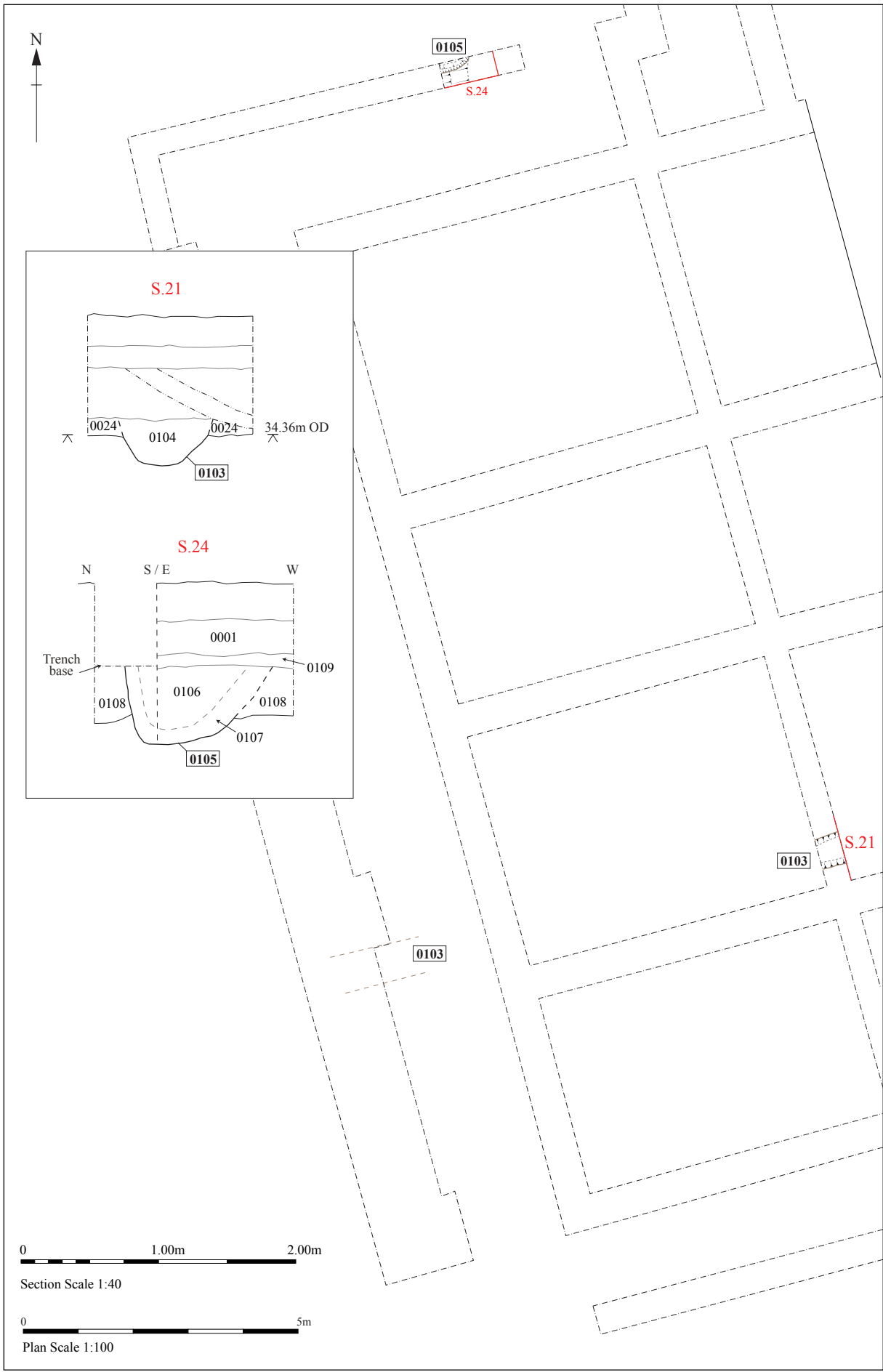


Figure 4. Monitoring trenches plan and sections

#### **4.4 Later Iron Age/Roman transitional (up to c.AD60/70)**

All of the features recorded on the site are assigned to either the later Iron Age/Roman transitional period, or the later first century into the second (with these latter contexts described in Section 4.5). The level of LIA/early Roman artefactual evidence indicates a continuation of activity in the area from the Iron Age. The earlier ditches correspond to alignments and layouts (such as entrances, fence lines, etc) which appear to also be present in the early-mid Roman phase (Section 4.5), suggesting that the site was continually occupied and in the same manner. Those features grouped into this sub-phase are differentiated on the basis of the earlier finds that they produced, but also because it is unlikely that a number of the parallel ditches (notably ditch groups (DGs) 0298, 0309 and 0312) would have been open in such close proximity to one another contemporaneously in a non-agricultural setting.

##### **Ditch groups 0298 and 0307**

The only ditches within this phase were ditch group (DG) 0298 and the north to south aligned DG 0307, which was recorded as cuts 0020 and 0203. In the evaluation no finds were recovered from cut 0020, but during excavation cut 0203 produced Iron Age, LIA-c.AD60/70 and early Roman pottery, as well as fired clay and worked flint, suggesting an early Roman date. Cut 0203 was 0.78m wide x 0.2m deep with mid grey-brown sandy-silt fills 0021 and 0202 and had concave sides with a slightly concave base.

Ditch 0298 consisted of cuts 0223, 0245 and 0260. It had moderately sloping edges and a slightly concave base, measuring 0.85m wide x 0.27m deep. The fills, 0224, 0244, 0261 and 0262 were a mixture of dark brownish-grey to mid orangish-grey silty-sand, that produced sixty-eight sherds of early-late Iron Age to c.AD60/70 pottery, as well as worked flint, animal bone, CBM and an iron nail.

##### **Pits 0205, 0209 and 0221**

An elongated oval pit, 0205, measuring 1.4m long x 0.28m deep, with variable sides and a concave base produced nine sherds of later Iron Age (LIA) to c.AD60/70 and Roman pottery, as well as fired clay, worked flint and burnt flint from greyish-brown silty-sand fill 0204. The pottery was slightly abraded, indicating that the pit may be part of the early Roman sub-phase described in Section 4.5.

Pit 0221 was cut by ditch group 0298. It was roughly oval in plan, measuring >1.3m x 0.7m x 0.2m and filled with brownish-grey and orange clayey-sand 0222, which contained twenty-six sherds of LIA-c.AD60-70 pottery, one fragment of heavily abraded intrusive post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), fragments of fired clay, thirteen iron nails, as well as worked and burnt flints.

In the south-west corner of the site a partially uncovered rounded cut was recorded as pit 0209. It measured 1m x >0.45m x 0.24m deep and the fill 0208 produced no finds. However the cut is thought to be contemporary with the other LIA/Roman activity on site due to the similarity of its grey-brown/yellow-brown silty-sand fill to the other features on site.

#### **4.5 Early-mid Roman**

Most of the feature cuts are ditches. However there was also a partial horse burial within a pit, c.6 postholes and a possibly structural slot feature, one cremation, and three clear grave cuts (containing the remains of two largely complete and two incomplete skeletons). The ditch cuts are all fairly similarly dated by their pottery, with only subtle variation, but this combined with the variations in alignments and stratigraphy suggests a slightly extended period of activity.

A series of seven ditches ran across the site on roughly north to south and east to west alignments, with another on a north-west to south-east path (Fig. 3). The ditches are either parallel or run at right angles to each other and five of them terminate in close proximity, indicating that they were either open at the same time, or that they respected boundaries or entrances perhaps still marked by other features such as hedges or fences. This shows that they were closely dated and therefore any distinction between those ditches in the Section 4.4 is only reflective of sub-phasing, rather than wholly separate periods of activity on the site. The postholes found across the site were almost exclusively discovered within the bases of the ditches and are described in correspondence with their associated ditches. Near the northern edge of the excavation a cremation was recorded as 0254. This appeared to have been placed within an otherwise open area of the site, respecting the ditch networks to the south and west.

The three grave cuts, whilst not necessarily dug at the same time, appear to follow the layout of the ditches, suggesting that the boundaries were still respected.

### **Ditch group 0308**

Ditch group 0308 comprised cuts 0008, 0207 and 0210, and was on a similar alignment to DG 0307 and 0309. It produced eight sherds of LIA-c.AD60/70 pottery in fill 0009, twenty sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery in fill 0206, whilst fills 0211 and 0212 produced twenty-three LIA-c.AD60/70 pottery sherds and six mid-late 1st century sherds, respectively. The fills generally consisted of mid-dark grey-brown sandy-silt. The cut had concave sides and a concave base and measured up to 1.06m wide x 0.42m deep.

### **Ditch group 0311**

Ditch groups 0311 and 0308 were aligned, with a gap of just over one metre between their termini indicating an entrance. Ditch 0311 was made up of cuts 0220, 0229 and 0231, which had concave sides and flat to concave bases, with dimensions of up to 0.85m wide x 0.14m deep. The fills, 0219, 0228 and 0236, were similar to those of DG 0308, consisting of mid-dark grey-brown sandy-silts, which in total produced seventeen sherds of LIA/c.AD60/70 pottery and thirty-two sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery and three worked flints.

### **Ditch group 0309 and posthole 0242**

Ditch group 0309 was very closely aligned with DG 0308 and 0311, but was often shallow and in places disturbed. It turned to the west at its northern end and then terminated close to the termini of DG 0308 and 0311, suggesting an association. In profile it had moderately sloping irregular concave sides and a concave base. The fills were mid-dark brownish-orangish-grey sandy-silts, which in total produced seven LIA-c.AD70/70 pottery sherds, eleven mid-late 1st century sherds and four overall Roman pottery sherds, as well as worked and burnt flint, fired clay and lava quern stone.

A fairly large posthole was recorded as 0242 within the base of cut 0240 and may have been truncated by it. The cut was 0.67m long x >0.38m wide x 0.35m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained mid grey silty-sand fill 0241, mottled with orange

sand, which produced eleven sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery, fired clay and worked and burnt flint.

### **Ditch 0103**

Within evaluation Trench 2 and the monitoring of the footings for the new playground a ditch was recorded on a south-west to north-east alignment, identical to DGs 0298 and 0312 in the excavation (Fig. 4). Where recorded as cut 0103 in the evaluation, this feature was 0.34m deep x 0.68m wide, with steep concave sides and a slightly concave base. The fill was pale yellowish-brown sandy-silt with stones and occasional charcoal flecks, recorded as 0104. This produced nine mid-late 1st century pottery sherds and CBM. No other features were recorded within the footing trenches for the classroom block, but a single pit and soil layer were recorded as 0105 and 0108 in a ramp trench to the north.

### **Ditch group 0310**

Ditch group 0310 ran on a north-west to south-east alignment across the site from the southern edge. It appeared to possibly terminate within and cut grave 0213, but this was very unclear as it was quite shallow and the area was root disturbed. There were also no clear stratigraphic relationships between the ditch and either DG 0298 or 0311. Where excavated in cut 0239 it produced thirteen mid 1st-early 2nd century pottery sherds, CBM and worked flint. It had a shallow, concave profile, measuring up to 0.46m wide x 0.13m deep in cut 0218.

### **Ditch group 0312**

Ditch 0312 was shallow, irregular and quite disturbed by a modern service trench. Where excavated with grave cut 0283 it was only 0.3m wide and may have cut and terminated within the limits of the grave, whilst elsewhere it was up to 0.8m wide, with a concave base and sides. It was excavated as cut 0269, 0271, 0285 and 0306, but only fill 0270 produced finds, comprising eight sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery and animal bone. The fills, 0268, 0270 and 0284 were dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, whilst 0305 was a mixed orangish-grey deposit.

### **Pit/posthole 0105 and layer 0108**

Within one of the ramp footing trenches associated with the new classroom, a pit or posthole was recorded as 0105, cutting through a possible occupation layer 0108. The pit was >0.84m long x >0.22m wide x 0.58m deep and contained a basal fill of orange and brown clayey-sand, 0107, which produced no finds. Above this, fill 0106 produced sixteen sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery, 1 fragment of CBM and three worked flints, and was dark orangish-brown clayey-sand. The cut had steep to near-vertical sides and a slightly sloping base. Layer 0108 was a 0.42m deep deposit of mid-dark brown clayey-sand that produced two mid-late 1st century pot sherds and it overlaid the natural geology.

### **Cremation 0201**

One cremation was found on the site producing a table set of ceramic grave goods, as well as a cinerary urn. It was recorded under group number 0201 and the overall cut is 0254. The urn and grave goods were set within sub-rectangular shaped greyish-yellow clay deposit 0253, which in turn was within cut 0254. This deposit, which measured 0.74m x 0.5m in extent, was 0.1m thick. It had been deliberately imported to the site to be used within the cremation. Positioned around the inside of the depression within clay 0253 were several nails and in total sixteen were recovered from the fill. It was unclear if the nails were specifically positioned within the fill, potentially representing a container, or whether they had come from wood on the funeral pyre. The funerary urn (SF 1043) was a jar of later 1st-2nd/3rd century date, whilst the accompanying table set consisted of a late 1st-mid/late 2nd century flagon (SF 1044), a late 1st-early 2nd century beaker (SF 1045) and an AD69-110/120 samian dish (SF 1046). These are in varying condition, but the overlapping date range for the pottery is late 1st-2nd/3rd century. The samian dish had two missing handles, one of which was discovered in the fill of the cinerary urn. Cremated bone was also recovered from the cinerary urn, indicating the remains of an adult. The cremation was partially truncated during the machining of the site, but also appeared to have been partly damaged prior to the excavation. The cremation was positioned in an open area of the site, slightly away from the ditch networks.



Plate 1. Left –  
Skeleton 0258  
in grave 0213  
Facing south-  
west

Large scales  
are 1m long,  
with smaller  
scales with  
0.1m  
increments



Plate 2.  
Skeleton  
0301a in  
grave  
0235/0302  
Facing south-  
east

1m and 2m  
scales





### **Grave 0213 and posthole 0215**

A large rectangular grave cut was recorded as 0213, aligned south-west to north-east parallel with DG 0298. This contained skeleton 0258, fills 0214 and 0274, as well as small finds of a late 1st century pot with a chip from the rim (SF 1042) and a late 1st century hairpin (SF 1047). The cut measured >2.6m long x 1.55m wide x 0.6m deep and it had steep sides and a flat base and appeared to cut posthole 0215. Parallel lines of nails ran down to the west end of the skeleton, possibly marking out a coffin. These were recovered from thin dark brown sandy-silt basal fill 0274, which contained four sherds of pottery ranging from the 1st-2nd century, as well as two sherds of potentially 1st/2nd-3rd century and another two sherds of 2nd-4th century pot. Overlying this material was fill 0214, which was mid-light brown silty-sand and produced the near complete pot and the hairpin, as well as pottery sherds, worked flint, burnt flint and animal bone. Much of the latter material was clearly residual or redeposited. The skeleton from this grave was a middle-aged male, roughly 5' 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>" tall. The skeleton appeared to have become quite disturbed post-deposition and this probably relates to the collapse and decomposition of the skeleton, as well as the coffin shifting. It is unlikely that the disturbance was caused by animal or human interference as the fill did not look disturbed. A small possible posthole cut was recorded as 0215, being cut by grave 0213. It had a rounded edge and measured 0.3m x 0.12m deep. The fill was mid brown silty-sand 0216 with no finds.

### **Grave 0235/0302 and horse burial pit 0257**

Grave cut 0235 was 3.05m long x 1.6m wide x 0.7m deep and aligned on a north-west to south-east axis similar to DG 0309 and 0311. It had a similar profile to grave 0213, with steep sides and a flat base. However, an apparent further cut was present within the overall feature and recorded as 0302. This was positioned a little off centre (to the south-east) within cut 0235 and may represent the placing of a coffin within the main cut, or a complete re-excavation of the original grave or an older grave. The main skeleton, 0301a was that of a young to middle-aged woman, who was approximately 5' 5" tall. A further fragment of skull (0301b/SF 1053), thought to be from a c.4 year old was also recovered close to 0301a within the base of cut 0302. The uppermost layer within the grave was a dark grey-brown silty-sand, 0231, interpreted as a buried topsoil layer that had either slumped or been specifically back filled into the cut. Under this fill 0232 was a mid orange-brown silty-sand which made up the main back fill of the grave,

whilst fill 0233 was a mid-dark grey-brown silty-sand underneath 0232. The basal fill of cut 0302, recorded as 0300 was a mixture of fills 0232 and 0233, which produced a flagon (SF 1051) that was early-late 2nd century, an AD145-175 stamped samian dish, an AD160-190 stamped samian dish and several iron nails. Both of the dishes appeared to have been placed upside down and all three pottery vessels were positioned near the feet of the skeleton. Underlying the main grave fills/cut 0302 was mid brownish-orange silty-sand fill 0234 (which was the same as 0289 and 0304) that made up the fill of outer cut 0235. This material may have been slumping of cut 0235's edges immediately after excavation. However the quantity of the material suggested that the grave may have been excavated, back filled with 0234 and then re-excavated for the burial of skeleton 0301a and filled with deposits 0231-0233 and 0300. The former theory could suggest that the grave cut was left open for some time (presumably prior to the deposition of the skeleton), whilst the alternative is that the grave was opened twice, with the bulk of the skeletal remains and overlying fills deposited in the second instance.

The partial remains of a horse were buried in a roughly circular pit, recorded as 0257. This cut the lower fill 0234 of grave 0235, which was a deposit of brownish-orange sand. Despite cutting the lower fill of the grave, there was no relationship between the pit and the upper fills of the grave/later cut 0302 that contained the skeleton and grave goods. As such it is possible that the pit is no older than the later cut and deposits. The pit measured 0.94m x 0.84m x 0.32m deep and contained fill 0255, which was mid-dark greyish-brown silty-sand, similar to fills 0231 and 0233 within grave 0302. Fill 0255 produced twenty-seven sherds of LIA-c.AD60/70 pottery, as well as worked flint. Most notable though, was the presence of a substantial quantity of a horse skeleton, collected as 0256. The surviving skeletal material included the skull and some of the limbs and the pit was not much larger than the faunal remains, suggesting that it was specifically dug to house them.

### **Grave 0283 and slot 0263/0281**

A further grave cut with an identical alignment to grave 0235, as well as DG 0309 and 0311 was recorded as 0283. It was 2.32m long x 1m wide x 0.43m deep and was rectangular, containing one fill 0282 of mid greyish-yellow silty-sand. It cut DG 0298, but was cut by DG 0312 and feature 0281. Skeleton 0303 was that of a middle-aged+ female, although only a small amount of the skull and pieces of the lower legs were

present. Nails, burnt flint and seven sherds of mid-late 1st century pot were recovered from the fill and the two features that cut the grave contained mid-late 1st century pottery.

Cutting grave 0283 was a slot recorded as 0281. It was c.2.4m long x c.0.75m wide x 0.48m deep and had steep sides and a relatively flat base. It was originally interpreted as part of a posthole and recorded as 0263, before its full extent was excavated. However, its parallels in size, shape and alignment to the grave cut tended to indicate that it was in some way associated, particularly given the similarity with the possible re-cut behaviour within grave 0235. The fill, 0280 was mid grey-brown silty-sand with five sherds of mid-late 1st century pottery, iron nails, burnt flint and animal bone.

### **Ditch group 0025, posthole 0013 and posthole group 0288**

One possibly later ditch was recorded as DG 0025. Ditch group 0025 was excavated as cuts 0005, 0022 and 0286 with concave sides and a concave base. It contained mid greyish-brown sandy silt fills that produced sixty-nine sherds of LIA-late 1st/3rd/4th century pottery and forty-six sherds of mid 1st-early 2nd century pottery. It measured 1.1m wide x 0.37m deep and appeared to just cut the northern edge of DG 0309.

In the base of DG 0025 was cut 0013, which had steep sides and a flat base. It was c.1.05m long, following the line of the ditch and contained two deposits, consisting of post-packing fill 0012 and the main fill 0011, which produced eight pot sherds dated to the mid-late 1st century and five nails. Its relationship with the ditch was unclear, and it may have been a contemporary post, specifically positioned within the cut.

To the west of cut 0013, a further line of possible shallow and slightly irregular stake holes were recorded as 0290, 0292, 0294 and 0296. These formed up to four roughly circular cuts, measuring from 0.22-0.39m wide x 0.25-0.43m long x 0.13-0.18m deep. The cuts were all somewhat irregular in plan, with shallow to steep sides and slightly concave bases. None of the cuts had a clear relationship with DG 0025 and all were filled with mid brownish-grey silty-sand that produced no finds.



Plate 3. Cremation group 0201  
Facing north, 0.3m and 0.4m scales



Plate 4. Burial of horse skeleton 0256 within pit 0257  
Facing east, 0.4m and 0.5m scales

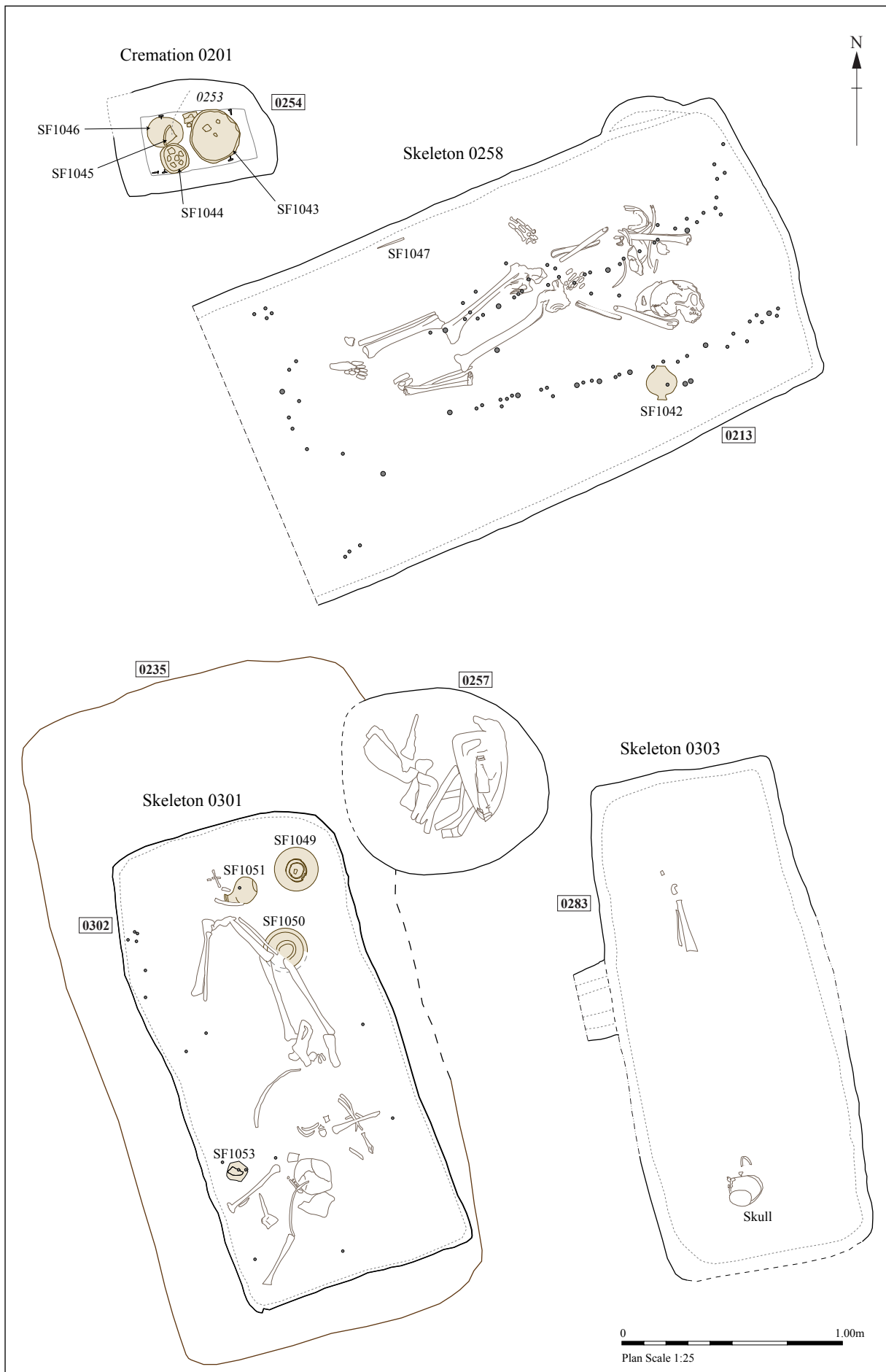


Figure 5. Cremation, inhumations and horse burial plans

## **5. Quantification and assessment**

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### **5.1 Post-excavation review**

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

- Task 1. Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital archive)
- Task 2. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
- Task 3. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
- Task 4. Creation of a Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive
- Task 5. Catalogue and archiving of images
- Task 6. Contexts allocated to groups where relevant
- Task 7. Provisional group descriptions and basic discussions in text
- Task 8. Selection of samples sent for assessment
- Task 9. GPS data converted into MapInfo tables and AutoCAD dxf formats
- Task 10. Scanning for security/digital archive copy of plans and sections
- Task 11. Scanning of plans and integration with GPS/mapping data
- Task 12. Processing, dating and assessment of finds
- Task 13. Assessment of environmental samples



## 5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for both the evaluation, monitoring and excavation phases of fieldwork has been quantified in Table 2.

| Type  | Quantity | Format   |
|---|----------|--|
| <b>Evaluation</b>   |          |  |
| Context register sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Context sheets (numbered 0004–0025)                                   | 22       | A4 paper   |
| Drawing register  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Trench recording sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Level recording sheets  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Small finds register  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Digital photograph register   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Environmental sample sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Plan/section drawing sheets   | 2        | A3 drawing film  |
| Digital images (HQM 95-99, HQN 1-18)                                  | 22       | 3968 x 2976 pixel JPEG images                                |
| Evaluation report (SCCAS report no. 2011/184)                         | 1        | A4, comb bound, card covers (SCCAS standard grey literature) |
| <b>Monitoring</b>   |          |  |
| Context register sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Context sheets (numbered 0103-0109)                                   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Trench recording sheets   | 2        | A4 paper   |
| Section register sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Plan register sheets  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Digital image register  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Plan/section drawing sheets   | 4        | A3 drawing film  |
| Digital images (HQM 87-94)  | 8        | 3008 x 2000 pixel JPEG images                                |
| Assessment report   | 0        | See entry for excavation, below                              |
| <b>Excavation</b>   |          |  |
| Context register sheets   | 2        | A4 paper   |
| Context sheets (numbered 0201-0306, excluding 0266, 0286-87, 0298-99) | 100      | A4 paper   |
| Small finds register  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Section register sheets   | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Plan register sheets  | 1        | A4 paper   |
| Digital image register  | 2        | A4 paper   |
| Environmental sample sheets   | 3        | A4 paper   |
| Plan/section drawing sheets   | 12       | A3 drawing film  |
| Stratigraphic matrix  | 1        | Microsoft Excel worksheet                                    |
| Digital images (HQB 90-99, HQL 1-99, 1-86)                            | 195      | 4288 x 2848 pixel JPEG images                                |
| Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2012/135)                         | 1        | A4, comb bound, card covers (SCCAS standard grey literature) |

Table 2. Quantification of the context and stratigraphic archive

## 5.3 Quantification of the finds and environmental archive

Andy Fawcett

### 5.3.1 Introduction

Table 3 shows the quantities of finds collected from the monitoring and excavation. Finds were retrieved from forty-six contexts; two unstratified collections, two layers, two postholes, twenty-four ditch fills, seven pit fills, eight grave fills and one cremation. Relevant finds retrieved as part of the sampling strategy have also been included within the finds quantities table. A full contextual breakdown of the bulk finds can be seen in Appendix 2. Also present are thirty-three small finds (the complete ceramic vessels have been incorporated within the pottery report), human skeletal remains and cremated bone which have all been recorded separately.

| Find type        | No   | Wgt/g |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Pottery          | 1005 | 13759 |
| CBM              | 20   | 1753  |
| Fired clay       | 46   | 142   |
| Worked flint     | 84   | 1502  |
| Burnt flint      | 127  | 292   |
| Lava quern stone | 53   | 44    |
| Iron nails       | 144  | 854   |
| Animal bone      | 884  | 10187 |
| Shell            | 3    | 13    |
| Total            | 2366 | 28546 |

Table 3. Finds quantities

### 5.3.2 Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of 1005 sherds weighing 13759g, with a total EVE of 11.56 was recorded from the monitoring and excavation. Some of the pottery recorded via the sampling strategy has not been included at this stage and this lesser amount is reflected in the pottery totals within the report below. The assemblage is predominantly dated to the LIA/Roman period with a small quantity of prehistoric pottery also identified. No post-Roman pottery is present within the assemblage. An overview of the pottery is presented below and a complete contextual breakdown of the pottery assemblage can be seen in Appendix 3.



## Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk (SCCAS) fabric series and form types have been recorded using the Suffolk form types series (unpub.) which is supplemented by Going's Chelmsford catalogue (1987) and other publications where necessary. All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE. A full breakdown of fabric quantities can be seen in Tables 4 and 5.

## Prehistoric

Fourteen contexts contained residual sherds of pottery dating from the earlier to middle/late Iron Age. These include four grave fills (0231, 0232, 0274 and 0300), eight ditch fills (0104, 0202, 0224, 0228, 0244, 0262, 0277 and 0299) one pit (0204) and the unstratified context 0200. Table 4 shows a breakdown of the identified fabrics and their respective quantities.

| Fabric                               | Code  | No | %   | Wgt/g | %    | R.eve | %   |
|--------------------------------------|-------|----|-----|-------|------|-------|-----|
| Hand made flint tempered ware        | HMF   | 3  | 8   | 7     | 1.5  | -     | -   |
| Hand made grog tempered ware         | HMG   | 2  | 6   | 12    | 2.5  | -     | -   |
| Hand made grog/organic tempered ware | HMG/O | 2  | 6   | 33    | 7    | -     | -   |
| Hand made grog/sand tempered ware    | HMG/S | 2  | 6   | 36    | 7.5  | -     | -   |
| Hand made sand tempered ware         | HMS   | 14 | 40  | 247   | 52   | 0.09  | 41  |
| Hand made sand/organic tempered ware | HMSO  | 12 | 34  | 140   | 29.5 | 0.13  | 59  |
| Totals                               |       | 35 | 100 | 475   | 100  | 0.22  | 100 |

Table 4. Prehistoric pottery quantities

The majority of contexts in which the Iron Age pottery occurred contained less than four sherds, the only exception being ditch fill 0224 which held seven. All of these contexts also contained pottery dating to the Late Iron Age/Roman period. The condition of the prehistoric pottery is variable ranging from very to slightly abraded. Only three jar rim fragments were recorded, one with a flat and everted rim (ditch fill 0224) and two in Thompson's C8 style (1982), one of which has decorated incised lines and the other stabbing at the neck.

## Late Iron Age/Roman

The Roman pottery assemblage has been recovered from a series of ditch fills (twenty-three), pit (six), postholes (two), grave, cremation (one), layers (two) and unstratified

contexts (two). A full quantified catalogue of the assemblage as a whole can be seen in Table 5.

| Fabric                               | Code | No  | %    | Wgt/g | %    | R.eve | %    |
|--------------------------------------|------|-----|------|-------|------|-------|------|
| Continental finewares                |      |     |      |       |      |       |      |
| La Graufesenque samian ware          | SASG | 10  | 1.5  | 337   | 3    | 1.07  | 10   |
| Lezoux (category 2) samian ware      | SACG | 3   | 0.5  | 865   | 8    | 2.00  | 18   |
| Gallo-Belgic terra rubra             | TR   | 1   | Pres | 1     | Pres | -     | -    |
| Gallo-Belgic terra nigra             | TN   | 1   | Pres | 6     | Pres | -     | -    |
| North Gaulish fine white ware        | ?WF  | 1   | Pres | 3     | Pres | -     | -    |
| Romano-British fineware              |      |     |      |       |      |       |      |
| Romano-British mica dusted ware      | MIC  | 3   | 0.5  | 102   | 1    | -     | -    |
| Regional coarsewares                 |      |     |      |       |      |       |      |
| Colchester white/buff ware           | COLB | 59  | 8    | 981   | 9    | 1.07  | 10   |
| Un sourced coarsewares               |      |     |      |       |      |       |      |
| Black surfaced/Romanising wares      | BSW  | 142 | 19   | 1936  | 18   | 1.61  | 15   |
| Miscellaneous buff wares             | BUF  | 6   | 1    | 50    | 0.5  | -     | -    |
| Grey micaceous wares (grey surface)  | GMG  | 97  | 13   | 946   | 9    | 1.17  | 10.5 |
| Grey micaceous wares (black surface) | GMB  | 10  | 1.5  | 99    | 1    | 0.15  | 1.5  |
| Grey micaceous wares (buff-oxidised) | GMO  | 3   | 0.5  | 12    | Pres | -     | -    |
| Grog tempered wares (Belgic)         | GROG | 350 | 47   | 4983  | 47   | 3.34  | 30.5 |
| Miscellaneous sandy grey wares       | GX   | 26  | 3.5  | 140   | 1.5  | 0.33  | 3    |
| Miscellaneous red coarsewares        | RX   | 23  | 3    | 99    | 1    | 0.13  | 1    |
| Unspecified shell tempered ware      | SH   | 5   | 1    | 60    | 0.5  | 0.05  | 0.5  |
| Storage jar fabrics*                 | STOR | 56  | -    | 2043  | -    | 0.42  | -    |
| Miscellaneous white slipped ware     | WSX  | 1   | Pres | 2     | Pres | -     | -    |
| Miscellaneous white ware             | WX   | 1   | Pres | 5     | Pres | -     | -    |
| Totals                               |      | 742 | 99.5 | 10627 | 99.5 | 10.92 | 100  |

Table 5. Roman fabric quantities (\*not included in quantification due to heavier weight)

## Funerary pottery

Of particular interest are the pottery assemblages associated with cremation 0254 and graves 0213, 0235 and 0283. This part of the report sets out a brief overview of these features and the pottery recorded within their associated contexts (a full detailed catalogue of these assemblages can be seen in Appendix 3). Including the whole or partial vessels that were recorded, the pottery assemblage from these contexts amounts to 397 sherds with a weight of 7351g and a rim EVE of 7.96.

### ***Cremation 0254***

The cremation set is composed of four vessels (0252) which were each given a small find number. The group includes a jar containing the cremated human bone (SF1043), a flagon (SF1044), beaker (SF1045) and a samian dish (SF1046). As a whole the set is dated from around AD 69 to the mid-late 2nd century/3rd century. The vessels are partly broken to varying degrees, with further damage done post-depositionally, but the sherds themselves display little abrasion. Although the cremation set consists of 122

sherds with a weight of 1726g, these mostly belong to the jar and thereafter the flagon. Both of the bases of these vessels are intact but their upper halves are smashed with a large percentage missing. For instance only fourteen percent of the jar rim survives and none of the flagon rim. Most of this damage was presumably done post-depositionally, and some partly during the machining of the site. The beaker is also incomplete although a whole profile survives, whereas the samian dish is almost complete except for the two missing strap handles, one of which was found within the cinerary urn. Traces of a non-magnetic possible metal attachment (not a repair), was present on the flagon, similar to that seen on jar SF 1042 from grave 0213.

### **Grave 0213**

This grave cut is situated to the west of the site and is made up of two fills (0214 and 0274). A single whole narrow-necked jar (SF1042) was recovered in 0214, a short distance from the left hand shoulder of the skeleton, possibly located outside of the coffin. The jar which is dated to around the late 1st century has a chipped rim, although the two holes near the neck are due to damage done during the pot's excavation. A non-magnetic deposit of possible metallic material was present on the outside of the jar. It was not part of a repair, but may have been used to attach something. 153 sherds of pottery (1537g) with a rim EVE of 1.09 were also present within the two fills, most of which show only slight abrasion. The remaining pottery in fill 0214 is dated from the mid 1st to early 2nd century. The lower fill, 0274, contains 2nd century pottery with a significant amount of residual material from the Late Iron Age/mid-late 1st century.

### **Grave 0235**

Grave 0235 contained three contexts (0231, 0232 and 0300). The grave was disturbed at the top, but three whole and contemporary vessels were present in fill 0300. These consist of two samian dishes and a flagon dated from AD 145-165/175. This date range was derived from the presence of two stamps on the samian dishes, Laxtucissa (AD145-175) and Advocisus (AD 160-190). Another 111 sherds of pottery with a weight of 2254g and a rim EVE of 1.91 were recorded across all three contexts. The pottery in 0231 (39 sherds @ 814g) exhibits variable abrasion and is of a mixed date. Two groups appear to be present, the first dated from the Late Iron Age to around the late 1st century and the second from the early to late 2nd century.

Fill 0232 (44 sherds @ 1111g) is dated from the mid to later 1st century. The majority of the sherds in this fill only display slight abrasion.

The bottom fill of the grave contained a further twenty-eight sherds (329g) which are also dated from the mid to later 1st century. Only the residual Iron Age sherds within this fill show significant abrasion, whilst the Roman sherds are only slightly abraded.

Grave 0283 was located to the east of the site and contained a single fill (0282). No whole or partial ceramic vessels were noted within the context and only seven sherds were recorded in the fill as a whole (64g). These sherds are small and variably abraded and are dated from the mid to late 1st century.

### **Non-funerary contexts**

A total of 345 sherds with a weight of 3276g and a rim e.v.e. of 2.96 was recorded from the fills excluding the grave and cremation contexts. Although a number of features were disturbed, the pottery clearly shows that the main phase of activity occurred between the late 1st century BC and the late 1st century AD. The larger part of this assemblage exhibits only slight abrasion. Table 6 shows the recorded date ranges of pottery recovered from ditch (twenty-three), pit (six) and posthole (two) contexts.

| Date range            | Total |
|-----------------------|-------|
| LIA                   | 1     |
| LIA – c. AD60/70      | 15    |
| Mid – late 1st C      | 12    |
| Mid 1st – early 2nd C | 1     |
| Roman                 | 3     |
| Total                 | 32    |

Table 6. Frequency of date range of pot from non-funerary contexts

The fabric types and quantities are typical of the Late Iron Age and later 1st century. The fineware contribution is very low, consisting of a small quantity of La Graufesenque samian ware (SASG) and two instances of Gallo-Belgic ware (TR/TN).

Un sourced coarsewares completely dominate this assemblage and in particular the Grog-tempered wares (GROG) and the Romanising Black surfaced wares (BSW). These two fabrics account for almost eighty percent of the entire assemblage. The presence of BSW (or other Roman fabrics) alongside GROG denotes a post-conquest

date for contexts. Those contexts dated from the Late Iron Age to *c.* AD60/70 contain only sherds of grog-tempered pottery. This fabric straddles the conquest period and unfortunately the low number of form types and their indistinctive nature means that these cannot be placed either side of the conquest period. Only one context is dated solely to the Late Iron Age, ditch fill 0244.

When considering the presence of form types within these contexts it is interesting to note that of the thirty-one contexts, twelve contained only body sherds, a further twelve contained only a single long-lived jar form (alongside body sherds) and another three contained two jar types. The largest occurrence of form was noted in pit fill 0278 (four) two jars, a flagon and a lid. Apart from these latter two forms, the only other class of vessel present within this assemblage is one bowl and four beakers.

Ditch fill 0206 contained a grog-tempered (GROG) combed storage jar body sherd (SF0206). The sherd (86g) had been partly cut down to form the start of a circular shape for a spindle whorl, and the centre had unsuccessful piercings on both sides, before being presumably abandoned.

## **Conclusion**

The constant occurrence and condition of residual Iron Age pottery throughout all different types of feature clearly shows that this period represents the first phase of activity on the site, albeit fairly low key in comparison with its subsequent usage.

Activity dating solely to the Late Iron Age (*c.* 20/15BC to AD44) is not clearly identifiable through the pottery assemblage alone. A number of contexts are possibly dated to this period and the presence of such a high number of grog-tempered sherds seems to indicate that it is highly likely that the site was in use during this period.

The most intense phase of activity on the site is from the mid to later 1st century. This can be seen from the presence of Romanised and Roman pottery fabrics which are spread over a variety of features (ditches, pits, postholes as well as the unstratified assemblage) including the cremation and possibly one of the burials. From the early 2nd century this activity scales down considerably. Only grave 0235 is clearly dated from the mid to later 2nd century, thereafter other ceramic evidence for this period can

be found in some of the mixed grave fills as well as in the unstratified assemblage. There is no Roman pottery present dated to either the third or fourth century.

### 5.3.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

#### **Introduction**

Ceramic building materials (CBM) were recorded in thirteen contexts, ditch fills 0104, 0238, 0244, 0247, 0249, 0277, grave fills 0231, 0232, 0274, pit fills 0222, 0278, posthole 0106 and the unstratified context 0200. With the exception of three pieces the remainder of the assemblage (seventeen fragments) are dated to the Roman period and come from a variety of later Iron Age/early Roman-mid Roman contexts. The overall condition of the group may be described as being made up of small and abraded fragments. The assemblage consists of pieces of roof tile, brick as well as unidentifiable pieces. None of the contexts contained more than three fragments.

#### **Methodology**

All of the CBM has been examined at x20 vision and split into fabric groups and these have been assigned fabric codes which are currently used by SCCAS. The CBM has also been catalogued by number, weight and where possible, dimensional information has also been recorded. A full contextual breakdown of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 4.

#### **Roman**

The Roman CBM group consists of eight tile, one roof tile, four brick and four unidentifiable fragments. These were recorded in eleven of the contexts with CBM; the exceptions being pit fill 0222 and the unstratified context 0200.

The fragmentary nature of the tile pieces means it is not possible to say if the pieces are either structural or roofing fragments. The few depth ranges that could be recorded, suggests that they are a mixture of the two groups. Only one roof tile fragment could be positively identified, and this is a shattered piece of *imbrex* in ditch fill 0249. Two brick depths were measurable (32 and 35mm), which is at the lower end of the depth range for Roman brick (Fawcett unpub).

In general the Roman CBM fragments are fully oxidised and occur in a medium sandy fabric with either clay pellets (mscp) or red iron ore (msfe); both of the fabrics also frequently contain sparse large flint.

There is no clear pattern in the distribution of the Roman CBM, and as already mentioned, there are few fragments per context. The CBM, in stark contrast to the pottery which always occurs alongside it, is generally in a poor state of preservation indicating that it has gone through several cycles of deposition. Although the CBM may have originated from some form of structure in the area, its presence at this location is probably as a result of reuse or refuse deposition.

A similar sized assemblage of Roman CBM was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project (Fawcett 2011). The fragments from this phase were also small and abraded and in a corresponding range of fabrics.

### **Post-medieval**

The unstratified context 0200 contained a single fragment of post-medieval peg tile. The fragment is oxidised and contains ferrous inclusions (msfe). Context 0200 contained a further piece of very abraded and unidentifiable post-medieval CBM, as did pit fill 0222.

#### **5.3.4 Fired clay**

A small assemblage of fired clay was recorded in eleven contexts, pit fills 0204, 0222, 0278, ditch fills 0206, 0241, 0287 and grave fills 0214, 0231, 0232, 0274 and 0300. A full contextual breakdown of the fired clay can be seen in Appendix 5. The fired clay is predominantly in a poor state of preservation, being fragmented and considerably abraded.

Several of the pieces exhibit small areas of an irregular/flat surface which are mostly buff coloured. Only one small fragment in pit fill 0278 displayed a partial rod mark; no other marks or impressions are present on any of the other pieces.

The majority of the fired clay is oxidised with a small number of fragments being buff coloured. All of the pieces are in a medium sandy fabric (ms) which mostly contain ill sorted calcite (msc), chalk (msch) or clay pellets (mscp).

Although the condition of the fired clay is poor, the presence of irregular/flat surfaces on some of the pieces and the general lack of wattle impressions suggests that many fragments may be derived from possible ovens or hearths. It is also noted that several fragments of daub (mentioned in section 5.3.8) may also be from the vent of a kiln or other structure associated with metal-working.

The assemblage is distributed across the site (and in every instance it is accompanied by Roman pottery); however it is most frequent as residual material within the fills of graves 0213 and 0302.

A single fragment of fired clay represents a possible loom weight fragment (SF1054). This was recorded in late 2nd century grave fill 0300 (42g). It has an oxidised fabric and is medium sandy with common chalk (msch). It displays three buff flat/irregular outer surfaces which form a roughly lozenge/triangular end. On one of these the possible remains of a central hole can be seen. Like the residual pottery from this context it probably dates to the early Roman period.

The fired clay assemblage is directly comparable, in all aspects to the small number of pieces recovered at the evaluation stage of the project (Fawcett 2011).

### 5.3.5 Worked flint

Sarah Bates

#### **Methodology**

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an Access database table. The material was classified by category and type (see database tables) with numbers of flints and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary. Non-struck flint was included in a separate column (non-struck) in the database but has mostly been discarded.



## The assemblage

A total of eighty-four struck or shattered flints, a tiny fragment of burnt flint and a probable building fragment were recovered from the site. The flint is summarised in Table 7 and listed by context in Appendix 6. The flint is predominantly quite dark grey in colour with occasional lighter or mottled pieces. Cortex, where present, is mostly cream or slightly orangey cream coloured and is often quite coarse. Some surfaces have become patinated prior to the use of the flint (usually lightly but a few pieces have a glossy white surface) and the overall impression given by the cortical and patinated surfaces is that broken gravel nodules were used as raw material. The assemblage exhibits little sign of post-depositional patination.

| Type                  | Number |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Single platform flake | 3      |
| Core fragment         | 1      |
| Tested piece          | 3      |
| Struck fragment       | 3      |
| Shatter               | 6      |
| Flake                 | 37     |
| Blade                 | 1      |
| Spall                 | 9      |
| Chip                  | 4      |
| End scraper           | 1      |
| Piercer               | 1      |
| Retouched flake       | 2      |
| Retouched fragment    | 1      |
| Utilised flake        | 10     |
| Utilised blade        | 1      |
| Utilised fragment     | 1      |
| Total                 | 84     |
|                       |        |
| Burnt fragment        | 1      |
| Building fragment     | 1      |

Table 7. Summary of the flint by type

## The assemblage

Three single platform flakes cores are present. The example in pit fill 0222 is a very small, chunky and abraded piece. The others in ditch fill 0227 and grave fill 0232, are thermal or patinated cortical fragments which have been struck, a few times only, from one side. There is also a small fragment which is probably from a core in ditch fill 0251, two tested angular fragments in grave fill 0232 and another tested patinated fragment in ditch fill 0241.

Two struck fragments, possibly from cores, are also present in the unstratified context 0102 and grave fill 0274. The latter piece is burnt. Six irregular shattered fragments were found. Another piece of flint, which is heavily abraded, stained and orangey brown in colour, is probably non-struck.

Thirty-seven unmodified flakes are present. These are predominantly hard hammer struck irregular pieces. The flakes are generally quite small to medium-sized with a few slightly larger pieces. However overall, they are notably 'larger' than some in other later prehistoric assemblages examined by the author, and suggest that it was not difficult to find moderately-sized fragments of flint suitable for use. Seventy-eight percent of the flakes are complete and seventy percent are cortical (although only three flakes, or eight percent, are entirely cortical primary flakes). Four flakes have cortex on their platform although none have abraded platforms indicative of core preparation. Only one flake is patinated post-deposition. One small thick flake has abraded pebble type cortex. A small number of spalls and chips were also recovered; some of them from soil samples. Most of the debitage is sharp or quite sharp.

Only two pieces have been classified as formal tool types; a small longish ovate flake, in grave fill 0274, has its distal end neatly retouched as a scraper. A very small thick fragment from a flake, recorded on the unstratified context 0102, has two sides abruptly retouched to a small protruding but quite stubby point.

There are totals of three and twelve retouched and utilised pieces respectively. A small neat ovate flake has slight retouch of its distal end in ditch fill 0241 and an irregular flake, in grave fill 0232, which may be of thermal origin, is broken but has part of a retouched edge surviving. There is also a small thick fragment with cortical and patinated surfaces and possible crude retouch in the topsoil layer 0100. Utilised pieces include a small narrow pointed blade with slight edge utilisation in pit fill 0278; it is also the only piece in the assemblage to exhibit an abraded platform edge. A medial fragment (grave fill 0274), from another possible blade, also has at least one utilised edge. A blade-like flake is utilised in grave fill 0300 and there are a few quite small neat utilised flakes, for instance in grave fill 0232 and ditch fill 0241. There are also some more irregular edge-utilised flakes and fragments which are clearly hard hammer struck. They include pieces with broad or wide platforms in the unstratified context 0200, grave

fill 0300 and pit fill 0204. A thermal fragment with edge damage that may be use-related was noted in posthole fill 0243.

An unstratified (0102) battered fragment with mortar adhering to its surface is probably a building fragment.

## Distribution

Most of the flint was recovered from the fills of excavated features (numbers of flints from features based on group and feature numbers provided at assessment). A summary of this data can be seen in Table 8.

| Feature Type | Number |
|--------------|--------|
| Grave        | 34     |
| Ditch        | 27     |
| Pit          | 15     |
| Posthole     | 1      |
| Topsoil      | 1      |
| Unstratified | 8      |

Table 8. Flint by feature type

Almost half of the flint was from the fills of two Roman graves, 0302 and 0213. Flint was also found along with Roman pottery in four pits, seven ditches and a posthole. A small number of flints were from unstratified contexts (including one piece from the topsoil).

## Discussion

A single blade has an abraded platform and this is likely to be of an earlier Neolithic (or Mesolithic) date; a few other small quite neat pieces might also be of a similar date. A neatly retouched end scraper is probably of later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date. Most of the flint, however, is hard hammer struck debitage which is generally quite irregular in nature. Much of this is likely to be of a later prehistoric date. The irregular minimally utilised 'cores', hard hammer struck debitage, use of thermally fractured and/or patinated flint and (apart from the scraper) the presence of miscellaneous retouched and utilised pieces all indicate the expedient use of flint generally associated with the later Bronze Age and Iron Age (Butler 2005, 189, Humphrey 2007).

Almost all of the flint was found in features dated by ceramic evidence (at assessment) to the Roman period with four of the ditches and one grave also containing possible later Iron Age artefacts in their fills. The flint is residual in the Roman features but was recovered in fairly significant numbers from the site. Its similar nature and sharp unpatinated condition suggest that much of the flint probably dates to the same later prehistoric period, which is possibly represented by other finds from the site, or to a period of activity not suggested by other evidence. It might also be the case that later prehistoric features or concentrations of material were disturbed by the digging of features during the Roman period.

### 5.3.6 Burnt flint/stone

Virtually the entire collection of burnt flint/stone was retrieved via the environmental bulk samples. The flint was recovered from three ditch fills (0202, 0241 and 0262), four pit fills (0204, 0222, 0278 and 0280), five grave fills (0214, 0231, 0232, 0282 and 0300) and one posthole (0243).

Overall the individual flint pieces are small and predominantly coloured from white to grey. This colour range is often associated with the 'pot boiling' process which has been linked to the preparation and processing of food. Smaller amounts of the burnt flint are coloured red to orange indicating that they may have been connected with a fire event, either natural or man-made. There is no correlation in colour or size between the different types of fills in which the flint occurs. In every instance the burnt flint is accompanied by LIA/Roman pottery, although with the exception of pit fill 0280 and grave fill 0282, prehistoric worked flint is also present.

None of the burnt flint is allied to fills relating to the Roman cremation, therefore its direct or indirect use in this process can be ruled out. Its distribution across the site suggests that it represents residual activity (prehistoric or Roman) on or around the vicinity of the excavated area. A small quantity of burnt flint was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project.

### 5.3.7 Lava quernstone

All of the lava quernstone fragments were recovered from ditch fill 0249, which also contained a small quantity of Roman pottery. The fragments are very small and in most cases considerably worn. Occasional surface areas survive, but these are too minute for analysis. Equally due to fragmentation, no depth measurements could be undertaken. The pieces are probably Rhenish, a type of stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period, and then from the middle Saxon through to the post-medieval periods.

### 5.3.8 The small finds

Nina Crummy

#### **Summary**

The objects in this small assemblage range in date from Late Iron Age to modern, with the majority belonging to the Late Iron Age and early Roman periods. They derive from burials, pits and ditch fills.

#### **Condition**

The finds are packed to a good standard of storage in inert polythene bags. They are in a range of materials and vary in condition. Copper alloy and lead items are only lightly corroded. The ironwork is more heavily corroded and some nails have mineralised wood attached. The fired clay is in a stable condition.

#### **The assemblage**

##### ***Introduction***

The objects are briefly catalogued in Appendix 7. They break down by material as shown in Table 9, with coins shown separately. Of the 159 small finds one is dated to the Late Iron Age, one to the medieval, two to the post-medieval period, and the remainder are Roman.

| Find type    | Number |
|--------------|--------|
| Coins        | 2      |
| Copper alloy | 13     |
| Lead         | 1      |
| Iron         | 139    |
| Fired clay   | 4      |
| Total        | 159    |

Table 9. Small finds by material

In the seventh column of Appendix 7 each object is allocated to a functional category, using those defined in Crummy (1983). Categories represented in this assemblage are: 1, dress accessories; 2, toilet instruments; 6, weighing equipment; 10, tools; 11, structural fittings; 15, metal-working; 18, miscellaneous. The functional spread is broad, but is skewed by the presence of burials. If the grave deposits and nails associated with burials are excluded, and the medieval and later objects, then the Late Iron Age and early Roman assemblage points to a rural and working environment, with the principal activities being stock rearing and metal-working. The small finds are discussed by period.

### ***Iron Age***

A copper alloy unit of Cunobelin was recovered from the fill of ditch 0237 (SF 1032). It dates to early in his reign, probably c. AD 10-20. The obverse design is of two intertwined bull-headed serpents and the reverse shows a (winged) horse. There is probably a legend (CVNO) beneath the horse but it is at present covered by corrosion. It is very similar to a silver unit of Cunobelin from Camulodunum, now in the British Museum, and to a copper-alloy antiquarian find (Hobbs 1996, no. 1856; Van Arsdell 1989, 1947-1; Hawkes and Hull 1947, 136, no. 14; Evans 1864, xxii, 14).

### ***Late Iron Age/Roman***

#### **Metalworking**

A number of small fragments of refrozen copper alloy from the fill of pit 0221 and ditches 0223, 0260 and 0298, all in the south-east area of the site, derive from either metal-working activity or pyre debris dating to the Late Iron Age or early Roman period. They are more likely to be metal-working debris, as two of the same ditches also produced fragments of fired clay crucibles (SFs 1056, 1058) and another crucible

fragment also came from the site (SF 1057). The crucible fragments may be of the open form found at Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947, fig. 65).

One metal fragment from ditch 0298 (SF 1038) *may* be from the lower end of a partially melted brooch, perhaps providing evidence for the recycling of metal, but it is very misshapen and the similarity may be the result of chance.

A small bun-shaped lead weight was recovered from pit 0281. It lies on the edge of the area that produced metal-working debris and may relate to the same activity.

A possible iron smith's punch fragment from Grave 0213 may be residual and associated with the metal-working defined above, although it may be an unusually stout nail shank.

A number of daub fragments from ditch 0299 (SF 1048) may come from a kiln or from a similar structure associated with metal-working. They may derive from a vent of some kind, as they are only lightly fired and have no metal residue on the inner surface. The small size of all these metal and clay fragments suggests that they are all residual in their contexts and their point of origin may be several metres away.

#### **Dress accessories**

A possible copper alloy stud head fragment came from Cremation 0254 (SF 1060), and a complete copper alloy hairpin of Cool's Group 3 subtype A (1990, 154) came from Grave 0213 (SF 1047). The delicately moulded head of the pin is tiny and does not project beyond the diameter of the shaft. The pin was found by the north edge of the grave cut. The type dates to the early Roman period and similarities between SF 1047 and others from eastern Britain suggest that it may have been made in this region (cf. Crummy 2004, 30). Metal hairpins in the second half of the 1st century were used by women of some status who had access to trade goods and were accustomed to dressing their hair in a (Gallo-)Roman style.

#### **Toilet instruments**

The unstratified copper alloy items include a Roman mirror fragment (SF 1031).

## **Tools**

An iron leather-workers awl from the fill of ditch 0260 (context 0262) may be Late Iron Age or early Roman in date. The awl, as well as being evidence for leather-working in the vicinity of the site, also attests to pastoral farming, the skinning of butchered beasts, and the curing or tanning of hides.

An unusual iron clamp or set of tweezers with large flared blades was recovered from the fill of ditch 0223 (SF 1041). Instead of narrowing to a fine edge, the grips are the same thickness at the ends as on the blades, suggesting that the object was most likely to have been used as a clamp. At 120 mm it is slightly longer than the idiosyncratic copper alloy tweezers with wide claw-like grips and distinctive La Tène style lipped spring loop found in a brooch at Kettleburn, Caithness, and some 35 mm longer than the asymmetric copper alloy tweezers with wide blades made by the early 1st-century AD continental bronzesmith Agathangelus (Coleman and Hunter 2002, 93-4; Gostenčnik 2002; Eckardt and Crummy 2008, 155, 158, 160). A third possibility is suggested by slight irregularities on the blunt ends of the grips that hint that they may once have been joined together, providing an alternative identification as an unusual form of link or suspension loop.

An unstratified iron goad prick (SF 1059) is certainly post-conquest. It would have been mounted on the end of a wooden rod, and would have been used to move animals from place to place and its presence reinforces the evidence for pastoral farming.

## **Structural fittings**

All but three or four of the iron objects are nails, of which seventy-five per cent are from burials. A few nails or nail fragments were found in Late Iron Age or early Roman features: pits 0221, 0281, as well ditches 0223, 0260 and 0263. Many of these nails are complete, or nearly so, and where they are from ditches they probably come from fences, gates or other wooden structures used for stock control. Most of the remaining nails were from burials. Sixteen came from the backfill of cremation 0254 and these probably derive from wood used on the pyre. The twenty-nine/thirty nails from Grave 0302 are conventionally located, with most coming from the west side of the grave pit with two located on the east side. Fifty-two nails came from Grave 0213, where the pattern of distribution is unusually concentrated in two lines towards the centre of the



burial and in one line along the west (foot) end. It may be that the centre of the coffin lid collapsed, dragging the nailed sides inwards and down into a void above the human remains, but this does not explain why, apart from a possible few at the head and foot ends, there are no nails from the junction of the side and base boards of the coffin left along the sides of the grave. The nails in this burial may instead have derived from some other wooden feature placed over the body. As well as the possible punch fragment, Grave 0213 also contained a nail with its shank rolled up into a tight coil. The reason for doing this is obscure but this may be revealed by determining its precise position within the grave.

### ***Post-Roman***

A late medieval 13th-14th century buckle fragment (SF 1030) is an unstratified find. An unstratified Rose farthing token of Charles I, c. AD1635/6-1644 (SF 1020) was also identified (**check these materials in appendix**). **What is the other post-med SF?**

## 5.3.9 Human bone

Sue Anderson

### **Skeletal remains**

#### **Introduction**

Three graves of probable Roman date were excavated (0213, 0283 and 0302). The skeletons were scanned and an assessment of their condition, demographic profile and potential for further analysis is presented below.

#### **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).

### **Factual data**

The minimum number of individuals from the three graves was four, as there were a few disarticulated bones of a second individual from grave 0302.

The skeletons were in fair to good condition, but all were incomplete. Two of the adult individuals had incomplete dental remains.

Table 10 shows the age and sex determinations for the four individuals.

| <b>Grave</b> | <b>Sk. No.</b> | <b>Age</b>        | <b>Sex</b> |
|--------------|----------------|-------------------|------------|
| 0213         | 0258           | Middle-aged       | Male       |
| 0283         | 0303           | Middle-aged+      | Female     |
| 0302         | 0301a          | Young/middle-aged | Female     |
| 0302         | 0301b          | c.4               | -          |

Table 10. Age and sex of skeletons

Bones were measured where preservation allowed, and it was possible to calculate an estimated living stature for the adult male and one of the adult females (0301a). The adult male was of average height for the period (5' 7½") and the female was slightly above average (5' 5").

Pathological conditions, mainly relating to degenerative changes, were noted in all three adults.

### **Cremated remains**

A single cremation burial (0252) was submitted for assessment. It was recovered from a Roman pot which was associated with accessory vessels. The contents of the pot had been sampled and wet-sieved to recover the cremated bone and any other finds (Sample <20>). The total weight of the cremated bone is 1024g, but this figure includes some pea grit and other material which will be removed at analysis.

Initial assessment by rapid scanning of the >2mm fraction indicates that there are a number of large identifiable fragments present. The cremated bone is that of an adult

individual, but sex has not yet been determined. This may be possible with a more detailed study at analysis. No pathological lesions were noted during the scan, but a number of teeth are present.

### 5.3.10 Faunal remains

Julie Curl

#### **Introduction**

A total of 10,126g of faunal remains was recovered from excavations at Long Melford Primary School. The most frequently recorded remains were those of equids, with the assemblage also producing elements of the main food mammals, small quantities of bird and a single beaver bone.

#### **Methodology**

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, horn working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable bone following Von Den Driesch (1976). All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report (see Appendix 8) and a full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

#### **The assemblage (provenance and preservation)**

The animal bone assemblage amounts to 10126g and consists of 1006 fragments. The material examined for this assemblage largely consisted of hand-collected material which represented 97% of the assemblage by weight, with an additional 312g (3%) produced from sieved samples.

Over 45% of the assemblage (by weight) was produced from pit fills, with 29% recovered from ditch deposits and nearly 25% from grave fills, less than 1% was

recovered from a posthole and a cremation. Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by feature type, spot date and weight can be seen in Table 11 and by fragment count in Table 12. The bulk of the faunal remains are associated with finds dated from the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

| Feature Type          | Spotdate and weight |               |              |             |              | Feature Total |
|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
|                       | ?Late Iron-Age      | Late Iron-Age | ?Early Roman | Early Roman | Undated      |               |
| Cremation             |                     | 4g            |              |             |              | <b>4g</b>     |
| Ditch                 |                     | 2699g         | 185g         | 94g         |              | <b>2978g</b>  |
| Grave                 | 461g                | 665g          | 118g         | 82g         | 1164g        | <b>2490g</b>  |
| Pit                   |                     | 4309g         |              | 300g        | 43g          | <b>4652g</b>  |
| Posthole              |                     |               |              | 2g          |              | <b>2g</b>     |
| <b>Spotdate Total</b> | <b>461g</b>         | <b>7677g</b>  | <b>303g</b>  | <b>478g</b> | <b>1207g</b> | <b>10126g</b> |

Table 11. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spotdate and weight

| Feature Type          | Spotdate and fragment count |               |              |             |            | Feature Total |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------|
|                       | ?Late Iron-Age              | Late Iron-Age | ?Early Roman | Early Roman | Undated    |               |
| Cremation             |                             | 1             |              |             |            | <b>1</b>      |
| Ditch                 |                             | 310           | 41           | 38          |            | <b>389</b>    |
| Grave                 | 28                          | 48            | 32           | 57          | 172        | <b>337</b>    |
| Pit                   |                             | 245           |              | 26          | 6          | <b>277</b>    |
| Posthole              |                             |               |              | 2           |            | <b>2</b>      |
| <b>Spotdate Total</b> | <b>28</b>                   | <b>604</b>    | <b>73</b>    | <b>123</b>  | <b>178</b> | <b>1006</b>   |

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, spotdate and fragment count

Generally, the assemblage is in reasonable to good condition. Some fragments show slightly more wear and might suggest residual remains or exposure and weathering prior to burial. A good deal of fragmentation had occurred as a result of butchering, although there are numerous bones that can provide metrical data (following Von den Driesch, 1976) for estimation of stature, breed and sex are present.

Small amounts of burnt bone were recorded from grave and pit fills. Canid gnawing was seen in at least five fills during the assessment, one fill produced bone that may have been gnawed by a small canid, cat or mustelid (polecat, weasel or stoat).

## General butchering

Butchering was noted throughout much of the assemblage with a variety of primary and secondary butchering evidence seen. Butchering was also seen on one less common species (a Beaver) showing utilisation of this wild species.

## Species range and modifications and other observations

At least six species were recorded during the assessment. In terms of element count, the most frequently recorded species were equids, with bones of one skeleton in one pit fill and other remains seen in ditch and grave fills. Remains of the main food mammals (bovids, porcine and ovicaprids) were seen throughout. Single bones of birds were seen in two features. A single bone from a Beaver was recovered from the pit 0281, which had been butchered, demonstrating its probable use for meat and fur.

Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and species element count (NISP) is presented in Table 13.

| Species       | Feature Type and NISP |       |       |     |          | Species Total |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|-----|----------|---------------|
|               | Cremation             | Ditch | Grave | Pit | Posthole |               |
| Bird          |                       | 1     | 1     |     |          | 2             |
| Beaver        |                       |       |       | 1   |          | 1             |
| Cattle        |                       | 32    | 28    | 6   |          | 66            |
| Equid         |                       | 12    | 19    | 179 |          | 210           |
| Mammal        |                       | 316   | 262   | 86  | 2        | 666           |
| Pig/boar      |                       | 10    | 7     | 4   |          | 21            |
| Sheep/goat    | 1                     | 18    | 20    | 1   |          | 40            |
| Feature Total | 1                     | 389   | 337   | 277 | 2        | 1006          |

Table 13. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, feature type and NISP

## Pathologies

Several pathologies were noted during the assessment, including an ossified haematomata on an equid bone, signs of strain on bovid leg bones and probable arthritis.

## Conclusions

The animal bone assemblage appears to be of mixed origin, including butchering and food waste. There are numerous bones of an equid in pit 0257 which may be from a burial or they may represent 'ritual' waste.

### 5.3.11 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Lisa Grey

#### Introduction (aims and objectives)

Seventeen samples from the excavation were presented for assessment and a summary of these can be seen in Table 14. They have been provisionally dated as early Roman with some middle-late Iron Age finds found at the site (Anna West, *pers. comm.*).

This report will assess the type and quality of preservation of organic (mainly botanical) remains and any inorganic materials in these samples. Their potential and significance for further analysis, as well as their suitability for radiocarbon dating will be assessed in Section 6.2

| Sample | Fill | Cut  | Feature Description                       |
|--------|------|------|---|
| 10     | 0202 | 0203 | ditch                                     |
| 11     | 0204 | 0205 | pit                                       |
| 14     | 0214 | 0213 | upper grave fill                          |
| 15     | 0222 | 0221 | pit                                       |
| 16     | 0241 | 0240 | ditch                                     |
| 17     | 0243 | 0242 | Posthole at base of ditch                 |
| 18     | 0231 | 0235 | Top of grave fill                         |
| 19     | 0232 | 0235 | Grave fill below <18>                     |
| 20     | 0252 | 0254 | Cremation pit                             |
| 21     | 0255 | 0257 | Pit containing partial horse skeleton     |
| 22     | 0274 | 0213 | Basal fill of grave                       |
| 24     | 0262 | 0260 | Upper fill of ditch                       |
| 25     | 0289 | 0235 | Outer fill of grave (backfilled natural?) |
| 26     | 0300 | 0302 | Basal fill of grave                       |
| 27     | 0278 | 281  | Top fill of pit                           |
| 28     | 0280 | 0281 | Basal fill of pit                         |
| 29     | 0282 | 0283 | Soil from around skeleton 0303 skull      |

Table 14. Sample descriptions

## **Sampling and processing methods**

Sampling, flotation and residue sorting was carried out by the client. Processing was carried out using a flotation tank with a 300 micron mesh sieve. Each sample was completely processed.

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

Identifications were made using modern reference material (author's own and the Northern European Seed Reference Collection at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London) and reference manuals (such as Beijerinck 1947; Cappers *et al.* 2006; Charles 1984; Fuller 2007; Hillman 1976; Jacomet 2006). Nomenclature for plants is taken from Stace (Stace 2010). Latin names are given once and the common names used thereafter. All items have been given estimated levels of abundance.

## **Results**

### ***Quality and type of preservation of the plant macrofossils***

Plant macrofossils preserved by charring were present. Evidence of bioturbation by root action and soil fauna (i.e. the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula*) were found in all samples apart from grave fills 0214, 0300 and 0282. Waterlogged preservation was not noted for any of the contexts sampled. Many uncharred, unmineralised seeds were present, dominated by those of common fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis* L.), but they are likely to be intrusive. They have been recorded in the tables but not included in this assessment. A full breakdown of the plant macrofossils by context can be seen in Appendices 9-10.

The charred plant remains were recorded. Charring occurs when plant material is heated under reducing conditions where oxygen is largely excluded (Boardman and Jones 1990, 2; Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17). These conditions can occur in a charcoal clamp, the centre of a bonfire or pit or in an oven or when a building burns down with

the roof excluding the oxygen from the fire (Reynolds, 1979, 57). Charring leaves a carbon skeleton resistant to biological and chemical decay (Campbell *et al.* 2011, 17).

### ***The charred plant remains***

Charcoal fragments of identifiable size (>4mm<sup>2</sup>) were recovered from most samples with the highest number in Sample 18 (fill 0231, cut 0235, top of grave fill). Charred twig fragments were found in low numbers in Samples 14, 15, 22, 26 and 29.

Charred cereal grains were present in all samples apart from 20, 28 and 26. Most were present in Samples 10, 11 and 25. Most of them were wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains. Samples 11, 15, 17, 21 and 29 contained grains that resembled spelt/bread wheat (*T.spelta/aestivum*). Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was found in six samples with most in sample 10. Grains well-preserved enough to be clearly hulled and straight were found in Samples 15 and 22. Only one fragment of cereal chaff was found and that was a wheat glume base in Sample 20.

Charred seeds were present in low numbers in Samples 11, 14 and 21. These were the same size as or smaller than cereal grains and were seeds of plants of disturbed or cultivated ground.

### ***Faunal material in the flots***

Shells of the subterranean snail *Ceciliodes acicula* were found in every sample apart from 14. Mammal bone fragments were common in every sample. Several samples contained calcined bone with most of these in cremation pit 0254 (Sample 20).

### ***Inorganic material***

Magnetic material was common in all samples. Most of these were flakes and lower numbers were spheroidal hammerscale. Spheroidal hammerscale is formed when droplets of hot slag are expelled during welding and primary smithing and flake hammerscale is formed by mechanical or thermal shock when iron is forged (Starley 1995). Slag, pot, fired clay, burnt flint, iron, copper and nails were present in the residues of many of the samples.



## **Biases in recovery, residuality and contamination**

Bioturbation was observed in each sample.

## **Concluding summary and key points**

Seventeen samples, taken from features provisionally dated as early Roman and middle-late Iron Age were taken from excavations at the Primary School. Identifiable charred grains, seeds and charcoal were present and thinly spread across all features but it is unlikely that they can be linked to any feature or activity.

### **5.3.12 Shell**

The Roman grave fills 0232 and 0300 both contained small and considerably abraded fragments of oyster shell.

## 6. Significance of the data and potential for analysis

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### 6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

**ORA 1:** Is there any indication beyond the artefact evidence for the presence of later prehistoric settlement on the site?

**Realisation:** There was no indication of archaeological deposits pre-dating the later Iron Age to Roman transitional phase. Further late prehistoric finds have been recovered from the excavation and are described above (5.5).

**ORA 2:** Can the date range of the later Iron Age to early Roman occupation of the site be more firmly secured and does activity carry on beyond this?

**Realisation:** The majority of the non-funerary pottery is later Iron Age and Roman, dated from the late 1st century BC to the late 1st century AD, along with the Cunobelin coin (SF 1032), whilst there is a selection of middle/late Iron Age pottery that appears to be residual and cannot be very closely dated. There is clearly evidence for later 2nd century Roman activity on the site, which is generally present within the funerary contexts.

**ORA 3:** What is the role of posthole 0013 within ditch 0005 and does this indicate a building or a palisade?

**Realisation:** Whilst further structural features have been recorded on the site, the majority of which have also been positioned within ditches, there is no clear building or other structure present within the site. The postholes may represent a series of short lengths of fencing, possibly for stock control that pre-date the funerary activity.

**ORA 4:** Is layer 0010 indicative of a built-up soil, or a slightly disturbed subsoil of natural formation?

**Realisation:** Layer 0010, originally identified within the evaluation, was poorly defined during the excavation works and was interpreted as a deposit that had only formed in a

limited area and had been subsequently quite disturbed by bioturbation and other modern activity associated with the wildlife garden that had occupied the site of the new playground. As such it was not possible to investigate it and it is interpreted from the evaluation results as a subsoil, partially mixed with a low level of occupation material.

## **6.2 General discussion of potential**

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to land use, settlement, funerary/ritual activity and artefact studies, with particular relevance to the later Iron Age/Roman transitional and early Roman period.

Moderate levels of finds indicate the presence of later prehistoric and middle/late Iron Age representing occupation of the site or surrounding area, but no features are attributed to these periods.

The later Iron Age/Roman transitional period into the early Roman period saw the site's peak of activity, as seen elsewhere in Long Melford, although here the non-funerary activity appears to have largely stopped by the late 1st/early 2nd century, with burials continuing to the late 2nd century. This is in contrast with sites such as Almacks (LMD 137/157) by the High Street, where features dating to the 3rd century were recorded. The purpose of the non-funerary contexts is not entirely clear due to the small size of the site, but given their position within the Roman town the ditches probably indicate property boundaries and a series of entrances, with the sporadic postholes within them functioning as supports for fences. The similar alignments of the ditches and the presence of a series of ditch termini in the area that respected each other tends to suggest continuity and long-standing features.

Interestingly in comparison to the relatively limited number of features, the artefactual evidence points at a varied set of local LIA-early Roman activities, although these probably occurred near to, rather than on the site. The assemblage reflects typical domestic refuse, usually in the form of pottery and animal bone, but there are also indications of pastoral farming, leather working, bronze smithing and the presence of possible ovens or hearths. The artefactual evidence for these activities is only present in limited quantities though and is often quite abraded, indicating that they were not primary deposits on the site. Of all these categories the metalworking is one of the more

significant as it suggests more complex, perhaps semi-urban activity, as might be expected in a large settlement. As well as this material the environmental samples have shown that grain remains were being redeposited in low levels within the feature fills, which were almost certainly processed off-site or prior to the features being open.

After the site's use as a domestic area, and overlapping with this, it seems to have been employed sporadically as a burial ground from the late 1st into the late 2nd century. Again the inhumations and cremation seem to respect the positions and alignments of the ditches, suggesting that these were either still open or recognised. Whilst the ditches were acknowledged at this point, the inhumations also appear to symbolically block the former routes through some of the ditch termini, possibly indicating an abandonment of the landscape, whilst the cremation was placed in an open area of the site, apparently when it was still in use.

The features of paramount interest on the site are the burials and their associated assemblages. The cremation is the earliest of the funerary deposits and whilst the nature of its pottery set is not unknown within East Anglia and beyond, they have rarely been recorded in Suffolk in recent archaeological works. The construction of the deposit obviously required some care, with the locally imported clay used to construct the lining of the burial pit, and the presence of nails possibly indicating a wooden box or chest. The selection of pottery also suggests some status, whilst one of the small broken samian strap handles appears to have been placed within the urn. This may be of interest and might parallel behaviour associated with the broken rim of the jar in grave 0213. The flagon within the cremation also has a possibly metallic residue on its side, possibly acting glue for something that has subsequently come away, but not as a repair to the vessel. A similar material was found on the side of the pot in grave 0213, but it is unclear if this has any meaning for the funerary context.

Grave 0213 was a mid 2nd century inhumation grave containing an adult male, buried within a coffin, with a single late 1st century pot (SF 1042) as well as a hairpin (SF 1047) from the second half of the 1st century. The latter is likely to be residual considering its position close to the side of the cut, at some distance outside the coffin and within a fill containing other residual artefacts. Although the pot was also outside of the alignment of the coffin nails, it was much closer to the skeleton than the hairpin and may have moved during the same episode that resulted in the displacement of the

body, notably the skull. The pot had a small possibly metallic (non-magnetic) residue on the side, as did the flagon from the cremation. The most unusual elements to this burial are the early dates of the potentially associated grave goods compared to the 2nd century pottery within the grave fills. It is also notable that SF 1042 had a chipped neck, which may show that it was an old vessel or had been deliberately broken for the burial (two holes in the neck of the jar were the result of damage sustained during excavation). The large cut into which the coffin was placed was also unusual, although the significance of this is unclear.

Another large cut was made for grave 0235/0302, which is mid-late 2nd century, suggesting a link between the burials or a funerary tradition. Further imported samian vessels were present within the grave, as was a Colchester ware flagon. Most notable though was the presence of a child's skull fragment. This may have been redeposited within the grave, potentially showing a long-standing use of the area for a burial ground. The nature of the stratigraphy in this grave was significant, as it appears that it had primarily been back filled with redeposited sand natural 0234, only to be re-excavated as cut 0302. It was in this latter episode that the skeleton and grave goods were deposited. Alternatively the redeposited sand may have slumped into the sand, but it was quite a significant body of material and contained a number of finds. Adjoining the grave cut was pit 0257, containing horse burial 0256 and this also appeared to cut the basal sand fill 0234 of grave 0235, perhaps suggesting a connection with the inhumation.

Final grave cut 0283 is undated, except that it appears to have been cut by the excavation of another possible unused grave/structural feature cut through the funerary deposit and possibly also by DG 0312, which both contained mid-late 1st century pottery. However its alignment is very similar to that of mid-late 2nd century grave 0235. The absence of any grave goods, as well as the smaller cut indicate that the occupant was in some way different to the other inhumations on the site, although it is not clear whether this may indicate different levels of wealth, status, roles in the community or physical or cultural origins of the deceased. The different burial practices may also be signs of rites changing over time. With such a small selection of evidence on the site though, the significance of this is difficult to analyse without wider comparison to the rest of the town and the region as a whole.

The site's position close to what has been formerly suggested as the edge of the Roman town is also of potential interest, and may indicate that the occupied, or more intensively managed area surrounding the settlement core was larger than previously thought. However without knowing the exact positions of the Roman roads in this area it is difficult to fully establish where the settlement core is likely to have been, or how it relates to the point where the two roads crossed.

### Potential of the stratigraphic archive

For the purposes of the assessment a relatively low level of interpretation has been applied to the stratigraphic archive in order to explain the site and determine its grouping and phasing, whilst providing a brief illustration of some of the main topics that may require further work. A further stage of analysis would allow for a fuller understanding of certain contexts and their local, regional and national significance.

In particular there is the potential for further analysis and reporting of the early Roman activity on the site, notably of the funerary deposits. These could be considered in terms of local trends, significantly adding to the current assemblage of Long Melford burials. However they could also have regional and national importance in indicating changing traditions in relation to a number of factors. The layout of the site may also be of some importance, indicating land use over time and how this relates to the core of the Roman settlement and other sites. This is a topic that it has rarely been possible to explore previously within the town due to the limited number of fully excavated sites.

It is also recommended that samples of bone from both grave 0283/skeleton 0303 and horse burial pit 0257/horse skeleton 0256 be selected for radiocarbon dating. This would allow for all the skeletons on the site to be dated relative to each other, as well as helping to explain the relationship between the horse burial and grave 0235/0302 and the possible significance of this.

### Potential of the finds archive and recommendations for further work

#### **Pottery**

The pottery assemblage has been fully recorded and initially discussed but there are several areas in which further work needs to be undertaken for the final stage of

analysis. A closer study of the pottery offers an opportunity to refine the dating of key features following on from further work on the stratigraphic analysis.

Further work should include:

1. The integration of the evaluation pottery assemblage into the current ceramic database and where necessary its inclusion into the final site report.
2. Some further minor quantification and interpretation of the pottery assemblages from non-funerary contexts.
3. A further detailed description of the pottery associated with the cremation and burials. This would include more information about the forms, fabrics and comparison, where possible, with other funerary groups from Long Melford and the region. Particular attention should be paid to other burials with grave goods in Long Melford and the local area/region. Further analysis and description of the pottery from the mixed deposits associated with the graves is also required.
4. A brief comparison of the pottery assemblage with other dated assemblages from non-funerary features from elsewhere in Long Melford. This would place the assemblage in context and say how typical/important it might be in terms of fabric, form, date and in the types of activity it may represent.
5. A combination of ten illustrations and photos are recommended for all of the funerary vessels (including the two samian stamps). A further eight may be required from other features, including two of the Iron Age rim fragments.

### **Fired clay**

The bulk finds fired clay assemblage has been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material will be necessary.

### **Worked flint**

A few flints appear to be residual indicators of activity during the Neolithic period or Bronze Age. They have no potential for further analysis. Other material which is likely to be of a later prehistoric date was also found, most of it residually in Roman contexts where it had been accidentally incorporated within the fills of graves and other features. Much of this material is similar in nature and although there is little potential for further analysis, the flint is of interest as it represents activity at the site during the later prehistoric period and might be contemporary with the other Iron Age finds.

Further work should include:

A summary report of the assemblage should be included in any publication in order to provide evidence for the later prehistoric activity that was taking place in the vicinity of the site. A selection of pieces should also be made for illustration (three or four pieces would demonstrate the nature of the flint-work from the site).

### **Burnt flint/stone**

The burnt flint/stone assemblage has been fully documented and no further work on the material will be needed.

### **Lava quern stone**

The lava quern stone fragments have all been fully recorded and no further analysis of the material will be required.

### **Small finds**

The brief overview of the small finds assemblage has shown a range of characteristics that relate to the land-use of the site which include metal-working, pastoral farming, leather-working (and associated crafts). The report will concentrate on the later Iron Age and Roman artefacts, and in particular the objects associated with the burials.

Further work should include:

1. A detailed catalogue and discussion of the stratified objects and the Roman unstratified objects in the assemblage, setting them in their local, regional and provincial contexts, should form part of any published site report.
2. The relevant finds should be explored further in the context of other material from the site and from area. In the light of refined site phasing it may be possible to establish if there was a change over time in these activities and their relationship to the use of the site for burials.
3. X-radiography should allow the original form and purpose of the tweezers/clamp to be accurately determined. Relating this object to other items of similar function should then add to a more detailed appreciation of their use in the context of the site.



4. The positioning of the hairpin from Grave 0213 is an unusual element of the funerary rite. Close parallels both to this aspect of the burial and to the form of the pin's head should allow the date of the burial to be more closely determined. The distribution of the nails within Graves 0213 and 0302 should be used to assess the method of constructing the coffins or, in the case of Grave 0213, an alternative wooden structure. As nailed wooden coffins are unusual in the early Roman period, parallels from this region or elsewhere in southern Britain may also allow the date of the burials to be determined.
5. The copper alloy unit of Cunobelin (SF 1032) should be cleaned and stabilised to facilitate detailed description and clear illustration and to ensure its long-term preservation.
6. The possible punch fragment from grave 0213 should be x-rayed to facilitate accurate identification.
7. The grips of the tweezers/clamp (SF 1042) should be x-rayed end-on to determine if they have finished or broken edges.
8. The crucible and daub fragments should be examined by a metallurgist to determine their original form and precise method of use.
9. The following items should be illustrated in any published site report, coin (SF 1032), hairpin (SF 1047), weight (SF 1034), goad prick (SF 1059), tweezers/clamp (SF 1042), awl (context 0262), crucible fragment (SF 1056) and daub fragments (SF 1048).
10. Depending upon the results of further investigation, illustrations may also be required for the following two items, punch (context 274) and rolled nail (context 274).

## **Human skeletal and cremated remains**

### ***Skeletal remains***

Although only a small group, this assemblage requires a full report to IfA minimum standards (Brickley and McKinley 2004). Its potential is to add to a growing corpus of evidence for Roman burials in Long Melford, and the group requires discussion in the context of burials from sites LMD 115 (Gardeners Garage), LMD 157 (Almacks), and LMD 160 (The Limes) which have all previously been reported on (Anderson 1997; 2005; 2006). The assemblage also needs to be placed in context with regard to other Roman human remains from the region. Such remains are rare, so every opportunity to add to the information about the population of Roman Suffolk is welcomed.

The skeletons have been initially recorded (although some teeth from grave 0283 were recovered during sample processing and still require analysis). A catalogue and report on the articulated and disarticulated remains are the main requirements. A sample of bone from skeleton 0303 will also be selected for radiocarbon dating.

### ***Cremated remains***

Full recording of the elements of the cremation and any evidence for age, sex, pathology and cremation ritual should also be recorded.

Fragments suitable for radiocarbon dating are present, should this be required.

### **Methodology for analysis**

The larger fraction of bone will be sieved into fractions of >4mm and >10mm, then sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified. All fragment groups will be weighed to the nearest tenth of a gram. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes will also be recorded. Observations will be made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments will be noted. Methods used will follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

### **Faunal remains**

Further analysis of the assemblage has the potential to provide additional information on breeds in use, the health and husbandry of the stock animals. Additional examination and recording of the butchering evidence is required. There is the potential to make further identifications of bone currently classed as 'mammal' or 'bird'. Measurements (following Von den Driesch, 1976) should be taken for estimation of breed and sex and calculation of withers heights. Pathologies should be fully recorded to aid determination of health, husbandry and uses of the stock animals. The results from the analysis can be compared to those from other sites in Long Melford and further afield.

The identification of the beaver can be confirmed with further comparisons with a greater range of comparative reference material, which may also provide an indication

of sex and range of uses for this animal. While there are several archaeological finds of beaver in East Anglia (Coles, 2006), their remains are nonetheless unusual and the exploitation of this species at this site should be further examined.

The faunal remains require full identifications, recording of metrical data, updating of the catalogue, analysis, photographs of pathologies, butchering of interest and finally a full written report.

A piece of bone from horse skeleton 0256 will be selected for radiocarbon dating.

### **Plant macrofossils and other remains**

The charred grains and seeds are well preserved enough to identify to genus and possibly species. Many of the fragments of charcoal are identifiable.

It is likely that further work on these flots will record cereals common in Roman and Late Iron Age Britain but they are thinly spread across many different feature types and along with the similar faunal and inorganic contents of the samples it is likely that general background waste was incorporated into this as backfill rather than being direct evidence of the original use of the features.

Charred plant remains were found in each sample but they were so thinly spread it is unlikely that they can be linked to any particular feature/activity type or period.

The better preserved and identifiable charred plant remains and charcoal would be potentially dateable but it is unlikely that they will give an accurate result as they could have entered the features as residual material.

No further work on the plant remains in these samples is recommended.

### **Shell**

The oyster shell fragments have been recorded and no further examination of these will be necessary.

## 7. Significance of the data

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In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered in terms of the recently updated East Anglian Archaeology research framework (Medlycott, 2011). There are several topics therein that relate to the Iron Age and Roman periods that are potentially relevant to the site:

**Romanisation:** this subject requires an understanding of the continuity of Iron Age behaviours into Roman settlement and culture. Is it possible to see and characterise the economic and social impact of the military on the region? Also is it possible to identify the early Roman military through artefact studies? In terms of this site, is there further evidence for the proposed military origins of the town?

**Ritual and religion:** synthesis of cemeteries and burial practices is required across the region.

**Responses to Roman rule and population influx:** is it possible to identify different responses to Roman rule, as well as the influx of military or new settlers, post-conquest from evidence in finds assemblages?

A further topic has also been identified which the site may provide further information on, although only to a limited degree:

**Iron Age to Roman transition:** there is an apparently variable pattern in terms of continuity and change on sites that span the Iron Age-Roman transitional period across Suffolk and the region. How does Long Melford fit into this pattern?

Further topics that the archive might address include:

1. Was the site peripheral to the main settlement and what does this indicate about the town's structure?
2. What industrial processes are represented by the finds archive, particularly in terms of metalworking?

## **8. Analysis and reporting: aims and objectives**

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### **8.1 Revised research aims**

**RRA 1:** Can further analysis of the finds assemblage help to more closely date the funerary deposits within a local and regional framework?

**RRA 2:** To what extent do the funerary deposits indicate a continuation of Iron Age traditions, or an introduction of Roman/continental behaviours?

**RRA 3:** How closely do the funerary contexts match others locally, regionally and nationally?

**RRA 4:** What do the unusual elements of the burials (the large grave cuts, possible re-cuts of the graves, possibly associated horse burial, the absence of bones from skeletons and the addition of the child's skull fragment) indicate about funerary practice?

**RRA 5:** Can the burial in grave 0213 be more closely dated through a study of the small finds?

**RRA 5:** Is there any indication of the military origins of the Roman settlement within the finds assemblage, for example is any of the samian ware pre-AD65 (Plouviez, pers. comm.)?

**RRA 6:** How does the Iron Age material on the site relate to those on other sites in Long Melford and does this suggest anything about Iron Age activity in the area and subsequently how does the Roman conquest affect the local landscape and economy?

**RRA 7:** What other evidence is there in the village for ovens/kilns and metal working?

**RRA 8:** Do the early ditch systems have any parallels within Long Melford, such as with other excavations at the south of the village?

## **8.2 Analytical report synopsis**

It is proposed that following the post-excavation analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives the results of the fieldwork should be described in greater detail in an analytical report, to be made available as a 'grey literature' report via the OASIS on-line archaeological database.

The report would include a phase- and period-based account of the site sequence, integrated with finds and environmental evidence; it would concentrate on the evidence for the LIA-early Roman occupation of the site. The Revised Research Aims stated above (8.1) would be used to place the evidence in its broader context.

The text would be accompanied by relevant maps, representative photographs, section drawings and finds illustrations.

Depending on the significance of the results of the analysis it is possible that the Curatorial Officer will require a further stage of reporting, such as a summary in the county journal (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History). It is likely that given further opportunities to carry out fieldwork in Long Melford, it would be valuable to synthesise all the known archives for the Roman settlement into an overall phase of analysis. However this would not be as part of this specific project.

## **9. Analysis and reporting: task sequence**

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The following tasks are proposed in order to complete the stratigraphic, finds and environmental analysis, leading to the production of a full analytical report. Table 15 presents a summary of costs for the next stage of analysis.

### **9.1 Stratigraphic method statement**

**Task 1:** Write descriptions of stratigraphic feature groups and phases if the fully synthesised evaluation and excavation artefact assemblage report indicates a significant change in the site sequence.

**Task 2:** Carry out research in relation to LIA-early Roman settlements and burial traditions in Long Melford, East Anglia and nationally.

### **9.2 Finds and environmental method statement**

**Task 3:** Pottery – integration of the evaluation and excavation pottery into the site database, and further interpretation of some of the non-funerary pottery. Detailed descriptions and contextualisation of the funerary material with other Long Melford and regional funerary assemblages, as well as a possible total of eighteen illustrations

**Task 4:** Worked flint – this requires a brief comparison with other relevant sites, a summary report with a selection of illustrations for publication, and potentially further consideration in the light of a new dating sequence (the latter is considered unlikely)

**Task 5:** Small finds – a detailed catalogue and discussion of the stratified objects and the Roman unstratified objects is required, as well as cleaning of the Cunobelin coin, stabilisation of selected objects, x-raying of some objects, and examinations by specialists

**Task 6:** Skeletal and cremated remains – full report to IfA minimum standards of the skeletal remains, with contextualisation with other burials from the region, as well as full recording of the cremation for pathology, age, sex and cremation ritual

**Task 7:** Faunal remains – require full identifications and recording of metrical data, production of an updated catalogue, analysis, photographs of pathologies, and records of butchery to create a full written report

**Task 8:** General – a full integration of the evaluation and excavation finds with a comparison of local and regional later Iron Age and Roman sites, with a possibly publication in the PSIAH.

**Task 9:** Integration of the specialist work, including updating databases and inserting results of x-rays into the full report

**Task 10:** Overall discussion and completion of the report

### **9.3 Graphics method statement**

**Task 11:** Production of phased plans and sections

**Task 12:** Production of illustrations (four worked flint and ten small finds, and up to eighteen of the pottery although some may be photographed)

**Task 13:** Finds photography

**Task 14:** Selection of images and preparation/manipulation for analytical report

### **Radiocarbon dating method statement**

**Task 15:** Possible selection of samples with greatest potential for analysis, dependent on results of further finds analysis

**Task 16:** Radiocarbon dating undertaken

**Task 17:** Integration of radiocarbon dating results within full report



## **Analytical report text method statement**

**Task 18:** Production of draft report

**Task 19:** Internal copy editing of report

**Task 20:** Specialist edits and corrections

## **Project management method statement**

**Task 21:** General project management

**Task 22:** External reader for editing report

**Task 23:** Subsequent corrections

**Task 24:** Proof reading and indexing

**Task 25:** Publication within the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History

**Task 26:** Archiving

| No.   | Description of task  | Staff   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>Stratigraphic method statement</b>           |  |   |
| 1   | Write feature descriptions and phasing   | Rob Brooks  |
| 2   | Carry out research in relation to LIA-early Roman settlements and burial traditions in Long Melford, East Anglia and nationally  | Rob Brooks  |
| <b>Finds and environmental method statement</b> |  |   |
| 3   | Pottery – full integration, analysis and reporting   | Andy Fawcett  |
| 4   | Worked flint – summary, comparison with other relevant sites and further consideration   | Sarah Bates   |
| 5   | Small finds – production of catalogue, discussion of certain pieces, x-rays, specialist examinations and illustrations.<br><br>Extra x-rays (punch and tweezers/clamp)<br><br>Cleaning of Cunobelin coin | Nina Crummy<br><br>Colchester Museum<br><br>Colchester Museum |
| 6   | HSR – catalogue and report, as well as sieving, sorting and recording of the cremation burial plus report  | Sue Anderson  |
| 7   | Animal bone – full identifications and recording to produce a full report  | Julie Curl  |
| 8   | General –full integration of the evaluation with the excavation finds and the further specialist works with a comparison to relevant sites and a PSIA publication  | Andy Fawcett  |
| 9   | General – integration of further specialist work, including updated databases, and x-rays into the report  | Andy Fawcett  |
| 10  | Overall discussion and completion of report  | Andy Fawcett  |
| <b>Graphics</b>                                 |  |   |
| 11  | Production of phased plans and sections  | Gemma Adams   |
| 12  | Illustrations (pottery 18, worked flint 4, small finds 10)   | Sue Holden  |
| 13  | Finds photography  | Gemma Adams   |
| 14  | Selection of images and preparation/manipulation for analytical report   | Rob Brooks  |
| <b>Radiocarbon dating</b>                       |  |   |
| 15  | Selection of samples for C14 dating  | Sue Anderson  |
| 16  | Two C14 dates  | SUERC   |
| 17  | Integration of C14 results   | Rob Brooks  |
| <b>Publication text</b>                         |  |   |
| 18  | Production of draft analytical report  | Rob Brooks  |
| 19  | Internal copy editing of report  | Richenda Goffin   |
| 20  | Specialist edits and corrections   | TBC   |
| <b>Project management</b>                       |  |   |
| 21  | General project management   | Andrew Tester   |
| 22  | External reader for editing report   | TBC   |
| 23  | Subsequent corrections   | TBC   |
| 24  | Proof reading and indexing   | TBC   |
| 25  | Publication within PSIA  | TBC   |
| 26  | Archiving  | Rob Brooks  |

Table 15. Summary of further tasks and staff

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork and post-excavation assessment was commissioned and funded by Suffolk County Council Properties.

Jude Plouviez (SCCAS Conservation Team) provided the Brief and Specification and monitored the fieldwork. Andrew Tester (SCCAS Senior Project Officer) managed the project.

Rob Brooks directed the fieldwork and was assisted by John Sims, Phil Camps, Preston Boyles, Andrew Tester and Alan Smith.

Jonathan van Jennians processed the finds and Andy Fawcett assessed and reported on the finds and environmental evidence, with contributions by Sarah Bates (worked flint), Nina Crummy (small finds), Sue Anderson (human remains), Julie Curl (faunal remains) and Lisa Grey (plant macrofossils and other remains). The environmental samples were processed by Anna West. Graphics are by Crane Begg and Gemma Adams.

## **11. Archive deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Long Melford\LMD 192 primary school

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HLA-HLZ\HQK 90-99, HQL 1-99, HQM 1-99 and HQN 1-18

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: K/123/2

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## Appendix 1. Brief and specification

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### The Archaeological Service

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9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 1RX

## Brief and Specification for Excavation

### Primary School, Long Melford

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

#### 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Suffolk County Council is planning to construct an extension to the building and to the playground area at the Primary School in Cordell Road, Long Melford (TL 864 453).
- 1.2 They have been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCCAS Contracting Team in August 2011 (SCCAS report 2011/184; LMD 192). This work has shown that there are Roman features within the development area, confirming that this is within the extensive late Iron Age and Roman settlement or small town that underlies the southern area of the village. The archaeological deposits in the area of the new extension (Trench 2) are at around 800mm below the surface, however those in the playground area (Trench 1) were only 400mm below the surface.
- 1.4 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record or excavation.
- 1.5 An outline brief, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

#### 2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to (or immediately before) development:
  - Full archaeological excavation of the area of the playground extension (c.203sq m).
  - The area of the extension to be archaeologically monitored during groundworks to ensure any overall soil strip does not impact on the archaeology and to record any additional features visible in footings trenches.
- 2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the

preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

- 2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'*).
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs and wildlife sites) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### **3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

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

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level (or natural subsoil) by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must be kept off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT.



This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.

- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
  - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.

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

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

#### **5. Archive Requirements**

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the Suffolk Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate

to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.

- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences; the intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

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

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

## 6. Report Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Specification by: Jude Plouviez

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Date: 30 January 2012

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

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

## Appendix 2. Bulk finds catalogue

| Ctxt | Pot No | Wgt/g | CBM No | Wgt/g | F.clay No | Wgt/g | Fe Nails No | Wgt/g | Wflint No | Wgt/g | BFlint No | Wgt/g | Stone No | Wgt/g | ABone No | Wgt/g | Hbone Wgt/g | Shell No | Wgt/g | Overall Date  |
|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-------------|----------|-------|---|
| 0100 | 1      | 2     |        |       |           |       |             |       | 1         | 21    |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | Roman   |
| 0102 | 6      | 6     |        |       |           |       |             |       | 6         | 279   |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | LIA-Roman   |
| 0104 | 16     | 81    | 1      | 3     |           |       |             |       | 4         | 10    |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0106 | 9      | 59    | 1      | 55    |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0108 | 2      | 53    |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0200 | 63     | 857   | 2      | 53    |           |       | 8           | 60    | 3         | 22    |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | LIA-2nd C<br>(most is LIA-c<br>AD60/70)   |
| 0202 | 9      | 25    |        |       |           |       |             |       | 3         | 8     | 12        | 36    |          |       | 32       | 39    |             |          |       | IA/LIA-c<br>AD60/70   |
| 0204 | 24     | 529   |        |       | 2         | 14    |             |       | 1         | 9     | 15        | 10    |          |       | 20       | 300   |             |          |       | LIA-c<br>AD60/70  |
| 0206 | 20     | 69    |        |       | 1         | 5     |             |       | 2         | 22    |           |       |          |       | 32       | 94    |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0211 | 23     | 263   |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 4        | 7     |             |          |       | LIA-c<br>AD60/70  |
| 0212 | 6      | 17    |        |       |           |       |             |       | 1         | 3     |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0214 | 51     | 810   |        |       | 1         | 4     |             |       | 4         | 9     | 11        | 16    |          |       | 26       | 115   |             |          |       | Non grave<br>good pottery<br>= c L1st C.<br>Other =<br>M/L1st-<br>E2nd C but<br>if cohesive c<br>L1st C |
| 0219 | 14     | 136   |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 1        | 83    |             |          |       | M-L1st C  |
| 0222 | 26     | 66    | 1      | 1     | 15        | 6     | 13          | 66    | 4         | 33    | 18        | 24    |          |       | 3        | 5     |             |          |       | LIA-c<br>AD60/70  |
| 0224 | 29     | 285   |        |       |           |       |             |       | 3         | 25    |           |       |          |       | 36       | 271   |             |          |       | LIA-c<br>AD60/70<br>(lack of<br>Romanised<br>fabrics could<br>indicate pre-<br>conquest<br>date)        |
| 0227 | 2      | 9     |        |       |           |       |             |       | 1         | 77    |           |       |          |       |          |       |             |          |       | LIA-c<br>AD60/70  |

| Ctxt | Pot No | Wgt/g | CBM No | Wgt/g | F.clay No | Wgt/g | Fe Nails No | Wgt/g | Wflint No | Wgt/g | BFlint No | Wgt/g | Stone No | Wgt/g | ABone No | Wgt/g | Hbone Wgt/g           | Shell No | Wgt/g | Overall Date  |  |
|------|--------|-------|--------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|----------|-------|----------|-------|-----------------------|----------|-------|---|--|
| 0228 | 17     | 320   |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 7        | 136   |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70 (could be pre-conquest but there is one possible early Romanising fabric present) |  |
| 0230 |        |       |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 1        | 39    |                       |          |       |   |  |
| 0231 | 86     | 1004  | 2      | 1167  | 15        | 35    |             |       | 4         | 110   | 25        | 44    |          |       | 29       | 461   |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70 + E-L2nd C  |  |
| 0232 | 67     | 1202  | 2      | 162   | 1         | 18    |             |       | 12        | 252   | 5         | 29    |          |       | 44       | 665   |                       | 2        | 12    | M-L 1st C (?c L1st C)   |  |
| 0236 | 18     | 347   |        |       |           |       |             |       | 3         | 27    |           |       |          |       | 67       | 495   |                       |          |       | M-L 1st C   |  |
| 0238 | 13     | 98    | 1      | 2     |           |       |             |       | 1         | 4     |           |       |          |       |          |       |                       |          |       | M1st-E2nd C?+   |  |
| 0241 | 11     | 57    |        |       | 1         | 6     |             |       | 6         | 163   | 8         | 7     |          |       |          |       |                       |          |       | M-L 1st C   |  |
| 0243 | 10     | 42    |        |       |           |       |             |       | 2         | 71    | 1         | 35    |          |       | 2        | 2     |                       |          |       | M-L 1st C   |  |
| 0244 | 12     | 157   | 1      | 3     |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 1        | 35    |                       |          |       | E-LIA   |  |
| 0247 | 1      | 13    | 1      | 1     |           |       |             |       | 1         | 2     |           |       |          |       | 3        | 13    |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0249 | 4      | 14    | 1      | 37    |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       | 53       | 44    |          |       |                       |          |       | Roman   |  |
| 0251 | 4      | 3     |        |       |           |       |             |       | 1         | 34    |           |       |          |       | 4        | 30    |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70 (could be post-conquest)  |  |
| 0252 | 140    | 1736  |        |       |           |       | 15          | 57    |           |       |           |       |          |       | 1        | 4     | 1024                  |          |       | Cremation pottery date is AD69-110/120,   |  |
| 0255 | 27     | 290   |        |       |           |       |             |       | 2         | 15    |           |       |          |       | 46       | 236   |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0256 | 3      | 5     |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 168      | 4156  |                       |          |       | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0258 |        |       |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       |          |       | Present – not weighed |          |       |   |  |
| 0261 |        |       |        |       |           |       |             |       |           |       |           |       |          |       | 5        | 39    |                       |          |       |   |  |







### Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form | Dec | No | EVE | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments  | Fabric date     | Context date |
|------|--------|------|-----|----|-----|-------|---------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|--------------|
| 0100 | GMG    | Body |     | 1  | 0   | 2     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Contains sparse grog  | Roman           | Roman        |
| 0102 | GROG   | Body |     | 3  | 0   | 49    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One is oxidised   | LIA - c AD60/70 |              |
| 0102 | GX     | Body |     | 1  | 0   | 4     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | High fired  | Roman           | LIA - Roman  |
| 0102 | GMG    | Body |     | 1  | 0   | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |              |
| 0104 | HMS    | Body |     | 1  | 0   | 14    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ill sorted quartz with some organic voids   | IA              | M-L1st C     |
| 0104 | GROG   | Body |     | 3  | 0   | 3     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA - c AD60/70 |              |
| 0104 | BUF    | Body |     | 3  | 0   | 9     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All join. Fabric is fine with slight green tinge, contains ill sorted red iron ore, finer black with sparse mica and large grog looking but angular pieces (could be lime as voids present too). Looks North Gaulish. | LIA - c AD60/70 |              |
| 0104 | GX     | Body |     | 1  | 0   | 16    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |              |
| 0104 | BSW    | Body |     | 7  | 0   | 28    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |              |
| 0104 | BSW    | Base |     | 1  | 0   | 11    | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.07  | Roman           |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form         | Dec                       | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                    | Comments  | Fabric date    | Context date                   |
|------|--------|--------------|---------------------------|----|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|---|----------------|--------------------------------|
| 0106 | GROG   | Body         | 3 x rilled                | 6  | 0    | 53    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA- c AD60/70 | M-L1st C                       |
| 0106 | BUF    | Body         |                           | 2  | 0    | 1     | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Looks a little like COLB  | Roman          |                                |
| 0106 | GMG    | Body         |                           | 1  | 0    | 5     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman          |                                |
| 0108 | GROG   | Body         | combed                    | 1  | 0    | 41    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Close to being STOR   | LIA-c AD60/70  | M-L 1st C                      |
| 0108 | GX     | Jar 4/5/6    |                           | 1  | 0.05 | 12    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman          |                                |
| 0200 | GMG    | Jar          |                           | 1  | 0.1  | 16    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman          |                                |
| 0200 | RX     | Body         |                           | 2  | 0    | 8     | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/> | One is close to a butt beaker fabric                                      | Roman          | LIA-2nd C (most LIA-c AD60/70) |
| 0200 | GMG    | Bowl 6.15/16 |                           | 1  | 0.1  | 14    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Like Going C1.2   | L1st-E/M2nd C  |                                |
| 0200 | GMG    | Body         | 1x incised vertical lines | 11 | 0    | 76    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman          |                                |
| 0200 | GMG    | Base         |                           | 2  | 0    | 36    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | x2 0.25   | Roman          |                                |
| 0200 | GMB    | Dish         | 6.18                      | 1  | 0.07 | 17    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going B2.12 style but rim slightly more flared like examples at Leicester | E/M2nd-M3rd C  |                                |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form    | Dec             | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                    | Comments                                  | Fabric date   | Context date |
|------|--------|---------|-----------------|----|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|---|---------------|--------------|
| 0200 | GMB    | Base    |                 | 1  | 0    | 14    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.19                                      | Roman         |              |
| 0200 | GMO    | Body    |                 | 1  | 0    | 4     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman         |              |
| 0200 | RX     | Jar 5.5 | Bifid rim       | 1  | 0.04 | 8     | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Not a HOG fabric                          | 2nd C+        |              |
| 0200 | SH     | Body    |                 | 1  | 0    | 12    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Early Roman version of the fabric         | Early Roman   |              |
| 0200 | STOR   | Jar 4.2 |                 | 1  | 0.07 | 36    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric                               | Earlier Roman |              |
| 0200 | STOR   | Base    | combed          | 1  | 0    | 59    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.05, GROG fabric                         | Early Roman   |              |
| 0200 | STOR   | Body    | combed & rilled | 3  | 0    | 116   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric                               | Early Roman   |              |
| 0200 | BSW    | Base    |                 | 1  | 0    | 27    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.03, sieved base                         | Roman         |              |
| 0200 | BSW    | Body    |                 | 8  | 0    | 37    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman         |              |
| 0200 | BSW    | Jar     |                 | 1  | 0.06 | 6     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Early Roman style, probably M1st-E/M2nd C | Early Roman   |              |
| 0200 | HMSO   | Body    |                 | 1  | 0    | 37    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | IA            |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form | Dec                        | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date       | Context date                                   |
|------|--------|------|----------------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|--|-------------------|--|
| 0200 | GROG   | Body | 2x cordon, 1 x rilling     | 20 | 0    | 313   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 3x oxidised (one is a butt beaker sherd)   | LIA-c AD60/70     |  |
| 0202 | ?WF    | Body | Rustication                | 1  | 0    | 3     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Looks like an import, rose coloured quartz (needs research)                                  | Early Roman       |  |
| 0202 | RX     | Body |                            | 1  | 0    | 1     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Early Roman       |  |
| 0202 | HMS    | Body |                            | 2  | 0    | 9     | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | IA                |  |
| 0202 | GROG   | Jar  |                            | 2  | 0.02 | 7     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Plus one body sherd  | LIA-c AD60/70     |  |
| 0202 | TR     | Body |                            | 1  | 0    | 1     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70     | IA/LIA-c AD60/70 (pieces are very small)       |
| 0204 | HMF    | Body |                            | 3  | 0    | 7     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Residual   | LBA-EIA?+         | LIA-c AD60/70                                  |
| 0204 | GROG   | Body | 1 x stabbednotches at neck | 8  | 0    | 58    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | Some oxidised  | LIA-c AD60/70     |  |
| 0204 | GROG   | Body |                            | 4  | 0    | 459   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All part of lower half of jar, no base   | LIA-c AD60/70     |  |
| 0206 | COLB   | Body |                            | 5  | 0    | 13    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All same vessel, these look like they might have been part of cremation 0254 (need to check) | M/L1st-2nd/E3rd C | M-L1st C (these could be remains of cremation) |
| 0206 | RX     | Body | Dotted wavy line           | 6  | 0    | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Micaceous with grey core, a Romanising fabric  | Early Roman       |  |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form             | Dec                              | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments  | Fabric date     | Context date                                       |
|------|--------|------------------|----------------------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|--|
| 0206 | GROG   | Body             |                                  | 8  | 0    | 66    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | All same vessel, jar.   | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0211 | GROG   | Body             | 1 x incised vertical lines       | 5  | 0    | 40    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All have oxidised surfaces the decorated sherd is from a butt beaker  | LIA-c AD60/70   | (slightly sandier sherds could mean post-conquest) |
| 0211 | GROG   | Jar              |                                  | 1  | 0.06 | 14    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Everted and beaded rim  | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0211 | STOR   | Body             | Combed                           | 1  | 0    | 23    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA/Early Roman | LIA-c AD60/70                                      |
| 0211 | GROG   | Body             | Cordon, rilled and combed sherds | 15 | 0    | 183   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Three have a slightly more sandy feel to their surfaces   | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0212 | GX     | Beaker 3.7 or 10 |                                  | 1  | 0.04 | 1     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Everted   | Early Roman     |  |
| 0212 | GROG   | Body             | 1 x combed                       | 4  | 0    | 14    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One possible storage sherd  | LIA-c AD60/70   | M-L 1st C  |
| 0212 | GROG   | ?Jar             |                                  | 1  | 0.02 | 1     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0214 | BSW    | ?Jar             |                                  | 1  | 0.03 | 1     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |  |
| 0214 | MIC    | Base             |                                  | 3  | 0    | 102   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.77. Oxidised surface with gold mica covering. Grey core, fabric is ill sorted quartz with some calcitic type voids and sparse red iron ore/grog | c L1st-E/M2nd C |  |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form       | Dec   | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                               | Comments   | Fabric date     | Context date             |
|------|--------|------------|---|----|------|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|--------------------------|
| 0214 | BSW    | Jar 2.1    | vertical lines at shoulder/fine girth rilling | 1  | 0.37 | 326   | Gc    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00. SF1042. Like Going G39.1.1 (accompanying hairpin SF1047 is typical of 2nd half of 1st century). Fabric shares some similarities with GMG but is typical of Essex Romanising fabrics. Some modern damage to side (holes) & metal(?) attachment remains? | c L1st C        | c L1st C (Grave pottery) |
| 0214 | BSW    | Bowl 6.6   |   | 1  | 0.03 | 16    | Sli   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Like Going forms C10/23  | L1st-E2nd C     |                          |
| 0214 | BSW    | Body       |   | 6  | 0    | 47    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Some are quite micaceous   | Roman           |                          |
| 0214 | STOR   | Body       | rilled  | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |  | Early Roman     |                          |
| 0214 | STOR   | Jar 4.2    |   | 1  | 0.07 | 39    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | GROG fabric  | LIA/Early Roman |                          |
| 0214 | GROG   | ?Lid 9     |   | 1  | 0.04 | 6     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |  | LIA- c AD60/70  |                          |
| 0214 | GROG   | Body       | 1 x rilling                                   | 13 | 0    | 116   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |  | LIA-c AD60/70   |                          |
| 0214 | SASG   | Bowl Drg37 | Ovolo, stiated rod                            | 2  | 0.07 | 14    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Duller fabric and decoration suggests may be c AD50-70   | M1st-E2nd C     |                          |
| 0214 | GMG    | Base       |   | 1  | 0    | 33    | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | 0.92   | Roman           |                          |
| 0214 | WX     | Body       |   | 1  | 0    | 5     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Similar to Colchester style  | Roman (?early)  |                          |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form        | Dec                      | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments                                  | Fabric date     | Context date  |
|------|--------|-------------|--------------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---|
| 0214 | RX     | Base        |                          | 2  | 0    | 30    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.18. Oxidised, join in Romanising fabric | Early Roman     |   |
| 0214 | GX     | Body        |                          | 2  | 0    | 6     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           | M/L1st-E2nd C (if cohesive then c L1st, but could be mixed dep) |
| 0214 | WSX    | Body        |                          | 1  | 0    | 2     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Reduced fabric                            | Roman           |   |
| 0214 | GMG    | Body        |                          | 6  | 0    | 51    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |   |
| 0219 | BSW    | Beaker 3.13 | girth cordon, rouletting | 8  | 0.23 | 109   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Most join                                 | Mid 1st C+      |   |
| 0219 | GX     | Body        |                          | 1  | 0    | 2     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Plae grey                                 | Roman           |   |
| 0219 | GROG   | Body        |                          | 2  | 0    | 13    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One is oxidised                           | LIA-c AD60/70   | M-L1st C  |
| 0219 | RX     | Body        | 1 xrouletting            | 3  | 0    | 9     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All Romanising fabrics and beaker sherds  | Early Roman     |   |
| 0222 | GROG   | Body        |                          | 4  | 0    | 23    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA-c AD60/70   | LIA-c AD60/70   |
| 0224 | GROG   | Body        |                          | 20 | 0    | 157   | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA-c AD60/70   |   |
| 0224 | STOR   | Body        |                          | 2  | 0    | 37    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric                               | LIA-Early Roman | (lack of Roman fabrics could indicate pre-conquest)             |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form    | Dec         | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date     | Context date                                       |
|------|--------|---------|-------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 0224 | HMG/S  | Base    |             | 2  | 0    | 36    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | M-L IA          | LIA-c AD60/70 (some residual IA)                   |
| 0224 | HMSO   | Jar ?5  |             | 3  | 0.04 | 31    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Squared off and everted rim  | E-L IA          |  |
| 0224 | HMS    | Body    |             | 2  | 0    | 19    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One is oxidised  | E-L IA          |  |
| 0227 | GROG   | Body    |             | 2  | 0    | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA- c AD60/70  | LIA-c AD60/70                                      |
| 0228 | GROG   | Body    | 2 x rilling | 7  | 0    | 101   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0228 | STOR   | Jar 4.2 |             | 1  | 0.1  | 55    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric  | LIA-Early Roman |  |
| 0228 | GROG   | Jar 4/5 |             | 3  | 0.34 | 64    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | All like Thompson B1 style, three different jars all with everted rims | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0228 | HMSO   | Body    |             | 1  | 0    | 7     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | E-L IA          |  |
| 0228 | ?RX    | Body    |             | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Romanising fabric  | ?Early Roman    | LIA-c AD60/70 (could be pre conquest but one poss) |
| 0228 | TN     | Body    |             | 1  | 0    | 6     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Finely burnished but heat affected                                     | AD1-60/70       |  |
| 0228 | STOR   | Body    | combed      | 3  | 0    | 75    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric  | LIA-Early Roman | early Roman present)                               |



| Ctxt | Fabric | Form      | Dec                | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date    | Context date |
|------|--------|-----------|--------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|--|----------------|--------------|
| 0231 | STOR   | Body      |                    | 1  | 0    | 27    | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | GX fabric  | Roman          |              |
| 0231 | HMS    | Body      |                    | 1  | 0    | 22    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Residual. Organic voids on the surfaces  | E-L IA         |              |
| 0231 | HMG/O  | Body      |                    | 1  | 0    | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Residual   | E-L IA         |              |
| 0231 | SH     | Jar ?5.10 |                    | 2  | 0.05 | 39    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Early shell tempered fabric jar neckless and internally thickened rim (plus one body sherd) typical of south-eastern area. Going type G1/Thompson C3 | LIA-c AD60/70  |              |
| 0231 | GMG    | Base      |                    | 1  | 0    | 13    | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.11   | Roman          |              |
| 0231 | GROG   | Jar 5.1/2 | neck cordon        | 1  | 0.1  | 49    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson style B1  | LIA-c AD60/70  |              |
| 0231 | GMG    | Body      | 2 x accute lattice | 10 | 0    | 65    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman          |              |
| 0231 | GMG    | Jar 4     |                    | 1  | 0.12 | 18    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Everted rim  | Roman          |              |
| 0231 | GMG    | Dish 6.18 | accute lattice     | 1  | 0.08 | 16    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going B2.3.1 or B4.2.1, a style most popular in the Antonine period  | E-L2nd/?M3rd C |              |
| 0231 | GMG    | Dish 6.18 | accute lattice     | 1  | 0.05 | 11    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | As above but the rim is flatter typical of the 2nd century   | E-L 2nd C      |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form      | Dec            | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State    | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date           | Context date                                   |
|------|--------|-----------|----------------|----|------|-------|----------|--------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
| 0231 | BSW    | Dish 6.18 | accute lattice | 1  | 0.06 | 33    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going B4.2.1, decoration suggests no later than end of 2nd C                                 | c Mid 2nd-mid 3rd C   |  |
| 0231 | GROG   | Jar       |                | 1  | 0.07 | 21    | Abr      | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70         |  |
| 0231 | GROG   | Jar ?4.4  | neck cordon    | 1  | 0.26 | 44    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Dished rim, Thompson type B1-6   | LIA-c AD60/70         | LIA-c AD60/70 + E-L 2nd C & IA (mixed deposit) |
| 0231 | GROG   | Body      |                | 13 | 0    | 176   | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | One carinated cup sherd  | LIA-c AD60/70         |  |
| 0231 | GROG   | Jar 4.6.2 | rilled         | 1  | 0.15 | 187   | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | The very short neck and extensive rilling suggests this is in an earlier version of the form | LIA-c AD60/70         |  |
| 0231 | SACG   | Base      |                | 1  | 0    | 11    | Very-abr | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.07. Drg18/31 or 31   | E-L2nd C              |  |
| 0231 | GMB    | Body      |                | 1  | 0    | 8     | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman                 |  |
| 0231 | STOR   | Jar 4.2   |                | 2  | 0.11 | 96    | Abr-sli  | <input type="checkbox"/> | x2 GROG fabric   | LIA-Early Roman       |  |
| 0232 | SASG   | Body      |                | 2  | 0    | 17    | Abr-sli  | <input type="checkbox"/> | Possibly a 15/17 or 15/31 sherd and could be an early Montans sherd                          | Mid 1st-early 2nd C?+ |  |
| 0232 | GROG   | Jar 4     |                | 1  | 0.06 | 5     | Abr      | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70         |  |
| 0232 | GX     | Body      |                | 1  | 0    | 14    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman                 | Mid-late 1st C (c L1st C?)                     |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form      | Dec                | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date   | Context date |
|------|--------|-----------|--------------------|----|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|--|---------------|--------------|
| 0232 | GROG   | Body      | rilling            | 6  | 0    | 199   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Some join to above rims  | LIA-c AD60/70 |              |
| 0232 | GROG   | Jar 4.6.2 | 1x rilling         | 4  | 0.47 | 242   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Same as Thompson C7.1, same types as in 0231, four different types   | LIA-c AD60/70 |              |
| 0232 | GROG   | Body      |                    | 19 | 0    | 224   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Five oxidised, some are butt beaker sherds   | LIA-c AD60/70 |              |
| 0232 | HMG/O  | Body      | ?rilling           | 1  | 0    | 25    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | ?Residual  | E-L IA        |              |
| 0232 | GMG    | Body      | 1 x barbotine dots | 6  | 0    | 64    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | L1st-L2nd C   |              |
| 0232 | STOR   | Body      |                    | 2  | 0    | 86    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric. One is buff with a thick grey core  | Early Roman   |              |
| 0232 | GROG   | Jar 4.6.2 | Rilling and bulge  | 1  | 0.07 | 49    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson C7.1 9 SLF  | M-L1st C      |              |
| 0232 | BUF    | Handle    |                    | 1  | 0    | 40    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | One side not attached, from either a jug or flagon. Its is crudely made and contains grog, overall the fabric has a Romanising look to it. | Early Roman   |              |
| 0232 | STOR   | Jar 4.2   |                    | 1  | 0.07 | 171   | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric  | Early Roman   |              |
| 0236 | GMB    | Body      |                    | 1  | 0    | 6     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman         |              |
| 0236 | BSW    | Jar 5.2.2 | cordon and bulge   | 2  | 0.12 | 14    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going G18, plus one body sherd   | M-L1st/E2nd C |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form       | Dec         | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments             | Fabric date     | Context date  |
|------|--------|------------|-------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 0236 | GROG   | Beaker 6   |             | 1  | 0.12 | 22    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson E/Going H14 | LIA-c AD60/70   |               |
| 0236 | GROG   | Beaker 6   |             | 2  | 0.2  | 13    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | As above two types   | LIA-c AD60/70   |               |
| 0236 | GROG   | Base       |             | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.11                 | LIA-c AD60/70   |               |
| 0236 | STOR   | Body       | 1 x combed  | 2  | 0    | 48    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      | LIA-Early Roman |               |
| 0236 | GROG   | Body       |             | 7  | 0    | 96    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      | LIA-c AD60/70   |               |
| 0236 | ?RX    | Beaker 3.6 | cornice rim | 1  | 0.07 | 5     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Romanising           | L1st/E2nd C?+   | M-L1st C      |
| 0238 | RX     | Body       |             | 1  | 0    | 5     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      | Roman           |               |
| 0238 | GROG   | Body       | combed      | 2  | 0    | 26    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | Close to STOR        | LIA-Early Roman |               |
| 0238 | GMB    | Body       |             | 1  | 0    | 3     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      | Roman           | M1st-E2nd C?+ |
| 0238 | BSW    | Body       |             | 1  | 0    | 8     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                      | Roman           |               |
| 0238 | GMG    | Jar 5.1    |             | 1  | 0.06 | 24    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Like Going G16-20    | M1st-E/M2nd C   |               |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form         | Dec | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                    | Comments    | Fabric date                 | Context date |
|------|--------|--------------|-----|----|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------|--------------|
| 0238 | GMG    | Body         |     | 6  | 0    | 20    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | Roman                       |              |
| 0238 | STOR   | Body         |     | 1  | 0    | 11    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GX fabric   | Roman                       |              |
| 0241 | BSW    | Body         |     | 3  | 0    | 22    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | Roman                       |              |
| 0241 | BSW    | Jar 4/5      |     | 1  | 0.04 | 4     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Everted     | Early Roman<br>(M1st-E2nd?) |              |
| 0241 | GMG    | Jar 4        |     | 1  | 0.19 | 6     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Narrow-neck | Roman                       | M-L1st C     |
| 0241 | GROG   | Body         |     | 5  | 0    | 20    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | LIA-c AD60/70               |              |
| 0241 | GMG    | Body         |     | 1  | 0    | 3     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | Roman                       |              |
| 0243 | GMB    | Bowl 6.15/16 |     | 1  | 0.08 | 5     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going B9    | ?L1st-E2nd C?+              |              |
| 0243 | GMG    | Body         |     | 1  | 0    | 9     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | Roman                       | M-L1st C     |
| 0243 | BSW    | Body         |     | 1  | 0    | 5     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |             | Roman                       |              |
| 0243 | STOR   | Body         |     | 2  | 0    | 20    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric | LIA-Early<br>Roman          |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form    | Dec | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State    | Illus                    | Comments  | Fabric date     | Context date        |
|------|--------|---------|-----|----|------|-------|----------|--------------------------|---|-----------------|---------------------|
| 0244 | ?HMS   | Body    |     | 1  | 0    | 15    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Stabbing, like crude rouletting                             | ?E-L IA         |                     |
| 0244 | ?GX    | Body    |     | 1  | 0    | 2     | Abr      | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | ?Roman          |                     |
| 0244 | HMS    | Jar     |     | 1  | 0.07 | 52    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson C8-1, stabbing at neck                             | E-L IA          |                     |
| 0244 | HMSO   | Jar     |     | 2  | 0.09 | 32    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson C8.1 style, sgherd join, incised lines on shoulder | E-L IA          |                     |
| 0244 | SH     | Body    |     | 2  | 0    | 9     | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Shell/calcite has completely leached out, sherds join       | ?LIA-c AD60/70  | Early-late Iron Age |
| 0244 | GROG   | Jar 4/5 |     | 4  | 0.11 | 20    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Plus two body sherds  | LIA-c AD60/70   |                     |
| 0244 | STOR   | Body    |     | 1  | 0    | 28    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric   | LIA-Early Roman |                     |
| 0247 | GROG   | Body    |     | 1  | 0    | 13    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | LIA-c AD60/70   | LIA-c AD60/70       |
| 0249 | GMG    | Body    |     | 2  | 0    | 12    | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> | Join  | Roman           | Roman               |
| 0249 | BSW    | Body    |     | 2  | 0    | 4     | Sli      | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           |                     |
| 0251 | BSW    | Body    |     | 3  | 0    | 1     | Very-abr | <input type="checkbox"/> |   | Roman           | LIA-c AD60/70       |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form         | Dec                                      | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                               | Comments   | Fabric date     | Context date                     |
|------|--------|--------------|--|----|------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|--|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| 0251 | GROG   | Body         |  | 1  | 0    | 2     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |  | LIA-c AD60/70   |                                  |
| 0252 | BSW    | Jar 4.9      | notches/slashes on shoulder              | 57 | 0.14 | 968   | Abr-sli | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00. SF1043 Cremation jar, like Going G22/24, notches similar to Icenian rustication? Only small portion of rim survives, many sherds have variable abrasion on surfaces.               | L1st-2nd/?3rd C |                                  |
| 0252 | COLB   | Base         |  | 51 | 0    | 329   | Sli     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 SF1044. Lower half of flagon, three sherds with remains of possible metal(?) attachment(?) which is pitted. Earlier date of fabric due to closeness of Essex trading possibilities. | c L1st-M/L2nd C | AD69-110/120 (Cremation pottery) |
| 0252 | GMG    | Beaker 3.8.2 | Single grooves separating barb dot lines | 8  | 0.38 | 128   | Abr-sli | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 0.51. SF1045. Everted rim  | L1st-c E2nd C   |                                  |
| 0252 | SASG   | Dish Drg 42  | Trailed leaf on rim                      | 4  | 1    | 288   | Sli     | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 SF1046. One (broken) strap handle remains   | AD69-110/120    |                                  |
| 0252 | BSW    | Body         |  | 1  | 0    | 5     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | From SF1043  | L1st-2nd/3rd C  |                                  |
| 0252 | ?GROG  | Body         |  | 1  | 0    | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Close to BSW. Part of cremation  | LIA-c AD60/70   |                                  |
| 0255 | STOR   | Body         |  | 1  | 0    | 53    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | GROG fabric  | LIA-early Roman |                                  |
| 0255 | GROG   | Body         | cordon, combing                          | 18 | 0    | 181   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Some oxidised  | LIA-c AD60/70   | LIA-c AD60/70                    |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form    | Dec               | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments                               | Fabric date     | Context date  |
|------|--------|---------|-------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|---|
| 0255 | GROG   | Jar 4/5 |                   | 4  | 0.21 | 38    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | x3 jars, one is oxidised               | LIA-c AD60/70   |   |
| 0256 | GROG   | Body    |                   | 3  | 0    | 5     | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   | LIA-c AD60/70   |
| 0262 | GROG   | Body    | 1 x rilling       | 11 | 0    | 118   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One platter sherd                      | LIA-c AD60/70   |   |
| 0262 | HMSO   | Body    |                   | 2  | 0    | 6     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | E-L IA          |   |
| 0262 | BSW    | Body    |                   | 1  | 0    | 4     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman           | E-LIA (one Roman sherd could indicate post-conq date) |
| 0262 | STOR   | Base    | Fine combed       | 6  | 0    | 636   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.50, GROG fabric, all the same vessel | LIA-early Roman |   |
| 0262 | GROG   | Jar 4/5 |                   | 4  | 0.18 | 31    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | x2, both in the Thompson B1 style      | LIA-c AD60/70   |   |
| 0262 | HMS    | Body    |                   | 1  | 0    | 36    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Oxidised surface                       | E-L IA          |   |
| 0265 | GROG   | Jar 4/5 | Bulge and rilling | 1  | 0.08 | 56    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson C7-1 (17-285)                 | LIA-c AD6070    | LIA-c AD60/70   |
| 0267 | GROG   | Body    |                   | 2  | 0    | 23    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   | LIA-c AD60/70   |
| 0267 | STOR   | Body    | Combed            | 3  | 0    | 67    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-Early Roman |   |



| Ctxt | Fabric | Form      | Dec                        | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments                              | Fabric date      | Context date |
|------|--------|-----------|----------------------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| 0267 | GROG   | Jar 4/5   |                            | 1  | 0.07 | 11    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                       | LIA-c AD60/70    |              |
| 0270 | STOR   | Body      | Rilling                    | 2  | 0    | 30    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                       | LIA--Early Roman | M-L1st C     |
| 0270 | GROG   | Body      | Fine rouletting and cordon | 4  | 0    | 20    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | Two fine oxidised butt beaker fabrics | LIA-c AD60/70    |              |
| 0270 | GMG    | Base      |                            | 2  | 0    | 13    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.13                                  | Roman            |              |
| 0274 | GX     | Lid 8.2   |                            | 1  | 0.07 | 17    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                       | Roman            |              |
| 0274 | HMG    | Body      |                            | 1  | 0    | 7     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                       | M-L IA           |              |
| 0274 | GROG   | Jar 4/5   |                            | 4  | 0.23 | 56    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | x4                                    | LIA-c AD60/70    |              |
| 0274 | GROG   | Body      | rilling, cordon & bulge    | 32 | 0    | 301   | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |                                       | LIA-c AD60/70    |              |
| 0274 | BSW    | Dish 6.18 |                            | 1  | 0.07 | 15    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going B2/B4                           | E/M2nd-M3rd C    |              |
| 0274 | BSW    | ?Bowl 6.6 |                            | 1  | 0.07 | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going C14/22                          | M1st-E/M2nd C    |              |
| 0274 | BSW    | Jar 4     |                            | 2  | 0.15 | 14    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | One in the Going 24 style             | 2nd-4th C        |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form             | Dec            | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments                   | Fabric date     | Context date                            |
|------|--------|------------------|----------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---|
| 0274 | BSW    | Body             |                | 15 | 0    | 81    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | BSW    | Base             |                | 4  | 0    | 84    | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> | x3, 0.95                   | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | GX     | Dish 6.3 or 6.18 | Accute lattice | 1  | 0.12 | 34    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going C16 or B2/4          | L1st-M/L2nd C   |   |
| 0274 | SASG   | Body             |                | 2  | 0    | 18    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | M1st-E2nd C     |   |
| 0274 | GX     | Jar 4            |                | 1  | 0.05 | 3     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | GX     | Body             |                | 11 | 0    | 17    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | GX     | Base             |                | 1  | 0    | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.09                       | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | STOR   | Body             | Combed         | 9  | 0    | 97    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG fabric, some oxidised | LIA-Early Roman |   |
| 0274 | GMB    | Body             |                | 4  | 0    | 46    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           | LIA/M-L1st + some 2nd C (mixed deposit) |
| 0274 | GMG    | Jar 4            |                | 1  | 0.09 | 23    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           |   |
| 0274 | GMG    | Body             |                | 13 | 0    | 102   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                            | Roman           |   |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form  | Dec     | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State | Illus                    | Comments       | Fabric date   | Context date  |
|------|--------|-------|---------|----|------|-------|-------|--------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 0274 | GMG    | Base  |         | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.12           | Roman         |               |
| 0274 | GMO    | Body  |         | 2  | 0    | 8     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | Roman         |               |
| 0274 | RX     | Body  |         | 2  | 0    | 10    | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | Roman         |               |
| 0274 | COLB   | Body  |         | 1  | 0    | 40    | Abr   | <input type="checkbox"/> | Mortaria sherd | M1st-E3rd C   |               |
| 0274 | STOR   | Body  |         | 1  | 0    | 58    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | Roman         |               |
| 0277 | GROG   | Body  | combing | 3  | 0    | 47    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | LIA-c AD60/70 |               |
| 0277 | HMS    | Jar   |         | 1  | 0.02 | 4     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | E-L IA        | LIA-c AD60/70 |
| 0278 | BSW    | Body  |         | 2  | 0    | 10    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | Roman         |               |
| 0278 | BSW    | Base  |         | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | 0.24           | Roman         |               |
| 0278 | BSW    | Lid 8 |         | 1  | 0.04 | 8     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> |                | Roman         |               |
| 0278 | GROG   | Base  |         | 2  | 0    | 32    | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/> | x2, 0.22       | LIA-c AD60/70 | M-L1st C      |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form       | Dec | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments          | Fabric date     | Context date |
|------|--------|------------|-----|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 0278 | GROG   | Body       |     | 24 | 0    | 365   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Some oxidised     | LIA-c AD60/70   |              |
| 0278 | GROG   | Jar 4/5    |     | 1  | 0.07 | 20    | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | LIA-c AD60/70   |              |
| 0278 | GROG   | Jar 5.2?   |     | 1  | 0.12 | 32    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Thompson B1 style | LIA-c AD60/70   |              |
| 0278 | GMG    | Body       |     | 4  | 0    | 21    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | Roman           |              |
| 0278 | COLB   | Flagon 1.1 |     | 1  | 0.07 | 9     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going J3.2.1      | M-L1st C        |              |
| 0282 | STOR   | Body       |     | 1  | 0    | 15    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | BSW               | Roman           |              |
| 0282 | ?GX    | Body       |     | 1  | 0    | 2     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | ?Roman          |              |
| 0282 | BSW    | Body       |     | 1  | 0    | 5     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | Roman           |              |
| 0282 | GROG   | Body       |     | 2  | 0    | 24    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | LIA-c AD60/70   | M-L1st C     |
| 0282 | STOR   | Body       |     | 1  | 0    | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | GROG              | LIA-early Roman |              |
| 0282 | GROG   | Jar 4/5    |     | 1  | 0.07 | 8     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |                   | LIA-c AD60/70   |              |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form     | Dec        | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                    | Comments   | Fabric date     | Context date   |
|------|--------|----------|------------|----|------|-------|---------|--------------------------|--|-----------------|--|
| 0287 | GMG    | Body     |            | 6  | 0    | 109   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman           |  |
| 0287 | GROG   | Body     |            | 2  | 0    | 23    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0287 | GROG   | Jar 4/5  |            | 1  | 0.05 | 4     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   | M-L1st C   |
| 0287 | BSW    | Jar 4/5  |            | 2  | 0.13 | 10    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Join   | Roman           |  |
| 0287 | BSW    | Body     |            | 1  | 0    | 6     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Roman           |  |
| 0299 | HMSO   | Body     |            | 2  | 0    | 25    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | E-L IA          |  |
| 0299 | GROG   | Jar 5.10 |            | 1  | 0.07 | 36    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Going G3   | LIA-c AD60/70   |  |
| 0299 | HMS    | Body     |            | 3  | 0    | 72    | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/> | One unmeasurable base fragment with large central sieve hole | E-L IA          |  |
| 0299 | GROG   | Body     | 1 x cordon | 8  | 0    | 120   | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> |  | LIA-c AD60/70   | (earlier IA sherds could be contemp with grogged potter) |
| 0299 | STOR   | Body     | combed     | 3  | 0    | 74    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Two are oxidised   | LIA-early Roman | LIA-c AD60/70  |
| 0300 | RX     | ?Form    |            | 2  | 0.02 | 2     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/> | Romanising fabric  | Roman           |  |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form         | Dec                     | No | EVE  | Wgt/g | State   | Illus                               | Comments  | Fabric date     | Context date                  |
|------|--------|--------------|-------------------------|----|------|-------|---------|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| 0300 | HMS    | Body         | combed                  | 1  | 0    | 4     | Abr     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | E-L IA          |                               |
| 0300 | HMSO   | Body         |                         | 1  | 0    | 2     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | E-L IA          |                               |
| 0300 | STOR   | Body         | 2 x combed              | 3  | 0    | 66    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | GROG fabric. All are oxidised   | LIA-early Roman |                               |
| 0300 | GROG   | Body         | 2 x rilling, 1 x cordon | 11 | 0    | 196   | Abr-sli | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | LIA-c AD60/70   | M-L1st C                      |
| 0300 | GROG   | Jar 4/5      |                         | 3  | 0.1  | 19    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | x3  | LIA-c AD60/70   |                               |
| 0300 | GMG    | Body         |                         | 4  | 0    | 34    | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | Roman           |                               |
| 0300 | RX     | Body         |                         | 1  | 0    | 3     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | Roman           |                               |
| 0300 | BSW    | Body         |                         | 2  | 0    | 2     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | Roman           |                               |
| 0300 | BSW    | Beaker 3.7-9 |                         | 1  | 0.07 | 5     | Sli     | <input type="checkbox"/>            | Like Going H2 or 6  | ?M1st-E2nd C    |                               |
| 0300 | SACG   | Dish Drg31   |                         | 1  | 1    | 414   | Gc      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 SF1049. Stamp LAXTVCISF (degraded) at inner centre = Laxtucissa die 5a AD145-175 | AD145-175       | AD145-160/175 (Grave pottery) |
| 0300 | SACG   | Dish Lug Tg  |                         | 1  | 1    | 440   | Gc      | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 SF1050. Stamp ADVOCIS..(final ?one/two letters degraded) = Advocisus die ??2a    | AD160-190       |                               |

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form       | Dec     | No | EVE | Wgt/g | State | Illus                               | Comments  | Fabric date | Context date |
|------|--------|------------|---------|----|-----|-------|-------|-------------------------------------|---|-------------|--------------|
| 0300 | COLB   | Flagon 1.1 |         | 1  | 1   | 590   | Gc    | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | 1.00 SF1051. Like Going J3.3, but dated better as CAM156 series | E-L2nd C    |              |
| 0300 | HMG    | Body       | ?combed | 1  | 0   | 5     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | E-L IA      |              |
| 0300 | GX     | Body       |         | 1  | 0   | 2     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | Roman       |              |
| 0326 | GMG    | Body       |         | 1  | 0   | 4     | Sli   | <input type="checkbox"/>            |   | Roman       |              |





## Appendix 4. CBM catalogue

| Ctxt | Fabric | Form  | No | Wgt/g | Height (mm) | Abrasion | Mortar                | Notes  | Date  |
|------|--------|-------|----|-------|-------------|----------|-----------------------|--|-------|
| 0104 | Mscp   | RT    | 1  | 3     | 12          | Abr      |                       | Oxidised with abundant red/pale clay pellets and red iron ore plus mica                          | Roman |
| 0106 | Mscp   | RT    | 1  | 55    | 19          | Abr      |                       | Oxidised with abundant red iron rich clay pellets and mica                                       | Roman |
| 0200 | Msc    | FRAG  | 1  | 22    |             | Very     |                       | Oxidised with red iron ore   | P-Med |
| 0200 | Msfe   | RT    | 1  | 38    | 14          | Sli      | Traces on one surface | Oxidised with red/black iron ore   | P-Med |
| 0222 | Msfe   | FRAG  | 1  | 1     |             | Very     |                       | Oxidised with red iron ore. Intrusive  | P-Med |
| 0231 | Mscp   | BRICK | 1  | 549   | 35          | Sli      |                       | Oxidised (bright orange) with red iron ore and sparse large flint                                | Roman |
| 0231 | Msfe   | BRICK | 1  | 618   | 32          | Sli      |                       | Oxidised with a blue-grey core includes red/black iron ores, sparse large flint, very high fired | Roman |
| 0232 | Msc    | BRICK | 1  | 24    |             | Abr      |                       | Oxidised with some iron ore  | Roman |
| 0232 | Msc    | RT    | 1  | 38    | 21          | Abr      |                       | Oxidised (pink) with abundant shell like voids   | Roman |
| 0238 | Msfe   | FRAG  | 1  | 2     |             | Abr      |                       | Oxidised with red iron ore   | Roman |
| 0244 | Msfe   | FRAG  | 1  | 3     |             | Abr      |                       | Oxidised with red iron ore   | Roman |

| <b>Ctxt</b> | <b>Fabric</b> | <b>Form</b> | <b>No</b> | <b>Wgt/g</b> | <b>Height (mm)</b> | <b>Abrasion</b> | <b>Mortar</b> | <b>Notes</b>   | <b>Date</b> |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|--------------------|-----------------|---------------|--|-------------|
| 0247        | Mscp          | FRAG        | 1         | 1            |                    | Abr             |               | Oxidised with red iron ore   | Roman       |
| 0249        | Mscp          | IMB         | 1         | 37           |                    | Abr             |               | Shattered. Oxidised (bright orange) with iron rich clay pellets                          | Roman       |
| 0274        | Mscp          | FRAG        | 1         | 3            |                    | Abr             |               | Oxidised (bright) with red iron ore  | Roman       |
| 0274        | Msfe          | ?IMB        | 1         | 86           | 22                 | Abr             |               | Oxidised with calcitic type voids, seems to deep for imbrex, could be a curved tile form | Roman       |
| 0277        | Mscp          | RT          | 1         | 13           | 12                 | Sli             |               | Oxidised with a thin grey core   | Roman       |
| 0277        | Msfe          | BRICK       | 1         | 100          |                    | Very            |               | Oxidised with grey core and sparse large flint   | Roman       |
| 0277        | Mscp          | RT          | 1         | 34           | 10                 | Sli             |               | Oxidised with some voids   | Roman       |
| 0278        | Msfe          | ?RT         | 1         | 12           | 10+                | Abr             |               | Oxidised with a soapy feel as some clay pellets are present                              | Roman       |
| 0278        | Ms            | RT          | 1         | 21           | 10                 | Sli             |               | Oxidised   | ?Roman      |

## Appendix 5. Fired clay catalogue

| Ctxt | Fabric | No | Wgt/g | Abr   | Surface               | Impressions      | Notes                                |
|------|--------|----|-------|-------|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0204 | Msch   | 2  | 14    | Abr   | Buff - flat/irreg     |                  | Oxidised with organic voids          |
| 0206 | Msc    | 1  | 5     | Abr   |                       |                  | Oxidised                             |
| 0214 | Mscp   | 1  | 4     | Abr   | Buff-flat/irreg       |                  | Oxidised with iron rich clay pellets |
| 0222 | Ms     | 15 | 6     | Very  |                       |                  | Oxidised                             |
| 0231 | Msc    | 15 | 35    | Very- | 3 x buff - irreg/flat |                  | Variably oxidised                    |
| 0232 | Msch   | 1  | 18    | Sli   | Buff - irreg/flat     |                  | Oxidised                             |
| 0241 | Msc    | 1  | 6     | Abr   | Buff - irreg/flat     |                  | Variably oxidised                    |
| 0274 | Msc    | 4  | 16    | Abr-s | 1 x flat/irreg        |                  | Variably oxidised                    |
| 0278 | Msc    | 3  | 19    | Sli   | 1 x buff - irreg/flat | Partial rod mark | Buff to oxidised                     |
| 0287 | Msc    | 1  | 3     | Abr   |                       |                  | Oxidised                             |
| 0300 | Msc    | 2  | 16    | Sli   | 2 x buff - flat/irreg |                  | Buff and oxidised one with chalk too |



## Appendix 6. Worked flint by context

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| Context | Cat. | Type                       | Quantity |
|---------|------|----------------------------|----------|
| 0100    | retf | retouched fragment         | 1        |
| 0102    | buil | building fragment          | 1        |
| 0102    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0102    | pecr | piercer                    | 1        |
| 0102    | stfr | struck fragment            | 1        |
| 0102    | unsk | non-struck fragment        | 0        |
| 0104    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0104    | flak | spall                      | 2        |
| 0200    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0200    | utfl | utilised flake             | 1        |
| 0204    | utfl | utilised flake             | 1        |
| 0206    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0206    | flak | shatter                    | 1        |
| 0212    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0214    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0214    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0214    | flak | spall                      | 1        |
| 0222    | blad | blade                      | 1        |
| 0222    | core | single platform flake core | 1        |
| 0222    | flak | chip                       | 3        |
| 0222    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0222    | flak | spall                      | 2        |
| 0224    | flak | shatter                    | 3        |
| 0227    | core | single platform flake core | 1        |
| 0231    | flak | flake                      | 4        |
| 0232    | core | single platform flake core | 1        |
| 0232    | core | tested piece               | 2        |
| 0232    | flak | flake                      | 5        |
| 0232    | flak | spall                      | 1        |
| 0232    | retf | retouched flake            | 1        |
| 0232    | utfl | utilised flake             | 2        |
| 0236    | flak | flake                      | 3        |
| 0238    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0241    | core | tested piece               | 1        |
| 0241    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0241    | retf | retouched flake            | 1        |
| 0241    | unsk | non-struck fragment        | 1        |
| 0241    | utfl | utilised flake             | 2        |
| 0243    | utfl | utilised fragment          | 1        |
| 0247    | flak | spall                      | 1        |
| 0251    | core | core fragment              | 1        |
| 0255    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0262    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0262    | flak | spall                      | 1        |
| 0274    | burn | burnt fragment             | 1        |
| 0274    | flak | chip                       | 1        |
| 0274    | flak | flake                      | 2        |
| 0274    | flak | shatter                    | 2        |
| 0274    | scpf | end scraper                | 1        |
| 0274    | stfr | struck fragment            | 1        |
| 0274    | unsk | non-struck fragment        | 0        |
| 0274    | utfl | utilised flake             | 1        |
| 0277    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0278    | flak | flake                      | 3        |
| 0278    | utbl | utilised blade             | 1        |
| 0300    | flak | flake                      | 1        |
| 0300    | flak | spall                      | 1        |
| 0300    | utfl | utilised flake             | 2        |



## Appendix 7. Small finds

### Copper alloy

| SF   | Context      | Context description   | Provisional context date | Identification  | Illustrate | Category   | Date of object  |
|------|--------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|-----------------|
| 1047 | 214          | fill of grave 213     | ER                       | hairpin, Cool Group3.A  | y          | 1          | c. AD 50-200    |
| 1036 | 222          | fill of pit 221       | LIA/ER                   | metal-working debris  | -          | 15         | -               |
| 1061 | 222          | fill of pit 221       | "                        | metal-working (or pyre) debris  | -          | 15 (14?)   | -               |
| 1040 | 224          | fill of ditch 223     | "                        | metal-working (or pyre) debris  | -          | 15 (14?)   | -               |
| 1032 | 236          | fill of ditch 237     | LIA-ER                   | Ae unit of Cunobelin, obv. 2 intertwined serpents, border of pellet lines, rev. winged horse; legend obscured | y          | -          | c. AD 10-20     |
| 1060 | 252          | fill of cremation 254 | "                        | ?stud head fragment   | -          | 11         | -               |
| 1035 | 262          | fill of ditch 260     | "                        | metal-working (or pyre) debris  | -          | 15 (14?)   | -               |
| 1055 | 299          | fill of ditch 298     | "                        | metal-working debris  | -          | 15         | -               |
| 1038 | 299          | fill of ditch 298     | "                        | metal-working (or pyre) debris (?partially melted brooch)   | -          | 15 (14/1?) | -               |
| 1037 | -            | -                     | -                        | ?metal-working debris   | -          | 15?        | -               |
| 1031 | 200          | unstratified finds    | LIA-ER +                 | mirror fragment   | -          | 2          | (early) Roman   |
| 1030 | 200          | unstratified finds    | "                        | buckle fragment   | -          | 1          | 13-14th cent.   |
| 1030 | 200          | unstratified finds    | "                        | round lid or ferrule base   | -          | 18         | post-med/modern |
| 1021 | unstratified | -                     | -                        | ring  | -          | 18         | -               |
| 1020 | unstratified | -                     | -                        | Charles I Rose farthing token   | -          | -          | 1635/6-44       |

### Lead

| SF   | Context | Context description | Provisional context date | Identification    | Illustrate | Category | Date of object |
|------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------|----------|----------------|
| 1034 | 279     | fill of pit 281     | LIA/ER                   | bun-shaped weight | y          | 6        | -              |

## Iron

| SF   | Context   | Context description       | Provisional context date | Identification  | Illustrate | Category   | Date of object  |
|------|-----------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|------------|-----------------|
| -    | 200       | unstratified finds        | -                        | 4 complete nails; 2 nails, tips missing; 2 shanks   | -          | 11         | -               |
| 1059 | 200       | unstratified finds        | -                        | goad prick, complete  | y          | 12         | Roman           |
| ◇ 15 | 222       | fill of pit 221           | LIA/ER                   | 1 nail; 1 nail, tip missing; 6 shank fragments  | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 222       | fill of pit 221           | "                        | 2 nails, tips missing   | -          | 11         | -               |
| 1041 | 224       | fill of ditch 223         | "                        | tweezers/clamp/suspension fitting   | y          | 2/10/11    | LIA/early Roman |
| ◇ 20 | 252       | backfill of cremation 254 | "                        | 1 nail, tip missing; 6 shank fragments  | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 252       | backfill of cremation 254 | "                        | 2 complete nails (one with hooked tip); 2 nails, tips missing; 5 shank fragments  | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 262       | fill of ditch 260         | "                        | awl   | y          | 10         | -               |
| -    | 267       | fill of ditch 263         | "                        | 1 nail, tip missing; 2 shank fragments  | -          | 11         | -               |
| ◇ 22 | 274       | fill of grave 213         | Roman                    | 2 nails; 2 nails, tips missing; 5 shank fragments   | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 274       | fill of grave 213         | Roman                    | 38 complete nails (3 clenched); 1 nail with shank tightly rolled; 3 nails, tips missing; clenched shank fragment; ?punch shank fragment | (y x 2?)   | 11 (+ 10?) | -               |
| -    | 274 [213] | fill of grave 213         | Roman                    | ?complete (broken)  | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 278       | fill of pit 281           | LIA/ER                   | 3 complete nails; 1 nail, tip missing; 2 shank fragments (1 clenched)   | -          | 11         | -               |
| ◇ 28 | 280       | fill of pit 281           | LIA/ER                   | 1 nail, tip missing; 1 shank fragment   | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 282       | fill of grave 283         | ER                       | 2 complete nails (1 clenched); 1 nail, tip missing; 4 shank fragments   | -          | 11         | -               |
| ◇ 26 | 300       | Grave 302                 | Roman                    | 1 nail, tip missing; 3 small nails with wood grain (1 clenched, 2 missing tips); 8 thin shank fragments from nails as previous          | -          | 11         | -               |
| -    | 300       | Grave 302                 | "                        | 5 complete nails; 4 nails, tips missing (1 clenched); 8 shank fragments   | -          | 11         | -               |
| 1052 | Sk.30B    | ?Grave 302                |                          | clenched nail, Manning Type 1b  | -          | 11         | Roman           |

## Fired clay

| SF   | Context | Context description | Provisional context date | Identification                                    | Illustrate | Category | Date of object |
|------|---------|---------------------|--------------------------|---|------------|----------|----------------|
| 1056 | 224     | fill of ditch 223   | LIA/ER                   | crucible fragment                                 | -          | 15       | -              |
| 1058 | 262     | fill of ditch 260   | "                        | crucible fragment                                 | y          | 15       | -              |
| 1057 | 277     | fill of ditch 276   | "                        | crucible fragment                                 | -          | 15       | -              |
| 1048 | 299     | fill of ditch 298   | "                        | daub fragments (lightly fired, no trace of metal) | y          | -        | -              |



## Appendix 8. Faunal remains

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### Key:

NISP = **N**umber of **I**ndividual **S**pecies elements **P**resent.

Age = Estimate age based on fusion of bones and tooth wear; ad = adult, juv = juvenile

Element range = LL=lower limb, UL=Upper Limb, P=Pelvis, Sc = Scapula, MAND = Mandible, T=Teeth, V = Vertebrae, R = Ribs, F = Footbones, HC = Horncore

Measure = Measurable following Von den Driesch, 1976.

Count = Countable following Davis, 1992

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage – canid = dog/wolf, c/f/m = small canid/feline/mustelid, f = feline, rodent = rat/vole/mouse; invert = isopods, molluscs, insects.

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

Path = Pathologies present

| Context | Sample No. | Feature | Type  | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species    | NISP | Ad | Juv | Element range     | Measure | Count | Ch | C | Gnaw | R/C/F | burn | B.Col | Path | Comments                       |
|---------|------------|---------|-------|----------|--------|------------|------|----|-----|-------------------|---------|-------|----|---|------|-------|------|-------|------|--------------------------------|
| 0202    | 10         | 0203    | Ditch | 22       | 18     | Sheep/goat | 1    | 1  |     | t                 |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |                                |
| 0202    | 10         | 0203    | Ditch |          |        | Mammal     | 21   |    |     |                   |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |                                |
| 0202    |            | 0203    | Ditch | 6        | 23     | Mammal     | 6    |    |     |                   |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |                                |
| 0204    |            | 0205    | Pit   | 26       | 300    | Cattle     | 5    |    | 5   | ll, t, ul, pel, f |         | 1.5   |    | 3 | 1    | c     |      |       |      | gnawed radius                  |
| 0204    |            | 0205    | Pit   |          |        | Sheep/goat | 1    | 1  |     | ul                |         |       | 1  | 1 | 1    | c     |      |       |      | tibia - heavily cut and gnawed |
| 0204    |            | 0205    | Pit   |          |        | Pig/boar   | 4    | 4  |     | ul, pel           | 2       | 2     | 3  | 2 |      |       |      |       |      | heavy butchering on pelvis     |
| 0204    |            | 0205    | Pit   |          |        | Mammal     | 16   |    |     | some small frags  |         |       | y  | y |      |       |      |       |      |                                |

| Context | Sample No. | Feature | Type  | Ctxt Qty | Wt (g) | Species    | NISP | Ad | Juv | Element range           | Measure | Count | Ch | C | Gnaw | R/C/F | burn | B.Col | Path | Comments                                    |
|---------|------------|---------|-------|----------|--------|------------|------|----|-----|-------------------------|---------|-------|----|---|------|-------|------|-------|------|---|
| 0206    |            | 0207    | Ditch | 38       | 94     | Cattle     | 2    |    | 2   | mand, t                 |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0206    |            | 0207    | Ditch |          |        | Sheep/goat | 2    | 2  |     | ul, ll                  |         | 1     | 2  | 1 | 1    | c/f/m |      |       |      |   |
| 0206    |            | 0207    | Ditch |          |        | Mammal     | 34   |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0211    |            | 0210    | Ditch | 13       | 7      | Sheep/goat | 2    |    |     | ul                      |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0211    |            | 0210    | Ditch |          |        | Mammal     | 11   |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0214    | 14         | 0213    | Grave | 28       | 104    | Cattle     | 1    | 1  |     | ul                      |         | 1     | 1  |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0214    | 14         | 0213    | Grave |          |        | Sheep/goat | 1    | 1  |     | t                       |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0214    | 14         | 0213    | Grave |          |        | Mammal     | 26   |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       | 4    | g-w   |      |   |
| 0214    |            | 0213    | Grave | 4        | 14     | Mammal     | 4    |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0219    |            | 0220    | Ditch | 1        | 83     | Cattle     | 1    | 1  |     | ll                      | 1       | 1     | 1  | 1 |      |       |      |       | 1    | lesion on proximal end of metacarpal        |
| 0222    |            | 0221    | Pit   | 3        | 5      | Mammal     | 3    |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0224    |            | 0223    | Ditch | 42       | 271    | Cattle     | 3    |    | 3   | ul, t                   | 1       | 1     | 1  |   |      |       |      |       |      | femur - flv                                 |
| 0224    |            | 0223    | Ditch |          |        | Sheep/goat | 2    | 2  |     | ul                      |         |       | 1  |   |      |       |      |       |      | very slender sheep                          |
| 0224    |            | 0223    | Ditch |          |        | Pig/boar   | 1    | 1  |     | ul                      | 1       | 1     | 1  |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0224    |            | 0223    | Ditch |          |        | Mammal     | 36   |    |     | many small flakes/frags |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0228    |            | 0229    | Ditch | 9        | 136    | Equid      | 2    |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      | ?cuts on equid metapodial                   |
| 0228    |            | 0229    | Ditch |          |        | Pig/boar   | 1    | 1  |     | scap                    | 1       | 1     |    | 1 |      |       |      |       |      | heavily cut scapula                         |
| 0228    |            | 0229    | Ditch |          |        | Mammal     | 6    |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0230    |            | 0259    | Pit   | 1        | 39     | Equid      | 1    | 1  |     | ll/f                    | 1       | 1     |    |   |      |       |      |       |      | calcaneus                                   |
| 0231    |            | 0302    | Grave | 28       | 461    | Cattle     | 3    | 3  |     | f, t                    |         | 1     |    |   |      |       |      |       | 1    | robust pph, slight distortion and arthritis |
| 0231    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Equid      | 4    | 4  |     | pel, v                  |         | 1     |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0231    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Sheep/goat | 3    | 3  |     | ul, t                   | 1       | 1     | 2  | 1 |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0231    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Pig/boar   | 2    | 2  |     | mand, scap              |         | 2     | 1  | 1 |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0231    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Mammal     | 16   |    |     |                         |         |       |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0232    |            | 0302    | Grave | 48       | 665    | Cattle     | 7    | 7  |     | ul, v, t                | 1       | 3     | 3  | 3 |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0232    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Equid      | 1    | 1  |     | ll/f                    | 1       | 1     |    |   |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0232    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Sheep/goat | 8    |    | 8   | mand, t, ul, ll         | 1       | 2     | 4  | 5 |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0232    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Pig/boar   | 4    |    | 4   | mand, ul, v             | 1       | 2     | 2  | 2 |      |       |      |       |      |   |
| 0232    |            | 0302    | Grave |          |        | Bird       | 1    | q  |     | ul                      | 1       | 1     |    | 1 |      |       |      |       |      |   |





## Appendix 9. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Cuts 0202 to 0241

| Cut No.                                    | 0203  | 0205 | 0213             | 0213                | 0221  | 0235              | 0235                  | 0235                                      | 0240  |
|--|-------|------|------------------|---------------------|-------|-------------------|-----------------------|---|-------|
| Context No.                                | 0202  | 0204 | 0214             | 274                 | 0222  | 0231              | 0232                  | 0289                                      | 0241  |
| Sample No.                                 | 10    | 11   | 14               | 22                  | 15    | 18                | 19                    | 25  | 16    |
| Feature type                               | ditch | pit  | upper grave fill | basal fill of grave | pit   | top of grave fill | grave fill below <18> | outer fill of grave (backfilled natural?) | ditch |
| <b>Charred cereals</b>                     |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)                 | ++    | -    | -                | -                   | -     | +                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (hulled straight grain) | -     | -    | -                | +                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)                | ++    | ++   | ++               | +                   | -     | +                 | +                     | ++  | +     |
| <i>Triticum spelta/aestivum</i>            | -     | +    | -                | -                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <b>Charred Seeds</b>                       |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| <i>Galium aparine</i> L.                   | -     | -    | +                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| Fabaceae                                   | -     | -    | +                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Polygonum/Persicaria</i> sp.            | -     | +    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love     | -     | +    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <b>Uncharred Herbs</b>                     |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.                   | -     | -    | -                | -                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Lamium</i> sp.                          | -     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | +                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill             | -     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | +     |
| <i>Alisma</i> sp.                          | +     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.              | ++    | +    | -                | ++                  | ++    | +++               | +++                   | ++  | ++    |
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love     | -     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | +                 | ++                    | -   | -     |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.                | -     | -    | -                | ++                  | ++    | -                 | ++                    | -   | ++    |
| <i>Atriplex/Chenopodium</i> sp.            | +     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <b>Uncharred Edible</b>                    |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.                   | ++    | -    | -                | -                   | ++    | -                 | -                     | -   | ++    |
| <i>Rubus fruticosus/idaeus</i>             | +     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <b>Other plant macrofossils</b>            |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| Charcoal <4mm <sup>2</sup>                 | +++   | +++  | +++              | +++                 | +++   | +++               | +++                   | +++                                       | +++   |
| Charcoal >4mm <sup>2</sup>                 | ++    | ++   | ++               | ++                  | ++    | +++               | +                     | ++  | ++    |
| Twigs                                      | -     | -    | +                | +                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| uncharred root/rhizome fragments           | +++   | ++   | -                | +++                 | +++   | +++               | +++                   | +++                                       | +++   |
| <b>Mollusca- unidentified</b>              |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| terrestrial                                | +     | -    | -                | -                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| <i>Ceciliodes acicula</i> L.               | ++    | +++  | +                | ++                  | +++   | ++                | ++                    | ++  | ++    |
| <b>Other Fauna</b>                         |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| earthworm egg cases                        | +     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| bone fragments                             | -     | ++   | +                | +                   | +     | ++                | +                     | +   | +     |
| puparia                                    | -     | -    | -                | -                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| Sample volume (litres)                     | 40    | 40   | 40               | 40                  | 40    | 40                | 40                    | 40  | 40    |
| Volume processed (litres)                  | 40    | 40   | 40               | 40                  | 40    | 40                | 40                    | 40  | 40    |
| Volume of flot( litres)                    | 0.06  | 0.15 | 0.050            | 0.050               | 0.080 | 0.080             | 0.150                 | 0.025                                     | 0.050 |
| <b>Other remains in flot</b>               |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| spheroidal hammerscale                     | -     | -    | +                | -                   | +     | +                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| flake hammerscale                          | ++    | ++   | ++               | ++                  | ++    | ++                | ++                    | ++  | ++    |
| <b>Other remains in residue</b>            |       |      |                  |                     |       |                   |                       |   |       |
| calcined bone                              | -     | -    | -                | +                   | -     | -                 | +                     | -   | -     |
| small bone                                 | ++    | ++   | ++               | ++                  | +     | +++               | +                     | +   | +     |
| pot  | +     | +    | +                | +                   | +     | ++                | +                     | -   | +     |
| flint                                      | -     | -    | +                | +                   | +     | +                 | +                     | +   | +     |
| burnt flint                                | +     | +    | +                | +                   | -     | ++                | +                     | -   | +     |
| iron                                       | +     | -    | -                | -                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| fired clay                                 | +     | +    | +                | +                   | +     | +++               | +                     | -   | +     |
| nails                                      | -     | -    | -                | +                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| ?hobnails                                  | -     | -    | -                | +                   | -     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| copper alloy                               | -     | -    | -                | -                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | -     |
| slag                                       | -     | -    | -                | +                   | +     | -                 | -                     | -   | +     |
| magnetic fragments                         | -     | +    | -                | ++                  | +     | +                 | +                     | +   | +     |

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



## Appendix 10. Plant macrofossil and other remains

Cuts 0242 to 0302

| Cut No.                                  | 0242                            | 0254             | 0257  | 0260                      | 0281                  | 0281                    | 0283  | 0302                      |
|--|---------------------------------|------------------|---|---------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Context No.                              | 0243                            | 0252             | 0255  | 0262                      | 0278                  | 0280                    | 0282  | 0300                      |
| Sample No.                               | 17                              | 20               | 21  | 24                        | 27                    | 28                      | 29  | 26                        |
| Feature type                             | posthole<br>in base<br>of ditch | cremation<br>pit | pit<br>containing<br>partial<br>horse<br>skeleton | upper<br>fill of<br>ditch | top<br>fill of<br>pit | basal<br>fill of<br>pit | soil<br>from<br>around<br>skeleton<br>0303<br>skull | basal<br>fill of<br>grave |
| Charred cereals                          |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| <i>Avena</i> sp.                         | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | +                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grain)               | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | +                     | -                       | -   | +                         |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. (grain)              | +                               | -                | -   | +                         | +                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Triticum</i> sp. (glume base)         | -                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Triticum spelta/aestivum</i>          | +                               | -                | +   | -                         | -                     | -                       | +   | -                         |
| Charred Seeds                            |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| <i>Galium</i> sp.                        | -                               | -                | +   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| Uncharred Herbs                          |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| <i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.                 | +                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) Hill           | -                               | -                | +   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.            | ++                              | ++               | ++  | +                         | ++                    | ++                      | ++  | ++                        |
| <i>Trifolium</i> sp.                     | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | +                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Linum</i> sp.                         | -                               | -                | -   | +                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.            | -                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A. Love | -                               | +                | -   | +                         | -                     | -                       | +   | -                         |
| <i>Chenopodium album</i> L.              | ++                              | +                | -   | +                         | -                     | -                       | +   | -                         |
| Uncharred Edible                         |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| <i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.                 | ++                              | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | ++                        |
| Other plant macrofossils                 |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| Charcoal <4mm <sup>2</sup>               | +++                             | +++              | +++   | +++                       | +++                   | +++                     | +++   | +++                       |
| Charcoal >4mm <sup>2</sup>               | +                               | +                | +   | +                         | ++                    | +                       | +   | ++                        |
| Twigs                                    | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | +   | +                         |
| uncharred root/rhizome<br>fragments      | +++                             | +++              | +++   | +++                       | +++                   | +++                     | -   | -                         |
| Mollusca- unidentified                   |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| terrestrial                              | -                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| <i>Ceciliodes acicula</i> L.             | +                               | +++              | ++  | +++                       | ++                    | +                       | ++  | +                         |
| Other Fauna                              |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| earthworm egg cases                      | -                               | -                | -   | +                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| bone fragments                           | ++                              | -                | +   | +++                       | -                     | -                       | +   | +                         |
| puparia                                  | -                               | -                | -   | +                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| Sample volume (litres)                   | 20                              | 10               | 20  | 40                        | 20                    | 20                      | 10  | 40                        |
| Volume processed (litres)                | 20                              | 10               | 20  | 40                        | 20                    | 20                      | 10  | 40                        |
| Volume of flot( litres)                  | 0.025                           | 0.025            | 0.020   | 0.050                     | 0.025                 | 0.030                   | 0.005   | 0.200                     |
| Other remains in flot                    |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| spheroidal hammerscale                   | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | +                         |
| flake hammerscale                        | -                               | ++               | ++  | ++                        | ++                    | ++                      | ++  | ++                        |
| Other remains in residue                 |                                 |                  |   |                           |                       |                         |   |                           |
| calcined bone                            | -                               | ++++             | +   | +                         | +                     | +                       | +   | -                         |
| small bone                               | +                               | -                | ++  | +                         | -                     | +                       | -   | ++                        |
| bone (teeth)                             | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | ++  | -                         |
| mollusca                                 | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | +                         |
| pot                                      | -                               | +                | +   | +                         | +                     | +                       | -   | +                         |
| flint                                    | +                               | -                | -   | +                         | -                     | +                       | -   | -                         |
| burnt flint                              | +                               | -                | -   | ++                        | +                     | +                       | +   | +                         |
| iron                                     | +                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| fired clay                               | -                               | +                | +   | +                         | +                     | -                       | +   | +                         |
| nails                                    | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | +                       | -   | +                         |
| ?hobnails                                | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | +                         |
| copper alloy                             | -                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| ?crucible fragments                      | -                               | -                | -   | -                         | +                     | +                       | -   | -                         |
| slag                                     | -                               | +                | -   | -                         | -                     | +                       | -   | +                         |
| flake hammerscale                        | ++                              | -                | -   | -                         | -                     | -                       | -   | -                         |
| magnetic fragments                       | +                               | +                | +   | +                         | +                     | +                       | +   | ++                        |

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







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