Suffolk County Council

Mulley's Garage, Ixworth
IXW 060

Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/131

Client: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

08/2011

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Report Date: 08/2011

HER Information

Report Number:	**2011/131**
Site Name:	**Mulleys Garage**
Planning Application No:	**SE/05/01637/P**
Date of Fieldwork:	**March and April 2009**
Grid Reference:	**TL 932 705**
Client/Funding Body:	**Mothersole Builders**
Curatorial Officer:	**Dr Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Andrew Beverton**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-13422**
Site Code:	**IXW 060**

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

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Summary

An evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out on land at Mulleys Garage, Ixworth. The evaluation was carried out on the 9th of March 2006 and consisted of two evaluation trenches running alongside the western and northern extents of the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches identified a well, three pits, two postholes, a ditch and an archaeological layer. These features ranged in date from Roman to post-Medieval.

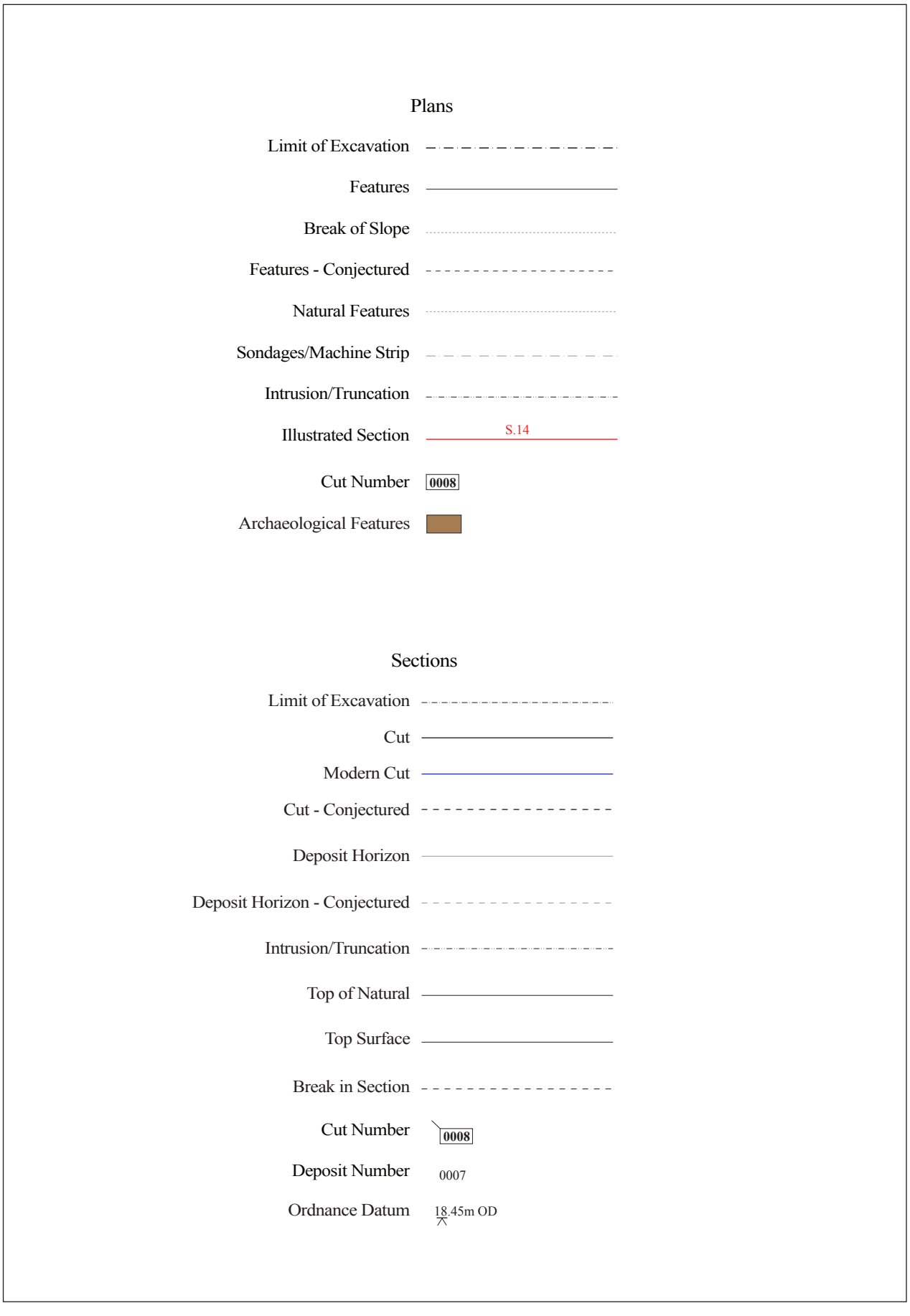
The excavation was carried out during the excavation of a building footprint from March 30th 2009 to 9th of April. An area of 220 square meters was stripped to reveal eighteen features ranging in date from the 2nd Century to the post-medieval period. Two wells provided a large proportion of the finds assemblage including a copper alloy ring with a mounted *intaglio* and sherds of Central Gaulish samian ware. The pottery assemblage from the wells has a strong emphasis towards table wares.

Evidence of structural activity was observed towards the northern extent of the development area as a large, square shaped posthole dated to the Roman period. This was interpreted as the rear of a building that may have fronted onto the original high street of Ixworth. The well, 0082, was determined to have been contemporary with the structure after producing a large pottery assemblage that was well dated to the mid 2nd century – mid 3rd century. The second well (0101) produced an even larger assemblage (761 sherds) with the same date range of mid 2nd – mid 3rd century.

In general the remaining features within the development area were attributed to activity taking place towards the rear of structures that faced on to the High Street during the Roman period.

Although significant Roman settlement has been found on the south side of the River in Ixworth, occupation north of the River Blackbourne has so far been found to be less intense and more dispersed. The results of this work have challenged that evidence producing a large assemblage of 2nd-3rd century pottery and evidence for settlement occupation. This offers the opportunity to research the development of the Roman town and Ixworth and provide further information about the scale and nature of Roman fine-ware pottery production in this area.

Drawing Conventions



1. Introduction

1.1 Introduction

An evaluation and subsequent excavation were carried out on land at Mulleys Garage, Ixworth in advance of a housing development project. The evaluation was carried out on the 9th of March 2006 whilst the excavation occurred between the 30th of March and the 9th of April 2009. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification supplied by Dr Jess Tipper, SCCAS/CT (Appendix 1) to fulfil a condition for planning application SE/05/01637/P. The work was funded by Mothersole Builders.

1.2 Site location

The site was located at TL 932 705 behind Mulleys Garage, off the High street, Ixworth (Figs. 1 and 2) and was accessed by a driveway leading from the street. The development area measures c.1260 square metres, of which approximately 220 square metres was subject to full excavation. The site was fully enclosed with standing structures to the north, west and south.

1.3 Geology and topography

The local geology of the area is a shallow well-drained calcareous coarse loam with sandy soils over chalk rubble. The natural was visible from approximately 0.6m below the existing surface and ranged in height from 32.85m OD at south west corner to 33.41m O.D towards the north east corner.

1.4 Archaeological and historical background

Modern Ixworth lies along the route of one of two major north–south Roman roads through East Anglia, which connected the provincial capital at *Londinium* with the Wash. While the coastal road passes north through Colchester to the tribal capital of the Iceni at *Venta Icenorum* (outside of Norwich), the western route turns north at Chelmsford passing through the Roman towns at Long Melford and Ixworth; the latter was founded on the site of a fort, which was probably built by the Roman army as part of the occupation following the Boudican revolt of AD60-61. While the centre of the settlement was south of the River Blackbourne (HER PKM 005) and was the subject of a major excavation in 1984-5 (Plouviez 1995), the evidence suggests that roadside development extended north of the river alongside this major artery. The present site

lies 20m off the modern High Street c. 400m from the river crossing. Several HER entries are located nearby (Fig. 1).

- Ixworth Priory, IXW 020 (Fig. 1) is located to the west of the development area. Founded in the mid-late 12th century, the priory underwent several changes, including being renamed as an abbey until it was finally dissolved in 1537 (Goult 1990). The priory is related to the Church of St Mary, a grade I listed building, which lies in the grounds of the priory and approximately 150m to the south of the development area.
- Approximately 100m north-east of the site two pits filled with a dark brown soil produced a lava quern fragment at IXW 024.
- Just towards the west of the site a Roman *fibula* in bronze and a silver 'Septimus Severus' coin (AD 193-211) were found at IXW 008.
- A single large pit with a mixture of Roman medieval and post-medieval pottery sherds was observed approximately 60m south east of the site at IXW 037.
- IXW 028 is a finds scatter that included a Saxon bronze hooked tag, other metal work and 4th century coins which were found 400m to the east of the site.
- Another group of finds (IXW 010) was recovered to the south west of the site in St Marys Churchyard. These included a bronze brooch, bronze key, shield shaped *fibula* and Roman coins (Antonius Pius, Trajan, Licinius and Constantine I).
- The excavation of foundations at IXW 006 produced sherds of Roman pottery.
- The remains of a timber framed building (IXW 063) dated to the 16th Century are recorded approximately 300m south of the site.
- A Roman ditch was observed during groundworks at 4 Stow Road (IXW 024).

1.5 Original project aims

The original aims of the project were defined in the Brief and Specification (Tipper 2009) and were to:

- Provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development.
- Investigate the potential for the site to produce, in particular, evidence for Roman and also later medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.

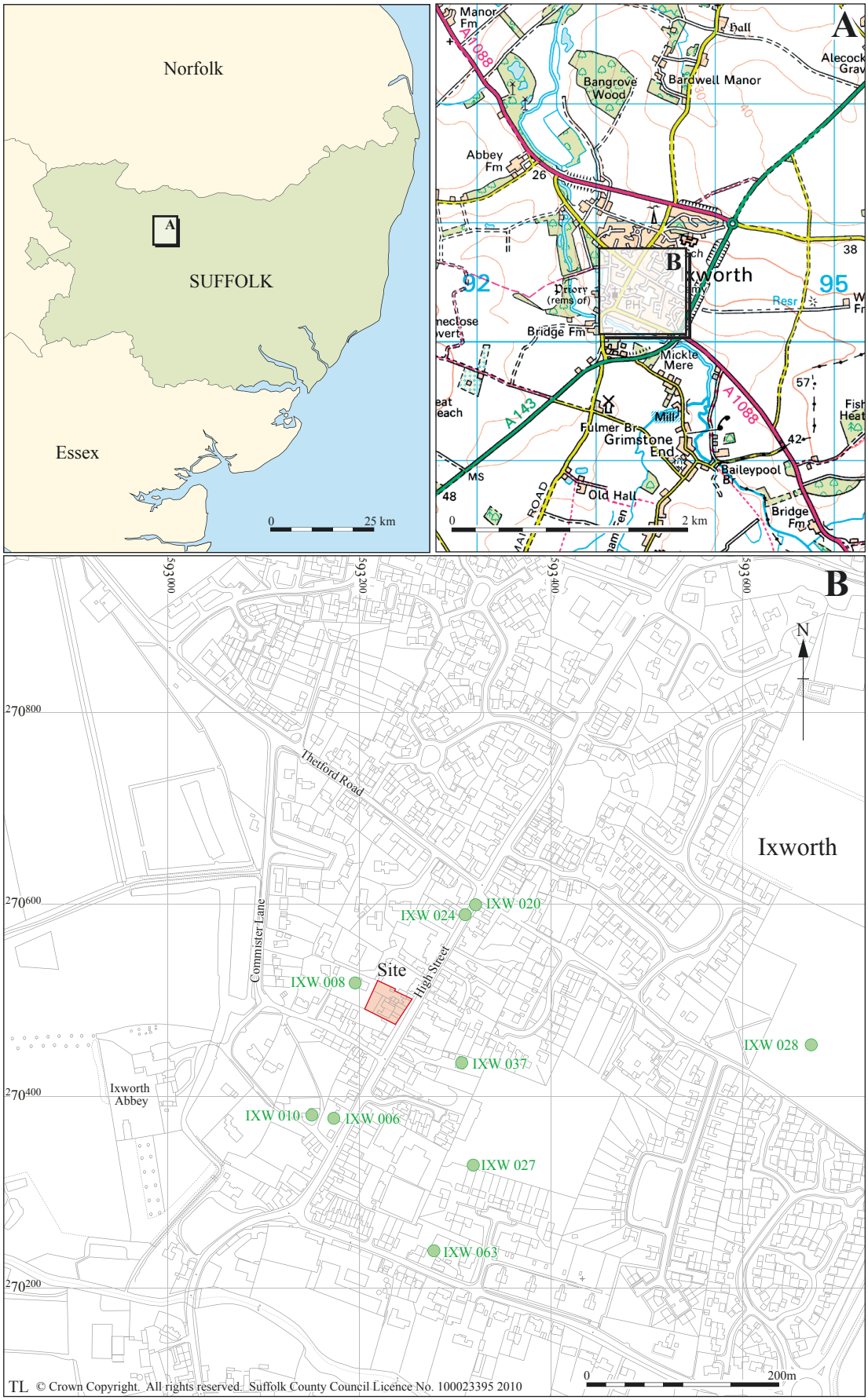


Figure 1. Site location, showing the development area (red) and HER entries mentioned in the text (green)

Figure 2. Site plan

1.6 Fieldwork methodology

Evaluation

Two trial trenches were excavated using a back-acting JCB fitted with a 1.2m wide ditching bucket. The trenches and archaeological features were planned using a Leica Total Station Theodolite. Feature and trench profiles were cleaned and recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20 and photographed both digitally and on black and white film. Each context was assigned a unique number and recorded according to the guide lines set out by Gurney (2003).

Excavation

The site was stripped using a back acting JCB with a 1.2m wide ditching bucket. The plans of the footings were recorded with a Leica System 1200 Rover GPS set with a coordinate quality tolerance of 0.05m. Trench sections and archaeological sections were hand cleaned and recorded by hand and photographed digitally. Each context was assigned a unique number and recorded according to the guidelines set out by Gurney (2003). Environmental samples were taken from sealed contexts that could produce a large enough sample volume and were deemed to have potential for producing plant macrofossil evidence.

Some limited excavation of the fill of a deep well was undertaken by back-acting JCB following hand excavation to maximum practical and permitted depths.

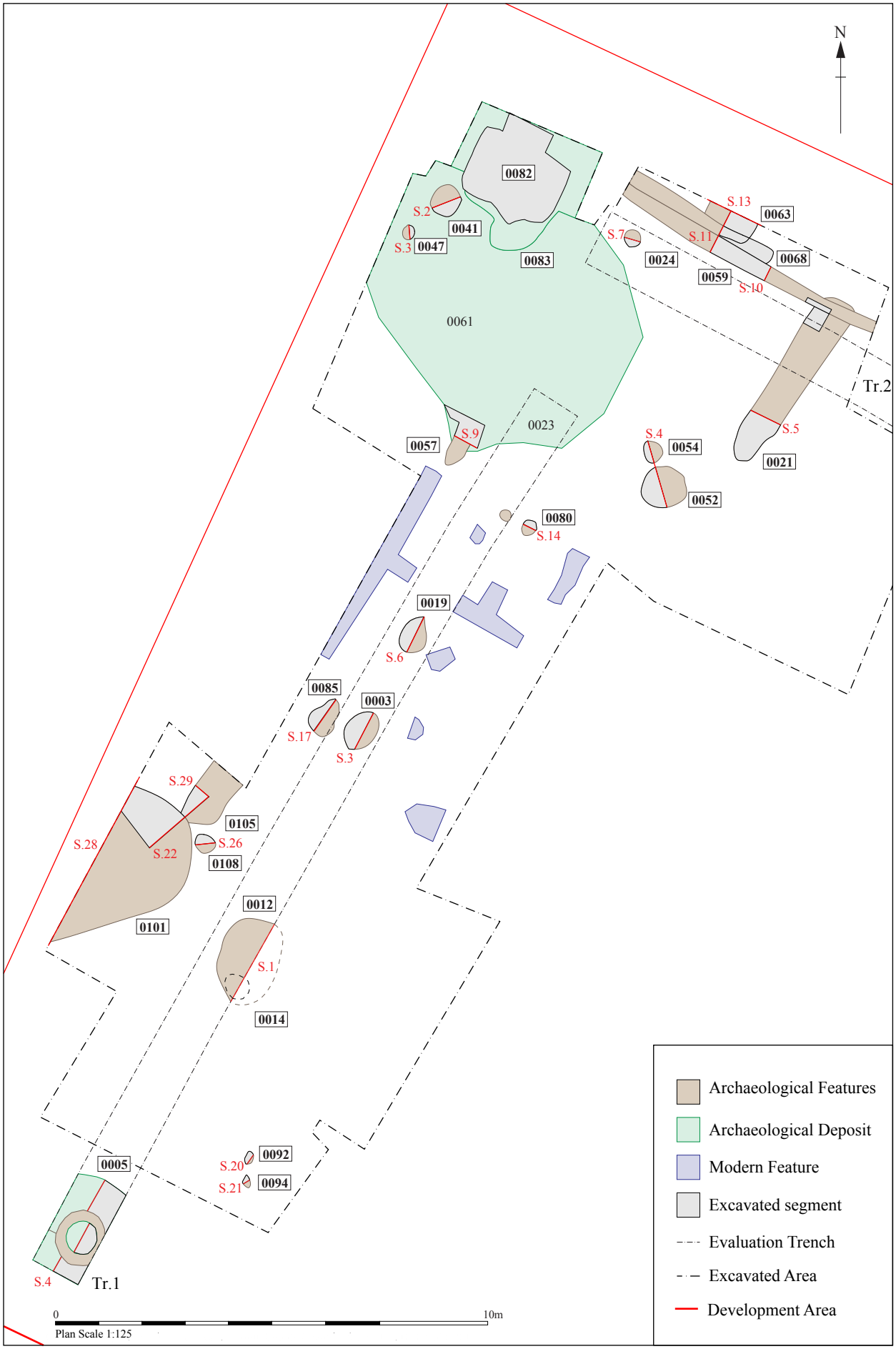


Figure 3. Feature plan

2. Fieldwork results

2.1 Summary of site sequence

Features dating from the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods were identified. A summary of these and their dating is included in the table below. Detailed descriptions of features contained within the evaluation trenches and excavation area follow.

Feature number	**Feature type**	**Location**	**Datable finds**	Dating	**Notes**
Earlier than the main Roman occupation					
0105	Linear feature	Excavation		Pre mid Roman	Cut by well 0082
Mid 2nd century to 4th century Roman					
0012	Pit	Trench 1	Roman pottery	LC2/EC3	
0014	Posthole	Trench 1	Roman pottery	Roman	
0023	Layer	Trench 1	Roman pottery	C3/C4	Occupation deposit
0024	Posthole	Trench 2		Roman	Pit under 0023
0021	Ditch	Trench 2 and Excavation	Roman pottery	EC2-EC3	
0082	Well	Excavation	Roman pottery	LC2-LC3 for main filling	Well
0101	Well	Excavation	Roman pottery and small finds	LC3-C4	Well
0108	Posthole	Excavation	Roman pottery	MC2-MC3	
0085	Pit	Excavation	Roman ceramic building (CBM) material	Roman	
0080	Posthole	Excavation	Roman pottery	C3	
0041	Pit	Excavation	Re-used Roman pottery	Roman	
0083	Posthole	Excavation		Roman?	Post-packing
0063	Posthole	Excavation	Roman pottery	Roman	
0067	Pit	Excavation			
0057	Linear feature	Excavation	Roman pottery	Roman?	Pottery abraded
Late medieval/early post-medieval					
0005	Well	Trench 1	Made of ?medieval bricks	Medieval	Medieval Well
0092	Pit	Excavation	Cu-alloy strap fitting	Late med/early post-med	
0094	Pit	Excavation		Late med/early post-med	Similar to 0092
0052	Pit	Excavation	Post medieval CBM	Post-medieval	
0087	Ditch	Excavation	Roman and early post-medieval pottery	Post-medieval	Cut well 0082
0054	Pit	Excavation	Post medieval CBM	Post-medieval	
Undated					
0047	Pit	Excavation			
0059	Gully	Excavation			
0068	Gully	Excavation			
Modern/natural					
0003	Pit	Trench 1	Roman pottery and modern brick	Modern?	
0019	Pit	Trench 1			Tree bole

Table 1. Summary of feature dating

2.2 Evaluation trench 1

Trench 1 ran NE-SW approximately 5m east of the western extent of the development area and measured approximately 23m in length. The trench reached a maximum depth of approximately 0.9m at its southern end. The profile of the trench consisted of 0.5m of topsoil over lying 0.4m of a dark greyish sandy silt (0010).

Three pits (0003, 0012 and 0019), an archaeological layer (0023) and a well (0005) were found in this trench. Hand-drawn sections of these features can be seen in Figure 4.

Pit 0003

This feature had an oval plan. In profile it had moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. The pit measured 0.9m in length by 0.75m wide and it was 0.4m deep. The pit was filled with dark brown sand that produced a body sherd dating from the Roman period and some modern brick when 100% excavated.

Pit 0012

This pit had an irregular, circular plan and was observed cutting posthole 0014. The feature measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.4m deep (Pl. 1). The profile had steep, almost vertical sides and an irregular concave base. The loose, mid brown sandy-silt fill (0013) produced a folded beaker sherd dating to the late 2nd-early third century. The excavation phase of the project identified the eastern extent.

Posthole 0014

Partially cut by pit 0012 on its north side this feature measured 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep, its southern edge had a steep, almost vertical cut and a concave base. The central fill, 0015, indicated a possible post pipe with fill 0017 as packing on the northern side. Roman pottery was recovered from this feature.

Plate 1. Pit 0012 cutting posthole 0014 facing south-east (1m scale).

Pit 0019

This was an irregular pit measuring 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep, which upon full excavation appeared to be a tree throw or natural feature.

Well 0005

Trench 1 also uncovered a well (0005) at its south western end. The well's diameter measured 1.3m and the sides were constructed from flint cobbles in a yellow lime mortar and small rectangular bricks set into mortar which varied from 0.25m to 0.3m in thickness (Pl. 2). Post-medieval and Roman CBM fragments were recovered from the fill of the well, one of the Roman pieces was mortared and clearly re-used.

The well was filled with contexts (0007 and 0008) which were ostensibly the same compacted, grey, chalky, loam but which were allocated separate numbers to aid any potential finds analysis.

Plate 2. Well 0005 facing south-west (1m scale).

Layer 0023

A loose sandy silt layer (0023) was found at the north eastern extent of Trench 1, with a continuation in the western extent of Trench 2 (Fig. 3). This layer produced many sherds of 3rd-4th century Roman pottery. The eastern and southern limits of the layer were uncovered during the excavation stage.

2.2 Evaluation trench 2

This trench measured 15m in length and ran NW-SE in alignment within the northern extent of the development area, approximately 3.5m south of the northern limit (Fig. 3). It reached a maximum depth of 0.76m and the profile comprised 0.4m of topsoil/rubble over 0.36m of grey loamy soil.

A posthole (0024), linear feature (0021) and the continuation of layer 0023 were observed in this trench.

Posthole 0024

This shallow, circular posthole measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The feature was sealed under layer 0023. No finds were recovered from this feature.

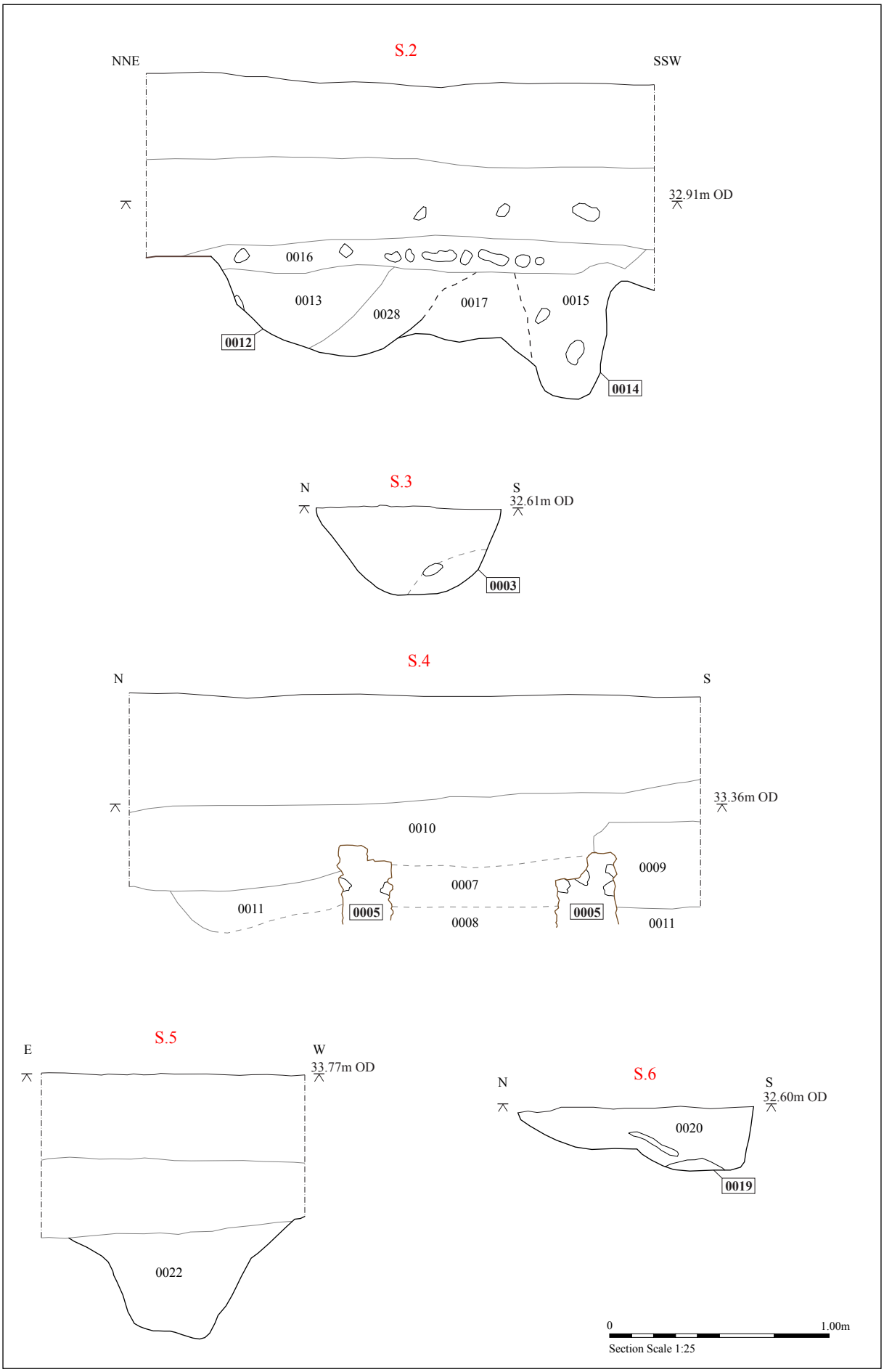


Figure 4. Sections in evaluation trenches

Linear feature 0021

This feature had a north-south alignment, steep irregular sides and base, and measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep. It was filled with dark greyish-brown silty-clay loam with chalk flecks (0022) and produced early 2nd-early 3rd century pottery.

2.3 Excavation

A collection of eighteen features was found during the excavation. These comprised ten pits, five linear features, one posthole and two wells (Fig. 3). Full context descriptions can be found in Appendix 3 whilst hand drawn sections are show in Figures 5 and 7.

Well 0082

Well 0082 was located at the NW corner of the site just inside the boundary. Measuring approximately 2.4m E-W by 2.0m N-S the feature had a sub-square plan. The northern edge of the well was cut by ditch 0087 (this ditch is suspected to be modern as it contained a range of pottery sherds of Roman to post-medieval date).

In the non-truncated E-W section 0082 had steep shallowly convex sides which descended to the excavated limit (Fig. 5). The N-S sections displayed a similar morphology showing ditch 0087 cutting the northern side and a more undulating southern side.

0082 exceeded 1.2m in depth and was excavated in two stages. The first stage involved hand excavation to a depth of 1.2m, the sections of which were then recorded by hand and digitally. The remaining upper feature fill was then excavated, with authorisation from the County archaeologist, by a back-acting JCB with a 600mm ditching bucket to the maximum hand dug depth (Pl. 3) and a sondage machined out of the western half creating a lower section that could be reversed and added to the original drawing (Fig. 5). At this stage it could be observed that the profile of the well was becoming vertically sided with a diameter of approximately 1.2m. The feature was then augured for a further 1.3m, reaching an overall depth of 3.9m with no natural being encountered.

Plate 3. Ditch 0087 (left) and well 0082 after removal of eastern and central bulks facing south-east (2m horizontal and 1m vertical scale).

The contexts forming the fills of this well were numerous but could be divided into two general categories:

1) Contexts with a heavy clay matrix and burnt clay and charcoal inclusions, possibly resulting from the deposition of a kiln structure and/or associated waste (0045, 0064, 0076, 0116 and 0117).
2) Darker, sandy fills tending to be at the edges of the feature which are likely to have formed due to erosion, slumping and shrinking of primary fills creating gaps and cracks against the natural chalk (0044, 0049, 0050, 0071, 0072, 0074, 0075, 0077, 0096, 0099, 0118 and 0119).

Finds from these deposits suggest that the well was largely filled during the late 2nd to late 3rd centuries AD.

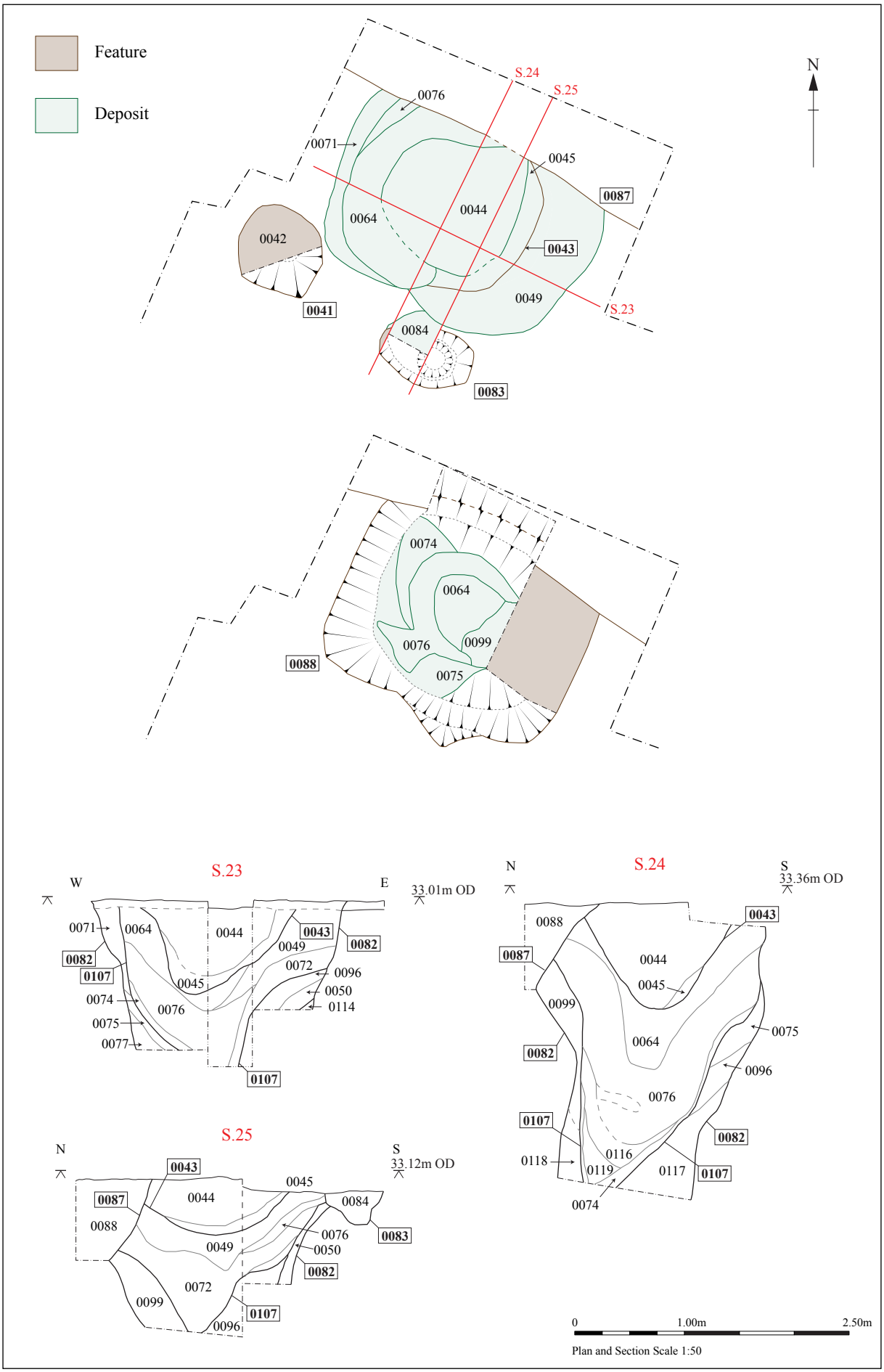


Figure 5. Well 0082, plan and sections

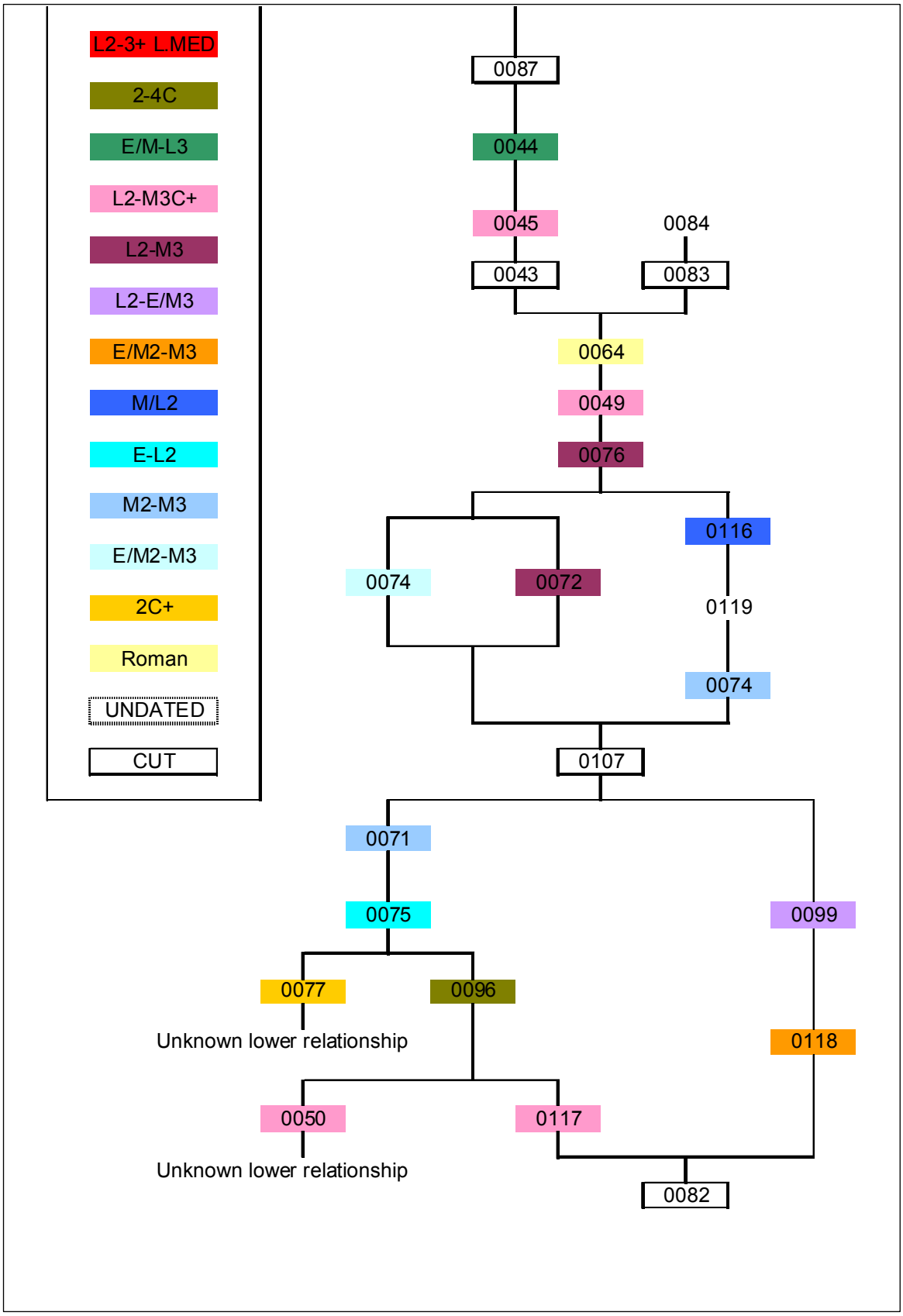


Figure 6. Harris matrix with spotdating for large well 0082.

Well 0101

Well 0101 was located further towards the south western end of the development area. The full extent of the feature was not contained within the site but was observed to measure 3.4m in width and have a sub-square plan. This feature had a much simpler observable stratigraphy with only two fills (0102 and 0113) (Pl. 4). 0113 was the earliest context and produced three sherds of pottery, the earliest of which was a Central Gaulish samian base dating to AD 125-200. On the northern side of the well was a cluster of pottery sherds, 0112, which contained sherds dating from the late 3rd to early 4th centuries AD. Although the pottery dating differs the fills of 0112 and 0113 were indistinguishable and 0112 is considered to be within 0113. Later fill 0102 contained a large pottery assemblage of over 700 sherds. The latest dated pottery from this covers the period of the late 2nd-mid 3rd century, but late 3rd and 4th century coins were recovered from 0102. The well was hand excavated and augered to a combined depth of 3.5m with no natural being encountered.

Plate 4. Well 0101 facing north-west (2m horizontal and 1m vertical scales).

Pits 0092 and 0094

These two pits were located towards the south east corner of the site at a distance of 0.26m apart (Fig. 3). Their close proximity and relative distance from any other features suggest they are related. Both pits were approximately 0.3m in maximum diameter and their profiles varied in depth (0.5m and 0.2m respectively) but they maintained a similar morphology of a steep break of slope, near vertical sides and a rounded base. They were both filled with similar sandy-silt fills. Although no pottery was recovered from either of the pits, a copper alloy strap fitting of late medieval/early post-medieval date (SF 1011) was found in the fill of 0092.

Posthole 0108

This feature was located less than 0.1m from the western edge of well 0101. With a circular plan of 0.6m diameter the section was U-shaped with an uneven but flat base (Fig. 7). Finds recovered from this posthole date from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Pit 0085

Pit 0085 was located in the central corridor area of the stripped footprint (Fig. 3). It had an oval (sub-angular) plan with a NE-SW axis and a maximum diameter of 0.82m. This feature had a U-shaped profile and the NW side was sub-stepped (single step) so that its overall profile resembled a stepped posthole. The mid/dark slightly orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt (0086) produced Roman ceramic building material (CBM).

Posthole 0080

Posthole 0080 was found to the south-east of the Roman layer 0061. It had a circular plan approximately 0.4m in diameter and 0.23m deep with a U-shaped section. Full excavation of the mid-brown sandy-silt fill (0081) recovered a single sherd dating to the 3rd century AD.

Pit 0052

This was a large circular pit with a diameter of 1m and a depth of 0.3m, observed towards the north end of the development area. The asymmetrical profile of this feature consisted of an angular and steep south eastern side with a shallower, smoother north western side.

The pit was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy-silt (0053). Post-medieval CBM was recovered from this fill.

Pit 0054

Just to the north west of pit 0052 was a smaller circular pit (0054) which had a diameter of 0.5m with a depth of 0.2m. The pit was filled with a mid greyish-brown sandy-silt (0053) that produced post-medieval CBM.

Pit 0047

This feature was located towards the north west corner of the site in close proximity to well 0082. It had a sub-circular plan with steep concave sides and a slightly rounded base. No finds were recovered from its sole fill (0048).

Pit 0041

This pit butted against the south west limit of 0082. Its sub-rectangular plan measured 0.75m by 0.65m. The profile had a very shallow break of slope leading to gently sloping convex sides with a rounded base (Fig. 5). A single complete base from a Roman pot that may have been reused as a counter was recovered from the fill.

Posthole 0083

Cutting the south east corner of 0082 posthole 0083 had an oval (sub-angular) plan. The U-shaped section comprised a fairly sharp and steep break of slope and base. It had straight, near vertical sides and a base that single stepped higher to the north north west. Although no finds were recovered from its mid orange-brown sandy-silt fill (0084) a concentration of large stones was present towards the base of the feature which may have been packing or post pad material.

Posthole 0063

The feature was observed emerging from the northern edge of the development area. It appears to have a square plan approximately 1.2m wide with its axis running NW-SE. It contained a post pipe (0065) and two silty-sand packing contexts (0073 and 0066) that contained chalk and flint pebble inclusions. Context 0073 produced a sherd of Roman pottery belonging to a thick-walled vessel. This posthole appeared to have been recut by 0068 (Fig. 3).

Pit 0067

This feature was only partially visible but appeared to have a sub-circular plan 0.72m wide with a V-shaped profile and a narrow, flat base. No finds were recovered from the mid whitish-grey-brown sandy-silt.

Ditch 0021

This feature was a NE-SW aligned ditch approximately 4.4m long and 0.8m wide. It was located during the evaluation and the same context number was carried over to the excavation stage. Its south west terminus end was excavated and a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Linear feature 0057

0057 was visible as the terminal end of a north-south aligned linear feature present at the south side of the Roman layer 0061. The feature diffused into the layer fairly rapidly. It is possible that this feature was the result of a trackway as it appeared to head straight towards the well at the north west corner of site (Fig. 3). Animal bone and a single sherd of abraded roman pottery were recovered from its mid orangey-brown silty-sand fill (0056).

Gully 0059

This gully was a narrow shallow gully aligned NW-SE across the north edge of site. This feature is the latest of the small sequence of features in this area (Fig. 3). No datable evidence was retrieved from the sole fill (0060).

Gully 0068

This feature was another shallow and narrow gully. It was cut by 0059 and ran on the same NW-SE alignment. Its shallow depth suggests that it had suffered a large degree of truncation from modern activity (including 0059). No finds were recovered to date the feature.

Ditch 0087

The large well 0082 was cut by ditch 0087. This ditch was only present in the north west extended corner of the site. The full profile and dimensions were not visible as the feature's terminal ends and the northern side were outside the northern extent of the development area. It was recorded to be 0.8m deep with a mid/dark greyish-brown sandy-silt fill (0089) that produced a range of pottery from both the late 2nd-3rd century and late medieval/ early post-medieval period.

Linear feature 0105

This feature may have been an elongated pit rather than a true ditch feature as its northern extent went outside the limits of the excavated area. Its southern terminal end was excavated and had dimensions of 1m wide and 0.2m deep with a dish-shaped section with slightly irregular, concave sides and a narrow base. No datable evidence was recovered from it but the plan (Fig. 3) indicates that it was cut by the Roman well 0101.

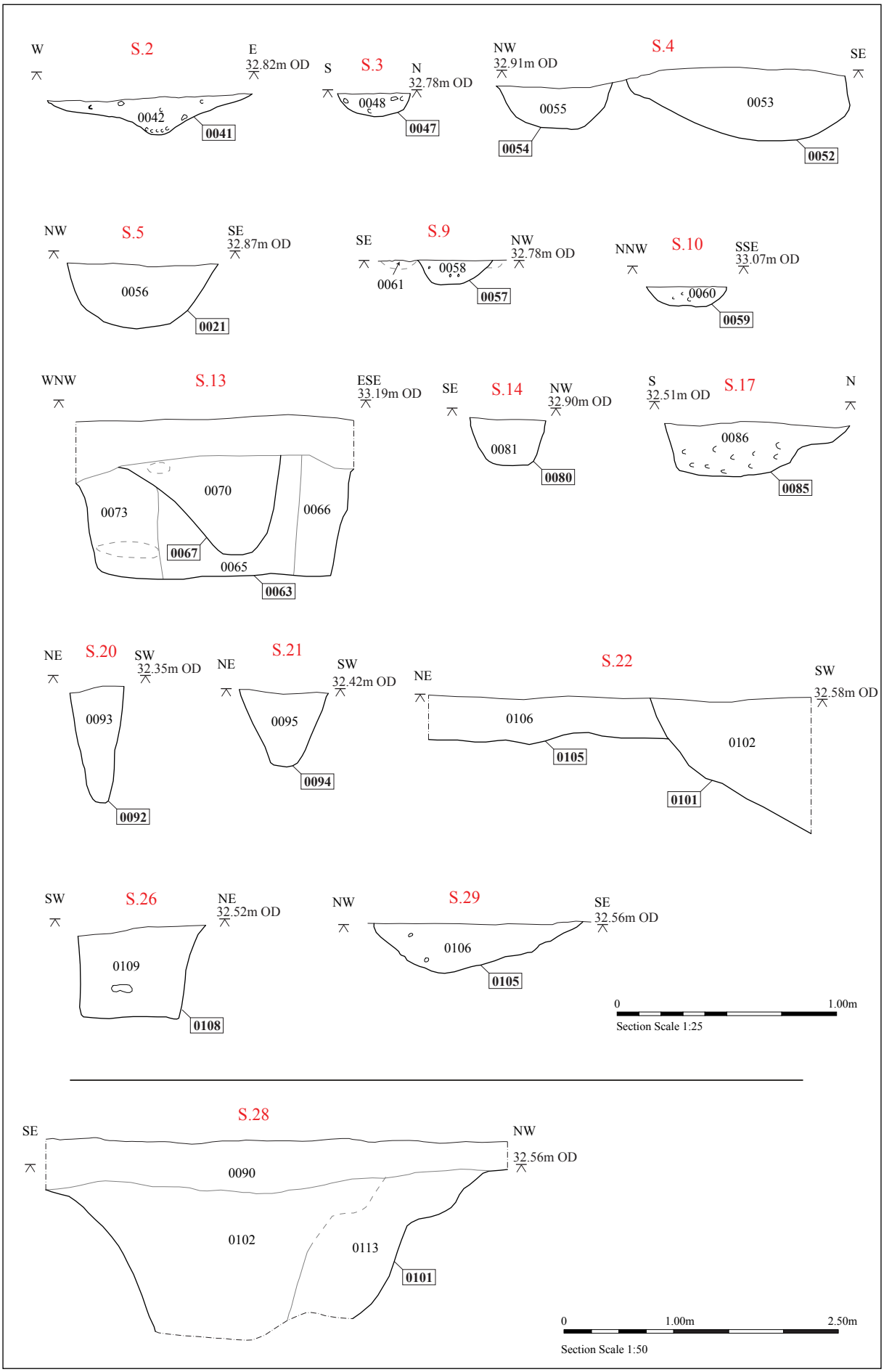


Figure 7. Sections

3. Quantification of the finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

3.1 Introduction

A breakdown of the quantities of finds from both the evaluation and excavation stages can be seen in Table 2. Detail of the quantities by context can be seen in Appendix 4.

		Evaluation		Excavation
Find type	No.	Weight/g	No.	Weight/g
Pottery	51	1488	1809	27401
CBM	33	2894	156	16367
Fired clay	-	-	190	4624
Worked flint	1	14	16	155
Burnt flint	1	48	12	206
Lava quern	-	-	57	821
Fe nails	4	118	19	200
Slag	-	-	5	26
Animal bone	25	350	463	6416
Shell	16	253	121	2373
Charcoal	-	-	4	23
Totals	**131**	**5165**	**2852**	**58612**

Table 2. Finds quantities

This report contains a summary of the finds by each material category, and takes into account both phases of archaeological investigation.

3.2 Pottery

Introduction

Pottery was recorded from both phases of the archaeological investigation, although the overwhelming majority was recorded during the excavation.

In total 1860 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 28889g was recorded. A breakdown of the ceramic assemblage can be seen in Appendix 5.

Overall the pottery suffers from little abrasion and many large pieces were present. The average sherd weight is a good 15.5g which reflects the condition of the pottery. The diagnostic element of the assemblage (rims and bases) is also good with many joining sherds, especially within the larger well assemblages.

The pottery assemblage has been mainly recovered from two wells. The first of these (0082) had many fills, whilst there were only two fills in well 0101, one of which (0102) contained a large assemblage of Roman pottery (746 sherds at 11,860kg). A small number of other contexts, such as fills of postholes, ditches and layers also contained Roman pottery, although the quantities within these fills are quite small.

Methodology

The pottery assemblage was subjected to a rapid scan by context, using the sherd count and weights provided in the bulk finds table. This was done primarily to provide a dating sequence and to assess the further research potential of the assemblage. None of the pottery was examined at x20 magnification, but frequent and notable fabrics were picked out by hand. A similar strategy was undertaken with the form assemblage, although in this case a very basic count of broad form types (for instance jar, dish) was also carried out.

The fabric and form codes that appear in the report and Appendix 5 are those used by SCCAS, and these have also been supplemented by Going's corpus on Roman pottery (1987).

Dating

The dating of the contexts associated with the two wells (0082 and 0101) is quite consistent.

Twenty-one contexts were assigned to the fills of well 0082, and of these, fourteen are dated from the late 2nd to *c*. mid 3rd century AD. The remainder are dated more broadly due to either a lack of data (diagnostic features or sherd count), or because more detailed analysis would have been necessary.

The upper fill of well 0101 (0102) is dated by the pottery to the late 2nd to *c*.mid 3rd century (but contains later coins), and the lower fill 0113 includes deposit 0112 which contained potentially later Roman pottery (mid/late 3rd to early 4th century). This was mostly Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC) in the form of Castor Box fragments. It is notable that there was a very small quantity of abraded late pottery in the upper well fill 0102.

Other features on the site also contained some pottery dated to the same period as the fills of well 0082 (such as ditch fill 0088). However, most of these had much broader date ranges or contained ceramics belonging to a different period (see below). No pottery preceding the 2nd century could be clearly identified.

A small quantity of Roman pottery was recorded at the evaluation stage of the project. Only two of these contexts have a potentially similar date range to the 0082 well fills of the excavation phase, pit fill 0013 and ditch fill 0022. The remainder are mostly just dated to the Roman period.

Fabric

Although only obvious and datable fabrics were highlighted some broad conclusions can still be drawn from the assemblage.

Continental finewares

A small quantity of samian ware was present within the assemblage which is mostly eastern Gaulish (SAEG) with a smaller quantity from central Gaul (SACG), which is more likely to be from Lezoux. The only other potential continental fineware is a single body sherd of Cologne colour-coated ware (KOLN) in well fill 0071.

Romano-British finewares

These represent the largest fineware group and in particular feature fabrics associated with the nearby Pakenham kiln industry. Although a number of the colour-coated fabrics are probably related to this production centre, the larger part of the fineware assemblage is undoubtedly from Pakenham.

A small number of Colchester colour-coated wares have been observed (COLC), for instance in well fill 0099. As mentioned earlier, a small quantity of Nene Valley colour-coated sherds (LNV) were present in the well fill 0102.

Other continental imports

A single *amphora* sherd (AA) was noted in well fill 0102. Initial analysis indicates it to be a later Baetican olive oil *amphora* sherd (*c*. mid 2nd to mid 3rd century).

Regional coarsewares

Although a full account of what regional coarsewares are present within the assemblage is not possible at this stage of analysis, a number of fabrics can immediately be identified. These include a small quantity of Colchester buff wares (COLB) from Essex, Horningsea grey ware (HOG) and a single example of Nene Valley white ware (NVWM), both from Cambridgeshire.

Local coarsewares

Unquestionably the vast majority of coarsewares are from Suffolk kilns and in particular the Wattisfield/Rickinghall area. The coarsewares are overwhelmingly made up of micaceous grey wares (GMG) sometimes with a black surface (GMB). It is possible that greywares from Grimstone End (Pakenham) are also present within this collection too.

A smaller number of non-micaceous sandy grey wares (GX), although unsourced, are also likely to originate in Suffolk. This is also the case with the small collection of Black surfaced wares (BSW) that were present within the assemblage. There was also a small quantity of black burnished wares in the BB2 style whose origin is difficult to place. No shell-tempered fabrics were encountered within the assemblage.

Form

A range of form types for the Roman pottery assemblage was recorded (Table 3). In each context obvious form types were selected from within these general categories to principally illustrate the dating, but also to describe the range of forms present.

Form type	Frequency	Percentage
Jar	121	51.5
Dish	65	28
Bowl-jar	1	0.5
Beaker	38	16
Flagon	2	1
Mortaria	2	1
Lid	3	1
Cheese press?	1	0.5
Castor box	1	0.5
Totals	**234**	**100**

Table 3. Form quantities.

As Table 2 indicates, the dominant vessel type is jars, followed by dishes and then a rather surprisingly large quantity of beakers. The presence of all other classes of vessel is fairly negligible; around seventy bases from unspecified forms were also recorded.

This basic snapshot of the form assemblage suggests a strong emphasis towards tablewares rather than for example, food preparation or storage.

The jar assemblage is principally made up of Suffolk types 4.5 and 4.6 with rolled, undercut, thickened and everted rims. Also present within the group are small numbers of the 3.10/3.11 types (Going 1987; G9); these are high shouldered, neckless and with everted rims. Often these will display acute lattice decoration or straight vertical lines. Other decorative schemes include horizontal groves, wavy lines and cordons.

The dishes are mainly made up of the 6.18 type (beaded and triangular rimmed), and they range from shallow to deep. A very small number of plain rimmed forms are also present (6.19), although there are more that display grooves below the rim. A small quantity can be classed as incipient flanged dishes (Going 1987; B5) and even smaller numbers are fully flanged (6.17). Decoration on dishes was not frequent but the most common styles were horizontal burnished lines or acute lattice patterns. Within the samian assemblage several Drg31 dish/bowls were noted as well as a Drg36.

By far the most common beaker form (a typical Pakenham product) is the 3.3 type, colour-coated with long oval indentations, sometimes accompanied by rouletting and very occasionally scales (PKC). The largest proportion of these display a bead or pointed rim and thereafter plain rimmed types are the most frequent.

The only drinking vessel form within the samian assemblage is a Drg33 cup of which there are two examples.

Of particular interest is a complete grey coarseware funnel, noted in well 0082. Complete examples of this form are rare and its function is not completely clear. In Going's corpus four different types are illustrated with a varied date range (1987, 35). An example recently published on a Braintree District Council website depicts a funnel in Colchester buff ware (COLB) dated from AD75 to 199 (Bedwin 1984).

A small fragment of a possible cheese press was recorded in well fill 0102. An example of a similar vessel can be seen in the Colchester corpus (Symonds & Wade 1999, 417; fig 6.82/804). The form (CAM 199) was dated at Colchester up to the early 3rd century.

As Table 2 demonstrates, almost insignificant numbers of flagons, mortaria and storage jars were recorded.

In total only three warped jar rims were noted, recorded in well fills 0043, 0050 and linear fill 0059. There is no direct evidence for wasters, over-fired fabrics and no other sherds display any obvious heat related characteristics.

Discussion

The pottery from the two wells dominates the assemblage. This is in a good state of preservation with a good diagnostic element as well being consistent in terms of dating.

Although the assemblage is dominated by local greyware jars and dishes, there is also a significant local fineware contribution. These finewares are principally represented by two types of beaker which are pointed or plain-rimmed, both of which are indented and are typical products of the local Pakenham industry (Plouviez unpub, Smedley & Owles 1960, 203-225). The high percentage of beakers and dishes within the assemblage, and in particular the well fills, appears quite significant. The assemblage as a whole does not indicate a high status group. However, there is a strong emphasis towards tablewares, and the percentage of finewares provides possible evidence of high status occupation in the vicinity. Nevertheless, the accessibility of locally produced ceramics should also be taken into consideration.

The pottery may represent the waste from an inn, *mansio* or even a shop, all of which would fit in with what one might expect in the suburbs of a small town.

Despite the fact that three warped rims were present, there was no other evidence for kiln production at the site within the pottery assemblage. These may have been seconds or it may be a coincidence that they appeared in an assemblage within 2/3 miles of a production centre. In any case, there would have been easy access to the markets where the products of these kilns were available.

Post-medieval

A small quantity of abraded post-medieval pottery was recovered from eight contexts. Most of the sherds were noted at the evaluation stage and were recorded in the

unstratified context 0001, layer 0002, well fill 0007 and 0008. The pottery in the well fills occurred alongside Roman pottery.

The post-medieval pottery noted at the excavation phase was recorded in the unstratified context 0040 and alongside Roman pottery in ditch fill 0088 and layer 0090.

Only one small dish rim fragment was observed and all of the assemblage is dated between the 16th and 18th century.

3.3 Ceramic building material

A total of 189 fragments of CBM with a total weight of 19261g was recorded during the two phases of archaeological investigation. However a large part of this figure was noted at the excavation stage (see Table 1). Overall the CBM assemblage may be described as being between abraded and slightly abraded. A full breakdown of the CBM by context can be seen in Appendix 6.

Roman

A small quantity of Roman CBM was noted at the evaluation stage, although the majority of these are undiagnostic fragments. A single piece of *tegula* was noted in layer 0002 and brick fragments were present in well fill 0008. All of the fabrics are medium sandy (ms). A number of pieces display mortar on their surfaces; a possible brick fragment in well fill 0007 has mortar over the break, indicating re-use at a later date.

The CBM assemblage from the excavation stage is generally in a better state of preservation, being mostly only slightly abraded. The majority of the twenty-four contexts in which the CBM occurred only contained a small number of pieces. However a large assemblage of CBM was recorded in the well fill 0102. This fill accounted for seventy-one of the 155 pieces recorded at the excavation stage (46.5%). A breakdown of CBM types can be seen in Table 3.

Type	No	%
Tegula	7	10
Imbrex	6	8.5
Keyed	2	2.5
Flat	19	26.5
Brick	11	15.5
Fragments	26	37
Totals	**71**	**100**

Table 4. CBM types in fill 0102.

As Table 4 indicates the assemblage contained two roof tile types, *tegula* and *imbrex*, two keyed tiles, eleven bricks and nineteen flat tile fragments. The majority of flat tile pieces are likely to be *tegula* mid-sections, as their depth range mostly corresponds with the measured depths of the *tegulae*.

In general the fabrics are either coarse or medium sandy (cs/ms) with the presence of red iron ore or calcite (csc/msc). With the exception of two flat tile pieces, all of the CBM is oxidised with occasional grey cores being present. Two flat tile fragments display sub-conical holes, both of which have a diameter of 10mm. None of the CBM within fill 0102 displays mortar or is either heat affected or over fired. The Roman pottery within this context is dated from the late 2nd to c mid 3rd century.

The CBM assemblage from the remaining contexts is chiefly made up of undiagnostic flat tile but a small quantity of definite roof tile has also been recorded. There are several instances of brick and tile which is either vitrified or heat affected, for instance from layer 0061, ditch fill 0088, well fills 0050, 0099, 0114 and fill 0112. None of the Roman CBM fragments within the well feature 0107 are over-fired or heat affected. Finally a number of fragments display mortar (for instance in well fills 0071 and 0103 as well as in ditch fill 0088). One example in fill 0088 also exhibits mortar on the break indicating its possible reuse at a later date.

Post-medieval

Post-medieval CBM accounted for 18.5% of the entire assemblage but was more prevalent at the evaluation stage. The condition of the post-medieval CBM may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. A number of the tile fragments display mortar, for instance in layer 0061. The majority of the CBM is roof tile fragments with a small quantity of brick also being noted.

At the excavation stage post-medieval tile only occurred alongside Roman CBM in three contexts: well fill 0044, layer 0061 and ditch fill 0088.

Discussion

The presence of a small quantity of Roman roof tile suggests a substantial structure in the immediate area. A small number of fragments are heat affected and exhibit mortar

which may indicate some form of reuse of the material within the Roman period itself. The larger part of the CBM assemblage was noted within well contexts (mostly in fill 0102) and in general these are dated from the late 2nd to around the mid 3rd century.

3.4 Fired clay

Fired clay was only recorded during the excavation phase of the project (190 fragments @ 4624g). These were noted in ten contexts, pit fills 0043, 0044, fills 0049, 0050, layer 0061, well fills 0072, 0076, 0078, 0102 and finally in the unstratified context 0120.

Overall the condition of the fired clay is only slightly abraded with a number of good sized pieces being present. All of the fabrics are chalk based and the best assemblages were observed in fills 0043, 0072 and 0078. This commentary concentrates on the fired clay recorded in these three fills. A full contextual breakdown of the fired clay can be seen in Appendix 7.

Well fill 0043 contained seventy-six pieces with a weight of 2185g. Two fabrics are present within this group. The first of these is coarse, orange and sandy with abundant ill sorted chalk (csch). The second fabric is buff to light orange in colour and the chalk and sand within this fabric is a lot finer (fsch). This fabric was a lot denser than the previous one. A number of irregular-flat surfaces were present, however only one vague wattle impression was noted. A considerable Roman pottery assemblage, provisionally dated from the mid/late 2nd to early/mid 3rd century, was also recorded in this context as well as Roman CBM, worked and burnt flint and animal bone.

Well fill 0072 contained sixteen fragments with a weight of (629g). The larger part of this collection is made up of the same orange sandy fabric that was noted in pit fill 0043. No impressions were observed and only a small number of irregular-flat surfaces were noted. Roman pottery (dated from the late 2nd to mid 3rd century), CBM, burnt flint, animal bone and oyster shell were also present within this context.
Another well context (0078) contained twenty-seven fired clay fragments (476g), some of which are quite large. These are also in fabric type msch but in this case the chalk content is more dense. Two irregular surfaces were recorded and a partial wattle impression was present. The context also contained a small amount of Roman pottery dated to the late 2nd to at least the 3rd century, as well as a single *imbrex* fragment and animal bone.

Nearly all of the fired clay was recorded in contexts linked to well 0082. It may have been associated with an oven, hearth, kiln or some other form of structure.

Interestingly well 0101 contained a significant Roman pottery assemblage as well as CBM, animal bone and small finds, yet only four fragments (52g) of fired clay were noted.

3.5 Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

In total only eight contexts contained worked flint, one of which was a ditch fill recorded at the evaluation stage (0022). The remainder of the assemblage was retrieved from pit fills 0043, 0086, fills 0049, 0050, as well as well fills 0074, 0102 and 0117. A full contextual record of the flint assemblage forms part of the site archive.

The flint assemblage had a largely gravelled type of appearance to it, displaying hard, thin and abraded cortexes in most cases. There were no diagnostic pieces within the assemblage and most of it was probably surface collected. All of the evidence points to a date range of the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age for this small group. With the exception of context 0086 all of the worked flint was accompanied by Roman pottery. Only in three contexts was burnt flint noted alongside worked flint, 0043, 0049 and 0102.

Burnt flint

A small quantity of burnt flint was recorded in nine contexts (13 fragments @ 254g). Only a single white-grey fragment was noted during the evaluation (48g) in well fill 0048. The remainder was recorded at the excavation stage in well fills 0043, 0072, 0099, 0102, 0103, fill 0049, layer 0061 and ditch fill 0088. The excavation collection lacks any cohesion in terms of colour or its distribution. As noted previously it was only recorded alongside worked flint in three contexts and all of these also contained Roman pottery.

3.6 Lava quern stone

A total of fifty-seven fragments of lava quern stone with a weight 821g was noted in well fill 0096 of the excavation phase. The quern stone is variable in size and quite fragmented with only small areas of surface intact. Where a depth measurement is possible it ranges from 32 to 47mm. The context also contains Roman pottery (dated from the 2nd to 4th century) and fired clay.

The fragments are probably Rhenish, a type of igneous stone which was imported to East Anglia in the Roman period and then from the Middle Saxon period through to the post-medieval periods.

A further large piece of lava quern stone was recorded in well fill 0102. This has been reported upon separately in the small finds section of the report (below).

3.7 Iron nails

Iron nails were recorded both at the evaluation (4 fragments @ 118g) and excavation stages (19 fragments @ 200g). The excavation nails were noted in well fills 0044, 0071, 0075, 0102, 0117, fill 0050 and ditch fill 0088. In general the nails are mostly quite fragmented and heavily covered in corrosion products. In nearly every instance the nails occur alongside Roman pottery and CBM.

3.8 Slag

Three small non-metallic fuel ash slag fragments (11g) were recorded in two contexts during the excavation stage of the project, pit fill 0053 and ditch fill 0088. A further two small magnetic pieces were noted in well fill 0043 (15g). The slag in fill 0053 was accompanied by post-medieval CBM and charcoal. In context 0088 both Roman and post-medieval CBM were present as well as Roman and post-medieval pottery, iron nails, burnt flint, animal bone and shell. The magnetic pieces were noted alongside a considerable Roman pottery assemblage as well as CBM, worked and burnt flint, animal bone and shell.

3.9 Animal bone

Mike Feider

Introduction

A total of 454 fragments of animal bone was recovered, mostly from the fill of a large Roman well (0102).

Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned and each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which forms part of the site archive and can be seen in Appendix 8.

Preservation

The remains are in moderate condition, with a high degree of root-marking on many bones and quite a large degree of light dog gnawing recorded. There is also a high degree of long bone fragmentation.

Summary

Of the 454 fragments recorded, only 142 are identifiable to species. Sheep/goat is the most common species, bolstered by a high proportion of loose teeth. Cattle are the next most abundant, followed by pig. Other domesticates are present too, with small quantities of horse and dog being noted. Wild species are represented by deer, rabbit, and water vole.

The proportions of the primary domesticates are normal for the Roman period, with high numbers of sheep/goat and cattle and a smaller, but still significant, number of pig. The body proportions of cattle seem weighted towards the heads and feet, with a high percentage of metapodials in particular. However, given the high degree of fragmentation and the numbers of unidentifiable shaft fragments, this may be an inaccurate view of the assemblage. Sheep/goat have a slightly more even representation of body areas, while the few pig remains more closely match the cattle profile. It is also worth noting the high numbers of vertebrae and ribs that were only identifiable to broad categories, which almost certainly represent all three species.

There are a few pieces of bone from the other common domesticates, with three fragments of horse in the form of a femur in pitfill 0013, a fragment of mandible in well fill 0112 and a metatarsal in pitfill 0049. Additionally, there is a partial dog skull, mandible, and teeth in ditchfill 0088, and a single chicken bone in well fill 0102. Wild species on site are deer, present as a shed antler from pitfill 0071 and a partial mandible from ditchfill 0022, rabbit from layer 0002, and water vole from well fill 0102. Several other micromammal bones from this context probably represent the same species, and two unidentifiable bird bones may be juvenile domestic fowl.

Butchery

A total of twenty-seven fragments show some evidence of butchery, and the fragmentation of the rest of the assemblage is highly suggestive of intensive marrow and fat extraction.

Most of the butchery is fairly standard for the Roman period, with a large number of smooth-edged chop and cut-marks. Scrape and shallow chop marks on long bones and scapulae, including one removing the spinous process, were noted and are typical of the period. Butchery marks were also recorded on a number of unidentifiable ribs and vertebrae. This suggests the reduction of the carcass into smaller sizes for stewing or fat extraction.

The only unusual bit of butchery was a sheep/goat scapula from context (0053), which has the glenoid process sawn off. This type of butchery is uncommon until much later periods, but the dating of associated CBM also seems to place this fill into the post-medieval period.

Ageing

Some ageing information was available from this assemblage. Full or partial mandible wear stage information could be recorded from one cow mandible, seven sheep/goat mandibles, and three pig mandibles. Epiphyseal fusion data was noted, but no detailed analysis was carried out. Both sets of data suggest a wide age range of animals present on site, with both young and old individuals present.

Conclusion and further potential

The assemblage appears to be fairly typical of a Roman site with a military or dense civilian population. The butchery marks and high degree and nature of the fragmentation, likely indicating marrow/fat extraction, are most indicative of this. The apparent shortage of long bones is probably due to this sort of processing more than just selective bias. The amount of dog gnawing in the assemblage suggests much of it was left exposed for some time before being deposited.

The shed deer antler in the fill of ditch 0021 does not necessarily indicate venison was eaten on site, but the mandible from well 0082 is more suggestive of some occasional use of wild resources. The antler itself is quite small and may have been discarded for being of no practical use. The water vole from well 0101 may have simply fallen into the well rather than being deliberately deposited, as this species is prone to falling victim to pitfall traps. The rabbit bone came from a post-medieval deposit and is not related to the Roman activity.

3.10 Shell

Oyster shell was recorded in two contexts (layer 0002 and ditch fill 0022) during the evaluation phase (16 fragments @ 253g). A further fifteen contexts at the excavation stage contained oyster shell (121 @ 2373g). These included well fills 0043, 0044, 0045, 0049, 0064, 0071, 0072, 0075, 0076, 0078, 0102, posthole fill 0070, ditch fill 0088, fill 0112 and pit fill 0113. Overall the oyster shell may be described as being in a good state of preservation and in particular the shell which was located in the well fills. These occurrences were also accompanied by large Roman pottery assemblages.

3.11 Charcoal

All of the charcoal was recorded during the excavation part of the project (4 fragments @ 23g). It was noted in four contexts, the unstratified context 0040, pit fill 0053 as well as well fills 0075 and 0102. The last two instances of charcoal were accompanied by Roman pottery.

3.12 The small finds

With identifications from Andrew Brown

A total of forty-six small finds was recorded from both the evaluation and excavation stages of the archaeological investigation. These are divided between seven different materials, a breakdown of which can be seen in Table 5.

Period	Iron	Copper alloy	Lead	Bone	Glass	Ceramic	Stone
Roman	2	11	1	1	2	3	
Medieval		2					
Post-med		1					
Undated	14	4	1	1			3
Totals	**16**	**18**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**3**	**3**

Table 5. Small finds by period and material

A brief summary of the small finds by major period follows and a fuller catalogue can be seen in Appendix 9.

Roman

Twenty of the small finds are clearly dated to the Roman period. The assemblage has been principally recovered from fills associated with well group 0046 and well 0101. The condition of the small finds within the well contexts is variable, with many pieces being considerably worn or fragmentary. Five of the small finds are copper alloy coins, four of which are dated from the mid 3rd century onwards. Also present is an *intaglio* finger ring (which is in a good state of preservation with the intaglio still in place), a bead, tweezers, a broken plain bone pin, an iron lock bolt, a fragment of a ceramic crucible and bottle/glass fragments. A number of corroded iron objects were also present within the well contexts. These are described as being of an unknown date although their contextual location indicates that they are likely to be Roman. Of note within the unstratified small finds group is a speculum mirror fragment (0040).

Medieval

Two copper alloy small finds dated to the medieval period are present. The first is a possible chape retrieved from an unstratified context (0040). The second is a strap fitting recovered from posthole 0093.

Post-medieval

Only one small find is dated to this period. It is an unstratified copper alloy Nuremberg jetton of Rose and Orb type.

Unknown

Twenty-three of the small finds are described as being of an unknown date. These are predominantly corroded fragments of ironwork. Twenty-one of these are associated with well group 0046 and well 0101 and are therefore more likely to be of a Roman date. A corroded iron fragment is present in fill 0050 and a possible stone hone is present in the unstratified context 0040.

3.13 The environmental evidence

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Twenty-three samples were taken for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages during the evaluation and excavation phases of the project. Most of these were from layers in the wells and two, one from each well, were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of occasional mineral replaced seeds, all plant remains were charred.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Sample No.	**17**	**21**
Context No.	**0102**	**0117**
Feature No.	**0101**	**0082**
Feature type	**Well**	**Well**
Cereals and other food plants		
Hordeum sp. (grains)	xcf	
Triticum sp. (grains)	xcffg	
(spikelet base)	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	
Large Fabaceae indet.		
Herbs		
Agrostemma githago L.		
Asteraceae indet.		
Bromus sp.		
Fabaceae indet.		
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.		
Plantago lanceolata L.	x	
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils		
Corylus avellana L.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x
Charcoal >10mm		x
Charred root/stem	x	x
Indet.bud		
Indet.seeds	x	xm
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxx	x
Black tarry material		
Bone	x xb	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	
Ferrous globule		
Fish bone	x	
Marine mollusc shell		
Mineralised concretions		xxx
Mineralised faecal material	x	
Mineral replaced arthropods	x	x
Mortar/plaster/daub		
Small coal frags.	xx	
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x
Vitreous material		
Sample volume (litres)	**12**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**

Table 6. Plant macrofossils

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare fg = fragment m = mineral replaced b = burnt

Results

The assemblages are both small and sparse, consisting mainly of charcoal/charred wood fragments. Fragmentary barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present within the assemblage from sample 17 (well [0101]) along with a single wheat spikelet base and a small number of cereals which are too poorly preserved for close identification. Small grass (Poaceae) fruits are present within both assemblages, and sample 17 contains a ribwort plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) seed, while sample 21 (well [0082]) includes a small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some larger pieces >10mm, are abundant within both assemblages, but other plant macrofossils are scarce. Other remains include small pieces of bone, some of which are burnt, mineral replaced arthropod remains and small mammal or amphibian bones. The fragments of black porous material, which occur within both assemblages, are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. It is currently unclear whether the small fragments of coal noted within sample 17 are contemporary with the fill, or later contaminants.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, both assemblages are small and relatively sparse, probably indicating that they are largely derived from scattered refuse, which accidentally accumulated within the well fills. The quantity of charcoal/charred wood would appear to indicate that both wells were situated reasonably close to a focus of domestic and/or agricultural activity, although the paucity of other remains may indicate that the range of on-site activities was somewhat limited.

As neither of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

3.14 Discussion of the finds evidence

The finds assemblage has overwhelmingly been recovered from the fills associated with two wells, 0082 and 0101.

The assemblage as a whole provides important new knowledge for the Roman small town of Ixworth. In particular it provides good dating evidence for activity at a specific time within the Roman period in the northern suburbs of the town.

The finds assemblage is dominated by pottery with smaller amounts of CBM and fired clay being present. All of these materials are in a good state of preservation and display little wear. A large collection of animal bone has also been retrieved, with the largest quantity occurring in well fill 0102. The same context also contained seventeen of the forty-six small finds recorded on the site. These included a Roman copper alloy *intaglio* ring (SF 1012), coins dated from the 3rd to 4th century, a copper alloy bead, tweezers and two fragments of vessel glass.

Components of the finds assemblage, like the *intaglio* ring and speculum mirror fragment (SF 1015), suggest elements of high status although the evidence is not consistent. The high number of fineware beakers for instance, could equally be as a result of the site being located close to a local production centre. Nonetheless the large proportion of Pakenham beakers and coarseware dishes within the pottery collection shows an emphasis on dining activity rather than food preparation.

In general the finds from the well features have slight urban feel about them (Plouviez pers.comm.) and would not be out of place in the suburb of a small town. Indeed as the pottery indicates the well contexts may represent the waste from an inn, *mansio* or shop. In addition the presence of large quantities of fired clay show that a probable kiln or other industrially related feature had been in the vicinity and the crucible fragment is also suggestive of manufacturing processes.

4. Discussion of selected stratigraphic features

4.1 Well 0082

Well 0082 found in the NW corner of the site provided the focus for archaeological activity on the site. At first the feature was interpreted as a possible kiln or kiln dump due to the presence of a burnt, compacted clay fill 0045 but excavation showed that this deposit overlay a series of fills containing fired and burnt clay and in one, 0076, solid pieces of fired clay which may be evidence of a nearby kiln structure, or perhaps

another type of feature such as an oven or hearth. Deposit 0045 looked to be the basal fill of a pit (Pl. 5), under which was what appeared to be a steep-sided recut into the top of well 0082 and cutting through well fill contexts 0071, 0075, 0096, 0099, 0117, 0118. However once the second stage of excavation was carried out it became clear that this was actually the result of subsidence occurring lower down the well which caused the upper contexts to slump dramatically creating very steep sided boundaries with each other. A similar occurrence of subsidence within well fills was observed at excavations on East Close, Bury St Edmunds (Anderson 1996, 28).

In addition to an impressive assemblage of pottery the well also displayed some complex stratigraphy that was only understood through an analysis of the final overall section, This is represented as a Harris matrix (Fig. 6). The date range of the finds assemblage was fairly concise given the large volume and quantity of fills. The earliest fill excavated (0117) produced pottery originating from between the late 2nd century and early/mid 3rd century whilst excavation of the latest fill (0044) produced early-late 3rd century pottery. This dating evidence gives the well a build-up of over 2.5m of fills (post slumping events) occurring over a relatively short time frame. The deposition may have occurred as a single event designed to fill the well and create a uniform ground level.

Whether they were formed as a single event or represented several events taking place over a short period of time, the build-up of contexts within 0082 indicate a concerted effort to in-fill the well. The presence of such dramatic slumping (Fig. 5) indicates subsidence into voids below. This could be caused by a number of factors, including rapid filling with loose material over many metres depth which gradually compressed, filling with organic matter that rotted quite quickly or even the capping of the well with wood that then rotted and collapsed at a later date. This last hypothesis would suggest that none of the recovered dating material from the well is indicative of when the feature was filled in.

4.2 Well 0101

This well feature was located further south than its counter part (0082) and contained a simpler stratigraphy of just two contexts (0102 and 0113). Roman ceramic building material and pottery were prolific throughout this context and suggested a fairly consistent date of late 2nd to mid 3rd century. This evidence indicates that both wells were open, to some degree, at the same time. The small finds from this feature are all

Roman in date and include an *intaglio* ring, several coins, some of which are later than the date suggested by the pottery and some blue vessel glass. The fills of this feature are brownish-grey sandy-silt and have obviously formed in a natural manner, unlike well 0082 which appeared to have been directly targeted for backfilling.

Plate 5. Well 0082, pit 0083 at bottom right, and pit 0043 early/mid excavation facing north (2m scale).

4.3 Posthole 0063 (Pl. 6)

This large posthole was observed emerging from the northern edge of the excavation area. A single sherd of roman pottery was recovered from the post packing deposit.. The proximity to well 0082 may suggest a relationship between them. The finds from the well 0082 also suggest detritus from an urban environment, perhaps discarded material from an inn, *mansio* or shop structure, as it is surmised that posthole 0063 may be associated with the rear of some kind of structure of this kind which could have fronted onto the street. However the evidence for this, as it derives from a single posthole, is tentative and it is not possible to confidently locate or assert the presence of a structure from it.

Plate 6. Posthole 0063 facing north (1m scale).

4.4 Other features

Other features across the site consisted mainly of discrete refuse pits and small stakeholes/postholes that did not appear to be part of any larger groups. Dating evidence, where present, identified the features as either post-medieval (pits 0052 and 0054) or Roman in origin. The range of features across the site is consistent with activity towards the rear of properties that would have fronted on to the High Street. A single post-medieval well, 0005 was found.

5. Updated project design

5.1 Summary of results

Evaluation and excavation of the development area has shown that significant archaeological deposits dating to the Roman period are present.

Finds evidence from the site is dominated by pottery, particularly tablewares. The assemblage was concentrated within two well features (0082 and 0101) which would have been located to the rear of buildings fronting onto the High Street during the Roman period. Evidence of these buildings was observed as a large posthole (0063) to the east of well 0082 (Fig. 3).

The site produced a small quantity of high status objects including an *intaglio* mounted on a copper alloy ring and a fragment of speculum mirror. However, the scarcity of further artefacts demonstrating this degree of affluence combined with a pottery assemblage reflecting the suburban end of the spectrum (Plouviez, pers.comm) suggests that these small finds do not reflect the nature of the site as a whole.

The remaining features were discrete refuse pits and a couple of small, isolated structural features that could be expected in a suburban environment.

This site offers a valuable opportunity to enhance the understanding of the development of the Roman small town at Ixworth expanding northwards from its early origins as a fort.

5.2 Revised research aims

Examination of the results of the excavation and post-excavation work raises a number of questions about Roman Ixworth, investigation of which has the potential to address regional research priorities for the Roman period as outlined in Medleycott 2011, in particular those relating to towns and finds studies.

RRA1 The nature and extent of the development of the Roman town after the cessation of the military activity at Ixworth.

This work provides new evidence about the nature of the Roman settlement north of the River Blackbourn, as the main core of Roman activity has been found on the south side of the river where a Roman fort was established in the 1st century AD (PKM 005). This was replaced by civilian settlement at the end of the century growing into a small town with roads, buildings and an industrial centre by the middle of the second century. Further examination of the evidence from this site, IXW 060, alongside that of PKM 005 will provide new information about the development of the Roman town, and its relationship with other local Roman activity, most notably the villa (IXW 004) which lies c.1km south-west of the site also north of the River (Fig. 8).

The dating of the key features on the site may contribute to understanding better the development of the town, with its apparent expansion on the northern side of the river. How do the types of finds and environmental evidence compare with the finds assemblages from other parts of the civilian settlement? Is there any evidence from the small finds assemblage for objects which have a military association?

RRA2 A notable feature of the Roman archaeology of the immediate area is the presence of kiln sites producing 2nd-3rd century finewares, one of which was found at PKM 005, (c.0.5km from the site). The kilns can be seen against the backdrop of an attempt to establish a production centre for specialist tablewares within the region. The Roman pottery assemblage should therefore be examined in the context of the proximity of these production centres and their output, and any possible products identified and described.

RRA3 What other artefactual evidence is there for the presence of a Roman industrial activity in the vicinity? The function, date and significance of the quantities of fired clay deposits within well 0082 should be fully examined, catalogued and discussed. Comparison with samples from the Pakenham kilns would be a useful exercise.

Could the deposits of fired clay have originated from any other type of industrial activity such as hearths associated with metal working? A fragment of a possible ceramic crucible (SF 1046) recovered from one of the fills 0044 of refuse pit 0043 which cut into the well had a small blob of copper alloy adhering to it, suggesting that non-ferrous metalworking may have been taking place in the vicinity. The quantities of fired clay however suggest a structure or structures of some considerable size.

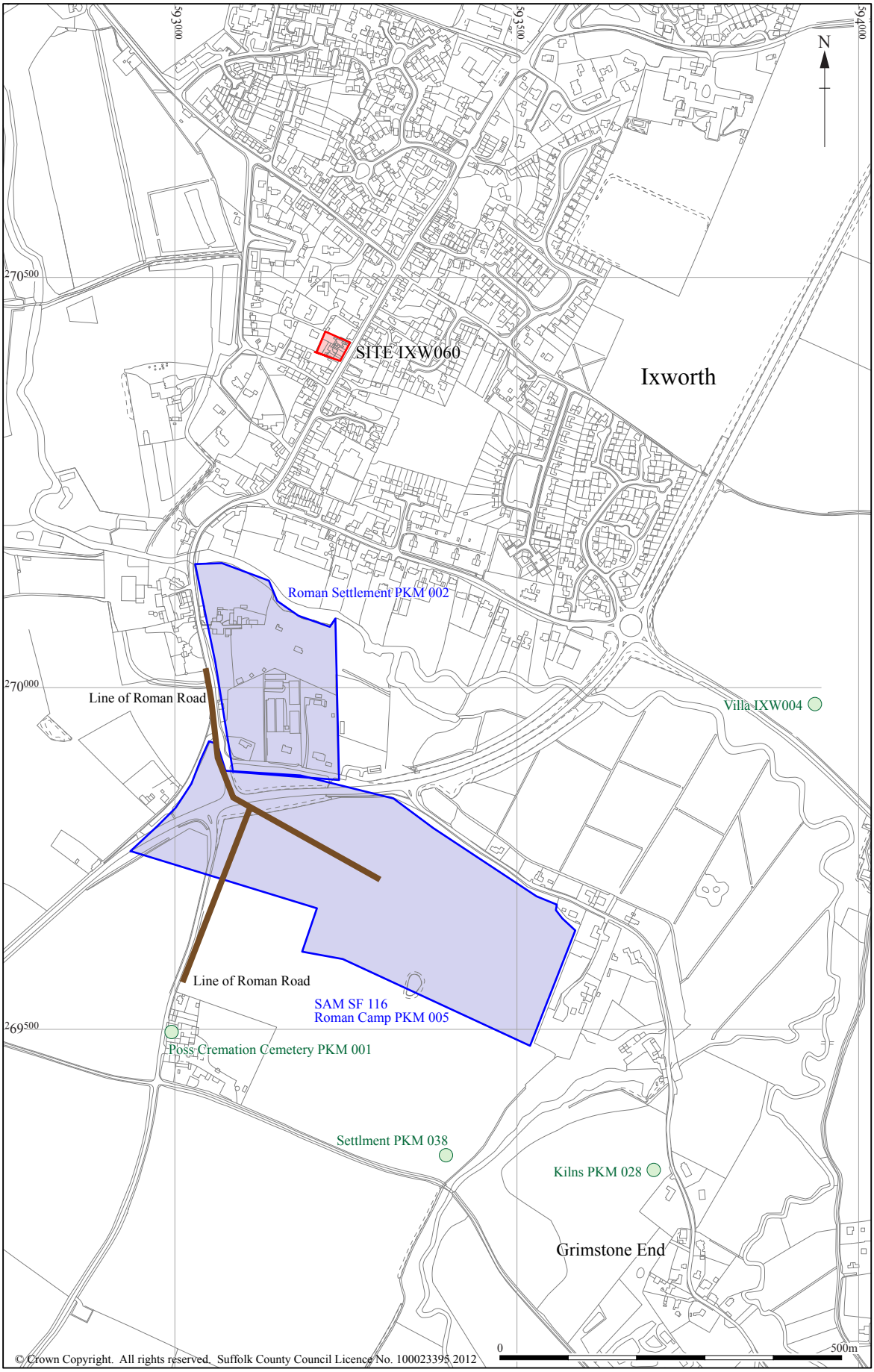


Figure 8. Site location in relation to key nearby sites.

RRA 4 What parallels are there for the almost complete ceramic funnel? Can we provenance it more closely than a grey coarseware? Could it be locally produced? More comparative work and discussion on the dating and function of this vessel should be undertaken as they are rarely found.

RRA 5
An analysis of the well deposits both stratigraphically and in terms of the finds and their dating may make possible a fuller understanding of the formation of this feature, i.e. what happened in terms of its stratigraphic sequence, when and how. Comparisons should be made between the finds and environmental assemblages of well 0082 which contained so many fills and so much fired clay, and well 0101 which appears to be very different in character.

5.3 Publication and dissemination

The significance of this site lies in the contribution it can make to the wider picture of the Roman Small Town at Pakenham and it offers a valuable opportunity to enhance the understanding of the development of town as it expanded northwards from its early origins as a fort, PKM 005. As such it is of both local and regional importance and requires further dissemination. Publication of the PKM 005 site as a volume in the East Anglian Archaeology Series and as an on-line archive resource is proposed, and in order to include the results of this site a good, complete, digital archive that can be examined alongside that of PKM 005 is required.

5.4 Recommendations for further work

In order to realise the potential of the site to address the research aims above and to provide a complete digital archive the following further work is required.

Stratigraphic analysis

No further detailed work is required on the stratigraphic element of this project.

Finds analysis

Routine radiography of the metalwork will be undertaken. Further work is required on the Roman pottery, fired clay, small finds and animal bone to prepare the digital archive.

Roman pottery

The Roman pottery collection includes two important assemblages of local significance which have the scope to provide new dating evidence as well as good socio-economic data for the area. These have been recorded in two well features, 0082 and 0101. The pottery assemblages from both of these are large (209 sherds, 4.148kg and 749 sherds, 11.910kg respectively).

It is recommended these assemblages be recorded in full. All of the fabrics and form types should be identified and fully catalogued using Suffolk County Council fabric codes and form series. Particular attention should be paid to products of the Pakenham kilns within these assemblages, and the presence of new or variant form types. The results of this should be store in an Access database within the site archive.

Small finds

A total of forty-five small finds was recorded. The assemblage should be fully catalogued and a full report produced.

Animal bone

Further analysis of this assemblage to define aging data from the epiphyseal fusion data recorded and to produce a more full profile of sheep/goat and pig in particular to compare with the evidence from PKM 005 is required..

Graphics work

Illustrations of c. 50 sherds of pottery, 11 small finds and 6 examples of the fired clay with flat surfaces and/or wattle impressions are required. Digital photography of c.20 small finds is required. All drawings would require scanning.

Further work required for creation of digital archive

All finds and stratigraphic digital archives would need checking for consistency with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) guidelines.

6. Resources and programming

A full list of the specialists required to take the report to the next stage of analysis is provided in Table 5. This table also contains information regarding the daily rate of each specialist, the duration of work and their overall fee.

Task	Specialist/Staff level	With oncost	Duration in days	Total (£)
Finds				
Roman pottery, full cataloguing	Cathy Tester	203.83	4.00	815.34
Animal bone	Julie Curl	192.50	2.00	385.00
Small finds (45)	Nina Crummy	193.60	0.25	48.40
Roman glass (2)	Hilary Cool	220.00	0.25	55.00
Updating small finds records	Andy Fawcett	179.34	1.00	179.34
Colchester Museum X-ray - 16 items	Colchester museum	£30 per plate	2 plates	60.00
Finds liaison/management	Andy Fawcett	179.34	2.00	358.67
Small find	Andy Fawcett	179.34	0.50	89.67
Finds Totals				**1991.41**
Pottery and fired clay illustration	Sue Holden	253.00	5.21	1318.13
Small finds illustration	Sue Holden	253.00	1.50	379.50
Scanning of illustrations	Gemma Adams	158.65	1.00	158.65
Photography	Crane Begg	158.65	1.00	158.65
Graphics totals				**2014.93**
Checking databases for consistency	John Craven	225.92	0.50	112.96
Archive costs - per box		£26 per box	10 boxes	260.00
Total				£4266.34 + VAT

Table 5. Specialist time/cost schedule

7. Archive deposition

Paper and Photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital Archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\ Ixworth\IXW 060

Finds and Environmental evidence: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

8. Acknowledgements

The archaeological fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Vaughan Beverton, John Craven, Nicholas Taylor, Mike Green and Michelle Feider.

The project was directed by Andrew Vaughan Beverton and managed by Andrew Tester. Advice was provided by Andrew Tester and Jo Caruth during all phases of the project.

Report graphics were produced by Ellie Hillen and Andrew Vaughan Beverton.

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Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
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Brief and Specification for Excavation

FORMER MULLEYS GARAGE, HIGH STREET, IXWORTH, SUFFOLK (SE/05/01637)

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 Planning consent (application SE/05/01637) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of two dwellings and car parking (following demolition of outbuildings) and also conversion of existing outbuildings to form three dwellings at Former Mulleys Garage, High Street, Ixworth, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 932 705) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.

1.2 The site is located at approximately *c*. 32.00 m AOD, on the northern side of the valley of The Black Bourn, and measures 0.126 ha. The underlying geology is chalk and chalky drift (shallow loam over chalk).

1.3 A trenched evaluation was undertaken of this site by SCC Archaeological Service Field Team in 2005 (HER No. IXW 060). The evaluation revealed important Roman finds and features within this area, as well as a number of other undated archaeological features. Subsequent monitoring has also defined further archaeological features on the site.

1.4 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out prior to development. The area of the excavation will measure 220 m^2 (the footprint of the new buildings) (**Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site**).

2.2 In addition, all other groundworks (for example, service trenches and topsoil stripping for car parking and access) will be the subject of archaeological monitoring; an additional specification will be issued for this subsequent work.

2.3 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.

2.4 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for Roman and also later medieval occupation, in the form of finds and features.

2.5 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.

2.6 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 (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. 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.

2.7 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 (*East 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').

2.8 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.

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

2.10 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.

2.11 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 by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

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

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

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

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

3.6 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.

3.7 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 J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

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

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

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 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.

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

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

4. General Management

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

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

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

4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.

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

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

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

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 of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 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.

5.7 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).

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

5.9 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).

5.10 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).

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

5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. 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, analysis) as appropriate.

5.13 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.

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

5.15 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.

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

6. Report Requirements

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further

analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.

6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

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

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Date: 10 March 2009 Reference: / FormerMulleysGarage_Ixworth2009

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. Evaluation Context List

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0001	0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from machining of trenches - stoneware vessel found in upper 30cm of NE end of trench 2				
0002	0002	01	Layer	Layer of grey/brown loam/soil with chalk flecks and frequent fragments of post-medieval debris. Former topsoil sealed below current topsoil while overlying natural subsoil and features. Originally recorded, and a section drawn, in Trench 1 but generally seen to cover the majority of the site, see 0010 and 0027.			0023	Topsoil
0003	0003	01	Pit cut	Oval pit, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Measured 0.9m by 0.75m and 0.4m deep. Cut into natural sand, 100% excavated.				
0004	0003	01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0003. Dark brown sand.				
0005	0005	01	Well trench cut	Large circular construction trench for well 0026. Approximately 0.4m wide (from the exterior edge of the well 0006) it was partially excavated to a depth of 0.4m in section 0018 and had a steep sloping side. Later packed with chalk, 0011 and clay 0009.				0011
0006		01	well	Circular walling of a well, set in a larger construction trench. 1.3m in diameter the walls were 0.22m thick leaving a central shaft 0.85m diameter. Constructed predominantly from flint cobbles with some red/orange brick in regular courses, set in a yello, sandy and friable mortar.				0010
0007		01	well fill	Upper excavated 15cm of well fill, same as 0008 but finds kept separate. Compacted grey chalky loam soil with root disturbance around edges where fill was looser with cavities against the stonework.			0008	0010
0008		01	well fill	Lower excavated part of well fill, same as 0007 but finds kept separate. Compacted grey chalky loam soil with root disturbance around edges where fill was looser with cavities against the stonework.			0006	0007

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0009		01	well fill	Deposit of grey/green clay with occasional chalk flecks lying above 0011 in south side of well construction trench 0005. Also partially covered the southern top of the flint walling 0006.			0011	
0010		01	Layer	Layer of grey loam/soil lying above well 0026 and below modern topsoil. Same as 0002 and 0027 - post-med topsoil?			0026	Topsoil
0011		01	Well trench fill	Main infill of well construction trench 0005. On north side was visible immediately beneath layer 0010 at same height as the flint walling. To south it was 0.25m deeper, under layer 0009. Partially excavated in section 0018 it was a clean broken chalk			0005	0009 0010
0012	0012	01	Pit cut	Irregular, circular pit, cutting posthole 0014 and degraded chalk subsoil. Measuirng 1.1m wide and 0.4m deep it had steep, almost vertical sides and an irregular concave base.	0014			0016
0013	0012	01	Pit fill	Main fill of pit 0012. Fairly loose mid brown sand/silt with scattered chalk.			0028	
0014	0014	01	Posthole cut	Posthole, partially cut by pit 0012 on north side. Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.6m deep its southern edge had a steep, almost vertical cut and a concave base. The central fill, 0015, indicated a possibel postpipe with fill 0017 as packing on the northern side.				0016
0015	0014	01	Posthole fill	Fill of possible postpipe in posthole 0014. Very similar to 0017 with broken chalk mixed with grey/yellow sands, but was slightly sandier. Several large flints were embedded in southern side of cut and may be further packing.				
0016	0012 0014	01	Layer	Layer lying across pit 0012 and posthole 0014 - final infill? Mainly consisted of a large flint nodules set in a mid brown sandy silt.			0013 0015 0017	
0017	0014	01	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0014. Broken chalk mixed with grey/yellow sands. Packing around a postpipe (0015)?		0012		
0018		01	Section	Section across well 0026, showing construction trench 0005, structure 0006 and fills 0007-0011.				

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0019	0019	01	Pit cut	Irregular pit, upon 100% excavation appeared to be most likely to be a treehole or natural feature. 1.1m wide and 0.3m deep.				
0020	0019	01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0019. Dark brown clay/loam with chalk flecks.				
0021	0021	02	Ditch cut	Linear feature? Crossing trench on a north-south alignment, possibly curving slightly. Cut into an irregular broken chalk subsoil with pockets of sand, the ditch had steep irregular sides and base. Measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep.				0027
0022	0021	02	Ditch fill	Fill of 0021. Dark grey/brown silt/clay loam with chalk flecks.				
0023	0023	01 & 02	Layer	Mid-dark brown silt/sand loam with occasional flecks of chalk. Seen in section at N end of trenches, infilling an apparent shallow scoop in the natural subsoil. Sealed by 0002 layer.				0002
0024	0024	02	Posthole cut	Shallow, circular posthole, 0.45m diameter and 0.1m deep and sealed under layer 0023. 50% excavated				0023
0025	0024	02	Posthole fill	Fill of posthole 0024. Mid grey silty/clay loam with chalk flecks - indistinguishable from 0023.				
0026		01	Well	Overall comp no for flint and mortar (0006) walled well, constructed within a large circular trench (0005). See also 0007-0011and section 0018. Whole structure sealed below layer 0010.				0010
0027	0027	02	Layer	Layer sealing ditch 0021. Dark brown clay loam with chalk flecks. Probably part of same former topsoil as 0002.			0021	Topsoil
0028	0012	01	Pit fill	Initial fill of pit 0012, consisting of broken chalk, the result of initial slumping into the pit.				0013

Appendix 3. Excavation Context List

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0040	0040	unstratified	Number assigned to unstratified finds.					
0041	0041	Pit	Sub rectangular pit with gently sloping convex sides leading to a rounded base. Located towards the Northern corner of the site.	Pit of unknown function. Butts up to features comprising group number 0046.	0.75m	0.65m		0.18m
0042	0041	Pit	Mid. Orangey greyish brown silty-sand. With occ. Chalk and flint pebbles (Diameter: 0.01m, 15%).	Fill of pit 0041.	0.75m	0.65m		0.18m
0043	0043	Pit	Slightly irregular oval plan. Sub "V" section with fairly steep BOS (~80 degrees) and a moderately abrupt yet smooth BOB. The sides are concave and vary from smooth to slightly angular. It is truncated by 0087 at the north side. Located towards the NW corner of the site.	Refuse pit cut into the top of the well (main feature of 0046). Primary fill of this feature is 0045 (kiln waste).	1.3m	1.2m		0.8m
0044	0043	Pit	mid/dark greyish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Chalk pebbles (diameter 0.01m, <10%). Very occ. Charcoal flecking (~5%). Moderately compact and slightly friable.	Refuse fill of pit 0043.	1.3m	1.2m		0.8m
0045	0043	Pit	Mid/light brownish-red fired clay. Moderate chalk fleck inclusions (15%). Occ. Charcoal flecks (<10%). Very friable.	Primary fill of 0043, kiln waste. This deposit of heavily fired clay contained pieces identified as kiln furniture.	0.8m	0.7m		0.34m
0046	0046	Well	Component number covering the collection of features located towards the NW corner of the site. Includes 0043, 0082, 0107.	Full excavation identified this group as a well filled with kiln waste and with several refuse pits cut into the top.				

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0047	0047	Posthole	Sub-circular posthole. Steep concave sides, slightly rounded base. Located towards the north corner of the site.	Posthole.			0.33m	0.10m
0048	0047	Posthole	Mid. Brownish grey silty-fine sand. Very occ. Chalk lumps (0.02m). Loose compaction.	Fill of posthole 0047.			0.33m	0.10m
0049	0107	Pit	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy-silt (40/60). Occ. Flint pebble inclusions (Diameter: 0.01-0.02m, ~10%). Friable, slightly loose.	Silty fill of 0107, only present in eastern (N-S) section and east end of (W-E) section.	0.54m	1.1m		0.34m
0050			Replaced by 0114. Likely to be the same context as 0075 found on opposite side of the feature.					
0051	0107	Find	Number assigned to a complete pot found in context 0114. GPS point 093.	Whole pot in same context as complete funnel 0110.				
0052	0052	Pit	Cut of circular pit. Regular circular plan. SE edge is 90 degrees break of slope from surface. Vertical sides with a slight undercut. Near 90 degree break of slope to a concave base. This changes gradually to the NW, where break of slope to sides from surface is 45 degrees and break of slope to concave base is imperceptible.	Adjacent to 0054 to the SE, but no relationship.	0.98m	1.06m		0.33m
0053	0052	Pit	Mid. Greyish brown sandy-silt. No inclusions. Moderately compact.	Fill of 0052, similar to 0055 (pit fill adjacent).	1m	1m		0.32m
0054	0054	Pit	Regular circular pit in plan. 90 degree break of slope from surface to sides. Imperceptible break of slope from sides to concave base.	Cut of regular circular pit. Adjacent to pit 0052. (NW of 0052).	0.49m	0.52m		0.2m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0055	0054	Pit	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy-silt. No inclusions. Moderately compact and friable.	Fill of 0054, similar to 0055.	0.54m	0.55m		0.18m
0056	0021	Ditch	Mid. Orangey/brown silty-sand. Occ. Small flint and gravel inclusions.	Fill of Roman ditch found at evaluation stage.				0.28m
0057	0057	Ditch	Cut of shallow, narrow ditch running probably NE-SW. 45 degree break of slope with surface to sides, imperceptible break of slope from sides to a concave base. Northern end of feature runs into a silty-sand spread.	Cut of shallow, narrow ditch. Runs NE-SW.	0.28m			0.1m
0058	0057	Ditch	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Chalk flecks (<10%). Slightly loose compaction.	Fill of linear 0057.	0.35m			0.1m
0059	0059	Linear	Linear (narrow) plan. A shallow "V" shape section. BOS is clear and average gradient (50 degrees). Mostly straight sided, becoming more concave further eastwards. Sub-angular BOB. Concave, fairly narrow base. Shallow depth indicates that this feature is probably truncated by modern activity. Aligned WNW-ESE.	Linear of unknown function, no finds recovered. Suspected hand dug, modern trench.	0.37m	7/8m		0.08m
0060	0059	Linear	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy silt (30:70). Occ. (5 %) chalk flecking. Friable, semi-compact.	Fill of 0059, no finds recovered.	0.37m	7/8m		0.08m
0061	0061	Layer	Mid. Orangey-brown silty-sand. Moderately sorted flint stones (Diameter: 0.1m), semi-localised ~25%. Loose compaction. Tails off into natural channels.	Subsoil layer occurring at NW corner with Roman sherd present, suspected related to the NW features.				0.22m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0062	0021	Linear	Mid/slightly light orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt (30/70). Occ. Chalk flecking. Occ. Flint pebbles (Diameter: 0.02m). Slightly compact and friable.	Fill of 0021 at northern terminus.	0.9m			0.3m
0063	0063	Posthole	Sub. Square plan with rounded corners. U-section, clear/sharp BOS ~80 degrees from horizontal. Straight sides, angular BOB ~95 degrees from vertical. No apparent truncation.	Large posthole with post-pipe and possible re-cut of post-pipe 0067.	1.2m			0.56m
0064	0107	Pit	Mid.light browny-reddish-green clay. Occ. Patches of red (fired) clay (~10-15%). Solid (not concreted).	Solid clay fill of 0107 present at the west side of the cut. Stratigraphically under the fired clay 0043 and over 0076. Related to kiln waste.	0.64m	0.34m		0.7m
0065	0063	postholes	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy silt (20/80). Occ. Chalk flecks (10%). Firm, slightly friable.	Post pipe in 0063, recut by 0071.	0.6m			0.54m
0066	0063	Posthole	Mid/light orangey brown mixed with whitish brown slightly silty-sand (10/90). Moderate flint stone inclusions (0.2m diameter) (25%). Occ. Chalk pebbles (0.03m diameter) (10%). Slightly loose compaction.	packing fill around post pipe in 0063.	0.22m			0.54m
0067	0067	Posthole	Sub-circular plan (partially outside of excavated area). V-shaped profile. WNW side has a diffuse, average BOS leading to convex sides and a sub-angular BOB. ESE side has clear, sharp and steep BOS (80 degrees) with straight side and slightly curved BOB. Base is narrow and flat. No truncation.	Appears to be a feature cutting into the top of post pipe of 0063. most likely is a replacement of post. However the new post would have been considerabley smaller and less well set than the orignal post.	0.72m			0.44m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0068	0068	Linear	Linear plan with a U-section. Shallow with clear, fairly steep BOS. Slightly concave sides. Abrupt sub-angular BOB. Flat uneven base. Truncated by 0059. Aligned WNW-ESE.	Shallow linear of unknown function, uneven base with possible machine bucket cut marks.	0.46m			0.08m
0069	0068	Linear	Mid. Orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt (40:60). Occ. Chalk flecks (5-10%). Slightly compact.	Fill of 0068.	0.46m			0.08m
0070	0063	Posthole	Mid. Whitish-greyish-brown sandy-silt (40/60). Occ. Chalk flecking (5%). Friable, moderately compact. Finds include bone and shell.	Fill of possible recut 0067.	0.72m			0.44m
0071	0082	Pit	Mid-Dark Greyish-Brown sandy-clay-silt (10/30/60). Occ. Unsorted flint pebbles (D: 0.01-0.03m, ~10%). Context is firm and slightly friable.	Fill in 0082.	0.15m			0.9m
0072	0107	Pit	Mid. Greyish-reddish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Sorted flint pebbles (15%, D = 0.02m). Slightly compact.	Fill in the east side of 0107, displaced by the settling of the well fills beneath.	0.54m	0.88m		0.76m
0073	0063	Posthole	Mid/light orangey-brown mixed with whitish-brown slightly silty sand (10:90). Mod. Flint stones (D=0.2m) (25%). Occ. Chalk pebbles (D=0.03m) (10%). Slightly loose.	packing around post pipe in 0063.	0.36m			0.5m
0074	0102	Pit	light Brownish-white silty chalk (shingle) (D= <0.01m). No inclusions. Quite loose.	natural tumble fill at the S,SW and SE corner of 0046.	0.08m			0.1m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0075	0082	Pit	Dark greyish-Brown silty-sand. Occ. Sub-Ang flint pebbles (<10%, D=0.01m). Fairly compact.	Fill of 0082.	0.32m	0.1m		0.4m
0076	0107	Pit	mid/light Greyish-Brown-Red clay-silt. Occ. Chalk pebble inclusions (10%, D=0.01m). Moderate inclusions of kiln furniture (20%). Fairly firm, some areas friable. Visible in the SW corner of 0046.	Deposit of fired clay (kiln refuse), some V.friable and some larger still 'intact' pieces.	0.62m	0.4m		0.58m
0077	0082	Pit	Pale/light Greyish-Brown silty-sand. Moderate chalk fleck and sub-ang pebbles (15%) inclusions. Moderately compact and V.friable.	Lower fill of 0082 an the W.side.		0.22m		0.3m
0078	0107	Pit	A mixed deposit of greyish-Brown-Red clay and Greyish-Green-Brown Clay. No inclusions. V.compact, not concreted. This context is visible in the W-E section but blends to 0064 in the S-N section.	Kiln refuse, some fired and some not but evidently all a single depositional event.	0.5m			0.24m
0079	0082	Pit	Light Greyish-Brown, Slightly silty-sandy-'Ash'. No inclusions. Quite loose compaction.	Very ashy deposit at lower west die of 0082.	0.4m			0.14m
0080	0080	Posthole	Round in plan. U-shaped section. B.O.S from surface to side is steep with a gradual B.O.B. Slightly rounded base.	Posthole	0.36m	0.4m		0.23m
0081	0080	Posthole	Mid-Brown sandy-silt. Fragments of bone and pottery and possibly some worked flint.	Fill of posthole of 0080.	0.36m	0.4m		0.23m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0082	0082	Pit (well)	A Sub-Rectangular plan, morphing into a circular plan after approximately 2m depth. The BOS is very clear and sharp ~80 degrees from the horizontal. The west side is slightly stepped due to a localised concentration of natural flint nodules (heavily packed). East side is slightly concave, north side is truncated by 0087, South side is slightly irregular, yet varies from convex at the S.E side and sub-stepped at the SW. No base was visible. Slightly aligned E-W. Excavated to 2.5m depth and then augered a further 1.3m. No base was found.	primary cut of well into which 0043 and 0107 is cut.	2.3m	1.7m		>3.8m
0083	0083	Posthole	Oval plan. Steep BOS and BOB. Almost straight/slightly concave sides. Base is stepped higher to the NNW.	Posthole.	0.5m	0.82m		0.2-0.3m
0084	0083	Posthole	Mid orange-brown sandy-silt. Includes flecks of chalk throughout the fill. Evidence of bioturbation by worms with lots of peagrit. Some large flints (0.05-0.15m) were clustered in the NW end of the shallower part of the section.	Large stone, possibly packing or post pad?	0.5m	0.82m		0.2m
0085	0085	Pit	Oval (sub-ang) plan. U-section with a fairly sharp, average BOS. South side is flat with an angular BOS. North side is sub-stepped (single step) with a smooth gradual BOB. No truncation is apparent. Aligned S-N.	Pit of unknown function.		0.82m		0.24m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0086	0085	Pit	mid/dark slightly orangey-greyish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Chalk flecking + pebbles ~10-15% Slightly compact, friable when dry.	Fill of 0085.	0.44m	2.7m		0.24m
0087	0087	Ditch	Linear plan. Full section was not excavated. South side appears "V" section with clear BOS, flat/slightly irregular side, base was not excavated. No truncation apparent. Aligned E-W. This linear ran along the NW top edge of the site due to depth and the presence of construction close to the trench edge at this location. Finds recovered from this linear range from Roman to post-med.	Linear of unknown function, possibly a machined trench.	0.6m visibl			0.8m
0088	0087	Ditch	A Mid/Dark greyish-brown sandy-silt. Occ. Charcoal flecking (<10%). Occ. Chalk flecking (<10%). Occ. Sub-ang flint pebbles (D= 0.01/0.02m, <10%).	Fill of linear 0088, finds recovered span a large range (date) suspected to be residual.	0.44m	2.7m		0.24m
0089		Layer	Mixed subsoil. Dark-greyish brown. Modern find present. Contains flecks of manganese and charcoal and organic remains (roots etc).					0.1m
0090		Layer	Mid. Orangey-brown sandy-silt. Stony (flint) layer at lower interface with subsoil 0091. includes flecks of chalk throughout and pieces of modern tile/brick/CBM.					0.15m
0091	0091	Layer	Mid. Brownish-orange sandy-silt. Moderate. Concentration of flint stones (D= 0.07m, 20%) located a base. Evidence of deflation?	Subsoil layer across natural gully.			0.15m	

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0092	0092	Posthole	Round in plan. U-shaped section. BOS is sharp, sides are almost vertical, the BOB is gradual and leads to a rounded base.	Possible associated with posthole 0094 due to the proximity (0.25m distance).	0.27m	0.3m		0.53m
0093	0092	Posthole	Mid. Greyish-brown sandy-silt. Included bone, tile and SF 1011. Bioturbation disturbance present.	Fill of 0092.	0.27m	0.3m		0.53m
0094	0094	Posthole	Cut of P/H. Round plan. U-shape in section. BOS is steep. BOB is gradual with the base being slightly rounded.	P/H possibly associated with 0092 due to the proximity (0.25m).	0.2m	0.25m		0.18m
0095	0094	Posthole	A Mid.brownish-red sandy-silt. Evidence of bioturbation by small mammals, worms. No finds present.	Posthole. Related to 0092.	0.2m	0.25m		0.18m
0096	0107	Pit	Mixed light-mid Orangey-Brown sandy-silt. Occ. Unsorted flints (D= 0.01-0.05m, 10%). Occ. Chalk flecks and pebbles (<10%). Mod.compact, V.friable.	A very mixed fill of 0107, in the SE corner of 0082, along with 0072 this feature has suffered displacement via the settling of the wells fills and has caused the boundaries of this context to appear like cut lines.	0.4m	0.3m		0.74m
0097			VOID					
0098			VOID					
0099	0082	Pit	Mid/dark greyish brown silty-sand. Occ. Chalk and flint sub-ang pebbles (10%). Fairly compact. Possibly blends into 0118.	Fill of 0082 (well) in machined section.	0.18m			1.2m
0100			VOID					

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0101	0101	Pit (well)	Sub-circular in plan. Concave in section. BOS from surface to sides steep to gradual. Sides are uneven. SW side includes a large sub-rectangular flint stones. Base not excavated.	A well feature.	3.4m			1.4m
0102	0101	Pit (well)	Dark greyish-brown silty-sand. Few chalk flecks/ Finds include bone, pottery,shell, flint, metal, tile and small finds 1012,1013,1019,1022,1023,1024,1025,1026,1027,1028,1029,1030,1031,1032,1033 and 1034.	A well feature.	3.45m			1.4m excavat
0103	0082	Pit	Light Greyish-brown sandy-silt mixed with brownish red clay. No inclusions. Quite compact yet with friable patches.	Mixed fill towards the top of 0082/0107. It is likely that this context is a mixed result from 0104 and 0099 (stratigraphically below).	0.7m			0.42m
0104	0082	Pit	Mid/light Greyish-Brown-Red clay-silt. Occ. Chalk pebble inclusions (10%, D=0.01m). Moderate inclusions of kiln furniture (20%). Fairly firm, some areas friable. Visible in the SW corner of 0046.	Fill of 0082. Most likely the same context as 0076. At time of recording full relationship was unexcavated.	0.35m			0.7m not fully
0105	0105	Linear	Linear in plan. U-shaped section. BOS is gradual. BOB is gradual. Base is uneven and rounded. Truncated by pit 0101.	Cut of linear (poss. Ditch)	1m			0.2m
0106	0105	Linear	Mid-Orangey-Brown sandy-silt. Contains chalky flecks. Friable. Contained bone and pottery.	Fill of 0105.	1m			0.2m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0107	0107	Pit	Slightly irregular circular plan. Irregular section. West side appears to be a concave side with a steep BOS and unexcavated BOB. East side has a convex side with an almost imperceptible BOS and unex'd BOB. The south side had an almost vertical BOS leading to a sub-angular stepped side leading to an angular, abrupt BOB. The north side was difficult to examine as it didn't appear very clearly in section but is likely an irregular, near vertical side leading to an angular BOB. The base, as best can be observed is very narrow and 'V'd.	At first this was thought to be a recut into the top of Well 0082. Further excavation and comparison with other examples (BSE 026) it is thought to be the result of subcidence wothing the well. Creating complex and misleading stratigraphy. Majority of fill is kiln debris.	~2m	~2m		2.5m
0108	0108	Posthole	Cut of p/h. Round in plan, u-shaped in section. BOS from surface to sides is sharp with BOB fro sides to base also sharp. Sides relatively smooth and curved. Base is uneven but flat.	P/H possibly associated with pit 0101 due to proximity (<0.2m).	0.53m	0.58m		0.4m
0109	0108	posthole	Fill of posthole 0108. Mid-Greyish-Brown sandy-silt. Friable. Occ. Chalk flecks. Included pottery, bone + shell.	Fill of posthole.	0.53m	0.58m		0.4m
0110	0096 0107	pit	Number assigned to insitu pot within context 0096					
0111			VOID					
0112			Same as 0113					
0113	0101	Pit (well)	Fill of pit 0101. Mid-Brownish-Grey sandy-silt. Occ. Flecks of chalk and rare flint stones. Finds include bone, pottery, tile and shell.	Fill of 0101.	0.8m			1m

Context	Feature	Identifier	Description	Interpretation	Width	Length	Diameter	Depth
0114	0082	Pit	Mid/dark Brownish-Grey Sandy-silt. No inclusions. Fairly compact, friable. Not fully excavated.	Fill of 0082 linked with 0050.	0.12m			0.12m
0115	0082	Pit	Light/pale Greyish-Brown silty-sand. Mod. Chalk flecking (10-20%). Mod. Sub-ang. Pebbles (15%). Mod. Compact. Context duplicated with 0077.	Fill of 0082.	0.22m			0.3m
0116	0082	Pit	Mid/lightish orangey-Greyish-brown, silty-clay. Freq. chalk pebbles (D= ~0.01m) <30%. Freq. Flint pebbles (D= ~0.01m) 30%. Friable. Located in the lowest machine excavated section.	Fill of 0082.	0.6m			0.6m
0117	0082	Pit	Greenish-Browny-Grey clayey-silt. Occ. Flint pebbles (sub-angular, D= <0.01m, ~10%). V.compact and slightly friable.	Fill of 0082.	0.66m			0.8m
0118	0082	Pit	Dark Greyish-Brown clayey silt. Occ. Chalk flecking (<10%). Friable, slightly compact.	Fill at the lowest northern machine excavated point.	0.2m			0.6m
0119	0082	Pit	Light/mid. Greyish/Brown clayey-silt. Moderate flint "shingle" (~20-30%). V.friable, slightly compact.	Fill of 0082 in the machined section.	0.14m			0.4m
0120		unstratified	Unstratified finds					

IXW 060 Appendix 4. Catalogue of Bulk finds

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	FC No	FC Wt	Nails No	Nails Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Brt flint No	Brt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0001	1	697															
0002	6	130	3	481									3	25	1	23	
0004	1	8					1	4					1	5			
0007	5	41	8	1655									2	38			
0008	7	85	4	322							1	48	1	20			
0009			1	104													
0013							1	107									
0016													2	34			
0017	3	24															
0022	11	171					2	7	1	14			16	228	15	230	
0023	17	332	17	332													
0113	15	286													2	52	
0040	20	610											1	20			charcoal - 1-9g
0042	1	72															
0043	227	2326	10	1479	76	2185			3	30	1	5	25	300	14	251	slag 2 @ 15g
0044	100	1990	2	307	2	13	1	11					29	275	14	175	

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	FC No	FC Wt	Nails No	Nails Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Brt flint No	Brt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0045	7	204	2	15											1	26	
0049	39	450	2	38	6	81			1	6	2	53	24	280	3	35	
0050	57	505	3	769	3	71	1	8	1	2			10	89			
0051	21	455															
0053			10	79									2	9			charcoal - 1-9g, slag 2 @ 2g
0055			4	37													
0056	1	10	1	13									1	8			
0059	5	183															
0061	18	235	9	466	5	37					3	46	1	9			
0064	5	61	3	19											1	24	
0070			1	14									1	150	1	5	
0071	25	520	2	553			1	9					5	75	12	176	
0072	76	904	1	2	16	629					2	48	10	168	12	257	
0073	1	47															
0074	2	28							1	3							
0075	43	526					1	10					12	59	3	21	charcoal - 1-3g, mortar 1 - 1g

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	FC No	FC Wt	Nails No	Nails Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Brt flint No	Brt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0076	55	505			8	121							6	162	2	13	
0077	4	19											1	2			
0078	32	185	1	150	27	476							7	147	1	42	
0079	1	20															
0081	1	7															
0086			1	18					1	21			1	1			
0088	23	375	11	1039			2	16			1	10	39	473	1	5	slag 1 @ 9g
0090	8	145	4	150									1	12			
0093			1	13									2	6			
0096	13	241			42	830											Lava quern stone c 57 @ 821g
0099	18	355	1	350							1	17	2	17			
0102	746	1E+04	74	10120	4	52	12	134	8	50	1	24	240	3160	52	1242	charcoal - 1-2g
0103	80	1420	1	162							1	3	12	280			
0109	9	66											1	99			
0112	72	830	9	374									19	280	2	49	
0113	3	50															

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	FC No	FC Wt	Nails No	Nails Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	Brt flint No	Brt flint Wt	A. bone No	A. bone Wt	Shell No	Shell Wt	Misc
0114	1	58	1	162									4	110			
0115	4	18															
0116	9	705															
0117	17	270					1	12	1	43			2	136			
0118	8	295															
0120	41	555	2	38	1	129							5	89			
2001	1	10															

IXW 060 Appendix 5. Catalogue of Pottery

Ctxt No	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	State	Context date
0001	ESW	Bottle with wide top	1	697	Gc	17th to 19th C
0002	GX, SPEC, GRE, PMWW	1 x Base	6	130	Sli	L17th to 18th C
0004	GX	Body	1	8	Abr	Roman
0007	?RX, GRE	Jar	5	41	Abr	?Roman & Post-medieval
0008	HOG, GMG, SPEC, GRE	HOG jar rim	7	85	Abr-sli	M2nd C to 4th C & 16th to 18th C
0013	GX, RX, GMG	Folded beaker sherd, bifid jar rim	15	286	Sli	L2nd to 3rd C
0014	GMG	Body	1	58	Sli	Roman
0017	GX, GMB	Body	3	24	Sli	Roman
0022	PKC, COLC, GMG, GX	COLC folded beaker body	11	171	Sli	E2nd to E/M3rd C
0023	GMB, GMG, URC	Jar 4.6, Going G26	17	332	Sli	?3rd to 4th C
0040	SPEC, GRE	Plate	7	298	Abr	16th to 18th C
0040	GX, GMG, RF	Jar G24	13	314	Sli	2nd to 4th C
0042	GMG	Base	1	72	Sli	Roman
0043	GX, GMG, GMB, BSW, GRF, RF, UCC, SAEG	Drg38, 37, folded beaker sherds, lid, B2.1/2, ?G9, G20	227	2326	Sli	M/L2nd to E/M3rd C
0044	GMG, GMB, SAEG, GX, UCC	Lid, Drg15/31?, 31, folded beakers body, Dish incip & deep bead rimmed	100	1990	Sli	E/M to L3rd C
0045	GMG, GX, BUF	Going B2, folded beaker base	7	204	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+
0049	GX, GMG, GMB, RX	Going B2, folded beaker body sherds, Going G5	39	450	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+
0050	GX, GMB, GMG, SAEG	Going B4, folded beaker body sherds, Drg36	57	505	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+

Ctxt No	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	State	Context date
0051	GMG	Jar 5.4 (like Going E5 style) Whole narrow-neck jar Going G38?	21	455	Sli	?L2nd to 3rd C?+
0056	GMB	Base	1	10	Abr	Roman
0059	GX, GMG	Jar 4.5 & 3.10?	5	183	Sli	2nd to 4th C
0061	GMG, GMB, UCC, HOG, RX, YELW, GRE	Jar	18	235	Abr-sli	Roman & Post-medieval
0064	GMG, GMB	Jar	5	61	Abr-sli	Roman
0071	GMB, GMG, ?KOLN	Going, B3, B2/4	25	520	Sli	M2nd to M3rd C
0072	GMG, GMB, RF, RX, UCC, SAEG	Going H24/27 plain rimmed, folded beaker body, B2.31, Drg31	79	904	Sli	L2nd to c M3rd C
0073	GMG	Body sherd	1	47	Sli	Roman
0074	GMG, SAEG	?Drg 31	2	28	Sli	E/M2nd to M3rd C
0075	GMG, GMB, BB2 (style), GRF, UCC, PKC	Going B2.3	43	526	Sli	E-L2nd C?+
0076	GMG, GMB, RX, ?PKC, SAEG	Going B3.2/3, G28, folded beaker body sherds	55	505	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+
0077	GX, GMG	Jar. Like a Going G9.2/1	4	19	Abr-sli	2nd C+?
0078	GMG, GMB, GX, ?UCC	Folded beaker sherd	32	185	Sli	Late 2nd to 3rd C?+
0079	GX	Body	1	20	Sli	Roman
0081	UCC	Body	1	7	Sli	Roman
0088	LMT, GRE, GX, GMG, GMB, SAEG?	Going H34	23	375	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C & LMED-EPMED
0090	GMG, LMT	Base	8	145	Abr-sli	Roman & LMED-?EPMED
0096	GMB, GMG	Jars. One complete funnel, Going N type	13	241	Sli	2nd to 4th C (?like 3rd C)
0099	GMB, GMG, COLBM, COLC, SA	Going H34 2.1, B3 2, mortaria base,	18	355	Sli	L2nd to E/M3rd C

Ctxt No	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	State	Context date
0102	GX, RF, PKC, NVW, ?COLC, UCC, STOR	Going J6, indented with scales (H32), H20, cheese press	0	0		*very small late abraded element
0102	GMG, GMB, HOG, AABAT, RX, SAEG/CG,	Drg31, 33, Going B3 B2, B4, B5, B6, 24/25, H33, D14	746	11860	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C*
0103	PKC, BSW, GMB, GMG, UCC	Going H34.2 +other folded beaker sherds, B4 2, H24/27	80	1420	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+
0109	BSW, GX, UCC	Form 79, folded beaker body sherd	9	66	Sli	M/L2nd to M3rd C
0112	GMG, GMB, BSW,PKC	Going ?H33, G9 3, B6	72	830	Sli	M to L3rd/E4th C
0113	GMG, GX, SACG/EG	Body	3	50	Abr-sli	M2nd to M3rd C
0115	GMG, GMB, RX	Body	4	18	Sli	Roman
0116	GMG	Jar, Going G9 1/2	9	705	Sli	?E to M/L 2nd C
0117	GMG, GMB, UCC, BUF	Ver 1937, Going B3 2, B4 2, ?B4 01	17	270	Sli	L2nd to M3rd C?+
0118	GMG	Going B4, G24/25	8	295	Sli-gc	E/M2nd to M3rd C
0120	GMG, GMB, ?PKC, RX, HOG	Jar SCC 4.5, Going B4 1.1, B4 2, B6, B3 2,	41	555	Sli	c M2nd to 3rd C?+
2001	GX	Body	1	10	Sli	Roman

IXW 060 Appendix 6. Catalogue of CBM

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes
0002	Roman	ms	Tegula	1	105	17	☐	Sli		Flange depth 12mm.
0002	Roman		Frag	1	16		☐	Abr		
0002	Roman	ms	Brick	1	360	48	☐	Sli		
0004	Post med		Brick/tile	4	841		☐	Sli		NOT ON BULK
0007	Post med		Tile	7	175		☐	Abr-sl		
0007	?Roman		?Brick	1	1460	38	☑	Sli	Yes	Completely covered with mortar even on breaks
0008	Roman		Frags	3	85		☐	Abr		One is possibly post-medieval
0008	Roman	ms	Brick	1	237	52	☑	Abr	Yes	
0009	Post med		Tile	1	104		☑	Sli	Yes	Mortar on break
0023	Post med		Tile	1	130		☐	Sli		
0023	?Roman		Tile	1	464	23	☐	Sli		Burnt surface
0043	Roman		Frags	4	94		☐	Abr		
0043	Roman	msfe	Imbrex	1	73	14	☐	Sli		Red iron ore
0043	Roman	msc	Brick	3	1119	36	☐	Sli		Looks like all the same brick
0043	Roman	ms	Flat	1	170	27	☐	Sli		Retrived from fired clay assemblage
0044	Roman		Frag	1	52		☐	Abr		Imbrex frag?
0044	Post med		Tile	1	255		☐	Sli		
0045	Unknown		Frags	2	15		☐	Abr		
0049	Post med		Tile	2	38		☐	Abr-sl		

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes
0050	Unknown		Frag	1	1		☐	Abr		
0050	Roman		Imbrex	1	400	17	☐	Sli		Large piece
0050	?Roman	vit	?Brick	1	365	32	☑	Sli	Yes	Burnt and vitrified in parts
0053	Post med		Frags	10	79		☐	Abr		Most look like post-medieval tile frags
0055	Post med		Tile	4	37		☑	Sli	Yes	Mortared on both sides
0056	Roman		Frag	1	13		☐	Abr		
0061	Roman		Frags	2	182		☐	Abr		Looks lile brick frags
0061	Roman	msfe	Flat	1	206	28	☐	Sli		Heat affected/high fired
0061	Post med		Tile	6	78		☐	Abr-sl		One is mortared
0064	Roman	msc	Imbrex	3	19	14	☐	Abr-sl		Only one is an imbrex frag
0070	?Roman		Frag	1	14		☐	Abr		Could be fired clay
0071	Roman	msfe	Flat	1	243	22	☐	Sli		Red iron ore
0071	Roman	msfe	Tegula	1	310	19	☑	Sli	Yes	Flange depth 29mm. Cutaway. Thin layer of mortar on underside also heat affect
0072	Roman		Frag	1	2		☐	Abr		
0078	Roman	msfe	Imbrex	1	150	16	☐	Sli		Red iron ore with sparse large flint
0086	?Roman		Frag	1	18		☐	Abr		
0088	Roman	ms	Brick	3	739	32	☑	Abr	Yes	With sparse large pebble. Faint traces of mortar on break
0088	?Roman	ms	Flat	1	40	13	☐	Sli	Yes	Reduced, heat affected, mortar on one side
0088	Post med		Frags	2	104		☐	Abr		
0088	Post med		Tile	5	154		☐	Abr		
0090	?Medieval	ms	Tile	1	108	13	☐	Sli		Oxidised surface and grey core, could be Roman but looks late medieval

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes
0090	Post med		Tile	3	41		☐	Sli		
0093	Unknown		Frag	1	13		☐	Sli		Shattered
0099	?Roman	vit	Brick	1	350	32	☑	Sli	Yes	Burnt and vitrified in parts like 0050 example. Mortar on sides and break
0102	Roman	msfe	Imbrex	6	342	12-14	☐	Sli		No joins. Most fabrics oxidised and with red iron ore and sparse large pebble/flint
0102	Roman	ms	Flat	5	1631	20	☐	Sli		No joins. Two sub-conical holes 10mm diameter
0102	Roman	cs	Flat	1	238	20	☐	Sli		
0102	Roman	msfe	Tegula	1	468	17	☐	Sli		Flange depth 18mm, top width 31-33mm
0102	Roman		Frags	26	767		☐	Abr-sl		
0102	Roman	ms	Flat	4	1368	25-27	☐	Sli		This is likely two tiles although no joins, smooth surfaces. One is msc
0102	Roman	msfe	Tegula	1	143	28	☐	Sli		Flange depth 17mm
0102	Roman	msc	Flat	2	308	27	☐	Sli		Possibly same tile no join
0102	Roman	ms	Tegula	1	315	23	☐	Sli		Flange depth 32mm, top width 16mm with finger groove
0102	Roman	ms	Tegula	4	440		☐	Abr-sl		Flange depths 25mm & 29mm
0102	Roman	csc	Brick	2	546	33	☐	Sli		Same brick no join
0102	Roman	cs	Brick	6	541	28-42	☐	Abr-sl		Separate pieces one in finer fabric.
0102	Roman	cs	Brick	2	985	39	☐	Sli		Possibly same brick no join
0102	Roman	msfe	Brick	1	710	38	☐	Sli		More of an orange fabric compard to other bricks, with red iron ore
0102	Roman	mscp	Flat	5	662	19-25	☐	Sli		Varied pieces some with red iron ore or just ms
0102	Roman	ms	Flat	2	363	29	☐	Sli		Two different pieces, ne with oxidised core both with reduced surfaces
0102	Roman	ms	Keyed	2	236	18	☐	Sli		Small amount of straight line keying on one side. One frag no measurement
0103	Roman	fsc	Brick	1	162	32	☐	Sli	Yes	Mortar on one surface possibly reused

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight	Height	Re-use	Abr	Mortar	Notes
0112	Roman		Frags	8	172		☐	Abr-sl		Some look like brick frags
0112	Roman	mscp	Imbrex	1	42	16	☐	Sli		Possibly heat affected
0112	?Roman	ms	?Tegula	1	158	18	☐	Abr	Yes	Looks to be remains of flange and cutaway
0114	?Roman	vit	Brick	1	162	33	☑	Sli	Yes	Heavily burnt/overfired, mortar on all sides and break?
0120	?Roman		Frag	1	14		☐	Abr		Could be fired clay

IXW 060 Appendix 7. Catalogue of Fired clay

Ctxt	Fabric	No	Wtg	Abr	Surface	Impressions	Notes
0043	csch	21	1282	Sli	None	Possible wattle, no	Oxidised and large. Abundant ill sorted but dense chalk with common irregular clay, sand, organics and flint.
0043	fsch	55	903	Abr-sli	Irregular-flat	One partial	Buff/light orange. A lot finer chalk and fine sand close to mortar, denser, some organic striations
0044	msch	2	13	Sli	Irregular-flat		Darker orange fairly hard with common ill-sorted chalk with rounded voids
0049	msch	6	81	Sli	Irregular-flat		Darker orange, hard sandy feel, some oragnic voids with sparse large burnt flint
0050	msch	3	71	Abr	Irregular-flat		Buff to reduced, one is far heavier. One with more sand and organic straitions.
0061	msch	5	37	Sli	None		Darker orange sparse ill sorted chalk and oraganic voids; sandy feel
0072	msch	12	424	Sli	Irregular-flat		Same oxidised fabric as 0043. Pieces large, one surface
0072	msch	4	205	Sli	None		Similar to above but buff and slightly reduced, sandy feel
0076	msch	8	121	Sli	Irregular-flat		Hard sandy orange, common ill sorted chalk with organic striations
0078	msch	27	476	Sli	Irregular	Partial wattle not cl	Two surfaces. Medium orange with dense ill sorted chalk with some organic voids, some large pieces
0102	msch	4	52	Sli	None	Partial vertical watt	Buff/white, hard sandy with abundant ill sorted chalk, organics and voids
0120	msch	1	129	Sli	Irregular-flat		Buff surface, light orange body. Hard sandy abundant ill sorted chalk with some rounded voids

Appendix 8. Catalogue of Animal bone

Cut	Fill	Cow	S/g	Pig	Horse	Dog	Deer	Rabbit	Water Vole	Micro-mammal	Chicken	Bird	Unid	**Total**
0002	0002		1					1						**2**
0003	0004		1											**1**
0012	0013				1								2	**3**
	0016	1											1	**2**
0021	0022		2				1						11	**14**
	0056												1	**1**
0026	0007	1											1	**2**
	0008	1												**1**
0040	0040												1	**1**
0043	0043	1	6	1								1	17	**26**
	0044	1	8	1									18	**28**
0052	0053		1										1	**2**
0061	0061	1												**1**
0063	0070	1												**1**
0082	0050	1											9	**10**
	0071		1				1						2	**4**
	0075		1										11	**12**
	0077												1	**1**
	0099												3	**3**
	0103	2	3										5	**10**
	0114	1											1	**2**
	0117	2												**2**
0085	0086												1	**1**
0087	0088	3	5	2		4							12	**26**
0090	0090												1	**1**
0092	0093												2	**2**
0101	0102	21	32	8					1	10	1	1	149	**223**
	0112	2	2		1								13	**18**
0102	0074												1	**1**
0107	0049	2	3	1	1								19	**26**
	0072	1		1									7	**9**
	0076	1		2									2	**5**
	0078		2										5	**7**
0108	0109	1												**1**
0120	0120	2											3	**5**
Total		**46**	**68**	**16**	**3**	**4**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**2**	**300**	**454**

Count of species by feature and context. S/g = sheep/goat.

IXW 060 Appendix 9. Catalogue of Small finds

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Comments
1001	0044	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Unnown	1	5	A possible casting, may benefit from x-ray?
1002	0044	VOID	VOID	VOID			VOID, nail to bulk finds
1003	0045	ROM+	COPPER ALLOY	Tack/rivet	1	1	Tack/rivet head, less than one gram
1004	0044?	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	68	Countersunk nail? Requires x-ray.
1005	0071	ROM+	BONE	Pin	1	1	Round head, other end broken off. Less than one gram.
1006	0073	ROM+	IRON	Unknown	1	17	Possibly a nail, may benefit from x-ray.
1007	0043	UNK	BONE	Unknown	1	21	Bone object/worked?
1008	0075	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	25	With rivets, need x-ray.
1009	0075	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	226	Requires x-ray
1010	0050	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	156	Requires x-ray
1011	0093	MED	COPPER ALLOY	Strap fitting	1	2	Dated around the 14th century.
1012	0102	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Ring	1	6	Finger ring with intaglio setting likely date range 1st to 3rd century. See Henig for more detail.
1013	0102	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Sheet	1	6	Folded.
1014	0040	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Trade token	1	1	Rose & Orb style dated AD1500 to 1650. Less than one gram.
1015	0040	ROM	SPECULUM	Mirror	1	3	Fragment with decorative holes around the edge. Metal is two thirds copper and one third tin; an object of the wealthy.
1016	0040	MED+	COPPER ALLOY	Chape?	1	18	All in one piece but in variable condition along its length.
1017	0040	ROM+	LEAD/IRON	Weight	1	547	Incomplete 'Steelyard' weight.
1018	0044	ROM	IRON	Lock bolt?	1	19	With copper-alloy. Possible lock bolt.

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Comments
1019	0102 (spoil)	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Tweezers	1	5	Good condition.
1020	0023	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	1	House of Constantine AD347-48 minted in Trier, nummus. One fifth missing.
1021	spoil	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Awl/chiesal	1	4	Small
1022	0102 (spoil)	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	5	As or Dupondius 1st to 2nd century AD, worn.
1023	0102 (spoil)	UNK	LEAD	Pot mend?	1	54	From well spoil so could be Roman.
1024	0102 (spoil)	UNK	COPPER ALLOY	Sheet	1	1	Folded but possibly a partial rim of small vessel. From well spoil so could be Roman. Less than one gram.
1025	0102	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	626	Iron object requires x-ray
1026	0102	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	1	Good condition. Nummus of Constantius II, minted at Trier dated AD330-335. Less than one gram.
1027	0102	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	2	Very worn. Possible nummus.
1028	0102	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	2	Very worn, radiate or nummus dated AD260-402
1029	0102	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	Coin	1	3	Radiate, possibly barborous dated AD260-296.
1030	0102	ROM?	COPPER ALLOY	Bead	1	3	Like to be Roman as recorded in well fill.
1031	0102	ROM	GLASS	Flask/bottle	1	4	One hundred percent of the rim survives. Glass is blue.
1032	0102	ROM	STONE	Quern	1	2025	Large lava quern fragment.
1033	0102	UNK	IRON	Unknownj	1	112	In Roman well fill, requires x-ray.
1034	0102	ROM?	GLASS	Bottle	1	15	In Roman well fill, glass is blue.
1035	0102	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	48	Long , sq x-section rod, spatulate at one end. other may be broken. Requires an x-ray.
1036	0040	UNK	STONE	Unknown	1	121	Cylindrical stone (c37mm dia) one end flat, the other broken (looks like a 'cigar-shaped' hone).
1037	0049	UNK	STONE	Sharpener?	1	968	One flattish face has >15 grooves in various directions, used as sharpener? Looks burnt.

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Comments
1038	0049	UNK	STONE	Unknown	1	1012	Square shaped stone, c 14mmL. burnt , 1 deep iron stained groove axis on 1 face . Opposite face has a few smaller grooves . One end and part of one side is battered. Tapering sides are worked?
1039	0049	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	37	Very corroded, requires an x-ray.
1040	0043	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	6	Flat Iron sheet fragment (29x32mm) broken and corroded. Requires an x-ray.
1041	0049	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	1	Fllat circular item that is broken (<1g), requires an x-ray.
1042	0043	UNK	IRON	Unknown	2	14	Very corroded fragments that are potentially nails may require an x-ray.
1043	0072	UNK	IRON	Unknown	1	17	Very corroded, requires an x-ray.
1044	0075	UNK	IRON	Sheet?	1	3	Thin, flat sheet that is triangular shaped, it is very corroded and requires an x-ray.
1045	0075	UNK	IRON	Ring	1	7	Requires an x-ray.
1046	0044	ROM	CERAMIC	Waster?	1	49	Possibly a waster but equally has a slaggy appearance with a green spot. May have been utilised as a crucible?
NOTE		ROM	CERAMIC	Pot			Whole pots given unique id nos from context sequence. small flask = 0051, funnel=0110 (in bulk store)

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