Land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk

CAA 032

Archaeological Post-excavation Assessment

SCCAS Report No. 2013/131

Client: Flagship Housing Group

Author: Mark Sommers
December 2014

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HER Information

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

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Date: December 2014

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Date: December 2014
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Summary

This report presents the results of archaeological excavations on land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe. It provides a quantification and assessment of the site archive and considers if any further research is warranted. There is limited potential for further useful analysis and it is proposed that the results of the excavations should be disseminated through this document, which will be published online as 'grey literature' *via* the Archaeological Data Service, with a summary submitted for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

Evidence for Early Bronze Age activity on the site was represented by the fragmentary remains of an urned cremation that was recovered during the preceding evaluation. A small assemblage of prehistoric flint was recovered as residual finds in later features. Two separate phases of Iron Age pottery were also recovered, mostly from later features.

The majority of the dated features are from the 1st and 2nd centuries and consist of boundary ditches forming part of a rectilinear system. A number of pits and postholes are also present. No buildings were positively identified although the quantities of pottery recovered from both the pits and ditches would indicate occupation in the immediate vicinity.

A series of eight complete or near complete animal burials, consisting of a horse, a pig or boar and six cows, were recovered from a line of individual pits, mostly under a ditch. Dating evidence is sparse, with only occasional fragments of prehistoric pottery in the pit fills, but seven of the burials are sealed beneath ditch fill dated to the 1st to early 2nd century. There is no indication of a cause of death but it is quite possible that these are sacrifices; alternatively, they may simply be farm stock, which were considered unfit for consumption, that have been buried along a boundary.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number 0008

Archaeological Features

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site is located in the parish of Campsea Ashe, close to the local railway station (named Wickham Market Station), which has provided a secondary focus of settlement located *c.* 700m to the southwest of the medieval parish church. The site is centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 3239 5552 and encompasses an area of approximately 9,000m^2 located on either side of Ullswater Road (Fig. 1). The excavation areas are situated within a development area bounded by Mill Lane to the northwest, the Ipswich to Lowestoft railway line to the southeast and by neighbouring properties to the southwest and northeast. The development area is owned by the Flagship Housing Group and is to be developed for housing.

1.2 The scope of this report

This report was commissioned by Oxbury and Company, consultants for the Flagship Housing Group who ultimately funded the work. It was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Field Team, in accordance with the relevant Brief (Plouviez, 2013) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (Craven, 2013; Appendix 1). The report is consistent with the principles of Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE), notably Project Planning Note 3 Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principal aims of the project are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the current regional research framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011) and with reference to previous regional research guidelines (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis (if appropriate) and dissemination of the results of the fieldwork

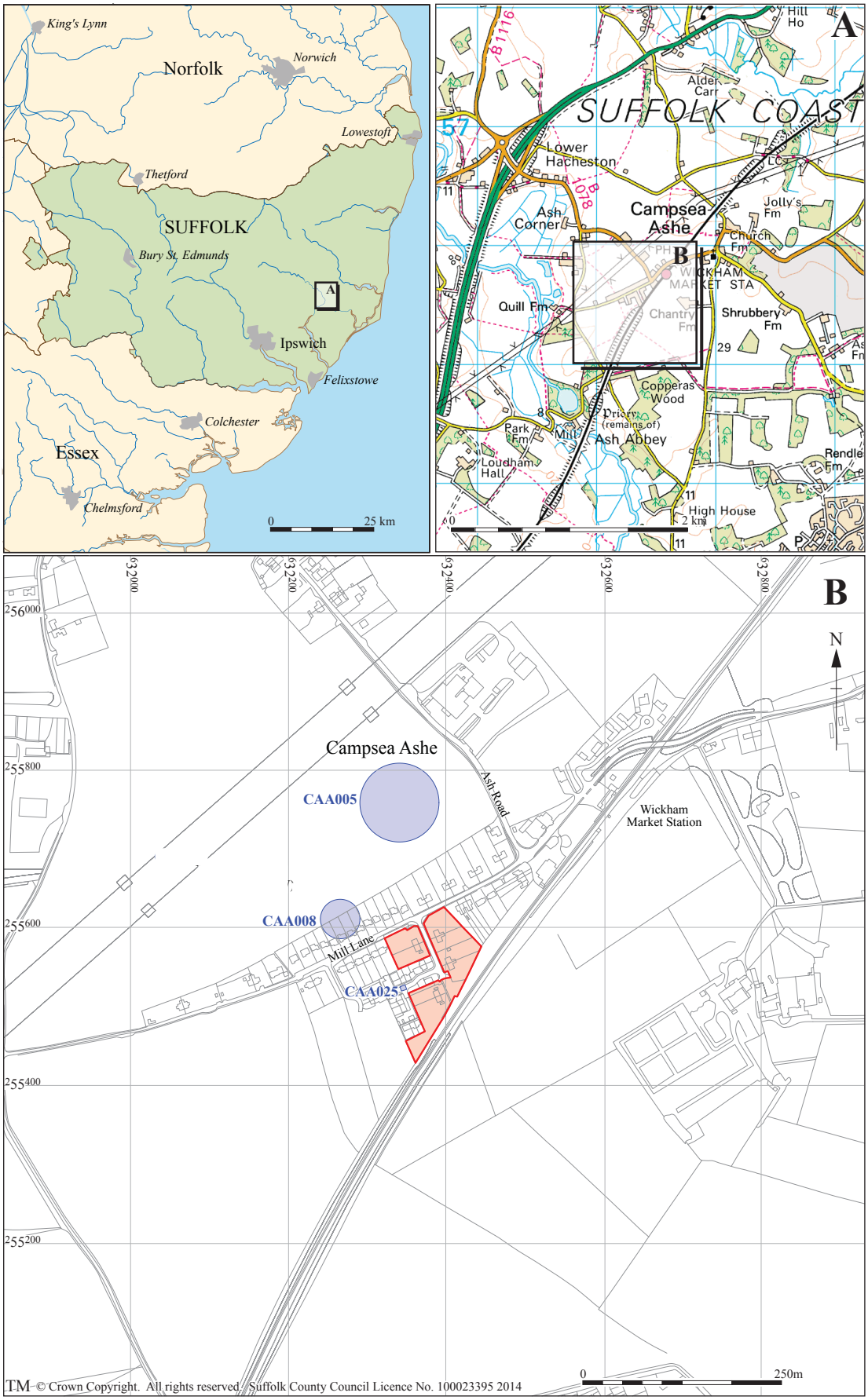

Figure 1. Location map, showing development area (red)

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

There have been two distinct phases of archaeological fieldwork on the site. The first was an evaluation by trial trenching undertaken by Archaeological Solutions Limited that took place during February 2013. The evaluation revealed a single urned cremation burial of probable Bronze Age date and ditches and gullies dating to the Roman period (1st to 2nd century) with occasional undated, but probably related, pits and postholes along with a single, possibly Middle Saxon, feature. The results of the evaluation are described fully in a report (Gorniak and Thompson, 2013), a copy of which is held in the site archive (HER ref. CAA 031).

Due to the positive results of the evaluation there was a requirement for more extensive fieldwork, in the form of open area excavation, to be carried out. This was restricted to three specific areas within the development area that would be most affected by the proposed housing development and where significant archaeological evidence had been recorded during the evaluation. The three areas were defined in a Brief issued by SCCAS, Conservation Team (Plouviez, 2013); hereafter identified as Areas 1, 2 and 3, the locations of which are marked in Figure 2. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the proposed excavation work was prepared (Craven, 2013) and approved by the Conservation Team. In July 2013 the SCCAS, Field Team, began excavation of Area 1.

The three excavation areas had a combined area of approximately 2,000m^2, representing approximately 22% of the development area (9,000m^2). The surface area and the height of the exposed natural subsoil in each of the three areas is as follows:

	size	approx. height
Area 1:	809m^2	26.30m OD
Area 2:	685m^2	26.45m OD
Area 3:	505m^2	26.60m OD
Total area:	1,999m^2	

A number of Airey-type houses stood within the development area at the time of the evaluation although these had been cleared to ground level prior to the commencement of the open area excavations. The subsequent grubbing out of the foundations, floor slabs and associated paths and areas of hardstanding was archaeologically monitored

but these were found to be relatively shallow and had not caused any significant disturbance to the to the relatively deeply buried archaeological levels.

Within the excavation areas the remaining overburden, consisting primarily of garden soil and a layer of subsoil, were removed using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket. Some of the spoil was stockpiled on site although large quantities were immediately off-sited. Any exposed archaeological features were dug with hand tools. Only features deemed to be structural were fully excavated, along with a number of pits containing articulated animal burials, whilst the remainder of the features were sample-excavated. A small number of selected deposits were sampled for environmental analysis.

A single-context recording system was used, based on a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 2001–2222 (numbers in lower ranges having been allocated during the evaluation). Horizontal deposits and intrusive features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:50, and selected sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 on gridded drawing film. Written records (context descriptions, etc) were made on *pro forma* context sheets.

The location of each area was established using tape measurements (Area 1) and a Global Positioning System (Areas 2 and 3). The site plans were drawn in relation to a 10m grid established within each area although a total station theodolite was also used for recording some features in Area 3. Levels were calculated by reference to an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 27.15m OD, located on the station house at Wickham Market Station.

A metal detecting survey was undertaken across all three areas once the mechanical strip was complete. Any spoil remaining on site was also surveyed.

A digital photographic record was made of each feature excavated, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images using a 14 megapixel camera.

The primary (paper) archive for the open area excavations is located currently at the SCCAS Ipswich office. The finds and environmental residues are stored at the SCCAS store in Ipswich. Ultimately, the paper archive and all finds will be given over to the care of the Suffolk County Conservation Team. All records and materials are archived under the Historic Environment Record reference CAA 032.

2. Geological, topographic and archaeological background

2.1 Geology and topography

The British Geological Survey records that the development area lies across the boundary of two bedrocks; the Chillesford Church Sand Member and Red Crag Formation. The overlying superficial deposits consist of the Lowestoft Formation, a chalky till with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays (BGS, 2013).

The site lies on a gently rolling plateau at a height of *c.* 27m OD, overlooking the valley of the River Deben, which meanders roughly north-west to south-east in a channel approximately 800m to the west. The topography of the development area is relatively flat but with a very gentle slope down to the south and east.

2.2 Archaeology

A number of sites and findspots are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in the local area that give an indication of the area's history.

Prior to the discovery of an urned cremation burial during the trenched evaluation, evidence for prehistoric activity in the local area was limited to the isolated find of a Bronze Age socketed axe head (HER ref. CAA 032), which was recovered by a metal detectorist from an area *c.* 750m to the east.

The greater part of archaeological evidence recorded in the vicinity of the development area is related to Roman activity. A Roman small town at Lower Hacheston (HER ref. HCH 001), the approximate centre of which is located *c.* 1.7km to the north-west, was partly excavated during the 1970s revealing groups of circular buildings enclosed by ditches and a palisade dating from the early 1st century. Later in the 1st century a gravel road is laid out with rectangular buildings constructed alongside. Evidence for pottery manufacture and iron smithing were also identified. The town appeared to be abandoned before the end of the 4th century.

Roman evidence has also been recorded closer to the development area in the form of a scatter of late 2nd to 3rd century pottery from the back garden of No. 7, Mill Lane and the field immediately to the north (HER ref. CAA 008), which lies *c.* 650m to the west of the development area. A larger pottery scatter was also recovered from the same field a further 160m to the north-east. This included Roman grey ware sherds from a storage jar, flanged bowl rims and a single box tile fragment (HER ref. CAA 005). A Roman bronze bowl with an omphalos base was found 600m to the north-west of the development area (HER ref. CAA 004).

Monitoring of groundwork associated with a housing development at Little Horsey Park, immediately adjacent to the development area, revealed a small Roman pit within an area stripped for an access road (HER ref. CAA 025, location marked in Fig. 2). No further evidence was identified although the area was heavily disturbed by modern activity.

Evidence for Early Anglo-Saxon occupation has been found in two areas adjacent to the Roman settlement at Lower Hacheston but no Anglo-Saxon finds or sites have been recorded in the immediate vicinity of the development area.

The medieval parish church of St. John the Baptist (HER ref. CAA 009) is situated some 700m to the north-east and a number of medieval finds have been recovered by detectorists from the surrounding fields. Ash Abbey, a 12th century Augustinian Priory, is located approximately 1km to the south (HER ref. CAA 002). Campsea Ashe appears to be a dispersed settlement primarily consisting of isolated farmsteads. No known medieval sites have been identified in the vicinity of the development area.

The 1st and 2nd edition Ordnance Survey maps indicate that at the end of the 19th century the development area was within a large open field. Local residents recall that around the 1930s a timber yard served by a siding off the railway existed in the development area. Ullswater Road and the Airey-type houses are believed to have been built in the 1940s.

The presence of archaeological remains within the development area itself was confirmed by the earlier trenched evaluation which recorded a probably Bronze Age cremation burial and a number of features that dated to the Roman period.

3. Original Research Aims

The Original Research Aims (academic objectives) for the evaluation phase of the project were defined in the relevant Brief (Plouviez 2012) as follows:

ORA 1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ.

ORA 2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

ORA 3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

ORA 4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

No specific Research Aims for the excavation phase were formulated, although the brief did highlight the high potential for this site to produce evidence for historic occupation.

ORA 5: preserve by record evidence of historic occupation within the development area.

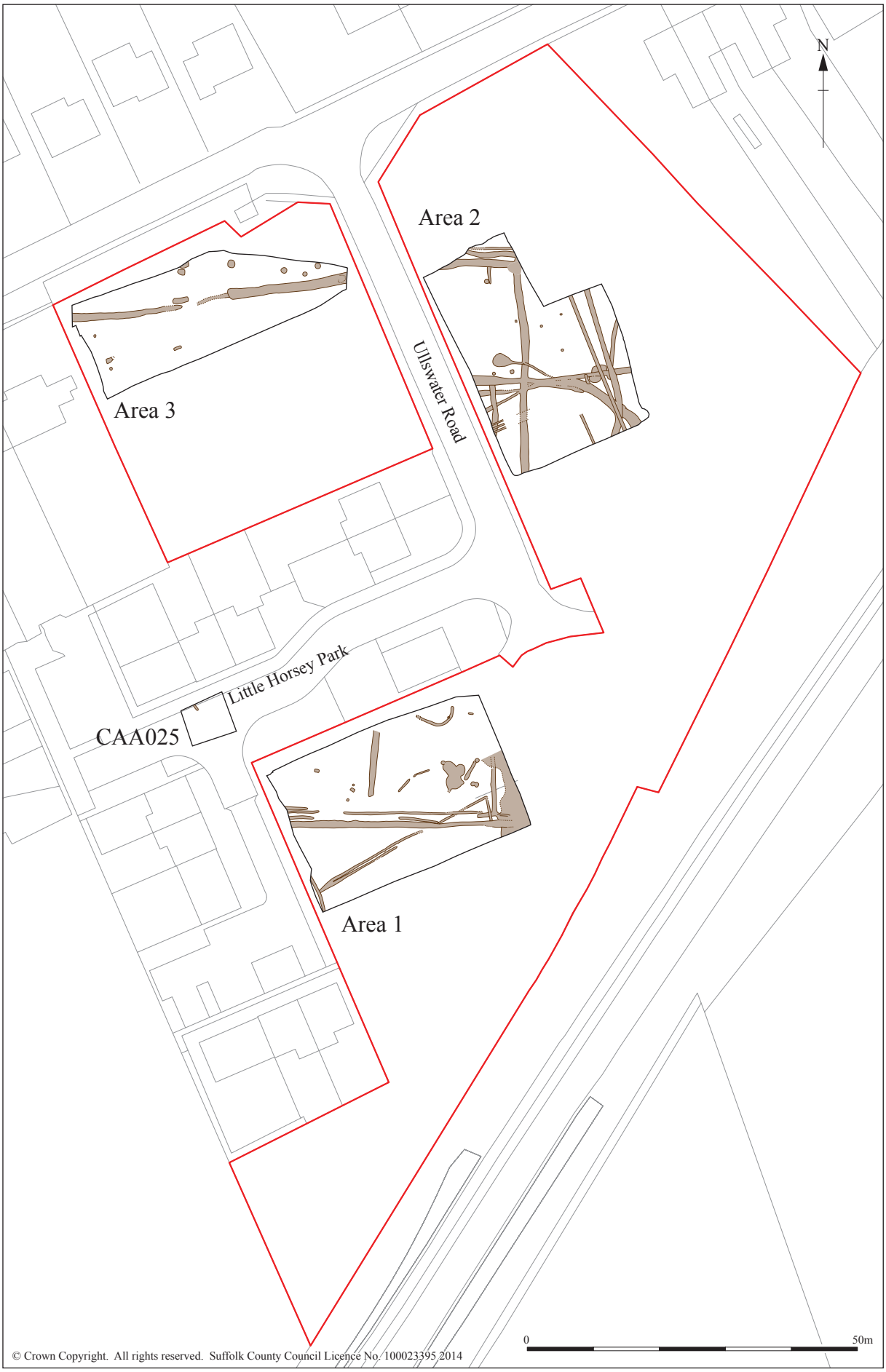

Figure 2. Location of excavation areas showing recorded archaeological features

Figure 3. Area 1 excavation plan

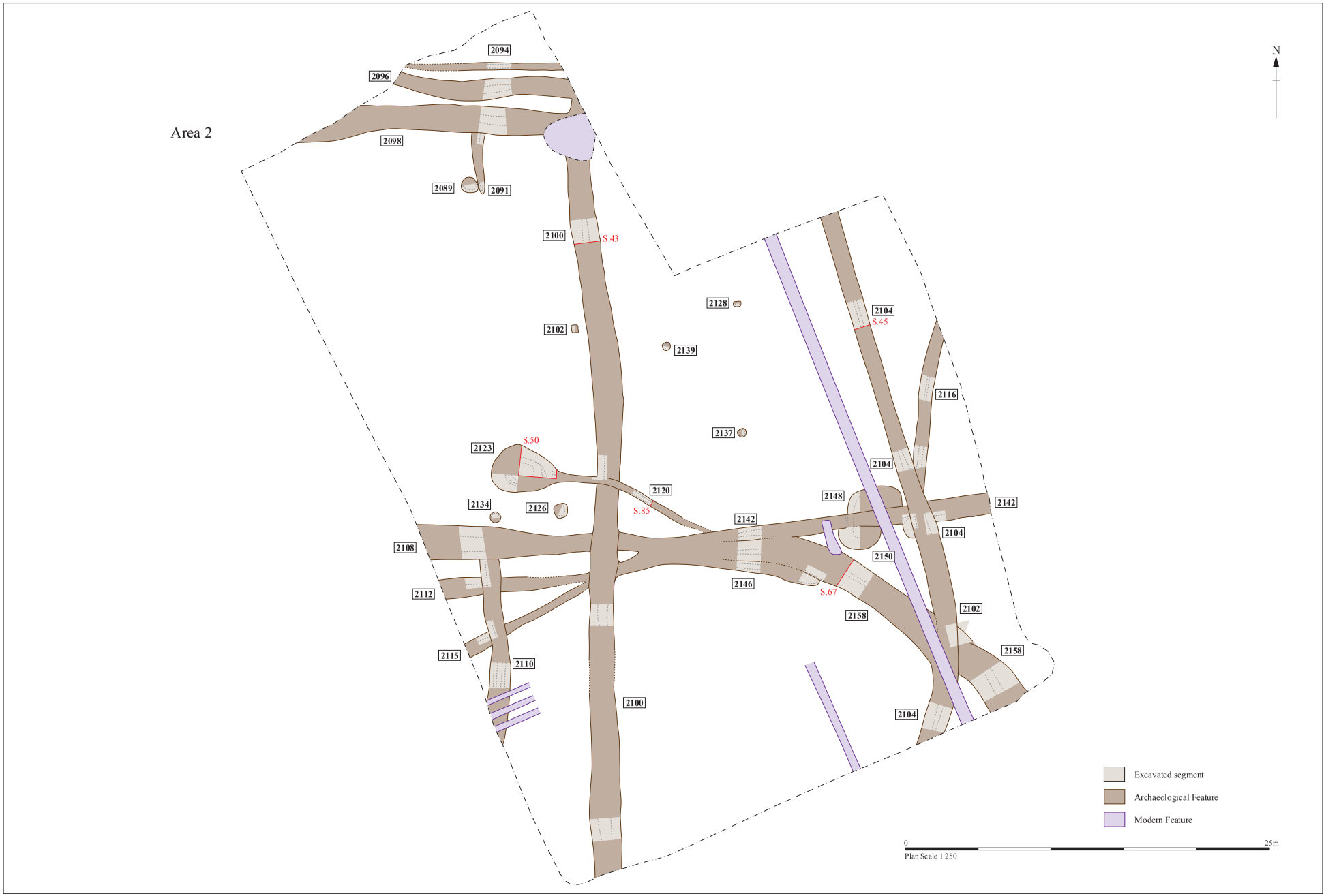

Figure 4. Area 2 excavation plan

Figure 5. Area 3 excavation plan

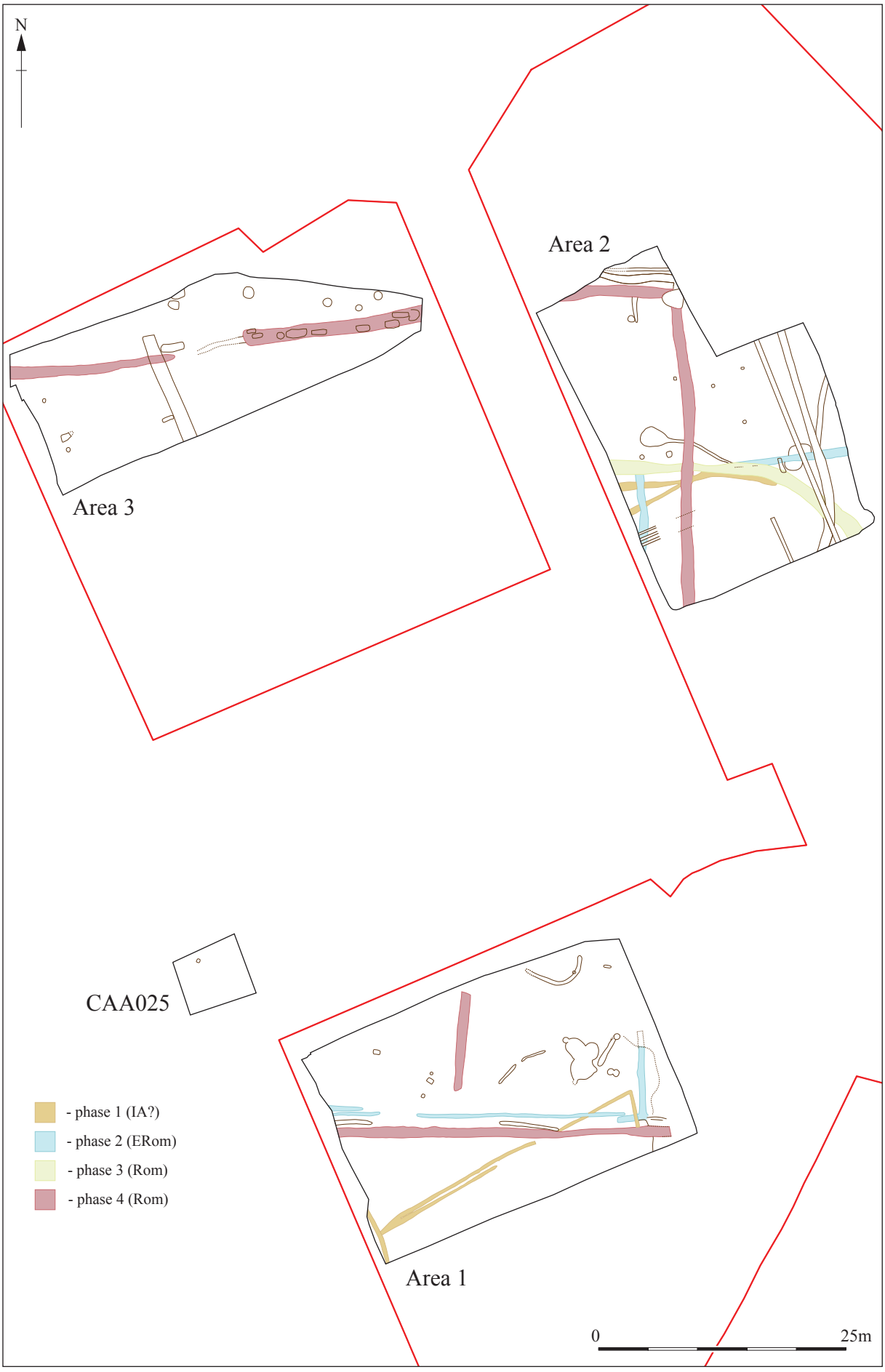

Figure 6. Suggested phasing of main ditch groups.

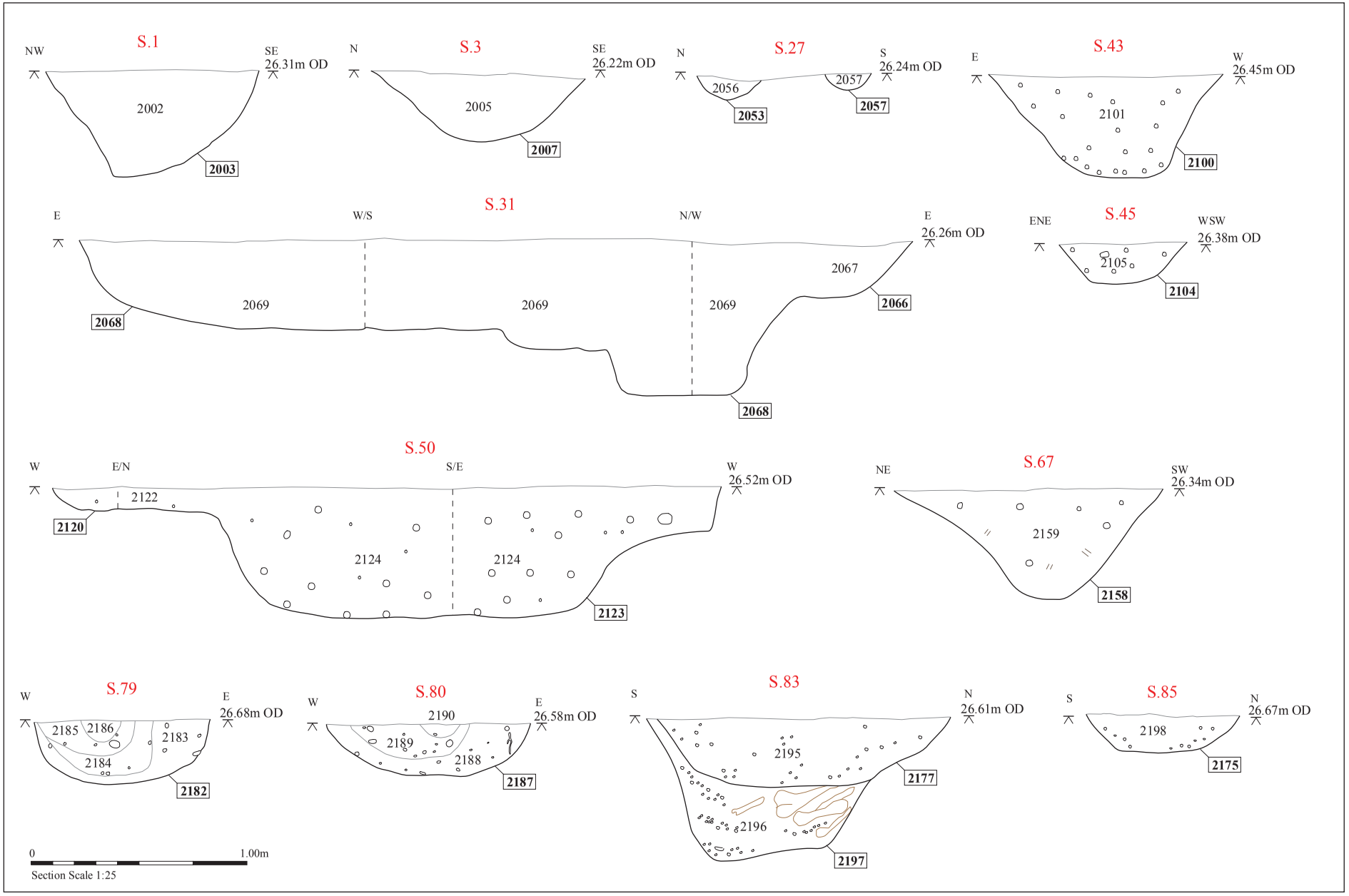

Figure 7. Selected sections

4. Site sequence: preliminary results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

The significant results of the excavation are summarised below in chronological order. Only low levels of analysis and interpretation have been applied to the data and only the most relevant archaeological deposits and features (contexts) have been described and illustrated. A comprehensive list of contexts with descriptions is included as Appendix 2. Figure 2 comprises an overall depiction of the main features and alignments across all three of the excavated areas. Figures 3 to 5 consist of individual plans of each excavation area and Figure 6 an overall phased plan.

4.2 Natural strata

Two distinct areas of superficial geology were revealed. In Areas 1 and 2 the exposed natural geology comprised a pale yellow to grey, stiff and compact clay with flint. The northern edge of this deposit ran approximately east -west across Area 2 where it was found to be overlying a pale yellow sand with a high silt content resulting in a hard and partly cemented subsoil, which was exposed in the northern corner of this area. In Area 3 the silt component was largely absent leaving yellow sand with gravel mottled with occasional pockets of darker yellow brown sand with rounded clay nodules.

4.3 Prehistoric (4000 BC – AD 43)

An assemblage of twenty-three prehistoric flints was recovered from a number of later or undated contexts. A small proportion of the assemblage is made up of possibly Mesolithic/Neolithic flint flakes, although these may have been collected elsewhere and reworked during Bronze Age and Iron Age periods. The remainder of the prehistoric flint is Late Bronze Age or Iron Age in date.

An Early Bronze Age urned cremation burial (F1056, Trench 1, approximate location marked in Fig. 5) was recovered during the trenched evaluation. It was recorded in section and was found to be situated in a subsoil layer just above or at the level of the underlying superficial geology. It comprised a dense concentration of charcoal

containing small pieces of cremated bone, including skull fragments, and *in-situ* fragments of an Early Bronze Age collared urn (Gorniak and Thompson, 2013).

A total of eight-five sherds of pottery dated to the prehistoric period were recovered during the excavation phase of work. Although the majority came from clearly later features they do indicate a certain level of activity in this area during the prehistoric period. The pottery comprised flint tempered and sand tempered groups with little overlap suggesting they possibly originated from two phases of prehistoric activity. These cannot be accurately dated but analysis suggests an Early Iron Age phase and a later Middle to Late Iron Age phase.

Small amounts of prehistoric pottery was recovered as single sherds from features otherwise devoid of datable material but this cannot be regarded as positive evidence for the presence of prehistoric features within the site except for possibly two features, ditches 2112 and 2115 (both Area 2). Although they yielded only very small amounts of Middle Iron Age pottery both were stratigraphically earlier than a ditch attributed to an early phase of activity in the Roman period. It was not possible to determine a relationship between the two features themselves. A narrow gully and a probable re-cut (2055 and 2053; Area 1) that form a 'T' junction with a third gully (2045; Area 1) are also possibly late prehistoric features being on a clearly different alignment to the Roman ditches. A single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of 2053 and a small early Roman sherd was found in the fill of 2055; neither could be considered as secure as regards dating of the features. A further feature in Area 1, 2031, is likely to be a continuation of 2053 as it lies on the same alignment before forming an acute turn to run north-south. It is recorded as cutting across a feature attributed to the Roman period but given the shallow nature of the gully and similarity in the features' fills this is probably incorrect. The above described features are marked as Phase 1 in the phase plan (Fig. 6).

4.4 Roman (AD 43–410)

Boundaries

The majority of features dated to the Roman period consist of ditches which have been interpreted as enclosure boundaries. They are presumably part of field systems that run across all three of the excavated areas (Figure 2). More than one phase is present but it

has not been possible to positively identify the precise sequence of development. An outline interpretation of the probable phases present is presented in Figure 6.

The main alignment of the system is north to south and east to west. It is on the whole rectilinear although a few curvilinear boundaries, which could potentially be Iron Age in origin, are present. The basic alignment is represented by three ditches that are probably parts of a large rectangular enclosure with an entrance to the north, which appears to be a final phase that probably dates to the 2nd century AD (marked as Phase 4 in Fig. 6). It consists of the east to west aligned ditch 2007 (Area 1), the north to south ditch 2100 (Area 2) and a further east to west ditch, 2098 (Area 2). A westward continuation of this ditch runs across Area 3, identified as ditch 2177 and ditch 2175. The profiles of the ditches varied slightly along their lengths but generally they had sides that sloped at about 45º down to a narrow rounded base (these ditches are discussed in greater detail by Excavation Area below).

The earliest ditches that have been tentatively dated to the Roman period are probably the north-south aligned ditch 2110 and the east-west ditch 2142, which together form a corner of an enclosure or field (Phase 2, Fig. 6). This enclosure corner is cut by a later ditch, 2108/2158 (Phase 3, Fig. 6), which is partly a recut of ditch 2142.

Area 1

Ditch 2007 had a single fill of a dense dark grey brown clay from which thirty-two sherds of middle 1st- to early/mid 2nd century date pottery were recovered, including a fragment of a 2nd century samian bowl, all but one of which were recovered from a single 1m section excavated close to the western edge of Area 1. The ditch had a width of between 0.9m and 1.0m and a depth that varied between 0.4m to 0.5m. Within Area 1, a number of parallel or near parallel narrow ditches or gullies were recorded that appear to be associated with ditch 2007 (2009, 2011, 2013, 2016 and 2043). All were *c.* 0.3m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of between 0.10m to 0.15m. These may be earlier incarnations of this boundary prior to it being fully established or were used in conjunction with it. Three sherds were recovered from each of 2011 and 2013, all of which were dated to the Roman period; a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age sherd was the only find from 2016 but this is assumed to be residual.

Ditch 2003 runs on a perpendicular alignment to ditch 2007, was of similar dimensions and appears to form a boundary between two adjacent fields. Its southern end stops 3.8m short of ditch 2007 and thus creates an access route between the two fields. Two sections excavated across this feature revealed a similar fill to 2007 and yielded a total of twenty sherds of middle 1st- to early/mid 2nd century pottery. A further north-south ditch, 2033, which contained two sherds of Roman pottery, was located to the east of ditch 2003. If projected to the north into Area 2 it appears to be aligned with ditch 2110, attributed to an early phase of Roman activity, rather than the later ditch 2100, which could suggest that it to is part of an earlier arrangement of fields on a similar alignment. Unfortunately it was not possible to determine its relationship with ditch 2007.

Area 2

Ditch 2100 ran north-south across the area. It was filled with silty clay from which twelve sherds of Roman pottery were recovered although of these only two could be dated any closer, being middle 1st- to early/mid 2nd century date. A fragment of a *tegula* tile was also recorded. This ditch cut across two perpendicular ditches, 2108 and 2112, and a further ditch, 2115, at an angle. Its northern end met the perpendicular ditch 2098 and continued to the north. Unfortunately the junction was obscured by a modern disturbance and it was not possible to confirm the relationship between these two ditches although there are thought to be contemporary. Ditch 2098 ran east to west and yielded seven sherds of Roman pottery one sherd of which was dated to the middle 1st- to early/mid 2nd century. Two undated but parallel ditches, 2096 and 2094, were recorded to the north of ditch 2098, the northern of the two, 2094, was of a smaller dimension and was not dissimilar to the gullies parallel to ditch 2007 in Area 1.

Another ditch probably belonging to the Roman period was 2104, which also cut across two ditches associated with earlier phases. It was only roughly parallel with 2100 and curved to the west as it approached the southeast edge of the excavation area and may therefore not be related. Only a single sherd of pottery broadly dated to the Roman period was recovered from its fill.

Area 3

Area 3 was crossed east to west by ditches 2175 and 2177. Ditch 2177 was aligned with ditch 2098 in Area 2 and was likely to be a continuation. The profile had varied, being slightly wider, at 1.3m, but of similar depth resulting in sides that were not as

steep. This change is probably due to a change in the natural subsoil resulting in greater erosion of the open feature. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill, five of which were dated to the mid 1st- to 2nd century; three residual prehistoric sherds were also present. Ditch 2175 ran on a similar line to 2177 but was separated by 7.2m break. This ditch was slightly shallower, at 0.25m deep giving it a more gentle profile than 2177. Fifty-three sherds of pottery dated to the mid 1st- to early 2nd century were recovered from the fill although the majority of these came from a large part of single vessel deposited high up in the ditch fill, which had been crushed.

Ditch 2179 appeared as a westward continuation of ditch 2177 although much narrower and shallower. The relationship with 2177 was not clear. It may have been dug to close the gap between ditches 2175 and 2177 but its smaller dimensions would suggest it was a precursor to ditch 2177. A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill.

Buildings

Although a number of small features that could conceivably be postholes were recorded there are no obvious spatial patterns that could relate to any known building plan.

A curvilinear feature (2074) associated with a possible posthole (2071) that could possibly be related to a structure was noted in Area 1. The feature has the appearance of a possible ‘drip-gulley’ although this interpretation is problematic as it does not form a continuous curve. No other postholes or related features were identified and therefore the purpose of these features is uncertain.

Of the possible postholes, 2182 and 2187 in Area 3, were of similar shape, dimension and profile. Both contained multiple fills with a central fill of clay, which may be the result of a post having been removed. They were located just over 5m apart on a line parallel with ditch 2177, which could suggest that all three features were contemporary. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of 2182, five were broadly dated to the Roman period whilst the remainder suggested a 2nd century date, similar to the date suggested by finds from the ditch. It is just about feasible that these features relate to a structure aligned north-south, the greater proportion of which lay to the north of Area 3. A bulk soil sample from the fill of 2187 contained evidence for iron working suggesting that smithing may have been taken place in the vicinity.

Occasional fragments of Roman *tegula* were recovered from a nearby possibly related posthole, 2191, but in too small a quantity to suggest their use on buildings in the immediate vicinity.

Pits

Pit type features were encountered on all three sites and the majority have been interpreted as Roman features due to the presence of datable pottery recovered from their fills. Many are relatively small with no obvious purpose and are assumed to be simple rubbish pits although some are worthy of further analysis.

A group of contexts were allocated in Area 1 to what was initially interpreted as a group of intercutting pits (2064, 2066 and 2068). Upon excavation only a single fill was evident indicating a large but irregularly shaped cut. It measured *c*. 3.7m by 3.4m and was on the whole flat bottomed at a depth of 0.3m below the surface of the natural subsoil although an area in the centre, measuring approximately 0.9m in diameter, was deeper, with a flat base at a depth of 0.7m. The edges of this deeper section were near vertical with a 0.4m wide ledge, situated *c.* 0.15m lower than base of the main cut, running around the southern side. The northern, eastern and western edges of the main cut were relatively steep whilst the southern edge, opposite the ledge, comprised a gentle slope down to the flat base. A limited amount of Roman pottery was recovered from the fill but the greater proportion of pottery fragments dated to the Middle Iron Age but these were all relatively small and were found to be components of a small number of larger sherds suggesting these may in fact be residual finds that were present within the material used to deliberately backfill this feature. Interpretation is problematic. It may just be a series of pits excavated to extract clay for use in building and other purposes although it is located adjacent a large feature interpreted as a pond (2081) and as the natural subsoil is clay it is highly likely that this feature could have held water. Some form of unknown process could be undertaken on the flat base of the main cut using a liquid from the deeper central area with any excess being retained within the cut and draining into the deeper area.

Pond

A large, irregular shaped feature, 2081, extending beyond the limit of the excavation in the southwest corner of Area 1, was recorded. The fill consisted of a fine mottled silt suggestive of a waterlogged environment. The feature was consequently interpreted as a pond, possibly natural in origin. A single hand excavated slot was cut through the fill at the junction with ditch 2007 from which sixteen 1st to 2nd century Roman pottery sherds along with a small number of prehistoric sherds were recovered. A maximum depth of 0.6m was recorded at the edge of the excavation. Two ditches (2007 and 2083) could be seen cutting the fill of this feature suggesting the pond had been filled, or at least partly filled, possibly deliberately, prior to the cutting of these ditches.

Another feature of interest is pit 2123 recorded in Area 2. It is roughly egg-shaped in plan and measures 2m north to south and 2.8m along the longest axis, east to west. The pits edges comprise gentle slopes down to a depth of *c.* 0.3m before steepening to near vertical down to a flat base at a depth of 0.6m. At the narrower, eastern end of the feature a small gully/ditch, 2120, emerges and runs east before turning southeast for approximately 7m, cutting across the top of ditch 2100, before being lost in the fill of the earlier ditch 2142. Levels taken on the recorded sections indicate that there is a fall in the base of this gully as it proceeds to the east. This gully would therefore appear to be acting as a drain from pit 2123 but at a high level rather like an overflow in order to skim off unwanted floating material suggesting some form of processing was being undertaken in this feature. Two pits or possible postholes, 2126 and 2134, are located to the south of the main pit, which may be associated, possibly forming part of a shelter or a drying rack.

Animal burials

A group of complete or near complete animal inhumations in a linear formation were recorded within Area 3. In total eight animals were identified, comprising, from west to east, a horse, a pig or boar and six cows (one of which also contained part of foetal or neonate horse), each was interred in a separate pit. Six of the burials were located on a near east-west alignment and lay in a straight east to west row. The remaining two burials lay to the east were aligned only roughly east-west and were slightly off-set to the north of the main alignment.

Seven of the burials were sealed under the fill of ditch 2177 and it was only after the chance discovery of two of the animals during the excavation of sample sections across the ditch that the possibility of further burials was considered. Once this possibility was realised the remainder of the ditch fill was removed by machine revealing a series of roughly rectangular pits containing the animal burials.

The locations of the animal burials are marked in Figure 5, a summary of the allocated context numbers is presented in table 1.

Skeleton No.	Cut No.	Fill No.	Species
not numbered separately	2200	2201	equid (plate 1)
2205	2206	2204	cattle (plate 2)
2207	2197	2196	cattle (plate 3)
2211	2209	2210	cattle (plate 4)
2214	2212	2213	cattle (plate 5)
2217	2215	2216	cattle (plate 6)
2220	2218	2219	cattle (plate 7)
2225	2223	2224	pig/boar (plate 8)

Table 1. Animal inhumations recorded in Area 3

The burial pits were steep sided with flat bases and of dimensions that reflected the size of the animal interred. With two of the cattle burials the pit's dimensions were limited resulting the bending back of the head and neck over the body. The animals were lying on their left or right side and were buried with their skulls at either east or west end (three to the west, five to the east). Three adjacent pairs were laid with the skulls at the same end but this may have been coincidence rather then the result of a deliberate practice.

The animal bone has been analysed and the results are presented in 'Faunal remains' in Section 5.3. In summary, the horse and two of the cow burials were of adult individuals; the other five were all juvenile. No evidence for cause of death was identified. One example shows possible evidence of having been skinned but this was not conclusive.

The base of each cut was located at approximately 26.00m OD, except for the horse burial which was c. 0.3m higher. The spacing between each burial varied from 6.9m to

0.5m. The large gaps that existed between some burials, and the areas to the west of the group, were investigated through hand and mechanical excavation but no further burials were encountered. The eastern burial in the group was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of Area 3 suggesting further burials could be located to the east. No burials were identified in Area 2 although an eastern projection of the alignment would take it into the excavated area.

The alignment marked by the animal burials was coincidental with a ditch, 2177, the northern side of the final phase enclose, east of an entrance. All burials, except the horse burial which lay beyond the western end of the ditch, were sealed by the ditch fill indicating that they pre-dated the back filling of the ditch although their relationship with the ditch itself is not clear. The horse burial lay outside the limits of the ditch and was significantly shallower, which could suggest the greater depth of the other burial pits is due to them being cut from the base of the open ditch. The ditch appears to be a later cut in one section (Section 83, Fig. 7) but this is possibly be the result of a later cleaning or re-cutting of the ditch.

Very little dating evidence related to the animal burials was recovered from the pit fills. The only other finds in the pits consisted of occasional animal bones unrelated to the main burial and infrequent sherds of pottery, all of which, except for a single of Roman pottery, date from the prehistoric period and are probably residual. They have been tentatively dated to the early Roman period based on their relationship to the fill of ditch 2177. This lack of finds, residual or otherwise, would indicate that the pits were open for only a short time and that they were dug solely for the purpose of burying an animal carcass.

The reason for these burials is unclear. They maybe sacrifices related to pagan rituals that are buried along a significant alignment or boundary. It is unlikely that a small farming community could afford the loss of so many animals in one event suggesting a possibly annual ceremony or responses to natural phenomena, such a bad harvest or the birth of a child, and occurred over an unknown period of time.

Alternatively they may simply be the result of the disposal of animals that have died of disease, or were otherwise considered unfit to eat although it is possibly that ritual considerations were also at play. Given the lack of evidence for a cause of death and

the irregular spacing between burials this interpretation would seem more likely. The opportunity to dispose of a foetal/neonate foal also appears to have been taken whilst one of the pits was open. The burials that lie close to the southern edge of the ditch are undisturbed whereas the one burial that is slightly to the north (cut 2209) has been partly disturbed, probably during a slightly deeper recut of the ditch. It is mentioned in the Faunal Report that the head of this burial was missing but it should be noted that numerous skull fragments and a mandible were recovered from the base of the ditch within the area of the burial pit which probably originated from this animal.

A further burial, a dog, was also encountered, but this was clearly modern due to the presence of a small metal cylinder with an attached metal ring, interpreted as a modern identification tag, located immediately adjacent the base of the skull. The bones were also significantly better preserved. This was presumably a pet owned by an occupant of Ullswater Road.

4.5 Anglo-Saxon (AD 410–1066)

There were no deposits or features that could be assigned to the Anglo-Saxon period identified during the excavation. Saxon pottery was recorded during the evaluation as having come came from a ditch type feature (Trench 4, ditch F1047). This feature is coincidental with ditch 2100 (Area 2), which yielded Roman pottery and a fragment of Roman tile during the excavation.

4.6 Medieval (1066–1500)

There were no deposits or features that could be assigned to the medieval period.

4.7 Post-medieval (1500–1900)

There were no deposits or features that could be assigned to the post-medieval period.

4.8 Modern (1900–present)

Prior to the mechanical stripping of the three areas the foundations, floor slabs and paths and driveways associated with the former Airey houses were removed. This work was undertaken under archaeological supervision. The footings for the main walls of

these houses were only cut to a depth of 0.35m and did not penetrate through the overburden; consequently no earlier evidence was identified.

A vertical shaft lined with concrete was noted close to the centre of Area 2, adjacent to which four concrete bases. These were interpreted as a well and the foundation of water tower that were associated with the former timber yard. A series of three steel water pipes ran from the site of the water tower/well towards the southwest. All, except the well shaft, were removed during the mechanical stripping of the site.

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

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

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive
Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive
Task 03: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive
Task 04: Microsoft Access database of the environmental archive
Task 05: Catalogue and archiving of digital images
Task 06: TST and GPS survey data processed
Task 07: Scanning (security copy) of all plans and sections
Task 08: Plans digitised as AutoCAD and MapInfo files
Task 09: Processing, dating and assessment of finds
Task 10: Assessment of environmental samples

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive for then excavation phase of the fieldwork is quantified in Table 2.

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register sheets	7	A4 paper
Context sheets (numbered 2001-2222)	221	A4 paper
Section register sheet	3	A4 paper
Plan register sheet	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample register	2	A4 paper
Plan drawing sheets	18	420mm x 300mm drawing film
Section drawing sheets	6	420mm x 300mm drawing film
Digital images (HUK 01–99; HUL 01–99; HUM 01–25)	223	High-resolution JPGs
Assessment report (SCCAS report no. 2013/131)	1	A4 wire-bound

Table 2. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Plate 1. Horse burial (cut 2200) Area 3, looking west (2m scale)

Plate 2. Cow burial 2205 (cut 2206) partly exposed below section excavated through ditch 2177 Area 3, north is to the bottom (1m scale)

Plate 3. Cow burial 2207 (cut 2197) Area 3, north is to the bottom (2m scale)

Plate 4. Cow burial 2211 (cut 2209) Area 3, north is to the bottom (2m scale - cropped)

Plate 5. Cow burial 2214 (cut 2212) Area 3, north is to the bottom (2m scale - cropped)

Plate 6. Cow burial 2217 (cut 2215) Area 3, north is to the bottom (1.5m & 0.3m scales)

Plate 7. Cow burial 2220 (cut 2218) Area 3, north is to the bottom (2m scale - cropped)

Plate 8. Pig/boar burial 2225 (cut 2223) Area 3, north is to the bottom (1m scale)

Plate 9. General view of Area 2, facing west

5.3 Quantification and assessment of the finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield (with contributions by Julie Curl and Anna West)

Introduction

Bulk finds of Mesolithic/Neolithic-Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Middle Iron Age and Roman date were recovered. The types of finds material and the quantities are listed in Table 3. The bulk finds are listed by context in Appendix 3.

Finds type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	729	3,185
Ceramic building material (CBM)	8	662
Fired clay	37	41
Flint	23	210
Burnt (heat altered) stones	40	272
Quernstone	7	2,544
Glass	1	<1
Fe nails	1	3
Stone	1	24
Animal bone	1,852	37,325
Charcoal	1	<1

Table 3. Bulk finds types and quantities

Pottery

Introduction

Pottery of prehistoric and Roman date was recovered. The pottery is discussed by period below and all of the pottery is listed by context in Appendix 4.

Prehistoric

Introduction

There are a total of eighty-five sherds of prehistoric hand-made pottery with a combined weight of 325g. The pottery was divided into fabrics based on the type, size and density of inclusions. The fabrics are listed in Table 4. The quantities of each of these fabrics are listed in Table 5. The pottery was briefly examined by Matt Brudenell (SCCAS) whose comments on dating have been incorporated into this report.

Fabric	Fabric description
Flint-tempered fabrics:	
F1	Common-abundant fine flint, with occasional-common medium flint
F2	Common fine-medium flint
F3	Common fine-medium flint with occasional large flint
F4	Common-abundant fine-medium flint
Sand-tempered fabrics:	
S1	Fine sand, with occasional/rare small stones and surface vegetable fragment impressions
S2	Fine-medium sand with occasional/rare small stones and surface vegetable fragment impressions (slightly coarse surface feel)
S3	Fine sand with buff oxidised surfaces and grey/black fabric core

Table 4. Prehistoric fabrics

Fabric	No	*% No.*	Wt/g	% Wt
Flint-tempered fabrics:				
F1	1	1	38	12
F2	6	7	13	4
F3	13	15	23	7
F4	1	1	6	2
Sub-total	*21*	*24*	*80*	*25*
Sand-tempered fabrics:				
S1	49	58	164	50
S2	12	14	75	23
S3	3	4	6	2
Sub-total	*64*	*76*	*245*	*75*
Total	*85*	*100*	*325*	*100*

Table 5. Prehistoric fabric quantities

Discussion

The prehistoric pottery consists of hand-made flint-tempered sherds and hand-made sand-tempered sherds. These were mostly recovered as residual finds from later dated (Roman) contexts. There is little overlap between the flint-tempered and sand-tempered sherds in any of the contexts which suggest that they derive from essentially separate assemblages relating to different periods of occupation.

The flint-tempered pottery occurs mostly as single sherds in different contexts. These sherds are generally small and abraded. The average sherd weight is 3.8g, but this is influenced by one large sherd, which if discounted the average sherd weight falls to just 2.1g. Close dating of this pottery is difficult as flint-temper is used throughout the later prehistoric period, although declining over the period of the Early-Middle Iron Age transition and later. One sherd (2202) is from a large, necked jar with spaced finger tip impressions/dimples around the shoulder and can be closely dated to the Early Iron Age (*c*. 800-400/350 BC). Within Suffolk, similar decoration on the shoulders of jars can be seen among Early Iron Age pottery from Barham (Martin 1993, fig. 22 nos. 58 & 59 & fig

23 no. 69). Apart from one coarse flint-tempered sherd (2173) which could fit within a broad date range and which might be more typical of earlier prehistoric pottery, in general the fabric of other sherds also suggests a probable Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date and it seems likely that the flint-tempered sherds are part of an assemblage of Early Iron Age date.

The sand-tempered sherds constitute a larger group of pottery. The average sherd weight is 3.8 g. All of this pottery can confidently be dated as Middle Iron Age (*c.* 400/350-50 BC) although this type of pottery also probably persists on some sites into the Late Iron Age period (*c*. 50 BC- 50 AD). The majority are body sherds. There are small rim sherds (2062, 2082), that from 2082 joining with a shoulder sherd to give the upper part of the pot profile. The vessel is a jar with an S shape profile, typical of the Middle Iron Age and in Suffolk similar vessels can be seen among the assemblage from Burgh (Martin 1988, fig. 24 nos.149-155). Many of the body sherds suggest they are also from similar pots.

While much of the Middle Iron Age pottery can be shown to be residual there are a number of single sherds which are the only pottery, or the latest dated pottery, associated with a particular context (2217, 2140, 2058, 2111, 2052). These might indicate a prehistoric date for the context, although as single sherds this rather suggests they may more probably be residual. A larger group of sherds from 2065 (pit 2064) appears more suggestive of a prehistoric date, but almost all of the sherds join and are simply part of two larger broken sherds which again might possibly be residual. Another context with a group of prehistoric sherds which are all of Middle Iron Age date, pit 2068 (2069) also contained a few Roman sherds. The Roman sherds are abraded, but are possibly part of a single broken sherd which, as such, might possibly be intrusive; but their presence suggests the context is most probably Roman.

Roman

Introduction

In total there are 644 sherds of Roman pottery with a combined weight of 2,860g. The average sherd weight is low at 4.4g, but this is affected by one very fragmented vessel and without this the average sherd weight increases to 7.9 g. The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk Roman pottery fabric series (unpublished) and vessel forms were

recorded using the Suffolk (Pakenham) type series (unpublished) supplemented by the Colchester, *Camulodunum*, type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947). The quantity of pottery by fabric is listed in Table 6.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No.	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve
Imported finewares						
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	2	<1	68	2	
Imported coarsewares						
Amphora	AA	1	<1	14	<1	
Local and regional coarsewares						
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	29	5	239	8	0.31
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	13	2	33	1	
Grey micaceous wares (black surfaced)	GMB	13	2	131	5	0.13
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	24	4	107	4	0.07
Grog-tempered ware	GROG	1	<1	14	<1	
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	557	86	2249	79	1.38
Miscellaneous sandy red wares	RX	3	<1	2	<1	
Shell-tempered ware	SH	1	<1	3	<1	
Sub Total		*641*	*99*	*2778*	*97*	
Total		*644*	*100*	*2860*	*100*	*1.89*

Table 6. Roman fabric quantities

Discussion

The pottery was recovered from linear features (ditches, gullies) and from pits. The majority comes from ditch fill, although only a few of the ditches produced more than ten sherds, ditches 2003, 2005, 2108 & 2175. The largest quantity is from ditch 2108 (357 sherds weighing 551g), although this total includes a very fragmented pot (2016). Only one or a few sherds were recovered from each of several gullies. Small groups of pottery, between 15-48 sherds, were recovered from a number of pits 2023, 2042, 2068 & 2081, the largest quantities coming from 2042 (48 sherds weighing 250g) and 2068 (39 sherds weighing 149 g). A few other pits produced small quantities of pottery, most of these less than five sherds. Much of the pottery is quite broken-up and the average sherd weight for many of these contexts is below the site average. The mix of vessel sherds from contexts, general moderate to small sherd size among the assemblage and that some sherds are abraded suggests some history of deposition for much of the pottery. There are a few large sherds, including a piece from a samian bowl (2005), but these sherds are often from more robust parts of pots, most notably a large base (2090) and would require undue force to break them up further. However, some broken part vessels are present in a few contexts (2041, 2090, 2106, & 2173) indicating they were deposited soon after breakage.

The assemblage is dominated by coarsewares from local or regional kilns, which make up over 95% of the pottery both by count and weight. Several broad coarse ware fabric types are recorded. There are small quantities of Grey micaceous wares (GMB & GMG), Black surface wares (BSW) and Buff wares (BUF), with one or two sherds of grog-tempered ware (GROG), Coarse (oxidised) red wares (RX) and shell-tempered ware (SH). However, the great majority could only be classified as miscellaneous Sandy grey wares (GX). In general these fabrics are not distinctive and none of this pottery is sourced to any particular site of manufacture, although the Buff wares might be from a regionally important centre such as Colchester and the micaceous coarsewares are typical of assemblages in East Anglia, notably as products associated with the Waveney Valley, Wattisfield kilns (Moore et al 1988, 60), but are less common in Essex. However, the shell-tempered ware is likely to have come from a source in south Essex.

The majority of this coarse pottery consists of sherds from jars and bowls, with the few sherds in Buff ware probably from flagon(s) and these include handle sherds probably also from a flagon. There is also a sherd from a large jar/storage(s) jar in grey ware (Fabric GX). In terms of close dating of the coarsewares the more diagnostic sherds are pieces from rims. Most of the rim sherds from jars or deep bowls consist of just the rim itself with part of the neck making positive dating difficult. Several of the rims are from necked vessels. These may represent jars of form 4.1 (broadly equivalent to forms Cam 221 and Cam 266) of mid 1st-early 2nd century date (2097, 2119, & 2203), but a later date may also be possible. However, one which is represented by a number of joining sherds has a decorated shoulder cordon (2173). This is probably of form 5.1 (Cam 218) which can be closely dated to the mid 1st-early 2nd century. Two others are of the later jar form 4.6 which dates from the mid 2nd century onward (2082). Other forms recorded are a probable early Roman dish of form 6.21 (2036), wide mouthed bowls of form 5.4 (one with a girth groove) which are probably of mid 2-3rd century date (2106 & 2184), a small jar/beaker of form 3.10 also of 2nd-3rd century date (2041) and a Black burnished ware type bowl/dish of form 6.19 of mid 2nd-3rd or 4th century date (2090). One of the bowls (2016) is a part vessel with a large part of the body recovered as sherds. A sherd of shell-tempered ware (SH) is likely to be early, either Late Iron Age or Early Roman, dating to the 1st century AD (2124) as is a single sherd of grog-tempered ware (2002). Features with pottery dated to the 2nd-3rd century or which is likely to date to that period are ditch 2007, ditch 2108, pit 2042, pit 2081, pit 2089, pit 2123 and post hole 2182.

There is little imported pottery, although there is part of a fine ware decorated samian bowl (form Dr 37) from central Gaul (SACG) of 2nd century date (2005), which is described below and a sherd from a Spanish oil *amphora* (AA) broadly dating to the period of the mid 1st-2nd/early 3rd century (2041). The samian sherd is the only recorded fine ware among the assemblage.

> (2005) Central Gaulish samian (SACG) decorated bowl form Dr 37, ovolo with beaded boarder below, complete figure of horseman facing right with raised spear, Oswald figure type 245 Plate XIII (Oswald 1936-37). The figure type is used by potters associated with the Cinnamus group and therefore probably Antonine (Stanfield & Simpson 1958, fig. 163 no. 73, also fig. 118 no. 12 & fig. 155 no. 25).

In terms of dating the assemblage, most of the closely dated vessel forms are of mid 1st-2nd and 2nd- 3rd century date. Although some of the forms remain current into the 4th century one of the most significant aspects of the assemblage is that there are no products of the large, Late Roman pottery industries which become major regional suppliers of pottery in the late 3rd-4th century and 4th century. The most important of these in this region are the production centres of the Nene Valley (Cambridgeshire), Hadham (Hertfordshire) and Oxford. There is also an absence of late shell-tempered wares, which originate in the Midlands. While the assemblage is dominated by local and regional coarsewares and both regional and imported finewares of the 1st-3rd century are near absent indicating a possible mainly local procurement of pottery, the wares from these major industries dominate pottery in the late Roman period and are found on all categories of sites. As such their absence here is significant. The absence of the relatively common flanged bowl form 6.17 (Cam 305) which dates to after the late 3rd century can also be noted. This indicates that the assemblage is of mid 1st-2nd /mid 3rd century date and there is little or no significant quantity of pottery dating to after that period. The predominance of coarse grey wares (GX) over Black surfaced wares (BSW) could suggest that the majority of the pottery dates to after the late 1st century. The absence of sherds from large storage jars (Fabric STOR) can also be noted as these are relatively common vessels among assemblages in the Early-mid Roman period.

Assuming the pottery assemblage recovered is representative of the parent assemblage in use on the settlement, the virtual absence of finewares and the dominance of jars and bowls are recognised as an assemblage type from many rural sites in Britain indicating

a conservative and low status occupation (Evans 2001, 28 & Biddulph 2011, 148). While there are sherds from a flagon(s), oil *amphora* and a decorated samian bowl, there appears to be either little ability, or possibly desire to routinely partake in wider marketed wares or in wider Gallo-Roman culture as finewares, which provide distinctive eating and drinking vessels, and *mortaria* which display a Gallo-Roman aspect to cuisine are poorly represented or are absent.

Ceramic building material

There are eight pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) with a total weight of 662 g. The types of CBM and the fabrics were recorded for each context. All is red or orange-red in colour. The tile is listed by fabric in Table 7 and all the CBM is listed by context in Appendix 5.

Fabric	Description	No	Wt/g
fs	Fine sand	3	279
fscp	Fine sand with pale clay/silt streaks	2	347
ms	Medium sand	3	36

Table 7. CBM fabrics by quantity

All of the small quantity of CBM is Roman or probably so. It was recovered from ditch 2100 (2101), pit 2123 (2124) and two post-holes 2191 (2192) & 2048 (2049). The largest of the pieces are from a *tegula* roof tile (2101) and from a Roman brick (2124). The latter piece is probably brick as it is 30 mm thick, but could possibly also be from the base of a thick *tegula* tile. One *tegula* piece has part of a broken lower cut-away (2010). There is little associated dating evidence with any of the CBM, but pottery from the same context as the Roman brick piece (2124) is of 2nd-3rd century date.

The quantity of tile is small and does not suggest any significant use of CBM in any buildings close to the site, either in footings, walls or for roofing and no mortar is present on any of the pieces. Salvaged brick and tile is sometimes used on sites as packing for post-holes and in structures such ovens. The few pieces recovered from the two post-holes are rather small; had these been packing pieces large enough to help support posts they would probably be expected to be more substantial. None of the tile appears to have been heated or burnt, for example as part in an oven base or flue. Also, the tile pieces are abraded, or are slightly abraded which could suggest that they reached the site amongst manure material from a dump or midden located elsewhere.

Fired clay

Only very small quantity of fired clay was recovered totalling some thirty-seven pieces with a combined weight of 41g. Fired clay was excavated from three contexts (2058, 2185, 2192) as just a few pieces (three or less) and a small quantity (thirty) of very small pieces was recovered from processing a bulk soil sample from another context (2073). The excavated pieces are all small and abraded with no significant distinguishing features, although a few pieces contain some pale firing clay/silt. All are in fine or fine-medium sand fabrics, either red-brown/buff in colour or grey or grey/buff. The fired clay is listed by context and fabric in Appendix 6.

There is no close associated dating evidence with almost all of the fired clay, although one of the contexts (2058) is part of ditch 2007 which produced Roman pottery and can be dated as Roman. The other pieces come from the fill of post-holes 2182 (2185) & 2191 (2192). Also, the small size of the fired clay pieces and the abraded surfaces suggest that they are mostly residual or old in the contexts from which they were recovered. While some of the fired clay might possibly represent fragments from objects, most appears more likely to derive from the use of clay as a construction material for structures involved with heating, such as clay built hearths or ovens, which is a common source of fired clay recovered from sites. Overall, the very limited quantities of fired clay recovered do not suggest any such structures existed close to the excavated contexts.

Flint

A total of twenty-three worked flints were recovered from fourteen contexts. The flints were examined and described and the assemblage summarised by Colin Pendleton (SCCAS). His comments have been incorporated into the report. The numbers of types of flints recovered are listed in Table 8. All of the flints are recorded and described by context in Appendix 7.

Flint type	Count
Flake	19
Blade	1
Scraper	1 (?2)
Hammerstone	1

Table 8. Types of flint recovered by count

A number of the flints were recovered as residual finds from Roman contexts (2010, 2033, 2069, 2106, 2189, 2203) but the majority of the contexts either have no other closely dated finds (2106, 2022, 2061, 2073, 2196, 2210) or produced prehistoric pottery sherds (2052, 2111, 2195). Each of the contexts associated with prehistoric pottery included sand-tempered sherds of Middle Iron Age date.

The majority of the flint forms a flake assemblage which is reasonably well knapped. A few pieces are better made and are blade-like suggesting a Mesolithic/Neolithic component. One flake (2069) may have a polished surface and might possibly have been flaked from a polished flint axe, but this is not clear. Some of the flints are probably of Late Bronze Age or Iron Age date. These include some thick, squat flakes, pieces with hinge fractures (2195) and a piece from a hammer stone which has been worked (2106). At least one patinated flake (2061) which has unpatinated spall removals could suggest some reworking at a later period. As such some of the pieces could represent earlier flints which have been reused at a later period.

Burnt stone

Burnt (heat altered) stones were recovered from bulk samples from seven contexts. In total there are forty pieces with a combined weight of 272 g. All were recovered from the processing of bulk soil samples. They are listed by stone type for each context in Table 9.

Context	Stone type	Description	No	Wt/g
2006	Sandstone/ quartzite	Heat affected, part of a small cobble (Sample 4)	1	30
2006	Flint	Crazed (Sample 4)	1	1
2073	Flint	Crazed (Sample 2)	1	18
2082	Flint	Crazed (Sample 3)	1	2
2106	Flint	Crazed with some discoloured red, small pieces, some other small fragments (Sample 7)	11	71
2184	Flint	One crazed, other discoloured (Sample 9)	2	28
2189	Flint	Some crazed with most discoloured red (Sample 8)	11	63
2195	Flint	Some crazed with most discoloured red (Sample 10)	7	13
2196	Flint	Crazed/whitened, one discoloured red (Sample 11)	5	46

Table 9. Types of burnt stones by context

Burnt stones are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation from use as ‘pot-boilers’ in heating water. One context (2006) contained prehistoric pottery, but most of the stone comes from contexts with Roman finds. It could be residual in these particular contexts as most of them also contained some residual prehistoric finds. However, the

quantity and size of the burnt stone pieces recovered is small (average weight 6g), reflected by the fact that all of it was recovered from processed soil samples rather than collected during excavation. Stones can become crazed or discoloured by heat from ovens hearths and fires, and the impression from the burnt stones here is that of small stones which have accidentally become heated altered rather than pebbles or small cobbles selected for use. Some of the stone could relate to prehistoric occupation, but there is very little indication that any need necessarily be from 'pot-boilers'. Sandstone/quartzite, which is much less common than flint among the naturally occurring stone types in East Anglia, was sometimes deliberately selected in prehistory for use because of its superior thermal properties in relation to flint and there is one piece of this, which is from a larger cobble size stone (2006). However, a single piece in relation to the numbers of flints probably simply reflects the natural background mix of stones on the site.

Quernstone

There are pieces from two querns, one is a puddingstone quern; the other is an imported lava quern. One of the pieces can be closely dated to the Late Iron Age/early Roman period. The other can be dated as Roman.

Part of the upper stone of a puddingstone rotary quern (2002) was recovered from ditch 2003 associated with early Roman pottery dated to the mid 1st-early 2nd century. The surviving part of the quern is in two large joining pieces and one small fragment (total weight 2462g) which comprise about one third of the upper stone including just over a third of the tapering central hole. The full height of the stone survives at 115mm and the upper surface is worked smooth, however, the edges of the quern have been broken away so that the original diameter of the grinding surface is difficult to estimate, but it probably had an original diameter of about 280 mm or slightly greater.

Hertfordshire pudding stone is a conglomerate which outcrops mainly in Hertfordshire, but is also found in neighbouring counties. The use of pudding stone rotary querns begins in the Late Iron Age period, the earliest securely dated contexts belonging to the early 1st century AD, but the majority are from contexts dated to the early Roman period (Major 2004). They probably ceased to be in common use by around the middle of the 2nd century and production may therefore have ended by the end of the 1st century.

Four small, abraded pieces of imported lava quern (weight 82 g) were recovered together from ditch 2175 (2173) and probably representing one quern. They were found in association with sherds from a Roman jar of mid 1st-early 2nd century date. Lava quernstones were imported from the Rhineland throughout the Roman period.

Other bulk categories

Glass

There is a small fragment of pale blue-green glass (weight less than 1g) from the ditch 2007 (2005). The glass is from a piece or sheet 5 mm thick. Of itself it is difficult to date with confidence and given its small size it could be intrusive. However, the context can be dated to the Roman period and given the general absence of any other finds from the site later than the Roman period, a Roman date appears probable.

Iron

Nail with small part of shank (3 g) was recovered from ditch 2007 (2006). It has a round flat head. There is no associated dating evidence and it is not closely dated.

Stone

A small stone piece (24 g), dark grey/dark greenish-grey with plate mica was recovered from pit 2064 (2065). This is almost certainly a small erratic.

The small finds

One small piece of corroded iron (SF3001) weighing 8g was recovered from pit 2068 (2069). Of itself it is not closely identifiable and is not closely dated. Pottery associated with this context is primarily of Middle Iron Age date, but there are also few sherds of Roman pottery and a Roman date for the iron piece appears likely.

The environmental evidence

Introduction

The most significant element of the environmental finds is the animal bone assemblage which includes a number of complete, or near complete articulated skeletons, primarily juvenile cattle, but with examples of *equid*, pig/boar and dog which are associated as a row of burials in pits on the line of a Roman boundary ditch.

Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Introduction

A total of 37,325g of bone was recovered from the site. The assemblage is made up of four species and is dominated by the remains of a linear formation of eight animal burials, which might suggest 'ritual' activity or perhaps losses through disease.

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976 for estimation of breed and stature. Tooth wear was recorded, where possible, using Hillson, 1996. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available as Appendices 8, 9 and 10.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 37,325g of faunal remains, consisting of 1,852 pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. The remains were recovered from nineteen contexts, mostly pit and ditch fills, with fills that included articulated remains. Some finds of prehistoric date were seen with the bone, but most of the faunal remains are associated with finds of a Roman date. Quantification of the assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight can be seen in Table 10 and by element count in Table 11.

Overall, the assemblage is quite porous, eroded and fragmented, probably due to age and soil conditions. Many of the non-articulated remains had also been butchered.

Slightly better preservation was seen with the articulated remains due to a lack of destructive butchering.

Feature No	Disarticulated bone	Ditch	Pit	Skeleton	Feature Total
2003					
2007		575			575
2042			57		57
2060		4			4
2108		3			3
2123			6		6
2197			2231	4669	6900
2201			4198		4198
2208	547				547
2209				1157	1157
2212				10716	10716
2215			277	6905	7182
2218				4533	4533
2226				1443	1443
Total weight (g)	*547*	*586*	*6769*	*29423*	*37325*

Table 10. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight

Feature No	Disarticulated	Ditch	Pit	Skeleton	Feature Total
2003		1			1
2007		49			49
2042			45		45
2060		3			3
2108		3			3
2123			3		3
2197			239	102	341
2201			84		84
2208	80				80
2209				142	142
2212				451	451
2215			50	254	304
2218				157	157
2226				189	189
Total no of elements	*80*	*56*	*421*	*1295*	*1852*

Table 11. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and number of elements

No gnawing was seen on any of the remains in this assemblage, however, given that the assemblage consists of several unbutchered skeletons, which were probably rapidly buried, there would have been little opportunity for gnawing. Two fills, one from ditch 2003 (2002) and one from ditch 2060 (2061), produced fragments of burnt animal bone

that had been burnt to a grey-white colour, leaving almost fully oxidised remains, which may be from waste from a regular or intensely burning fire.

Species range and modifications and other observations

A total of four species of mammal were identified in this assemblage. In terms of the number of elements for each species (NISP), cattle are by far the most frequent, with this number including the remains of seven articulated bovine burials. Pig/boar were the next most frequently recorded, again, this including the remains of a porcine burial. Eleven bones of a young equid were seen in one feature and two sheep/goat bones were noted from another pit fill. Quantification of the species by NISP and feature type can be seen in Table 12.

Species	Disarticulated bone	Ditch	Pit	Skeleton	Species Total
Cattle	12	25	245	1091	1289
Equid			95	12	107
Mammal	68	31	155	2	256
Pig/boar			8	190	198
Sheep/goat			2		2
Total NISP	*80*	*56*	*421*	*1295*	*1852*

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, feature type and NISP

One equid burial was identified as part of the group of burials, with an adult animal of approximately 10 Hands High (HH). Eleven bones of a foetal/early neonatal foal were seen in pit 2197(2196).

Only two bones of sheep/goat, a tibia and phalange, were seen in the pit 2215(2216).

Animal burials

A notable feature of this assemblage is the presence of eight burials of cattle and a pig/boar of probable Roman date. Six of the eight burials were identified as cattle, two of adult and four of juvenile bovids; one burial is that of a juvenile pig/boar. A summary of the animal burials can be seen in Table 13.

The eight burials were all grouped in a linear formation, some with heads facing east, some west. Six of the burials were cattle and two of these burials are adult animals. The remains of the adult in 2209 showed a cut on a phalange that suggests the animal was skinned or at least considered for skinning before burial, but no butchering was seen on

the other burials, although the poor condition of many of the remains may have destroyed lighter butchering evidence from skinning. It is interesting to note that the head of the adult animal in 2209 was missing and it is possible that this was removed with the hide.

Context	Feature	Description	Species	Wt (g)	Count	Age	Butchered?
2200	2201	Skeleton	Equid	343	12	Adult	None
2205	2206	Skeleton	Cattle	552	35	Juvenile	None
2207	2197	Skeleton	Cattle	4,669	102	Adult	None
2211	2209	Skeleton	Cattle	1,157	142	Adult	Cut - skinned?
2214	2212	Skeleton	Cattle	10,662	448	Juvenile	None
2217	2215	Skeleton	Cattle	6,905	254	Juvenile	None
2220	2218	Skeleton	Cattle	4,190	145	Juvenile	None
2225	2223	Skeleton	Pig/Boar	1,443	189	Juvenile	None

Table 13. Articulated remains recovered from CAA032

The young cattle in 2212 showed a lesion on the proximal metacarpal, which can be seen in animals that have undergone some physical stress and this might be associated with animals that are used in traction and suggest that this animal may have been involved in ploughing or load bearing prior to its death. The remaining juveniles were seemingly unbutchered and without any evident pathologies. The burial in 2226 is that of a pig/boar; the fragile skull is in a fragmentary condition following cleaning, but examinations of the photographs show an individual with a gently sloping skull that is more typically seen in ancient breeds or in wild boar, although with this young animal it is not possible to determine if this is a wild or domestic animal. The burial in 2201 was identified as an equid. Pathologies were seen on the adult equid skeleton from 2201, with arthritis on the vertebrae and periodontal disease, both suggesting an aged animal; metrical data from this animal suggests a very small pony of approximately 10HH.

Metrical data was available for two of the cattle burials that could allow estimation of shoulder height. The individual from 2197 shows a shoulder height of 116 to 118cm and the animal in 2212, despite being a juvenile, showed a greater height of 126cm. The data retrieved from Campsey Ash is too small for any meaningful estimation of breed and the variation in size may be due to sexual dimorphism, with the larger animal being a bull.

Discussion and comparisons with other sites

The animal burials in this assemblage are of great interest. Dating evidence in the burial fills is sparse, with prehistoric pottery fragments in one burial (2217). It is quite possible,

given the probable early date for these burials and the Pagan beliefs current at the time, that these are sacrifices. It has to be considered possible that these are simply farm stock that have either died from infection (not necessarily leaving a trace on the skeleton) or they were perhaps attacked by wolves and considered ‘unclean’ or unsuitable for meat and that this area was a designated burial place for such animals. There is no indication of a cause of death on the skeletons, such as pole-axing damage to the skull, but this does not rule out intentional killing as a throat cutting can leave little or no evidence and adverse soil conditions can destroy subtle marks.

The burial that has the head missing also shows signs of skinning and it is possible that the head was removed with the hide. Similarities with articulated animal remains and burials were noted with an assemblage with a Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk (King, 2004), where ox skeletons and horse skulls were found in a ditch, which were largely without heads or feet; this site also produced other complete animal burials of ox skulls, an articulated horse, dogs and a piglet. It was thought conceivable that the animals at Hacheston (King, 2004) had suffered disease that rendered them unfit to eat, but still suitable for their leather and horn products.

Other Roman sites have produced animal burials. At Mildenhall in Suffolk (Curl, 2013) there were four cattle burials, three of juvenile pig/boar, one dog, one small equid, a group of six fowl and skulls of other cattle, goat and sheep. Some of the Mildenhall burials were buried in close proximity, but not in the linear arrangement that is seen at Campsey Ash.

The limited metrical data for the cattle from this site show the cattle are within the range seen at other Roman sites, such as at Mildenhall (Curl, 2013), Scole (Baker, 1998) and Witham (Luff, 1999). Three of the four measurable individuals are in the range that suggests the Celtic breed that was common from the Iron-Age, perhaps with the largest individual representing a bull. The size of the equid in this assemblage is small and suggests a small pony, but within the range for some of the native breeds. Compared to other local sites, this is a small pony, but one of similar size was seen in a Roman feature at Mildenhall (Curl, 2013).

The presence of a foetal or early neonatal foal at Campsey Ash would suggest the breeding of equids, likewise, the juvenile cattle would indicate breeding of bovids too.

Conclusions

The assemblage is dominated by the burial of the equid, pig/boar and six cattle that are deliberately in pits cut on the line of a boundary marked by Roman ditches. These animals may be sacrificial offerings as part of a 'ritual', but the lack of clear evidence for their deliberate killing (such as pole-axing) means this theory must be a cautious one. As with the burials at Hacheston (King, 2004) it is quite possible that these were diseased animals or natural deaths perhaps scavenged by wolves or contaminated in some way that left them unsuitable for use, with the exception of one adult animal that appears to have at least been skinned and had the head removed.

The remaining assemblage consists of both primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The number of cattle would suggest that these were the primary source of food at this site and the number of juveniles suggest breeding. The site might have been quite self-sufficient with their own equids breeding, which is suggested by the presence of the foal. The porcine remains may be of wild boar and suggestive of hunting, but the lack of any deer remains or any other wild species might suggest the site had sufficient meat with the cattle and occasional supplements to the diet from pig and sheep/goat.

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction and Methods

A total eleven bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the excavation. The samples were processed in order to assess the preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using a manual water flotation/washover method and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were then scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and any plant remains or artefacts present were recorded in Appendix 11. Plant remains have been recorded with reference to New Flora of the British Isles, (Stace).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this assessment, items such as cereal grains, seeds and small animal bones have been recorded qualitatively. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance (Appendix 11).

Results

The preservation of plant macro remains was poor. Only two samples, 7 (fill (2106) from ditch [2108]) and 9 (fill (2184) from post hole [2182]), contained charred cereals, appearing as only single caryopsis in each of the samples. No chaff or processing materials were present that would suggest grain processing on site. Small fragments of wood charcoal were present in all of the samples.

A narrow suite of weed and tree seeds were present within the flots, but they were un-charred and relatively un-abraded and so may be intrusive within the archaeological contexts.

Modern contaminants in the form of fibrous rootlets were abundant in all of the flots and represent the majority of the material in many of them.

Discussion

Charred cereals were only present in two samples as single abraded specimens identified as wheat (*Trictium* sp.). The sparse quantities of charred cereal remains are more consistent with windblown or re-deposited material rather than purposely deposited waste.

All of the seeds present were un-charred and consist of Bramble (*Rubus* sp.), Goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), Speedwell (*Veronica* sp.), Knotweed family (*Polygonum/Pesicaria* sp.) and Elder (*Sambucus nigra* L.). Many of these are un-abraded and are possibly intrusive within the archaeological features, representing the present immediate environment of the site.

Three of the samples contained vitrified material and one, Sample 8, (fill 2189 of post hole 2187) contained a small number of spheroids. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled and flake hammerscale is formed during iron working through thermal or mechanical shock. The presence of ferrous spherules suggests that metal working could have been taking place in the near vicinity. It is possible though that these remains may have been moved from there primary location and re-deposited within this feature.

Charcoal

A small piece of charcoal (weight less than 1g) was recovered from the gully 2020 (2022). There are no associated closely dated finds from this feature.

5.4 Discussion of the finds evidence

There is prehistoric occupation on or around the site. The earliest phase of prehistoric activity is difficult to date. Some worked flint recovered can be dated to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period and it appears most likely that there is some activity at this time. However, there are indications that some of this flint may have been reused as part of a later assemblage of late Bronze Age or Iron Age date and as such might possibly have been collected from elsewhere. The earliest pottery is flint-tempered, but consists of only a small collection of sherds, most of which are not closely datable within a broad spectrum of Neolithic-Early Iron age. One sherd is dated to the Early Iron Age and the nature of most of the other flint-tempered sherds would not be incompatible with a similar dating. This indicates that there was occupation on the site in the Early Iron Age period, although the small quantity of material recovered from any of the features which are not certainly later in date than this means that close dating of features to this period is difficult.

There is clearly also occupation in the Middle Iron Age as a larger number of sand-tempered pottery sherds diagnostic of this period were recovered from several features. However, the small quantity of pottery recovered from the features which are not certainly later than Iron Age in date means that residuality might be a problem and close dating of features to this period, based on the finds, is difficult. The largest group was recovered from pit 2068, but this feature also contained three sherds of Roman pottery.

These might possibly be intrusive as all are in the same buff fabric and could represent one larger broken sherd, but a Roman date for the context appears likely.

It is not clear if the Middle Iron Age pottery represents occupation extending through the Late Iron Age period. Grog-tempered ware typical of the Late Iron Age is not always present in quantity on sites in East Anglia. Just a single sherd of this fabric type was recorded, but this fabric also persists on some sites into the post-conquest period around the mid 1st century and it could relate to the Roman occupation, as could a sherd of early shell-tempered ware which is current through the 1st century. A large section from the upper stone of a Hertfordshire puddingstone quern, which was found in a Roman context, could be residual from the Late Iron Age, but these are more commonly associated with the early Roman period. However, the quern might indicate that the Roman period occupation is distinctly native in background and might point to continuity of settlement within the immediate area from the Iron Age period rather than direct occupation on the site.

Interpretation of the date and nature of the Romano-British occupation is again heavily reliant on the pottery recovered. The assemblage is dominated by unsourced local or regional coarsewares and the vessels forms are mostly jars or deep bowls indicating relatively low status. There are a few imports, represented by sherds from a decorated 2nd century samian bowl and an olive oil *amphora*. There are also a few pieces from an imported lava quern, but there are no significant metal small finds such as coins or brooches. Overall the finds assemblage does not suggest that the site was socially well integrated into the wider trade and higher Gallo-Roman culture within the province, although perhaps benefitting to some extent a wider range of low value goods available such as coarse pottery. The pottery shows that occupation was established by the late 1st-early 2nd century extending into the course of the later 2nd-3rd century, but the range of vessels represented indicates that by the late 3rd or early 4th century activity here had effectively ended. Quantities of other finds which can be closely dated to this period are small. This might indicate that the few pieces of tile and fired clay recovered are part of manure scatter from a midden; but a few part pottery vessels from some features (represented by groups of joining sherds) were certainly broken on the site and the low level of other finds probably reflects the ephemeral nature of construction materials used in buildings and limited activity, other than basic farming, taking place here. The querns certainly indicate domestic processing of cereals at a household level.

The agricultural aspect of the site as represented by surviving animal bones from butchery waste, indicates cattle were very significant with evidence of cattle breeding; possibly also horse breeding, although this may have been more related to the needs of the farm itself.

6. Potential of the data

6.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

ORA 1: Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*

Realisation: Archaeological deposits and features of Roman date were found in all three areas excavated. None were considered by the Curatorial Officer to be of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ.*

ORA 2: Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

Realisation: Features recorded in the three excavation areas, from which datable artefacts have been recovered, have been confidently dated to the 1st to 2nd century Roman period. The activity is primarily represented by a series of field boundaries that together form part of a larger rectilinear field system on a north-south, east-west alignment. Unfortunately, a number of pits and possible postholes were recorded for which no positive interpretation has been possible although the amount of pottery recovered from across all three sites would indicate that Roman settlement/occupation activity occurred within the excavation areas or in the immediate vicinity.

The excavation areas targeted to the zones under the greatest threat of damage to buried remains from the proposed development. It is highly likely that further evidence of Roman activity is preserved within the development area in areas outside the proposed building footprints.

ORA 3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Realisation: The features were located beneath an area of 1940s housing at depths of between 0.4 to 0.7m below the present ground level. The previous housing was built on shallow foundations that did not cut into the archaeological levels although localised damage was caused by service trenches and a 20th century well shaft.

Horizontal truncation of the land surface had occurred across all three sites resulting in a loss of archaeological evidence. This was likely to be a result of ploughing in the post-medieval period. The land is recorded as arable in a 1937 land use survey (Stamp, 1937).

No obvious colluvial/alluvial deposits were identified.

ORA 4: Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

Realisation: A number of bulk soil samples were taken from a spread of features across all three excavation areas but

ORA 5: No specific Research Aims for the excavation phase were formulated, although the Brief did highlight the potential for this site to produce evidence for historic occupation. One research aim was therefore to preserve by record evidence of historic occupation encountered within the development area.

Realisation: An important result of the excavation has been the identification of a series of ditches forming part of an early Roman field system and a collection of pits and postholes that, based on the presence of significant amounts of Roman pottery, are likely to be associated with a Roman occupation site that was in use during the 1st and 2nd century AD. The nature of the finds recovered and the lack of metalwork, coinage or imports would indicate that the likely form was of a small farming community. The animal bone assemblages suggests cattle, and possibly horses, were being bred indicating pastoral farming and some carbonised cereal seeds were identified from environmental samples were suggesting a degree of arable farming was being practiced. There is also some evidence for limited industrial activity, with the pit complex in Area 1 and pit 2123 in Area 2, was taking place within the excavation areas. Also, limited evidence for smithing was noted suggesting a certain degree of self-sufficiency.

Although the site is located relatively close to the Roman small town at Hacheston there is little or no evidence of the acquisition of high status or imported items which could suggest a community was relatively poor or actively maintained an independence from external influences.

There is evidence for occupation in the Early and Middle Iron Age, although no related features were positively identified. There is no conclusive evidence that occupation continued through to the Late Iron Age and early Roman period although the presence of the earlier pottery could suggest a local and native background to the Roman occupation identified at this site

6.2 General discussion of potential

The site archive has the potential to address research objectives relating to rural farm-types during the early Roman period.

Potential of the stratigraphic archive

A fairly low level of interpretation of the stratigraphic archive has been possible due to the absence of identifiable relationships between features and the lack of close dating possible with the finds. Further analysis of the site records is unlikely to lead to a fuller understanding of the site sequence and its significance.

Potential of the finds archive

Further analysis as assemblage is unlikely to produce any significant results although it retains the potential for useful comparative studies with other early Roman sites.

Potential of the environmental archive

Only a small number of charred and abraded cereal grains were recovered from the bulk soil samples. Although they remained on the whole identifiable to an Archaeobotanist they have little potential for further meaningful research.

Most of the samples processed produced only small quantities of wood charcoal which was highly comminuted and of little use for identification or radiocarbon dating.

The assemblage of animal bone recovered from the site may be of some use in the study of early animal husbandry but the dating is not secure and only a small population is represented

7. Significance of the data

The significance of the results of the fieldwork is considered with reference to the East Anglian regional research framework (Medlycott & Brown, 2011) and previous regional research guidelines (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000).

It is stated that our knowledge of faunal remains from Roman rural sites is poor (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 21). The animal bone assemblage from this site could be used in faunal studies relating the use of the countryside in the Roman period. The complete animal burials comprise only a relatively small and possible skewed sample although they have the potential to further research regarding animal husbandry in the early Roman period. The possible ritual aspect of these burials is also of potential interest.

Further research topics for the Roman period are identified in the Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott, 2011). Topics to which this site could contribute include:

- Farm forms and types - although only limited evidence was recovered relating to the form of settlement present on this site;
- Agricultural regimes and farming practices;
- Relationship between rural and urban sites. In particular, the relationship between this site and the Roman town at Hacheston. The Roman pottery assemblage may be of use in studies comparing urban and rural pottery use;

- Transition and Romanisation. The presence of Iron Age (albeit early and middle) and Roman pottery assemblages from the site may aid research into the transition period and the Romanisation of the rural population.

8. Conclusions and recommendations

The project has had significant results, relating particularly to Roman rural activity in the 1st and 2nd centuries. The archaeological sequence was relatively simple and has been described adequately in this assessment report; no further analysis of the archive or reporting of the results is recommended. In order to disseminate the results it is proposed that this document should be made available as a 'grey literature' report *via* the Archaeological Data Service, and that a summary should be submitted for inclusion in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

9. Acknowledgements

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Judith Plouviez provided the Brief and monitored the fieldwork (SCCAS, Conservation Team). Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS, Field Team) managed the project.

Mark Sommers directed the fieldwork with cover provided by Linzi Everett and Jezz Meredith (all SCCAS, Field Team). The work was undertaken by Preston Boyles, Phil Camps (SCCAS, Field Team), Matt Adams and Tim Schofield (Britannia Archaeology).

Jonathan Van Jennians (SCCAS) processed the finds and Stephen Benfield (SCCAS) assessed and reported on the finds with contributions by Julie Curl (Sylvanus), an external specialist in faunal remains. The environmental samples were processed and assessed by Anna West (SCCAS Environmental Specialist). Graphics are by Crane Begg (SCCAS).

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment
Archaeological Evaluation

Client: Brooks & Wood Ltd

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team
Author: J. A. Craven
July 2013

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Project details

Planning Application No:	**C/09/1862**
Curatorial Officer:	**Judith Plouviez**
Grid Reference:	**TM 32375558**
Area:	**0.225ha**
HER Event No/Site Code:	**CAA 032**
Oasis Reference:	**154157**
Project Start date:	**15/07/2013**
Project Duration:	**5 weeks**
Client/Funding Body:	**Brooks & Wood Ltd**
SCCAS/FT Project Manager:	**Rhodri Gardner/John Craven**
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	**TBC**
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	**CAMPULL001**

Glossary of abbreviations

EAA	East Anglian Archaeology
HER	Historic Environment Record
IFA	Institute for Archaeologists
NPPF	National Planning Policy Framework
SCCAS/FT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Field Team
SCCAS/CT	Suffolk Archaeological Service Curatorial Team
LPA	Local Planning Authority
ICON	The Institute of Conservation
OD	Ordnance Datum

Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg	01284 741251
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Grundisburgh Road, Woodbridge, IP12 4HG	101
Local GP	Wickham Market Medical Centre Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Woodbridge, Suffolk, IP13 0SB	**01728 747101**
Location of nearest A&E	**The Ipswich Hospital** Heath Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP4 5PD	01473 712 233
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	**0845 782 0999**
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	Justyn French (Brooks & Wood)	01473 719191
Client Agent		
Site landowner		
Developer		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	Judith Plouviez	01284741235
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	N/A
Misc. Equipment hire	N/A
Toilet/facilities hire	N/A

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological excavation is required by a condition on planning application C/09/1862 for residential development at Ullswater Rd, Campsea Ashe (Fig. 1), in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141).

- The work required is detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 14th March 2013), produced by the archaeological adviser to the local planning authority, Judith Plouviez of SCCAS/CT, and is included in Appendix 1.

- SCCAS/FT has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

- It should be noted by the client that, following the excavation fieldwork and production of an assessment report, there may be a requirement for further analysis and publication. Such works will have further cost implications beyond that currently agreed with SCCAS/FT and a quotation for any further works suggested will be provided. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS/CT as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

2. The site

- The proposed development of the site consists of a residential housing estate of 20 homes and associated infrastructure and landscaping.

- The full development area currently consists of four widely spaced blocks of semi-detached housing and gardens on each side of Ullswater Road. The site is bounded by Mill Lane to the north, residential properties to east and west, and a railway line to the south.

- The site lies at a height of c.25m above OD on broadly level ground, overlooking the valley of the Debden River which lies c.800m to the west. The site geology consists of Red Crag Formation or Chillesford Church sands underlying superficial deposits of the London Formation (BGS 2013). Local soils consist of deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable sub-soils and slight seasonal waterlogging.

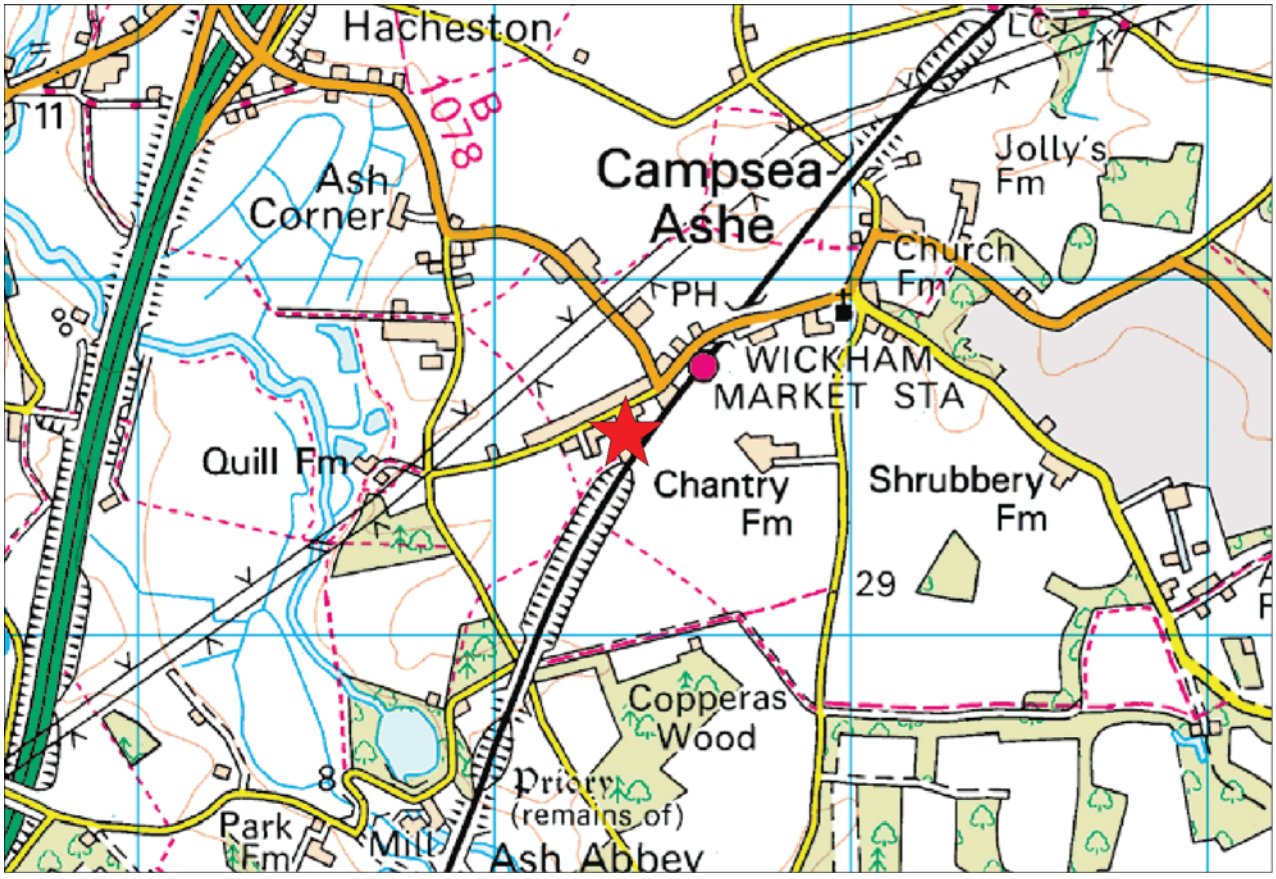

Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The requirement for archaeological investigation of the site was originally placed by SCCAS/CT as it lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County HER. The site lies 1.5km south-east of the Roman small town at Lower Hacheston (HCH 001) and Roman material has been recorded in the vicinity (CAA 004, CAA 005, CAA 008). A single Roman pit was identified in monitoring immediately adjacent to the site to the west (CAA 025).

- As there was thought to be high potential for historic occupation deposits to be disturbed by development an archaeological evaluation was initially specified by SCCAS/CT. Carried out in February 2013 by Archaeological Solutions (Gorniak & Thompson, 2013) the evaluation identified a range of archaeological features, principally dating to the Roman period, throughout the majority of the trenches.

- Prehistoric material consisted of an urned Early Bronze Age cremation and scattered struck flint of Neolithic/Bronze Age date in the north part of the site. A series of ditches, gullies and pits indicated a Roman phase of activity in the late 1st-2nd century and one ditch also contained mid Anglo-Saxon pottery.

- SCCAS/CT subsequently specified three areas of the site to be subjected to controlled archaeological excavation prior to development, to preserve by record the evidence of prehistoric funerary activity, Roman occupation and any other deposits. These areas are based on the evaluation results but have been limited to the main areas of development on the basis that large parts of the site are to remain as gardens and will not be disturbed. Archaeological monitoring may be required on other parts of the site but the extent will be determined once the excavation is complete.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the project is to ‘preserve by record’ all archaeological deposits upon the site, prior to its development, and to produce a post-excavation assessment report.

- The project will:

  - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.

  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011). These aims are likely to relate to general themes for the prehistoric and Roman periods such as patterns of burial practice in the Bronze Age, and the understanding Roman rural settlements and landscapes. In particular this site may provide data for the study of chronological/regional/landscape variations in Roman rural settlement location, density and type, of the forms that farms took in the Roman period and whether relationships between field shape/size and agricultural practices can be identified, and the relationships between rural and urban sites, in this case the nearby town at Lower Hacheston.

  - Provide an updated project design with proposals and a timetable for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

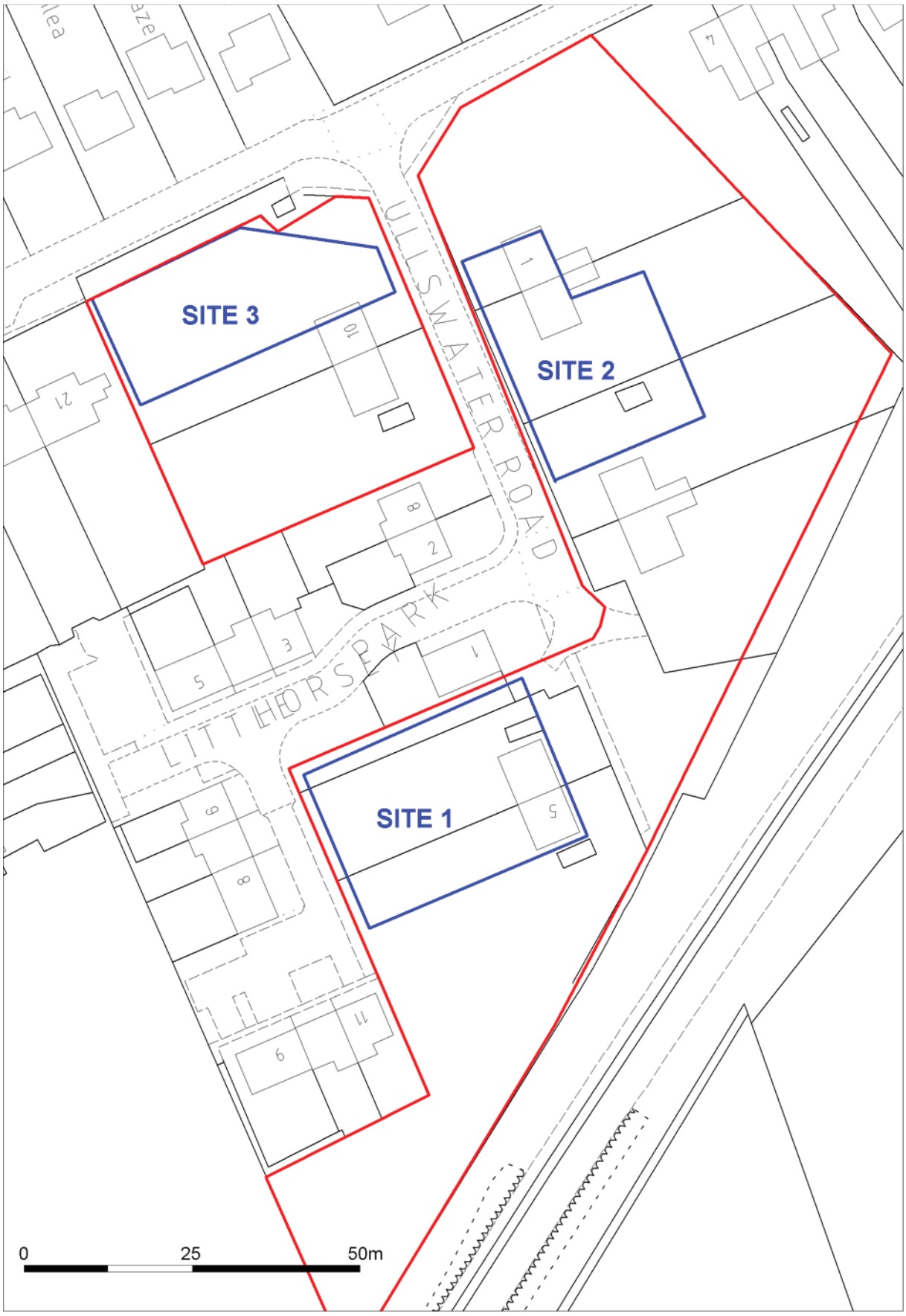

Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1 Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Manager Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.

- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2 Project preparation

- A new event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (CAA 032) and will be included on all future project documentation.

- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed (see Appendix 2).

- Prior to the excavation a Project Officer will be in attendance to monitor the removal of the foundations of the former buildings, some of which overlap with the excavation sites.

5.3 Fieldwork

5.3.1 Excavation

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the IFA paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

- The project Brief requires controlled excavation of three specific areas of the site, based on the proposed development plan and areas of archaeology identified in the evaluation, and a plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The sites will be stripped sequentially, beginning with site 1 to the south then moving north to sites 2 and 3. In addition to monitoring the site strip SCCAS staff will monitor any other investigative groundworks taking place on the site, in particular the proposed infiltration testing.

- The site locations will be marked out by hand/using a RTK GPS system or a Total Station Theodolite.

- The sites will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.4m of ploughsoil and 0.3m of subsoil until the first visible archaeological surface is reached.

- Spoilheaps will be created where requested by Brooks & Wood. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

- The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS/FT that no

information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, although significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.

- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS/CT.

- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.

- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.

- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be

followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisons of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The excavation will first attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ* but it is assumed that human remains will eventually be lifted in which case a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.

- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. On completion of fieldwork each site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development as required. On completion of each site SCCAS/CT will advise on the requirement, if any, for further archaeological monitoring of services, soakaways etc. SCCAS/FT will then be able to provide Brooks & Wood with an estimate of monitoring costs. It is envisaged that any positive monitoring results will be incorporated in to the post-excavation assessment report.

5.3.2 Site Recording

- An overall site plan showing site locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed site or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil

on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All sites, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.

- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.

5.3.3 Outreach

- It is expected that the excavation work will largely be occurring in conjunction with construction works. As a result it is unlikely that outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc, will be possible. However if warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release will be issued to local media and information boards will placed on the site perimeter alongside Mill Lane/Ullswater Road during the fieldwork stage of investigation. SCCAS/FT staff are also generally available for local public lectures or school visits and, if the excavation results are significant, a presentation could be given locally at a later date.

5.4 Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.

- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.

- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.

- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis and whether remaining sample material should be processed. Other environmental soil samples, such as column samples will be

sent to the relevant external specilaist for assessment, which will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance. The full post-excavation assessment will examine this potential in relation to the archaeological evidence and proposed project research aims.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

5.5 Report

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006) unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.

- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further publication not be required.

- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual *'Archaeology in Suffolk'* section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.

- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

5.6 Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.

- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).

- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.

- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive

will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).

- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.

- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

    - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identfied and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

    - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.

    - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6. Project Staffing

6.1 Management

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Officer	TBC
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Crane Begg

6.2 Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff. Additional temporary Project Assistants will be contracted if required.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Mark Sommers	Project Officer		
Linzi Everett	Project Officer		
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer		EMS Officer
Robert Brooks	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Andrew Beverton	Assistant Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Picard John Sims	Supervisor Supervisor		Surveyor
Phil Camps Steve Manthorpe	Senior Project Assistant Senior Project Assistant	Yes	Shoring. 360 machine and dumper driver. Mobile tower.
Alan Smith Preston Boyle	Project Assistant Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

6.3 Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics	Crane Begg
Graphics	Gemma Adams, Eleanor Hillen, Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Donna Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy Tester, Stephen Benfield, Andy Fawcett
Environmental sample processing	Anna West
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

7. Health and safety

7.1 Introduction

- The site will be under the control of Brooks & Wood and SCCAS staff will follow any specified site requirements such as inductions/PPE.
- The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.
- All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:
    - Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
    - Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
    - Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
    - Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.
- A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included in Appendix 2.
- All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments (see below), will receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work, and sign the site induction register (Appendix 3). All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.
- From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists or SCCAS/CT staff. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

- Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

7.2 Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

- Brooks & Wood will be supplying welfare facilities. A vehicle will be on site at all times. Additional facilities will be provided if required.

First Aid

- A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

- The site will be secured by, and be under the control of Brooks & Wood. Access to the site is via Ullswater Road.

Deep excavation

- Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the excavations are stepped or shored. Deep excavations will be protected with additional fencing if required.

Contaminated ground

- Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

- Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

- No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services/Overhead Powerlines

- Brooks & Wood will clear the site to ground-level prior to work onsite and will be supplying excavation machinery and operators. Its is assumed therefore that Brooks & Wood will have either disconnected services/powerlines or will be able advise on their location and take suitable precautions. . The excavation area will be adjusted as required with reference to any service plan supplied.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

- The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.
    - P Hard Hat (to EN397).
    - High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
    - Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
    - Gloves (to EN388).
    - Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

- Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available Environment Policy, which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

- All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

- On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jezz Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

- The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

- The client has not informed SCCASFT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

- All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

- Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

- Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats.

- All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group 1995).

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Archaeological Excavation

1-6, 9 & 10 Ullswater Road, Campsey Ashe

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: C/09/1862

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:

GRID REFERENCE: TM 323 555

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Residential

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:

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Summary

1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has applied a condition that an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work take place before development commences in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been approved in writing by the LPA. This is in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (paragraph 141).

1.3 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.

1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), SCCAS/CT will be unable to advise discharge of the condition.

Archaeological Background

2.1 A trenched archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeological Solutions in February 2013 (R4249) revealed evidence of archaeological activity in various parts of the development area. This included evidence of Early Bronze Age cinerary activity, Roman settlement and possible Anglo-Saxon settlement (Suffolk HER no. CAA 025).

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

3.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to development:

Controlled excavation will take place in three areas as shown in the attached plan outlined and numbered in blue. Detailed requirements for excavations are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 (copy also attached).

3.2 During development there will be archaeological monitoring of other areas affected by the works which have not been subject to controlled excavation. In particular the three 5m square soakaway pits in new plot nos 1-3 (south of excavation area 1) will be stripped of topsoil under archaeological supervision and time allowed for excavation and full recording of any deposits. A contingency should be allowed for selective monitoring of other footings, service trenches and further (4) soakaways, dependant on the results of the controlled excavation. The extent of this monitoring to be agreed with SCCAS/CT after the controlled excavation phase.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 The project has a unique code number from the evaluation (CAA 025). This number must be confirmed with the HER officer before work starts and the appropriate number clearly marked on all documentation and archive material relating to the work.

4.2 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 A timetable for fieldwork and assessment stages of the project must be presented in the WSI and agreed with SCCAS/CT before the fieldwork commences.

4.4 All arrangements for the excavation, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

4.5 If the archaeological excavation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the commissioning body should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording if unexpected and complex

archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on site (unless otherwise agreed by the LPA on the advice of SCCAS/CT).

4.6 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork, e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations, and land contamination, rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

4.7 The WSI must state the security measures to protect the site from vandalism and theft, and to secure any deep holes.

4.8 Provision should be included in the WSI for public benefit in the form of communication and outreach activities.

4.9 The archaeological contractor 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 agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

Post-Excavation Assessment and Archival Requirements

5.1 Within four weeks of the end of fieldwork a written timetable for post-excavation assessment, updated project design and/or reporting must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this, a written statement of progress on post-excavation work – whether assessment, analysis, report writing and publication or archiving – will be required at six monthly intervals.

5.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report on the fieldwork should be prepared in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006). The PXA will act as a critically assessed audit of the archaeological evidence from the site; see East Anglian Archaeology *Draft Post Excavation Assessments: Notes on a New Guidance Document* (2012).

5.3 In certain instances a full PXA might be unnecessary. The need for a full PXA or otherwise should be discussed and formally agreed with SCCAS/CT within four weeks of the end of fieldwork.

5.4 The PXA must present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identifies the research potential, in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). It must present an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition. The PXA will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for SCCAS/CT to monitor this work.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable

museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).

5.7 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. 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.

5.8 The PXA should offer a statement of significance for retention, based on specialist advice, and - where it is justified – the UPD should propose a discard strategy. This should be agreed with the intended archive depository.

5.9 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.

5.10 The UPD should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.11 An unbound hardcopy of the PXA and UPD (or grey literature report if otherwise agreed), clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

5.12 On approval of an adequate PXA and UPD, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that the scheme of investigation for post-excavation analysis, dissemination and archive deposition has been agreed.

5.13 Where appropriate, a copy of the approved PXA should be sent to the local archaeological museum, whether or not it is the intended archive depository. A list of local museum can be obtained from SCCAS/CT.

5.14 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. 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. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

5.15 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of*

Archaeology and History. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Archaeological Excavation 2012 Ver 1.1 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2008) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for 6 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Three areas for full archaeological excavation outlined in blue. JP 14/03/2013

Appendix 2. Risk Assessments

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SCCAS/FT RA1	Working with plant machinery
SCCAS/FT RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SCCAS/FT RA3	Deep excavations
SCCAS/FT RA4	Use of Hand tools
SCCAS/FT RA5	Damage to services

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of wheeled 180^0 or tracked 360^0 excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	Only PO to supervise machinery. No personnel to be within radius of boom. All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times. Fully qualified plant operator with CPCS card.	5	J Craven	01/07/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Manual excavation and outdoor working

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	J Craven	01/07/13	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	J Craven	01/07/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	J Craven	01/07/13	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Obtain service plans prior to excavation. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	J Craven	01/07/13	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001				unstratified finds (created via bulk finds entry)				
2001	2001		Other	unstratified finds from across the three areas				
2002	2003	Ditch	Fill	Dark to mid mottled grey/reddish brown firm silty clay, containing a mixture of small sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and chalk. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill, and pottery + worked stone				
2003	2003	Pit	Cut	Linear feature cut. Aligned roughly NW-SE, with moderately sloping, slightly convex sides down to a flattish base. Terminate at Section 2 where it is much narrower. Same as Ditch [1019] in Evaluation Trench 7. Filled by (2002) in Section 1 and (2004) in Section 2				
2004	2003	Pit	Cut	Dark to mid mottled grey/reddish brown firm silty clay, containing a mixture of small sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and chalk. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill, and pottery + worked stone				
2005	2007	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay, very compact, with infrequent moderate sized sub-angular flint. Charcoal flecks throughout.				
2006	2007	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Very compact (slightly less so at base) with infrequent moderate sized sub-angular flint. Frequent chalk and charcoal throughout.				
2007	2007	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut. East - West in alignment. Profile consists of steep sloping sides with sharp break of slope, flat base				2081, 2031
2008	2009	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2009	2009	Gully	Cut	Linear cut, aligned roughly east-west with steep, slightly concave, sides down to a flattish, concave base. Terminates just east of Section 5 with a rounded butt-end. Contained fill (2008).				
2010	2010	Gully	Fill	Same as fill (2008) in Gully [2011] at Section 6				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2011	2011	Gully	Cut	Linear cut, aligned roughly east-west with steep, slightly concave, sides down to a flattish, concave base. Terminates just east of Section 6 with a rounded butt-end.				
2012	2013	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2013	2013	Gully	Cut	Linear cut aligned roughly east-west with a rounded terminus just west of Section 7. Has steep concave sides, in profile, down to a flattish uneven base				
2014	2015	Gully	Fill	Fill consisting of pale yellowish silty clay, very compact with infrequent, very small sub-angular flints.				
2015	2016	Gully	Fill	Fill consisting of pale yellow-brown silty clay, very compact, with infrequent sub-angular flint. Charcoal flecks throughout.				
2016	2016	Gully	Cut	Linear cut aligned east-west. 45 degree sloping sides with sharp break of slope down concave 'V' shaped base				
2017	2018	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2018	2018	Gully	Cut	Linear cut aligned roughly east-west with a rounded terminal at Section 10, but shallowing out at Section 12. Has steep concave sides down to a flattish base.				
2019	2020	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2020	2020	Gully	Cut	Linear cut, aligned roughly east-west with steep, slightly concave, sides down to a flattish, concave base. Terminates at Section 11 with fill (2019) and at Section 13 with fill (2022)				
2021	2018	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2022	2020	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2023	2023	Pit	Cut	Small, roughly circular shaped cut. Shallow with steep sides and a flat base				
2024	2024	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut [2023] Dense, dark grey to black silty clay with abundant charcoal and infrequent small angular stones. Pottery recovered appeared to consist of the base and lower body sherds of a single small vessel				
2025	2013	Gully	Fill	Fill consisting of pale greyish brown silty clay, very compact, with small infrequent sub-angular flint. Charcoal flecks throughout				
2026	2027	Pit	Fill	Fill consisting of pale grey brown silty clay, very compact, with small infrequent sub-angular flint. Charcoal flecks throughout				
2027	2027	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular feature cut with steep sloping sides with a sharp break of slope down to a flat base.				
2028	2029	Posthole	Fill	Fill consisted mid greyish brown sandy clay mottled with mid to dark reddish brown silty clay. With occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2029	2029	Posthole	Cut	sub rectangular/square cut, aligned NEW-SE, with steep, slightly concave sides down to a flattish base				
2030	2031	Gully	Fill	Mid to pale grey sandy clay mottled with pale to mid reddish brown streaks. Contained occasional small sub-angular and angular flints and chalk and charcoal flecks.				
2031	2031	Gully	Cut	Linear cut, orientated roughly east-west. Appears to turn a right angle just before reaching Ditch [2033] and heads south. Sides are steep, near vertical, down to a flattish base. Appears to peter out west of Section 17, where (2030) is the fill. Feature is very shallow and can only really be traced in plan. Possibly the same as [2053]			2007	2060
2032	2033	Ditch	Fill	Fill of cut [2033]. Consists of dark to mid bluish grey firm silty clay mottled with streaks of dark reddish brown clay, containing occasional small to moderate sized sub-rounded and sub-angular flints.				
2033	2033	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut aligned roughly NE-SW with steep, slightly convex sides with a flattish concave base				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2034	2035	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut 2035. Consists of pale to mid grey firm silty clay, mottled with dark greyish brown grey clay containing occasional small sub-rounded stones. Occasional charcoal flecks in fill. Very diffuse horizon with natural and (2037)				
2035	2035	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular/oval cut, orientated NE-SW, with a shallow concave profile. Appears to cut Gully [2038]				2038
2036	2038	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of mid greyish brown. Firm silty clay, containing small sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2037	2038	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of mid greyish brown. Firm silty clay, containing small sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2038	2038	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NE-SW, terminating at Section 19 in the SW and cut by Pit [2035} in Section 20 at the NE. Shallow with a concave profile. Filled by (2036) at Section 19 and (2037) at Section 20			2035	
2039	2040	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut [2040] consisting of grey silty clay mottled with orange clay. Infrequent small stones (rounded and angular). Diffuse horizon with fill (2041) of adjacent pit [2042]				
2040	2040	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular/oval shaped cut aligned NW-SE with gently sloping concave sides down to a rounded concave base. Unclear relationship with Pit [2042], may be later but this is not clear.				
2041	2042	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut [2040] consisting of grey silty clay mottled with orange clay. Infrequent small stones (rounded and angular). Diffuse horizon with fill (2039) of adjacent pit [2040]				
2042	2042	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular/oval cut , aligned roughly NW-SE with moderately sloping concave sides down to a flattish concave base. Unclear relationship with Pit [2040], appears to be cut by it				
2043	2043	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned east-west. Gentle, concave sloping sides with moderate break of slope down to concave base				
2044	2045	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt containing occasional small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM				
2045	2045	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NW-SE. Very shallow				2047

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2046	2047	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of pale to mid reddish brown, soft sandy silt containing occasional small chalk inclusions				
2047	2047	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut running roughly NE-SW, with very shallow concave profile. By Section 26, just east of Section 23, the gully has split into two [2053] and [2055]. Relationship undetermined			2045	
2048	2048	Posthole	Cut	Rectangular shaped cut with moderate steep sides down to a flat base				
2049	2048	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of compact mid grey brown silty clay with occasional rounded and angular flint/gravel stone				
2050	2007	Ditch	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of very compact pale brownish grey silty clay with moderate to large sized sub-angular flint inclusions. Contained significant amounts of pottery and animal bone - all from near the base				
2051	2043	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of pale greyish brown silty clay, very compact. With small infrequent sub-angular flint inclusions				
2052	2053	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of pale to mid reddish brown, firm sandy silt mixed with pale grey sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Very diffuse horizon with (2046) and (2054) - possibly all the same fill				
2053	2053	Gully	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW, with moderately sloping, slightly concave sides, down to a rounded concave base. Runs parallel to Gully [2055] - both merge together to form Gully [2047] just west of Section 26. No relationships visible				
2054	2055	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of pale to mid reddish brown, firm sandy silt mixed with pale grey sandy silt. Contains occasional small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal in fill. Very diffuse horizon with (2046) and (2052) - possibly all the same fill				
2055	2055	Gully	Cut	Linear cut aligned NE-SW with a shallow concave profile. Merges with \Gully [2053] which runs parallel with it, to from Gully [2047]. Terminates just to the northeast of Section 27				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2056	2053	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of compact, light brownish grey silty clay with small infrequent sub-angular flint inclusions				
2057	2055	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of pale greyish green silty clay, compact, with small infrequent stones				
2058	2007	Ditch	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of mid greyish brown silty clay, compact, with large sub-angular flint inclusions. Also, frequent charcoal throughout				
2059	2031	Gully	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of very compact, light brownish-green silty clay with frequent moderate sub-angular flint inclusions				
2060	2060	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut aligned east-west. Steep sloping sides with sharp break of slope down to a flat/irregular base			2031	
2061	2060	Ditch	Fill	Fill of cut. Consists of dark greyish orange silty clay, very compact. Frequent small sub-angular flint inclusions. Charcoal flecks throughout				
2062	2062	Pit	Cut	Circular shaped pit with concave base and sides				2064
2063	2062	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of a light brown/grey silty clay mottled with orange silty clay, very compact, with occasional charcoal flecks				
2064	2064	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped feature cut, slightly oval with concave base and sides			2062	
2065	2064	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of a vey compact, mid brown-grey, tending slightly to orange, clayey silt with occasional stone.				
2066	2066	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped feature cut with concave sides and base				
2067	2066	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of a vey compact, mid brown-grey, tending slightly to orange, clayey silt with occasional stone.				
2068	2068	Pit	Cut	Irregular shaped feature with irregular profile and base				
2069	2068	Pit	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of very compact, light brown-grey clayey silt				
2070	2071	Posthole	Fill	Fill of cut consisting of dark grey, firm, sandy silt containing occasional small sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2071	2071	Posthole	Cut	Circular cut with steep, vertical edges down to a flattish concave base				2074
2072	2074	Ditch	Fill	Fill consisting of pale to mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized rounded, sub-angular and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2073	2074	Ditch	Fill	Fill consisting of pale to mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized rounded, sub-angular and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay				
2074	2074	Ditch	Cut	Curvi-linear in plan with a rounded terminal to the NE, curbing around to the south and then terminating to the NW. The NW terminus is very shallow and appears to fade out. Base and edges are very shallow and concave. Filed by (2072) at NE terminus and (2073) at Section 34			2071	
2075	2076	Gully	Fill	Fill consisting of dark brownish grey, firm, silty clay containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones. Also, occasional charcoal flecks in the fill				
2076	2076	Gully	Cut	Small linear cut, aligned roughly east-west, with shallow concave sides and base				
2077	2077	Gully	Cut	linear feature cut. Narrow and shallow. Aligned approximately E-W. Peters out to the east, butt end to the west				
2078	2077	Gully	Fill	Fill of western butt end of Gully [2077] consisting of pale grey silty clay with infrequent small stones				
2079	2007	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty clay. Very compact (slightly less so at base) with infrequent moderate sized sub-angular flint. Frequent chalk and charcoal throughout.				
2080	2081	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark bluish grey, firm clayey silt mottled with dark reddish brown streaks, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill				
2081	2081	Pit	Cut	Very large, irregular shaped ?cut (or natural depression) in plan. Extends beyond the limit of the excavation for Area 1 making it difficult to determine its total size and shape. Has a shallow sloping edge, which becomes steeper further into the feature			2007	
2082	2081	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark bluish grey, firm clayey silt mottled with dark reddish brown streaks, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2083	2033	Ditch	Fill	Fill of cut [2033]. Consists of dark to mid bluish grey firm silty clay mottled with streaks of dark reddish brown clay, containing occasional small to moderate sized sub-rounded and sub-angular flints.				
2084	2085	Gully	Fill	Fill, dark to mid greyish brown, firm, silty clay mottled with streaks of dark reddish brown. Contained moderate amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional small flecks of charcoal. Diffuse horizon with fill (2082)				
2085	2085	Gully	Cut	Linear cut. Aligned roughly E-W with steep concave sides down to a rounded concave base. Very diffuse horizon with Pit/Pond [2081] - relationship unclear. Appears to be part of Ditch [2060]				
2086	2074	Ditch	Fill	Fill consisting of pale to mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized rounded, sub-angular and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal				
2087	2074	Ditch	Fill	Fill consisting of pale to mid brownish grey, firm, silty clay containing occasional small and medium sized rounded, sub-angular and sub-angular stones. Also, occasional flecks of charcoal				
2088	2007		Other	Number for miscellaneous finds from the top of Ditch [2007]				
2089	2089	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular feature cut. Bowl shaped profile. Adjacent to Gully 2091 but no discernable relationship				
2090	2089	Pit	Fill	Fill, brown sandy silt with frequent medium to small rounded flint pebbles				
2091	2091	Gully	Cut	Shallow linear feature aligned approximately N-S. Butt ends to south. Unclear relationship with Ditch [2098]				
2092	2091	Gully	Fill	Fill, brown sandy silt with infrequent medium to small rounded flint pebbles				
2093	2094	Gully	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, loose/friable sandy silt containing frequent small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones				
2094	2094	Gully	Cut	Linear feature cut, aligned roughly E-W with a shallow, concave profile. Peters out around where it meets the Area 2 L.O.E.				
2095	2096	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, soft/friable silty sand containing occasional small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Flecks of charcoal also present throughout fill				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2096	2096	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned roughly E-W. With moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Indeterminate relationship with Ditch [2100]				
2097	2098	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, friable sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal also present				
2098	2098	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned E-W, with moderately sloping, convex sides down to a concave base. Indeterminate relationship with Ditches [2091] and [2100]				
2099	2091	Gully	Fill	Fill, brown sandy silt with infrequent medium to small rounded flint pebbles. Diffuse horizon with fill (2097) in Ditch [2098]				
2100	2100	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned north-south. Steep sides, slightly convex, down to a concave base. Indeterminate relationship with Ditches [2096] and [2098]			2120	
2101	2100	Ditch	Fill	Fill consisting of a compact, mid brown grey silty orange clay with occasional rounded stones (5-15mm). Some bioturbation				
2102	2102	Posthole	Cut	Sub-square feature cut with sheer sides and a flat base				
2103	2102	Posthole	Fill	Fill, consists of grey to dark grey sandy silt with infrequent stone. Very compact and slightly cemented				
2104	2104	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NNW-SSE. Fairly narrow and shallow. Angled sides breaking quite sharply to a flat base				2116, 2142
2105	2104	Ditch	Cut	Fill, mid sandy clay, very compact, regular medium/small rounded and angular stones, occasional charcoal flecks				
2106	2108	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch. Dark greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded and sub-angular flints, Occasional flecks of charcoal	2107			
2107	2108	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill in ditch. Dark to mid greyish brown, soft silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular flints. Occasional flecks of charcoal. Diffuse horizon with fill (2106) above		2106		
2108	2108	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut aligned roughly E-W with moderately sloping, slightly convex, 'V'-shaped sides down to a rounded concave base				2110

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2109	2110	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded flints. Occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay also in fill				
2110	2110	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut aligned N-S. Appears to be cut by the perpendicular Ditch [2108] and does not appear beyond it. Has steep convex sides and a rounded concave base			2108	2112, 2115
2111	2112	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones. Occasional flecks of charcoal in fill				
2112	2112	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature aligned roughly E-W with a shallow concave profile			2110	
2113	2110	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded flints. Occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay also in fill				
2114	2115	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish-brown, from sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded stones				
2115	2115	Ditch	Cut	Linear cut aligned E-W with moderately sloping concave sides down to a rounded concave base			2110	
2116	2116	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned NNE-SSW. Fairly narrow and a shallow ditch. 'V'-shaped profile, rounded base and steeply sloping sides with a gradual break of slope			2104	
2117	2116	Ditch	Fill	Fills in Ditch [2116]. Only the upper fill had finds (pottery) The three fills are as follows: Upper Fill- mid -pale grey brown sandy clay, very compact, with occasional medium and small angular flints, chalk lumps and charcoal flecks. OVER: Middle Fill-Mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small angular flints and frequent charcoal lumps, very compact (numbered 2118 on section although this number is duplicated). OVER: Primary Fill- mid grey/brown sandy clay, firm/friable, fairly homogenous and damp. Very occasional small angular stones and medium rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks (numbered 2119 on section although this number is duplicated)				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2118	2100	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned north-south. Steep sides, slightly convex, down to a concave base. Same as Ditch 2100. Indeterminate relationships with Ditches [2108], [2112] and [2115]				
2119	2118	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light brown, grey orangey silt with occasional stones throughout. Compact				
2120	2120	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned E-W. With concave sides and base, quite shallow and becomes lost towards the eastern end				2100
2121	2120	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light brown-grey, slightly orangey clayey silt, compact				
2122	2120	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light brown-grey, slightly orangey clayey silt, compact				
2123	2123	Pit	Cut	Oval/egg shaped cut with fairly steep sides with 'step'				
2124	2123	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark brown clayey silt with lots of stone, mainly broken flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact				
2125	2123	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark brown clayey silt with lots of stone, mainly broken flints. Occasional charcoal flecks. Compact				
2126	2126	Pit	Cut	Slightly square feature with fairly steep sides and a flat base				
2127	2126	Pit	Fill	Fill, mid brown, slightly orangey, clayey silt with occasional stones throughout (5-10mm), small rounded and broken. Compact				
2128	2128	Posthole	Cut	Small sub-circular feature cut. Steep, near vertical sides breaking gradually to a flattish base				
2129	2128	Posthole	Fill	Fill, mid brown sandy clay with occasional orange sandy clay patches . With regular small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Flints more numerous towards base				
2130	2110	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt, containing moderate amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded flints. Occasional flecks of charcoal and fired clay also in fill				
2131	2118	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of Ditch [2118]. Mid to dark grey brown, slightly silty, sandy clay. With occasional to moderate, ill sorted, small to medium, mainly red flints, and occasional small charcoal flecks. Diffuse boundary with Fill (2132) below	2132			
2132	2118	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of Ditch [2118]. Mid orange brown sandy clay with mid to frequent small rounded flints (pea shingle) diffuse banding with sandy natural below		2131		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2133	2134	Posthole	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt, containing occasional amounts of small rounded and sub-rounded flints; and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2134	2134	Posthole	Cut	Circular feature cut, with shallow concave sides down to a flattish base				
2135	2120	Gully	Fill	Fill, light brown-grey, slightly orangey clayey silt, compact				
2136	2137	Posthole	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable/soft sandy silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2137	2137	Posthole	Cut	Circular feature cut with a shallow concave profile				
2138	2139	Posthole	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, soft sandy silt containing occasional small sub-rounded sub-angular stones				
2139	2139	Posthole	Cut	Circular feature cut with a shallow concave profile				
2140	2115	Ditch	Fill	Fill of Ditch [2115] from attempted section at junction of Ditches [2115] and [2118] abandoned due to truncation by previous evaluation trench				
2141	2118	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid to dark grey brown slightly silty sandy clay. Firm with occasional to moderate small to medium (occasionally larger) rounded flints, ill-sorted, possible pair of stone lines coming in from west side. Occasional small to medium sized charcoal flecks mainly towards the east side of the deposit				
2142	2142	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned E-W with concave sides and base			2144, 2104	2148
2143	2142	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid brown orangey silt. Compact but with much root disturbance				
2144	2144	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned E-W with concave sides and base			2146	2142
2145	2144	Ditch	Fill	Fill, consists of a mid to dark brown, clayey silt with a lot of root disturbance. Very compact				
2146	2146	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut, aligned E-W, with a concave sides and base. Appears to terminate with a rounded butt-end near Section 73				2144
2147	2146	Ditch	Fill	Fill, consists of light brown grey slightly orange clay. Very hard compaction, lots of root disturbance, very few stones				
2148	2148	Pit	Cut	Large irregular shaped feature cut with concave sides			2142	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2149	2148	Pit	Fill	Fill, consists of a mid brown grey mottled rusty orange, very compact with lots of root disturbance				
2150	2150	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular feature cut but shape obscured by other features (Ditch [2142] and modern pipe trench cut). Has concave sides and base				
2151	2150	Pit	Fill	Fill, consists of a mid brown grey mottled rusty orange, very compact with lots of root disturbance				
2152	2142	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid brown grey silty clay; hard compaction				
2153	2104	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of Ditch [2104]. Consists of mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate to occasional small to medium rounded flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Diffuse boundary with fill (2154) below	2154			
2154	2104	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of Ditch [2104]. Consists of mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate, small to medium, mainly rounded flints. Clear horizon against natural and the fills of Ditch [2116]		2153		
2155	2116	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of Ditch [2116] in Section 64. Consists of mid to pale grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate small to medium, rounded to sub-angular flints and very occasional small charcoal flecks	2156			
2156	2116	Ditch	Fill	Fill in Ditch [2116] consisting of mid to pale mottled orange/orange-brown sandy clay with moderate small to medium rounded flints and occasional small charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with (2157) below	2157	2155		
2157	2116	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of Ditch [2116] consisting of mid to dark brown grey silty clay wit occasional small to medium rounded flints. Not visible in Section 66		2156		
2158	2158	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature. 'V' shaped profile, slightly concave, and concave base				
2159	2158	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid brown slightly orangey silty clay with occasional stones, rounded and broken, ranging from 10 to 30mm in size. Hard compaction, much root disturbance				
2160	2104	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional small to medium rounded flints. Clear horizon between this fill and the fill of earlier Ditch [2142]				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2161	2142	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid mottled grey/orange brown sandy clay with moderate, ill-sorted small to medium rounded flints becoming more frequent towards the base of the deposit				
2162	2116	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid orange brown sandy clay with occasional to moderate, well sorted, small to medium, rounded to sub-angular, flints.				
2163	2104	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch. Consists of mid brown, mottled orangey silty clay of a hard compaction. Much root disturbance throughout	2164			
2164	2104	Ditch	Fill	Primary fill of ditch. Consists of light brown grey/orange tinged clay. Very hard compaction		2163		
2165	2158	Ditch	Fill	Dark mottled greyish brown and bluish grey, firm silty clay, containing small rounded and sub-rounded stones with occasional flecks of charcoal	2166			
2166	2158	Ditch	Fill	mid to dark mottled brownish grey, firm silty clay, containing occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones with occasional flecks of charcoal. Some fragments of pottery and animal bone present within the fill (not recovered)		2165		
2167	2104	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid to dark grey brown silty sandy clay with occasional to moderate, rounded top sub-angular, flints and occasional charcoal flecks. Clear horizon against fill (2168) below	2168			
2168	2158	Ditch	Fill	Fill, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional to moderate, small to medium, mainly rounded flints		2167		
2169	2144	Ditch	Fill	Fill, consists of a mid to dark brown, clayey silt with a lot of root disturbance. Very compact. Very diffuse horizon with (2170)				
2170	2146	Ditch	Fill	Fill, consists of light brown grey slightly orange clay. Very hard compaction, lots of root disturbance, very few stones. Very diffuse horizon with (2169)				
2171	2172	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark greyish-black, friable sandy silt containing occasional amounts of small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2172	2172	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular/oval shaped feature cut, aligned roughly E-W, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a rounded, slightly flattish base				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2173	2175	Ditch	Fill	Number allocated to a discrete group of pot sherds recovered from the surface of Fill (2174) in Ditch [2175] during machining. Many of which appear to be from a single vessel				
2174	2175	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light greyish brown silty sand, moderately compact with moderate small flints				
2175	2175	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned approximately E-W. Fairly shallow with gently sloping sides down to a rounded to flattish base. The side and base have suffered from heavy root disturbance making definition of the edges difficult. Terminates as a shallow, concave cut at Section 86				
2176	2177	Ditch	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable sand/silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				
2177	2177	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut aligned roughly E-W with moderately sloping convex sides and a rounded concave base. Terminates at Section 77 with a shallow flattish profile. Shallow Gully [2179] continues along the line of this ditch to the west but the relationship between the two features could not be determined				2197, 2206, 2209, 2212, 2215, 2218, 2221, 2223
2178	2179	Ditch	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable silty sand containing frequent amounts of small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Not much surviving of this deposit, just a thin trace				
2179	2179	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature cut although not much survives. Appears to have been a linear feature running on the same alignment as Ditch [2177]. Fades out entirely to the west				
2180	2181	Pit	Fill	Fill, mid to dark brown silty sand with occasional small flint gravel inclusions				
2181	2181	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature cut with a shallow dished shape profile with a regular concave base. Full extent unknown as it lies on the edge of the excavated area				
2182	2182	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular feature cut with steep, slightly concave, sides breaking gradually to a flattish base				
2183	2182	Posthole	Fill	Primary basal fill. Mid grey brown silty coarse sand, friable, with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks		2184		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2184	2182	Posthole	Fill	Fill, dark brown silty sand, friable, with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional daub/heat altered clay flecks; also small angular flints. Finds recovered from a discrete area central to the feature, roughly below the area of clay (2186)	2183	2185		
2185	2182	Posthole	Fill	Fill, mid grey brown silty sand, friable and mottled with yellowish brown sand. Occasional to regular small angular flint, occasional medium angular flints and occasional charcoal and heat altered clay flecks	2184	2186		
2186	2182	Posthole	Fill	Fill, pale yellowish brown clay in upper part of feature. Approximately circular in plan, c.17cm in diameter and central to the feature	2185			
2187	2187	Posthole	Cut	Roughly circular shaped feature cut with gently sloping west side otherwise steep, slightly concave, sides breaking gradually to a generally flat base				
2188	2187	Posthole	Fill	Primary fill of cut consisting of mottled coarse orange silty sand with mid greyish brown silty sand, friable - essentially a mix of fill (2189) and redeposited natural. With regular gravel and occasional small rounded pebbles inclusions		2189		
2189	2187	Posthole	Fill	Fill, mid dark greyish brown silty sand, friable, with regular gravel and occasional small to medium angular flints, occasional chalk lumps, charcoal flecks and heat altered clay flecks	2188	2190		
2190	2187	Posthole	Fill	Fill, pale yellowish brown clay in upper part of feature. Approximately circular in plan, c.17cm in diameter and central to the feature	2189			
2191	2191	Posthole	Cut	Approximately circular, shallow feature cut with sloping sides breaking gradually to a concave base				
2192	2191	Posthole	Fill	Fill, mid greyish brown silty clay with small patches of orange sand mottling around the base, regular to small angular flints and occasional charcoal flecks				
2193	2194	Pit	Fill	Fill, mid to dark brown silty sand, moderately compacted with occasional small flints				
2194	2194	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular feature cut, shallow dished scoop profile with a regular concave base				
2195	2177	Ditch	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable sand/silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal				

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2196	2197	Pit	Fill	Fill, pale grey and yellow silty sand streaked with dark greyish brown sandy silt. Contains patches and lenses of small gravel and yellow sand. Contained occasion flecks of charcoal and frequent amounts of disarticulated animal bone representing several pigs				
2197	2197	Pit	Cut	Feature cut located beneath Ditch [2177]. Rectangular in shape with steep, near vertical sides down to a very slightly concave to flattish base			2177	
2198	2175	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light greyish brown silty sand, moderately compact with moderate small flints				
2199	2175	Ditch	Fill	Fill, light greyish brown silty sand, moderately compact with moderate small flints				
2200	2201	Pit	Fill	Fill, mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, moderately compacted with moderate small flints and occasional large lenses of sand, ill sorted towards the base of the cut. Pit contains the articulated skeleton of a small horse/pony lying on its right side with the head to the east				
2201	2201	Pit	Cut	Rectangular feature cut aligned east-west with near sheer sides and a flattish base				
2202	2179	Gully	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable silty sand containing frequent amounts of small rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Not much surviving of this deposit, just a thin trace				
2203	2177	Ditch	Fill	Fill, dark greyish brown, friable sand/silt, containing occasional small rounded and sub-rounded stones and occasional flecks of charcoal. Diffuse horizon with Pit [2206]				
2204	2206	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark brownish grey, friable sandy silt containing moderate amounts of small and medium sized rounded, sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and occasional small flecks of charcoal. Contains ?pig skeleton (2205) in Pit [2206]. Very diffuse horizon with (2203)				
2205	2206	Skeleton	Other	Near complete articulated animal skeleton in Pit [2206]. ?Pig, lying on its right side with the head towards the NE. Most of the skeleton appears to be intact although the skull is upside down				
2206	2206	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular/oval shaped feature cut with steep concave sides down to a flattish/concave base			2177	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2207	2197	Skeleton	Other	Articulated animal skeleton located in the base of Pit [2197]. Probably a cow. Lying on its left side, partly against the side of the pit, with its head to the east. Skull and forelegs missing, presumably removed during the excavation of Sections 83/84 and therefore will be with the finds from fill (2196) - see record for (2196)				
2208			Other	A discrete collection of disarticulated animal bone				
2209	2209	Pit	Cut	Rectangular feature cut with near vertical sides and a flat base			2177	
2210	2209	Pit	Fill	Fill, generally mid brown sand, occasionally slightly silty, with frequent stone and patches/lenses of yellow sand (?redeposited natural)				
2211	2209	Skeleton	Other	Incomplete disarticulated animal skeleton. Appears to be lying on its right side in the base of the pit with the head (missing) to the east				
2212	2212	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular feature cut with sheer sides and flat base			2177	
2213	2212	Pit	Fill	Fill, brown silty sand with pockets/lenses of yellow sand (?redeposited natural) and frequent stone (angular and rounded), small rounded lumps of grey clay and 'pebbles' of degraded chalk. Fill virtually devoid of any artefacts				
2214	2212	Skeleton	Other	Complete articulated animal skeleton, probably a cow. Lying on its right side on base of pit with the head bent back over the body at the western end of the cut				
2215	2215	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular feature cut with sheer sides and flat base			2177	
2216	2215	Pit	Fill	Fill, dense brown silty sand with frequent pockets/lenses of yellow sand (?redeposited natural) and frequent stone (angular and rounded), small rounded lumps of grey clay and 'pebbles' of degraded chalk. Also some animal bone, including some articulated sections				
2217	2215	Skeleton	Other	Complete articulated animal skeleton, probably a cow. Lying on its left side on base of pit with the head bent back over the body at the western end of the cut				
2218	2218	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular feature cut with sheer sides and flat base			2177	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
2219	2218	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark to mid brown silty sand, very compact, with frequent pockets/lenses of yellow sand (?redeposited natural) and frequent stone (angular and rounded), small rounded lumps of grey clay and 'pebbles' of degraded chalk				
2220	2218	Skeleton	Other	Complete articulated animal skeleton, probably a cow. Lying on its right side on base of pit with the head to the east				
2221	2221	Pit	Cut	Near circular shaped feature cut with a bowl shaped profile to a small flattish base			2177	
2222	2221	Pit	Fill	Fill, homogenous mass of dark grey to brown silty sand with occasional stones (angular and rounded) and very occasional 'pebbles' of degraded chalk				
2223	2223	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular feature cut with sheer sides and flat base			2177	
2224	2223	Pit	Fill	Fill, dark to mid brown silty sand, compact, with frequent pockets/lenses of yellow sand (?redeposited natural) and frequent stone (angular and rounded), occasional small rounded lumps of grey clay and 'pebbles' of degraded chalk				
2225	2223	Skeleton	Other	Complete articulated animal skeleton, probably a pig. Lying on its left side on base of pit with the head to the west				
2226	2226	Pit	Cut	Roughly rectangular pit with rounded corners and vertical sides. Not fully excavated. Found to contain an animal burial but was clearly a modern dog burial. Found with a metal tag at neck - skeleton was not disturbed and left within the pit which was backfilled.				

Appendix 3. Bulk finds

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot wt/g	CBM no	CBM wt/g	F C no	F C wt/g	Nails no	Nails wt/g	Glass no	Glass wt/g	Flint no	Flint wt/g	B Fl no	B Fl wt/g	St no	St wt/g	A B no	A B wt/g	Overall Date
0001	5	34																	
2002	20	85															1	4	
2005	31	159							1	1									
2006							1	3											
2006	1	1			2	1							2	31					
2006																			
2010	3	12									1	3							
2011																		1157	
2012	4	5																	
2015	1	1																	
2019	1	5																	
2022											1	17							
2024	16	62																	
2026	1	5																	
2033	4	25									2	7							
2036	1	10																	
2041	49	252																45	
2042																		28	
2049			2	5															
2052	1	1									1	5							
2054	1	6																	
2058	1	1			1	8												23	
2061											1	6					3	4	
2065	8	20													1	24			
2069	60	165									1	3							
2069	9	13									2	1							

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot wt/g	CBM no	CBM wt/g	F C no	F C wt/g	Nails no	Nails wt/g	Glass no	Glass wt/g	Flint no	Flint wt/g	B Fl no	B Fl wt/g	St no	St wt/g	A B no	A B wt/g	Overall Date
2073																			
2073						13					1	51	1	17					
2082	22	230																	
2082	3	12				1					2	12	2	19					
2083	2	21																	
2088	16	11	2	15															
2090	13	388																	
2097	7	49																	
2101			1	264															
2106	142	450			1	3					2	4					4	3	
2106	220	116									3	29	21	78					
2111	2	7			8	14					2	7							
2117	7	5																	
2119	4	25																	
2124	10	57	2	347													5	6	
2131	10	125																	
2140	1	9																	
2163	1	5																	
2173	50	467																	
2174	3	49																	
2176	5	36																	
2182	1	1																	
2184	10	123																	
2184	5	46									1	1	5	40					
2185					3	10													
2189	2	13									1	8							
2189	1	3											10	63					
2192			1	31	1	4													
2195																			

Ctxt	Pot no	Pot wt/g	CBM no	CBM wt/g	F C no	F C wt/g	Nails no	Nails wt/g	Glass no	Glass wt/g	Flint no	Flint wt/g	B Fl no	B Fl wt/g	St no	St wt/g	A B no	A B wt/g	Overall Date
2195	4	7									4	14	8	12			1	1	
2196											2	14						1993	
2196	1	1											7	47				40	
2198																	3	4	
2200																		4198	
2202	1	38																	
2203	4	68									1	14							
2204	1	30			1	1									1	2			
2205																		1354	
2207																		4669	
2208																		547	
2210			1	15							1	4							
2213	7	7															2	54	
2214																		10662	
2216																		277	
2217	2	16																6905	
2220																		4190	
2225																		1443	

Appendix 4. Pottery

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
0001	ROM	GX	ba		1	16		*	some grog pressed into base	Rom
0001	ROM	GX	ba		1	4				Rom
0001	ROM	GX	r b		2	4	0.02		gritty grey ware, rim frag	Rom
0001	ROM	BUF	b		1	4		*		Rom
2002	PREH	S1	b		1	5			HMS dark brown, some frags VT in surface	MIA
2002	ROM	BUF	b		1	2				M1-2C
2002	ROM	GROG	b		1	14			poss a storage jar sherd with grog-temper, LIA or E Rom	1C AD
2002	ROM	BSW	b		2	9			prob E Rom	M/L1-E2C
2002	ROM	GMB	b		1	7				Rom
2002	ROM	GX	r b	4 jar	5	27	0.07		SV poss an abraded BSW, shouldered jar/bowl	M1-E/M2C
2002	ROM	GX			8	25			misc	Rom
2005	ROM	SACG	r	Dr 37	2	68		*	SV profile, rider on horse Oswald figure type 245 Plate XIII (Oswald 1936-37)	2C - Antonine
2005	ROM	BUF	b		3	4		*		M1-2C
2005	ROM	GX	ba b		19	57		*	one base, some abrasion to sherds	Rom
2005	ROM	GMG	b		2	6		*	SV, cordoned shoulder?	M1-E/M2C
2005	ROM	GMB	r b	4 jar	3	13	0.07		shouldered bowl/jar rim	M1-E/M2C
2005	ROM	BSW	r b	6 bowl	2	11	0.06		prob from a cup/bowl rather than a beaker	M1-2C
2010	ROM	BSW	b		1	1			frag	Rom
2010	ROM	GX	r b	4 jar	2	11	0.05		jar or bowl rim, pron M1-2C	Rom M1-E/M2C
2012	ROM	BUF	h	1 flag	3	5			handle sherds prob from a flagon	M1-2/3C
2015	PREH	F3	b		1	1		*	HMF abraded oxidised surface	LBA/EIA?
2019	ROM	BSW	r		1	4	0.05	*	everted rim, abraded prob was BSW	M1-2C
2024	ROM	GX	ba	4 jar	15	62			SV	Rom
2026	PREH	S2	b		1	5			HMS sandy fabric MIA-LIA	MIA
2033	ROM	BSW	b	jar/bowl	4	24		*	quite abraded	Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
2036	ROM	BSW	b	6.21	1	10			appears to be edge of an early dish form, but rather gritty and coarse	M1-E/M2C
2041	ROM	GX	r ba b	3.10	44	220	0.25	*	much of a small jar/beaker in sherds, everted rim, faint trace of burnished line dec.	E/M2-E/M3C
2041	ROM	AA	b	D 20	1	14			Spanish oil amphora	M1-2/E3C
2041	ROM	BSW	r b		3	16	0.06		small rim sherd from small jar or beaker	Rom M1-2C?
2052	PREH	S1	b		1	1		*	HMS small frag	MIA
2054	ROM	GX	b		1	6		*	very abraded, grey sandy fabric with some dark grog-temp	E Rom M1-E2C
2058	PREH	S1	b		1	1		*	HMS fragment, prob MIA-LIA	MIA
2065	PREH	S1	b		8	18			HMS SV? Small sherds	MIA
2069	PREH	S2	ba		9	47			HMS base sherds, coarse sandy	MIA
2069	PREH	S1	r ba		26	85	0.15		HMS sandy, burnished, 3 rim sherds from 2 pots, other body sherds + tiny frags/slivers	MIA
2069	PREH	S3	b		1	3		*	HMS oxidised surface, abraded	MIA
2069	ROM	BUF	b		3	14				M1-2C
2082	PREH	F3	b		1	5		*	HMF	LBA/EIA
2082	PREH	S1	r b		4	30	0.07		HMS SV, joining sherds, simple everted rim, could be drawn	MIA
2082	PREH	S1	b		1	4		*	HMS rather grey but poss MIA	MIA
2082	ROM	BUF	b	1.1	1	3			frag or rim or handle	M1-2C
2082	ROM	GX	r	4.6	1	11	0.10		jar	M2C+
2082	ROM	GX	r	4.6	2	16	0.12	*	SV	M2C+
2082	ROM	GX	ba b		12	153			one base sherd	Rom
2083	ROM	BSW	b		1	10				Rom
2083	ROM	GMG	b		1	11		*		Rom
2088	ROM	GX	b		16	11			frags	Rom
2090	ROM	GX	r ba	6.19	11	373			SV part pot whole base, small part of rim	M2-3C
2090	ROM	BSW	b		2	14		*		Rom
2097	ROM	BSW	b		3	6				Rom
2097	ROM	GMB	b		1	11				Rom

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
2097	ROM	GMG	b		2	6				Rom
2097	ROM	GX	r	4.1	1	25	0.25		small Cam 221 type jar	M1-E2C
2106	ROM	GX	r b ba	5.4	124	389	0.22		prob almost all SV, part vessel, bowl with girth groove, broken and laminated sherds (sherds also from sample 7)	M/L2-3C
2106	ROM	GMG	b		8	20			misc	Rom
2106	ROM	GMG	r		2	8	0.07		from 2 pots	L1/2-3C
2106	ROM	GX	b		1	30				Rom
2106	ROM	BUF	b		1	1				M1-2C
2106	ROM	BSW	b		1	1				Rom
2111	PREH	S1	b		2	7			HMS	MIA
2117	PREH	F3	b		7	5			HMF sherd and frags	LBA/EIA
2119	PREH	S1	b		1	1			HMS	MIA
2119	ROM	GMB	r	4.1	1	9	0.06		Cam 221 type	M1-E2C
2119	ROM	GMG	b		2	15			sooting around rim	Rom
2124	ROM	SH	b		1	3		*	presumed LIA/E Rom shell -temp	E/M-L1C
2124	ROM	GX	ba b		9	53			misc, 2 base sherds, inc part of bowl? 2nd C+	Rom 2-3C?
2131	PREH	S2	b		1	14			HMS thick sandy sherd prob IA, hard fired	MIA
2131	ROM	BSW	ba		3	64			SV, burnt, complete base	Rom
2131	ROM	GMG	b		4	24		*	SV	Rom
2131	ROM	GMB	b		1	10				Rom
2131	ROM	BSW	b		1	11		*		Rom M1-2C?
2163	ROM	GX	b		1	4			probably Roman, poss MIA	Rom?
2140	PREH	S2	b		1	9			HMS	MIA
2173	PREH	F4	b		1	6		*	HMF coarse flint	LBA/EIA?
2173	ROM	GX	r b	5.1?	50	465	0.16		Part vessel, jar/bowl with dec. cordon Cam 218 type vessel? Prob M1-E2C	M1-E2C
2174	ROM	GX	b		2	46				Rom
2174	ROM	GMG	b		1	3			burnished	Rom (M1-2/3C?)
2176	PREH	F3	b		1	1		*	HMF oxidised surface	LBA/EIA

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
2176	ROM	GMG	b		2	14				Rom
2176	ROM	GMB	b		2	15			multiple cordons on shoulder/neck, grey ware and prob L1-E/M2C	Rom M1-E/M2C
2182	ROM	GMB	ba		1	1			frag	Rom
2184	ROM	RX	b		3	2		*	oxidised, poss intended Buf	M1-2C
2184	ROM	GX	r	5.4	1	43	0.14		wide mouthed bowl	M2-3C
2184	ROM	GMB	ba		3	65			inc. base and sherd dec with wavy line	Rom
2184	ROM	GX	b		1	7			gritty grey ware	Rom
2189	PREH	F2	b		1	9			HMF	Preh
2189	ROM	GX	b		1	3			gritty grey ware	Rom
2202	PREH	F1	b		1	38			HMF shoulder of large pot (jar) dec with fingertip impressions	EIA
2203	ROM	BSW	b		2	12				Rom M1-2C?
2203	ROM	GX	b	S Jar	1	40			thick grey sherd, prob a large jar, comb dec on exterior	Rom M1-2C?
2203	ROM	BSW	r	4.1	1	16	0.14		jar prob Cam 221 type	Rom M1-E2C?
2204	ROM	BSW	ba		1	30				Rom
2217	PREH	F3	b		1	7			HMF	LBA/EIA
2217	PREH	S1	b		1	4		*	HMS	MIA
2106	ROM	GX	r ba b		220	102			SV, most of pot, very broken-up (fragmented), laminated sherd flakes, part of jar with girth grooves (from Sample 7)	M/L2-3C
2184	ROM	GX	r b	lid?	5	46			sherds from sample 9, inc prob sherd from a tall lid rather than a bowl	Rom M/L1-2/3C
2069	PREH	S1	b		2	7			from sample 1	MIA
2069	PREH	S3	r		2	3			prob broken rim sherd	MIA
2069	PREH	F2	b		4	4		*	frags, abraded	Preh
2195	PREH	F3	b		1	3		*	HMF (from sample 10)	Preh
2195	PREH	F2	b		1	1			HMF (Sample 10)	Preh
2195	ROM	BSW	b		1	1			fragment (Sample 10)	Rom
2195	PREH	S1	b		1	1		*	hard, prob MIA (sample 10)	MIA?

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Eve	Abr	Comments	Spotdate
2006	PREH	F3	b		1	1		*	HMF, sherd flake flint is relatively sparse	Preh
2213	PREH	S2?			7	6			HMS? Pottery?	Preh

Appendix 5. Ceramic building material

Ctxt	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Notes
2101	Rom	fs	FLT	1	264	(*)	flange tile edge, base dpth 18 mm, part of LCA poss Warry Type D
2124	Rom	fscp	RBT	2	347	*	one is 30 mm thick, probably a Roman brick piece but could be thick *tegula*
2192	Rom	ms	RBT	1	31		thick, flaked upper part of brick/tile
2088	Rom	fs	RBT	2	15	*	abraded small pieces
2049	Rom?	ms	RBT	2	5		two small fragments, probably Roman

Appendix 6. Fired clay

Key: f-fine, m-medium, s-sand

Ctxt	Fabric	no	wt/g	Abr	Notes
2058	f-ms	1	8	*	red-brown to buff irregular rounded lump
2185	f-ms pc	2	4	*	hard irregular abraded lumps
2185	f-ms	3	10		grey, hard, irregular small pieces
2192	fs	1	4	*	hard, buff to grey, irregular, abraded
2073	f-ms	30	15	*	fragments from Sample 2

Appendix 7. Flint

Ctxt	Type	No	pat	Notes	Date
2022	flake	1		snapped flake, limited usewear or retouch, gravel flint	Later Preh
2033	flake	1		thin flake with small retouched notch	NEO or EBA
2033	blade	1		small blade	NEO or EBA
2052	flake	1		small irregular thick flake, some cortex	Later Preh
2061	flake	1	*	patinated thin flake, parallel flake scars on dorsal face, unpatinated spalls (reworking or damage?)	Meso/Neo
2069	flake	1		flake frag, poss polish on one face, if so may be from a polished axe	NEO?
2106	flake	1		squat flake, primary flake with cortex	Later Preh
2106	flake	1		small flake with small retouched notch	Later Preh
2189	scraper	1		snapped end and side scraper, some cortex	Later Preh
2073	nat	1		discarded	
2069	flake	1		squat thick flake, core flake, limited retouch along edge of striking area (2 other small flake spalls)	Later Preh
2016	hammer stone	1		frag from a small flint hammerstone, incipient cones of percussion on broken face, reworked, notch with some retouch	Later Preh
2016	flake	1		small flake with limited edge retouch and small retouched notch	Later Preh
2195	flake	1		small with hinge fracture	Later Preh
2195	flake	1		snapped flake with small notch	Later Preh
2195	flake	1		small squat flake with some cortex	Later Preh
2195	flake	1		irregular squat flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
2010	flake	1		snapped flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh
2111	flake	1		limited edge retouch, parallel flake scrs on dorsal face	Later Preh
2111	flake	1		squat flake with hinge fracture, some cortex	Later Preh
2196	flake	1		irregular thick sqaut flake, limited edge retouch	Later Preh
2196	scraper?	1		squat flake, possibly a scraper, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	NEO or EBA
2203	flake	1		long flake, sub triangular section, limited edge retouch	Later Preh
2210	flake	1		irregular squat flake, small retouched notch	Later Preh

Appendix 8. Catalogue of animal bone

Key:
NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present
Age – ad = adult, juv = juvenile (older than 1 month)
Element range – ul = upper limb, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, r = rib, mand = mandible, t = tooth, sk = skull
Butchering – c = cut, ch = chopped
Meas = Measurable bones following Von Den Driesch, 1976
Count = Countable bone following Davis, 1992 or Hillson, 1996
Path = Pathology

Context	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age: Ad	Age: Juv	Age: Neo/ Foetal	Element range	Meas	Count	Butchering: Ch	Butchering: C	Path	Comments
2002	2003	1	4	Mammal	1										fragment of shaft, possibly metatarsal - cattle
2041	2042	27	45	Cattle	2	2			t						lower molars
2041	2042			Mammal	25										very fragmented and powder
2042	2042	18	12	Mammal	18										
2058	2007	14	23	Cattle	1	1			t						upper molar
2058	2007			Mammal	13										fragments
2061	2060	3	4	Cattle	3		3		t						fragments of a lower molar, heavily burnt
2106	2108	3	3	Cattle	3		3		t						fragments of a lower molar
2124	2123	3	6	Cattle	3	3			t						fragments of a lower molar
2196	2197	136	1354	Equid	1			1	ll		l				small unfused (neonatal) metacarpal
2196	2197			Cattle	135		1		sk		3				skeleton in quite poor condition
2196	2197	103	877	Cattle	16	16			v, sk, t,						inc well worn M3

Context	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age: Ad	Age: Juv	Age: Neo/ Foetal	Element range	Meas	Count	Butchering: Ch	Butchering: C	Path	Comments
2196	2197			Equid	10			10	ul, ll, t		3				Foal - probably foetal rather than neonate
2196	2197			Mammal	77										many small fragments
2200	2201	84	4198	Equid	84	84			mand, ul, pel, scap +	2	9			2	Small individual, well worn teeth, slight arthritis on vertebrae, periodontal dis.
2205	2007	35	552	Cattle	18		18		ul, ll, scaps, f, v, t		7.5				some fusion of humerus
2205	2007			Mammal	17										probably calf frags
2207	2197	102	4669	Cattle	102	102			ul, v, r, ll, f, sac	3	18				burial, skull and forelegs missing
2208	2208	80	547	Cattle	12	12			mand, t,	1	2				mandibles and frags of
2208	2208			Mammal	68				small frags + powder						small frags and powder - possibly from cattle skull?
2211	2209	142	1157	Cattle	142				ll, f, v, r	2	3.5		1		MCs and pphs complete, many small frags and powder, cut pph
2213	2212	3	54	Pig/boar	1		1		ul	1	1				humerus, uf at proximal end
2213	2212			Mammal	2										
2214	2212	448	10662	Cattle	448		448		skeleton	2	18.5			1	lesion of 10mm L on prox right MC
2216	2215	50	277	Cattle	5		5		ll, ul, f		1.5		1		metatarsal, femur and tibia frags, distal phalange
2216	2215			Sheep/ goat	2	2			ul, f		1.5	1	1		tibia and pph
2216	2215			Pig/boar	8		8		ul, v, f		2	3			unfused ulna, mp, v, fe, rad
2216	2215			Mammal	35										frags, poor condition
2217	2215	254	6905	Cattle	254		254		skeleton	2	17.5				juvenile skeleton, approx 6-10 mths old

Context	Feature No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age: Ad	Age: Juv	Age: Neo/ Foetal	Element range	Meas	Count	Butchering: Ch	Butchering: C	Path	Comments
2220	2218	145	4190	Cattle	145		145		mand, ul, f, v, r, +	1	11				juvenile, quite poor condition, eroded and fragmented
2220	2218	12	343	Equid	12		12		ul (and frags)		1				radius, femur and fragments of
2225	2223	189	1443	Pig/boar	189		189		skeleton, incomplete	2	10				Slope of skull (in photo) suggests boar or ancient breed

Appendix 9. Animal bone - measurements following Von Den Dreisch, 1976.

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD
2011	Cattle	metacarpal	f	193					52.2	56.3	26	26.4	30.8
2011	Cattle	metacarpal	f	191					53.8	54.8	25.6	26.2	31
2196	Cattle	radius	f	297	61.4	33.9							33.6
2196	Cattle	metacarpal	f	180					49.4	52.2	24.3	24.8	29.2
2200	Equid	humerus	f	260									
2200	Equid	radius	f	290									
2207	Cattle	metatarsal	f	227					50.5	47.9	22.9	21.8	24
2207	Cattle	tibia	f	305	53.2	38							30.9
2207	Cattle	femur	f	310	74.3	98.7							25.9
2207	Cattle	humerus	f	254			63.2	23.9					23.8
2213	Pig	humerus	pf				28.9	16.5					11.8
2214	Cattle	metacarpal	pf	206					61.3	63.9	29.9	28.7	33.2
2217	Cattle	humerus	pf	252			66.7	24.3					24.5

Appendix 10. Tooth wear following Hillson, 1996.

Ctxt	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS	Side
2196	Cattle	P4	e	h	right
2196	Cattle	M1	e	k-l	right
2196	Cattle	M2	e	j	right
2196	Cattle	M3	e	h	right
2208	Cattle	P4	e	g	left
2208	Cattle	M1	e	j	left
2208	Cattle	M2	e	h-j	left
2214	Cattle	P4	nfe	a	
2214	Cattle	M1	e	g	
2214	Cattle	M2	e	h	
2214	Cattle	M3	nfe	e	
2217	Cattle	P4	ne		
2217	Cattle	M1	e	h	
2217	Cattle	M2	e	f	
2217	Cattle	M3	nfe	c-d	
2220	Cattle	Dp4	e	k-l	right
2220	Cattle	M1	e	h	right
2220	Cattle	M2	nfe	c	right

Ctxt	Taxa	Tooth No	Eruption	TWS	Side
2224	Pig/boar	P4	e	b	left
2224	Pig/boar	Dm1	e	k-l	left
2224	Pig/boar	M2	e	d-e	left
2224	Pig/boar	M3	e	c-d	left
2224	Pig/boar	P4	e	b	right
2224	Pig/boar	Dm1	e	k-l	right
2224	Pig/boar	M2	e	d-e	right
2224	Pig/boar	M3	e	c-d	right

Appendix 11. Macro fossils

Key: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens; *x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant*

Sample No.	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	**11**
Context No.	**2069**	**2073**	**2082**	**2006**	**2024**	**2118**	**2106**	**2189**	**2184**	**2195**	**2196**
Cut No.	**2089**	**2074**	**2081**	**2007**	**2023**	**2116**	**2108**	**2187**	**2182**	**2177**	**2197**
Feature type	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Post Hole**	**Post Hole**	**Ditch**	**Pit**
Date	**MIA**	**Ukn**	**Ukn**	**Pre**	**Rom**	**Ukn**	**Rom**	**Pre/Rom**	**Rom**	**Pre/Rom**	**Ukn**
Cereals and other food plants											
Triticum sp.							#		#		
Weeds/other un-charred											
Rubus sp.	#			#			#			#	
Veronica sp.							#				
Chenopodium sp.		#		#						#	#
Polygonum/Persicaria sp.							#				
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Sambucus nigra L.			x								#
Betula pendula L.				#		#					
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal 0-5mm	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx	xxxx		xx	xx	xx	x
Charcoal 5-10mm	x		x		xx	xxx	xx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm			x		x	xx	x				
Fibrous roots/stem frags	xx	x	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxx
Other remains											
Fired clay		#									
Bone			#								xxx
Vitrified material	#			#	#						
Spheroids/Ferrous globules								#			

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Sample volume (litres)	40	10	40	40	10	10	30	10	10	20	20
Volume of flot (ml)	50	20	50	200	50	300	100	50	50	40	50
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Archaeological Services
Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

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

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