

Waste Water Treatment Works, Eriswell ERL 225

Post-Excavation Assessment Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/096

Client: Defence Infrastructure Organisation

Author: Andrew Tester

July/2013

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Waste Water Treatment works, Eriswell

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Disclaimer

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

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Date: July 2013

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Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
1.1 Site location	1
1.2 The scope of the project	1
1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork	1
1.4 Methodology	2
2. Geological, topographical and archaeological background	5
2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use	5
2.2 Archaeology surrounding sites	5
3. Original research aims	7
4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork	7
4.1 Introduction	7
4.2 Phase 1: Late Bronze Age/Iron Age	8
4.3 Phase 2: Pre Roman	8
4.4 Phase 3: Early Roman	10
4.5 Phase 4: Mid 2nd century	10
4.6 Phase 5: 3rd century	12
4.7 Phase 6: 3rd to 4th century	12
4.8 Phase 7: 4th century	14
4.9 Phase 8: 4th century	14
4.10 Phase 9: 4th century	14
4.11 Unphased	16
5. Quantification and assessment	18

5.1	Post-excavation review	18
5.2	Quantification of the stratigraphic archive	18
6.	Finds and environmental evidence	19
	Introduction	19
6.2	The Pottery	19
	Introduction	19
	Methodology	19
	The prehistoric pottery	20
	The Roman pottery	20
	Pottery spotdates	21
	Post-Roman pottery	25
6.3	Ceramic building material	25
6.4	Fired clay	25
6.5	Worked flint	25
6.6	Burnt flint and heated stone	25
6.7	Lavastone	26
6.8	Post-medieval bottle glass	26
6.9	Iron nails	26
6.10	Slag	26
6.11	The small finds	26
6.12	The animal bone	27
6.13	Cremated human bone	27
6.14	Shell	27
6.15	Charcoal	27
6.16	Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence	28
	Introduction and method statement	28
	Results	28

6.17	Soil micromorphology and Pollen	30
	Introduction	30
	Results	30
	Pollen assessment	34
7.	Significance of the stratigraphic and Finds data and potential for analysis and publication	35
7.1	Realisation of the Original Research Aims	35
7.2	The potential for analysis and publication	37
	7.2.1 Potential of stratigraphic data	37
	7.2.2 Feature descriptions and discussion by phase	38
	7.2.3 Graphics	38
7.3.	Significance of the finds archive with recommendations for further work	38
	7.3.1 General introduction	38
	7.3.2 Pottery	38
	7.3.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay	39
	7.3.4 Worked flint	39
	7.3.5 Burnt flint and heated stone	40
	7.3.6 Miscellaneous bulk finds	40
	7.3.7 Small finds	40
	7.3.8 Animal bone	41
	7.3.9 Cremated human bone	42
	7.3.10 Shell	42
	7.3.11 Charcoal	42
7.4.	Significance of the environmental archive with recommendations for further work	43
	7.4.2 Macrofossils	43
	7.4.2 Pollen	43
8.	Updated Project Design	45

8.1	Revised Research Aims	45
8.2	Significance relating to research topics for the East of England	46
8.3	Reporting and publication proposals	47
8.4	Task sequence for analysis and publication	48
8.4.1	Stratigraphic task sequence	48
8.4.2	Finds and environmental task sequence	49
7.4.3	Task sequence for illustrations and photographs	49
7.4.4	Task sequence for publication	49
7.4.5	Archive deposition	49
7.4.6	Non-staff costs	49
9.	Analysis and publication: Staff list	50
10.	Acknowledgements	51
11.	Bibliography	51
12.	Archive deposition	52

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Location of the site and HER entries	3
Figure 2.	Overall feature plan	4
Figure 3.	Phase 2 – pre-Roman	9
Figure 4.	Phase 3 – early Roman	9
Figure 5.	Phase 4 – mid 2nd century	11
Figure 6.	Phase 5 – 3rd century	11
Figure 7.	Phase 6 – 3rd to 4th century	13
Figure 8.	Phase 7 – 4th century	13
Figure 9.	Phase 8 – 4th century	15
Figure 10.	Phase 9 – 4th century	15
Figure 11.	Unphased features	17

List of Tables

Table 1.	Excavation sites close to the site	6
Table 2.	Stratigraphic archive	18
Table 3.	Finds quantities	19
Table 4.	Lakenheath: soils (and pollen) samples	32
Table 5.	Lakenheath: pollen sub-samples, including those chosen for assessment	33
Table 6.	Task list and project staff	50

List of Appendices

- Appendix 1. Context list
- Appendix 2. Small finds
- Appendix 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains
- Appendix 4. Selected plates

Summary











Excavations were carried out prior to the construction of new sewage filtration tanks on RAF Lakenheath in the parish of Eriswell at TL 7289 8082. (HER code ERL 225) for Defence Infrastructure Organisation. The site lies on the edge of Caudle Head, where spring water surfaces from a buried watercourse which drains westward into the Fens. An excavation area of c.270 square metres was sampled revealing a metre and half of accumulated deposits with peat at the bottom and top of occupation soils dating from the Late Bronze Age to post Roman period. A complex stratified sequence included the probable ritual deposit of a horse's head, and a 1st century Roman cremation burial. At least seven phases of Roman activity consist of probable enclosures, or droveway ditches and fence lines interspersed with dumps of occupation soil.

Two individual features stand out: a Roman cremation, which is stratigraphically early in the Roman occupation, and the first to found on the Airbase, and the 'ritual' burial of a horse's head (three placed horse heads in a pit from site LKH 190 have been dated to the Iron Age). The site appears to be on the margins of occupation, due to the watercourse, wet environment and sloping ground. Occupation through the Late Iron Age and Roman period is recorded more intensely elsewhere on the Airbase. This site displays a complex, vertical, stratigraphic sequence and it is intended that an integrated study involving micromorphology and pollen alongside macrofossils and other finds work will contribute to our understanding of the wider Roman settlement. The macrofossil assessment has identified crop plants such as oats, barley, rye and wheat; many of which have been charred suggesting processing, possibly for malting, weed and wetland plants are also present. The pollen assessment also shows up weed and wetland plants, however, crop remains are largely absent and it has been mooted that the large collection of stratified animal bone offers a pointer towards the economy of the site. Establishing the balance between pastoral and arable farming will be a fundamental question to be asked of the analysis of the environmental evidence and particularly the animal bone assemblage. The close phasing of the site will add to these studies. Two radio carbon dates have been achieved from the peat (cal. 814 BC at the lowest peat formation and cal AD 661 where there is an hiatus in settlement) and it is hoped that further dates from wet deposits will help refine the morphology and chronology of the site.












The significance of this site lies principally in the environmental evidence, which it can contribute as a part of the major study of all the settlement sites on the Airbase, which is progressing towards an integrated publication. This site is unique among those excavated in having well preserved and stratified wet deposits.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1. Introduction

1.1 Site location

The site is located beyond the southern limit of the RAF (USAF) Lakenheath at TL 7289 8082 at a height of between c.4.5m and 7m OD. The site is part of the waste water treatment plant that specifically serves the military base. Earlier developments on the site have located a number of Roman finds including several burials and dense evidence of occupation.

1.2 The scope of the project

This report has been commissioned by Vinci Facilities on behalf of Defence Estates Infrastructure Organisation. The report has been prepared in accordance with the principles of management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment notably Project Planning No.3. Archaeological Excavations (English Heritage, 2008). The principle aims of the project are:

- 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 to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification.
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the current regional research framework (Glazebrook, 1997, Brown & Glazebrook, 2000)

1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was initiated following a plan by Defence Infrastructure Organisation to construct two new circular sewage treatment facilities within the water treatment works. The project was advised by Judith Plouviez of the SCCAS curatorial team with responsibility for the Lakenheath area and designed to record any Archaeological remains recovered from this known site. The work took place between the middle of March and mid April 2012.

1.4 Methodology

The area of the two new filtration tanks was marked out and an evaluation trench was excavated to assess the depth of deposits and potential survival of archaeological layers. This revealed a substantial accumulation of deposits with dark layers containing charcoal and peat deposits in two level horizons. An excavation area of 270sqm was stripped of topsoil and the underlying dark brown silt; the site strip excavation went slightly beyond the limits of the proposed dig to the east to make the excavation area accessible and in mitigation for the area to the west which was inaccessible due to an active service pipe that cut through the western side of the targeted area. The exposed area was metal detected and a series of 1m boxes were excavated in a grid pattern to characterise the underlying homogenous dark silt. Following this work a further stage of machining was undertaken to the top of identifiable features over the eastern half of the excavation; this reflected the slope of the ground, which revealed a drop from south west to north east across the site of c. 0.5m. The site was hoed clean and the surface planned and identified features were sampled by hand excavation. Over the eastern side of the site a third stage of machining was carried out removing dark silt to the surface of natural yellow sand where further cut features and spreads could be defined, these were then hand excavated. Over the western side of the site stratigraphic excavation was carried out by hand.

The site was located and planned using a Total Station Theodolite, supplemented by hand drawings with levels supplied using a GPS. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. A single sequence numbering system was used for all contexts, and digital colour photographs were taken at all stages which are included in the site archive. Site data has been input onto an MS access database and recorded using the county Historic Environment Record (HER) number MNL 639 (Appendix 1).

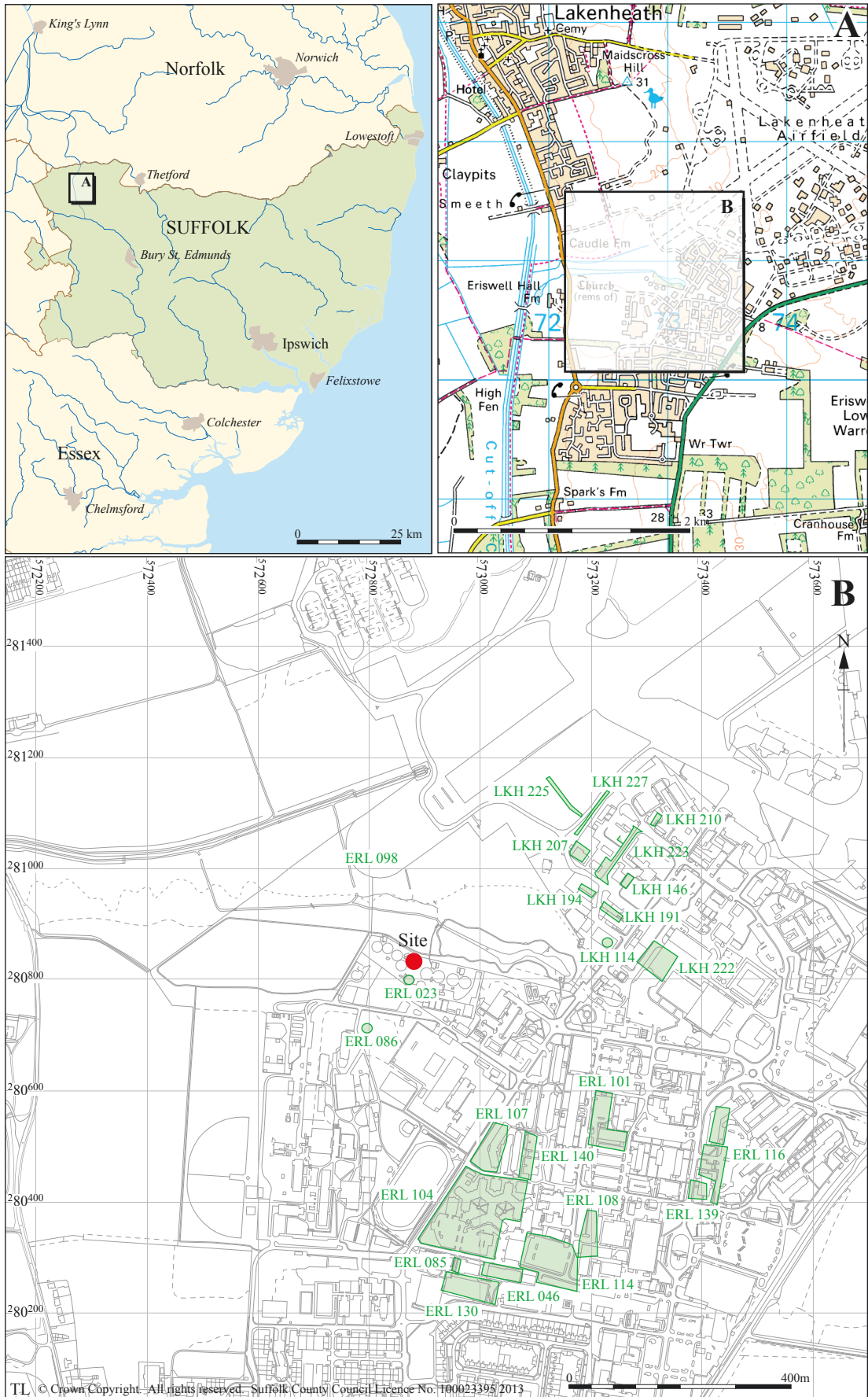


Figure 1. Location of site and HER entries (green)

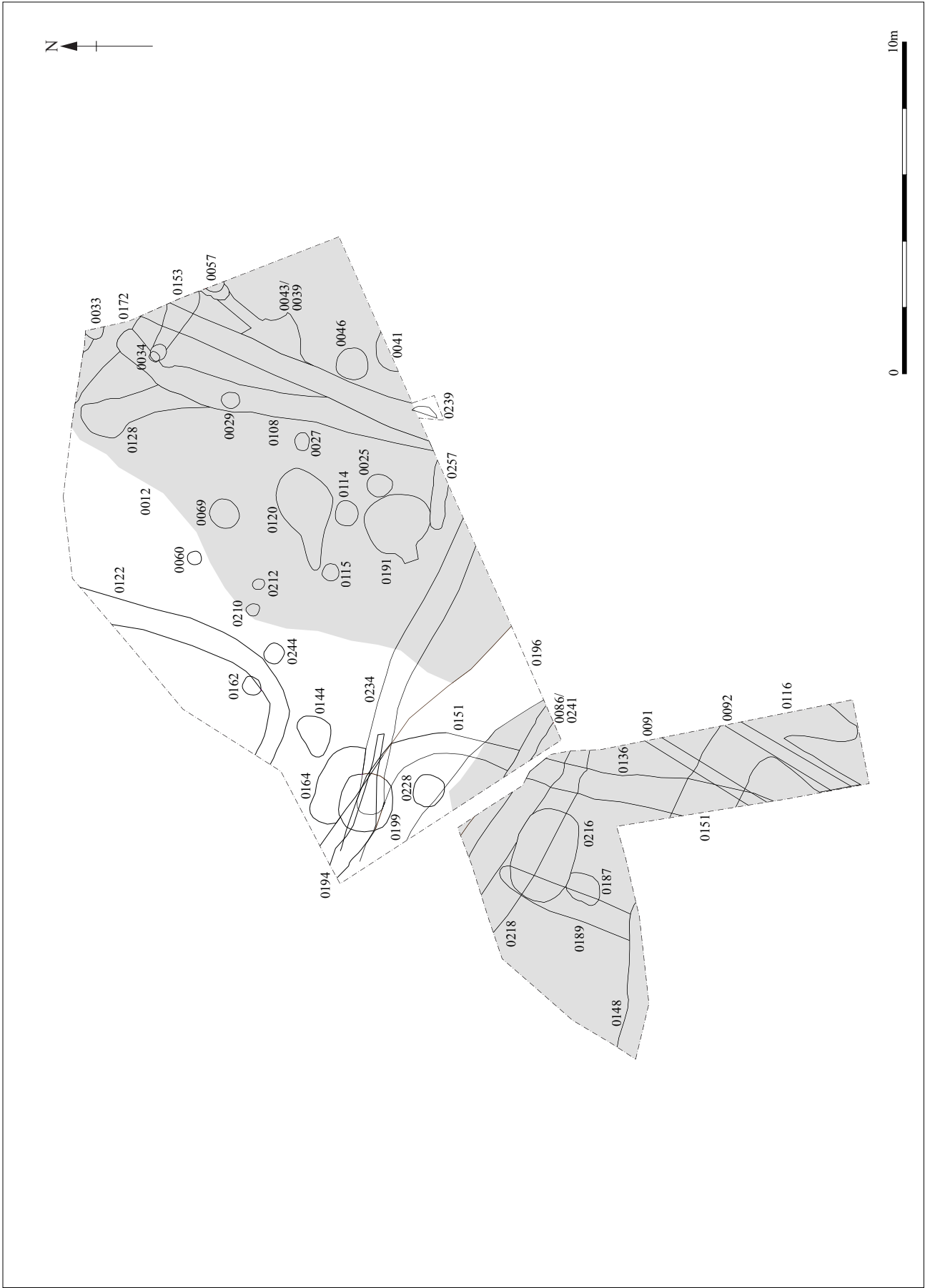


Figure 2. Overall feature plan

2. Geological, topographical and archaeological background

2.1 Geology, topography and recent land use

The site lies over Quaternary river terrace deposits of sand and gravel with underlying bedrock of Cretaceous chalk. The site is on the edge of a small watercourse that drains off the Breckland to surfacing c. 100m to the east of the site in Caudle Head from where it drains west towards the fens c.1km from the site. The site was formerly part of Caudle Common and localised land use is likely to have been either as part of the extensive warrens in the area or as rough sheep pasture.

2.2 Archaeology surrounding sites

Numerous excavations have taken place on RAF Lakenheath recording the complex archaeology of the site from prehistory to the Middle Saxon period. Table 1 provides a brief description of excavations close to the site (smaller sites have not been included for extra clarity and there are several recent sites that are beyond the southern limit of the plan that relate to the overall settlement).

Site code	Site Name	Description	Period
ERL023	ERL 023	Part of Roman settlement excavated within sewage works compound. Presence of windblown sand.	IA, Roman, Saxon
ERL046	ERL 046 Skills Development Centre	Excavation in advance of development of the area of the 1980 finds identified 60 graves and appears to show this to be the western end of the Hospital cemetery ERL 008	Preh, Roman, Saxon
ERL085	ERL 085, Library extension	Ditches found which possibly relate to those in ERL 104. One sherd of Early Roman pottery	1st C AD
ERL086	ERL 086 Hospital Zonal Maintenance	Features and pottery seen in evaluation. Part of Roman settlement. No windblown sand	Roman
ERL092	ERL 092 building 916	Occasional features seen in largely blank area under extension for building 916	U, BA
ERL101	ERL 101, dentists excavation	Excavation work in advance of new dentists revealed Saxon SFB's, ditches etc. Early and Middle Saxon pottery. and misc. Roman ditches	Roman, Saxon
ERL101	ERL 101 Heating ducts and 957 car park	Undated skeleton found in heating ducts and then two SFBs found in 957 car park monitoring. No windblown sand.	Saxon
ERL104	ERL 104	Early Saxon cemetery	BA, IA, Roman and Saxon
ERL107	ERL 107 Dorm 937	Ditches mainly with windblown sand filled hollows and pits	Roman and Saxon
ERL114	ERL 114, Hospital Annex car-park	Saxon cemetery excavation on same area as ERL 008. Also Bronze Age burials and features found during excavation of Saxon cemetery	Bronze Age, Roman and Saxon
ERL116	ERL 116, consolidated support	Ditches, features and soil layers uncovered during excavation. Heavily animal disturbed and deep gleyed sand deposits. Almost exclusively Middle rather than Early Saxon	Mesolithic Saxon
ERL130	ERL 130 Fitness Center	Undated ditches and Roman pits	Roman
ERL139	ERL 139 Family Support Complex	Saxon ditches and pits (ongoing Jul-04)	Saxon
ERL140	ERL 140 New 120 bed dorm	Badly damaged, some ditches showing. Probably Saxon. Ongoing July 04	Saxon?
ERL154	ERL 154 Plymouth Road car park	Small excavation revealed numerous features Roman and Saxon?	
LKH114	LKH 114, Hobby Shop	Part of the Roman settlement. SEE PAPER ARCHIVE	Roman
LKH146	LKH 146 Zonal Maintenance workshop	Part of late Roman settlement - some Saxon features. No windblown sand. Additional work in 2002.	Roman
LKH191	LKH 191 Outdoor Rec.	Roman settlement site with buried soil and some blown sand.	IA, Roman and Saxon
LKH194	LKH 194, Cambridge Rd.	Excavation work in advance of new buildings revealed Roman features and buried soil	Roman and Saxon
LKH207	LKH 207, Hospital Zone Maintenance resited	Part of large Roman settlement. Footing trenches only excavated but ditches, pits and postholes dug. Thin layer of buried soil survived under the hogging, partially truncated.	Roman and Saxon
LKH207	LKH 207 Recycling Centre	Roman and Saxon settlement.	Roman and Saxon
LKH207	LKH 207 Utilities workshop	Roman and Saxon settlement.	Roman
LKH210	Bdg 1155, LKH 210	Ditches and pits excavated in advance of extension to bdg 1155. Preliminary pottery date is LIA-ERom	LIA-Erom
LKH222	LKH 222. Material supply facility	Late Roman pits and multi-cut ditches	Roman
LKH223	LKH 223. Wells Rd.	Roman and Saxon settlement.	Roman and Saxon
LKH238	LKH 238 Consolidated comms	Occasional features and soil layer.	Bronze Age

Table 1. Excavation sites close to the site

3. Original research aims

Original research aims were general and based on the retrieval of evidence. The potential of the site to contribute significant evidence for the understanding of other sites in the area was recognised due to the expectation of finding sequenced deposits within a waterlogged site.

ORA 1: To identify and record any archaeological deposits which would be otherwise damaged or removed by the development.

ORA 2: To date and characterise any archaeological deposits identified.

ORA 3: To try and establish a chronological sequence

ORA 4 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes.

ORA 5: Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area

ORA 6: To explore the contribution that waterlogged deposits can contribute towards the overall understanding of the settlement evidence from the surrounding Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites.

ORA 7: Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

4. Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

4.1 Introduction

A preliminary phasing of the main features has been applied based on stratigraphic relationships and spatial compatibility. Many of these phases may be close in date but the stratigraphic detail has allowed a more complex phasing to be attempted than is normal for sites in the area.

4.2 Phase 1: Late Bronze Age/Iron Age

A radio carbon date from the lowest clear peat deposit, 0258, provided a date of 2721+- 26 BP giving a conventional date of cal. 771BC +- 26. No archaeological features were clearly sealed by this layer. There were however, uneven shapes in the natural sand with dark fill that may have been caused by human action, such as moving cattle? Ceramic finds attributed to lower contexts are undoubtedly intrusive. This phase is not illustrated.

4.3 Phase 2: Pre Roman

The earliest features consist of a series of shallow ditches. Ditch 0172 appears in the north-east corner of the site and aligns north-west to south-east. It was c.1m wide and 0.5m deep with shallow sloping sides; it was filled with very dark grey silt with odd swirls of orange sand. A possible re-cut was identified against the north baulk 0182, which was 0.4m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. A north south ditch 0108 entered 0172 from the south side; it was 0.92m wide and 0.44m deep with a slightly irregular course. A fork at the north end of the ditch, 0128, appears to follow the contour of the ground. Further irregular shallow spreads of dark silt include 0153 and 0245. The lack of structure to these spreads may reflect the fact that this was marginal land and subject to water erosion. Both 0172 and 0108 appear at the base of the stratigraphic sequence. These features produced no finds and remain undated but it is suggested that they may be pre-Roman.

A small pit, 0187, was excavated at the western end of the site. It measured .25, x 0.75m and was 0.6m deep, the fill consisted of brown sand over a thick charcoal layer with yellow sand in the bas; a single sherd of flint gritted Iron Age pottery was recovered from the charcoal layer. Pit 0187 was cut by ditch 0189 from phase 4.

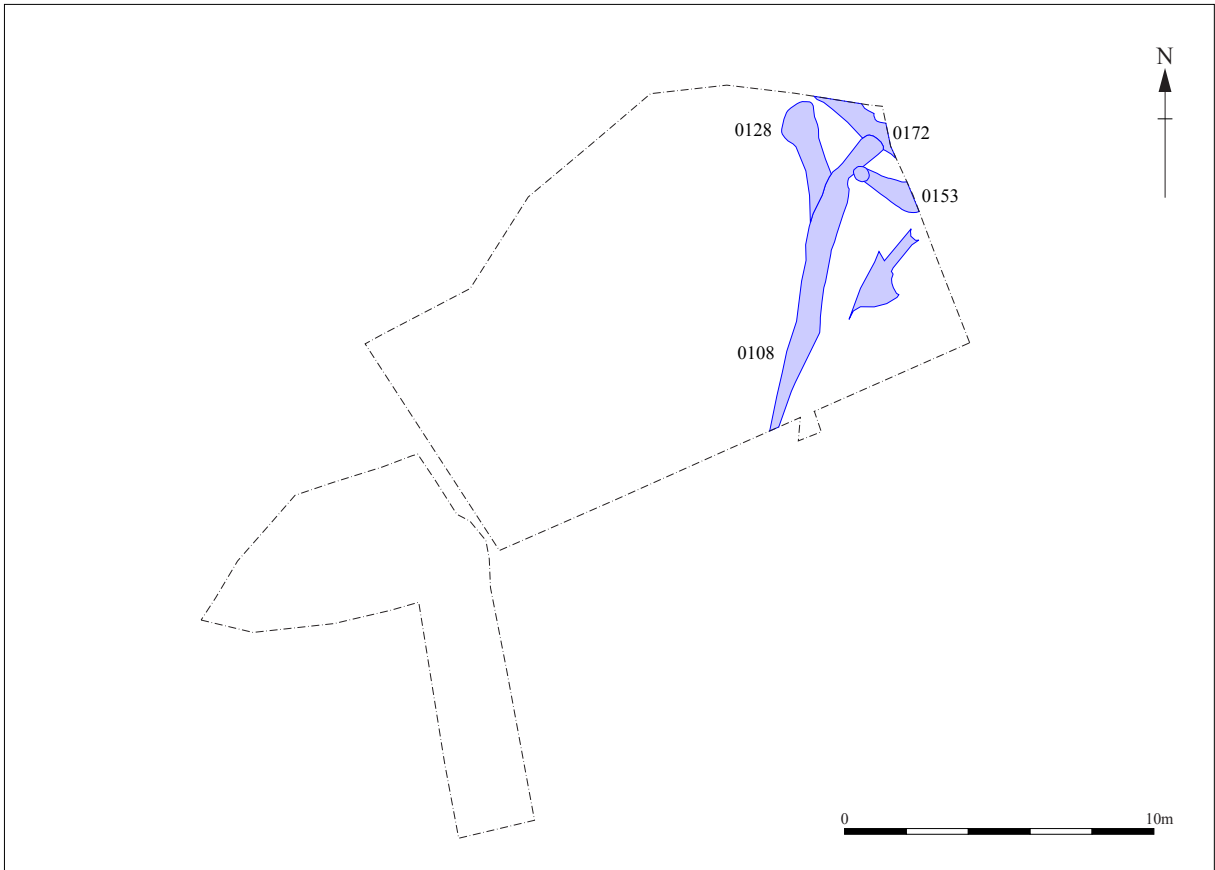


Figure 3. Phase 2 - pre-Roman

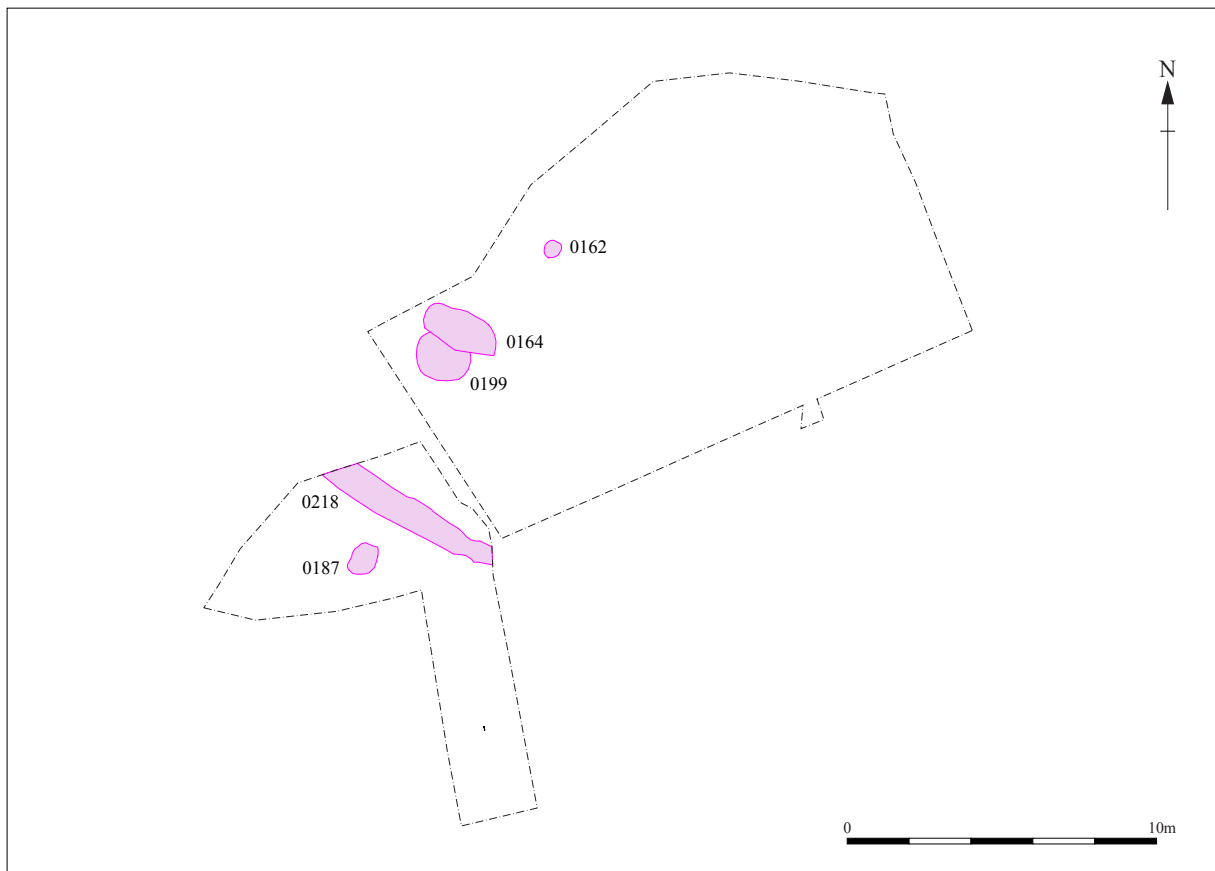


Figure 4. Phase 3 - early Roman

4.4 Phase 3: Early Roman

Ditch 0169/0218 was aligned south-east to north-west it was 1.4m wide and 0.45m deep and filled with orange and brown sand. This ditch produced a relatively large collection of pottery dating from the mid 1st –Early to mid 2nd centuries AD. It was cut through several thin layers of mixed sand that sloped eastward. It was cut by ditches 0189 and 0151 from Phase 4 and pit 0218 from Phase 5. A single cremation was buried at the eastern end of the site, 0047; the hole was 0.45m wide and contained a single jar with cremated bone. The pot is dated from the Late 1st – to early to mid 2nd century AD. The cremation was below layer 0012 (Phase 7) and cut by posthole 0023 (Phase 8). Several inhumations have been recovered from the sewage works area and burials are not uncommon within other parts of the settlement but this cremation may have been placed in this marginal area close to water deliberately.

4.5 Phase 4: Mid 2nd century

Phase 4 includes two parallel ditches 0189 and 0151 aligned north east to south west. Ditch 0189 measured 0.75m wide and was 0.3m deep and filled with brown sand. Ditch 0151 was 2.75m to the east; it was c.1m wide and up to 0.6m deep and filled with a mixture of brown and yellow sands. From aligning north to south it turns east, following the natural contour to low ground, where it was lost beneath a later pit. Ditch 0122 was 1m wide and up to 0.8m deep and filled with a silty dark grey soil. The phasing of this ditch is based on its appearance as a mirror image of ditch 0151, the two ditches turn so as to create an opening heading west 2.5 - 3m wide. Stratigraphically the two cannot be connected, however and ditch 0122 cuts posthole 0144, which aligns with postholes from Phase 8 (the preferred phasing therefore is at variance with the posthole alignment and the association of ditch 0122 with Phase 4 is speculative. Ditch 0257 was similar in alignment to ditch 0151 and 0196 (phase 5). It was 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep and also cut layer 0013 and was sealed by layer 0012. A small collection of pottery from ditch 0151 ranges in date from late 1st to Early 2nd –Late 2nd AD to early 3rd century AD. Ditch 0189 was cut by pit or Ditch 0148; ditch 0151 was cut by ditches 0086, 0136 and 0196/0135 all from Phase 5.

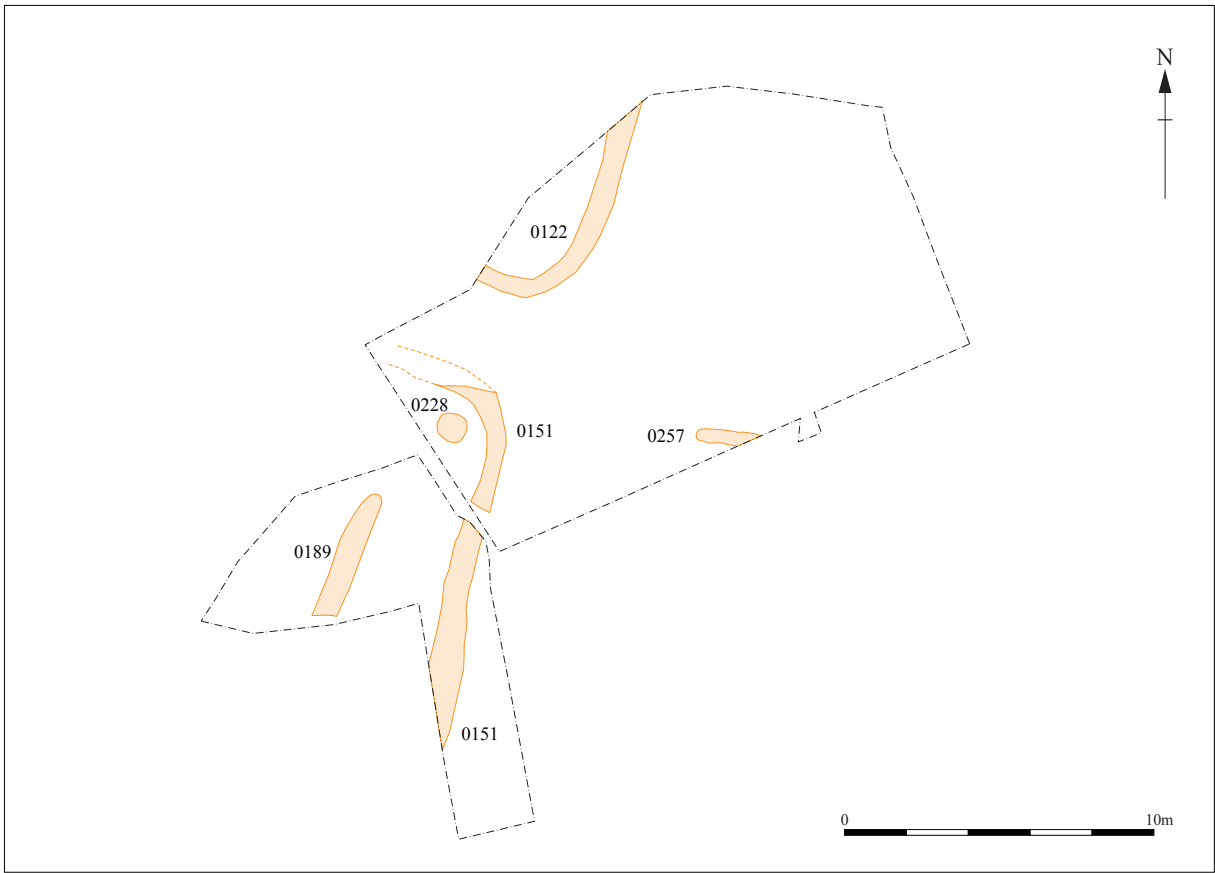


Figure 5. Phase 4 - mid 2nd century

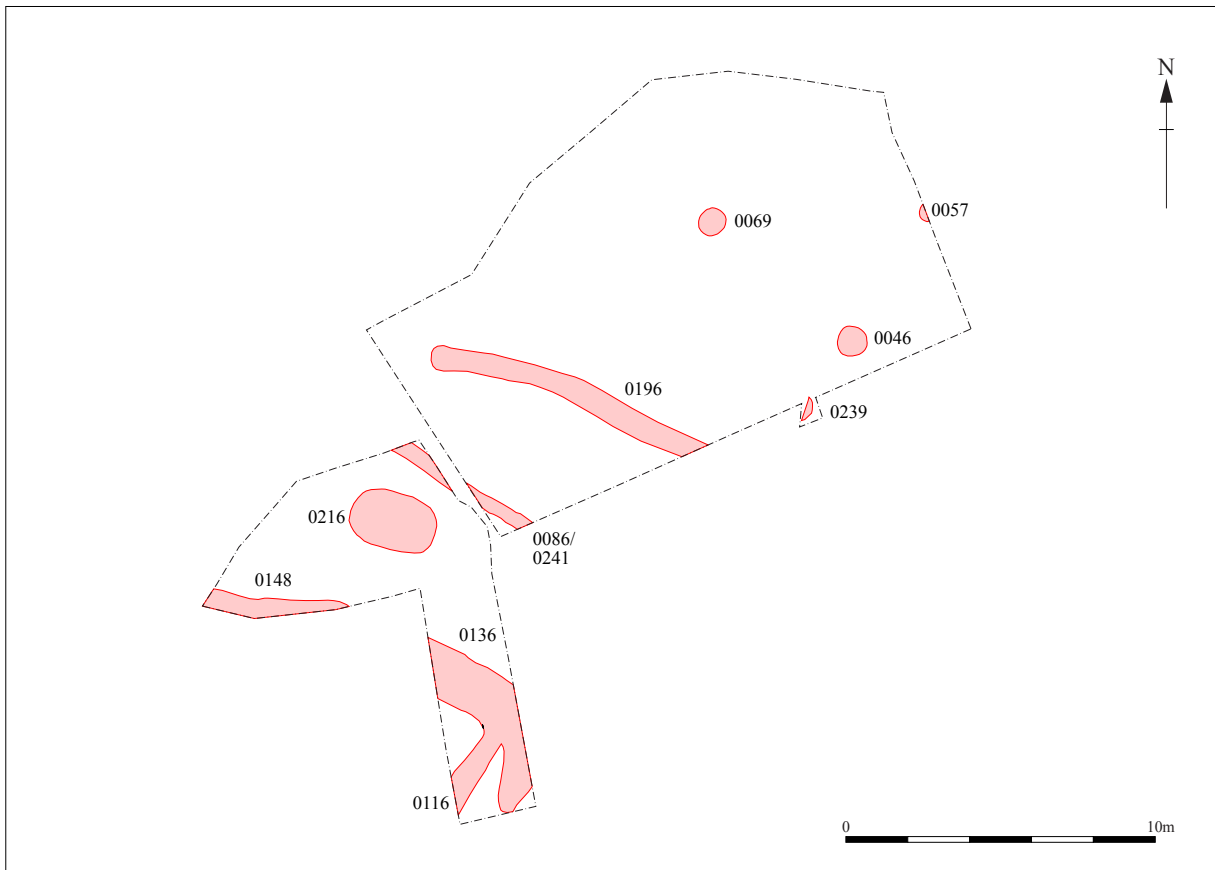


Figure 6. Phase 5 - 3rd century

4.6 Phase 5: 3rd century

Phase 5 is based around three ditches that align north-west to south-east. Ditch 0136 is 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep and filled with a brown silt/sand. Two contemporary ditches fed into to it right angles, Ditch 0110 and Ditch 0103 (from the intersection of 0136 and 0110 it was clear that these ditches had been re-dug several times). Ditch 0110 was c.0.75m wide; it sloped into 0136 being only 0.3m deep at its southern most extent. It is suggested that Pit or Ditch 0148 was a continuation of ditch 0136 as the northern edges align closely and 0148 cuts ditch 0189 from Phase 4.

Ditch 0086/0241 was up to 1m wide and c.0.4m deep and running on the same alignment as ditch 0136. It was filled with grey brown sand, with streaks of yellow sand. It cut ditch 0151 from Phase 4 and layer 0013 and was cut by ditch 0234. Ditch 0196 was 4.5m from ditch 0086/0241 and approximately parallel. It was 0.75m wide and c.0.6m deep and filled with dark brown silt. It cut ditch 0154 and layer 0013 and was in turn cut by ditch 0234 (phase 7); no datable finds were recovered. Two possible postholes of similar appearance are also placed within this phase 0239 and 0046. Posthole 0239 was mostly removed by later ditch 0043 (Phase 8) it 0.3m deep and packed with flints; the surviving edge suggests that it was similar in size and fill to 0046, which was circular and c.1m in diameter and 0.6m deep. A differentiation in the fill suggestive of a post pipe indicates that this was a flint packed posthole. Both postholes were sealed by layer 0012 and cut layer 0013.

4.7 Phase 6: 3rd to 4th century

This phase records an episode of dumping with a soil layer 0012 spread down-slope from the south-east covering nearly a half of the site. It was c.0.3m deep tapering out towards the north-west. Layer 0012 consisted of a fine dark silt/sand with a large quantity of chalk fragments. A series of 1m square boxes were hand dug as a sample. The remainder of this layer was removed by machine. The finds produced a mixed assemblage of Roman pottery with both the Early Roman and Late 3rd to Early 4th century AD periods represented with a single sherd of Iron Age or Anglo-Saxon pottery.

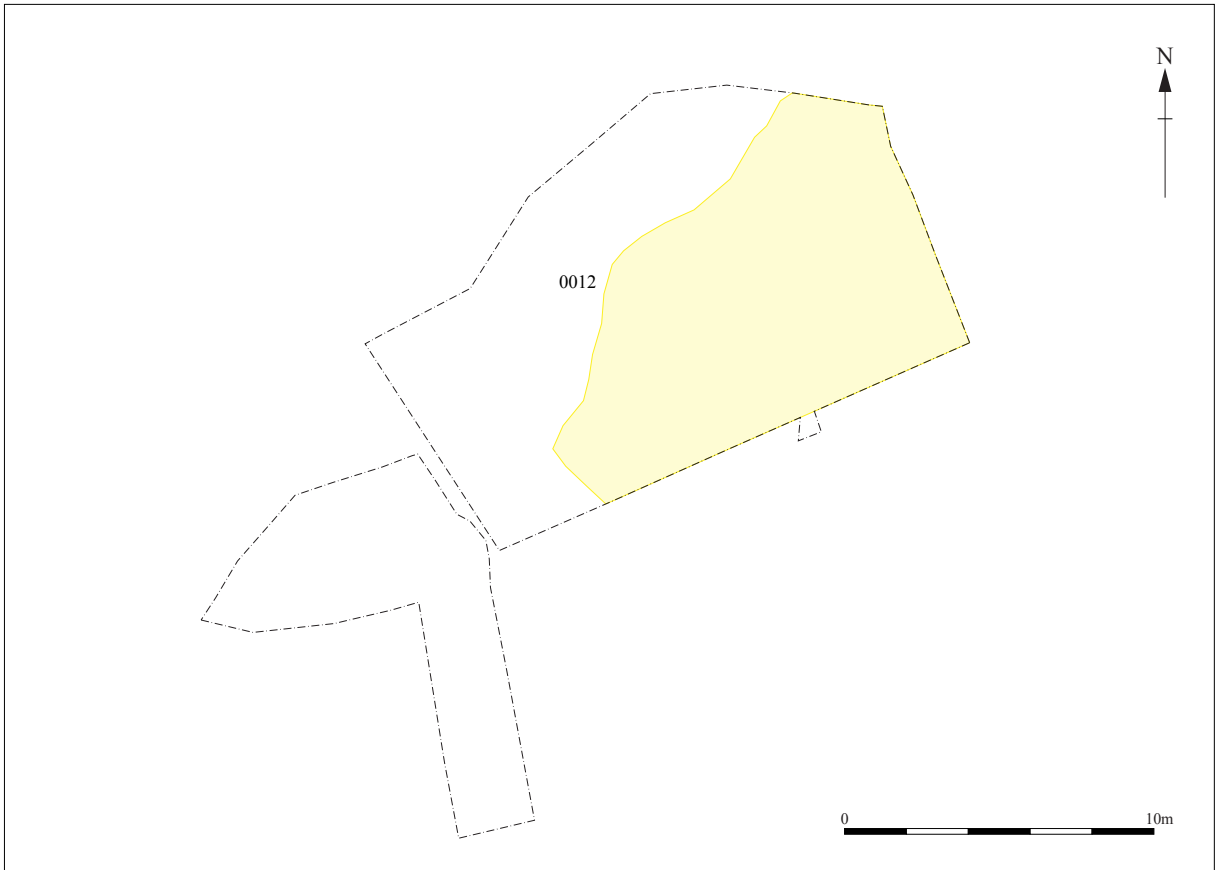


Figure 7. Phase 6 - 3rd to 4th century

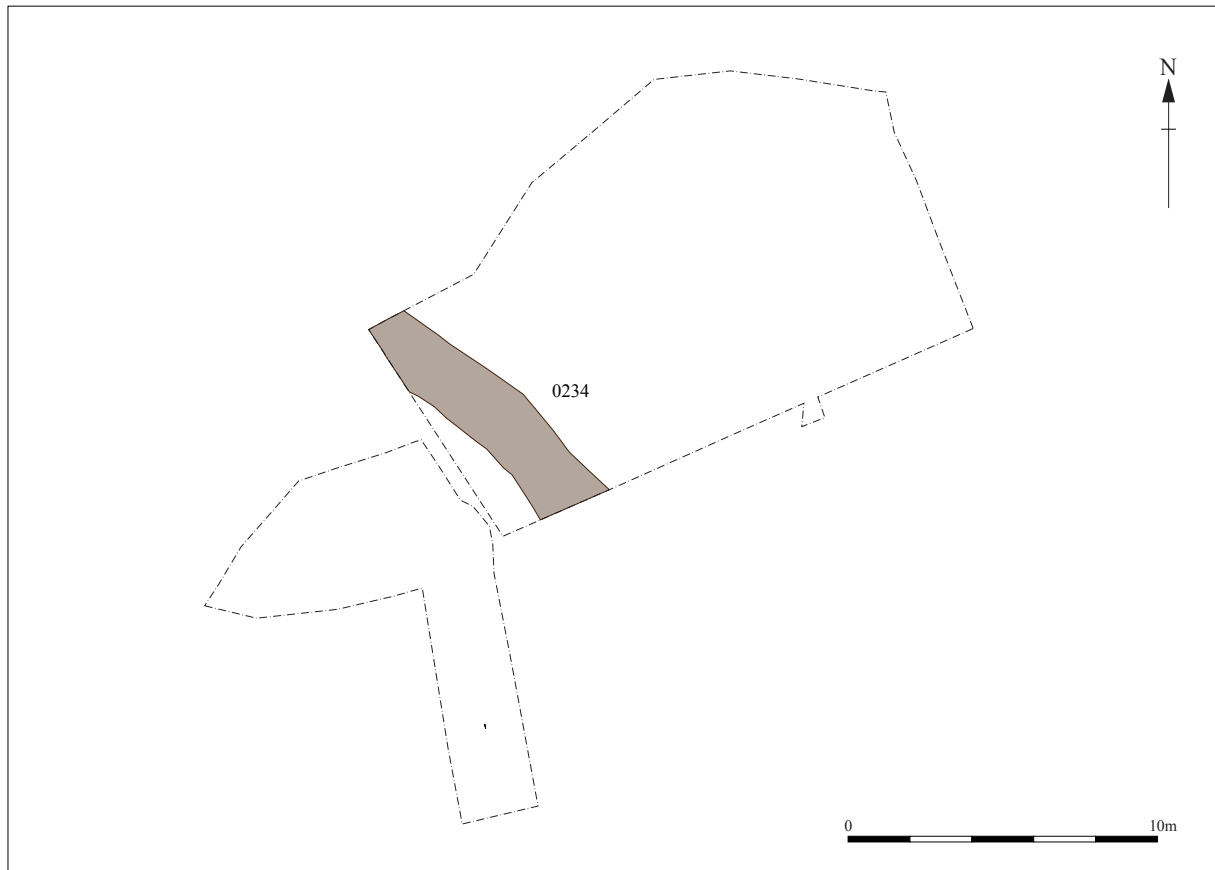


Figure 8. Phase 7 - 4th century

4.8 Phase 7: 4th century

A single ditch re-cut at least twice represents this phase. The last cut of ditch 0234 was 1.5m wide but including an earlier cut spanned 2.5m and was up to 0.6m deep with shallow sloping sides. It was filled with dark silt. It cut layer 0012 and ditches 0151 and 0196/0135. This ditch appears to have occupied a slight hollow and is a likely drainage channel directed towards the Caudle Head Stream.

4.9 Phase 8: 4th century

This phase includes a ditch and two posthole alignments. Ditch 0043/0039 was c. 0.8m wide and c.0.7m deep and aligned north east to south west. The fill was similar to layer 0012 with dark silt with numerous chalk fragments. The main posthole alignment consisted of 0035, 0034, 0029, 0027 and 0025 running north east to south west stretching over 9.85m, and continuing north-west for a further 6m with postholes 0119 and 0244. The postholes varied between 2.5m and 3m apart. Posthole depths varied between 0.5m and 0.68m in depth and between 0.5m and 0.7m wide. They all contained mixed fills with some dark silt but included packing of yellow clay with flints. Three postholes closely aligned are likely to be related, 0239, 0023 and 0057; the first two were both packed with chalk and were both 0.5m wide and respectively 0.4m deep and 0.3m deep. Posthole 0057, which was c.0.9m wide and 0.7m deep, contained both clay and flint packing. All three were cut through layer 0012.

The postholes and the ditch are not parallel but they are not too dissimilar and stratigraphically they are close (they both cut layer 0012). For these reasons they have been placed within the same phase. Neither the ditch nor the postholes produced any datable finds.

4.10 Phase 9: 4th century

The features linked to this phase are separated across the site and the phasing is based on the stratigraphic sequence. Two parallel ditches crossed the southern extension to the site above ditches from phase 6, 0091 and 0092. They were both



Figure 9. Phase 8 - 4th century

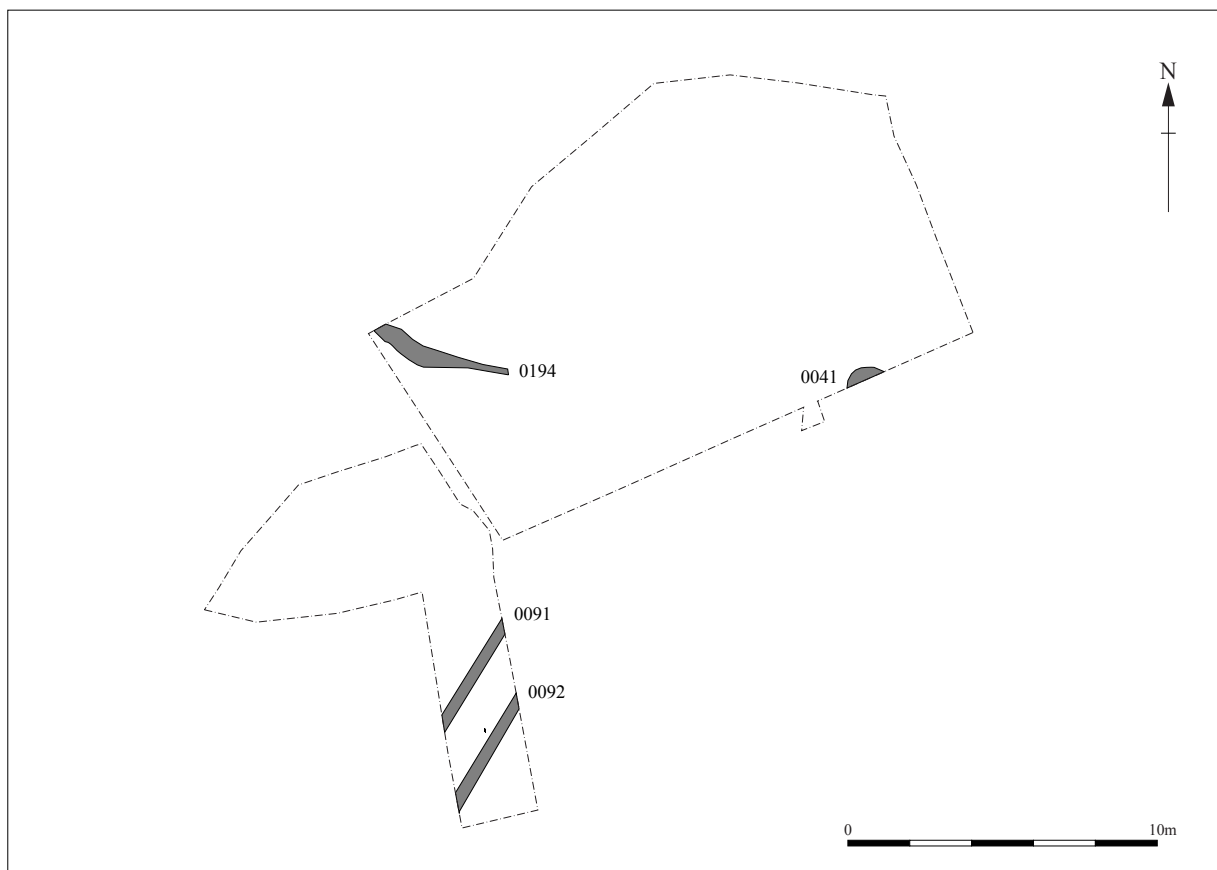


Figure 10. Phase 9 - 4th century

0.7m to 0.8m wide and c. 0.2m deep. They were cut into the top of the ditches from Phase 5, which had completely infilled. Fill 0090 from ditch 0091 produced two sherds of pottery dated mid 2nd-E/M 4th century AD. Ditch 0194 was above pit 0199; it appears to be a re-cut of ditch 0196/0135 but the relationship with ditch 0234 could not be established and this phasing is speculative. Pit 0041 was filled with chalk with black silt and cut through layer 0012, it was 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep.

4.11 Unphased

Many features identified at the base of the stratigraphy are difficult to phase because the level from which they were cut is unclear although it will be possible to establish in some cases which are Iron Age or earlier Roman. Perhaps the most important feature was a small Pit 0060 containing a horse's head this placed deposit could be of Iron Age or Roman date (three horses heads were recovered from a pit at LKH 207 where radio carbon testing indicated that they were Iron Age date, similar scientific dating may clarify the antiquity of this feature.

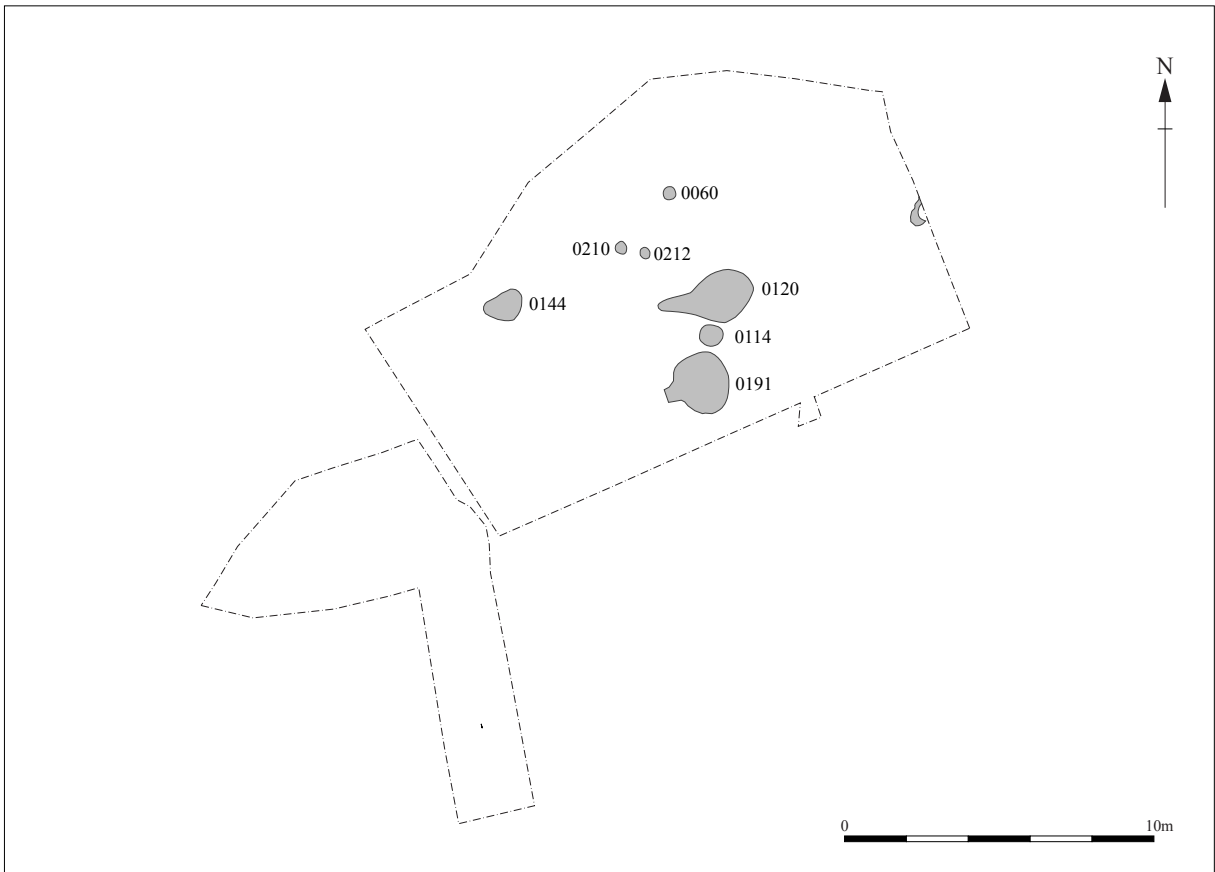


Figure 11. Unphased features

5. Quantification and assessment

5.1 Post-excavation review

The following tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic and structural archive.

Task 01: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 02: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 03: Catalogue and archiving of images

Task 04: Contexts allocated to phases

Task 05: Scanning (security copy) of plans and sections

Task 06: Plans digitised and integrated with GPS survey data

Task 07: Preliminary phase plan produced

Task 08: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 09: Assessment of environmental samples

Task 10: Assessment of pollen samples

Task 11: Radio carbon dating from the upper and lower peat

5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Quantity	Format
Context register	5	A4 paper
Context sheets numbered (1-245)	245	A4 paper
Small finds register	1	A4 paper
Environmental sample register	3	A4 paper
Environmental sample sheets	5	A4 paper
Section drawings	74	290x320 drawing film
Section sheets	10	290x320 drawing film
Plan sheets	3	290x320 drawing film
Digital images (HQH 1-99, HQI 1-99, HQJ 1-37, 5 batches of film not yet catalogued).	250	Jpg
Stratigraphic matrix	1	Excel database

Table 2. Stratigraphic archive

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Table 3 shows the quantities of bulk finds recovered from the excavation.

Find type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	478	6947
CBM	4	395
Fired clay	5	334
Worked flint	86	1951
Burnt flint	38	687
Stone	25	1865
Lava quern stone	21	116
Glass	1	1
Iron nails	4	31
Slag	2	67
Human bone	-	196
Animal bone	1192	32397
Shell	12	169
Charcoal	6	1

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of 478 fragments of pottery was recovered, weighing 6947g. Almost all of the assemblage dates to the Roman period, although there is a very small quantity of Iron Age pottery and some hand-made sandy sherds which could be Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon. In addition a medieval jug rim was identified.

Methodology

The pottery was counted, weighed and scanned for diagnostic features and overall dating. Observations on specific vessel forms, decoration and overall condition were made. The information was inputted into an Access database.

The prehistoric pottery

Small numbers of sherds of probable Iron Age pottery were noted in deposit 0014 (with Roman pottery), layer 0053, pit fill 0188, and posthole fill 0202.

The Roman pottery

Identifications by Andy Fawcett

Initial scanning of the pottery assemblage indicates that there are some contexts which date to the mid to late 1st century through to the early to mid 2nd century (layer 0008 and ditch fills 0160, 0170, and 0219) with other features dating to the later part of the Roman period (layers 0020, 0063, 0064, 0065 and 0067). Other contexts contain pottery which cannot be closely dated within the Roman period. The range of forms includes jars, dishes and beakers. In addition to coarsewares and finewares including Nene Valley ware and samian, there is a fragment of a Dressel 20 *amphora* in deposit 0139, and a *mortaria* in deposit 0065. Perhaps the most notable vessel is a bowl whose base has been modified to make it into a strainer from ditch fill 0170.

Refinement of the pottery dating of stratigraphic features will help to answer questions about residuality and intrusive material, which have emerged from this stage of work.

ERL 225 Pottery Spotdates

Context No	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Context date
0005	2	22	Sli		Roman
0007	2	12	Abr		Roman
0008	2	29	Sli	One with ?combed motif	?Earlier Roman (L1st-E/M2nd C)
0011	1	1	Abr		Roman
0012	5	104	Abr-sli	A possible (very abraded) Drg 15/31 in SA..Others slightly abraded indented beaker (L2nd-E4th C+) and NVC	Mixed E-L2nd C + L2nd-L3rd/E4th C
0014	8	21	Abr-sli	One possible IA sherd, others very small	?IA + Roman
0015	12	78	Sli	One Roman dish and ?jar/dish rim plus one medieval ?jug rim	?Late Roman + Medieval
0017	2	17	Sli		Roman
0019	4	9	Sli		Roman
0020	9	58	Sli	LSH hooked jar riim	L3rd-4th C
0021	10	65	Abr-sli		M2nd-E/M4th C
0022	6	41	Sli	One ?narrow necked jar rim	?2nd-4th C
0044	1	4	Sli		Roman
0048	45	309	Sli	Looks like all the same jar in the Going G20 style	L1st-E/M2nd C
0049	2	32	Sli		Roman
0050	9	90	Abr-sli		Roman
0051	24	488	Abr-sli	Bifid rim jar (3rd C?), Drg33 cup	3rd C (cAD200-250?)
0053	3	57	Sli		?IA or Sax + Roman

Context No	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Context date
0054	24	488	Sli	Four jar rims, one possible HM sherd	Roman (?L3rd-4th C)
0055	2	12	Sli		Roman
0056	24	187	Abr-sli	Barbotine dots from ?poppy style beaker, Drg ?27 base	Mixed deposit: L1st-L2nd + L3rd-4th C
0062	23	213	Sli	Dish C16 style	c E-M2nd C
0063	16	176	Sli	Plain rim dish, dish LNV plain rim	L3rd-4th C (some earleir material? B4 rim M2nd-
0064	9	155	Sli	Plain rim dish	L3rd-4th C
0065	17	299	Abr-sli	D6 mortaria, plain rimmed dish	4th C
0066	1	23	Sli		M2nd-E/M4th C
0067	4	223	Sli	One storage jar sherd, plain rimmed dish	L3rd-4th C
0004	5	42	Sli	One burnished	Roman
0068	7	57	Abr-sli		Roman
0070	2	7	Sli		Roman
0074	1	10	Sli		Roman
0075	2	42	Sli		Roman
0083	2	52	Sli	Drg 38 flange ?	E2nd-M3rd C
0088	1	6	Sli		Roman
0090	2	29	Sli		M2nd-E/M4th C
0093	6	115	Sli		Roman (?2nd C+)
0095	7	91	Sli	One jar rim	Roman
0098	2	74	Sli	Jar in ?G24 style	2nd-4th C
0100	2	37	Sli		Roman

Context No	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Context date
0104	3	20	Sli		Roman
0111	11	81	Sli	Decorated HOG sherd	M2nd-E/M4th C
0123	1	9	Sli		Roman
0132	15	251	Sli	Jar like G9.2.1	?E-L2nd C?
0134	1	21	Abr	Sheered	?M2nd-E/M4th C
0137	3	30	Sli	Drg33 (later version)	E/M2nd-M3rd C
0139	2	105	Sli	Looks like Dressel 20 amphora rim. Could be earlier in the rim sequence	M1st-M3rd C
0141	7	129	Sli	Drg18 or 79 (the 18 is much earlier) , one HOG storage jar rim	M2nd-E/M4th C (possibly M2nd-M3rd C)
0142	18	489	Sli	Most HOG sherds with two (same vessel and probably same as 0141 rim)	M2nd-E/M4th C
0145	1	21	Sli		Roman
0149	1	6	Abr		Roman
0150	2	76	Sli	Jar rim like G24 style	2nd-4th C
0152	7	62	Sli	Beaker, possibly bag shaped/globular with cornice style rim	L1/E2nd-L2/E3rd C
0155	1	16	Sli		Roman
0156	5	265	Sli	Shelly storage jar rim	M2nd-E/M4th C (could be L3rd-E/M4th C)
0158	1	9	Sli		Roman
0160	3	71	Abr-sli	Jar rim too small but like G20 style	Roman (?M/L1st-E/M 2nd C?)
0168	2	10	Sli	One finely burnished	Roman
0170	27	686	Sli	One jar like G19/20, one sieved jar with complete profile, in general style of G19/20. Acute lattice decoration zone with grooves on some body sherds.	M/L1st-E/M2nd C

Context No	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Context date
0180	1	2	Sli		Roman
0183	1	14	Sli		Roman
0188	1	8	Abr	With some sparse flint	IA
0195	4	71	Sli	Plain rimmed dish, looks to be convex in which case could be late	E2nd-4th C (?4th C)
0202	1	5	Sli		LBA-EIA
0217	6	120	Sli	Accute lattice pattern on one ?dish sherd	E-L2nd C
0219	24	274	Sli	One bowl like C12/23, one jar like G16/17, narrow-neck similar VERs 1993/1995 but shorter neck	L1st-E/M2nd C
0222	8	42	Sli		L1st-M3rd C (looks no later than 2nd C)
0231	1	6	Sli		Roman
0232	6	199	Sli		2nc-E3rd C
0236	2	136	Sli	C-12 style, decorated with stamped ring and dot design, like No 252 at West Stow	L1st-E2nd C
0243	2	33	Abr	G5.6/2 style lid-seated jar	2nd-?E3rd C
0245	4	73	Sli	Two Roman and two hand-made. These contain dense oragnocs, abundant ill sorted mica and quartz sand; very crude, on balance a Saxon.	Roman/Early Saxon

Post-Roman pottery

Two hand-made sandy wares containing dense organic inclusions from peaty deposit 0245 may be early Anglo-Saxon or could be Iron Age (an Iron Age date seems likely given their stratigraphic position). The rim of a medieval jug was found in deposit 0015 with sherds of Roman pottery.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Four fragments of ceramic building material were collected from four contexts (395g).

The material is all Roman, and consists of fragments of *tegula* or brick. One fragment shows evidence of burning on one face.

6.4 Fired clay

Five pieces of fired clay weighing 334g were recovered from five contexts. They are made in fine sandy fabrics with occasional chalk inclusions. One fragment from ditch fill 0083 has a slight curvature and may be the remnant of an annular loomweight.

6.5 Worked flint

A total of eighty-six fragments of worked flint was collected weighing 1951g. In most cases the flint was found with fragments of Roman pottery and is likely to be residual. On some occasions worked flint was the only artefact type recovered from a context (layer 0052, ditch fills 0077 and 0117, pit fills 0121, 0163 and 0225). The flint assemblage has not been catalogued and any dating within the prehistoric period has not yet been undertaken.

6.6 Burnt flint and heated stone

Thirty-eight fragments of burnt flint (687g) were recovered in total. Very often this material was found with worked flint fragments, and on other occasions, with sherds of Roman pottery. In two contexts it was the only find type recovered: peat deposit

0016 and pit fill 0198. Fragments of heated stone were also identified. This material reflects background activity during the overall prehistoric period, probably relating to heating and cooking food.

6.7 Lavastone

Deposit 0055 contained twenty-one very small featureless fragments of Rhenish lavastone. Small fragments of lavastone were recovered from grey sandy deposit 0055. These are likely to be Rhenish and part of a domestic hand quern dating to the Roman period. The fragments were found in a grey sandy deposit which also contained two sherds of Roman pottery.

6.8 Post-medieval bottle glass

A tiny fragment of red-brown glass present in deposit 0007 is of an uncertain date.

6.9 Iron nails

Thirty one Iron nails were recovered these were found in the upper dark deposit 0012. This feature contained Roman pottery which is wide ranging in date (early 2nd to early 4th century) as well as a number of Roman coins and an early Roman brooch. Nails were also found in deposit 0022 which contained pottery dating to the 2nd to 4th century.

6.10 Slag

Two fragments of slag from layer 0068 are semi-vitrified and may be evidence of metal working activity rather than representing fuel ash slag.

6.11 The small finds

A total of seventeen small finds was recovered (Appendix 2). Many of the artefacts were found in layer 0012, a number given to the upper dark layer which spread over much of the site. Six copper alloy Roman coins were identified (SFs 1001, 1002,

1005-7 and 1015), and two copper alloy Roman brooches including an early Roman double lugged brooch. The fragmentary remains of a copper alloy pin were also collected (SF 1013). Fragments of lead were present in deposit 0012, and two fragments of iron were recovered, one from deposit 0021 and one from deposit 0064.

6.12 The animal bone

A large quantity of animal bone was collected from the site (1192 fragments weighing 32.397kg). Animal bone was found in most of the contexts, and it is likely that much of it dates to the Roman period. The assemblage has not been catalogued but only quantified (count and weight) by individual context. The assemblage appears to be predominantly of domestic livestock with a high proportion of cattle, which suggests full analysis will reveal a similarity with other Roman sites close by.

6.13 Cremated human bone

200g of cremated bone was collected from a cremation vessel (0048) dating to AD late 1st to mid 2nd century.

6.14 Shell

Twelve oyster shell fragments weighing 169g were recovered in total from eight contexts.

6.15 Charcoal

Small fragments of charcoal were retained from pit fill 0061.

6.16 Quantification and assessment of the environmental evidence

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Eriswell, undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), recorded pits, ditches and other discrete features of Iron Age and Roman date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and ten were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and de-watered plant remains were recovered, with the latter being denoted within the table by a lower case 'w' suffix. A small number of mineral replaced remains were noted within the assemblage from sample 11 (context [0021]). Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains/chaff, seeds of common weeds and wetland plants, and tree/shrub macrofossils were recorded at varying densities within all ten assemblages. Preservation was generally good, although some charred grains and seeds were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barely (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Wheat chaff, including spelt (*T. spelta*) glume bases and spikelet forks, was also abundant within most assemblages, and whole spelt spikelets, with the grains still tightly enclosed within the glumes, were noted from sample 18 (context [0188]). The latter sample also included numerous cereal awn fragments, including some which had been burnt in a well oxygenated fire, thereby forming silica skeletons of the awn. A germinated

wheat grain with attached sprout was also noted within sample 18, and detached cereal sprouts were recorded within samples 21 (Roman ditch [0151]), 20 (Roman ditch [0136]) and 26 (Roman ditch [0133]).

Weed seeds were common or abundant within all but sample 11. Segetal species were predominant, with taxa noted including orache (*Atriplex* sp.), brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Grassland herbs and ruderal weeds were also recorded, with taxa noted including thistles (*Cirsium* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), grasses (Poaceae), buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*). Seeds of common wetland/aquatic plants, including wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), sedge (*Carex* sp.), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), rush (*Juncus* sp.), duckweed (*Lemna* sp.) and celery-leaved crowfoot (*Ranunculus sceleratus*), were particularly common within the de-watered assemblages. Tree/shrub macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell, bramble (*Rubus* sect *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout and small pieces of charred root/stem were also noted within most assemblages. Heather (Ericaceae) stem/florets and ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules were common or abundant within sample 18. Other plant macrofossils were scarce, but did include small fragments of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule and indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material noted within samples 10, 11, 20, 21 and 26 were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. De-watered arthropod remains and water flea eggs (*Cladoceran ephippia*) were common within most of the de-watered assemblages. Other remains were scarce, but did include fragments of mammal, small mammal and fish bone and possible mineralised faecal concretions.

6.17 Soil micromorphology and Pollen

Richard I Macphail

Introduction

The mainly Roman Breckland/fen edge site of Lakenheath, Suffolk was visited (10-4-2012) in order to select baulks to sample for potential soil and pollen analysis. The soils represent edge of settlement soils and sediments. Soil evaluation and sampling was carried out employing standard methods and local information (Goldberg and Macphail, 2006; Hodge et al., 1983; Hodgson, 1997).

Results

These are summarised in Figs 1-13 (Appendix 3). They show the sampling of 8 undisturbed monolith samples from the 'North-West Baulk', the 'North Baulk' and 'East Baulk'. Monoliths were from 0.8 m to 0.4m in length (see Table 1). Sampling focused upon (from the top downwards):

1. The boundary between the post-Roman blown sands and the 'Roman' upper peat and uppermost anthrosol,
2. 'Upper' Roman occupation soils, some of which are chalk stone-rich (Context 0012), others possibly colluvial in character (plough soils?, stock trample and middening?),
3. Various Middle Roman peaty and sandy peat fills and soils, which underlie the 'Upper' Roman sequence ('Lower peats').

It is possible that the sequences investigated represents Roman edge-of-settlement occupation on sandy soils formed in fluvio-glacial sands and gravels, that were affected by rising base levels, as recorded through late prehistory and Roman-Saxon times (French, 2001, 2003; Robinson, 1992). As a result, 'lower' peat and peaty fills and soils were formed (monolith evaluation may suggest that the sequence of peat through to wood? peat upwards, may record a vegetation succession at Monolith 2). Continuing/renewed Roman activity led to 'colluvial' infilling of this low ground. This included the formation of a chalk-rich humic soil, for example, contemporary with major post-hole features. Upwards soils may have become more humic and possibly peaty ('upper' peat) perhaps marking the end of occupation and increased site

wetness. At the same time, these uppermost occupation soils became sealed by/possibly truncated by blown sand.

It is therefore suggested that soil analyses when combined with correlated pollen investigations, and dating, will be able to:

1. Ascertain the soil and vegetation environment of the locality during the Middle Roman Period,
2. Monitor the rise of base level through time, and the changing environment,
3. When combined with dating of the organic sediments (peat) and data analysis of other recovered environmental materials (seed, insects), soil and pollen microstratigraphic investigations will help record activities through time, that might include local agriculture, stock management and middening, associated with settlement of dry land to the East and South. (The site may prove a useful analogue for other fen edge Lakenheath and Mildenhall sites)

The first stage of post-excavation study was a pollen assessment prior to the processing soils for soil micromorphology, chemistry etc., and the assessment has demonstrated good preservation of pollen. 16 pollen samples were chosen for assessment (pollen preparations are done in batches of 8) (Table 4), because some detail is required before focusing the analysis of soils.

Monolith	Relative	OD (asl)	Context	Bulk	Soil horizon/layer
Sample	depth	m		sample	
M1		M1 =5.31m		x1a	bOh
				x1b	2bAp
M2		M2 =4.96m		x2a	2bAp2
				x2b	peaty feature fill upper
				x2c	peaty feture fill lower
				x2d	Natural sands Cg
M5		M5=5.37m		x5a	bOh
			12	x5b	2bAp upper
M3		M3=5.16m	12	x3a	2bAp lower
			13	x3b	stone-free 2bAp2
			13	x3c	ditto - peaty
			13	x3d	ditto lowermost
M4		M4=4.63m		x4a	peaty feature fill
M6		M6=5.70m		x6a	Lowermost blown sands
				x6b	bAp1
M7	4.96 m			x7a	Lower bAp2 (feature fill?)
				x7b	Natural sands Cg
M8		M8=4.92m		x8	Peaty bAp2 (feature fill?)

Table 4. Lakenheath: soils (and pollen) samples

Monolith	Relative	OD (asl) m	Pollen	Notes	Pollen samples to be assessed
Sample	depth		sample		
North-West Baulk					
M1		M1 =5.31m	5.30 m	Upper peat'	5.30 m
			5.255 m	Org soil	5.255 m
M2		M2 =4.96m	4.94 m	peaty layers in sands	4.94 m
			4.86 m	ditto	4.86 m
			4.82 m	Peat and wood?	
			4.77 m	ditto	4.77 m
			4.73 m	peat and sands	4.73 m
			4.69 m	Lower peat	
			4.65 m	ditto	4.65 m
			4.625 m	Sandy peat	
			4.595 m	ditto	4.595 m
North Baulk					
M5		M5=5.37m	5.355 m	upper peat'	
			5.31 m	ditto	
M3		M3=5.16m	5.14 m	mixed Humic sands	
			5.08 m	ditto	
			5.045 m	humic sands	5.045 m
			5.00 m	humic sands	
			4.97 m	sands	
			4.945 m	peat and sands	4.945 m
			4.92 m	ditto	4.92 m
			4.88 m	Org sands	
M4		M4=4.63m	4.635 m	Peat infilled feature	4.635 m
			4.605 m	ditto	
			4.57 m	ditto	4.57 m
East Baulk					
M6		M6=5.70m	5.645 m	upper peat'	
M7	4.96 m		4.95 m	Peaty	4.95 m
			4.99 m	Peaty	
			4.92 m	peat and sands	4.92 m
			4.88 m	becoming more sandy	
			4.845 m	ditto	
M8		M8=4.92m	4.90 m	Peaty feature fill	
			4.86 m	ditto	4.86 m

Table 5. Lakenheath: pollen sub-samples, including those chosen for assessment

Pollen assessment

G. M. Cruise

Introduction

Eight monolith samples from the Roman site at Lakenheath were received from Richard Macphail in order that a palynological assessment could be undertaken in association with a geoarchaeological assessment. The samples had been taken through the fills (predominantly sand and peat) of a series of Roman features located at the edge of Breckland near to Lakenheath, Suffolk (pers. comm. Richard Macphail).

Methods and samples

The monoliths were unwrapped, examined and 16 samples were selected for palynological assessment from the most organic parts of the cores and from elsewhere in the sequences to provide a representative overview of the deposits. The pollen preparations were carried out at Lancaster University, where the chemical preparation methods and methods for determining pollen concentrations were carried out as described in the published literature (Moore *et al.*, 1991; Stockmarr, 1971). The slides were scanned, the observed pollen types were noted and a qualitative appraisal of the frequency of the taxa was made. Additional notes were also made on pollen concentrations and pollen preservation.

Results

The results are presented in Table 1. =, which are in Appendix 3.

Pollen concentrations are very variable, ranging from:

1. Rich in samples from a basal peat in the east baulk (sample M8, 4.86 m) and a woody peat from the north-west baulk (M2, 4.77 m), to
2. Too sparse for pollen counting in the upper "peat" from the north-west baulk (M2, 5.255 m), some of the peaty layers from same sequence (M2, 4.86m), a peaty infilled feature from the north baulk (M4, 4.635m) and part of the peaty infill from the east baulk (M7, 4.92m).

Preservation is generally reasonable although there are also significant quantities of highly degraded pollen in all samples. Such deterioration can be a result of a fluctuating water-table, or in this case, redeposition probably as a result of soil erosion.

Arboreal and tall shrub taxa are found at low frequencies in all samples although never in large numbers. Alder (*Alnus*) and Hazel (*Corylus t.*) are the most commonly observed while oak (*Quercus robur t.*), Lime (*Tilia*) and other taxa are present. *Alnus* and *Corylus t.* may be more frequent in samples M2, 4.77m and M8, 4.86m although this could be an artefact of the better preservation conditions in those samples and is not necessarily significant. It is noted that no pollen types suggesting cultivation was observed in any of the samples. Instead, all of the pollen assemblages are dominated by herbaceous and dwarf shrub taxa with *Calluna*, *Cyperaceae* (sedges), and grasses (*Poaceae*) being particularly prevalent. The dominance of these taxa is highly suggestive of grass-heath communities such as those common on sandy soils of East Anglia today (*cf.* Rodwell, 1991, p.372-382). *Pteridium* (bracken) is an important constituent of that community and is most abundant in a sample from the lower peat at the north-west baulk (M2, 4.65m) along with *Hedera* (ivy), *Caryophyllaceae*, *Filipendula*, and *Ophioglossum*). *Cyperaceae* are often found in moist soil situations but in this environment, members of the *Cyperaceae* family can also be important constituents of the dry-land vegetation so that sedge pollen can relate to both dry and moist environments. On the other hand, some of the minor taxa may have more indicator value. For example, *Scabiosa t.* occurs in many of the samples and is suggestive of calcareous grassland and the presence of a mosaic of acid and calcareous communities. *Chenopodiaceae* and *Polygonum t.* are possible indicators of areas of nutrient enrichment. *Ophioglossum* (Adders tongue fern) occurs on damp (usually short) grassland, *Apium inundatum t.* can be indicative of pond/water margins. The sample from the east baulk (M7, 4.95m) contains both of the last two taxa together with rare occurrences of possible mesotrophic grassland types (e.g. *Centaurea nigra t.*, *Lotus t.*) as well as *Polygonum t.* and *Chenopodiaceae*.

7. Significance of the stratigraphic and Finds data and potential for analysis and publication

7.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

1. To identify and fully record all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by the redevelopment.

Archaeological evidence dating from the prehistoric through to the Roman period and beyond was identified and fully recorded. The multi-period site included prehistoric deposits and a complex accumulated sequence of Roman ditches, postholes, a single cremation and layers. A further peat deposits accumulated above the Roman soil horizon.

2. To investigate the potential for the site to produce evidence for, in particular, Roman occupation including burials.

The site produced a good sequence from prehistory through to the Roman period. No inhumation burials were excavated but a single cremation was dated to the 1st century AD. The environmental evidence and the type of features present, indicating boundary or enclosure ditches and fence lines suggests that people were not living on the site but may not have been far away (this may also be consistent with the evidence for burials identified on slightly higher land within the locale).

3. To examine this site in relation to other excavations of Roman sites within RAF Lakenheath.

This research aim will be undertaken at the analysis stage. It is likely, however, that the sequence from this stratified site will contribute to the overall interpretation and understanding of the Roman settlement focused around Caudle Head.

4. To assess the potential of the evidence to contribute to regional research priorities for the Roman period.

The site produced evidence which could contribute to the following regional research themes:

- The development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age
- Processes of economic and social change and development during the late Iron Age and Iron Age-Roman transition
- Agricultural and food production and consumption in the Roman period
- The degree of 'Romanisation' of areas of fenland settlement (Medlycott 2011 36)
- The nature of Roman rural settlements
- Changing agricultural practices throughout the Roman period
- The evidence for Roman horticulture

- The development of the agrarian economy and changes in landscape and land-use across all periods as evidenced in the analysis of palynological sequences and preserved macrofossils

5. To identify a suitable vehicle to disseminate the results to both a professional archaeological and local audience.

It is suggested that the work on the analysis stage should be included in the publication of the settlement sites on Lakenheath (Caruth, 2005).

7.2 The potential for analysis and publication

The extensive Roman settlement on Lakenheath is largely evidenced by sites where the features are all cut into the natural subsoil and although there are intercutting features no great accumulated soils have developed; in contrast the sewage works site has a sequence of accumulated deposits which built up leading down to the watercourse (Appendix 4).

It appears to be in a marginal area to the main settlement with evidence of rubbish dumping and boundaries running into a wet area on the edge of Caudle Head mere. The sequence will offer an opportunity to examine changes in the environmental sequence through time with pollen analysis from a range of contexts within a phased site.

7.2.1 Potential of stratigraphic data

A framework of phasing has been applied to the site which will require refining based on the closer analysis of selected features and relationships. A re-examination of the finds evidence, particularly the pottery may enable a more precise dating sequence to be established for the site. The examination of the dating of key groups will be a feature of this work.

7.2.2 Feature descriptions and discussion by phase

The results of the analysis will define the framework from which to order and discuss the principal feature group within their phased contexts. Closer examination is required of the finds within the phasing framework.

7.2.3 Graphics

Further graphics work will be required following the general stratigraphic analysis. The site sections will require scanning to complete the archive, and a selection of these will require preparation for publication. Further phase plans will also be required for publication.

7.3. Significance of the finds archive with recommendations for further work

7.3.1 General introduction

Most of the categories of finds have only been initially quantified by count and weight, and have not been catalogued at this stage. Their spatial and temporal distribution has not been examined, and no detailed reports have been undertaken. Further work is therefore essential in order to provide a better understanding of the dating and history of the site as well as enabling comparative work between this site and other parts of Eriswell.

7.3.2 Pottery

The pottery has great potential to provide detailed information on the dating of the site sequence. A small quantity of the pottery dates to the possible Iron Age, and these sherds require full examination and recording. The majority of the pottery is Roman. Although a considerable quantity of the Roman pottery cannot be closely dated, the initial scan indicated the presence of certain vessels which are of early Roman date, as well as others which belong to the later part of the Roman period.

A full catalogue is required to establish the date, range and function of the Roman pottery types. Factors such as recording the condition will also contribute to a better

understanding of site formation processes and residuality. A study of the fabrics, decoration and forms will provide valuable information on the character of the settlement, and the diversity of the range of pottery will also give indications as to distribution and supply of the ceramics as well as providing indicators on the wealth and status of those who used the pottery. Selected sherds will be chosen for illustration (potentially the bowl with the perforated base and others).

Recommendations:

Full catalogue of all pottery including from samples, and inputting.

Detailed report.

Illustration.

7.3.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

The small quantities of these materials require initial catalogues and short summary reports. The ceramic building material dates almost entirely to the Roman period but it requires recording by fabric type and form. The fired clay should be briefly examined and described and the possible loomweight extracted and catalogued as a small find.

Recommendations:

Recording of the ceramic building material and fired clay and small report.

7.3.4 Worked flint

A considerable quantity of worked flint was identified, which has not yet been catalogued. Flint was present in many contexts, often alongside Roman pottery, so the majority of the assemblage is likely to be residual. Given these limitations, it is still necessary for the group to be fully catalogued and dated, with a full report written.

Examination of the stratigraphic and spatial distribution of the flint across the site and in relation to other excavated material has the potential to contribute to the evidence for activity in the environs of the site during the prehistoric period.

Recommendations:

The flint should be described and analysed by context and in relation to the ceramic and other dating evidence from the site.

7.3.5 Burnt flint and heated stone

The burnt flint and heated stone assemblage represents evidence of prehistoric activity in or around the site. The heated stone should be rapidly examined and identified, to establish how prehistoric communities were selecting and using this natural resource. Certain types of stone, such as quartzite for example, have superior thermal properties for the retention of heat and were therefore deliberately selected in antiquity for heating and cooking food. Although some of the burnt flint and stone is likely to be redeposited into later features, the distribution of this material, along with the worked flint and small quantity of prehistoric pottery, will contribute to establishing a better understanding of the extent of prehistoric activity both on the site itself and in its vicinity.

Recommendations:

Quantification and scan of heated stone and discard of selected material.

Examination of spatial and temporal distribution of burnt flint and heated stone and small report.

7.3.6 Miscellaneous bulk finds

No further work is recommended for this material, other than a consideration of their presence as indicators of Roman domestic activity.

7.3.7 Small finds

The seventeen small finds include six Roman coins and two Roman brooch fragments, as well as a number of lead and iron fragments. Although not well stratified, the small finds assemblage will provide valuable dating evidence through a study of the coins and the brooches. A discussion of the dating pattern for the coins may contribute to the larger picture of coin distribution throughout the broader Roman settlement at Eriswell. Other small finds could be identified and described and this information may provide

further information on the Roman settlement. A study of the spatial distribution of the small finds may also provide useful data.

Recommendations:

The small find assemblage should be fully recorded and catalogued. If the fragment of fired clay is a loomweight then this should be given a small find number and described fully. Selected metalwork should be sent for radiography. A brief small finds report should be written describing individual artefacts with a summary of the nature and range of the assemblage. The report should include a discussion on the analysis of the coin dating both in terms of the site and as part of the wider context of Eriswell.

1 x-ray plate.

Initial recording of small finds including inputting.

Coin and brooch identification and report.

Other small finds analysis and report, incorporation of coin/brooch report.

7.3.8 Animal bone

The animal bone assemblage is large and well preserved (1192 fragments @ 32.397kg), with fragments in most of the contexts. It has not yet been catalogued.

The assemblage is likely to be mixed in its origin, and to represent evidence of butchering and food waste. An analysis of the species present will form an important element, as it will be possible to identify both animals relating to husbandry and food and also wild animals that were living in the environs of the settlement during the Roman period. Species and sub-species identification and a study of butchering should provide information on the diet of the Romans on the site or in the vicinity.

Measurements (following Von den Driesch, 1976) should be taken for estimation of breed and sex and calculation of withers heights of any equids present. Pathologies should be fully recorded to aid determination of health, husbandry and uses of the stock animals. The results from the analysis should be compared to those from other sites in Eriswell and beyond. The catalogue should include faunal remains recovered from the samples, as it is likely that in addition to frequently occurring species, there may be evidence of small mammals, bird bones and fish bones which were not recovered through hand retrieval.

Recommendations:

Full identifications, recording of metrical data, catalogue, analysis, photographs of pathologies and butchering of interest and full written report.

7.3.9 Cremated human bone

The cremated human bone recovered from vessel 0048 includes some relatively large fragments of skeletal material, the identification of which will provide useful information on the age, sex and possible pathologies of the individual. The material will be catalogued and discussed.

Recommendations:

Full catalogue and report.

7.3.10 Shell

The oyster shell has been quantified and recorded as a bulk finds type.

Recommendations:

No further work is required.

7.3.11 Charcoal

Very small charcoal fragments were recovered from pit fill 0061 but more is likely to be present amongst the material which has been floated for plant macrofossil analysis.

No further work is required from the bulk charcoal

7.4. Significance of the environmental archive with recommendations for further work

7.4.2 Macrofossils

These assemblages are of particular importance as they contain both charred material indicative of very specific on-site activities along with well-preserved de-watered remains derived from the local habitat. The composition of the charred assemblages of both Iron Age and Roman date suggest that cereal production/processing was of particular importance to the local economy, with potential evidence for several stages of processing being recorded. In addition, there is evidence for the possible exploitation of local resources in the form of raw materials which were probably being gathered for fuel. The composition of the de-watered assemblages appears to suggest that the site was periodically abandoned, possibly as a result of flooding.

The ten assessed samples are sub-samples of the total number taken during the excavation. It is strongly recommended that the remaining samples are processed as it is quite likely that they will contain important plant macrofossil data. Of the current assemblages, at least six will require full quantification; costs for this work can be supplied at a future date once full assessment has been completed.

As the current assemblages clearly show that well-preserved plant remains are preserved within the archaeological horizon in this area of Eriswell, it is strongly recommended that. All the macrofossil samples are assessed and stratigraphically selected groups are fully analysed.

7.4.2 Pollen

Statement of potential

There is very good potential for reconstruction of the environment of the site. Pollen analyses of the samples M2, 4.77m and M8, 4.86m where there is good pollen preservation, would provide meaningful data on the surroundings of the site and the mosaic of vegetation communities thereabouts. In addition, some minor differences observed in the pollen spectra from samples M2, 4.65m and M7, 4.95m suggest there may some potential for contributing to an understanding of the nature and provenance

of the feature fills from the north-west and east baulks, respectively. Therefore, it is recommended that pollen analyses should be undertaken on these four samples. Of the remainder, four samples were found to contain only very sparse pollen and no further work on those samples is recommended. Many of the other samples contained large numbers of deteriorated grains that would make counting difficult and very time consuming. In addition the available pollen data show few, if any, significant differences between those samples and it is difficult to see how additional analyses would contribute more than the four samples already recommended.

Suggested integrated study

The pollen assessment suggests that this Breckland-Fen edge site does not appear to be an area of fills formed by arable colluvium or settlement middening composed of cereal processing waste. Instead, it is more likely to be one associated with stock management. To test this land use hypothesis and to help understand the exact site formation processes, it is suggested that a combined pollen, soil micromorphology, chemical (LOI and fractionated phosphate) and magnetic susceptibility study is carried out (Macphail et al., 2007, 2008; Macphail et al., 2004). These methods will detail both the background environment and nature of the fills, as associated with animal management and any inputs from the nearby settlement (dung inputs, byre waste disposal, animal tramping). It may be important to see from this study if 'ranching' is the chief activity characterising the area.

Recommendations

4 pollen samples are analysed with 8 bulk samples six thin sections, and 6 micromorphological samples to form an integrated study.

8. Updated Project Design

8.1 Revised Research Aims

Following the excavation and initial assessment work several topics have emerged as meriting further investigation, in addition to the original research aims.

The specific topics for further analysis are:

Can detailed stratigraphic analysis refine the sequence of archaeological activity on site for the Iron Age and Roman period?

Can the combination of stratigraphic analysis and a more detailed study of the pottery provide a better understanding of the spatial and temporal changes during the Iron Age and Roman periods?

There appear to have been a number of small pits with possible ritual function (such as the buried horses head and a cremation). Is it possible to date and quantify this period of activity.

What was the status of and role of the site within the larger settlement?

Can the stratified palynological sequence tell us anything about changes to the site through time, and to the wider settlement?

What does the Roman pottery assemblage represent and how does it compare to neighbouring groups.

A sizeable quantity of animal bone was recovered from the site. How typical is the animal bone assemblage for a rural Roman site, and for Lakenheath in particular. How can an analysis of the assemblage increase our knowledge of the environment on the site and nearby? Can the phased deposits reveal anything of the changes in the types of domestic animals being reared and is there information about natural wildlife being exploited

What kind of plants were being grown within the environs of the site agricultural production was taking place in the Iron Age and Roman period?. This has particular relevance for the wider study of the Lakenheath sites and the research agenda for the combined publication project of which this site will become a part (reference).

8.2 Significance relating to research topics for the East of England

The deep stratigraphy of the excavation with good environmental remains has the potential to make a considerable contribution to some of the topics raised in the regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). These include:

The development of the agrarian economy in the Iron Age

With the well stratified sequence, environmental remains including well preserved pollen and peat suitable for radio carbon dating (preliminary RC dating has established a pre Iron Age date for the commencement of peat growth). Can closer interrogation of the stratigraphic data and finds and environmental data help to identify contributing evidence for this topic, such as site structure and animal husbandry.

The processes of economic and social change and development during the Late Iron Age and Iron Age-Roman transition

Can changes in the environmental remains help to distinguish between the Iron Age and Roman settlement. Closer analysis of the sequence and function of the earlier ditches may contribute to this topic.

Agricultural production and food production and consumption in the Roman period

While the body of data relevant to this topic has increased massively within recent years from all sides of the fens the economics of food production are not clearly understood; neither are the changes in agricultural practice and the forces, which brought that about. Can analysis of the environmental evidence, including the faunal remains ,contribute to our understanding of the Roman economy of Breckland and Fen edge.

The nature of rural Roman settlements

This question can be addressed by analysing the findings from the sewage works with a consideration of those from other excavations within the locale. Identifying the pastoral/horticultural activities and how they changed through time may provide valuable information on the relationship between the managed and cultivated land and any farmstead/villa within the area. Is there any indication that this land may have formed part of the villa estate (a putative villa is located close to the Mildenhall air base and the eponymous Mildenhall treasure was located close by)? Are there parallels for such land-use in other places on the fen edge or elsewhere in the region, or further afield? Is it more likely that there was another focus which was controlling these activities during the late Roman period?

The development of the agrarian economy and changes in landscape and land-use across all periods as evidenced in the analysis of palynological sequences and preserved macrofossils.

The results of the macrofossil assessment will contribute to the overall picture of the Fen Edge settlements. This information can be discussed in relation to other sites in the vicinity and beyond in order to enhance and test the validity of findings from individual sites.

8.3 Reporting and publication proposals

The results of the analysis will be presented in a combined publication with other Lakenheath sites with other material accessible in archive.

It is envisaged that the excavation analysis results will be published alongside those of several other sites excavated over the last twenty five years at Lakenheath and that these will appear in the East Anglian Archaeology series. Work on this project is progressing and the methodologies and specialist personnel are similar, which will facilitate the integration of the results into the combined publication. A publication synopsis will be prepared when the analysis phase is closer to completion providing a clearer picture of the main findings of the work undertaken.

Further work following the analysis for publication will require:

1. Production of publication text in the format of the work for other Lakenheath sites (Caruth 2005) and other sites to be included in the publication in a volume of the East Anglian Archaeology series.
2. A synthetic discussion of the findings from the excavation.
3. Selection/ production of illustrations to accompany the text and production of captions.
4. Production of GIS maps and selected finds distribution plots.
5. Regional research for comparative sites, particularly those on the Fen-edge and the production of a wider discussion of the results.
6. Editing following comments from the academic referees.
7. Final report editing.
8. Alterations after copy editing comments from East Anglian Archaeology.
9. The physical archive will be stored at the archaeological and archive stores of SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds and the digital archive on the SCC computer network. CD copies of all digital files will be kept with the physical archive.

8.4 Task sequence for analysis and publication

The following tasks are listed below in order to complete the stratigraphic and finds analyses for the production of a full report.

8.4.1 Stratigraphic task sequence

Task 1. General Management Initial preparation and start up

Collation of site data, review of site phasing and records, discussion with finds specialist and graphics

Task 2. Stratigraphic analysis

Review site phasing, identify areas for closer analysis. Carry out analysis of stratigraphic archive with reference to finds and environmental data. Update and check site database.

8.4.2 Finds and environmental task sequence

Task 3. Finds Management

Task 4. Pottery catalogue and report

Task 5. Small finds report, including coins + brooches.

Task 6. Worked flint catalogue and report

Task 7. Catalogue and report on cremation

Task 8. Animal bone catalogue analysis and report

Task 9. Macrofossil analysis, report

Task 10. Micromorphology and pollen report (integrated soil study)

Task 11. Further finds dating review, editing finds catalogue

7.4.3 Task sequence for illustrations and photographs

Task 12. Scan sections prepare selected drawings for publication

Task 13. Prepare pottery and small finds illustration for report

Task 14. Selection of site photos for report

Task 15. Preparation of images for report

7.4.4 Task sequence for publication

Task 16. Preparation of publication synopsis,

Task 17. Production of draft publication report

Task 18. Copy editing of draft report

Task 19. Specialist edits to be organised and incorporated

Task 20. Respond to readers' comments

7.4.5 Archive deposition

Task 21. Archiving of finds

Task 22. Submission of physical and digital archive

7.4.6 Non-staff costs

Task 23. 4 Radio carbon dates (from micromorphological study)

Task 24. Finds transport supplies, radiography

Task 25. EAA costs for publication

9. Analysis and publication: staff list

Task No.	Description of task	Staff Initials	Names : all staff Suffolk County Council unless stated otherwise	
Stratigraphic				
1	General Management	AT	Andrew Tester	Senior Project Manager
2	Stratigraphic analysis	AT	Andrew Tester	
Finds and Environmental tasks				
3	Finds management	AT	Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
4	Pottery catalogue report and CBM	CT	Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
5	Small finds catalogue including coins and brooches	NC *	Nina Crummy /Jude Plouviez(Freelance)	Roman small finds specialists
6.	Worked flint catalogue and report	SB	Sarah Bates Freelance specialist	Flint specialist
7	Catalogue and report on cremation	SA *	Sue Anderson (Freelance)	Human bone specialist
8	Animal bone catalogue analysis and report	JC *	Julie Curl (Freelance)	Faunal remains expert
9	Plant macro fossils analysis	VF	Val Fryer	Environmentalists
10	Pollen and micromorphology integrated study	RM/GC	Richard McPhail Gale cook	Environmentalists UCLA
11	Further dating review, editing finds reports and database	CT	Cathy Tester	
Graphics				
12	Scan sections prepare selected drawings for publication	GA	Gemma Adams	Graphics assistant
13	Pottery & SF illustration	BW	Beata Wiczorek-Olesky	Graphics assistant
Photographic				
14	Selection of site photographs for report	AT	Andrew Tester	
15	Preparation of images for report	CB	Crane Begg	Graphics Officer
Publication text				
16	Synopsis	JC	Joanna Caruth	Senior Project manager
17	draft publication report	AT	Andrew Tester	
18	Copy editing of report	RG	Richenda Goffin	Post excavation manager
19	Specialist edits, graphics	SA	Sue Anderson	
20	Respond to reader's comments	AT/JC	Andrew Tester	
Post-excavation project management				
21	Archiving finds	CT	Cathy Tester	
22	Submission of physical and digital archive	RB	Robert Brooks	Assistant project officer
Consumables and non-staff costs				
23	4 radio carbon dates to be selected			Glasgow University
24	Finds transport, supplies, IT, radiography			
25	EAA Production			

Table 6. Task list and project staff

10. Acknowledgements

The Project management was carried out by Andrew Tester who also directed the excavation with members of the Suffolk County Council Field Team.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing, was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians and analysis of the pottery by Andy Fawcett. The specialist finds reports were produced by Val Fryer, Richard McPhail, Sarah Cook and Julie Curl.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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12. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury\Eriswell\ERL225 Sewage Works

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Appendix 1. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001			Subsoil Layer	Mid greyish orange brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Root disturbed. Horizon clear. Machine excavated. Subsoil.			0.32m				
0002			Deposit Layer	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Friable. Occasional very small angular and rounded flints. Root disturbed. Roman pottery. Horizon diffuse. Roman layer.			0.5m				
0003			Occupation lay	Very dark greyish black silty sand. Firm. Occasional small-medium angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. On top of natural. Roman occupation layer?			0.25m				
0004	0012		deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey silty sand. Firm/friable. Frequent small rounded chalk nodules. Occasional angular and sub-angular flints (medium). Horizon clear. Excavated in 1m square, onto very dark layer. Layer			0.26m			Phase	
0005	0012		Deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey. Silty sand. Firm/friable. Frequent small rounded chalk nodules. Occasional medium angular and sub-angular flints. Excavated in 1m square. Possibly same as 0004. Layer.			0.32m			Phase	
0006	0012		Deposit Layer	Mid greyish orange brown. Silty sand and peat. Firm. Root disturbed. No inclusions. Over 0007. Top layer. Same as 0010, 0016 and 0018?			0.11m			Phase	
0007			deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey silty sand. Some patches of light greyish yellow sand. Firm/friable. Occasional small chalk nodules and flecks. Excavated in 1m square on to dark layer. Layer.			0.19m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0008			Deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey. Silty sand. Firm/friable. Moderate small rounded chalk nodules. Rare small-medium angular and sub-angular flints. Excavated in 1m square, on to layer (0009) and then very dark layer. Possibly the same as 0004 and 0005. Layer.			0.12m				
0009			Deposit Layer	Dark/mid blackish grey silty sand. Firm/friable. Rare chalk flecks. Rare small flints. Horizon clear. Excavated in 1m square on to dark layer. Layer.			0.18m				
0010			Deposit Layer	Dark blackish reddy brown. Silty sand and peat. High organic content. Firm. Horizon clear. Top fill in 1m square, section 6. Peat layer.			0.1m				
0011			Deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey. Silty sand. Firm/friable. Moderate-small rounded chalk nodules. Rare small-medium angular and sub-angular flints. Excavated in 1m square, under peat layer 0010 and onto dark silt layer. Same as 0004, 0005, 0008.			0.22m				
0012	0012		Layer Layer	Overall number given to finds and small finds from the top dark layer. Varies slightly. See 1m square sections. SF 1001-1010. Top layer of archaeology						Phase	
0013			Deposit Layer	Reddish brown peaty layer. Top fill 1m square section 7.			0.8m				
0014			Deposit Layer	Mid grey silty sand/patches of light brown sand. Firm/friable. Clear horizons. Lower fill 1m square section 7. Related to (0142)?			0.12m				
0015			Deposit Layer	Dark greyish brown with reddy brown striations. Firm. Rare chalk flecks. Occasional charcoal flecks. Horizon clear. Excavated onto black layer in 1m square. Top layer.			0.15m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0016			peat deposit L	Mid greyish orange brown silty sand and peat. Firm/compact. Horizon clear. Root disturbed. Over (0017). Excavated in 1m square. Peat layer.			0.09m				
0017			Deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey silt sand. Friable/firm. Rare medium angular/sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Excavated in 1m square onto dark layer. Under 0016. Layer, same as (0019)?			0.16m				
0018			Deposit Layer	Mid greyish orange brown sandy silt and peat. Firm/friable. Rare angular/sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Top fill. Excavated in 1m square. Over 0019 Top peat layer.			0.1m				
0019			Deposit Layer	Dark blackish grey silty sand. Firm/friable. Rare small angular and sub-angular flints. Horizon clear. Possibly the same as (0017). Excavated in 1m square onto dark layer. Under 0018 Layer			0.16m				
0020			layer Layer	Mid to dark brown, mottled orange, silty clay soil. Lots of root and bio-disturbance throughout. Hardly any stone.			25mm				
0021			Deposit Layer	Same as (0020). Same as (0020).							
0022			Deposit	Mid to dark grey. Silty sand. Firm.							
0023	0023		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole in plan with moderately sloping concave sides down to a concave base. Single fill (0024). Cuts cremation (0048). Small posthole with chalky fill, possibly related to several nearby postholes with similar fills and on same alignment.						Phase	
0024	0023		Posthole Fill	Dark black soft/loose silty sand mixed with large amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular chalk pieces. Single fill of posthole [0023]. Fill of posthole containing lots of chalk.						Phase	
0025	0025		Posthole Cut	Round in plan, concaved sides and based posthole.	0.73m	0.69	0.43m			Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0026	0025		Posthole Fill	Mid brown silty sand with orange mottling. Lots of chalk lumps and occasional flint. Heavily packed in ranging from 40-60mm in size. Hard in compaction. No finds.	0.73m	0.69	0.43m			Phase	
0027	0027		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan, steep sided, almost vertical. Slightly concaved base.	0.6m	0.44	0.5m			Phase	
0028	0027		Posthole Fill	Mid orange yellow brown silty sand. Occasional chalk lumps and flint 10-20mm. Fairly loose compaction. No finds.	0.6m	0.44	0.5m			Phase	
0029	0029		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep vertical sides down to a flattish base. Cut through black layer. Single fill (0030)						Phase	
0030	0029		Posthole Fill	Posthole, possibly related to nearby postholes in a row. Dark black silty sand, loose in compaction, mixed with patches of yellow sand (concentrated towards the top). Medium and large sized sub-angular flints in fill. Fill of posthole [0029].						Phase	
0031	0031		Ditch Cut	Small shallow ditch running SW-NE, truncated/butt ending to SW end. Linear in plan. Shallow concave base.		0.59	0.07m				
0032	0031		Ditch Fill	Pale yellow. Soft sand. Firm. Clear horizons.							
0033	0034		Posthole Fill	Dark black, soft/loose, silty sand mixed with yellow sand with chalk pieces in it. Fill of posthole [0034]. Fill of posthole.						Phase	
0034	0034		Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep concave sides and a flattish base. Cut into black layer. Small posthole, one of several in alignment.						Phase	
0035	0035		Posthole Cut	Half oval shape, edge of site in section, steep sided, virtually vertical sides with slight concaved base. Sealed by (0167)? Cut into (0141)		0.44	0.6m			Phase	
0036	0035		Posthole Fill	Upper fill of posthole. Limey with chalk flecks. Sandy silty, cream coloured sand. Of a fairly loose compaction. Sealed by (0167)?		0.44	0.6m			Phase	
0037	0035		Posthole Fill	Lower fill. Mid brown/yellowy mottled silty sand. Occasional large flint 100mm in size. Of a fairly loose compaction.						Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0038	0039		Ditch Fill	Dark black, soft/loose, silty sand containing moderate amounts of chalk pieces and occasional small stones. Single fill of ditch [0039]. Same as (0042). Sealed by (0167)? Fill of ditch, same as (0042) and (0116). Very similar to layer (0012) - perhaps composed of same material.	1m exc	0.62	0.4m			Phase	
0039	0039		Ditch Cut	Same as [0043]. Cut into layer (0141). Sealed by (0167). Section through ditch, same as [0043]	1m exc	0.62	0.4m			Phase	
0040	0041		Pit Fill	Mid blackish grey silty sand. Firm. Frequent small-medium chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of pit [0041]			0.24m				
0041	0041		Pit Cut	Half an oval in plan, exits site to east. Aligned NE-SW. Quite broad and relatively shallow profile, break of slope 45-65 degree, concave sides leading to a slightly concave base. Sealed by layer (0012). Cuts layer 0141? Cut of pit.	1.1m	>0.37	0.25m			Phase	
0042	0043		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish black sandy silt. Firm. Moderate small chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of ditch.			0.55m			Phase	
0043	0043		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S. "V" shaped profile, break of slope very steep, sides slightly concave. Very narrow concave base. Cut through dark layer 0141? Same as [0039] Cut of ditch.		0.7m	0.55m			Phase	
0044	0046		Posthole Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Firm. Frequent charcoal flecks. Frequent medium - large shaped flints - packing? Horizon clear. Top fill. Patch of yellowish white clay. Possible post pipe.		0.5m	0.5m			Phase	
0045	0046		Posthole Fill	Dark blackish grey silty sand. Lenses of yellow sand. Firm. Occasional medium-large shaped flints - packing? Basal fill. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole.		0.94	0.56m			Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0046	0046		Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Steep near vertical sides, rounded break to base, leading to a near flat base. Cuts through dark layer 0141? Cut of posthole.	0.96m	0.94	0.56m			Phase	
0047	0047		Cremation Cut	Circular in plan with steep concave sides down to a concave base. Contained cremation urn 0048. Cut by posthole [0023]. Cut for cremation urn.						Phase	
0048	0047		cremation Fill	Cremated bone within cremation urn. Cut by posthole [0023]. Cremation within Roman pot.						Phase	
0049			Deposit Layer	Number assigned to 5x5m sample square of chalky dark silt layer 0012, south eastern most quad.	5m	5m	<0.25		0012	Phase	
0050	0050		Layer Layer	Group number issued for soil layer that extends across wide area - stripped to top of colour change... Features showing? Dark brownny grey. Silty soft sand. Firm.					0050		
0051			Layer	Dark brownny grey. Silty soft sand. Firm.							
0052			Layer	5x5m sample square of 0012					0012	Phase	
0053			Layer	5x5m sample square of layer 0012.					0012	Phase	
0054			Layer	5x5m sample square of layer 0012					0012	Phase	
0055			deposit Layer	Area of mid-dark grey sand.							
0056			Layer	Dark brownny grey. Silty soft sand. Firm.							
0057	0057		Posthole Cut	Round in plan, vertical sides towards base of the posthole, flaring out towards the top. Slightly concaved base. Found in section on eastern edge of site. Sealed by dark chalky layer (0012).	0.8m	0.8m	0.7m			Phase	
0058	0057		Posthole Fill	Upper layer of fill, consists of a mid brown grey silt and. Packed with large flint 100mm-130mm in size. Of a hard compaction. No finds.	0.8m	0.8m	0.7m			Phase	
0059	0057		Posthole Fill	Lower fill of thin sedimentary layers ranging from light grey, yellow silty sand and dark brown (black) silty sand. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds.	0.8m	0.8m	0.7m			Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0060	0060		Pit Cut	Cut of rounded pit containing horse head. Head alignment E-W, nose to east with the skull upright. Steep near vertical sides and a flat base. Rounded in plan. Flat base. Ritual deposit of horse head!!!	0.5m	0.5m	0.18m				
0061	0060		Pit Fill	Fill of pit [0060] single fill. Mid to dark brown peat.			0.18m				
0062	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0063	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0064	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0065	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0066	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0067	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0068	0050		Deposit Layer	Number given to separate finds from layer 0050					0050	Phase	
0069	0069		Pit Cut	Large rounded pit south east of pit [0060]. Concaved base and sides.	0.95m	0.95	0.29m				
0070	0069		Pit Fill	Dark brown, black peaty soil. Lots of animal disturbance and root activity throughout. Of a moderate compaction. Animal bone and Roman pottery found.	0.95m	0.95	0.29m				
0071	0072		Posthole Fill	Single mixed deposit consisting of: Mid-dark brownish grey. Silty fine sand. Mottled with mid brown and greeny brown silty sand and some yellow sand. Moderate charcoal flecking and small lumps <10mmx10mm throughout. Very occasional small round pebbles. 100% excavated. Single posthole fill.		0.4m	0.28m				
0072	0072		Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. U shaped profile. Steep almost vertical sided. Break of slope at the top and bottom, sharp. Concaved base. Posthole cut. Unknown function.		0.4m	0.28m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0073	0073		pit/posthole C	Round posthole/pit. Steep sided, almost vertical. Concave base.	0.8m	0.7m	0.43m				
0074	0073		Pit/Posthole Fi	Light brown grey, silty sand with thin lenses of yellowy grey silty sand. No stone inclusions. Of a moderate compaction. One sherd of pottery found.	0.8m	0.7m	0.43m				
0075	0076		Ditch Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with lenses of light yellow soft sand, clearer towards base. Soft. Clear edges in natural sand, diffuse in upper layer. Sealed by (0050). Single fill.							
0076	0076		Ditch Cut	Ditch, only visible in southwest corner of site. Concave sides and base. WNW/ESE aligned.							
0077	0078		Ditch Fill	Mixed yellow and orange sand with dark/mid greyish brown silty sand. Firm. Rare chalk flecks. Rare small round flints. Horizon clear. Single fill of possible ditch		2m	0.5m				
0078	0078		Ditch Cut	Curvilinear in plan. NW-SE, curving to S. Broad shallow profile. N side, steep with slightly concave sides, S side more shallow and slightly convex. Base broad and near flat. (Slightly irregular). Cut through layer (0012). Cut of ditch.		2m	0.5m				
0079	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark black/grey sandy silt, loose in compaction, containing occasional small and medium sized chalk pieces and occasional small sub-rounded and sub angular stones. Top most fill of ditch [0086]. Occasional animal bone in fill. Top fill of ditch [0086].	2m					Phase	
0080	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown, loose silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded stones. Fill of ditch [0086]. Sandy fill in ditch.	2m					Phase	
0081	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark black, loose, charcoal filled silty sand layer in ditch [0086]. Dark layer in ditch [0086] containing charcoal.	2m					Phase	
0082	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark brown silty sand mixed with light yellow sand. Loose compaction. Sandy deposit in ditch [0086].	2m exc					Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0083	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown, loose, silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Pot, animal bone and flints in fill. Middle fill of ditch [0086].	2m exc					Phase	
0084	0086		Ditch Fill	Loose dark brown silty sand mixed with large amounts of light yellow and white sand. Sandy fill in bottom of ditch [0086].	2m					Phase	
0085	0086		Ditch Fill	Dark brown/grey, loose, silty sand. Bottom fill of ditch [0086]. Basal fill of ditch [0086].	2m exc					Phase	
0086	0086		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW/SE with moderately sloping concave sides and base. Cut into layer (0068). Roman ditch running parallel to several other roman ditches just east of it.	2m exc					Phase	
0087			deposit Layer	Dark reddish brown silty sand containing lumps of grey chalky clay, occasional small chalk pieces. Layer under (0068) seen in section 29.							
0088	0089		Ditch Fill	Mid greyish black silty sand. Firm. Frequent small lumps of yellowish brown clay. Moderate small chalk nodules and flecks. Horizon clear. Sealed by layer 0054. 1 piece pot. Fill of ditch.		0.5m	0.16m				
0089	0089		Ditch Cut	Linear in plan, narrow rounded end to SW. Aligned NE-SW. Break of slope sharp, steep concave sides, slightly concave base. Sealed by layer (0054). Cut of ditch.		0.5m	0.16m				
0090	0091		Ditch Fill	Dark black, loose silty and mottled with mid grey silty sand, containing occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Single fill of ditch [0091]. Occasional animal bone and pottery in ditch fill. Fill of ditch [0091].	3.2m e	0.66	0.4m			Phase	
0091	0091		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NE-SW, with moderately sloping concave sides and base. Single fill (0090). Roman ditch running NE/SW, parallel to similar ditch just south of it.	3.2m	0.66	0.4m			Phase	
0092	0092		Ditch	Small NE-SW ditch - running between baulks - site entrance. See previous page. Top of Ditch 0196		0.4m	0.3m			Phase	
0093	0092		Ditch Fill	Brown sand. Daub and charcoal. Fill of ditch.						Phase	
0094	0094		Ditch Cut	Broad shallow ditch NNW-SSE. Above ditch 0097. Cuts several layers not yet exposed.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0095	0095		Ditch Fill	Mixture of brown sand and swirls of grey sand and iron pan. Fill of ditch.							
0096	0096		Ditch Cut	V shaped ditch running NNE-SSW. Seen in sondage. Ditch dug into wet stuff.							
0097	0096		Ditch Fill	Brown and white swirly sand. Fill of ditch.							
0098	0098		Deposit Other	Area of bones. Cow skeleton?							
0099			Deposit Layer	Dark black silty sand, loose in compaction, containing moderate amounts of chalk flecks and occasional large sub-rounded flints. Sits over layer (0100). Layer.							
0100			Deposit Layer	Dark grey, loose, silty sand mottled with browner patches. Contained moderate amounts of small sub-angular stones and occasional large angular and sub-angular flints nodules. Sits beneath layer (0099), cut by ditches [0091] and [0092]. Layer.							
0101	0102		Posthole Fill	Dark black, loose, silty sand containing occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded stones. Fill of small posthole [0102].							
0102	0102		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular posthole with moderately sloping concave sides with a pointed concave base. Single fill (0101). Beneath layer (0100). Small posthole.							
0103	0103		Ditch Cut	Cut of N-S running ditch in north-south extention at extreme southern end of site. Steep sloping sides, concave base butt ends at southern end of site. Cut by ditch [0110].	3m visi	0.96	0.24m			Phase	
0104	0103		Ditch Fill	Single fill of ditch [0103] in section 32. Dark brown sand with pale brown sand mottles.			0.24m			Phase	
0105	0107		Pit Fill	Very dark blackish grey brown, sandy silty peat. Occasional pale greyish yellow silty sand. Firm. Horizon clear. Top fill. Top fill of ditch.			0.15m				
0106	0107		Pit Fill	Pale-mid greyish yellow slightly silty sand. Firm. Moderate - frequent very dark greyish brown sandy silt. Horizon clear. Basal fill. Basal fill of pit.			0.16m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0107	0107		Pit Cut	Oval shaped pit orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a concave base. Peaty upper fill (0105) and sandy lower fill (0106). Cut by cremation [0047]. Small pit?							
0108	0108		Ditch Cut	Ditch running NE-SW. Concaved sided, and concaved based ditch. Contemporary with ditch [0172]?		0.92	0.22m			Phase	
0109	0108		Ditch Fill	Dark brown/black peaty silty sand. Lots of root and animal disturbance. Hardly any stone. Of a moderate compaction. No finds. Same as (0117).		0.92	0.22m			Phase	
0110	0110		Ditch Cut	Small ditch running NE-SW. Linear in plan. Gentle sloping sides. Concave base. In plan [0110] appeared to cut [0136] but no visible cut in section 51.		0.69	0.2m			Phase	
0111	0110		Ditch Fill	dark grey brown. Silty soft sand. Firm. Occasional sub-rounded flints 11-23mm. Clear horizons. Some animal disturbance.						Phase	
0112	0112		Pit Cut	Round concaved based and sided pit. E-W section.	1.02m	1.02	0.4m			Phase	
0113	0112		Pit Fill	Dark brown peaty, silty grey sand. Heavily mixed. Of a fairly loose compaction. Few pieces of animal bone found and a large bit of wood. Piece of wood near to bottom of pit. 0200 context number.	1.02m	1.02	0.4m			Phase	
0114	0114		Pit Cut	Circular in plan. Shallow U-shaped profile, steep break of slope, concave sides. Flatish base. Cut through peat layer (0245). Cut of pit.		0.8m	0.33m				
0115	0114		Pit Fill	Very dark blackish brown. Silty sandy peat. Compact. Occasional lenses of pale yellowish grey silty sand. Horizon clear. Fill of pit.			0.33m				
0116	0043		Ditch Fill	Very dark blackish grey sandy silt. Firm. Occasional-moderate small chalk lumps and flecks. Occasional pale yellowish brown silty sand lenses. Horizon clear. Fill of ditch.			0.24m			Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0117	0108		Ditch Fill	Very dark greyish brown. Sandy silt. Firm. Frequent pale greyish yellow silty sand lenses. Horizon clear. Cut by ditch [0043]. Fill of ditch.			0.28m			Phase	
0118	0119		Pit Fill	Pale yellowish grey silty sand and dark grey brown sandy silt. Firm. Horizon clear. Single fill. Fill of pit.			0.24m			Phase	
0119	0119		Pit Fill	Sub circular in plan. Shallow U-shaped profile, break of slope sharp, steep slightly concave sides, more gradual concave break of base, near flat base. Cut through peat layer 0245 Cut of pit.		0.52	0.24m			Phase	
0120	0120		Pit Cut	Oval pit with perhaps a lot of animal disturbance to far west of feature. Concaved sides and base. E-W section.	3.5m	1.85	0.65m				
0121	0120		Pit Fill	This fill is heavily mixed with dark brown peat, light brown grey silty sand. Of a veiney appearance, lenses of silty sand. Of a fairly loose compaction. Bone and 1 piece of flint.	3.5m	1.85	0.65m				
0122	0122		Ditch Cut	Upper most re-cut of ditch [0124], in section 41. Steep sloping sides, concave base. N-S alignment. Re-cut of ditch [0124]?		0.54	0.22m			Phase	
0123	0122		Ditch Fill	Fill of [0122] pale yellow grey sand.			0.22m			Phase	
0124	0124		Ditch Cut	Lowest original? Cut of ditch re-cut by [0122]. Steep sided, dropping down to a very steep sided narrow concave base. Running N-S. Fills (0138),(0139) and (0140) appear in section 48. Cuts layer (0141) and pit [0144].		1.2m	0.4m			Phase	
0125	0124		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0124]. Dark brown peaty sand, some yellow sand water? Staining.		1.2m	0.4m			Phase	
0126	0126		Ditch Cut	Cut of ditch on west side of section 41. Only eastern edge visible, steep side and flat base. Relationship with [0124] unclear.		0.3m	0.12m			Phase	
0127	0126		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0126]. Dark grey sand.		0.3m	0.12m			Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0128	0128		Pit Cut	Pit, round in plan. Concaved sided and based, with sudden dip towards middle, see section 44 for details. Same As [0174]. Initially thought to be a natural hollow, but upon rigorous hoeing found to be a largeish pit.						Phase	
0129	0128		Pit Fill	Very dark brown/black, peaty silty sand. No stones or finds.						Phase	
0130	0130		pit/posthole C	Oval shaped posthole/pit. Concaved sides and base.	0.6m	0.35	0.16m			Phase	
0131	0130		posthole/pit Fill	Very dark brown, almost black silty sand. No stones, certain amount of bio turbation throughout. Of a moderate compaction.	0.6m	0.35	0.16m			Phase	
0132			deposit Layer	Layer of homogenous brown silt with occasional bones etc. Below squares 0064 and 0065. Arbitrary square numbers to record removal of c.0.2m of material. Occupation fill.			0.2m				
0133	0133		Ditch Cut	Ditch running NE-SW, fairly steep sided on the west side, shallower on the east. Concaved base and sides			0.7m	0.46m			
0134	0133		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid brown, grey silty sand. Of a moderate compaction. Hardly any stone.							
0135	0153		Ditch Fill	Dark brown almost black silty sand. Of a moderate compaction. No finds.			0.54	0.19m		Phase	
0136	0136		Ditch Cut	V shaped ditch. Part of a complex.						Phase	
0137	0136		Ditch Fill	Dark brown silt and sand Firm Occasional to moderate lenses of pale greyish yellow sand Horizon clear Darker more charcoal rich patch on northern edge Fill of ditch			0.45			Phase	
0138	0124		Deposit Fill	Dark brownish grey, loose silty sand with occasional sub-rounded inclusions. Top fill of ditch [0124] in section 48. Fill of ditch - possibly in a cut of its own or just top fill.						Phase	
0139	0124		Deposit Fill	Dark black, loose silty sand and peat mixed with grey yellow silty sand, with occasional small sub-rounded stones. Animal bone, including part of a skull, found within fill. (Flint and pot (occasional)). Middle fill of ditch [0124] in section 48. Middle fill of ditch [0124] in section 48.						Phase	
0140	0124		Deposit Fill	Dark black peaty material with occasional small stones. Bottom fill of ditch [0124].						Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0141			deposit Layer	Dark black-grey peat mixed with grey silty sand, with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Covers area on north of site. Cut by ditch [0124] 0.16m deep in paces. Sits over layer (0142). Contained animal bone and pottery. Layer (0167) above it is another peat layer that seals it and most of the features cutting it. Seals posthole [0182]. Layer of peat.SILT EQUIVALENT TO 0013 IN EAST AND SOUTH BAULK SECTIONS								
0142			Deposit Layer	Dark black, loose, silty sand containing occasional small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones. Peaty material in layers within it. Sits beneath layer (0141). Cut by gully [0174]. Layer beneath (0141). Peat and silty sand.								
0143	0144		Pit Fill	Dark black peat mixed with black loose silty sand. Contained animal bone. Fill of pit [0144]. Cut by ditch [0124]. Fill of pit. Consists mainly of peat, similar to material which makes up layers (0141) and (0142) which sits over it.						Phase		
0144	0144		Pit Cut	Circular shaped pit with concave sides (moderate slope) and concave base. Filled by [0124]. Unknown what relationship with layers (0141) and (0142) as fill is similar to them. Small pit cut by ditch [0124].						Phase		
0145	0148		Pit Fill	Mid yellow sand. Friable. Occasional small flints. Occasional lenses of dark grey brown sandy silt. Top fill of pit. Horizon clear. Fill of pit - redeposited natural sand.			0.28m			Phase		
0146	0148		Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt. Firm. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Occasional animal bone. Rare pottery. Main fill of pit. Horizon clear. fill of pit.			0.48m			Phase		
0147	0148		Pit Fill	Mixed lenses of yellow sand and dark greyish brown sandy silt. Friable. Rare small angular flints. Occasional animal bone. Horizon clear. Basal fill. Fill of pit.						Phase		

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0148	0148		Pit Cut	Appears linear in plan but exits site under southern baulk. Profile, slightly irregular, generally steep concave sides with a broad irregular concave base. Sealed by layer (0063). Cut by posthole [0072]. Cut of pit.	4.3m	>1m	0.76m			Phase	
0149	0110		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0110] at junction with ditch [0136]. Dark grey brown. Silty sand. Firm. Clear horizon. No visible cut with [0136] in section.						Phase	
0150	0136		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0136] at junction with ditch [0110]. Dark grey brown. Silty sand. Firm. Clear horizons. No visible cut with [0110] in section.						Phase	
0151	0151		Ditch Cut	NE/SW aligned ditch. Gradually sloping straight sides becoming steeper. Concave base. Cuts ditches [0176] and [0178], cut by ditch [0091].						Phase	
0152	0151		Ditch Fill	Very dark brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. Occasional small angular flints, occasional bone fragments, occasional pot sherds, occasional burnt flint. Clear horizons. Single fill of ditch. Ditch fill.						Phase	
0153	0153		Ditch Cut	Concaved based and sided ditch. Aligned NW-SE. Cut by pit [0034] and ditch [0039].						Phase	
0154	0154		Ditch Cut	Concaved sided, fairly steep with a shallow concaved base. This ditch appears to be cut by ditch [0133].							
0155	0154		Ditch Fill	Light brown/grey slightly mottled silty sand. Hardly any stone. Of a moderate compaction. One sherd of pottery found.							
0156			Deposit Layer	adjoins 0132 probably similar							
0157	0157		Pit Cut	Oval with flattened edges. SW/NE aligned. Shallow gradually sloping slightly concave sides, concave base. Shallow pit.	1.45m	1m S	0.12m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0158	0157		Pit Fill	Very dark brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. Very occasional small angular flints, 1 pot sherd, 1 bone fragment, 1 burnt flint. Edges are diffuse, as is the base. Single fill. Pit fill.							
0159	0124		Ditch Fill	Same as (0123)						Phase	
0160	0124		Ditch Fill	Same as (0125)						Phase	
0161	0162		Posthole Fill	Dark grey-black, soft/loose silty sand and peat. Fill of possible pit or posthole [0162]. Fill of small pit or posthole. Peaty fill, similar to (0142).							
0162	0162		Posthole Cut	Circular cut with concave sides and base. Single fill (0161). Unsure of relationship with layer (0142), but most likely cuts it. Beneath layer (0141). Close to [0124]. Small pit feature or posthole, close to ditch [0124] - could be related to [0144], which is similar looking feature also alongside ditch [0124].							
0163	0164		Pit Fill	Mottled grey-black silty sand mixed with black peat. Soft/loose compaction. Fill of pit [0164]. Cut by ditch [0166] and [0199]. Fill of ditch [0164].						Phase	
0164	0164		Pit Cut	Concave sides and base. Cuts layer (0142). In section 62 this pit is cut by [0199]. Large pit cut into layer (0142), cut by later pit [0199].						Phase	
0165	0166		Ditch Fill	Dark black, soft silty sand mottled with light grey silty sand. Fill of ditch [0166] Cut by [0196]? Or same as (0193) and therefore later? Not clear. Fill of ditch [0166].							
0166	0166		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE, concave sides and base. Probably sealed by (0167). Does not appear in section 62 opposite 55, suggesting it was cut by ditch [0196] or is same as [0194]. Ditch same as [0194]? It is either cut by [0196] or is same as [0194] and therefore later.							
0167			Deposit Layer	Dark grey peat mottled with yellow and orange silty sand. Soft compaction. Sits on top of peaty layer (0141), sealed features cut into (0141). Beneath a wind blown sand deposit (0186) seen in section 55 of northern baulk edge. Peat build up after abandonment of ditches?							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0168	0151		Ditch Cut	Dark grey brown. Silty soft sand. Firm. Clear horizons. Section 56 photographed but not drawn as opposite section 58 shows ditches relationship.						Phase		
0169	0169		Ditch Cut	NW/SE aligned ditch. Gradually sloping slightly concave sides, gradual break of slope, concave base. Cuts layer (0207) sealed by layer (0206). Same ditch as [0218]. Cut by ditch [0189].		1.4m	0.44m			Phase		
0170	0169		Ditch Fill	Mixed mid orange pale yellow sand and mid to dark brownish grey sandy silt. Friable. Occasional small medium angular flints. Occasional pot sherds and bone fragments. Clear horizons. Single fill. Same as (0219).						Phase		
0171	0172		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-black, loose silty sand mixed with moderate amounts of orange yellow sand and grey peat. Fill of ditch [0172] cut by posthole [0182] Fill of ditch containing peat, sand and silty sand.							Phase	
0172	0172		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE cutting across NE corner of site. Concave sides and base. Cuts gully [0174] in section 55. Cut by posthole [0182] Contemporary with [0108]? early ditch sealed by peat build up (0141). Cuts gully [0174]. Contemporary with [0108]?							Phase	
0173	0174		Gully Fill	Dark grey-black peat mixed with loose/soft silty sand. Fill of shallow gully [0174]. Cut by ditch [0172]. Fill of small gully.								
0174	0174		Ditch Cut	Shallow linear gully running N-S, with shallow concave sides and base. Single fill (0173). Cut by ditch [0172] in section 55. Cut into layer (0142) Same as [0128]. Shallow gully?								
0175			Deposit Layer	Black sandy silt layer in section 57. Soft. Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizons. Layer below 0050. cut by ditches [0110] and [0151] Appears to be over ditch fill (0179)								

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0176	0176		Ditch Cut	NE-SW ditch. Fairly steep straight sides, concave base. Cut by [0151]. Only southern edge is visible.							
0177	0176		Ditch Fill	Very dark brownish grey sandy silt with lenses of light yellow sand. Friable. Very occasional small angular flints. Clear horizons. Single fill of ditch.							
0178	0178		Ditch Cut	NW/SE aligned ditch. Same as ditch [0136]. Gradually sloping straight sides, concave base. Cut by [0151] and sealed by (0175).							
0179	0178		Ditch Fill	Dark grey sandy silt. Lenses of pale yellow sand. Soft. Very occasional small angular flints. Clear horizons. Single ditch fill. Contains partially articulated animal skeleton 0180.							
0179?											
0180			bones Other	Partially articulated animal burial within ditch fill (0179). Legs and feet recovered, pelvis in section 57							
0181	0182		Posthole Fill	Dark grey, loose silty sand mixed with orange-yellow sand. Single fill of posthole [0182]. Sealed by layer (0141). Fill of posthole.							
0182	0182		Posthole Cut	Only seen in section 55. Steep concave sides, flat base. Single fill (0181). Under layer (0141). Cuts ditch [0172]. Posthole?							
0183			Layer	Possible/probable layer cut by ditch [0151] in section 58. (or secondary ditch cut?) Mainly mid brown with patches of dark grey brown and flecks of mid orange. Silty soft sand. Firm. Vague. Only small part exposed in section 58. No visible cut with [0169] (ditch).							
0184	0169		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0169] at junction with ditch [0151]. Mid grey brown patches, mid orange patches and dark grey brown patches and lenses. Silty soft sand. Firm. No visible cut with layer? 0183.						Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0185			Deposit Layer	Dark reddish-orange/grey silty sand, (with iron panning?). Soil layer over layer (0167), beneath modern made ground. Soil layer.							
0186			Deposit Layer	Mottled light grey-dark orange loose sand. Sits over peat (0167), beneath (0185). Layer of wind blown sand sitting over peat layer (0167).							
0187	0187		Pit Cut	Cut of rounded pit. Complete shape not fully visible. Moderate to steep sided. Flat base. Cuts ditch [0189]. Cuts pit [0216].						Phase	
0188	0187		Pit Fill	Charcoal rich fill of pit [0187].						Phase	
0189	0189		Ditch Cut	Ditch cut SW/NE running. Cut by pit [0187]. Filed with (0190). Cuts ditch [0169]. Cut of ditch.						Phase	
0190	0189		Ditch Fill	Mid to light brown sand. Fill of ditch [0189]. Fill of ditch.						Phase	
0191				Large roughly circular shallow pit. Cut of pit.							
0192	0191		Pit Fill	Very dark grey peaty sand. Fill of pit.							
0193	0194		Ditch Fill	Dark grey-black, firm peat and slightly sandy silt, with occasional small sub-angular stones and chalk. Single fill of ditch [0194]. Probably below peat layer (0167). Peaty fill of ditch [0194].						Phase	
0194	0194		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch running NW-SE, with moderately sloping concave sides and base. Single fill (0193). Cuts ditch [0196]. Larger by the time it reaches section 65. Re-cut of ditch [0196]. Could be same as [0166]?						Phase	
0195	0196		Ditch Fill	Loose light grey and yellow sand mixed with dark black-grey silty sand and peat (peat increases towards lower levels of fill). Fill has bads in it and looks like several layers of sand and silt building up. Single fill of ditch [0196]. Wind blown sand and silty sand forming bands, shows that the fill developed over several events. Increasing peat towards base of fill may be redeposited.						Phase	

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0196	0196		Ditch Cut	Linear ditch with moderately sloping concave sides and flattish base. Terminates just north of section 62 in a concave shape. Cuts earlier pit [0199] and ditch [0166], cut by ditch [0194]. One of several features in section 62. Terminates between section 62 and 55.						Phase	
0197	0199		Pit Fill	Dark grey-brown loose sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. Top fill of [0199]. Sandy fill - could be redeposited natural or wind blown sand in top of pit [0199].						Phase	
0198	0199		Pit Fill	Dark black-grey peat and silty sand. Main fill of ditch [0199]. Animal bone in fill, including a large cow-skull. Peaty build up in pit [0199].						Phase	
0199	0199		Pit Cut	Large pit cutting earlier pit [0164]. Two fills - peat fill (0198) and top sand fill (0197). Cut by later ditches [0194] and [0196]. Cuts ditch [0166]? Large pit cutting pit [0164].						Phase	
0200	0112		wood Other	Wood from pit [0112], fill (0113).						Phase	
0201	0201		Posthole Cut	Oval posthole in NW baulk. Steep straight sides - almost vertical, sharp break, concave base. U shaped profile. Sealed by layer (0206) cuts layer (0208).	0.15m	0.45	0.47m				
0202	0201		Posthole Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand mottled with yellow soft sand and light grey silty sand. Friable. Very occasional small angular flints, 1 pot sherd Clear horizons. Single fill.							
0203	0203		Posthole Cut	Oval posthole. Steep straight sides, almost vertical sharp break, concave base. U-shaped profile. Cuts layer (0208). Sealed by layer (0206).	0.3m N	0.24	0.25m				
0204	0203		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey silty sand. Friable. No inclusions. Clear horizons. Single fill.							
0205			Deposit Layer	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Friable. Occasional mixed small to medium rounded and angular flints. Clear horizons. Same as (0063).			0.22m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0206			Deposit Layer	Mid to dark brownish grey silty sand. Friable. Occasional mixed small and medium rounded and angular flints. Clear horizons. Under (0205). Over (0207).			0.33m				
0207			Deposit Layer	Very dark grey silty sand. Friable. Few inclusions. Clear horizons. Cut by ditch [0169]. Under (0206). Over (0208) and (0209).							
0208			Deposit Layer	Light greyish yellow slightly silty sand. Soft. Few inclusions. Clear horizons. Cut by [0201] and [0203], under (0207).			0.2m				
0209			Deposit Layer	Mid brown silty sand. Firm. Very occasional small angular flints. Clear horizons. Below (0207) and cut by [0169]. Does not appear in section to west of [0169].			0.15m				
0210	0210		Posthole Cut	Very round posthole. Flat based, concave sides.	0.43m	0.43	0.16m				
0211	0210		Posthole Fill	Mid brown/grey silty sandy peat. No finds.							
0212	0212		Posthole Cut	Round shallow, posthole. Concaved base and sides.	0.4m	0.4m	0.08m				
0213	0212		Posthole Fill	Dark brown silty sand. No stones. Moderate in compaction.							
0214	0214		Pit Cut	Rectangular with rounded corners. Shallow with steep straight sides, sharp break of slope and flat base, which slopes down to the north. Cuts pit [0216]. Shallow pit.	0.64m	0.47	0.11m			Phase	
0215	0214		Pit Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand. Friable. Few inclusions. Edges are generally clear at the top of cut but are more diffuse towards base, base is clear. Single fill.						Phase	
0216	0216		Pit Cut	Oval pit. Steep straight northern edge with sharp break, more gradual sloping slightly concave southern edge. Concave base. Cut by [0214] and [0189]. Cuts ditch [0218].	c.2.8m	1.62	0.77m				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0217	0216		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand with lenses of darker brown silty sand, dark grey silt and light yellow sand. Friable. Occasional small angular and rounded flints. Single mixed fill.							
0218	0218		Ditch Cut	NW/SE aligned ditch. Northern side is gradual sloping with gradual break and concave base, southern edge is cut away by pit [0216]. Same ditch as [0169] in section 63.						Phase	
0219	0218		Ditch Fill	Mixed light yellow sand and dark brownish grey silty sand. Friable. Occasional small round and angular flints, occasional pot sherds and flint flakes. Clear horizons. Single fill.						Phase	
0221			Deposit Layer	Same as (0233). Double numbered.							
0222			Cleaning layer	Number given for finds from cleaning over ditch [0218] and pit [0216].							
0223	0223		Pit Cut	Rounded pit, full shape not visible. Steep sided. Concave base.							
0224	0223		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit [0223]. Mixed pale brown/dark brown. Peaty sand.							
0225	0223		Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit [0223].							
0226	0226		Ditch Cut	Ditch running NW-SE. Unclear where it goes. 0.8m wide.		0.8m	0.22m				
0227	0226		Ditch Fill	Ditch fill. Mottled dark/mid grey silty peaty sand. Some light grey patches.		0.8m	0.22m				
0228	0228		Pit Cut	Hemispherical pit.						Phase	
0229	0228		Pit Fill	Orange brown sand. Top fill. Fill of pit						Phase	
0230	0228		Pit Fill	Mottled/streaky dark grey sand and light yellow sand. Basal fill. Fill of pit.						Phase	
0231			Layer Layer	Mottled brown grey. Clayey peaty sand. Over 0232.							
0232			Layer Layer	Dark brown peaty silt. Charcoal flecks. Layer.							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0233			Deposit Layer	Mid reddish brown silty sand with mid grey silty sand, mottled with small patches of light grey soft clay. Friable. Occasional small angular and round flints, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Clear horizons. Over layer (0209), under (0206), cut by ditch [0218]. Also given number (0221).							
0234			Gully Cut	Same as [0237]?? Shallow gully in peat layer (0142)						Phase	
0235											
0236			Finds Other	Pot with light grey clay residue. Pot was in fill (0170) in ditch [0169]							
0237	0237		Ditch Cut	N-S running? Ditch visible only in section 71. Steep, convex sided flat base. Shallow gully in peat layer (0142)						Phase	
0238	0237		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch [0237]. Peat						Phase	
0239	0239		Pit/posthole C	Pit/posthole in section 71. Exits under site baulk to the south. Not dug, only exposed. Not drawn.						Phase	
0240	0239		Pit/posthole C	Very clayey fill, some mid grey brown silt. Close to where ditch [0108] runs into site baulk. Fill of pit.						Phase	
0241	0241		Ditch Cut	Ditch in section 71, southern baulk. Same ditch as [0086].						Phase	
0242	0241		Ditch Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand. Loose. Occasional small angular and rounded pebbles. 3 bucket sample 45.						Phase	
0243	0244		Pit Fill	Dark black peat filling pit [0244]. Peaty fill of pit [0244].						Phase	
0244	0244		Pit Cut	Circular pit with steep sides and flat base. Similar to nearby pit [0210]. Cuts peat layer (0245). Small pit close to and similar to pit [0210].						Phase	
0245			Deposit Layer	Dark black peat layer - related to/same as (0142)? Final layer of peat, taken off by machine on final day - same as (0142)?						Phase	
0246			Layer	Dark grey-brown, loose silty sand with moderate amounts of chalk inclusions Layer seen in Section 74							
0247			Layer	Dark reddish-orange, firm silty sand with iron panning. Extended only slightly east of section 74 (c. 60cm) Layer in Section 74. Sits on top of natural sand							

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0248			Layer	Loose yellow/white wind blown sand mixed with dark grey-brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions Sand layer in Section 74							
0249			Layer	Dark brown silty sand mixed with yellow silty sand Layer in section 74							
0250			Layer	Dark grey-brown loose silty sand Sits over layer (0248) and over layer (0249) Layer in Section 74							
0251	0252		Posthole Fill	Fill of small posthole [0252]. Same material as layer (0013) suggesting that (0013) filled this feature therefore later Fill, same as Layer (0013) which sits over posthole							
0252	0252		Posthole Cut	Small posthole with steep sides and flattish concave base. Only seen in section 74, filled with (0251), which is same material as Layer (0013) that seals posthole Small posthole							
0253			Layer	Dark greyish brown loose silty sand Thick silty sand layer in Section 74. Not sure of relationship with layer (0142), but probably sealed by it.							
0254	0255		Pit Fill	Fill is very similar to Layer (0012) through which this pit cuts, but with more chalk flecks within it and a thin layer of wind blown sand lining the NE side of the cut Fill of pit [0255]							
0255	0255		Pit Cut	Small pit with steep sides concave sides and flattish concave base Single fill, (0254) Cuts layer (0013), sealed by layer (0167) Small pit seen in Section 71							
0256	0257		Ditch Fill	Fill of ditch 0257 Dark black peaty fill Fill of ditch made up of peat						Phase	
0257	0257		Ditch Cut	Small linear ditch, which may terminate just NW of Section 71 Shallow concave sides and base SAME as 0237? Small linear ditch						Phase	
0258			Layer	RENUMBERED WAS 0141 FROM NORTH BAULK. 0141 ACTUALLY 0013 EQUIVALENT						Phase	

Appendix 2. Small finds

SMALL FINDS FROM ERL225

- 1001 xxxx Copper alloy ?Roman coin
- 1002 xxxx Copper alloy Roman coin
- 1003 0012 Copper alloy early Roman double lugged brooch (AD43 to c 80)
- 1004 xxxx Copper alloy ?brooch fragment
- 1005 xxxx Copper alloy Roman coin
- 1006 xxxx Copper alloy Roman coin
- 1007 xxxx Copper alloy Roman coin
- 1008 xxxx Copper alloy fragment of an unknown date
- 1009 xxxx Copper alloy fragment of an unknown date
- 1010 xxxx Copper alloy fragment of an unknown date
- 1011 0012 Lead fragment of an unknown date
- 1012 0012 Lead fragment of an unknown date
- 1013 xxxx Copper alloy pin fragment of an unknown date
- 1014 xxxx Copper alloy fragment of an unknown date
- 1015 xxxx Copper alloy ?coin of an unknown date

Thirteen of the small finds are copper alloy and two are lead. Six of the small finds are coins, two brooch fragments, one pin and six unidentified fragments. It will be possible to supply context details for further objects during further analysis.

Further notes

None of the small finds have been examined in any detail. Most of the coins are worn, dirty or covered with corrosion products. However a basic clean as well a close examination by a small finds specialist, should help to identify and date some of them.

Appendix 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Appendix 3

Sample No.	18	21	11	20	26	10	16	34	35	36
Context No.	0188	0152	0021	0150	0134	0020	0061	0211	0212	0163
Cut No.	0188	0151		0136	0133		0060	0210	0213	0164
Feature type		Ditch		Ditch	Ditch		Pit	ph	ph	Pit
Date	IA	2-3rdC	2-4thC	2-4thC	2-4thC	3-4thC	?Rom	?	?	?
Cereals										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)						xcf				
(awn frags.)					x					
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x		xx	x	xcf				
(rachis nodes)	xx	x		x	x	x				
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> L. (rachis nodes)	x	x	xx	xxx						
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)			xcf	x						
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xxx	xxx	x	xx	x	x				
(germinated grains)	x									
(glume bases)		xxx	x	xxx		xxx				
(spikelet bases)	xx	xx		xx		x	x			
(rachis internodes)	xxxx	xxx	x	xxx	xx	xx		x		
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx		x	x	
(spikelet)	x									
(spikelet fork)	x									
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx	xx	x		x	xx				
(detached sprouts)	xx	x		x	x					
(detached embryos)	x									
(basal rachis nodes)	xx	x		x	x					
(rachis internode frags.)	x									
(fioret bases)	x									
(silica skeletons)	xx									
(awn)	xxxx									
Herbs										
Apiaceae indet.							xw	xw	xw	
<i>Arenaria</i> sp.					xw				xcfw	
Asteraceae indet.					x					
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	x			xxw		xw		xw	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xxxx	x		xx	x	xcf				
Caryophyllaceae indet.					x					
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.			x							
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x	x		x	xxw		xw	xw	xw	xw
<i>C. polyspermum</i> L.					xxcfw					
Chenopodiaceae indet.	xx				xxxw	x	xxxw	xw	xw	
<i>Cirsium</i> sp.					xw		xw			
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.					xxxxw					
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love	xxx	x		x	x	x	xw		ctfw	
<i>Galeopsis</i> sp.					xw					
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.				x						
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.					xw		xw	xw		
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	x				xxw					
<i>Lepidium</i> sp.					xw					
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.				x						
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.						xcf				
<i>Papaver</i> sp.	x									
<i>P. argemone</i> L.							xcfw			
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x						xw		x	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.	x				x					
Small Poaceae indet.		x		x	x	x				
Large Poaceae indet.	x									
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	xx	x		x	xxw		xw		xw	
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.							xw		xw	
<i>P. anserina</i> L.							xw		xw	
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>					xw			xw		xw
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquae)	xxx xxfw	x			xwfw		xwfw		xw	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xxx	x		x	x xxw		xxw		xw	
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.					xw		xcfw	xw	xw	
<i>Silene</i> sp.	xx	x		x	xw	x	xw		xw	
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.	x									
<i>Solanum</i> sp.							xw			
<i>S. nigrum</i> L.					xw					
<i>Stellaria graminea</i> L.										xw
<i>S. media</i> (L.)Vill					xw					
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.					xxxxw		xxw	xxw	xxw	xw
Wetland/aquatic plants										
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.							xxw		xxw	
<i>A. nodiflorum</i> L.								xcfw	xcfw	
<i>Carex</i> sp.	x				xw	x	xxw	xw	xw	xw
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl						x				
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.							xcfw	xxw	xw	xw
<i>Hydrocotyle vulgaris</i> L.							xxw		xw	
<i>Juncus</i> sp.							xxw	xxw	xw	
<i>Lemna</i> sp.					xw		xw	xw	xw	xw
<i>Lycopus europaeus</i> L.							xw			
<i>Mentha</i> sp.							xxw		xw	xw
<i>Polygonum hydropiper</i> L.									xw	
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC)A.Gray							xw			xw
<i>R. sceleratus</i> L.					xxxw		xw	xw	xw	xxxw
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.			x							

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the waste water treatment works, Eriswell, Suffolk

Tree/shrub macrofossils										
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						x				
<i>Rubus</i> sect. <i>Glandulosus</i> Wimmer & Grab					xw			xw		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.	x				xxw					
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxx	x	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	xxxx	xxx	x	xx		x		
Charcoal >5mm			xx	x		x				
Charcoal >10mm			xx	x						
Charred root/stem	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xx	xx	x	x		
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xxxx	x	xcf	xx	x			x		
(florets)	xxx		x	x						
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)	xx									
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frags.)	x			xcf						
Characeae indet.					xw					
Mineral replaced root/stem			x							
Mineral replaced wood frags.			x			x				
Waterlogged root/stem					x		xxx	x		xxx
Indet.culm nodes	x	x		x	x					
Indet.inflorescence frags.	xxxx									
Indet.seeds	x		x	x	xw	x	xw	xw	x	
Wood frags>5mm					xw					
Other remains										
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	xx	x	x	xx				
Black tarry material		x				xx				
Bone		x				x				
Fish bones			x	x						
Mineralised concretions			xx	x						
Mineralised faecal concretions						x				
Organic concretions								xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Soil concretions							xxx			
Small coal frags.						x				
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x		x	x				
Waterlogged arthropod remains					xx		xx	xxx	xx	xx
Cladoceran ephippia					xxw		xw	xw		
Sample volume (litres)	20	30	40	30	30	40	20	10	10	30
Volume of flot (litres)	2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1	0.3	2
% flot sorted	<12.5%	50%	50%	50%	25%	100%	25%	12.50%	50%	<12.5%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the waste water treatment works, Eriswell, Suffolk

Appendix 4. Plates



Plate 1. Trial pit excavated from the surface, peat and silt buried by colluvial deposits



Plate 2. 1m boxes through overlying dark silt



Plate 3. machine strip of upper brown silt



Plate 4. clay and flint packed Roman posthole



Plate 5. Cremation 0047



Plate 6. Horse skull within small pit



Plate 7. Silt and peat within a small pit



Plate 8. cattle bones within upper ditch fill of 0196



Plate 9. Features cutting the natural sand



Plate 10. Pollen sample to left of large posthole sealed beneath later silts



Plate 11. Sequence of ditches cut through silt and natural sand.



Plate 12. Pot associated with pit 0216



Plate 13. Pit and accumulated silt during excavation



Plate 14. Environmental sampling of features.

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