

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

Land at rear of 'Almacks', Long Melford LMD 137 and LMD 157

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2003 and 2004
(Planning app. nos. B/02/01942/FUL, B/02/1940/FUL, B/02/1941/FUL,
B/04/1527)



J. A. Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven	Assistant Project Officer
Cathy Tester	Finds Officer
Sue Anderson	HSR specialist, CFA Archaeology Ltd
Julie Curl	Animal bone specialist, NAU Archaeology.
Judith Plouviez	Archaeological Officer

Acknowledgements

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The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Anna West, with the specialist finds report being produced by Cathy Tester with contributions from Sue Anderson, Julie Curl and Judith Plouviez. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Stuart Boulter, Lynne Keys and Colin Pendleton. Site plans and sections were produced by Gemma Adams.

Summary

Archaeological evaluation and monitoring in advance of and during the construction of three houses on land to the rear of 'Almacks', Hall Street, Long Melford identified the presence of well-preserved Roman features and an overlying Roman soil horizon, showing that the site lay within the area of the known Roman small town.

Archaeological features principally consisted of substantial refuse pits interspersed with occasional linear features. There was no firm structural evidence although the assemblage of CBM indicated the presence of at least one building in the vicinity. This suggests that the site lay on the western margins of the settlement, perhaps within a series of tenement plots being used as dumps for domestic refuse, to the rear of buildings fronting the probable north to south aligned road through the settlement. The presence of a single 2nd century coffined inhumation burial of a young female further supports this as burials would not have been placed in the immediate area of occupation.

The finds assemblage indicates an origin for the settlement in the first half of the 1st century AD, with the main focus of activity appearing to occur during the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and it appears to have derived from domestic occupation activity. Pottery types are typical for a small town in the region, with a reliance on local and regional sources and a relatively high proportion of imported fine tablewares. The settlement then appears to have declined during the late 3rd and 4th centuries, with the presence of CBM in features being largely backfilled by the 4th century indicating the demolition of nearby structures. The coin assemblage, which has a strong bias towards the late 4th/early 5th century, was mainly recovered from the soil horizon sealing the Roman features.

Evidence of activity post-dating the Roman period was insubstantial with no evidence of the medieval and post-medieval town other than occasional finds from the upper topsoil layers and the occasional later pit. The thick build-up of occupation soils indicates that the site has probably been in use as open plots to the rear of properties fronting onto Hall Street throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Recommendations have been made to include results for the site, which is the largest fully quantified and recorded finds assemblage from the town, in a future synthetic publication on the Roman settlement of Long Melford.

HER information

Planning application no. B/02/01942/FUL, B/02/1940/FUL, B/02/1941/FUL, B/04/1527
Date of fieldwork: June-July 2003 and November 2004
Grid Reference: TL 8618 4544
Funding body: Vaughan and Blythe (Construction) Ltd
Oasis reference. Suffolkc1-4866

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1. Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was carried out in advance of, and during, residential development of land to the rear of 'Almacks', Long Melford, Suffolk. The work was carried out to two Brief and Specifications (Appendices 1.1 and 1.2), issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation team), to fulfill conditions on planning applications B/02/01942/FUL, B/02/1940/FUL, B/02/1941/FUL and B/04/1527.

The site lies at TL 8618 4544 to the rear of 'Almacks', a property fronting onto Hall Street (Fig. 1), at a height of 30-35m OD. The development consisted of three houses, and a garage for the existing property 'Almacks' in an area consisting of largely undeveloped back gardens with occasional mature trees and some ground disturbance, in particular an infilled, raised swimming pool which was situated under Plot 2. To the west of the site a playing field is situated on what was open farmland in the early 20th century and beyond this open farmland on the floodplains of Chad Brook and the Stour.

The site is within a known area of substantial late Iron Age and Roman settlement and just west of the medieval settlement along Hall Street. A range of evidence has been recorded in the surrounding area, as almost all groundworks observed in this area from the 1960s have produced evidence of Roman activity (Fig. 2 and Appendix 3). The most notable nearby site is a large Roman structure, probably part of a bathhouse, which is recorded on the County Historic Record as LMD 017 and is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF90). This building was associated with 1st to 2nd century Roman finds and lies c.300m to the south of the site. Another section of Roman wall has been found at LMD 136, 170m to the south (Gardner 2002).

Late Roman burials have been found at LMD 115, 200m to the south-west (Boulter 1997), a 3rd century burial at LMD 029, and other burials of the Roman period at LMD 025, 120m to the north-east and LMD 160, 100m to the east (Craven *in prep a*).

Other features, such as pits and ditches with associated Roman material, and other isolated spot finds have been recorded in a range of locations in the vicinity. Substantial Roman rubbish pits and soil layers have been identified in the monitoring of footings for an extension to 'The Gables' immediately to the south and east, LMD 154 (Craven 2007) dating to from the 1st to 3rd centuries and in evaluation trenches and monitoring of footings on land at New Road, LMD 165, 150m to the south-west (Craven *in prep b*). Evaluation and monitoring at 'The Dairy', LMD 130, 80m to the east (Sommers 2001a and Topham-Smith 2001) also identified a scatter of Roman rubbish pits and a single ditch of early Roman date while evaluation and monitoring at 'Bramertons', LMD 131, 160m to the south-east (Sommers 2001b and Tester 2002), identified ditches, pits and possible structural features of Late Iron Age to mid 2nd century AD date. Monitoring of an extension to the rear of 'Yeomans', 100m to the north-east, also recovered sherds of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery, LMD133 (Sommers 2002).

It was therefore thought to be extremely likely that Roman, and possibly medieval deposits would exist in the area of the current development, despite previous disturbance such as the swimming pool and that groundworks for the three houses would have a high potential of disturbing such deposits. A program of archaeological work was therefore required as a mitigation strategy to record any disturbed deposits, which would provide further evidence of the nature of the Roman settlement of Long Melford

The work was done in two phases, in 2003 and 2004, as the development progressed. In mid 2003 the building development covered by planning applications B/02/01942/FUL, B/02/1940/FUL and B/02/1941/FUL (Appendix 1.1) was constantly monitored. This consisted of

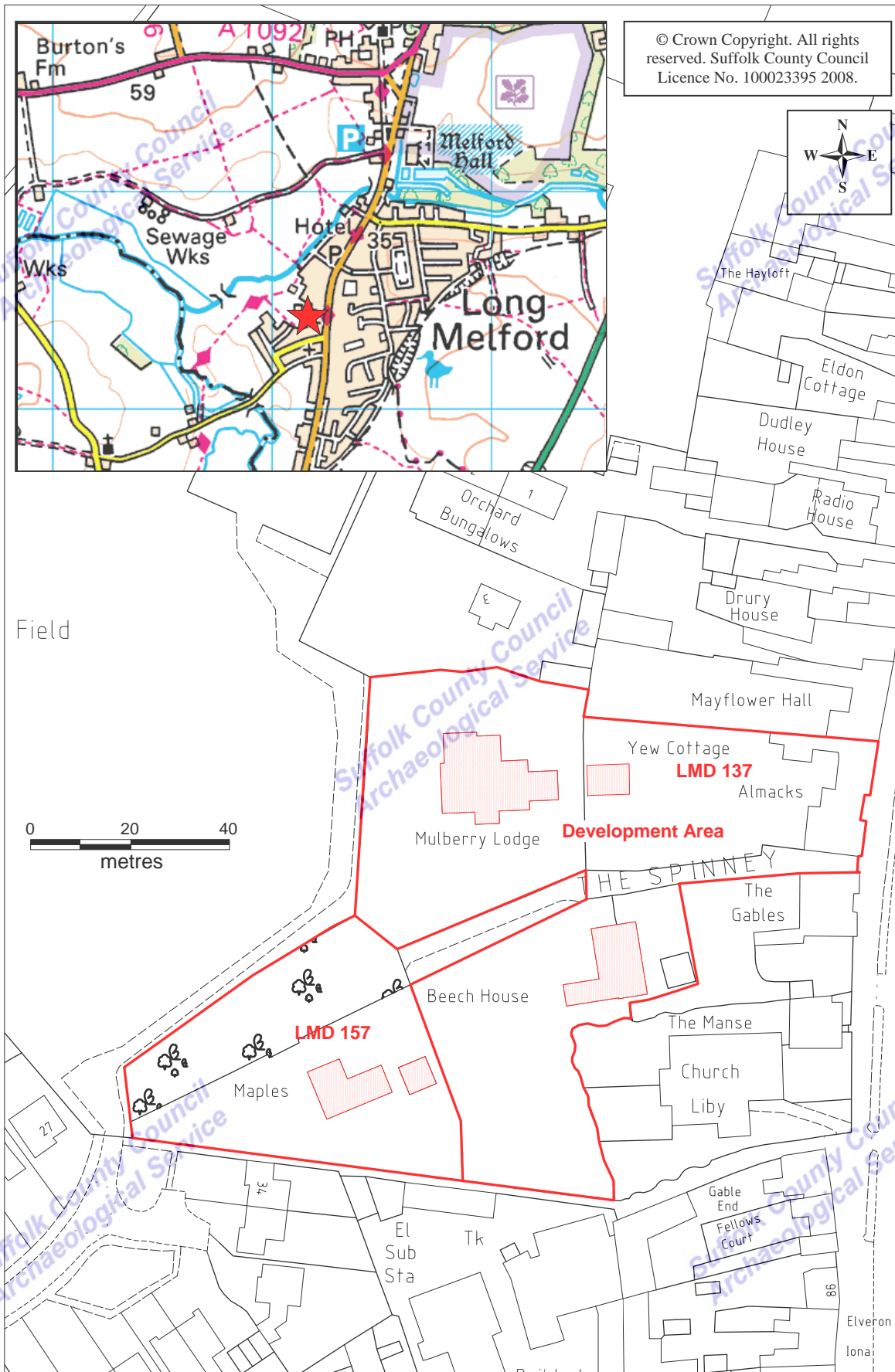


Figure 1. Site location plan

footing trenches for Plots 1 and 2, a garage for the redeveloped 'Almacks' property and a series of test pits and associated footing and service trenches, all of which were recorded under HER No. LMD 137.

The second phase of development, the construction of Plot 3, as covered by planning application B/04/1527, was carried out in late 2004. Due to the presence of Roman occupation, identified in the monitoring of Plots 1 and 2, the first stage of required archaeological work was an evaluation of the building footprint, followed by constant monitoring of the footing trenches and an associated service trench. Both stages of this work on Plot 3 were recorded under HER No. LMD 157.

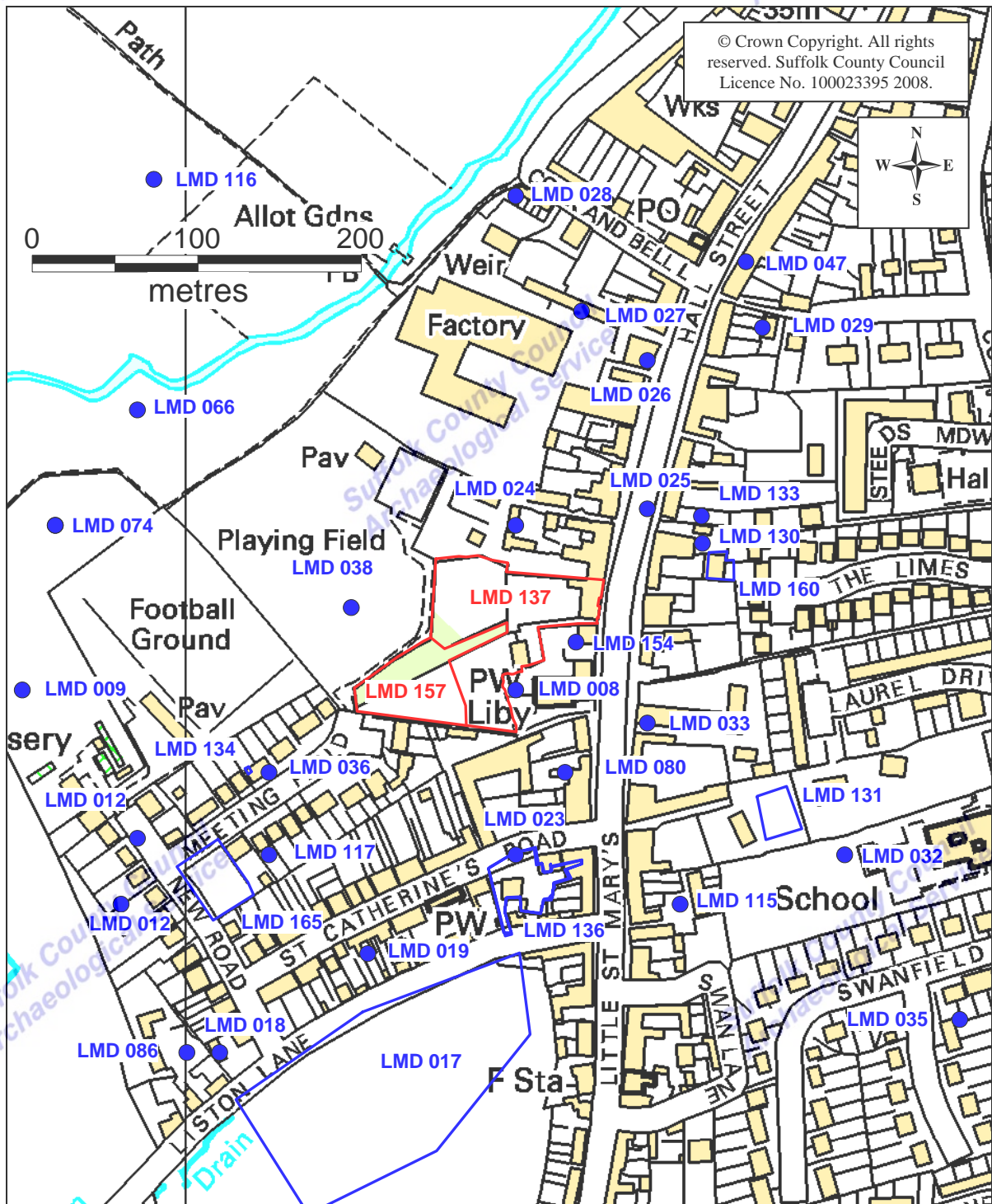


Figure 2. Nearby sites recorded on the County HER

2. Methodology

2.1. LMD 137

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for Plots 01 and 02 was carried out during the process of excavation. The initial phase of works consisted of the excavation of four test pits (Fig. 3). This was followed by a variety of groundworks; Trenches 01-04 were service trenches, Trench 05 a footing trench for a garden wall, and the footing trenches for Plots 01 and 02 and a garage. The various trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a toothed bucket, under the observation and, on occasion, the direction of an archaeologist. The footing trenches were 0.6m wide and excavated to a depth of c.1m or until the natural subsoil was reached. The spoil from the house footing trenches was rapidly sorted for finds as it was tipped into a dumper. The spoilheaps were briefly examined for further finds.

Where archaeological features were visible the trench profiles were then, if possible, cleaned by hand. However due to the depth of many of the trenches this cleaning was limited as access to the trenches was often unsafe. Trench plans were recorded at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100. Trench and feature sections and soil profiles were recorded at 1:50, again some of the recording of the sections was limited due to the depth of the trenches and the lack of access. A single context continuous numbering system was used.

2.2. LMD 157

An evaluation of the Plot 03 footprint was carried out before the development was started. This consisted of four small trenches, measuring 1m wide and a total of 30m in length, placed across the house and garage (Fig. 3). Trench 01 was extended to fully expose an inhumation burial. The trenches were excavated by a mechanical mini-digger with a ditching bucket, under the direction of an archaeologist. The trenches were excavated through a general layer containing Roman material, with the soil being sorted for finds, until features could be identified or the natural subsoil was reached, generally at a depth of 1.2m. The trenches and spoilheaps were constantly searched by an experienced SCCAS metal-detectorist. The trenches were then cleaned by hand and planned at a scale of 1:20. The features were then excavated by hand and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. The inhumation burial was planned at a scale of 1:10.

Monitoring of the plot footing trenches was carried out on a constant basis, and they were excavated with some input from the observing archaeologist. A single service trench was also seen after it had been fully excavated. The trenches were excavated with a 0.6m toothed bucket, to a depth of c.1.2m or until the natural subsoil was reached. Where archaeological features were observed above this level they were left *in situ* and excavated by hand, with the exception of the deepest features which were finished by machine. The spoil from the house footing trenches was rapidly sorted for finds as it was tipped into a dumper. The spoilheaps were briefly examined for further finds and the trenches and spoilheaps were constantly searched by an experienced SCCAS metal-detectorist. The footing trenches were planned at a scale of 1:50 and sections recorded at 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used for both the evaluation and monitoring. After the footings were infilled with concrete the building footprint was stripped of 0.3m of topsoil and metal-detected again. Digital photographs were taken of all stages of the work and are stored in the digital archive.

2.3. Post-excavation

Site data for both sites has been input onto separate MS Access databases and recorded using the County Historic Environment Record No's LMD 137 and 157. Inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto separate databases. Small finds data has also been entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-4866) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site's archives are kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No's LMD 137 and LMD 157.

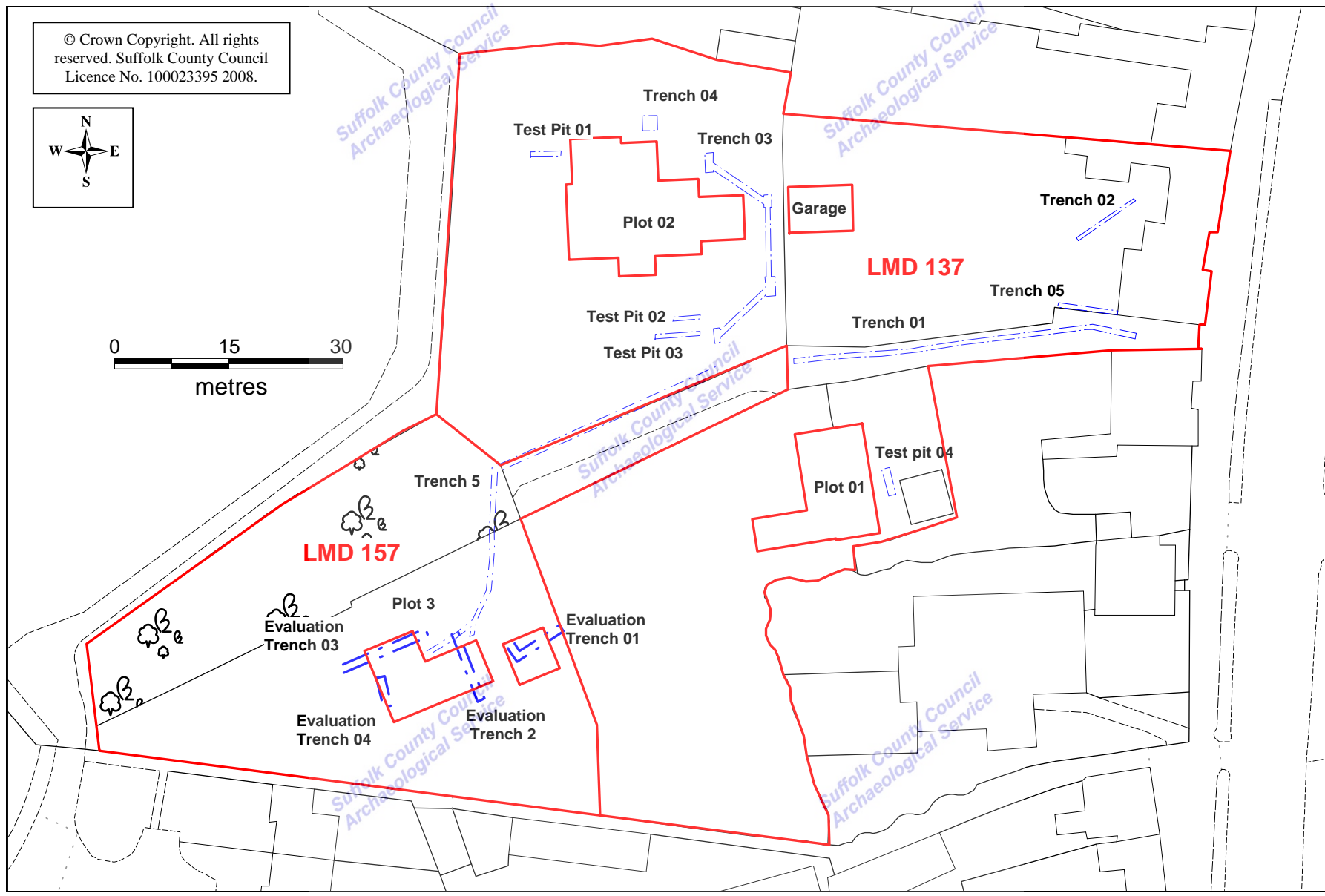


Figure 3. LMD 137 and 157 - overall trench plan

3. Results

3.1. Introduction

Evaluation and monitoring across both sites identified a substantial range of archaeological deposits. Although the results for each site have been treated separately in this section to avoid confusion, as both use a number series beginning at 0001, the various trenches of the two sites are effectively spread across part of a single area of Roman occupation. A single series of phases has therefore been established to cover both sites and consists of:

Phase I:	Roman
Phase II:	Medieval
Phase II:	Post-medieval

3.2. LMD 137

(Figs. 4-11)

Context 0001 was reserved for general unstratified finds across the site but was not used as such material was allocated to separate contexts in specific areas. Features were scattered throughout the various trenches apart from Test Pit 04 and Trench 04. Test Pit 04 simply exposed the natural subsoil at a depth of 0.7m, under 0.6m of modern topsoil and brown silt/sand and 0.1m of green/brown loam. Trench 04 was a 2m square box, excavated to a depth of 1m, with the natural gravel subsoil being visible at a depth of 0.4m under modern topsoil.

The bulk of the identified archaeological deposits belong to a single phase of Roman occupation, with only three post-medieval features representing any other activity. Occasional undated features are generally believed to be contemporary with the main Roman phase of activity.

3.2.1. Phase I: Roman

This phase of occupation is represented by a broad range of features appearing throughout the different trenches, which are listed separately below. The finds assemblage indicates possible origins for the settlement in the Late Iron Age/1st century but the main period of activity appears to date from the 2nd to the 4th century, with the scattered earlier finds being mixed with the substantial assemblage of later material.

Test Pit 01

The natural gravel subsoil was seen in a narrow strip at the centre of the trench, lying at a depth of 0.7m, under 0.4m of modern material and a 0.3m thick former soil horizon. The subsoil was largely removed by two features, 0002 being a partially visible pit or ditch measuring at least 2m wide. Machine excavation showed it to be a further 0.3m deep with a fill of dark brown loam from which a single Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery sherd was recovered. The second probable pit lay immediately to the east and was unexcavated.

Test Pit 02

The natural gravel subsoil was seen at the eastern end of the trench at a depth of 0.7m, under 0.4m of modern material and a 0.3m thick former soil horizon. 0004 was a large unexcavated feature occupying the majority of the test pit, measuring over 6m wide. Four sherds of Roman pottery, including 2nd century samian wares were collected from the surface of its dark brown loam fill.

Test Pit 03

The natural gravel subsoil was seen at a depth of 0.7m, under 0.4m of modern material and a 0.3m thick former soil horizon. 0003 was a probable large pit, partially excavated by machine, measuring at least 2m wide. A second probable pit lay immediately to the east. Neither pit was fully recorded. Sixteen sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from the fill of 0003.

Trench 01

This service trench ran for c.60m east to west along the existing driveway and was excavated to a depth of c.0.7m-1m. Several features of Roman date were seen in the central part of the trench, these were either unexcavated or partially removed by machine and none were fully recorded. The natural subsoil generally lay at a depth of 0.7m, under modern deposits and a buried soil horizon.

The easternmost feature was 0033, a large pit measuring c.2m wide and possibly formed from two intercutting features. Although unexcavated ten sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill of black sand/loam.

A metre to the west of 0033 was 0030, a large pit measuring 2.5m+ in diameter. Machine excavation of the upper 0.3m of its black sand/loam fill did not reach the base but twenty-eight sherds of Roman pottery, together with fragments of CBM, were collected. Immediately to the west of 0030 was a large possible unnumbered ditch, measuring 1.5m wide with a base 1m below ground level.

0031 lay to the west of this unnumbered feature and was a probable ditch, aligned north to south. Visible at a depth of 0.8m it was not excavated although a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its dark brown sand/loam fill. On its western side was 0032, an unexcavated possible pit with a fill of brown loam.

The next feature in the trench was 0034, a large circular pit that was visible at a depth of 0.7m. Measuring c.2m wide and a further 0.3m deep its fill was a dark grey/brown loam, which became siltier towards its base. Three sherds of 2nd century pottery were recovered during the machine excavation of the feature. On its western side 0034 was possibly cut by 0035, a possible post-medieval pit.

The final feature in the trench was 0036, a large unexcavated pit or ditch measuring 1.5m wide, with a fill of dark brown sand/loam from which seven sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered. On its western side it cut an undefined and unexcavated spread or feature, 0037, containing fragments of clay, from which six sherds of early/mid 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery were recovered.

Trench 02

Trench 02 largely exposed a modern drain with the natural subsoil only being visible, at a depth of 0.75m, in the north-eastern 2.2m of the trench. The subsoil was sealed below a layer of dark brown loam, 0028, from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered.

Trench 03

This service trench measured c.31m in length and 0.7m wide, with four small wider areas. It was excavated to a depth of c.0.5m-0.7m where the natural gravel subsoil was visible under modern deposits and a buried soil horizon. There were also two areas of substantial modern disturbance. Several features were identified along its length and were partially excavated by machine. None were recorded.

0022 was a ditch, aligned north to south, in the southern end of the trench. Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.3m deep it had a fill of pale brown clay/silt. Eight sherds of unstratified mid 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery, 0027, were collected from its vicinity.

0023 was a probable ditch only partially visible in the trench but apparently aligned north-east to south-west. It measured at least 1m wide and 0.6m deep with a fill of brown clay/silt with stones. Although no finds were recovered to date the feature it is likely that it is contemporary with the adjacent Roman deposits.

A metre to the north of 0023 was 0024, a large pit measuring c.1.5m wide and over 1.8m deep from ground level. Partially excavated by machine it was seen to have vertical sides although the base was not seen. A total of fifty-seven sherds of Roman pottery, together with fragments of animal bone and CBM were collected. A possible unexcavated feature lay on its south-west edge.

0025 was a small unexcavated pit lying to the north of 0024. A single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from its surface.

At the north end of the trench lay 0026, a large circular pit, measuring 2.5m in diameter with a base lying 1.6m below ground level. Excavated by machine it was seen to have vertical sides and a fill of dark brown silt/loam. A substantial assemblage of 150 pottery sherds, mainly of 2nd to 3rd century date was collected, together with quantities of animal bone and CBM.

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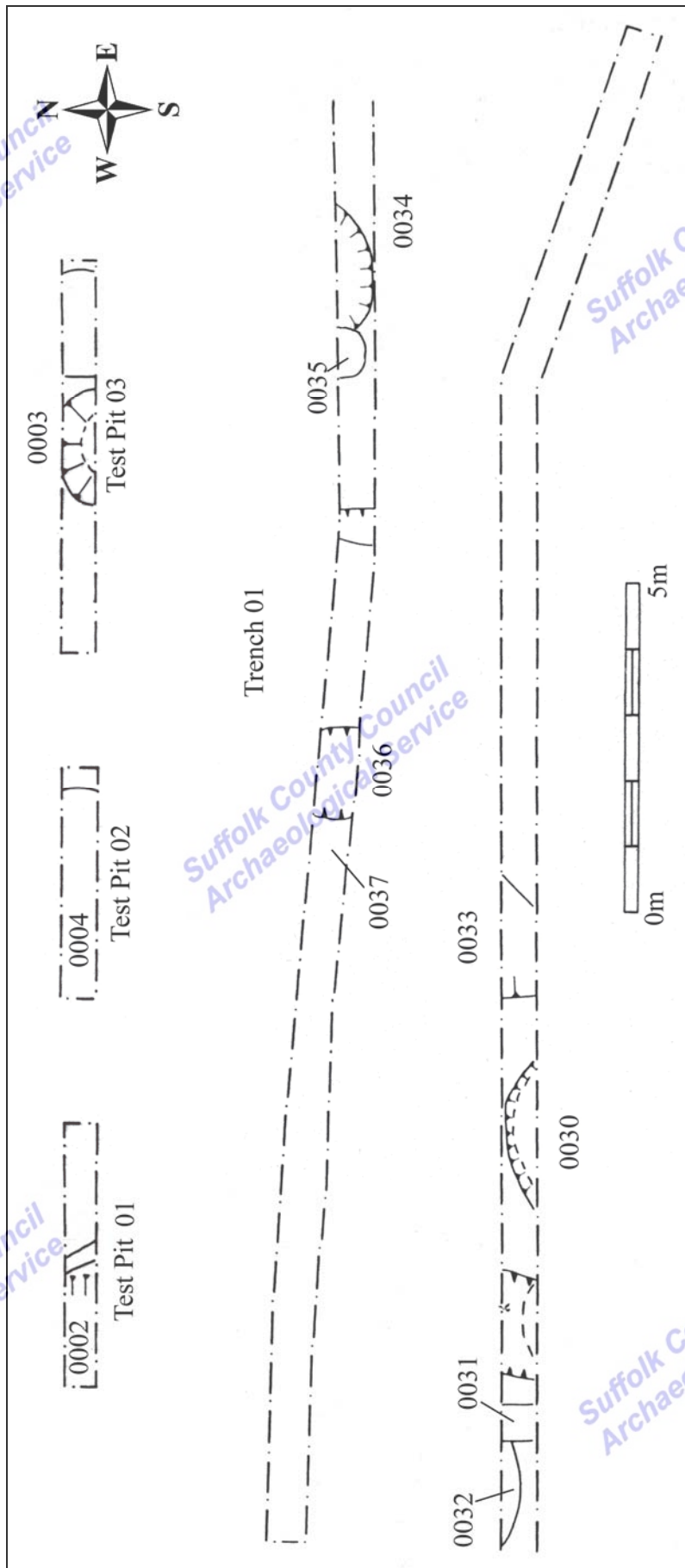


Figure 4. LMD Test pits 01-03 and Trench 01 plans

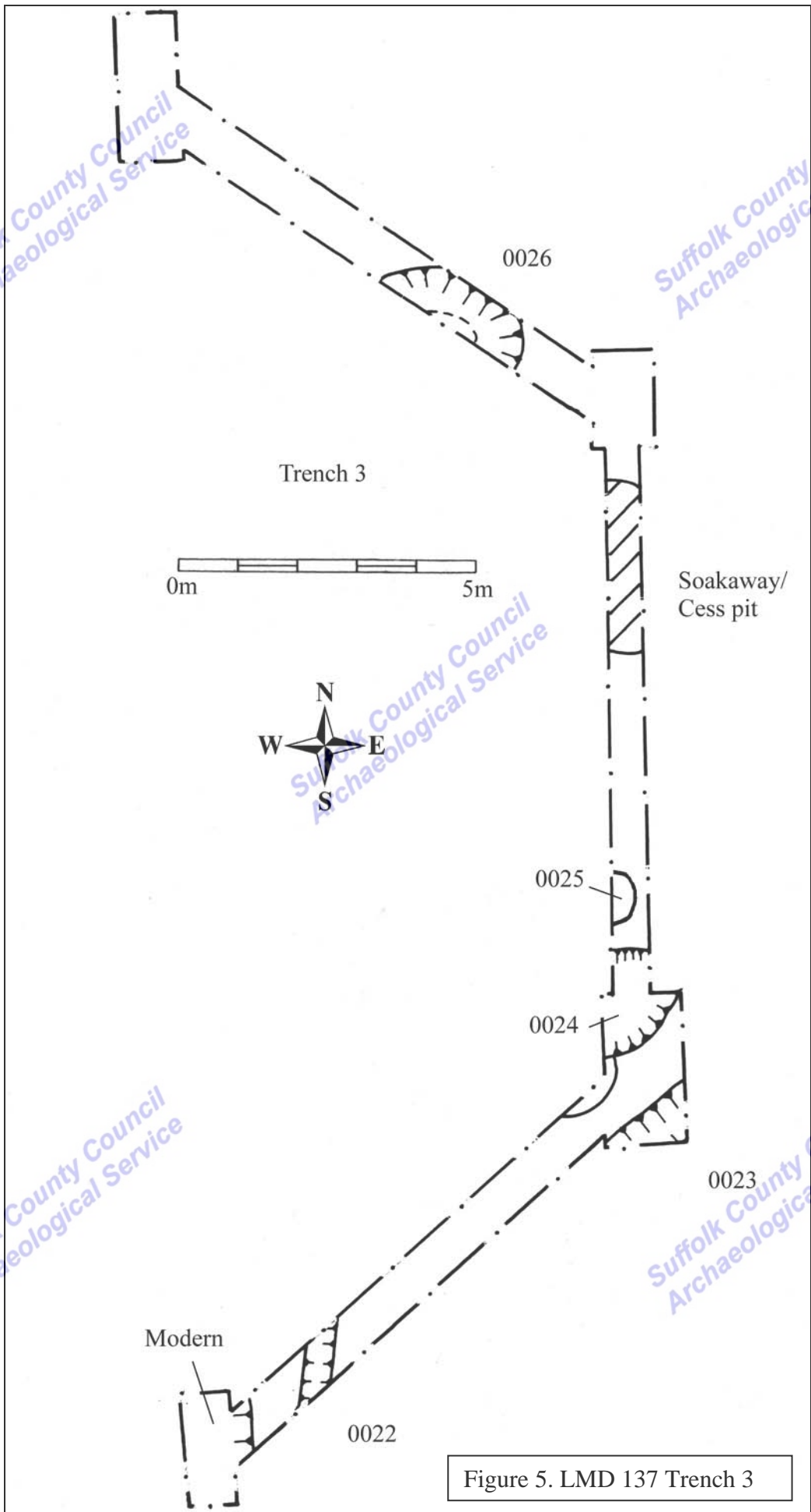


Figure 5. LMD 137 Trench 3

Trench 05

This trench was excavated for a wall footing and measured 8m in length. Under 0.8m of modern deposits was a 0.15m thick layer of fine gravel, 0059, then a 0.15m thick layer of compacted dark loam with a green tinge mixed with gravel, 0062, from which two Roman and eight early medieval pottery sherds were recovered. Both layers were cut by a modern well or soakaway.

Visible at the ends of the trench, sealed under layer 0062, was the natural subsoil. This had largely been removed by a substantial pit or ditch, which occupied the majority of the trench. Measuring c.7m wide with moderate sloping sides, it was at least a further 0.9m deep but the base of the feature was not seen. Its fill, a homogenous loam and gravel, was numbered as 0060 and 0061 from which four sherds of Roman pottery and eight of medieval date were recovered.

Garage

These footings covered an area of c.54sqm and identified the natural subsoil at a depth of c.0.6m-0.8m under modern deposits and a buried soil horizon. A range of features was seen throughout the trenching.

0010 was a small circular feature, excavated by hand, which measured 0.5m and 0.25m deep. Four sherds of Roman pottery and small amounts of animal bone and CBM were collected from its fill.

0011 was the base of a possible ditch, excavated by hand, which measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep. Three sherds of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery were collected from its fill. It was probably cut by 0012, a circular posthole measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a fill of packed clay. 0012 also cut 0013, a linear gully, aligned east to west, on the south side of 0011, which measured 0.15m deep and had a dark brown loam fill. All three features were sealed below the topsoil and a layer of dark brown loam.

0014 was a ditch, aligned north to south and measuring 0.6m wide. It was not recorded or datable but is most likely to be of a contemporary date with the surrounding Roman deposits.

0015 was the base of a ditch, aligned east to west, measuring 0.7m wide. It was cut on its northern side by modern feature 0021. It was not recorded but forty-four sherds of 2nd to 3rd century pottery were recovered from its fill.

0016 was a linear ditch, aligned south-west to north-east. Excavated by hand it measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep, being visible at a depth of 0.8m, beneath the topsoil and a layer of dark brown loam. Its fill, a dark brown loam, contained thirty-three sherds of Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery.

0017 was a spread of clay, just visible on the edge of the footing trench at a depth of 0.8m. Three pottery sherds of Roman and six of medieval date, 0018, were recovered from the loam layer overlying the natural subsoil just to the west of this spread. In the south-east corner this basal layer was numbered as 0019 and a further six pottery sherds of Roman and a single post-medieval sherd were collected. Above this, six pottery sherds of Roman and three of Late medieval and post-medieval date were recovered from 0020, together with a layer of grey/brown loam sealed under the topsoil. To the north of these layers was 0021, large modern feature which partially cut ditch 0015. The mixed dates of the finds material in this part of the trenches

indicates that while the cut features are of a Roman date the overlying soil layers are probably medieval or later but include residual Roman finds.

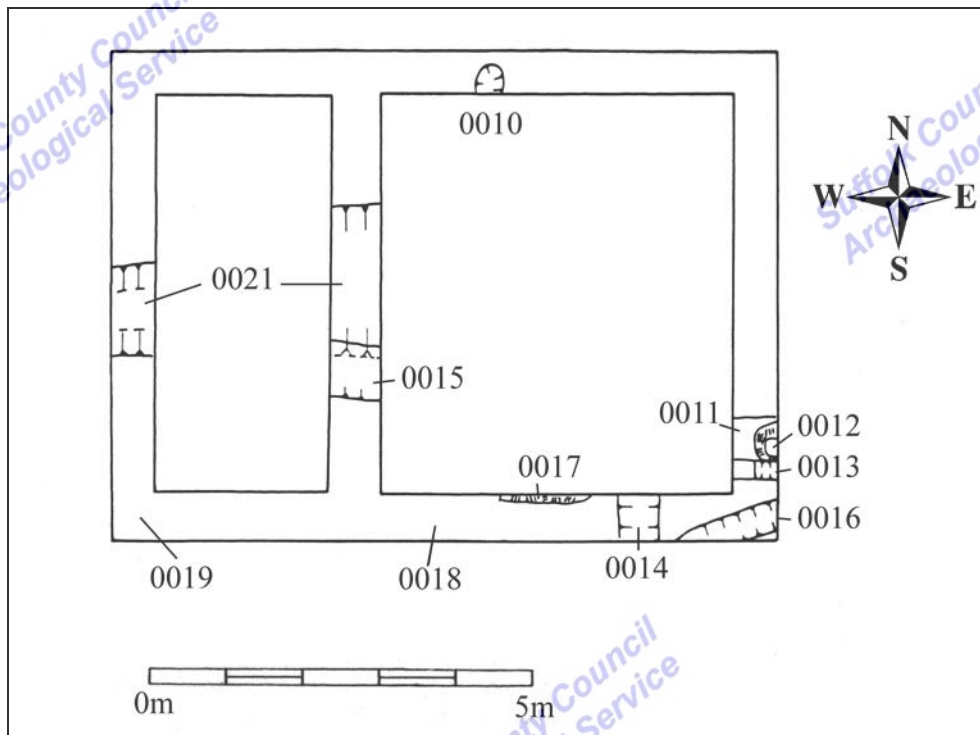


Figure 6. LMD 137 Garage plan

Plot 01

A dense spread of features was seen throughout the trenching, predominantly on a north to south axis through the centre of the plot. While the natural subsoil often lay at a relatively shallow depth of 0.4m-0.6m the footings were dug substantially deeper by machine to remove the majority of the archaeological deposits prior to concrete being poured. As a result the depth and unstable sides of the trenching meant that only a minimal level of recording was carried out of the features in this plot.

In the north-west corner was a cluster of five substantial pits, 0008, 0009, 0052, 0053 and 0056. 0008 was a large pit, visible at a depth of 0.6m where it cut the natural subsoil. It measured c.1.4m wide and a further 1m deep. Its upper fill, 0050, was a mix of loam and fine gravel with fifty-eight sherds of predominantly mid 2nd to mid 3rd century pottery and small amounts of animal bone and CBM. Under this was 0051, a fine gravel from which ten sherds of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery were collected. No section was recorded of the feature.

0009 measured c.2m wide with a fill, 0055, of loam and fine gravel, similar to 0050 in pit 0008, from which fifty-nine sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

0052 lay immediately to the south of 0008 and was of a similar size, measuring c.1.6m wide. Although no finds were recovered from its fill it is likely to be contemporary with the other pits in this cluster.

To the east of 0008 was 0053, the largest pit of the cluster measuring c.3.5m wide and infilled with a mix of loam and fine gravel, 0054, a similar deposit to the fill of 0008. Ninety-one sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM were collected during machining.

0056 lay to the south of 0052 and 0009 and measured c.2.6m wide. Twenty-five sherds of predominantly 1st and 2nd century pottery, animal bone and CBM were collected during machining.

To the east of this pit group was 0057, a pit or ditch in the north-east corner of the plot which measured 1m wide and 0.5m deep. Its fill, 0058, was a dark brown loam from which thirteen sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

The southern part of the plot contained a wider scatter of features. 0038 being an unrecorded small posthole to the south-west, visible cutting the natural gravel subsoil at a depth of 0.4m. No dating evidence was recovered but it is likely to be contemporary with the other features in the plot.

0041 was a layer of loam/gravel overlying the subsoil in the south-west part of the plot from which four sherds of Roman pottery were collected. To the east of this spread was 0042, a large unrecorded pit measuring c.3.5m wide. A single Roman pottery sherd and a small amount of CBM were recovered from its fill.

0043 was a large pit, visible at a depth of 0.4m cutting the natural subsoil. Measuring c.2.4m wide its base lay 1.2m below ground level. Its fill of brown loam contained nine sherds of Roman pottery and small amounts of animal bone and CBM.

0044 was a probable ditch or elongated pit, aligned north-west to south-east and measuring 1.5m wide. Partially removed by machine and seen in two recorded sections, 0005 and 0006, it was sealed under 0.5m-0.7m of topsoil. Cutting layer 0047 it was at least a further 0.7m deep with a dark brown loam fill from which five sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.

0047 was a spread of gravels and green loam, possibly thought to be a yard surface, lying above the natural subsoil. Recorded in section 0006 it was cut by features 0044 and 0046.

0045 was a large ditch or pit lying in the south-east part of the plot. Visible at a depth of 0.6m it measured c.2.5m wide and a further 1.2m deep. Thirty-four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from its fill of dark brown clay/loam.

0046 was a large pit in the centre of the plot measuring c.2.8m in diameter. Partially recorded in sections 0005 and 0006 it was seen to cut layer 0007 and had a black/dark green loam fill from which eighty-seven sherds of Roman pottery were collected, together with animal bone, oyster shell and CBM.

0048 was a pit on the eastern side of the plot. Measuring c.1.2m wide and 0.6m deep it was not recorded. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and CBM were recovered from its fill during machining. Immediately to the north of 0048 was 0049, a large feature possibly being an east-west ditch disturbed by a later pit. It measured c.2m wide but was not recorded. Nine sherds of Roman pottery plus a probable intrusive post-medieval sherd were collected from its fill.

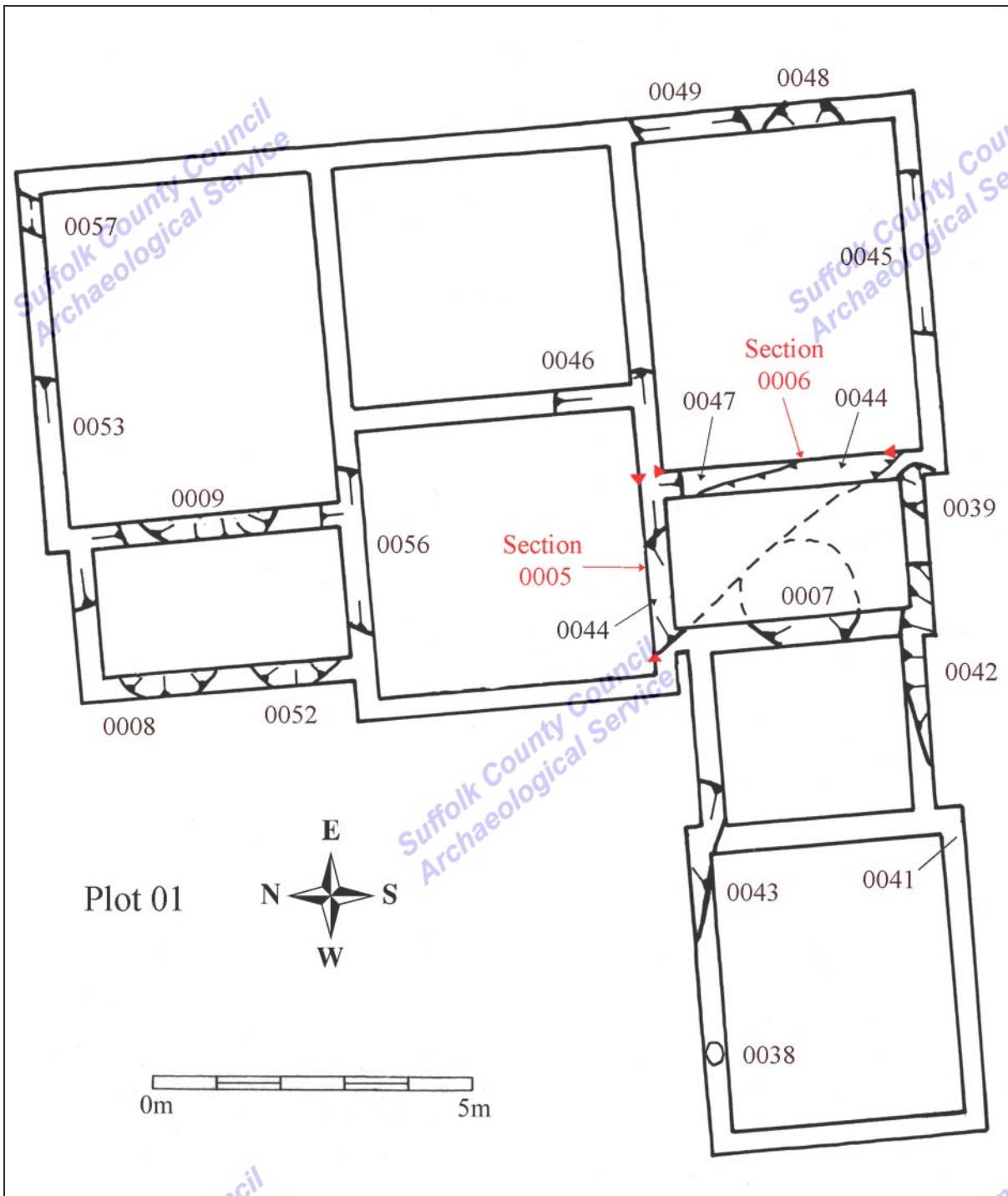


Figure 7. LMD 137 Plot 01 plan

Plot 02

Trenching for this plot also showed a spread of substantial features lying beneath c.0.5m of modern topsoil and up to 0.5m of buried former soil horizons. The central and northern part of the plot had seen substantial truncation to a depth of up to 1.4m from the former swimming pool which would have totally removed features cut less than 0.5m deep into the subsoil. Context 0069 was issued to a single unstratified Roman pottery sherd that was recovered during excavation of the trenches. As with Plot 01 the majority of the archaeological deposits were removed by machine, resulting in very deep and unstable trenches which limited the amount of recording that could be done.

0063 was a large pit, partially recorded in section 0074. Sealed below 0.3-0.5m of modern deposits it measured 4m+ wide with gently sloping sides. Its base was 1.3m below ground level and it was cut by a modern feature on its eastern side. Its fill, 0064, was a homogenous loam with scattered flints from which thirty-eight sherds of predominantly Late Iron Age/early Roman pottery were recovered, together with animal bone.

0065 was a widespread layer of loam with flints and brick and tile rubble in the south-east part of the plot. Lying under 0.4m of modern topsoil it was 0.5m thick and overlaid the natural subsoil and possibly features 0066 and 0070. Twenty-two sherds of Roman pottery and three of medieval date were collected. The same layer probably continues on the western side of 0066 as 0068, a similar 0.5m thick spread of mid brown loam from which thirty-nine sherds of Roman pottery, together with animal bone was collected.

0066 was a large ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, which was seen at several points in the trenching. It lay under 1.2-1.4m of modern material which infilled the former swimming pool and so had been partially truncated. To the south it possibly lay under layer 0065/0068. Measuring c.3m wide, narrowing slightly to the south-east, it had gentle sloping sides and a concave base c.2.5m below ground level. Forty-one sherds of Roman pottery were collected from its fill of mid brown silt/clay fill. The base of the ditch was waterlogged. Two sections 0075 and 0076 were recorded.

0067 was a discrete spread of loam and flints, measuring 2m wide, lying in the north-west part of the plot. Sealed under 0.4m of modern material it was 0.5m thick and overlaid the natural subsoil.

0070 was a probable pit, lying on the eastern side of ditch 0066, under 0.5m of modern topsoil and 0.4m of layer 0065/0068. Measuring c.4m wide it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base, 2.3m below ground level. Recorded in section 0077 it had two fills, the basal deposit being a mid brown silt and gravel, 0072, from which sixty-eight sherds of Roman pottery were collected. The overlying layer, 0071, was a dark brown silt/loam from which forty-eight sherds of Roman pottery and a single medieval sherd were collected.

0073 was a small ditch, aligned south-west to north-east, under 1m of modern deposits. Measuring 0.50m wide and 0.5m deep it had a fill of mid brown silt and is thought to be contemporary with the surrounding deposits.

0079 was a layer of brown sand and gravel, possibly the fill of a large pit in the north-east corner of the plot which was truncated by a modern feature to the south. Above this was 0078, a layer of brown loam, heavily truncated by the cut of the swimming pool, from which six sherds of Roman pottery were recovered. Both layers were recorded in section 0080.

3.2.2. Phase II: Medieval

Evidence of activity on the site in the medieval period consisted solely of scattered pottery sherds. The fills, 0060/0061, of the substantial feature in Trench 05 contained eight medieval pottery sherds, as did the overlying layer 0062, but in both cases these were mixed with Roman material. Further medieval sherds were recovered from layers 0018 and 0020 in the garage footings and from 0071, the upper fill of 0070 in Plot 02, again all associated with Roman material. The feature in Trench 05 and 0070 are most likely Roman in date and so this later material is probably either intrusive or has been mixed in during machining from the later post-

Roman topsoils. The layers 0018, 0020 and 0062, which lie above the subsoil, probably seal the level of Roman features and so could well be later in date with residual Roman finds.

3.2.3. Phase III: Post-medieval

Evidence of activity on the site in the post-medieval period was slightly more substantial with three cut features. 0007 was a modern well in the southern part of Plot 01, 0035 a small pit with a fill of dark grey sands cutting 0034 in Trench 01 and 0039 an unrecorded post-medieval or later pit in Plot 01.

Further scattered finds were found in conjunction with Roman and medieval material. Pottery sherds in layers 0019 and 0020 in the garage footings and a tobacco pipe fragment from 0028 in Trench 02, further indicate the development of medieval and post-medieval topsoils which seal the Roman phase of activity. Stray finds in pits 0046 and 0049 in Plot 01 are likely either to be intrusive deposits or to have been mixed in from the later topsoils during machining.

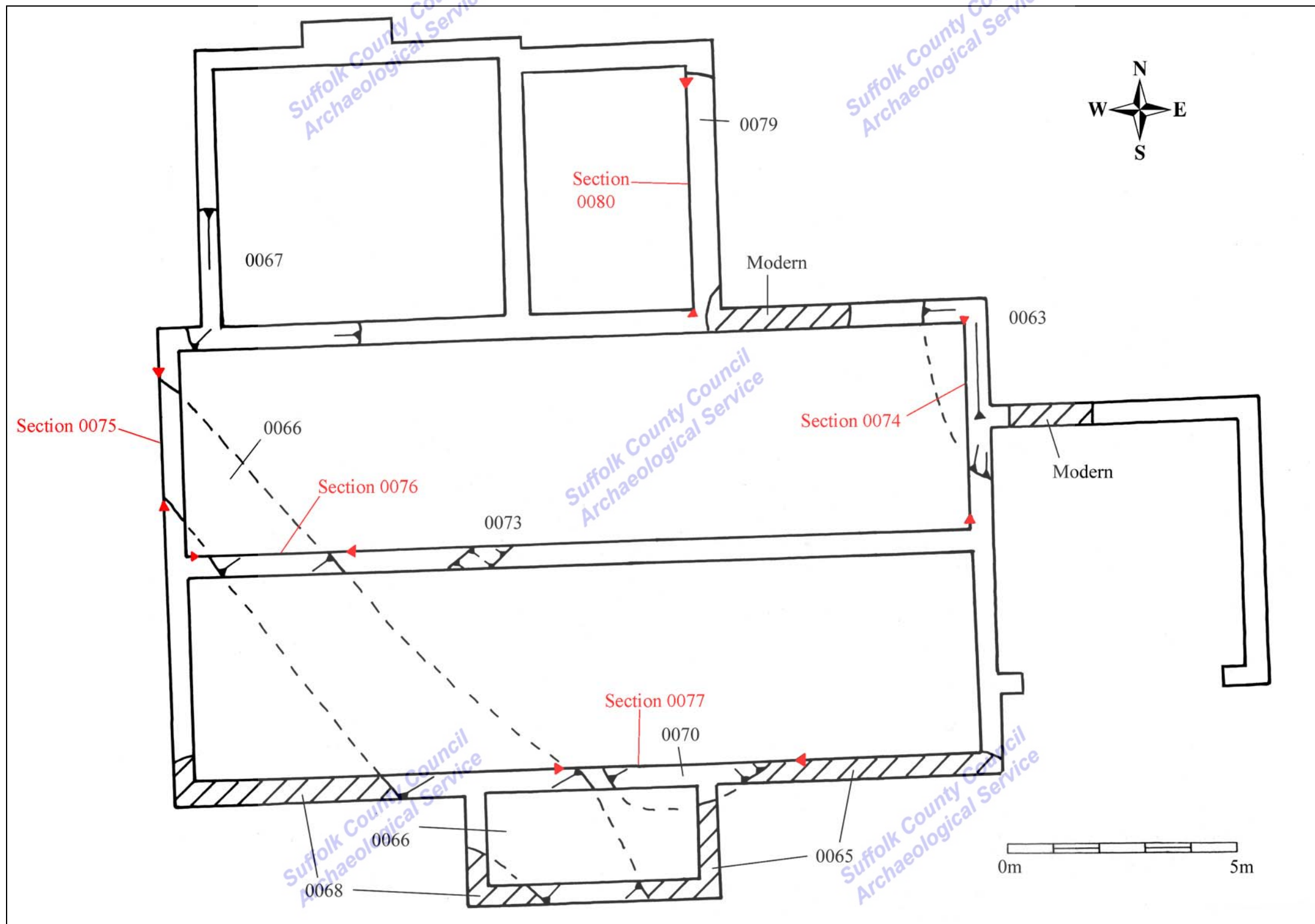


Figure 8. LMD 137 Plot 02 plan

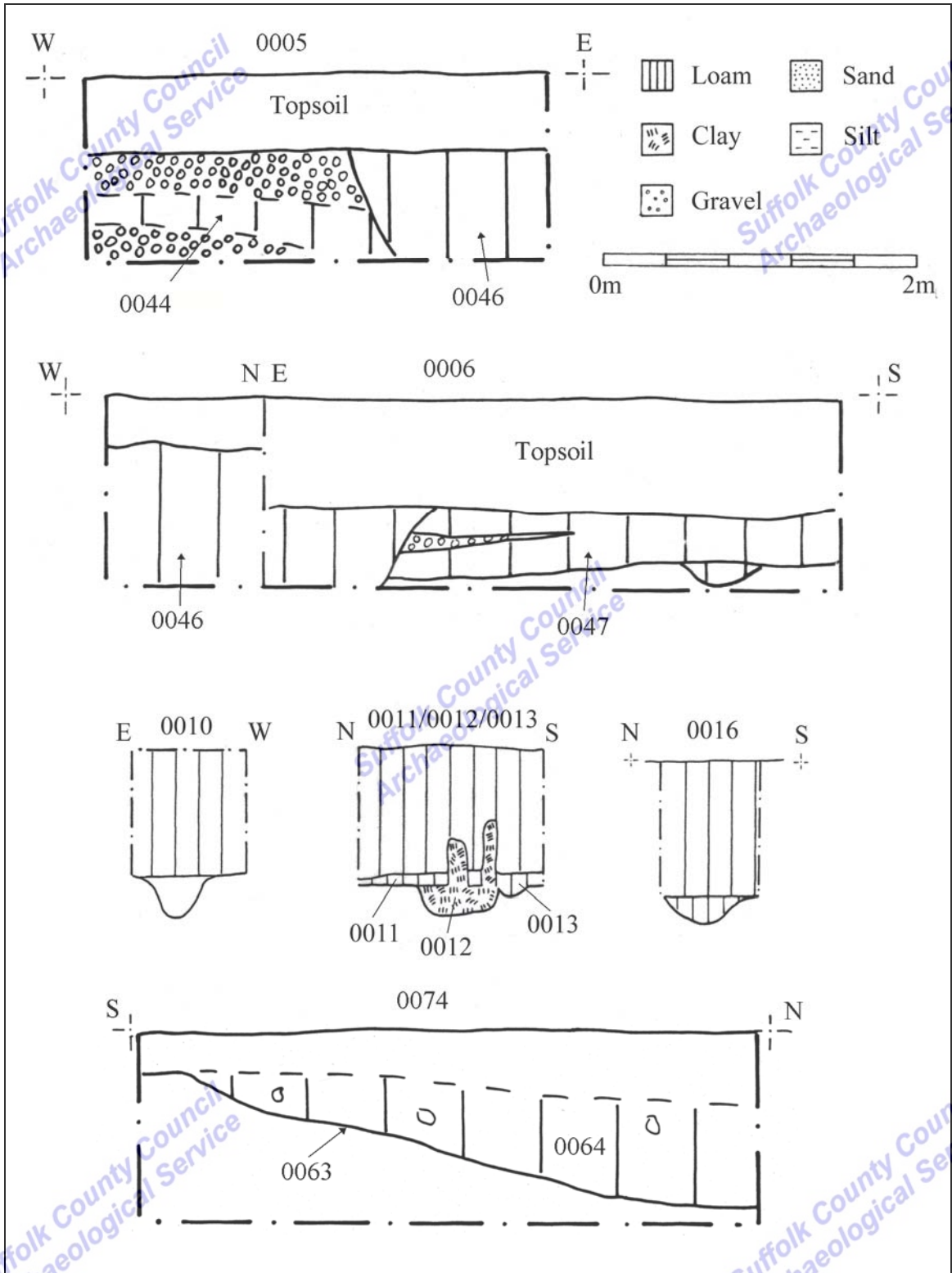


Figure 9. LMD 137 sections

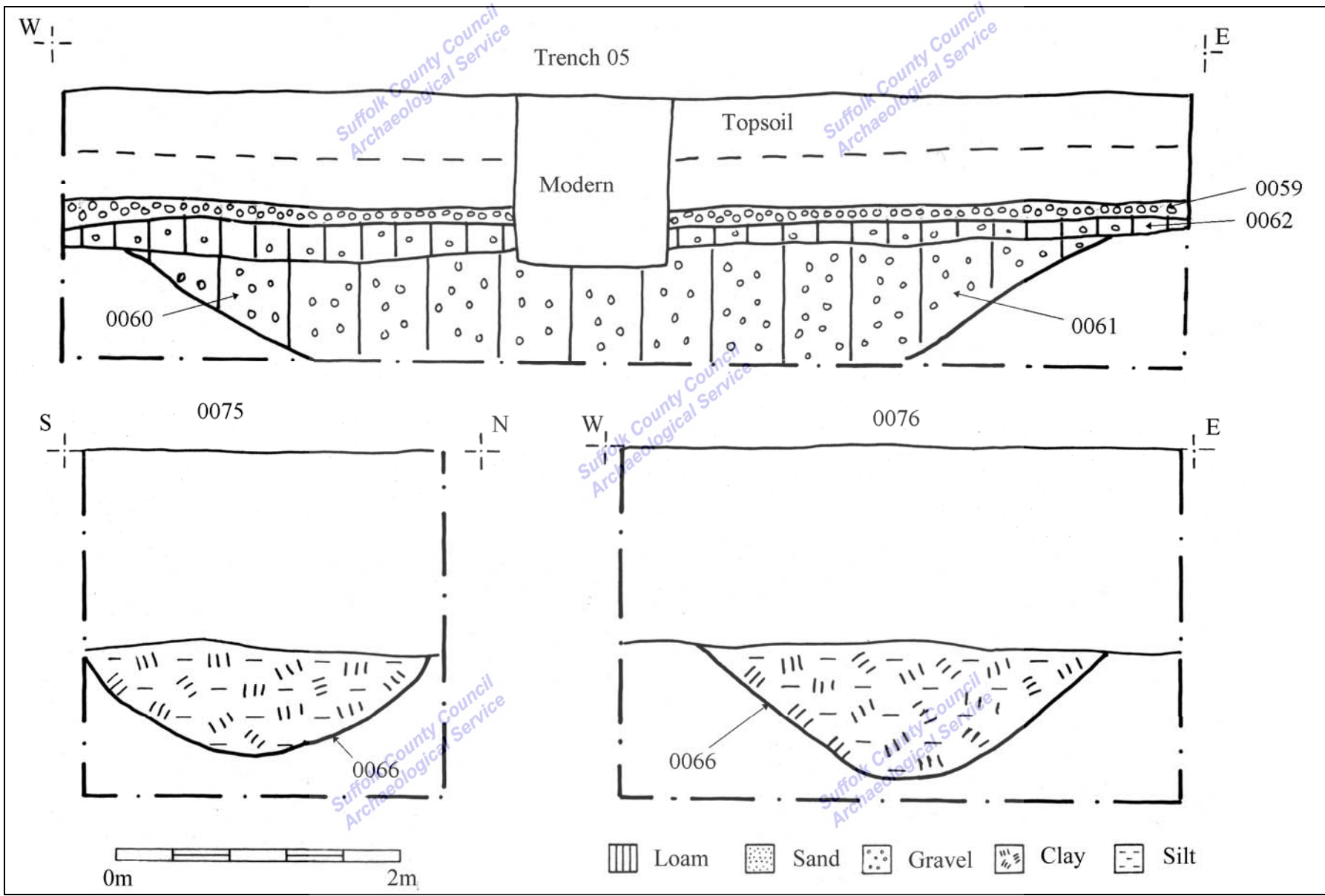


Figure 10. LMD 137 sections

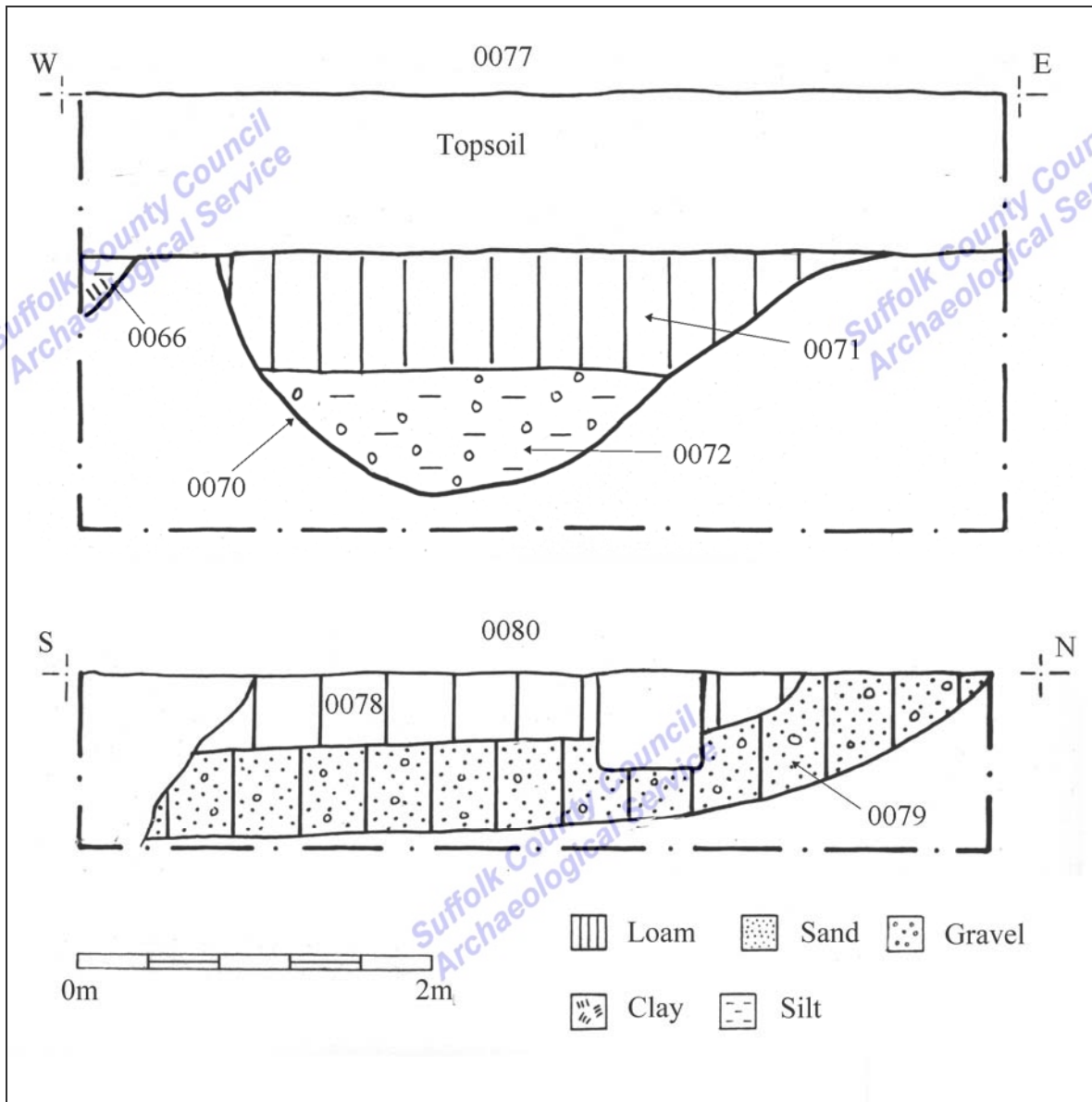


Figure 11. LMD 137 sections

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3.3. LMD 157

(Figs. 12-19)

As the archaeological work for Plot 03 was carried out in late 2004, a year and a half later than for Plots 01 and 02 it was known in advance that the trenching was highly likely to disturb substantial features relating to the Roman phase of activity. An initial programme of evaluation trenching was therefore required to confirm this potential and to establish the level of archaeological mitigation that would be required either prior to, or during, the development.

The four evaluation trenches, which were placed across the footprint of the house and garage, contained a similar spread of deposits to that seen in Plots 01 and 02, with no evidence of features such as structures that may have required open area excavation or preservation *in situ*. The excavation of footing trenches was subsequently carried out under archaeological supervision, with a greater emphasis on hand-excavation of features where possible than seen in Plots 01 and 02. Also monitored was Trench 05, which was excavated to connect services to the new property.

The results of both evaluation and monitoring are combined and listed below. As with Plots 01 and 02 the bulk of the identified archaeological deposits belong to a single phase of Roman occupation, with only two features representing any other post-Roman activity. Occasional undated features are generally believed to be contemporary with the main Roman phase of activity.

3.3.1. Phase I: Roman

This phase of occupation is represented by a broad range of features appearing throughout the trenching. The finds assemblage again indicates possible origins for the settlement in the Late Iron Age/1st century with finds of this date being mixed with the substantial assemblage of later material from the main period of activity in the 2nd to 4th centuries. An end date to the phase in the late 4th/early 5th century is indicated by the metal detected coin assemblage which was largely recovered from soil layers lying above the cut features.

Context 0001 was issued to unstratified finds recovered throughout the fieldwork, generally being collected from the topsoil or spoilheaps. This consisted in total of seventy-six sherds of pottery from throughout the Roman period, together with small amounts of CBM and animal bone.

Roughly half of the metal detected finds, a total of twenty-eight objects, SF 1004-1007, 1009-1010, 1012, 1024-1031 and 1046-1058, were also unstratified, being recovered on a regular basis from the spoilheaps throughout the machining of trenches. These objects consisted of a single 1st-3rd century coin, two 3rd century coins, fifteen 4th century coins, seven undated fragments of copper alloy sheet, a Roman copper alloy stud or nail, an undated copper alloy stud and a piece of undated lead waste.

Other detected small finds have been allocated to more specific contexts or areas and are included in the relevant sections below.

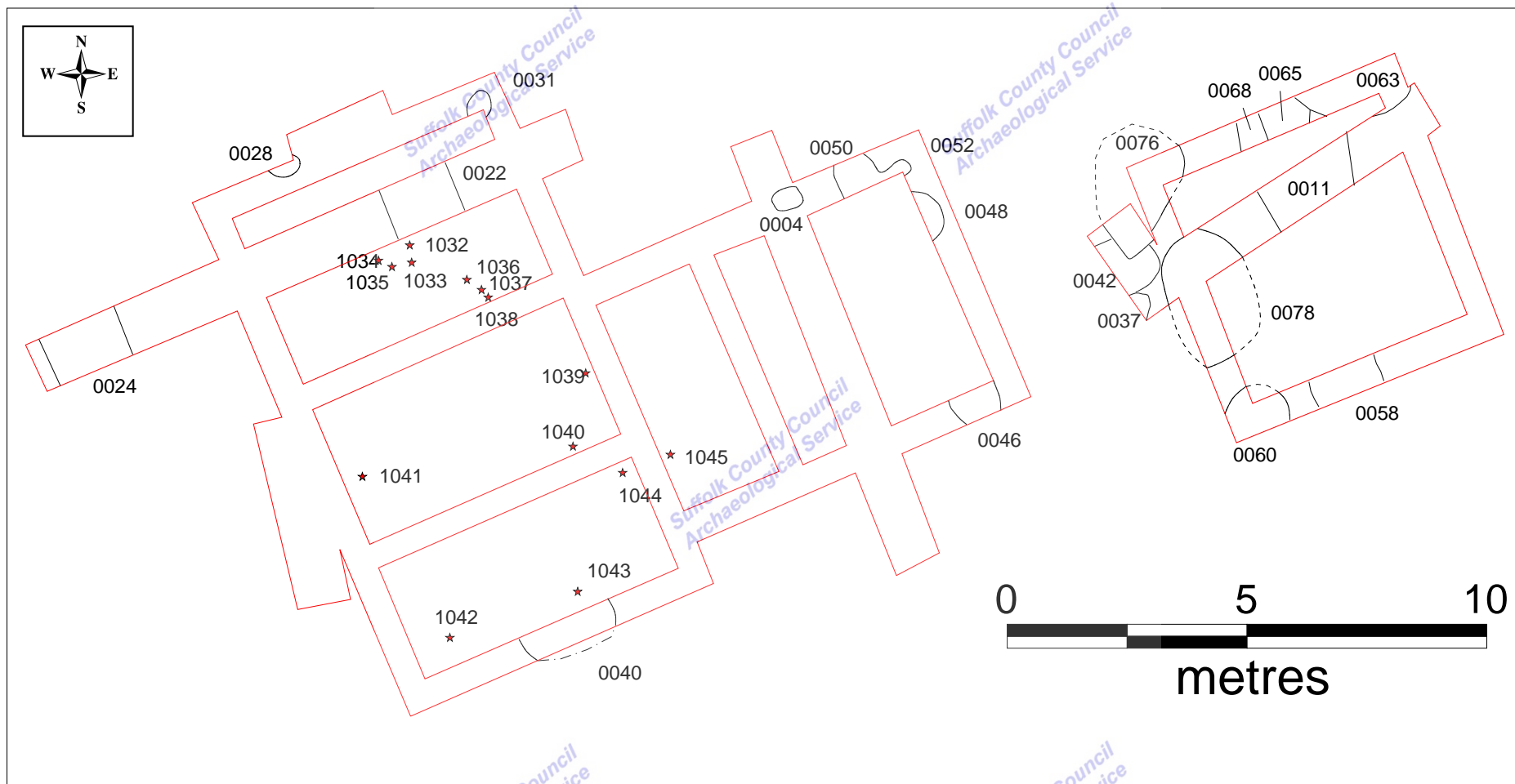


Figure 12. LMD 157 Combined outline plan with small find locations

Evaluation Trench 01

Aligned south-west to north-east through the centre of the garage plot this trench was originally 6.8m long. The natural subsoil of mid orange/yellow clay/gravels lay at a depth of c.0.9m-1m and was sealed below a 0.3m thick layer of mid grey/brown clay/loam with scattered gravel, 0002. This layer also sealed a series of cut features and in turn was overlaid by 0.6m-0.7m of topsoil. A similar deposit was seen throughout the site and was numbered as 0003, 0006 and 0008 in Trenches 02, 04 and 03 respectively.

Three metal detected finds, SF1002, SF1003 and SF1011, were firmly identified as from the spoil of this trench and consisted of two 3rd/4th century coins and a Roman copper alloy/iron stud.

Twenty-four fragments of CBM and an iron nail were recovered from 0002 but as the layer was very similar to the fills of underlying features it may be that these finds have come from the top of these deposits. Layer 0002 was also seen sealing features throughout the later garage footings and further finds, described below, were collected as 0054-0057.

At the eastern end of the trench was 0020, a large pit originally only partially visible and estimated at 1.3m wide. Later excavation of the footing trenches showed 0020 as being a shallow feature on the south-eastern edge of pit 0063. Its fill, 0021, was a grey/brown clay and contained forty-nine sherds of Roman pottery.

In the centre of the trench was 0011, a probable large ditch, aligned north-south, measuring c.2m wide with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. It potentially continued in the footing trenches to north and south as 0065 and 0058 respectively. Recorded in section 0016 approximately half of the width of the feature was excavated, showing the base at a depth of 1.2m below ground level. Its main fill, 0012, merged into the overlying layer 0002. It was a mid grey/brown clay/loam with orange/brown gravel containing fifty-seven sherds of Roman pottery, together with some animal bone. Lying above 0012 at the top of the ditch was a deposit of orange clay/gravel, 0015, possibly a deliberate attempt to stabilise the infilled ditch.

Occupying the western end of the trench was 0013, a large oval pit apparently measuring c.1.6m wide and 0.6m+ deep with steep straight sides. Initial excavation within the limits of the evaluation trench did not reach the base of the feature and showed a single fill, 0014, of dark brown clay/loam from which twenty-three sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone were collected. The pit was later more fully investigated by machine during the excavation of the garage footing trenches, see 0077 and 0078 below.

At the very end of the trench part of a human skull, 0034, was identified in the baulk, overlying pit 0013, although no grave cut was visible. As this potential human burial lay partially within the area of the proposed footings the evaluation trench was extended during their excavation. The results for this area are listed with those of the rest of the garage footings below.

Evaluation Trench 02

Aligned south-east to north-west through the north-west part of the plot this trench was 8.8m long. The natural subsoil of mid orange/yellow clay/gravels lay at a depth of c.1m-1.05m. Lying above the subsoil and a single cut feature was 0003, a 0.3m-0.35m thick layer of mid grey/brown clay/loam. Above this layer was 0.7m of topsoil. A substantial finds assemblage was recovered

from 0003, consisting of fifty-four sherds of Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone and three iron nails. A trench profile was recorded showing 0003.

Sealed under 0003, at the north end of the trench, was 0004, a small oval pit. Originally only partially visible it was later fully exposed in the footing trenches and measured 0.5m by 0.7m and 0.3m deep. The pit was 50% excavated and its fill, 0005, was a mid-dark brown clay from which seven sherds of Roman pottery were recovered.

Evaluation Trench 03

Aligned north-east to south-west through the north-west part of the plot this trench was 11.7m long. The natural subsoil of mid orange/yellow clay/gravels lay at a depth of c.0.95m-1m. Lying above the subsoil and two cut features was 0008, a 0.25m thick layer of mid brown loam. Above this layer was 0.2m-0.3m of buried topsoil and then 0.45m of modern topsoil.

Layer 0008 was generally devoid of finds, except where it overlaid features 0022 and 0024, and these assemblages probably originated from truncation of the upper fills of the two features. Context 0009 was issued to material recovered from above 0022, which consisted of twenty-two sherds of Roman pottery and CBM and animal bone. Context 0010 was issued to material recovered from above 0024, which consisted of thirty-two sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone.

0022 was a possible north to south aligned ditch at the eastern end of the trench. As it did not appear in any of the subsequent footing trenches it may actually be an elongated pit or, if a ditch, either terminate or sharply corner. 50% of the visible area of the ditch was excavated and it was seen to be 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0023, was a mid/dark brown silt/clay from which twelve sherds of Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone were collected.

0024 was a similar north to south aligned ditch, parallel to 0022, at the western end of the trench. As it lay just outside the footprint of the plot its potential course could not be confirmed by the subsequent footing trenches. 50% of the visible area of the ditch was excavated and it was seen to be 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep, with moderate sloping sides and an irregular stepped base. Its fill, 0024, was a mid brown clay/silt from which forty-four sherds of Roman pottery, together with animal bone, was recovered.

Evaluation Trench 04

Aligned north to south on the western edge of the plot this trench was 3.5m long. No archaeological features were seen cutting the natural subsoil of mid orange/yellow clay/gravels that lay at a depth of c.1m-1.1m. A trench profile was recorded, 0007, which showed a 0.25m thick layer of mid brown loam, 0006, lying above the natural subsoil, from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was recovered. Above this layer was a 0.4m-0.5m thick buried topsoil and then 0.35m of modern topsoil.

Plot 03 Footings

Excavation of the footings showed a similar soil profile to that seen in the evaluation trenches, with a Roman soil horizon, previously identified as 0002, 0003 etc, consisting of a 0.3m thick

layer of mid grey/brown clay/loam overlying the natural subsoil. Further finds material was recovered from this deposit but numbered separately at different points in the footings.

Context 0026 was issued to a specific concentration of finds in the western trench, i.e. the vicinity of Evaluation Trench 04. This assemblage consisted of ten sherds of Roman pottery, a small amount of animal bone, a Roman copper alloy brooch fragment, SF1001 and a 3rd/4th century coin, SF1008.

0027 was issued to a more general scattered collection of finds from the western half of the plot and consisted of fifteen sherds of Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone. Similarly 0045 was issued for finds from the eastern half and consisted of twenty sherds of Roman pottery and small amounts of CBM and animal bone.

Six metal-detected objects, SF1017-1022, were recovered from the spoilheap of the central and south-western area of the plot and consisted of four 4th century coins, a copper alloy buckle plate and a fragment of lead waste.

Several new features were identified scattered throughout the footings but were generally smaller and more isolated than those seen in the garage footings or of Plots 01 and 02. 0040 was a large pit or ditch terminus measuring 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and an undulating base. Its main fill, 0044, was hand excavated and was a very dark brown loam with frequent flint inclusions containing seventy sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone. The upper part of this deposit was numbered separately as 0041 as it was removed by machine. Another eight sherds of Roman pottery were collected. Further finds, 0039, were recovered during the machining from above 0040 and may have come from either 0044 or the overlying soil layer. These consisted of twenty-one sherds of Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone, together with some post-medieval CBM which probably originated from the upper topsoils.

0046 was a linear, north to south aligned, feature, possibly terminating at the southern side of the plot and possibly being the same feature as 0050 to the north. Measuring 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep it had medium sloping sides and a flat base with a fill, 0047, of a compacted light/mid brown sand/loam with flints. Only a few fragments of animal bone were collected but it is thought likely that the feature is contemporary with the surrounding Roman deposits.

0048 was a circular pit, partially within the eastern footing trench. The top 0.2m of the pit was removed by machine before being excavated a further 0.4m by hand. It measured 1m wide but was not bottomed, the base being at least 1.7m below ground level. Its fill, 0049, was a dark grey/brown clay/loam with gravel and frequent tree root disturbance. Two sherds of Roman pottery and small amounts of CBM and animal bone were collected.

0050 was a probable ditch, possibly the same feature as 0046, aligned north-south in the north-east part of the plot. Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides and a flat base, it had a fill, 0051, of dark brown clay/loam with gravel towards base from which thirty-nine sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

0052 was a probable pit, only just visible in the north-east corner of the footing trench. Probably oval in plan, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.7m long, it adjoined ditch 0050 but the relationship was unclear. Its fill, 0053, was a mid/dark brown clay/loam from which a single Roman pottery sherd was collected.

Features 0048, 0050 and 0052 were all recorded in a single right angled section, 0080.

Plot 03 Garage footings

Further finds were collected from layer 0002, which was seen throughout the footings overlying the features or natural subsoil, but were separated into four contexts. Some of the finds may well have come from the upper fills of underlying features.

0054, a group of fifty-two Roman pottery sherds, CBM and animal bone, was collected from the northern trench above features 0063, 0065, 0068 and 0070. 0055, a group of three Roman pottery sherds, was collected from the eastern trench. 0056, a group of nine Roman pottery sherds, was collected from the southern trench to the east of 0058. 0057, a group of CBM and animal bone was collected from the western trench above features 0060, 0070 and 0072. Finally 0033 was a group of twenty-two sherds of Roman pottery with CBM and animal bone collected during the machining and initial hand cleaning of the trench extension above burial 0017.

0058 was a possible pit or ditch aligned north to south across the southern footing trench. Measuring 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep it was fully excavated and had moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0059, was a mid/light orange/brown silt/sand with frequent flints. Fifty-one sherds of Roman pottery, together with a large amount of animal bone were collected. The ditch possibly continues to the north as 0011 and 0065/0068.

0060 was a large pit in the south-west corner of the footing. Circular in plan it was only partially visible and measured 1.2m in diameter. Hand-excavation to a depth of 0.6m did not identify the base of the pit but showed it to be steep-sided. Its fill, 0062, was a series of deposits which were not clear during excavation and only became apparent in section meaning recovered finds were mixed. These fills slumped in from the eastern side and consisted of a mid brown/orange silt/sand lying over a dark yellow band of sand, which in turn overlaid a mid brown loam. A total of sixty Roman pottery sherds, together with quantities of CBM, animal bone, lava quern and two iron nails were collected. Further finds, 0061, were collected from the 0002 layer of dark brown sand/loam but may have come from the upper fill of 0060 or the adjacent feature 0058. These consisted of six Roman pottery sherds and further CBM and animal bone.

0063 was a large circular pit in the north-east corner of the footings, the southern edge possibly already being seen in Evaluation Trench 01 as 0020. Measuring 2.2+m wide and 0.6m deep it had moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Recorded in section 0067 its fill, 0064, was a mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints. This was the same as fills 0066 and 0069 in features 0065 and 0068 respectively and so no clear relationship between these adjacent features was apparent. Thirty-four Roman pottery sherds, together with quantities of CBM and animal bone were collected from 0064.

0065 was a shallow pit or ditch lying on the western side of 0063. Measuring 1.1m wide and 0.25m deep it had moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0066, was a mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints, very similar to adjacent feature fills 0064 and 0069. Nine sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

0068 was a very shallow feature, possibly a ditch, lying immediately to the west of 0065. Measuring 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep it had irregular sides and a flat base with a fill, 0069, of mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints, very similar to adjacent feature fills 0064 and 0066. Both 0068 and 0065 may be a continuation of a possible linear boundary already seen to the south as 0011 and 0058.

The remaining features lay in a dense intercutting cluster, in the north-west part of the plot and evaluation trench extension, and are principally recorded in two large sections 0075 and 0081.

Stratigraphically the earliest feature was 0042, a large, roughly circular pit, measuring 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Steep-sided with a flat base, its fill, 0043, was a dark brown clay/loam from which nine sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

Adjacent to 0042 and probably contemporary was 0037, a small pit or posthole, approximately 50% visible, with steep sides and a flat base. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep and had a fill, 0038, which was very similar to that of the surrounding features, being a dark brown clay/loam.

Also adjacent to 0042, on its south-east side, was a large pit, 0077, which had previously been partially recorded in Evaluation Trench 01 as 0013. Recorded with a new cut number, 0078, it was seen to be 2.5m wide and approximately 1.8m deep with moderate/steep sloping sides and a concave base. After hand excavation of the upper 0.15m the remainder of the pit was excavated by machine. The fill of this southern half of the pit was 0074, a dark orange/brown silt/sand and gravel from which two sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

0042 and 0077 are likely to be contemporary as both lay beneath a human inhumation, 0034. This burial, recorded under group context 0017, was aligned north to south and was originally identified when the right shoulder of the skeleton was seen in the very end of Evaluation Trench 01. Although context 0018 was issued for the grave cut this was not actually visible with the skeleton resting upon the two infilled pits 0013 and 0042 and a small area of subsoil between the features. As the fill around the skeleton, 0019, was a uniform deposit of mid/dark grey loam which merged with the fills of the underlying features and layer 0002 it was impossible to tell whether the grave cut and fill were distinct features. The burial may have just been deposited within layer 0002. Sixteen sherds of Roman pottery were collected from 0019 as was part of the human skeleton.

The skeleton, 0034, was of a female aged c.16 years. It was laid out straight, on a north to south alignment with the head at the southern end. The skeleton was largely intact except for the legs, which had been truncated just above the knee by a later pit, 0076 (cut 0035). The surviving length of the skeleton was 1.15m. Two coffin nails, 1059, were found to the south of the skull. A complete Colchester colour-coated beaker, SF 1015, of 2nd century date, lay next to the skeleton's left jaw and had probably been originally placed in an upright position. An enamelled hare brooch, 1016, also of 2nd century date lay upon the skeleton's neck.

The pit that cut burial 0017 was initially numbered as 0035. The same feature was later seen in the adjacent footing trench and recorded as cut 0070 so an overall context of 0076 was issued. In total the feature measured 1.5m+ wide and 1m deep and had vertical sides and a flat base. The south-west part of the pit had a well defined squared cut, 0035, whereas to the east, cut 0070, the upper sides were partially stepped. The fill in cut 0035 was numbered as 0036, it was a dark brown clay/loam from which twelve sherds of Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered. Disarticulated human bone and a further three nails within this fill are almost certainly from the burial disturbed by the pit. A Roman copper alloy pin, SF 1023, was also found in the spoilheap from this fill. The fill in cut 0070 was numbered as 0071, it was a dark grey/brown clay/silt/loam with scattered gravel from which twenty-seven sherds of Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone were collected.

The final feature in this group was 0072, a linear ditch aligned east to west that cut across the top of the southern half of pit 0077. Measuring 1m wide and 0.2m deep it had gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0073, was a mid/dark brown silt/sand with frequent chalk from which three sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

Trench 05

This service trench, which measured c.60m in length, headed northwards from the plot before turning east along the edge of the existing driveway between Plots 01 and 02. Measuring 0.4m wide it was excavated to a depth of 0.9m-1.1m through a thick topsoil and underlying soil layers. The natural subsoil was present at a depth of 0.8m-1m, no features were identified but the narrow nature of the trench and root disturbance from mature trees lining the driveway meant that observation was difficult and smaller archaeological deposits may have been missed. Unstratified finds, consisting of four sherds of early Roman pottery were recovered from a c.5m section of the trench, starting approximately 2m to the north of Plot 03.

Topsoil strip

The final stage of groundworks was a topsoil strip of the Plot 3 footprint after the footings were infilled with concrete. Following the removal of 0.3m of topsoil the opportunity was taken to carry out a final metal-detector survey. This identified a further fourteen objects, SF 1032-1045 of which ten were mid/late 4th century coins. The remaining objects consisted of a fragment of lead, a copper alloy Roman socketed spearhead, an undated copper alloy collar or ferrule and a 14th century silver halfpenny.

3.3.2. Unphased

Two features in the plot footings were undated and are clearly later than the main Roman period of activity as they were seen to cut the 0002 soil layer which sealed the features of that phase.

0028 was a small circular pit in the north-west corner of the plot. It was only seen in section as it cut the 0002 soil layer and so was almost completely removed by machine. Measuring c.0.6m wide and 0.3m deep it had moderate sloping sides, a concave base, and a fill of dark grey/black clay/silt/loam, 0029.

0031 was a small circular pit to the north of the plot. Also largely seen in section as it cut through 0.2m of the 0002 soil layer and then only 0.1m into the natural subsoil it measured 0.5m in diameter. 100% of its visible area was then excavated which showed a fill, 0032, of mid grey silt/loam with a single Roman pottery sherd. Seven further Roman sherds mixed with post-medieval CBM, 0030, and a fragment of copper alloy sheet SF1000, were found during machining in the vicinity of the feature and two 3rd/4th century coins, SF1013 and SF1014, from immediately to the south.

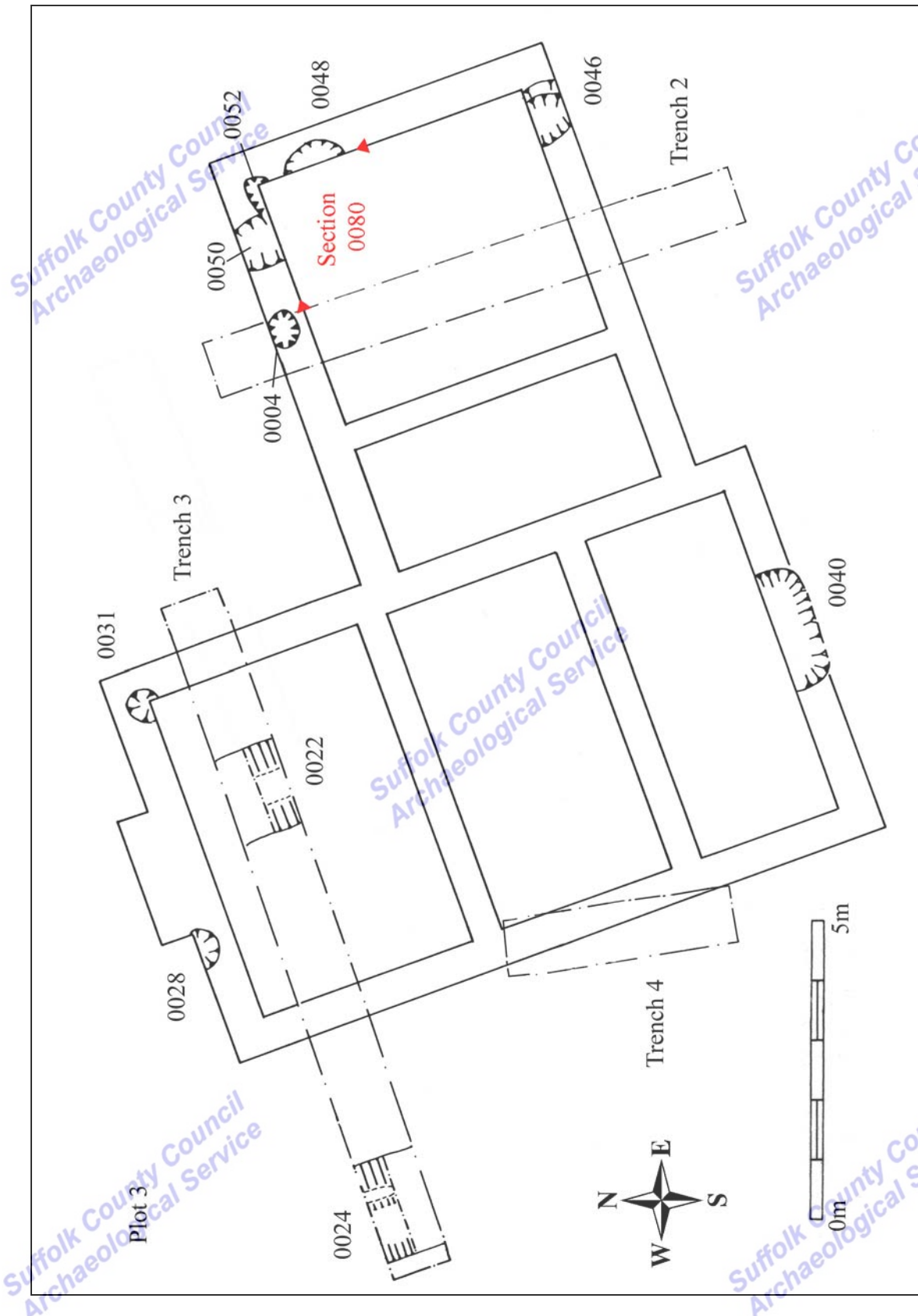


Figure 13. LMD 157 Evaluation trench outline and Plot 03 plan

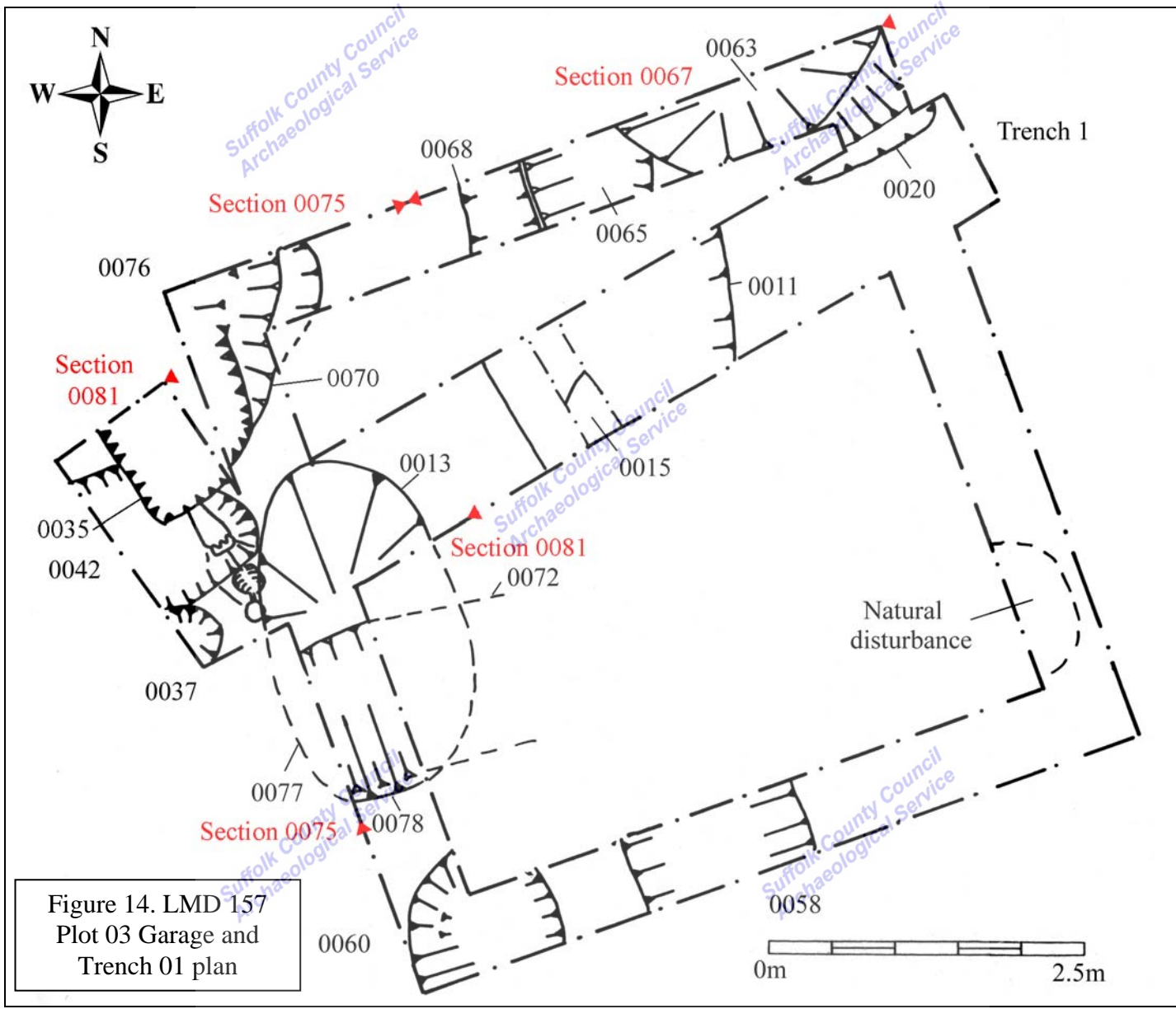


Figure 14. LMD 157
Plot 03 Garage and
Trench 01 plan

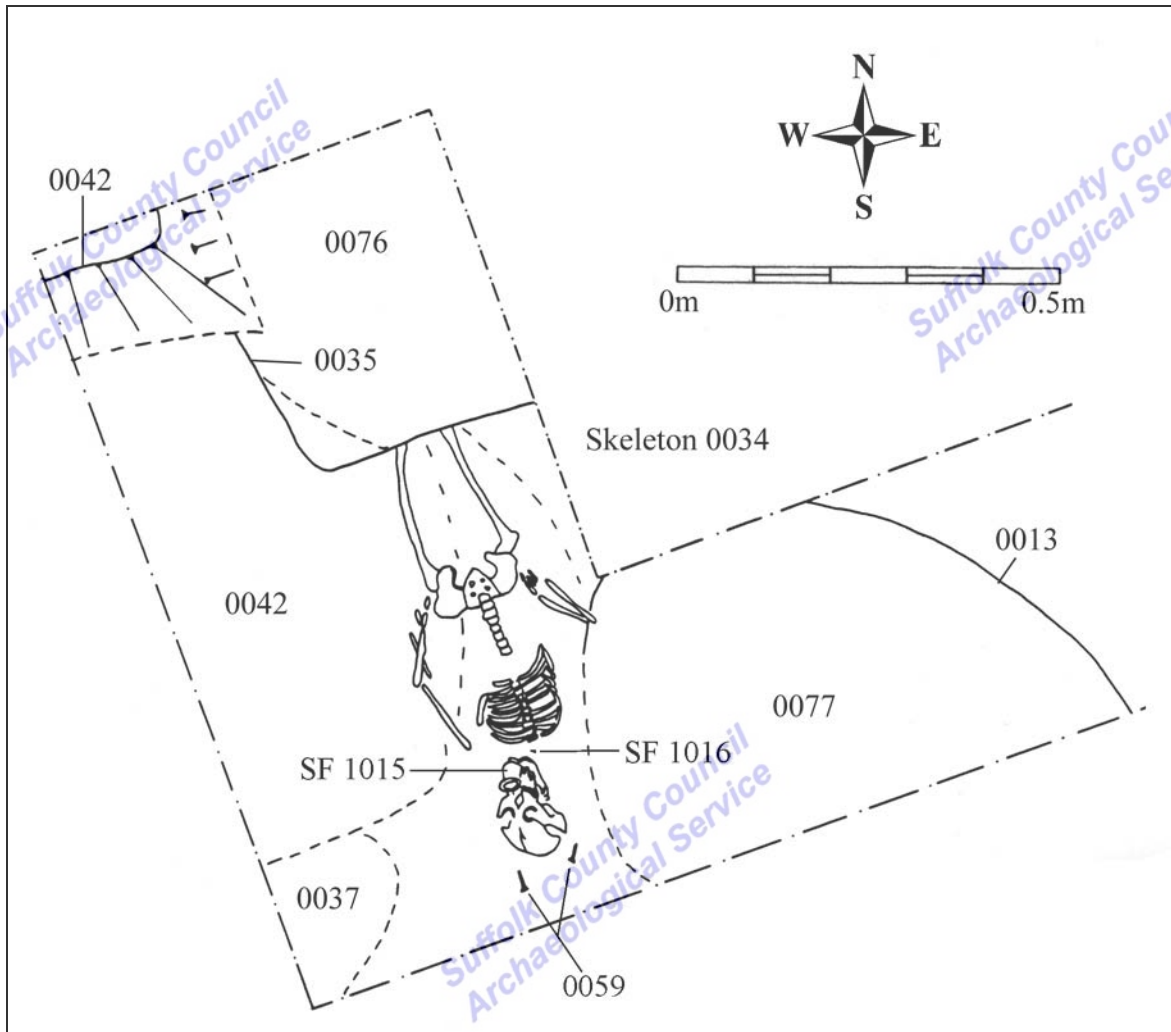


Figure 15. LMD 157 Inhumation 0034

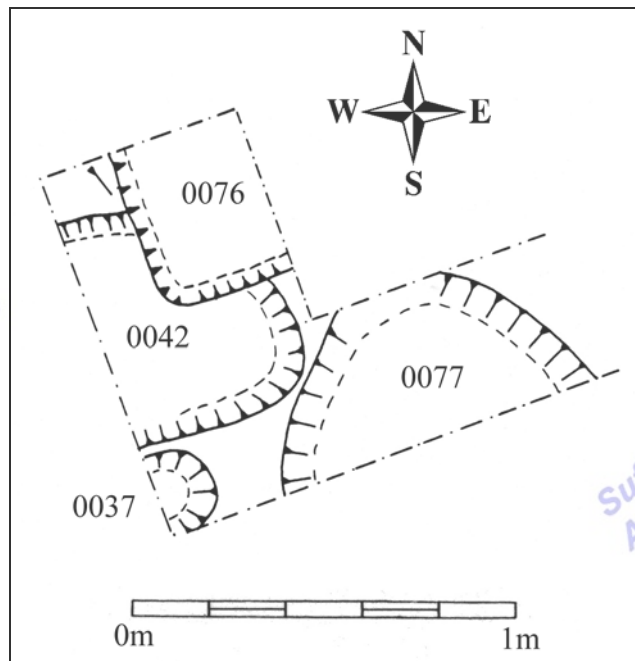


Figure 16. LMD 157 Trench 01 pits fully excavated after removal of inhumation 0034

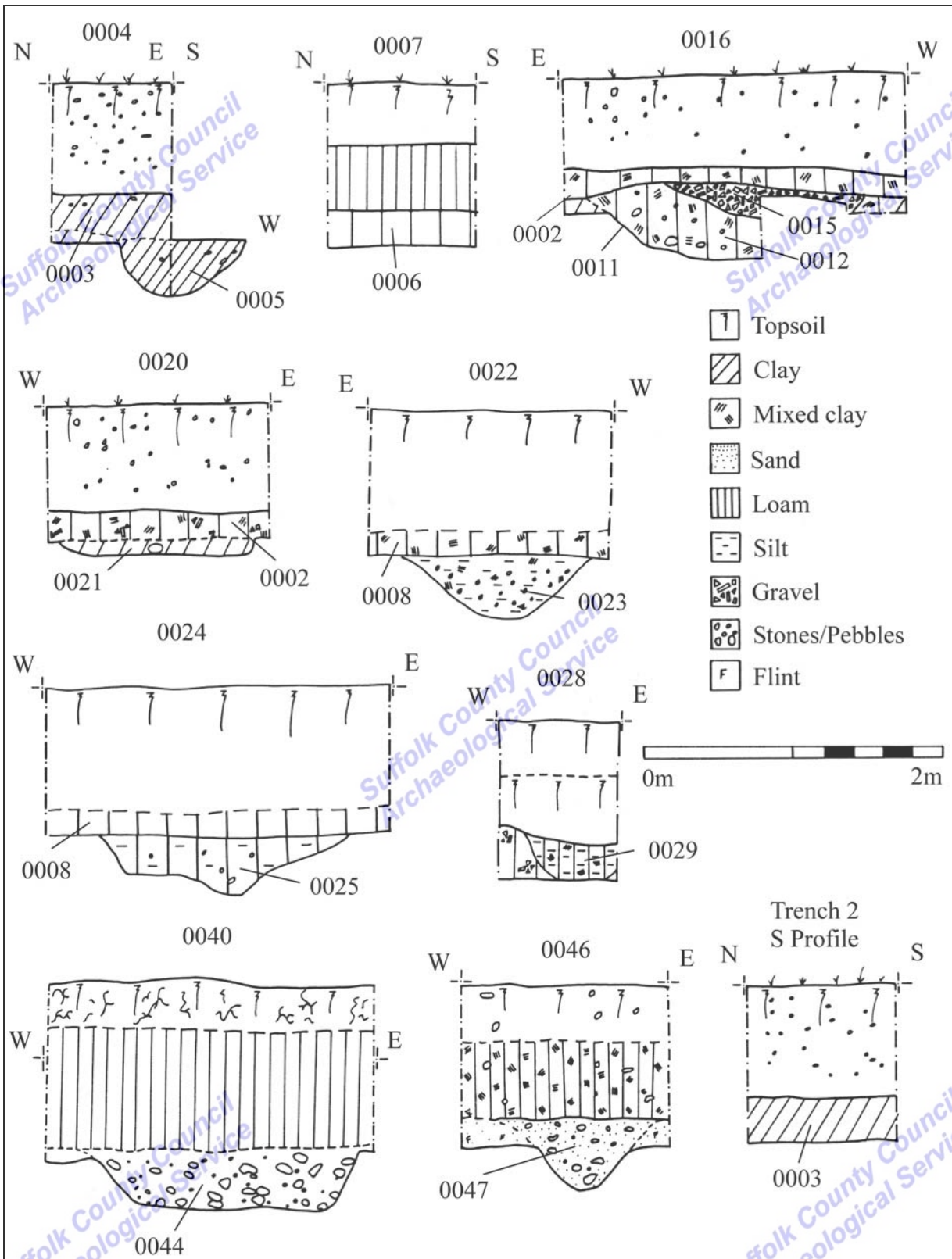


Figure 17. LMD 157 sections

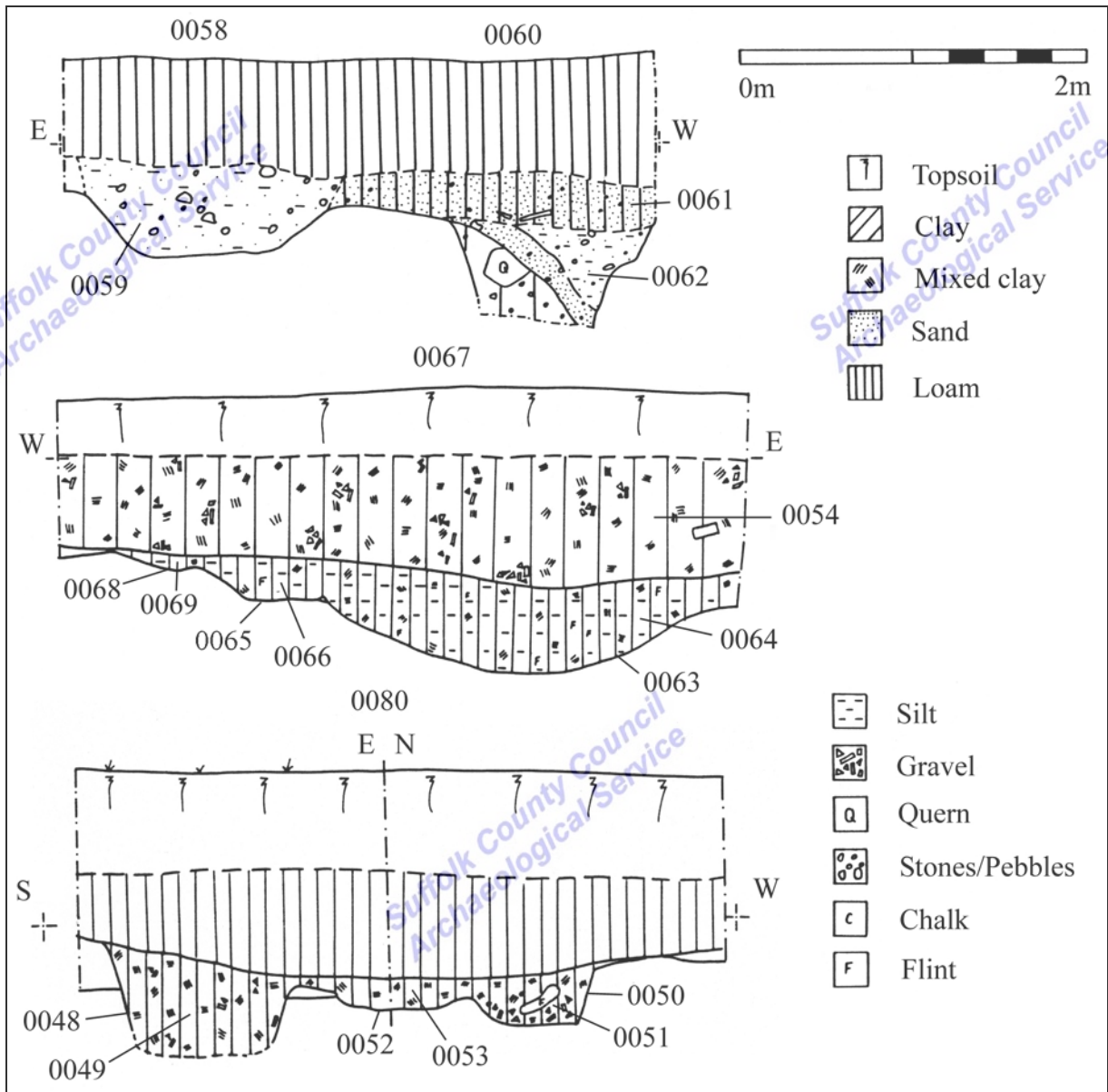


Figure 18. LMD 157 sections

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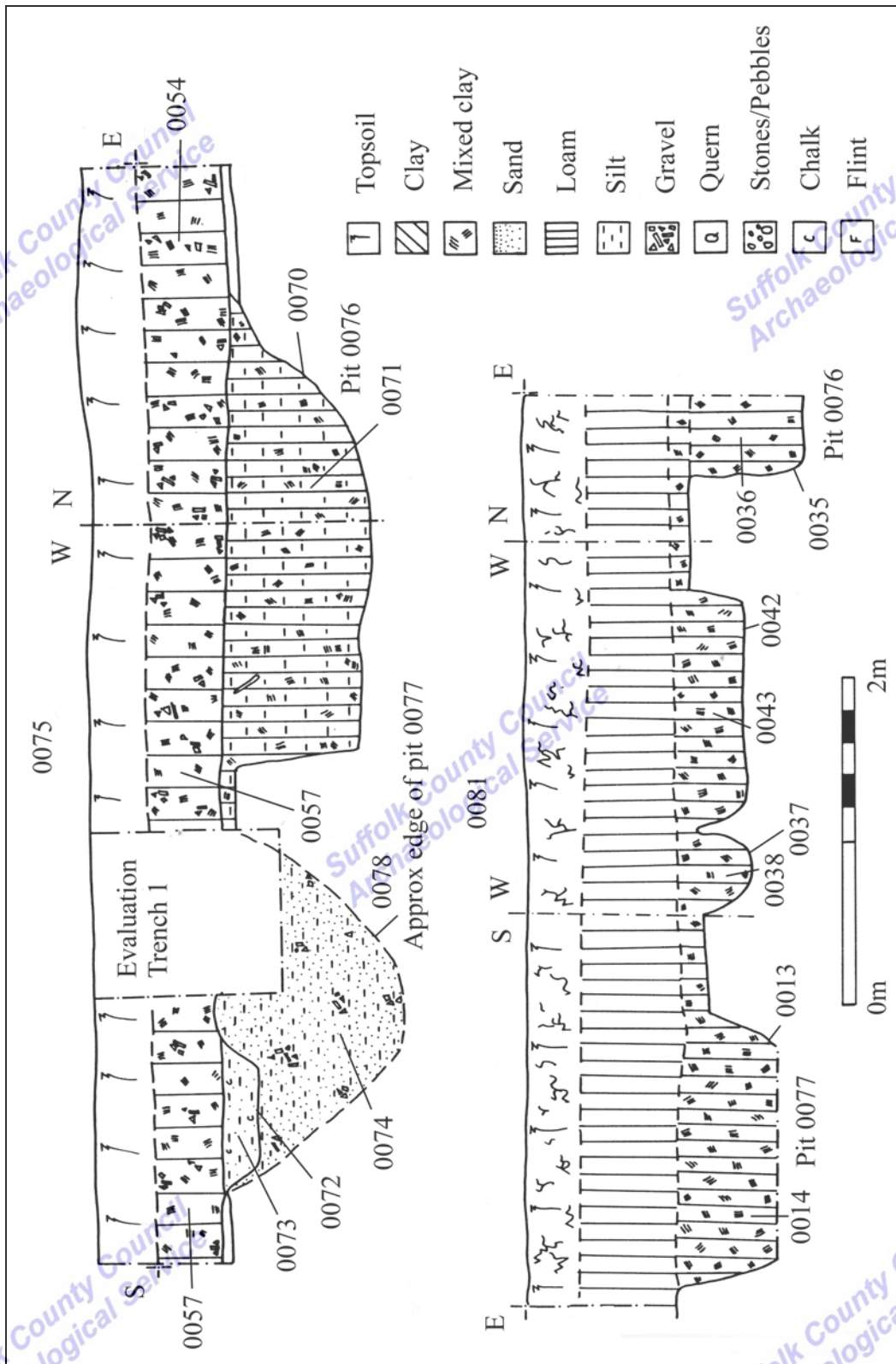


Figure 19. LMD 157 sections

4. The Finds

by Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the total quantities of finds collected from Plots 01 and 02 (LMD 137) and Plot 03 (LMD 157) during the monitoring/excavations. The full quantifications by context are included in Appendices 4.1 and 4.5.

Site Find type	Plot 1-2 (LMD 137)		Plot 3 (LMD 157)		Totals/g	
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt./g	No.	Wt./g
Pottery	1156	28921	926	25740	2082	54661
CBM	206	37972	198	25166	404	63138
Fired clay	15	565	5	86	20	651
Glass	1	12	1	2	2	14
Clay pipe	1	5			1	5
Lava quern	4	15	11	2266	15	2281
Stone			1	224	1	224
Worked flint			5	34	5	34
Burnt stone			1	461	1	461
Slag	45	4676			45	4676
Cu alloy*			56	112.5	56	112.5
Lead*	1	12	6	36	7	48
Iron*	10	122	12	170	22	292
Animal bone	301	8873	649	13448	950	22321
Shell	34	676	65	759	99	1435

Table 1. Finds quantities (*= includes small finds).

4.2. LMD 137 Plots 01 and 02

Finds were collected from 54 contexts in Plots 1 and 2 during the monitoring.

4.2.1. Pottery

A total of 1156 sherds of wheel-made pottery weighing 28921g were collected from Plots 01, 02 and associated trenching. The assemblage ranges in date from the Late Iron Age to the post-medieval period but the majority of it is Late Iron Age and Roman. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 2 and detailed quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.2.

Period	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.	EVE	% Eve	Av. Wt./g
LIA Roman	1122	97.1	28181	97.4	24.96	98.1	25.1
Med	16	1.4	192	0.7	0.30	1.2	12.0
Post med	18	1.6	548	1.9	0.19	0.8	30.4
Total pottery	1156	100.0	28921	100.0	25.45	100.0	25.0

Table 2. LMD 137 pottery by period.

Methodology (for LMD 137 and 157)

A catalogue of all fabrics and forms was made for this report and the pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve). Wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman wares were classified using the type series devised for recording Roman pottery at Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations but is supplemented by Hawkes and Hull's (1947) Camulodunum typology, Thompson's (1982) typology for Belgic grog-tempered pottery, Going's Chelmsford typology (1987) or Tyers' Atlas and Guide to

Roman Pottery in Britain (1996) when necessary. All post-Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series. Forms were noted as they occurred and each 'sherd family' given a separate entry on the database table. A x10 microscope was used to identify the fabrics. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database table.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Excavation produced a total of 1122 sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing 28181g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 24.96 based on 173 measurable rims. Thirty-two fabrics or fabric groups were identified and the assemblage is dominated by local or regional wares but also includes a significant number of imported finewares and coarsewares and late specialist wares. The pottery quantities by fabric category are shown in Table 3 below.

Fabric name	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Central Gaulish black-slipped wares	CGBL	2	0.2	14	0.0	10	0.4
Central Gaulish glazed ware	CGGL	2	0.2	7	0.0		
South Gaulish samian	SASG	13	1.2	316	1.1	83	3.3
Central Gaulish samian (Les Martres)	SAMV	3	0.3	75	0.3		
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	29	2.6	486	1.7	110	4.4
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	11	1.0	144	0.5	28	1.1
East Gaulish samian (Rheinzabern)	SARZ	1	0.1	16	0.1		
East Gaulish samian (Trier)	SATR	2	0.2	33	0.1		
Terra Nigra	TN	2	0.2	32	0.1		
Terra Rubra	TR	7	0.6	83	0.3		
<i>Imported finewares</i>		<i>72</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>1206</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>9.3</i>
Amphora	AA	13	1.2	6160	21.9	52	2.1
<i>Imported coarsewares</i>		<i>13</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>6160</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>52</i>	<i>2.1</i>
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	10	0.9	59	0.2	8	0.3
Pakenham colour-coated wares	PKC	2	0.2	15	0.1	24	1.0
Unspecified colour-coated wares	UCC	2	0.2	10	0.0		
<i>Local and regional finewares</i>		<i>14</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>84</i>	<i>0.3</i>	<i>32</i>	<i>1.3</i>
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	287	25.6	4047	14.3	596	23.9
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	15	1.3	344	1.2	25	1.0
Miscellaneous buffware mortaria	BUFM	1	0.1	6	0.0		
Colchester buff wares	COLB	4	0.4	180	0.6		
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	6	0.5	1054	3.7	89	3.6
Grey micaceous wares black-surfaced	GMB	71	6.3	2063	7.3	303	12.1
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	120	10.7	1511	5.4	231	9.3
Grog-tempered wares (Belgic)	GROG	80	7.1	1412	5.0	53	2.1
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	347	31.0	5073	18.0	660	26.4
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	7	0.6	106	0.4	100	4.0
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	60	5.4	4374	15.5	66	2.6
Verulamium-region white ware mortaria	VRWM	2	0.2	201	0.7	15	0.6
White-slipped oxidised wares	WSO	8	0.7	143	0.5	29	1.2
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	5	0.4	43	0.2		
Miscellaneous white ware mortarium	WXM	1	0.1	110	0.4		
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>		<i>1014</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>20667</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>2167</i>	<i>86.8</i>
Black-burnished ware category 1	BB1	2	0.2	26	0.1	8	0.3
Hadham red wares	HAX	6	0.5	30	0.1	6	0.2
Oxfordshire red colour-coated	OXRC	1	0.1	8	0.0		
		<i>9</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>64</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.6</i>
Late specialist wares							
Total LIA-Roman pottery		1122	100.0	28181	100.0	2496	100.0

Table 3. LIA-Roman fabric quantities from LMD 137

Imported wares

Imported finewares account for 6.3% count, 4.2% weight and 9.3% of the assemblage Eves. The earliest are Gallo-Belgic *Terra Rubra* and *Terra Nigra* which belong to the first half of the 1st century AD.

Terra rubra (TR) is represented by butt beaker sherds from pit 0063 (0064) Plot 02 which include a plain base, and plain and decorated bodysherds, one decorated with a band of impressed palmettes, and another decorated with five rows of incised wavy lines.

Terra nigra (TN) is represented by a *Cam* 56 cup from the top fill of pit 0070 (0071) Plot 02. Its basal interior has a rouletted circle and a potter's stamp which reads 'ANDECo.' A stamp on the same form and using the same die (Andecos 1A1) was found in Burial 24 at the King Harry Lane cemetery (Stead and Rigby 1989, fig 55 no 3 p129) with a date of AD 25-50. Another TN platter base from ditch 0016 Garage, Plot 02 has two bordered bands of rouletting on the basal interior and a hole drilled for mending.

Two joining sherds of Central Gaulish glazed ware (CGGL) were present in pit 0026 in Trench 3. The sherds have a yellow green glaze which covers the external surface only, indicating that they come from a closed form, a flagon which is pre-Flavian.

Central Gaulish black-slipped wares (CGBL) which date from the mid 2nd to early 3rd century include a plain beaker form 3.6 (pit 0026) and a samian form Dr 40 from pit 0046 in Plot 01.

Fifty-nine sherds of samian from South, Central and East Gaulish factories collectively account for most of the imported finewares. Samian represents 5.3% of the count, 3.8% weight and 8.9% of the total assemblage Eves.

The earliest samian is South Gaulish (SASG). A Dr 24/25 cup from layer 0065 in Plot 02 is the earliest form identified and is probably pre-Flavian. Two Dr 18/31 dishes were present. One from the lower fill of pit 0070 (0072) has a complete basal stamp reading 'MACRINI' for Macrinus of La Graufesenque (AD 85-110) and the other is from pit 0053 (0054). Other South Gaulish sherds are non diagnostic. On sherd from ditch 0066 has an 'X' scratched on its basal exterior.

Central Gaulish samian from Les Martres-de-Veyre (SAMV) is Trajanic. A platter, Dr 15/17 was found in feature 0057 (0058) and a dish Dr 18/31 in pit 0046. A decorated, Dr 29 or 37 bowl fragment came from pit 0063 (0064).

Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (SACG) is Hadrianic or Antonine. Cup form Dr 27 found in feature 0049 in Plot 1 is Hadrianic or early Antonine. Cup form Dr 33, which is usually Antonine, was the most common form identified and found in eight contexts. Two of them are stamped, a complete stamp, reading 'TINTIRIO' for Tintirio of Lezoux was from ditch 0066 in Plot 2. Another with a partial stamp reading 'SEN [. . .]' was found in pit 0026 in Trench 03.

The latest samian is East Gaulish (SAEG, SARZ, SATR) which is late 2nd to mid 3rd century in date. Forms identified include Dr 33 cups from pit 0024 in Trench 03 and layer 0041 and pit 0008 (0050) in Plot 01. A Dr 38 flanged bowl was present in pit 0046, Plot 01 and a Ludowici type Sm flanged bowl (Oswald and Pryce 1920, Plate LXI No. 7) came from pit 0070 (0071) in Plot 01. A decorated Dr 37 bowl from Garage ditch 0015 in Rheinzabern fabric (SARZ) and a dish from ditch 0044, Plot 1 in Trier fabric (SATR) were also identified.

Imported coarsewares consist of thirteen fragments (6160g) of South Spanish amphora (AA) which were found in six contexts, mostly as single bodysherds and often abraded. A Dressel 20 rim was present in feature 0045 in Plot 01 and most notable was a very large (4170g) amphora wall fragment found in layer 0068 in Plot 02.

Local and regional wares

Local and regional finewares are sparse in this collection but there is also a fineware element within each of the major coarseware fabric groups. Colchester colour-coated ware (COLC) beakers, cornice-rimmed from pit 0026, rouletted from ditch 0066 and roughcast from pit 0048 were identified. Unspecified colour-coated wares (UCC) from pit 0026 and possible Pakenham colour-coated ware (PKC) beaker sherds from pit 0024 were also identified.

Local and regional coarsewares which make up the bulk of the Roman pottery assemblage (90% count, 73% weight and 87% Eves) are dominated by three or four broad greyware groups BSW GMB/GMG GX from unknown but presumed local sources which together account for more than two-thirds of the pottery collection.

The earliest are wheel-made grog tempered wares (GROG) which make up 6.6% of the count, 5% of the weight and 2.2% of the total Eves and belong to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period. The range of forms identified is narrow and includes large storage jars and standard-sized jars which are mainly non-diagnostic except for one *Cam* 266 high-shouldered jar recovered from ditch 0016 in the Garage trench. A *Cam* 211 carinated bowl with a concave cordoned wall and a butt beaker with a hollow cordon and a decorated band of rouletting were from layer 0068 and from pit 0063 (0064) in Plot 02 respectively.

Black-surfaced wares (BSW), both early and late, consist of all non-micaceous black-surfaced wares and make up nearly a quarter of the total count and Eves and 14% of the total assemblage weight.

Many of the early sherds have very 'romanising' fabrics which contain much grog and burnt organic material and probably belong to the early or mid 1st century. A few of them appear to have been hand-made and wheel-finished. Some of the earliest forms identified are high-shouldered jars *Cam* 227 228 and cordoned jar *Cam* 218 which are mid 1st century. A reeded rim carinated bowl (type 6.3) and a neckless jar with a ledged or rebated rim (Going type G5.1) are late 1st or early 2nd century.

Later black-surfaced wares include dishes bowls and jars which date from the 2nd century and later. The most diagnostic pieces are BB1/BB2-style straight-sided dishes which local coarseware industries copied and produced from the 2nd century onwards. 2nd century dish forms are bead-rimmed type 6.18 which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century, plain or grooved rim type 6.19 which is mid 2nd or later and one example of a flange-rimmed dish type 6.17 which is late 3rd century and onwards.

Another significant component of the coarseware assemblage are miscellaneous sandy grey wares (GX) which account for 31% of the count, 18% of the weight and 26% of the total Eves. These wares are considered to be fully-romanised and the range of identified forms also includes early and later material. The range is narrow however, because the pieces are not particularly diagnostic, consisting mainly of uncertain jar forms.

Early forms are a high-shouldered jar *Cam* 266, a wide-necked jar type 5.4 and reeded-rimmed carinated bowls (type 6.3) which are mid or late 1st to mid 2nd century. Later GX forms identified include dishes bowls and jars which date from the 2nd century and later. The most diagnostic pieces are again, the BB1/BB2-type straight-sided dish forms which include bead-rimmed type 6.18 which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century, plain or grooved rim (type 6.19) which is mid 2nd or later and a single example of a flange rimmed dish type 6.17 which is late 3rd or 4th century.

Micaceous wares which account for 17% of the sherds, 12.7% of the weight and 21.4% of the total Eves occur here in both the black (GMB) and grey-surfaced (GMG) variants. The range of identified forms includes early and later material in both fabric variants.

Early forms belong to the mid or late 1st century and are represented by beakers, jars and platters. Beakers include a butt beaker (type 3.13) with a hollow cordon and a band of incised diagonal lines, globular beakers (type 3.7) and barbotine dot beakers (type 3.8). Jars are represented by wide-necked high-shouldered jar (*Cam* 221) and cordoned carinated form (*Cam* 218). Platters are copies of Gallo-Belgic forms (*Cam* 7, *Cam* 8 and *Cam* 22).

Later forms include dishes, bowls, jars and beakers which date from the 2nd century and later. The most diagnostic pieces are BB1/BB2-type straight-sided dishes which occur in both fabric variants. Most frequently identified was the bead-rimmed form, type 6.18 (mid 2nd to mid 3rd century) and the plain or grooved rim type 6.19 (mid 2nd century or later) and one example of a flange rimmed dish type 6.17 which could be late 3rd or 4th century. High-shouldered beakers which have out-turned rims and vertical burnished line decoration (type 3.10.1) or are indented with a restricted pedestal base (type 3.12) belong to the mid 2nd to mid 3rd century.

Storage jar fabrics (STOR) account for 5.4% of the count, 15.5% of the weight (because of their large size and thickness) and 2.6% of the Eves. Sixty sherds (4374g) were found scattered over eight contexts usually one or two sherds per context and no notable concentrations. Forms identified are high-shouldered with concave necks and a line of stabbing on the shoulder (0024, 0054).

Oxidised wares (4.3% count, 7.7% weight, 10.4% Eves) consist mainly of white and buff wares which were used for flagons, beakers and mortaria, most of which date to the 2nd century.

Colchester buff wares (COLB) include one flagon (0026). A maximum of five Colchester buffware mortaria (COLBM) were identified. One is a wall-sided *Cam* 501 (0050) and the others are bead and flanged types *Cam* 496/497 (0015, 0045, 0056).

Miscellaneous buff wares (BUF) consist mainly of non-diagnostic flagon sherds but also include a carinated jug type 1.10 (0026). This form was produced at Colchester (*Cam* 379) and also at Pakenham and West Stow where it is known as Type 8 (West 1990). A globular beaker, type 3.7 which is late 1st or early 2nd century, was also identified (0071). A very small buffware mortarium (BUFM) sherd with quartz and flint grits may be a Colchester product.

Miscellaneous white wares (WX) include three flagons, one ring-necked (0055), and others less diagnostic (0048, 0054). A single whiteware mortarium (WXM) with quartz grits is probably East Anglian (0026).

A Verulamium region whiteware mortarium (VRWM) with a high flat-topped bead and down-curved flange belongs to the 2nd century (0050).

White-slipped oxidised wares (WSO) are represented by two flagons, one ring-necked (0046) and the other less diagnostic (0050).

Miscellaneous red coarsewares (RX) include two flagons. One is a type 1.9 with a plain cupped rim (0026) and the other is less diagnostic (0037). A butt beaker sherd, decorated with impressed palmettes could be an example of Hull's 'TR4' which is a native copy of Gallo-Belgic *Terra Rubra* fabrics and forms.

Provincially-traded specialist wares

Black burnished ware category 1 (BB1) forms identified are a straight-sided bead-rimmed type 6.18 dish (0046) and a less diagnostic dish base (0050) which are 2nd or 3rd century.

Hadham red wares (HAX) which are late 3rd or 4th century are represented by a Dr 37 type bowl and a small necked bowl-jar (Going type E3) which were found in pit 0030 where an Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware (OXRC) rouletted bowl of 4th century date was also found. It is notable that the Hadham and Oxford wares which are particularly characteristic of the latest Roman period were restricted to the one context.

Distribution

Roman pottery distribution by site areas is shown in Table 4 below.

Site area	No	% No	Wt	% Wt	Eve
Plot 01	460	41.0	11470	40.7	1157
Plot 02	265	23.6	10924	38.8	509
Plot 02 Garage	97	8.7	926	3.3	70
Plot 02 test pits	21	1.9	320	1.1	26
Trench 01	55	4.9	450	1.6	85
Trench 02	1	0.1	8	0.0	0
Trench 03	216	19.3	4029	14.3	642
Trench 05	6	0.5	44	0.2	7
Total	1121	100.0	28171	100.0	2496

Table 4. LMD 137 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery distribution by site area.

Table 4 shows that the largest groups of Roman pottery came from Plots 01 and 02 footings with further significant amounts from Trench 03.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was collected from 48 contexts and the majority of it (91% count, 76% weight) came from cut features, ditches pits and other features, with the largest proportion of that (70% count, 60% weight) coming from pits. The remaining pottery came from 'open' features, layers and spreads (8% count, 22% weight) or unstratified and surface collections (1% of weight).

Discussion

Discussion of late Iron Age and Roman pottery is included in the overall discussion of the finds from LMD 137 and LMD 157 (see below).

Post-Roman pottery

Post-Roman pottery was collected from ten contexts, and represents less than 3% of the total assemblage count, weight and Eves and includes both medieval and post-medieval wares. The quantities by period and fabric are shown in Table 5 below.

Fabric name	Code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Hedingham fine wares (type 1)	HFW1	1	2.9	13	1.8		
Medieval coarseware	MCW	15	44.1	179	24.2	30	61.2
Medieval wares		16	47.1	192	25.9	30	61.2
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	7	20.6	232	31.4		0.0
Late Essex type wares	LMTE	5	14.7	64	8.6	7	14.3
Early post medieval wares		12	35.3	296	40.0	7	14.3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	1	2.9	9	1.2		0.0
Late slipped red ware	LSRW	1	2.9	5	0.7		0.0
Post-medieval red wares	PMRW	1	2.9	5	0.7		0.0
Post-Medieval white wares	PMWW	1	2.9	30	4.1	12	24.5
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	2	5.9	203	27.4		0.0
Post-medieval wares		6	17.6	252	34.1	12	24.5
		34	100.0	740	100.0	49	100.0

Table 5. LMD 137 post-Roman wares

Medieval wares include a single sherd of Hedingham fineware type 1 (HFW1) which is mid 12th to mid 13th century (0061) and fifteen medieval coarseware sherds (MCW) which are late 12th-14th century. Medieval wares were recovered from layers 0060, 0061 and 0062 in Trench 04 and one sherd was collected from Plot 02 layer 0065.

Late medieval and transitional wares in the standard fabric (LMT) as well as the Essex variant (LMTE) are 15th-16th century in date and were collected from five contexts: Plot 02 Garage feature 0018, and layer 0020, Plot 02 layer 0065 and pit 0071 and Trench 04 layer 0060.

Post-medieval wares include a single sherd of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) which is 16th to 18th century (0049), Late Slipped Redware (LSRW) which is 18th to 19th century (0020) and two sherds of Refined White Earthenwares (REFW) which are late 18th-20th century (0046). Post-medieval redware (PMRW) and whiteware (PMWW) which are not closely datable were found in the Garage layer 0019.

4.2.2. CBM and fired clay

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 206 fragments of CBM (37972g) and 15 pieces of fired clay (565g) were collected. Of the CBM, 146 pieces (27027g) were Roman, the remainder being medieval, late medieval and post-medieval. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.3.

Roman CBM

Table 6 shows the totals of Roman tile by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	FLT	IMB	BOX	RBT
Coarse sandy, few other inclusions	cs				1
Coarse sandy with flint	csf				2
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms	2	2		30
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp				5
Medium sandy with flint	msf	4	1		14
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe		2		11
Medium sandy with occasional white quartz	msq				1
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs	2	2	1	16
Fine sandy with fine calcareous pieces	fsc		3		2
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp		2		2
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe				1
Fine sandy with coarse limestone	fsl	5	4		22
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	2			6
Total		15	16	1	113

Table 6. LMD 137 Roman CBM by form and fabric (count).

The wide variety of fabrics present is interesting, and suggests that the CBM used at the site in the Roman period was from more than one source. In particular, the presence of limestone-tempering, which occurred in 21% of fragments, suggests a source to the west, in the limestone belt of the East Midlands. No shelly tiles were present, but this may simply be related to the date of the site, as these tiles are more common in the late Roman period. Some of the fabrics present in the Roman group had equivalents in the post-Roman CBM assemblage (see below), presumably indicating a fairly local source for these.

Fifteen fragments of flanged tegulae (FLT), representing thirteen tiles, were collected. Flange widths and heights were recorded where possible, and tile thicknesses measured. Flange heights were in the range 40-53mm, widths 20-35mm, and tile thicknesses 17-29mm (the majority 20-23mm). Flanges were generally knife-trimmed close to the base, and one example of a simple upper cut-out was observed. Flanges were generally sub-rectangular in section, although one example had a curving inner side.

Sixteen fragments represented fourteen imbrices (IMB). Most had signs of smoothing on the outer surface, although several were poorly finished. Ends were not knife trimmed, although one example had a curving corner. Thicknesses varied from 11 to 20mm, but most were in the range 12-14mm.

One piece of combed box flue tile (BOX) was identified. It was in a soft fabric and there were no traces of mortar or burning/sooting, so it may not have been used.

Other Roman tile (RBT) was not identifiable to specific types. One hundred and thirteen pieces were present, representing 89 tiles. Five pieces had curving finger marks on the upper surface, and this type of 'signature' was most commonly used on flanged tegulae. Thicknesses may also provide a clue to the original function. Table 7 shows the numbers of measurable tiles in ranges of thicknesses, and suggestions of types.

Thickness	No.	Possible type
15-19mm	10	Flanged tegula
20-24mm	10	Flanged tegula
25-29mm	4	Flanged tegula?
30-34mm	10	Floor/wall brick
35-39mm	17	Floor/wall brick
40-44mm	7	Floor/wall brick
45-49mm	2	Floor/wall brick
50-54mm	1	Wall brick

Table 7. LMD 137 Roman tile thicknesses.

In addition, one heavily abraded fragment with no surviving surfaces was in excess of 68mm thick, and may be a piece of *bipedalis*, the largest type of Roman brick, which was often used for flooring in hypocaust systems (Brodrribb 1987, 41).

Some tiles were poorly formed and/or overfired. Although signs of burning were seen on some fragments, there is no reason to suspect that the heavily vitrified tiles were the result of a structural fire. Some of these were in non-local fabrics, and must have been considered usable if they were transported over long distances (unless they were well-hidden inside a batch!). Where burning was less intense, and sometimes sooting was present, it is possible that these tiles formed part of a hypocaust system or were close to a hearth. A few were roofing tiles however. Roman tiles were often salvaged, in the Saxon and early medieval periods, to be used as hearth linings, so there is a possibility that some of the burning could be a result of this. However there is no evidence for activity of this period on the site.

Post-Roman CBM

Table 8 shows the quantities of post-Roman tile and brick (count) by fabric and form.

Fabric	Code	RT	PAN	LB	FT	FB/T	MT	UN
Coarse sandy, few other inclusions	cs	3						
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms	6						
Medium sandy, fine calcareous inclusions	msc	1						
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp			1				
Medium sandy with flint	msf			1				1
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	11	1		3			
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs	5						1
Fine sandy with fine calcareous pieces	fsc	5						
Fine sandy with clay pellets	fscp	1						1
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe	2						
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	2				2		
Fine sandy with small voids	fsv			8				
White firing fine sandy	wfs							1
White firing medium sandy with red grog	wsg					4	1	
Total		36	1	10	3	6	1	4

Table 8. LMD 137 Post-Roman CBM by fabric and form (count).

Again there is a wide range of fabrics in this assemblage, but unlike the Roman material, there is no evidence for CBM being sourced outside the region. All the fabrics found in this group are typical of Mid Suffolk and the Suffolk/Essex border.

The majority of pieces were of plain peg tile (RT), with the greatest number of fragments in the typical post-medieval, fully oxidised, ferrous-tempered fabric. A few fragments had mortar

adhering to them and seem to have been re-used in walling. One pantile fragment (PAN) was also identified.

Fragments of late brick (LB) were generally small and abraded. However, a few pieces were measurable in one or two dimensions. Table 9 shows the recorded measurements and suggested dates.

Context	Fabric	Width	Thickness	Notes	Date
0020	msf	118	39	Worn surface, used as flooring?	LMed?
0035	fsv		52		16th c.?
0042	mscp	100	64		L.17th/E.18th c.
0042	fsv		65		L.17th/E.18th c.
0048	fsv	102	48	Very abraded.	15th/16th c.?

Table 9. LMD 137 Late brick measurements.

All floor brick/tile (FB/T) from this site was post-medieval (18th-20th c.) and made of white-firing grog-tempered or fine pale buff micaceous fabrics. There were three fragments of red-firing floor tiles (FT) with chamfered edges, one of which was green glazed, and these were probably late medieval.

One piece of a post-medieval malting tile in a white-firing grog-tempered fabric was collected. It had large holes which were U-shaped in section and c.20mm in diameter, each pierced with four small holes at the 'base'.

Unidentified pieces included a fragment which could be an abraded Roman tile but which had spots of glaze on the surface (either re-used, or a later floor tile?), a fragment of late brick or Roman tile, a very abraded fragment, and a piece of a fine white sandy ?brick which measured 70mm thick and was pierced with closely set holes, perhaps a post-medieval air brick.

Fired clay

Fifteen fragments of fired clay were collected from six features. All were tempered with varying quantities of chalk, some with organic matter as well. Fragments with smoothed surfaces were found in 0022 and 0024, and these were probably pieces of daub. The other fragments had no distinguishing features.

Miscellaneous

A piece of fine white chalky material from ?pit 0035 may be a fragment of puddled chalk, clunch, or possibly gypsum.

A fragment of concrete from pit 0024, Trench 03 was discarded. It may have been intrusive or a surface find as the rest of the finds from this feature are firmly dated to the Roman Period.

CBM distribution

The largest groups of CBM were collected from pits 0026, 0030 and 0046. These were located in different areas of the site, and consequently there is no particularly clustering of material (although this is likely to be a result of the nature of the excavation), and no meaningful conclusions can be made regarding the final deposition of the material. However, the presence of

large quantities in pits may suggest use of the material as hardcore to stabilise these features during backfilling, particularly given the wide variety of types incorporated.

4.2.3. Miscellaneous

Glass

A fragment of a post-medieval green bottle neck was found in the fill of pit 0046 in Plot 01.

Clay tobacco pipe

A single clay pipe stem fragment was found in layer 0028 in Plot 02 Trench 2.

Lava quern

Four abraded fragments (15g) of lava quern were found in pit 0026 in Plot 02 Trench 03. Although non-diagnostic, the pieces are probably Roman and were found in association with a large group of Roman pottery which dated the feature.

Slag

(Identified by Lynne Keys)

Forty-five fragments (4676g) of slag representing metallurgical and non-metallurgical waste were collected from fifteen contexts and the details by context are shown below.

OP NO	No	Wt/g	Type	Notes
0011	3	20	undiagnostic	
0015	1	35	undiagnostic	
0026	1	98	undiagnostic	Iron-rich
0041	1	43	undiagnostic	Iron-rich
0042	1	386	fuel ash slag	produced at high temp. probably PMed from coal
0044	1	777	smithing hearth bottom	Broken. L.140mm Ht 52mm. Iron-rich
0045	1	121	undiagnostic	Probably SHB, iron-rich
	1	26	vitriified hearth lining	Iron-rich (= iron-working)
	1	503	undiagnostic	Probably SHB, iron-rich
0046	1	231	undiagnostic	
0048	1	820	fuel ash slag	produced at high temp. probably PMed from coal
0049	2	373	undiagnostic	Probably SHB
0050	1	61	vitriified hearth lining	The top layer closest to heat is cinder (non-ferrous)
0056	1	115	undiagnostic	
0062	1	15	undiagnostic	
0066	2	14	undiagnostic	Iron-rich
0071	1	146	undiagnostic	
	1	7	vitriified hearth lining	Iron-rich
	3	287	vitriified hearth lining	Iron-rich
	2	159	undiagnostic	Probably SHB
	1	125	undiagnostic	Poss. hearth lining. Iron-rich

Table 10. LMD 137 Slag types by context

(Key: SHB = smithing hearth bottom; VHL = vitriified hearth lining)

The slag includes iron-working waste resulting from iron smithing which took place in the vicinity but all of the material appears to have been redeposited in other features as most pieces occur singly in contexts. The material is mainly non-diagnostic but fragments of a smithing hearth bottom (SHB) were found in (0044) and three *probable* SHB's were also found (0045, 0049, and 0071). Three fragments of iron-rich (indicating they are derived from iron working) vitrified hearth linings (VHL) were found in two contexts (0045, 0071). Another fragment (0050) was non-ferrous. The largest group was from pit 0070 (0071) which contained two iron-rich VHL's, a possible VHL and a probable SHB.

Non metal-working slag consists of fuel ash slag found in two contexts. Large fragments of fuel ash slag were collected from Plot 01 pit 0042 and pit 0048.

Metalwork

Iron

Ten fragments (122g) of iron, all nails or probable nails were collected from eight contexts. They are undatable and were found in association with Roman and post-medieval dated finds.

Lead

A fragment of waste lead sheet was collected from the top fill of pit 0008 (0050). It is undatable but was found in association with Roman finds

4.2.4. Biological evidence

Animal bone

by Julie Curl.

Introduction

A total of 301 pieces of bone, weighing 8873g, was recovered from 29 contexts. The faunal material was retrieved from a variety of pits, layers, ditches and fills; most of the assemblage was derived from contexts dating to the Roman period. The assemblage largely comprises of the butchered remains of cattle, sheep/goat and pig; small quantities of equid, goose, dog and hare were also identified. Hornworking activity is also suggested.

Methodology

All of the bone was examined to record identifiable species and quantities of each species present. Bones were also checked for butchering, pathologies or other modifications such as canid or rodent gnawing. No measurements were taken during this analysis as this is only a small assemblage and relatively few measureable bones were present; certainly too few measureable bones for any meaningful analysis. Where possible, ages of animals were estimated from the bone fusion and from tooth wear.

All information was recorded on the faunal remains record sheets. Each context was recorded individually and the total weight and quantity for each context along with quantities for each species and the number of 'countable' elements for each species. The 'countable' elements are recorded following modified guidelines devised by the Ancient Monuments Laboratory/English Heritage (Davis 1992). A summary of all of the information by context is in Appendix 4.4.

Results and discussion

The bulk of the faunal assemblage was derived from Roman contexts. Some of the material was associated with medieval or post-medieval ceramic material as well as Roman ceramics, but it is difficult to determine if the bone from these fills is of a later date or re-deposited Roman faunal waste. Generally the assemblage is in good condition, although quite fragmented from butchering and wear. The sparse remains of bone from 0016, an Early Roman ditch fill, is in poor condition with eroded surfaces.

Cattle

Overall, cattle are the most commonly identified species in this assemblage and were recovered from seventeen contexts. Most of the cattle elements recovered were derived from adult animals, although three contexts produced juvenile remains; these juveniles may have been killed as part of an autumn cull or possibly to facilitate milking of the mother, although during the Roman period sheep/goat milk was preferred. The adult cattle included a mature animal from 0026 which had survived an estimated ten years or more; it is likely that this was a working animal used for traction as cattle were commonly used for ploughing and traction in the Roman period. Most of the cattle had been butchered and a roughly equal amount of primary and secondary waste elements were noted, suggesting that the whole animals were processed on site. Chopped cattle horncores were recovered from 0024, 0026 and 0046, which could be waste from hornworking. Pathological cattle remains were recovered from 0026 showing enamel hypoplasia and periodontal disease and these are discussed later in the report (see pit fills in Trench 03).

Sheep/Goat

Thirteen contexts produced sheep/goat. As with the cattle, the sheep/goat were from both adult and juvenile animals, like the cattle, the juvenile remains were from young a few months old at death and so may have been part of an autumn cull. The sheep/goat include a mature animal with a well-worn third molar; sheep have a wide range of uses including milk, breeding, lanolin and wool in their lifetime. When culled the sheep/goat has a use for hide, bone, parchment and, of course, meat, fat and bones; so mature animals would be expected. Of the sheep/goat remains, most are probably derived from sheep, which was more commonly kept. Larger, more robust goat bones were identified from the fill of 0052.

Pig and Equid

Pig was found in four contexts and remains of this species were few. Most remains were of adult pigs and were butchered, including a heavily cut scapula in 0064. A neonatal mandible was recovered from the Late 1st century to Early 2nd century fill 0054, which would suggest on-site breeding of pigs during this period. The neonatal piglet also showed cut/chop marks to the jaw, which shows it has been eaten, possibly indicating higher status meat with a consumption of suckling pig.

Three contexts yielded the remains of equid. Two tibiae were recovered, one from the Late 1st century pit 0054 and another from the Late Iron-Age to Early Roman pit fill 0064; both equid tibiae are from medium, pony-sized animals. An equid molar was found in 0078. Butchering was not evident on either equid bone.

Other species

Sparse remains of other species were found. A chopped goose radius from pit fill 0046 was the only bird bone seen in this assemblage. A single jaw from a small to medium sized dog was retrieved from 0024 and one adult hare pelvis was found in pit fill 0054. Further canid activity is shown with canid gnawing on some of the bone from the Early Roman/post-medieval pit fill 0071. The presence of gnawing in a pit, rather than in a more exposed dump such as in a ditch, could suggest these gnawed bones are from intentional dog food rather than from scavenging.

Pit fills in Trench 03

Larger quantities of bone were recovered from two pit fills in Trench 03, dating to mid 2nd century to mid 3rd century. Pit fill 0024 produced butchered fragments of cattle, including a chopped horn which may be waste from hornworking. A mandible from a small to medium sized dog was also found in 0024.

The fill of the large pit (0026) in Trench 03 yielded 1.625kg of bone. Butchered sheep/goat and pig were identified; the remains of the sheep/goat included a juvenile metacarpal. Several cattle elements were also recovered from 0026; these included a mandible with teeth showing an advanced state of wear, suggesting an elderly animal of around 10 years or more. The teeth of this cattle jaw were almost covered in thick calculus, which had led to periodontal disease. The cattle teeth also showed enamel hypoplasia, which occurs in the teeth of animals that have undergone environmental or dietary stresses earlier in life; it is possible that this animal entered a working life early and/or was fed a poor diet. The fill of 0026 also produced a chopped cattle horncore, which could indicate hornworking waste at this site.

Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage has been derived from primary and secondary food and butchering waste of the main domesticated food animals. The presence of both primary and secondary waste and the frequency of juvenile bones would suggest that domestic animals were probably kept locally and that all the processing of the carcasses was done on site. The wide age range of the domesticated species would also suggest that the domestic animals on this site had a wide range of uses before being culled for meat. There is little evidence of wild species and hunting in this assemblage, apart from the hare. The goose recovered from this site may have been a domesticated bird that had been kept for eggs and feathers before succumbing to the knife. The keeping of pets is suggested with the recovery of the small to medium sized dog mandible, although it may have been from a dog used for hunting.

Shell

Thirty-four oyster shells (676g) were collected from fourteen contexts. There was one notable concentration of sixteen in pit 0046 (Plot 01), but otherwise they were most often collected singly or in twos from pits, layers features and a ditch.

4.3. LMD 157 Plot 03

Finds were collected from 43 contexts during the evaluation and monitoring of Plot 03 and the quantities are shown in Table 1 (above) and the full quantifications by context are included as Appendix 4.5.

4.3.1. Pottery

Excavation of Plot 03 produced a total of 891 sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery weighing 24,063g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 17.26 based on 120 measurable rims.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Twenty-six fabrics or fabric groups were identified which include imported and local or regional finewares and coarsewares and provincially-traded specialist wares. They range in date from the Late Iron Age (E/MC1) to the later Roman period (LC3/4). The pottery quantities by fabric category are shown in Table 11 below. Detailed quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.6.

Fabric name	code	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Lower Rhineland (Cologne) colour-coated wares	KOLN	4	0.4	163	0.7	43	2.5
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	17	1.9	354	1.5	99	5.7
Central Gaulish samian (Les Martres)	SAMV	12	1.3	479	2.0	80	4.6
South Gaulish samian	SASG	8	0.9	53	0.2	13	0.8
<i>Total imported finewares</i>		<i>41</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>1049</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>235</i>	<i>13.6</i>
Amphora	AA	9	1.0	1182	4.9	47	2.7
<i>Total imported coarsewares</i>		<i>9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>1182</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>2.7</i>
Colchester colour-coated wares	COLC	4	0.4	80	0.3	119	6.9
Colchester samian	COLSA	3	0.3	69	0.3	9	0.5
Mica dusted wares (fine?)	MIC	1	0.1	8	0.0		
Miscellaneous red fineware	RF	1	0.1	7	0.0	10	0.6
		<i>9</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>164</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>138</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<i>Total local and regional finewares</i>							
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	262	29.4	4341	18.0	561	32.5
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	37	4.2	602	2.5	72	4.2
Miscellaneous buffware mortaria	BUFM	1	0.1	580	2.4	45	2.6
Colchester buff wares	COLB	11	1.2	154	0.6		
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	16	1.8	1736	7.2	55	3.2
Grey micaceous wares black-surfaced	GMB	25	2.8	321	1.3	45	2.6
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	24	2.7	352	1.5	42	2.4
Grog-tempered wares (Belgic)	GROG	34	3.7	496	2.0	38	2.2
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	310	34.8	3740	15.5	320	18.5
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	13	1.5	100	0.4	15	0.9
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	70	7.9	8635	35.9	61	3.5
White-slipped oxidised wares	WSO	3	0.3	88	0.4	14	0.8
White-slipped oxidised mortaria	WSOM	1	0.1	16	0.1		
Miscellaneous white wares	WX	8	0.9	153	0.6	13	0.8
Miscellaneous white ware mortarium	WXM	4	0.4	153	0.6		
<i>Total local and regional coarsewares</i>		<i>819</i>	<i>91.8</i>	<i>21467</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>1281</i>	<i>74.2</i>
Black-burnished ware category 1	BB1	9	1.0	152	0.6	25	1.4
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	4	0.4	49	0.2		
<i>Total provincially-traded specialist wares</i>		<i>13</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>201</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>1.4</i>
Total pottery		891	100.0	24063	100.0	1726	100.0

Table 11. LMD 157 LIA Roman pottery by fabric category

Imports

Imported finewares account for 4.6% of the sherd count, 4.4% of the weight and 13.6% of the total assemblage Eves.

Two Lower Rhineland colour-coated ware (KOLN) beakers were found in the north trench of the Garage footings (0054). Both beakers are 'roughcast' with clay particles, have cornice rims (Tyers 1996, Fig. 166 No7) and belong to the late 1st or 2nd century.

All other imported finewares are samian. Thirty-seven sherds from South and Central Gaulish factories account for 4.2% of the count, 3.7% of weight and 11.1% of the total assemblage Eves.

The earliest is South Gaulish (SASG) dating from the mid to late 1st century. Plainware forms identified are platters Dr 18 from layer 0008 in Evaluation Trench 03 (0010) and from the north trench of the Garage footings (0054) and cup Dr 27 from pit 0063 (0064) in the Garage footings. All are probably Flavian. Decorated bowls include a Dr 29 (AD 60-85) from a 'ditch or pit' feature 0058 (0059) in the Garage footings and a Dr 37 (AD 85-110) from ditch 0011 (0012) in Evaluation Trench 01.

Central Gaulish samian from Les Martres-de-Veyre (SAMV) is Trajanic (AD 100-120). Forms identified are a Dr 18/31 dish unstratified (0001), a Curle 11 flanged bowl unstratified in Plot 03 footings (0027) and a substantial proportion of a Dr 37 decorated bowl with full length figured panels from the upper fill of feature 0040 (0044) in Plot 03 footings.

Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (SACG) is Hadrianic or Antonine and plainware forms identified are dishes, platters and cups. A Dr 18 platter, unstratified in Plot 03 footings (0027) is Hadrianic or early Antonine. Dish Dr 18/31 or 31 was unstratified (0001) and dish Dr 36 with a lead mending rivet was unstratified in Trench 01 (0033). A Walters 79 platter fragment from the fill of grave 0017 (0019) is late 2nd century. Three Dr 33 cups, one unstratified (0001), one from layer 0008 (0009) and one from ditch 0022 (0023) are also Antonine. 0023 has a complete makers' stamp (not readable) on its basal interior and an 'X' scratched on its basal exterior. A decorated Dr 37 bowl with a cursive signature in the basal plain zone (not identified) was found in pit 0013 (0014) in Trench 01.

Imported coarsewares consist of nine South Spanish amphorae (AA) sherds – mostly occurring as single sherds dispersed in seven contexts. A Dressel 20 rim was unstratified (0001). Of particular note were two joining fragments which were unstratified in Trench 05 (0079) with the letter R (c.50mm high) and possibly part of a letter A, the right diagonal line and cross piece, on the exterior wall.

Local and regional wares

Local and regional finewares are sparse in this collection but there is a fineware element in each of the major grey coarseware groups (BSW GMB/GMG GX). Finewares equal 1% or less of the count and weight but an Eves of 8% which has been inflated by the presence of a complete beaker in burial 0017.

Colchester colour-coated ware (COLC) beakers which are probably mid or late 2nd century were found in three contexts. Most notable was the complete cornice-rimmed bag-shaped beaker (AD 130-170) with a restricted pedestal base which was a funerary offering placed near the head in burial 0017 (SF1015, Figs. 20, 24 and 25).

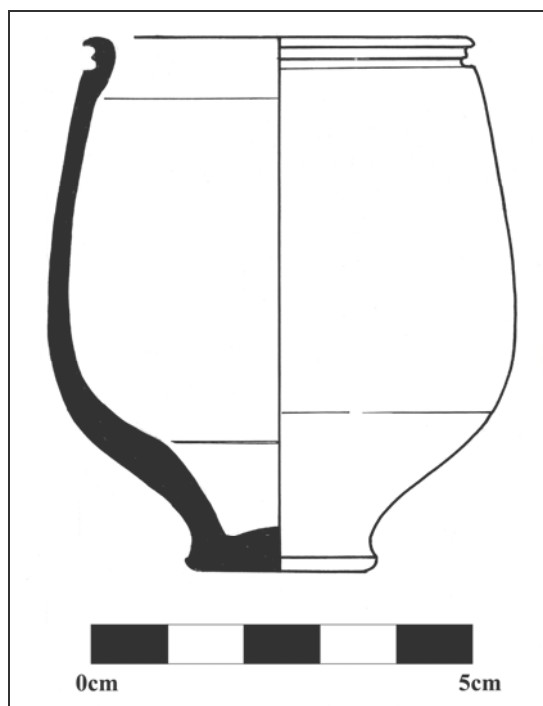


Figure 20. LMD 157 SF 1015 beaker illustration

Another cornice-rimmed bag-shaped beaker and a rouletted band decorated beaker were recovered from pit 0060 (0062) in the Garage footings and an unidentified beaker fragment came from layer 0003 in Trench 02.

Colchester samian (COLSA) includes a Curle 23 type dish from pit 0060 (0062) and a Dr 37 bowl with ovolo band and four bands of decoration which contain similar motifs to Hull's (1963) 'Potters A and B.' which was found in pit 0070 (0071). Both were in the Garage footings.

A mica-coated (MIC) footing base from the upper fill of 'feature' 0040 (0041) may also be a Colchester product. A red fineware (RF) globular beaker (type 3.7) was present in pit 0013 in Trench 01 (0014).

Local and regional coarsewares which make up the bulk of the Late Iron Age-Roman pottery assemblage (91% count, 89% weight, 74% Eves) are dominated by three broad greyware fabric groups, BSW, GMB/GMG and GX, most of which come from unknown but presumed local sources.

The earliest coarsewares are wheel-made grog-tempered wares (GROG) which are late Iron Age or Early Roman and belong to the first half of the 1st century AD. The range of forms identified is fairly narrow because the sherds are mainly abraded and non-diagnostic but it includes two high-shouldered jars *Cam 266* (0025 0027) and a cordoned jar *Cam 218* (0014) as well as other less certain jar forms.

Black-surfaced wares (BSW) which consist of all non-micaceous black-surfaced wares and include both early and late material are a very significant component of the coarseware assemblage (29.4% count, 18% weight, 32.5% Eves).

Many of the early BSW sherds have 'romanising' fabrics which contain much grog and burnt material and represent a stage in the transition from the hand-made potting traditions of the Late Iron Age. A few of the pieces appear to be hand-made and wheel-finished. These wares come in at about the second quarter of the 1st century AD.

Early forms identified include globular beakers type 3.7 and *Cam* 105, a devolved butt beaker, high-shouldered jars type 4.1 and *Cam* 266, cordoned jars *Cam* 218 and carinated bowls with reeded out-turned rims type 6.3. A Thompson G1-10 native copy of Gallo-Belgic platter form *Cam* 16 was also identified (0066).

Later BSW includes dishes and jars which date from the 2nd century and later. The most diagnostic pieces are BB1/BB2-style straight-sided dishes which include bead-rimmed form type 6.18 which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century in date and a high-shouldered indented beaker with a restricted base (type 3.12) with a similar date.

Sandy grey wares (GX) are another significant component of the pottery assemblage (34.8% count, 15.5% weight, 18.5% Eves). These wares are regarded as 'fully-romanised' and both early and later forms are present. The range of forms is narrow however, consisting mainly of uncertain jar forms.

Early forms identified include globular beakers type 3.7, type 3.8 with barbotine dot panels and a *Cam* 108. Jars are high-shouldered type 4.1 and cordoned *Cam* 218. Platters are type 6.21 (Ritterling 1 copy) and *Cam* 31. All are probably mid or late 1st century AD.

Later forms include beakers jars and dishes which date from the 2nd century and later. Forms identified are a high-shouldered beaker with diagonal burnished line decoration type 3.10 which is mid 2nd to mid 3rd century and round-bodied jar (type 4.5). BB1/BB2-style straight-sided dishes include bead-rimmed type 6.18 (mid 2nd to mid 3rd century), grooved rim type 6.19.4 (mid 2nd century or later) and a flange-rimmed type 6.17 which could be late 3rd or 4th century.

Micaceous wares in the black and grey-surfaced variants (GMB and GMG) account for 5.5% count, 2.8% weight and 5% Eves and include early and later material in both variants. Most of the GM sherds have a fine uniform sandy texture and few other inclusions apart from very abundant mica throughout which is typical of the GM fabrics which occur so commonly in the north of the county where the nearest known source is in the Wattisfield area.

Early forms belong to the mid or late 1st century and are represented by a barbotine dot beaker type 3.8, cordoned jar *Cam* 218 and carinated bowl type 6.3. Later forms identified are mid 2nd to mid 3rd century and include high-shouldered beakers type 3.10.1 with diagonal burnished line decoration and 3.12 indented with a restricted base and bead-rimmed dishes type 6.18.

Storage jar fabrics (STOR) account for 7.9% of the count, 35.9% of the weight (because of their large size and thickness) and 3.5% of the Eves. Seventy sherds (8635g) were found scattered over 19 contexts, usually one or two sherds per contexts, the only notable concentration was in pit 0070 in the Garage footings (0071) where thirteen sherds from a single vessel alone account for nearly 20% of the total assemblage weight.

Oxidised wares form a significant part of the assemblage (10.5% count, 14.8% weight, 12.3% Eves) and consist mainly of white and buff wares which were used for flagons, beakers and mortaria.

Colchester buff wares (COLB) were found in six contexts. The sherds are not particularly diagnostic but two flagons were identified (0054, 0074). Colchester buffware mortaria (COLBM) which most likely belong to the mid to late 2nd century were found in nine contexts. Forms identified are *Cam* 496-497 bead and flange type (0001, 0039, 0044, 0054) and wall-sided form *Cam* 501 (0030).

Miscellaneous buffwares (BUF) may also include some Colchester products. The sherds are mostly non-diagnostic flagons, one ring-necked form is probably a Colchester product. Buffware mortaria fabric (BUFM) is represented by a bead and flange type vessel.

White-slipped oxidised wares (WSO) include a small ring-necked flagon (0056) and a less certain flagon form (0001). A bead and flange-rimmed white-slipped oxidised mortarium (WSOM) was also identified (0062).

Miscellaneous white wares (WX) include a ring-necked flagon (0044) and other less diagnostic flagon sherds. One piece may be a Verulamium region product (0045). Miscellaneous whiteware mortaria (WXM) include sherds from a maximum of four vessels which could not be certainly identified by form or fabric but are most likely East Anglian. One is possibly wall-sided (0054).

Miscellaneous red coarsewares (RX) consist of mostly non-diagnostic bodysherds but one flagon (0010) and a copy of a *Cam 16* type platter (0059) were identified.

Provincially-traded specialist wares

Black-burnished ware category 1 (BB1) forms identified are a high-shouldered beaker type 3.10 (0054) and a straight-sided bead-rimmed dish type 6.18 (0033) which are both early or mid 2nd to mid 3rd century in date. Other less diagnostic dish sherds are probably of similar date.

Late shell-tempered wares (LSH) which are characteristic of later Roman assemblages are represented by jar sherds in three contexts which were unstratified (0001), just below the topsoil in Trench 02 (layer 0003) and from layer 0008 (0009) in Trench 03.

Distribution

Pottery distribution by site areas is shown in the table below.

Site area	No. of contexts	No	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.
Plot 3 footings	12	194	21.8	4169	17.3
Plot 3 Garage footings	11	257	28.8	12035	50.0
Trench 1	7	188	21.1	2865	11.9
Trench 2	2	61	6.8	577	2.4
Trench 3	4	110	12.3	1904	7.9
Trench 4	1	1	0.1	11	0.0
Trench 5	1	4	0.4	420	1.7
Unstratified	1	76	8.5	2082	8.7
Total		891	100.0	24063	100.0

Table 12. LMD 157 pottery distribution by excavation areas.

The largest amounts of pottery came from within the area of the Plot 03 Garage footings and Evaluation Trench 01 which was excavated *across* the garage footings. Together, they account for 50.6% of the total sherd count and 61.9% of the total assemblage weight.

Plot 03 footings and Evaluation Trenches 02, 03 and 04 which were cut across the plot account for 41% of the sherd count and only 27.6% of the total assemblage weight.

Very little pottery was collected from Trench 05 and just over 8% of the pottery was unstratified within the entire site area.

Pottery was recovered from 39 contexts and overall, the majority of it (60% count, 67% weight) came from 'cut' features — ditches pits grave, and other features, with the largest proportion of that coming from pits.

'Open' features (layers) and unstratified contexts accounted for the remaining 40% of the count and 33% of the total assemblage weight.

Discussion

Discussion of late Iron Age and Roman pottery is included in the overall discussion of the finds from LMD 137 and LMD 157 (see below).

4.3.2. Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 198 fragments (25,166g) of ceramic building material (CBM) was collected from this site. Of this, 185 pieces (24,220g) were Roman, the remainder being post-medieval and undated. In addition, there were five fragments of fired clay (86g). A full quantification by context is included in Appendix 4.7.

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987). The presence of burning, sooting, combing, finger mark 'signatures' and other surface treatments was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured and, for flanged tegulae, the form of flange was noted and its width and external height were measured. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is available in archive.

Fabrics

General fabrics were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions, although this was difficult for small fragments. Thirteen basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

fs	fine sandy, very dense matrix, very hard fired, often almost vitrified.
ms	medium sandy, occasional very fine calcareous and/or granitic inclusions, hard buff-orange.
cs	coarse sandy with few other inclusions.
fscp/ms	fine/medium sandy with red or white clay pellets, generally pale pink-buff.
cp	
csf/msf	coarse/medium sandy matrix with coarse flint inclusions.
fsc/msc	fine/medium sandy with calcareous inclusions, probably chalk/limestone.
mscf	medium sandy with chalk and flint in equal quantities.
msfs	medium sandy with flint and rounded sandstone pebbles.
msfe	medium sandy with ferrous inclusions, deep red.
fsm	fine sandy, dense with common mica, soft, orange.

In general, most fabrics contained a background scatter of the inclusions which occur commonly in local Roman and later ceramics, notably occasional larger fragments of white quartz sand, mica, ferrous fragments, small calcareous fragments, occasional burnt-out organic materials, and grog.

The assemblage

Roman tile

Table 13 shows the quantities of Roman tile by fabric and form. The wide variety of fabrics present is interesting, and suggests that the CBM used at the site was from more than one source. Some of the fabrics present in the Roman group had equivalents in the post-Roman CBM assemblage (see below), presumably indicating a fairly local source for these.

Twenty-five fragments of flanged *tegulae* (FLT), representing a maximum of 18 tiles, were collected. Flange widths and heights were recorded where possible, and tile thicknesses measured. Eleven flange widths were in the range 18-35mm, ten flange heights measured 33-52mm, and thirteen tile thicknesses 17-29mm (the majority 20-22mm). Flanges were generally knife-trimmed close to the base, and one example each of underside and upper cut-aways were observed. One of these tiles had an example of the curving fingermarks which Brodrigg has classified as 'signatures', the only other surface marks being a dog paw print on the top of a flange (0009).

Fabric	FLT	IMB	TESS?	RBT
fs	2			12
ms	13	11	1	22
cs		3		2
fscp		2		2
mscp	1	1		10
csf				
msf	2	3		22
fsc				2
msc	3	25		34
mscf	2			
msfs				7
msfe	1			
fsm	1			1
Total	25	45	1	114

Table 13. LMD 157 quantities (count) of Roman CBM by fabric and form.

Flange shapes were recorded for thirteen tiles. Type 1 had a sloping top with a small protrusion on the outer edge (two examples). Type 2 was the most common and consisted simply of a straight sloping top (four examples; Brodrigg 1987, Fig. 6 second right). Type 3 a rounded convex top and inner side (one example); Type 4 was gently curving from the top to the inner side (one example; Brodrigg 1987, Fig. 6 middle right); Type 5 had a groove in the upper surface (one example; Brodrigg 1987, Fig. 6 middle left); Type 6 had a simple horizontal flat top (two examples; Brodrigg 1987, Fig. 6 top right).

Forty-five fragments represented 30 *imbrices* (IMB). Most had signs of smoothing on the outer surface and some appeared to have a thin skin of whitewash or mortar externally. A few pieces

may have been fragments of later ridge tiles or possibly land drains. Twenty-eight tile thicknesses varied from 10 to 19mm, but most were 10-14mm thick, which is relatively thin in comparison with other assemblages.

One small trapezoid fragment measured 30 x 27mm and 19mm thick (0001). It was slightly worn and may have been used as a *tessera* (TESS) in a coarse mosaic such as those used in corridors and around the borders of finer mosaics. Another fragment (0014) appeared to have been scored on the underside at all its broken edges, and it may have been intended as *tessera*, although it was an irregular shape. The scoring may simply have been for mortar keying, although this is not a common finding on the underside of Roman tiles.

Other Roman tile (RBT) was not identifiable to specific types. The 114 pieces represented a maximum of 112 tiles, although it is likely that fragments of single tiles were widely spread and the total represented was probably lower. Thicknesses of otherwise unidentifiable tiles may provide a clue to the original function. Table 14 shows the numbers of measurable tiles in ranges of thicknesses, and suggestions of types. Unusually, the quantities form a bimodal distribution (a normal distribution is expected), possibly indicating that some forms are not present at this site. There were no identifiable box flue tiles in the assemblage, for example.

Thickness	No.	Possible type
10-14mm	1	Imbrex
15-19mm	7	Imbrex, box flue or flanged tegula
20-24mm	14	Box flue or flanged tegula
25-29mm	5	Flanged tegula
30-34mm	12	Floor/wall brick
35-39mm	13	Floor/wall brick
40-44mm	4	Floor/wall brick
45-49mm	2	Floor/wall brick

Table 14. LMD 157 thicknesses of RBT and possible types.

Surface markings made before firing were noted on very few tiles. One piece had possible fingermarks on the upper surface. This type of ‘signature’ was most commonly used on flanged tegulae, although this fragment was 36mm thick. A shallow curving mark in the form of a tight loop was noted on one fragment (0003), and broad shallow parallel lines were seen on another (0039); both marks were probably made with some kind of tool, possibly a comb. A few fragments had straw impressions on their surfaces. Knife trimming of sides and bases was relatively common in this assemblage.

A few fragments showed signs of burning and some had been overfired and vitrified. However, the quantity was small and does not indicate generalised use of these tiles in hearths or ovens.

Post-Roman CBM

Post-Roman CBM could be divided into possible high/late medieval fabrics (3 fragments, 216g) and post-medieval fabrics (9 pieces, 527g), a total of 12 fragments weighing 743g. Table 15 shows the distribution by fabric and form.

Fabric	RT	RID?	PAN
cs	2		
csf	1		
fs			1
ms	1		
msep	1		
msfe	4	2	

Table 15. LMD 157 quantities (count) of post-Roman CBM by fabric and form.

Roof tile (RT) fragments were likely to be pieces of plain peg tile. Three fragments in coarse sandy fabrics were typical of the high and late medieval periods in Suffolk (0003, 0009), and the medium sandy fabrics, particularly those containing common small ferrous particles, were probably of post-medieval date (0003, 0030, 0039, 0045). Two fragments of a curving tile (0049) seemed to be the wrong shape for an *imbrex* and may be pieces of post-medieval ridge tile (RID), although this identification was uncertain. One fragment of a pale buff post-medieval pantile (PAN) was also identified (0006).

Undated

One fragment was unidentified and undated (0009); it was in a fine sandy fabric with clay pellets and may be a late brick or a thick Roman tile.

CBM distribution by feature

Table 16 shows the quantities of CBM by feature type.

Identifier	Roman			Post-Roman			UN
	FLT	IMB	TESS?	RBT	RT	RID?	
Ditch fill	1	1		9			
Pit fill	7	15		21		2	
Feature fill				1			
Grave fill				2			
Layer	11	24		67	6		1
Unstratified finds	6	5	1	14	3		

Table 16. LMD 157 CBM forms by context type.

This shows that the majority of stratified material came from layers and pit fills. The layers containing CBM were 0002, 0003, 0006, 0054, 0057 and 0061, all of which overlay Roman features, indicating that the Roman material was redeposited, or possibly intentionally re-used for hardcore. Some of these contexts contained a few fragments of post-Roman tile. Six pits, four ditches, one unidentified feature and one grave contained CBM fragments, all Roman.

Discussion

Only a small quantity of Roman tile was recovered from this site, most of it re-used as hardcore in foundations, surfaces and make-up layers. It is uncertain whether it was used in buildings in the near vicinity, and therefore construction or demolition debris, or whether it arrived specifically to stabilise surfaces or infill open features. No structural remains were identified on the site.

There is a fairly broad range of fabrics in the assemblage, possibly indicating that it came from several structures, or several phases of building within the same structure. The inclusions are generally typical of the area, although some of the calcareous-tempered pieces could have come from further afield.

Identifiable forms were largely roof tiles, although a large number of tile fragments over c.35mm in thickness suggests that there was a wall tile component within the assemblage. These, together with the presence of two possible *tesserae*, probably indicate at least one medium to high status

Roman building somewhere nearby. No tiles or other building materials associated with hypocaust systems were identified.

Fired clay

Small, abraded fragments of chalk-tempered fired clay were collected from feature fill 0044 and pit fill 0062. All were undiagnostic, although this type of material was commonly used to form oven domes.

4.3.3. Miscellaneous

Querns

Lava stone

Fragments of vesicular Rhenish lava stone rotary querns were collected from two contexts.

Four fragments (206g) of a single larger quern fragment were collected from ditch 0050 (0051) in Plot 03 footings. The piece has no diagnostic or recordable features but has a maximum thickness of 37mm, was found in association with late 1st century Roman pottery and is probably Roman as well.

An upperstone fragment (2060g) with an external diameter of 430mm (22%) and a 'kerb' around the outer edge of its top surface was found in pit 0060 (0062). The grinding surface is worn from use and the piece is abraded so the dressing style on the non-grinding surface was not recordable. The outer edge has a thickness of 55mm and shows faint remains of vertical grooving, a Roman feature. The piece is Roman and was found with mid and late 2nd century pottery.

Millstone grit

A fragment of Millstone Grit quern (224g) was collected from layer 0003 in Trench 02. The piece is 32mm thick with a smooth grinding surface and the non-grinding surface is pecked.

Worked flint

Five unmodified struck flint flakes were recovered. The flint is all unpatinated, dark grey or black and some exhibit signs of poor workmanship which characterise the later prehistoric period. The flakes are squat and irregular, two are hinge-fractured. All have been redeposited and were found in association with later Roman and post-Roman finds.

Burnt flint and stone

Four fragments of burnt flint (80g) were collected from pit 0060 (0062). They consist of blue-grey and 'fire-crackled' pot-boilers which are undatable but presumed to be prehistoric but these have been redeposited amongst later-dated Roman finds. A fragment of burnt sandstone (461g) was collected from pit 0063 (0064).

Glass

A small fragment of Roman blue-green bottle glass (4g) was collected from pit 0060 (0062). A smaller fragment (2g) also blue-green and probably Roman, was unstratified (0001).

4.3.4. *Small finds and metalwork*

Sixty items were recorded as small finds and a further nine metal objects, all nails, were also found. The datable items range from the Late Bronze Age to the medieval and post-medieval periods but the majority of the dated pieces are Roman and the most frequent find type was coins of which 38 were found, 37 of them Roman. All small finds have been catalogued by context and period, material and object type and quantified by count and weight to the nearest tenth of a gram and dimensions were also recorded as appropriate. All copper-alloy objects other than coins and all iron objects apart from nails other than coffin nails have been X-rayed. Data has been input on an MS Access 97 database.

Most small finds were recovered by metal detecting from the spoil of the machined trenches and the topsoil stripping but some were found within stratified contexts. Most notable was the group of finds associated with burial 0017 in Trench 01. These include a hare brooch fastened at the neck (No. 40), SF1016 (Fig. 22), a complete Colchester colour-coated beaker with a date of AD 130-170 placed near the head, SF1015 (Fig 21), and two coffin nails (No. 54, SF1059). The coffin nails were not recorded *in situ* but were found amongst the bone after it was lifted. A copper alloy pin (No. 41, SF1023) and three further possible coffin nails (No 55) were found in the fill of pit 0076 (0036) which cut the lower end of the burial and as some of the disturbed bone from the main skeleton was collected from this fill, it is very likely that the pin and nails may represent disturbed finds from the grave as well.

Late Bronze Age

identified by Colin Pendleton

1. Socketed spearhead, copper alloy. Cast bronze, probably leaded, small spearhead or arrowhead fragment. Tip end and base of socket missing. Probably a small late Bronze Age pegged spearhead, possibly a middle Bronze Age side-looped form (although small). SF1042 (topsoil).

Roman coins and brooches

by Judith Plouviez

Coins

Thirty-seven Roman coins were recovered, none of them from well stratified contexts – the majority were found in spoil but thirteen are described as from topsoil stripping.

2. Iron, corroded but apparently copying an *as* or *dupondius* as design on both faces and probably SC below the rev design. Obv. head r. Rev. ?standing, ?r., SC below. AD43-250. SF1030 (unstratified).
3. Ae2 size, thick and very battered, perhaps also double struck. Uncertain. AD 200-360. SF1008 (unstratified).
4. Corroded radiate, possibly Postumus. Obv. ---]?MVS[-- Rev. standing l. AD 260-269. SF1026 (unstratified).
5. Radiate, off centre, some corrosion. 3rd century. Obv. ---]VSPFAVG Rev. Standing l p]AX[avg. AD 260-296. SF1013 (topsoil).
6. Corroded and cut/broken to just over half. Poss 3rd century, certainly 3rd or 4th. Rev. Standing r. 260-378. SF1021 (unstratified).
7. Very corroded, probably a coin but only slight traces of a design, size suggests 3rd or 4th century but thick (2.5mm) - result of corrosion? AD260-378. SF1029 (unstratified).

8. Ae3 size but broken and very worn, obv and rev not distinguishable. 3rd or 4th century. AD 260-378. SF1044 (topsoil).
9. Fragment, probably about half of an Ae4 size radiate or nummus. Obv. -----]VGG. AD 260-402. SF1002 (Trench 01).
10. Worn and corroded radiate of Tetricus I. Obv. IMPCTE[----- Rev. standing l. AD 271-274. SF1027 (unstratified).
11. Ae3 size, very corroded, portrait probably 4th century. Rev. Standing figure. AD 306-378. SF1009 (unstratified).
12. Irregular shaped (or broken?) fragment of an Ae3 size with traces of probably 4th century obverse head. AD 306-378. SF1010 (unstratified).
13. Ae3, corroded. House of Constantine. Obv. helmeted l. ----]LIS Rev. Victory on prow. Mint //TR.P (Trier). AD 330-341. SF1047 (unstratified).
14. Ae3, little wear but corroded/concreted areas. House of Constantine. Obv. helmeted l. VR[bs] ROMA Rev. Wolf & twins. Mint wreath/---. AD 330-341. SF1056 (unstratified).
15. Minim, very worn, corroded, ?damaged edge. ?4th century. Obv. ?laur r. Rev. ?seated r.? AD 330-402. SF1039 (topsoil).
16. Ae4 size, corroded. House of Constantine. Rev. Two soldiers one standard. AD 335-341. SF1005 (unstratified).
17. Ae4 copy, no legend and poorly executed designs. House of Constantine. Obv. helmeted l. Rev. Two soldiers one standard. No mint mark. AD 335-341. SF1034 (topsoil).
18. Ae3 size but ?clipped oval flan. House of Constantine. Obv. CO[---- Rev. Two Victories with wreaths VICTO[----. Mint P[/-?A?R- (Arles). AD 343-348. SF1051 (unstratified).
19. Ae3, some corrosion Constantius II. Obv. DNCONSTAN TIVSPFAVG Rev. Fallen horseman -----] REPARATIO.// Mint SLG (Lyon). AD 348-360. SF1004 (unstratified).
20. Ae3, Fallen horseman type, fairly worn, ?Clipping of flan. Constantius II. Obv. ---]TAN TIVSPF[avg Rev. Fallen horseman ?(3) ----]RATIO. Mint //SMNA (Nicomedia). AD 348-360. SF1028 (unstratified).
21. Ae4 size, full size design, no legend visible. House of Constantine. Rev. fallen horseman. AD 348-360. SF1041 (topsoil).
22. Ae4 size, very worn especially reverse, ?cut or damaged edge. House of Constantine. Obv. DNCON[--- Rev. ?Emperor with standard & two captives. AD 348-360. SF1043 (topsoil).
23. Ae3/Ae4 size, corroded, fallen horseman type. House of Constantine. Obv. -----]SPFAVG Rev. Fallen horseman -----] REPAR[---. AD 348-360. SF1046 (unstratified).
24. Ae3, worn. House of Valentinian. Obv. -----] ANVSPFAVG Rev. Victory l. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE. Mint //PC-- (Arles). AD 364-378. SF1007 (unstratified).
25. Ae3 size, some corrosion and edge damage. Valens. Obv. DNVALEN SPF[avg Rev. Victory l. SECVR[itas reipvblicae. Mint OF on?/I/-LVG- (Lyon). AD 364-378. SF1011 (unstratified, Trench 01).
26. Ae3 size, some wear. Valentinian I. Obv. DNVALENTINIANVSPFAVG Rev. Victory to l with wreath (GR(9)) GLORIARO MANORVM.TR[-- (Trier). AD 364-378. SF1048 (unstratified).
27. Ae3 size, corroded Gratian. Obv. ----]ATIA NVSPF[[- Rev. Dragging captive to r. gloriaro] MANORV M. Mint ?B/C/-- CONS- (Arles). 367-378. SF1018 (unstratified).
28. Ae4 size, corroded and worn. Arcadius. Obv. ---]?CA?DIVS[-- Rev. ?Victory to l. AD 383-402. SF1020, (unstratified).
29. Theodosian Ae4, worn with a damaged area, possibly result of attempt to pierce for suspension? Arcadius. Obv. DN?A[--- Rev. Victory l. ---] Mint IAA[---. AD 383-402. SF1035 (topsoil).
30. Ae4 size, fairly worn. Magnus Maximus. Obv. DN MAGMAXI[--- Rev. Gateway, two towers spe]SRO MA NORVM. AD 387-388. SF1037 (topsoil).
31. Ae 4 size, corroded. Valentinian II. Obv. DNVALEN[--- Rev. Victory with captive to r. AD 388-392. SF1019 (unstratified).
32. Ae 4, extremely worn, some corrosion, probably 4th C, possibly House of Theodosius (?Salus Reipub.). AD 388-402. SF1006 (unstratified).
33. Ae4 size, broken (c.half), very worn, corroded. 4th century, possibly Theodosian. House of Theodosius. Obv. Small bust r Rev. ?Victory l. Mint //?-?R?P. AD 388-402. SF1025 (unstratified).
34. Ae4, worn corroded and damaged, rev House of Theodosius type. Rev. Victory l. ---]AAVGGG. AD 388-402. SF1033 (topsoil).
35. Ae4 size, some wear. House of Theodosius. Obv. -----]AV[-. Rev. Victory l., chi-rho to l. -----]CAE. Mint //R P (Rome). AD 388-402. SF1038 (topsoil).
36. Ae4 size, 4th century, possibly Theodosian. Rev. ?Victory l. ?V?I[-----. AD 388-402. SF1040 (topsoil).
37. Ae4 size, corroded but probably Theodosian. House of Theodosius. Rev. Victory to l. with wreath. AD 388-402. SF1052 (unstratified).
38. Ae4 size, worn. Honorius. Obv. -]NHONORIVS[-- Rev. Victory l. ----]VGG. AD 393-402. SF1014 (topsoil).

Only one coin is pre-3rd century in date, and this (No. 1 SF1030) is unusual in that it is an iron copy of an *as* or *dupondius*. Three radiates are between AD 260 and 296, twenty-eight are 4th century and five are uncertain 3rd or 4th century. Table 17 shows those coins identifiable to a specific coin period.

Reece coin period	Date	No.	percentage
13 and 14	260-296	3	10.7
15	296-317		0
16	318-330		0
17	330-348	5	17.9
18	348-364	5	17.9
19	364-378	4	14.3
20	378-388	1	3.6
21	388-402	10	35.7
<i>Total</i>		28	100

Table 17. LMD 157 coin period summary

Although the sample is too small for a reliable comparison with national and local patterns of coin loss, some points can be made. There is a strong possibility that coin loss is occurring on the site from the late 3rd century, although the number of coins is lower than normal. The pattern is strongly biased to the very end of the Roman period – coins of Periods 20-21 rarely exceed 5% of the total, and very rarely outnumber Period 17 which is commonly 25% to 35% of site assemblages. It is possible that most or even all of the activity represented by coin loss here is taking place in the second half of the 4th or early 5th century.

As well as the earlier iron forgery some copies were identified in the normal periods (330's, 350's) and there may be more. The poor condition of many of the coins did not allow for many mint identifications – one each from Trier and probably Arles in 330-348, one from Lyon and, unusually, one Nicomedia in 348-360, one Trier, one Lyon and two probably Arles in 364-378 and one Rome in the final 388-402 period.

As an isolated assemblage this group of coins does not require further work. There is a need to look at the overall patterns in Long Melford both within the large settlement and in comparison with surrounding substantial rural settlements, as at present this is almost the only Suffolk 'small town' without an overall coin graph.

Brooches

39. Copper alloy enamelled shoe or sandal shaped brooch fragment. Half the plate and a damaged catchplate survive. The shoe-shaped plate has a pointed toe end and is slightly asymmetrical. An outer rim, about 1.5mm deep, encloses the originally enamelled plate where a few fragments of red enamel survive. Surviving length 20mm, width 9mm, weight 1.47gm. Similar in shape to Hattatt no. 1140 and Bayley & Butcher 2004, 48 fig 33. Hattatt dates the type as 2nd and 3rd century with a distribution throughout the NW empire. SF1001 (unstratified).
40. Complete copper alloy plate brooch in the shape of a hare (Figs. 21 and 22). The pin is held in the catchplate and is sprung between two lugs. The hare is running to the right. It has a corroded dot at the eye, possibly originally with a punched ring around but this area is obscured. The long ear has a central groove. The body is divided into three enamelled cells, the front and the back cells contain blue enamel but the central one has a discoloured yellow ochre and greenish enamel, perhaps originally yellow or even red which frequently discolours. There is no sign of any white metal on the copper alloy between and around the enamelled cells except for a slight ridge of corrosion around the front cell and on the eye as noted above (this is a feature of the flat enamelled horse and rider brooches and may occur on other British enamelled types). The tail is indicated only by the angle between the curves of the back and the rear leg outlines. The plate is around 1.5mm thick, it is 28.7mm long and weighs 3.38g. Flat zoomorphic brooches of this type are commoner in Britain than on the Continent; the spring attachment system is also more common in Britain (Bayley & Butcher 2004, 174) and so it is very likely to be a native product. The use of enamel suggests a 2nd century or slightly later date of manufacture. The brooch is similar in design to Hattatt no 1191 (Hattatt 1987, 245). It is also similar to two hare brooches found unstratified at Hacheston (Blagg *et al* 2004, 106, nos 201-202) and another in St Edmundsbury Museums from Hockwold, Norfolk. No other examples of zoomorphic brooches found in burials in Britain are known to Don Mackreth. Although only the horse and rider type of British zoomorphic brooch has a clear religious association (discussed at Hockwold, Gurney 1986, 89) there are suggestions that other animal brooches were either appropriate donations to the gods or otherwise associated with religious sites (for example the unpublished assemblage from Charsfield, Suffolk). SF 1016, Burial 0017 (0019).



Figure 21. LMD 157 SF 1016 brooch

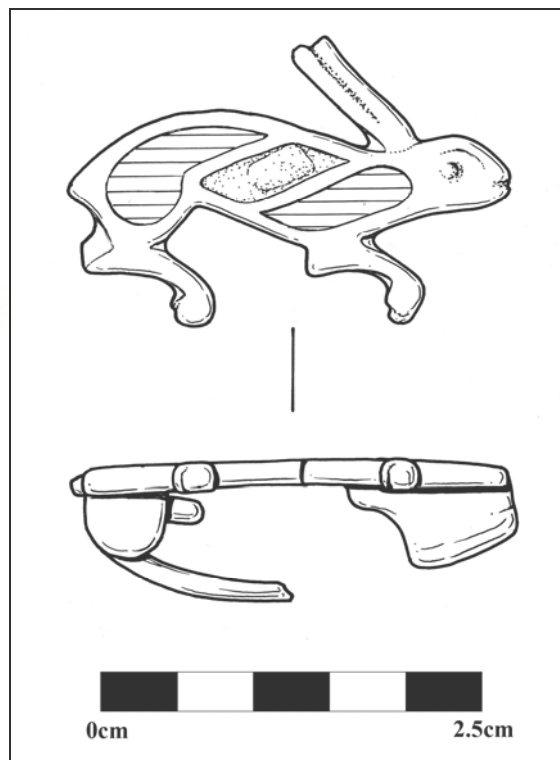


Figure 22. LMD 157 SF 1016 brooch illustration

Other Roman copper alloy objects

41. Pin, copper alloy. Round tapering shaft, complete but slightly bent, 98mm long. Plain rounded head very similar to Crummy 1983, fig. 31, no. 507. Roman. SF1023 (pit 0076, (0036)? may come from disturbed grave 0017) (Fig. 23).
42. Stud, copper alloy with recessed head and iron shaft, diameter of head 9mm. Roman. SF1003 (Trench 01 spoil).
43. Stud, copper alloy with a recessed ring for enamelling around a central copper alloy dot. Diameter of head 7mm. square-section shaft, length 9mm. Very similar to Crummy 1983, fig. 121, 3217. SF1024 (unstratified).

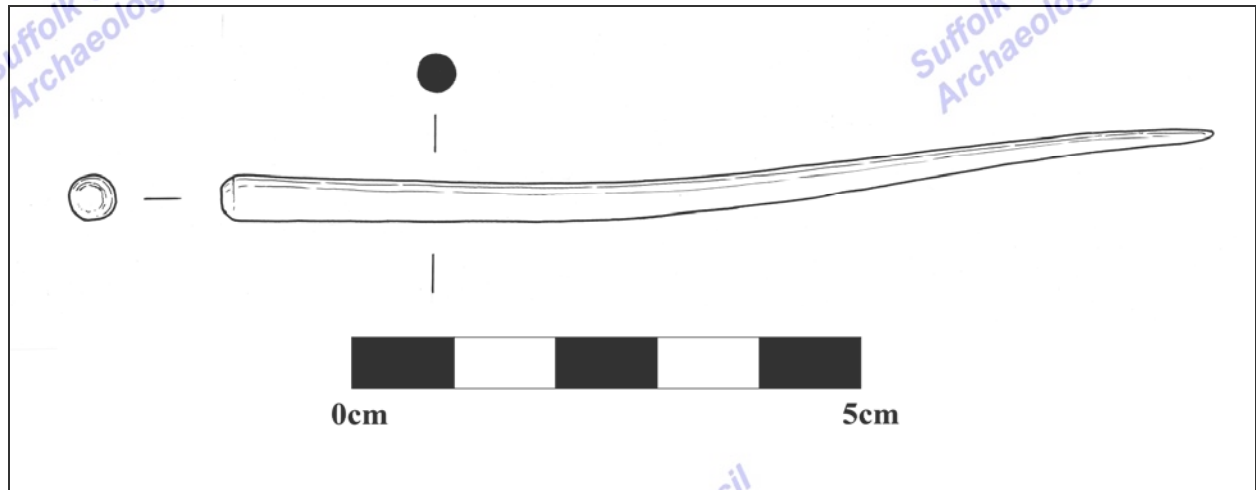


Figure 23. LMD 157 SF 1023 pin illustration

Copper alloy objects of uncertain function and date

44. Stud or tack small flat object with a loop, perhaps a stud/nail, with irregular, almost semicircular head (11mm across), and the shaft bent round and joined to the edge of the head. Weight 1.87g. Function and date uncertain, but not part of a brooch. SF1049 (unstratified).
45. Half ring. c.26mm diameter, round section and highly patinated. SF1054 (unstratified).
46. Collar or ferrule? copper alloy with four horizontal incised grooves 23mm long tapered 14 -16mm diameter but diameter is 14mm at one end and 16mm at other . SF1032 (topsoil).
47. Thin flat sheet (<1g), length 11mm. SF1000 (layer 0030 above pit 0031).
48. Three sheet fragments 12 x 8mm, 12 x 12mm triangular, and 12 x 18mm. SF1012 (unstratified).
49. Pointed flat fragment c28mm long. Tin coated. SF1031 (unstratified).
50. Flat sheet concave, irregular shape 25 x 20mm, tin coated. SF1050 (unstratified).
51. Very thin sheet 18 x 14mm triangular. SF1055 (unstratified).
52. Flat sheet fragment. 16 x 19mm. SF1057 (unstratified).
53. Flat fragment c.20mm long. SF1058 (unstratified).

Nails

Eleven complete or near complete iron nails were recovered from five contexts. One group (No 54, SF1059) are Roman coffin nails associated with burial 0017, however they were not recorded *in situ* but were found amongst the human bone after it was lifted. A second group (No. 55) are possibly disturbed coffin nails from the same burial that have been redeposited in pit 0076.

54. Two ?coffin nails both c.73mm long with round heads. SF1059 (found amongst HSR from grave 0017).
55. Three nails, two complete with a length of 69mm, 72mm tip bent, and one 64mm tip broken. (Pit 0076, fill 0036, in Trench 01 which cut the lower half of the burial 0017. These nails are very similar size to the ones identified as possible coffin nails (No 58SF1059) that were found with the skeleton.
56. Nail complete, 80mm long. (Layer 0002).
57. Three nails, one complete with a length of 58mm, and two which have broken tips, length 63mm and 62mm. (Layer 0003 below topsoil, Trench 02).
58. Two complete nails, length c 80mm and 98mm. Square shaft, round head. (Pit 0060, fill 0062).

Lead waste

Fragments of lead waste are undatable but probably associated with building or plumbing.

59. Three fragments of lead sheet the largest piece is folded. Max dimensions 42 x 221mm. SF1022 (unstratified, spoilheaps).
60. Two fragments of lead waste Length 24mm and 22 mm. Weight 8g. SF1053 (unstratified).
61. Lead droplet. Weight 5g. SF1045 (0002).

Post-Roman finds

62. Sterling silver half-penny. Class 10-11, Edw I or II, 1302-1335. Obv. E(DWAR(DUS REX Rev: CUR/TAS/LON/DON. SF1036 (topsoil).
63. Folded buckle plate, copper alloy buckle plate (20 x 18mm) rectangular, recessed for buckle frame with slot for pin. Two iron rivets and leather from strap survive. Medieval or later. SF1017 (unstratified).

4.3.5. Biological evidence

Human skeletal remains

by Sue Anderson

Introduction

Bones from three contexts were analysed. The main inhumation, 0034, consisted of the skull, ribs, vertebrae, left scapula, left arm and hand, right lower arm and hand, pelvis and femora. 0019 was a right humerus and 0036 was a left tibia; both belonged to the main skeleton. The lower right leg and both feet were missing. The burial was dated to the 2nd century (C. Tester *pers. comm.*).

Condition

The individual was in fair condition with most bones being represented by at least a fragment. However, surface erosion had occurred and all bones were affected to some degree. At least one end of all long bones had been lost, so no length measurements could be taken and consequently it was not possible to estimate stature. The skull was deformed by soil pressure and fragmented. Only the first and second cervical and the first to fifth lumbar vertebrae were intact, the remainder being represented by the arches only (C3-4? and T3-12) or missing completely (C5-T2).

Age and sex

Several epiphyses of the long bones and short bones of the hand were recently fused or remained unfused at the time of death. The proximal humerus and basi-occipital were unfused. Recent fusion was noted in the proximal femur and metacarpal heads. The proximal radius and ulna and the distal tibia were all fully fused. The third molars were unerupted and most of the teeth showed very little attrition. This evidence suggests an age of c.16 years at death.

The individual was female, based on the very wide angle of the sciatic notch, the gracility of the skull and long bones, and a femoral head diameter of 36mm.

Teeth

The dentition was complete, but the upper left second molar had been lost post-mortem. As noted above, all four third molars were unerupted. A socket for the upper left deciduous canine was still open and it is likely that the tooth was present at death. The permanent canine had

erupted above, anterior to, and between the upper left incisors. There was slight to moderate calculus on the buccal surfaces of the upper molars, and very slight hypoplastic lines suggested annual slowing in growth, possibly due to illness or malnourishment, between the ages of 2 to 6 years. No caries was present.

Non-metric traits

Non-metric traits were recorded and a full list is appended to this report. Those present included lambdoid and sagittal wormian bones, metopic suture, left parietal notch bone, atlas double facet, humeral supracondylar process, and possibly bilateral septal apertures (although both humerus distal ends showed signs of erosion).

Pathology

Pathological changes in this skeleton were largely congenital or developmental in origin. The wormian bones in the sagittal and lambdoid sutures were largely clustered together on the right side of the skull, at least six being present in this area. Smaller ones may have been present in other areas of the two sutures. The presence of these bones can be genetically determined, but they may also be influenced by environmental factors and they can be a result of congenital pathologies.

There was a cleft neural arch of the lower sacrum (S4-5), which is a relatively common and asymptomatic defect.

The supracondylar process on the right humerus was relatively large; sometimes this normal variant can be associated with compression of the median nerve and it may have caused some pain in the arm.

Cribrotic cribra orbitalia was present in the right orbit (roof of the eye socket), and this condition has been linked with anaemia and other deficiency diseases.

Summary and discussion

Bones from three contexts were all part of a single burial of Roman date. The skeleton was in fair condition and was that of a female aged *c.*16 years at death.

All teeth were present and showed few signs of disease. However, one congenital anomaly, an impacted canine erupting in the wrong position, was noted. The upper canines are often affected in this way, but it is interesting to note that one of the skeletons from nearby site LMD 115 also showed this anomaly (Anderson in archive).

Other unusual genetic and developmental traits were noted in this skeleton. These included a supracondylar process on the right humerus, which may have caused pain and numbness if it compressed one of the main nerves of the arm. Multiple wormian bones were present in the lambdoid and posterior sagittal sutures. These may be genetically determined, but large numbers in groups can be related to skeletal dysplasias such as cleidocranial dysostosis. This condition can also be associated with metopism (present here), open anterior fontanelle (not present), dental anomalies (possible) and other midline defects (none identified in surviving bones). However, the main diagnostic criterion is under-development or absence of the clavicles. These are not present here, which is surprising in view of the relative survival of other bones in the area. The sternum is missing too though, and it may simply be that the anterior part of the skeleton has suffered more from post-mortem decay than the lower — this is certainly true of the thoracic vertebral bodies. Whilst this individual may have suffered from a minor congenital dysplasia, the evidence is unfortunately tentative and inconclusive. All that can be said with certainty is that there is an unusual number of congenital anomalies present in her bones.



Figure 24. LMD 157 Inhumation 0034 fully excavated from west



Figure 25. LMD 157 Inhumation 0034 and vessel SF1015

Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

Summary

A total of 13.448kg of bone, comprising of 649 pieces, was recovered from excavations at Plot 03. Thirty-two contexts produced faunal remains. Fills varied from pits and ditches to unstratified layers, most of which were of a Roman date. The assemblage contains the butchered remains of domestic stock and some wild animals. Skinning was noted frequently and also seen on canid bones.

Methodology

The bone was examined and recorded using a modified version of a system devised by Simon Davis' for recording faunal assemblages (Davis 1992). Each context chosen was sorted into immediately identifiable species or bone that could not be identified to species (simply referred to as 'mammal' or 'bird'). Contexts totals were recorded for each species and the number of measurable and countable elements present were also recorded. A note was also made of any other useful information such as types of elements present, butchering or other modifications, pathologies or bone/antler/hornworking. Few reasonably complete or measurable elements were present, so no measurements were taken for this assemblage. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets. A table giving a summary of the results for each context is included in Appendix 4.8.

Results and discussion

Bone was produced from thirty-five contexts. The assemblage is in reasonable to good condition, although highly fragmented due to extensive butchering. One context produced bone that showed just a small amount of burning at low temperature at one end of the element, otherwise, no burnt bone was observed.

Cattle were the most common species and were found in twenty-one contexts and this dominance of cattle was also noted at LMD 137 (Curl, see above). Many of the remains were of large and robust cattle which are either from Auroch-sized animals or from bulls. Most of the bone was from adults, but juvenile remains were included; it is possible that the juveniles were young culled in autumn. Most of the adults were from animals of a mature age, probably having been kept as traction animals. A cattle metatarsal from ditch 0024 in Trench 03 (0025) showed extra growth and signs of arthritis at the proximal end of the bone; this sort of pathology is typical of cattle kept until mature and that have been used as traction animals.

A complete cattle skull was recovered from a possible pit or ditch 0058 (0059). The skull carried large horns and was from an adult animal. It is possible that this horned skull could have ritual significance and may have been placed in the feature deliberately. The skull was found with some butchered cattle scapula fragments and a sheep/goat tibia, which may be food waste associated with a ritual.

Pit 0013 in Trench 01 (0014) produced evidence of hornworking from both cattle and sheep; the cattle horn was from a very large, robust individual of auroch size, both horns had been chopped. Further very large and robust cattle bones were unstratified in the garage footings (0054), the bones, a large radius, sacrum, horn and jaw, had all been heavily butchered by chopping to divide the animal and finer knife cuts from removal of the meat; some burning was noted on the radius. Numerous fine knife cuts were seen on the inner mandible that would suggest that the tongue had been removed for meat; the tongue can produce 1 to 2 pounds of meat. All parts of the cattle were found, suggesting that the whole animals were processed and consumed on site.

Sheep and goat were both present in this assemblage and were recovered from fourteen contexts. As with the cattle, all parts of the caprines were noted, suggesting that they were processed and consumed on site. Most bones were from sheep, with the small and slender bones similar to the Soay sheep found. Longer and more robust caprine metapodials were also seen, which are typical of goat. Ages of the sheep/goat varied considerably. Juvenile animals of around six months old at death were recorded, which may have been from the autumn cull. Older sheep of around four to six years at death were recorded; these older animals suggest they were largely kept for providing wool, milk and breeding before being killed for meat and other by-products such as hides, parchment and fat. Chopped sheep horncores were noted indicating some interest in removal of the horn sheath for working.

Skinning evidence was noticed on many cattle and sheep bones in the form of fine knife cuts on lower limb bones, in particular on metapodials. Skinning marks were noticed on juvenile cattle bones, the leather produced from the calf hide is particularly soft and sought after. Some of the long bones had also been chopped to obtain the nutritious marrow inside.

Pigs were found in seven contexts, although in low numbers. Many of the porcine bones were large and robust which could indicate that they were derived from wild boar. Pigs would have probably been kept, but wild boar would have been hunted locally throughout the Roman period. All pigs recovered from this assemblage were from adults, the lack of juveniles could be due to the relatively small size of this assemblage and does not rule out on-site breeding as they were recovered at LMD 137 (Curl, 2004).

Equid was found in low numbers. One proximal phalange, which had been chopped, was recovered from layer 0026 in the Plot 03 footings. The butchering suggests that it had either been skinned or eaten; human consumption of equid meat is unusual, so the flesh may have provided food for domestic dogs.

Gnawing from dog, fox or wolf was noted frequently on both primary and secondary waste elements, with some bones heavily gnawed. The level of gnawing and the types of fills that some of these gnawed bones were recovered from (including pits), would suggest that many bones at this site were given to domestic dogs. It is quite probable that waste from human consumption and some elements from the primary butchering process would be given to dogs.

Numerous canid bones were produced from 0057, the layer beneath the topsoil in the Garage footings, the elements included two femurs, two tibias, ulna, metapodials, pelvis and humerus. All of these canid bones appear to be from one large animal of collie-size, which, from the fusion lines which are still visible on the articular ends of the bones, died at around one year old. One of the metapodials showed some distortion and the healing of a probable fracture. Fine knife cut marks were observed on several bones including the tibia and metapodial, which suggest this canid had been skinned; it is possible, given the size of this animal, that it may be from wolf. Sparse remains of canids were noticed in two other contexts.

Only one species of bird was recorded. Several galiforme bones were recovered from pit 0013 in Trench 01 (0014); these were from a small bird of bantam size; cut marks were noted showing that this bird had been eaten. It is likely that various galliformes would have been kept on site for a supply of eggs and meat during the Roman period.

A single Roe deer metapodial was found in ditch 0011 (0012) in Trench 01; this bone had been butchered. It is probable that this bone was from an animal hunted in local woodland.

Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage was derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The disposal of a range of elements together would suggest that the whole animals were processed and consumed on site. Wild animals were only recovered in low numbers and it would appear that hunting of wildlife did not contribute a great deal to the diet at this site. It is possible that the assemblage includes bone from a ritual deposit with what appears to be a deliberately placed, complete cattle skull in an early Roman feature.

Oyster shell

Sixty-five oyster shell fragments (759g) were recovered from ten contexts. Most of the pieces came from two features. Twenty-nine were collected from the fill of pit 0060 (0062) and 25 from the lower fill of feature 0040 (0044). The others were unstratified (0039) or occurred singly in seven other contexts.

4.4. Discussion of the finds evidence from LMD 137 and 157

The earliest finds from the site are a few later prehistoric struck flints from LMD 137. All found with later-dated finds, they represent low level activity over centuries and are typical of the background scatter of prehistoric material that is often present in site collections.

The majority of the finds recovered are Late Iron Age and Roman and the most frequent and datable is the pottery. A combined total of 2013 sherds (52.244kg) of wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was recovered from LMD 137 and 157. The pottery from both sites ranges in date from the first half of the 1st century AD to the late 3rd or 4th century, with the main focus of activity appearing to occur during the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

Although it is evident that the population of this site relied on local and regional sources to supply most of their pottery requirements, the relative proportions of imported fine tablewares are much higher in this 'small town' assemblage than they would be from some rural situations where imports are typically very sparse, often 1% or less. Imported finewares include Gallo-Belgic Terra Rubra and Terra Nigra which belong to the first half of the 1st century AD, Central Gaulish black-slipped and glazed wares (mid or late 1st century), lower Rhineland colour-coated wares (late 1st to early 2nd c.) and samian from South, Central and East Gaulish production centres which ranges in date from the mid 1st to mid 3rd centuries. Imported finewares equal nearly 12% of the combined sites' Eves and imported coarsewares (amphorae) contribute a further 2.4% to the Eves. The higher incidence (17% of Eves) of white, buff and red wares which were used for flagons, beakers and mortaria is also typical in a small town assemblage and reflects the population's access to markets where these products are available.

The relative proportions of the major fabric groups within the two assemblages are fairly similar except that LMD 137 appears to have a slightly wider date range and a wider range of fabric types which includes the Gallo-Belgic finewares and slightly larger proportions of the earlier grog-tempered wares and earlier 'romanising' fabrics. Late Roman pottery is present in both assemblages but the most diagnostic pieces in both groups are from the 2nd and 3rd centuries and the main focus of activity reflected by the pottery from 'cut' features is of that date.

Similar patterns of distribution were found at other sites in the vicinity, all within 200m of this site: The Dairy LMD 130, (209 sherds 5.095kg, 5.49 Eves. Sommers 2001a and Topham-Smith 2001), 14 The Limes LMD 160, (160 sherds, 4.226 kg, 4.04 Eves. Craven *in prep*), Bramertons LMD 131 (248 sherds, 12.943kg. Sommers 2001b and Tester 2002) and the former Gardener's Garage site, LMD 115 (4000+ sherds, c. 79.0 kg. Boulter 1997). The pottery assemblage from

Bramertons was dominated by 1st century pottery, much of it pre-Conquest. The relative proportions of pottery from Gardener's Garage are unknown because it has not been quantified by fabric or form but it is thought to consist mainly of 1st and 2nd century material (J. Plouviez *pers. comm.*).

A combined total of 404 fragments (63.138kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from LMD 137 and LMD 157. There is a fairly broad range of fabrics in the assemblage, possibly indicating that it came from several structures, or several phases of building within the same structure. The CBM provided evidence that at least one substantial Roman structure may have been located in the vicinity, with tiled roofs, walls containing brick coursing, and a possible hypocaust system and there is a suggestion that tile may have been brought from some distance, since non-local inclusions were present in a high proportion of the assemblage. At LMD 157 most Roman tile recovered from the site had been re-used as hardcore in foundations, surfaces and make-up layers and it was uncertain whether it had been used in buildings in the near vicinity or whether it arrived specifically to stabilise surfaces or infill open features. No structural remains were identified on the site.

The coin sample recovered from Plot 03 suggests that coin loss was occurring on the site from the late 3rd century, with a pattern 'strongly biased to the very end of the Roman period' and the possibility that the activity represented by coin loss took place in the second half of the 4th century or early 5th century. The coin evidence extends the span of activity for the site when pottery evidence has become sparse. It is notable that no coins were recovered from the area of Plots 01 and 02 and it is probable that they *would* have been found had there been opportunity to systematically metal detect during machining. The apparent absence of coins from other Long Melford sites may be for the same reason.

A very notable find was the discovery in Plot 03 of a coffined inhumation burial of a female aged *c.*16 years at death. The burial contained a small Colchester colour-coated beaker (AD 130-170) placed near the head and an enamelled copper alloy brooch in the shape of a hare fastened at the neck. The brooch is of probable British origin and is 2nd century or slightly later. The location of this burial may say something about the location of this site within the small town as burials are often found in the 'backlands of tenurial plots on the margins of small towns' (Going 1988). A similar 2nd century coffined inhumation burial containing a Colchester colour-coated beaker of identical form and date was found during excavation at 14 the Limes (LMD 160). Other recently excavated remains of six adults and one infant at Gardener's Garage (LMD 115) are thought to be 3rd or 4th century (S Boulter *pers. comm.*)

The animal bone assemblage from both sites was in good condition and was derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste and shows that whole animals were processed and consumed on site.

Post-Roman activity is represented by a small amount of medieval and post-medieval pottery, CBM and metalwork.

Combined, LMD 137 and LMD 157 have produced the largest fully quantified and *recorded* finds assemblage to date from the area of the 'small town' settlement at Long Melford despite the limited area available for investigation. The sample produced is derived only from topsoil stripping and building footings.

The need to look at the overall coin patterns in Long Melford both within the large settlement and surrounding substantial rural settlements has been highlighted in this report, but as quantified data on *all* classes of finds continues to accumulate, the possibility of including these

sites in a synthetic publication needs to be considered, which should include some illustrations of the Roman pottery. Use of the same methodology, whatever the assemblage size, ensures commonality with past and current work and means that even small groups which continue to turn up on a regular basis will have potential for providing quantified information to a wider study of the small town and surrounding settlements' economy, industry and trading connections and for establishing the character of the activities carried out there.

It must be borne in mind that the site of the former Gardeners Garage (LMD 115) which was excavated in 1997 remains the most extensively *excavated* and recorded site within the core of the settlement, producing a much larger finds assemblage with a wider range of finds types present. In addition to this, a greater proportion of the finds came from 'cut features' ditches and pits and other stratified contexts. Yet lack of funding has meant that only limited work on selected classes of finds has been done while the major classes of 'bulk finds', pottery (79kg), CBM (69kg), animal bone (40kg) have only been initially sorted and quantified by context and no further work undertaken.

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5. Discussion

The two sites covered an area of c.8400 sqm, a substantial portion of the suggested 40ha area of the Roman town, LMD 172, which is based upon the distribution of sites recorded in the County HER (Fig. 26). The fieldwork was limited in nature however, covering only c.5% of the total development area and consisting only of footing or evaluation trenches with no areas of broader excavation. The excavation of the narrow trenching, normally by a machine with toothed bucket, did not offer ideal circumstances for archaeological monitoring. Furthermore the consistent depth of the archaeological levels, at 0.8m+ below ground-level, combined with the often unstable trenching, meant that opportunities to hand excavate and record archaeological features was seriously limited, particularly in Plots 01 and 02.

Despite these problems the results from the two sites are of significant importance, the fieldwork having clearly demonstrated the presence of substantial Roman activity lying in a state of good preservation below a Roman soil horizon. Generally lying at depth below at least 0.5m of modern topsoils this soil horizon was a consistent layer appearing throughout the trenching. Measuring up to 0.4m thick it frequently contained finds material of a Roman date and sealed the cut features associated with the settlement activity. Similar evidence of this layer has been seen at other sites in the vicinity such as The Gables, LMD 154 or New Road, LMD 165, and it is apparent that the Roman archaeological levels through large parts of the settlement, particularly the deepest features, may survive intact beneath the medieval and post-medieval development.

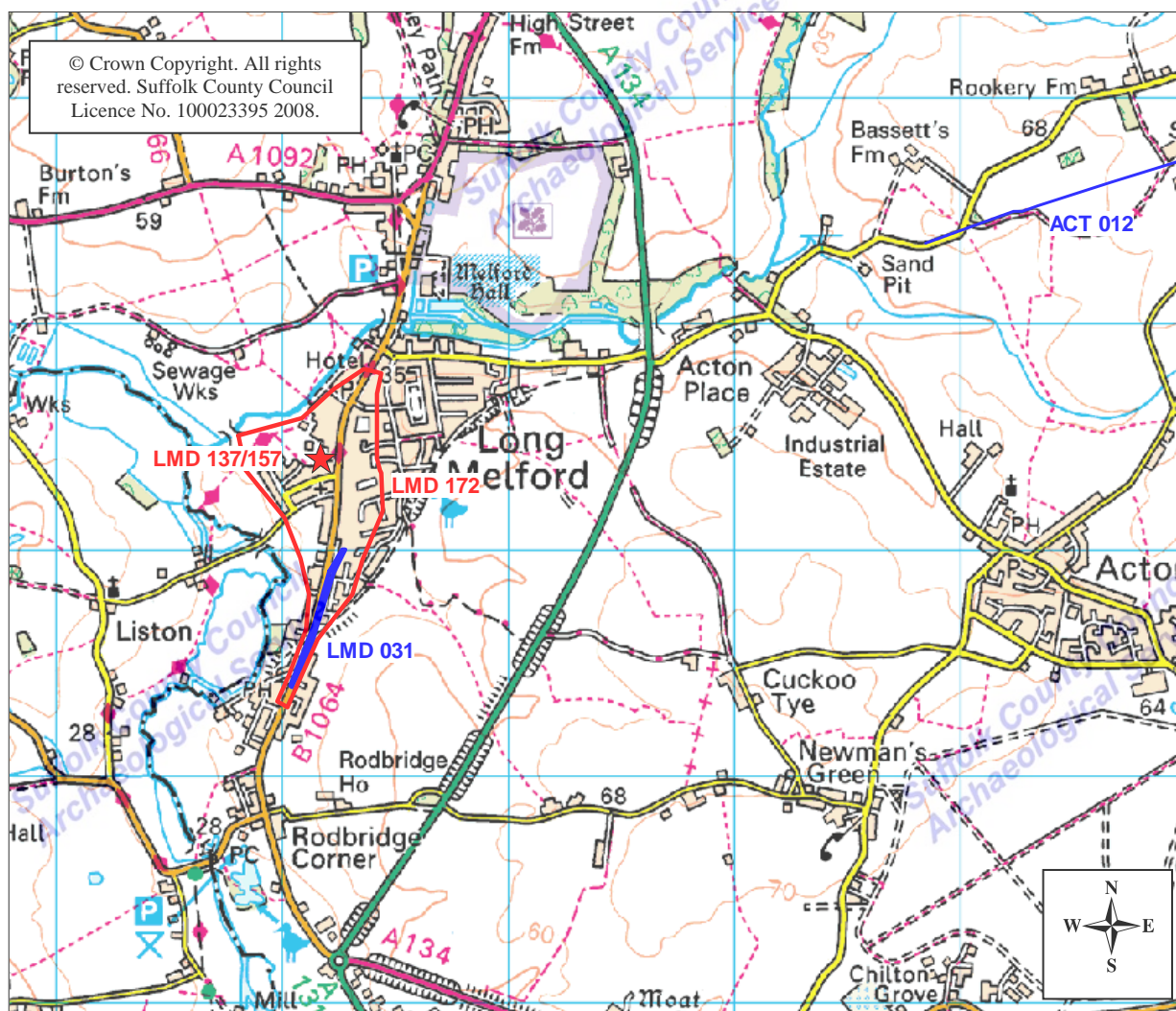


Figure 26. Roman settlement of Long Melford in relation to known roads

The settlement itself is thought to lie at the junction of two known Roman roads (Fig. 23). To the south a stretch of road with flanking ditches on a north-south alignment, LMD 031, has been recorded entering the town and is likely to continue through the centre of the settlement on an alignment broadly corresponding to that of the current Hall Street. Believed to be a part of the Margary 33a Chelmsford to Pakenham route, to the north of the settlement its immediate course is unknown but eventually is seen 9km to the north as BRC 007 which heads north to the Roman settlement at Pakenham and Ixworth.

2.5km to the east of Long Melford lies ACT 012/WFG 016, or the Margary 34a Wixoe to Coddensham road, on an east to west alignment. This is believed to have extended westwards to the Roman town and, if it continued its linear course, may have met LMD 031 in close proximity to the site. The distribution of known Roman sites in the town and the proposed outline of the Roman settlement supports the assumption that the town grew along the junction of these two linear routes, to the east of the Stour and south of its tributary Chad Brook.

The two sites therefore lie near to the centre of the Roman settlement, to the west of the main road through the town. Archaeological features were seen throughout the trenching although the density of deposits varied in certain areas. The densest scatter of features occurred in Plot 01, the southern half of Plot 02 and the Plot 03 Garage. The frequency and size of features was noticeably lower to the west in Plot 03 and the northern part of Plot 02.

The majority of features identified were substantial refuse pits interspersed with occasional possible linear features. The nature of the fieldwork, with limited monitoring of deep, narrow trenches may have affected these results, there being a high chance that smaller and shallower features may have been missed, particularly in Plot 02 which had seen serious truncation by the 20th century swimming pool.

There was a notable absence of any features that could be firmly identified as structural, despite the frequent presence of CBM. Although the problems described above may mean that more ephemeral structural evidence has been missed it seems clear that the site was not occupied by structures, particularly stone or brick built, at any stage in the life of the settlement. The varied range of CBM that was collected from throughout the site trenching indicates however that at least one building with a tiled roof, hypocausts and walls with brick coursing may have been in the vicinity, presumably fronting onto the town's central north to south aligned street. The site may therefore be situated within a series of tenement plots, which would have lain to the rear of such buildings, forming the town's western edge and acting as a buffer between the town and the flood plain of the Chad Brook and Stour. Many of the identified features probably relate to this type of land use with possible ditches marking individual plots and areas being used as dumps for domestic refuse.

The inhumation burial appears to be of a late 2nd/3rd century date. The two underlying pits contain early/mid 2nd century material, which gives an initial indication that the grave was excavated after the mid 2nd century. The grave goods also suggest a late 2nd century or 3rd century date with the hare brooch being broadly 2nd century and the roughcast beaker being of a type which was produced at Colchester from just before AD125 up to at least the late 2nd century (Symonds and Wade 1999, 264, 485). The later pit, 0070, contained a range of material of which the earlier individual pottery sherds are likely to be residual. The presence though of sherds from a typically 3rd century indented beaker, suggests that the pit truncated the burial at some point during the 3rd century or later.

There is a gradual change in burial practices, from cremation to inhumation, in Rome and the western provinces during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. This burial appears to have occurred during

this period, perhaps relatively early, which may reflect the more Roman nature of Long Melford which at this time was approaching its peak.

There is an apparent lack of formal cemeteries in Long Melford, which is very different to the major towns such as Colchester, where burials were not usually allowed within occupation areas, instead often lying in defined areas around the perimeters of settlements. The isolation of the burial, and its stratigraphic relationship with the surrounding pits, suggests a more informal approach, with the site only temporarily being used for burial before reverting to its former use for refuse disposal. However both this grave, and the contemporary burial at LMD 160, are in similar situations, probably lying to the rear of buildings fronting either side of the main road, indicating that there is still a separation between burials and areas of occupation. The later 3rd or 4th century burials at LMD 115 do lie closer to the probable line of the road and hence the settlement core but were seen to cut through occupation deposits of the 1st and 2nd centuries. This indicates that the settlement core had either shifted or had started to shrink before its final decline in the latter part of the Roman period.

Activity on the site appears to have occurred throughout the Roman period as shown by the finds assemblage. This ranges in date from the first half of the 1st century AD to the late 3rd or 4th century, with the main focus of activity appearing to occur during the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Further phasing sub-division of the range of Roman features is difficult, as many features contain a wide spread of datable material. The earliest 1st century features appear to be concentrated in Plot 03 and its garage, consisting of ditch 0024, a second possible ditch line 0011/0058/0065 and three scattered pits. Three further pits in Plots 01 and 02 were also possibly of a 1st century date. The two early ditches, particularly 0024, lie on what was probably the western edge of the town and may indicate an initial phase of land division to the rear of settlement developing along the Roman road. The remaining features date to the 2nd and 3rd centuries with the latest 3rd and 4th century material being recovered from overlying soil deposits.

The pottery types are typical for a small town in the region, with a reliance on local and regional sources and a relatively high proportion of imported fine tablewares and of white, buff and red wares. This pottery assemblage is similar to those of other smaller sites previously recorded in the immediate vicinity but slightly later than those that seen to the south-west at LMD 131 and LMD 115, which appear to be a focus for 1st to 2nd century occupation activity and then in the latter case, 3rd to 4th century burial.

The finds assemblage generally appears to have derived from domestic occupation activity in the area. There was little evidence of any industrial processes although the animal bone assemblage, being the remnants of primary and secondary butchering and food waste, indicates that whole animals were processed and consumed on site.

The date of the final decline of the settlement appears to be shown by the decline in pottery types through the 3rd and 4th centuries with the latest evidence of Roman activity being the predominantly late 4th/early 5th century coin assemblage from the upper soil levels of Plot 03. The various rubbish pits and other features appear to have been largely backfilled by the 4th century, with the quantities of CBM in both features and the overlying soil layer 0002 in LMD 157, possibly indicating the demolition of nearby structures. There is then a clear reduction in activity, with no further pits or other features being excavated.

This indicates that the site, once relatively open tenement plots on the edge of the Chad Brook, may have reverted to open land during the 4th century. However it is also possible that occupation not involving the digging of substantial features continued but the evidence of such activity has been lost. The thick build up of mid grey/brown clay/loam and gravel which seals

the cut features throughout the site is not a classic 'dark earth' post-occupation deposit and instead may have been created by later agricultural cultivation, probably through the medieval and post-medieval periods, which has truncated and mixed the upper levels of Roman stratigraphy and occupation soils. The later 3rd and 4th century pottery assemblage was predominantly recovered from this layer in Plot 03 or unstratified from the spoilheaps, mixed with earlier residual material.

Evidence of activity post-dating the Roman period was insubstantial. The development of the medieval and post-medieval town over the footprint of the former Roman settlement was only indicated by occasional finds, principally of CBM, from the upper topsoil layers and the occasional later pit. The depth of the natural subsoil beneath the thick build-up of occupation soils indicates that the site has probably been in use as open plots to the rear of properties fronting onto Hall Street throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods. It has only now seen any further development with new houses infilling gaps in the historic town layout.

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6. Conclusion and recommendations

Although the fieldwork was limited in nature, covering only c.5% of the total development area, and was often carried out in difficult conditions with narrow deep trenches hampering hand excavation and recording, the results have been significant.

The fieldwork has demonstrated the presence of well-preserved Roman features, and an overlying Roman soil horizon, generally lying at depth below at least 0.5m of modern material. This shows that the site lies within the area of Roman settlement known to extend northwards from the possible Roman villa LMD 017. The finds assemblage indicates an origin for the settlement in the first half of the 1st century AD, with the main focus of activity appearing to occur during the 2nd and 3rd centuries before declining in the late 3rd or 4th century. The coin assemblage, combined with a lack of contemporary pottery, indicates an end to the settlement in the late 4th/early 5th century, with the coinage being recovered from the build up of topsoils sealing the archaeological deposits.

Archaeological features predominantly consisted of substantial rubbish pits with occasional linear features. There was no firm evidence for structures upon the site, in terms of wall foundations, postholes etc, although the various CBM fabrics recovered indicate the presence of at least one building in the vicinity with a tile roof, possible hypocaust system and brick coursed walls.

The nature of these deposits suggests that the site lay on the margins of the settlement, perhaps within a series of plots lying to the rear of buildings fronting the probable north to south aligned road which is believed to lie roughly below the medieval town layout. The presence of a single 2nd century burial, when the settlement is approaching its peak, further supports this as burials would not have been placed in the immediate area of occupation. The contemporary burial at LMD 160 is probably in a similar situation, to the rear of buildings fronting the eastern side of the road.

The finds assemblage shows that the settlement principally used local and regional pottery types. The proportion of imported fine tablewares though was considerably higher than that seen in rural sites and, together also with the high proportion of white, buff and red wares, is more typical of a small town assemblage. The animal bone assemblage, which was derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste, shows that whole animals were being processed and consumed in the vicinity.

The results from Plot 03 in particular, which were carried out with the benefit of hindsight some time after the fieldwork at Plots 01 and 02, show the advantages of a more controlled approach to the fieldwork. Systematic and constant metal-detecting recovered a good coin assemblage, whereas in Plots 01 and 02 and other nearby sites this has been lacking. Initial evaluation trenches, being wider, safer and more accessible than the subsequent footings offered both a controlled look at the plot and an improved level of recording. This demonstrates the need for future work in the vicinity, which is also likely to consist of individual plots infilling gaps in the modern town layout, to include where possible initial evaluation trenching and thorough metal-detecting, particularly as the archaeological levels are consistently seen at a considerable depth. Further work should also include the collection of bulk or column soil samples from both features and soil layers. Micromorphological analysis of the soil horizon 0002 for instance could have provided useful data on how it developed. Full excavation of such sites, while being preferable, is generally seen to be unfeasible on cost grounds and so the emphasis for fieldwork has to be on improved and detailed monitoring. Future fieldwork in the vicinity should also be

carried out bearing in mind the potential for results to be included in any program of combined analysis and publication for the Roman settlement of Long Melford.

This assessment report makes no further recommendations for further analysis or publication of results from LMD 137 and LMD 157 as a stand-alone site, with the exception of the inhumation burial which does merit publication as a short article in the Proceedings of The Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. However there is an increasing need for a synthetic publication on the Roman settlement of Long Melford, based upon the results from a wide range of separate projects in the area. There is a long history of data being collected in Long Melford, particularly in relation to the Roman town, to which the modern fieldwork of the past 15 to 20 years, carried out to meet conditions placed under Planning Policy Guidance 16, has only added. For instance one early reference, of particular interest due to the name of the individual is of Mr H. H. Almack recording a skeleton and samian ware on 'the site of a Roman camp at Melford' and that other skeletons have frequently been found close by (Almack 1911). It seems likely that the two generations of Almack's who were involved in the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology in the late 19th and early 20th centuries lived at or owned the property which bears their name. It is therefore quite possible that such discoveries could have been made within or in the immediate vicinity of the current site.

The results of this assessment, which as stated above includes the largest fully quantified and recorded finds assemblage from this settlement, would form a significant and important part of such a publication. Other sites in the vicinity which clearly show parts of the same settlement, from its origins in the Late Iron Age to the end of the Roman period, include amongst others the former Gardner's Garage site, LMD 115, for which the yet larger finds assemblage has seen only basic sorting and quantification work, and smaller sites such as 'The Dairy' LMD 130, 14 The Limes LMD 160, Bramertons LMD 131 and New Road, LMD 165. Such an analysis could also provide a framework into which the results of subsequent fieldwork, which are likely to continue to be small scale renovation works or developments being inserted into the existing settlement pattern, can be incorporated.

This suggested publication would be aimed at unifying the results from both these recent fieldwork projects and those from earlier 20th or indeed 19th century observations to enable a detailed study of this small Roman town. Further analysis of finds assemblages from all known sites both in the immediate vicinity and the wider rural landscape around the focus of the town, has the potential to provide quantified information for such a wider study. In particular this would help to establish the coin graph for the town which is currently lacking.

Full analysis of the data could clarify the layout and extent of the settlement, trace its development over time from the Late Iron Age through to its demise in the late Roman period and offer a chance to study the settlements economy, industry and its role and trading links with its surrounding rural hinterland. Regional research topics (Brown and Glazebrook 2000), such as the study of shifting patterns of settlement within Roman towns and their decline or of the presence of industry or of patterns of food production, storage and consumption, could be addressed.

J.A.Craven

Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

May 2008

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Appendix 1.1.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

ALMACKS, LONG MELFORD

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning applications (B/02/01940/01941 & 01942) have been made to convert and to construct a new house. The local planning authority have been advised that the site has high archaeological potential and that any consent should be conditional on a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition. Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The development lies at TL 861 454, which is within the central part of a large late Iron Age and Roman settlement. Roman material was found in Stoneylands and Meeting Field (LMD 009) immediately to the west from the 19th century and almost all groundworks observed in this area from the 1960s have produced evidence of Roman activity (LMD 024 etc). The development site has trees and some modern disturbance (including a raised swimming pool area below the new building footprint) but there is a high probability that foundations and service trenches will affect intact archaeological deposits.
- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

2. **Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site, particularly in the Iron Age and Roman periods.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and a half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.

5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 10 March 2003

Reference: /Almacks03

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

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

Appendix 1.2.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

ALMACKS (PLOT 3), LONG MELFORD

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application [B/04/1527] has been made to build one dwelling with detached garage at the rear of Almacks, Hall Street, Long Melford.
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The development lies at TL 861 453 on the east side of a valley between 30 and 35 m OD. It is within a substantial late Iron Age and Roman settlement and just west of medieval settlement along Hall Street. A substantial Roman building is recorded some 200m to the south-west and there are Roman burials in various part of the settlement. Numerous features have been recorded in the close vicinity of the development over many years; monitoring of recent work on earlier phases at Almacks has identified a large boundary ditch and pits. The date range of this material spans the Roman period and also included medieval activity. It is therefore extremely likely that Roman deposits exist in the area of the current development.
- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards*

and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 2.4 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.7 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover approximately 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample those areas which will be adversely affected by the development. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Judith Plouviez

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 1 November 2004

Reference: /LMelford-Almacks11

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

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

Appendix 2.1: LMD 137 context list

Opno	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0001	0001		Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds.					
0002	0002	Test Pit 01	Feature	Pit or ditch seen in Test Pit 01. Only partially seen in Test Pit 01. Over 2m wide and 1m deep. Dark brown loam fill. Cuts into natural gravel at a depth of 0.7m					LIA/Erom
0003	0003	Test Pit 03	Feature	Pit? Over 3m wide in Test Pit 03. Visible at a depth of 0.7m cutting subsoil.					E/MC2-MC3
0004	0004	Test Pit 02	Feature	Large feature in Test Pit 02. Over 6m wide, cut into natural at a depth of 0.7m.					Ant
0005		Plot 01	Section	E-W section across layer 0047 and pit 0046.					
0006		Plot 01	Section	N-S section across 0046 and 0047.					
0007		Plot 01	Feature	Modern well?					
0008	0008	Plot 01	Pit cut	Large pit, visible from 0.6m, 1.6m deep.					
0009	0009	Plot 01	Pit cut	Large pit.					
0010	0010	Garage	Feature	Small feature or root disturbance. Circular, 0.5m diameter.					Rom
0011	0011	Garage	Feature	Shallow feature, possibly base of ditch.					Rom
0012	0012	Garage	Posthole	Clay packed posthole with pipe, circular, 0.5m diameter.	0013				
0013		Garage	Gully	Gully/slot running E-W. Very dark fine loam fill.		0013			
0014	0014	Garage	Ditch	Ditch, N-S old boundary, visible at 0.6m deep.					
0015	0015	Garage	Ditch	Base of flat bottomed ditch. Spread of occupation debris with oyster shell.		0021			LC2-MC3
0016	0016	Garage	Ditch	SW-NE aligned ditch, pottery upright within dark loam fill. Visible at 0.8m.					LIA/Erom
0017	0017	Garage	Feature	Clay spread, edge of structure?					
0018	0018	Garage	Feature	Occupation debris.					PMed, LC3/4
0019	0019	Garage	Layer	Layer.				0020	PMed, Rom
0020	0020	Garage	Layer	Layer, grey/brown loam.			0019		PMed, C2+
0021		Garage	Feature	Modern feature.	0015				

Opno	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0022	0022	Trench 03	Ditch	N-S ditch, with pale brown clay/silt fill, similar to 0023.					
0023		Trench 03	Ditch	NE-SW ditch, brown clay/silt with stones.					
0024	0024	Trench 03	Pit	Deep pit, vertical sides, dark sandy loam fill. Not bottomed.					MC2-MC3
0025	0025	Trench 03	Pit	Small pit.					Rom
0026	0026	Trench 03	Pit	Large pit, 1.6m deep, 2.5m diameter. Dark brown silty loam fill.					MC2-MC3
0027	0027	Trench 03	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from close to 0022.					MC2-MC3
0028	0028	Trench 02	Layer	Dark earth in trench.					Rom?
0029				NOT USED.					
0030	0030	Trench 01	Pit	Large pit, 2.5m+ diameter. Visible at 0.7m, excavated to 1m depth but not bottomed. Black sandy loam fill.					C4
0031		Trench 01	Feature	Ditch? Running N-S at 0.8m depth. Dark fill.					M/LC2
0032		Trench 01	Pit	Pit west of 0031. Brown loam fill.					
0033	0033	Trench 01	Feature	Possibly two features intercutting as it is an odd shape. Black sandy loam fill with oyster shells. Only seen at base of trench, not bottomed.					LC2-MC3
0034	0034	Trench 01	Pit	Large pit, grey/brown loam fill, siltier towards base. Some contamination.					C2
0035	0035	Trench 01	Feature	Pit?, dark grey loam fill, post-medieval date?					
0036	0036	Trench 01	Feature	Pit/ditch? Dark loam fill.	0037				Erom
0037	0037	Trench 01	Feature	Feature, clay lumps in fill.		0036			E/MC2-MC3
0038		Plot 01	Posthole	Small posthole. Visible at a depth of 0.40m, cutting natural gravel.					
0039		Plot 01	Feature	Post-Medieval feature.					
0040				NOT USED.					
0041	0041	Plot 01	Layer	Layer, loam and gravel, probably post-medieval date.					LC2-MC3
0042	0042	Plot 01	Pit	Large pit.					Rom
0043	0043	Plot 01	Pit	Large pit, visible from 0.4m in natural, 1.2m deep. Brown loam fill.					M/LC1-EC2
0044	0044	Plot 01	Ditch?	Ditch?				0047?	LC2-MC3

Opno	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0045	0045	Plot 01	Feature	Ditch or pit. Dark brown clay/loam fill. 1.8m+ deep. Top disturbed to a depth of 0.6m.					MC2-MC3
0046	0046	Plot 01	Pit	Large pit, black/green loam fill.	0047				MC2-MC3, PMed (2-203g)
0047	0047	Plot 01	Layer	Possible yard surface? Mixed with 0046, wide area of gravel and green loam with concretions.		0046	0044?		
0048	0048	Plot 01	Pit	Pit, 1m deep.					MC2-MC3
0049	0049	Plot 01	Feature	Large feature, probably 2 cuts but confused. May be a ditch cut by a later pit.					MC2+, PMed (1)
0050	0008	Plot 01	Pit fill	Top fill of pit 0008, loam and fine gravel.			0051		MC2-MC3
0051	0008	Plot 01	Pit layer	Lower fill of pit 0008, fine gravel.				0050	LC1-EC2
0052	0052	Plot 01	Pit	Large pit, similar to 0008.					MC2-MC3
0053	0053	Plot 01	Pit cut	Large pit.					
0054	0053	Plot 01	Pit fill	Loam and fine gravel, similar to 0050.					C2+
0055	0009	Plot 01	Pit fill	Loam and fine gravel, similar to 0050.					C2
0056	0056	Plot 01	Pit	Large pit.					M/LC2
0057	0057	Plot 01	Feature cut	Pit or ditch, 1m wide and 0.5m deep.					
0058	0057	Plot 01	Feature fill	Dark brown loam.					E/MC2
0059		Trench 05	Layer	Layer of fine gravel.					
0060		Trench 05	Layer	Mixed deposit formed by 0060 and 0061.			0062		Rom, 15-16th
0061		Trench 05	Layer	Mixed deposit formed by 0060 and 0061. Homogenous loam and gravel.				0062	ERom, 12-14th
0062		Trench 05	Layer	Compacted layer of very dark loam with green tinge and gravel. Cut by modern well/soakaway.			0060 0061	0059	Rom, 12-14th
0063	0063	Plot 02	Pit cut	Pit, approx 1.30m deep. Gentle sloping sides, concave base. Under 0.3m-0.5m of modern material.					
0064	0063	Plot 02	Pit fill	Homogenous loam, some flints.					LIA-ERom
0065	0065	Plot 02	Layer	0.5m thick layer under 0.4m modern. Loam with flints and brick and tile rubble. Same as 0068?			0066?		Pre-flav, 15th-16th (2)

Opno	Feature	Trench no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0066	0066	Plot 02	Ditch cut	Large NW-SE ditch. Under 1.2-1.4m of modern material, truncated by former swimming pool. Approx 3m wide, gentle sloping sides, narrows to SE. Approx 2.5m deep. Mid brown silty clay fill, clean - no rubble. Hits water table at base See 0075/0076 sections.				0065 0068	M/LC2
0067	0067	Plot 02	Spread	Flinty loam spread, 2m wide and 0.5m thick under 0.4m of modern.					C2
0068	0068	Plot 02	Layer	0.5m thick layer of mid brown loam. Same as 0065?			0066?		Erom
0069	0069	Plot 02	Finds	Surface finds.					Rom
0070	0070	Plot 02	Pit cut	Pit? Next to ditch 0066, see section 0077. Under 0.50m modern, 2.30m deep.					
0071	0070	Plot 02	Pit fill	Top fill of 0070. Dark brown silty loam.			0072		C2+
0072	0070	Plot 02	Pit fill	Lower fill of 0070. Gravelly mid brown silt.				0071	MC2-MC3
0073	0073	Plot 02	Ditch	0.50m wide and deep ditch under 1.0m of modern. SW-NE aligned. Mid brown silt fill.					
0074	0063	Plot 02	Section	Section of pit 0063.					
0075	0066	Plot 02	Section	Section of ditch 0066.					
0076	0066	Plot 02	Section	Section of ditch 0066.					
0077		Plot 02	Section	Section of ditch 0066 and pit 0070.					
0078	0078	Plot 02	Layer	Layer of brown loam, heavily truncated by cut of swimming pool to S and modern drain to N.			0079		Rom
0079		Plot 02	Layer	Layer of gravelly brown sand, sloping up to N, fill of a large pit?				0078	
0080		Plot 02	Section	Section of layers 0078 and 0079.					

Appendix 2.2: LMD 157 context list

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0001	0001			Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds from topsoil or spoilheaps.					LC3/4, C2
0002	0002	0002	Trench 01	Layer	Layer of mid grey/brown clay/loam with scattered gravel lying beneath the topsoil. Merges with fills of underlying features, may be a single deposit, and so finds may be partly from tops of features. Later seen in garage footings, finds numbered as 0054-0057. Same as 0003, 0006 and 0008.			0011		
0003	0003	0002	Trench 02	Layer	Layer of mid grey/brown clay/loam beneath the topsoil in Trench 02. Same as 0002 etc. Seals 0004.					LC3/4
0004	0004		Trench 02	Pit cut	Pit cut at north end of Trench 02. Partially under edge of trench. 50% of visible area excavated and recorded. Later fully exposed in footing trench. Measured 0.5m by 0.7m and 0.3m deep.					
0005	0004		Trench 02	Pit fill	Mid-dark brown clay fill of 0004.					E Rom
0006	0006	0002	Trench 04	Layer	Layer of brown clay/loam, 0.25m thick, under topsoil and overlying natural in Trench 04. Same as layers 0002 etc. See section 0007.					E Rom
0007			Trench 04	Section	Baulk section in centre of Trench 04.					
0008	0008	0002	Trench 03	Layer	Layer of brown/clay loam in Trench 03 overlying natural subsoil and features 0022 and 0024. Same as 0002 etc.				0022 0024	
0009	0008	0002	Trench 03	Finds	Finds from layer 0008 above feature 0022. May be from top of 0022.					LC3/4
0010	0008	0002	Trench 03	Finds	Finds from layer 0008 above feature 0024. May be from top of 0024.					1-EC2
0011	0011		Trench 01	Ditch cut	Large ditch? Aligned north-south and clearly visible cutting natural subsoil. C.2m wide and 1.2m deep with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. May relate to features 0065/0068 and 0058. See section 0016.					
0012	0011		Trench 01	Ditch fill	Fill of 0011, merges into above layer 0002. Mid grey/brown clay/loam with orange/brown gravel.				0002	M/LC1
0013	0013	0077	Trench 01	Pit cut	Cut of pit 0077 in Trench 01. Circular pit with steep straight sides, base not reached. C.1.6m wide and 0.6m+ deep. Partially overlain by burial 0017, although no grave cut was visible the skeleton lay over the edge of the pit. Later seen in garage footing trenches and was bottomed by machine, measuring 2.5m in diameter and 1.8m deep.				0002 0017	

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0014	0013	0077	Trench 01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0013, dark brown clay/loam.					M/LC2
0015	0011		Trench 01	Ditch fill	Orange clay/gravel layer above or in ditch 0011, possibly a deposit to stabilise infill of ditch.					
0016	0011		Trench 01	Section	Section of north facing side of Trench 01, showing ditch 0011.					
0017	0017	0017	Trench 01	Burial	N-S aligned grave at western end of Trench 01. See cut 0018, fill 0019 and skeleton 0034. Originally the right shoulder of skeleton was identified in end section of trench, the trench was then extended to expose the whole burial.			0014 0043		
0018	0017	0017	Trench 01	Grave cut	There was no visible cut for this burial, the skeleton rested upon backfilled pits 0013 and 0042 and a small area of subsoil between the features. The uniform fill of these features, which merged into layer 0002 above, made it impossible to tell whether the grave cut and fill were distinct features or whether it was just a part of the wider layer.		0035	0014 0043		
0019	0018	0017	Trench 01	Grave fill	Fill of grave 0017, specifically the fill around skeleton 0034 as no cut was visible. A uniform deposit with the surrounding features of mid/dark grey loam.					M/LC2
0020	0020		Trench 01	Pit cut	Pit cut visible at eastern end of Trench 01. Only extended 0.2m into trench from north baulk but was 1.3m long. Later seen in garage footing trenches as large pit 0063?					
0021	0020		Trench 01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0020, grey/brown clay.					E/MC2-MC3
0022	0022		Trench 03	Ditch cut	Possible north-south aligned ditch at east end of trench 3. 50% of visible area excavated, 1.3m wide and 0.4m deep. Under layer 0008 and finds 0009 may be from surface of ditch. Did not appear in footing trenches so may not be a ditch.				0008	
0023	0022		Trench 03	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0022, mid/dark brown silt/clay.					M/LC2
0024	0024		Trench 03	Ditch cut	Possible north-south aligned ditch at west end of Trench 03. 50% of visible area excavated, 1.7m wide and 0.4m deep. Under layer 0008 and finds 0010, which may be from the top of the feature. Its potential course lay outside of the footing trenches so could not be confirmed.				0008	
0025	0024		Trench 03	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0024, mid brown clay/silt.					MC1
0026	0026	0002	Plot 03 footings	Finds	Specific concentration of finds from western footing trench (see plan) from the general Roman layer 0002/0003 etc at a depth of 0.6-1m.					C2

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0027	0001	0002	Plot 03 footings	Unstratified finds	General loose scattered spread of finds from western half of plot recovered during machining - predominantly from the soil layer 0002.					C2-MC3
0028	0028		Plot 03 footings	Pit cut	Small circular pit near NW corner of plot. Appears high in the section cutting the finds rich soil layer.					
0029	0028		Plot 03 footings	Pit fill	Dark grey/black clay/silt/loam.					
0030	0031?	0002	Plot 03 footings	Unstratified finds	Finds found during machining, from the general soil layer 0002 etc above feature 0031. May be from top of 0031.					M/LC2, Pmed
0031	0031		Plot 03 footings	Pit cut	Small circular pit at central northern corner of plot. 0.5m in diameter and visible at a height of 0.2m above the natural, cutting the soil layer 0002 etc and then 0.1m into the natural. 100% excavated, no section recorded.					
0032	0031		Plot 03 footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0031, mid grey silt/loam.					MC1
0033	0001		Trench 01	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of extension to Trench 01, overlying the pits and burial, and from the initial hand excavation until the features could be separately identified.					M/LC2+
0034	0018	0017	Trench 01	Skeleton	Inhumation within grave 0017. Young adult?, laid out straight north-south, with head at the south end. Largely intact except for the legs which had been truncated at the knee by a later pit 0076 (cut 0035). Surviving length of skeleton was 1.15m with the femur measured as 0.37m.					
0035	0035	0076	Trench 01	Pit cut	Cut of pit 0076, seen in Trench 01. Only 20-25%? visible, appearing to be of a square shape with vertical sides and a flat base. 1.6m deep from ground level, 0.7m as excavated (from level of skeleton 0034).	0017 0042				
0036	0035	0076	Trench 01	Pit fill	Fill of cut 0035 of pit 0076, dark brown clay/loam.					E/MC2-MC3
0037	0037		Trench 01	Pit cut	Small pit or posthole, 50% visible, adjacent to 0013 and 0042. Steep sided with a flat base.					
0038	0037		Trench 01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0037, very similar to that of surrounding features, dark brown clay/loam.					
0039	0040?	0002	Plot 03 footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining from above feature 0040 in south footing trench. May be from top of feature 0040, fill 0041.					M/LC2, Pmed

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0040	0040		Plot 03 footings	Feature cut	Cut of large pit or ditch butt end, steep sided with undulating base. 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep. Two fills, the upper 0040, was excavated by machine - may be some finds contamination					
0041	0040		Plot 03 footings	Feature fill	Upper fill of 0040, very dark brown loam, excavated by machine, find may be mixed with or included in 0039.					E/MC1
0042	0042		Trench 01	Pit cut	Roughly circular pit in extension to Trench 01. Steep straight sides and a flat base, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep. Lies beneath burial 0017.		0076		0034	
0043	0042		Trench 01	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0042, dark brown clay/loam - very similar to fill of surrounding features.					MC1
0044	0040		Plot 03 footings	Feature fill	Lower fill of 0040. Same as 0041 but hand excavated, very dark brown loam with frequent flint inclusions.					M/LC2
0045	0001	0002	Plot 03 footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of footings of eastern part of plot. From layer 0002 etc					C2
0046	0046		Plot 03 footings	Feature cut	Linear N-S feature, possibly terminating at S baulk, may be a ditch or a pit. Medium sloping sides and a flat base, 0.6m wide and 0.5m deep. May possibly be the same as 0050 although they are not quite aligned					
0047	0046		Plot 03 footings	Feature fill	Light-mid brown sand/loam, hard and compacted with 30% flint.					
0048	0048		Plot 03 footings	Pit cut	Circular pit, partially within eastern footing trench. Top 0.2m of feature machined away before being excavated a further 0.4m. Measured 1m wide but was not bottomed, being a total of 1.7m+ deep					
0049	0048		Plot 03 footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0048, dark grey/brown clay/loam with gravel and frequent tree root disturbance.					Rom
0050	0050		Plot 03 footings	Ditch cut	Cut of probable ditch in northern footing trench aligned north-south. 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Possibly same feature as 0046 although not quite aligned.					
0051	0050		Plot 03 footings	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0050. Dark brown clay/loam with gravel towards base.					M/LC1
0052	0052		Plot 03 footings	Pit cut	Cut of probable pit, only just visible on corner of footing trench, probably oval in plan, 0.5m wide and 0.7m long. Unclear relationship with 0050.					
0053	0052		Plot 03 footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0052. Mid/dark brown clay/loam.					Rom

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0054	0002	0002	Garage footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of north trench of garage. From a general layer, same as 0002 etc, which lay under 0.3m of topsoil. Overlies features 0063, 0065, 0068 and 0070; finds may be partly from tops of these features.			0063 0065 0068 0070		MC2-LC3
0055	0002	0002	Garage footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of east trench of garage. From a general layer, same as 0002 etc, which lay under 0.3m of topsoil and was 0.4m thick, overlying natural subsoil.					Rom
0056	0002	0002	Garage footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of south trench of garage, to east of feature 0058. From a general layer, 0.3m thick, same as 0002 etc, above the natural subsoil which was at a depth of 0.7m.					C2
0057	0002	0002	Garage footings	Unstratified finds	Finds recovered during machining of west trench of garage. From a general layer, same as 0002 etc, from a depth of 0.3m. Overlaid features 0070, 0072, and 0060.			0060 0070 0072		
0058	0058		Garage footings	Feature cut	Possible pit or ditch running N-S across footing trench, linear sloping sides, flat base. Possibly relates to features 0065/0068 and 0011. 1.5m wide, 0.5m deep, 100% of visible area excavated.					
0059	0059		Garage footings	Feature fill	Fill of feature 0058. Mid-light orange/brown silt/sand with frequent flints.					M/LC1-EC2
0060	0060		Garage footings	Pit cut	Pit cut in SW corner of garage. Circular in plan although only partly visible and steep sided. 1.2m in diameter and over 0.6m deep - not fully excavated.					
0061	0061		Garage footings	Layer	Layer of dark brown sand/loam lying over pit 0060, containing finds. May be the upper fill of 0060 and 0058.					LC2-MC3
0062	0060		Garage footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0060. Consists of various fills, which were not very clear during excavation, so seen only in section and finds are mixed. Mid brown/orange silt/sand over a dark yellow band of sand, in turn over a mid brown loam.					M/LC2
0063	0063		Garage footings	Pit cut	Large circular pit in NE corner of garage. South edge of feature possibly seen in Trench 01 as 0020. Moderate sloping sides, concave base, 2.2m+ wide and 1.6m deep from ground level. See section 0067			0002 0054		
0064	0063		Garage footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0063. Mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints. Sealed under layer 0002, finds 0054 recovered from above feature. Same as 0066 and 0069.					M/LC2

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0065	0065		Garage footings	Pit cut	Shallow pit adjacent to 0063 - unclear relationship. Sealed under layer 0002, finds 0054 recovered from above feature. 1.1m wide, 1.15m deep from ground level, cuts 0.2m into natural, flat base. Relates to 0011 and 0058? See section 0067.			0002	0054	
0066	0065		Garage footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0065. Mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints, same as 0064 and 0069.					MC1
0067	0063 0065 0068		Garage footings	Section	Section of north trench of garage, south facing. Shows features 0063, 0065 and 0068. Western end directly connects to E end of section 0075.					
0068	0068		Garage footings	Feature cut	Very shallow feature to W of 0065, cut 0.1m deep into natural. Irregular sides, flat base, 0.5m wide. Under layer 0002 and finds 0054 May relate to ditches 0011 and 0058? See section 0067.			0002	0054	
0069	0068		Garage footings	Feature fill	Fill of pit 0068. Mid grey/brown silt/clay/loam with scattered flints, same as 0064 and 0066.					Rom
0070	0070	0076	Garage footings	Pit cut	Cut of large pit 0076 (seen in footings and evaluation). Steep/vertical, partially stepped sides with a flat base.					
0071	0070	0076	Garage footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0076 in cut 0070. Dark grey/brown clay/silt/loam with scattered gravel.					MC2-MC3
0072	0072		Garage footings	Ditch cut	Linear ditch aligned E-W in W trench of garage. Shallow with gently sloping sides, cut entirely into top of infilled pit 0077.	0077				
0073	0072		Garage footings	Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0072, mid/dark brown silt/sand with frequent chalk.					E Rom
0074	0078	0077	Garage footings	Pit fill	Fill of pit 0077 in cut 0078. Dark orange/brown silt/sand and gravel.		0072			LC1-EC2
0075	0072 0076 0077		Garage footings	Section	Section of W and N garage trench, connects to section 0067. Shows features 0072, 0076 and 0077.					
0076		0076	Garage footings	Pit component	Large pit seen in evaluation Trench 01 (cut 0035) and garage footing (cut 0070). 1.5m+ long and 1.8m approx deep. Cuts burial 0017. See section 0075.	0017				
0077		0077	Garage footings	Pit component	Large pit seen in evaluation Trench 01 (cut 0013) and garage footing (cut 0078). 2.5m wide and 1.8m deep approx. See section 0075.		0072			

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0078	0078	0077	Garage footings	Pit cut	Cut of pit 0077 in garage footing trench. Only top 0.15m hand excavated (from level of natural?), rest excavated by machine and measured only approximately. See 0075.		0072			
0079	0001		Trench 05	Unstratified finds	Unstratified finds recovered from service trench, over an area of c.5m length approx 2m north of house plot.					E Rom
0080	0048 0050 0052		Plot 03 footings	Section	Section of features 0048, 0050 and 0052.					
0081	0077 0037 0042 0076		Garage footings	Section	Section of features 0037, 0042, 0076 and 0077.					

Appendix 3. Nearby sites recorded in the Suffolk HER

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
LMD 008	Meeting Field.	Rom	Roman finds and pits.
LMD 009	'Stoneylands'.	Rom	Coins, glass vessel.
LMD 012	Mia Casa, St Catherines Gardens.	Med	Bone gaming piece, ring and dot decoration, found in garden.
LMD 012	Mia Casa, St Catherines Gardens.	Rom	Pottery, glass (including complete vessels).
LMD 017	Roman villa at Liston Lane.	Rom	Roman villa at Liston Lane.
LMD 018	St Catherine's Road/Liston Lane.	Rom	Burial – skeleton.
LMD 019	21-25 St Catherines Road.	Rom	Rubbish pits, mixed C1-C4 pottery.
LMD 022		Rom	Pottery, mixed C1-C2, from pit.
LMD 023	Theobalds Yard, St Catherine's.	Rom	Pottery mainly C2 from pit.
LMD 024	Hall Street & Peggs Yard.	Rom	Pits on W side of Hall Street & Peggs Yard.
LMD 025	Hall Street.	Rom	Inhumation - E side of Hall Street.
LMD 026	Hall Street.	Rom	Bronze coin (Ae 3) of Constantine I found on W side of Hall Street in 1939.
LMD 027		Rom	Cremation in urn, pottery flask and samian sherds found behind Old Country Club.
LMD 028		Rom	Pits C1-C2.
LMD 029	Cock & Bell Lane & P.O. garden. Wollards Garden.	Rom	Grave - female with two bronze bracelets, bronze ring, jet ring, three amber beads, bronze cylindrical mount, fragments glass by vessel, coffin nails, two colour coated beaker bases.
LMD 031	Chapel Field	Rom	Road, 32 inches thick, 21 ft 6 inches wide, flanking ditches 6ft wide.
LMD 032		Rom	Sestertius of Hadrian, AD 134-138, and pottery.
LMD 033	St Mary's Street.	Rom	C1 sherds found on E side of St Mary's street.
LMD 035	62 Swanfield.	Rom	Sherds, including colour coated and samian.
LMD 036	Meeting Field.	Rom	Pottery, including samian, mainly C2, fragments of glass, quern, painted wall plaster and bronze perforated disc.
LMD 038		Rom	Bronze brooch, Camulodunum Type VIII.

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
LMD 047	Chantry House, Hall Street.	IA	Cremation burial.
LMD 066		Un	Small ring ditch, circa 10m diameter, beside brook into River Stour.
LMD 074	Stoneylands; Nursery.	IA	Bronze coin, apparently unique but probably Trinovantian (?Addedomaros or Cunobelinus similarities?) found with Belgic pottery and Roman coins - pottery probably just post-Conquest.
LMD 074	Stoneylands; Nursery.	Rom	Scatter of pottery and metalwork found in land cultivated for nursery use.
LMD 080	86 Hall Street.	Rom	A large feature with dark sandy fill containing pottery and tile fragments visible in the foundation trench for a small extension.
LMD 086	Liston Lane.	Rom	Jan 1995: Evaluation of area adjoining Rom & IA sites, LMD 018 & 076, prior to proposed development.
LMD 115	Ex Gardners Garage site, Little St Marys.	Rom	1997: Two burials were found during evaluation trenching.
LMD 116		Un	Ring ditch, circa 20m diameter, with possible causeway to NE.
LMD 117	12 Meeting Field.	Rom	Observation (watching brief) of a house extension footing trench identified a Roman pit, at least 1.
LMD 130	The Dairy, Hall Street, Long Melford.	Rom	Evaluation and monitoring identified a scatter of Roman rubbish pits and a single ditch of early Roman date.
LMD 131	Land adjacent to Bramertons	Rom	LIA to mid second century finds and features recorded monitoring footing trenches.
LMD 131	Land adjacent to Bramertons	IA	LIA to mid second century finds and features recorded monitoring footing trenches.
LMD 133	Yeoman's Cottage, Little St. Mary's.	Rom	Monitoring of extension footings, recovered sherds of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery.
LMD 134	15 Meeting Field.	Rom	Monitoring of footing excavations uncovered Roman finds within a buried soil layer.
LMD 136	Land to the rear of 'Wrights' St Catherine's Road.	Rom	Evaluation trenching revealed Late Roman masonry wall, pits and dumped material and an early PMed ditch.
LMD 136	Land to the rear of 'Wrights' St Catherine's Road.	PMed	Evaluation trenching revealed Late Roman masonry wall, pits and dumped material and an early PMed ditch.
LMD 154	The Gables, Hall Street, Long	Rom	Monitoring of footing trenches identified mid 1st century to mid 3rd century rubbish

Ref	Site Name	Period	Summary Description
	Melford.		pits and associated soil layers.
LMD 160	The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long Melford.	Rom	Monitoring of footing trenches identified Roman features and a single inhumation burial.
LMD 165	Land off New Road, Long Melford.	Rom	Evaluation and monitoring of three house plots identified range of substantial Roman rubbish pits and associated soil layers.
LMD 172	Long Melford Roman settlement	Rom	Area of intensive Roman occupation in Long Melford. Defined on HER map mainly after distribution of reported finds/sites.

Appendix 4.1: LMD 137 General finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Slag		Animal bone		Oyster		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg		
0002	1	0.022										LIA/ERom
0003	16	0.259										E/MC2-MC3
0004	4	0.039										Ant
0005			4	0.761								
0010	4	0.027	2	0.071			8	0.055				Rom
0011	3	0.020			3	0.020			2	0.021		Rom
0012			1	0.228								
0014			6	2.104								
0015	44	0.427	1	0.028	1	0.035	12	0.177	1	0.019	Fired clay:(3-0.011)	LC2-MC3
0016	33	0.312					1	0.090				LIA/ERom
0017			2	0.055								
0018	9	0.238	3	0.249							Iron: (1-0.002)	PMed, LC3/4
0019	7	0.105	1	0.050			4	0.054				PMed, Rom
0020	9	0.101	9	1.713			2	0.056				PMed, C2+
0022											Fired clay:(1-0.072)	
0024	57	1.191	5	0.585			23	0.830	2	0.020	Fired clay:(6-0.370); Concrete (1-0.055)	MC2-MC3
0025	1	0.006	2	0.040								Rom
0026	150	2.730	22	3.163	1	0.098	45	1.625	1	0.017	Lava quern (4-0.015)	MC2-MC3
0027	8	0.102										MC2-MC3
0028	1	0.008	1	0.139							Clay pipe: (1-0.005)	Rom?
0030	28	0.256	17	2.997								C4
0031	1	0.007	2	0.191								M/LC2
0033	10	0.057					1	0.009	1	0.027	Iron: (1-0.013)	LC2-MC3
0034	3	0.044	1	0.191								C2
0035			1	0.199							Clunch? (1-0.164)	
0036	7	0.056										ERom
0037	6	0.030	3	0.062								E/MC2-MC3
0041	4	0.058	4	0.162	1	0.043						LC2-MC3
0042	1	0.019	6	2.088	1	0.386						Rom
0043	9	0.219	2	0.209			3	0.020				M/LC1-EC2
0044	5	0.053			1	0.777						LC2-MC3
0045	34	1.516	3	0.703	3	0.650	1	0.018	1	0.014		MC2-MC3
0046	87	2.286	56	7.629	1	0.231	30	0.865	16	0.356	Fired clay:(3-0.104); Iron: (1-0.015); Glass: (1-0.012)	PMed, MC2- MC3
0048	25	0.592	8	2.342	1	0.820	8	0.201				MC2-MC3
0049	10	0.418			2	0.373	3	0.125	2	0.078	Iron: (1-0.019); Lava quern: (2-0.143)	PMed, MC2+
0050	58	1.055	7	1.844	1	0.061	8	0.099	3	0.070	Fired clay:(1-0.006); Lead: (1-1.012)	MC2-MC3
0051	10	0.114					4	0.046	1	0.013		LC1-EC2
0052	32	0.360	8	2.903			15	0.266	1	0.006		MC2-MC3
0054	91	2.859	5	1.730			24	1.003	1	0.020		C2+
0055	59	0.816	2	0.052			5	0.031	1	0.011	Fired clay: (1-0.002); Iron: (3-0.034); Ferug.Conc: (2- 0.285)	Modern, C2
0056	25	1.060	8	2.282	1	0.115	2	0.045			Iron: (1-0.024)	M/LC2
0058	13	0.257					3	0.040				E/MC2
0060	7	0.073										15-16th, Rom
0061	5	0.077	3	0.164			4	0.043	1	0.004		12-14th, ERom
0062	10	0.081	1	0.056	1	0.015						12-14th, Rom
0064	38	1.028					20	0.571				LIA-ERom
0065	25	0.487	4	0.764			13	0.499				15-16th, MC1
0066	41	0.906	4	1.478	2	0.140	6	0.168				M/LC2
0067	2	0.023					3	0.102				C2
0068	39	5.670	2	0.740			29	0.669				ERom
0069	1	0.221										Rom
0071	49	0.610			8	0.724	12	0.469			Iron: (1-0.012)	C2+
0072	68	1.959					11	0.658				MC2-MC3
0078	6	0.067					1	0.039			Iron: (1-0.003)	Rom

Key: All weights are kilograms (kg)

Appendix 4.2: LMD 137 Pottery

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0002	GROG	b		1	22				HM? sm interior	LIA
0003	BSW	rb	Jar	3	26				Misc b/s, inc. 1 C7 dec jar	ERom
	BSW	r	2 flask	1	16		110	12	Flask?	ERom
	BSW	r		1	2	4	x		Rim 4	LC1-EC2
	BSW	r	6.18	1	9	32	240	4		E/MC2-MC3
	GROG	b	4 SJar	5	119				SJar, 2 orange, 1 grey 2 abr black surf	LIA
	GX	b		1	2				Fine w orange-brown B2 surf	Rom
	GX	bba	Jar	4	85				Large base & 3 b/s 1 w. incised multi wavy line, 1 stabbed	Rom
0004	GMG	b		1	5				Abr	Rom
	GX	b	6 dish	1	11				B1 dec	Rom
	SACG	r	6 Dr 33	1	22		140	10	2 horiz. lines girth	Ant
	SACG	b		1	1				scrap	Had-Ant
0010	BSW	r	Jar	1	8	11	200	6		Rom
	GX	b		2	17					Rom
	RX	b		1	2				Orange abr.	Rom
0011	GROG	b		1	8					LIA
	GX	b	2	2	12				Grey flask neck & 1 misc b/s	Rom
0015	BSW	b		2	8				B2 dec	Rom
	BSW	rb+	4 Cam 228	6	97		160	33	(drawable)	E/MC1
	COLBM	b	7 mort	1	48				Flint & quarts w occ reds	150-200
	GMB	b		1	8				B2. Red-brown core.	Rom
	GMG	bba	3.12	8	68				SV limestone	MC2-MC3
	GMG	bba	3.7	4	26				Globular beaker. B2	LC1-EC2
	GMG	b		7	31					Rom
	GX	r	Jar	1	7	9	200	5		Rom
	GX	b		11	113					Rom
	SACG	b		2	5				Flaked	Had-Ant
	SARZ	b	6 Dr 37	1	16				Double medallion w palmate leaf	LC2-MC3
0016	GROG	b	Jar	2	15				B2 dec	1-60
	GROG	p	4 Cam 266	28	262	7	120	20	Base 70mm. soot ext GROG/BSW (drawable)	ERom
	GROG	b	4 SJar	1	20					1-60
	GX	b		1	5				GX / NGWF Roul. burnt WF?	ERom
	TN	ba	6 platter	1	10				2 bordered bands of rouletting. TN? Burnt red. With hole drilled for mending	C1
0018	BSW	b		2	11				B2. SV	Rom
	HAX	b		1	12				Grey core. burnished	LC3/4
	LMT	bba		3	184				SV	15-16th
	LMT	b		3	31				Glazed	15-16th
0019	GX	bba		4	58					Rom
	GX	r		1	12		180	6		Rom
	PMRW	b		1	5					PMed
	PMWW	r		1	30	sq	200	12	Flaked	Rom?
0020	BSW	b		2	11					Rom
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	25				B1 dec	C2+
	GMB	b		1	9				Abr	Rom
	GMG	ba	Jar	1	9					Rom
	GX	b		1	3					Rom
	LMT	B		1	17					15-16th
	LMTE	b		1	22					16-17th
	LSRW	b		1	5					18-19th
0024	BSW	b		14	80				Misc b/s, c. 66% burnished B2 dec	Rom
	BSW	r	6.18	1	22	29	240	6	Orange margins	E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	r	6.18	1	31	31	240	13		E/MC2-MC3
	BUF	b	4 flagon	1	2				Flagon?	Rom
	COLC	b	3.3	1	2					M/LC2
	GROG	b		1	15				Abr	LIA
	GX	r	6.19.4	1	26		260	7	Long bead	MC2+
	GX	bba		21	151				Misc b/s, 1 jar base	Rom
	GX	r	6.19.2	1	13		200	7		MC2+
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	16		120	23	Sooted	Rom
	GX	r	2 NJar	1	15		60	25		Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	11	5	160	9		Rom
	PKC	r	3.6	1	3		80	11	Red slip on red-orange fab.	C2/3
	PKC	r	3	1	12	1	100	13	Funnel neck beaker	C2/3
	SAEG	r	6 Dr 33	1	17		x		Rim xx	LC2-MC3
	STOR	rb	4.2 G44	2	250		320	10	W. stabs on shoulder	Rom
	STOR	b	4 SJar	6	436				Misc b/s	Rom
	STOR	r	4.2 G44	1	89		x		G44 type xx	Rom
0025	GX	r	Jar	1	6		x		Abr. rim xx	Rom
0026	AA	b	0 Amph	2	33				Burnt	Rom
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	20	5	140	14		Rom
	BSW	profile	Cam 227	16	359		150	40	Base 2, 55mm. (drawable)	ERom
0026	BSW	r	6.18	3	65	31	240	9	B lattice	E/MC2-MC3

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	BSW	r	Jar	2	67	9	220	18		Rom
	BSW	r	Jar	2	63	4/5	140	45	Carinated Cam 227?	ERom
	BSW	ba	3.10.2	1	43				Incised lattice dec	E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	bba		22	195				2 bases (2) + misc b/s inc. B2, 1 lattice, 1 stabbed	Rom
	BSW	b		5	22				Misc b/s	Rom
	BSW	rb	6.19.2	2	17		180	4	Flaked	MC2+
	BUF	r	1.10	1	18		100	14	PKM? [not West stow]	
	CGBL	r	3.6	1	4	36	160	5	Burnt	C2
	CGGL	b		2	7				(Tyers p141)	C2
	COLB	bba	1 flagon	4	180				Orange core	C2
	COLC	rb+		7	49	36	120	8	Cornice rimmed beaker [Tyers 1-2]	C2
	GMB	r	6.18	1	43	31	220	11	Very large rim. Abr	E/MC2-MC3
	GMB	b	Jar	2	20					Rom
	GMB	r	6.18	1	16	31	200	5		E/MC2-MC3
	GMB	rb	6.18	2	24	31 32	170	8		E/MC2-MC3
	GMB	r	6.18	1	97	29	240	17		E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	r	6.18	1	16	31	220	8	W B. verts [rare]	E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	rb	3.7	4	36	4	100	16	Assymetrical	ERom
	GMG	b		12	69				Misc. b/s. All fine burnished	Rom
	GMG	bba	3.8	2	67				W barb. dots. Base 34mm, 100%	LC1-EC2
	GMG	r	6.21.2	2	48		160	20	Or a lid?	Rom
	GMG	r	4 Jar	1	14		140	15	Abr	Rom
	GMG	r	6.18	1	20	31	200	11	#B5 dec	E/MC2-MC3
	GROG	b		1	15					LIA
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	16	8	160	10		Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	7	11	140	9		Rom
	GX	bba		26	366				2 bases & misc b/s inc 3 w B#, mostly rough, a few B2	Rom
	GX	r	6.19	1	28		120	18	6.19? plain rim straightish sides. Soot	C2
	GX	r	6.3	1	18		190	8	Reeded rim w grooved line on int and ext rim top lines.	LC1-EC2
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	27	11	140	23	Soot	Rom
	GX	rba	6.18	1	52	29	200	8	Chamfered base	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	r	6.3	1	54		220	9	Reeded rim w 11grooved line outer rim top lines.	LC1-EC2
	RX	r	1.9	3	87	75	60	100	Plain cupped rim. Streaky white bits in orange fabric [not hax]	Rom
	SACG	pro	6 Dr 33	3	52		90	22	Stamped " S E N [. . .]"	Ant
	SACG	r	6 Dr 37	2	57		200	18	Dec. SV	Had-Ant
	STOR	r	4 G44	1	84		320	7	Going G44 type	Rom
	STOR	b		3	135					Rom
	UCC	bba	3.6	2	10				Roughcast sand.Base 25mm, 100%. Red-orange fabric and slip. {Lyons?}	C2
	WXM	ba	7 Mort	1	110				Quartz grits only	Rom
0027	BSW	b		2	10				B2. Orange-brown core	Rom
	GMB	r	6.18	1	19	32	200	9	Down-curved rim. curving wall	MC2-MC3
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	9	8	160	9		C2+
	GX	b		4	64				Misc b/s, 1 B# (a 3.10 type?)	Rom
0028	BUF	b		1	8				Painted stripes	Rom?
0030	BSW	b		4	41				3 Abr. 1 w B lattice	
	BSW	r	6.17	3	51		190	12	W mica. Abr.	LC3/4
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	3	7	140	4		Rom
	BSW	b	Jar	2	15				Rough surf. red int	
	GMG	r	6.18	1	4	29	180	4	Abr. B1dec	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	b		6	38				1 w soot & limescale	
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	6	50	140	6		
	GX	r	6.17	1	39		180	13		LC3/4
	HAX	r	6 Dr 37	1	6	3	x		Dr 37 form, bead rim xx	LC3/4
	HAX	rb	6 bowl	3	7		x		Rim & b/s	LC3/4
	HAX	r	5 Going E3	1	5	7	120	6	Small necked bowl-jar, Going E3	LC3/4
	OXRC	b	6 bowl	1	8				W roul. dec abr	C4
	SACG	r	6 Dr 33	1	11		110	16		Ant
	SACG	b	6 dish	1	4					Had-Ant
	STOR	b		1	18					Rom
0031	SACG	b	6 Dr 33	1	7					Ant
0033	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	11	8	140	10		
	GX	b		5	20				Misc b/s	
	GX	rb	4 Jar	3	22	11	130	6	Soot & limescale. SV	
	SAEG	b		1	4				Abr	LC2-MC3
0034	BSW	b	Jar	1	10				Carinated jar. B2 dec. Soot, limescale	ERom
	GX	b	Jar	1	10				B lattice. Soot, limescale	Rom
	SACG	ba	6 Dr 18/31 or 31	1	24					Had-Ant
0036	BSW	b		6	28				Misc b/s, B2 fine burnished, inc. carinated	ERom
	GROG	b		1	28				Limsecale	ERom
0037	BSW	b		2	5				Abr	Rom
	BSW	r	6.18	1	9	31	160	8		E/MC2-MC3
0037	GMB	b		1	3				Abr	Rom

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	RX	b	1 flagon	2	13				SV [not HAX]	Rom?
0041	BSW	b		1	13					Rom
	BSW	b		1	2				Abr	Rom
	GX	ba	Jar	1	17					Rom
	SAEG	r	6 Dr 33	1	26		120	20	SV	LC2-MC3
0042	STOR	b	4 SJar	1	19					Rom
0043	BSW	b	Jar	2	29					ERom
	GMB	b	Cam 218	1	8					ERom
	GMB	b		1	80				Plain roush surf	
	GMB	b	Cam 221	3	64				SV [not joining]. Abr. base 2.	ERom
	GMG	rb	5.3	2	38	5	140	23	B2 dec	ERom
0044	BSW	b		1	5					
	GMG	b		1	12				B3 soot	
	SACG	r	6 Dr 38	1	3		220	4	Flange rim	Ant
	SATR	ba	6 dish	2	33				SV. Footring worn	LC2-MC3
0045	AA	b	0 Amph	1	44				Abr. flaked	Rom
	BSW	b		5	93				Misc b/s inc 1 v abr. red-brown interiors	
	COLBM	r	7 D1	1	306		310	23	Flint & quartz grits. Thickened flange, deep groove. inter bead forms rounded moulding.	
	COLBM	r	7 D1	1	276		270	28	Flint & quartz grits. small bead	160-200
	GMB	pro	6.19.4	1	68		200	18		MC2+
	GMB	pro	3.10.1	5	254		110	20	Base type 2, 50mm. Ht 120mm. [drawable]	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	rba	4 Jar	2	56	13	160	20	Plus base type 2	
	GX	pro	6.18	8	267	29	260	32	SV Chamfered base. Incised diagonal lines. Warped rim.	MC2-MC3
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	8	5	140	14		
	GX	b		5	33				Misc b/s inc 1 w B lattice	
	SACG	r	6 Dr 18/31	1	71		270	9		Had-EAnt
	SACG	b	6 dish	1	14					Had-Ant
	SACG	b	6 Dr 33	1	11				Wall/floor junction	Ant
	STOR	b		1	15					
0046	AA	r	0 Dres 20	1	315		160	52	Soft, abr. Buff w. orange margins. white bits	Rom
	AA	b	0 Amph	1	272				W larger qtz grains, mica. SSpanish	Rom
	AA	ba	0 Amph	1	26				AA?	Rom
	BB1	r	6.18	1	16	29	200	8	BB1 or BSW?	E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	1	4	140	5		
	BSW	r	6.19.4	2	37		200	16	V faint groove	MC2+
	BSW	r	6.18	1	17	29	180	6		E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	7	8	160	7		ERom
	BSW	b		8	82				Abr. some 'romainising', + orange-brown cores	ERom
	BSW	b	4 Jar	1	13				Fine B2	ERom
	BSW	r		1	11	5	120	19	'Romanising fab.	ERom
	CGBL	r	6 Dr 36	1	10		180	5	(Rhenish ware)	C2
	COLBM	r		1	118				Rimxx. Quartz, flint & red grits	140-200
	GMB	r	6.19.4	1	24		200	9	B1 dec	MC2+
	GMB	ba		1	43				Patchy, buff-black (or BSW?)	
	GMB	ba		1	17				Smalll, 40mm	
	GMB	r	3.7	1	6	4	140	9	3.7?	LC1-EC2
	GMB	r	6.19	1	11		190	3		MC2+
	GMG	rb	3.10.1	2	36	4	140	12	Early	E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	b		6	56				Misc b/s, 2 B2	
	GMG	ba	6 dish	1	43				Base 2 B1	C2+
	GMG	b	3.13	6	54				SV. Hollow cordon. diag C1 band above.	ERom
	GMG	b		1	6				Hollow cordon w wavy line B2	
	GMG	b	3.12	1	27					E/MC2-MC3
	GROG	b		1	10				Abr	
	GX	ba		22	200				Misc b/s - most unburnished, 1 limescale	Rom
	GX	ba		3	118				1 type 1, 2 type 2 100% sloppy finish.	
	GX	b		1	22					Rom?
	GX	rb	6.19.2	3	35		180	7		MC2+
	REFW	r	plate	1	17				Blue & white transfer pattern	L.18th-20th c
	REFW	ba		1	186					L.18th-20th c
	SAEG	r	6 Dr 38	1	12				Flange	C2-MC3
	SAMV	ba	6 Dr 18/31	1	38					Traj
	STOR	b		4	302				3 grey, 1 black	
	WSO	rb	1.1	5	96		75	29	1 handled	
	WX	b		1	2					
0048	BSW	bba		2	16				1 dec w stabs on shoulder	
	BSW	bba	6 dish	4	105				Chamf. B7	
	BSW	r	Jar	1	58	11	190	17	Necked jar	ERom
	COLC	b	3.6	1	4				Roughcast	M/LC2
	GMG	r	3.7	1	2	4	110	9	Glob. beaker	LC1-EC2
	GMG	r	6.18	1	51	31	200	15	plain B1	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	r	6.18	1	9	29	180	7	B7 dec abr.	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	ba	6 dish	1	13				Base 9/2 plain	C2+
	GX	b	3.12	1	141					C2+
0048	GX	bba		7	120				1 base w limescale, 1 dec vert B, misc B2	

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	r	6.19.4	1	10		220		4 V. sl groove	MC2+
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	23	8	150	15		
	SACG	ba	6 Dr18/31 or 31R	2	36				Basal ext. v. worn. Sq footing	Had-Ant
	WX	b	1 flagon	1	4					
0049	BSW	r	4.2 G45	2	321	13	220	34	B3 rim & neck. offset at base of neck impressed c. shoul. Burn. horiz lines at intervals below 1 B2, 1 w C1 dec (Cam 108), GRE	C2 Rom 16-18th Rom Rom Rom Had-EAnt
	BSW	b		3	40					Rom
	GRE	b		1	9					16-18th
	GX	b		1	15					Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	12	9	140	8		Rom
	GX	r	Jar	1	17	4/50	200	8		Rom
	SACG	R	6 Dr 27	1	4	3	120	8		Had-EAnt
0050	BB1	ba	6 dish	1	10				Base, v shiny! BB!?	C2+
	BSW	r	Jar	1	16	11	200	6		
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	12	7	170	7	B2 dec	
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	5	7	130	9		
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	8	5	160	7		
	BSW	ba		1	24				Trimmed base c 70mm, w hole 10mm hole drilled through	
	BSW	b		11	101				Mostly rough, 1 limescale, 1 zigzag, 1B2	
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	30					C2+
	BSW	r	6.3	1	27		230	8	Abr.	LC1-EC2
	BSW	pro	6.18	4	101	29/31	210	13	Base 9. mica	E/MC2-MC3
	BUF	b	1 flagon	2	53				Handle BUF/WX	
	COLBM	r	7 Cam 501	1	159		210	23		M/LC2
	GMB	r		1	5	11	120	9	Soot	
	GMG	b	3.10.1	4	32				SV	MC2-MC3
	GMG	b		2	13				1 limescale	
	GROG	b		2	21				Abr	
	GX	pro	Cam 218	4	25		120	6	Ht 95mm, base 45mm. (Drawable)	ERom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	4		140	11		
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	11	11	140	10		
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	11	11	150	9		
	GX	bba		11	239				1 type 2 base, misc b/s	
	SAEG	r	6 Dr 33	2	14		110	8	Rheinzabern?	LC2-MC3
	STOR	b		1	53				Abr	
	VRWM	r	7 Cam 497	1	70		240	10	Bead and flange type	M/LC2
	WSO	b	1 flagon	1	11					
0051	BSW	b	Cam 218	3	52				SV. orange-brown core. Burnished cordon w lattic	ERom LIA/ERom
	GROG	b		1	13					
	GX	ba		1	9				Base 3	
	GX	bba		4	32				2 base 3's & b/s	
	SASG	r	6 Dr 18	1	8		160	8		Flav
0052	BSW	b		9	62				Misc. body sherds, 1 cordoned. all rough	
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	5				Chamfered base	
	GMB	r		2	18	50	170	5	+b/s	
	GMG	r		1	9	7	100	21	B2 dec	
	GMG	r+	6.19.4	1	45		160	10	V abr.	MC2+
	GMG	r	3.10.1	1	12		70	26	Miniature?	MC2-MC3
	GMG	b		5	24				Misc. body sherds, 1 cordoned	
	GMG	ba	6 dish	3	22				SV B1dec	C2+
	GROG	b		1	9				Abr.	LIA/ERom
	GX	r		1	5	7	140	5		
	GX	bba		5	75				1 type 2 base & b/s	
	STOR	b		1	57					
	WX	b		1	17				Abr.	
0054	AA	b	0 Amph	1	21				Abr. S. Spanish	Rom
	BSW	r	5 Jar	1	14	5	150	19	Mica	ERom
	BSW	bba		12	189				2 worn bases & misc b/s, red-brown core.	ERom
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	28	45	160	16		ERom
	BSW	r	4 G5.1	1	38		160	23	Going G5.1	M/LC1
	BSW	ba	Jar	2	134				'Romanising' base 3, (55mm 100%)	
	BSW	b		3	18				1 rilled - Braughing, 1 cordoned	ERom
	BSW	b		1	12				V fine burnished, lattice on cordon	ERom
	BSW	ba	6 dish	2	56				Chamfered base	C2+
	BSW	ba	6 dish	2	25				Base 2	C2+
	BSW	r	Jar	1	15	45	160	10	Red-brown core	ERom
	BSW	r	Jar	1	23	9	180	9		
	BSW	r		1	9	8	x		Rim xx	
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	13	50	160	10	Patchy	ERom
	BSW	r	8.1	1	6	7	160	10	Lid	
	BUF	bba	1 flagon	3	105				2 flagon bases, COLB?	
	GMB	r		1	8	7	100	12		
	GMB	b		2	12				1 B zig	
	GMG	b		6	88				Misc. body sherds, B2	
0054	GX	b		4	23				Cordoned, inc 'romanising'	

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	ba		5	141				5 sep vessels, Type 2	
	GX	b		21	210					
	GX	b	4.2 Sjar	2	62				tabs.	
	GX	r	2	1	11		120	13		
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	16	7	160	12		
	GX	r	6.3	1	6		160	6		LC1-EC2
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	8	8	140	9		
	SACG	b	6 Dr 33	1	2					Ant
	SACG	r	6 Dr 36	1	40		180	8		Had-Ant
	SASG	r	6 Dr 18/31	1	24		180	11	worn.	Flav
	SASG	r	6 Dr 27	1	4		100	11		Flav
	STOR	b		1	618				Misc. body sherds, some combed	Rom
	STOR	rbba	4.2 G44	6	872	9	280	37	With stabs	
	WX	b	1flagon	1	8				Neck	
0055	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	10	7	140	9	Abr.	ERom
	BSW	b		6	25				Abr. SV red-brown core	ERom
	BSW	b		6	29				3 cordoned vess. in 1 dec lattice	ERom
	BSW	b	Jar	3	53				Abr. SV. B2 dec.	ERom
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	23				Lattice dec on wall	C2
	BSW	r+	Cam 218	5	111	8	170	17	Patchy, buff rim. Incised // \\\ \\\ \\\ on 1st cordon.	ERom
	BUF	b	1	1	12				Buff/orange	
	BUF	b	1 flagon	4	83				Mica	
	BUFM	b	7 mort	1	6				Quartz and flint grits	
	GMG	b	2	1	20				Globular vessel. wavy line on shoulder	
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	20	8	160	9		
	GX	b	Jar	4	47				Limescale, soot	
	GX	r	6.10	1	8		120	13	Fine. cordon 1-roul, next panel incised zigzag	Flav
	GX	r	6.3 C16	1	5		160	8		ERom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	9	7	140	15		
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	15	7	160	14		
	GX	r	2 NJar	1	21	8/9	120	11	Flask or bottle	ERom
	GX	r	8 lid	1	4		180	6		
	GX	bba	Jar	4	48				Base 3, SV	
	GX	b		1	16				Cordon with lattice dec. Rough surface	ERom
	GX	ba		1	39				Base 2/3	
	GX	b		11	194				Misc. body sherds. sev vessels - jars	
	SASG	r	6 Dr 18	1	6		180	6		Flav
	WX	r	1.1	1	12				Abr.	
0056	AA	b	0 amph	1	476				Abr. pocked	Rom
	COLBM	r	7 Cam 497	1	147		240	15	Bead & hooked flange. Abr	140-200
	GMG	bba		6	64				Base 2 & b/s. 1 soot B2	Rom
	GMG	r	3	1	17	11	100	17		Rom
	GX	b	Jar	5	71				Misc. jars b/s, 3 limescaled	Rom
	GX	b	5.4	4	63				Very fine B2 dec	E/MC2
	GX	r	4 Jar	2	128	9	300	23		Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	19	9	160	11		Rom
	SACG	r	6 Dr 37	1	13		200	5	Ovolo	125-200
	SACG	r	6 Dr 37	1	10		210	5		125-200
	SACG	b	6	1	16				Wall/floor junction	125-200
	STOR	b		1	36					Rom
0058	BSW	rb+	6.3	6	114		180	23	W 2 lines under rim. Abr. groove above carination point	LC1-EC2
	BSW	b		1	10				Grooved cordon	ERom
	GMG	b	3.8	1	13					LC1-EC2
	GROG	ba	Jar	1	37				Base 3	LIA/ERom
	GX	ba		1	27				Base 1 small 45mm, 100%. V sloppy	
	GX	b		2	27				Mica	
	SAMV	ba	6 Dr 15/17	1	29				Quarter-round moulding at wall/floor junc	Traj
0060	GX	b		2	6				Rom? or Med?	Rom
	LMTE	b		1	14				Glazed int. red surf, grey core.	15th-L.16th c.
	MCW	b		3	37				MCW	L.12th-14th c.
	WSQ	b		1	16				Abr. Rom	Rom
0061	GROG	r		1	3		100	7		ERom
	HF1	b		1	13				Glaze ext. soot/res int	M.12th-M.13th c
	MCW	b		2	9					L.12th-14th c.
	MCW	r		1	52		220	15	Essex type H3	L.12th-14th c.
0062	GX	bba		2	19				Base & b/s	Rom
	MCW	r		1	5				Everted rim	L.12th-14th c.
	MCW	bba		7	57				MCW	L.12th-14th c.
0064	BSW	r		1	13	5/42	120	17	Patchy, buff/black	ERom
	GMB	r	6 Cam 7-8	1	13		200	9		Flav
	GMG	ba	6 platter	3	151				Platter base w big fat footring	ERom
	GMG	ba	Jar	1	33				Fine. w mica but not GMG	
	GROG	b	3.13	1	7				Hollow cordon w one vert Roul band	MC1
	GROG	bba	SJar	4	169				Abr. combed	ERom
0064	GROG	r	4 Jar	1	90	7	300	9		ERom

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	b		4	24				Abr b/s	
	GX	b		1	8				B2 dec	
	RX	b	3.13	1	4				Grey core (arcs.) p 12. Grey core. Fine	MC1
	SAMV	b	6 Dr 29 or 37	1	8				Looks like LMV fabric . no inc. v fine	Flav-Traj
	STOR	B	SJar	10	274				Combed	
	TR	b	3.13	3	59				From lower third . Plain. Burnt & flaked	E/MC1
	TR	b		2	12				Dec w 5 rows of wavy lines. buff & black burnt	E/MC1
	TR	b	3.13	2	12				May be SV as above? 1 dec band w small palmate dec and onw with C7 could be a girth beaker 3.14	E/MC1
	VRWM	r		1	131		380	5	Square topped upright rim and downturned flange thickened and hooky (p12). Footring base square, red grog & black?	C2
	WSO	ba		1	20					
0065	BSW	b		3	18				'Romanising'	
	GROG	b	4 SJar	1	57					ERom
	GROG	b		2	34					
	GX	b		3	20					
	LMTE	r		1	21		130	7		15th-16th c
	LMTE	b		1	4					15th-16th c
	MCW	r	jug?	1	19		120	15	Bifid or flanged rim	L.12th-14th c.
	SASG	b		1	13				V shiny	Nero-Flav
	SASG	r	6 Dr 24/25	1	13		130	15		pre-Flavian
	STOR	b	4 SJar	11	288				Grey vesicular	
0066	AA	b	0 amph	1	282				With white slip	Rom
	BSW	b		14	98				Misc. body sherds inc. some 'romanising grog & bt org. Red-brown cores	ERom
	COLC	b	3	1	4				Rouletted	C2
	GMB	pro	6 Cam 22	1	15				Copy of Cam 2	LC1-EC2
	GMB	b	3.12	1	26				SV	C2
	GMG	b		2	16					
	GROG	bba	Jar	4	51				Std jar. abr. black surf.	LIA/ERom
	GROG	b	4 SJar	4	132				Abr.	
	GROG	r	4 SJar	1	46		280	8		ERom
	GX	b		8	136				Inc 1 b/s NMJ w cordon.	
	SACG	pro	6 Dr 33	2	79		140	5	Stamped "TINTURIO" Lezoux	Ant
	SASG	b		1	3				"X" scratched on basal ext.	M/LC1
	STOR	b	4 SJar	1	18					
0067	BSW	r	6 dish	1	9	2	160	7	(not a 6.19)	C2
	GX	r	Jar	1	14	7	170	12		Rom
0068	AA	b	0 Amph	4	4691				S Spanish, 1 v large (4170g) frag wi handle stump	Rom
	BSW	bba		3	57					
	BSW	b		4	38				'Romanising' w grog inc	E/MC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	15	11	160	9	'Romanising'	ERom
	GMB	b		1	8					Rom
	GMG	rb	4 Jar	2	39	9	140	10	Soot	Rom
	GROG	b	Jar	4	93				Large or sjar. abr.	Rom
	GROG	b		1	5				thin	ERom
	GROG	b	6 Cam 211	1	38					1-60
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	4	4	140	5	B2 dec	Rom
	GX	ba	6 dish	1	11				Dish?	C2+
	GX	b		9	112				2 soot	
	SACG	r	6 Dr 33	1	2				Flaked	Ant
	STOR	b	4 SJar	6	557				Grey vesicular w grog	Rom
0069	STOR	r	4.2 G44	1	221		340	12		
0071	BSW	b	6 dish	1	6				Dish w## pinkish oxid surf	C2+
	BSW	b		3	29				Globular vess. SV. orange-brown core.	
	BSW	bba		6	37				1 base 5 b/s inc a 3.10.1// & #	
	BUF	rba	3.7	2	63	4	120	11	Buff surf & lt.orange int surf. & core	ERom
	GMB	r		1	14	11	x		Rim xx large	
	GMB	r	4 Jar	2	17	5	160	16	(Joins 0072) .	
	GMG	ba	6 dish	1	15				B1 dec	C2+
	GMG	b		2	13				SV B2 dec.	
	GMG	b	6 dish/platter	1	13					
	GROG	r	Jar	1	12	4/5	180	9	Buff/grey	
	GROG	bba		6	68				1 buff, 5 black	LIA/ERom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	11	9	150	11		
	GX	rb+	4 Cam 266	14	214		140	50	Soot limescale int	MC1
	LMTE	b		1	3				Glazed	15th-16th c
	SACG	b		1	2				Flaked	Had-Ant
	SAEG	rb		3	68	5	x		Like a 44/81 & Ludo Sm (OP Pl. LXI no 7) double groove above projection and carin. Fab white & sparse red bits. TRIER?	LC2-MC3
	SAEG	b		2	3				Flakes	LC2-MC3
	TN	ba	6 Cam 56	1	22				Footring base stamp "ANDECo" in box, Rouletted int floor. [KHL Fig 55/3 Andecos 1A1]	E/MC1 AD 25-50
0072	BSW	r	Jar	1	13	13	200	8		ERom

CTXT	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	BSW	r	2	1	14	11	100	17	NJar or butt beaker?	ERom
	BSW	bba		4	72				1 Base 2 worn, 2 other vess. Red-brown cores	ERom
	GMB	pro	5.13 Cam	6	212	50	160	43	Or WS 214. Base 52mm, 100% (draw) -classic GM fabric.	LC1-EC2
	GMB	b	Jar	1	13				Cordoned vessel	LC1-EC2
	GMB	rb+	4.2	24	888	9	220	100	W. stabs	ERom
	GMG	rb+	3.10.1	9	134	4	120	14		E/MC2-MC3
	GX	pro	4.6	16	368	8/9	130	75	Rough finish, coarse fabric. Base 1 70mm, 100%	MC2+
	SASG	pro	6 Dr 18/31	6	245		180	32	Stamped "MACRINI" - Macrinus of La Grauf. transverse notched on rim	85-110
0078	GROG	ba		1	13				Worn	LIA/ERom
	GX	b		4	22					Rom
	STOR	b		1	32					Rom

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Appendix 4.3. LMD 137 Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0005	mscp	RBT	1	54					++				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0005	mscp	RBT	3	707				54				1 tile, curving finger marks	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0010	fsfe	RT	1	45									PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0010	fsc	RT	1	26									PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0012	msfe	RT	1	228							white ms		PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0014	fscp	RT	1	169								reduced core	PMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0014	fsv	LB	1	144								soft orange	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0014	ms	RT	1	172						1 X R	white ms		PMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0014	msfe	RT	2	510							white ms		PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0014	wsg	FB	1	1109			120	45				thin layer whitewash upper surf	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0015	ms	RBT	1	28								well-fired, reduced core	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0017	fsc	RT	2	55								1 tile	PMed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
0018	msfe	RT	3	249									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0019	msf	IMB	1	50									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0020	fsc	RT	2	258									PMed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
0020	msfe	FT	2	337				31			white ms	edges chamfered, but not knife	PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0020	fscp	UN	1	110					+			v. dense	Rom?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0020	fsm	RBT?	1	49									Rom?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0020	msf	LB	1	814			118	39				worn surface	LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0020	msfe	RT	1	104									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0020	cs	RT	1	41									Med?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0024	msfe	RBT	1	144				40				overfired/burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0024	fsc	RBT	1	17				16					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0024	msfe	RBT	1	66				24				roughly made	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0024	msq	RBT	1	339				25				roughly made, curving finger m	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0024	msfe	RT	1	19									PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0025	fs	RT	2	40									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RBT	1	196				35					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	msfe	RBT	1	70				30					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	msf	UN	1	514				40+				worn surface, poss LB or RBT,	LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RT?	1	45								v. hard, reduced core	LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsc	IMB	1	45				12					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsc	IMB	1	101				20				v. hard, pale buff surfaces	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RBT	4	361								1 burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RBT	1	542				41				burnt/sooted surface	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsl	FLT	1	224	46		24	23				knife trimmed, dense, hard, bur	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	msfe	RBT	1	51				21					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RBT	1	308				34					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsl	FLT	1	164	49		26	21				knife trimmed, dense, hard	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsl	FLT	1	88								knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	ms	RBT	1	51				16				burnt/reduced	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsl	RBT	2	147				18				1 tile? knife trimmed, slight bur	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fs	BOX	1	98				23				combed, soft	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	fsl	RBT	1	61				20				knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0026	fs	FLT	1	97	47	27		17				knife trimmed, dense, hard	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0028	wsg	FB/T	1	139									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0030	ms	RT?	1	21					+				LMed/PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	msf	RBT	1	189									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fsm	RBT	1	1201				68+	++			no surfaces surviving	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fs	IMB	1	134								or poss RID, dense, hard	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fsl	RBT	1	19									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fs	RBT	3	78									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fsl	RBT	1	132				46				overfired	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fsl	RBT	1	68				35					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fsl	RBT	1	125				33				overfired	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	msf	FLT	1	575	53	35		29				knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fs	RBT	3	94				20				v. dense	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	msf	RBT	1	306				39				poorly mixed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0030	fscp	RBT	1	55					++				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0031	fsfe	RBT	1	32								curving finger marks	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0031	fsm	FLT	1	159	50	30		20				large voids, flange worn	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0034	fsc	IMB	1	191									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0035	fsv	LB	1	199				52				soft, orange	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0037	msfe	RT	3	62									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0041	cs	RBT	1	55									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0041	ms	RT	2	31									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0041	fsv	LB	1	76					+				PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0042	mscp	LB	1	982			100	64					17/18th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0042	fsv	LB	1	186				65					17/18th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0042	fsfe	RT	1	43									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0042	ms	RBT	2	718				35				burnt, poorly mixed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0042	fscp	RBT	1	159				27				burnt, v. hard	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0043	msfe	RBT	1	123				41					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0043	msfe	RBT	1	86									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0045	msf	FLT	2	360	45	22		18				knife trimmed, burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0045	msfe	RBT	1	343				35				curving finger marks, burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsm	FLT	1	385	43	20		20				knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	wfs	UN	1	66				70				air brick?	PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msfe	PAN	1	31									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0046	wsg	FB?	1	107								worn	18/19th c.	<input type="checkbox"/>
0046	msc	RT	1	25									PMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsv	LB	2	73					+				PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0046	fscp	IMB	1	69								v. weathered ext surface	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	IMB	1	86				12				burnt? reduced	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	IMB	1	119				12				burnt? reduced	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msfe	IMB	2	97				14				burnt/overfired, curving corner	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	RBT	3	382				17				badly made	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fs	FLT	1	61	40	21		20	+				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fs	RBT	6	545								2 burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	mscp	RBT	1	48				18					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0046	msfe	RBT?	1	407				40				may be LB, burnt	Rom?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	ms	RBT	1	233				35					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	RBT	1	247				33					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	ms	RBT	10	1607				40				1 tile, curving finger marks	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	ms	FLT?	1	203								knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fs	RBT	1	410				30	+				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	csf	RBT	1	63				15					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msf	RBT	1	582				32					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msf	RBT	8	516				35				1 tile, overfired	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	csf	RBT	1	100				18	+				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	RBT	1	222				19					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	RBT	1	179				21					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msfe	RBT	1	103				25					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msfe	RBT	1	55				21					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	msf	RBT	1	58				22					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsl	RBT	1	114				32					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0046	fsm	RBT	1	436				36					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0048	wsg	MT	1	163				28				large holes 20mm diam, 4 small	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0048	wsg	FB	1	1036			115	44+				worn	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0048	fsv	LB	1	824			102	48	++				PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0048	fsv	LB	1	44								burnt	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0048	fsl	RBT	1	161				21					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0048	fs	RT	3	114									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0050	fsl	RBT	2	805				38				prob 1 tile	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0050	fs	RBT	2	25									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0050	ms	RBT	1	188				22					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0050	msf	RBT	1	680				42					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0050	fsm	RBT	1	146				39					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	fsl	FLT	2	660	45	34		24					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	msf	RBT	1	606				36					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	ms	RBT	1	471				36					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	fsm	RBT	1	548				36				1 edge burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	fsl	RBT	1	435				20				limestone sparse. poss FLT	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	fsl	IMB	1	149				12				burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0052	fscp	IMB	1	34				14	+			soft	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0054	ms	IMB	2	115				11					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0054	ms	RBT	1	39									Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0054	fsm	FT	1	915				45				worn	PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0054	fsc	RBT	1	661				46					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0055	fsm	RT	1	42							buff coarse		PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0055	fs	RBT	1	10							buff coarse		Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	ms	RBT	1	350				40				burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	fsl	IMB	1	48				14					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	ms	FLT	1	135	52	31		21				knife trimmed	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	fs	IMB	1	126				14					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	ms	RBT	1	546				39				burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Flange height	Flange width	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shap	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0056	ms	RBT	1	582				38				burnt	Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	fsl	RBT	1	208				30					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	fsl	RBT	1	287				30					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0061	cs	RT	2	67									PMed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
0061	msf	FLT	1	97					+				Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0062	fsm	FT	1	56									PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0065	fsm	RT	1	216						1 X R			PMed	<input type="checkbox"/>
0065	fs	UN	1	71					+			poss Rom but has spots of glaze	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0065	ms	RT	1	36									PMed?	<input type="checkbox"/>
0065	msfe	FT	1	441				34				GG, chamfered edges, not knife	LMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0066	fsl	RBT	1	610				19					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0066	msfe	RBT	1	303				39					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0066	fsl	RBT	1	88				17					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0066	ms	RBT	1	477				36					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0068	ms	RBT	1	569				34					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0068	fsm	RBT	1	171				26					Rom	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 4.4: LMD 137 Animal bone

OP No	Species	Spec.No	Count ^{able}	Age	Butchering	Type	Comments
0010	Cattle	8		adult		pri	jaw fragments, high calculus
0015	Sheep/Goat	1	1	mature	chopped	pri	jaw with well worn M3
	Mammal	11			butchered		
0016	Mammal	1					poor condition, eroded surfaces
0019	Cattle	1		juv			Dp4, worn
	Mammal	3					
0020	Sheep/Goat	1	1	adult	chopped	sec	scapula
	Mammal	1					
0024	Cattle	5	2	adult	chopped	pri/sec	cut jaw, chopped horn, chopped radius
	Canid	1	1	adult			medium sized/small dog mandible
	Mammal	17			butchered		
0026	Cattle	6	3	mature	butchered	pri/sec	jaw-worn teeth+enamel hypo, horn, MT
	Sheep/Goat	2	2	adult + juv	chopped	sec/pri	juvenile metacarpal, chopped humerus
	Pig	3	1	adult	chopped	pri	jaw, little wear on molars, tusk
	Mammal	34			butchered		
0033	Mammal	1					
0043	Sheep/Goat	1	1	adult	chopped	pri	mandible
	Mammal	2			butchered		
0045	Mammal	1			chopped		
0046	Cattle	8	4	adult	cut/chop	pri	footbones, chopped horn, scapula
	Sheep/Goat	1	1	juv	chopped	pri	mandible with Dp4 fully worn
	Pig	1		adult			molar
	Goose	1	1	adult	chopped	pri	radius
	Mammal	19			butchered		
0048	Cattle	3	2	juv	sawn	sec/pri	sawn femur, jaw with little wear on Dp4
0049	Mammal	3			butchered	sec	probably cattle
0050	Cattle	1					molar
0051	Mammal						
0052	Cattle	1	1	adult	chopped	pri	metacarpal
	Sheep/Goat	2	1.5	adult	chopped	pri	GOAT tibia and phalange
	Mammal	12			butchered		
0054	Cattle	4	3.5	adult	chopped	sec/pri	scapula, pelvis, metacarpal, phalange
	Sheep/Goat	5	2	adult/juv	cut/chop	sec/pri	jaw with Dp4, tibias, scapula
	Pig	1	1	Neo-natal	cut/chop	sec/pri	mandible, no wear on Dp4, M1 not erupted
	Equid	1	1	adult			tibia, pony sized
	Hare	1	1	adult			pelvis
	Mammal	12			butchered		
0055	Cattle	1	1	adult	chopped	sec	pelvis
	Mammal	4					
0056	Mammal	2					
0058	Mammal	2					
0061	Sheep/Goat	1		adult			molar
	Mammal	3					
0062	Mammal	1					
0064	Cattle	1	0.5	adult		pri	phalange
	Equid	1	1	adult			tibia of pony sized equid
	Sheep/Goat	3	1	adult	chopped	pri/sec	mandible, tibia shafts, metatarsal frag,
	Pig	2	1	adult	cut/chop	sec/pri	heavily cut scapula, metapodial
	Mammal	13			butchered		
0065	Cattle	1		adult	chopped		pelvis
	Sheep/Goat	2	2	adult	chopped	sec	pelvis, radius
	Mammal	10			butchered		
0066	Cattle	1	1	adult	chopped	sec	radius
	Mammal	5					
0067	Cattle	1		adult	chopped		scapula
	Mammal	2			butchered		
0068	Cattle	8	3	adult	chopped	sec	three scapulas, molars
	Sheep/Goat	2	1	adult	chopped	pri/sec	metatarsal, radius
	Mammal	19			butchered		
0071	Cattle	4	1	adult + juv	chopped	pri/sec	metatarsal, scapula, jaw fragment
	Sheep/Goat	2	1	juv	chopped	pri/sec	tibia, jaw with wear on Dp4,
	Mammal	6			butchered		some canid gnawing
0072	Cattle	4	4	adult	butchered	pri/sec	heavily cut jaw+ humerus, metapodials
	Sheep/Goat	1		adult	chopped	sec	tibia
	Mammal	6			butchered		
0078	Equid	1		adult			molar

Key: pri= primary; sec= secondary; juv= juvenile

Appendix 4.5: LMD 157 general finds quantities

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Oyster		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg	No	Wt/kg		
0001	76	2.082	4	0.471	29	0.495	1	0.002	Flint (1-0.006); Glass (1-0.002)	LC3/4, C2
0002			24	3.230					Iron (1-0.022)	
0003	54	0.534	25	1.529	26	0.393			Iron (4-0.032); Stone (1-0.224)	LC3/4
0005	7	0.043			2	0.075				ERom
0006	1	0.011	1	0.071						ERom
0009	22	0.445	15	1.985	7	0.178	1	0.027		LC3/4
0010	32	0.405			15	0.405				LC1-EC2
0012	57	1.003			21	0.302	1	0.012		M/LC1
0014	23	0.520	2	0.075	31	0.671			Flint (1-0.002)	M/LC2
0019	16	0.167	2	0.006	1	0.014			Flint (1-0.006)	M/LC2
0021	49	0.452			7	0.238				E/MC2-MC3
0023	12	0.320	8	1.513	15	0.259				M/LC2
0025	44	0.734	1	0.207	33	0.579			Flint (1-0.004)	MC1
0026	10	0.174			5	0.043				C2
0027	15	0.400	7	0.441	10	0.255				C2-MC3
0030	7	0.127	4	0.213						PMed, M/LC2
0032	1	0.015								MC1
0033	22	0.305	7	0.305	14	0.295				M/LC2+
0036	12	0.194	5	0.582	8	0.191	4	0.065	Iron (3-0.058)	E/MC2-MC3
0039	21	0.551	10	1.284	9	0.240	1	0.068		PMed, M/LC2
0041	8	0.223			5	0.048	1	0.050		E/MC1
0043	9	0.224	1	0.091	4	0.118				MC1
0044	70	1.603			35	0.698	25	0.194	Fired clay (3-0.075)	M/LC2
0045	20	0.225	2	0.230	13	0.141				C2
0047					5	0.229				
0049	2	0.022	6	0.638	7	0.250				Rom
0051	39	0.749	1	0.047	13	0.362			Lava quern (4-0.206)	M/LC1
0053	1	0.080								Rom
0054	52	1.406	17	4.200	64	1.364				MC2-LC3
0055	3	0.039			4	0.104				Rom
0056	9	0.197								C2
0057			2	0.364	17	0.209				
0059	51	1.148	2	0.132	168	3.324	1	0.002		M/LC1-EC2
0061	6	0.633	21	4.053	2	0.034				LC2-MC3
0062	60	1.879	25	2.734	19	0.414	29	0.336	Fired clay (2-0.009); Flint (1-0.016); Bflint(4-0.080) Glass (1-0.004); Lava quern (7-2.060); BStone (1-0.461)	M/LC2
0064	34	1.177	3	0.264	36	0.953				M/LC2
0066	9	0.280			2	0.019				MC1
0069	1	0.014			1	0.020				Rom
0071	27	5.200	4	0.387	9	0.260				MC2-MC3
0073	3	0.032	1	0.036	7	0.158	1	0.003		ERom
0074	2	0.030								LC1-EC2
0079	4	0.420			5	0.110				ERom

Key: All weights are kilograms (kg)

Appendix 4.6: LMD 157 Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate	
0001	AA	r	0 Amph	1	121		130	34	South Spanish Dressel 20	Rom	
	BB1	ba	6 dish	3	59				SV dish base (9) dec -burnished \\ \\ 's on wall	C2	
	BSW	ba	Jar	1	27				Jar base (2) oxy core.	ERom	
	BSW	r		1	33		160	13	Thick bead rim (devolved butt bkr?)	ERom	
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	88				Base 2 Oxy. core	C2+	
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	26				Dish base (9-chamfered) Oxy core	C2+	
	BSW	b	Jar	3	68				Patchy surface, orange & black	Rom	
	BSW	b		1	13				Carinated vessel. Very fine burnished	LIA-ERom	
	BSW	b	Jar	1	5				Dec # Oxy core	ERom	
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	25	9	160	10	Oxy core	ERom	
	BSW	r	8 lid	1	16		160	12	(sketch p1)	Rom	
	BSW	ba	Jar	1	19				Jar base (3) oxy core.	ERom	
	BSW	b		6	50				Misc. body sherds w oxy cores.	ERom	
	BSW	b	Cam 218	1	60				Large-size Cam 218. abr	M/LC1	
	BSW	r	4 Cam 266	2	29	11	150	19	Oxy core	LIA-ERom	
	BUF	b	1 flagon	1	30				V. thick flagon/amph?	Rom	
	BUF	b		1	5				Abr. (COLB?)	Rom	
	COLBM	rba	7 mort	3	718		320	23	Flint & quartz(Going D1)	M/LC2	
	GMB	b		2	11				Abr. V. abund mica.	Rom	
	GMG	rb	4 Jar	2	43		140	9		Rom	
	GMG	b		4	30				Misc. body sherds (B2)	Rom	
	GMG	b	Cam 218	1	18					M/LC1-EC2	
	GMG	rb	3.10.1	2	32		100	22		E/MC2-MC3	
	GROG	r	4 Jar	1	17		130	16	V sandy 'romanising'	LIA-ERom	
	GX	b		12	103				Misc. body sherds, burnished/not	Rom	
	GX	ba		2	51				Base type 1, 2 sep vessels	Rom	
	GX	r	jar	1	7		160	6	Out-turned rim	Rom	
	GX	b		7	38				From cordoned vessels	ERom	
	GX	r	6 platter	1	10	2	220	5	Cam 31 platter?	ERom	
	GX	r	Jar	1	16	8	200	6		Rom	
	LSH	b	4 Jar	1	17				Rilled	LC3/4	
	SACG	ba	Dr 18/31 or 31	1	28					Had-Ant	
	SACG	r	6 Dr 33	1	7		110	14		Ant	
	SAMV	ba	6 Dr 18/31	1	21				Burnt	Traj	
	STOR	r	4.2	2	133		180	15	Grey	Rom	
	STOR	b	4 SJar	2	88				Abr. flaked. Black grey core	Rom	
	WSO	b	1 flagon	1	16				Thick. Pink-orange core	Rom	
	WX	b	1flagon	1	4					Rom	
	0003	BB1	b	jar	1	16					Rom
		BSW	r	4 Jar	1	18	7	160	13	Abr. oxy core	Rom
BSW		b		5	16				fine burnished abr	Rom	
BSW		r	8 lid	1	12		180	11	B1 dec Groove on underside(sketch p2)	Rom	
BSW		r	4 Jar	1	7	11	130	11	Abr.	Rom	
BSW		r	4 Jar	1	12	8	160	11		Rom	
BUF		ba	1 flagon	1	31				Footring base	C2	
COLC		b	3 bkr	1	2					M/LC2	
GX		r	4 Jar	1	5	8	140	8		Rom	
GX		b		20	144				misc. plain body sherds	Rom	
GX		b		3	39				# dec, 1 soot ext	Rom	
GX		b	jar	3	11				From cordoned jars	ERom	
GX		ba		1	11					Rom	
GX		r	6.18	1	9	31	210	6	Abr.	E/MC2-MC3	
GX		r	6.17	1	9		190	5	Abr.	LC3/4	
GX		r	jar	1	14	8	200	6	Abr.	Rom	
GX		r	4.5	1	25		160	11	Abr.	MC2+	
GX		r	jar	1	6	13	200	6		Rom	
LSH		ba		1	10				Abr.	LC3/4	
LSH		r	4 Jar	1	11				Abr. (x,x)	LC3/4	
RX	b		1	4				Abr. orange	Rom		
SAMV	r		1	3				Flaked & abr.	Traj		
SASG	r	6 dish	1	3		180	6		Flavian		
STOR	b	SJar	3	99				Abr. flaky	Rom		
WXM	b	7 mort	1	17				Int surf flaked off	C2		
0005	BSW	bba		4	3				Fine base	ERom	
	GX	b		1	3				Cordoned 'romanising' fabric	ERom	
	RX	b		1	2				Mica	Rom	
	WX	h		1	35					Rom	
0006	GX	b	4.1	1	11				(HAR-like fabric)	ERom	
0009	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	25		160	15	Mica vis.	Rom	
	BSW	r	6.3	1	28	23	180	20	One groove in rim	LC1-EC2	
	GMB	r	6.18	1	51	29 32	200	17	B#	E/MC2-MC3	
	GROG	b	jar	1	15				Lower wall, sandy	MC1	
GX	r		1	5				(x,x)	Rom		

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0009	GX	b		3	15				incised multi wavy line dec, 1 cordoned	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	20	11	120	20		Rom
	GX	b		4	28				Plain b/s, oxy. cores 'romanising' fabric 1soot	ERom
	LSH	ba	jar	1	11					LC3/4
	RX	b		1	5				Har-like fabric. est orange-buff.sl smoo. or burn. surf (TR4?)	ERom
	SACG	rb	6 Dr 33	3	62		140	44	Worn rim	Ant
	STOR	b	SJar	3	173				1 grey black orange (each)	Rom
0010	WX	b		1	7					Rom
	BSW	b		3	25				SV v fine burnished, brown-orange core	ERom
	BSW	b	jar	2	15				SV Brown-orange core	ERom
	BSW	b		1	16				'Romanising' fabric	ERom
	GX	rb	jar	22	314	7/8			Waster - warped rim. Blue-grey purple-overfired generally. Distinctive fab is sandy w ang. coarser clear qtz and grog! Voids make gritty surf - LMD prod	Rom
	GX	b	3 Cam 108	1	6				Abr.	M/LC1-EC2
	RX	ba	1 flagon	1	20				Footring base	Rom
	SASG	b	6 Dr 18	1	7					Flavian
	SASG	b		1	2				Flake	Flavian
	0012	AA	r	jar	1	276		160	13	andy w coarser ang. quartz. oval section
BSW		r	jar	1	12	11	180	11	Out-turned	ERom
BSW		b		1	35				Lower wall - warpy '2nd' Romanising grog & voids	ERom
BSW		r	jar	1	30	9	240	9	Oxy core. Large	ERom
BSW		b		2	10				Thin, fine	ERom
BSW		b		5	55				SV Plain gritty, oxy core	ERom
BUF		rbh	1.1	29	367		90	72	Buff ext/orange core & int.surf. V fine texture, soft powdery.(COLB 2-tone)	ERom
GMG		b		1	7				Abr.	Rom
GROG		b		1	13					E/MC1
GX		b		8	99				Plain b/s, 5 w limescale,	ERom
GX		b		1	16				'Romanising'	ERom
SASG		b	6 Dr 37	1	14				Panel dec	85-110
SASG		ba	6 dish	1	13				Basal int flaked off. prob. 15/17	M/LC1
STOR	rb		4	56				SV Fragmented (x,x)	ERom	
0014	BB1	b	6 dish	1	21					C2
	BSW	ba		1	16				Base 3	Rom
	BSW	r	3.7	1	14		110	10	Orange margins	M/LC1
	BSW	jar		3	36				SV Carinated jar	ERom
	BSW	r	SJar	2	135	9	240	23		Rom
	BSW	b		5	29				Misc plain b/s	ERom
	BSW	r	6.18	1	29	29	200	13	(waster? - Ext surfs white-like billericay kps)	E/MC2-MC3
	GMB	b		2	21				V abundant mica	ERom
	GROG	b	Cam 218	1	18				Pitted	MC1
	GX	b		1	6				Soot	Rom
	RF	r	3.7	1	7		120	10	Glob. bkr with chalk	LC1-EC2
	RX	b		1	4				Dense fabric (same as 0012 flagon)	Rom
	SACG	b	6 Dr 37	2	83				W cursive signature in basal plain zone	Had-Ant
STOR	r	SJar	1	101		D		D-rim (x,x)	Rom	
0019	BB1	b		1	10				Plain	C2
	BSW	b		4	16				Oxy core. 1 dec multi incised wavy lines-fine	ERom
	BSW	r	jar	1	9				Abr. oxy core	ERom
	BSW	b		1	9				Fine, grooves & cordons (or GMB?)	ERom
	COLC	pro	3.6.2	1	68	36	50	100	Complete cup from Grave 0018.(SF 1015) Base 5 (25mm, 100%)	130-170
	GMB	b		1	3				Fine. Abundant mica	Rom
	GX	bba		6	43				2 bases (3) & b/s	Rom
0021	SACG	r	6 Dr 79	1	9		180	12		Ant
	BSW	r		1	8		120	13	Necked vessel	Rom
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	16	18			Flanged jar rim (x,x) Abr.	Rom
	BSW	bba		3	9				SV, fine 'romanising' fabric. Pitted, abr.	M/LC1
	BSW	r	8 lid	1	11		200	8		Rom
	BSW	r	6.3	1	36	23	160	8	Single groove in centre	LC1-EC2
	BSW	b		8	53				Misc. body sherds, plain	Rom
	BSW	b		2	28				Incised lines	Rom
	COLB	b		2	8				Flaked	C2
	GMB	b		2	7				Abund. mica burnished	Rom
	GMB	ba	6 dish	1	6					C2+
	GMG	b	3.8	2	23				Barb dot panel & plain	LC1-EC2
	GX	ba		1	11				Base 2	Rom
	GX	b		22	227				Misc. body sherds, burnished & plain	Rom
RX	b		2	9				Abr.	Rom	
0023	BSW	b		1	46				Abr. Orange margiins, grey core. Globular?	Rom
	BSW	b		1	4				or GMB. Abr	Rom
	GMG	b		1	16				Burnished. abundant mica	2
	GX	b		1	10				Thin. soot. # dec	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0023	GX	ba		1	11				Base 2.	Rom
	GX	r		1	5				Abr. (x,x)	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	27	11	180	17	Necked.	Rom
	SACG	pro	6 Dr 33	3	111		140	12	100% base. "X" scratched on basal ext. Complete stamp	Ant
	STOR	b	SJar	2	90					Rom
0025	BSW	r	jar	1	15	8	110	19	Small necked jar	Rom
	BSW	ba		1	28				V mica.v fine tooled base 3/4 (52mm, 100%) Har-like fabric s&p	pre flav
	BSW	ba		1	14				V micaceous, thin, v fine tooled base type 3/4 worn underside	pre flav
	BSW	b		7	23				Misc. body sherds, v fine burnish- black & thin	MC1
	BSW	ba	jar	2	45				SV orange marg. grey core. HM-WF? Fine 'romanising fabric	E/MC1
	BSW	r	3.7 Cam 105	1	8		100	7	V fine burnish, mica. Fine dark brown& black layers w white specks!	MC1
	BSW	r	jar	1	10	4	160	7	SI bead on rim (sketch p6) campanulate	MC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	11				Cordon at base of shoulder	E/MC1
	BSW	b	Cam 218	1	28				'Romanising' fabric orang margins, grey core	MC1
	BSW	b	Cam 218	1	15				'Romanising' fabric B# in top cordon	mc1
	BSW	rb	4.1 Cam 266	3	47		180	10	'Romanising fabric	E/MC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	5	8			Necked jar 'romanising fabric, rim 8 (x,x)	MC1
	GROG	b	4.1 Cam 266	13	99				Cam 266,sandy grog, orange core.(hammerite finish) SV in 0027	E/MC1
	GROG	b	jar	3	69				SV	LIA-ERom
	GX	b		3	15				Misc. body sherds - dark GX/BSW?	Rom
	GX	b	jar	1	22				Carinated/cordoned, romanising fabric, brown	E/MC1
	GX	b	jar	1	14				Fine cordoned (sketch p6) 'romanising fabric	MC1
	GX	ba	jar	1	14				Base (1) string mark	Rom
	STOR	r	4.2	1	252		400	11		Rom
	0026	BSW	r	6.18	1	21	31	260	6	
BUF		b		1	3				Orange core	Rom
GMG		b		1	5				Fine	Rom
GROG		bb	jar	2	33				Worn, limescale	1-60
GX		b		1	7				HAR-like fabric. Dec (sketch p6)	ERom
GX		b		1	7				Buf-brown 'romanising'. Abr.	ERom
GX		r	4 Jar	1	18	7	160	8	Soot	Rom
STOR		b	SJar	1	24				Neck. Orange	Rom
STOR		b	SJar	1	56				Large b/s, prob. ERom	ERom
0027		BSW	b		1	2				Limescale
	BSW	b		1	6				V early HMS	LIA
	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	8				Base (9) chamfered b wavy line dec	C2+
	BSW	b		1	14				Neck. HM-WF!	E/MC1
	BUF	b		1	14				Lt. orange int surf	Rom
	GMG	b		1	6				Burnished	Rom
	GROG	r	jar	1	40	8	220	10	jar or bowl. Sandy	MC1
	GROG	b	4.1 Cam 266	1	15				neck & shoulder 'hammerite finish (SV in 0025	E/MC1
	GX	r	jar	1	23	7/45	180	10		Rom
	GX	ba		1	14				Base 2/3 Abraded	Rom
	RX	b		1	8				Prob. misfired or worn off surf	Rom
	SACG	r	6 Dr 18	1	22		190	7	Had-EAnt	120-150
	SACG	ba	6 cup	1	1				Floor	Had-Ant
	SAMV	r	6 Curle 11	1	19		190	7	Flange broken off	Traj
	STOR	b	SJar	1	208				V thick	Rom
0030	BSW	b		3	8				Misc. fine body sherds	ERom
	COLBM	r	7 D.13 Cam 501	1	65		220	13	Wall-sided. Thick grooves at top & bot. of wall (sketch p7)	160-200
	GROG	b		1	11				Grog & sand	MC1
	GX	b		1	7				W coarse clear quartz	Rom
	GX	ba	jar	1	36				Base 2	Rom
0032	BSW	r	jar	1	15	7	160	12	Very black, burnished. 'Romanising' fab. oxy core.	MC1
0033	BB1	r	6.18	1	24	32	210	10	Abr.	E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	ba		1	12				'Romanising'	ERom
	BSW	b		1	5				V Romanising - HM-WF	E/MC1
	BSW	b		6	59				Misc. b/s Romanising oxy core. 3 limescale	ERom
	BSW	b		3	29				1 dec #. vis mica	Rom
	COLBM	ba	7 mort	1	93				Flint & quartz & black bits	C2
	GX	r	3.7	1	12		80	19		LC1-EC2
	GX	b		6	61				Misc. body sherds	Rom
	SACG	r	6 Dr 36	1	7		170	10	With lead mend	Had-Ant
	SACG	b		1	3				Flake	Had-Ant
0036	BSW	ba	jar	1	11				Base (2) worn ext. 'Rom' fab	ERom
	BSW	b	Cam 218	1	22				Cam 218 Romanising fab, oxy core	MC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	17	13	140	14	Coarse qtz	Rom
	GMB	r	6.18	1	11	31	200	4		E/MC2-MC3
	GX	b		5	119				Misc. body sherds. Brown & black fine w co. qtz	Rom
	GX	b		2	7				1 fine. Abr	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0036	WX	b	1 flagon	1	7					Rom
0039	BSW	ba		1	5				Base 2 Worn	Rom
	BSW	r	8 lid	1	9	130		12	Burnt abr. (sketch p8)	Rom
	BSW	b		1	18				Har-like fabric	ERom
	BUF	b	1 flagon	1	53				Buff surface, orange core. Abr	Rom
	COLBM	r	7 mort	2	189				Flint & qtz grits. Lt orange core. Spout of a b & flange type (Cam 496 497 Going D1 D2	I40-200
	GX	r	6.19	1	10				Two incised grooves. Abr	MC2+
	GX	ba		1	20				Base 2/3	Rom
	GX	b		9	53				Misc. body sherds	Rom
	STOR	b	SJar	4	194				1 v abr.	Rom
0041	AA	b	0 Amph	1	74				S Spanish	Rom
	BSW	r	jar	1	23	13	180	10	V Romanising HM-WF	E/MC1
	BSW	b		1	3				Cordon	MC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	10		140	6	V Romanising HM-WF v early. Soot/res on rim	E/MC1
	BSW	r		1	40	9	200	9	Bead cordon at base of shoulder	ERom
	GX	b		1	17				Romanising	ERom
	GX	ba		1	48				100% base (irreg.) type 2	Rom
	MIC	ba		1	8				Footring base 35mm	Rom
0043	BSW	ba	jar	2	70				SV Fine. Jar base 3.red-brown core. mica	Rom
	BSW	b		1	2				Oxy core.	ERom
	GX	ba		1	32				Base 2 worn oxy core	Rom
	GX	ba		1	27				Base (1) 'romanising' fab with grog	MC1
	GX	b		3	34				Dark grey b/s	Rom
	STOR	b	SJar	1	59				Grey	Rom
0044	BSW	b		4	28				Misc. body sherds	Rom
	BSW	r	8 lid	2	28		180	13	'Romanising?'	ERom
	BSW	r	jar	1	6	13	180	7	Oxy core	ERom
	BSW	b		3	39				SV Large bead cordon at base of neck.shoulder zone multi inc. wavy line dec div. by groove. Oxy core	ERom
	BSW	ba	jar	1	50				Jar base (3) 72mm. vis mica	Rom
	BSW	r	3.7 Cam 105	1	10	4	100	14	Cam 105 V fine burnish	M/LC1
	BSW	r	6.3	1	20	23	160	8		M/LC1-EC2
	BSW	r	5 bowl	1	5	7	220	6	Out-turned	ERom
	BSW	bba		3	186				SV. Base 2/3 large but thin	Rom
	BSW	ba		1	13				Base 2. 'Romanising' fabric	ERom
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	13	8	140	14	Oxy core	Rom
	BSW	bba	jar	2	100				Jar base 3 (72mm) patchy black & grey	Rom
	COLBM	bba	7 D1/2	3	97				Part of Stamp (sketch p 9) Flint & quartz.	140-200
	GMB	b		1	7				Fine burnished	Rom
	GMB	b		1	56				B2 dec.	Rom
	GMG	b		1	8					Rom
	GX	ba		1	10				Base 2/3	Rom
	GX	bba		4	105				Base (68mm,100%)	Rom
	GX	r	8 lid	1	4		160		(sketch)	Rom
	GX	b		8	110				B/s from c. 3 vessels. oxy margins 3 limescale	Rom
	GX	b		7	66				Misc. body sherds. 1 soot	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	3	11	140	4		Rom
	GX	ba		1	7				Base 3	Rom
	GX	bba	jar	2	43				SV base 2	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	17		125	15	Neckless, inturned rim. something for lid-seating.Crudely finished same fabric as above prob. same vessel.	Rom
	GX	r	8 lid	1	21		180	14	(sketch p 9)	Rom
	GX	b		4	23				1 dec w# on cord. soot	Rom
	GX	r	6.21	1	28		170	12	Ritterling 1 shaped but thick	LC1-EC2
	RX	b		2	18				1 flaked. Misfired	Rom
	SAMV	pro	6 Dr 37	6	420		210	31	Base 83mm 100%) full length panels. 3 dif. decs (sketch p10)	Traj
	STOR	b	SJar	2	52				1 orange, 1 grey	LIA-ERom
	WX	r	1.1	1	10		100	13		Rom
0045	BSW	b	4 Jar	2	11	13	140	9	Oxy margins	Rom
	COLBM	ba	7 mort	1	66				More flint than quartz. Abr	C2
	GMB	b		2	3				Fine	Rom
	GROG	b		2	14					C1
	GROG	b		1	6				sand & grog	LIA
	GX	b		8	57				misc. body sherds. 1 Limescale	Rom
	GX	ba		1	14				Base 3 . fine	Rom
	SACG	b	6 bowl	1	18				V shiny. bowl	Had-Ant
	STOR	b	SJar	1	28					Rom
	WX	b	1 flagon	1	8				L. orange core fab like Brockley Hill (VRW)	C2
0049	GX	b		2	22				1 has a giant chunk of flint	Rom
0051	BSW	b		2	10					Rom
	BSW	rb+	jar	1	28		140	12	V fine. thin. Upright neck, cordo-carin.	MC1
	BSW	rb+	Cam 218	17	152		160	10	Sv. 'romanising'	MC1
	BUF	b		1	67				Thick but not AA. burnt	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0051	GMB	b		2	44				Incised lines at intervals at lower end	Rom
	GROG	ba		2	87				Base 2/3. Sandy	MC1
	GX	ba	jar	5	102				Jar base (2) Knife-trimmed.	Rom
	GX	b		2	9					Rom
	GX	rb		4	22		120	16	SV (sketch p11)	Rom
	GX	r	4.1	1	28		140	11	'Romanising'	MC1
	GX	b	Cam 218	1	5				Cord dec w ///	M/LC1
	STOR	ba	SJar	1	195					Rom
0053	STOR	b	SJar	1	80					Rom
0054	AA	b		1	45				SSpanish. flaked.	Rom
	BB1	b	6 dish	1	7				Dish wi oblique #	C2+
	BB1	r	3.10	1	15		120	15	white bloom (Scole 124)	C2
	BSW	ba	jar	1	171				Large base (108mm, 100%) type 1	Rom
	BSW	ba		1	17				Base 2 abr.	Rom
	BSW	ba	jar	3	18				SV. Base 3/4 (78mm, 100%)	Rom
	BSW	b		3	35				Limescale & burnt SV?	Rom
	BSW	b		1	3				Cordoned. HM-WF. fine	E/MC1
	BSW	b		4	83				Oxy cores	ERom
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	12	45	170	8		
	COLB	b	1 flagon	1	29				Small flagon	C2
	COLBM	r	7 mort	3	220		300	19	Bead & flange with spout (sketch p 11) pinkish orange int	C2
	GMB	b		1	18				B2	Rom
	GMB	r	8 lid	1	19		150	14	(sketch p12)	Rom
	GMG	b		2	15				B2 dec.	Rom
	GX	b		11	131				Misc. body sherds. GX/BSW	Rom
	GX	ba		1	28				Base 3	Rom
	GX	ba		1	24				Base 2	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	3	7	130	6	Abr.	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	5	4	160	4	Abr.	Rom
	GX	r		1	11		140	13	Vis mica	Rom
	KOLN	pro	3.6.2	3	153	36	120	34	Roughcast bkr.Base (50mm,100%). Subst. % of sv,Dark brown matt slip. Drawable rim and plain zone only	C2
	KOLN	r	3.6.2	1	10	36	80	9	(x,x)	Flav
SASG	r	6 dr 18 or 18/31	1	9						
STOR	b	SJar	3	172					Rom	
WX	b	1 flagon	1	38				Lower half of large flagon	Rom	
WXM	r	7 mort	1	80				Wall-sided -ish. not colc fab. orange core	C2	
WXM	b	7 mort	1	35				Mort? near top	Rom	
0055	BSW	b		2	22				Plain	Rom
	GMG	b		1	17				Closed vessel	Rom
0056	BSW	bba		7	125				Patchy black to red. v mica	ERom
	WSO	rb	1.1	2	72		60	14	Small flagon. white almost all off	C2
0059	AA	b		2	88				S Spanish Abr.	Rom
	BSW	b		1	4				'Romanising' fabric. burnished. Abr.	ERom
	BSW	r	8 lid	1	13		200	6	(sketch p13) Black sand	E/MC1
	BSW	b		2	40				SV. Oxy core	ERom
	BSW	r	4.1	1	51	8	170	19	Vis mica	M/LC1-EC2
	BSW	r	6.3?	1	6	22/24	160	5	Plain rim. v mica	LC1-EC2
	COLB	b		5	79				SV 2-tone (buff ext l.orange int)	ERom
	GMB	b		1	12				V abund mica. burnished	ERom
	GROG	bba	jar	3	52				Base worn. Abr and pitted.	1-60
	GROG	r		1	7		120	12	Inturned. Hammerite surf.	LIA-ERom
	GX	ba	jar	1	54				Abr.	Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	4	40	7	160	32		ERom
	GX	b		7	53				Misc. body sherds. 1 cordoned w #dec	Rom
	GX	rb+	4.1	11	295	8	190	29	Soot & limescale SV.	M/LC1-EC2
	RX	b		1	11				Abr.	C1
	RX	r	6 platter	1	9		180	8	Going A4.3/1 (Cam 16 copy)	M/LC1
SASG	r	6 Dr 29	1	3		180	3	Roul. zone only	60-85	
STOR	b	SJar	2	60				Black surf. 1 orange	ERom	
STOR	b	SJar	5	271				SV Grey	ERom	
0061	AA	b		1	288				S Span. sandy mica	Rom
	BSW	b		1	11				Brown core, or-br marg & grey int.Sand & coarser sand	Rom
	BSW	b	3.12	1	7				Folded bkr ('2nd?' - patchy colour) vis mica	E/MC2-MC3
	COLBM	b	7 mort	1	216				More flint than quartz	40-200
	GX	ba		1	92				Base 1. Or-br int marg & surf.	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	19	9	140	9		Rom
0062	BSW	ba		1	28				Abr. flaked	ERom
	BSW	ba	jar	2	93				SV jar base 1/2. 'Romanising' fab.	ERom
	BSW	b		5	30				'Romanising' fab. or-br core	ERom
	BSW	r	3 bkr	1	15	11	140	12	Poss devo. butt bkr	LC1-EC2
	BSW	r	4.1	2	56	8	220	14		LC1-EC2
	BSW	r		1	7				(sketch p 14)	Rom
	BSW	ba		1	56					ERom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Rim	Dia.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0062	COLB	b		1	8				fine abr	LC1-C2
	COLBM	ba	7 mort	1	72				flint & quartz	C2
	COLC	r	3.6.2	1	2	36	60	19		130-170
	COLC	b	3 bkr	1	8				Roul bkr	C2
	COLSA	r	6 dish	2	6		220	9	Dr 36 or Dr 38 flange, Curle 23 Colchester samian	155-180 (Tyers)
									120-180	
	GX	r	3.7	1	6	4	120	10	Fine	LC1-EC2
	GX	b	3.8	3	18				1 dec panel barb dot. Fine	LC1-EC2
	GX	b	3.10	1	8				\\ \\ lines	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	b		10	60				Misc. body sherds, some thin, fine (but plain)	Rom
	GX	b		8	91				Misc. body sherds. 3 w limescale, 5 w oxy core	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	8	11	130	12	SV in 0064?	Rom
	SACG	b		1	3					Had-Ant
	SAMV	r+	6 Dr 37	3	16		190	42	Scrolled. (sketch p14)	Traj
STOR	b	SJar	12	1272				Misc. body sherds. Mostly one vessel	ERom	
WSOM	r	7 mort	1	16				Bead & flange. flaked	C2	
0064	BSW	ba		1	62				Base 2 (64mm, 100%) white calcareous deposit. 'Romanising fabric	M/LC1
	BSW	r	4 Jar	1	9	9	170	7	Vis mica	Rom
	BSW	b		10	84				Misc. body sherds, oxy cores 'romanising fab	M/LC1
	BSW	ba		1	18				Small pedestal base 7 (sketch p15) B2 dec vis mica	Rom
	BUF	ba	1 flagon	1	32				Base 3	Rom
	BUFM	pro	7 mort	1	580		260	45	COLBM w stamp. B & flange (sketch p14)	140-200
	GMB	b		5	43				Oxy core burnished 1 Cam 218 w# on 1 cord.	M/LC1
	GMB	r	6 bowl	1	9	22	160	10	Poss 6.3 plain-topped rim	ERom
	GMG	b		1	14				abundant mica	Rom
	GX	b		7	82				1 limescale	Rom
	SASG	r	6 Dr 27	1	2		140	4		Flav
	STOR	bba	SJar	2	134				Base & b/s - grey	Rom
	STOR	r	4.2	1	87	9	400	6	Flaked, black surf	Rom
	WXM	b	7 mort	1	21				East Anglian product	C2+
0066	BSW	b		2	8					ERom
	BSW	pro	6 Tho G1-10Cam 16	6	259		160	23	Native copy of Cam 16 platter. sl crude oxy core (Going A4.3/1)	MC1 40-60
	GX	b		1	13				Limescale on int.	preflav Rom
0069	GX	b		1	14				Rom?	Rom
0071	BSW	b		1	3				Oxy core	M/LC1
	BSW	ba	jar	1	56				Jar base 2/3. B2 dec vis. mica oxy core	Rom
	BSW	b		5	201				SV Plain soot ext /int sand & coarser clear quartz. Bl surf. Or-br marg, grey core (LMD fab)	Rom
	COLSA	b	6 Dr 37	1	63				w ovolo band and 4 bands of dec =-not complete set. (sketch p 15) sim motif to Hull's Potters A&B	155-180 (Tyers)
	GMG	b	3.12	3	108				SV Plain.	E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	r	jar	1	10	7	130	11	Necked	Rom
	GX	b		1	17				Plain, soot ext, limescale int.	Rom
	STOR	rbba	SJar G44	13	4698		360	29	Short tapering neck slash band offset at base of neck. Base (200mm, 100%) Grey.Grog sand burnt organic thick	Rom
WX	ba	1 flagon	1	44					Rom	
0073	BSW	b		2	22				Oxy core	ERom
	RX	r		1	10	7/5	180	7	(Not HAX)	Rom
0074	COLB	b	1 flagon	1	26				Colb Two-tone buff/orange (white bits)	LC1-EC2
	COLB	b		1	4				Buff	Rom
0079	AA	b	0 Amph	2	290				Wall sherd w "R and partial 2nd letter "/- " letters filled with slip (sketch p15)	Rom
	BSW	r	Cam 218	1	77		120	32	V. Romanising abundant grog & bt org.	MC1
	STOR	b	SJar	1	53				Neck. orange-buff	

Appendix 4.7: LMD 157 Ceramic Building Material

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Flange type, width, height	Ab	Marks	Mortar	Notes
0001	ms	TESS?	1	28	19					trapezoid frag, slight abr/wear, 30 x 27mm
	msfs	RBT	1	200	17					reduced core, smoothed surface, occ sandstone pebbles
	ms	RBT	1	30						poorly mixed
	msc	FLT	1	213		1	29	40		
0002	mscp	RBT	1	208	45			+		pale buff/pink
	cs	IMB	1	54	12					
	msc	IMB	1	189	10					
	msf	IMB	2	191	11					1 tile
	ms	IMB	2	107	16					1 tile
	mscp	RBT	2	46				++		
	msf	RBT	1	79	21					
	msfs	RBT	1	247	35					occ sandstone pebbles
	msc	RBT	1	192	37			+		occ red grog, straw imp in top
	fs	RBT	1	369	35					KT base edges
	msfs	RBT	5	417						
	msf	RBT	2	444	35					reduced, partially vit surface, poorly mixed
	msc	RBT	1	97	23					KT base
	cs	RBT	1	64				+		
	msf	RBT	1	84	25			+		
msf	RBT	1	509	34						
0003	mscp	RBT	3	240				++		1 large
	ms	RT	1	55						
	cs	RT	2	168						
	ms	IMB	1	16	12			+		
	cs	IMB	1	15	14					
	msc	IMB	1	19	11					
	ms	IMB	1	40	11					
	msc	IMB	1	71	19			+		
	ms	RBT	4	158				++		
	msf	RBT	1	87	27					
	msf	RBT	1	96						shallow curving line
	msfe	FLT	1	31						
	fs	RBT	1	28	25			+		reduced core

abbreviations: KT - knife-trimmed; cfm - curving finger marks

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Flange type, width, height			Ab	Marks	Mortar	Notes	
0003	fs	RBT	1	23	19								
	msc	RBT	1	282	35								
	msc	RBT	3	150									
	mscp	FLT	1	46									
0006	fs	PAN	1	72							buff/pink, sooted underside		
0009	msc	RBT	1	387	32							reduced core	
	csf	RT	1	48									
	fscf	UN	1	16								poss LB?	
	fs	RBT	1	38									
	msc	RBT	1	75	18							burnt edge	
	msc	RBT	1	46									
	msc	IMB	3	150	10							1 tile	
	msc	IMB	1	66	11								
	msc	RBT	3	388	20					dog paw print		1 tile, sooted surface	
	mscf	FLT	2	824	22	2	30	41		dog paw print in flange		1 tile? KT edge, upper cut-away	
0014	fsm	RBT	1	32									
	mscp	RBT	1	46	21							underside scored, broken along these lines, poss for use as TESS? not square	
0019	msf	RBT	2	8								flakes	
0023	ms	IMB	1	110	14							occ Fe	
	msc	FLT	1	339	21	3	30	45				KT edge and base	
	ms	RBT	1	51								sliver	
	ms	RBT	1	115	31							voids and straw imp	
	msc	RBT	1	175								base reduced, burnt?	
	fsc	RBT	1	125	23							smoothed both surfaces, burnt?	
	ms	RBT	1	73	22							reduced, burnt?	
	msf	RBT	1	526	37							partially vit	
0025	mscp	RBT	1	214	19							pale pink, large white and some red cp, KT edge and base, poss FLT	
0027	ms	FLT	1	202	17	4	18	33				KT edge, overfired	
	msfe	RT	1	58									
	ms	RBT	2	78									
	cs	RBT	1	44	40								
	msc	RBT	1	38	20								
	msc	IMB	1	19	12							reduced surface	
0030	cs	IMB	1	61	10								

abbreviations: KT - knife-trimmed; cfm - curving finger marks

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Flange type, width, height			Ab	Marks	Mortar	Notes
0030	mscp	IMB	1	53	12				++			
	msfe	RT	2	99								
0033	ms	RBT	1	99							flake	
	ms	IMB	1	32	14							
	msc	IMB	1	75	15							
	mscp	RBT	1	38					++		surface worn and burnt?	
	msc	RBT	3	60							1-2 tiles	
0036	msc	RBT	3	498	28						occ large quartz pebbles, reduced surfaces and core, overfired	
	msc	IMB	1	60	14						sooted ext	
	msc	FLT	1	22	21							
0039	ms	FLT	2	396	28						burnt?	
	msc	RBT	1	244	44						reduced core, KT base	
	fscp	IMB	2	61	14				++		1 tile	
	fsm	FLT	1	118	20	5	27	36				
	msc	RBT	1	183							burnt	
	mscp	RBT	1	141	23				++	shallow parallel lines, thick		
	mscp	RT	1	140	12							
0043	fs	RBT	1	92							fine matrix with voids, but fairly dense	
0045	fs	FLT	1	127	22	6	22	48				
	msfe	RT	1	103								
0049	msfe	RID?	2	203							1 tile	
	msf	RBT	1	247	18				+		burnt? white surfaces	
	ms	FLT	3	189	20	6	35	36			burnt	
0051	msf	RBT	1	50								
0054	ms	RBT	1	178	30						reduced	
	msc	IMB	1	47	13							
	ms	IMB	1	117	10						white on surface, maybe thin layer of whitewash or mortar?	
	msc	IMB	1	110	13							
	fs	RBT	1	12	16							
	fs	RBT	1	60								
	fs	RBT	1	188	30						dense	
	ms	RBT	1	212	33							
	ms	RBT	1	74	20							
	ms	RBT	1	297	36						burnt	

abbreviations: KT - knife-trimmed; cfm - curving finger marks

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Flange type, width, height			Ab	Marks	Mortar	Notes	
0054	ms	RBT	1	333	35								
	msf	RBT	1	156	35								
	msf	RBT	1	207	40								
	msf	RBT	1	331	28								
	msf	RBT	1	754	36					fingermarks?			
	msf	RBT	1	712	23							burnt flint - large frags, also large quartz and occ calc, KT base and edge, prob FL	
	ms	FLT	1	397	19	2	18	45		cfm		cut-away underneath	
0057	msc	RBT	1	90	20								
	ms	RBT	1	273									
0059	ms	RBT	1	77	20							KT edge	
0061	fscp	RBT	1	45					+			poss post-Rom? reduced surfaces	
	fsc	RBT	1	319	33							v. dense, worn surfaces, poss paviour	
	msf	RBT	1	156	30				+				
	msc	RBT	1	65	14								
	ms	RBT	2	598	30							2 tiles, 1 reduced surface	
	msc	RBT	3	552	30							3 tiles	
	fs	RBT	1	246	39								
	msc	RBT	1	213	18								
	ms	IMB	1	70									eroded surface
	ms	IMB	1	106									occ large quartz and chalk
	msc	IMB	1	92	12								
	msf	IMB	1	322	19								
	ms	FLT	1	82	17					+			occ coarse quartz
	fs	FLT	1	62	17								
	ms	FLT	1	238	21	2	28	49					KT base and sides
	ms	FLT	3	358	29	1	30	52					
msf	RBT?	1	602	32								occ Fe, straw imp on base, could be LB	
0062	msc	RBT	1	97	28								
	msf	RBT	1	862	42							burnt surface	
	msf	FLT	2	40									
	ms	RBT	1	73						+		burnt, mortar all over	
	ms	FLT	1	54		2	35					KT edge, burnt	
	msc	IMB	10	827	13							1 tile?	
	ms	RBT	1	125	36						thin skin of mortar on surface	oxid surfaces, rest reduced	

abbreviations: KT - knife-trimmed; cfm - curving finger marks

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Thickness	Flange type, width, height	Ab	Marks	Mortar	Notes
0062	msc	RBT	4	222	34					overfired, reduced, thicknesses 31-34mm
	msc	IMB	2	181	16					1 tile, mortar on underside
	msf	RBT	1	177	22			thin skin of mortar on surface		chamfered edge
0064	msf	RBT	1	182	45					burnt
	fs	RBT	1	53						
	ms	IMB	1	58	10					
0071	ms	IMB	1	125	12					
	fs	RBT	1	176	21					reduced - burnt
	msc	RBT	1	64	35					
	fscp	RBT	1	16				++		
0073	fs	RBT	1	36						
Grand Total			198	25166						

Appendix 4.8: HSR non-metric traits

Cranial

Highest nuchal line	R	0
	L	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		+
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	0
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		+
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	+
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	-
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	0
	L	0
Double condylar facet	R	0
	L	0
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	-
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	0
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	0
	L	1
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	0
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		+
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	0
	L	0

Post-cranial

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

Appendix 4.9: LMD 157 animal bone

OP No	Species	Spec.No.	Ages	Butchering	Type	Notes
0001	Cattle	6	adult	cut/chopped	range	metapodials, scapula frags, molar
	Pig	1	adult	cut/chopped	sec	radius
	Canid	4	juv + adult	knife cuts	skinning	adult and juvenile femurs, adult ulna
	Mammal	18	adult	butchered	sec	fragmentary
0003	Cattle	6	adult	cut/chopped	range	metatarsal, phalange, femur head, molars
	Sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chopped	pri	metapodial shafts
	Mammal	17		butchered		fragmentary
0005	Cattle	2	adult	chopped	pri	metatarsal fragments
0009	Mammal	7		butchered		fragmentary
0010	Cattle	6	adult	cut/chopped	range	humerus, femur, jaw, pelvis, molar
	Sheep	4	range	cut/chopped	pri	adult and juvenile mandibles, cut metapodial
	Pig	1	adult			tusk
	Mammal	4				inc chopped/cut section of rib
0012	Cattle	6	range	cut/chopped	range	vertebrae, metacarpal, molars
	Deer-roe	1	adult	cut/chopped	pri	metatarsal
	Mammal	14				
0014	Cattle	8	adult	cut/chopped	working +	metapodials, scapula, v.large chopped horn
	Sheep	2	adult	cut/chopped	working +	sheep horn with skull frag attached, tibia
	Galiforme	6	adult	knife cuts	sec	humerus, coracoids, tibiotarus, ulna
	Mammal	15		butchered		
0019	Mammal	1				
0021	Mammal	7				
0023	Cattle	6	adult	cut/chopped	range	radius fragments, horn frags, proximal phalange (cut)
	Pig	1	adult	chopped	sec	humerus
	Mammal	8		butchered		
0025	Cattle	6	adult	cut/chopped	range	pathological metatarsal, humerus, molars, vert
	Sheep/goat	2	juv	cut/chopped	pri	mandible, proximal phalange
	Pig	5	adult	butchered	pri	mandible frags, tusk. large & robust, Boar?
	Mammal	20		butchered		fragmentary
0026	Equid	1	adult	chopped	pri	proximal phalange
	Mammal	4				
0027	Canid	1	adult	knife cuts	pri	humerus, small to medium sized dog
	Sheep/goat	1	adult			molar
	Mammal	8				large mammal shaft fragments
0033	Cattle	2	juv + adult	cut/chopped	pri	distal tibia, unfused metacarpal
	Sheep/goat	4	juv	cut/chopped	range	scapula, jaw, metapodials
	Mammal	8		butchered		fragmentary
0036	Cattle	2	adult	cut/chopped	sec	scapula fragments
	Mammal	6				
0039	Cattle	3	juv	cut/chopped	sec	vertebrae, radius
	Sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chopped	pri	cut metapodials
	Mammal	4				
0041	Mammal	5				
0043	Mammal	4		butchered		
0044	Cattle	7	adult	cut/chopped	working +	chopped horncore, metapodials, tibia, molar
	Sheep/goat	3	juv	chopped	pri	mandible, metapodial, distal tibia
	Mammal	25				fragmentary
0045	Cattle	4	adult	butchered	range	molars, scapula frags
	Mammal	9		butchered		
0047	Cattle	2	adult	cut/chopped	pri	mandible, metatarsal fragment
	Mammal	3		butchered		
0049	Cattle	2	adult	chopped	sec	scapula and vertebrae
	Mammal	5		butchered		
0051	Cattle	3	adult	cut/chopped	sec	humerus, pelvis, tibia
	Sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chopped	working +	chopped sheep horn, metapodial
	Pig	1	adult	chopped	pri	chopped and gnawed metapodial
	Mammal	7		butchered		
0054	Cattle	12	adult	cut/chopped	range	jaw, horn, radius, sacrum, all very large & robust
	Sheep/goat	4	adult	cut/chopped		mandible and radius, molars
	Pig	4	adult	cut/chopped	sec	scapula, pelvis, humerus, large & robust - Boar
	Mammal	4				
0055	Sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	sec	radius
	Mammal	3				
0057	Canid	13	sub-adult	knife cuts		2 femurs, 2 tibias, humerus, footbones, lge canid
	Mammal	4				
0059	Cattle	140	adult		ritual/pri	cattle skull, large horn, scapula, humerus
	Sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped		tibia

OP No	Species	Spec.No.	Ages	Butchering	Type	Notes
0059		27				probably fragments of cattle skull
0061	Sheep/goat	1	adult	chopped	sec	pelvis
	Mammal	1				
0062	Cattle	1	adult	chopped	sec	scapula
	Pig	1	adult	chopped	pri	mandible fragment with well worn third molar
	Mammal	17		butchered		fragmentary
0064	Cattle	10	range	cut/chopped	range	scapula, phalange, mandibles, vertebrae
	Sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/chopped	range	skull fragment with cuts, humerus
	Mammal	24		butchered		fragmentary
0066	Mammal	2				
0069	Mammal	1				
0071	Mammal	9		butchered		
0073	Cattle	2	adult	cut/chopped	sec	scapula fragments
	Mammal	5				
0079	Mammal	5				large mammal fragments

(Key: pri= primary; sec = secondary; juv=juvenile;)

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