

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2008/214

Land Adjacent to Beech House Hospital, Exning EXG 083

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper
Project Officer: Andrew Tester
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Summary

The evaluation and subsequent soil strip undertaken on land adjacent to Beech House, Exning during the construction of a car park identified several ditches and a small number of pits and postholes. A layer of Roman tiles was partially exposed towards the centre of the site. Finds included pottery and a large collection of coins (that were recovered through metal detecting) both of which date from the late 3rd to 4th centuries. The combined evidence leads to the suggestion that buildings were occupied on the site during this period and that rubbish also accumulated.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation and subsequent monitoring of the soil strip were undertaken prior to the development of a car parking area on land adjacent to Beech House Hospital, Fordham Road, Exning (TL 6323 6645) (Fig. 1). The work was carried out between 5th and 21st May 2007 in accordance with a Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) issued by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), Conservation Team) (Planning Application F/2006/0141/FUL). The work was funded by the developer, The Exning Estate Co.

Following the evaluation, it was clear that archaeological deposits relating to Roman occupation survived within the development area with some possible prehistoric features also present. It was therefore decided that a close monitoring of the soil strip should take place over the footprint of the car park.

2. The excavation

2.1 Site location

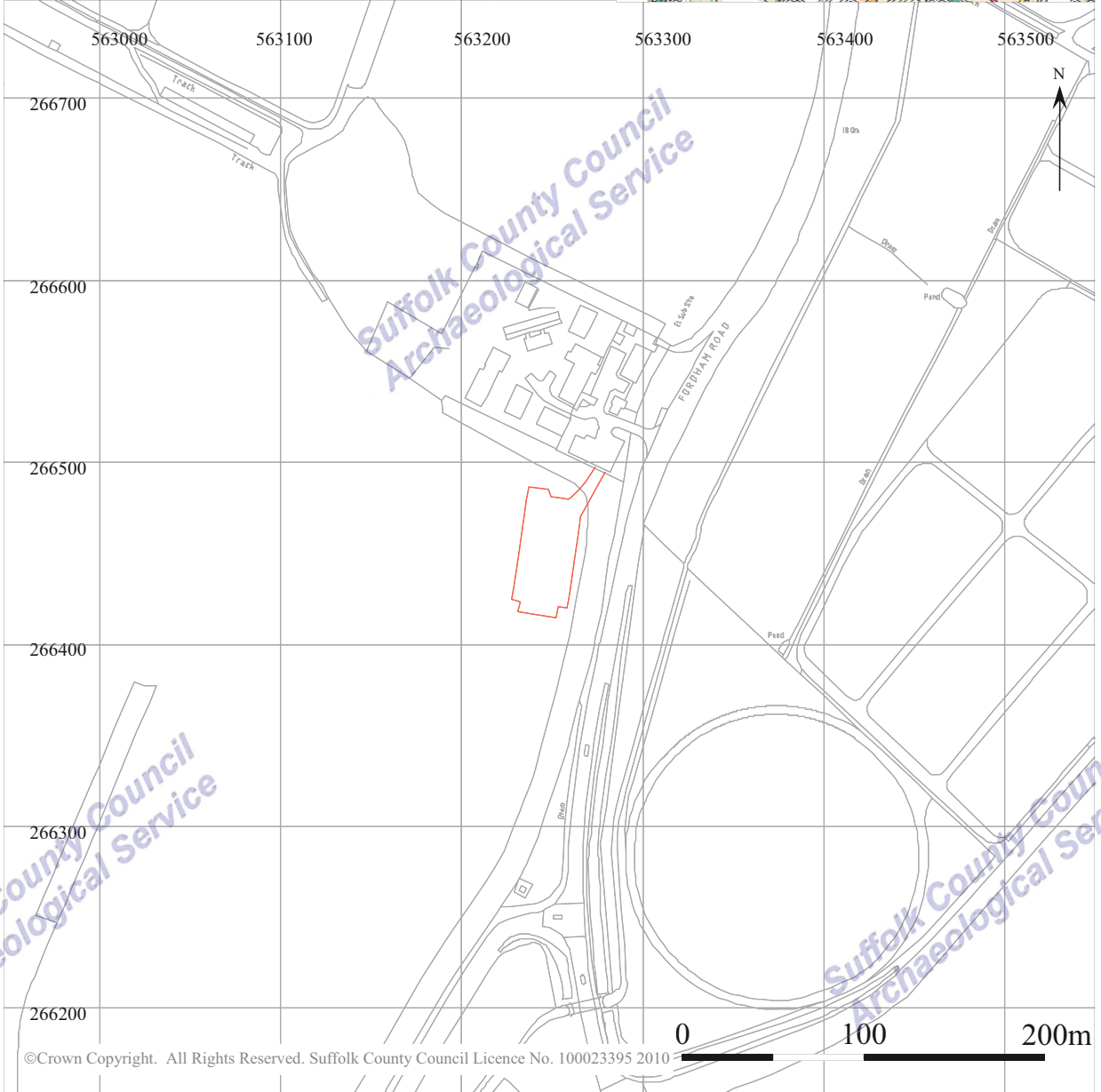
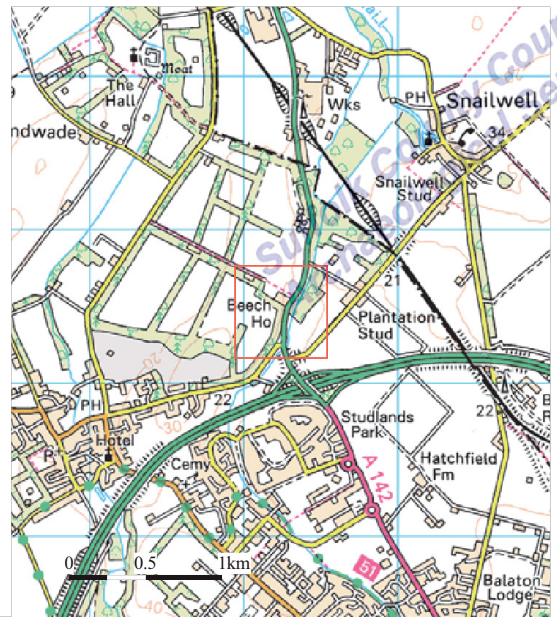
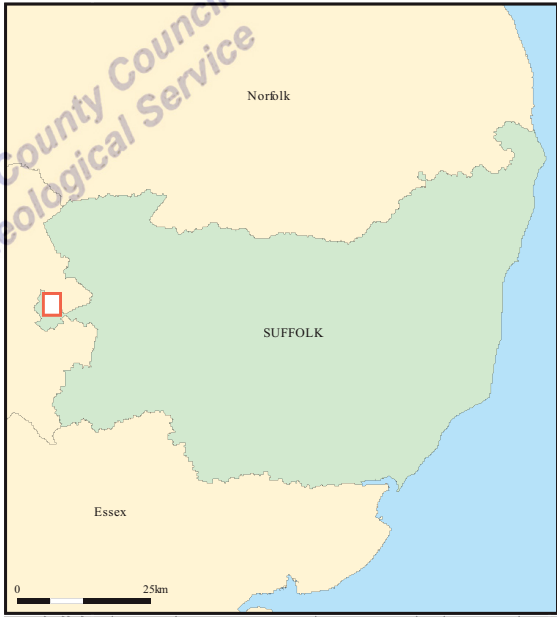
The development area was located immediately west of the A142 (Newmarket to Fordham road) on the northern outskirts of Newmarket and lies in the north-east corner of a field to the south of the Beeches Hospital complex.

2.2 Geology and topography

The underlying geology comprises first and second river terrace gravels with alluvium, overlying middle chalk (BGS 1974)

The development area covered 5,264sq m and lay on slightly sloping land at approximately 20m AOD. Prior to development, the area was under arable cultivation and was bounded on the north and east side by mature trees.

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Figure 1. Site location plan

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

Suffolk's Historic Environment Record (HER) holds details of a small number of archaeological sites and remains in and around Exning and thus indicates that the area under development lies in an area of archaeological importance (Fig. 2). Immediately to the south, for example, aerial photographic survey has identified the cropmark of a ring ditch (EXG 077), indicating the presence of a possible prehistoric burial site. In addition, the remains of a Roman field system have been defined immediately to the north, as well as a medieval finds scatter (EXG 033).

Previous archaeological interventions in the area include an excavation on the site of the former isolation hospital (EXG 074), which identified the presence of predominantly Roman remains, perhaps settlement (Sommers 1998). Evidence for prehistoric activity included Iron Age pottery sherds, an Iceni pattern horse-type coin, and Bronze Age flint and pottery. Post-medieval remains were also identified.

Due to the close proximity of EXG 074 it was considered very likely that more Roman remains would be present in the development area and as a result, the work would add to the existing knowledge of Roman settlement and land division in the area. Prehistoric remains were also considered likely to be present.

3. Methodology

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the development area should be subject to trial trenching, which amounted to four trenches with a total length of 140m (Fig. 2). Each trench was located on north-west to south-east alignment within the development area so as to avoid the raised garden areas (not subject to evaluation). Mechanical excavation was carried out by a wheeled JCB-type machine, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket, and supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

Overburden, comprising topsoil, subsoil and colluvium deposits, was removed sequentially, until the natural chalk horizon was encountered.

Upcast spoil from each trench was examined and where finds densities differed within the trenches separate context numbers were issued. A non-ferrous metal-detecting survey was undertaken of the spoil and disturbed areas.

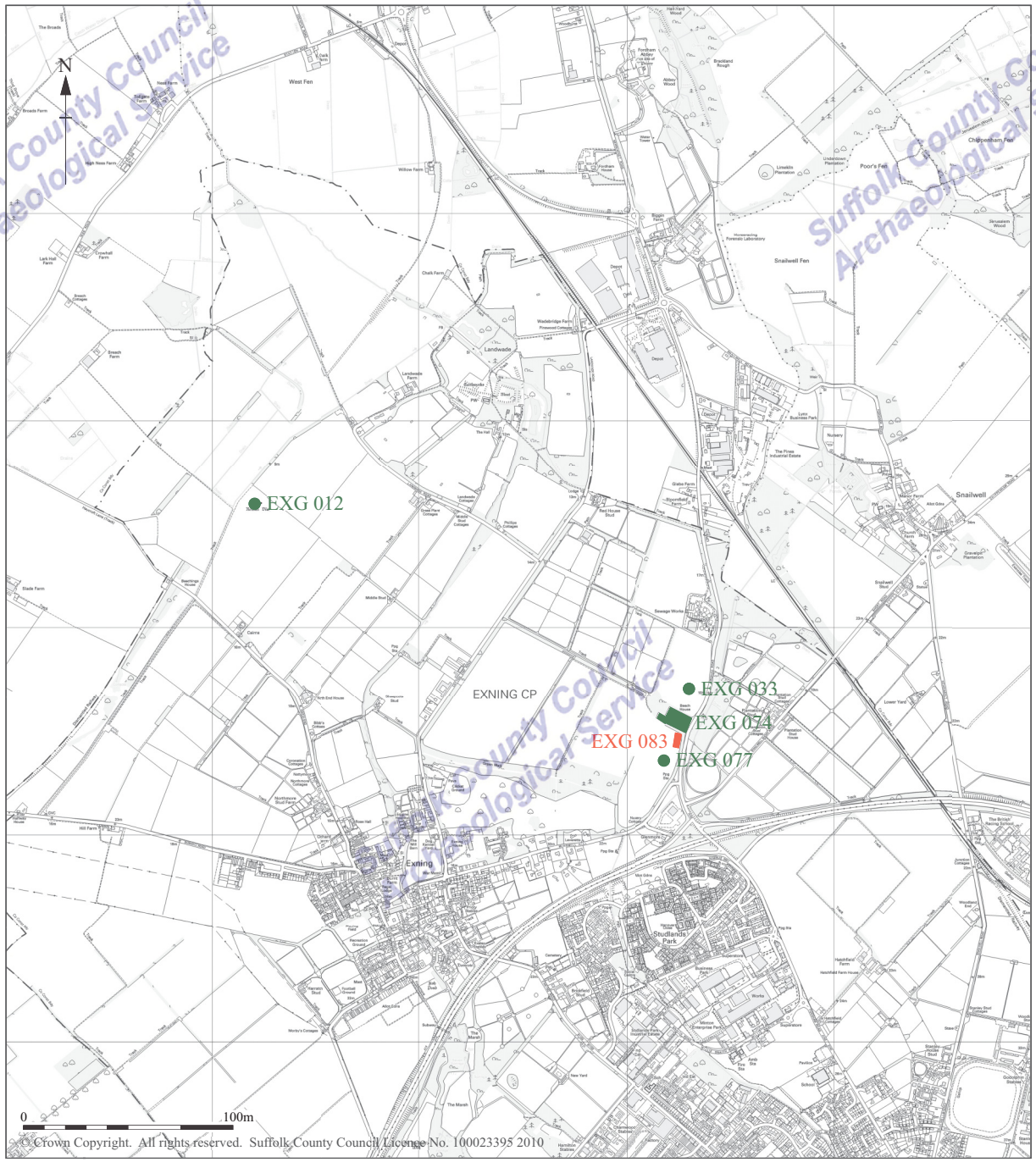


Figure 2. Location of stated HER entries near Beech House

Following the evaluation it was decided with the archaeological curator that the site should be recorded to the level of the surface strip necessary for the construction of the carpark. The surface strip was carried out using a 7-tonne 360 tracked excavator fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket and this was used by the main contractor to strip the area to a depth of 0.3m (the level required for the construction work on the car park). Archaeologists were constantly present to metal detect and record exposed features where they appeared.. Archaeological features visible at this depth were hand-excavated and recorded. In addition, Trench 4 was extended by 31m² (3.5m by 9m) roughly midway along the south edge to clarify the nature and extent of previously identified features.

It was unclear during the stripping whether the lower layer which was masking the site was plough soil or colluvium but as it was producing surface finds it was divided into six areas (matching the design of the car park) to enable finds distribution mapping and a metal detecting survey to be carried out (Fig. 4).

Throughout both phases of work, all archaeological features were recorded using a single-context continuous numbering system and all trenches, excavation areas, individual features and sections were planned with the TST. Features were also individually planned and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Trenches were planned (where archaeology was visible) at 1:100. Digital colour photographs were taken throughout all stages of the fieldwork and bulk environmental soil samples were taken from selected contexts (see Plant macrofossils and other remains, below).

A digital copy of the report has been submitted online to the Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

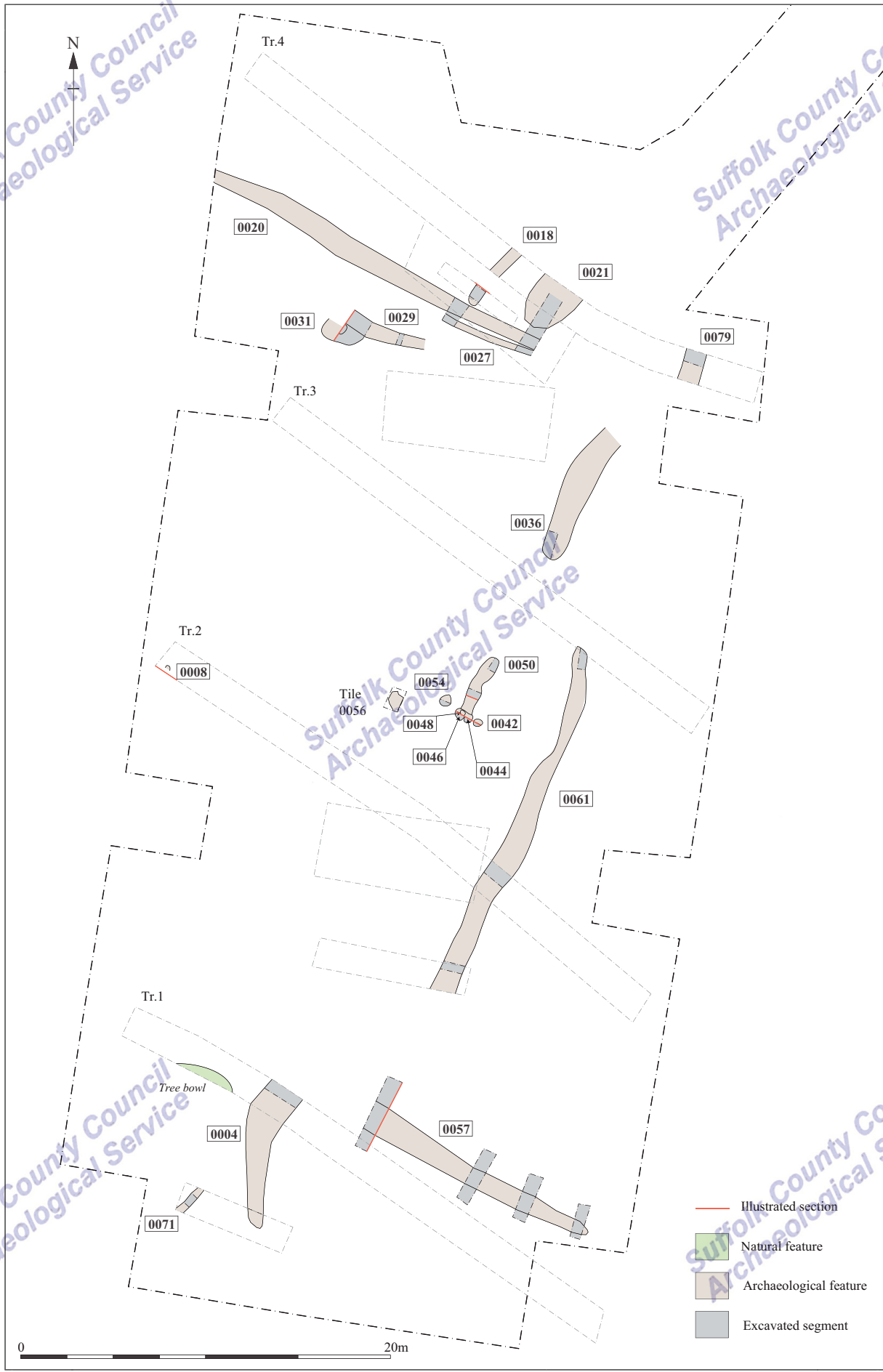


Figure 3. Site plan, showing the location of evaluation trenches (see figs 5 & 6 for individual trench plans)

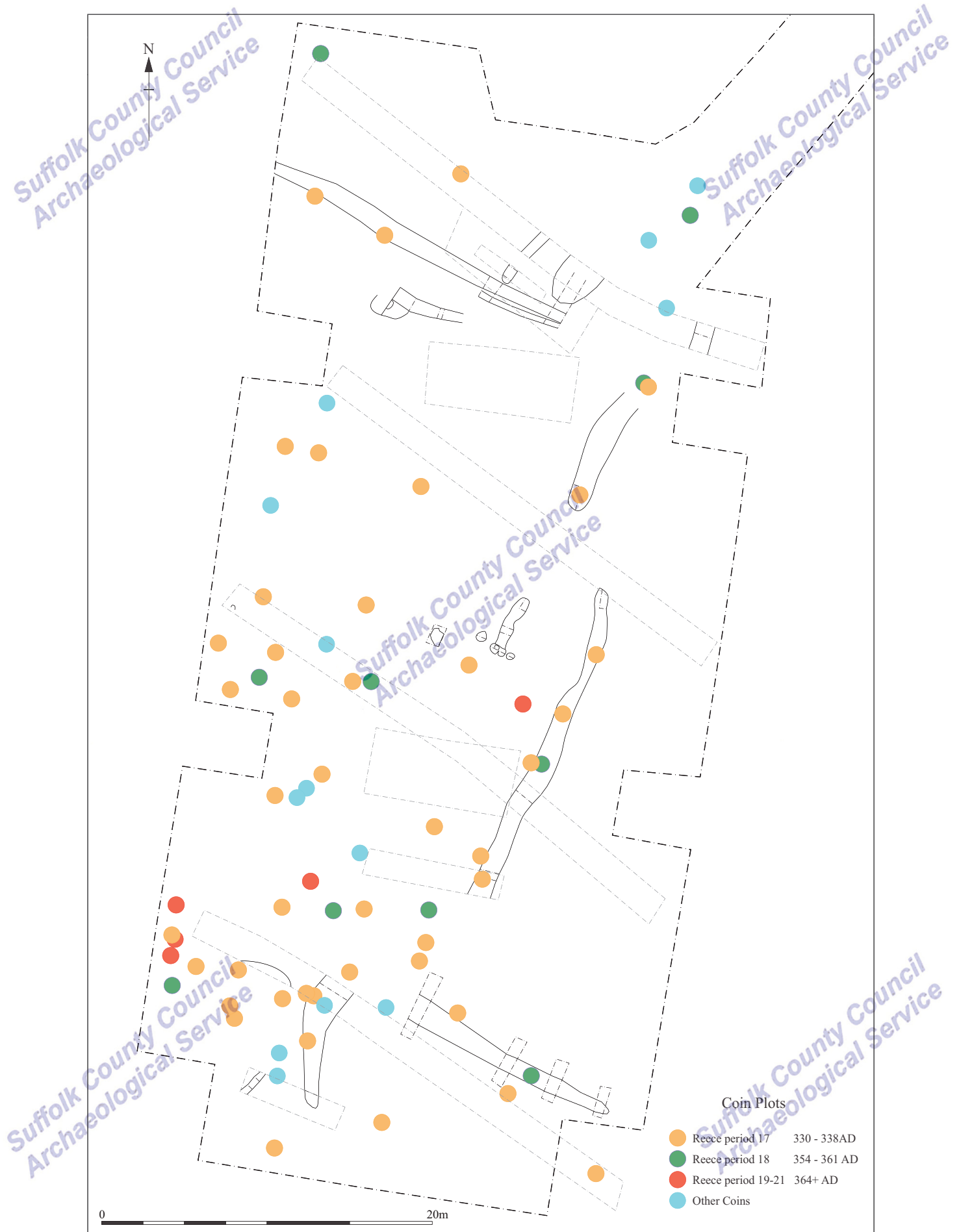


Figure 4. Coin distribution

4. Results

4.1 Introduction

The features identified during both phases of work comprised a series of eleven ditches, two pits and four postholes, a layer and a spread of CBM (Fig. 4). No archaeological features were found in Trench 3.

The natural horizon (0085) was encountered at a depth of between 0.3m and 0.5m over most of the site. It was composed of degraded chalk mixed with pale yellow silt/sand. There was a layer of brown colluvium, 0082, over most of the site that was deepest at the west and south-west corner that was up to 0.3m thick and concealed Roman features. These included ditches and a concentration of Roman tile that are discussed below. Overlying the silt was subsoil 0081 (0011), mid brown sandy silt, which contained late 3rd/4th century pottery, animal bone and stone. The uppermost deposit was topsoil (0080), mid brown sandy silt, which was up to 0.2m thick. Finds from this layer were collected under context 0001 and 0010 and comprised pottery, CBM, flint, burnt stone/flint, animal bone, oyster shell, stone and an iron nail. The pottery was of mixed date, ranging from 2nd century to late 3rd/4th century.

Ditches

Ditch 0018 was identified in Trench 4 only (Figs. 5 and 6). It was oriented north-east to south-west and terminated just before ditch 0020 (see below) and formed an approximate right angle with it. It was 1m wide by 0.8m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base and contained single fill 0019, mid brown sandy silt. Finds recovered included six sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery and animal bone.

Ditch 0079 (Fig. 5) was located at the south-east end of Trench 4 only and was aligned approximately north to south. It had straight sides and a flat base and contained fill 0016, mid brown silty sand from which nine sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery, CBM, flint, animal bone and slag were recovered.

Ditch 0020 (Fig. 5) was identified in the extension to Trench 4 and for 10m to 15m beyond it and was aligned approximately north-west to south-east. It was 1.7m wide by

0.2m deep with a flat base and contained single fill 0022, mid greyish brown silt. Seven sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery, some CBM and animal bone were recovered.

Ditch 0027 (Fig. 5) ran parallel with ditch 0020 but was only visible for a distance of 8m on the south edge of the extension to Trench 4. It was 0.4m wide by 0.4m deep with fairly steep sides and a flat base and contained single fill 0028, light orange brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

Ditch 0029 (Fig. 6) was also parallel with ditch 0020, but was located 2.1m to the south-west and had a slight curve in plan. It was 0.9m wide by 0.5m deep with straight sides and a slightly concave base and contained single fill 0030, mid brown silt. A single sherd of late 3rd/4th century pottery was recovered.

Ditch 0036 was seen between Trench 3 and Trench 4 and was aligned north-east to south-west with a slight curvilinear shape in plan. A terminus was visible at the south-west end. The ditch was 1.1m wide by 0.6m deep with gently sloping sides breaking to a slightly concave base and contained single fill 0037, dark brown silt. Twenty sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery, CBM, flint and animal bone were recovered.

Ditch 0050 (Fig. 6) was only 3m long and had the same alignment as ditch 0036. It was located roughly equidistant between Trenches 2 and 3 and terminated amongst a small group of postholes (see below and Fig. 5). It was 0.65m wide by 0.5m deep with a u-shape profile and contained single fill 0051, mixed mid brown silt, from which ten sherds of late 3rd/4th century and 4th century pottery, CBM, flint, animal bone, oyster shell and an iron nail were recovered.

Ditch 0061 (Fig. 5) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and was located near the east side of the stripped area. It was 1.4m wide by 0.55m deep with a u-shaped profile and was seen to contain one fill along its length. At the northern end of the ditch, the fill was a dark grey/brown silty sand (0017 and 0039), becoming dark brown silt at the southern end (0062). The fill produced a wide range of finds, including pottery of late 3rd/4th century date, CBM, animal bone, burnt flint/stone, fired clay and slag.

Ditch 0057 (Fig. 6) was aligned north-west to south-east and had a steep-sided u-shaped profile and could be seen extending from the south-east corner of the site towards the middle of the stripped area, where it became indistinct. In total four slots were excavated, including one at the east terminus. There was a noticeable difference in depth along the length of the ditch, from 0.4m at the west end to only 0.25m at the terminus. At each intervention the fill was mid or dark orange brown silt and the feature as a whole contained the largest assemblage of late 3rd/4th century pottery. CBM, flint, animal bone, oyster shell and a small fragment of lava quern were also recovered.

Ditch 0004 (Fig. 5) was curvilinear in plan and seen in Trench 1; its terminus (0069) was located in a machine-reduced area 6.1m to the south. It was up to 1.7m wide by up to 0.66m deep and contained two fills at the northern end. The lower fill, 0013 (and 0070), was mid brown silty sand, overlain by 0005, dark grey silty sand. Only lower fill 0070 was present at the terminus. Pottery recovered from both fills suggests a late 3rd/4th century date. Other recovered finds included, CBM, burnt flint/stone, animal bone, oyster shell and stone. A small iron object was also recovered.

Ditch 0071 was only visible over a very short section at the south end of site. It was aligned south-west to north-east and was 0.25m wide by 0.15m deep. It had a flat-based, u-shape profile and contained single fill 0072, mid orange brown sandy silt. Two sherds of pottery were recovered, dating the feature to the late 3rd/4th century.

Pits

Pit 0021 was located at the north end of site in Trench 4. Although its edges were indistinct, it was approximately 1.7m wide by 0.22mm deep and had a very shallow profile. It contained single fill 0023, dark grey silt from which late 3rd/4th century pottery, CBM and animal bone was recovered.

Pit 0031 (Fig. 6) was located in the north-west corner of the development area at the west end of, and cut by ditch 0029 (see above). It was 1m wide by 0.4m deep and had a flat-based u-shape profile. It contained single fill 0032, mid brown silt, from which CBM, flint, burnt flint/stone, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered. The single sherd of pottery recovered could be only broadly dated to the Roman period.

Postholes

Posthole 0008 (Figs. 5 and 6) was located in Trench 2 (Fig. 6), partially beyond the limit of the trench at its north-west end. It was 0.3m wide by 0.1m deep, with a tapering u-shaped profile and contained single fill 0009, mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

Posthole 0033 (Fig. 6) was identified at the base of pit 0031 (although the relationship between the two was uncertain) and was 0.5m wide by 0.17m deep. It had an even, u-shape profile and contained single fill 0034, mid brown silt, from which no finds were recovered.

Posthole 0048 was located at the south end of ditch 0050, below a chalk-filled hollow (see below). It was 0.45m wide by 0.25m deep and was square-shaped with vertical sides and a flat base. Single fill 0049 comprised dark brown silt from which Roman pottery, CBM, burnt flint/stone and animal bone were recovered.

Posthole 0054 was located immediately to the west of 0048 and was similar in nature to the chalk-filled hollow (see below), but appears to have been a more isolated dump of material. It was quite irregular in plan, measuring 0.5m wide by 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0055, comprised angular chalk lumps in a mid brown silt matrix from which no finds were recovered.

Miscellaneous

A deposit of Roman tile with chalk (0056) (Fig. 5, Plate 1) was located c. 2.5m west of posthole 0054. It was identified protruding through colluvial layer 0082. A small box measuring 0.5m by 0.8m was dug by trowel into the silt and the archaeology was recorded but the limits of the deposit were not established. The tile was found in association with flint, animal bone and oyster shell.

Feature 0002, located in Trench 1, was originally recorded as a pit, but the fill (0003) had a mixed nature and fairly uneven sides is also characteristic of a tree bole (Fig. 4). Despite this, six sherds of late 3rd/4th century pottery, flint, burnt stone/flint and animal bone were recovered.

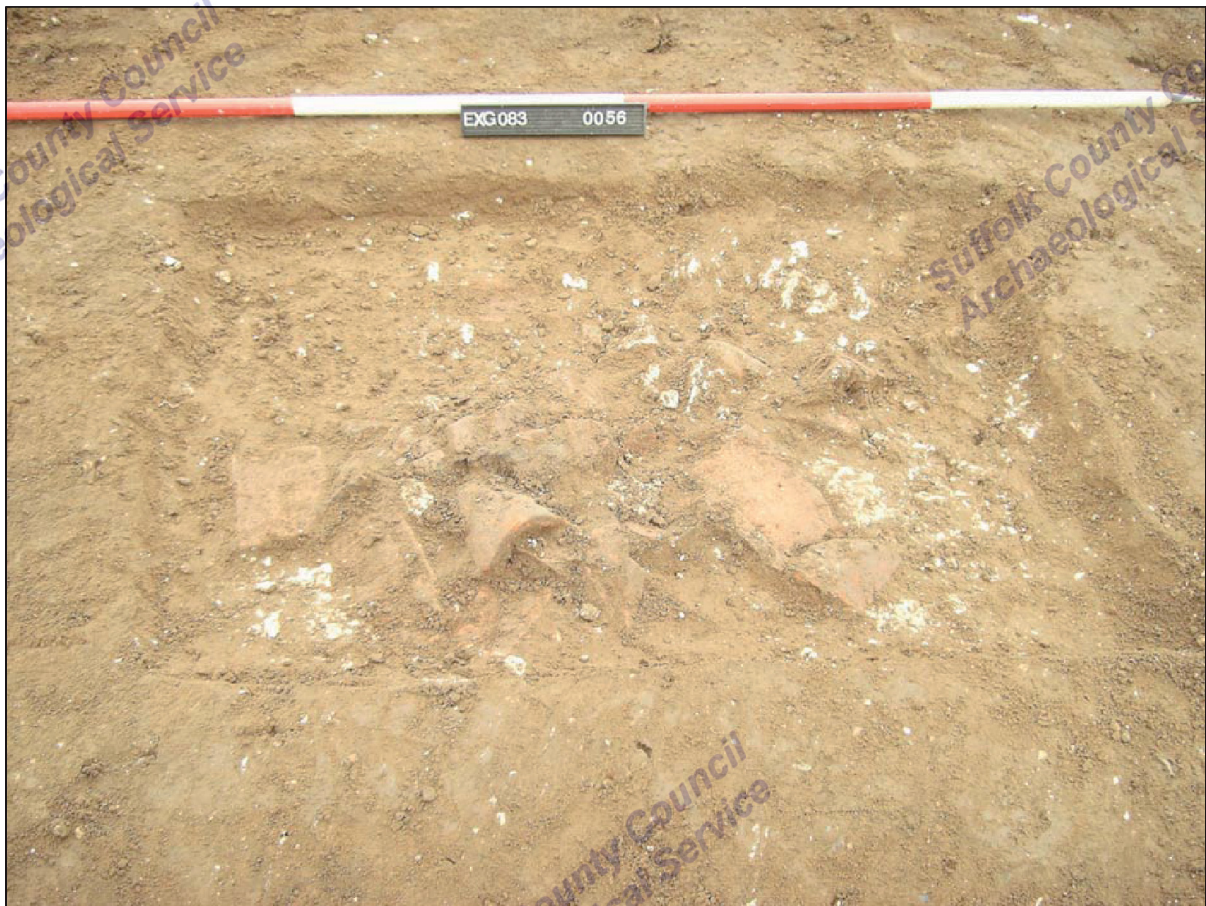


Plate 1. Roman tile deposit

Feature 0006 was recorded as a possible posthole but due to the similarity of the fill to the surrounding natural, is most likely to have been a geological anomaly or root intrusion.

Features 0042, 0044 and 0046 (Fig. 6, section 41) were originally recorded as three possible post pads made of chalk at the south-west end of ditch 0050. Three sherds of Roman pottery were recovered with animal bone and a very small amount of wall plaster.

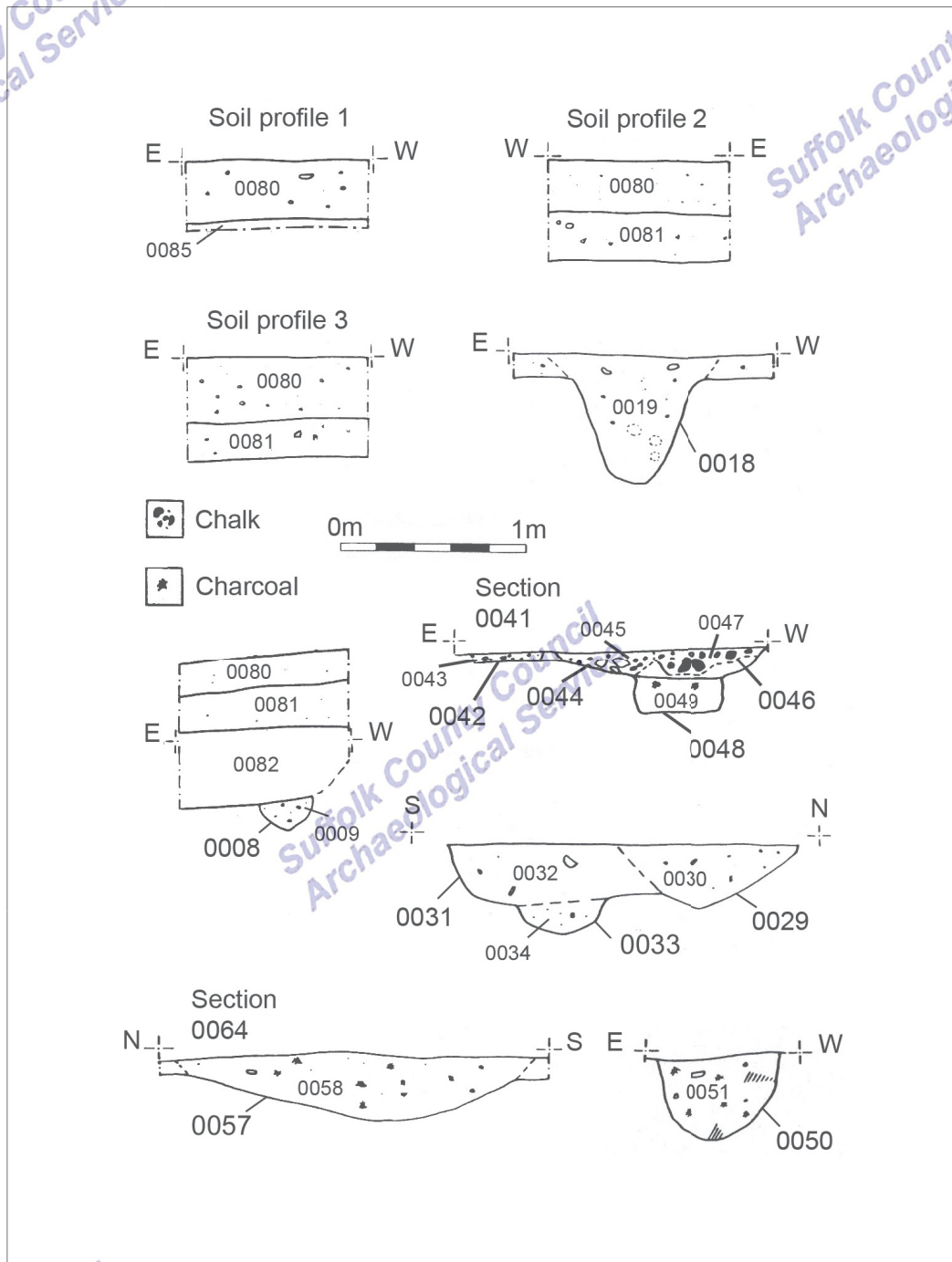


Figure 4. Sections

5. The finds evidence

Cathy Tester

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	447	7305
CBM	183	23617
Mortar/plaster	3	15
Fired clay	14	120
Lava quern	1	40
Stone	3	2381
Worked flint	37	1112
Burnt flint/stone	15	1787
Slag	9	195
Glass	1	2
Clay pipe	1	2
Copper alloy	123	198
Iron	6	114
Lead	4	88
Silver	1	-
Animal bone	280	6626
Oyster	24	460
Mussel	1	4

Table 1. Finds quantities.

5.1 Pottery

A total of 447 sherds of pottery weighing 7,305g was collected from 36 contexts during the excavation. The majority of the pottery is Roman, but a few sherds of prehistoric and post-Roman pottery were also found. The quantities by period are summarised in Table 2 and a full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve). Hand-made prehistoric wares were divided into broad fabric groups defined by their main visible inclusions. Roman and post-Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. A x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration and surface treatment were also noted. Each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on the database table and an individual spotdate when possible. Roman wares were classified using the 'Pakenham' type series (unpublished) which is standard for all SCCAS excavations but is supplemented when necessary by Going's (1987) typology for Chelmsford. SCCAS pottery recording forms were used and the data has been inputted into Access database.

Period	N0	Wt/g
Prehistoric	8	189
Roman	435	7071
Medieval	1	8
Post-medieval	3	37
Total	447	7305

Table 2. Pottery quantities by ceramic period

Prehistoric pottery

Eight sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery weighing 189g were recovered from six contexts, four of which were unstratified. All are undecorated non-diagnostic bodysherds, occurring singly and redeposited with later-dated finds. Quantities by fabric type are shown below.

Fabric name	Code	No	Wt/g
Hand-made flint tempered	HMF	1	8
Hand-made grog tempered	HMG	1	14
Hand-made sand tempered	HMS	4	102
Hand-made sand/organic tempered	HMSO	2	65
Total		8	189

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery fabric quantities

Four broad fabric types were identified, one flint, one grog and two sand-tempered. The grog-tempered sherd is probably Bronze Age but cannot be closely dated. One flint-tempered and six sand-tempered sherds are probably Iron Age but not closely datable. Sandy fabrics are highly characteristic of later Iron Age assemblages in East Anglia from around the 5th century BC onwards. Sand and organic tempered fabric HMSO is a type also found within the later Iron Age assemblage from West Stow (West 1990, 60).

Roman pottery

A total of 435 sherds of wheel-made Roman pottery weighing 7,071g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 10.20 based on 80 measureable rims was collected from 35 contexts which include ten unstratified and two surface collections. Nineteen fabrics or fabric groups were identified and the assemblage is dominated by local and regional coarsewares but also includes a high proportion of provincially-traded late specialist wares. The pottery quantities by fabric category are shown below.

Fabric name	Fabric	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	1	0.2	14	0.2		
<i>Total imported wares</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>0.2</i>		
Pakenham colour-coated wares	PKC	2	0.5	48	0.7		
Unspecified colour-coated wares	UCC	11	2.5	144	2.0	5.0	4.9
<i>Total local and regional finewares</i>		<i>13</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>192</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	88	20.2	1313	18.6	12.5	12.3
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	2	0.5	14	0.2		
Colchester buff ware mortaria	COLBM	2	0.5	59	0.8		
Grey micaceous wares black-surfaced	GMB	27	6.2	544	7.7	4.5	4.4
Grey micaceous wares grey-surfaced	GMG	1	0.2	16	0.2		
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	108	24.8	1332	18.8	17.8	17.5
Horningsea grey wares	HOG	3	0.7	64	0.9		
Horningsea grey wares (black-surfaced variant)	HOGB	25	5.7	844	11.9	4.1	4.0
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	5	1.1	74	1.0		
Storage jar fabrics	STOR	3	0.7	158	2.2		
<i>Total local and regional coarsewares</i>		<i>264</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>4418</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>38.1</i>
Hadham red wares	HAX	54	12.4	625	8.8	13.4	13.1
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	76	17.5	1208	17.1	29.8	29.2
Nene Valley colour-coated wares	NVC	21	4.8	433	6.1	12.3	12.1
Nene Valley colour-coated mortaria	NVCM	3	0.7	85	1.2	0.5	0.5
Oxfordshire red colour-coated	OXRC	2	0.5	35	0.5	0.8	0.8
Oxford white ware mortaria	OXWM	1	0.2	61	0.9	1.3	1.3
<i>Total late specialist wares</i>		<i>157</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>2447</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>57.0</i>
<i>Total Roman pottery</i>		<i>435</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>7071</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>10.20</i>	<i>100.0</i>

Table 4. Roman pottery quantities by fabric category

Imported wares

A very battered body sherd from a Central Gaulish samian (SACG) Dr 37 decorated bowl was recovered from layer 0015 in Trench 4. It dates from the Hadrianic or Antonine period and is the only imported piece in the Roman pottery assemblage.

Local and regional wares

Local or regional finewares are sparse in this collection. Eleven sherds of unspecified colour-coated wares (UCC) include a plain grooved beaker and other less diagnostic beaker sherds, one with over-slip barbotine decoration. A fragment of Pakenham colour-coated ware (PKC) was also identified.

Coarsewares, mainly of unknown but presumed local or regional origin, make up 60.7% of the count, 62.5% of the weight and 38.1% of the assemblage Eves and are characterised by several broad greyware groups which are typically dominant in rural assemblages in this part of the county.

Black-surfaced wares (BSW) account for 20.2% of the count, 18.6% of the weight and 12.3% Eves and are the second largest fabric group present. Forms identified 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. The dish forms identified are from the chronological sequence which dominates later assemblages, type 6.19 which are mid 2nd through 4th century and flanged rim type 6.17 which is late 3rd or 4th century.

Micaceous wares in the grey (GMG) and black-surfaced (GMB) variants account for 6.4% of the count, 8% weight and 4.4% of the assemblage Eves. Only one GMG form was identified, a BB1/BB2 flanged rim dish type 6.17. GMB forms identified are all BB1/BB2 style dishes, type 6.19.1 with upright wall and plain rim, 6.19.2 with a plain rim and flaring side and 6.19.4 with a beaded/grooved rim. One uncertain jar rim and non diagnostic bodysherds are also present.

Miscellaneous grey coarsewares (GX) which make up 24.8% of the count, 18.8% of the weight and 17.5% of the Eves are the largest single fabric group. Forms identified are dishes and jars. Most diagnostic are BB1/BB2 style dishes, type 6.19 which is mid 2nd century or later and flanged rim type 6.17, late 3rd or 4th century. Uncertain jars with rim diameters ranging between 140mm and 240mm are not closely datable. One narrow mouthed jar is present.

Horningsea wares in the standard (HOG) and black-surfaced (HOGB) variant account for 6.5% of the count, 12.8% weight and 11.9% Eves. One HOG storage jar with distinctive combed bands on the interior surface and two non-diagnostic bodysherds are present but HOGB is more common. HOGB forms include a dish, six everted rim jars with rim diameters ranging from 220mm to 260mm, one an Evans (1991) type 17-23 with a band of wavy incised lines on its shoulder, and sherds from at least three other large storage jars.

Other coarseware fabric groups are minor elements of the assemblage. Three miscellaneous storage jar (STOR) sherds are present and the rest of the sherds are oxidised. Oxidised fabrics include two Colchester buffware mortaria (COLBM) sherds, one base and one bodysherd, two miscellaneous buff ware (BUF) sherds, one from a flagon, the other non-diagnostic and three miscellaneous red coarseware (RX) sherds, also non-diagnostic.

Late specialist wares

Provincially-traded late specialist wares which characterise the late and latest Roman period form a very large proportion of the Roman pottery assemblage. They account for 36.1% of the count, 34.6% of the weight and 57% of the assemblage Eves.

Fifty-four sherds (625g) of Hadham red wares (HAX) from the Much Hadham area in Hertfordshire are represented by dishes, bowls and jars. Dish forms identified include two plain-rimmed straight-sided dishes type 6.19.1, one small (diameter 140mm) and one larger (diameter 180mm). Two Going type B10 dishes which are similar to samian form Curle 15 and a flanged bowl copying samian type Dr 38 are present. Two Going type E2 small bowl-jars, one with impressed and grooved decoration and two necked jars with rim diameters of 160mm and 200mm were also found.

Twenty-one sherds (433g) of Nene Valley colour-coated wares (NVC) in a wide range of tableware forms which include flagons, beakers, jars, bowls and dishes are represented. An uncertain flagon, two beakers, one with over-slip barbotine decoration and an uncertain jar were identified. A flanged samian type Dr 38 bowl and a 'Castor box' base are also present. Dishes include an upright plain-rimmed type 6.19.1, a flanged type 6.17 and curved sided with everted rim type 6.15.

Two Nene Valley colour-coated mortaria (NVCM) with reeded rims were also found.

The Oxfordshire red-brown slipped ware (OXRC) includes a Young (1971) Type C.71 'Full-bellied' bowl with a double bead rim and an undiagnostic jar base. A single sherd from an Oxfordshire white ware mortarium (OXWM) sherd was also found.

The largest group are Late shell-tempered wares (LSH) from possible South and East Midlands or East Anglian sources. They account for 17% of the total count and weight and almost a third of the assemblage Eves. Forms identified include four narrow mouthed jars (120-130mm diameter), round-bodied jars type 4.5 and less diagnostic jars with rim diameters which range from 140mm to 220mm, plus two large thick storage jars, one with a rim diameter of 300mm. A possible dish form was also present.

Post-Roman pottery

A single non-diagnostic sherd (8g) of medieval coarseware (MCW) of probable 12th to 14th century date was collected from the fill of ditch 0038 (0039) in excavated segment 0040.

Three post-medieval redware sherds were recovered from three contexts. A fragment of Glazed red earthenware (GRE) of 16th to 18th century date was unstratified in Area 1 (0073). A dish rim identified as Werra ware (WERR), a 17th century German redware, was unstratified in Area 3 (0075) and a fragment of post-medieval redware (PMRW) was unstratified in Trench 1 (0001).

5.2 Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

Richenda Goffin and Cathy Tester

Introduction and methodology

A total of 183 fragments of Roman CBM weighing 23,617g was collected from 30 contexts. The CBM was quantified by count and weight by context, and fabric and form type were recorded. General fabrics were assigned from the Suffolk CBM fabric types which are based on the coarseness of the matrix and by the main inclusions. The presence of mortar, burning, sooting, combing or other features was also recorded.

Table 5 summarises the quantities (count) by fabric and form and a full quantification by context is included as Appendix 5.

Fabric	Code	BOX	IMB	RBT	TEG	WT	Total
Coarse sand and flint	csf				1		1
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs			5			5
Fine sandy, with calcareous pieces	fsc				1		1
Fine sandy, with clay pellets	fscp			4			4
Fine sandy with flint	fsf	5	4	17	6		32
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe	1	1	21	4		27
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms	2	2	5	1		10
Medium sandy with calcareous pieces	msc			2			2
Medium sandy with clay pellets	mscp		2	1	1		4
Medium sandy with flint	msf	4	5	53	13	1	76
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	6	1	11	2	1	21
Total forms present		18	15	119	29	2	183

Table 5. Roman CBM quantities (count) by fabric and form

The assemblage

The form types present are box flue tiles (BOX), *imbrices* (IMB) *tegulae* (TEG) and wall tiles (WT), but the largest number consisted of Roman tile of uncertain form (RBT).

Eleven basic fabrics were identified but the majority of the tiles were in fine or medium sandy clay fabrics with flint (fsf or msf) or with ferrous (fsfe msfe) inclusions. A high proportion of the pieces have reduced cores. Twenty pieces had mortar adhering, usually on the underside, but three of them had mortar on broken edges suggesting possible re-use. Thirty-three fragments were burnt but only one had sooting and 60 pieces were abraded or laminated.

Eighteen fragments of box flue tile (BOX) including a hollow *voissoir* with tapered edges were identified. Five pieces have keying, four combed and one possibly roller-stamped. One piece has a circular vent hole. Only one piece is certainly burnt. A further five pieces classified as RBT are possible box flue tiles.

Roofing tiles, *tegulae* and *imbrices* are relatively common. Twenty-nine *tegula* (TEG) fragments were identified, six of which have cut-aways or the beginnings of cut-aways. No signatures were observed on any of the pieces. Three fragments had mortar adhering. Eight are burnt and many are abraded. Sixteen *imbrex* fragments were identified. One piece had a full measurable span of 140mm. Six pieces had mortar on the underside and two were burnt. A further three pieces classified as RBT were noted as possible *imbrex* tile.

Two wall tiles (WT) with a tapering holes which did not completely perforate, were also found.

Deposition

Table 6 shows the distribution of CBM by features types

Feature type	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt
Ditches	51	27.9	6003	25.4
Layers and spreads	45	24.6	4419	18.7
Pits	4	2.2	87	0.4
Posthole	1	0.5	198	0.8
Surface and unstratified	82	44.8	12910	54.7
Total	183	100.0	23617	100.0

Table 6. CBM distribution by feature type

Nearly half of the CBM came from ditches and layers or spreads but the majority of the tiles by count and weight came from surface and unstratified collections. The majority of the CBM is from contexts with associated late 3rd or 4th century finds. There is little

evidence of later occupation and it seems likely that it represents the final clearance of a substantial building in the late Roman period.

Roman wall plaster

Richenda Goffin

One fragment of painted wall plaster (3g) was recovered from the fill of post-pad 0046 (0047) in Area 3. The piece has a sandy lime mortar *arriccio* c. 8mm in depth with moderate crushed brick and tile up to 10mm in length. There is no discernable *intonaco* layer, but a rough upper surface which is coloured with plain red ochre. This is possibly the second phase of a wall decoration, as it has such a shallow mortar layer

Two fragments (12g) of the mortar layer only, 16mm in depth, and no plaster surface as such, were recovered from an unstratified/surface collection (0076) in Area 4. The fragments are abraded and both have a sandy lime-rich *arriccio* with occasional orange and buff fragments of crushed brick and tile up to 3mm.

Small fragments of wall plaster and *opus signinum* were also found at EXG074 in association with later Roman finds (Tester 1998).

Fired clay

Fourteen fragments of fired clay (120g) were found in three contexts, all with associated late Roman finds. Seven non-diagnostic fragments (78g) from pit 0002 (0003) in Trench 1 have a coarse grey sandy fabric with chalk inclusions. Five fragments (34g) from ditch 0061 (0017) in Trench 2, all part of a single larger fragment in a fine dense matrix, pinkish buff with few other inclusions, have finger marks on one surface and are probably the remains of daub. Two small abraded fragments (8g) were unstratified in Area 4 (0076).

5.3 Miscellaneous

Querns

A fragment (1,321g) of millstone grit quernstone of probable Roman date came from the lower fill of ditch 0004 (0013) in Trench 1. It has a full measureable thickness of 50mm, has radial grooves on the grinding surface and the non-grinding surface is pecked. A second fragment of millstone grit (307g) with a thickness of 39mm, a smooth grinding surface and a pecked non-grinding surface, was unstratified in Trench 1 (0001).

A very worn and abraded fragment of lava stone quern (40g) of probable Roman date was a surface find in the area above ditch 0057 in Area 5.

A flat quern topstone fragment (753g) made of oolitic limestone has a thickness of 34mm at the outer edge and 29mm towards the centre. The non-grinding surface is 'harp-dressed' and the grinding surface is worn smooth. It was found in the subsoil layer (0011) in Trench 2. The piece is burnt and battered and could be Roman or later.

Worked flint

Colin Pendleton

Thirty-seven fragments of struck flint (1,112g) were recovered from 19 contexts. The majority (30 pieces) are from nine unstratified contexts in evaluation Trenches 1, 2 and 4, excavation Areas 2-6 and a surface collection. Nine pieces were from nine excavated features, five ditches and a gully, two pits and a spread. All of the flint is residual in later-dated features.

The flint was recorded by type and other comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted. The flint is mid to dark grey and cortex, where present is usually in an off-white colour. All but two pieces are unpatinated. The flint is summarised by type in Table 7 and listed by context in Appendix 6.

Type	Number
Single platform core	1
Multi platform core	5
Shatter	3
Flake	9
Spall	1
Scraper	1
Rod	1
Axe	1
Retouched flake	8
Notched flake	1
Retouched blade-like flake	1
Retouched or utilised flake	4
walling fragment	1
Total	37

Table 7. Summary of flint type

Overall, there are only two pieces that are early, a Mesolithic tranchet axe (0001) and one other patinated piece, a blade-like flake (0078) that is likely to be Neolithic or earlier. Otherwise, the majority of the assemblage is all later prehistoric, unpatinated

and consistently exhibiting the features of poor workmanship which characterise later prehistoric assemblages. The assemblage as a whole could belong to a single phase of mid to late Bronze Age or even Iron Age date. Some pottery of contemporary date, one Bronze Age and seven probable Iron Age sherds, was also redeposited in eight of the contexts that contained struck flint.

Burnt flint and stone

Twelve fragments of burnt flint 'pot boiler' weighing 568g were collected from nine contexts, three of which were unstratified. The material is blue-grey to white and fire crackled and is often an indication of prehistoric activity, but like the other prehistoric finds from this site, occurs both singly and as dispersed fragments across the site in later-dated contexts.

Three fragments of burnt sandstone weighing 1,219g were collected from three contexts, the lower fill of ditch 0004 (0013) in Trench 1, layer 0015 in Trench 4 and from the fill of posthole 0048 (0049).

Slag

Nine fragments of slag weighing 195g were collected from three excavated contexts in Trench 4, five pieces (134g) from layer 0015, three pieces (55g) from the fill of ditch 0079 (0016) and one small piece (6g) from the fill of ditch 0018 (0019). All of the fragments are non-diagnostic but iron-rich suggesting that they are related to iron-working activity. The material is undatable but associated finds have late 3rd or 4th century dates.

Glass

A fragment of post-medieval window glass (2g) was collected from ditch 0050 (0051) in Area 3.

Clay tobacco pipe

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe of post-medieval date was unstratified in Area 3 (0075).

5.4 Small finds and metalwork

Introduction

In total, 136 items were recorded as small finds and a further four objects were iron nails. Most of the small finds were recovered by metal detecting the spoil from machined trenches and topsoil stripping, and only a few were found within stratified contexts. The datable items include Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval material, but the majority of the dated pieces are Roman. The most frequent category of finds were coins, 111 found, 109 of which were Roman. The coins were identified by Alan Smith with additional identifications and discussion by Jude Plouviez. The non-coin copper alloy and non-nail iron artefacts have been x-rayed and the plates are kept in the archive. The small finds quantities by material and period are summarised in the table below and the full list is in Appendix 7.

Material	ROM	SAX	MED	PMED	UNK	Total
Bone	1				1	2
Copper alloy	116		1	3	3	123
Iron		2		2	2	6
Lead			1	1	2	4
Silver			1			1
Total number of SF	117	2	3	6	8	136

Table 8. Small finds and metalwork quantities (count) by material and period

(Key: ROM = Roman, SAX = Saxon, MED = medieval, PMED = post-medieval, UNK = unknown)

Coins

Jude Plouviez and Alan Smith

Roman

In total, 109 Roman coins were recovered, of which 98 could be allocated to a 'coin period' as defined by Richard Reece (Reece 1991). The unidentified pieces are probably all from the same late 3rd and 4th century range. All the coins are copper alloy, most show some wear and there is a variable amount of corrosion. Distribution by Reece period is shown in Table 9 and Figure 3 and the full coin list is in Appendix 8.

Reece period	No.	% No.	Date range
14	4	4.1	275-296
15	0	0.0	296-317
16	3	3.1	318-330
17	68	69.4	330-348
18	16	16.3	348-364
19	7	7.1	364-378
Total	98	100.0	

Table 9. Coin period summary

Although the coins have a total date range of issue from the 270's to the 370's there is a strong predominance of mid 4th century issues, particularly Reece period 17 (330-348) as shown in the table, and the period 17 total is almost 70% of the assemblage.

Although this is always a common loss period in both British and local Suffolk assemblages, the peak is normally below 40%.

The 4th century mints represented are a normal range of western mints (Trier, Lyons, Arles) plus one example from Thessaloniki. This is a Constantinian commemorative coin (VOT X MVLT XX) of the period 320-324, a type already noted as a relatively common Thessaloniki arrival in Britain (Moorhead, PAS online guidance notes, 2009).

The strong bias to Reece period 17 might suggest a scattered purse or other hoard of coins of the period. It is equally likely that this sample, from a limited area of a large settlement site represents a short period of activity associated with coin use and loss. Prior to 260-270, coin use could be restricted to relatively high status settlements. However the low level of late 3rd century coins here suggests a potential lack of activity until the early 4th century. The majority of the coins must derive from deposits of mid 4th century date, with a rapid decline in activity after the 360's. The low level of Valentinian and later coins (Reece periods 19 to 21), contrasts with the pattern for many other sites in the north-west of Suffolk where a high level of late activity is common.

Other Roman finds

Other Roman small finds include copper alloy bracelets: one plain (SF1105), one decorated with punched ring and dot (SF1062) and a decorated strip, possibly a bracelet (SF1036). A bone pin (SF1012) and a copper alloy buckle or strap plate (SF1002) are probably later Roman (I. Riddler pers.comm). A long handled spoon, either a toilet or medical instrument (SF1102), and a pair of plain tweezers (SF1021) were also found.

Post-Roman

Anglo-Saxon finds include an Evison (1987) Type 1 whittle-tang knife (SF1090) which is not closely datable, 5th to 7th century and a later Saxon or early medieval knife with straight back and asymmetrical tang (SF1084).

Medieval finds include a silver short cross halfpenny of John or Henry III, 1204-1242AD (SF1059) and a 13th or 14th century lead personal seal matrix (SF1050).

Post-medieval finds include a medallion commemorating Admiral Vernon's victory at the Battle of Porto Bello 1739 (SF1013) and a coin of George III, a spade guinea dated 1798 (SF1017). An iron buckle (SF1114), a scale-tang knife (SF1081) and a pewter spoon (SF1135) were also found.

Items of unknown date include a cylindrical bone knife handle which may be Roman or later (SF1134), a copper alloy bead (SF1068) and fragments of lead working waste (SF1043 and SF1085).

Iron nails

Six iron nails all with round heads and square shanks were collected from six contexts, two of them were recorded as small finds (SF1075 and SF1097) and a further four nails were recorded with the bulk finds. Three of them came from ditches with associated later Roman finds and are probably Roman.

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Animal bone

Michael Feider

Introduction

A total of 280 fragments of animal bone weighing 6,626g was recovered from 28 contexts. Twenty-one contexts were from excavated features, most of them ditches and gullies, with a very small number recovered from pits, postholes and layers. Seven contexts were unstratified or from surface collection. The overall preservation was fairly good, with nearly 40% of the identifiable remains representing over half of the whole bone, but most of the fragments were root marked, often quite heavily. This may mask other taphonomic processes such as butchery or gnawing. Only eleven bones showed signs of gnawing.

Methodology

All bones were recorded to species and element, where possible, using the zoning system developed by Dobney and Rielly (1988). To speed recording, little attempt was made to identify long bones lacking articular surfaces or other key diagnostic features.

Notes were made of any taphonomic effects, butchery marks, pathologies, and ageing information. Tooth wear for cow, sheep/goat, and pigs was recorded using Grant (1982). No measurements of the bones were taken, as this was such a small assemblage. A summary of this information by context is available in Appendix 9 and a complete catalogue is in the digital archive.

Results

The species present are summarised in Table 10.

Species	NISP	Butchered
Cattle	41	13
Sheep/goat	36	3
Sheep	1	0
Horse	7	1
Pig	2	0
Dog/wolf	1	0
Woodcock?	1	0
Large mammal	130	3
Medium mammal	31	0
Mammal	29	0
Total	279	20

Table 10. List of species present (NISP = Number of Identified Specimens.)

Cattle forms the highest proportion of the identified fragments, followed closely by sheep/goat, with one fragment of skull identifiable as sheep. The number of mandibles recovered suggests that sheep outnumbered cattle on the site, but minimum number of individuals (MNI) counts are of little use in such a small assemblage. All areas of the body are represented for these species, although there appears to be a slight under-representation of the major meat-bearing elements, namely the femur and humerus. This may simply reflect the number of unidentifiable shaft fragments rather than any real bias, however. Only two fragments of pig were recovered, both of them from the head of the animal. Horse was also moderately well-represented and likely accounts for some of the larger unidentifiable fragments. The canid metatarsal was quite large and could come from either a wolf or a large dog. One bird bone, provisionally identified as woodcock, was recorded.

Butchery

The heavy root marking on this site may have eliminated many signs of butchery, such as fine cut marks and the sharp edges of heavier chops that split the bone. However, a few marks were recorded, most of them on cattle remains, as shown in Table 10. Marks on the long bones are typical of skinning and disarticulation. A few features typical of

Roman butchery were noted, most notably scrape marks on a cow femur and scapula. The scapula also appeared to have a hole through the blade, a common sign of the hanging of shoulder joints by Roman butchers, possibly for salting or smoking. Scrape marks were also noted along the ventral edge of a cow mandible.

Butchery marks were also found on several vertebrae of cow/horse and sheep/goat. One of them had cut marks associated with the removal of meat from the transverse process. All had been chopped into, breaking the spine into smaller sections possibly to make it fit more easily into a pot for stock-making.

A chop mark on a horse radius suggests that these animals may have been used for food once their useful working lives were over.

Ageing

One cow mandible gave a mandible wear stage (MWS) of 34, suggesting a young adult animal. Epiphyseal fusion data also shows a number of young adult to fully mature animals, with only a single porous metatarsal showing juvenile animals on site.

Sheep/goat tooth wear data gave a wide range of ages, from 6 months to 10 years old, but many of these bones came from unstratified contexts. More secure contexts gave MWS scores of 15 (approximately 6-12 months old) and 36 (3-4 years old). An unfused metacarpal showed neonatal or perinatal animals on site.

The one incomplete pig mandible in the assemblage gave an estimated MWS score of 26-29, suggesting an animal less than two years old.

Horse teeth from several contexts, although not scored, were very worn, often nearly to the roots, and suggest an animal nearing the end of its natural life.

Pathology

A cow atlas from ditch 0079 (0016) appeared to have some bone growth surrounding a slight depression on the interior of the cranial joint surface. Ditch 0057 (0058) had another cow atlas with a similar, but more advanced lesion, with a small channel leading to the edge of the bone to allow drainage. More bone growth near the articulations

suggests further joint trauma and was found on an unstratified (0001) cervical vertebra. This type of injury may be related to the use of the animal for traction.

The bone had resorped from the gum line of a sheep/goat mandible from the fill of ditch 0057 in segment 0065 (0059), with a marked thickening of the bone below this. A similar condition was noted in a mandible from unstratified context 0001. This sort of lesion can result from gum or tooth infections.

A cattle metacarpal, unstratified in Area 4 (0076) showed some bone deformation and osteophytic activity on the lateral surface of the shaft. This could indicate some minor damage to the bone or could be traction-related.

Discussion

It is difficult to determine much about a site from such a small assemblage, but a few points can be made. The mix of elements suggests that these remains were not any sort of specialist dump and that many of them may have been redeposited from other parts of the site. The gnawing and signs of weathering on some bones offers some support to this idea, but the deposits may also have been left partially exposed after deposition. There is not enough ageing data available to discuss the husbandry regime, but there appears to be a wide age range for cattle and sheep/goat, suggesting they were kept on or near the site.

Associated finds suggest a later Roman date for the site, and some features of this assemblage, most notably the small proportion of pig and the relative lack of heavy butchery common in urban and military sites of the era, are more typical of rural assemblages. Such remains may have been disposed of elsewhere, and heavy root marking could have removed much of the butchery evidence, but this may indicate that this was a small, possibly poor, site that mostly took care of its own needs from its herds of cattle and sheep. The pierced scapula may represent salted meat brought to the site from a nearby urban butcher, and the marks on it are somewhat less intense than those normally found on such bones, as might be expected from a more casual consumer.

6.2 Shell

Twenty-four oyster shell fragments weighing 460g were found in thirteen contexts which included six ditch fills, a pit, a layer and a spread as well as three unstratified and one surface collection. The shell is in good condition but there are no concentrations.

A mussel shell (4g) was unstratified (0001).

6.3 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and methodology

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from two fills within ditch 0004 of probable Roman date and submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 11. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). With the exception of a single mineral replaced seed, all plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present within both assemblages.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds were present at a low to moderate density within both assemblages. Preservation was poor to moderate, with a high density of the cereal grains being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, along with a moderate density of grains, which were too poorly preserved for accurate identification. Wheat grains occurred most frequently, and spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were present in both assemblages. Weed seeds were rare, but those noted were all of common segetal taxa including black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). A single onion-couch (*Arrhenatherum* sp.) tuber was also recorded from Sample 0005. A sedge (*Carex* sp.) nutlet from

Sample 0013 was the sole wetland plant macrofossil, and the same assemblage also contained a small fragment of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present within both assemblages along with indeterminate culm nodes and small pieces of charred root or stem.

Context No.	0005	0013
Cereals		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	x
(glume bases)	x	
(spikelet bases)		x
(rachis internodes)	x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	x	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	xx
Herbs		
<i>Arrhenatherum</i> sp. (tuber)	x	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	xcf	
Fabaceae indet.	x	
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.	x	
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	
Wetland plants		
<i>Carex</i> sp.		x
Tree/shrub macrofossils		
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.		x
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx
Charred root/stem	x	
Indet.culm nodes	x	x
Indet.seeds	x	xm
Other remains		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx
Black tarry material	xx	x
Bone	x	x
Small coal frags.	x	xx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x	xx
Vitreous material		x
Sample volume (litres)	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%

Table 11. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 11-50 specimens, xxx = 50+ specimens. cf = compare, m = mineral replaced

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were common within both assemblages, were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include fragments of bone (including small mammal and amphibian bones) and small pieces of coal.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Although the assemblages are small, their composition is consistent with material derived from hearth waste, probably from a domestic context where cereal grains were accidentally spilled during culinary preparation. Weed seeds are present, but it is of note that the majority are large and of a similar size to the grains, and would probably have persisted alongside the cereal after winnowing. The presence of such material within the ditch fills probably indicates that, during this period of the site's utilisation, small quantities of refuse were being discarded within any available open feature.

6.4 Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The evaluation produced a large group of finds from 36 contexts which represent activity on this site mainly during the Roman period and a limited amount of activity during the Prehistoric and post-Roman periods.

The earliest finds from the site are Mesolithic or Neolithic worked flints. Later prehistoric pottery and worked flint were also present in small quantities and together with a small amount of burnt flint were dispersed across the site in later-dated contexts. They represent low level activity, part of a 'background scatter' of prehistoric material which is typically recovered from most sites in this part of the county.

The majority of the finds from the site date to the later Roman period suggesting that occupation was intensive during the 4th century. This is particularly evident in the coin assemblage where the majority of the coins date to the mid 4th century while a relative lack of late 3rd century coins suggests sparse activity in the late 3rd century. The pottery is very typical of late Roman assemblages and includes a high proportion of provincially-traded specialist wares which characterise this period.

The Roman CBM assemblage includes roofing and heating tiles which suggest the clearance of a substantial building nearby, as does the wall plaster.

The animal bone assemblage was mainly found in association with later Roman-dated material and is probably Roman as well. Preservation is fairly good and the bone is typical of a rural assemblage with nothing amongst the species and elements present to suggest that it represents anything more than domestic refuse. The environmental

samples produced small macrofossil assemblages which are consistent with material from domestic hearth waste.

Previous work at nearby EXG 074 (Sommers, 1998) produced a finds assemblage which was smaller overall, but which included two distinct phases of activity, one early and one late. The finds from the early phase had a significant Late Iron Age-early Roman element, a silver Iceni coin and a high proportion of 'Belgic' grog-tempered pottery which belong to the first half of the 1st century AD. The later phase consisted of late 3rd or 4th century Roman materials (Tester 1998) similar to those found at EXG 083. There is no early phase present in the EXG 083 pottery assemblage. However, the two assemblages are only from small areas of a much larger settlement at Exning, the extent of which may be revealed by future archaeological investigation.

Almost all of the post-Roman finds came from the topsoil or unstratified and surface collections and do not represent intense activity. They are very few and almost certainly reached the site through casual loss or low level activity such as manuring.

Post-Roman material includes an Early Saxon (5th-7th century) knife and a Late Saxon or early medieval knife. Medieval finds include a single sherd of coarseware pottery, a silver coin and a lead seal matrix. A few sherds of post-medieval pottery, window glass, clay tobacco pipe and metalwork were also found.

7. Discussion and conclusion

A discussion on the evidence from this site should first be qualified by acknowledging the limited extent of the work. The site was not fully excavated with a layer of colluvium over much of the area; however, the work has shown that important archaeological remains lie beneath the car park. From the evaluation and monitoring it is possible to hypothesise the presence of at least two Late Roman rectilinear enclosures, lying on an approximate north-east to south-west alignment, formed by ditches 0020, 0057 and 0061. If this is so, the other ditches identified may have formed additional parts to the enclosure or represented internal features and it is possible that some of the postholes identified may have been structures. Indeed, the possible post pads and the Roman tiles (0056) projecting through the overlying silt near the centre of the site, and the roman wall plaster may together be evidence for a timber building. The tiles could have

been collected for re-use in a hearth or kiln from a more substantial site. The nearest site recorded as a Roman villa in the HER lies approximately 2km north-west (EXG 012) but it may be that there is another, closer focus, to the north-east (EXG 033), which has crop-mark evidence for field systems and has been extensively metal-detected, recovering pottery, metalwork and roof tile. (Colin Pendleton, *pers. comm.*). It cannot be assumed that the materials have travelled far, however, and only more extensive excavation work could resolve this question.

A considerable amount of evidence about the occupation of the site was provided by the finds, particularly the pottery, and the coins. These suggest that the peak of activity on the site occurred in the later Roman period, more specifically, the late 3rd/4th century AD. The pottery recovered was almost exclusively of the stated date, with a very small number of pre- and post-Roman sherds. This is supported by a good assemblage of coins dated to the mid 4th century, which drops sharply after the 360s. It is possible that the coins are part of a small hoard that was dispersed by later ploughing but they show quite an even distribution in (Fig.4); and an alternative explanation would be that they originate in a surface rubbish layer, which was not fully exposed during the stripping. It is worth noting that almost 20% of the recovered pottery sherds and 21% of the animal bone assemblage was unstratified and this may have been due to the partial dispersal of finds through ploughing?

The animal bone assemblage was small and the range and ages of domestic species may be typical of a rural domestic group. There is insufficient evidence from which to speculate on the overall economy of the settlement and the role that livestock may have played. The environmental samples established the presence of burnt cereal grains and weed seeds demonstrating that crop production and processing was taking place in the vicinity. The ditches therefore could have been part of a field system in which cereal crops were grown.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

T:\Arc\ALL_site\Exning\EXG 083 Beech House

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. The bulk finds are currently located in the Bury Store at Row I / 94 / 3 and J / 114 / 4 and the small finds are in SS / 11 / 5.

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological project assistants, (Andy Beverton, Fiona Gamble, Mike Green, and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester. Advice during the production of the report was provided by Andrew Tester and HER information was supplied by Colin Pendleton.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Valery Turp, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Cathy Tester, Richenda Goffin, Judith Plouviez (SCCAS) and Michael Feider and Val Fryer (freelance specialists),. Metal detecting and identifications were carried out by Alan Smith. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Andrew Brown and Jane Carr (PAS Finds Recording Officers) and Ian Riddler (freelance specialist).

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Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND ADJACENT TO BEECH HOUSE HOSPITAL, FORDHAM ROAD, EXNING

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 and 1.8.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the construction of a carpark on Land Adjacent to Beech House Hospital, Fordham Road, Exning (TL 6323 6645) has been granted by Forest Heath District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (F/2006/0141/FUL).
- 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). A trenched evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of a programme of archaeological mitigation; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.
- 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. There is a ring ditch defined as a cropmark by aerial photography (EXG 077), indicating the presence of a prehistoric burial site, immediately to the south of the application area. In addition, the remains of a Roman field system has been defined immediately to the north, and also a medieval finds scatter, and one or both of these possibly continue into the application area. There is high potential for encountering prehistoric and later occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 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. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.9 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 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 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 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.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Evaluation

- 3.1 Reassessment of aerial photographic evidence and plotting of the archaeological information, in this case the crop mark of the ring ditch, by a qualified specialist at a scale of 1:2500.
- 3.2 A non-ferrous metal-detecting survey is to be undertaken prior to development. This should allow for total coverage of the impact area.
- 3.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area, which is 263m² of the total application area (5,264m²). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. 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; this will result in a minimum of c. 146m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches

should be included in the Project Design and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must 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 J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 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.
- 3.12 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 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 SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than ten days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 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 report should reflect the aims of the Project Design.
- 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, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. 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 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.
- 5.8 The project manager must consult the SMR Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.9 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.

- 5.10 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.14 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Sites and Monuments Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.15 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 8 May 2007

Reference: / BeechHouseHospital-Exning2007

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.

Archaeological contractors are strongly advised to forward a detailed Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council for approval before any proposals are submitted to potential clients.

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.

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Appendix 2 Context summary

Context	Feature	Description	Findings	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)
0001	0001	Unstratified finds from topsoil and spoil in Tr 1	Y	-	-	-
0002	0002	Cut of pit on edge of Tr 1. Only partially visible due to being on edge of trench. Dish in section, half oval in plan. Sides slope 45 degrees to concave base, stepped on west side	-	0.25	1.7	0.35
0003	0002	Fill of pit 0002. Dark brown sandy silt with frequent burnt patches of silt with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions.	Y	0.25	1.7	0.35
0004	0004	Cut of deep ditch in Tr 1. Sides slope moderately to 0.9m then much more steeply to base. Base is concave. Runs right across trench N-S. Could be same as 0069 after the strip	-	1.7	-	0.66
0005	0004	Upper fill of ditch 0004. Dark grey silty sand with flecks of charcoal, chalk, bone and pot fragments	Y	-	-	0.4
0006	0006	Cut of possible posthole in Tr 2. Oval in plan, bowl in section. Sides slope 50 degrees to a concave base.	-	0.25	0.4	0.18
0007	0006	Fill of posthole 0006. Mid- light brown silty sand fill with frequent large flint inclusions (packing?)	N	0.25	0.4	0.18
0008	0008	Cut of posthole in Tr 2. Only half visible due to being in bulk. Half circular in plan, bowl in section. Sides slope 45 degrees to a concave base.	-	0.3	0.2	0.1
0009	0008	Fill of posthole 0008. Mid brown sandy silt fill with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions	N	0.3	0.2	0.1
0010	0010	Unstratified finds from topsoil and subsoil at east end of trench 2. Tr 2 divided into 2 unstratified finds east and west to show differing finds densities.	Y	-	-	-
0011	0011	A general area of finds in sub soil in Tr2. Animal bone spread of mixed non- articulated bone	Y	-	-	-
0012	0012	Unstratified finds from west end of Tr 2	Y	-	-	-
0013	0004	Lower fill of ditch 0004 in grid Tr 1. Mid brown silty sand	Y	-	-	0.25
0014	0004	Mixed finds from upper fill 0005, and lower fill 0013 from ditch 0004 in Tr 1.	Y	-	-	-
0015	0015	Layer above possible ditch in grid T4. Mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions	Y	-	-	-
0016	0079	Fill of ditch which was thought to be 0004 later numbered as 0079. Later found to be different in strip phase. Sides slope 45 degrees on east side to concave base, west side is disturbed and stepped slightly?. Mid brown silty sand fill	Y	-	-	-
0017	0061	Fill of ditch 0061 as excavated in 2.5m long section in Tr 2. Ditch has only one fill in this trench. Dark grey silty sand with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks. Ditch appears to be cut into hill wash as upper edges are unclear. Steep sided, concave base.	Y	-	-	-
0018	0018	Cut of N-S running ditch in Tr 4. Most probably 2 adjoining ditches due to being deeper in south edge. Sides slope 70 degrees to a flat base on the north side and slight concave on the south side base.	-	-	-	-
0019	0018	Fill of ditch 0018 in Tr 4. Mid - dark brown sandy silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks, flint inclusions and chalk inclusions. Both sections photographed. (given 1 cut number 0018)	Y	-	-	-
0020	0020	Cut of NW-SE running ditch. Flat base.	-	1.1	0.9	0.9
0021	0021	Cut of possible pit. Full cut difficult to see due to animal disturbance. NE of 0020 in same section slot.	-	1.7	0.9	0.2
0022	0020	Mid greyish brown silty fill with charcoal flecks	Y	-	-	-
0023	0021	Dark grey silty fill of pit. Very mixed, difficult to see extent	Y	-	-	-
0024	0024	Unstratified finds from Tr4	Y	-	-	-
0025	0020	Sec in extension of Tr 4. Shows ditch 0020 and gully 0027. No relationship visible	-	-	-	-
0026	-	Excavated section through pit 0031, ditch 0029 and posthole 0033. No relationship visible in plan or section.	-	-	-	-
0027	0027	Cut of small shallow gully. Sides slope 50-60° to a concave base.	-	0.4	2	0.4
0028	0027	Fill of gully 0027. Light orange brown sandy silt fill with occasional flint inclusions and chalk flecks	N	0.4	2	0.4
0029	0029	Cut of ditch running E-W. Sides slope 45° to a concave base. Shallow V base. Relationship with pit 0031 unclear due to similar fills and disturbance. If anything the ditch may cut the pit	-	0.9	4	0.5
0030	0029	Fill of ditch 0029. Mid brown silt with mod chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions	Y	0.9	4	0.5
0031	0031	Cut of pit in section 0026. Sides slope 70 degrees to an irregular concave base. No relationship visible between ditch 0029 and posthole 0033 due to similar fills.	-	1	2	0.4
0032	0031	Fill of pit 0031 in section 0026. Mid brown silt with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions.	Y	1	2	0.4
0033	0033	Cut of probable posthole in the base of pit 0031. Sides slope 35-40 degrees to a concave base. Bowl shape in section, only half visible in plan due to pit 0031. No relationship visible due to similar fills.	-	0.5	-	0.17

Context	Feature	Description	Find	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)
0034	0034	Fill of posthole 0033. Mid brown silt fill with moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusion	N	0.5	-	0.17
0035	0035	Excavated section through ditch 0029 east of section 0026. Ditch narrows at this point but is still visible in plan as the same ditch	-	0.7	-	0.15
0036	0036	Cut of ditch running N-S and curving slightly to a NE-SW direction further north. Butt end section showing profile. Sides slope 60 degrees to a concave/flatish base. Bowl in section. Maybe the same as 0079 in trench 4 but uncertain due to visibility in plan	-	1.1	5	0.6
0037	0036	Fill of ditch 0036. Dark brown silt fill with moderate charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions. Finds from section and top given this number.	Y	1.1	5	0.6
0038	0038	N-S running ditch becomes visible approx. 6m from northern edge of Tr 2 and runs for approx. 7m to the north before butt ending. Probably a continuation of ditch 0061 in Tr 2 and south of Tr 2. Steep sided, flat base	-	0.8	7	0.4
0039	0038	Fill of ditch 0038. As excavated in section 0040. Mid brown silty sand fill becoming lighter towards the base.	Y	-	-	0.4
0040	0038	1.1m long excavated section through butt end of ditch 0038	-	-	-	0.4
0041	0042	Excavated section through post pad 0042, 0044, 0046 and posthole 0048	-	-	-	-
	0044					
	0046					
0042	0042	Small square ish post pad. Very shallow but packet with chalk lumps making it visible on mixed hill wash area.	-	0.35	0.4	0.04
0043	0042	Fill of post pad. Crushed chalk lumps approx. 0.05m in diameter. 95% chalk and 5% mixed mid brown silt fill	N	-	-	0.04
0044	0044	Square ish post pad with chalk packing. Looks to be separate to 0046 in plan but not as clear in section. Shallow but clearly visible in plan	-	0.4	0.5	0.1
0045	0044	Fill of post pad 0044. 90% 0.1-0.05m diameter chalk lumps and chalk flecks with mixed mid brown silt fill.	N	-	-	-
0046	0046	Cut of post pad in section 0041. Irregular in plan due to plough damage but looks to be circular. Dish in section with square ish cut mid section. Deeper than other post pads in the area and packet with chalk. Separated from 0044 due to section and looked to be 2 separate pads in plan but maybe one larger post pad that has been disturbed	-	0.5	0.7	0.15
0047	0046	Fill of post pad 0046. 90% large -mid sized chalk lumps (0.2-0.05m in diameter) and 10% mid brown silt fill	Y	0.5	0.7	0.15
0048	0048	Square cut posthole under postpad 0046. East and West sides very clear and straight edged in plan but North side is unclear due to adjoining ditch 0050 and relationship is unclear. Chalk pad placed on top of posthole or could be chalk packing at the top of the posthole instead of 0046 being a post pad? Which is square cut in plan also	-	0.45	-	0.25
0049	0048	Fill of posthole 0048. Dark brown silt fill with occasional charcoal flecks and flint inclusions	Y	-	-	0.25
0050	0050	Cut of ditch U shape in section and linear in plan. Ends where it meets posthole 0048 and post pads 0042, 0044, 0046 and 0054. Maybe part of a structure with the posthole and post pads. Sides slope 70 degrees to a concave base.	-	0.65	3	0.5
0051	0050	Fill of ditch 0050. Mixed mid- dark brown silt with patches of orange and grey sand and chalk flecks with occasional flint inclusion	Y	0.65	3	0.5
0052	0052	Excavated section through ditch 0050	-	-	-	-
0053	0053	Excavated section through butt end of ditch 0050. L shaped section. Sides slope 50-60 degrees to a concave base. Lots of mixing and disturbance makes the cut unclear in plan and section	-	0.6	0.6	0.4
0054	0054	Irregular square cut chalk post pad. Fairly shallow dish in section and irregular square cut in plan. Sides slope 40 degrees to a concave base	-	0.5	0.65	0.1
0055	0055	Fill of post pad 0054. 80% chalk lumps 0.05-0.1m in diameter with mid brown silt fill	N	-	-	0.1
0056	0056	Spread of Roman tile on edge of post pad area. Spread is within the hill-wash layer which covers the western and south western edge of the site. The full extent may not be visible so maybe a larger spread than drawn on the plan. Mainly roman roof tile but with some chalk and mortar material also present. Either a dump of CBM or collapse off a possible structure in the area.	Y	0.5	0.8	-
0057	0057	Cut of E-W ditch in area 5. Becomes visible just to the North of the middle of evaluation trench 1 and runs East. 4 section excavated 0064, 0065, 0066 and 0067. 0067 section is the possible butt end of the ditch. Cuts and description on section sheets. Ditch raises up further east and butt ends near the edge of site.	-	-	-	-
0058	0064	Fill of ditch 0057 in section 0064. Mid- dark orange brown silt fill with occasional chalk and charcoal flecks and occasional flint inclusions	Y	-	-	0.4
0059	0065	Fill of ditch 0057 in section 0065. Mid orange brown silt fill with very occasional charcoal fleck and occasional chalk fleck and flint inclusion	Y	-	-	0.3
0060	0066	Fill of ditch 0057 in section 0066. Mid orangey brown silt with occasional- moderate chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions and very occasional charcoal flecks	Y	-	-	0.25
0061	0061	Cut of ditch running NE-SW. Re numbered from 0004 in the evaluation as this is a different ditch. 0061 is the number for the ditch in eval trench 2 and south of eval trench 2. More matching was needed before the ditch was visible in plan but after 10cm was taken off the cut was clearer. Sides slope 50-55 degrees to a concave base. West side cut not as clear due to being cut into hill wash. Probably same as 0038 to the north	-	1.4	1	0.55
0062	0061	Fill of ditch 0061. Dark brown charcoal stained silt with moderate charcoal flecks, occasional chalk flecks and occasional flint inclusions	Y	1.4	1	0.55

Context	Feature	Description	Finds	Width (m)	Length (m)	Depth (m)
0063	(0057)	Finds from area above ditch 0057 in topsoil and subsoil	Y	-	-	-
0064	0064	Western most Excavated section through ditch 0057. Ditch is deepest in this section and slightly wider than other sections. Gradually sloping sides at 30 degrees to a concave base	-	1.9	1	0.4
0065	0065	Excavated section through ditch 0057 east of section 0064. Ditch is narrower and cut into a chalky natural. Sides slope 30 degrees to a concave base	-	1.2	1	0.3
0066	0066	Excavated section through ditch 0057 east of section 0065 and west of section 0067. Sides slope 30 degrees to a concave base	Y	1.2	1	0.22
0067	0067	Excavated section at terminus of ditch 0057 at southern end	-	-	-	-
0068	0067	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional chalk, flint and charcoal flecks. Slightly compact. Fill in section 0067	-	0.75	0.6	0.14
0069	0069	Cut of terminus of ditch in area 6. Probably same as 0004 in Tr 1. Stepped west edge from 40 degrees to a flat step then 40 degrees to a concave base.	-	1.2	1.3	0.45
0070	0069	Fill of ditch 0069. Mid brown silt with occasional chalk fleck and very occasional charcoal fleck	Y	1.2	1.3	0.45
0071	0071	Cut of gully running NE-SE in area 6. Linear in plan, inverse trapezoidal section with a flat base.	Y	0.25	0.65	0.15
0072	0071	Fill of gully 0071. Mid orange-y brown sandy silt fill. Occasional charcoal fleck and slightly compact	Y	0.25	0.65	0.15
0073	0073	Unstratified finds from Area 1	Y	-	-	-
0074	0074	Unstratified finds from Area 2	Y	-	-	-
0075	0075	Unstratified finds from Area 3	Y	-	-	-
0076	0076	Unstratified finds from Area 4	Y	-	-	-
0077	0077	Unstratified finds from Area 5	Y	-	-	-
0078	0078	Unstratified finds from Area 6	Y	-	-	-
0079	0079	Cut of ditch in Tr 4 running N-S re- numbered from 0004 as it is not the same ditch. Sides slope 45 degrees on east side to concave base. Fill 0016	-	-	-	-
0080	0080	Topsoil - mid brown sandy silt	-	-	-	-
0081	0081	Subsoil - light brown sandy silt	-	-	-	-
0082	0082	Colluvium - dark brown silty sand	-	-	-	-
0083	0084	'Fill' of hollow. Light brown silty sand with occasional flint inclusions	-	-	-	-
0084	0084	Eroded hollow seen in Tr 1	-	-	-	-
0085	0085	Natural - pale yellow silty sand	-	-	-	-

Appendix 3 Bulk finds quantities

Ctxt	Cut	Pottery No.	Wt./g	CBM No.	Wt./g	Flint No.	Wt./g	Bt flint/stone No.	Wt./g	Animal bone No.	Wt./g	Oyster No.	Wt./g	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0001	-	67	1188	14	3698	9	386	4	170	24	508	2	27	Stone 1-307g, Iron 1-6g (nail)	LC3/4; C2
0003	0002	6	54			1	3	1	64	3	8			FC 7-78g	LC3/4
0005	0004	5	82	3	507					4	140				LC3/4
0010	-	1	32	1	199	3	65	1	58			1	12	Stone 1-753g	Rom
0011	-	2	16							5	531				LC3/4
0012	-	8	125	8	760	1	95					1	19	Stone 1-1321g	LC3/4
0013	0004	4	35	1	246			1	532	27	950	4	126		C4
0014	0004	40	486	3	363			1	14	41	750	4	62	Slag 5-134g	LC3/4
0015	-	24	369	18	2075			1	224	10	346			Slag 3-55g	LC3/4
0016	0079	9	44	2	265	1	5		1	18	433			Fired clay 5-34g, Slag 1-6g	LC3/4
0017	0061	10	102	5	507			1	1	3	36				LC3/4
0019	0018	6	54							15	227				LC3/4
0022	0020	7	104	1	98					2	16				LC3/4
0023	0021	6	117	3	63					5	43				LC3/4
0024	-	8	191	4	647	2	37								C4
0030	0029	1	64												LC3/4
0032	0031	1	59	1	24	1	44	1	77	6	304	1	27		Rom
0037	0036	20	268	8	2067	1	16			26	350				LC3/4
0039	0038	2	11	1	88										Med, LC3/4
0047	0046	3	18							1	15			Wall plaster 1-3g	Rom
0049	0048	1	6	1	198			1	463	1	1				Rom
0051	0050	10	111	7	784	1	36			8	154	1	18	Iron 1-10g (nail)	C4, LC3/4
0056	-	5	41	27	2344	1	6			1	1	1	12		LC3/4
0058	0057	16	390	4	575					12	117	3	86		LC3/4
0059	0065	6	52	2	48					7	199	1	12		LC3/4
0060	0066	6	151	4	100	1	32			1	19				C4
0062	0061	22	363	3	262	1	4	1	86	16	430			Iron 1-17g (nail)	LC3/4
0063	0057	102	164	26	3243	2	19			29	523	2	26	Lava quern 1-40g	LC3/4
0070	0069	3	21	4	45					4	13	2	22	Iron 1-7g	Rom
0072	0071	2	17	3	48	1	35	1	53	12	101				LC3/4
0073	-	4	43					1	45						16-18th, LC3/4
0074	-	9	148	6	651	2	31								LC3/4
0075	-	8	118	9	1788	2	82			1	6	1	11	Clay pipe 1-2g	17th C, LC3/4
0076	-	2	54	7	1556	1	4			5	237			Mortar 2-12g, Fired clay 2-8g	LC3/4
0077	-	11	119	6	322	3	26			5	167				LC3/4
0078	-	10	88	1	46	3	186			1	1				LC3/4

Appendix 4 Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Diam	EVE	Notes	Spotdate
0001	PMRW	b	1	11						PMed
	BSW	b	7	54	Jar					Rom
	BSW	r	1	24	Jar		280	5	(HOGB?)	Rom
	BSW	ba	1	69	Jar				Base 2	Rom
	BSW	r	1	32	6.18	32	220	7	Upright	MC2-MC3
	BSW	ba	2	27	6 dish				Oxy core burnished	MC2+
	BSW	b	5	125					Thick sherds (HOGB?)	Rom
									some w oxy margins	
	BSW	bba	5	105					1 base (t2) & misc bodysherds (inc HOGB?)	Rom
	COLBM	ba	1	38	7 Mort				Flint and quartz grits	C2
	GMB	b	1	7					6	Rom
	GX	r	2	60	Jar	7	220	21		Rom
	GX	r	1	2	6.19	x				MC2+
	GX	r	1	12	6.17		200	5		LC3/4
	GX	b	10	116					Misc. body sherds mostly chunky	Rom
	HAX	r	1	3	Jar	11	160	4	Abr.	LC3/4
	HAX	r	2	16	Going E3		120	20	Necked bowl/jar. SV in 0014	LC3/4
	HAX	r	1	33	6 Dr 38				Rim broken - flanged bit	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	11	6 bowl				Grey core	LC3/4
	HAX	r	1	23	4 Jar	7	150	18	Necked jar	LC3/4
	HOG	b	2	13						LC3/4
	LSH	ba	1	35	Jar				Jar base	LC3/4
	LSH	r	3	72	4.5		180	19		LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	72	4 SJar		300	6		LC3/4
	LSH	b	9	84	4 Jar				1 rilled	LC3/4
LSH	r	1	28	2 Njar		120	21		LC3/4	
NVC	r	2	18			180	19		LC3/4	
STOR	ba	1	41	SJar				Base 2	Rom	
HMG	b	1	14					Flint and grog oxy core	BA	
HMS	b	1	43					Black surf & core med co. sand	IA	
0003	BSW	b	2	32	Jar					Rom
	BSW	b	1	2					Oxy core - fine	Rom
	GX	r	1	9	Jar	7	180	7		Rom
	GX	b	1	5						Rom
	HAX	b	1	6						LC3/4
0005	BSW	r	1	8	Jar	7	160	10	Fine	Rom
	GX	b	1	5					Burnished	Rom
	HAX	b	1	20					Burnished	LC3/4
	UCC	r	2	49	3.6		100	27	Groove below rim patch surf co, black rim	C3/4
0010	GX	ba	1	32	Jar					Rom
0011	GX	r	1	7	3.10?		160	6	Soot ext.	Rom
	LSH	r	1	9	2 NJar		120	12		LC3/4
0012	GMG	r	1	16	6.17				W multi wavy lines inc. on top of flange	LC3/4
	GX	b	3	30	6.17				Misc b/s	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	8						LC3/4
	HAX	ba	1	13					Or RX footing base	LC3/4
	NVCM	r	2	58	7 Mort				Bead & reeded rim. slag grits, burnt	LC3/4
0013	BSW	r	1	7	6.19		x			MC2+
	GX	r	1	21	Jar	7	140	16	Soot	Rom
	UCC	b	2	7	3 beaker				Pinkish fabric w red bits & red slip	C3/4
0014	BSW	ba	1	19	Jar				Base 2	Rom
	BSW	r	1	7	6.17		160	7	Oxy core	LC3/4
	BSW	r	1	20	2 NJar		120	19		Rom
	BSW	b	7	48					Fine burnish	Rom
	GMB	r	1	23	6.19.4		200	9	V mica.	MC2+
	0014	GX	r	1	19	6.17		220	7	More like a Going B5 w

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Diam	EVE	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	ba	1	18					insipient flange	Rom
	GX	b	14	98					Base 2	Rom
	HAX	b	1	36	Jar				Misc bodysherds some burnished	Rom
	HAX	r	1	22	6.19.1		140	13	Thiick jar sherd - dec burnished \	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	6					Bowl/jar (CoS no 241 dec like 236 dents / O \ (Sv in 0001	LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	43	4 Jar	11	180	16		LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	17	2 NJar		130	122		LC3/4
	LSH	b	3	38					Soot	LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	13	6.19.1		160	10		C4
	NVC	b	1	12	3 beaker					LC3/4
	NVCM	r	1	27	7 Mort		260	5	Reeded rim	LC3/4
	UCC	b	2	20	3 beaker				Dec w roul & OSB. orange fab (not PKM)	C3/4
0015	BSW	r	1	17	Jar	12	240	6		Rom
	BSW	r	1	19	Jar	11	160	14		Rom
	GMB	r	1	29	6.19.3		180	12	+ another groove at mid-body	MC2+
	GMB	ba	2	28	6 dish					MC2+
	HAX	ba	2	75	Jar				Thick large	LC3/4
	HAX	r	1	5	6.19.1		180	7		LC3/4
	HAX	b	9	44					SV burnished	LC3/4
	LSH	b	3	53	Jar					LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	5	6.19	x			Flaked	LC3/4
	NACG	b	1	14	6 Dr 37				Figured b/s abr.	Had-Ant
	STOR	b	1	77					Black surf	Rom
	UCC	b	1	3					Grey-red	Rom
0016	GMB	b	1	12					Oxy core	Rom
	GX	b	5	20					Misc b/s 1 w co.roul	Rom
	HAX	b	3	12					Burnished	LC3/4
0017	BSW	b	3	21						Rom
	COLBM	b	1	21	7 Mort				Flint & quartz	C2
	GX	r	1	28	Jar	7	200	11		Rom
	GX	r	1	17	2 NJar		100	19	Oxy core	Rom
	GX	b	2	9						Rom
	HAX	r	1	5	bowl/jar		120	10	Going E3	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	1						LC3/4
0019	GX	b	1	3						Rom
	HAX	r	1	9	bowl/jar		100	17		LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	21					Globular vessel	LC3/4
	LSH	b	2	14						LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	7			160	6		LC3/4
0022	BSW	r	1	27	6.19.2		180	8		MC2+
	BSW	b	2	43						Rom
	HAX	r	1	20	Jar	7	160	11		LC3/4
	LSH	b	1	7						LC3/4
	RX	b	2	7					Abr.	Rom
0023	HAX	ba	2	37	Jar				Base 2	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	2					Fine	LC3/4
	LSH	ba	3	78	Jar				sv	LC3/4
0024	BSW	r	1	29	Jar	7	200	12	Flaked abraded	Rom
	BSW	b	1	4						Rom
	GX	b	1	1						Rom
	HAX	b	1	7						LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	41	4 Jar		180	15	Abr. soot	LC3/4
	OXWM	r	1	61	7 Mort		260	13	Bead & flange. Quartz grits	C4
	PKC	b	2	48	3 beaker					C3/4
0030	NVC	r	1	64	6.17		260	10	Deep groove like (NV 79) but larger	C4
0032	HMSO	b	1	59					Abr. battered thick -	Preh
0037	BSW	b	1	19					Cl.sed form. burnished	Rom
	GMB	ba	2	56	6 dish				2 sep vessels -base 2	MC2+
	GX	ba	1	59	6 dish				Base 2	MC2+

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Diam	EVE	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	b	2	8						Rom
	HAX	r	3	38	6 B10		280	9	Going B10 (Dr 36/Curle15)	LC3/4
	HAX	b	3	10					Abr.	LC3/4
	LSH	b	5	36	Jar				Soot/res	LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	19	4 Jar		140	14		LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	17	4 Jar		180	9		LC3/4
	HMSO	b	1	6					Abr.	IA
0039	MCW	b	1	8					Soot on ext	12-14th
	LSH	b	1	3					Abraded	LC3/4
0047	GX	b	3	18						Rom
0049	BSW	b	1	6						Rom
0051	BSW	b	3	10						Rom
	BUF	b	1	6	1 flagon					Rom
	GX	b	1	6						Rom
	LSH	r	1	33	4 Jar		160			LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	28	4 Jar		200	10		LC3/4
	NVC	b	1	1						LC3/4
	OXRC	r	1	19	6 bowl		160	8		C4
	HMF	b	1	8						Preh
0056	BSW	r	1	6	6.19.1		150	6		MC2+
	BSW	r	1	16	6.17		160	10		LC3/4
	BUF	b	1	8					Abr.	Rom
	GMB	b	1	7						Rom
	GX	b	1	4						Rom
0058	BSW	ba	3	68	Jar				(HOGB fab?)	Rom
	BSW	ba	1	26	6 dish					MC2+
	BSW	b	2	7					Fine burnished	Rom
	GMB	b	1	20	Jar					Rom
	GMB	r	1	34	6.19.4		180	13	Long bead	MC2+
	GX	r	2	62	Jar		190	30	Necked jar	Rom
	GX	r	2	61	6.17		180	18		LC3/4
	LSH	bba	3	53					Base is limescaled	LC3/4
	NVC	ba	1	59					Abr. burnt thick base	LC3/4
0059	BSW	r	1	4	6.19.1	x				MC2+
	BSW	b	1	9						Rom
	GX	ba	1	20						Rom
	LSH	b	2	17						LC3/4
	UCC	b	1	2	3 beaker		40	3	Black slip	C3/4
0060	BSW	b	2	31						Rom
	BSW	ba	1	12						Rom
	GMB	ba	1	75	6 dish					MC2+
	GX	b	1	17						Rom
	OXRC	ba	1	16	Jar				Jar base	C4
0062	BSW	r	1	13	Jar	7	200	7		Rom
	BSW	r	1	12	6.17		200	7		LC3/4
	BSW	b	4	33					Burnished b/s	Rom
	BSW	bba	2	61						Rom
	GX	r	1	8	Jar	8	140	9		Rom
	GX	b	1	16						Rom
	GX	bba	6	137					2 bases (2) and misc b/s	Rom
	HAX	b	2	5	bowl/jar				Dec bowl/jar w impressed & grooved dec	LC3/4
	HOGB	ba	1	55	SJar					C3/4
	LSH	bba	2	15	Jar					LC3/4
	UCC	b	1	8					V abr.	Rom
0063	BSW	r	1	19	6.17		220	7	Abr.	LC3/4
	BSW	b	7	71					Prob. HOG	Rom
	BSW	ba	1	66					Base 1	Rom
	GMB	r	1	25	6.19.1		200	4		MC2+
	GMB	rb	3	54	6.19.1		200	7	SV	MC2+
	GMB	b	2	36	6 dish					MC2+
0063	GMB	b	4	76					Thick, burnished	Rom
	GX	r	1	12	Jar		140	9		Rom
	GX	ba	2	35	Jar				(Extremely HAR-like fab)	Rom
	GX	r	2	90	Jar	7	240	20	Looks like HOG	Rom
	GX	ba	4	56	Jar				2 vessels. base 2	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Diam	EVE	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	ba	1	36					Pedestal base	Rom
	GX	b	18	98					Misc b/s (inc HOG?)	Rom
	HAX	b	1	21					Globular	LC3/4
	HOG	ba	1	51	SJar				Combed int surf	C3/4
	HOGB	ba	5	177	SJar				Abr. thick	C3/4
	HOGB	b	1	260	SJar				SJar towards base w. diag groove. buff-orange surf, grey core Abr	C3/4
	HOGB	r	1	22	Jar		240	7	Everted rim jar	C3/4
	HOGB	r	1	26	Jar		260	8	Everted rim jar	C3/4
	HOGB	r	1	30	Jar		260	9		C3/4
	HOGB	r	1	8	Jar		220	4		C3/4
	HOGB	b	9	132	Jar				From + vessels some burnished	C3/4
	HOGB	bba	3	67	6 dish					C3/4
	HOGB	r	2	67	4 Jar		220	13	Band w wavy b line on shoulder (Evans 17-23)	C3/4
	LSH	r	1	73	4 SJar	11	220	9	Black	LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	7	4 Jar					LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	22	4 Jar		200	6		LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	55	4 Jar	11	220	9		LC3/4
	LSH	b	11	162						LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	26	7 Mort		240	5	Rim 240mm, 5%; flange 280mm 4%	LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	16	6.2.2		140	11	Castor box base	LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	56	6.17		200	20	Rim & flange like NV79)	LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	43	6.15.1		220	9	(Unflanged - like NV97 bugger larger dia)	LC3/4
	NVC	r	2	32	6 Dr 38		220	17	Flange	LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	8	1 flagon		80	18		LC3/4
	NVC	b	2	7						LC3/4
	RX	ba	1	37					Orange fab wi red bits	Rom
	RX	b	2	30					Blue-grey core. Abraded	Rom
	UCC	r	1	46	3 beaker		90	20	Orange fabric (not quite PKM)	Rom
	UCC	b	1	9					Orange fab wi red bits (same as RX)	Rom
0070	BSW	b	3	21					Abr.	Rom
0072	GX	b	1	15						Rom
	LSH	b	1	2						LC3/4
0073	GRE	b	1	3						16-18th
	GX	b	1	4						Rom
	HAX	b	1	28	6 B10				Going B10 (Dr 36/Curle15)	LC3/4
	HAX	b	1	8						LC3/4
0074	BSW	b	1	42	6.19				W groove below rim and down side	MC2+
	BSW	b	1	4						Rom
	HAX	r	1	49	Jar	8	170	20	Dec cordon w impressed ovals base of neck	LC3/4
	LSH	b	3	14						LC3/4
	NVC	r	1	14	6.19.1		180	4		LC3/4
	HMS	ba	2	25					Black core and buff-grey ext (IA or ESax?)	IA
0075	WERR	R	1	23	dish				Werra ware	17thc
	GX	bba	3	40					2 bases(type2) + 1 b/s	Rom
0075	HAX	b	2	11						LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	10	4 Jar		140	9	Abr.	LC3/4
0075	HMS	b	1	34					Abr. Combed ext.Sand & occ opaque white qtz; black core, orange margins, black ext	IA?
0076	LSH	b	1	10						LC3/4
	NVC	ba	1	44	Jar					LC3/4
0077	BSW	ba	1	18					Base 1	Rom
	GMB	bba	4	52					Abr.	Rom
	GX	b	2	13						Rom
	HAX	rb	2	14	Jar	7/8	200	5	Abr.	LC3/4

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Diam	EVE	Notes	Spotdate
	LSH	r	1	18	2 NJar		120	15		LC3/4
	LSH	r	1	4		x				LC3/4
0078	GMB	b	1	10					Abr.	Rom
	GX	b	1	5						Rom
	HAX	b	1	6						LC3/4
	LSH	b	4	12						LC3/4
	NVC	b	2	15	3 beaker				Over-slip barbotine dec.	LC3/4
	STOR	b	1	40						Rom

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Appendix 5 CBM

Ctxt	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Notes
0001	BOX	ms	1	143	With deep groove, corner fragment. V buff orangey fab (similar to HTC BOX fabs- poss of a specialist tile producer)
	WT	msfe	1	234	with tapering hole, thickness 23mm could be from floor or wall tile
	IMB	msf	1	378	Reduced core
	IMB	msfe	1	287	Mortar adhering
	RBT	ms	1	62	Reduced core
	RBT	msf	1	38	Reduced core
	RBT	msf	1	166	Abraded and burnt
	RBT	msfe	1	16	Abraded
	TEG	fsfe	1	58	
	TEG	fsfe	1	327	Reduced core, mortar on broken edge (re-used) cutaway, fine flange
	TEG	fsfe	1	735	Remains of cutaway
	TEG	msf	1	244	Slightly reduced core +fine calc.
	TEG	msf	1	450	Mortar on top of flange, ?burnt
	VOI	msf	1	560	Voissoir. tapered shape, cross-hatch keying, Reduced core
0005	BOX	fsf	1	221	Reduced core remains of keying on 1 face, tiny bit of mortar
	RBT	fsf	1	207	Burnt and abraded. (?BOX)
	TEG	fsfe	1	79	Reduced core
0010	TEG	msf	1	199	Abraded and burnt
0012	BOX	msfe	5	226	Reduced core, crude keying, coarse fabric may have burnt-out voids. Abraded
	RBT	msf	1	165	Reduced core, abraded (surf. missing)
	RBT	msf	1	159	Reduced core, burnt & slightly abraded
	TEG	fsf	1	210	reduced core, cutaway, slight mortar
0013	TEG	ms	1	246	(TEG?) Burnt underneath, chunky. ?TEG
0014	IMB	msf	1	113	Very abraded, w tiny bit of shell
	RBT	fsf	1	235	Reduced core, bit of calc. surf. shell + flint
	RBT	fsfe	1	15	Very abraded, reduced core
0015	RBT	fs	1	172	Reduced core, some calc.
	RBT	fsf	1	62	Reduced core
	RBT	fsf	1	76	Abraded, reduced core, mortar on underside
	RBT	fsfe	1	55	Abraded
	RBT	fsfe	4	80	Abraded, small frags
	RBT	fsfe	1	90	Very abraded
	RBT	ms	1	59	Small and burnt
	RBT	msf	1	119	Burnt
	RBT	msf	1	529	Very abraded and burnt
	RBT	msf	1	123	Mortar on all broken surfaces, laminated out
	RBT	msf	1	89	Reduced core (TEG?)
	RBT	msfe	1	49	Slightly concave, reduced core. (BOX or IMB?)
	RBT	msfe	1	221	Reduced core, abraded - poss. re-used
	RBT	msfe	1	13	Abraded, small frags
TEG	msfe	1	338	(TEG?) Reduced core, burnt	
0016	RBT	msf	1	181	
	TEG	msf	1	84	Burnt and abraded
0017	IMB	fsf	1	258	Reduced core, mortar on underside
	RBT	fsfe	2	50	Very abraded and worn w reduced core . + flint
	RBT	msfe	1	100	Coarse
	TEG	fsf	1	99	Flange, slightly abr
0022	RBT	fsfcp	1	98	Reduced core. Abraded. silty bands
0023	BOX	fsfe	1	20	(BOX?) V small fragment, reduced core?
	RBT	fsf	1	41	Reduced core, abraded
	RBT	ms	1	2	Reduced core
0024	RBT	fsf	2	42	reduced core, abraded
	RBT	msf	1	418	Burnt and abraded
	TEG	msf	1	187	Very abraded
0032	IMB	msf	1	24	Some calc
0037	IMB	ms	1	132	Burnt, tiny bit of cad.
	IMB	mscp	1	213	Mortar on underside, reduced core, silty bands
	RBT	fsf	2	282	Joining frags
	RBT	msfe	1	470	Very abraded and burnt + calc.
	TEG	fsf	1	179	Abraded
	TEG	msf	1	387	slight cross-hatch pattern, poss for keying, burnt
	TEG	msf	1	404	Reduced core

Ctxt	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Notes
0039	RBT	msc	1	88	Reduced core
0049	RBT	fsfe	1	198	Reduced core and organic voids
0051	BOX	msf	1	45	Reduced core
	BOX	msfe	1	29	With vent hole
	RBT	fsfe	1	30	Reduced core
	RBT	fsfe	2	20	Abraded, 1 w mortar
	RBT	msfe	1	509	Burnt underside, 2 joining
	TEG	msf	1	151	Abraded, cutaway
0056	IMB	fsf	2	624	2 joining- complete W.140mm span. Very orange, w reduced core , mortar on top
	IMB	msep	1	150	Slightly reduced core
	RBT	fsf	2	77	Reduced core, mortar on one surf.
	RBT	ms	1	59	Abraded
	RBT	msf	17	263	Reduced fabric, (prob. BOX)
	TEG	fsf	2	971	Broken, reduced core
	TEG	msf	1	53	
	TEG	msf	1	147	Abraded, reduced core
0058	RBT	fsf	2	89	Reduced core, 1 may be flue
	RBT	fsf	1	396	Very abraded. Two impressed /indents on one side
	RBT	msf	1	90	Abraded and burnt
0059	IMB	msf	1	39	Abraded
	RBT	fsc	1	9	Reduced core
0060	BOX	fsf	3	86	(BOX?) Reduced core. very abraded
	RBT	fs	1	14	Abraded
0062	IMB	fsfe	1	151	(?IMB) Burnt
	RBT	fsf	1	73	Reduced core
	RBT	fsfe	1	38	Reduced core
0063	BOX	msf	1	106	Burnt and abraded. Keying
	BOX	msf	1	76	(BOX?) Reduced core, abraded
	IMB	ms	1	56	Reduced core
	RBT	fs	1	27	
	RBT	fs	1	16	Reduced core. + calc.
	RBT	fsf	1	222	Abraded
	RBT	fsfe	1	117	V. fine Red. over-fired?
	RBT	fsfe	1	60	Very abraded
	RBT	ms	1	54	Abraded. + some calc.
	RBT	msf	1	61	Reduced core. +ferrous
	RBT	msf	1	28	Laminated
	RBT	msf	1	32	Laminated
	RBT	msf	1	35	Reduced core, laminated
	RBT	msf	1	65	Very abraded and burnt
	RBT	msf	1	79	Reduced core
	RBT	msf	2	176	Reduced core. Burnt
	RBT	msf	2	572	Burnt, laminated out
	RBT	msf	1	95	Reduced core. +ferrous
	RBT	msfe	1	19	Laminated
	RBT	msfe	1	132	Abraded
	RBT	msfe	1	51	Abraded
	TEG	csf	1	50	Coarse
	TEG	msf	1	311	Reduced core. cutaway on underside, abraded
	WT	msf	1	803	Wall tile w tapering hole that doesnt perforate (20mm dia at top) Sooting and burnt, reduced core mortar on underside
0070	RBT	fsfe	4	45	?BOX, reduced core
0072	RBT	msf	3	48	Abraded, reduced core
0074	BOX	ms	1	86	abraded, ?roller-stamped keying
	RBT	fsf	1	66	Abraded
	RBT	msf	1	246	Reduced core, +calc on surface, shell
	RBT	msf	2	237	Burnt and abraded
	RBT	msfe	1	16	
0075	BOX	fsf	1	78	?BOX. (w CBT - more like op.sig mort)
	IMB	fsf	1	115	Mortar on underside
	RBT	fs	1	30	Reduced core. Very fine fabric
0075	RBT	fsep	1	77	Abraded
	TEG	fsf	1	175	Reduced core. Beginning of cutaway
	TEG	msep	1	461	Burnt and abraded. Cutaway. Silty bands
	TEG	msf	1	199	Reduced core, abraded
	TEG	msf	1	579	Burnt
	TEG	msfe	1	74	Mortar on underside

Ctxt	Form	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Notes
0076	IMB	msf	1	363	Reduced core. Mortar on underside
	RBT	msc	1	22	?BOX reduced core. abraded +calc
	RBT	msep	1	22	?IMB. Abraded
	RBT	msf	2	865	Very abraded and laminated. burnt? FTI-like marks on edge
	RBT	msf	2	284	Burnt
0077	RBT	fsep	1	47	IMB? — slight curvature
	RBT	fsfe	1	30	Mortar on broken edges. (re-used?)
	RBT	msf	2	156	Reduced core, abraded. 2 joining
	RBT	msf	2	89	Reduced core. Fingerprints. ?burnt
0078	RBT	fsep	1	46	Very abraded

Appendix 6 Flint

Ctxf	Type	No	Notes	Date
0001	core	1	Large irregular multi-platform flake core. Producing crude squat flakes. Cortex on 50% of one face.	L. Preh
	shatter	1	Large chunky shatter piece	L. Preh
	core	1	Small thick flake core w two main striking platforms. Crude	L. Preh
	flake	1	Thick irregular flake from part of a hammer stone, with occasional incipient cones of percussion	L. Preh
	flake	1	Squat flake. Natural striking platform.	L. Preh
	flake	1	Irregular flake	L. Preh
	flake	1	Squat small thick flake w limited edge retouch	L. Preh
	spall	1		L. Preh
	axe	1	Complete tranchet axe (264g, 155mm W.52mm max. Th c 26mm.) Plano-convex x-section. Patinated	MESO
0003	flake	1	Squat flake w hinge fracture, slight edge retouch or use wear on one edge. Natural striking platform	L. Preh
0010	core	1	Irregular flake core with two striking platforms. last flake removed was hinge-fractured, c. 50% cortex	L. Preh
	flake	1	Squat thick flake, some cortex & thick striking platform	L. Preh
	flake	1	Irregular flake w hinge-fracture, thick striking platform. Slight retouch/use-wear along one edge	L. Preh
0012	flake	1	Large thick flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face, c. 50% cortex on DF. Comes off a larger core. Negative bulbs of percussion on both ends of dorsal face	L. Preh
0016	flake	1	Squat flake, distal end cortex. Slightly patinated	L. Preh
0024	walling?	1	Thick irregular core? With patches of lime mortar on struck faces - suggests possible use as walling - 1 preh or later?	later?
	flake	1	Small flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face and crude light retouch on two long edges	L. Preh
0032	rod	1	Snapped thick-butted rod w four slightly irregular faces only 3 of which are worked. Prob. L Preh unusual piece poss. part parallel w grimes graves MBA assemblage	L. Preh
0037	flake	1	Squat flake irregular w crude limited edge retouch	L. Preh
0051	shatter	1	Shatter piece w small area of limited edge retouch possibly from a larger core	L. Preh
0056	flake	1	Long flake mainly cortical on dorsal face limited edge retouch	L. Preh
0060	flake	1	Thick irregular flake w limited edge retouch/use-wear. Natural striking platform.	L. Preh
0062	flake	1	Snapped flake or blade fragment	L. Preh
0063	flake	1	Squat flake thick irregular. probably part of a core. Limited edge retouch includes crude notch.	L. Preh
	flake	1	Small flake w limited edge retouch	L. Preh
0072	core	1	Quartered or natural flint with limited edge retouch	L. Preh
0074	flake	1	Squat flake w parallel flake scars on dorsal face. limited edge retouch	L. Preh
	scraper	1	Thick irregular flake w relatively crude retouch includes convex curved scraper area, other retouch	L. Preh
0075	flake	1	Thick irregular flake w retouched broad notch + other retouch. Some cortex	L. Preh
	core	1	Crude irregular flake core w single striking platform. c. 50% cortex remaining	L. Preh
0076	flake	1	Small squat flake, cortex on distal end	L. Preh
0077	flake	1	Thick flake w limited edge retouch or use wear on distal end.	L. Preh
	flake	1	Flake w limited edge retouch, natural oblique striking platform	L. Preh
	flake	1	Irregular flake	L. Preh
0078	core	1	Large Irregular multi-platform flake core, crudely worked. 40-50% cortex	L. Preh
	core	1	Small irregular multi-platform flake core producing mainly squat flakes c.15% cortex	L. Preh
	flake	1	Long flake/blade with parallel flake/blade scars on dorsal face. Limited steep edge retouch. Sub-triang. x-sect. Poss.Neolithic	NEO

Appendix 7 Small finds

SF No.	Ctxt	Per	Material	Object	No.	Wt./g	Description	Date
1000	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.09	Ae 3/4	343-348
1001	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	lump	1	4	Wedge-shaped lump of copper alloy, very dense as if cast. Height 11mm. Unknown function and date	
1002	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Strap plate	2	2	Strap or buckle plate decorated with diagonal cross pattern, broken in two, rivet holes at ends. Probably Late Roman (IR)	
1003	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.23	Ae 4	4th c
1004	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.48	Ae 4 copy	330-335
1005	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.99	Ae 4 copy	330-335
1006	0005	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.91	Ae 3/4	330-335
1007	0005	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.46	Ae 4	335-341
1008	0010	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.18	Ae 3	318-324
1009	0010	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.51	Ae 3/4	330-335
1010	0010	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.62	Ae 4 copy?	354-361
1011	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.44	Ae 3	330-335
1012	0001	ROM	Bone	Pin	1	0.7	Bone pin shaft fragment L. 62mm. Bulbous shaft is probably Late Roman (IR pers comm)	
1013	0001	PMED	Cu alloy	medallion	1	16	Admiral Vernon medallion. Nov 22 1739. Took Porto Bello with Six Ships Only. (Diam. 38mm)	1739
1014		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.44	Very worn and corroded	
1015		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.48	Very worn and corroded, broken	4th c
1016		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.93	Nummus ?	354-361
1017		PMED	Cu alloy	Coin	1	4	George III spade guinea (copy?) Date 1798. Georgivs III RIE GRATIA Rev.Crowned spade shape shield/ MBF.ET.H.REX.FD.B.ET.LD.S.R.I.A.T.ET.E	1798
1018	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.29	Ae 3/4	337-340
1019	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.89	Ae 4?	337-340
1020	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.97	Ae 4? small	354-361
1021	0024	ROM?	Cu alloy	Tweezers	1	5	Pair of tweezers w., flared blades (max W. 7mm), complete, but bent over, L.49mm . Undecorated (more likely Roman)	Rom?
1022	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.87	Ae 3/4	330-335
1023	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.39	Ae 3/4	330-335
1024	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.68	Copy	354-361
1025	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.18	Ae 3	354-361
1026	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.99	Very worn Ae3	4th c
1027	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.32	Ae 3/4	343-348
1028	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.3	Ae 4	343-348
1029	0074	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.49	Ae 4	337-340
1030	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.17	Ae 3	330-335
1031	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.29	Ae 3	367-383
1032	0073	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.03	Ae 4 copy?	354-361
1033	0073	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.35	Ae 4	343-348
1034	0022	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.76	Ae 3/4	330-335
1035	0037	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.43	Ae 4	343-348
1036	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Strip	1	0.5	Fragment of decorated strip 20mm long 2.5mm wide. Decorated w line of punched dots.	Rom
1037		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.33	Ae 4	337-341
1038		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.24	Ae 4	343-348
1039		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.06	Ae 4	330-335
1040		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.03	Ae 3/4	333-335
1041		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.47	Ae 4? illegible fragment	4th c
1042		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.27	12mm copy	354-361
1043	0001	UNK	Lead	Sheet	1	13	Lead waste, irregular flat sheet 35 x 30mm. One side folded over.	
1044	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.95	Minim, copy	348-361
1045	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.02	Ae 3/4	330-335
1046	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.77	Ae 3 some silver content	364-378
1047	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.25	Ae 3	330-335
1048	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.99	Ae 3 copy	337-341
1049	0075	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.06	Ae 3	4th c
1050	0001	MED	Lead	Seal matrix	1	3	Fragment of a personal lead seal matrix. Appears to have been cut. +] S*M[. . 13th - 14th century (ABr)	13th-14th c
1051		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.86	Minim copy	354-361
1052		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.51	Ae 3 frag	343-348
1053		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.62	Ae3, broken worn	364-378
1054		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.51	Ae 3/4	330-335
1055		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.59	Ae 3/4	335-337
1056	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.48	Ae 3	343-348
1057	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.27	Ae 4	3rd-4th c

SF No.	Ctxt	Per	Material	Object	No.	Wt./g	Description	Date
1058	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.68	Ae 4	330-335
1059	0076	MED	Silver	Coin	1	1.57	Medieval silver short cross penny. Cut in half. Obv (john or henry III) HENRIC]VS REX. Rev. TOMAS O	1204-1242
1060	0024	PMED	Cu alloy	Washer	1	4	Washer. Diam 25mm ext 6mm int	pmed
1061	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.91	Ae 4 copy	330-335
1062	0024	ROM	Cu alloy	Bracelet	1	0.89	Bracelet fragment, rectangular section, thickness 0.5mm, height 3mm with punched ring and dot decoration. Similar to Crummy (1983) 1708.	Rom
1063	0024	UNK	Cu alloy	Washer	1	0.5	Washer, Diam. 15mm	
1064	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.64	Ae 4	337-341
1065	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.3	Ae 3/4	330-341
1066	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.28	Ae 3/4	330-335
1067		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.09	Ae 3/4, worn & corroded	4th C
1068	0001	UNK	Cu alloy	Bead	1	3	Copper alloy bead .Plain annular bead Diam. 12mm Ht 6mm. Perforation is off-centre or bead is worn on one side. IA or later	
1069		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.48	Ae 4	343-348
1070		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.24		330-335
1071		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.27	Nummus, Ae 3 copy	354-361
1072		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.04	Ae 3	343-348
1073	0076	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.31	Ae 4	330-346
1074	0024	UNK	Cu alloy	Sheet	1	1.52	Triangular bronze sheet. 21 x 18mm	
1075	0024	UNK	Iron	Nail	1	8	Nail w. round head (18mm dia) square shaft, L.45mm	
1076		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.93	Ae4 - very corroded	330-335
1077		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.94	Ae 4 copy?	353-354
1078		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.2	Ae 3/4	335-337
1079		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.52	Minim copy	335-341
1080		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.57	Ae 3/4	335-337
1081	0001	PMED	Iron	Knife	1	41	Scale-tanged knife, handle and part blade. broken at both ends. L. 97mm	
1082	0001	Med+	Cu alloy	Rivet	1	0.5	Rivet, flat sheet head, irregular 8 x 6mm rolled sheet shaft, bent downwards. L. 13mm	Med+
1083		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.2	Ae 4	330-335
1084	0001	LSAX +	Iron	Knife	1	30	Iron knife with straight back and asymmetrical tang. Broken at both ends L. c. 70mm. Late Saxon or later	10th
1085	0001	UNK	Lead	Sheet	1	65	Lead sheet offcut, folded 65 x 45mm	
1086		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.64	Ae 3	330-337
1087		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.1	Ae 4	330-335
1088		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.27	Ae 4	4th c
1089		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.38	Ae3?	324-330
1090	0001	SAX	Iron	Knife	1	11	Small whittle tang knife, complete with sinuous, well-worn blade c. 75mm long. Evison (1987) Type 1. Not closely datable, 5th-7th c.	5th-7th
1091	0077	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.58	Ae 4 copy	330-335
1092	0077	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.86	Ae 3, corroded	367-378
1093	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.45	Minim	4th c ?
1094	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.94	Ae 3 broken	354-361
1095	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.8	Ae 4 copy?	354-361
1096	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.76	Ae 4 half only	337-341
1097	0001	UNK	Iron	Nail	1	15	Nail complete round head, sq shaft. end twisted ? L. c. 95mm	
1098	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.16	Ae 3/4	330-335
1099	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.49	Ae 3	330-335
1100	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	3.12	Ae 2	320-324
1101	0077 0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.78	Ae 3	330-335
1102	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Spoon	1	2	Long handled spoon w small flat scoop set at an angle to the plain shaft. Length 114mm, complete, bent. Could have been used as either a toilet or a medical implement	Rom
1103	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.23	Ae 3/4	335-337
1104	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.02	Ae 4	343-348
1105	0001	ROM	Cu alloy	Bracelet	1	1.03	Plain bracelet fragment, L. 30mm, W. 3mm tapering to 2mm at end.	
1106	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.77	Fragment of Ae copy	354-361
1107	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.3	Ae 3	364-378

SF No.	Ctxt	Per	Material	Object	No.	Wt./g	Description	Date
1108	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.45	Ae 3/4	337-341
1109	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.93	Contemporary copy: blundered legend, obv has reversed letters	330-335
1110	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.25	Ae 4	330-335
1111	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.55	Ae 3	364-378
1112	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.12	Ae 3	364-378
1113	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.17	Ae 4	343-348
1114	0001	Med+	Iron	Buckle	1	9	Annular buckle frame with pin. Diameter 28mm	?
1115	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.31	Ae 4	335-337
1116	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.12	Ae ant Barbarous copy	270-273 ?
1117	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.85	Copy? Ae ant	270-273 ?
1118	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.39	Ae 3/4	337-348
1119	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.78	Ae 3/4	337-348
1120	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.05	Ae 1/2 cent	348-350
1121	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.75	Ae ant, probably contemporary copy	3rd c
1122	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.25	Ae 3	343-348
1123	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.32	Ae frag, contemporary copy	3rd c
1124	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.96	Ae 3/4	330-335
1125	0078	ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.84	Ae 3	330-335
1126		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.89	Ae 3	354-361
1127		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.62	Ae 3	330-335
1128		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.49	Ae 4	335-337
1129		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.84	Ae 4	335-337
1130		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.39	Ae 3	330-335
1131		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	1.09	Ae 4	330-335
1132		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	0.85	Ae 4 copy	354-361
1133		ROM	Cu alloy	Coin	1	2.92	Very corroded and concreted	Rom
1134	0014	UNK	Bone	Knife handle	2	11	Bone handle for a whittle-tang knife. Broken 63mm, cylindrical, Diam. at base c. 20mm. Roman or later.	
1135	0012	PMED	Lead	Spoon	1	7	Pewter/lead spoon bowl, handle missing, battered around edges, oval pointed end. L. 50mm. Roman or PMed	

Appendix 8 Roman Copper alloy coins

SF No.	No.	Wt./g	Dia	Description	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	Reece per
1116	1	1.12	15	Ae ant Barbarous copy	Head to right / Possible Claudius II / --[S (S.3228)	Altar? / illegible		270-273 ?	14
1117	1	0.85	15	Copy? Ae ant	Claudius II Comm. (S 3230) / divo cl]AVDIO	Funeral pyre / illeg [CONSECRATIO]		270-273 ?	14
1121	1	0.75	16	Ae ant, probably contemporary copy	Radiate head to right / ?	Standing figure left / illegible		3rd c	14
1123	1	0.32	10	Ae frag, contemporary copy	Radiate head to right. / --].PIVLS]--	? / illegible		3rd c	14
1008	1	2.18	18	Ae 3	Head to left? / illegible	Altar / --]AN[--]VILLITA[-- (BEATA TRANQVILLITAS?)	illeg	318-324	16
1100	1	3.12	20	Ae2	Constantine I / CONSTANTINVS AVG	Wreath inscribed VOT XX / D.N.CONSTANTINI MAX AVG	/TSAVI (Thessalomiki)	320-324	16
1089	1	1.38	17	Ae3?	Constantine I / illegible	? / CONSTAN / TINVS / AVG / ...	?	324-330	16
1004	1	1.48	14	Ae 4 copy	Const Comm / VRBS ROMA (copy)	Victory on prow /	TRS	330-335	17
1005	1	0.99	13	Ae 4 copy	Const Comm / illegible	Victory on prow	illeg	330-335	17
1006	1	1.91	17	Ae 3/4	Const Comm / [vrbs ro]MA	Wolf and twins /	-- / ---?	330-335	17
1009	1	1.51	14	Ae 3/4	Const Comm / CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow /	/•PLG	330-335	17
1011	1	2.44	18	Ae 3	Constantine I / CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG	Two soldiers two standards / GLOR[jia] EXER[ci]tvs	O O / illeg	330-335	17
1022	1	1.87	18	Ae 3/4	Constantine Comm. Helmeted head left / CONSTAN[tin]OLIS	Victory on prow / no legend	T•RP	330-335	17
1023	1	2.39	18	Ae 3/4	Constantine Comm helmeted head of Roma left / VR[bs r]O[ma]	Wolf and twins, two stars above	* * / •PLG	330-335	17
1030	1	2.17	16	Ae 3 minim	Constantine Comm / VRBS ROMA	Victory on prow	Ú PLG	330-335	17
1034	1	0.76	13	Ae 3/4	Constantine Comm / helmeted head left CON[stanti]NOPOLIS	Victory on prow	• / PLG	330-335	17
1039	1	1.06	14	Ae 4	? House of Constantine / illegible	Two soldiers two standards / glor]IA EXER[ci]tvs	illeg	330-335	17
1045	1	1.02	13	Ae 3/4	Const Comm / CONSTA[tin]opolis	Victory on prow /	Illeg	330-335	17
1047	1	2.25	17	Ae 3	Const Comm / CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow /	/ PLG	330-335	17
1054	1	1.51	17	Ae 3/4	Const Comm / [constantinopolis]	Victory on prow	illeg	330-335	17
1058	1	0.68	13	Ae 4	? / illegible	Two soldiers two standards / GLO]ria exercitvs	/ TRP	330-335	17
1061	1	0.91	13	Ae 4 copy	Laurated bust right? / --] AVGG	Two soldiers two standards / GL]ortia exercitvs	/ STR	330-335	17
1066	1	2.28	16	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / FL. IVL. CONSTANTIVS. NOB. C	Two soldiers two standards / GLOR[jia] exercitvs	off flan	330-335	17

SF No.	No.	Wt./g	Dia	Description	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	Reece per
1070	1	1.24	16		Const Comm / constantin]OPO]lis	Victory on prow?	illeg	330-335	17
1076	1	0.93	13	Ae4, very corroded	Helmeted left	/ Victory on prow	illeg	330-335	17
1083	1	1.2	13	Ae 4	Bust to right / illegible	Victory on prow /	? / () T (R) •	330-335	17
1087	1	1.1	13	Ae 4	Const Comm / vr]BS RO]ma	Wolf and twins	/TR	330-335	17
1091	1	0.58	11	Ae 4 copy	Const Comm / vrbs r]OMA	Wolf and twins / —	off flan	330-335	17
1098	1	2.16	15	Ae 3/4	Constantine II / CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C	Two soldiers two standards / g]LOR]ia] EX]ercitvs	/UPLG	330-335	17
1099	1	2.49	16	Ae 3	Constantine I / CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG	Two soldiers two standards / GLORIA EXERCITVS	/•SLG	330-335	17
1101	1	1.78	18	Ae 3	Const Comm / CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow /	/R-?	330-335	17
1109	1	1.93	15	Contemporary copy: blundered legend, obv has reversed letters	Bust to left / ? CONNTINVS. T]--	Two soldiers two standards / V-]IO]--]X]I]--]V] . [GLORIA EXERCITVS?]]	/N (reversed)C	330-335	17
1110	1	1.25	14	Ae 4	Const Comm / constan]TINOPO]lis	Victory on prow /	/PLG	330-335	17
1124	1	0.96	14	Ae 3/4	Const Comm / constantinop]lis	Victory on prow /	illeg	330-335	17
1125	1	1.84	18	Ae 3	Constantine / CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG	Two soldiers two standards / glor]IA EXER]cit]VS	/RBP	330-335	17
1127	1	2.62	18	Ae 3	Const Comm / CONSTANTINOPOLIS	Victory on prow /	O / TRP	330-335	17
1130	1	2.39	19	Ae 3	Const Comm / VRBS ROMA	She wolf and twins /		330-335	17
1131	1	1.09	14	Ae 4	? / illegible	Two soldiers two standards / GLORIA EXERCITVS		330-335	17
1086	1	2.64	17	Ae 3	Const Comm / VRBS ROMA	Wolf and twins	/TRS•	330-337	17
1065	1	1.3	17	Ae 3/4	Constans? / CONST]ans] PF AVG	Two soldiers? standards?	illeg	330-341	17
1073	1	1.31	15	Ae 4	Const Comm]aurated bust left / POP ROMANVS (Sear I.3900)	Bridge with towers, river below / (No inscription)	CONS / Ø	330-346	17
1040	1	1.03	14	Ae 3/4	Constans (as caesar) / c]ONSTAN]--no]BC	Two soldiers two standards / glori]A EXERCITVS		333-335	17
1055	1	1.59	14	Ae 3/4	Constantine I / consta]NTINVS MAX [avg	Two soldiers one standard (chi rhø on std) / glori]A EXERCITVS	Chi rho / ?	335-337	17
1078	1	1.2	16	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / CONSTANTI]--	Two soldiers one standard / GLORIA EXERCITVS	O / •TRS•	335-337	17
1080	1	1.57	15	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / FL.IV.L.CONSTANTIVS AVG	Two soldiers one standard / GLORIA EXERCITVS	O / •TR() ?	335-337	17
1103	1	1.23	14	Ae 3/4	House of Constantine / FL.IV.L.CONSTANTINVS	Two soldiers one standard / gloria] EXERCITVS		335-337	17
1115	1	1.31	14	Ae 4	Constantius II / --]ANTIVS]--	Two soldiers one standard / gloria]EXERCITVS		335-337	17
1128	1	1.49	14	Ae 4	Constantine II? / CONS]---]VS]--	Two soldiers one standard / gloria EXERCITVS		335-337	17
1129	1	1.84	13	Ae 4	Constans or Constantius II / f]L IVL CONSTAN]--	Two soldiers one standard / gloria exercitvs		335-337	17

SF No.	No.	Wt./g	Dia	Description	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	Reece per
1007	1	0.46	12	Ae 4	? / illegible	Two soldiers one standard / gloria exercitvs?	M/---?	335-341	17
1079	1	0.52	10	Minim, copy	? Head to right / ?	Two soldiers one standard / GL[oria exercitvs	?	335-341	17
1018	1	2.29	16	Ae 3/4	Constantine II. / ?CONSTAN [--] .C. Laurated bust to right	Two soldiers, two standards / GLORIA EXERCITVS	illeg	337-340	17
1019	1	0.89	14	Ae 4?	Constantine II. / -- JS.IVN.NOB.C. Laurated head to right	Figure left with spear and shield		337-340	17
1029	1	1.49	15	Ae 4	Helena, bust right / [flivl he]LENAE AVG [S. 3910]	Pax standing left with palm branch / PAX PV[blc]A	/TRP•	337-340	17
1037	1	1.33	16	Ae 4	Theodora / e[]MAX THEO[dorae avg	Pietas / pietas ro]MANA	/TRP•	337-341	17
1048	1	0.99	12	Ae 3 copy	Helena / H[]--	Pax to left / pax p[ublic]A	illeg	337-341	17
1064	1	0.64	13	Ae 4	Constantine II / co]NSTANTINVS IVL[]--	Two soldiers two standards / GLORIA EXERCITVS	/PLG	337-341	17
1096	1	0.76	14	Ae 4 half only	Theodora /	/ pie]TAS [romana	off flan	337-341	17
1108	1	1.45	15	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / CONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Two soldiers one standard / glor]IA EXERCITVS	G/PARL?	337-341	17
1118	1	1.39	14	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / dn ivl con]STANTIVS AVG	Two soldiers one standard / GLORIA EX[er]citvs	O / TRS	337-348	17
1119	1	1.78	15	Ae 3/4	Constantius II / constan]TIVS[]--	Two soldiers one standard / GLORIA EXERCITVS	O / ()?	337-348	17
1000	1	1.09	14	Ae 3/4	Illegible	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / victo]RIAE DD AVGG QNN	illeg	343-348	17
1027	1	1.32	15	Ae 3/4	illegible	Two Victories facing holding wreaths, palm branch between	illeg	343-348	17
1028	1	1.3	15	Ae 4	Constantine II / CON]stanti]VS AVG	Two Victories facing holding wreaths, letter T between / v]I]CTORIAE DD [avgg qnn	illeg	343-348	17
1033	1	1.35	16	Ae 4	Constans / CONSTANS PF AVG	Two Victories facing holding wreaths leaf betw / VICTORIAE DD[avgg qn]N	cordate leaf / TRP	343-348	17
1035	1	1.43	16	Ae 4	? / CONSTAN[]--	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / vic]TORIAE DD[av]G QN[n	illeg	343-348	17
1038	1	1.24	14	Ae 4	Constans / CONSTANS PF AVG	Two Victories facing holding wreaths ‡ betw / victoriaeddav]G QNN	‡ /TRP•	343-348	17
1052	1	0.51	15	Ae 3 frag	? / D: N[]--	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / - q]NN		343-348	17
1056	1	1.48	16	Ae 3	Constans? / CON.[]-- .AVG	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / victoriaedd] AVGG [qnn	* / T-S	343-348	17
1069	1			Ae 4 (missing?)	Constantius II / CONSTANTIVS PF A[v]g	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / victoriaedd avgg q]NN	S/T? /---	343-348	17
1072	1	2.04	16	Ae 3	? / illegible	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / VICTO]riae] DD A[v]gg qnn]	/S)ARL	343-348	17

SF No.	No.	Wt./g	Dia	Description	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	Reece per
1104	1	1.02	15	Ae 4	Constans / c]ONSTAN[---	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / victoriacd avgg qnn]	(cordate leaf) / TRS	343-348	17
1113	1	1.17	15	Ae 4	? House of Constantine / --]VS PF AVG	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / VICTORIAE DD [avgg qnn	P/(---)?	343-348	17
1122	1	1.25	16	Ae 3	Constans / con]STANS pf avg]	Two Victories facing holding wreaths / victoriae dd avgg]QNN	cordate leaf / TRS	343-348	17
1120	1	2.05	17	Ae ½ cent	Constantius II / CONSTAN]TIVS PF AVG	Phoenix on pyre / fel temp repa]RATIO	---	348-350	17
1044	1	0.95	9	Minim, copy	Crude head left	Fallen horseman		348-361	18
1077	1	0.94	13	Ae 4 copy?	Constantius II / D.N CON[---	Fallen horseman / fel temp repa]TIO	/TIR	353-354	18
1010	1	0.62	12	Ae 4 copy?	Head to right / illegible	Fallen horseman / illegible	illeg	354-361	18
1016	1	0.93	18	Nummus ?	?	?Fallen horseman / fel temp]REPA]ratio	missing	354-361	18
1020	1	0.97	13	Ae 4? small	House of Constantine laurated bust right	Fallen horseman / illegible [fel temp reparatio]	missing	354-361	18
1024	1	0.68	12	Copy	House of Constantine / Laurated bust right	Fallen horseman / FE]I temp reparatio		354-361	18
1025	1	1.18	20	Ae 3	Constantius II bust to r (S.4010) / D.N.CONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Fallen horseman / f]EL TEMP [re]PARAT]io		354-361	18
1032	1	1.03	14	Ae 4 copy?	Constantius II / [d.n. c]ONSTANTIVS PF AVG	Fallen horseman / f]EL TEM[p reparatio		354-361	18
1042	1	1.27	13	Copy	? / D.N. [---	Fallen horseman / [fel temp reparatio]	illegible	354-361	18
1051	1	0.86	10	Minim copy	Head to right /	Fallen horseman		354-361	18
1071	1	1.27	15	Nummus, Ae 3 copy	? / --]SPFIAG	Fallen horseman / f el temp] REPARAT]io		354-361	18
1094	1	0.94	16	Ae 3 broken	?Constantius II / DN SI[---. V [---	Fallen horseman / FEL [temp reparatio	/S--	354-361	18
1095	1	0.8	12	Ae 4 copy?	?Head to right / DN[---	Fallen horseman / [fel temp reparatio]	?	354-361	18
1106	1	0.77	11	Fragment of Ae copy	? / --]AV]g	Fallen horseman		354-361	18
1126	1	1.89	19	Ae 3	? House of Constantine / DNC[on]STAN[---	Fallen horseman / fel temp repa]r]IO	/?() TRP	354-361	18
1132	1	0.85	13	Ae 4 copy	? House of Constantine / illegible	Fallen horseman / illegible [fel temp reparatio]		354-361	18
1046	1	2.77	19	Ae 3 some silver content	Valens? / d]N VALEN[---	Victory adv left / securitasreipvbicae	? / -- A -	364-378	19
1053	1	1.62	19	Ae3, broken worn	? / Head to right	Victory to left / se]CU[r]ITAS REPUBL]icae		364-378	19
1107	1	2.3	18	Ae 3	Gratian / d.n.gr]ATIANNVS [avgg avg	Gratian standing head left holding standard / GLORIA NOVISAECVL]I	() //tcon	364-378	19
1111	1	2.55	12	Ae 3	Gratian / D.N.GRAT]I--	Victory advancing left / SECURITAS REIPVBLICAE	/CON	364-378	19
1112	1	2.12	12	Ae 3	? House of Valentinian / illegible?	Victory adv left / SECURITAS REIPVBLICAE	OF /IS/(---)?	364-378	19
1092	1	2.86	12	Ae 3, corroded	Gratian(illegible)	gloriano [VISA]ecvli	?T---	367-378	19
1031	1	2.29	19	Ae 3	Gratian / DN GRATIANVS AVGG AVG	Gratian dragging captive right holding labarum / GL]ori]A ROMANORVM	O/F 11 S/LVGS.	367-383	19
1014	1	0.44	10	Very worn, corroded	illegible	illegible			

SF No.	No.	Wt./g	Dia	Description	Obverse	Reverse	Mint	Date	Reece per
1133	1	2.92	12	V. corroded/concreted	?	?		?	
1057	1	1.27	12	Ae 4	? / illegible	Standing fig / illegible	/ -- ON	3rd-4th c	
1003	1	1.23	15	Ae 4	Illegible	Pax standing left / pax pyblica?	illeg	4th c	
1015	1	1.48	20	V worn, corroded,	Bust to right / illegible	Standing figure?		4th c	
1026	1	0.99	16	Very worn Ae3	Laureate, possibly Hse of Valentinian	illegible		4th c	
1041	1	0.47	12	Ae 4? illegible fragment	Illegible	Illegible		4th c	
1049	1	2.06	18	Ae 3	Illegible head to right?	Illegible		4th c	
1067	1	1.09	14	Ae 3/4, worn, corroded	Laureate --[IVSPFA]-	?standing fig, possibly double-struck?		4th c	
1088	1	1.27	16	Ae 4	Bust to right. / illegible	- / illegible		4th c	
1093	1	0.45	8	Minim	Head to right	?	? / (P)LG	4th c ?	

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Appendix 9 Animal bone

Ctxt	No.	Wt./g	Species	NISP	Butchered	Charred	Gnawed	Root	Weathered
0001	21	508	Cattle	3	2			3	2
			Pig	1					
			Sheep/goat	6				2	
			Large mammal	10				1	
			Medium mammal	1					
0002	3	8	Large mammal	1		1			
			mammal	2					
0005	4	140	Cattle	1	1			1	1
			Sheep/goat	1					
			Large mammal	2				2	
0011	9	531	Cattle	3				3	1
			Large mammal	6	1				
0014	23	950	Canid	1				1	
			Cattle	7	4		1	5	1
			Sheep	1					
			Sheep/goat	5	2		1	1	
			Large mammal	9	1		1	3	
0015	36	750	Cattle	4			1	4	1
			Horse	1					
			Sheep/goat	3				2	
			Shell	1					
			Large mammal	24				3	
			Medium mammal	3				1	
0016	11	346	Cattle	3	2			3	2
			Sheep/goat	1				1	
			Large mammal	7				2	
0017	17	433	Cattle	3	2		2	2	2
			Large mammal	8				3	1
			mammal	4					
			Medium mammal	1					
			Woodcock	1					
0018	1	12	Cattle	1					
0019	2	24	Large mammal	2					
0022	11	227	Cattle	1					
			Sheep/goat	1				1	
			Large mammal	7		1		2	1
			Medium mammal	2					
0023	2	16	Sheep/goat	1					
			Large mammal	1					
0024	6	43	Large mammal	6				2	
0032	3	304	Cattle	1				1	
			Large mammal	1				1	
			Medium mammal	1					
0037	22	350	Cattle	2				2	2
			Horse	1					
			Sheep/goat	3			1	1	
			Large mammal	6				5	1
			mammal	10					
0047	1	15	Sheep/goat	1					
0049	1	1	Medium mammal	1				1	
0051	6	154	Sheep/goat	1				1	
			Medium mammal	4					
			Large mammal	1					1
0056	1	1	Medium mammal	1				1	
0058	11	117	Cattle	1				1	
			Sheep/goat	2	1		1	1	
			Medium mammal	8				2	
0059	8	199	Cattle	1	1			1	
			Horse	1				1	
			Sheep/goat	2				1	
			Large mammal	1				1	
			mammal	3					
0060	1	19	Cattle	1	1			1	

Ctxt	No.	Wt./g	Species	NISP	Butchered	Charred	Gnawed	Root	Weathered
0062	16	430	Cattle	1					1
			Horse	4	1			2	
0062			Sheep/goat	1				1	
			Large mammal	6					
			mammal	1					
0063	27	523	Medium mammal	3			2		
			Cattle	6				5	1
			Pig	1				1	
0063			Sheep/goat	2				1	
			Large mammal	8	1			2	
			mammal	8				1	
			Medium mammal	2					
0070	3	13	Sheep/goat	2				2	
			Medium mammal	1				1	
0072	22	101	Cattle	1				1	
			Sheep/goat	1				1	
			Large mammal	20					
0075	1	6	Sheep/goat	1				1	
0076	5	237	Cattle	1				1	1
			Large mammal	2				2	
			Medium mammal	2			1	1	
0077	5	167	Sheep/goat	2				2	
			Large mammal	1				1	
			mammal	1					
			Medium mammal	1				1	
0078	1	1	Large mammal	1					

Key: NISP = Number of Identified Specimens, Root = root marking