

## **INTERIM ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/239**

# **New MUGA Pitch, Hartismere High School, Eye EYE 094**

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** Pre-planning

**Date of Fieldwork:** 13th-17th July 2009

**Grid Reference:** TM 1374 7410

**Funding Body:** Hartismere High School

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** John Craven

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-61598

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



# Contents

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	Page
<b>Summary</b>	<b>1</b>
1. Introduction	3
2. Geology and topography	3
3. Archaeological and historical background	4
4. Methodology	6
5. Results	9
6. Finds and environmental evidence	12
6.1 Introduction	12
6.2 Pottery	12
6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)	15
6.4 ?Mortar flashing	16
6.5 Worked flint	16
6.6 Heated stone	17
6.7 Small finds	18
6.8 Animal bone	20
6.9 Environmental samples	21
6.10 Discussion	23
7. Discussion	24
8. Conclusions	26
9. Archive deposition	27
10. List of contributors and acknowledgements	27
Disclaimer	27

**List of Figures**

1. Site location plan	4
2. Nearby archaeological sites	5
3. Archaeological features seen on adjacent sites	7
4. Site plan	8
5. Site plan in relation to geophysical survey	11

**List of Tables**

1. Feature list	9
2. Bulk finds quantities	12
3. Roman pottery fabric quantities by weight, number of sherds and Eve	13
4. Recorded Roman numbered vessel form types by fabric	14
5. Plant macrofossils	22

**List of Appendices**

1. Trench list
2. Finds quantities
3. The Pottery
4. Worked flint
5. Small finds
6. Coins



## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on part of the playing field at Hartismere High School in advance of the development of a new sports pitch. The 200m of trenching identified a spread of archaeological features, predominantly in the centre and north-east of the site, relating to a main phase of Roman activity. A finds assemblage contained Roman pottery of early and late date, a range of metal finds, chiefly late Roman coins, and ceramic building material suggesting a structure was located in the vicinity. Earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age material indicated a more limited amount of earlier activity on the site.

This activity clearly relates to the recently excavated multi-period site, EYE 083, which lies immediately to the south, although there is a distinct contrast between the Roman nature of this site and the predominant phase of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation seen at EYE 083. Recommendations therefore have been made for the full excavation of the site with a view to including the results of both evaluation and excavation within the future EYE 083 publication.





# **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on part of the Hartismere High School playing field in advance of a planning application to construct a multi use games area and a sports hall extension. The school was advised by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk Archaeological Service Conservation Team that, as the site lay in an area of high archaeological importance, the ground works of the proposed project could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits present and that an evaluation of the site would be required to establish the archaeological resource of the site and the creation of a mitigation strategy for its development.

With the agreement of Dr Tipper this report is intended only to be a brief summary of the results, which is sufficient to allow him to ascertain the level of further work required as part of an archaeological mitigation strategy for the site.

This is due to the fact that the archaeological deposits present upon the site, while being of sufficient importance to warrant full excavation, are not certain to be investigated further as no funds are available for such work and it may be more appropriate for a full analysis of the evaluation results be included in the future publication dealing with the recent excavations at EYE 083. This approach will have the beneficial effect of setting the evaluation results in context with those of that excavation if no further work takes place upon the site.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site, an area of c.6400sqm and 300sqm, lies on the eastern side of the school playing field at a height of 40m AOD (Fig. 1). The field is generally flat although this is due to modern landscaping and the southern part of the site lies at the top of, and begins to descend, a south-facing slope which overlooks a tributary of the River Dove. The southern boundary of the playing field has seen additional landscaping as it follows the former line of the Mellis-Eye railway, which is shown on the 3rd Edition Ordnance survey of 1926 as lying in a cutting (Craven 2008a). The site geology consists of loam/clay soils overlying chalky till (Ordnance Survey 1983).



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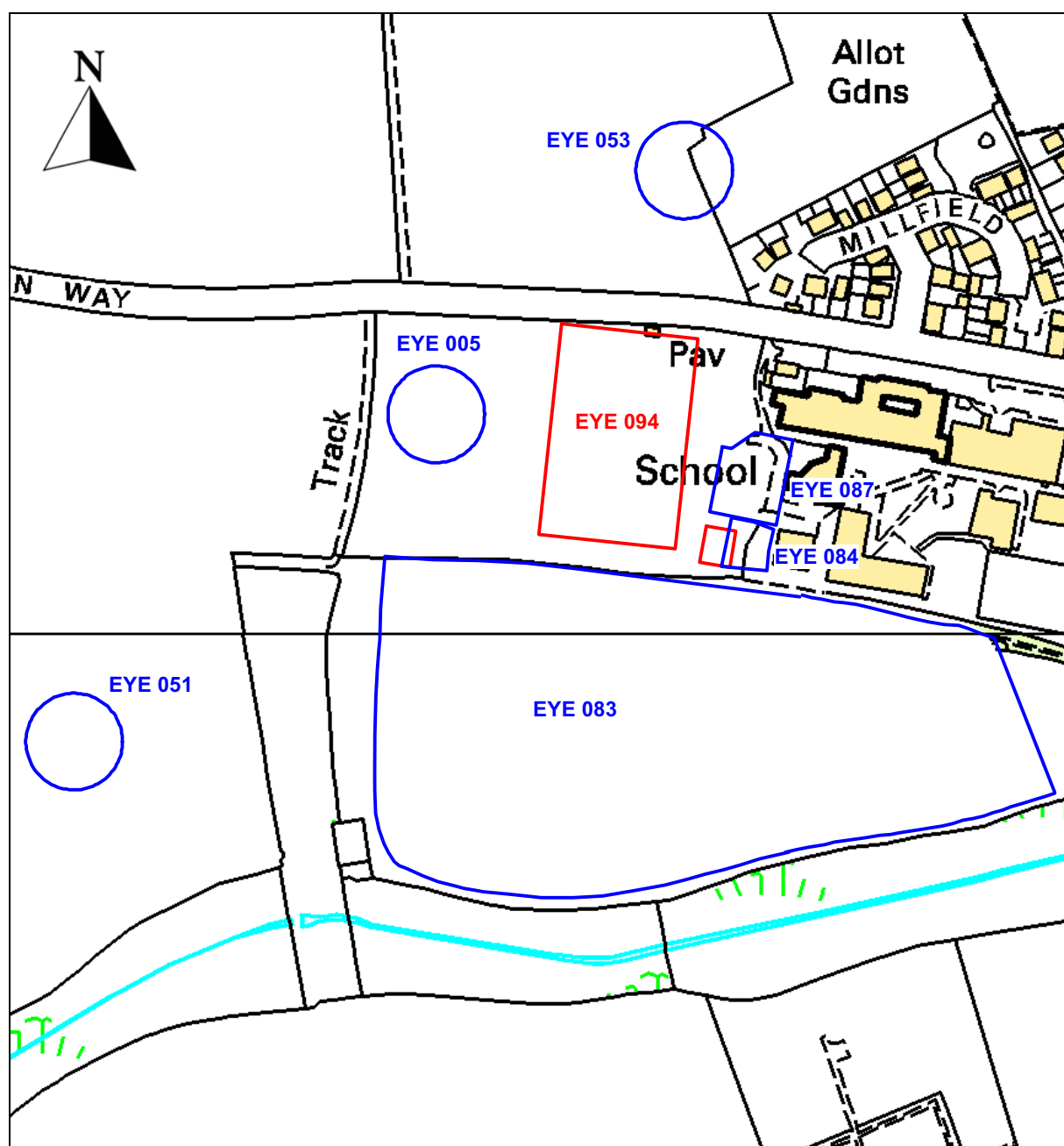
Figure 1. Site location plan

### 3. Archaeological and historical background

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record and was of particular interest as it lay immediately to the north of the large archaeological excavation, EYE 083, which was carried out in advance of the expansion of the playing field in 2007 (Figs. 2 and 3). This multi-period site contained four Neolithic and Bronze Age cremations and an undated, but probably Bronze Age, crouched inhumation, two possible Iron Age roundhouses and pits and a substantial phase of Early Anglo-Saxon occupation with nineteen sunken featured buildings, two posthole structures and a range of other features and finds material (Caruth in prep). On the existing playing field itself Early Anglo-Saxon deposits have been identified in test pits under the new sports hall (EYE 084, Craven 2008a) and an undated ditch under its associated carpark (EYE 087, Craven 2008b). A geophysical survey of the playing field by L-P Archaeology (Fig. 5 and Woodhouse 2007), commissioned as part of the overall archaeological program of work at EYE 083 and

EYE 084 and included in the latter report, covers the northern part of the site but results were inconclusive, although several anomalies possibly being archaeological in origin, were noted.

Other recorded sites and findspots indicative of further occupation in the vicinity include Neolithic flints, EYE 005, 100m to the west, a possible early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, YAX 016, 450m to the west, an Anglo-Saxon brooch, EYE 051, 300m to the west and an early Anglo-Saxon brooch, EYE 053, 100m to the north (Fig. 2).



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Figure 2. Nearby archaeological sites

## 4. Methodology

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Eleven trenches measuring 1.8m wide and 199.3m in total length, equivalent to 5.35% of the total area, were excavated by a machine equipped with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist to the top of the archaeological levels or natural subsoil. This generally involved the removal of 0.3m of topsoil and a layer of mid brown clay/silt loam up to 0.3m thick. An experienced metal-detectorist searched trenches and spoilheaps both during and after excavation. Small finds were plotted by an RTK GPS where they were located, normally in spoil alongside the trench.

Trenches were then cleaned, and features excavated, by hand as required. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system. Trench locations and levels were recorded using an RTK GPS and a Total Station Theodolite. Individual trench or feature plans were recorded at a scale of 1:50 and sections at 1:20 on gridded A3 permatrace sheets. Digital colour and BW film photographs are included in the site archive. Bulk environmental samples were taken from five separate contexts and are awaiting analysis. Finds have been washed, marked and quantified and subjected to an initial assessment for this report.

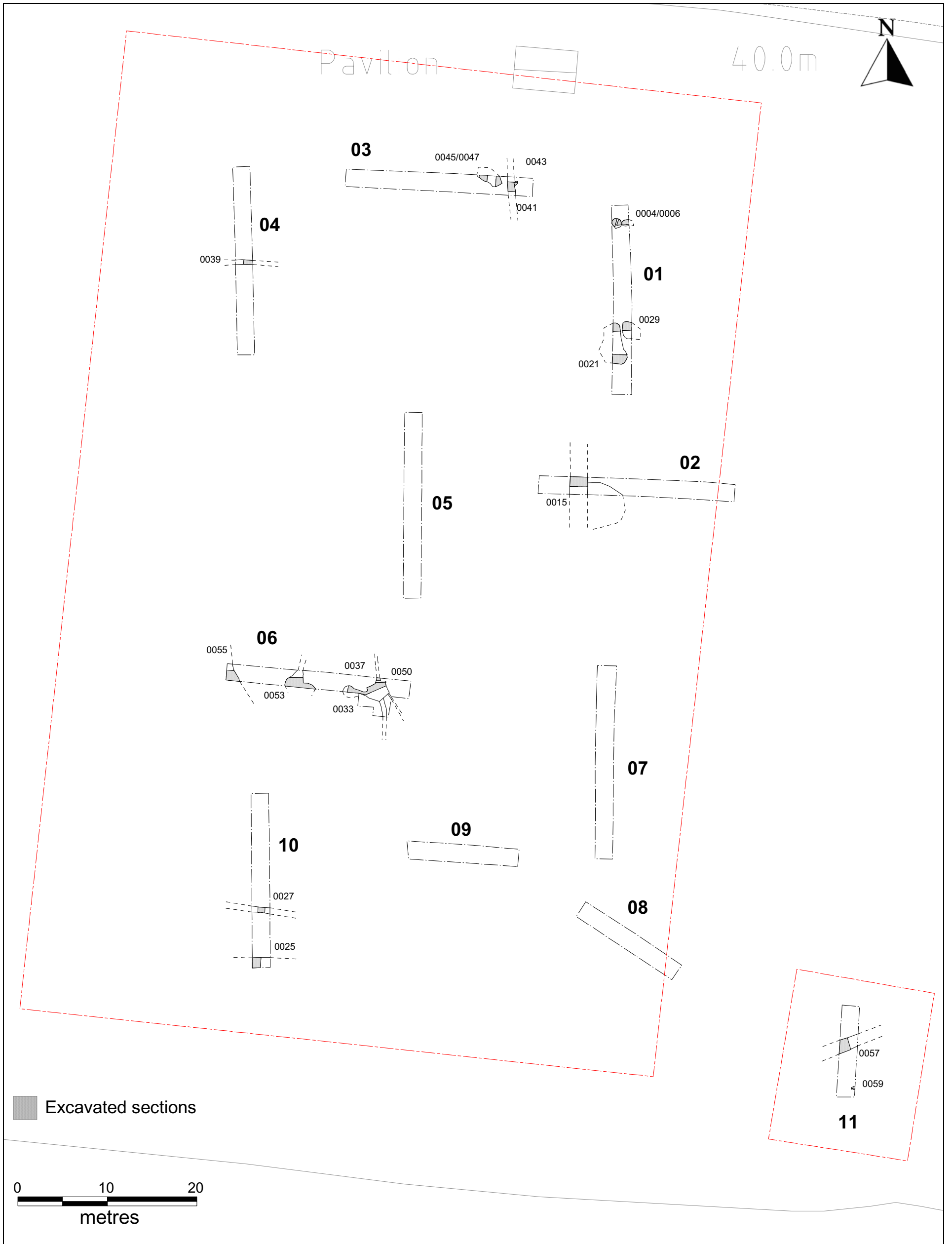
An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-61598) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. EYE 094.



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Figure 3. Archaeological features seen on adjacent sites



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Figure 4. Site plan

## 5. Results

Archaeological features and deposits were identified in seven of the eleven trenches (Fig. 4), generally at a height of 39m-39.4m AOD although features in Trenches 10 and 11 lay on the natural slope at 37.8m and 38.5m AOD. A summary of each trench is provided in Appendix 1. A total of twenty-one features were identified, predominantly a variety of pits with four defined linear features, concentrated in Trenches 01, 03 and 06. A basic feature list is given in Table 1 below.

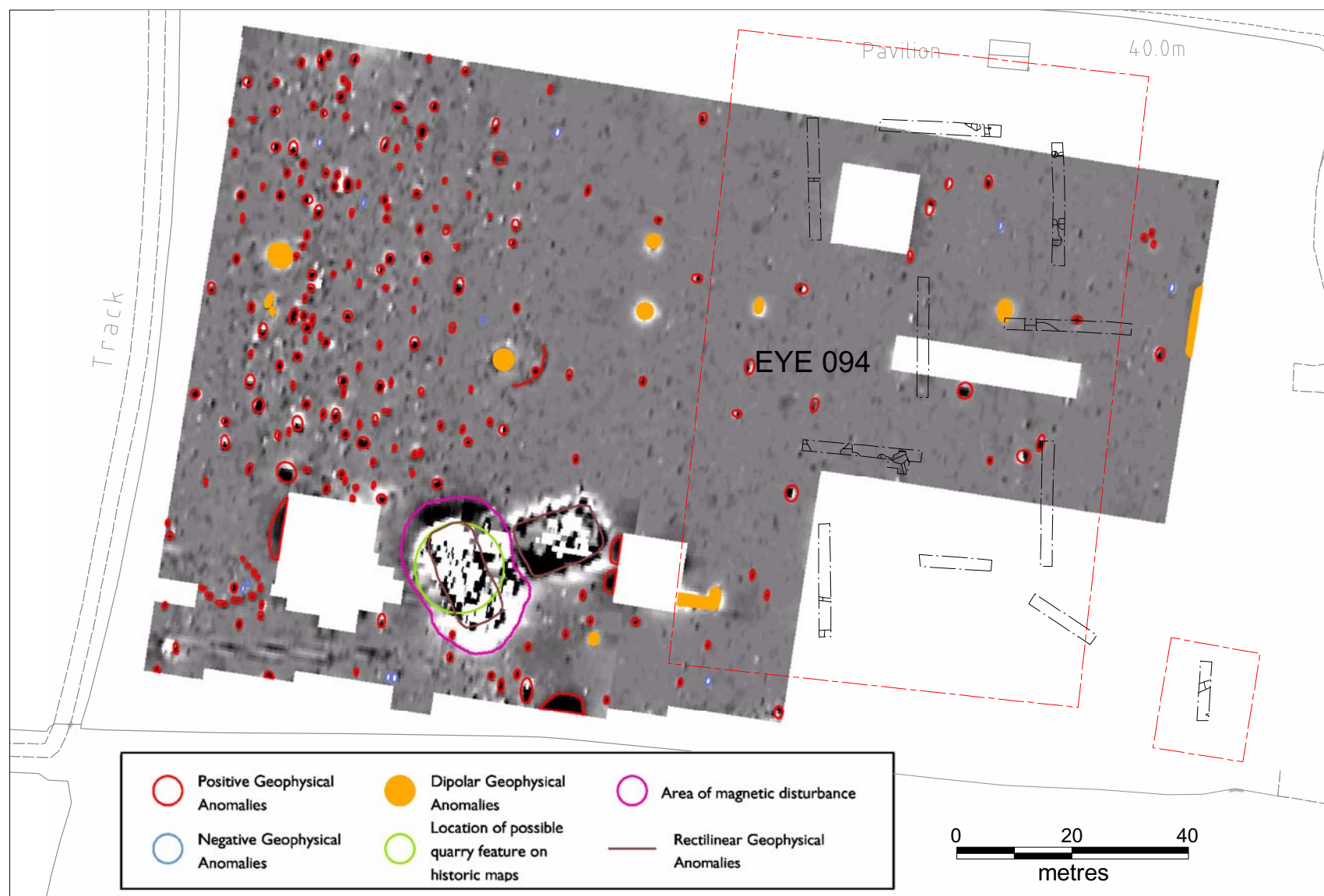
Context number	Feature type	Trench	Description	Fills	Spotdate
0004	Pit	01	Circular pit, 0.58m diameter, 0.12m deep	0005, 0007	Rom
0006	Pit	01	Sub-circular pit, 0.9m by 0.8m and 0.5m deep.	0008, 0009, 0010	
0015	Ditch	02	Broad shallow ditch or spread. Aligned N-S. 1.88m wide and 0.23m deep.	0016	Rom
0021	Pit	01	Large pit, c.1.5m wide and 0.9m deep.	0022, 0023, 0024	?Rom
0025	Ditch	10	Ditch aligned E-W. 1.7m wide and 0.8m deep.	0026	
0027	Ditch	10	Ditch aligned E-W. 0.54m wide and 0.2m deep.	0028	?Rom or later
0029	Pit	01	Circular pit, 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep.	0030	Rom
0031	Gully	06	Linear gully, aligned E-W. 0.3m wide and 0.1m deep.	0032	?post-med
0033	Pit	06	Sub-circular pit, c.1.3m wide and 0.3m deep.	0034	Rom
0035	Pit	01	Pit, c.1m wide and 0.3m deep.	0036	Late Rom
0037	Pit	06	Large, sub-rectangular pit. 2.1m x 1.95m and 0.6m deep	0038	Late Rom
0039	Ditch	04	Linear ditch, E-W aligned. 0.46m wide and 0.12m deep.	0040	Rom
0041	Ditch	03	Linear ditch, N-S aligned. 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep.	0042	
0043	Pit	03	Small pit, 0.35m diameter and 0.09m deep.	0044	
0045	Pit	03	Irregular pit, merges with 0047. c.1.5m wide and 0.5m deep.	0046	
0047	Pit	03	Irregular pit, merges with 0045. c.1.5m wide and 0.4m deep.	0048	
0050	Ditch	06	Ditch, aligned NE-SW. 0.37m wide and 0.18m deep.	0051	Rom
0053	Ditch	06	Possible irregular ditch. Aligned N-S. Up to 2m wide and 0.3m deep	0054	Rom
0055	Ditch	06	Possible linear ditch aligned N-S. 0.3m deep.	0056	Late Rom
0057	Ditch	11	Ditch aligned NE-SW. 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep.	0058	Rom
0059	Pit	11	Pit, 1m by 0.5m and 0.2m deep.	0060	

Table 1. Feature list

Thirteen features contained datable material of a Roman date, with a further five containing undatable, prehistoric or post-Roman material. A range of unstratified Roman



material (0011-0014, 0017-0020 and 0049) were also collected, predominantly from the spoilheaps (Appendix 2). Small finds were also predominantly unstratified, being collected from Trench 01 (1009-1014 and 1017), Trench 02 (1005-1008 and 1018), Trench 06 (1001-1004 and 1015) and Trench 10 (1016).



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Figure 5. Site plan in relation to geophysical survey

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Stephen Benfield

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds collected during the evaluation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2. There is also a small number of small finds, which are listed in Appendix 5. The finds are mainly Roman in date, but some prehistoric finds and a small quantity of Post-Roman material are also present.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	170	2590
CBM	23	1099
Worked flint	47	1046
Burnt flint/stone	12	759
Mortar flashing	1	133
Iron nails	1	3
Animal bone	154	1989

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

### 6.2 Pottery

#### Methodology

All of the pottery was quantified by count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (Eve). Roman and post-Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman and post-Roman fabric series. The assemblage was fully catalogued (Appendix 3).

#### Prehistoric Pottery and ?Prehistoric pottery

There are only two small sherds from the evaluation which can certainly be identified as prehistoric pottery. They were recovered from the ditch 0027 (0028) (4g) and the ditch 0041 (0042) (6g). Both sherds are handmade and have coarse flint-temper. They can be dated as probably of Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age date. A single, small, handmade sandy sherd (4g), was recovered from the ditch 0027 (0028). This small sherd is not closely datable and could be either of Iron Age or (post-Roman) Saxon date.

The two certain prehistoric sherds are probably not closely datable within the prehistoric period, but should be seen in relation to the worked flint and heated stone recovered as part of the prehistoric activity on the site. This very small quantity of pottery should also be seen in relation to the large assemblage from the excavation close-by (EYE 083) and will require some comment concerning wider prehistoric activity in the area.

## Roman Pottery

### Introduction

Almost all of the pottery recovered during the evaluation can be dated to the Roman period. In total 166 sherds of Roman pottery were recorded, weighing 2575g.

### Methodology

The Roman pottery was fully quantified as above. Roman pottery fabric quantities are summarised in Table 3 and the full catalogue by context is in the Appendix 3. Roman vessel forms were recorded using the typology devised for pottery at Chelmsford (Going 1987). Other references to vessel forms are individually noted in the text. For the Roman pottery the incidence of the recorded numbered vessel forms, together with some selected non-numbered general vessel types (*i.e.* flagon or beaker) are set out in Table 4.

Fabric name	Fabric code	Weight g	% weight	No. sherds	% no. sherds	Eve.	% Eve.
<i>Imported coarse wares:</i>							
Spanish amphorae	AA	635	24.7	2	1.2		
<i>Local and regional coarse wares:</i>							
Black-burnished ware Category 1	BB1	5	0.2	1	0.6		
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	142	5.5	20	12.0	0.22	10.7
Grey micaceous wares, black-surfaced	GMB	509	19.7	36	21.7	0.83	40.3
Grey micaceous wares, grey-surfaced	GMG	120	4.6	13	7.8	0.20	9.7
Grey micaceous wares buff-oxidised	GMO	12	0.5	2	1.2		
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	520	20.2	53	31.9	1.60	77.6
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	83	3.2	12	7.2	0.18	8.7
Unspecified shell-tempered wares	SH	179	6.9	6	3.6	0.04	1.9
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	13	0.5	3	1.8		
Miscellaneous red colour-coated wares	RC	12	0.5	1	0.6		
Miscellaneous red fine wares	RF	26	1.0	1	0.6	0.06	2.9
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	10	0.4	3	1.8	0.10	4.8
<i>Late specialist wares:</i>							
Hadham red wares	HAX	170	6.6	9	5.4		
Nene Valley colour-coated wares	NVC	139	5.4	4	2.4	0.26	12.6
<b>Totals</b>		<b>2575</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>2.06</b>	<b>99.8</b>

Table 3. Roman pottery fabric quantities by weight, number of sherds and Eve.

<b>Fabric code</b>	<b>Forms recorded</b>
AA	Spanish amphora - almost certainly Dressel 20
BSW	jar ?G24
GMB	dish ?A2; bowl form B3 (3); flanged bowl B6; bowl C10/C12; bowl C12/C13; ?mortaria D14 (?2)
GMG	bowl ?B1; flanged bowl B6 2/1; bowl B8; bowl ?C16
GX	bowl B6; jar G34 or G35; jar ?G35; large storage jar G44 (2)
LSH	jar G27 1/1 (2-?3)
SH	flat-rimmed bowl, see Symonds & Wade 1999, Fabric HD Types 10 & 11; also a large jar base
HAX	flanged bowl B6; bowl B10, also a beaker base
NVC	flanged bowl B6; jar HPM nos. 75-77; lid 'knob' with 'steam' hole, see HPM nos. 00

Table 4. Recorded Roman numbered vessel form types by fabric.

Note: all vessel form numbers refer to the Chelmsford Roman pottery type series (Going 1987) except where specified, HPM – Howe et al 1980; if more than one recorded incidence of any particular form type then the total number of records of that form are given in brackets

### *The significance of the Roman pottery and the requirements and potential for further work*

The Roman pottery is primarily of significance in providing a dating framework for the contexts. A study of the pottery which can be more closely dated within the Roman period will allow further discussion of the development of the site. Types of pottery which can be sourced to production sites allow some insight into the economic relations of the site and vessel types can be interpreted in terms of status.

The pottery has been fully quantified (Appendix 3, Tables 2 & Table 3). The pottery assemblage appears to contain some material which can be dated to the early Roman period (1st-early/mid 2nd century), while the majority can be dated to the later Roman period of the 3rd-4th century. Pottery of the mid Roman period, i.e. which can be closely dated to the period of the 2nd-3rd century, is not clearly represented among the assemblage. This is similar to the assemblage profile recorded for the nearby excavation (EYE 083). There is one difference which may be significant, which is the pottery from the excavation (EYE 083) contains sherds from some of the latest date Roman pottery types used in this area i.e. that are dated to the later 4th century.

The pottery requires a full report to be written and should be considered in relation to the assemblage recovered from the nearby excavation (EYE 0893). The pottery should, where possible, also be considered in relation to the dating of other finds types. The apparent poor representation of pottery in the mid-Roman period should be considered. Also, the recovery of late Roman pottery from the excavation (EYE 083) should be considered in relation to its absence on this evaluation (EYE 094). What are the potential implications in terms of the dating of occupation on these two areas and or in terms of the potential for differences caused by the differences in the number of

contexts sampled? What is the potential for identifying any continuity or connection between the presence of the late dated pottery on the excavation site (EYE 083) and the presence of Saxon occupation there and which appears to be absent on this evaluation area)?

### **Post-Roman pottery**

Apart from one sherd of sand-tempered hand made pottery which might be of post-Roman (Saxon) date (see above), there is otherwise only one sherd of certain post-Roman date. This is a small sherd of late medieval green glazed pottery, possibly Hedingham Ware (identification by Richenda Goffin), which came from the gully 0031 (0032).

The single sherd of late medieval pottery is one of only a few finds that are, or might be of post-Roman date recovered during the evaluation. Of itself, it does not require any further work or comment, but should be considered in a wider view incorporating the findings of any material of medieval or later date from the near-by excavation (EYE 083).

## **6.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)**

A small but interesting assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from the evaluation. This amounts to 23 fragments (total weight 1099g), all of which are, or appear to be of Roman date. Amongst this material is a tile *tessera* (0007) from a tessellated floor, recovered from the linear feature 0004. There is a piece from a combed flue-tile (0014) and a piece of *tegula* roof tile (0017) both of which came from spoil. Also, there is a small piece of tile (0022) which preserves part of an animal paw print from the pit 0021. The presence of claws with the print suggests that it may be a dog, but this will require further investigation.

Assuming that this material was not brought to the site as useful material for re-use, all together, it indicates a Roman building of some sophistication close to the site. Certainly the tile *tessera* would be unlikely to have been collected for re-use and supports the presence of a building with tessellated floors.

This material should be considered alongside any Roman CBM recovered from the nearby excavation (EYE 083). Though limited, It should probably be catalogued in terms of fabrics and the piece combed flue-tile may require further consideration to examine, although only a large fragment, to assess the potential of the comb pattern mark. With the possible exception of the flue-tile, it is not considered that any of this material will require illustration.

## **6.4 ?Mortar flashing**

There is one find from the site which appears to be a piece of shaped mortar or mortar flashing, which came from the ditch 0050 (0051). This type of material is commonly associated with tile roofs, but the original use of this piece of material – if it is mortar - is not immediately clear.

This piece should be further considered to see if it can be more certainly identified.

## **6.5 Worked flint**

Identifications by Colin Pendleton

### **Introduction**

Forty-seven fragments of flint were recovered from the evaluation, which were recovered from thirteen separately numbered contexts. The assemblage is listed by context in Appendix 4.

### **Discussion**

The assemblage of worked flint comprises some 36 struck flakes, three blades, one bladelet, three cores and four natural flakes or pieces which are, or possibly have been, worked with retouch.

Many of the flints were recovered as single pieces, or with one or two other pieces from each context. However, small quantities of worked flint were recovered from a few of the contexts. There were six pieces from the ditch 0015 (0016) the pit 0021 (0024), nine pieces from the pit 0029 (0030) and twelve pieces were recovered from the ill defined feature 0053 (0054).

The majority of the worked flint can only be dated as later prehistoric, that is the period of the Neolithic to the Later Bronze Age or Iron Age. However, more closely datable pieces were recovered from several contexts. The six flakes from the pit 0021 (0024) can be dated to the Bronze Age and are possibly of early Bronze Age date. A core from the pit 0029 (0030) can be dated as Neolithic or Early Bronze Age, and a single blade recovered from the fill of pit 0060 is possibly Mesolithic, but more probably is Neolithic. One core, from the pit 0021 (0022), is of good quality chalk based flint, but only has a few large, irregular flakes removed from one end. The limited use, in terms of flint working, made of this piece suggests that it may not be not a prehistoric core, but possibly rather a building stone from a later period.

Only two possible tools could be recognised among the assemblage, both are flakes which may have been worked into scrapers - one from the pit 0021 (0024) and the other from the pit 0029 (0030).

### **The significance of the worked flint and the potential for further work**

The assemblage of worked flint has been fully catalogued and described. Most of the flint is residual in later dated contexts. The pit 0029 (0030), which contained a group of worked flints, may be prehistoric, although one small sherd of Roman pottery was also associated with this feature. The distribution of this material should be looked at to see if there is any pattern. Otherwise no further work or any illustration is probably required directly on this assemblage.

This particular assemblage can be considered along with the much larger collection of worked flint from this area recovered from the earlier excavation (EYE 083). It is suggested that the assemblage from EYE 094 should be included in a wider discussion of both flint assemblages.

## **6.6 Heated stone**

A small quantity of heated stone (burnt flint and heated sandstone/quartzite) was recovered. There are eleven pieces (631g) of burnt flint from five contexts and 1 piece (128g) of heated sandstone/quartzite. Some or all of this finds material could be prehistoric in date, but if so, it is mostly residual as the majority was recovered from contexts which also contained Roman pottery. The only contexts containing heated



stone and which did not also contain finds dated as Roman are the pit 0006 (0010) and the ditch 0041 (0042) which also contained a sherd of handmade, flint-tempered prehistoric pottery. However, the pit 0029 (0030), which contained a small piece of burnt flint, also contained a small quantity of worked flint (see above) and a sherd of handmade, flint-tempered prehistoric pottery - while just a single small sherd of Roman date is also associated with it. It therefore seems possible that this context (0030) could, on the balance of finds, date to the prehistoric period.

### **The potential for further work**

The distribution of the heated stones (burnt flint and heated sandstone/ quartzite) should be looked at in relation to distribution of worked flint, but otherwise no further work is considered to be necessary beyond the existing catalogue. As with the worked flint, if any further comment is to be made, the heated stone should be incorporated into a wider discussion of this material with that from the larger site nearby (EYE 083).

## **6.7 Small Finds**

### **Introduction**

There is a total of 19 small finds from the evaluation. These are listed in Appendix 5. The small finds consist of: 11 copper-alloy coins, an armlet, a buckle plate, a belt mount, a lozenge-shaped sheet object, a copper alloy thimble, a fragment of melted copper-alloy, a small lead piece, or lead object, and a fragment of worked antler. Many of these can be dated as Roman and based on this fact and the date of the pottery from the site, most of the other small finds, with the exception of the thimble and lozenge-shaped sheet object, are most likely to be of Roman date.

Only three of the small finds were recovered from stratified contexts (noted below), the remainder came from spoil, apart from one which was recovered from a baulk in Trench 02.

### **The Roman coins**

(Judith Plouviez)

Of the eleven Roman bronze coins nine were identified closely enough to allocate to a Reece coin period (Appendix 6). The periods represented are 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20, a single example of each except for four of period 17 (330-348), giving a date range of

later 3rd century to very late 4th century. Although the sample is far too small for detailed comparison with other sites the range and the predominance of period 17 is typical of a 4th century site, with relatively low late 3rd century evidence. The inclusion of an unusual British find (1016, Theodosian 383-387) strongly suggests activity up to the end of the Roman period despite the absence of coins of period 21, which are normally only around 5% of site assemblages. There is a contrast with the adjacent site, EYE 083, where the period 21 coins form an extraordinary 19% of the total assemblage.

### **The Roman armlet**

The copper-alloy armlet (SF1014) is late Roman in date. It is made of plain round wire. There is a hook at one end which presumably could be attached into an eye at the other, but that end of the armlet is missing. Similar armlets can be seen among those from the late Roman cemetery at Butt Road in Colchester (Crummy 1983, fig 42 nos. 1643 & 1651) and as a type overwhelmingly date to the late 3rd and 4th centuries (Crummy 1983, 37).

### **Post-Roman and undated small finds**

Only four Post-Roman small finds were identified. A copper-alloy closed type thimble (SF1006) is probably either medieval, dating to after c.1350 (Holmes, 1), or of post-medieval date. The existence of Roman metal sewing thimbles is doubtful (Holmes 1). The buckle plate (SF1012) and belt mount (SF1013) are of medieval date while the lozenge shaped sheet object (SF1010) has been identified as possibly being of Anglo-Saxon date by Judith Plouviez.

The three remaining small finds were undated, a piece of worked antler (SF1019) and the small lead piece or object (SF1020) came from a numbered context, the late Roman pit 0037 (0038) while a copper alloy fragment (SF 1001) was unstratified.

### **The significance of the small finds and potential for further work**

The small finds appear to reflect the predominantly late Roman aspect of the site seen in the pottery assemblage.

The assemblage will require proper identifications, description and cataloguing. Some of the coins will require cleaning. As with all the other finds categories, they should be

seen in relation to the very much larger number of small finds recovered from the excavation site close-by (EYE 083). The dating of the most closely datable of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon small finds may have implications for the slightly different nature of the Roman pottery assemblages from this evaluation (EYE 094) and the excavation (EYE 083).

## **6.8 Animal bone**

There are 154 pieces of animal bone weighing 1989g. The assemblage consists of small quantities of fragmented animal bone from thirteen contexts - almost all of which contained Roman pottery as the latest dated find associated with them - and one larger group with less fragmented pieces from the pit 0038, the pottery from which is dated to the late Roman period. Most, if not all, of the bone is from medium to large sized mammals of which most are likely to represent animals found among the usual range of domesticates. There is also one complete metatarsal which is probably from a cervid (possibly Red-Deer) - from the pit 0038 – and which, if such, indicates hunting on the site in the Roman period.

### **The significance of the animal bone and the requirements and potential for further work**

Although much is fragmented, elements of the bone assemblage can probably be identified to species and this will provide some information on the economy of the site in the Roman period (most of the contexts can probably be dated as Roman based on the pottery finds associated with them). Information on site status may also be able to be discussed as it appears probable that hunting was taking place at the site.

The animal bone will need to be catalogued and a report produced. The results of this should be considered alongside any animal bone from features dated as Roman recovered from the nearby excavation (EYE 083).

## 6.9 Environmental samples

(Val Fryer)

### Introduction and method statement

Five samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from separate contexts: the pit or linear feature 0004 (0005); from the pit or post-hole 0006 (0008); the ditch 0015 (0016); the pit 0037 (0038) and the possible ditch 0053 (0054). No finds were recovered from context 0006; the latest dated finds from the other contexts are all of Roman date.

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS Field Team and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots and seeds, were present throughout.

### Results

With the exception of sample 1, from the fill 0016 within ditch 0015, plant remains were relatively scarce. Those noted were generally very poorly preserved, with many of the grains being puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures) and fragmented.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded with wheat being predominant. Sample 1 contained a moderate density of robust spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases and many of the grains within the same assemblage were of an elongated 'drop' form also typical of spelt. A small number of detached cereal sprout fragments were recorded within the assemblage from sample 1, and it is assumed that these were derived from grains which accidentally germinated whilst in storage.

Seeds of common cereal crop contaminants were present within sample 1 but scarce elsewhere. Taxa noted included brome (*Bromus* sp.), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were present within the assemblages from samples 1 and 5

(pit [0037]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, but other plant macrofossils occurred very infrequently.

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0016	0005	0008	0054	0038
Feature No.	0015	0004	0006	0053	0037
Feature type	Ditch	Pit	Pit/ph	?Ditch	Pit
<b>Cereals</b>					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn)	x				
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xx			xcf	x
(glume bases)	x				
(spikelet bases)	x				
(rachis internodes)	x				
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xx				x
	xx				
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxfg		x		x
(detached sprout frags.)	x				
<b>Herbs</b>					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.	x xxf				
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x				x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x				
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.			x		
Large Poaceae indet.	x				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x				
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x				x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x		x	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm					x
Charred root/stem	x				
Indet.seeds	x				
<b>Other remains</b>					
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx		x	x	
Black tarry material	xx	x			
Bone				x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x				
Ferrous globule				x	
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bone				xpmc	xpmc
Vitreous material				x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>					
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
<b>% flot sorted</b>	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 5. Plant macrofossils

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens  
 cf = compare    fg = fragment    pmc = possible modern contaminant    ph = post-hole

The pieces of black porous and tarry material were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include fragments of bone, pieces of burnt or fired clay and vitreous material and a single ferrous globule. Small pieces of coal were noted within three of the assemblages studied, but it assumed that these were all intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, although small (less than 0.1 litres in volume), the assemblage from sample 1 is relatively rich and appears to be derived from a discrete deposit of charred cereal processing or storage waste. The poor condition and highly fragmented state of many of the macrofossils within the assemblage may indicate that this material was burnt at a very high temperature, possibly on more than one occasion, and it is tentatively suggested that the remains may be derived from the use of agricultural waste as a fuel for either domestic or light 'industrial' purposes. The remaining assemblages contain an insufficient density of material to allow accurate interpretation, although it is possible that some of the remains may be derived from the deposit within ditch 0015.

As none of the assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended. However, a summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

## **6.10 Discussion**

(Richenda Goffin)

The most striking factor when considering the artefacts recovered from the evaluation is the lack of Early Anglo-Saxon finds, other than SF1010, on a site which is in such close proximity to the large and predominantly Anglo-Saxon site nearby. No Saxon pottery was positively identified, although there is a possibility that a small hand-made sandy sherd recovered from the ditch 0028 may belong to this date. While the small coin assemblage indicates activity up to the end of the Roman period it was observed that although late Roman pottery was present on the evaluation, none of the very late, 4th century ceramics, which were found on the main site at Hartismere High School (Benfield in Caruth, forthcoming) were present. This may provide some evidence for suggesting that the focus of activity moved further to the south, closer to the river during this time, and into the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

## 7. Discussion

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Although four of the eleven trenches were devoid of archaeological deposits, and many of the features appeared relatively isolated, the density of archaeological features is comparable with that seen across the bulk of the EYE 083 excavation. The main difference, apart from a contrast in the phases of activity (see below), is the absence of structures which, at EYE 083, formed the denser areas of feature distribution. A combination of the evaluation and geophysical results indicates that potential archaeological deposits are distributed across the majority of the site.

Although the magnetometry survey of the site identified a variety of small anomalies, generally interpreted as being pits or sub-surface ferrous material, it did not identify any significant anomalies correlating with the evaluation results, specifically the large features in Trench 01 and 02, apart from ditch 0015 in Trench 02 which clearly corresponds to one of the more ephemeral anomalies, a linear feature, not previously highlighted in the report (Woodhouse 2007). Unfortunately the positioning of the trenches did not investigate any of the highlighted anomalies.

The evaluation has identified further deposits relating to the multi-period activity known in the area. A prehistoric phase of activity is represented by the worked flint assemblage and pottery sherds. Although most of this material is probably residual in later Roman deposits one feature, pit 0029, may date to this period. This evidence of prehistoric activity is clearly a continuation of the widespread but dispersed activity seen across the EYE 083 excavations to the south.

The bulk of the identified features and deposits indicate a substantial phase of early and late Roman occupation activity, with a gap in the 2nd/3rd centuries. Features consisted of a range of pits, some of considerable size, interspersed with linear ditches which probably mark a series of enclosures or field boundaries. Although no direct evidence for structures was seen, the recovered fragments of ceramic building material indicate the presence of a Roman building in the vicinity.

The evidence for a phase of Roman activity on the site is a contrast to that seen in the EYE 083 excavations where, despite a range of finds material evidence, there were no features positively identifiable as being Roman in date. Instead the EYE 083 site had a

substantial phase of early Anglo-Saxon occupation, a phase which is almost wholly lacking, apart from one small find and a possible pottery sherd, on the current site.

The Roman pottery assemblage from the adjacent excavation differs to that collected on this site, containing more material of a late 4th century date. There is a similarity in the coin assemblages however, with the EYE 094 coins indicating activity until the end of the Roman period and, if a larger sample had been collected, it may be that it could have matched the EYE 083 sample which was heavily weighted to the end of the Roman period.

Overall this seems to imply that the focus of settlement was moving to the south during the late Roman period before being superseded by Early Anglo-Saxon activity. The evidence of early Anglo-Saxon occupation, dating to the 5th century, on the EYE 083 site, combined with the unusually late coin assemblage is perhaps indicating that these Anglo-Saxon settlers were continuing to use Roman coinage.



## 8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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The evaluation has identified substantial evidence of Roman occupation activity on the site, an extension of the multi-period deposits seen in the field to the south (EYE 083). These deposits are of regional importance, the analysis of which offers potential to address topics in the Regional Research Framework (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000), such as the characterisation of rural settlement layouts, the nature and scale of agricultural production and evidence for export from the East Anglian region. In particular the contrast between the deposits at EYE 094 and EYE 083 offers a rare opportunity to examine settlement shift in the Roman to Early Anglo-Saxon transition period.

As the highest archaeological deposits are at a height of 39.3m AOD, a level which corresponds with the actual ground levels in the southern part of the site, any development works below ground level will have a negative impact. Therefore it is recommended that an open area excavation across the entire site is carried out in advance of development. The aim of such an excavation would be to record the archaeological deposits of the site in full and for an initial analysis/stand alone report to be made. This would determine whether the combined evaluation and excavation results would warrant further analysis and publication, preferably as part of the EYE 083 project.

If the development can be carried out through a raising of ground levels, avoiding disturbance below a depth of 39.5m and so leaving a 0.2m thick buffer over archaeological deposits, then further archaeological investigation may not be required.

As stated in the introduction this report has not analysed the evaluation results in full. This work still needs to be carried out and should be included in the eventual publication for EYE 083 or, if an excavation of the site should go ahead, within the EYE 094 excavation report. Work still required includes full details of the results, production of digital site plans, sections and other illustrations, full analysis of the finds assemblage and a detailed discussion of the results.

## 9. Archive deposition

Digital archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds *T:arc\Archive field proj\Eye\Eye 094*

*Hartismere High school MUGA pitch*

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andrew Beverton, Phil Camps, John Craven, Tony Fisher, Simon Picard, John Sims, Alan Smith, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Jo Caruth, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was managed by Rebekah Pressler and the specialist finds and environmental reports were written by Steven Benfield and Val Fryer (freelance). Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Richenda Goffin, Colin Pendleton and Judith Plouviez.

### Disclaimer

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

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## Appendix 1.Trench list

Trench No	Length	Orientation	Geology	Features	Contexts	Small finds	Height groundlevel	Height natural
01	21m	N-S	Mid brown/yellow clay with chalk and gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0002-0010, 0014, 0021-0024, 0029-0030, 0035-0036	1009-1014, 1017	39.63m (N) - 39.73m (S)	N: 39.00m. Centre: 39.07m. S: 39.05m
02	21.3m	E-W	Mid yellow/brown clay.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0015-0017	1005-1008, 1018	39.59m (W) - 39.68m (E)	W: 39.17m. Centre: 39.11m. E: 39.04m
03	20.7m	E-W	Mid yellow/brown clay.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0041-0048, 0057-0064		39.75m (W) - 39.76m (E)	W: 39.30m. Centre: 39.36m. E: 39.24m
04	21m	N-S	Mid orange clay and gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0039-0040		39.69m (N) - 39.76m (S)	N: 39.38m. Centre: 39.42m. S: 39.30m
05	20.9m	N-S	Mid brown/yellow clay with chalk and gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>			39.78m (N) - 39.60m (S)	N: 39.24m. Centre: 39.19m. S: 39.19m
06	20.4m	E-W	Mid/dark orange/brown clay with chalk and gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0011-0013, 0019-0020, 0031-0034, 0037-0038, 0049-0056	1001-1004, 1015	39.55m (W) - 39.53m (E)	W: 39.12m. Centre: 39.19m. E: 39.15m
07	21m	N-S	Light/mid brown clay.	<input type="checkbox"/>	0018		39.43m (N) - 39.27m (S)	N: 39.00m. Centre: 38.94m. S: 38.82m
08	12m	NW-SE	Mid brown/orange clay with occasional chalk and flints.	<input type="checkbox"/>			39.24m (NW) - 39.06m (SE)	NW: 38.75m. Centre: 38.77m. SE: 38.66m
09	12m	E-W	Mid orange clay/silt with chalk and gravel.	<input type="checkbox"/>			39.35m (W) - 39.22m (E)	W: 38.87m. Centre: 38.92m. E: 38.81m
10	19m	N-S	Mid orange clay/silt with chalk and gravel.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0025-0028	1016	39.45m (N) - 39.29m (S)	N: 38.85m. Centre: 38.89m. S: 38.46m
11	10m	N-S	Mid yellow/brown clay changing to mid yellow/brown/orange silt/fine gravel and chalk at south end.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	0057-0064		39.31m (N) - 39.25m (S)	N: 38.52m. Centre: 38.25m. S: 37.72m

## Appendix 2. Finds quantities

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	B Flint No	B Flint Wt	Iron No	Iron Wt	Miscellaneous finds and notes	Spot Date
0005	1	5	1	22										Rom
0007					2	23	1	8					Tessera cube; flint not worked	
0010									3	116				
0011	4	66												late Rom
0012	1	32											pot abraded	late Rom
0013	2	40												late Rom
0014	1	26			1	146							tile- combed flue tile	late Rom
0016	5	14	21	193	3	55	6	67					4 worked flints	Rom
0017	6	53	2	13	1	66							tegula tile	?late Rom
0018														
0019	2	21	3	55										Rom / ?post-Rom
0020	3	15	1	27										?late Rom
0022			4	37	1	192	2	685					tile with paw (dog) print	?Rom
0023							2	13					flint- flake and core	
0024							6	26					flint- flakes	
0028	1	4					1	2					post-Rom pot?	?Rom
0030	2	11					10	54	1	4			pot-1 sherd prehistoric; flint-core and flakes	Rom
0032	4	13											post-med pot frags. ?intrusive	?post-med

Ctxt	Pot No	Pot Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Flint No	Flint Wt	B Flint No	B Flint Wt	Iron No	Iron Wt	Miscellaneous finds and notes	Spot Date
0034	3	55	4	55										Rom
0036	4	126					3	21					includes colour-coat lid with 'steam' hole	late Rom
0038	102	1756	96	1482	5	342	2	34	3	411				late Rom
0040	1	2												Rom
0042	1	6							1	50			pot-prehistoric; burnt stone sandstone (1 128g)	prehistoric
0046			6	13			1	5			1	3	Iron- prob. a nail	
0049	9	135	6	16	1	91	1	5						late Roman
0051	3	6	4	44									mortar flashing (1 133g)	Rom
0052			2	17										
0053	4	10												Rom
0054	9	90	2	4	2	10	12	120	3	50			flint-blades, flakes, other	?Rom
0056	1	121	2	11	1	114								late Rom
0058					6	60								Rom
0060							1	6					flint-blade	

### Appendix 3. The Pottery

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0005	BSW		1	5			Rom
0011	BUF		1	8			Rom
0011	GX		1	8			Rom
0011	GX	R	1	11	bowl	Eve 0.04, bowl rim with small flange, frill on flange, see Symonds & Wade 1999 fig 6.25 no.704 tazza	Rom ?C1-2
0011	NVC	R	1	38	jar	Eve 0.2, HPM nos. 75-77, probably 4th century	prob. C4
0013	HAX?	R	1	11	bowl	Eve 0.1, probably Hadham oxidised ware, see Symonds & Wade fig 5.55 121, probably late 3rd-4th century	prob. LC3-4
0013	HAX		1	28	bowl	bowl form Going B10, burnt	LC3-4
0012	GMG	R	1	32	bowl	Eve 0.07, bowl form B6 2/1	LC3-4
0014	RF	R	1	26	dish	Eve 0.06, dish or bowl with thickened, undercut rim, burnished, slightly abraded, burnt on edge, date uncertain, possibly late Roman	Rom
0016	BUF		1	2		small sherd	?C1-2/3
0016	GX		3	7		small sherds	Rom
0016	BB1	B	1	5	dish/bowl	flat base sherd from a dish or bowl, small sherd	EC2-4
0017	LSH	R	1	9	jar	Eve 0.12, jar form G27 1/1	later C4
0017	GMG	R	1	10	bowl	Eve 0.1 bowl form B8	C1-E2
0017	GMG		1	11	?bowl	body sherd with grooves around girth, form ?C16	C1-E2
0017	GMG		1	3			Rom
0017	RX	B	1	3		fragment of a jar or a beaker base	Rom
0017	GMB	B	1	16	dish or bowl	dish or bowl with ?chamfered edge	?C2-4
0019	GX	R	2	20	jar	Eve 0.7, sherds join, rim burnt, ?narrow mouth jar - form ?G35 type	?C4
0020	SH		1	2			Rom
0020	GX	R	1	6		Eve 0.07, bowl or jar	Rom
0020	GMO	B	1	7			Rom
0030	GMB	B	1	7			Rom
0032	BUF		1	3		fine, pale pinky fabric- not recognised	Rom
0032	GX		1	8		grey fabric with some ?ironstone fragments	Rom
0034	GX	B	1	34	jar	jar base	Rom
0034	GX		2	21			Rom
0036	NVC	L	1	48	lid	lid 'knob' with 'steam' hole, see HPM and Symonds & Wade fig 5.44 nos. 205-7	E-MC3-4
0036	HAX?	B	3	77	beaker	beaker base, probably late 3rd-4th century	LC3-4
0038	AA		2	635	amphora	Spanish - almost certainly Dressel 20	C1-E3
0038	NVC	R	1	30	bowl	Eve 0.06, flanged bowl form B6	LC3-4
0038	LSH		10	66	jar	sherds from a jar(s), rilled shoulder sherds, probably jar form 27	later C4
0038	SH	R	1	20	bowl	Eve 0.04, flat-rimmed bowl, see Symonds & Wade 1999, Fabric HD Types 10 & 11 (from post-Roman deposits there)	?C4
0038	HAX		1	7	bowl	flange from a form B6 flanged bowl	LC3-4
0038	HAX		1	40	bowl	base of bowl with footring	LC3-4
0038	HAX		1	5			LC3-4
0038	RC		1	12	bowl	body sherd from a orange-red colour-coated bowl with pale fabric, coating abraded-fabric not recognised	Rom
0038	HAX	H	1	2	handle	small round-section handle, probably Hadham oxidised ware	LC3-4

Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0038	RX		1	6		some red sand, or possibly red grog fragments	Rom
0038	SH		1	2		fine (thin sherd) oxidised with fine shell-temper	Rom
0038	BSW		15	79		body sherds, 2 join	Rom
0038	BSW	R	1	41	jar	Eve 0.22, jar or narrow-mouthed jar, some sooting under rim, jar form probably G24	C2-4
0038	GMG		7	57			Rom
0038	GMC	R	1	5	bowl	Eve 0.03, rim from bowl of form ?B1	prob. C2-4
0038	GX	R	4	52	bowl	bowl/jar with shoulder and slightly hooked rim, small repair hole made post-firing in edge of one sherd, possibly 1st-early 2nd century	?C1-E2
0038	GX	R	1	27	bowl	Eve 0.15, flanged bowl form B6	LC3-4
0038	GX		2	41		two non-joining sherds with rectangular lattice decoration, ?later Roman	Rom, ?C3-4
0038	GX	R	1	9	jar	Eve 0.14, probably a narrow-mouth jar, probably 2nd-4th century.	Rom ?C2-4
0038	GX	R	1	13	jar	Eve 0.11, jar	Rom
0038	GX	R	1	26	jar	Eve 0.17, probably a large, narrow-mouth jar, form G34 or G35	C2/3-4
0038	GX		1	12	jar	decorated shoulder sherd, probably from a storage jar	Rom
0038	GX	R	1	46	jar	Eve 0.13, probably a large storage jar, form G44, rim flaked/slightly abraded	C4
0038	GX	R	1	38	jar	Eve 0.07, probably a large storage jar, form G44, rim flaked/slightly abraded	C4
0038	GX		19	95			Rom
0038	GX	R	1	4		Eve 0.02, chip from a rim	Rom
0038	GMB	R	2	38	dish	Eve 0.13, two joining sherds, bowl form B3	prob C3-4
0038	GMB	R	1	10	bowl	Eve 0.06, bowl form C13/C13, Flavian - early 2nd century	LC1-E2
0038	GMB	R	3	86		Eve 0.32, all joining sherds from a bowl form B3, possibly part of B3 bowl base (below)	C?2/3-4
0038	GMB	B	1	10		base sherd, possibly part of B3 bowl (above)	Rom
0038	GMB	R	1	20	bowl	Eve 0.05, probably a form Be dish with two spaced grooves around lower body	?C3-4
0038	GMB	B	1	12			Rom
0038	GMB	B	1	9			Rom
0038	GMB	B	1	3			Rom
0038	GMB	B	1	10		two burnished lines around body	Rom
0038	GMB	R	1	38	?mortaria	Eve 0.07, reeded rim, possibly a greyware ?mortaria - from D14 type, possibly part of reeded rim greyware mortaria (below)	?later C3-4
0038	GMB	R	1	5	?mortaria	Eve 0.01, reeded rim, possibly part of reeded rim greyware ?mortaria form D14 (above)	?later C3-4
0038	GMB		11	136		various body sherds	Rom
0049	NVC	B	1	23			E-MC3-4
0049	SH		1	7			Rom
0049	GMB	R	1	9	?bowl	Eve 0.04, probably from a bowl	
0049	GMB	R	4	85	bowl	Eve 0.1, two sherds join, most of profile, bowl form C10/C12, decorated with wavy line around rim, dated Flavian-early 2nd century	Flav-EC2
0049	BSW		1	6			Rom
0049	GMO		1	5	jar	neck sherd	Rom
0040	GMG		1	2			Rom



Context	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Form	Notes	Spotdate
0051	GMB		1	3		?flange edge from a form B6 bowl	?LC3-4
0051	GMB		2	3			Rom
0052	RX		1	1		slightly abraded, small sherd	Rom
0052	GX		3	8		sherd abraded, small sherd	Rom
0054	GX		2	25	jar	thick grey sherd, probably from a storage jar, abraded	Rom
0054	SH		1	27			
0054	LSH	R	1	8	jar	Eve 0.06, jar form 27 1/1 later 4th century	later C4
0054	GMB	R	1	9	?dish	Eve 0.05, ?dish form ?A2 type, dated Flavian-early 2nd century, abraded	Flav-EC2
0054	BSW		2	11			Rom
0054	GX		3	9			Rom
0056	SH	B	1	121	jar	base from a large jar, probably late Roman, C4 - ?late C4	C4 ?LC4
0028	HMFT		1	4		coarse flint-temper, one surface remains, surviving thickness of sherd 10 mm, fabric and surface black, probably Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age	prehist.
0028	HM		1	4		small hand-made, sand-tempered sherd, probably Iron Age or Saxon	prehist.
0042	HMFT		1	6		medium-coarse flint-temper, sherd 11 mm thick, fabric dark grey, surface oxidised, probably Neolithic-Middle Bronze Age	prehist.
0032	UPG		1	1		thin sherd (broken in two) with orange-red fabric and opaque green glaze on both surfaces, possibly a fragment from a Hedingham product, dated late medieval	late med.

## Appendix 4. Worked flint

Context	Type	No	pat	Notes	Date disc
0007	flake	1	u	small thick irregular flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0016	natural	1	u	natural flint with limited ?edge retouch	Later Preh
0016	natural	1	u	used as a small ?core or is a steeply, crudely retouched piece; several incipient cones of percussion	Later Preh
0016	flake	1	u	squat flake, thick, possibly a core rejuvenation flake; limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0016	flake	1	u	small flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0016	flake	1	u	irregular thick flake with limited, but steep edge retouch; parallel flake or blade scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0016	flake	1	u	Irregular flake, limited edge retouch; natural striking platform	Later Preh
0022	core?	1	u	large irregular flake core with a few large irregular flakes removed from one end, but good quality chalk based flint and possibly a ?Roman building stone	
0022	flake	1		possibly stained or lightly patinated squat flake, with limited edge retouch; natural platform	Later Preh
0023	flake	1	u	crude flake, limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0023	flake	1	u	small long flake	Later Preh
0024	flake	1	u	limited edge retouch; thin parallel scars on dorsal face	BA poss EBA
0024	flake	1	u	mainly cortical on dorsal face; limited edge retouch; possibly a simple scraper	BA poss EBA
0024	flake	1	u	small thick flake with hinge fracture	BA poss EBA
0024	flake	1	u	small irregular, thick flake	BA poss EBA
0024	flake	1	u	small irregular squat flake with limited edge retouch	BA poss EBA
0024	flake	1	u	small squat flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch	BA poss EBA
0028	flake	1	u	flake with irregular limited edge retouch; natural striking platform	Later Preh
0030	core	1	u	multi-platform flake core with regular, relatively narrow, flakes removed	NEO or EBA
0030	flake	1	u	squat flake with limited edge retouch including a notch	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	long thick flake with steep end retouch; possibly a crude scraper	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	small snapped blade or flake with parallel flake scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	thin flake with hinge fracture and limited edge retouch, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	thin, snapped flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	thick flake	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	irregular thick flake with crude limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0030	flake	1	u	small, partly natural flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0036	core	1	u	fragment from an irregular flake core	Later Preh
0036	flake	1	u	small snapped flake with hinge fracture	Later Preh
0036	flake	1	u	snapped small flake with limited edge retouch, parallel flake scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0038	natural	1	u	natural flint with limited area of unpatinated edge retouch	
0038	flake	1	u	snapped thick flake	Later Preh
0046	flake	1	p	irregular thick flake, Mesolithic or later	Later Preh
0049	flake	1	u	squat flake with hinge fracture, limited edge retouch including shallow notch	Later Preh
0054	blade	1	u	small blade with limited edge retouch, parallel blade scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0054	blade	1	u	snapped blade with limited edge retouch and parallel blade scars on dorsal face	Later Preh
0054	bladelet	1	u	snapped small bladelet	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	long, sub-triangular sectioned flake with limited edge retouch and parallel flake scars on the dorsal face	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	squat flake with natural striking platform	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	snapped irregular flake	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	squat flake with limited edge retouch	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	small thick irregular flake, probably off a core edge	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	large-ish squat flake with pronounced ripples and limited edge	Later Preh

				retouch	
0054	flake	1	u	small irregular flake with small area of retouch	Later Preh
0054	flake	1	u	small thick flake, natural striking platform	Later Preh
0054	natural	1	u	mainly natural flint with small area of possible retouch	
0060	blade	1	p	patinated or ?stained blade with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face; probably Mesolithic or Neolithic - more probably Neolithic	NEO or EBA

Key: later preh – later prehistoric (Neolithic-Iron Age); NEO – Neolithic; EBA – Early Bronze Age; BA – Bronze Age; U – unpatinated; p - patinated

## Appendix 5. Small finds

Small find no	Context	Trench No	Period	Material	Object Name	Weight	Dimensions (Length)	Dimensions (Width)	Dimensions (Depth)	Comments
1001	spoil	Trench 06		COPPER ALLOY		12	25	20	13	Small irregular lump of melted copper alloy
1002	spoil	Trench 06	ROM	COPPER ALLOY?	coin	1				Nummus, some corrosion
1003	spoil	Trench 06	ROM	COPPER ALLOY?	coin	2				Nummus, some corrosion
1004	spoil	Trench 06	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	5				Possibly a nummus, very corroded and concreted, Ae2 size
1005	baulk	Trench 02	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	1				Minim, perhaps cut down from a nummus or a barbarous radiate
1006	spoil	Trench 02	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	thimble	6		19	25	Flattened at base, crack between top and side, 2 small holes near top
1007	spoil	Trench 02	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	2				Radiate, some wear, irregular flan, contemporary copy
1008	spoil	Trench 02	ROM	COPPER ALLOY?	coin	2				Nummus, Ae3 size, corroded margins
1009	spoil	Trench 01	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	2				Nummus, Ae3 size
1010	spoil	Trench 01	SAX	COPPER ALLOY	sheet	2	50	20		Lozenge-shaped sheet object with a pieced hole at each corner.
1012	spoil	Trench 01	MED	COPPER ALLOY	buckle plate	8	42	20	3	Buckle plate, 14th century. Rectangular, 2 flat sheets joined by 4 rivets, 2mm gap between plates, edges decorated
1013	spoil	Trench 01	MED	COPPER ALLOY	belt mount	5	52	6		Looped strap-end, one piece object, prob. With two fixing holes through plates
1014	spoil	Trench 01	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	armlet	3				Late Roman, prob. 4th C, plain wire armlet with hook terminal, other missing
1015	spoil	Trench 06	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	4				Nummus, Ae2 size but with extensive corrosion and concretion, some damage
1016	spoil	Trench 10	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	1				Nummus, Ae4 size, some edge damage. This type from Rome or Aquilaea mint only
1017	spoil	Trench 01	ROM	SILVER?	coin	2				Nummus, Ae3 size
1018	0016	Trench 02	ROM	COPPER ALLOY	coin	2				Radiate, some corrosion/concretion
1019	0038	Trench 06		ANTLER	worked antler	39				Worked antler piece, one side (Inner) flat cut, surface cut smooth in patches
1020	0038	Trench 06		LEAD	piece	30	35	20		Piece of lead, edges flaked around middle

## Appendix 6. Coins

Small find no	context	Location	Period	Material	Object Name	Description	obverse	reverse	Date from	Date to	Reece period	Diameter mm
1002	Spoil	Trench 06	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, some corrosion	House of Constantine	Gloria exercitus, one standard	335	341	17	14.5
1003	Spoil	Trench 06	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, some corrosion	---]NOBC House of Constantine	glor ]IAEXER [citus One standard	335	337	17	14.5
1004	Spoil	Trench 06	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Possibly a nummus, very corroded and concreted, Ae2 size			0	0		22
1005	Baulk	Trench 02	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Minim, perhaps cut down from a nummus or a barbarous radiate	-]TA[-	?blundered	0	0		8
1007	Spoil	Trench 02	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Radiate, some wear, irregular flan, contemporary copy	Figure standing, spear to left, left arm raised		275	286	14	16
1008	Spoil	Trench 02	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, Ae3 size, corroded margins	House of Valentinian	--]VBLIC[- Victory left	364	378	19	18
1009	Spoil	Trench 01	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, Ae3 size	---] SPFAVG, Constans	VICTORIAED[daggqnn	343	348	17	0
1010	Spoil	Trench 01	A_Saxon	Copper alloy	Sheet	Lozenge-shaped sheet object with a pieced hole at each corner. Possibly a 'spangle', cf Macgregor & Bollick 1993, 244-245 for more decorative lozenge examples with holes at each corner.			0	0		0
1012	Spoil	Trench 01	Medieval	Copper alloy	Buckle plate	Buckle plate, 14th century			0	0		0
1013	Spoil	Trench 01	Medieval	Copper alloy	Belt mount	Belt mount			0	0		0
1015	Spoil	Trench 06	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, Ae2 size but with extensive corrosion and concretion, some damage	Magnentius (completely obscured)	large chi-rho	350	353	18	22
1016	Spoil	Trench 10	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, Ae4 size, some edge damage. This type from Rome or Aquilaea mint only	DNTHEODO SIVSPFA[vg	VICTORIAA[- Two Victories each holding wreath	383	387	20	12.5
1017	Spoil	Trench 01	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Nummus, Ae3 size	Helmeted left, CONSTAN[- (tinopolis)	Victory on prow, Mint TR--	330	337	17	16
1018	0016	Trench 02	Roman	Copper alloy	Coin	Radiate, some corrosion/concretion	divo clav]DIO	CO[secl]ATIO eagle	269	269	13	17