

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Darmsden Hall Farm Quarry, Barking BRK 020

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2003
(Planning app. no. MS/902/94)

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© December 2004

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(Cathy Tester)

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The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, John Duffy and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation work was managed by Sue Anderson. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out by Kelly Powell, and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Cathy Tester. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. Finds illustrations are by Sue Holden.

Summary

An archaeological excavation at Darmsden Hall Farm Quarry, Barking, in advance of further development, was an extension of a site excavated in 1994 which located evidence of a Late Iron Age enclosure and settlement. An area of 3145 sqm was excavated, with a further 2770 sqm being monitored, within the area of the enclosure and further evidence of this Iron Age settlement was identified.

A total of 28 features were located, the majority being of Late Iron Age date although some dated to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period and one to the mid-late 1st Century. The features were predominantly scattered pits and postholes, with two curvilinear ditches possibly forming smaller enclosures within the larger Iron Age enclosure. The type of features and range of finds were comparable to the earlier excavation and indicate that the enclosure was an area of light occupation, although there was no evidence of structures. The enclosure fell out of use by the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, probably replaced by a new system of field boundaries.

SMR information

Planning application no.	MS/902/94
Date of fieldwork:	27 th March- 3 rd April and 14 th -16 th April
Oasis Reference:	Suffolkc1-6587
Grid Reference:	TM 0957 5278
Funding body:	Lafarge Aggregates Ltd

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of an extension of works within Darmsden Landfill quarry. The work was carried out to fulfill a condition on planning application MS/902/94.

This condition was placed because immediately to the southeast of the quarry site, on Roebuck Farm, Bronze Age, Iron Age (Darmsden ware, 3rd-4th century B.C) and Roman material has been previously recovered (BRK 009 see Fig. 1). Together with other Iron Age material located in the vicinity over the past 70 years this has led to the definition of an early Iron Age pottery type, Darmsden-Linten ware (Cunliffe 1968). The site itself lay on level ground forming a spur, between 55 and 60m OD, overlooking the Gipping Valley, to the south-west the land formed a gentle uphill slope while to the east and south it descended into the Gipping valley and Hulverhill culvert. At other similar locations, such as at Barham 4km to the south-east, Bronze and Iron Age settlements have been excavated.

An initial evaluation of the area was carried out in 1989 prior to the original development of the quarry and this was followed with an excavation in 1994 (Abbot C and Forrest K, 1996) on Phase 1 of the quarry development, which was the land immediately to the south-east of the current site (Fig. 1). This excavation revealed Late Iron Age occupation, principally in the form of a ditch (0402) on the western side of the site, which was thought to represent the eastern edge of a large enclosure (Fig. 2). Within this enclosure lay a circular ditch (0581) that surrounded a circular posthole structure (0658) which was interpreted as a domestic Iron Age dwelling (Abbot C and Forrest K, 1996, 14). Subsequent development in the quarry, phases 2 to 5 of the planning application, were monitored during the topsoil stripping by an archaeological watching brief.

This excavation is an extension of the work in 1994 and covers the area to the north-west (phase 6 of the quarry development), within the possible Late Iron Age enclosure. The bund, created during quarry works since 1994, that bordered the north side of the excavation was removed in June 2003 and this area was archaeologically monitored (Fig. 2).

2. Methodology

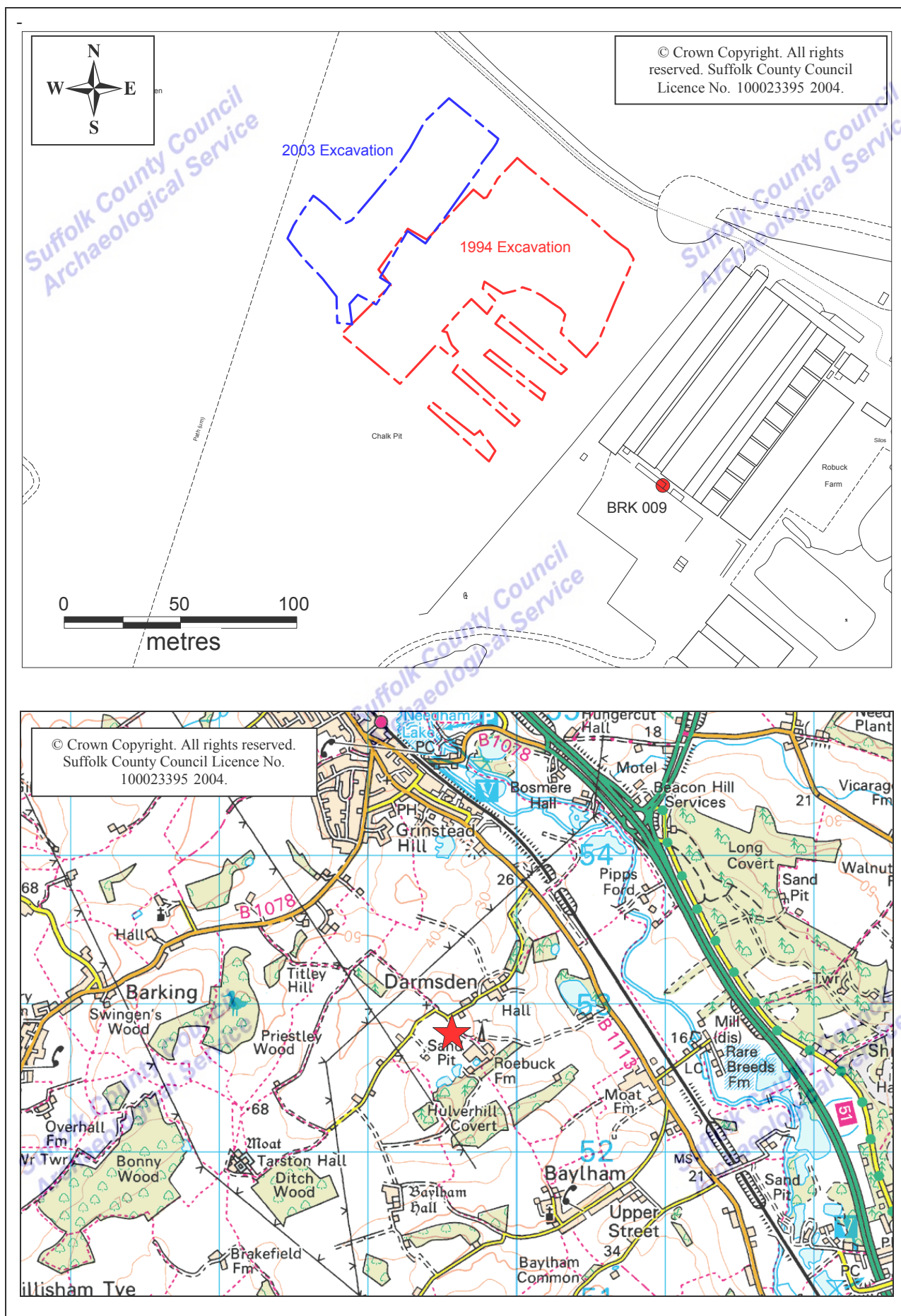
For the excavation a total area of 3145 sqm was stripped of topsoil to the top of the archaeological levels by a Hi Mac with a 2m ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This revealed the natural subsoil, a heavy clay with scattered spreads of gravels, at a depth of 0.1 to 0.3m.

During the monitoring work an area of 2770 sqm was stripped of topsoil and a visit was made to observe the site. This revealed a similar subsoil. Features were recorded but not excavated.

In the excavation archaeological features were clearly visible after machining and were excavated by hand; generally 50% of pits and postholes and sections of ditches, although certain features were 100% excavated. The site was laid out on a 20m grid and located using a Total Station Theodolite. A site plan was drawn at a scale of 1:100. Feature sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Colour slide and black and white print photographs were taken of all stages of the excavation and are listed in Appendix 3. Context numbers were issued from 0700, following on from the previous excavation of 1994 and the site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and monuments code BRK 020.

An Oasis form has been completed for the project (Suffolke1-6587).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds.



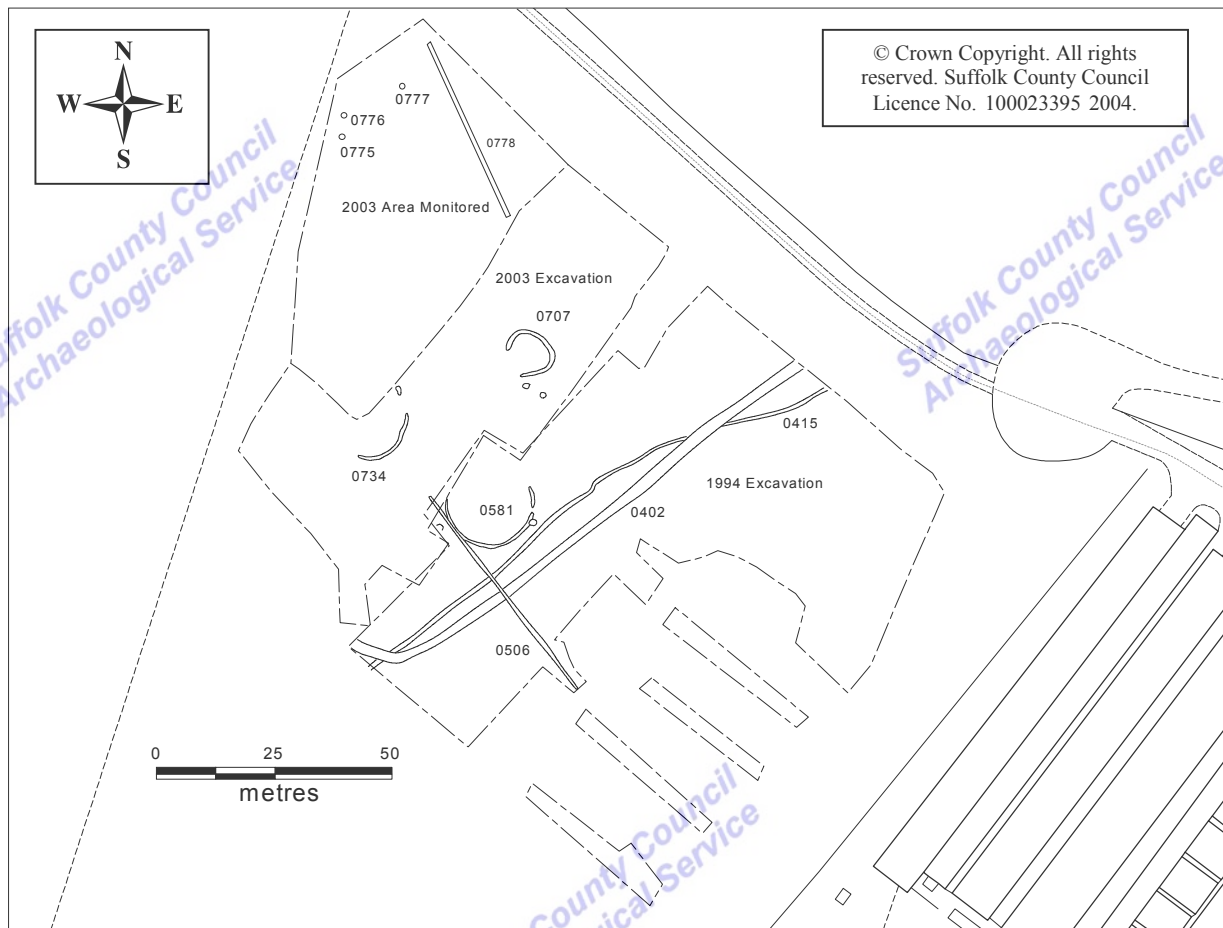


Figure 2. Combined site plan and principal features.

3. Results

(Figs. 3 - 8)

3.1. Introduction

Removal of the topsoil revealed the natural subsoil, a heavy clay with scattered patches of gravel that overlies the natural geology of glacial sands and gravels. At some point during the operation of the quarry a large part of the topsoil had been removed to form the bund surrounding the northern edge of the excavation. This meant that only a thin (0.05-0.10m) covering of topsoil was left over much of the archaeological levels and mild damage had been caused in the form of vehicle tracks across the site. However, due to the scattered nature of archaeological features, this does not seem to have had any significant affect on the results. Similarly in the monitored area the creation of the bund had caused considerable damage to the subsoil and features were only visible in between the areas of disturbed ground. Also the precise location of these features in the monitored area is uncertain as the quarry works had significantly altered the landscape.

A total of 28 features were identified on the excavated site (Fig. 3) and in the monitored area (Fig. 2) and can be divided into three phases of activity with the remainder being unphased. The phasing is based upon artefactual evidence, the sparse scatter of features across the site means there is no stratigraphic evidence. During machining a small amount of unstratified material was recovered and recorded as 0700.

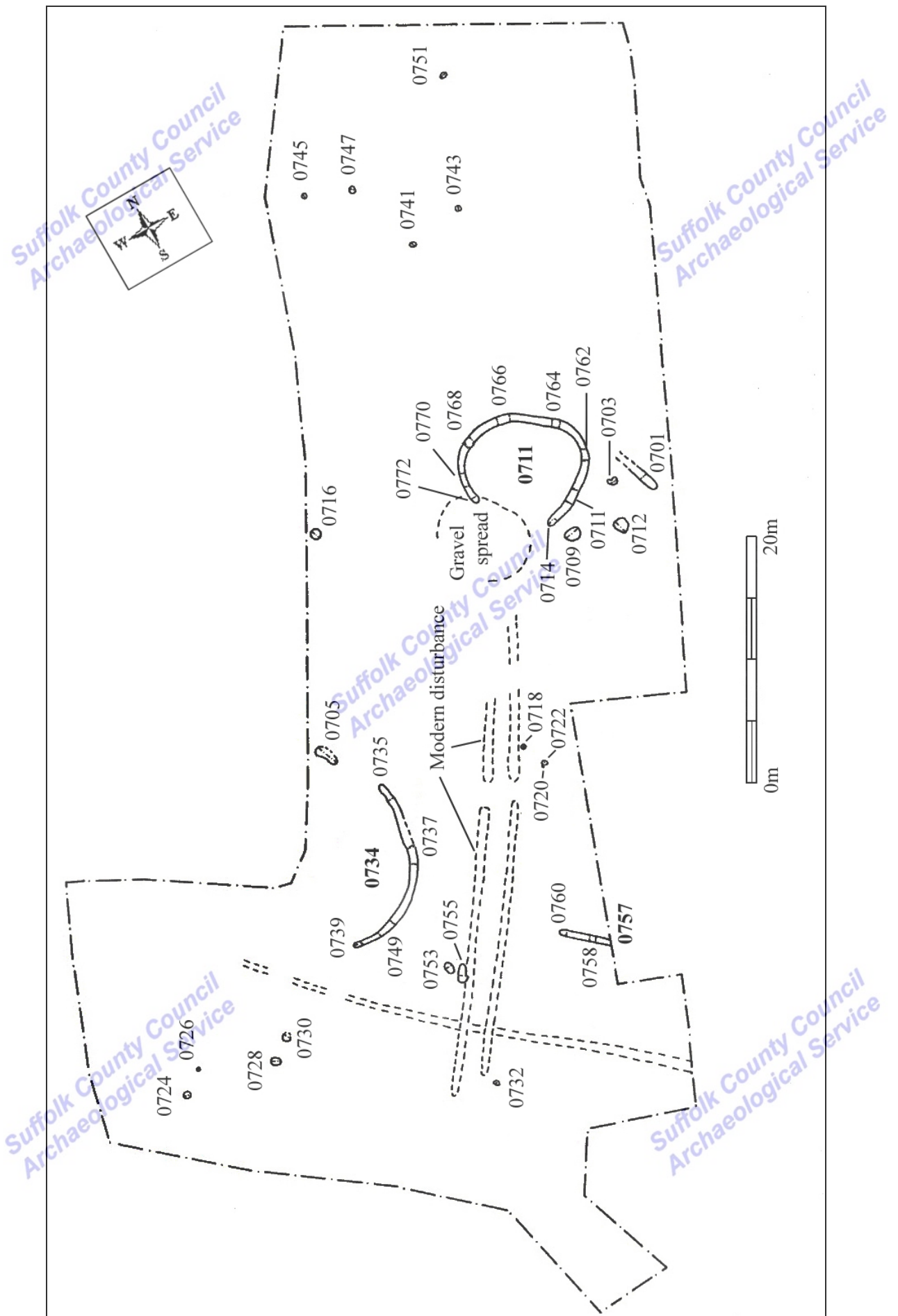


Figure 3. Site plan.

3.2. Phase I: Late Iron Age

(Figs 4 – 6)

Thirteen of the twenty-eight features can be placed in this phase, they consist of a scatter of ditches, pits and postholes across the site. The principal features of interest are two curvilinear ditches, 0707 and 0734, which are similar and close to 0581 in the 1994 excavation. The bulk of the unstratified material recovered during machining, 0700, also belongs to this phase.

0701 was a short length of linear ditch, aligned north-south, lying close to pit 0703 and ditch 0707. It had a defined butt end to the south but gradually faded away to the north. It was 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep and had a dark brown silt/clay fill with charcoal flecks (0702). Eleven sherds of pottery with fragments of fired clay and three pieces of flint were recovered.

0703 was a small circular pit, bowl shaped, with animal disturbance on its north side. It lay close to ditches 0701 and 0707 and pits 0709 and 0712. It measured 0.4m in diameter and was 0.12m deep. The mid brown silt/clay fill, 0704, contained lumps of slag and patches of burnt clay and two sherds of pottery.

0705 was an irregular oval pit, with a flat base and sloping sides, on the western edge of the site. It measured 1.8 by 0.8m and was 0.18m deep. There was some root disturbance in the fill, 0706, which was a dark brown silt/clay with moderate stones. Twenty-five sherds of pottery, one worked flint and fragments of fired clay were recovered.

0707 was a sub-circular ditch enclosure, measuring 10m in diameter with a 6m wide west facing entrance. Pits 0709, 0712 and 0703 and ditch 0701 lay nearby to the south-east. The ditch was approximately 0.6-0.8m wide and varied in depth from 0.15-0.5m, being deepest opposite the entrance. Several sections were excavated through it (0711, 0714, 0762, 0764, 0766, 0768, 0770 and 0772 – section 0714 was not recorded) before it was 100% excavated (fill 0774). The interior of the enclosure was devoid of any archaeological features but there was a large spread of dark brown clay and gravels in front of and across the entrance.

The fill of the feature varied from a mid-dark brown clay with moderate flint inclusions (0708) in section 0711, to a dark brown silt/sand with charcoal flecks (0715) in section 0714, and a dark grey/brown silt/clay with flints and charcoal in the remaining sections (fills 0763, 0765, 0767, 0769, 0771, 0773 and 0774). The majority of these fills contained some finds evidence, totalling twenty-nine sherds of pottery with a few fragments of fired clay and flint flakes.

0709 was a large circular pit lying close to ditch 0707 and pit 0712. It had vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m by 1.5m and 0.45m deep. It was 100% excavated which showed a fill, 0710, of dark brown silt/clay with frequent charcoal and patches of burnt clay and occasional flints, there was also some evidence of slumping of the sides round the top of the feature. Three sherds of pottery, one flint flake and fragments of burnt clay were recovered. It was a very similar feature to 0712 and is probably contemporary with it.

0712 was another large, deep circular pit, lying close to ditch 0707 and pit 0709. It also had vertical sides and a flat base and measured 1.3m by 1.25m and 0.60m deep, It was 100% excavated and had a fill, 0713, of dark brown silt/clay with flints and charcoal flecks plus patches of burnt clay. Fifty-one sherds of pottery were recovered along with one flint flake, burnt flint, animal bone and fragments of a burnt clay loomweight. It was very similar to 0709 and is probably contemporary with it.

0716 was an isolated circular pit on the north edge of the site. It had steep curving sides and a flat base and measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.35m deep. Its fill, 0717, was a very dark brown/grey silt/clay with lots of charcoal flecks, scattered flints and patches of burnt clay and contained a single sherd of pottery.

0734 was the second curvilinear ditch, situated in the middle of the site. Approximately 15m in length it formed 25% of a possible circle with a 15m diameter. It is possibly part of another circular enclosure ditch like 0709 and another part of the circle may have existed off the edge of the site. Although this area was exposed during the monitoring there had been considerable truncation and features may have been destroyed or missed.

Several sections were excavated through the feature (0735, 0737, 0739 and 0749) which all contained a fill of dark brown clay (0736, 0738, 0740 and 0750) from which a total of forty-five sherds of pottery were recovered.

0741 was a circular posthole, one of a loose scatter of five in the northern part of the site, with vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.35m by 0.5m and 0.15m deep. The fill, 0742, was a dark grey silt/clay from which a single sherd of pottery was recovered.

0743 was a circular posthole, one of a loose scatter of five in the northern part of the site, with vertical sides and a flat base measuring 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep. The fill, 0744, was a dark grey silt/clay from which a single sherd of pottery was recovered.

0755 was a shallow oval pit to the south of 0734. It had a flat base with fairly steep sloping sides and was disturbed on its southern edge by machine tracks. It measured 1.6m by 0.8m and was 0.14m deep. The fill, 0756, was a mixed dark-light brown clay from which thirteen pottery sherds were recovered.

0775 and 0776 were two of the pits in the monitored area. They were not excavated or recorded but a single sherd of pottery was recovered from each feature.

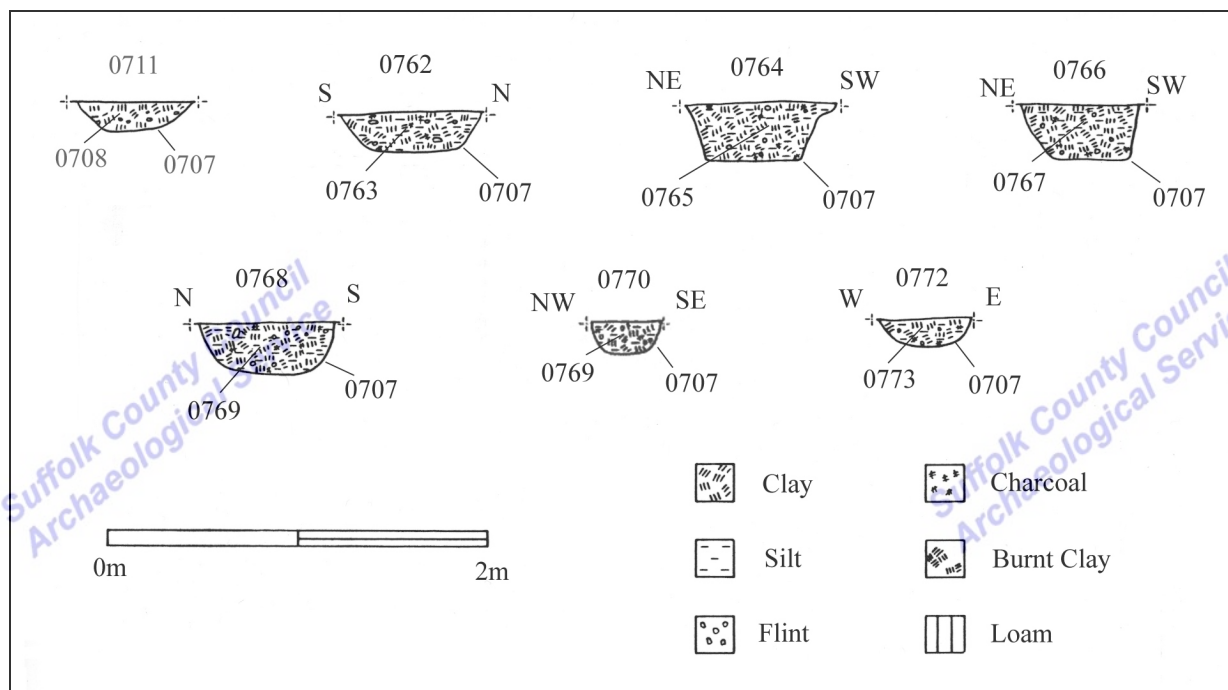


Figure 4. Sections of feature 0707

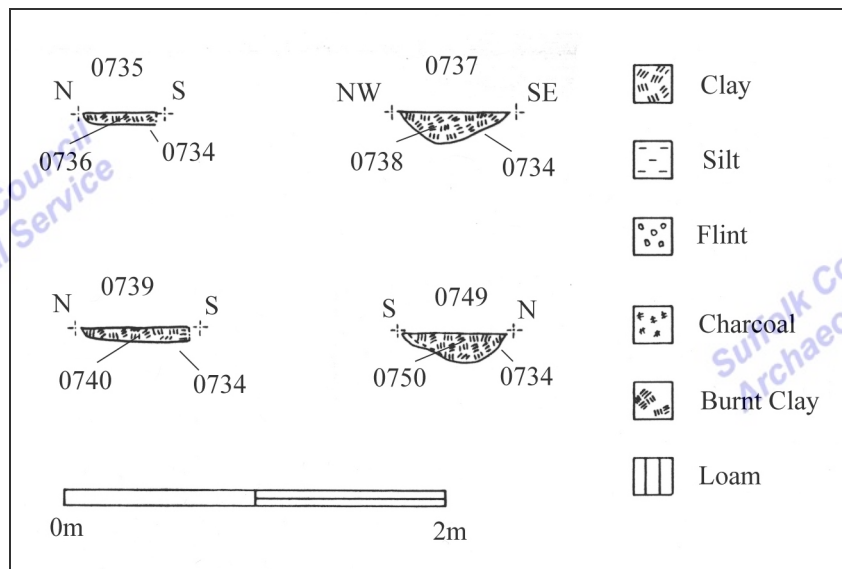


Figure 5. Sections of feature 0734

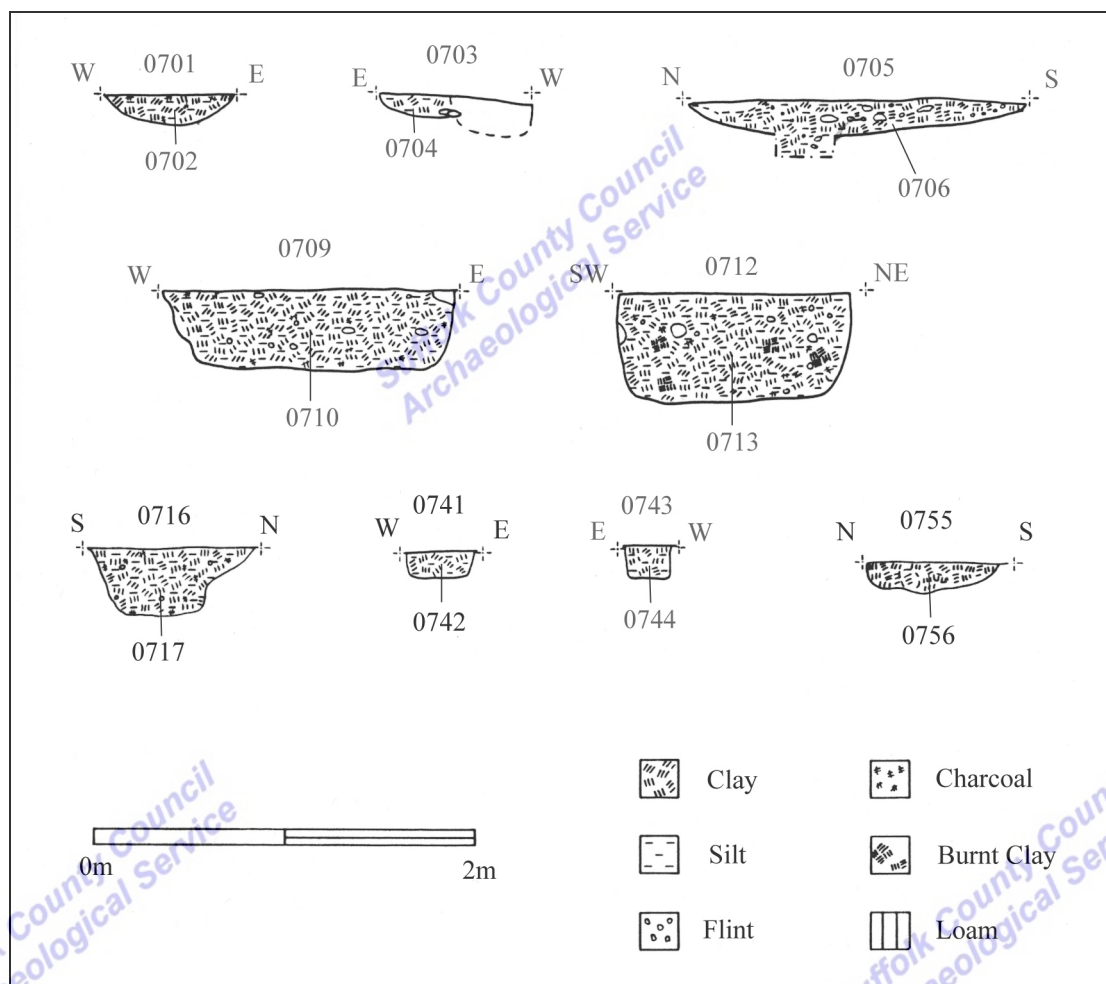


Figure 6. Phase I sections

3.3. Phase II: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (Mid-Late 1st century)

(Fig. 7)

This phase consists of three small pits in a loose group in the western corner of the site and the ditch found in the monitored area to the north. A fifth feature, 0757, is the continuation of ditch 0506 in the 1994 excavation.

0724 was a small circular pit, with gentle sides and an irregular base, measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The fill was a mid brown silt/clay with charcoal flecks from which twenty-nine sherds of pottery was recovered.

0728 was a shallow circular pit, possibly just a small surface spread, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill was a mid brown silt/clay with flints from which seven sherds of pottery was recovered.

0730 was a circular pit, with irregular sides and base, measuring 0.8m by 1m and 0.25m deep. It was truncated and disturbed on the surface. The fill was a mid brown silt/clay with flints from which seven sherds of pottery was recovered.

0778 was a ditch aligned north-west – south-east in the monitored area that contained a single sherd of mid-late 1st century pottery. The feature was not excavated or recorded.

0757 was a ditch aligned north-south and is a continuation of ditch 0506 in the 1994 excavation. It was visible for 3.5m from the site edge before butt ending. Two sections were excavated through it, 0758 and 0760. In 0758 it was very shallow with a flat base and measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep and had a dark brown loam/clay fill (0759). In 0760, across the butt end of the ditch, the profile was very similar measuring 0.5m wide and 0.05m deep with a similar fill of dark brown loam/clay (0761).

No dating evidence was recovered from this feature but it was clearly identified as being of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date in the 1994 excavation.

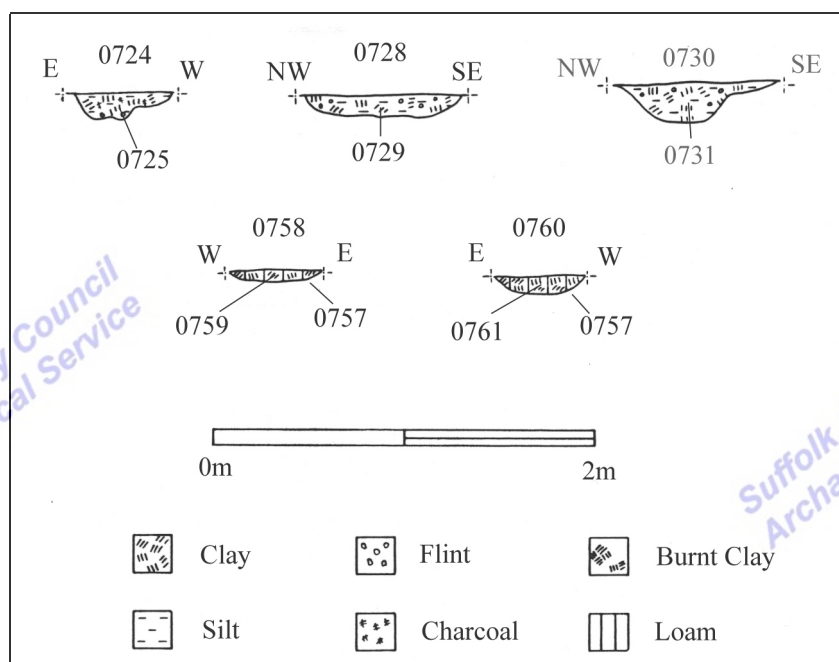


Figure 7. Phase II sections

3.4. Phase III: Roman

This phase consists of a single pit, 0777, which was located in the monitored area. It contained three sherds of fully 'romanised' pottery, possibly of a 2nd century date, as opposed to the IA/Roman transitional material in phase II, and fragments of fired clay. The feature was not excavated or recorded.

3.5. Unphased

(Fig. 8)

Nine features, consisting of small, scattered, pits and postholes, had no finds evidence and are undated.

0718 was a small, circular posthole, which tapered to a point. It was 0.2m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The fill was a dark grey/black silt/clay with charcoal (0719).

0720 was a small, circular, posthole with straight sides that tapered inward slightly at the base. It formed a double posthole with 0722, but the relationship between the two was unclear. It measured 0.18m in diameter and 0.16m deep. It had a fill of dark grey/black silt/clay and charcoal (0721).

0722 was another small, circular, posthole with straight sides and a flat base. It was 0.25m in diameter and 0.09m deep and had a fill of dark grey/black silt/clay and charcoal (0723).

0726 was a small, very shallow posthole, 0.35m in diameter and 0.05m deep. It may have been a small spread rather than a cut feature. The fill was a mid brown silt/clay with charcoal flecks (0727).

0732 was a shallow, circular, pit with an irregular cut measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.1m deep. The fill was a dark brown silt/clay with charcoal flecks (0733).

0745 was a deep, circular, posthole with vertical sides and a flat base. It was 0.3m in diameter and 0.25m deep and had a fill of dark brown silt/clay and charcoal (0746).

0747 was a shallow, circular, pit, 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep. It had a fill of dark brown silt/clay with charcoal traces (0748).

0751 was an oval posthole, measuring 0.5m by 0.25m and 0.1m deep. The fill was a dark grey silt/clay with charcoal and flints (0752).

0753 was a shallow, circular, pit with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. It measured 0.65m in diameter and was 0.09m deep and had a fill of dark brown clay with occasional burnt flint (0754).

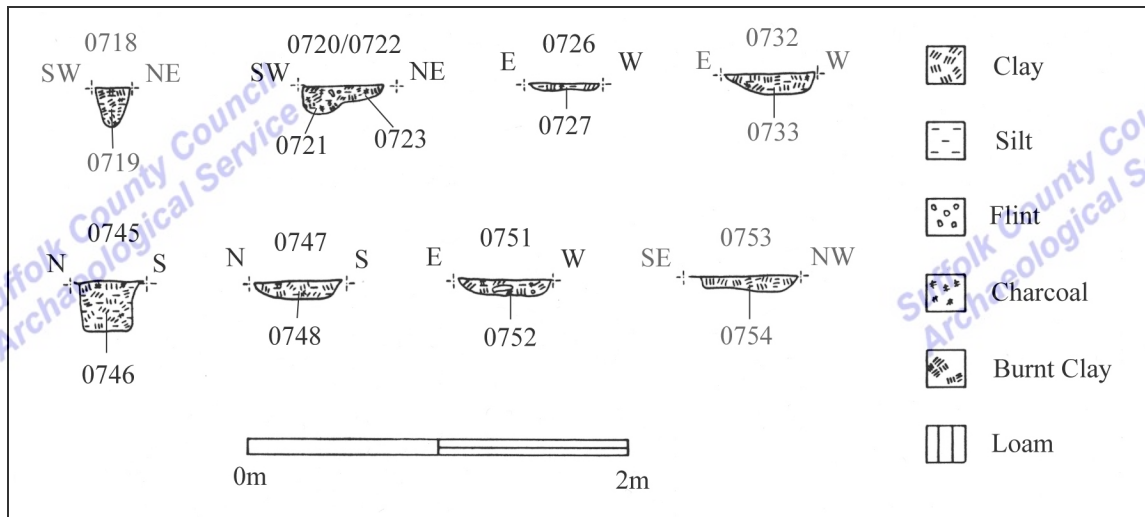


Figure 8. Unphased sections

4. Finds and environmental evidence

by Cathy Tester

4.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation and watching brief. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	246	2292
Fired clay	98	1837
Worked flint	10	459
Burnt flint/stone	10	1561
Iron	1	20
Animal bone	22	86

Table 1. Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

Excavation produced 246 sherds of pottery weighing 2292g and belonging to the later Iron Age and the early Roman periods. Their quantities are summarised in Table 2 and a detailed quantification by context is included as Appendix 2.2.

Fabric	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.	Av Wt./g
Iron Age pottery	200	81.3	1923	83.9	9.6
LIA/Roman pottery	46	18.7	369	16.1	8
Total	246	100.0	2292	100.0	9.3

Table 2. Pottery quantities by period.

4.2.1 Methodology

All pottery was quantified by count and weight and a x10 binocular microscope was used to identify the fabrics. Quantification was by fabric, but forms were recorded and sherd families given separate entries on the database table if possible. Details of rim and base forms, decoration or surface treatment and other diagnostic features were noted and SCCAS pottery recording forms used. The results were input onto an Access 97 table.

Hand-made prehistoric pottery was catalogued using the recording system recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (1997). The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of their major inclusions and a set of site-specific alpha-numeric fabric codes was used.

Wheel-made Late Iron Age and Roman pottery was catalogued using the fabric and form series devised for Pakenham (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations but is supplemented by Hawkes and Hull's (1947) *Camulodunum* typology when necessary. (All percentages are of weight unless otherwise stated.)

4.2.2. Prehistoric pottery

A total of 200 sherds of hand-made pottery was found. Table 3 shows the fabric quantities.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.	Av Wt./g
Flint	F1	8	4.0	78	4.1	9.8
Flint, sand and organic	F2	3	1.5	17	0.9	5.7
Sand	QS1	9	4.5	91	4.7	10.1
Coarse sand	QS2	2	1.0	46	2.4	23
Sand and organic	QSO1	160	80.0	1576	82.0	9.9
Coarse sand and organic	QSO2	18	9.0	115	6.0	6.4
Total		200	100.0	1923	100.0	9.6

Table 3. Prehistoric pottery fabrics.

Deposition

Prehistoric pottery was collected from twenty contexts in fifteen features — three ditches, ten pits, two postholes and one unstratified group. Approximately 70% of the pottery was found in pits with pit 0712 alone accounting for almost half of the prehistoric pottery assemblage. The fills of pits 0705 and 0755 accounted for 11% and 5% respectively. A further 27% of the pottery came from ditches — 17% from the three excavated segments (0735, 0737, 0749) of ditch 0734 and 9% from ditch 0707 which was totally excavated. The remainder came from postholes (1.4%) or was unstratified (2%). The pottery was in good condition and the average sherd weight was 9.6g. It is notable that the pottery from ditches which would typically have been through a longer cycle of deposition was just 6g while that from pits was more than twice that at 13.5g. Only two hand-made sherds were found in association with wheel-made Roman pottery in pits 0724 (0725) and 0730 (0731).

The wares

Six fabric groups were identified, two flint-tempered and four quartz sand tempered. The fabric descriptions are listed below:

- F1** Flint. Abundant crushed burnt flint, mixed sizes (up to 4mm).
- F2** Flint. Less abundant crushed burnt flint with more sand and some sparse organics.
- QS1** Quartz sand. Uniform texture, fine to medium.
- QS2** Quartz sand with coarser rounded grey pink and brown grains and angular opaque white quartz inclusions.
- QSO1** Quartz sand and organic. Abundant quartz sand and common organics.
- QSO2** Quartz sand and organic. Abundant quartz sand with larger rounded multicoloured grains, angular opaque white quartz (up to 7mm) and common organics.

Flint-tempered wares

Flint-tempered wares were not common, they equalled less than 5% of the prehistoric pottery. Eight non-diagnostic bodysherds of fabric **F1** were found in pits 0709 and 0712 (fills 0710 and 0713). Three sherds of fabric **F2** were unstratified (0700). All were non-diagnostic bodysherds, undecorated, with orange external surfaces and a dark brown-black cores.

Sand tempered wares

The majority of the prehistoric pottery is sand tempered and two quartz sand tempered wares were identified. Fabric **QS1** is more common. Two rims and seven bodysherds were found and most surfaces are either rough or smoothed but undecorated and range from orange to orange-brown with darker cores. Two forms were identified. The first is a jar or bowl with an upright rim, flat-topped and slightly widened, from posthole 0741 (0742). The other is more unusual — a cup or small bowl with a very irregular bead rim (Fig. 9, No.2) in pit 0712 (0713). Fabric **QS2** is represented by two non-diagnostic bodysherds.

Two sand and organic fabrics were identified. **QSO1** was most common with 80% of the count (160 sherds) and 82% of the total weight. Most pieces have dark brown or black surfaces and black or grey-black cores. Surfaces are most often smoothed both externally and internally and with two exceptions, undecorated. Four round-shouldered jars or bowls with rim diameters from 120mm to 210mm were identified. The first, from pit 0705, fill 0706 has an upright but slightly everted rim which is widened at the top (Fig. 9, No 1). The next two come from pit 0712 (0713) and include a small jar with a very short and slightly everted rim that is flattened and has transverse fingernail impressions on top (Fig. 9, No. 3) and a larger jar with a short upright rim that is flat-topped and over-hangs internally. This piece has horizontal scored or scratched

decoration from the neck downwards (Fig. 9, No. 4). Finally, a larger jar from ditch 0734, segment 0735, fill 0736 has a short, upright rim that is slightly flattened on top (Fig. 9, No 5).

A second sand and organic fabric **QSO2** was distinguished on the basis of its coarser sometimes angular inclusions. Eighteen non-diagnostic bodysherds were assigned to this fabric group. Colour ranges from orange-brown to dark brown-black surfaces and darker grey to black cores. Surfaces are smoothed, both internally and externally, or rough and none are decorated.

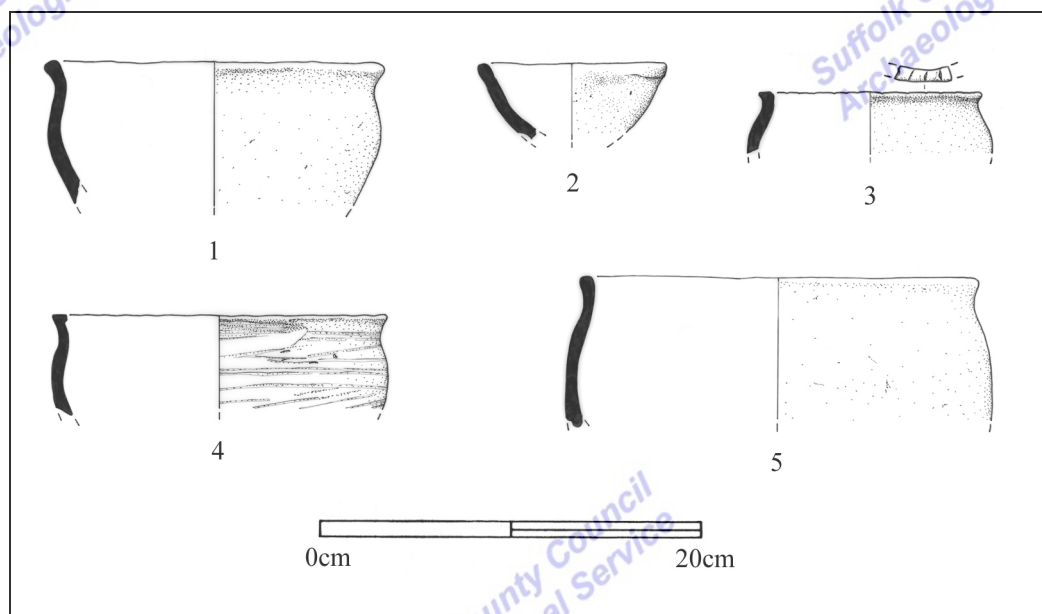


Figure 9. Pottery illustrations

List of illustrated sherds

- 1 Bowl or jar. QSO1, smoothed surfaces, dark brown-black surface, black core and interior surface. Pit 0705, fill 0706.
- 2 Cup or bowl. QS1. Very irregular bead rim. Dark grey-black surface, light brown margins & dark grey core. Smoothed surfaces, abraded. Pit 0712, fill 0713
- 3 Bowl or jar. QSO1. Rough surface, dark brown exterior and margins, dark grey-black core. Pit 0712, fill 0713
- 4 Bowl or jar. QSO1. Rough surface, dark brown surfaces and margins, dark grey core. Pit 0712, fill 0713
- 5 Bowl. QSO1 Smoothed or burnished surfaces, dark brown black exterior, light brown margin, black core and interior surface. Ditch 0734, segment 0735, fill 0736.

Discussion

The very high proportion of sand-tempered fabrics, the vessel and rim forms and the general lack of decoration which, if present at all, was limited to scoring or scratching of the external surface or fingernail indentation of the rim top (in this collection, one example of each), is very typical of middle or later Iron Age assemblages.

Although this group is much smaller, it is comparable to the prehistoric pottery from the 1994 excavation (Martin, 1996) which had the same fabric and date range. This group appears to echo the much larger (c. 8.5kg) 1994 assemblage with the same date range and fabric types. It is not possible to compare the two groups precisely, because the earlier group was not fully quantified by fabric and did not use the definition of fabric types that is now more standard. However, a rough tally of the 1994 sherd list (Martin 1996, Appendix VI) shows what is probably the same broad range of later Iron Age fabric categories, the majority of which are sand-tempered and that more than half of the sherds have significant amounts of organic material used as filler.

4.2.3 Roman pottery

Forty-six sherds of wheel-made Late Iron Age or Roman pottery were recovered from five contexts. The pottery, which represents less than a fifth of the total assemblage, came almost exclusively from four isolated pits, and a single sherd came from a watching brief ditch (0778.) The condition of the pottery was fair with the average sherd weighing 8g. Table 4 shows the quantities by fabric group and the complete list by context is in Appendix 2.2.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No.	Wt./g	% Wt.	Av Wt./g
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	43	93.5	230	62.3	5.3
Grog tempered wares	GROG	1	2.2	58	15.7	58.0
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	2	4.3	81	22.0	40.5
Total		46	18.7	369	16.1	8.0

Table 4. Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics.

Three local or regional coarseware fabric groups were identified. The earliest is grog-tempered (GROG) represented by a single high-shouldered jar which is late Iron Age and as it is wheel-made, probably from the first half of the 1st century AD. Slightly later, starting at about the second quarter of the 1st century AD, are black-surfaced wares (BSW) a transitional 'romanising' fabric with origins in Late Iron Age hand-made potting traditions. All of the sherds contain a great deal of black grog and burnt organic material which is an indication of their earliness. Forms identified are mid 1st century Cam 218 cordoned jars found in pit 0730 (0731) and watching brief ditch 0778. Other less diagnostic sherds include a jar and a possible beaker or flask from pit 0728 (0729) and uncertain jars from pit 0724 (0725). 'Fully-romanised' sandy grey wares (GX) were only found in watching brief pit 0777. Two vessels are represented, a bifid-rimmed jar with a curved neck which is 2nd century or later and a possible lid or dish.

Discussion

The wheel-made pottery has the combination of late Iron Age and early Roman fabric types and near-absence of 'fully-romanised' wares which is characteristic of early and mid 1st century assemblages. The wheel-made Late Iron Age and early Roman fabrics suggest a 1st century date for activity on this site at least until the Conquest and possibly no further. It is notable that only two sherds of 'fully-romanised' pottery were found and that they were nowhere near the site's main features.

Again, it is not completely possible to compare this collection with the larger 1994 group because of the different methodology used in quantifying and defining the fabrics, but it appears to be in broad agreement with the earlier excavation material.

4.3. Fired clay

A total of 98 fragments of fired clay (1837g) was collected from twelve contexts in eleven features with the highest concentration found in pit 0712 (0713). Pits 0703 and 0705 (0704 and 0706) also contained moderate amounts. The fragments were divided into two fabric types — one chalky and one with no chalk at all. The majority of the fired clay (84 fragments, 1758g) is sandy with some organics and sparse to abundant chalk, sometimes poorly mixed. The colour range is mostly buff or buff-orange exteriors and orange, grey or dark grey interiors. The chalky fabric group includes one fired clay object from pit 0712 (0713), a substantial proportion of an Iron Age triangular loomweight which has an intact apex perforation. The loomweight alone accounts for almost two-thirds of the fired clay weight, but even with that removed, chalk-tempered fabrics still dominate. No other pieces are as diagnostic, but a number of pieces have smoothed surfaces and could be daub. The larger groups were in pit fills 0704, 0710 and 0713. The second fabric (14 fragments, 79g) is sandy with some organics, sometimes poorly mixed and contains no chalk. Surfaces are orange, red-orange and red and interiors are sometimes grey or

grey-brown. Several pieces have smoothed surfaces (0713, 0736, 0717 and 0774) which are not diagnostic but they could be daub. Apart from the loomweight, none of the fired clay is datable except by its association with Iron Age pottery.

4.4. Miscellaneous

4.4.1. Worked flint

(identified by Colin Pendleton)

Ten pieces of worked flint were collected from seven contexts. Table 5 shows the quantities by type.

Type	Unpatinated	Patinated
Flakes	6	2
Flake core	1	
Hammer stone	1	
Total	8	2

Table 5. Flint types

All but two of the pieces are unpatinated. Eight of the pieces are struck flakes and most of them are unmodified but two show possible signs of crude retouching (0713, 0767). Two flakes were lightly patinated (0702, 0710). Several flakes show some of the features of 'poor workmanship' which are characteristic of later prehistoric (late Bronze Age-Iron Age) flint assemblages — squat shapes (0713, 0767), natural striking platforms (0713) and hinged fractures (0706, 0767, 0764). One flake has an 'incipient' cone of percussion indicating that it had to be struck twice. Other flint types found were a bi-facial flake core which used a natural flake and had short squat flakes removed (0702) and a well-used hammerstone (0763). Most of the flint was found singly and in association with Iron Age pottery.

4.4.2. Burnt flint/stone

Ten fragments of burnt flint and stone (1561g) were collected from four contexts with most of them concentrated in pit 0712 (0713) which had five fragments of burnt mudstone (1329g) and two fragments of burnt flint (114g). Another fragment of mudstone (76g) was found in pit 0703 (0704) and single fragments of burnt flint were found in posthole 0718 (0719) and ditch 0734 (0736). The burnt flint was white or blue-grey and fire-cracked of the classic 'pot-boiler' type. All of the burnt flint and stone was found in association with Iron Age pottery.

4.4.3. Iron

A square shaft of an iron nail with a maximum length of 110mm was collected from pit 0713. The head was broken off.

4.4.4. Animal bone

Animal bone was recovered from only one context. Twenty-two fragments (86g) were collected from pit 0712 (0713). They include a cow femur and tooth, a fragment of large mammal and an unidentified juvenile rib.

4.5. Discussion of the finds evidence

This finds assemblage is modest sized but it appears to fit in well with the larger group which was recovered from the adjacent 1994 excavation site.

The majority of the pottery assemblage is hand-made and prehistoric with a predominance of sand and organic fabric types and diagnostic forms that are typical of the later Iron Age (400-100AD). A smaller amount of wheel-made pottery that is Late Iron Age or Early Roman was also found and although wheel-made and hand-made pottery appear to have been almost mutually exclusive on this site, the evidence suggests that there was probably [more or less] a degree of continuous occupation from the later Iron Age at least up to the Conquest and possibly further into the early Roman Period but none of it *has* to be any later than the mid 1st century. Pottery and other finds indicate that the main features on this site had been infilled by the mid 1st century.

The fired clay is mostly undiagnostic but its function could have been structural (walls, floors hearths). The small collection of worked flint has many of the features which are characteristic of later prehistoric flint assemblages — Bronze Age or Iron Age. Although it does not indicate a high level of activity it may represent the earliest activity on this site. Animal bone preservation was poor and only found in one feature where it probably represents consumption waste.

5. Discussion

The excavation of 1994 identified a ditch (0402) that was thought to form the south-eastern edge of a Late Iron Age enclosure, although the majority of that excavation occurred to the south and east of the ditch, outside of this probable enclosure. However a smaller circular enclosure (0581) was identified within enclosure 0402, itself enclosing a possible posthole structure (0658) of a similar Late Iron Age date. The final fills of these features contained late 1st century pottery and were cut by a Late Iron Age/Early Roman ditch (0506) indicating that the enclosure fell out of use during the 1st century.

The area excavated for this report extended the 1994 excavation to the north-west, within the possible Late Iron Age enclosure, and therefore it was aimed at confirming the existence of this possible enclosure, its function and its period of use.

5.1. Phase 1: Late Iron Age

The material assemblage recovered from features in this phase correlates with the material from the 1994 excavation phases IIa and IIb. The features identified are therefore clearly contemporary with the 0402 enclosure, ring ditch 0581, and structure 0658. The two curvilinear ditches (0707 and 0734) also have strong similarities in form to 0581 further indicating that these features are part of a single phase of occupation.

0707 is an almost complete sub-circular ditch, approximately 10m in diameter with a 6m wide entranceway facing south-west. Its circumference is more complete than 0581 or 0734, but is of similar dimensions.

Excavation at a Mid Iron Age rectangular enclosure at Foxhall has identified similar semi-complete ring ditches, thought to be possible buildings, which have previously been compared to 0581. However it is still not certain whether these ring ditches are integral parts of a structure due to an absence of potential post settings. Alternatively they may be eaves-drip gullies, or partial screens or enclosures, around post built roundhouses (Martin 1999) and it is this latter explanation that seems likely for 0581. The main structure at Foxhall consisted of two partially complete rings, the smaller ring, 12.2m in diameter, lying offset within the larger 18m diameter one, together with a range of pits, postholes and hearths, and this outer ring also appears to form an enclosure around the actual building.

The ring ditch 0707 is very similar to these other possible buildings, however there is a complete lack of any features such as postholes within its interior, although the spread of gravels outside the entrance may be indicative of a yard surface. This absence of features may be partly due to an accident of preservation; surviving remains of structures may have been lost, particularly as there has been some modern truncation and disturbance, but it seems unlikely that this would completely account for the lack. Therefore another possible function for this ring may have been as a small, fenced, enclosure, perhaps for use as an animal pen, although again there was no evidence of post settings within the ditch to indicate a fence.

The two large pits, 0709 and 0712, pit 701 and ditch 0703, which lie just outside of the circle, contain the bulk of material recovered from the site. The finds indicate low levels of domestic occupation waste, with the burnt clay possibly being associated with hearths or structures although the clay loomweight formed a considerable proportion of it. The proximity of these features to 0707 is suggestive that they may be linked to activity, such as a building, within the enclosure.

0734 appears to be a partial section of a circular ditch, of similar width and depth to 0581 and 0707 but potentially forming a circle with a broader diameter. While some truncation has probably occurred it seems unlikely that this was enough to wholly remove the missing circumference and so it appears to be another partial screen or enclosure. As with 0707 there is a complete absence of archaeological features within the area it may enclose.

Two pits, 0705 and 0755, lay reasonably close to 0734 and the finds recovered, like the features near 0707, show low levels of domestic occupation waste and the pits may be linked to activity, such as a structure, connected with 0734.

The remaining features in this phase are four scattered pits and postholes (0741, 0743, 0775 and 0776), which indicate a low level of activity across the site but have no definite function.

5.2. Phase II: Late Iron Age/Early Roman

Ditch 0757 is an extension of the ditch 0506 that cut through the enclosure ditch 0402 and the circular enclosure 0581. 0778, approximately 60m to the north, is on a roughly parallel alignment to 0506/0757 and contained material of a similar Late Iron Age/Early Roman date. Together these ditches indicate the end of the 0402 enclosure and its replacement with a new system of field ditches or enclosures by the early Roman period of the mid to late 1st century.

The three postholes in this phase, 0724, 0728 and 0730, along with a fourth unphased posthole (0726), form a loose, isolated, group to the south of the site. They do not appear to form any type of structure and their function cannot be determined.

5.3. Phase III: Roman

The single feature in this phase, pit 0777, was dated by the presence of three sherds of pottery which was of a later date than any other material recovered on the site. A single feature does not indicate a substantial phase of activity replacing the Iron Age enclosure of phase I and it may simply be an isolated feature broadly contemporary with the later ditch system of phase II.

5.4. Unphased

Approximately one third of the features identified are unphased. These features are generally isolated and scattered across the site, predominantly being small pits and postholes. However it seems likely that they all are contemporary with phases I and II as most can be spatially related to dated features.

Postholes 0745, 0747 and 0751 form part of a loose group with the phase I postholes 0741 and 0743 although they do not appear to be forming any kind of structure. Posthole 0726 similarly forms part of a group with phase II posthole 0724 and pits 0728 and 0730. A further three small postholes, 0718, 0720 and 0722, lie near to the curvilinear ditch 0581 from the previous excavation and may possibly be associated with it. Likewise 0753 is adjacent to the phase I pit 0755 and ditch 0734. This leaves only posthole 0732, isolated in the south of the site, while it cannot be linked to any period it still seems likely to be of a Late Iron Age/Early Roman date.

However even if we can broadly date these undated features their function and purpose are uncertain. They probably indicate a low level of activity occurring within the 0402 enclosure ditch but do not form any definite structures such as buildings or boundary lines. As mentioned above it may be that with possible disturbance and truncation many smaller features such as

these have been damaged or destroyed and not identified, meaning that the surviving features form no discernable pattern.

6. Conclusions

This excavation appears to lie wholly within the Late Iron Age enclosure formed by ditch 0402 as no further ditches were found that could relate to an enclosure boundary. This was not unexpected, as the identified section of 0402, approximately 115m in length, would, if part of a rectangular enclosure, easily encompass the area of the excavation. The watching brief on phase 5 of the quarry development, which covered the area to the south-west of the site and the probable line of 0402, also did not locate the ditch, probably due to poor observation conditions. Therefore the lack of boundary ditches means that the existence of a defined enclosure and its possible extent is still not confirmed.

A low level of occupational evidence has been found within the proposed enclosure consisting of the two curvilinear features and a scatter of pits. This is a similar pattern to that seen in the previous excavation, with the curvilinear ditches 0707 and 0734 closely resembling 0581, although with a lack of associated structural evidence. The finds evidence also demonstrates that these features are contemporary meaning that within the 0402 enclosure there are now three circular enclosures with at least one building, 0658, and a range of domestic rubbish pits.

However there is a near total absence of structural evidence on the site, apart from an irregular scatter of postholes which means there is still only the one defined structure, 0658, within the enclosure. This may be due to the partial removal of topsoil, and subsequent disturbance and possible truncation to the subsoil, over recent years during the quarry's operation. Activities which may have made it difficult to identify, or may have totally removed, many smaller, shallow features such as structural postholes or part of ditch 0734.

The Late Iron Age occupation of this site appears to have ended in the Late Iron Age/Early Roman phase with the infilling of the enclosure ditch 0402 and other features, possibly to be replaced by a new field boundary system as seen in ditches 0506/0757 and 0778. Evidence of activity on the site after this period is minimal, pit 0777 contained the latest material on the site from the 2nd century and was the only feature that may postdate the new field boundaries.

7. Recommendations for further work

This excavation forms the final phase of work in the development of the quarry as covered by the planning application MS/902/94. The archaeological work on the site has been varied and performed over a considerable length of time, from the original evaluation in 1989, to the excavation in 1994, the subsequent watching briefs and the final excavation and monitoring work in 2003. As a result the archaeological reports have been written to differing standards, specifically the specialist reports of the Iron Age pottery in 1994 and 2003.

The evidence now suggests that the site may contain a large enclosure with at least three potential buildings of the Late Iron Age period, which is of considerable importance when we consider that the number of known Iron Age houses in Suffolk is less than twenty (Martin 1999). In view of this, and its close proximity to BRK 009 and the material used by Cunliffe to define the Darmsden-Linten ware typology, it is recommended that a final phase of post-excavation work should be carried out. This would aim to collect all the site data together in a consistent fashion with a view to reassessment for publication as a journal paper. This

reassessment would primarily involve a study of the overall site layout and structural evidence, a re-examination of the pottery recovered from all stages of the fieldwork and possible radio-carbon dating of the cremation, 0564, found in 1994.

Funding for this additional phase of work is not covered by the original planning application and so alternative funding, such as an application to the Aggregates Levy Fund would be sought.

John Craven
December 2004

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Appendix 1: context list

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	spotdate	phase
0700			Unstratified	Unstratified finds from across entire site during machining.	IA	I
0701	0701		Ditch cut	Linear ditch running N-S, butt ends to south, gradually fades away to north. 0.65m wide and 0.14m deep.		I
0702	0701		Ditch fill	Fill of 0701. Dark brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.	IA	I
0703	0703		Pit cut	Small circular pit, bowl shaped with animal disturbance on N side. 0.40m diameter and 0.12m deep.		I
0704	0703		Pit fill	Fill of 0703. Mid brown silty clay, contains lumps of slag and patches of burnt clay	IA	I
0705	0705		Pit cut	Irregular oval pit. Flat base, sloping sides, some root disturbance. 1.80 by 0.80m and 0.18m deep.		I
0706	0705		Pit fill	Fill of 0705. Dark brown silty clay with moderate stones.	IA	I
0707	0707	0707	Ditch cut	Sub-circular ditch enclosure, 10m in diameter with a 6m wide west facing entrance. Possible structure or eavesdrip gully? No associated features to indicate this. Ditch is approximately 0.60-0.80m wide and varies in depth from 0.15-0.50m, deepest opposite the entrance. See sections 0711, 0714, 0762, 0764, 0766, 0768, 0770 and 0772. 100% excavated.		I
0708	0711	0707	Ditch fill	Mid-dark brown clay with moderate flint inclusions.	IA	I
0709	0709		Pit cut	Large circular pit close to ditch 0707 and pit 0712. Vertical sides, flat base, some evidence of slumping. 1.30m by 1.50m and 0.45m deep, 100% excavated. Very similar to and probably contemporary with 0712.		I
0710	0709		Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay with frequent charcoal and patches of burnt clay and occasional flints.	IA	I
0711	0711	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707.		I
0712	0712		Pit cut	Large, deep, circular pit close to ditch 0707 and pit 0709. Vertical sides, flat base. 1.30m by 1.25m and 0.60m deep, 100% excavated. Very similar to and probably contemporary with 0709.		I
0713	0712		Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay with flints and charcoal flecks plus patches of burnt clay - loom weight fragments.	IA	I
0714	0714	0707	Ditch section	Section of southern butt end of 0707.		I
0715	0714	0707	Ditch fill	Dark brown silty sand and charcoal flecks.	IA	I
0716	0716		Pit cut	Circular pit on N edge of site. Steep curving sides onto a flat base. 0.80m diameter and 0.35m deep.		I
0717	0716		Pit fill	Very dark brown/grey silty clay with lots of charcoal flecks and scattered flints. Patches of burnt clay.	IA	I
0718	0718		Posthole cut	Small circular posthole, tapers to a point. 0.20m diameter and 0.20m deep.		I
0719	0718		Posthole fill	Dark grey/black silty clay and charcoal.		I
0720	0720		Posthole cut	Small rounded posthole. Straight sides, tapering inward slightly at base. Forms a double posthole with 0722, unclear relationship. 0.18m diameter and 0.16m deep.		I
0721	0720		Posthole fill	Dark grey/black silty clay and charcoal.		I

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	spotdate	phase
0722	0722		Posthole cut	Rounded posthole, straight sides, flat base. Forms a double posthole with 0720, unclear relationship. 0.25m diameter and 0.09m deep.		
0723	0722		Posthole fill	Dark grey/black silty clay and charcoal.		
0724	0724		Pit cut	Small circular pit, gentle sides, irregular base. 0.50m diameter and 0.12m deep		II
0725	0724		Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.	M/LC1	II
0726	0726		Posthole cut	Small, shallow posthole, possibly just a small spread instead, very similar to 0728. 0.35m diameter and 0.05m deep		
0727	0726		Posthole fill	Mid brown silty clay with charcoal flecks.		
0728	0728		Pit cut	Shallow circular pit, possibly just a small surface spread. 0.80m diameter and 0.10m deep.		II
0729	0728		Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay and flints.	M/LC1	II
0730	0730		Pit cut	Circular pit, irregular sides and base, truncated and disturbed on surface. 0.80m by 1.00m and 0.25m deep.		II
0731	0730		Pit fill	Mid brown silty clay and flints.	M/LC1	II
0732	0732		Pit cut	Shallow, circular/irregular pit. 0.50m diameter and 0.10m deep.		
0733	0732		Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay and charcoal flecks.		
0734	0734	0734	Ditch cut	Length of curving ditch in middle of site, approximately 15m in length. Possibly part of another circular enclosure ditch like 0709.		I
0735	0735	0734	Ditch section	Section through northern butt end of 0734.		I
0736	0735	0734	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay.	IA	I
0737	0737	0734	Ditch section	Section of 0734.		I
0738	0737	0734	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay.	IA	I
0739	0739	0734	Ditch section	Section of western butt end of 0734.		I
0740	0739	0734	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay.		I
0741	0741		Posthole cut	Circular posthole, vertical sides, flat base. 0.35m by 0.50m and 0.15m deep.		I
0742	0741		Posthole fill	Dark grey silty clay.	IA	I
0743	0743		Posthole cut	Circular posthole, vertical sides, flat base. 0.25m diameter and 0.15m deep.		I
0744	0743		Posthole fill	Dark grey silty clay.	IA	I
0745	0745		Posthole cut	Deep, circular posthole. Vertical sides, flat base, 0.30m diameter and 0.25m deep.		
0746	0745		Posthole fill	Dark brown silty clay and charcoal		
0747	0747		Pit cut	Shallow, circular pit. 0.40m diameter and 0.10m deep.		

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	spotdate	phase
0748	0747		Pit fill	Dark brown silty clay and charcoal traces.		
0749	0734	0734	Ditch section	Section through 0734.		I
0750	0749	0734	Ditch fill	Dark brown clay.	IA	I
0751	0751		Posthole cut	Oval post hole, 0.50m by 0.25m and 0.10m deep.		
0752	0751		Posthole fill	Dark grey silty clay and charcoal and flints.		
0753	0753		Pit cut	Shallow, rounded pit, gently sloping sides, flat base. 0.65m diameter and 0.09m deep.		
0754	0753		Pit fill	Dark brown clay and occasional burnt flint		
0755	0755		Pit cut	Shallow oval pit, flat base with fairly steep sloping sides. Disturbed on southern edge by machine track. 1.60m by 0.80m and 0.14m deep.		I
0756	0755		Pit fill	Mixed dark brown and light brown clay.	IA	I
0757	0757	0506	Ditch cut	N-S ditch, 3.5m visible from site edge before butt ending. Probably same as 0506 in 1996 excavation.		II
0758	0757	0506	Ditch section	Section of 0757. Very shallow, flat base, 0.50m wide and 0.10m deep.		II
0759	0758	0757	Ditch fill	Dark brown loamy clay.		II
0760	0757	0506	Ditch section	Section of 0757 butt end. Very shallow, 0.50m wide and 0.05m deep.		II
0761	0760	0757	Ditch fill	Dark brown loamy clay.		II
0762	0762	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707. Steep sides, flat base, 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep.		I
0763	0762	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.		I
0764	0764	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707. Vertical sides, flat base, 0.80m wide and 0.30m deep.		I
0765	0764	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.		I
0766	0766	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707. Vertical sides, flat base.		I
0767	0766	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.	IA	I
0768	0768	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707. Vertical sides, flat base, 0.80m wide and 0.35m deep.		I
0769	0768	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.		I
0770	0770	0707	Ditch section	Section of 0707. 0.70m wide and 0.40m deep.		I
0771	0770	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.		I
0772	0772	0707	Ditch section	Section of north butt end of 0707. 0.40m wide and 0.20m deep.		I
0773	0772	0707	Ditch fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay with flints and charcoal.		I
0774	0707	0707	Ditch fill	Finds found from throughout fill of 0707 during 100% excavation	IA	I

opno	feature	component	identifier	description	spotdate	phase
0775			Pit	WB phase 6 "pit A"	1A	I
0776			Pit	WB phase 6 "pit B"	1A	I
0777			Pit	WB phase 6 "pit C"	Rom	III
0778			Ditch	WB phase 6 "ditch"	M/LCI	II

Appendix 2.1: General finds quantities (BRK 020)

OP No	Pottery		A.Bone		Fired Clay		Flint		BFlint/Stone		Iron		Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	
0700	13	0.042											IA
0702	11	0.017			9	0.038	3	0.103					IA
0704	2	0.024			7	0.144			1	0.076			IA
0706	25	0.212			11	0.128	1	0.008					IA
0708	1	0.006											IA
0710	3	0.024			9	0.088	1	0.002					IA
0713	51	0.927	22	0.086	47	1.351	1	0.016	7	1.443	1	0.020	IA
0715	10	0.021											IA
0717	1	0.013			1	0.006							IA
0719									1	0.030			
0721					6	0.006							
0725	29	0.120			1	0.013							M/LC1
0729	7	0.034											M/LC1
0731	8	0.080											MC1
0736	39	0.301			2	0.019			1	0.012			IA
0738	6	0.016											IA
0742	1	0.008											IA
0744	1	0.018											IA
0750	1	0.008											IA
0756	13	0.103											IA
0763							1	0.301					
0765					1	0.023							
0767	3	0.031					1	0.020					IA
0774	15	0.119			2	0.009	2	0.009					IA
0775	1	0.015											IA
0776	1	0.007											IA
0777	3	0.139			2	0.012							Rom
0778	1	0.007											M/LC1
Total	246	2.292	22	0.086	98	1.837	10	0.459	10	1.561	1	0.020	

Appendix 2.2: Pottery (BRK 020)

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Sherd	Form	Notes	Spot date
0700	F2	3	17	b		Orange ext. dk brown-black core int [orig labelled as 0001]	IA
	QS1	1	12	b		Orange surf, grey core . abr.	IA
	QSO1	9	13	b		Smoothed surfaces	IA
0702	QSO1	11	17	b		Fragmentary, but part of sgl larger fragment. Brown-black surfaces, smoothed	M/L IA
0704	QSO1	2	24	b		Dark brown ext, black core, smoothed surfs	IA
0706	QS1	1	11	b		Uniform quartz sand w some organic	IA
	QSO1	7	82	r+	Jar	Bowl or jar rounded shoulder, short upright rim, slightly everted. SV Dark brown-black surface, black core & int surf. Smoothed. Coarse quartz sand. (drawn)	M/L IA
	QSO1	17	119	b		B/s from from sgl vessel (same as above?). Smoothed interior surf. Ext. surf is abr. Brown surfaces & orange margin w black core.	M/L IA
0708	QS1	1	6	b		Orange brown	IA
0710	F1	1	3	b			IA
	QS1	2	21	b		Even textured	IA
0713	F1	7	75	b			IA
	QS1	1	25	r		Cup? (100mm,18%) slight bead rim - v. irregular. Smoothed surfaces. (drawn)	IA
	QSO1	1	16	r		Flat top, short upright rim with horizontal "scoring" around shoulder (drawn)	M/L IA
	QSO1	16	149	b		SV? black surfs and core, burnished, smoothed interior	IA
	QSO1	25	651	b		From 2+ vessels thick sherds with smoothed or burnished ext & smoothed int. surfaces.- dark brown-black core dark grey-black. V. micaceous	IA
	QSO1	1	11	r		Simple curved vessel, short slightly. everted rim, flattened, with transverse fingernail impressions on top. Rough surface. Dark brown exterior and margins, dark grey-black core. (drawn)	M/L IA
0715	QSO2	10	21	b		Dark brown-black surf, black core. Coarse quartz sand	M/L IA
0717	QSO1	1	13	b		Black, smoothed surfs.	M/L IA
0725	BSW	28	119	ba+	Jar	Footring base. SV. 'romanising' fabric	M/LC1
	QS1	1	1	b		Coarse sand	IA
0729	BSW	6	30	b	Jar	Sand and grog - 'romanising' black surf orange margin grey core. Flaked int.	E Rom
	BSW	1	4	r		Beaker or flask? Out-turned rim (120mm,10%). Abr. surf., red-brown core	E Rom
0731	BSW	3	36	b		SV Sand and burnt organic 'romanising', flaked	MC1
	BSW	4	34	b	Cam 218	V. romanising fabric. (grog)	MC1
	QSO2	1	10	b		Orange-brown surfs, dark grey core. Coarse sand	M/L IA
0736	QSO1	39	301	r+		Same as 0706? SV, + base + 1 other? Smoothed int/ext surfs. Dark brown surfaces, light brown margins dark grey-black core. (drawn)	IA
0738	QSO1	1	13	b		Sand organic (+++), stuck to FC	IA
	QSO1	5	3	b		SV.	IA
0742	QS1	1	8	r		Upright rim, flat-topped & slightly widened. Flaked, abraded.	IA
0744	QS2	1	18	b		V distinctive coarse sand, some rounded qtz - grey & pink, + angular opaque white qtz -def not flint	IA
0750	QSO1	1	8	b		Black	IA
0756	QSO1	13	103	b		3+ vessels, light brown surf, black core, dk br surf/black core,orange surf	IA
0767	QS2	1	28	b		Very coarse rounded, multi-coloured quartz.	IA

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Sherd	Form	Notes	Spot date
0767	QSO1	2	3	b		Black	IA
0774	QS1	1	7	b		Brown-orange-grey fine sand.	IA
	QSO1	8	35	b		Smoothed surfaces, black throughout	IA
	QSO2	1	15	b		W. large angular white qtz (7mm) inclusions	IA
	QSO2	5	62	b		V. coarse rounded, multi-coloured quartz	IA
0775	QSO1	1	15	b		Abr. Grey-brown surfs & dark grey-black core. V fine textured. (from WB)	IA
0776	QSO2	1	7	b		Brown ext surf (abr.), black core & int. surf. Smoothed int surf. (from WB)	IA
0777	GROG	1	58	r+	Jar	GROG/BSW? (110mm,22%) Plain everted rim type 5. Drawable. (from WB)	LIA
	GX	1	40	r	jar	Bifid jar rim (c.200mm) curved neck. (from WB)	Rom
	GX	1	41	r+	6	The 'bead' is broken off. (c. 160mm) More angled than usual – could it possibly be a flanged lid? Vis. mica. (from WB)	Rom
0778	BSW	1	7	b	Cam 218	V. romanising fabric ++grog. double cordoned. Abraded. (from WB)	M/LC1
Total		246	2292				

Appendix 3: Photo Catalogue

Filmcode	Frame	Description	Filmtype
FGI	1	0709 pit	s
FGI	2	0711 ditch section	s
FGI	3	0712 pit	s
FGI	4	0714 section of 0707 butt end	s
FGI	5	0716 pit	s
FGI	6	0718 (photo has wrong No!)	s
FGI	7	0720/0722 postholes	s
FGI	8	0724 pit	s
FGI	9	0730 pit	s
FGI	10	Site shot	s
FGI	11	0737 section	s
FGI	12	0743 posthole	s
FGI	13	0741 posthole	s
FGI	14	Site shot	s
FGI	15	0749 section	s
FGX	1	0749 section	s
FGX	2	0755 pit	s
FGX	3	0762 section of 0707	s
FGX	4	0764 section of 0707	s
FGX	5	0766 section of 0707	s
FGX	6	0768 section of 0707	s
FGX	18	0712 pit fully excavated	s
FGX	19	0709 pit fully excavated	s
FGX	20	0707 ring ditch, fully exc, looking E	s
FGX	21	0707 ring ditch, fully exc, looking S	s
FGX	22	0707 ring ditch, fully exc, looking N	s
FGY	1	0712 pit	m
FGY	2	0714 section of 0707 butt end	m
FGY	3	0716 pit	m
FGY	4	0718 posthole, wrong number on slide!	m
FGY	5	0720, 0722 postholes	m
FGY	6	0724 pit	m
FGY	7	0730 pit	m
FGY	8	0737 section	m
FGY	9	0743 posthole	m
FGY	10	0741 posthoel	m

Filmcode	Frame	Description	Filmtype
FGY	11	0749 section	m
FGY	12	0755 pit	m
FGY	13	0762 section of 0707	m
FGY	14	0764 section of 0707	m
FGY	15	0766 section of 0707	m
FGY	16	0768 section of 0707	m
FGY	20	0712 pit fully excavated	m
FGY	21	0709 pit fully excavated	m
FGY	22	0707 ring ditch, fully exc looking E	m
FGY	23	0707 ring ditch, fully exc looking S	m
FGY	24	0707 ring ditch, fully exc looking N	m
FGZ	28	0703 pit	m
FGZ	29	0701 pit	m
FGZ	30	0705 ditch	m
FIA	36	0709	m
FIA	37	0711	m

Appendix 4

Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

ARCHIVE INDEX		SITE: Darmsden Hall Farm Quarry, Barking		SITE CODE: BRK020
Excavation type:	Excavation	Computer Directory: T:/arc/archive field proj/barking/brk 020		
SITE PAPERWORK	✓	<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Film codes</i>
Context sheets	✓	Site file, Paper store	BRK020.mdb	
Finds Catalogues	✓	Site file, Paper store	BRK020finds.mdb	
Slides	✓	Filing cabinet, FP room	T:/arc/smr/photo/photo.mdb	FGI 1-15, FGX 1-6 & 18-22
B&W negs/contacts	✓	Photographic archive	T:/arc/smr/photo/photo.mdb	FGY 1-24, FGZ 28-30, FIA 36 & 37
X-Rays				
Fieldwalking Record				
Levelling Record				
Contour Survey				
Scientific Sample Record				
Conservation Record				
Correspondence Files	✓	Site file, Paper store		
Other				
PLANS & SECTIONS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Plan Originals pencil	✓	Plan chest 2	2	
Plan Inked copies	✓	Plan chest 2	1	
Photo Reductions				
Other Plans				
Section Originals pencil	✓	Plan chest 2	1	
Section Inked copies	✓	Plan chest 2	1	
FINDS		<i>Store Location</i>	<i>No. boxes/bags</i>	
Pottery	✓	H/85/5	1	
Animal Bone	✓	H/85/5	1	
CBM				
Metalwork and Small Finds		SS 11/4		
Misc Finds				
Soil Samples				
REPORTS/CATALOGUES		<i>Location</i>	<i>Computer files</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Archive Report	✓	Site file, Paper store	BRK020.doc	
Matrices/ other Phasing Data				
Finds Reports/Catalogues	✓	Site file, Paper store	BRK020 finds.doc, BRK020finds.mdb	
Environmental Reports				
Documentary Report				
Other				
FINDS DRAWINGS		<i>Location</i>	<i>Number</i>	
Pottery	✓	Site file, Paper store	2	
Small Finds				
Other				
MISCELLANEOUS				

Notes: SS = small store; HF = hanging file