

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/189

Thunderbird Way, ERL 211 & Nato Place/Kennedy Street, ERL 212

RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell, Suffolk

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HER Information

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Summary

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for replacement services to houses on Thunderbird Way and Kennedy Street/Nato Place, RAF Lakenheath has confirmed the presence of a substantial spread of Roman settlement extending south from that seen at Caudle Head along the western edge of the airbase towards the Late Iron Age/Roman track and field system known on sites to the north and south of Lord's Walk.

Seen together with preserved elements of the fen-edge topography, this demonstrates that archaeological deposits are well preserved throughout the housing estates in this part of the airbase.

The nature of the material assemblage and archaeological features indicates that they are part of the same phase of activity in the 2nd and 3rd centuries previously identified in smaller scale monitorings across the site. Features generally appeared to be pits and ditches, with one possible structure, and at times were relatively dense, suggesting a focus of settlement as opposed to agricultural enclosures.

A single burial of a mature adult female has been radio-carbon dated to the late medieval period, although on excavation it was thought to be a typical example of an isolated prehistoric or Roman burial. This means it is isolated from any contemporary activity, lying in open farm or heathland to the north of a medieval trackway, suggesting that the individual may have died and been buried in somewhat dubious circumstances.

The results of the monitoring will be included within the EAA publication on the archaeology of the airbase, currently in preparation.

1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out during the replacement of underground services to properties in Thunderbird Way (ERL 211) and Kennedy Street and Nato Place (ERL 212), RAF Lakenheath, Eriswell (Fig. 1). The work was funded by the developer, MoD Defence Estates.

The two sites lie within, and in close proximity to, known areas of substantial multi-period occupation and funerary activity (see section 3 below) and the developer, MoD Defence Estates, was asked to provide for a programme of archaeological work by Judith Plouviez, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team.

ERL 211, which consisted of works to properties in Thunderbird Way, was centered on TL 726801. ERL 212, on Kennedy Street and Nato Place, was centered at TL 725 800. The proposed works consisted of a widespread series of service trenches for new pipelines and soakaways.

2. Geology and topography

The sites lie at a height of c.10m-14m AOD, on a north-facing slope overlooking an east-west aligned dry valley which descends towards the modern 'Cut-Off' channel and fen edge some c.800m to the west. To the north ground-levels rose slightly onto a chalk plateau.

The site lies on sandy soils over glaciofluvial drift (Ordnance Survey 1983).

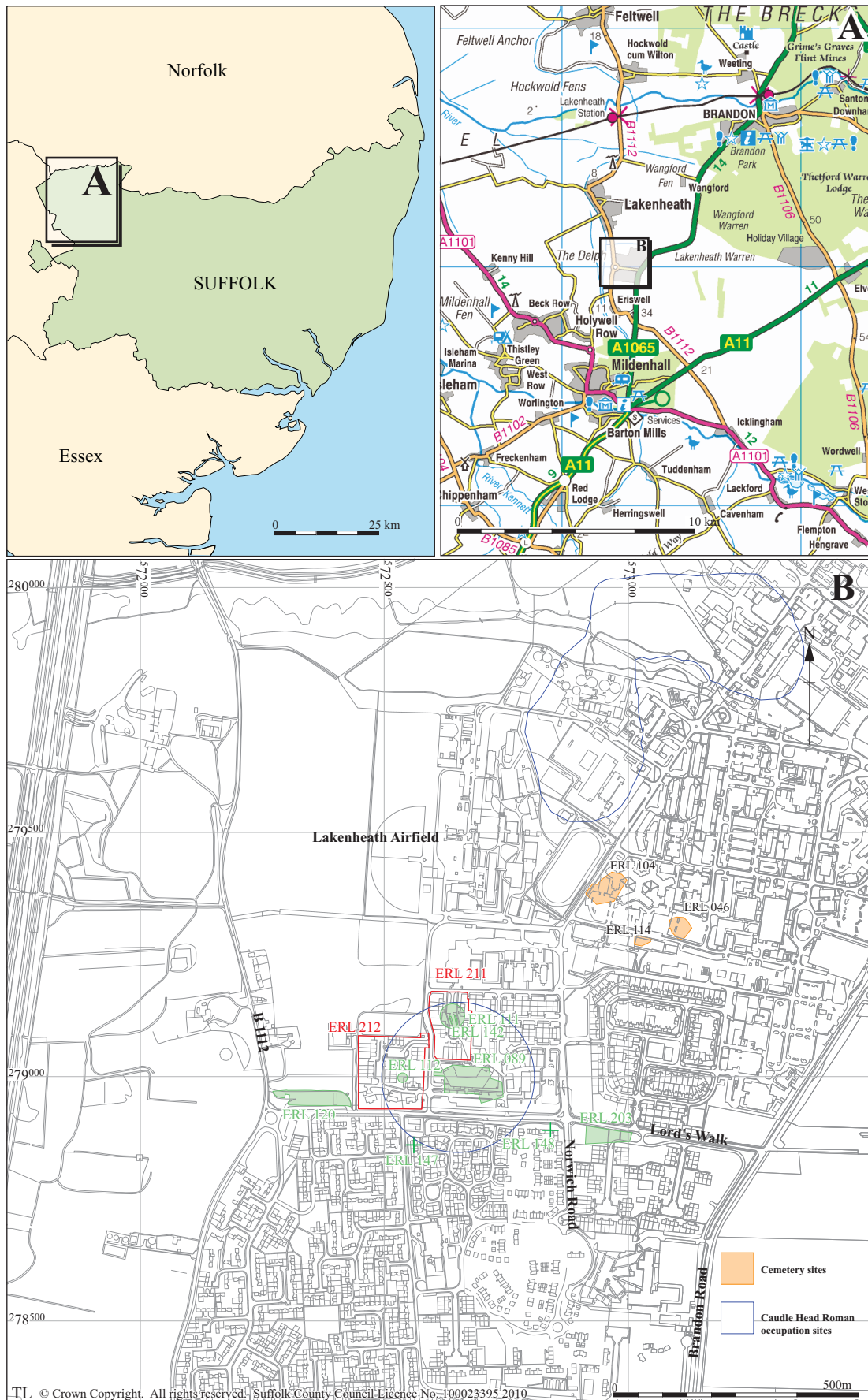


Figure 1. Site location showing development area (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text

3. Archaeological and historical background

RAF Lakenheath lies within the dense band of prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity that is recorded along the margins of the fens in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Within the airbase extensive redevelopment since the late 1980's has seen significant levels of fieldwork with some 175+ projects having previously been carried out by the SCCAS Field Team (Fig. 1). In brief these sites contain scattered evidence of Mesolithic and Neolithic activity and elements of the preserved natural landscape of fluctuating marshland, sand dunes and hollows and freshwater ponds. Bronze Age and Early and Middle Iron Age occupation or funerary activity has been identified in specific areas such as ERL 148 and ERL 203 while evidence of Late Iron Age/Early Roman agricultural activity has been identified at ERL 089, 120 and 147. Evidence of Roman occupation has previously been seen in the immediate area in small excavations and monitorings in Kennedy Street, ERL 112, and Thunderbird Way, ERL 111 and 142. The main area of Roman settlement however lies further north, focused on the natural spring at Caudle Head. Of particular importance is the substantial Early Anglo-Saxon funerary activity consisting of three cemeteries, lying c.450m to the north-east. Occupation of a similar date has been identified extending to the north of these sites, via Caudle Head, through to the airfield.

Preservation of sites on the airbase has often been good. In particular this is probably due to low levels of agricultural erosion since the airbase was enclosed in the 1940's and to the fact that many of the original airbase structures were built of shallow foundations or above ground concrete pads. Therefore although the area had been previously developed, and the proposed works were replacing existing services, it was still highly likely that the works would disturb or destroy important archaeological deposits.

4. Methodology

The groundworks monitored consisted of a series of nineteen rectangular soakaway pits, up to 11m square, and 15 stretches of service trench (Fig. 2). Once works were started it became apparent that the ground in front of the existing houses was seriously disturbed and that monitoring of trenches in these areas would be of little or no value. Therefore monitoring was generally limited to trenches in rear gardens. Even so the various service trenches, which ranged from 0.5m to 1m wide, often followed previously disturbed areas, meaning that in many cases only basic recording of stratigraphic profiles or feature sections was possible and actual hand cleaning or excavation of archaeological deposits was limited.

The soakaway pits were generally excavated under continuous archaeological observation which allowed for the excavation of archaeological levels by hand in several cases.

Trench locations were planned by hand onto Ordnance Survey maps at a scale of 1:500, with further trench and feature plans being drawn by hand on gridded A3 permatrace at a scale of 1:50 or 1:100. Trenches and soakaway excavations have been numbered in a single sequence across both sites.

Feature sections and trench profiles were also drawn by hand on gridded A3 permatrace at a scale of 1:20. Separate continuous, single context numbering systems were used for each site and digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and these are included in the site archives.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data has also been entered onto a database. Hand drawn plans and section drawings have been digitized.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-79454) 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 Nos. ERL 211 and 212.



Figure 2. ERL 211 trench layout

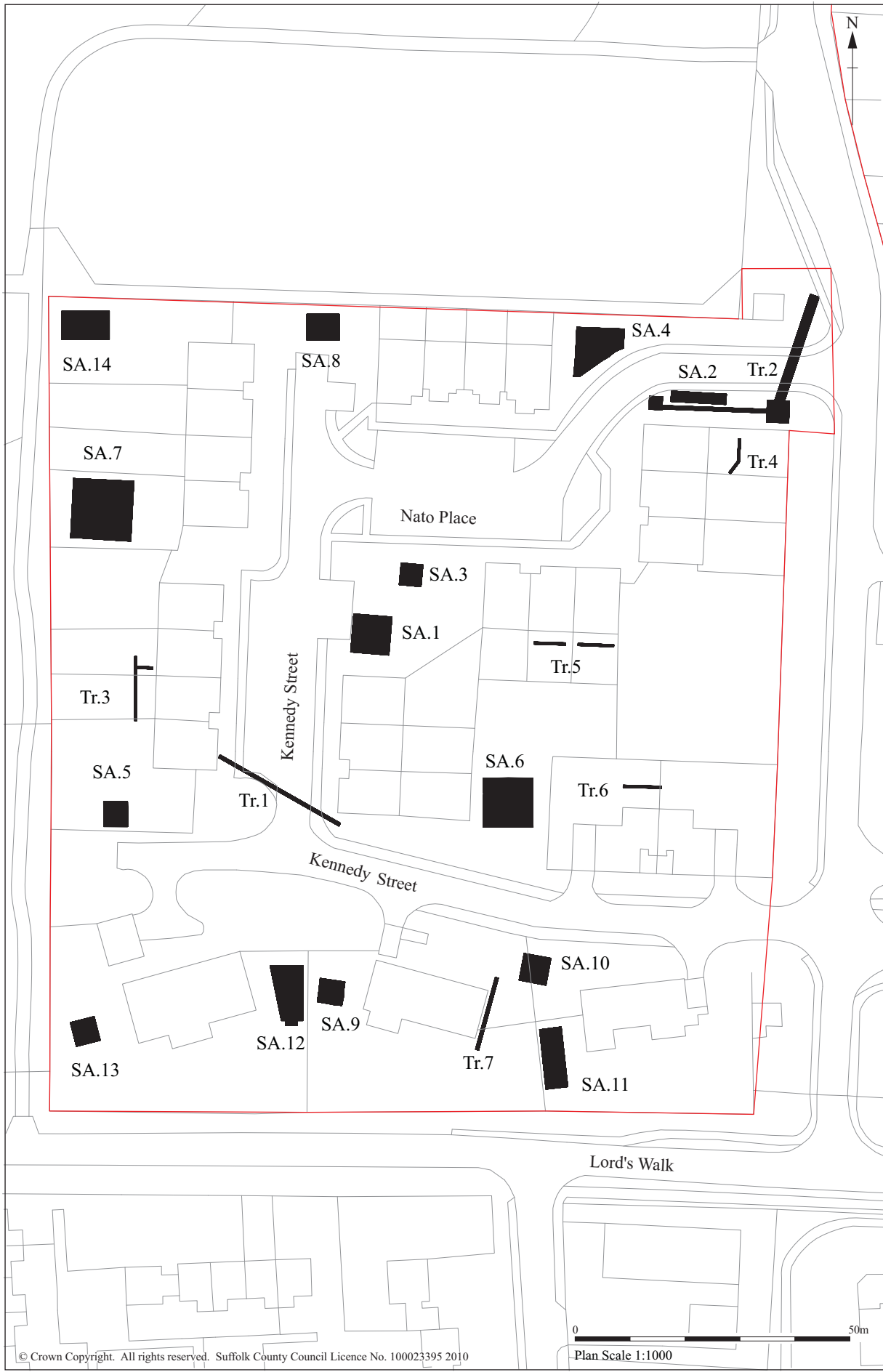


Figure 3. ERL 212 trench layout

5. Results

The monitoring identified a range of features dating to the prehistoric or Roman periods, buried soils, and elements of the natural landscape topography across both sites. The monitoring results listed below are grouped by trench or soakaway number. Full context lists are given in Appendices 1 and 2.

During the groundworks several short lengths of trench at the front of various buildings such as 415, 416 were monitored but proved to be of little interest. In general the areas to the front of buildings were almost completely disturbed by previous modern services and only trenches with intact stratigraphy or positive archaeological results were recorded.

5.1 ERL 211

(Figs. 2, 4-19)

Soakaway 15

This trench, which measured 8mx8m, had a general profile of 0.3m of topsoil overlying a buried turf line, 0029. Visible at a depth of 0.4m to the south, the natural subsoil descended to a depth of c.2m in the northern part of the site, under a series of deposits which all sloped down to the north. These were 0028, a buried topsoil of stony brown sand, then 0027, a layer of redeposited crushed chalk, 0026, a thin band of dark grey sand, 0025, a thin band of mid brown sand and then 0024, a dark grey silty sand. 0024 lay above features 0013, 0018 and 0031 and, in the northern deeper part of the site, 0016, a layer of mid brown silty sands which also post-dated several archaeological features. The archaeological features were then seen to cut two further deposits, 0011 and 0012, which lay above the natural slope in the deepest part of the site. 0011 was a 0.2m thick layer of grey sand beneath which was 0012, a layer of pale brown sands.

0002 was a curvilinear ditch, 1.3m wide and 0.8m deep, with sloping upper sides and a steep-sided central gully. In Section 37 its basal fill, 0006, was a compact brown silt. The upper half of the ditch was then infilled with a series of deposits slumping into the cut beginning with 0010, a mottled grey sand on the western side. Next was 0007, a yellow sand, then 0008, a thin layer of dark brown silt containing Roman pottery and animal bone. Above this was 0005, a mid brown silt; 0004, a mottled pale grey/brown

sand and finally 0003, a mottled grey silt which contained a sherd of early Roman pottery and a small quantity of animal bone.

In Section 40, above the initial basal sands, a deposit of dark grey/brown mottled sands, 0035, was seen slumping in from the southern side. A substantial assemblage of 100 sherds of Roman pottery, largely from a single vessel was collected. Above this, slumping into upper part of the ditch, was layer 0028, a pale/mid stony brown sand.

In the southern part of the site the upper fill of ditch 0002 was a charcoal rich sand. Forty sherds of Roman pottery, numbered as 0036, were collected from its surface.

0013 was an east to west aligned ditch, measuring 1.25m wide and 0.6m deep. The top of the cut had a moderate slope which turned into a steep-sided 0.3m wide central gully. Its basal fill, 0014, was a grey/brown sand with occasional flints. Above this was 0015, a stony mid brown sand. The ditch cut layers 0011 and 0012 but was sealed under 0016.

0018 was a north to south aligned ditch identified under the western edge of the excavation. Its full profile was not seen but it had a moderate sloping upper cut which turned into a steep-sided central gully some 0.6m deep. Its basal fill, 0020, was a fine grey/brown sand above which lay 0019, a stony grey sand.

0021 was a curvilinear ditch running adjacent to and inside of 0002. Measuring 1.6m wide and 0.4m deep, with a concave base and moderate sloping sides it had a basal fill, 0022, of pale brown silty sand with bands of iron panning, from which two sherds of Roman pottery were collected. Above this was 0023, a pale brown sand, which was very similar to 0028, the upper fill of 0002, and layer 0016. Two further sherds of Roman pottery were collected from this deposit.

0030 was a north to south aligned ditch terminus, just visible on the western side of the trench adjacent to 0018. Measuring 0.4m wide and 0.55m deep, it had steep sides, a concave base and a fill, 0017, of very dark, grey/brown, mottled sand and chalk flecks.

0031 was an ill-defined feature, cut by 0013 and 0018, which was mainly seen in the trench profile, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.1m deep. Its basal fill, 0032, was a grey sand above which lay 0033, a diffuse brown sand with fine grit and 0034, a dark grey sand.

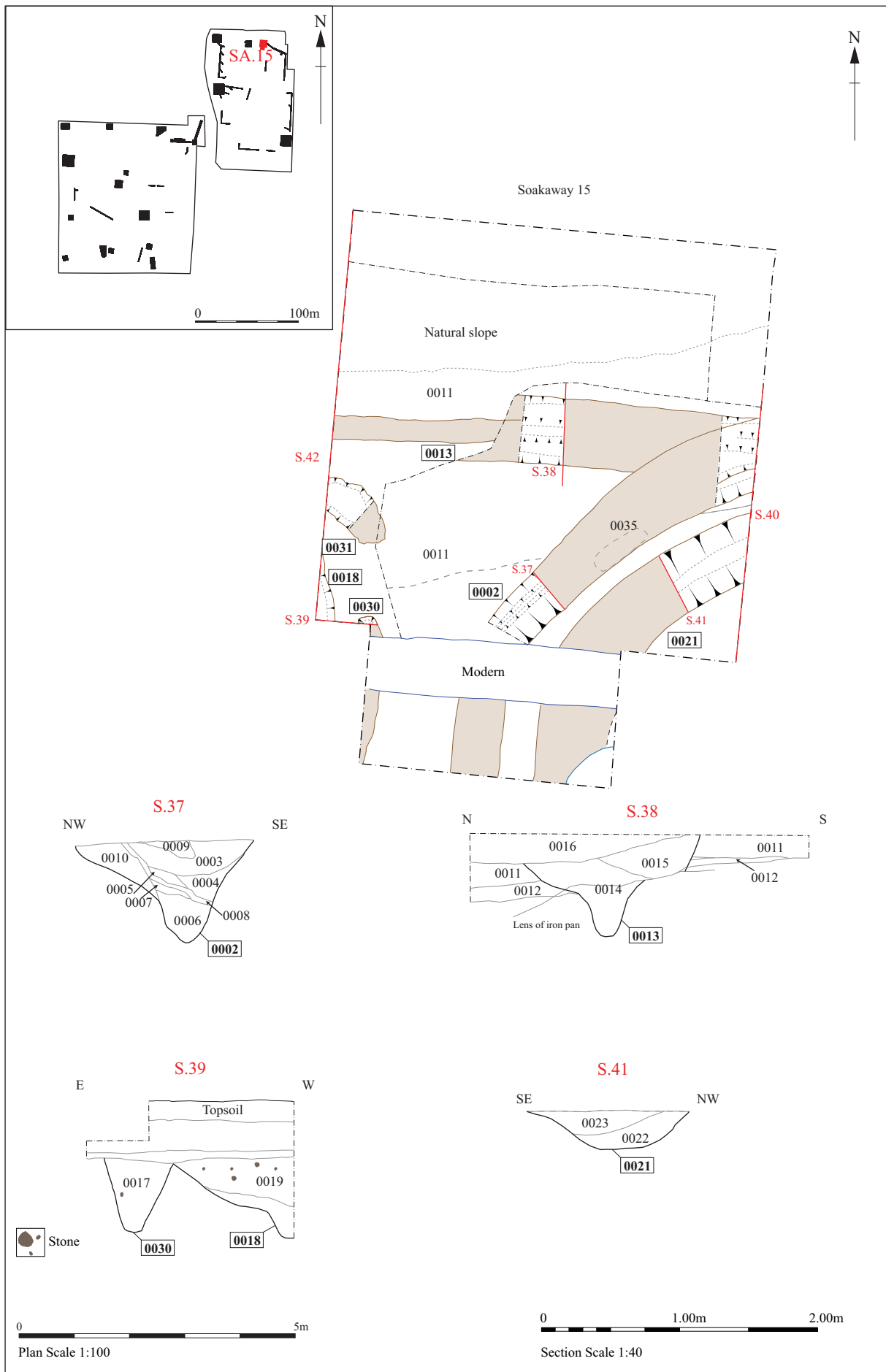


Figure 4. Soakaway 15, plan and sections

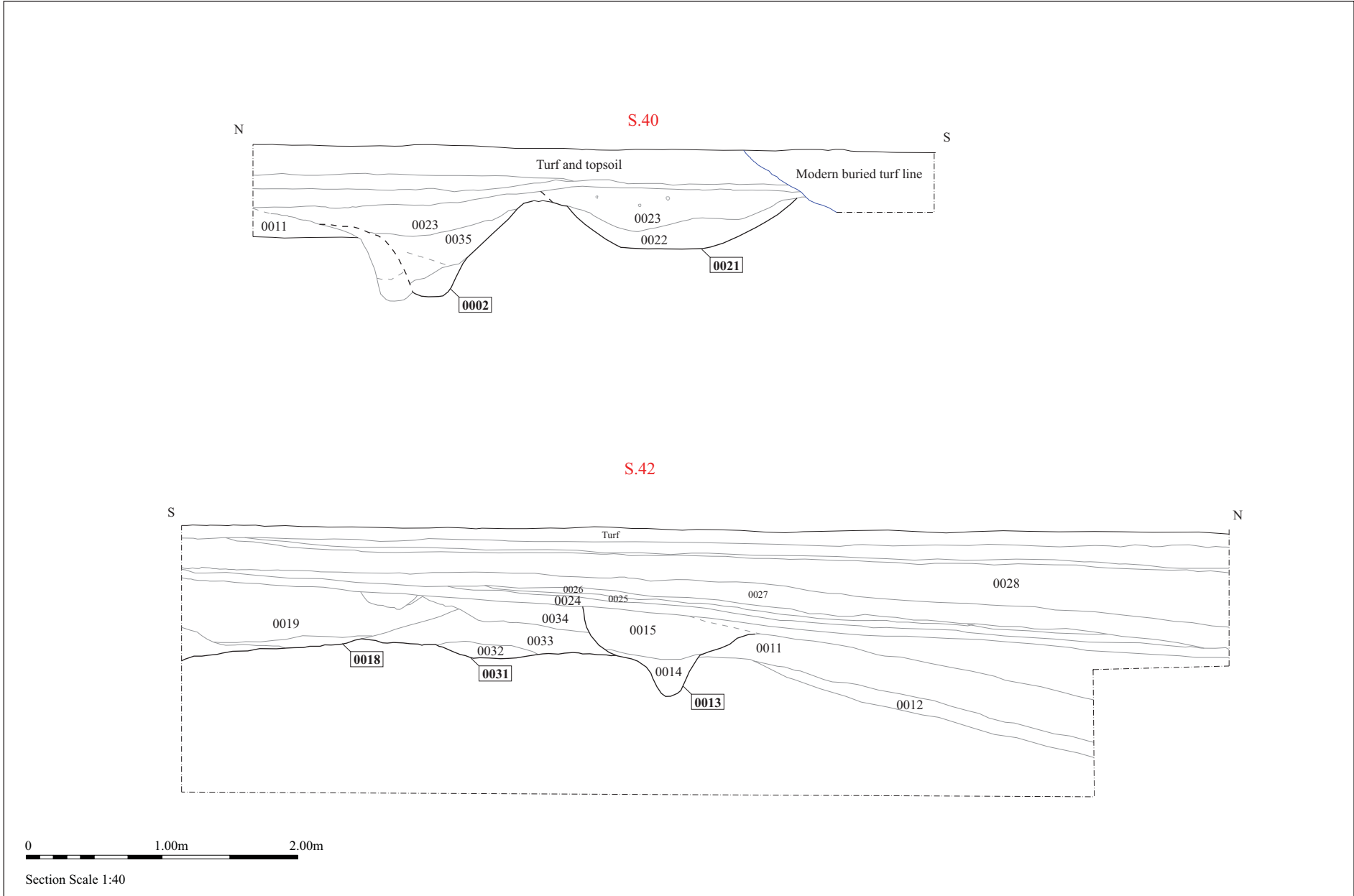


Figure 5. Soakaway 15, sections

Soakaway 16

The majority of this 5.7m by 6m trench was occupied by a pre-existing soakaway. A profile along the northern edge showed 0.3m of mixed topsoil and sands overlying 0054, a 0.3m-0.5m thick layer of mottled grey/brown sands affected by heavy animal disturbance, then 0048, a 0.1m thick layer of dense dark brown silt with fragments of chalk from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was collected.

Both of these layers slumped into the top of a possible north to south aligned ditch, 0053, which was only identified in section as its main fill, 0052, a mottled pale grey sand containing two sherds of Roman pottery, extended eastwards as a 0.1m thick layer under 0048. An upper fill, 0055, was a deposit of broken chalk on the west side of the ditch cut.

A small 0.5m wide trench was extended westwards from the soakaway by the contractor. At the western end this uncovered a small pit or posthole cut, 0050 which had a basal fill, 0051, of brown sand. Set above this deposit were four large unbonded flints, 0049, appearing to be a foundation pad for a timber post. The flints were held within a fill of dark brown silt very similar to 0048. Sealing the feature was the 0.1m thick layer of grey/brown sands 0054. The feature and flints were recorded in section and then left *in situ* when the trench was backfilled.

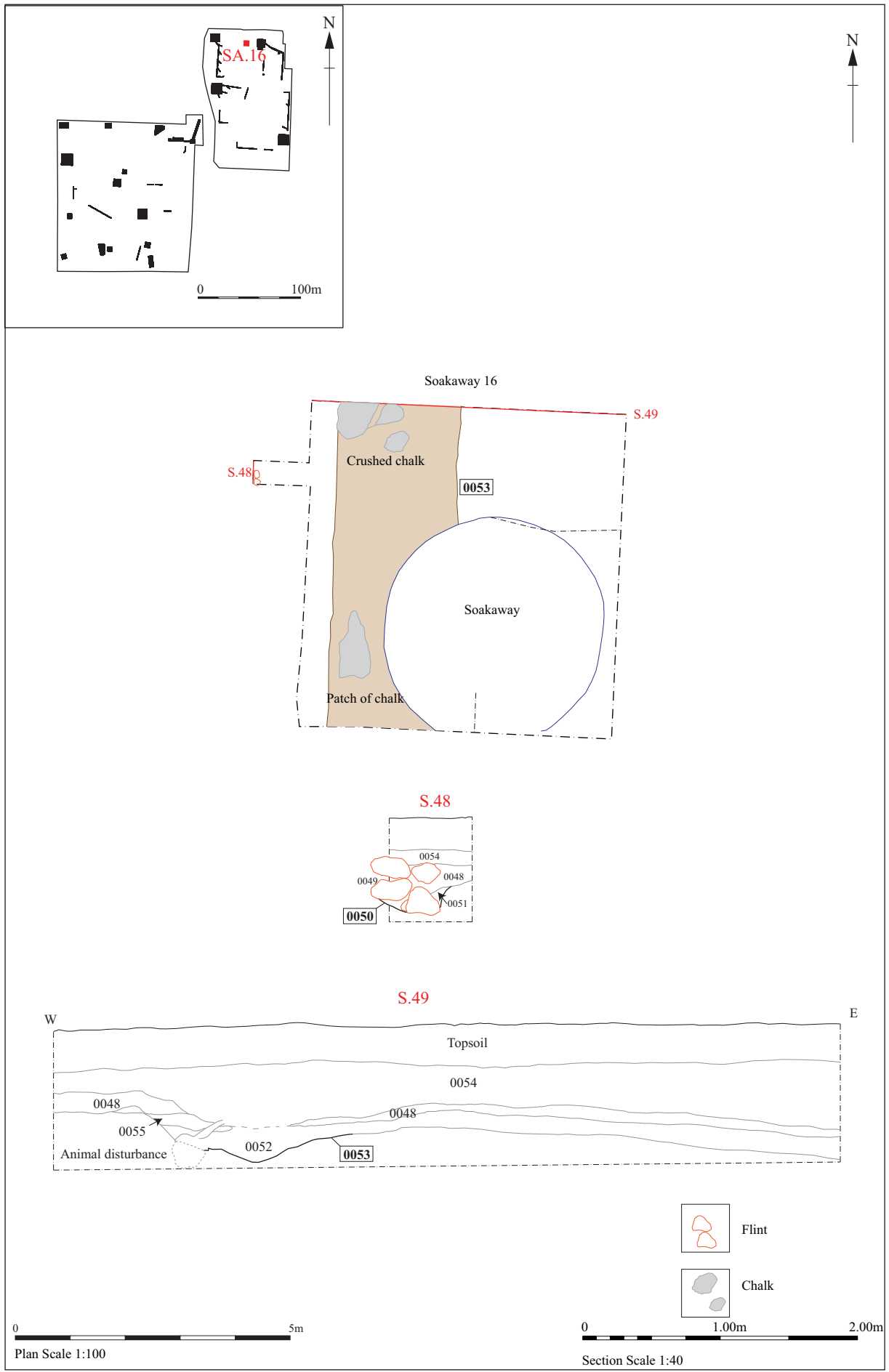


Figure 6. Soakaway 16, plan and sections

Soakaway 17

An intense spread of features was identified in this area, which measured 10mx10m, sealed beneath an occupation soil layer. They all belong to a phase of activity in the early-mid Roman period.

The removal of 0.2m to 0.7m of modern deposits exposed a layer of orange/brown sand with occasional stones, 0064, which may have been the original topsoil before the 20th century landscaping. A single sherd of late 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery was collected from this deposit. 0064 varied from 0.2m to 0.4m thick and overlaid 0063, a dense dark brown silt with fragments and flecks of chalk. A total of ninety-four sherds of Roman pottery, together with animal bone, slag and an iron nail were collected from 0063.

The trench was stepped down, leaving a metre wide strip around the edge of the site at a depth of 1m. This cut through the natural subsoil on the western side where it was seen at c.0.4m but to the east only exposed layers 0063 or 0064. Through the centre of the site the machining partially removed 0063 before being completed by hand, leaving a baulk across the site. A finds assemblage, consisting of 153 sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and iron nails, collected during this hand excavation of 0063 was recorded as 0079. A concentrated scatter of another eighteen sherds of Roman pottery was collected from 0063, numbered as 0069, on the eastern edge of the site.

Two unstratified sherds of Roman pottery, plus fragments of flint, lava quern and oyster shell, were recovered during machining and cleaning and were recorded as 0082.

The centre of the site contained a series of features, primarily two parallel slots and postholes, indicating the presence of a possible building or other structure. Slot 0115 was a north to south aligned gully, measuring c.0.7m wide and 0.2m-0.4m deep. Cut by 0098, it ran south from this large pit until gradually fading away after c.5m. Excavated in a series of sections, its fill, 0116, was a mid grey silt with fragments of chalk from which a single sherd of Roman pottery was collected. A second fill, 0129, of mixed chalk and silt was recorded on its eastern side at the southern end of the feature. Removal of these fills exposed a series of postholes set in the base of the slot, 0119, 0121, 0123, 0125 and 0130.

0119 measured 0.25m in diameter and 0.2m deep and had a fill, 0120, of pale grey chalky silt. 0121 measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep and had a fill, 0122, of grey chalky silt. 0123 measured 0.5m in diameter and 0.4m deep and had a fill, 0124, of pale grey chalky sand. 0125 measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep and had a fill, 0126, of brown silt/sand. 0130 measured 0.3m in diameter and had a fill, 0131, of grey silty sand.

0071 was a second slot, aligned north to south, c.2.5m east of 0115. Three metres in length and 0.3m wide it had a fill, 0072/0085, of compacted brown silt with chalk flecks and patches of sand, very similar to the overlying layer 0063. Thirty-eight sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone, burnt flint and an iron nail were collected from 0072. Two postholes, 0083 and 0086, were set into slot 0071. 0083 was 0.8m long and 0.2m deep with a fill, 0085, of grey chalky silt. 0086 was 0.3m wide and 0.2m deep with a fill, 0087, of grey chalky silt which contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Lying to the south of slot 0071 on the same alignment was 0073, a slot or posthole measuring 0.3m by 0.6m and 0.2m deep, with a deeper posthole at the north end reaching 0.4m deep. Its fill, 0074, a brown silt with chalk flecks, contained three sherds of Roman pottery. Further south on the same alignment was 0065, a circular posthole measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.4m deep with vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0066, was a mix of yellow/orange silt/sands with bands of brown silt and chalk which contained four sherds of Roman pottery.

Several other postholes, perhaps connected with this possible structure, were recorded. 0075 was a slot or posthole, adjacent to 0065 and 0073, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.35m deep with a fill, 0076, of soft brown sand with some mixed orange sands towards the top.

0077 was a circular posthole, 0.55m in diameter and 0.7m deep. Steep-sided, with an apparent rake to the west, it had an upper fill, 0078, of brown silt overlying mixed orange/brown sands from which two sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

0088 was a partially visible posthole, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.4m deep, with a steep, pointed cut. Its fill, 0089, was a soft, mixed, grey/brown sand.

0090 was a circular posthole, 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with a fill, 0091, of brown silt.

0094 was a circular posthole, 0.25m in diameter and 0.15m deep, with a fill, 0095, of mixed brown sands.

0127 was a circular posthole, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 0128 was a brown silt/sand changing to orange/brown silt towards the base.

0070 was a small spread of sands under layer 0063 containing ten sherds of Roman pottery. Its removal exposed three further postholes, 0108, 0134 and 0136. 0108 was a shallow possible posthole or natural solution hole, recorded only as it was aligned with 0134 and 0136. 0134 was a circular posthole, partially under the site baulk, measuring 0.35m diameter and 0.2m deep, with a fill, 0135, of orange/brown silt. 0136 was a circular posthole, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.18m deep. Its fill, 0137, was an orange/brown silt.

0132 was a circular posthole, measuring 0.3m diameter and 0.45m deep, with a fill, 0133, of orange/brown silt.

Several other miscellaneous features were recorded across the site. 0067 was a large posthole, 0.5m wide and c.0.45m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Sealed by layer 0064 it appeared to cut the base of layer 0063 but not its top, indicating that 0063 was a gradually accumulating deposit. Its fill of yellow/brown chalky silt, 0068, contained seven large flints, up to 0.2m in diameter, which formed two or three courses.

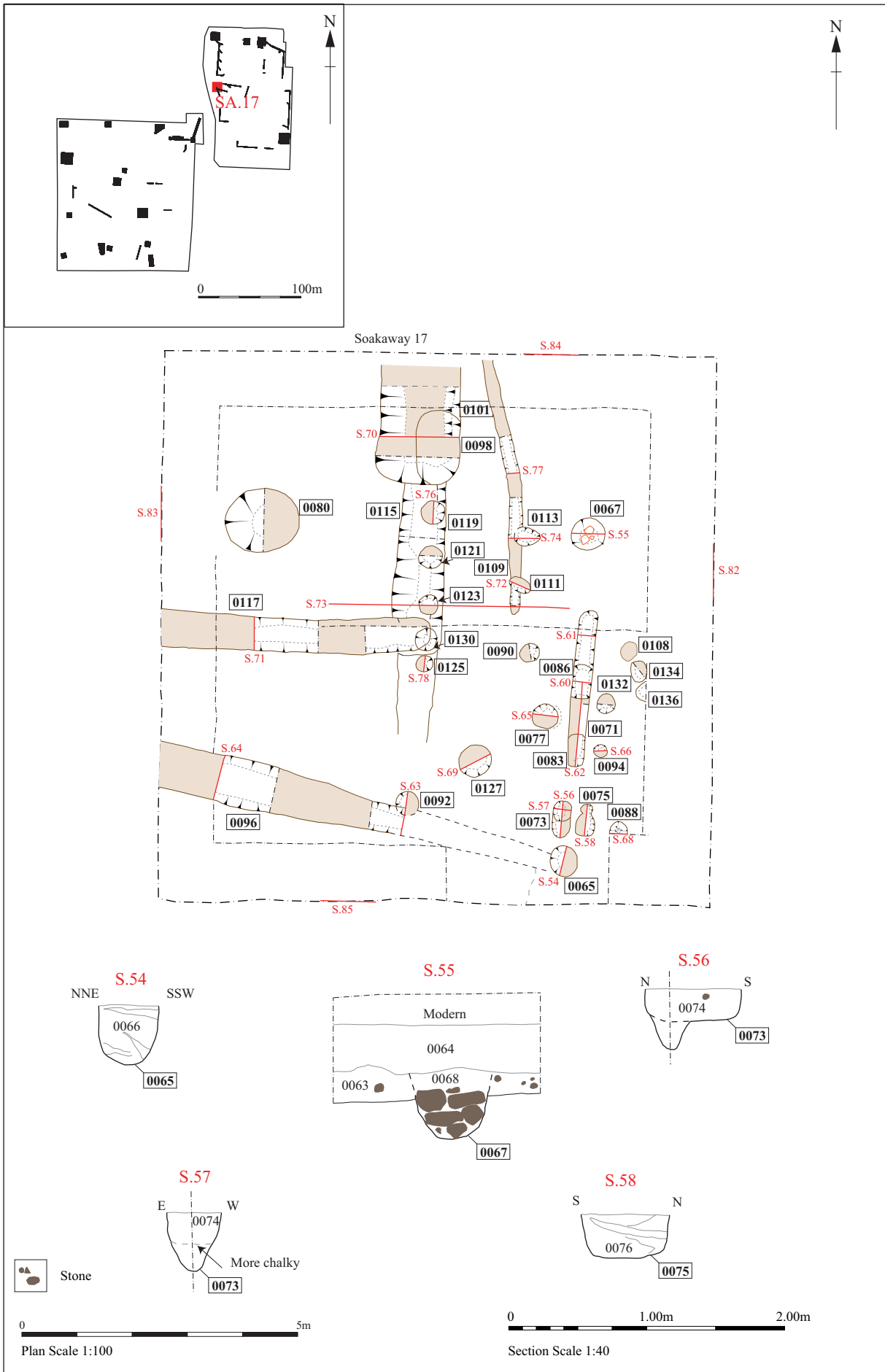
0080 was a circular pit with a shallow, dished profile, 1.2m in diameter and 0.25m deep, with a fill, 0081, of mixed brown and yellow sands which contained two sherds of Roman pottery.

0096 was a shallow gully, aligned east to west, in the south-west corner of the site. Up to 1m wide and 0.1m deep its fill, 0097, was a pale/mid brown sand containing two sherds of Roman pottery. It cut 0092, a circular posthole measuring 0.5m diameter and 0.25m deep with a fill, 0093, of brown silt and occasional chalk flecks which contained a further sherd of Roman pottery.

0098 was a large oval pit, partially under the northern site edge. Measuring 1.4m wide and 0.85m deep it had steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, 0103, a soft, loose, fine green silt with charcoal and chalk flecks some 0.4m thick contained thirty-nine sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone. Above this lay 0100, a soft, fine red silt containing four sherds of Roman pottery and then 0099, a brown silt/sand with chalk and charcoal flecks similar to the overlying layer 0063. Twenty-five sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone, oyster shell and an iron nail were recovered from 0099. A smaller pit, 0101, lay within 0098, cutting its three fills. Pit 0101 was 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0102, was an even grey/brown sand/silt with chalk flecks containing two sherds of Roman pottery.

0109 was a gully or slot, aligned north to south, measuring 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep. Vertical sided with a flat base, its fill, 0110, was a pale grey chalky silt containing five sherds of Roman pottery. To the south it curved slightly westwards before terminating and was cut by two small postholes, 0111 and 0113, both infilled with a dark brown silt/loam, 0112 and 0114 respectively. A single sherd of Roman pottery was collected from 0112 and a further six from 0114.

0117 was a 0.7m wide ditch, aligned east to west, which terminated against the row of postholes marking the western building edge. Its fill, 0118, a grey/brown chalky silt, contained a single sherd of Roman pottery.



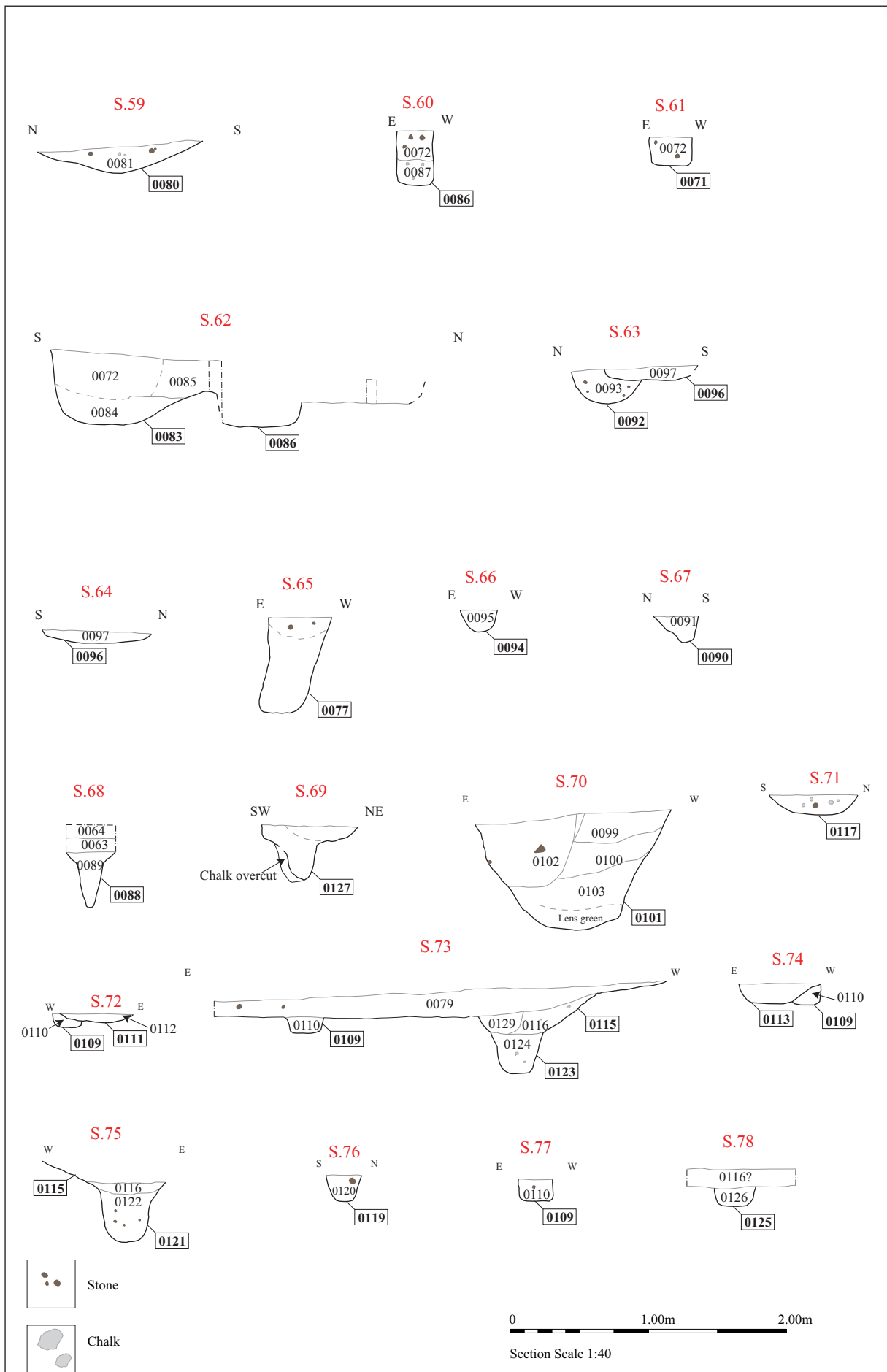


Figure 8. Soakaway 17, sections

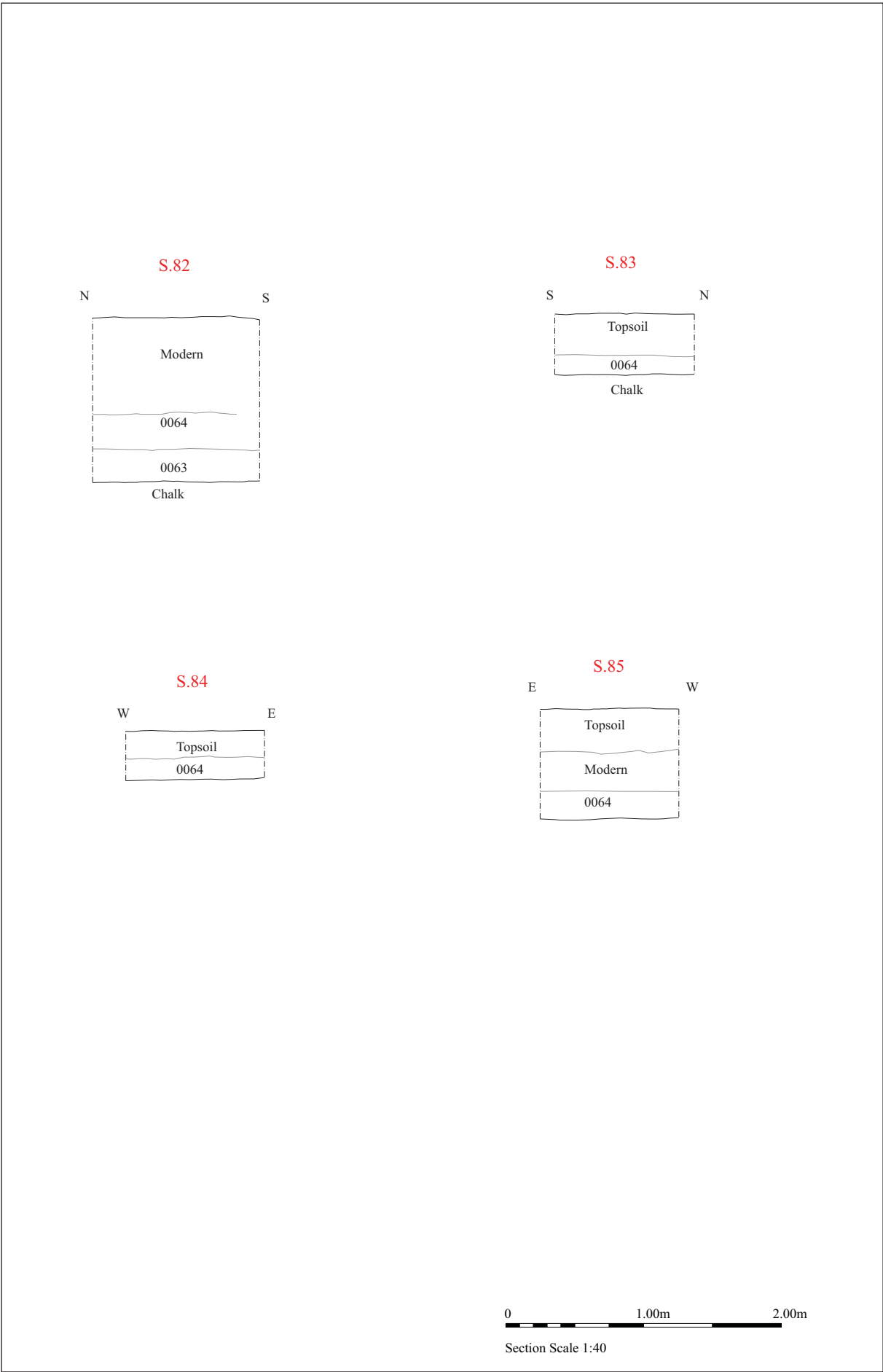


Figure 9. Soakaway 17, sections

Soakaway 18

This trench, which measured 7.7m by 8.6m was partially occupied by a pre-existing soakaway. A linear ditch, 0144, aligned east to west, was seen under 0.3m of topsoil and 0.3m of mottled grey/brown sands. Measuring 0.5m wide and 0.3m deep it had a fill, 0145, of pale grey sand.

The natural subsoil sloped down to the north-west and the topsoil was seen to overlie up to 1m of varying layers of sands in the western trench profile.

Soakaway 19

This 10m x 10m trench showed 0.25m of topsoil overlying the yellow sand subsoil which may have been slightly truncated as the topsoil was mixed with redeposited yellow sands. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 08

This trench showed a possible broad ditch, 0140, which was either visible immediately below 0.15m of topsoil or had a fill, 0141, that merged with an overlying layer of orange/brown sands. It measured c.4m wide in section but as its alignment was unclear this is likely to have been crossing at an oblique angle.

Trench 09

This trench showed a profile of 0.2m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of coarse brown sands, 0.15m of pale brown/yellow sands and then a thin lens of dense orange silt. The latter layer was cut by 0138, a probable gully aligned north to south. Measuring 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep it had steep sides, a concave base, and a fill, 0139, of brown sand. Lying to the west was a 1.5m wide feature infilled with brown sands but thought to be a natural hollow as the lens of orange silt followed its profile.

Trench 10

This trench showed c.0.4m of modern topsoil and other deposits overlying a series of windblown sand layers, 0.6m in total thickness. These layers were all cut by a possible double ditch aligned north-west to south-east, 0146. Measuring 2.5m wide and 0.4m deep, these were filled with a mix of sands and chalk, 0147, and may be of a relatively modern date.

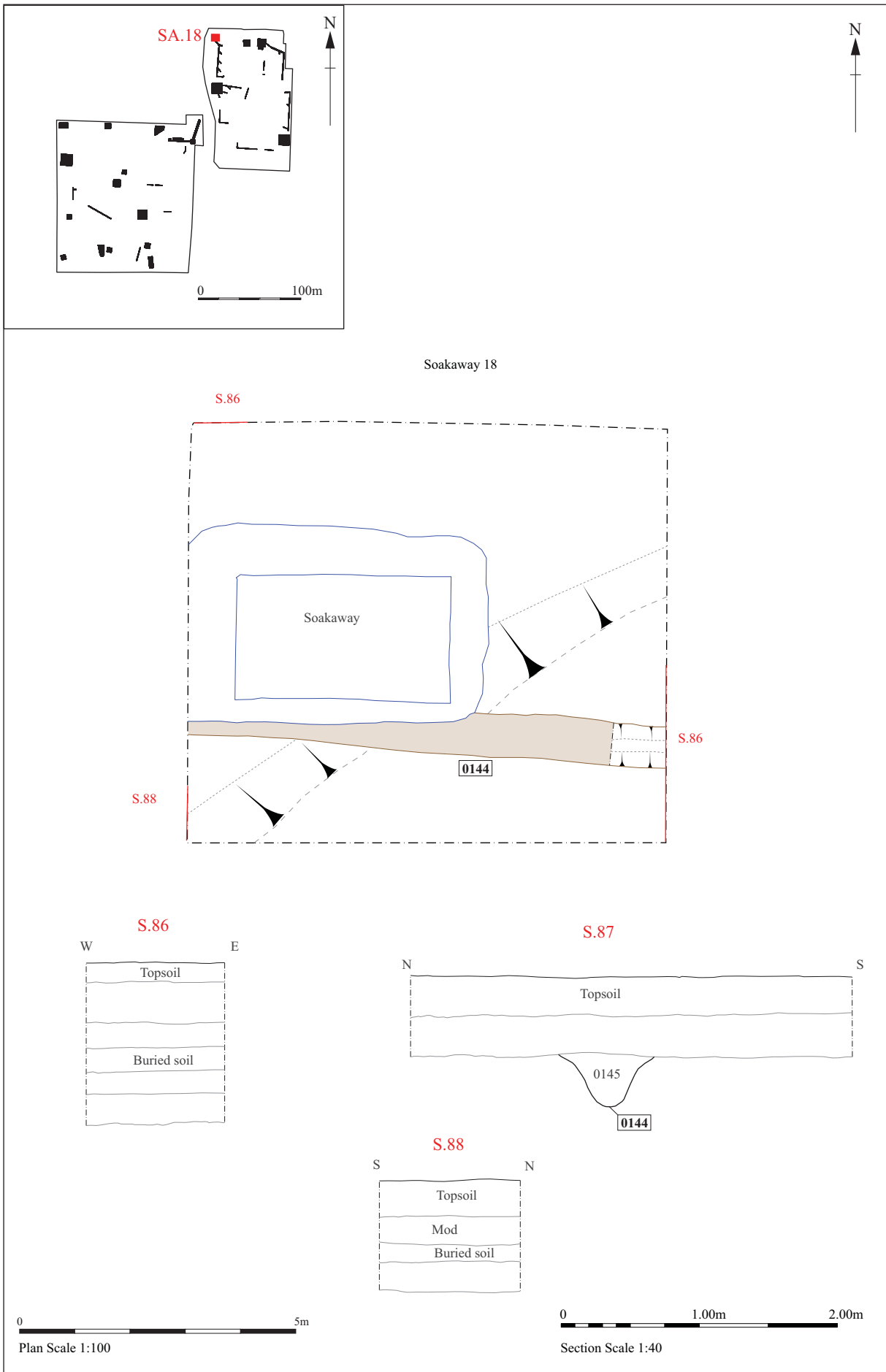


Figure 10. Soakaway 18, plan and sections

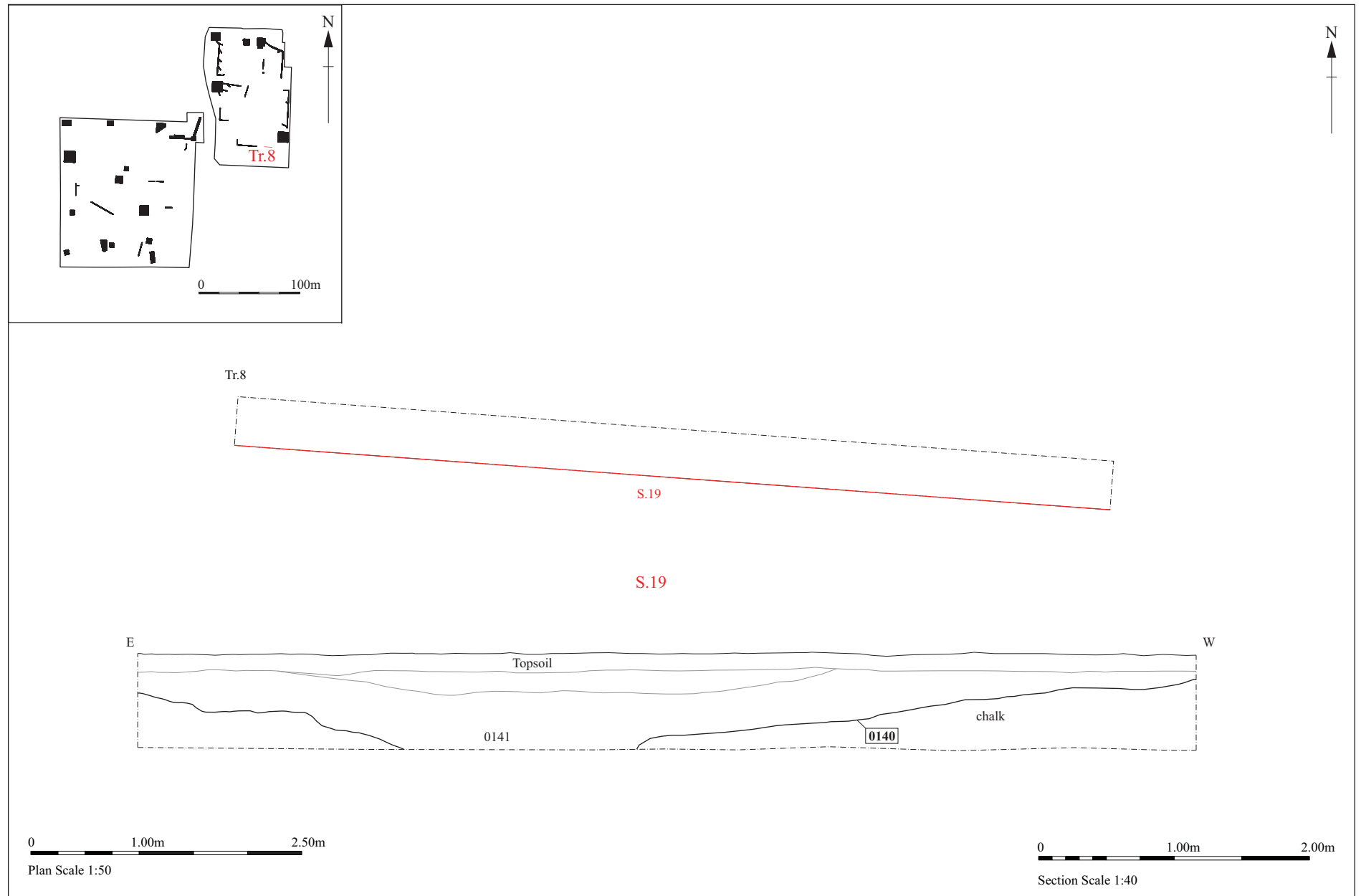


Figure 11. Trench 8, plan and section

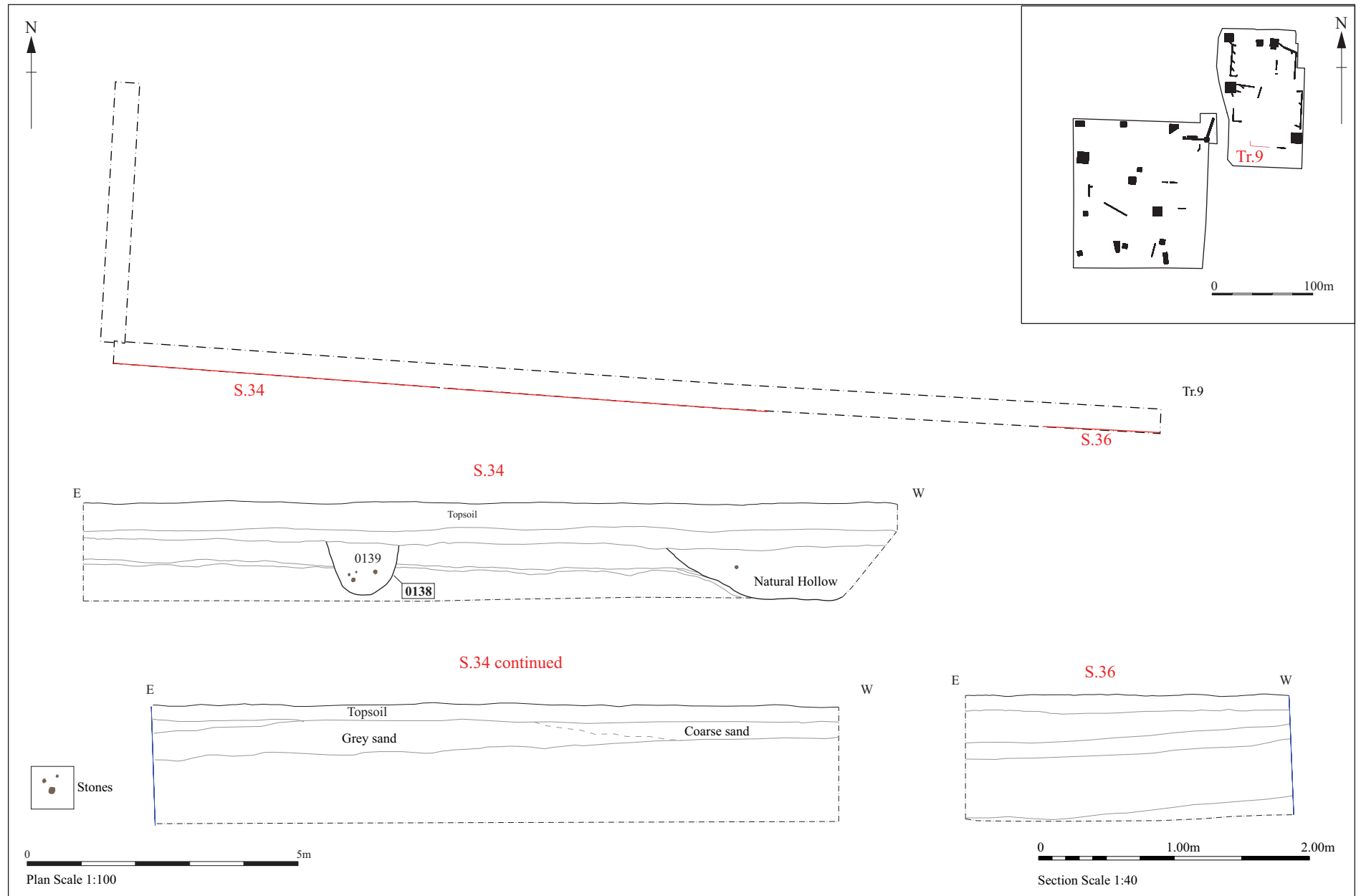


Figure 12. Trench 9, plan and sections

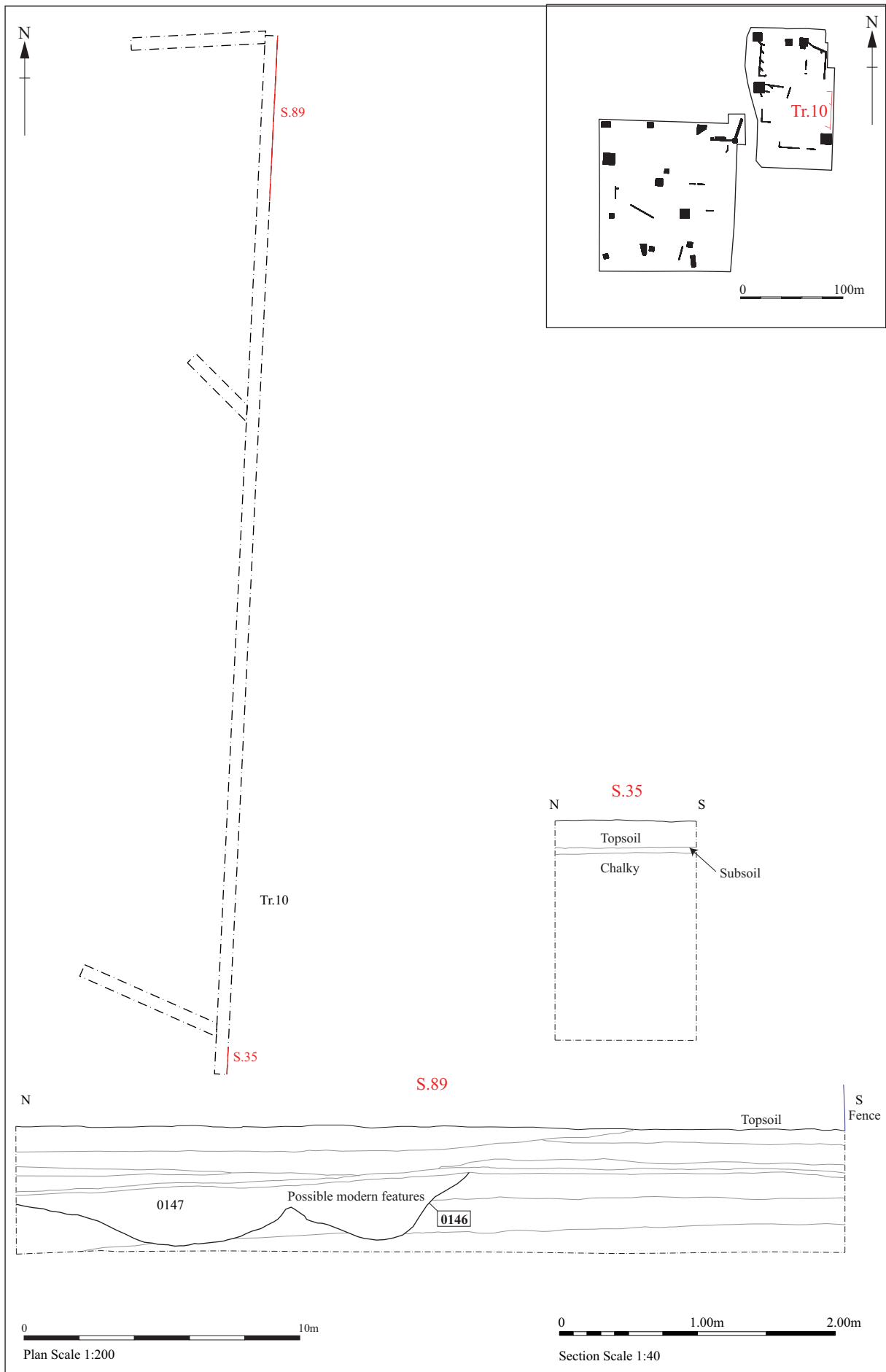


Figure 13. Trench 10, plan and sections

Trench 11

A possible ditch, 0142, was seen in section, aligned east to west and measuring 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill of dark brown sandy silt. It was visible in section under 0.2m of modern topsoil and a 0.15m thick deposit of dark brown sands.

Trench 12

A possible feature, 0143, visible from a depth of 0.5m under modern deposits and a layer of grey sand was identified in section but was heavily disturbed by modern trenches. It consisted of a thick deposit of dark brown silt with patches of chalk, extending to at least a depth of 1m although the base of the feature was not seen. Not recorded.

Trench 13

This trench showed a 0.1m topsoil overlying a 0.15m thick layer of brown sands, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil and three archaeological features. 0041 was an east-west aligned ditch, running almost parallel to the trench and only partially within it so a full profile was not seen. Its fill, 0042, was a pale brown sand containing two sherds of Roman pottery. This was cut by 0039, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch with sloped sides and a flat base, which in turn was heavily cut by a modern trench. Its basal fill, 0149, was a mid grey/brown silty sand with chalky flecks/fragments. Above this was 0148, a pale grey/brown sand, Finally the upper fill of the feature was 0040, a mid grey/brown sand.

0037 was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch measuring 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep. Possibly consisting of two cuts it had a fill, 0038, of very dark grey/brown sand.

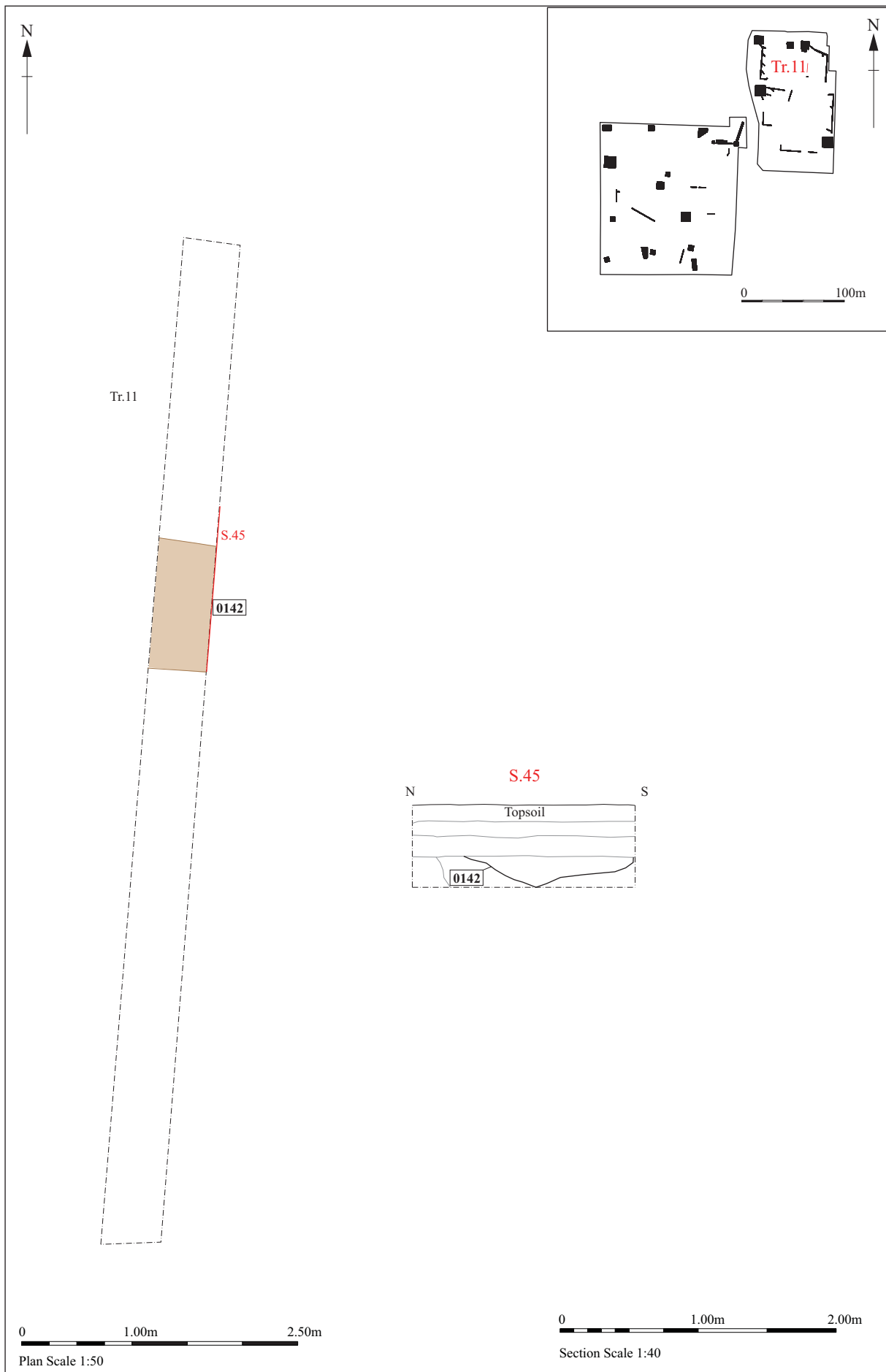


Figure 14. Trench 11, plan and section

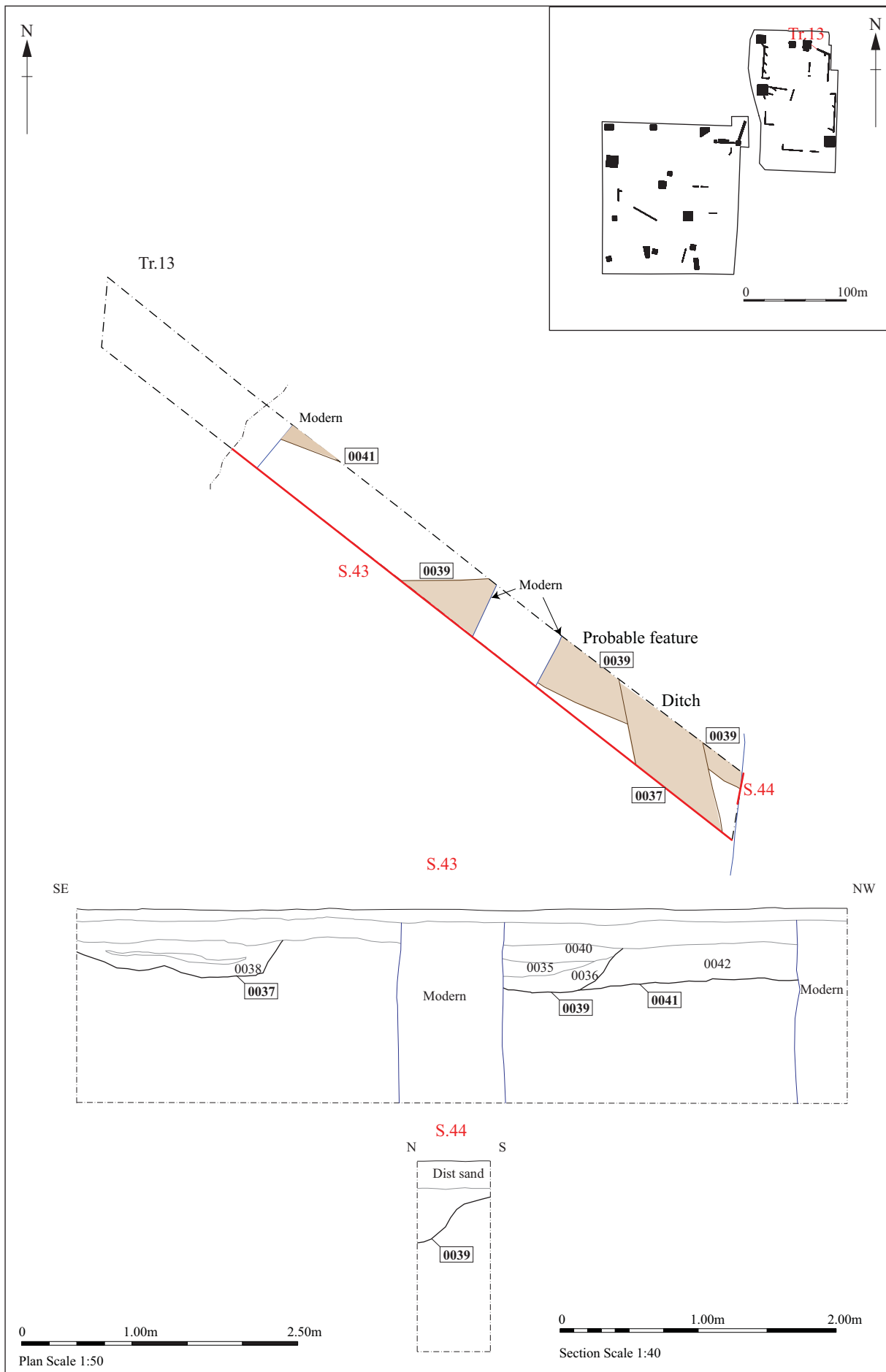


Figure 15. Trench 13, plan and sections

Trench 14

Two features were identified in the trench. 0043 was a north-south aligned ditch, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.35m deep, with a fill, 0044, of mid grey sand. 0046 was an adjacent and parallel ditch, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.2m deep, with a fill, 0047, of mid/dark grey sands.

Both features were sealed under 0.2m-0.3m of topsoil and a 0.2m thick layer of grey sands, 0045. To the east of 0046 this layer thickened to c.0.5m as the natural subsoil appeared to descend into a natural hollow that lay to the east of building 414A-C. This profile continued along the north to south part of the trench, with the natural subsoil at a depth of at least 0.8m under a buried soil layer of grey/brown sands and 0.2m of topsoil. Behind 414B the natural was not seen and it was thought that archaeological features probably underlaid the buried soils.

Trench 15

This trench showed a profile of 0.15m of topsoil overlying a layer, 0060, of grey/brown sands, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil and two archaeological features.

0056 was a probable ditch, aligned north to south and running parallel to the trench so that a profile was not seen. Measuring 0.3m deep, its fill, 0057, was a dark, organic rich, brown sand/loam from which a small quantity of animal bone was recovered.

0058 was a large feature, probably measuring at least 4m wide, which cut ditch 0056. Its fill, 0059, was an orange silt/sand with frequent stones. The difference of this fill from the typical Roman deposits of grey/brown sands suggests that it may be an area of relatively modern disturbance.

In the southern part of the trench 0060 was seen to lie above 0062, a 0.15m thick deposit of orange/brown sands. Under both 0060 and 0062 was 0061, a 0.2m thick layer of dense mid/dark brown silt/sand with chalk from which thirteen sherds of Roman pottery were collected.

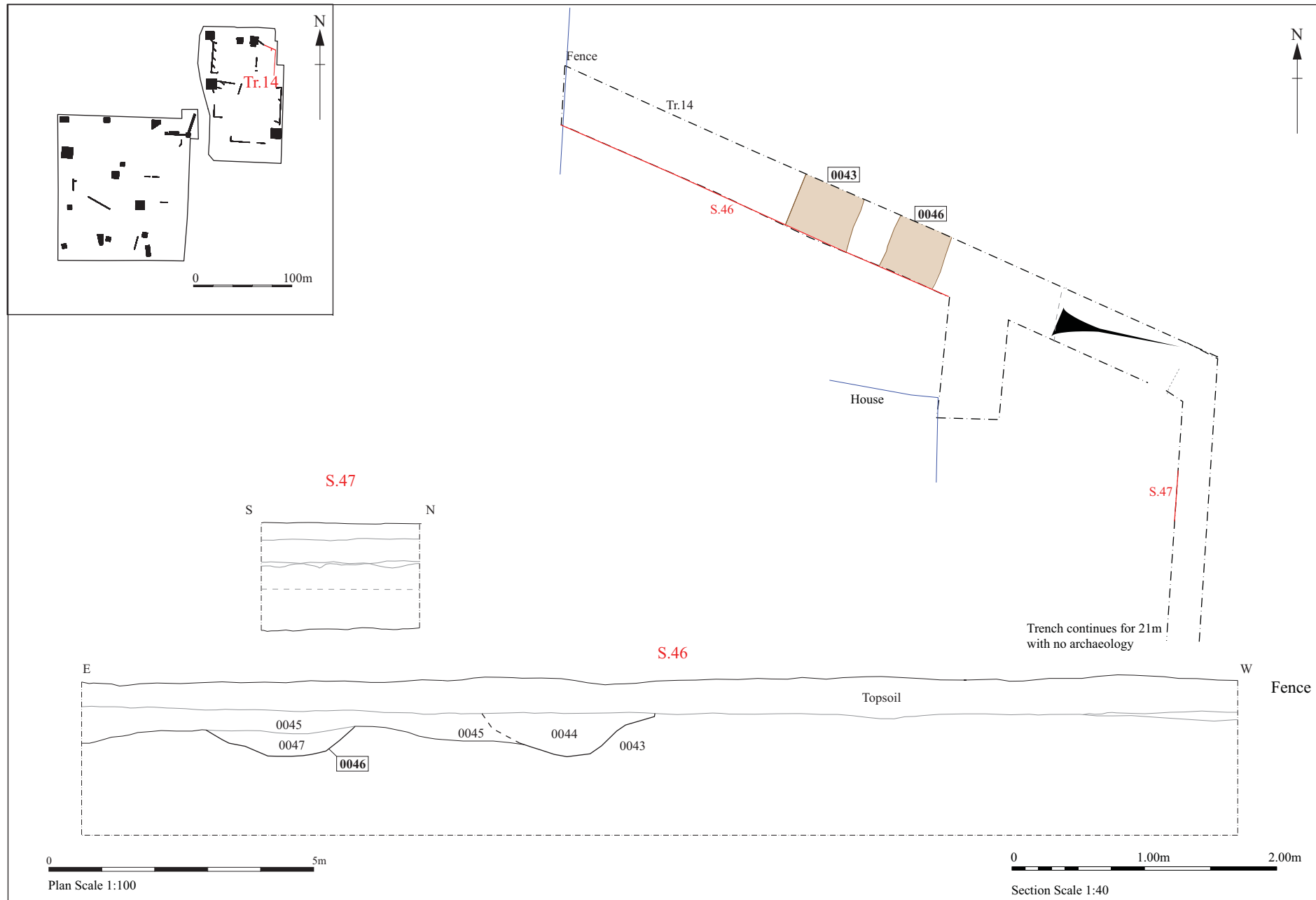


Figure 16. Trench 14, plan and sections

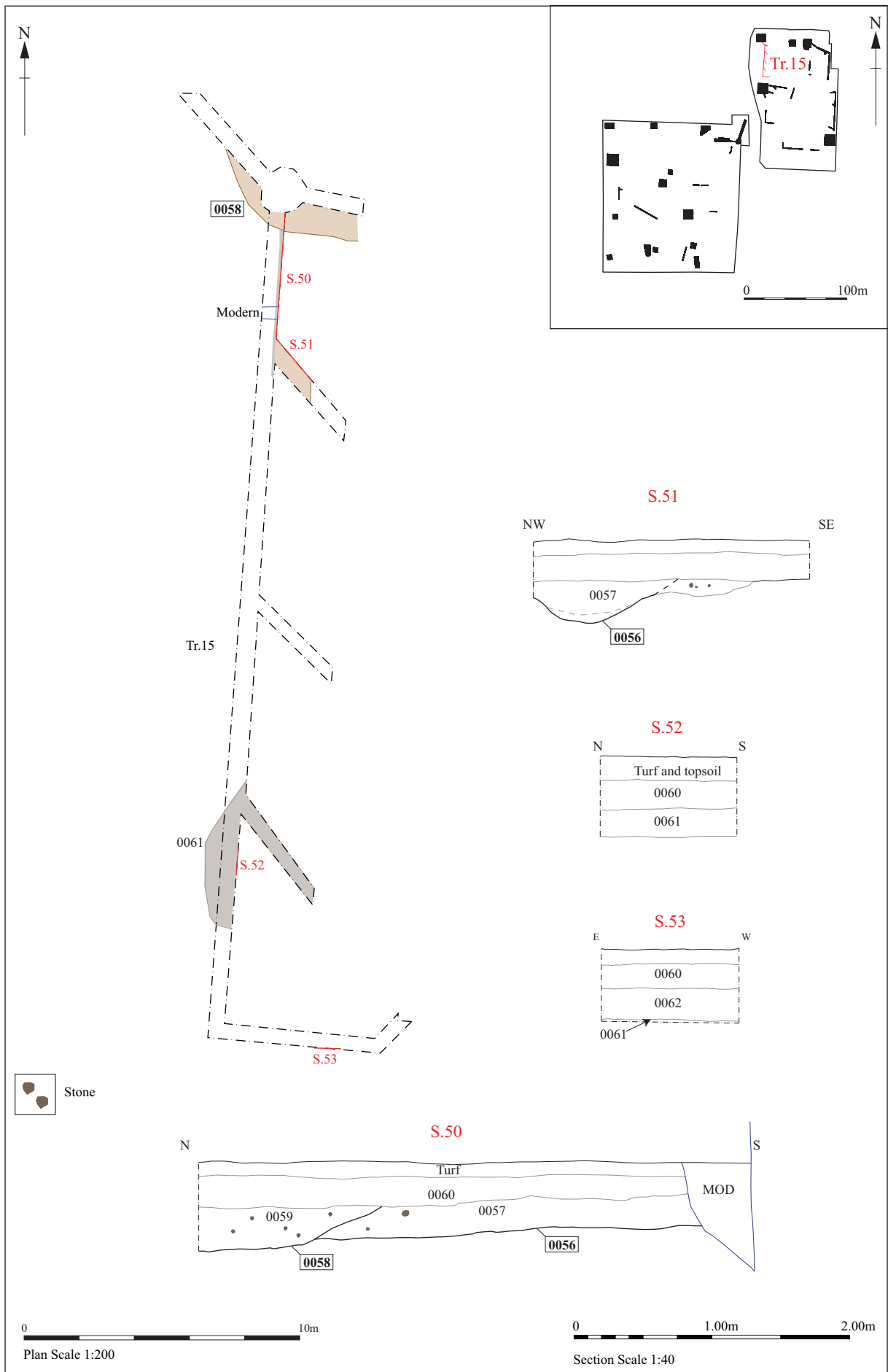


Figure 17. Trench 15, plan and sections

Trench 16

These two sections of trench identified a layer of dark brown/red sands at a depth of 1m-1.3m, indicating the presence of a probable natural hollow, under windblown sand deposits and modern topsoil. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 17

This trench showed a 0.3m thick topsoil overlying a 0.4m thick layer of brown sands over 0.1m of stony dark brown sands. The layers were partially removed by a large area of modern disturbance.

The trench was also monitored where it connected to Soakaway 17 as this was where material from Soakaway 12 had been dumped and there was a small chance to recover remaining parts of the ERL 212 0029 skeleton.

Trench 18

This trench showed the natural sand subsoil at a depth of 0.3m under topsoil. No archaeological deposits were identified.

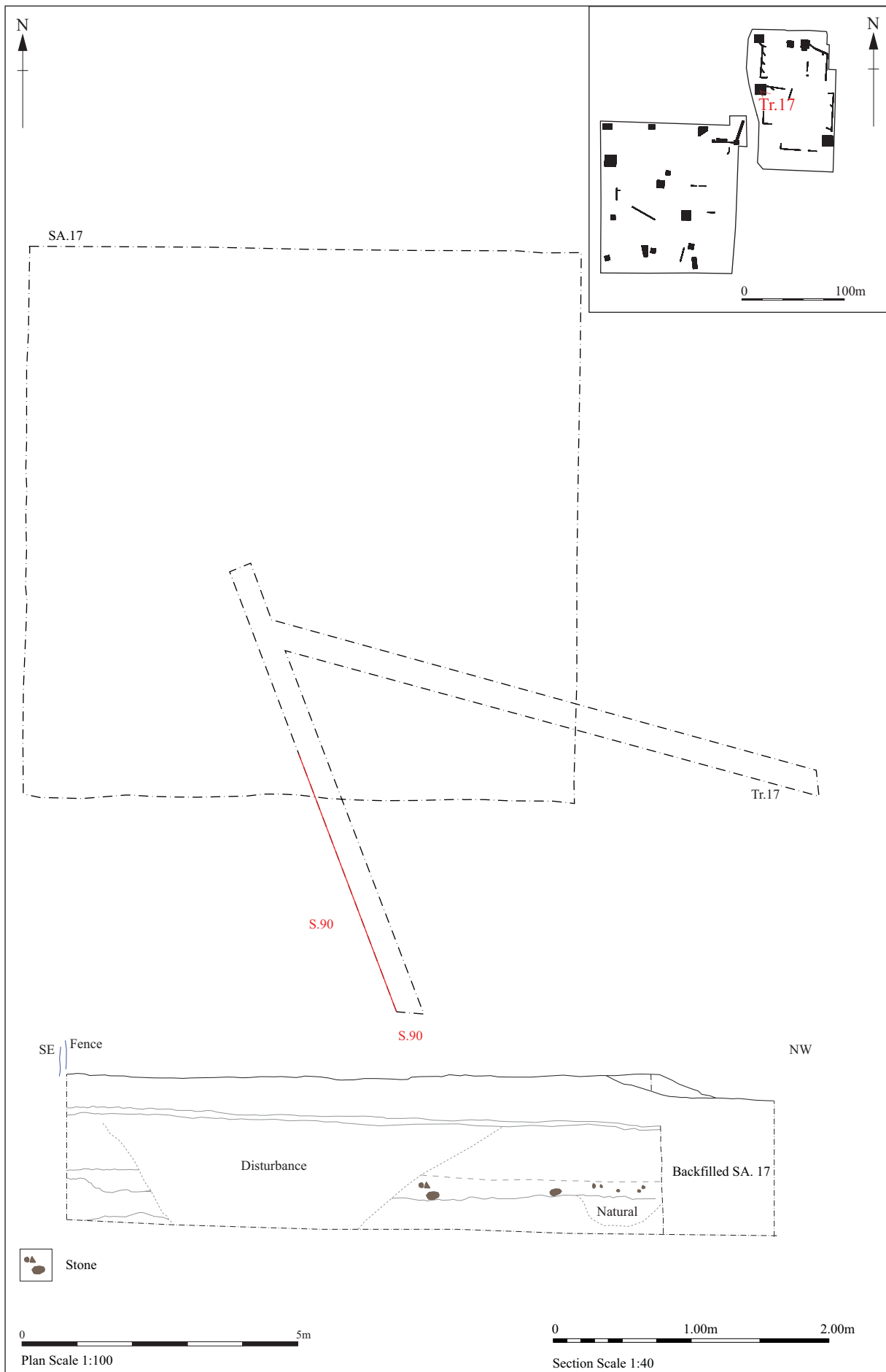


Figure 18. Trench 17, plan and section

5.2 ERL 212

(Figs. 3 and 20-36)

Soakaway 01

This trench measured 7m x 7m and showed a profile of 0.3m of topsoil and redeposited chalk overlying a 0.3m-0.4m thick buried soil layer of brown sands, which in turn overlaid the yellow sand subsoil.

Soakaway 02

This trench measured 10m by 1.9m and showed a profile of modern deposits overlying 0.2m of redeposited chalk. This overlaid the natural subsoil and a single feature, ditch 0002, which was recorded in section. 0002 was 1.2m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides, a flat base, and a fill, 0003, of brown sand.

Soakaway 03

This 4m x 4m trench was backfilled before it could be monitored.

Soakaway 04

The footprint of this 9m x 9m excavation was largely occupied by a pre-existing soakaway. On the north side 0.3m of topsoil was seen to overlay a 0.25m thick buried topsoil. To the east two features were identified amidst modern disturbance under 0.6m+ of modern deposits. 0004 was a possible ditch, aligned north to south, and probably cut by 0006. Its fill, 0005, was a brown sand. 0006 was a possible ditch, seen only in section, measuring 0.8m+ wide and 0.6m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0007, was a red/brown sand.

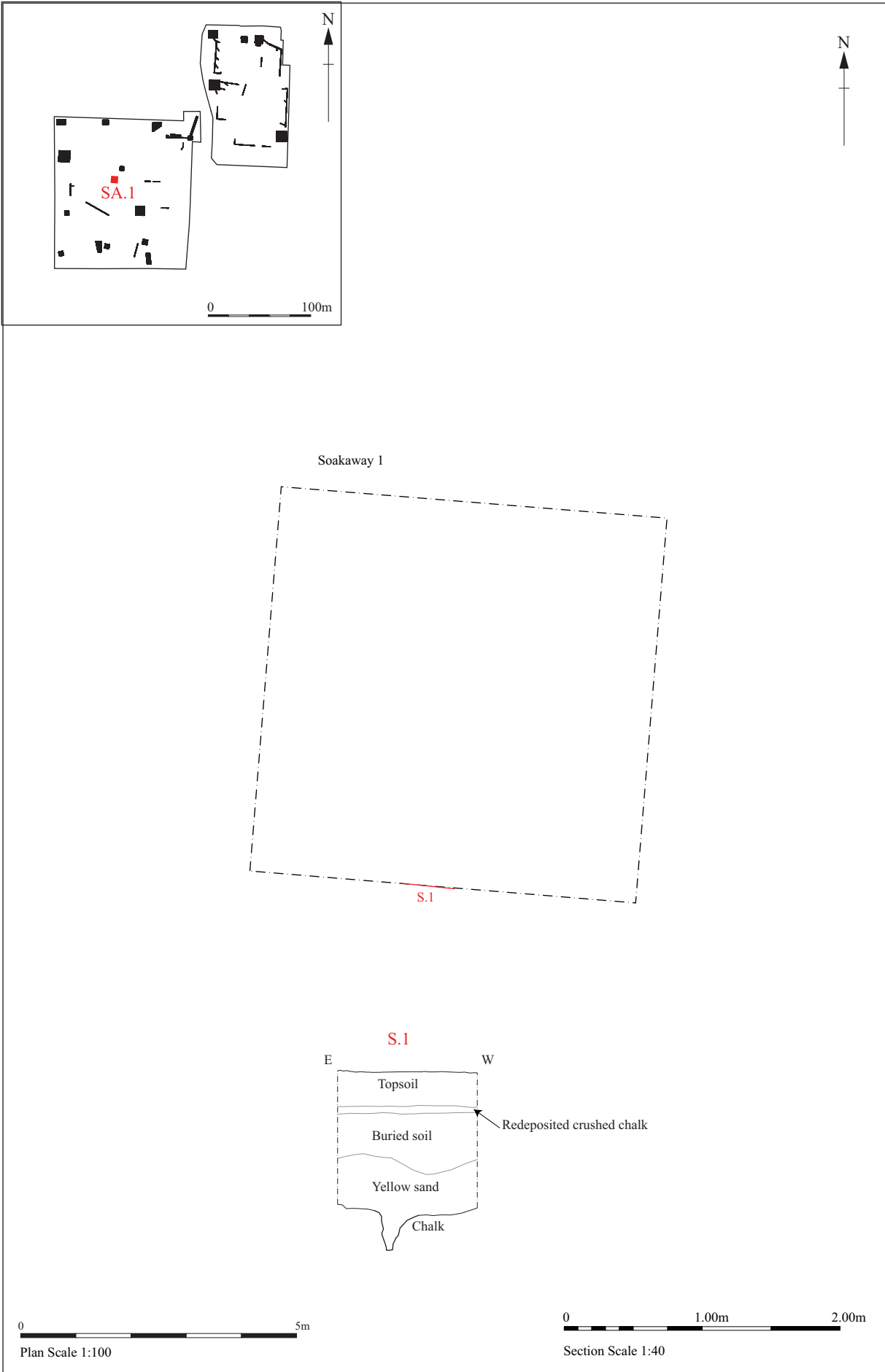


Figure 19. Soakaway 1, plan and section

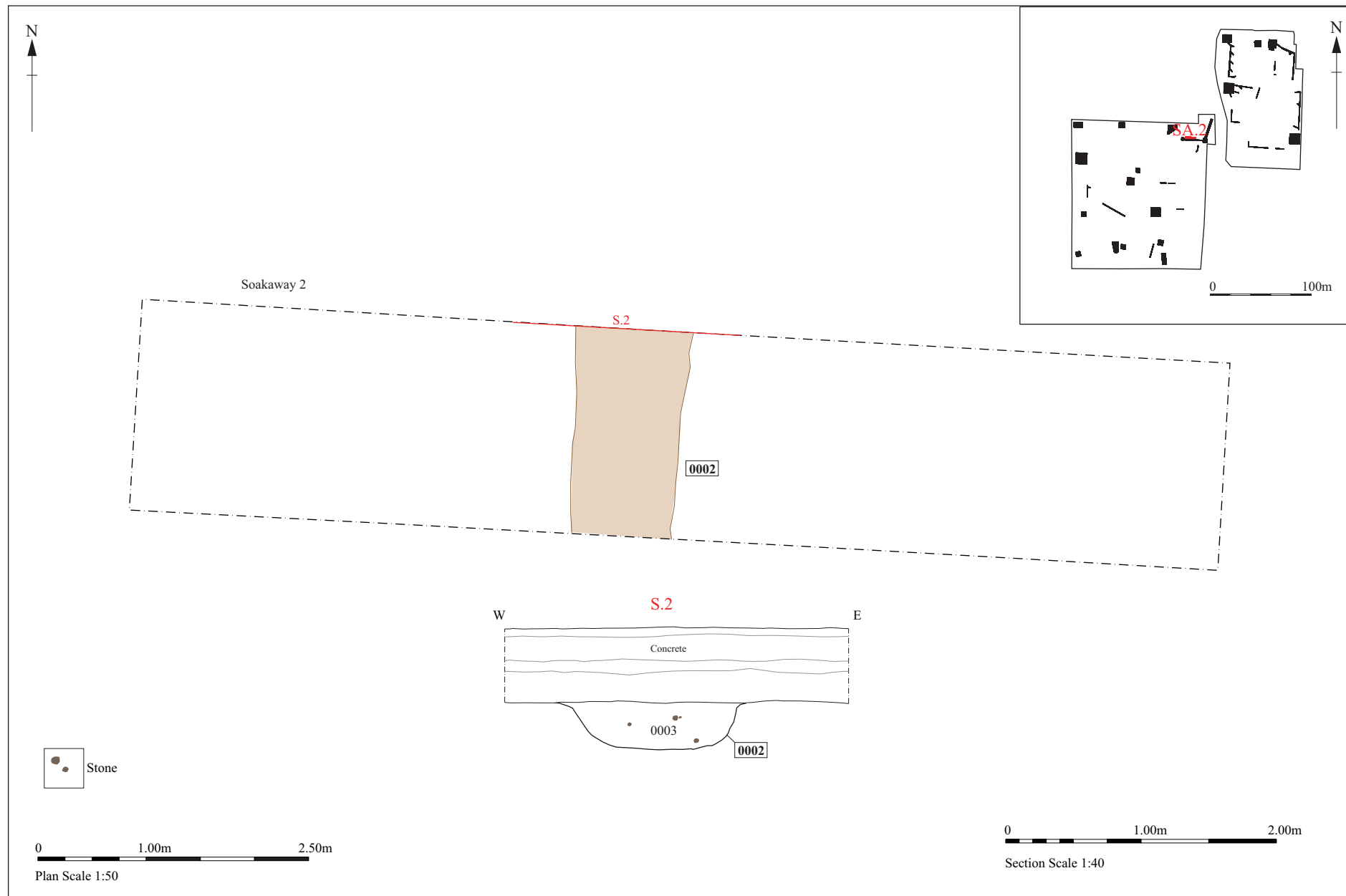


Figure 20. Soakaway 2, plan and section

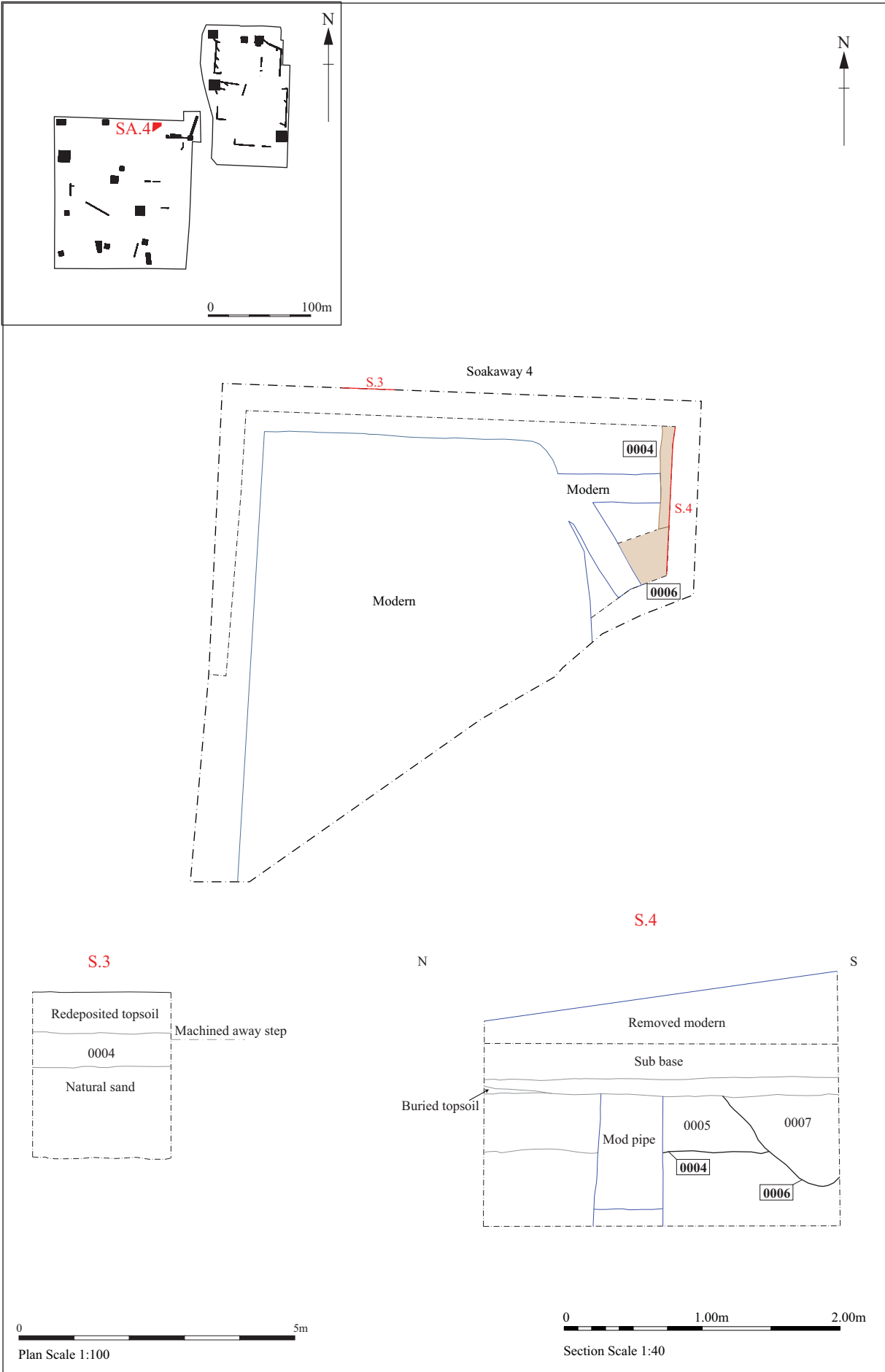


Figure 21. Soakaway 4, plan and sections

Soakaway 05

This 4.5m x 4.5m trench showed a uniform soil profile of 0.15m of topsoil overlying 0.15m of grey/brown sands. This deposit sealed the natural subsoil and several archaeological features.

0031 was a large pit only partially within the trench, measuring 0.7m deep. Its fill, 0032, was a fine, stoneless, orange/brown silty sand with occasional crushed chalk. To its east was 0033, a large oval pit cut, measuring c.1.6m wide and 1.2m deep with a fill, 0034, of dark orange/brown silty sand. 0035 lay immediately to the east of 0033 although no relationship was visible. 0.7m deep it had a basal fill, 0036, of fine, stoneless, orange/brown silty/sand and an upper fill, 0037, of mixed broken chalk and yellow sand. Finally 0038 was a small pit cut by 0031, its fill, 0039, being a brown silty sand.

Soakaway 06

This 9m x 9m trench showed a profile of 0.3m of topsoil overlying a thin layer of red/brown sands or the natural subsoil. 0008 was a thin linear gully, aligned north to south, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.15m deep. Probably truncated it gradually rose to the north until disappearing where the subsoil changed to a chalk outcrop. Its fill, 0009, was a red-brown fairly fine sand. 0010 was a sub-rectangular pit measuring 1m by 0.5m and 0.2m deep and had a fill, 0011, of compacted grey/brown sand and grit. 0012 was a broad ditch, aligned east to west, measuring 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its basal fill, 0013, was a dense and compacted fine grey sandy silt, above which lay 0014, a pale grey/brown compacted silt/sand and 0015, a pale brown sand from which a single prehistoric worked flint was collected.

Soakaway 07

This 11m x 11m trench was placed across the slope of a natural hollow in the natural subsoil, which descended towards the north-west corner. No archaeological features were identified but a series of trench profiles showed 0.3m of topsoil overlying the natural subsoil in the south-west, south-east and north-east corners. In the north-west corner 0.4m of modern deposits overlaid a series of sand layers infilling the hollow, the base of which was not reached by the 1.1m deep trench.

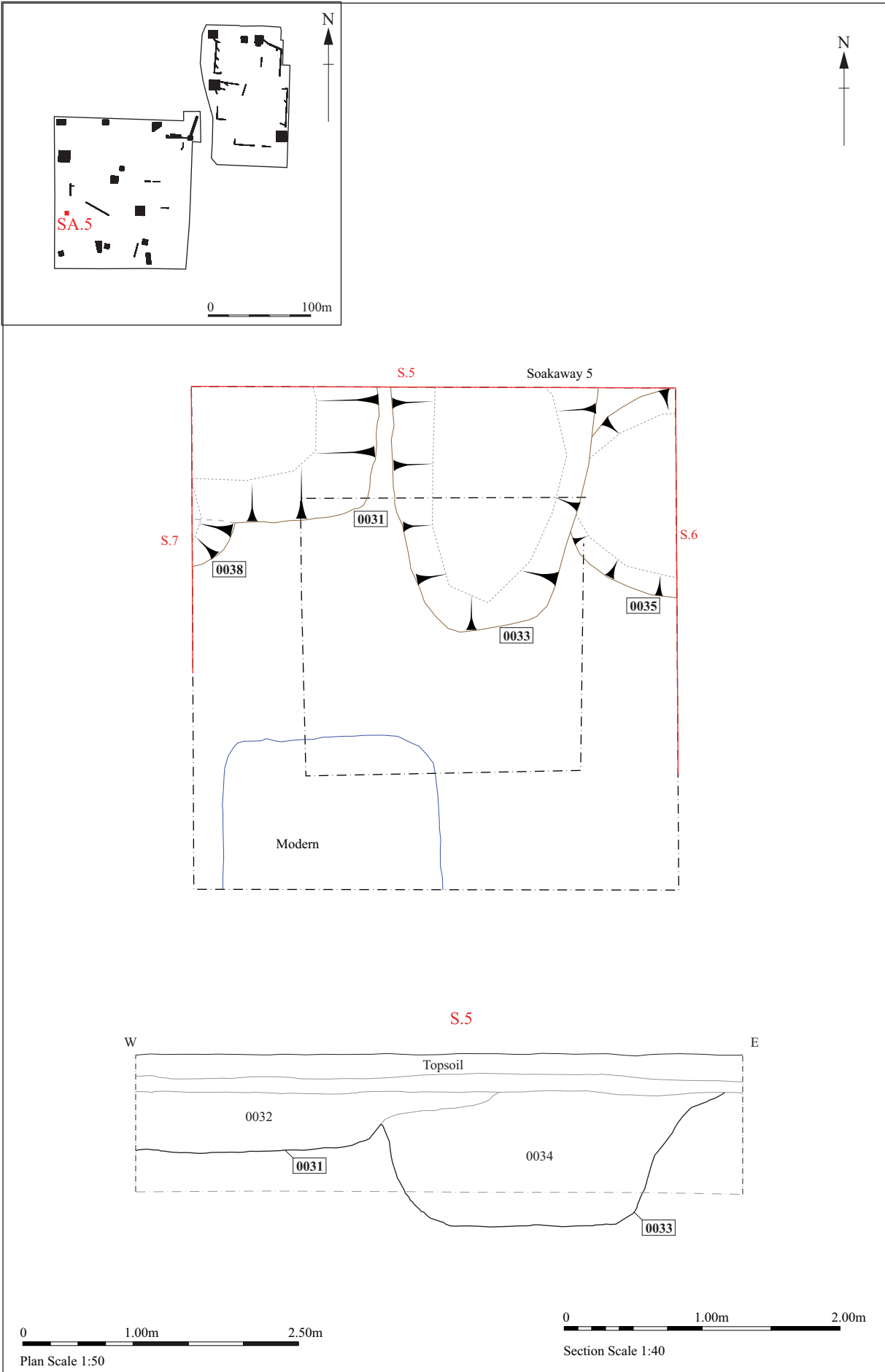


Figure 22. Soakaway 5, plan and section

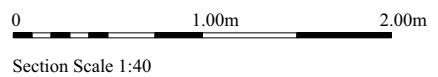
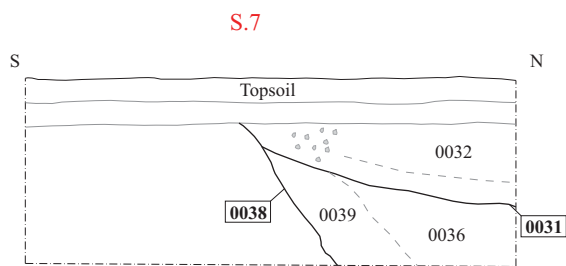
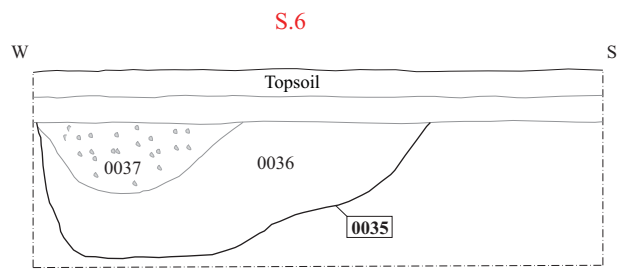


Figure 23. Soakaway 5, sections

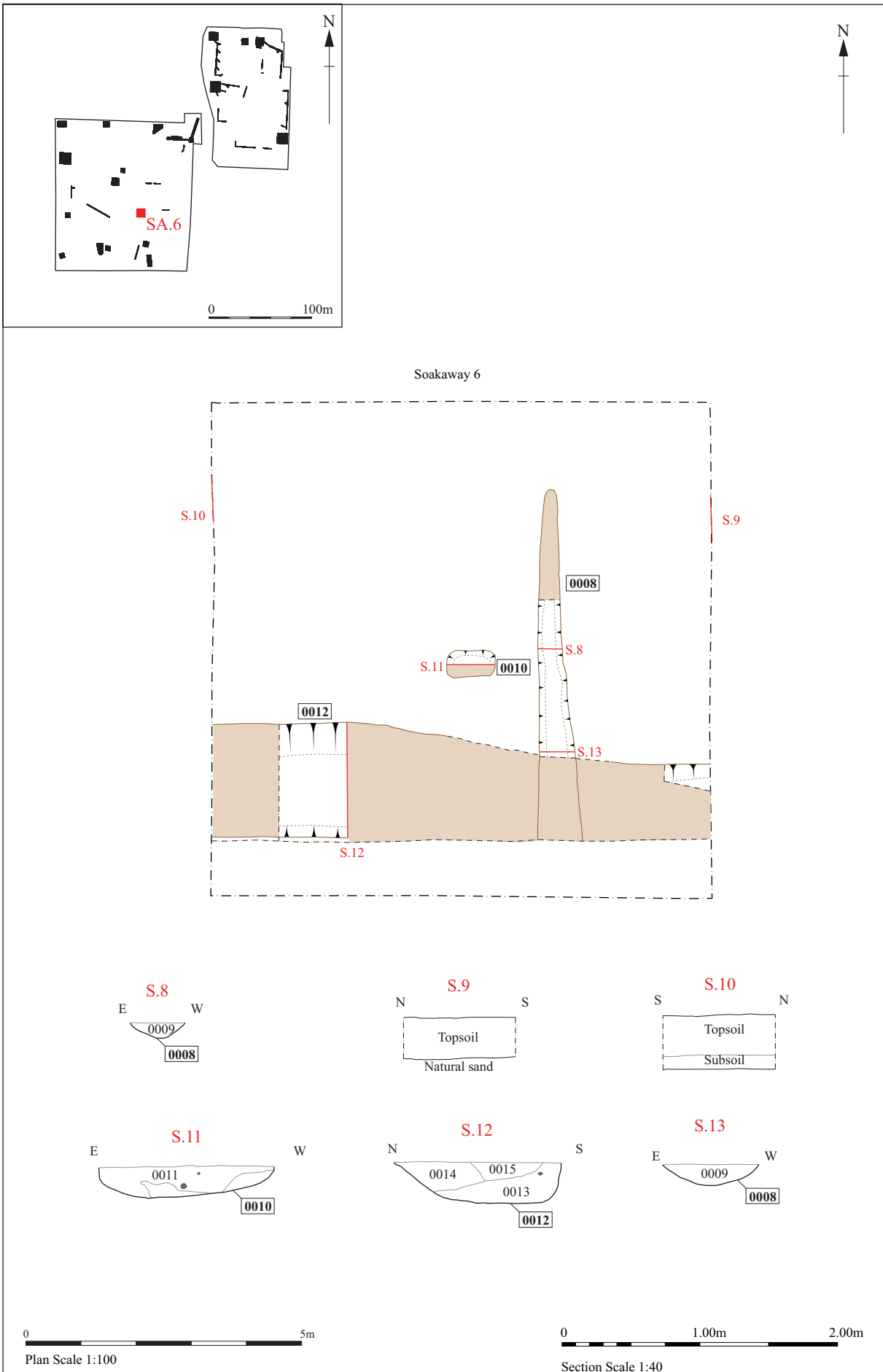


Figure 24. Soakaway 6, plan and sections

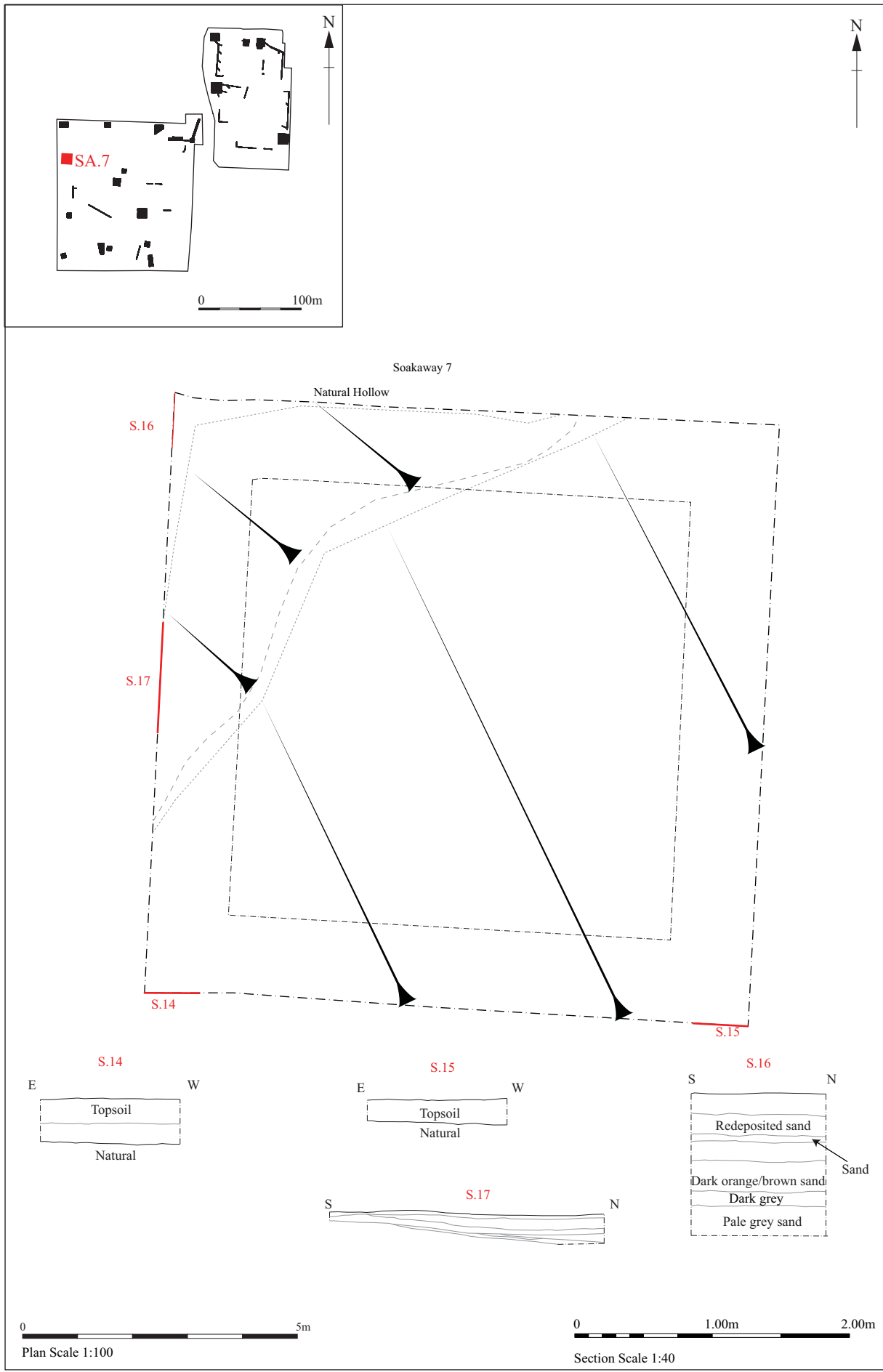


Figure 25. Soakaway 7, plan and sections

Soakaway 08

This trench measured 6m by 5m and was largely placed across a pre-existing soakaway. A trench profile was seen in the north-east corner and showed 0.3m of modern deposits overlying a 0.1m layer of mid brown sands, then the natural sand subsoil.

Soakaway 09

No archaeological deposits were seen in this 4.5m x 4.5m trench which showed a profile of 0.3m of modern deposits overlying a 0.2m layer of dark brown stoney sand, then the natural yellow sand subsoil.

Soakaway 10

This 5m x 5m trench showed a profile of 0.2m of topsoil overlying a 0.2m thick deposit of stony grey/brown sands. This layer thickened to 0.5m as it slumped into a natural hollow on the east side of the trench and lay above a 0.3m thick basal deposit of pale yellow sands. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Soakaway 11

This trench measured 4m by 11m and was situated on a north facing slope. The trench profile showed that this slope was formed from a build-up of windblown deposits and may have been a natural dune built up against a long-standing boundary. A single shallow pit or hollow, 0016, was identified. Measuring up to 2m wide, it had a fill, 0017, of dense brown silt which spread into a general layer either side of the feature. A single sherd of Iron Age or Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and two fragments of fired clay were collected.

Soakaway 12

This trench measured 4-6m wide by 10m and was situated across a modern west facing slope. On the western side the topsoil overlaid the natural subsoil while to the east it overlaid a layer, 0.2m thick of grey sands, 0029, and a build up of orange/brown sands.

Three features were identified in the southern part of the trench. 0018 was the terminus of a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east, and measuring 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep. It was filled with a series of sand deposits 0019-0023. Just to the north-west of

this ditch was 0024, a small circular posthole measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.1m deep. Its fill, 0025 was a pale grey/brown sand.

The third feature was an inhumation burial, 0026. This was first seen during excavation of the soakaway when an apparent pit, the cut of which was visible below the modern deposits, was partially removed, leaving a section visible in the trench baulk (P. 1). The presence of a burial only became apparent during recording of the section when the surviving parts of the skeleton were identified.



Plate 1. Burial 0026 in profile, facing south

A small extension to the trench was subsequently excavated allowing the remaining part of the burial to be excavated and recorded by hand. The grave cut through layer 0028, which was thought to be the prehistoric ground surface, and measured 0.9m by 0.4m with vertical sides with a flat base. It was infilled with 0027, a mottled grey sand. The

upper left hand side of the skeleton, 0029, survived *in situ*, with the pelvis having been initially recovered from the section. Although the burial had been badly truncated by the machine it was thought to be a relatively small grave cut, with the skeleton probably in a crouched position, although this was uncertain (P. 2). A prehistoric flint flake, 0030, was placed point down near to the skull.



Plate 2. Skeleton 0029

Soakaway 13

No archaeological deposits were seen in this 4.5m x 4.5m trench which showed a profile of 0.2m of topsoil overlying a 0.3m thick layer of dark brown sands, then the natural yellow sand subsoil.

Soakaway 14

This trench measured 5m by 9m and was situated on the site of a pre-existing soakaway. No archaeological deposits were identified.

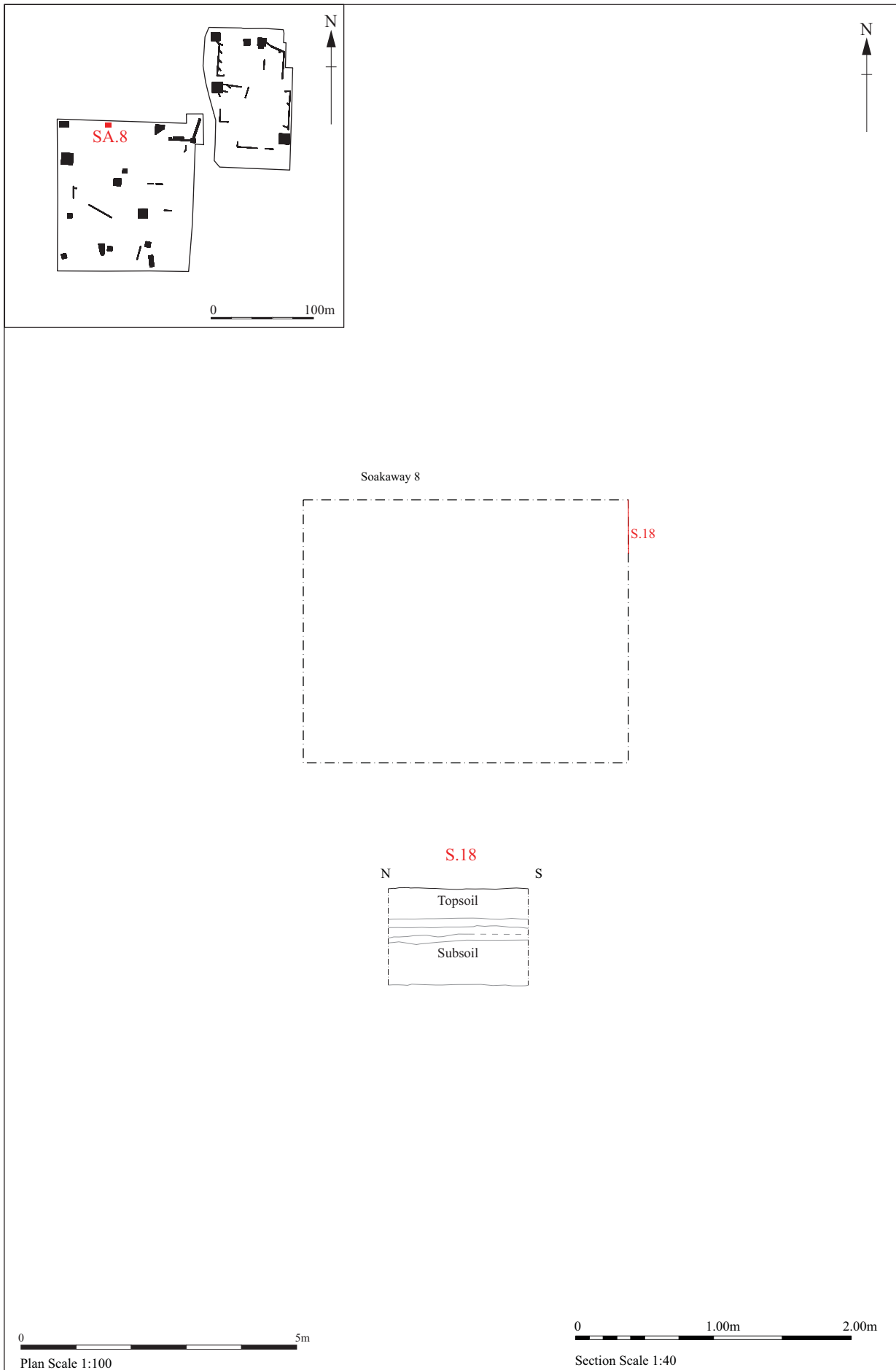


Figure 26. Soakaway 8, plan and section

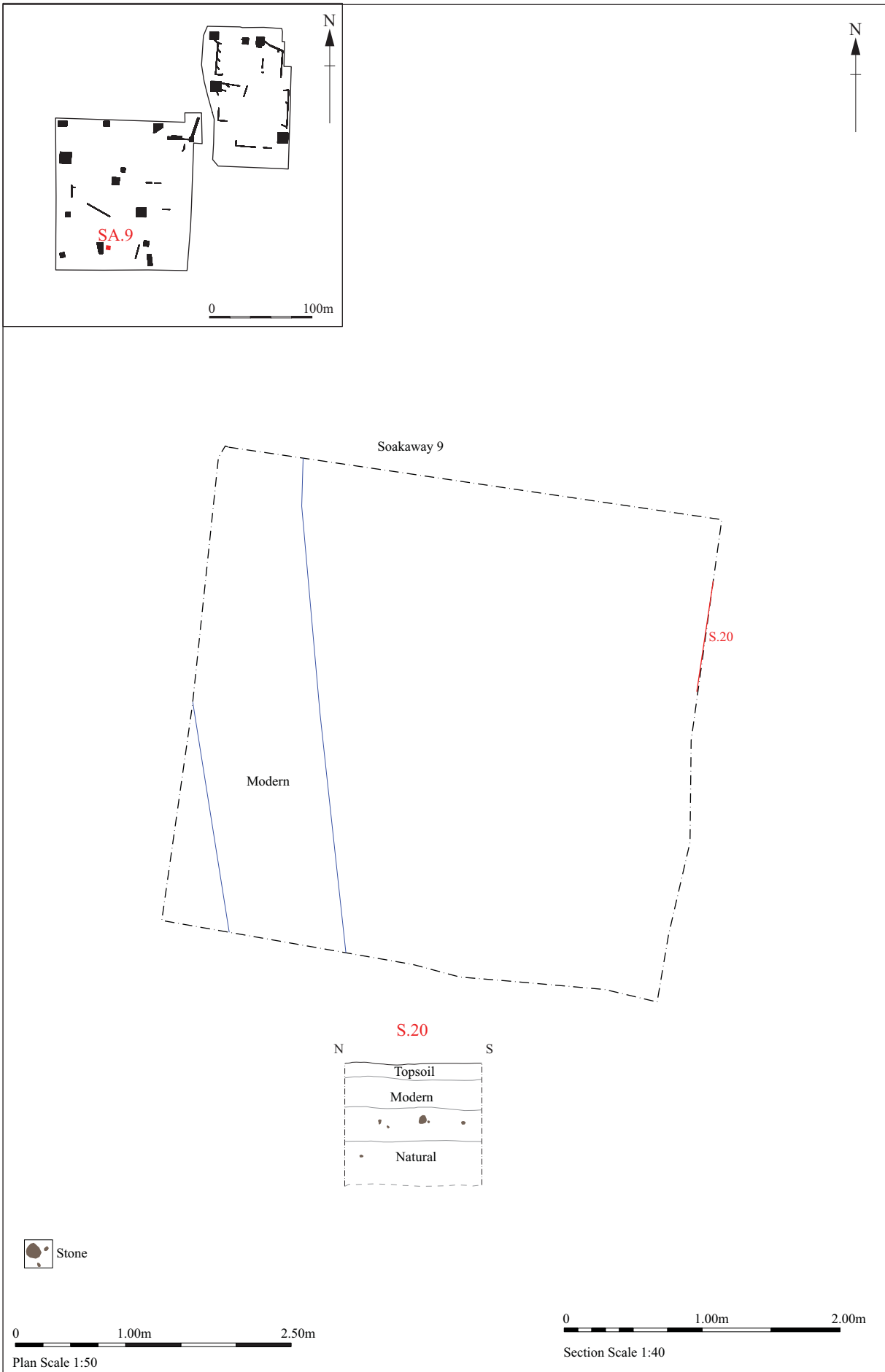


Figure 27. Soakaway 9, plan and section

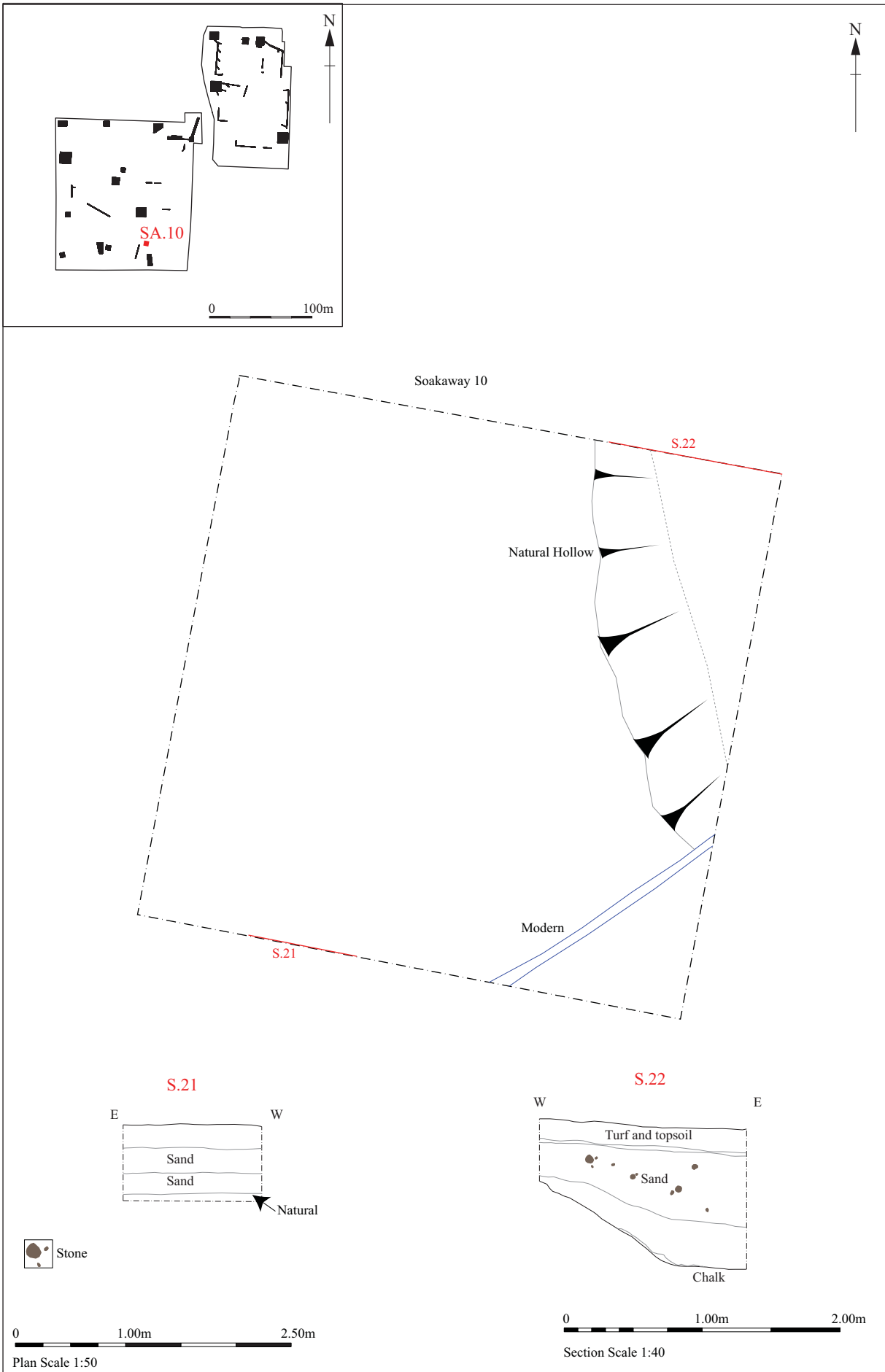


Figure 28. Soakaway 10, plan and sections

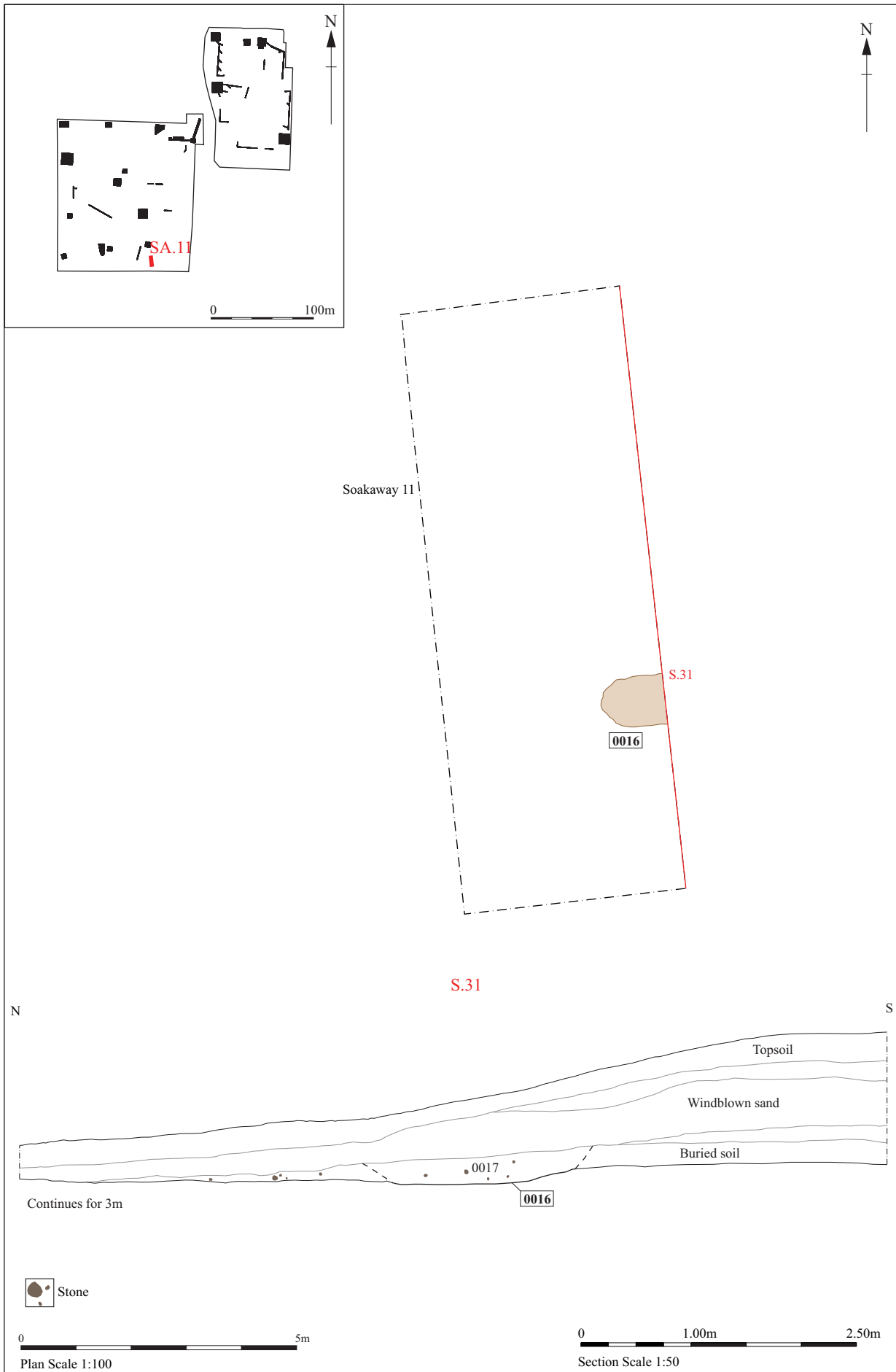


Figure 29. Soakaway 11, plan and section

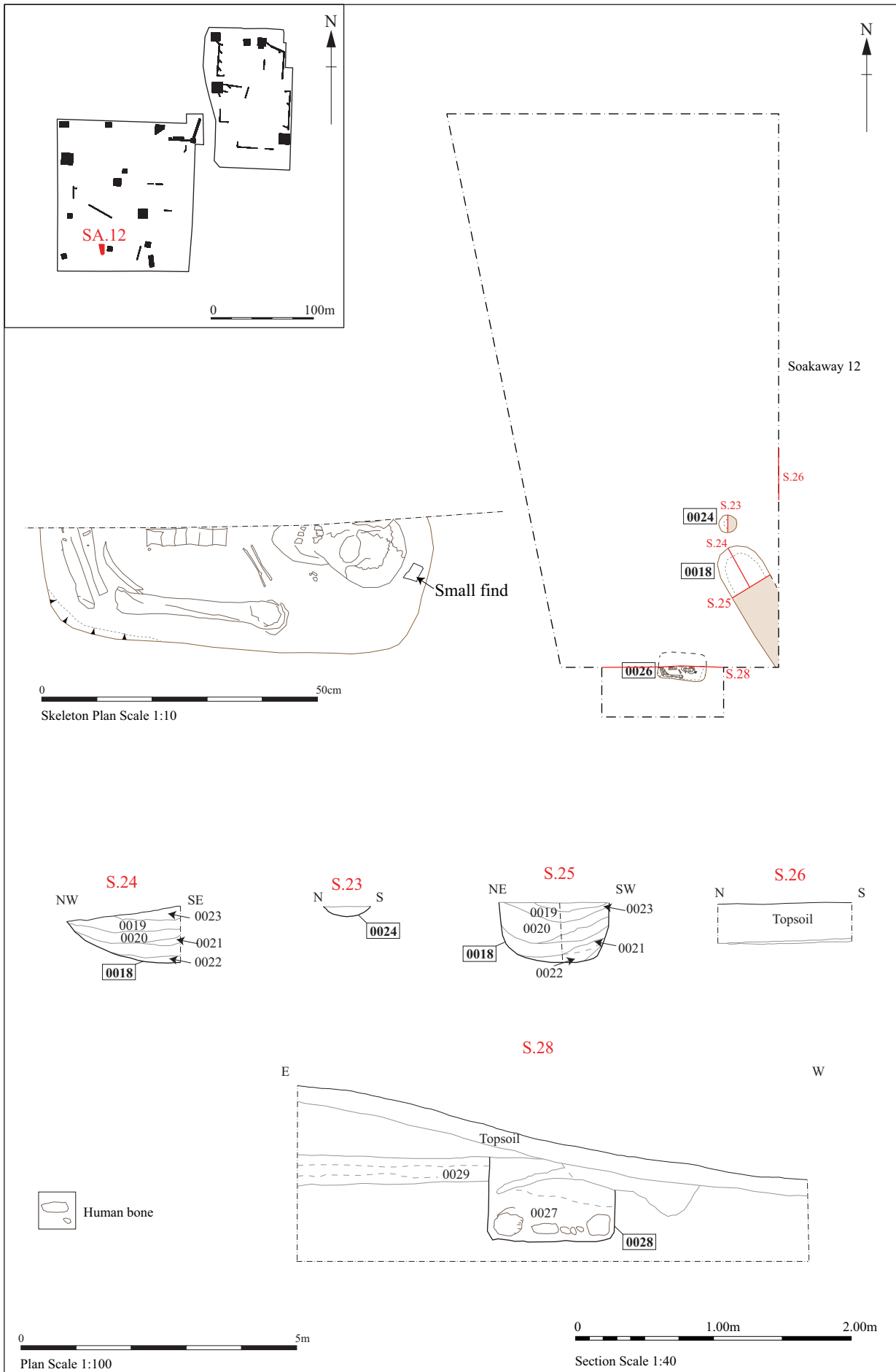


Figure 30. Soakaway 12, plans and sections

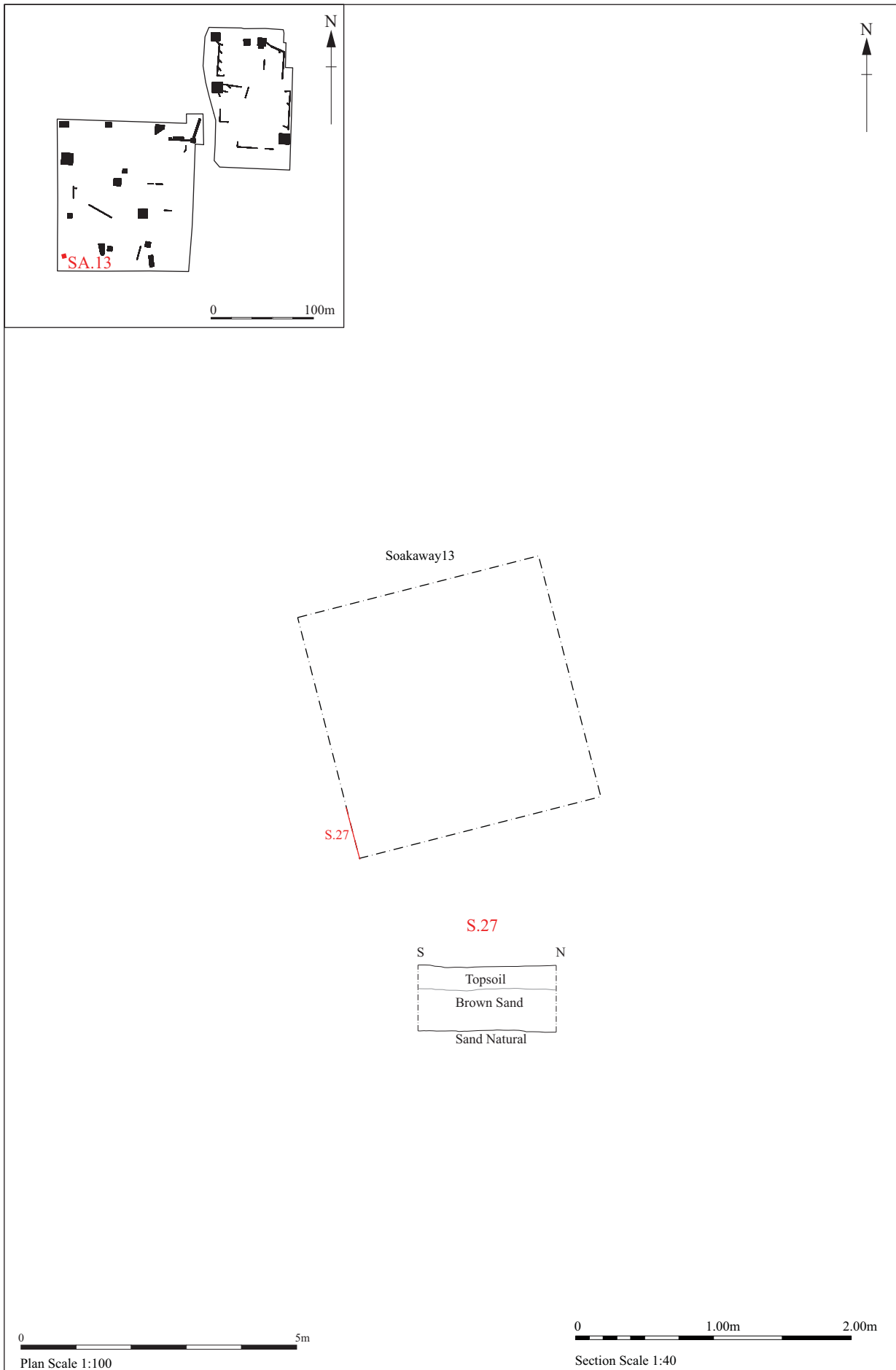


Figure 31. Soakaway 13, plan and section

Trench 01

Sealed under 0.5m of modern deposits, this trench contained a possible ditch or pit, 0040, aligned east to west and measuring 2m wide and 0.2m deep. Its sand fill with deposits of burnt reddened flint, 0041, hinted at a prehistoric date for the feature.

Trench 02

Several features were identified in this trench, generally under modern deposits and a layer of brown sands.

0042 was a heavily disturbed linear ditch. Aligned east to west and measuring c.1.5m wide and 1.8m deep, it was visible under 0.2m of topsoil and 0.2m of mid brown sands.

0044 was a heavily disturbed linear ditch, aligned north to south at a right-angle to 0042. Its fill, 0045 was a brown sand. Seen only in section it was not recorded.

0046 was a small pit, heavily truncated by a modern service trench, visible at a depth of 0.75m. Its fill, 0047, was a brown sand with charcoal flecks and occasional burnt flint.

0048 was a large spread of mid brown sands, thought to be the infill of a probable natural hollow.

Trench 03

0.1m of topsoil overlying 0.1m of grey sands and 0.1m of pale brown sands, then natural yellow sand subsoil. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 04

0.25m of modern topsoil directly overlying natural sand subsoil. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 05

0.25m of modern topsoil directly overlying natural sand and chalk subsoil. No archaeological were deposits identified.

Trench 06

0.7m of modern deposits overlying natural sand subsoil. No archaeological deposits were identified.

Trench 07

This trench showed the natural chalk subsoil at a depth of 0.5m under modern deposits. A possible ditch, aligned east-west, was identified in section but not recorded.

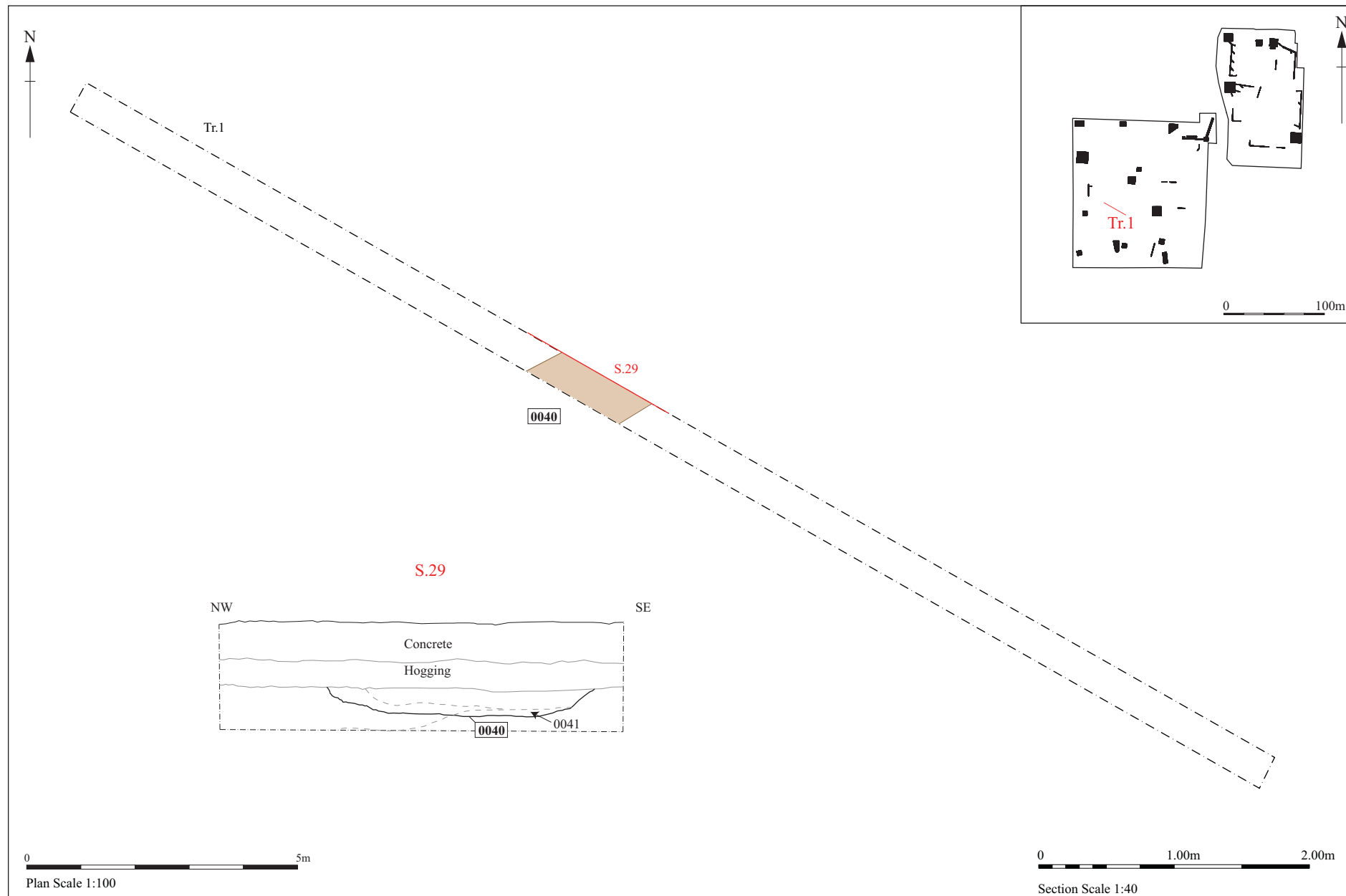


Figure 32. Trench 1, plan and section

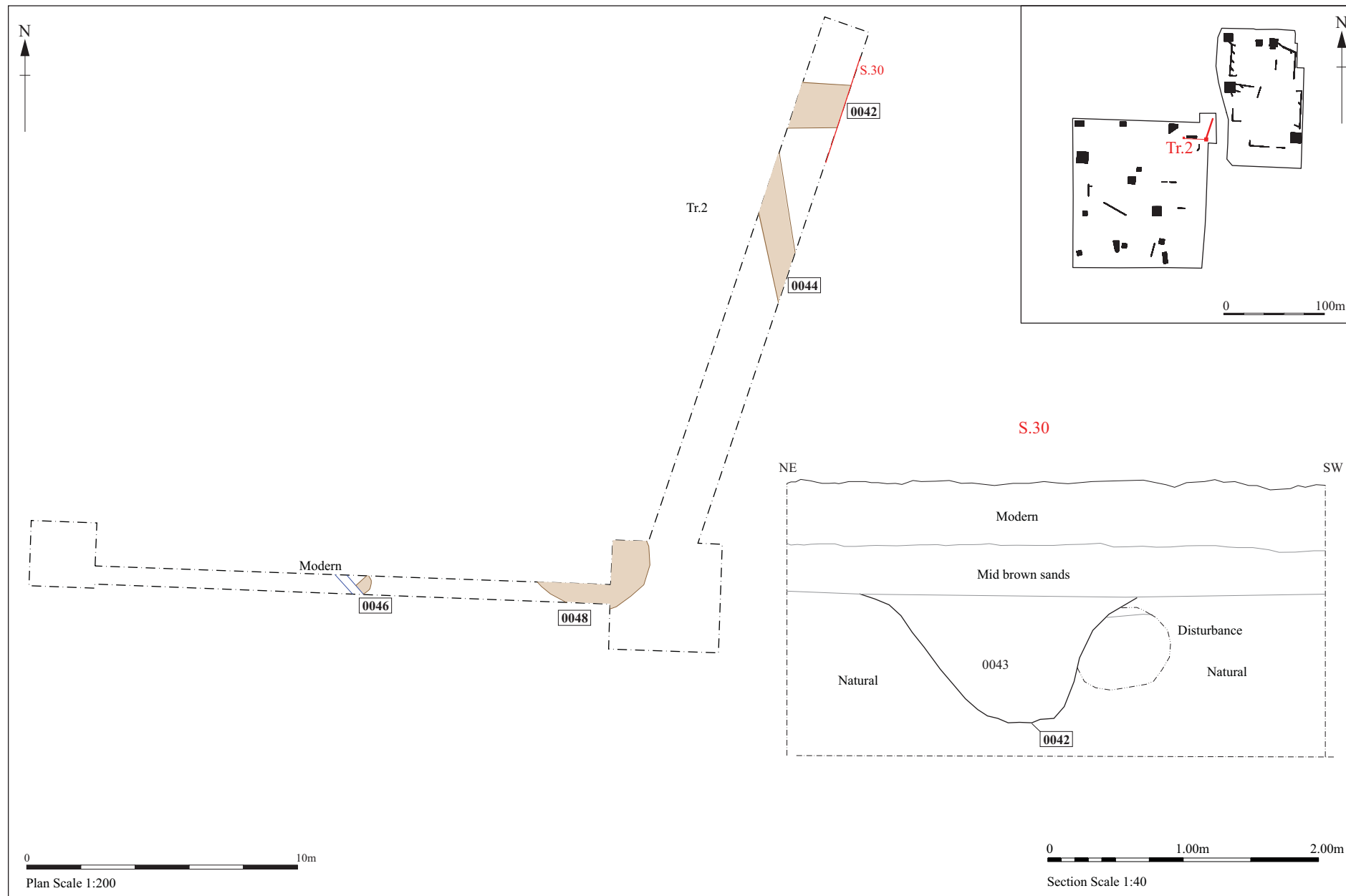


Figure 33. Trench 2, plan and section

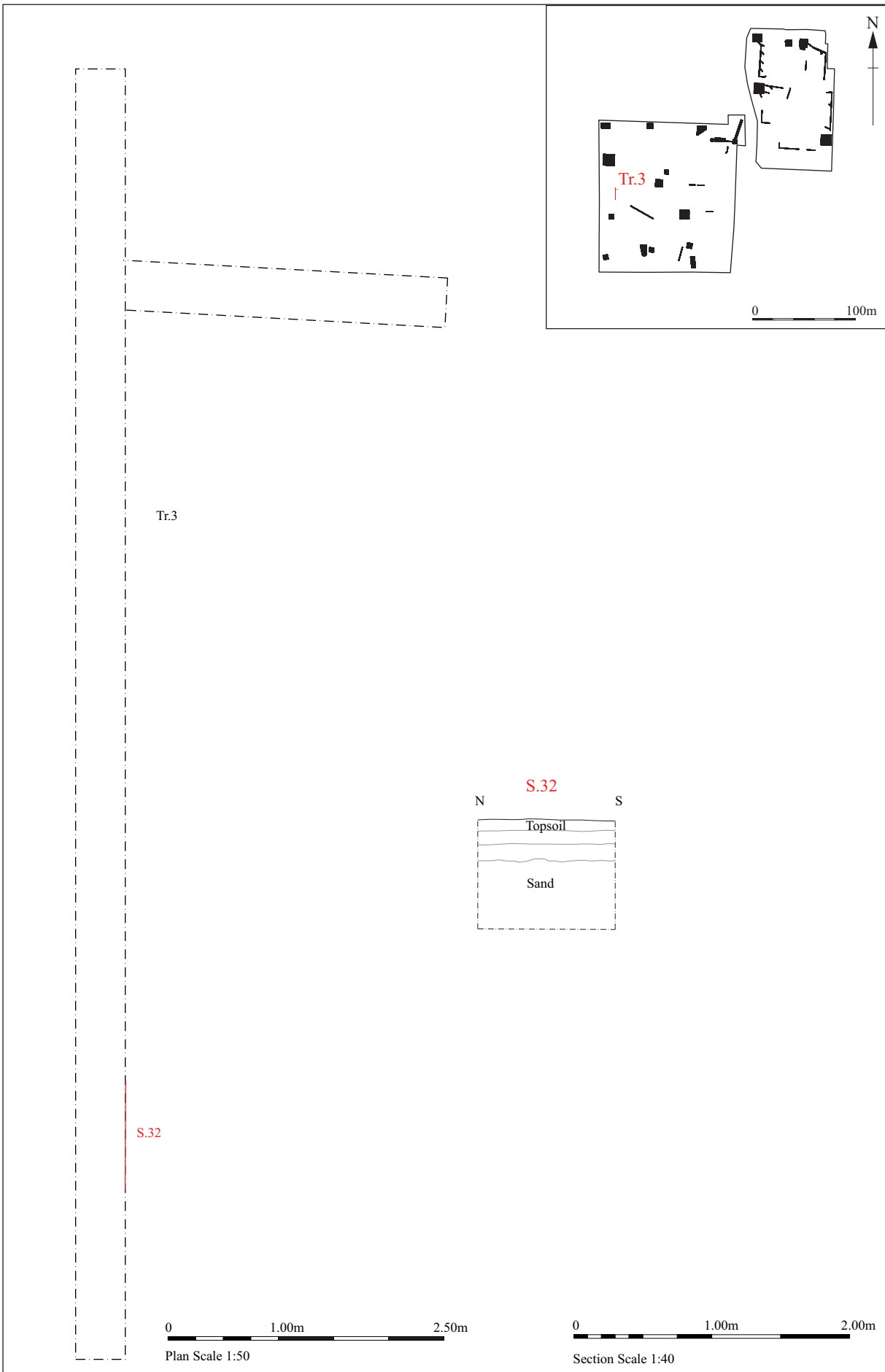


Figure 34. Trench 3, plan and section

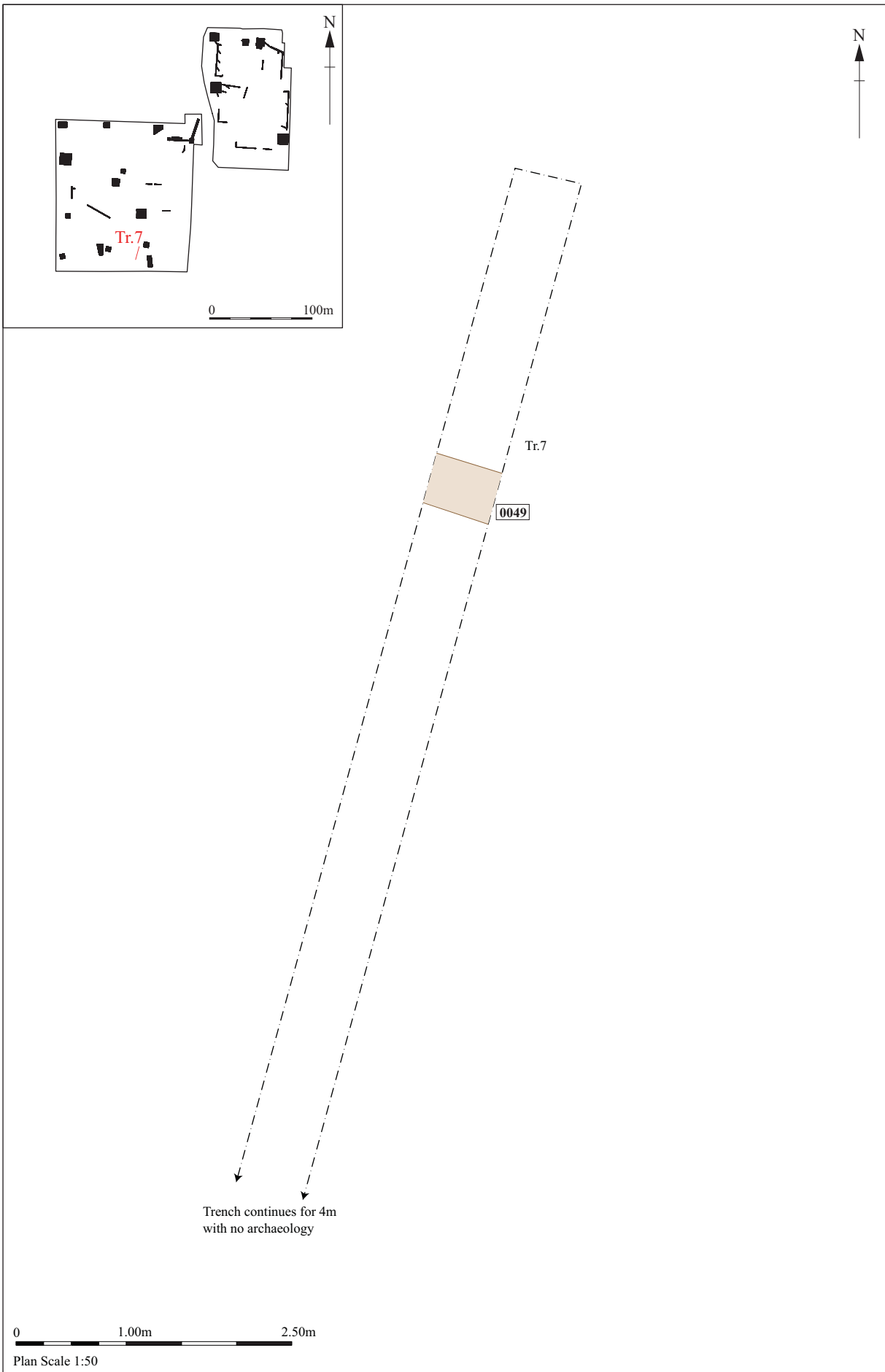


Figure 35. Trench 7 plan

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1. ERL 211

Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from ERL 211 during the monitoring. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	638	9883
CBM	1	44
Fired clay	21	14
Glass	2	10
Stone	1	858
Lava quern	4	17
Worked flint	3	25
Burnt flint/stone	12	14
Slag	3	21
Iron	7	91
Copper alloy	1	2
Animal bone	105	1365
Oyster shell	5	94

Table 1. ERL 211 Finds quantities

Roman pottery

Introduction

In total, 638 sherds of Roman pottery weighing 9,883g and with an estimated vessel equivalent (Eve) of 5.30 based on 55 measureable rims were collected from 33 contexts during the monitoring. The pottery ranges in date from the 1st to the 3rd century but the majority of it probably belongs to the mid 2nd or 3rd centuries. Fifteen fabrics or fabric groups were identified which include local and regional and imported finewares and coarsewares. The fabric quantities are summarised in Table 2 and the full catalogue by context is in Appendix 4.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Eve by context. Roman wares were classified using the Pakenham Type Series (unpublished) which is standard for all SCC excavations but is supplemented by Evans' (1991) Horningsea typology. Details of fabric, form and form element were recorded and decoration, surface treatment and condition of the sherds was noted. The sherds were examined using a x10 binocular microscope and Roman fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk Roman fabric series. Each 'sherd family' was given a separate entry on an Access database table and an individual spotdate when possible.

Fabric	Code	No.	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve
Central Gaulish black-slipped wares	CGBL	2	0.3	3	0.0		0.0
Central Gaulish samian (Lezoux)	SACG	11	1.7	45	0.5	28	5.3
East Gaulish samian	SAEG	8	1.3	23	0.2		0.0
East Gaulish samian (Rheinzabern)	SARZ	1	0.2	12	0.1		0.0
<i>Total imported wares</i>		<i>22</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>83</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>5.3</i>
Black-surfaced wares	BSW	67	10.5	391	4.0	60	11.3
Miscellaneous buff wares	BUF	18	2.8	90	0.9		0.0
Grey micaceous wares (black-surfaced)	GMB	49	7.7	342	3.5	71	13.4
Grey micaceous wares (grey-surfaced)	GMG	67	10.5	796	8.1	97	18.3
Miscellaneous sandy grey wares	GX	133	20.8	610	6.2	149	28.1
Horningsea grey wares	HOG	227	35.6	7037	71.2	95	17.9
Horningsea grey wares (black-surfaced variant)	HOGB	30	4.7	403	4.1	25	4.7
Late shell-tempered wares	LSH	2	0.3	49	0.5		0.0
Miscellaneous red coarse wares	RX	18	2.8	67	0.7	5	0.9
Unspecified colour-coated wares	UCC	2	0.3	2	0.0	0	0.0
White-slipped oxidised wares	WSO	3	0.5	13	0.1		0.0
<i>Total local and regional wares</i>		<i>616</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>9800</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>502</i>	<i>94.7</i>
Total		638	100.0	9883	100.0	530	100.0

Table 2. ERL 211 Roman pottery fabric quantities

The wares

Imported wares

Imported finewares make up a very small proportion of the assemblage (3.4% of the sherds, 0.8% of the weight and 5.3% of the total Eves) and consist mainly of samian from Central and East Gaulish production centres as well as two sherds of Central Gaulish black-slipped ware.

Central Gaulish samian from Lezoux (SACG) is Hadrianic or Antonine and the forms identified are three Dr 33 cups (0069 0079 0110), a Dr 31 bowl (0079) and a beaker Dr 68 (0079) which are all Antonine. Less diagnostic sherds from bowls or dishes were also found. The East Gaulish samian (SAEG) of late 2nd to mid 3rd century date includes a Dr 38 flanged bowl and other less certain dish forms found in layer 0063 and slot 0071. A Dr 31 bowl in Rheinzabern fabric (SARZ) was also identified.

Central Gaulish black-slipped wares (CGBL) which date from the mid or late 2nd century are represented by fragments from two beakers, one rouletted from layer 0063 and the other a plain bodysherd from slot 0073 (0074).

Local and regional wares

Local and regional wares make up 96% of the count, 99% of the weight and 94% of the assemblage Eves. They are characterised by several broad grey coarseware fabric groups that are typically predominant in this part of the county.

Black surfaced wares (BSW), a broad category consisting of all non-micaceous black-surfaced sherds from unknown but presumed local sources, are represented by 67 sherds weighing 391g and 0.60 Eves. They equal 10.5% of the sherd count, 4% of the weight and 11.3% of the total assemblage Eves. A significant number of the BSW sherds recorded have oxidised cores. BSW forms identified are uncertain jars with diameters of 180mm and 200mm, bead-rimmed dishes Type 6.18 from layer 0063, pits 0098 (0099) and 0101 (0102) and an uncertain platter form (0063).

Micaceous wares in the black and grey-surfaced variants (GMB and GMG) are represented by 116 sherds weighing 1,138g and 1.68 Eves which equal 18.2% of the sherd count, 11.6% of the weight and 31.7% of total assemblage Eves. Almost all of the sherds are in the standard GM fabric with a fine uniform sandy texture and few inclusions except for very abundant mica throughout. The same fabric is very common on sites in north and north-west Suffolk and a common North Suffolk source is suggested. The nearest known kilns are in the Wattisfield area, approximately 13 miles away. Like other black-surfaced wares, some GMB sherds have oxidised cores. Decoration most often consists of an overall external burnish on closed forms and external and internal burnish on open forms. Forms present are jars, bowls, dishes and lids, but few forms were identified closely because so many of the sherds are small and abraded. However, GM fabrics have the largest range of forms and the highest total Eves in the assemblage.

GMB forms include a carinated bowl from ditch 0021 (0022), a round-bodied jar [Type 4.5] from pit 0098 (0099) as well as less certain jar forms (0114 and 0116). Two straight-sided bead-rimmed dishes [Type 6.18] which are mid 2nd to mid 3rd century and a plain-rimmed Type 6.19 dish which is mid 2nd or later were recovered from layer 0063. Two lids with diameters of 180 and 200mm from layer 0063 and pit 0098 are not closely datable.

GMG forms include an indented beaker, probably a Type 3.12 with a constricted base. Jars include a substantial proportion of a Type 5.4 wide-mouthed jar with reverse-S profile and mid-body groove from pit 0098 and an uncertain jar (diameter 240mm) from slot 0109. Five Type 6.18 bead-rimmed dishes from layer 0063 and pit 0098 and a plain-rimmed Type 6.19 dish (0063) were also present.

Also common are Miscellaneous sandy greywares (GX), another broad fabric group which includes grey coarsewares from a variety of unknown sources which are

presumed to be local or regional. They consist of 133 sherds weighing 610g and 1.49 Eves which equal 20.8% of the sherd count, 6.2% of the weight and 28.1% of the total assemblage Eves. Many of the sherds are abraded, so surface treatment such as burnishing was difficult to record and the only other decoration consists of bands of irregular coarse barbotine present on two vessels.

GX forms identified are jars and dishes. Jars include three narrow-mouthed vessels from layers 0070 and 0063 and pit 0098 (0099). Two round-bodied jars, Type 4.5 from layer 0063 and uncertain jars with rim diameters ranging from 140mm to 180mm as well as one vessel with a very large diameter of 280mm are also present. Straight-sided dishes include a bead-rimmed Type 6.18 and a Type 6.19.4 which has a plain rim and groove below. A fragment of a custom-made colander from ditch 0002 (0036) has 2mm perforations completed pre-firing. Another vessel, a jar from layer 0063, has been modified post-firing with a hole 14mm in diameter drilled in the centre of the basal floor for drainage or possible use as a strainer or for steaming.

The most common fabrics in the assemblage are Horningsea products from kilns approximately 16 miles away in Cambridgeshire. They occur in the standard grey (HOG) and black-surfaced (HOGB) variants and are represented by 257 sherds weighing 7,440g and 1.20 Eves. They equal 40.3% of the total sherd count, 75.3% of the total weight and 22.6% of total assemblage Eves. The fabric group is over-represented by weight in this collection because so many of the sherds come from very large storage jars.

HOG forms identified include the distinctive large storage jars widely distributed from the mid 2nd century onwards that Horningsea is best known for as well as a range of other jars and dishes also found in Evans' (1991) type series. Large storage jars include bead rimmed forms (Evans Type 9-11) as well as many uncertain storage jar body sherds which are often combed, some on the interior surface which is another Horningsea trademark. Most notable is the substantial proportion of a very large Evans Type 9 or 10 storage jar which was recovered from ditch 0002 (0035). This single vessel alone accounts for 56.2% of the total assemblage weight and 23.5% of the total sherd count. Smaller and standard-sized jars include everted rimmed cordoned jars which probably fall within Evans' Type 18-23 range.

Less HOGB fabric is recorded, but this may be due in part to the general condition of the sherds which have abraded surfaces. Forms identified include an Evans Type 10 bead-rimmed storage jar as well as sherds from uncertain storage jars and Evans Type 18-23 everted rimmed cordoned jars.

Late shell-tempered wares (LSH) consisting of two sherds (49g) from a very abraded storage jar, are the only late specialist fabric group present in the collection. They broadly date to the late 3rd or 4th century and this is the latest dated fabric in the assemblage. It is notable that it was found only in layer 0063, an open feature which contains pottery with a very wide date and fabric range.

The rest of the fabrics are oxidised and make up a very small part of the assemblage, less than 2% of the assemblage weight. Miscellaneous Buff wares (BUF) are represented by 18 sherds weighing 90g. Two uncertain flagons from pit 0098 (0099) and construction slot 0071 (0072) were identified and the rest of the sherds are undiagnostic bodysherds. Miscellaneous red wares (RX) consist of 18 sherds weighing 67g that include a flagon handle from layer 0079 and a bead-rimmed dish Type 6.18 which may actually be a very abraded BSW fabric from layer 0063. The rest of the sherds are small abraded bodysherds. White slipped oxidised wares (WSO) include a few small sherds from layer 0070 and slot 0071. Unspecified colour-coated wares (UCC) include a beaker, possibly a Pakenham product from pit 0098 (0099) and another sherd from layer 0063.

Deposition

The pottery was collected from 33 contexts in 24 features and one unstratified in Soakaways 15, 16 and 17 and Trenches 13 and 15. The quantities of pottery by feature type are shown in Table 3.

Identifier	No	% No	Wt/g	% Wt	Eve	% Eve	Av wt/g
Ditch	205	32.1	6134	62.1	72	13.6	29.9
Gully	2	0.3	10	0.1	0	0.0	5.0
Gully/slot	5	0.8	29	0.3	4	0.8	5.8
Layer	292	45.8	2344	23.7	287	54.2	8.0
Pit	72	11.3	987	10.0	133	25.1	13.7
Posthole	15	2.4	77	0.8	12	2.3	5.1
Slot	45	7.1	207	2.1	13	2.5	4.6
Unstratified	2	0.3	95	1.0	9	1.7	47.5
Total	638	100.0	9883	100.0	530	100.0	15.5

Table 3. ERL 211 Roman pottery deposition by feature type

The majority of the pottery was recovered from the fills of four ditches, two in Soakaway 15, one in Soakaway 17 and one in Trench 13, which accounted for 62.1% of the total

assemblage weight. This however, is affected by the presence of the substantial proportion of a single large Horningsea storage jar in ditch 0002 in Soakaway 15 (0035) which alone accounts for more than half of the total assemblage weight. The average sherd weight from ditches is 29.9g, biased by the single HOG vessel from ditch 0002. Without it, the average sherd from ditches weighs 10.4g.

Other pottery came from layers, two in Soakaway 16 (0048 and 0052), one in Soakaway 17 layer 0063 (recorded as 0063, 0069 and 0079) and one in Trench 15 which together accounted for 23.7% of the assemblage weight. The average sherd weight from layers is 8g, typical of open features and representing a long deposition cycle.

The pottery from three pits in Soakaway 17 (0080, 0098 and 0101) equals 10% of the assemblage weight with the majority of that coming from the three fills of pit 0098 (0099, 0100, 0103). The average sherd weight from pit fills is 13.7g.

Pottery from gullies, slots, postholes and unstratified equals 4.3% of the assemblage weight. As well as being sparse, it is notable that the average weight of pottery from gullies, slots and postholes is 4.8g indicating a long deposition cycle.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

A single fragment of modern roof tile weighing 44g was collected from layer 0062 in Trench 15.

Miscellaneous

Stone

A fragment of sandstone approximately 150mm x 100mm and 35mm thick was recovered from posthole 0113 (0114) in Soakaway 17. One surface is dressed and the opposite is irregular. The flat surface is too smooth and unworn to be quern and is possibly a piece of broken paving stone used as post-packing.

Flint

Colin Pendleton

Three pieces of struck flint were collected from layer 0063 (0079) in Soakaway 17 where they were found with later finds of Roman date. All are unmodified flakes. The first is an unpatinated long flake, snapped with the bulb missing; its distal end and one side are cortical. The other two are unpatinated but pale grey streaky flint flakes, one

with thick cortex on its entire dorsal face and the other snapped, with no cortex. The presence of cortex on two of the flakes indicates little preparation of cores which is typical in later prehistoric assemblages.

Burnt flint

Twelve tiny fragments of burnt flint weighing 14g were collected from three contexts. All of it was recovered from the non-floating residues in the environmental samples from the fills of ditch 0002 in Soakaway 15, Samples 1 (0035) and 2 (0036), and slot 0071 in Soakaway 17, Sample 3 (0072).

Slag

Three fragments of non-metallurgical fuel ash slag weighing 21g were recovered from layer 0063 in Soakaway 17.

Small Finds and metalwork

Seven items were recorded as small finds, two of them are iron nails and fragments of three more nails were recovered from environmental samples.

All but one of the small finds (SF1001-1006) were recovered from context 0079, a hand-excavated section of layer 0063 in Soakaway 17 and were found in association with 2nd and 3rd century Roman pottery. Not all items are datable, but are possibly Roman by association. The small finds are briefly discussed below and the full list is in Appendix 5.

The material includes a shaft from a copper alloy pin (SF1003) and two fragments of Roman glass including a piece of chunky blue green bottle glass (SF1004) and a small thinner fragment of blue green vessel glass (SF1007) from ditch 0039 (0036 Sample 2). Two iron objects were recorded, the first is a flat bar-shaped fragment (SF1001) and the other is a very corroded broken fragment (SF1006).

In addition to the above, two complete nails were recorded as small finds SF1002 and SF1005. Fragments of three other nails were recovered in the non-floating residues from Samples 2, 3 and 6 pit 0098 (0099), slot 0071 (0072) and layer 0063, all from Soakaway 17.

Biological evidence

Animal bone

In total, 105 fragments of animal bone weighing 1365g were collected from 17 contexts in eleven features, a ditch, two pits, two slots, a posthole and a layer in Soakaway 17 and three ditches in Trench 15 and Soakaway 15.

Nearly all of the animal bone was found in association with Roman pottery mainly of 2nd or 3rd century date and is probably Roman as well. The condition of the hand-collected bone is fairly good but the bone retrieved from the Environmental Samples 1-3, 5 and 6 is very fragmentary and in poor condition. Counts and weights were noted for each context and the bone was recorded by species if possible and notes were made of the elements present. The list by context with broad identifications of species and other notes is in Appendix 6.

Species identified include cattle, horse and sheep. Some pieces could only be identified broadly as large, medium or small mammal or were not identifiable at all. There are no large groups. By feature type, the largest amount, 38% (506g) came from the four ditches, 20% (271g) came from two fills of layer 0063 in SA17 and 16.8% (229g) came from two pits. The amounts from postholes and slots was negligible.

The assemblage is far too small for any meaningful analysis of the material, but the range of species and elements present and the butchery marks on some pieces suggests that it most likely represents the dumping of domestic food waste.

Shell

Five fragments of oyster shell weighing 94g were collected from three contexts in Soakaway 17, two fills of pit 0098 (0099 and 0100) and one unstratified (0082). They were found in association with Roman pottery.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Six samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from two fills within ditch 0002 (Samples 1 and 2), from construction slot 0071 (Sample 3), from two fills within pit 0098 (Samples 4 and 5) and from layer 0063 (Sample 6).

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS staff 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 recorded are listed in Appendix 7. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

Results

Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants were present at varying densities within all six assemblages. Preservation was moderately good, although a proportion of the grains were puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. The macrofossils within the assemblage from Sample 1 were very fragmented and abraded.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, with wheat occurring most frequently. Wheat chaff, including spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases, was especially abundant within the assemblages from Samples 1 and 2, but barley and barley/rye (*Secale cereale*) type rachis nodes were also recorded along with rare fragments of oat (*Avena* sp.) awn. Detached cereal sprout fragments were also present within both assemblages, and Sample 2 contained a single cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae). An asymmetrical lateral grain of six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) was noted within the assemblage from Sample 1.

Weed seeds were present at a low to moderate density within all six samples. All were of common segetal and grassland taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), grasses (Poaceae), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Wetland plant remains included saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) nutlets and seeds of ragged robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). Possible small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were recorded from Samples 1 and 6. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout along with pieces of charred root or stem, the latter being especially abundant within the assemblage from Sample 4. Other plant macrofossils included fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem and floret, and indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

Limited assemblages of mollusc shells were present throughout. Open country species, including *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia costata*, were predominant, but catholic species were also recorded along with a limited number of shells of marsh/freshwater slum species.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material, which were present throughout and abundant within the assemblages from Samples 2 and 5, were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occurred less frequently, but did include small fragments of bone and small mammal/amphibian bone, pellets of burnt or fired clay and pieces of burnt organic concretion.

Discussion

Of the six assemblages studied, two (Samples 1 and 2) from the fill within ditch 0002 are very distinctive, containing an extremely high density of cereal chaff and grains. It would appear most likely that both are derived from charred cereal processing waste, with the predominance of chaff suggesting that an early stage of processing is represented. Whether this material was burnt and deposited immediately after processing, or subsequently used as fuel (a common practise during the Roman period), is unclear, but it would appear that the remains were exposed for a time prior to burial, as many of the macrofossils are abraded and fragmented.

Weed seeds and grains are moderately common within the assemblage from Sample 4 along with a high density of charred root or stem fragments, including some pieces of heather. Burnt shells of grassland snails are also present and it is, perhaps, most likely that this material is derived from a small quantity of fuel debris from a hearth or oven. Heather was frequently used as a fuel in such contexts, along with grasses and other materials, as it ignited easily and maintained an even, high temperature throughout combustion.

The remaining three assemblages contain an insufficient density of material for close interpretation. However, the remains within Sample 6, and possibly those within Samples 3 and 5 as well, may be derived from wind-blown detritus or scattered refuse possibly associated with the material within ditch 0002 or pit 0098 which was accidentally incorporated within the feature fills and surrounding layers.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the assemblages appear to be principally derived from deliberate deposits of charred cereal processing waste, from a small quantity of possible oven/hearth refuse and from scattered detritus, the latter possibly originating from either of the previous two sources. It is currently unclear whether the processing waste is directly derived from any agricultural activities, which may have been occurring within the immediate vicinity, as such material was commonly used as fuel for a number of domestic and light 'industrial' purposes and appears to have been a tradable commodity.

Although the assemblages from Samples 1 and 2 do contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (*i.e.* 100+ specimens), analysis of only two samples in isolation would provide little additional data to that already included within this assessment. Therefore, unless analysis is specifically requested by the excavator, no further work is recommended at this stage. However, a written summary of this assessment should be included within any publication of data from the site.

6.2. ERL 212

Finds were collected from five contexts in Soakaways 06, 11 and 12 and one unstratified. The quantities by material are shown in the table below.

Ctxt No	Pottery		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	1	10	1	143		IA or ESax
0009			5	6		
0014					Flint 1-7g	
0017	1	21	1	4	Fired clay 2-1g	IA or ESax
0029					HSR	
0030					Flint 1-27g	
Total	2	31	7	153		

Table 4. ERL 212 Finds quantities by context

Pottery

Two non-diagnostic bodysherds of hand-made sand-tempered pottery were collected from two contexts. The first is unstratified (0001) and very abraded. The second was recovered from feature 0016 (0017) in Soakaway 11. The sherds could be Iron Age but the possibility that they are Early Saxon cannot be ruled out.

Fired clay

Two small undiagnostic fragments of fired clay in a dense fine sandy fabric with no other inclusions were collected from feature 0016 (0017) in Soakaway 11.

Flint

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Two unpatinated struck flint flakes were collected from two contexts. The first is an unmodified squat flake of probable later prehistoric date from ditch 0012 (0014) in Soakaway 06. It has a hinge fracture and cortex on one side and the distal end. The second, from grave 0026 (0030) is a large flake with parallel flake scars on its dorsal face, a possible prepared striking platform and limited retouch on one edge and may be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Human skeletal remains

Sue Anderson

Partial remains of a single individual (0029) were recovered from a grave (0026) of uncertain date in Soakaway 12. The skeleton appeared to be tightly crouched, based on the size of the grave cut. The bones were in fair condition but were heavily fragmented and the skeleton was incomplete. The degree of fragmentation of the torso in particular meant that many pieces could only be assigned to the spine or rib cage, rather than to the exact bone. The catalogue and notes on methodology are included in Appendix 8.

The remains comprised fragments of cranial vault (of which pieces of the frontal, zygoma, maxilla, parietals, temporals and occipital were identifiable; the right side was more complete than the left), mandible, cervical vertebrae, thoracic vertebral arches and a few bodies, a few pieces of left ribs, left clavicle and scapula, left humerus, proximal halves of the left radius and ulna, several bones of the right hand and wrist (presumably the hand was resting on the pelvis), the left innominate and fragments of sacrum, the head of the left femur, and the shaft of the left tibia.

The skull and long bones were small and gracile, and the sciatic notch of the pelvis was wide suggesting that the individual was female, although the femoral head diameter was within the normal range for males. Tooth wear was moderate to heavy and a number of teeth had been lost in life, suggesting that she was middle-aged or older at the time of death. A few degenerative changes were also present on some joints.

Only three measurements could be recorded, the diameter of the femoral head (49mm), and the diameters of the left tibia shaft, which produced a cnemic index of 69.7 (mesocnemic, or moderately flattened). Marked flattening of the tibia has been suggested to occur more frequently in earlier groups.

Non-metric traits were recorded systematically (see Appendix 8). The individual had lambdoid wormian bones and was metopic. These traits are relatively common in Eriswell cemetery groups, and metopism has been shown to occur in family groupings. This may be of interest if further skeletons are found in the same area.

The dentition was partially preserved, although the maxillary bone was only present in the right PM1–M1 and left I1–PM2 areas, and the right side of the mandible was largely missing. At least ten teeth had been lost ante-mortem, and three lower incisors and the left canine were affected with caries. An abscess was present beneath the lower left second premolar, which had probably been lost before death.

There were few signs of pathology. Slight porosity was noted in both maxillary sinuses, possibly the result of sinusitis caused by the chronic dental disease. Schmorl's nodes were present in several thoracic vertebral bodies, indicative of stress on the spine. Small osteophytes were present on some cervical and thoracic vertebrae, and around the left acetabulum (hip joint). Grade II osteoarthritis was present on some thoracic

vertebral facets. There was slight new bone formation along the soleal line of the tibia. Changes of these types are relatively common in older individuals.

In summary, the bones are those of a mature adult female with evidence of chronic dental disease, some physical stress, and minor degenerative changes. The skeleton was too incomplete to allow any further observation or interpretation.

Radiocarbon dating

The proximal half of the left radius (8g) was extracted for dating by SUERC. This returned a date of 340 ± 35 BP (1460–1650 cal AD at 2σ ; SUERC-30791 – Appendix 9a). As the burial was possibly crouched, and due to its proximity to prehistoric burials, the sample was re-tested and has produced a broadly similar second date of 395 ± 30 BP (1430–1630 cal AD at 2σ ; SUERC-31129 – Appendix 9b). It appears unlikely that there was any contamination of the burial (J. Caruth, *pers comm*). The condition of the bone is markedly better than that of most of the prehistoric burials from the site, and the quantity and type of dental disease seen in the teeth would be consistent with a later date. Whilst the nature of this burial is more typical of pre-Christian ritual, a late medieval or early post-medieval date suggests that the burial was clandestine and may represent a murder victim. If so, there was no evidence for this in the surviving bones themselves.

Animal bone

Animal bone was collected from three contexts. A cattle radius fragment with cut marks was unstratified (0001) and small unidentified fragments were recovered from gully 0008 (0009) in Soakaway 06 and from feature 0016 (0017) in Soakaway 11.

6.3. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence (ERL 211 and 212)

ERL 211

Finds were collected from 33 contexts in 24 features in three Soakaways and two Trenches. The earliest are a few unmodified struck flint flakes which are characteristic of later prehistoric assemblages. They were redeposited with later finds, but indicate a 'background' of prehistoric activity in the vicinity. Higher levels of prehistoric activity were recorded nearby at ERL 089 to the east (Caruth 2003) and ERL 120 to the west (Craven 2005).

The largest finds group was the pottery, all of it Roman, which was recovered from all 33 contexts. It ranges in date from the 1st to late 3rd centuries but the majority of it belongs to the 2nd or 3rd century. Apart from a very small amount of imported samian and black-slipped wares from Central and East Gaulish production centres, the pottery supply is dominated by local and regional coarsewares which is typical for rural sites in this part of the county. The collection includes several broad greyware fabric groups of unknown but presumed local origin as well as the products of known kilns such as those at nearby Horningsea and from the Wattisfield area. Apart from a single Late shell-tempered storage jar, none of the forms or fabrics which characterise the late and latest Roman period are present in this collection. The near-absence of late wares is significant as it indicates that activity in this particular area had dwindled by the end of the 3rd century.

The animal bone assemblage is small, but the range of species and elements present suggests that it most likely represents the dumping of domestic food waste. The macrofossil assemblages appear to be derived from deliberate deposits of charred cereal processing waste, possible oven/hearth refuse and from scattered detritus.

It is notable that features in Soakaway 17 produced the largest amount and widest range of find types. Within the pottery assemblage, features in Soakaway 17 produced 65% of the total sherd count, 85.5% of the Eves and 36% of total assemblage weight. The pottery has the widest date range and includes the latest piece.

ERL 212

By contrast, ERL 212 produced only a few finds from a limited number of contexts in Soakaways 06, 11 and 12. Finds include two pieces of later prehistoric struck flint and

two sherds of undiagnostic hand-made pottery, most likely, but not certainly prehistoric, leaving the possibility that they may be Early Anglo Saxon open. Site ERL 089 to the east produced a small Iron Age pottery assemblage with stylistic features typical of the later Iron Age (Percival 2003) as well as a small amount of hand-made pottery that was possibly, but not certainly Early Saxon (Tester 2003).

A notable find was the possible crouched burial in Soakaway 12. This style of burial is regarded as pre-Christian and this, together with its proximity to other prehistoric burials in this part of the airbase, meant that it was unexpected for it to return a late medieval or early post-medieval C14 date.

7. Discussion

Although the trenches and excavation showed frequent disturbance from existing services they have generally demonstrated that the archaeological levels have not been removed over wider areas by modern landscaping for the housing estate or earlier ploughing and are often well preserved at a considerable depth below ground-level. Elements of the natural fen-edge topography of sand dunes and hollows, typically seen in many areas across the airbase, were seen throughout the ground-works, with the archaeological horizon at times being sealed beneath layers of buried soils and wind-blown sands.

Evidence of prehistoric occupation on the sites was limited to small quantities of struck flint, often mixed with later material, which simply indicate a low-level spread of activity. No significant evidence was seen of any activity contemporary with that seen at nearby sites, such as the Bronze Age barrows at ERL 148 and ERL 203, the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit group at ERL 120, or the Late Iron Age pit group at ERL 147.

The principal results of the monitoring of groundworks has been the identification of a substantial spread of Roman occupation across the majority of the site, generally dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries. Observed features generally appeared to be pits and ditches, although interpretation was often difficult due to the physical limitations of the trenching. The nature of the material assemblage and archaeological features indicates that they are part of the same phase of activity previously identified in smaller scale monitorings across the area of the two sites (ERL 111, ERL 112 and ERL 142).

At times this spread of occupation was seen to be relatively dense, suggesting a settlement focus existed on the site as opposed to a series of agricultural enclosures. Soakaway 17 in particular showed an intense area of activity, with a series of slots and postholes indicating the presence of a timber-framed structure although no obvious floor plan was apparent. The near complete pot recovered from ditch 0002 in Soakaway 15, together with other finds and a dense spread of features, also indicates nearby settlement.

The burial of a mature adult female in Soakaway 12 was, at the time of excavation thought to be a typical example of an isolated prehistoric or Roman burial. A previous burial for instance, in a flexed position and of Roman date, has been identified in an earlier service trench, c.100m to the north-east (ERL 112) and the site lies close to the Bronze Age barrows of ERL 148 and ERL 203, the latter of which had associated burials of Anglo-Saxon date.

The two radiocarbon dates are therefore highly surprising, giving a late medieval date to the skeleton. Very little archaeological evidence of activity in this period has been identified on the airbase, probably because it was open land and part of Lakenheath Warren since 1150 (*Caruth pers comm*), although the position of Lord's Walk and some of the surviving tree belts probably originated from medieval trackways. This would mean the burial was an isolated deposit, presumably lying in open farm or heathland to the north of a trackway. The small grave cut, and atypical layout of the skeleton for the period, means that the individual may have died and been buried in somewhat dubious circumstances, although there was no evidence on the skeleton itself for a violent or suspicious cause of death.

8. Conclusions

The widespread monitoring of groundworks has confirmed the presence of a substantial spread of Roman settlement extending south from that seen at Caudle Head along the western edge of the airbase towards the Late Iron Age/Roman track and field system known on sites to the north and south of Lord's Walk. This widespread distribution of settlement deposits is typical of the wider region, where extensive, dispersed occupation has been seen in a broad band extending for kilometres along the edge of the fens.

Despite the often limited glimpses of the archaeological horizon, due to the nature of the narrow trenches or small excavations and the frequent ground disturbance from existing services and the sites use as a housing estate, evidence of Roman occupation or preserved soil horizons has been seen in most areas, correlating with the evidence seen in previous monitorings (ERL 111, ERL 112 and ERL 142). These results are further confirmation that archaeological deposits are well preserved in the vicinity.

The results of this monitoring are a part of the overall archaeological evidence for multi-period activity that has been recorded across RAF Lakenheath and so should be included within the EAA publication on the archaeology of the airbase, currently being produced by Jo Caruth of SCCAS.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Digital archive: T:\arc\archive field proj\RAF Lakenheath\ ERL 211 & 212 Nato Place & Kennedy St

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. J / 109 / 3. 1 box per site.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The monitoring was carried out by Jo Caruth and Andrew Tester. The Soakaway 17 excavation was carried out by Jo Caruth, John Craven and John Sims, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed 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 carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and environmental soil samples were processed by Anna West. The specialist finds report was written by Cathy Tester, with contributions from Sue Anderson (CFA Archaeology Ltd) and Val Fryer (freelance). Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. Radiocarbon dating analysis was provided by The Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre. The digitization of site plans and sections and production of report graphics was managed by Crane Begg and carried out by Ellie Hillen. The report was checked by Jo Caruth and Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. ERL 211 context list full

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0001	0001		unstratified		Unstratified finds.					
0002	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Cut	Curving ditch with sloped sides and ankle breaker cut in base. Classic RAFL palisade type. Steeper on E side. Palisade ditch - with basal cut filled immediately after digging in one episode - 0006. Other fills as a result of natural infilling - ?0008 = period of stabilisation before final filling.					
0003	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Mottled grey silt. Upper fill.					Rom
0004	0002	SA 15	Ditch	fill	Mottled pale grey/brown sand. Under 0003.					
0005	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Brown silt under 0003 & between 0004 & 0008.					Rom
0006	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Fill of basal cut. Compacted stone less even brown silt.					
0007	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Yellow sand.					
0008	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown organic greasy silt.					
0009	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Mixed chalk and sand in very top of ditch.					
0010	0002	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Mottled grey sand in W cut.					
0011	0011	SA 15	Layer		Grey sand - cut by features, but overlying pale sand 0012 and under 0016.					
0012	0012	SA 15	Layer		Pale brown sand under 0011 - cut by feature. Only present in deeper N side of site.					
0013	0013	SA 15	Ditch	Cut	E-W ditch. Slopped upper cut with narrow, steep sides and basal cut.	0011		0002		
0014	0013	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Main fill of 0013. Fills part of upper and all of base. Grey brown sand with occasional stones.					
0015	0013	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Stony mid brown sand. Indistinguishable from overlaying layer 0016 - just a faint hint of an edge in places, in which one seems to be area 0015.					
0016	0016	SA 15	Layer		Mid brown silty sand layer over 0011. Probably over 0015, only present N of 0013 so no relationship with 0002 present. (Is this the same as 0023??)					
0017	0030	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Very dark grey brown mottled silty with pale sand patches and chalky flecks. Fill of 0030.					

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0018	0018	SA 15	Ditch	Cut	N-S ditch - only seen cutting across extreme edge of soakaway - sloped upper cut with deeper central cut at base.					
0019	0018	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Stony grey sand.					
0020	0018	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Fine grey brown sand with only occasional stones.					
0021	0021	SA 15	Ditch	Cut	Ditch parallel to and SE of 0002. Concave base and sloped sides - no 'ankle breaker' in base.					
0022	0021	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of ditch. Fine pale brown silty sand with bands of iron pan/silt. Few stones.					Rom
0023	0021	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill. Pale brown sand - very similar to layer overlying 0002 - but possible edge between the two ?. No relationship between 0021 and 0002.					Rom
0024	0024	SA 15	layer		Dark grey silty sand. Few stones. Probable turf line in E facing section. Seals archaeological features. Doesn't seem to have buried topsoil at S side between features and this. Either suggests no intermediate soil working, as more likely some truncation of this higher end.					
0025	0025	SA 15	layer		Fairly fine mid brown sand. Doesn't quite look like wind blow as it is too stony, but sandwiched between two. Possible turf line so probably is.					
0026	0026	SA 15	layer		Dark grey sand - coarse. Could be another turf line, but neither so dense, dark or 'greasy' as 0024.					
0027	0027	SA 15	layer		Modern layer of crushed chalk over 0026 - Though no objective evidence. But where has chalk come from? Land at top of Thunderbird way is chalk and looks truncated - Start of deliberate levelling?					
0028	0028	SA 15	layer		Brown stony ? - worked. Probably buried topsoil.			0035		
0029	0029	SA 15	layer		Dark grey greasy dense layer - thin- 6cm. Buried turf.					
0030	0030	SA 15	Ditch	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus, caught in section and just seen in plan.					
0031	0031	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Ill defined feature, just cutting natural and cut by 0018 & 0013. Diffuse coarse sand fills? Prehistoric.					
0032	0031	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill. Diffuse grey sand - frequent fine grit.					
0033	0031	SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Main fill. Diffuse brown sand. Frequent fine grit.					
0034		SA 15	Ditch	Fill	Upper or overlying fill - also diffuse and coarse. Dark grey sand, but this seems to have different relationship with ditch 0018.					
0035	0002	SA 17	Ditch	Fill	Deposit of dark grey/brown mottled sands slumping in from the southern side					0028
0036	0002	SA 17	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0002 in south part of site, charcoal rich sand.					

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0037	0037	Trench 13	Ditch	Cut	NW-SE aligned ditch - only seen in section of narrow trench. Looks like 2 basic profiles of cuts.	0041				
0038	0037	Trench 13	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey-brown sand fill - occasional stones.					
0039	0039	Trench 13	Ditch	Cut	?NE-SW aligned ditch. Sloped sides, flat base.	0041				
0040	0039	Trench 13	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill, mid grey/brown sand.		0148			
0041	0041	Trench 13	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch. Profile not discernable as running along narrow W end. Possible palisade type?					
0042	0041	Trench 13	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown sand fill of 0041.		0037+0			Rom
0043	0043	Trench 14	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S, 1.1m wide, 0.35m deep, under 0.3m topsoil. Adjacent 0046.					
0044	0043	Trench 14	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey sand.					
0045	0045	Trench 14	Layer		Grey sand layer overlying 0043 and 0046.			0043 and		
0046	0046	Trench 14	Ditch	Cut	Ditch aligned N-S, 1.1m wide, 0.2m deep, under 0.2m topsoil and 0.2m of 0045 layer. Adjacent 0043.					
0047	0046	Trench 14	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey sand with dark grey band.					
0048	0048	SA 16	Layer		Dense dark brown silt with chalk frags within. Small pot sherd recovered in trial hole. Over 0049 flint pad.					Rom
0049	0049	SA 16	Spread		4 large flints seen in trial hole for street lighting. These lie directly under E edge of path. These are positioned in a group of 4 - see over and do not appear to be extended to the N-S or E. these are not bonded. They lie within 0049 - both covered by it and between the flint, but the flints extend below base. Presumably 0048 accumulated around them, so feasibly contemporary although 0048 later. Photographed and sectioned - requested that not removed by Dean and he complied! Flint footing pad?					
0050	0050	SA 16	Pit	Cut	Cut visible outside flints 0049 - although very close to base of them. Basin profiled, although view very unclear. Lies under 0048 and filled with 0051. Pit for setting 0049.					
0051	0050	SA 16	Pit	Fill	Brown sand very similar to but lighter in texture and less organic than 0048. Fill of 0050.					
0052	0052	SA 16	layer		Layer of mottled pale grey sand under 0048 and apparently filling 0053.					Rom
0053	0053	SA 16	Ditch	Cut	Possible ditch cut, very difficult to detect and filled with overlying layers - shape visible in section but not visible in plan. Many features obscuring detail. N-S aligned.					

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0054	0054	SA 16	Layer		Layer over 0048. mottled grey-brown sand. Heavily disturbed by animal activity					
0055	0055	SA 16	Layer		Patchy chalk under 0048 - seems to lie at W side of ditch 0053. This must be imported.					
0056	0056	Trench 15	Ditch	Cut	Probable ditch cut, N-S aligned.Runs parallel to trench and profile not seen.		0058			
0057	0056	Trench 15	Ditch	Fill	Dark organic rich brown sand/loam. Some bone.					
0058	0058	Trench 15	feature	cut	Sloped sided feature cutting 0056. Looks to be 3x4m but form not determined. No other edges except that cutting 0056 seen. Flattish base. Gets shallower towards north-west. Probably not modern but uncertain.					
0059	0058	Trench 15	Feature	Fill	Orange silt/sand with moderate to frequent stones. Sterile looking.				0060	
0060	0060	Trench 15	Layer		Grey/brown sand, coarse patches, underlying and over 0057 and 0059... Same as 0054?					
0061	0061	Trench 15	Layer		Soil layer - under 0060. Dense, sticky and mid-dark brown silt-sand with pot and chalk within it. Doesn't appear to be ditch fill as diagonal trench shows consistent base. Unknown where ditch 0056 goes.					Rom
0062	0062	Trench 15	Layer		Over 0061. Orange/brown sand. Pot recovered. (NOT POT = TILE PROB. MODERN)					
0063	0063	SA 17	layer		Dense sticky dark brown silt with chalk flecks/frags and some pot. Same as 0061. Occupation layer - Relationship with 0067 suggests accumulated deposit.					Rom
0064	0064	SA 17	Layer		Orange/brown sand with occasional stones. ?same as 0062? Very thin smear of dark brown over top of this - possibly original ground level. Sealed by 20th century deposits. ?partly truncated? Hill wash?			0063		Rom
0065	0065	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole - circular, vertical sided, slightly concave base. Deep.					
0066	0065	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Mix of yellow - orange silt sand, with incomplete brown silt bands and chalk. Mixed. Finds (pot) from this.					Rom
0067	0067	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole, circular, fairly steep sided, concave base. Seems to be visible in base of layer 0063, but not cutting from top.					
0068	0067	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Seven large flints, up to 0.2m across - 2 very flat. 2/3 courses deep packing posthole in matrix of yellow brown chalky silt.					
0069	0063	SA 17	Layer		Part of 0063at E edge of soakaway c. 4.5m from S end. Pot concentration			0070		Rom
0070	0070	SA 17	Layer		? Feature. Pot concentration			0136		Rom

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0071	0071	SA 17	slot	Cut	? Beam slot between 0073 and 0067					
0072	0071	SA 17	Slot	Fill	Brown silt fill, compacted. Similar to 0063. Not identifiable until 0063 removed. Chalk flecks, stones and patches of sand. Inconsistent along length - patches that are chalkier. Fill number used for whole length, but additional was issued later - see 0085 - finds all from 0072, none from 0085.					Rom
0073	0073	SA 17	Slot	Cut	Slot similar to 0071 - adjacent to 0065.					
0074	0073	SA 17	Slot	fill	Brown silt with stones, chalk flecks and pottery.					Rom
0075	0075	SA 17	Slot/posthole	Cut	Slot or posthole adjacent to 0065 and 0073.					
0076	0075	SA 17	Slot/posthole	Fill	Soft brown sand with some mixed sands towards top.					
0077	0077	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Inset from 0071. Deep posthole with apparent rake to W.					
0078	0077	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Upper fill brown silt, over soft mixed orange/brown sand					Rom
0079	0063	SA 17	Layer	Fill	Part of 0063 - removed by hand.					Rom
0080	0080	SA 17	Pit	Cut	Shallow, dished profile circular pit.					
0081	0080	SA 17	Pit	Fill	Mixed brown and yellow sand.					Rom
0082	0001	SA 17	Unstratified Fi		Unstratified finds.					Rom
0083	0071	SA 17	Posthole	cut	Posthole cut in 0071 slot.			0083	0072	
0084	0083	SA 17	Posthole	fill	Basal fill of 0083 - under 0072. grey silty chalk. Soft not compacted.					
0085	0071	SA 17		fill	Patch chalky fill in top between 0072. No finds from here. Compacted.					
0086	0086	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Cut of posthole in 0071.					
0087	0071	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Lower fill of posthole in 0071. Grey chalky silt. 1 pot sherd recovered. Soft not compacted					Rom
0088	0088	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	South facing hole on edge of site - pointed narrow cut.				0063	
0089	0088	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Soft, mixed grey/brown sand. No finds.					
0090	0091	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole.					
0091	0090	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Brown silt fill. SF 1001 from 0079 over this.					
0092	0092	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole - concave base, straight sides.			0096		
0093	0092	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Brown silt fill of 0092, occasional chalk flecks.					Rom

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0094	0094	SA 17	posthole	Cut	Small posthole - circular, basin profiled.					
0095	0094	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Mixed brown sand fill.					
0096	0096	SA 17	Gully	Cut	E-W aligned shallow gully.	0092				
0097	0096	SA 17	Gully	Fill	Fill of 0096. Soft even, mid-pale brown sand.					Rom
0098	0098	SA 17	Pit	Cut	Cut of large oval pit. Not completely within site.					
0099	0098	SA 17	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of 0098. Brown silty/sand, chalk and charcoal flecks, similar to but under 0063.					Rom
0100	0098	SA 17	Pit	Fill	Red, fine, soft, loose, silt. Some finds - but some probably included with 0099.				0099	Rom
0101	0101	SA 17	Pit	Cut	Cut of secondary feature within 0098. Cuts 0098 and all fills.					
0102	0101	SA 17	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0101 - even grey/brown sand/silt with chalk flecks.					Rom
0103	0098	SA 17	Pit	Fill	Basal fill. Soft, loose, green fine silt with charcoal and chalk flecks.					Rom
0108	0108	SA 17	Posthole		Possible posthole - but looks more like solution hole. Very shallow and onto orange sand but aligns with 0104 and 0106, so recorded.					
0109	0109	SA 17	Gully/slot	Cut	N-S aligned slot. Vertical sided, flat base - veers slightly to W at N end.					
0110	0109	SA 17	Gully/slot	Fill	Pale grey chalky silt with chalk fragments.					Rom
0111	0111	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Very shallow posthole cutting 0110.	0110				
0112	0111	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Dark silt/loam fill.					Rom
0113	0113	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole cutting 0110.	0110				
0114	0113	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Dark brown silt/loam.					
0115	0115	SA 17	Slot	cut	Slot cut - sloped sided, postholes in base. Part of building.					
0116	0115	SA 17	Slot	Fill						Rom
0117	0117	SA 17	Ditch	Cut	E-W ditch - shallow to west getting deeper to east. Terminates at building edge.					
0118	0117	SA 17	Ditch	Fill	Grey/brown chalky silt fill of 0117.					Rom
0119	0119	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole - circular - S of pit 0098 - in slot 0109.					
0120	0119	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey chalky silt.					
0121	0121	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	South of 0119. Circular, deep, vertical sided.					

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0122	0121	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Grey chalky silt.				0110	
0123	0123	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole south of 0121. Deep, vertical sided.					
0124	0123	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey chalky sand.				0110	
0125	0125	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole south of terminus of 0109. Circular.					
0126	0125	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Brown sand/silt.					
0127	0127	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole, 0.7m diameter at surface. Deeper central cut, 0.3m diameter, steep sided with concave base. 0.4m deep.					
0128	0127	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Brown silt sand at top changing to orange/brown silt in central cut.					
0129	0115	SA 17	Slot	Fill	Chalky fill of 0115 - only at S end.		0118	0130		
0130	0130	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole - part of west wall.				0117, 01	
0131	0130	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Grey silty sand.				0129	
0132	0132	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Posthole east of 0071 - may already have a number.					
0133	0132	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Orange/brown silt.					
0134	0134	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	Circular posthole just east of 0132.					
0135	0134	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Orange/brown silt.					
0136	0136	SA 17	Posthole	Cut	North of 0134. Under 0070.				0070	
0137	0136	SA 17	Posthole	Fill	Orange/brown silt.					
0138	0138	Trench 09	Gully	Cut	Probable gully, aligned N-S, 0.5m wide and 0.4m deep. Steep sided with concave base, under 0.2m topsoil and 0.1m brown sands.					
0139	0138	Trench 09	Gully	Fill	Brown sand.					
0140	0140	Trench 08	Ditch	Cut	Possible ditch, ill defined and trench was partially backfilled. In line with any ditches in ERL 089 excavation?					
0141	0140	Trench 08	Ditch	Fill						
0142	0142	Trench 11	Ditch	Cut	Possible ditch seen in section. E-W aligned.					
0143	0143	Trench 12	Ditch	Cut	Deep deposit of dark brown silt with patches of chalk, heavily disturbed. Visible from 0.5m depth to 1m.					
0144	0144	SA 18	Ditch	Cut	E-W aligned ditch, 0.5m wide, 0.3m deep. Under 0.3m topsoil and 0.3m mottled grey/brown sands.					

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under	Spotdate
0145	0144	SA 18	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey sand.					
0146	0146	Trench 10	Ditch	Cut	Possible double ditch, could be modern, aligned NW-SE. c.2.5m wide and 0.4m deep. visible from 0.4m depth.					
0147	0146	Trench 10	Ditch	Fill	Mixed chalk and sands.					
0148	0039	Trench 13	Ditch	Fill	Central fill of 0039. Pale grey/brown sand. No stones.				0040	Rom
0149	0039	Trench 13	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of 0039. Mid grey/brown silty sand with chalky flecks/fragments.					Rom

Appendix 2. ERL 212 context list

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0001	0001			unstratified		Unstratified finds.				
0002	0002		SA 02	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned ditch - steep sides, flat base. Seen in section only.				
0003	0002		SA 02	Ditch	Fill	Fill of 0002. Brown sand.				
0004	0004		SA 04	Ditch	Cut	N-S aligned - seen in section only and longitudinally. Appears cut by late feature, possibly E-W ditch 0006.				
0005	0004		SA 04	Ditch	Fill	Ditch fill - brown sand with coarse sand patches occasionally.				
0006	0006		SA 04	Ditch	Cut	Possible ditch - very little seen and only in section. E-W but as most of soakaway lost to modern it couldn't be traced beyond E edge. Triangular profile and cuts 0004.				
0007	0006		SA 04	Ditch	Fill	Fill of 0006 - Red-brown sand, more moisture retentive than 0005. Occasional coarse sand patches.				
0008	0008		SA 06	Gully	Cut	N-S aligned gully. V shallow. Presumably truncated. Rises to nothing at a chalk patch, but probably continues on. Concave profile.				
0009	0008		SA 06	Gully	Fill	Red-brown fairly fine sand. No finds				
0010	0010		SA 06	Pit	Cut	Sub-rectangular pit. Not a grave.				
0011	0010		SA 06	Pit	Fill	Compacted patchy grey-brown silty sand with fine grit. No finds.				
0012	0012		SA 06	Ditch?	Cut	Possible E-W ditch - but not great. Visible in west side of trench but difficult to trace east - cant really see it when cut by 0008. Natural becomes dense orange silt and chalky in places here, probable natural feature, the fills look more like natural fills than archaeological ones, but shape, where section dug, is good.				
0013	0012		SA 06	Ditch	Fill	Dense compacted fine grey sandy silt.				
0014	0012		SA 06	Ditch	Fil	Pale grey/brown silt sand. Compacted.				0013
0015	0012		SA 06	Ditch	Fill	Patch of pale brown sand.				
0016	0016		SA 11	feature	Cut?	Feature - shallow cut - filled with 0017. Probably a shallow pit, but within a buried soil deposit so could be result of surface activity.				
0017	0016		SA 11	feature	Fill	Very dense compacted brown silt - contains pot.				
0018	0018		SA 12	Ditch	Cut	Terminus of NW/SE aligned ditch in E edge of soakaway.				
0019	0018		SA 12	Dich	Fill	Orange/brown sand.				0020
0020	0018		SA 12	Ditch	Fill	Grey/brown sand.				0021

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0021	0018		SA 12	Ditch	Fill	Dense dark grey sand.			0022	
0022	0018		SA 12	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown sand at base of feature. All finds are banded with iron pan.				
0023	0018		SA 12	Ditch	Fill	Grey sand.			0019	
0024	0024		SA 12	Posthole	Cut	Small shallow circular posthole.				
0025	0024		SA 12	Posthole	fill	Pale grey-brown sand.				
0026	0026	0026	SA 12	Grave	cut	Grave cut. Vertical sides. Flat base. Crushed shell at base.				
0027	0026	0026	SA 12	Grave	Fill	Mottled grey sand, some paler patches.	0028			
0028	0028	0026	SA 12	Grave fill	Fill	Grey sand cut by grave 0026. ?bronze age buried topsoil? - or earlier. Morphs to orange/brown sand at the top. Exact dimensions undiscernable.				
0029	0028	0026	SA 12	Skeleton	Fill	Skull facing up. Spine and breast bone upper arm and part of lower arm. Pelvis recovered from section.				
0030	0028	0026	SA 12	Finds	Flint	Flint tool - placed point down near the head (colin says its not a formal tool and not closely datable - just an unpat. flake with some retouch).				
0031	0031		SA 05	Pit	Cut	Large pit in corner of trench, dimensions unclear but 0.7m deep. Chalk extraction pit?				
0032	0031		SA 05	Pit	Fill	Fine, stoneless, orange/brown silty sand with occasional crushed chalk.				
0033	0033		SA 05	Pit	Cut	Large oval pit cut, only partially seen extends to north out of trench. C.1.6m wide and 1.2m deep.				
0034	0033		SA 05	Pit	Fill	Pit fill.				
0035	0035		SA 05	Pit	Cut	Pit, partially in trench, similar to 0033, c.2m diameter.				
0036	0035		SA 05	Pit	Fill	Soft, fine, stoneless, orange/brown silty/sand.				
0037	0035		SA 05	Pit	Fill	Mixed broken chalk and yellow sand.				
0038	0038		SA 05	Pit	Cut	Small pit, cut by 0031.				
0039	0038		SA 05	Pit	Fill	Brown silty sand.				
0040	0040		Trench 01	Feature	Cut	Possible prehistoric feature seen in section only in service trench. Sealed under 0.5m modern deposits. C.2m wide and 0.2m deep.				
0041	0040		Trench 01	Feature	Fill	Sand with deposits of burnt red flint.				
0042	0042		Trench 02	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch seen in section in service trench. E-W aligned. Only roughly seen due to modern disturbance. V shaped, c.1.5m wide and 1.8m deep. visible under mid brown soil layer.				
0043	0042		Trench 02	Ditch	Fill	Red/brown sand fill.				

Context	Feature	Group	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0044	0044		Trench 02	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, aligned N-S. Very heavily disturbed by modern services. At right angle to 0042. Unrecorded.				
0045	0044		Trench 02	Ditch	Fill	Brown sand. Heavy disturbance.				
0046	0046		Trench 02	Pit	Cut	Small pit, heavily truncated by modern service trench. Visible at depth of 0.75m.				
0047	0046		Trench 02	Pit	Fill	Brown sand with charcoal flecks and some burnt flint.				
0048	0048		Trench 02	Layer	Fill	Large area of mid brown sand, possible infill of a natural hollow in the subsoil.				
0049	0049		Trench 07	Ditch	Cut	Possible E-W aligned ditch in north end of Trench 07. Unrecorded.				

Appendix 03. ERL 211 Finds quantities

Ctxt No	Pottery		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001			3	226		
0003	1	6	10	264	Fired clay 1-2g	ERom
0005	5	345	10	12		MC2+
0022	2	56				Eom
0023	2	10	2	73		Rom
0035	100	5567	3	10	Burnt flint 1-1g	MC2+
0036	40	93	4	1	Bt flint 10-12g, F Clay 20-12g	MC2+
0042	2	51				Rom
0048	1	2				Rom
0052	2	6				Rom
0057			14	120		
0061	13	154				MC2+
0062					CBM 1-44g	
0063	94	753	9	128	FE nail 1-5g slag 3-21g	LC3/4
0064	1	4				Rom
0066	4	13				Rom
0069	18	74				C2+
0070	10	81				Rom
0072	38	183	5	18	Burnt flint 1-1g, FE nail 1-3g	MC2-MC3
0074	3	9				Rom
0078	2	6				Rom
0079	153	1270	16	143	fe nails sf 1002 1005	MC2-MC3
0081	2	8	2	87		Rom
0082	2	95			Flint 3-25g, LQ 4-17g, Oyster 2-42g	Rom
0087	1	5				Rom
0091			1	1		
0093	1	5				Rom
0097	2	10				Rom
0099	25	296	19	173	FE nail 1-4g, Oyster 2-28g	MC2-MC3
0100	4	28	1	36	Oyster 1-24g	Rom
0102	2	70				MC2+
0103	39	585	4	39		MC2-MC3
0110	5	29				MC2+
0112	1	7				C2+
0114	6	41			Stone 1-858g	Rom
0116	4	15	1	8		Rom
0118	1	6	1	26		Rom

Appendix 4. ERL 211 Pottery

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Diam.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
0003	BSW	b		1	6			Cordoned vessel	ERom
0005	HOG	r	4 Ev. 11	1	240	300	15	Diag incised lines on 2nd neck cordon	MC2+
	HOG	r	4 Ev. 10	2	93	360	8	Evans 10 Sjar	MC2+
	HOGB	b		3	12			Abraded	MC2+
0022	GMB	rb		2	56	120	23	Carinated bowl grooved cord at carin. pt.. Rim 7. V. abund mica	ERom
0023	GMB	b		1	1			V abund mica	Rom
	HOGB	b		1	9			Abraded	Rom
0035	GMG	b		1	6				Rom
	HOG	pro?	4 Ev. 8/9	150	5561	480	21	Evans 8/9 Base 2 (240mm,100%) bead groove at base of neck and plain shoulder. Vert combed from base upwards. Slipped. Patchy part orange and part black. Int = pocked burnt	MC2+
0036	BSW	b		21	11			Tiny fragments, oxidised core	Rom
	GMG	ba		1	11			Type 2 base	Rom
	GX	b		8	5			Small and abraded	Rom
	GX	ba	Colander	1	1			Colander base with c. 2mm perforations	Rom
	HOG	b	SJar	6	42			Combed, Burnt soot,	MC2+
	HOG	b		1	10				MC2+
	RX	b		1	10				Rom
	RX	r		1	3	160	5	Square rim	Rom
0042	BSW	b		2	51			SV abraded, pocked int.	Rom
0048	GMG	b		1	2			Small and abraded	Rom
0052	GMG	b		1	4			Abraded	Rom
	RX	b		1	2			Abraded	Rom
0061	GMB	b		1	2			Small and abraded	Rom
	GMG	b		1	4			Abraded	Rom
	GX	b		1	24				Rom
	HOG	b		8	78			Abraded. SV	MC2+
	HOG	r	4 Ev.10	1	44	380	5	Orange-browns surfs grey core	MC2+
	RX	b		1	2			Abraded	Rom
0063	BSW	b		8	26			Small and abraded, 4 oxidised cores	Rom
	BSW	r	6 platter	2	34	160	15	(like Ritterling 12)	ERom
	CGBL	b	3 bkr	1	2			Rouletted	M/LC2
	GMB	b		5	22			Abraded b/s.V abund. mica. 3 w oxy cores	Rom
	GMB	r	8 lid	1	12	180	8	Abraded	Rom
	GMB	r	6.19	1	21	180	5	Abraded	MC2+
	GMB	r	6.18	1	4	x		Abraded	MC2-MC3
	GMG	b		7	19			Misc. abraded bodysherds	Rom
	GMG	rb	6.18.	4	12	180	8	SV abraded	MC2-MC3
	GX	b		22	92			Misc. bodysherds, some small & abraded, mostly unburnished	Rom
	GX	ba		1	24			Type 1 base (60mm, 50%, w 14mm diam. hole in centre.) abraded	Rom
	GX	ba		1	32			Type 1 base	Rom
	GX	ba		1	45			Type 3 base	Rom
	GX	ba		2	14			Type 2 base. V. abraded	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	4	180	5	Rim 7. Abraded	Rom
	GX	r	4.5	1	18	140	11	Rim 13	Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	12	140	13	Rim 13. Soot/res. dark brown	Rom
0063	HOG	b	SJar	1	4			Finer bands of vertical combing. Red-brown oxidised core	MC2+
	HOG	b		12	165			Buff & greym, some w white slip, some combed. oxidised orange. abraded	MC2+
	HOGB	b	SJar	5	60			Abraded	MC2+
	HOGB	b		2	4			Abraded	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Diam.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	HOGB	ba		1	13			Type 2 base	MC2+
	HOGB	r	4 Ev.18-23	1	10	240	6	Rim 7. Abraded	MC2+
	HOGB	r	4 Ev.18-23	1	13	200	10	Rim 7. Abraded	MC2+
	LSH	b	SJar	2	49			Abraded	LC3/4
	RX	b		5	14			Misc. bodysherds	Rom
	RX	r	6.18	1	6	x		Abraded. (poss bsw?)	Rom
	SACG	b	6 bowl	1	8				Had-Ant
	SAEG	r		1	2	x		Looks like a cornice rim but prob flange underside	LC2-MC3
	SARZ	ba	6 Dr 31	1	12			Most likely Dr 31	LC2-MC3
0064	GX	b		1	4				Rom
0066	GMB	b		4	13				Rom
0069	BSW	b		2	4			1 soot	Rom
	GMB	b		1	2			Abraded, oxy core	Rom
	GMG	b		1	5			Abraded	Rom
	GX	b		6	12			Abraded	Rom
	HOG	b	SJar	5	40			Poss. SV 1 combed abraded	MC2+
	SACG	b	6 Dr 33	1	6				Ant
	SAEG	b		1	4				LC2-MC3
	SAEG	r	6 dish	1	1	x		Bead rim dish	LC2-MC3
0070	BUF	b		2	16			V. abraded, dk red inclusions	Rom
	GX	b		1	2			Small and abraded	Rom
	GX	r	2 NJar	1	6	120	10		Rom
	HOG	b		1	10			Abraded. Grey	MC2+
	HOG	r	SJar	1	23	300	6	Rim 7. Abraded. Grey	MC2+
	HOGB	b		2	14			V. abraded	MC2+
	RX	b		1	1			Small and abraded	Rom
	WSO	b		1	9			Orange w cream slip (not HAWO) Abraded	Rom
0072	BSW	b		5	27			Abraded	Rom
	BUF	r	1 flagon	1	10	x		Upright rimw Handleout from rim. abraded	Rom
	GMG	b		2	4			Abraded	Rom
	GX	b		1	6			Coarse barbotine scraggles // c. shoulder	C2+
	GX	b		18	12			Small and abraded (from SS<3>)	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	10	160	8	Rim 7	C2+
	HOG	b	SJar	6	108			Oxidised core, abraded	C2/3
	SAEG	b		1	1			Flaked	LC2-MC3
	SAEG	b		1	1			Flaked	LC2-MC3
	WSO	b		2	4			Abraded	Rom
0074	CGBL	b	3 bkr	1	1				M/LC2
	GMB	b		1	4			V abraded. Oxy core	Rom
	GX	b		1	4			Dark blue-grey fabric	Rom
0078	GMB	b		1	2			Fine	Rom
	HOG	b		1	4			Abraded	Rom
0079	BSW	b		16	48			Small and abraded b/s, oxidised cores	Rom
	BSW	ba		1	79			Type 2/3 base. Coarse quartz sand	Rom
0079	BSW	r	jar	1	5	180	6	Rim 7. Abraded	Rom
	BSW	r	6.18	1	7	240	6		E/MC2-MC3
	BSW	r	6.18	2	16	180	12	Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
	BUF	b		3	22			Abraded	Rom
	BUF	b		6	14			Buff-orange. abr.	Rom
	GMB	b		5	43			Abraded, patchy	Rom
	GMB	b		8	28			Burnished	Rom
	GMB	ba	6 dish	4	35			Dish base	C2+
	GMB	r	6.18	1	4	180	4	Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	b	3.12	1	4				MC2-MC3
	GMG	b		5	24			Abraded	Rom
	GMG	ba	6 dish	2	45			Dish bases 2 sv	C2+
	GMG	r	6.18	1	8	170	5	Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
0079	GMG	r	6.18	1	6	150	8	Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	b		34	118			Misc. bodysherds	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Diam.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	r	jar	1	21	280	7	Rim 12,(HOG?)	Rom
0079	GX	r	jar	1	5	160	6	Rim 5. V worn and abraded	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	5	160	6	Rim 7. Abraded, soot under rim	Rom
	GX	r	jar	1	6	160	7	Rim 7. Abraded	Rom
	GX	r	6.19	1	5	160	5	grooved bead	MC2+
	GX	r	6.18	1	18	260	6	Rim 32 Abraded, oxidised. core	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	r	4.5	1	10	140	8	Rim 10. Very hooked. soot under rim	MC2+
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	13	160	5	Rim 11.Coarse barbotine irreg.	MC2+
	GX	r	2 NJar	1	11	120	17	Rim 13	Rom
	GX	r		1	6	120	9	Rim 5. Necked bowl or cup	Rom
	HOG	b	SJar	19	385			Misc. bodysherds, combed	MC2+
	HOG	ba		1	42			Abraded and worn	MC2+
	HOG	r	jar	1	9	260	6	Rim 7. Worn and abraded	MC2+
	HOG	r	jar	1	9	240	10	Rim 7. Abraded	MC2+
	HOG	r	jar	1	10	220	7	Rim 11.	MC2+
	HOG	r	jar	1	10	220	7	Rim 11.	MC2+
	HOG	r	4 Ev.18-23	1	44	240	10	Rim 7. Abraded	MC2+
	HOGB	b	d	8	84			Small and abraded	MC2+
	HOGB	b		2	24				MC2+
	RX	b		3	3			Abraded	Rom
	RX	f	1 flagon	1	2			Small flagon handle	Rom
	SACG	b		3	9			Three sv's	Had-Ant
	SACG	r	6 Dr 33	1	4	120	9	Rim 2	Ant
	SACG	r	6 Dr 31	1	7	180	7		Ant
	SACG	r	6 bowl	1	3	x		Rim 3. Pocked	Had-Ant
	SACG	rb	3 Dr 68	2	4	80	12	Rim 4	M/LC2
	SAEG	b	6 dish	2	9			Battered, abraded	LC2-MC3
	SAEG	ba		1	5				LC2-MC3
	UCC	r	3 bkr	1	1	x		Rim 4. (PKM product?)	Rom
0081	GMB	b		1	3			Small and abraded	Rom
	RX	b		1	5			Abraded. Orange-buff	Rom
0082	GX	b		1	3				Rom
	HOGB	r	4 Ev.10	1	92	360	9	Evans 10 Sjar	MC2+
0087	GX	b		1	5			Abraded	Rom
0093	GX	b		1	5				Rom
0097	GMG	b		2	10			Abraded	Rom
0099	BSW	r	6.18	1	29	240	6	Rim 29.Oxidised core	E/MC2-MC3
	BUF	b	1 flagon	4	19			Flagon neck and bodysherd, Abraded	Rom
	GMB	b		3	24			Oxidised cores abraded	Rom
	GMB	r	8 lid	1	30	200	12	Square rim	Rom
	GMB	r	4.5	1	5	140	7	Rim 13. Soot	MC2+
	GMG	ba		1	122			Type 3-4 -ish base. Thick	Rom
	GMG	r	6.18	1	10	220	5	Rim 31. Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
	GMG	r	6.18	1	6	180	6	Rim 31.	E/MC2-MC3
	GX	b		6	11			Misc. bodysherds	Rom
	GX	r	4 Jar	1	21	150	13	Rim 11	MC2+
	GX	r	2 NJar	1	5	80	13	Rim 5	Rom
	HOG	b	SJar	2	4			Burnt, 1 combed	C2+
	HOGB	b		1	9				C2+
	UCC	b		1	1				Rom
0100	GMG	b		4	28			Globular vessel, abraded	Rom
0102	BSW	r	6.18	1	22	180	10	Rim 31. Abraded	E/MC2-MC3
	HOG	b	SJar	1	48			Oxidised margins, grey core	MC2+
0103	BSW	ba	6 dish	1	13			Dish bas with concentric rings on basal int (HOGB-ish)	c2+
	GMB	b		2	11				Rom
	GMG	pro	5.4	26	443	220	61	Base type 3 (70mm, 100%)	C2
	GX	b		1	6				Rom
	GX	b		5	6			Misc. bodysherds (SS<4>)	Rom
	HOG	b	SJar	1	32			'Gouge' on lower base	MC2+
	HOG	b	SJar	1	15				MC2+
	HOGB	b	SJar	2	59				MC2+
0110	BUF	b		1	3			Abraded	Rom
	GMG	b		1	7				Rom
	GMG	r	jar	1	13	240	4	Rim 9. Abraded	Rom

Ctxt	Fabric	Sherd	Form	No	Wt/g	Diam.	Eve	Notes	Spotdate
	GX	b		1	2			Abraded	Rom
	SACG	b	6 Dr 33	1	4				Ant
0112	HOG	b		1	7				Rom
0114	GMB	b		1	2			Small and abraded	Rom
	GMB	r	4 Jar	1	16	140	12	Rim 13. Oxy core	Rom
	GMG	b		1	3			Abraded	Rom
	GX	b		1	1			Abraded	Rom
	RX	b		2	19			Buff-orange , abraded	Rom
0116	BSW	b		1	5			Oxidised core	Rom
	BSW	r	jar	1	8	200	5	Rim 7. Oxidised (buff) ore	Rom
	GMB	b		1	1			Small and abraded, soot	Rom
	GMB	r	jar	1	1	x		Rim 3.Soot	Rom
0118	BUF	b		1	6				Rom

Appendix 5. ERL 211 Small finds and metalwork

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object Name	No	Wt/g	Notes
1001	0079		iron	object	1	42	Flat bar, rectangular section L. 80mm, W. 20mm. Max. W. 26mm. Thickness 3mm and 5mm
1002	0079		iron	nail	1	14	Complete nail, L.92mm, Square head 14 x 11mm
1003	0079	ROM	cu alloy	pin	2	2	Pin stem in 2 frags. Made of rolled sheet, head missing
1004	0079	ROM	glass	vessel	1	9	Blue-green fragment from bottle
1005	0079		iron	nail	1	10	Complete, Round head 14mm diam. L 75mm
1006	0079		iron	object	1	13	Very corroded. L. 32mm, W. 14mm. Broken, curved at one end
1007	0036	ROM	glass	vessel	1	1	Blue green glass, slight curve.
(0063)	0063		iron	nail	1	5	Nail, broken L.17mm, head 15mm x 12mm
(0072)	0072		iron	nail	1	3	Nail, shaft only L. 24mm.
(0099)	0099		iron	nail	1	4	Broken, L. 22mm, head 14mm x 12mm

Appendix 6. ERL 211 Animal Bone

Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Species	Notes
0001	3	226	cattle horse	mandible and teeth metacarpal distal end
0003	10	264	cattle sheep	scapula, femur, tibia mandible hinge
0005	10	12	sheep	teeth
0023	2	73	cattle	tibia shaft
0035	3	10	mm	vertebrae
0036	4	1	unid	fragments from from Env ss <2>
0057	14	120	cattle horse	teeth, horncore and skull fragments scapula
0063	9	128	lm	metapodial and mandible (cut marks)
0072	5	18	unid	mandible and teeth, misc frags
0079	16	143	lm sm	mandible and tooth, vertebra, longbones longbone and vertebra (juvenile)
0081	2	87	cattle	metacarpal shaft, mandible and tooth
0091	1	1	unid	tooth
0099	19	173	cattle lm sm unid	metatarsal (complete) long bones mandible sm or bird long bone
0100	1	36	cattle	scapula
0103	4	39	horse	tibia distal end
0116	1	8	m	unid
0118	1	26	cattle	tooth

Key: lm = large mammal, mm = medium mammal, sm = small mammal, unid= unidentified.

Appendix 7. ERL 211 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	0035	0036	0072	0103	0099	0063
Feature No.	0002	0002	0071	0098	0098	
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Slot	Pit	Pit	Layer
Cereals and other food plants						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (awn)	x			x		
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf	x	x			xcf
(rachis nodes)	x					
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (lateral asymmetrical grain)	x					
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)	x	x				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xx	x	x		x
(glume bases)	xxxx	xxxx	x			x
(spikelet bases)	xxx	xxx				
(rachis internodes)	xxxx	xxx				x
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume bases)	xxx	xxxx				x
(spikelet fork)	x					
Cereal indet.(grains)	xfg	xxx	x	xxfg	xfg	xx
(detached sprouts)	xx	xx				
(detached embryos)	x					
Large Fabaceae indet.		xcotyfg				
Herbs						
<i>Arenaria</i> sp.	x					
<i>Bromus</i> sp.		x		xcf		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x					
Chenopodiaceae indet.		x		x		
Fabaceae indet.			xcf			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love		x	x	x		
<i>Fumaria officinalis</i> L.				x		
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.				xx	x	
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L.				x		
Small Poaceae indet.	x	x		x		x
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.				x		
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp.				x		
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>						x
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliquae)		x				
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	x	x		x		
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.	x					
<i>Silene</i> sp.	x	x		x		
Wetland plants						
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.)Pohl	x					
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.				xcf		x
<i>Lychnis flos-cuculi</i> L.	x					
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xcf					xcf
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x		x	xx	x	x
Charred root/stem	x			xxxx	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			xcf	xcf	xcf	
(florets)				x		
Indet.culm nodes		x		x		x
Indet.inflorescence frags.		x				
Indet.seeds	x			x		
Mollusc shells						
Woodland/shade loving species						
<i>Acanthinula aculeata</i>	xcf					
Open country species						
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x		xxx	x	xx	xxxx
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	xx		xxx	xx xb	xx	xxxx
<i>V. costata</i>	x		xx	x xb		xx
<i>Vitrina pellucida</i>	x					
Catholic species						
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.	x		x	xcf	x	xx
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	xx	x	x	xx	x	xx

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	0035	0036	0072	0103	0099	0063
Feature No.	0002	0002	0071	0098	0098	
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Slot	Pit	Pit	Layer
Marsh/freshwater species						
<i>Lymnaea</i> sp.				x		
<i>Succinea</i> sp.	x					
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.						
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	x
Black tarry material		xxx				x
Bone	x	x	x		x	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx				
Burnt organic concretions				x		
Burnt soil concretions					xxxx	xxxx
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x			x	x
Sample volume (litres)	30	30	30	20	20	30
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	0.5	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	25%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key: x = 1-10 specimens, xx = 10-50 specimens, xxx = 51-100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens
cf = compare, fg = fragment, coty = cotyledon, b = burnt

Appendix 8. ERL 212 HSR Catalogue

Methodology

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest. "DF" stands for discriminant function, a statistical method of determining sex, where +2.0 is very male, -2.0 very female (WEA, 1980).

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla	R.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	U	L.
Mandible		O	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	C	
		A		C														

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal
C	cervical vertebra	L.	left
T	thoracic vertebra	R.	right
L	lumbar vertebra		

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Articulated skeleton

Sk. 0229 Female, mature to older adult

Description: Very fragmented skeleton, comprising the skull, left side of the torso, left arm, left innominate, left femoral head, left tibia and right hand. The mid spine was represented by a few fragments of vertebral arches only but the cervical vertebrae were more complete.

Condition: Bone is in fair condition, but very fragmented.

Determination of age: Tooth wear moderate, some degeneration.

Determination of sex: Glabella and occipital crest small, sciatic notch wide, long bones small and gracile. Cranium DF -1.4; Pelvis DF -1.8.

Stature: -

Cranial index: -

Teeth:

-	-	X	X	X	/	-	-	1	X	3	X	X	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	4	-	2	1	1	2	3	X	X	X	X	?
							C	C	C	C	A				
Tooth wear:	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	4+	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	4	-	4	-	5+	4	4+	-	-	-	-	-

Dental pathology: Moderate alveolar resorption.

Pathology:

Cribra orbitalia: None.

Degeneration: OP around whole of L. acetabulum rim. Slight new bone growth soleal line of L. tibia. OA II some T vertebral zygapophyseal facets. Slight OP C1-2 bodies.

Schmorl's Nodes T6-10(?) inferior bodies, slight.

Infection: Slight porosity of both maxillary sinus floors – sinusitis due to chronic dental disease?

Cranial measurements

	Sk.	0029
Mandible		
Bicondylar width	W1	-
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	-
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	-
Symphyseal height	H1	-
Mandibular length	ML	-
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	-
Min ramus breadth L.	RB'	33
Max ramus breadth L.		44
Max ramus height L.		64
Breadth mandibular body L.		11
Mandibular angle		128°

Measurements in mm.

Post-cranial measurements

	Sk.	0029
Femur		
Head diameter	FeHead	L 49
Tibia		
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R - L 33
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R - L 23
Cnemic Index 100(TiD2/TiD1)		R - L 69.7

Measurements in mm.

Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0029
Highest nuchal line	R	0
	L	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	+
Parietal foramen	R	0
	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		+
Coronal wormian bones	R	-
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	-
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	-
	L	-
Parietal notch bone	R	-
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	-
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	-
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	+
	L	+
Double condylar facet	R	0
	L	0
Precondylar tubercle	R	-
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	-
	L	-
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	-
	L	1
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	-
	L	+
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	-
	L	-
Sagittal wormian		0
Squame parietal ossicle	R	-
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	-
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	-
	L	0

Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0029
Atlas bridge lateral	R	0
	L	0
Atlas bridge posterior	R	0
	L	0
Atlas double facet	R	0
	L	0
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	-
	L	0
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	-
	L	0
Sacralisation of L5	R	-
	L	-
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	-
	L	0
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	0
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	0
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	0
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-

Appendix 9a



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

2 September 2010

Laboratory Code	SUERC-30791 (GU-22100)
Submitter	Cathy Tester SCC Archaeological Service 9-10 The Churchyard, Shirehall Bury St Edmunds Suffolk, IP33 2AR
Site Reference	Kennedy Street, Eriswell
Sample Reference	ERL212 0029
Material	Bone : human
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-19.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	10.7 ‰
C/N ratio(Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	340 \pm 35

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



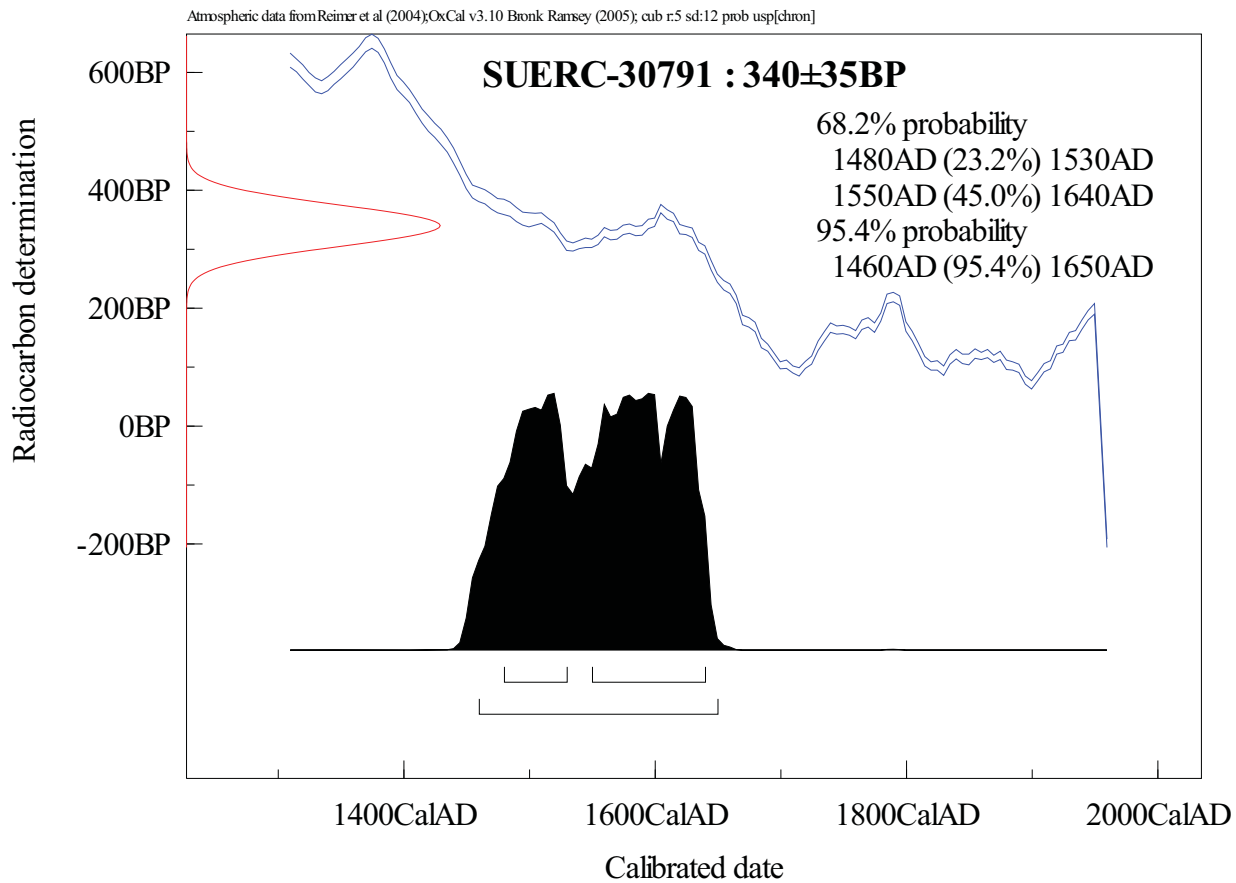
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Appendix 9a

Calibration Plot



Appendix 9b



Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 September 2010

Laboratory Code	SUERC-31129 (GU-22100R)
Submitter	Cathy Tester SCC Archaeological Service 9-10 The Churchyard, Shirehall Bury St Edmunds Suffolk, IP33 2AR
Site Reference	Kennedy Street, Eriswell
Sample Reference	ERL212 0029
Material	Bone : human
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-19.7 ‰
$\delta^{15}\text{N}$ relative to air	10.7
C/N ratio(Molar)	3.4
Radiocarbon Age BP	395 \pm 30

- N.B.**
1. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.
 2. The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal3).
 3. Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email g.cook@suerc.gla.ac.uk or Telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :-

Date :-

Checked and signed off by :-

Date :-



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body,
registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336

Appendix 9b

Calibration Plot

