Late Bronze Age settlement at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk

CAC 042

Analytical Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/183

Client: Persimmon Homes Anglia

Author: Kieron Heard
July 2013

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Principal author: Kieron Heard

Contributions by:

Sarah Bates (worked flint)
Stephen Benfield (general finds)
Val Fryer (plant macrofossils)
Richard MacPhail (soil micromorphology)
Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery)

Illustrators: Crane Begg
Sue Holden
Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy

Editor: Richenda Goffin

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Prepared by: Kieron Heard
Position: Project Officer
Date: July 2013

Approved by: Rhodri Gardner
Position: Contracts Manager
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Signed:

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John Newman (formerly SCCAS Field Team Contracts Manager) managed the fieldwork and Dr. Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS Head of Contracting) managed the post-excavation assessment and analysis.

Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork and produced the post-excavation assessment and analytical reports. The excavation was carried out by Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Martin Cuthbert, Linzi Everett, Tony Fisher, Sabra Hennessy, Steve Manthorpe and Holly Stacey. Surveying was by Jonathan Van Jennians (all SCCAS Field Team).

Richenda Goffin (SCCAS Finds Team Manager) managed the finds processing, assessment and analysis, and contributed towards the assessment report. Cathy Tester co-ordinated the assessment of the finds and environmental archives and Stephen Benfield oversaw the subsequent finds analysis and reported on the spindlewhorl. Specialist reporting for the post-excavation assessment and analysis was provided by the following external specialists: Sarah Bates (worked flint), Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery), Val Fryer (environmental) and Dr. Richard MacPhail (soil micromorphology).

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Summary

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of a housing development on land adjacent to Ullswater Drive, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. The excavation revealed part of a Late Bronze Age settlement dating to the first two centuries of the first millennium BC. The unenclosed settlement, probably little more than a small farmstead supporting one or two families, was represented by the remains of two roundhouses, several smaller square or rectangular four-post structures (possible granaries), some pits, an external hearth and possibly part of an adjacent field system. It was located on well-drained, sandy soil on the north-western flank of Bloodmoor Hill, at approximately 10m OD.

Environmental evidence from both roundhouses suggests that these were dwellings, with charred cereal remains and other foodstuffs representing hearth waste. The domestic nature of the settlement is demonstrated also by a significant Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery assemblage that consists of vessel forms used typically for food preparation, serving and storage. Domestic activity was represented further by evidence for textile working in both roundhouses, in the form of two probable loomweights and a spindlewhorl.

The settlement seems to have been fairly short-lived and there is little evidence to suggest that the site continued in occupation during the Iron Age. In the Romano-British period the site was crossed by one or more trackways leading to a farmstead that is known to have existed approximately 100m to the east.

The purpose of this report is to bring together the results of detailed analysis of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence for the Late Bronze Age settlement and to consider that evidence in a broader (local and regional) context.

1 Introduction

1.1 Site location and planning background

An archaeological excavation took place within a 2.3ha site adjacent to Ullswater Drive, Carlton Colville, Suffolk. The site was on the southern edge of Carlton Colville (a suburb of Lowestoft), and was centred at Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 5182 8987 (Fig. 1). The excavated area measured 8,500m^2, representing 36% of the total area of the site.

The site was bounded by modern housing estates to the north and east and by fields to the south and west. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork it was agricultural land under set-aside and in informal recreational use, forming part of housing allocation H6.3 of the Waveney District Council Local Plan (1996).

The excavation was carried out by SCCAS Field Team at the pre-determination stage of a planning application by Persimmon Homes Anglia for a housing development. Subsequently, planning permission was granted and the site is now covered entirely by new housing and associated open spaces.

Plate 1. General view of the site under excavation, looking south towards the brow of Bloodmoor Hill

1.2 Circumstances of fieldwork

An archaeological evaluation of the site had been carried out previously (Boulter, 1996), providing evidence for activity during the Neolithic and Iron Age periods. Due to the positive results of the evaluation a Brief and Specification for an archaeological excavation was issued by SCCAS Conservation Team (Tipper, 2006).

The excavation took place between 26 February and 04 May 2007. A tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide, toothless bucket was used to strip the turf and undifferentiated soil deposits (former ploughsoil and underlying subsoil) from an irregular area measuring 8,500m^2 in the southern half of the site (Fig. 1). The northern half of the site was taken up almost entirely by a former clay pit (dated by cartographic evidence to the 1930s) that had been used subsequently as a refuse tip. It was assumed that the quarrying and subsequent activity would have destroyed any archaeological evidence that existed in that part of the site. The southern edge of the clay pit extended slightly into the excavated area, as shown on Figure 2.

A large number of intrusive features (principally ditches, pits and postholes) and some horizontal deposits were identified below the subsoil, cutting into or overlying the natural strata (Fig. 2). These were excavated and recorded in accordance with the SCCAS Field Team Manual (SCCAS, 2002). Several deposits were sampled for environmental analysis and soil profiles were evaluated by a soil morphologist. Linear features were sample excavated and other features were half-sectioned or excavated fully. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images and monochrome prints. Archaeological deposits and features were drawn in plan (at 1:50) and section (at 1:20) with reference to a temporary site grid of 10m squares, which was located using a total station theodolite. An on-site temporary bench mark of 9.24m OD was established by reference to an Ordnance Survey bench mark of 6.13m OD, located at 22 The Street, Carlton Colville.

The weather during the excavation was unusually good for the time of year – mostly warm and dry. While providing pleasant conditions for the excavators this caused a problem in that as soon as the ploughsoil and underlying subsoil were removed exposed sandy deposits (including the fills of archaeological features) dried rapidly and were subject to erosion by the prevailing northerly wind, ultimately accumulating as ‘dunes’ against the southern edge of the excavation. On more than one occasion work

had to be suspended because of particularly intense ‘sand storms’. However, these conditions of wind erosion (deflation) and deposition did provide a graphic reminder of the weathering processes that must have affected the survival of archaeological remains on the site.

In accordance with the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2006) the results of the excavation were presented in a post-excavation assessment report (Heard, 2011); they were considered to be of sufficient significance to warrant further analysis and additional reporting, which is contained in this report.

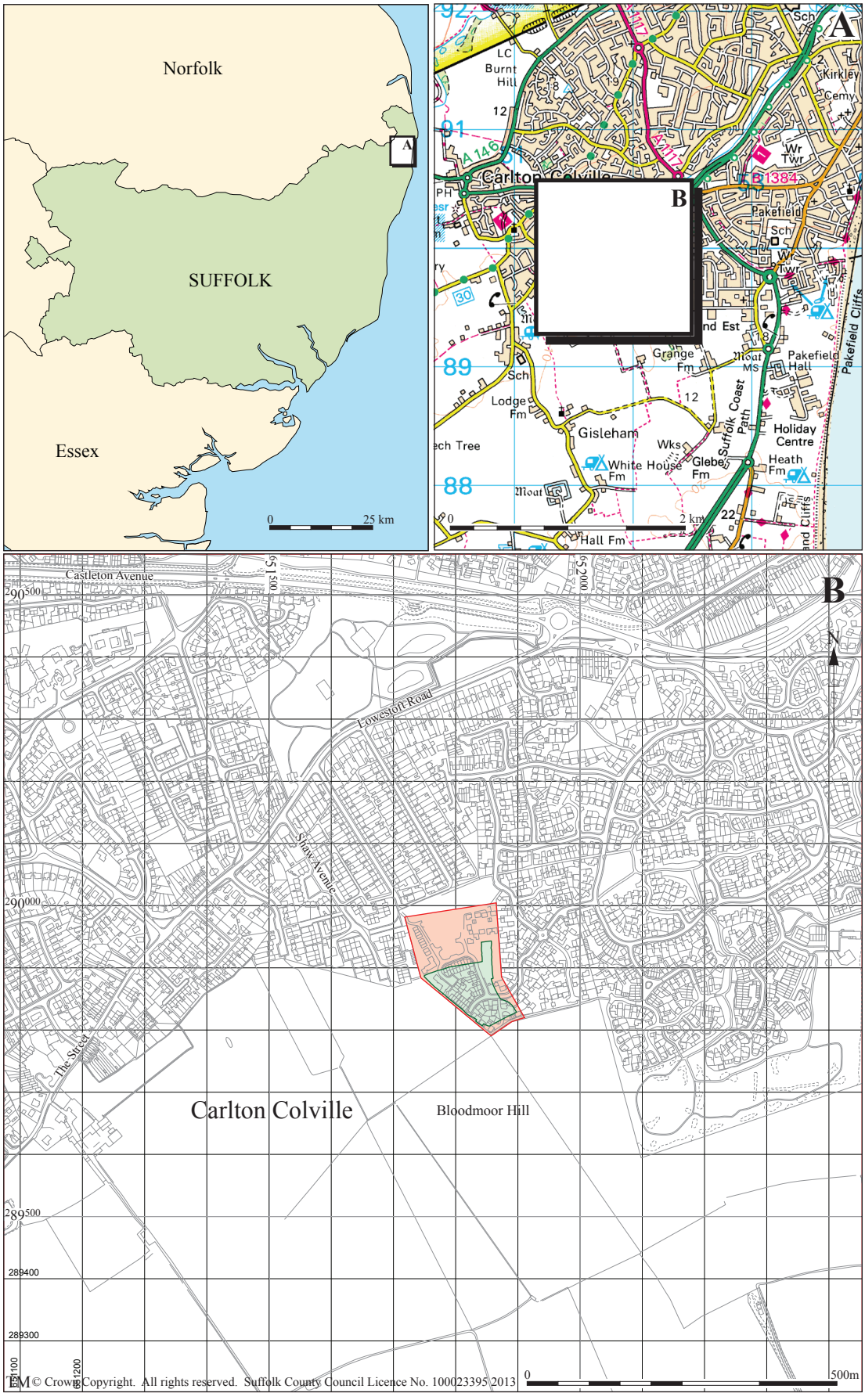

Figure 1. Site location with development area (red) and excavation area (green)

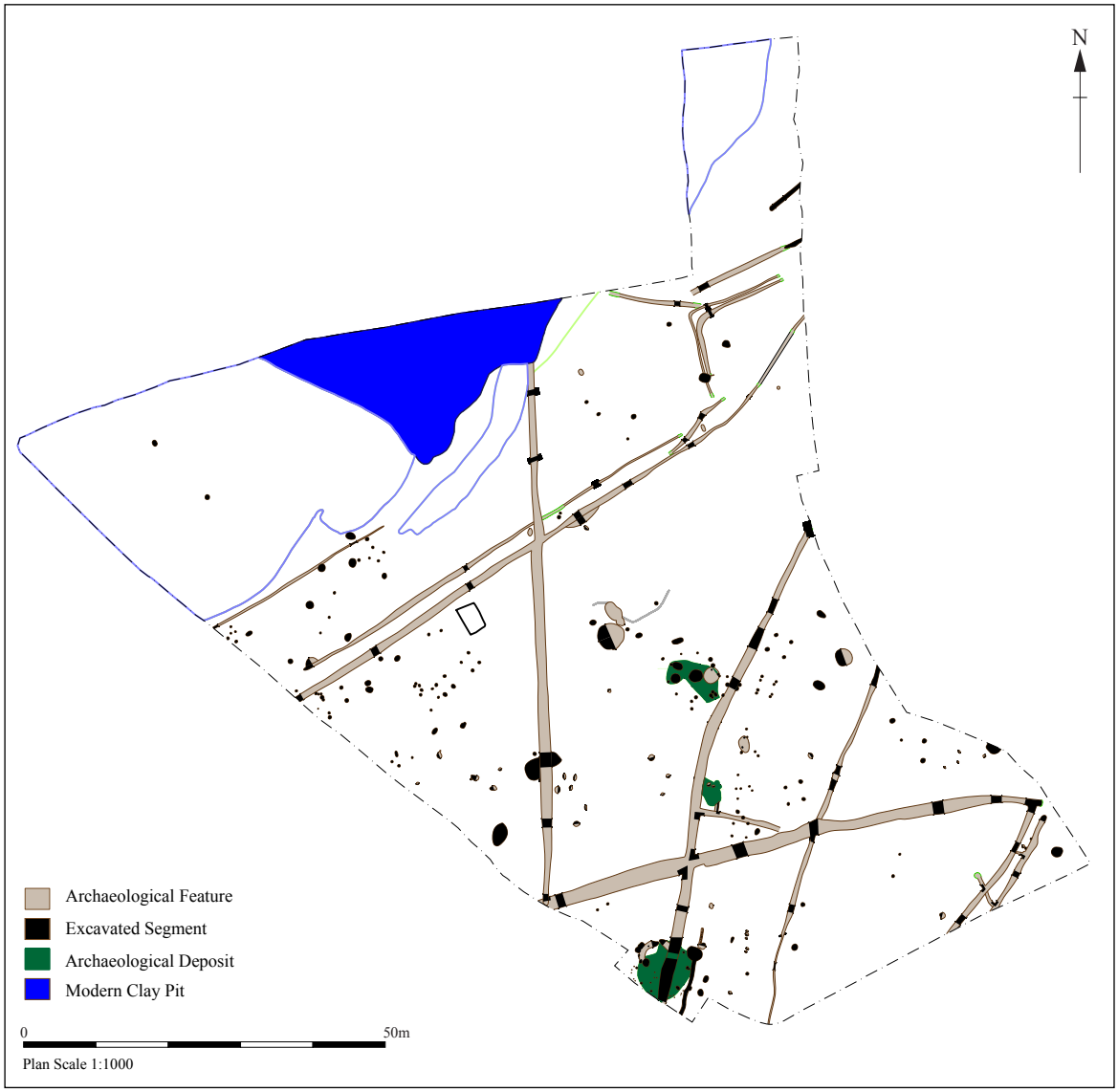

Figure 2. Plan of all features and deposits

1.3 Geology and topography

The solid geology of this part of Suffolk is sedimentary sand of the Crag Group. In the area of the site this is overlaid by superficial deposits of either glaciofluvial sand/gravel or chalky till (boulder clay). More specifically, the site lies at the boundary between the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation (sand) and the Aldeby Sand and Gravel Member (sand and gravel). To the southeast these sands and gravels are overlaid by extensive till deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, with a localised 'island' of the same chalky till at the northwest end of the site (BGS, 2012). This was the material that was quarried in the 1930s.

These geological units were recorded in the course of the excavation (Fig. 3). Across most of the excavated area the natural stratum consisted of horizontal deposits of yellowish brown or yellow, glaciofluvial sand, with concentrations of flint pebbles/nodules at its upper horizon. A test pit on the east side of the excavated area revealed a more complex sequence that included iron-stained, brownish yellow laminae and manganese-stained pans containing clay. These deposits suggested the presence of a palaeo-channel in this part of the site (MacPhail 2011, 47).

At the north end of the excavation the sand was overlaid by chalky till (boulder clay) containing varying amounts of flint and exhibiting polygonal and sand-filled ice wedge features (patterned ground) and sand-filled stream channels. Previous geotechnical investigations confirmed that the till extended across much of the northern half of the site and in places was up to 7m thick.

Figure 3. Natural strata

Local soils at Bloodmoor Hill are Typical Brown Sands (deep, well-drained sandy and coarse loamy soils) of the Newport 3 association (Hodge *et al*., 1983).

Topographically, the site is on the northwest flank of Bloodmoor Hill – a bluff rising to approximately 18m OD at the end of a ridge extending to the northeast. Bloodmoor Hill is part of a 'plateau' of relatively high ground defined by two major river valleys – the River Waveney to the northwest and the Hundred River to the southeast. The plateau is dissected by several valleys; most are now dry but one contains an un-named stream that flows southwest–northeast around the foot of Bloodmoor Hill, from Carlton Colville towards Lake Lothing (Fig. 4).

Generally, ground level sloped from 11.3m OD at the south end to 9.6m OD at the north end of the excavated area. However, the central part of the excavation was within a flattened or slightly depressed area, with a minimum ground level of approximately 9.20m OD. To the south and east of the site ground level rose towards the brow of Bloodmoor Hill and to the north and west the ground descended towards the valley bottom.

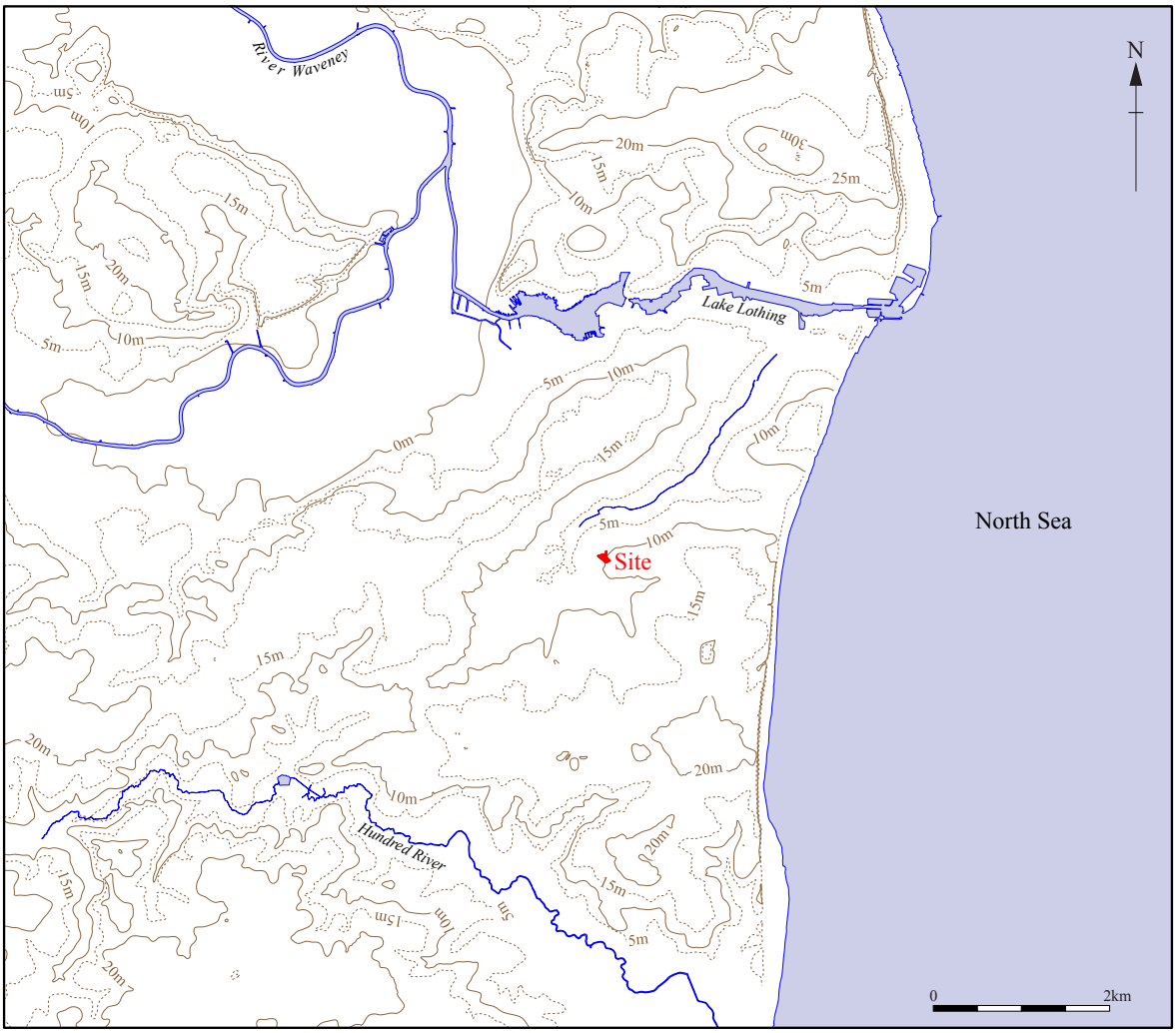

Figure 4. Location of the site in relation to topography

1.4 Landscape characterisation

The site was located in an area of Rolling Valley Farmland and Furze, as defined in Suffolk County Council's Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Valleys with prominent river terraces of sandy soil
- Small areas of gorse heath land in a clay land setting
- Straight boundaries associated with late enclosure
- Co-axial field systems
- Mixed hedgerows of hawthorn, dogwood and blackthorn with oak, ash and field maple
- Fragmentary cover of woodland
- Sand and gravel extraction
- Golf courses
- Focus for larger settlements

1.5 Archaeological background

Numerous stray finds by antiquarians and recent discoveries by metal detectorists, together with the results of archaeological interventions in response to suburban expansion from the 1990s onwards, have demonstrated that Bloodmoor Hill is in an area of great archaeological significance. Table 1 shows all Historic Environment Record (HER) entries within 1km of the site, and they are located on Figure 5.

Prehistoric

There have been numerous stray finds of prehistoric pottery, worked flint and metal artefacts in the vicinity of the site, demonstrating activity from at least the Mesolithic period. A trial-trench evaluation of the site in 1996 (CAC 014) produced postholes, ditches, 'burnt flint' scatters and pits containing pottery dated provisionally to the Neolithic and Iron Age periods (Boulter, 1996). Subsequently an extensive excavation to the northeast of the site (CAC 016) produced slight evidence for prehistoric occupation in the form of a pit with worked flints and a sherd of possible Bronze Age pottery, and a small assemblage of residual Bronze Age pottery in later deposits (Lucy *et al.* 2009, 22).

A Bronze Age site on the other side of Bloodmoor Hill saw activity throughout the period, although there is no clear indication that occupation was continuous (CAC 035; Heard, 2010). An isolated Early Bronze Age pit contained an important finds assemblage that included part of a collared urn, a flint knife and a jet ornament of national significance. Numerous Middle Bronze Age pits indicated increased activity, and during the Late Bronze Age / Earlier Iron Age a roundhouse was built inside a circular enclosure, or ring work.

Romano-British

A Romano-British, multi-phase farmstead of the 2nd to 3rd century AD was located just to the northeast of the site, on the same northwest-facing slope of Bloodmoor Hill at a slightly lower elevation of 8–10m OD (CAC 013 / CAC 016). It was represented by an enclosure system associated with a double-ditched trackway, two rectangular timber buildings and a circular post-built structure interpreted as a probable hay rick, numerous pits and two probable cremations (Lucy *et al.* 2009, 22). Other evidence for Roman activity in the area consists of scattered finds, mostly by metal detectorists, and small amounts of residual material in later archaeological features.

Anglo-Saxon

A rich Anglo-Saxon barrow burial (GSE 003) is recorded on the summit of Bloodmoor Hill, although its precise location is unknown. The barrow was opened by antiquarians in 1758; they reported finding a skeleton accompanied by a gold coin pendant and another gold pendant set with an onyx intaglio (Boulter, 1995). Subsequent finds (by antiquarians and metal-detectorists) of Anglo-Saxon weapons, coins and jewellery suggest that the barrow was associated with a flat-grave cemetery extending to the west. The finds from the barrow are thought to have been of 7th-century date, while those from the adjacent cemetery are earlier, dating to the 5th and 6th centuries.

The site of the Romano-British farmstead (CAC 016) was subsequently the location of an Anglo-Saxon settlement, of national significance (Lucy *et al.,* 2009).

The settlement (dating to the 6th to early 8th century AD) is thought to have been laid out carefully and with a degree of central organisation. In its original form the core of the settlement was taken up by post-buildings, interpreted as dwellings, and on the

periphery (especially in the area of the former Romano-British trackway) were sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) that are thought to have had mainly industrial and domestic functions, particularly metalworking and animal butchery. Extensive midden deposits developed adjacent to the SFBs and there was much pit digging in the same zone. It is clear therefore than the Romano-British trackway was no longer in use.

In the 7th century AD a cemetery was established within the settlement, presumably replacing the earlier cemetery associated with the barrow on the summit of Bloodmoor Hill.

Medieval

Carlton Colville was recorded in the Domesday survey of 1086 as a settlement with a population of forty-five households. It was located presumably in the vicinity of the parish church, approximately 0.75km northwest of the excavation site. The church of St. Peter (CAC 011) is the oldest extant building in Carlton Colville, the tower having 13th-century origins. Close to the church, Carlton Hall (CAC 004) is an 18th-century mansion built on the former site of the medieval manor house; the earlier building was destroyed by fire in 1736.There is a moated medieval site (CAC 005) approximately 0.75km southwest of the site.

1.6 Historical background

A desk-based assessment carried out as part of the site evaluation (Boulter, 1996) revealed that until the end of the 18th century the site was within common land used for rough grazing. At that time the parish boundary between Carlton Colville, to the west, and the now defunct parish of Pakefield, to the east, lay just to the east of the site. The parish boundary followed Bloodmoor Lane, the line of which is now defined only by footpaths and property boundaries.

Bloodmoor Hill actually marked the junction of three parishes – Carlton Colville, Pakefield and Gisleham – possibly due to the topographic prominence of the Anglo-Saxon barrow (GSE 003) on the brow of the hill. An enclosure map of 1799 labelled the western side of Bloodmoor Hill *Mootway Common*, suggesting that the Anglo-Saxon barrow might have been the meeting place for the Mutford Hundred, to which all three parishes belonged.

HER ref	Period	Location and summary description
CAC 001	Prehistoric	Field-walking, Hollow Lane: Scatters of Mesolithic & Neolithic worked flint
CAC 004	Medieval Post-medieval	Standing building: Carlton Hall, on the site of a former medieval building
CAC 005	Medieval	Landscape feature: The Island (rectangular moat)
CAC 006	Prehistoric	Stray finds, Carlton Colville: Neolithic worked flints
CAC 007	Roman Anglo-Saxon	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Two Roman coins & Roman greyware pottery; four early Anglo-Saxon brooch fragments
CAC 008	Roman Anglo-Saxon	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Roman brooch; Anglo-Saxon brooch and silver coin (sceatta)
CAC 009	Prehistoric	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Bronze Age spearhead
CAC 010	Unknown	Aerial photograph: Crop mark of ring ditch, 20m diameter
CAC 011	Medieval	Standing building: Parish church of St Peter
CAC 013	Prehistoric Roman Anglo-Saxon Medieval Post-medieval	Evaluation, Bloodmoor Hill: Neolithic pottery (residual); Iron Age features and finds; Roman and Anglo-Saxon deposits and features suggesting occupation; medieval and post-medieval ditches
CAC 014	Prehistoric Post-medieval	Evaluation, Bloodmoor Hill: Neolithic and Iron Age features; Post-medieval ditches
CAC 015	Unknown	Landscape feature: The Mardle, The Street (circular moat)
CAC 016	Roman Anglo-Saxon	Excavation, Bloodmoor Hill: Romano-British settlement; Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery (6th-early 8th century)
CAC 029	Prehistoric Roman	Evaluation, The Homestead: Later prehistoric and Roman finds, mostly unstratified; undated ditch (possibly Romano-British)
CAC 030	Anglo-Saxon	Evaluation, St Peters Road: Possible Early Anglo-Saxon (or medieval) pit; Late Anglo-Saxon ditch
CAC 031	Prehistoric	Evaluation, Carlton Park Phase 2B: Two pits, early Iron Age pottery and a possible cremation (undated)
CAC 035	Prehistoric Anglo-Saxon Post-medieval	Evaluation/Excavation, Household Waste and Recycling Centre, Hadenham Road: Earlier Bronze Age pit containing a unique jet plaque; Middle Bronze Age pits; Later Bronze Age/earlier Iron Age circular enclosure/ring work with internal roundhouse, and other features; early Anglo-Saxon occupation; post-medieval clay quarrying
CAC 036	Prehistoric	Evaluation, 1 Pinbush Road: Prehistoric soil horizon with flints and a burnt deposit with Iron Age pottery
CAC 043	Prehistoric Anglo-Saxon Medieval	Evaluation, Carlton Hall: Prehistoric features; Late Anglo-Saxon ditch, pits and post holes; medieval features
CAC 044	Prehistoric Roman	Stray finds, Carlton Park playground: Prehistoric and Roman pottery; Iron Age coin; possible Roman jet bead
GSE 003	Anglo-Saxon	Bloodmoor Hill: Possible site of barrow
GSE 006	Prehistoric	Stray find: Neolithic polished flint axe
GSE 010	Roman Anglo-Saxon Medieval	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Roman bronze brooch; Anglo-Saxon gold brooch, gold pendant and bronze cruciform pendant; medieval seal
GSE 012	Roman	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Scattered pottery and coins
GSE 013	Prehistoric	Metal detecting, Bloodmoor Hill: Iron Age bronze brooch
GSE 016	Prehistoric	Scatter of Neolithic worked flint
GSE 060	Roman Medieval	Metal detecting: Roman and medieval finds
GSE 065	Prehistoric	Evaluation, 61 Pinbush Road: Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery and probable Neolithic worked flint
GSE 086	Post-medieval	Evaluation, 38 Pinbush Road: Two probable post-medieval ditches

Table 1. HER entries within 1km of the site

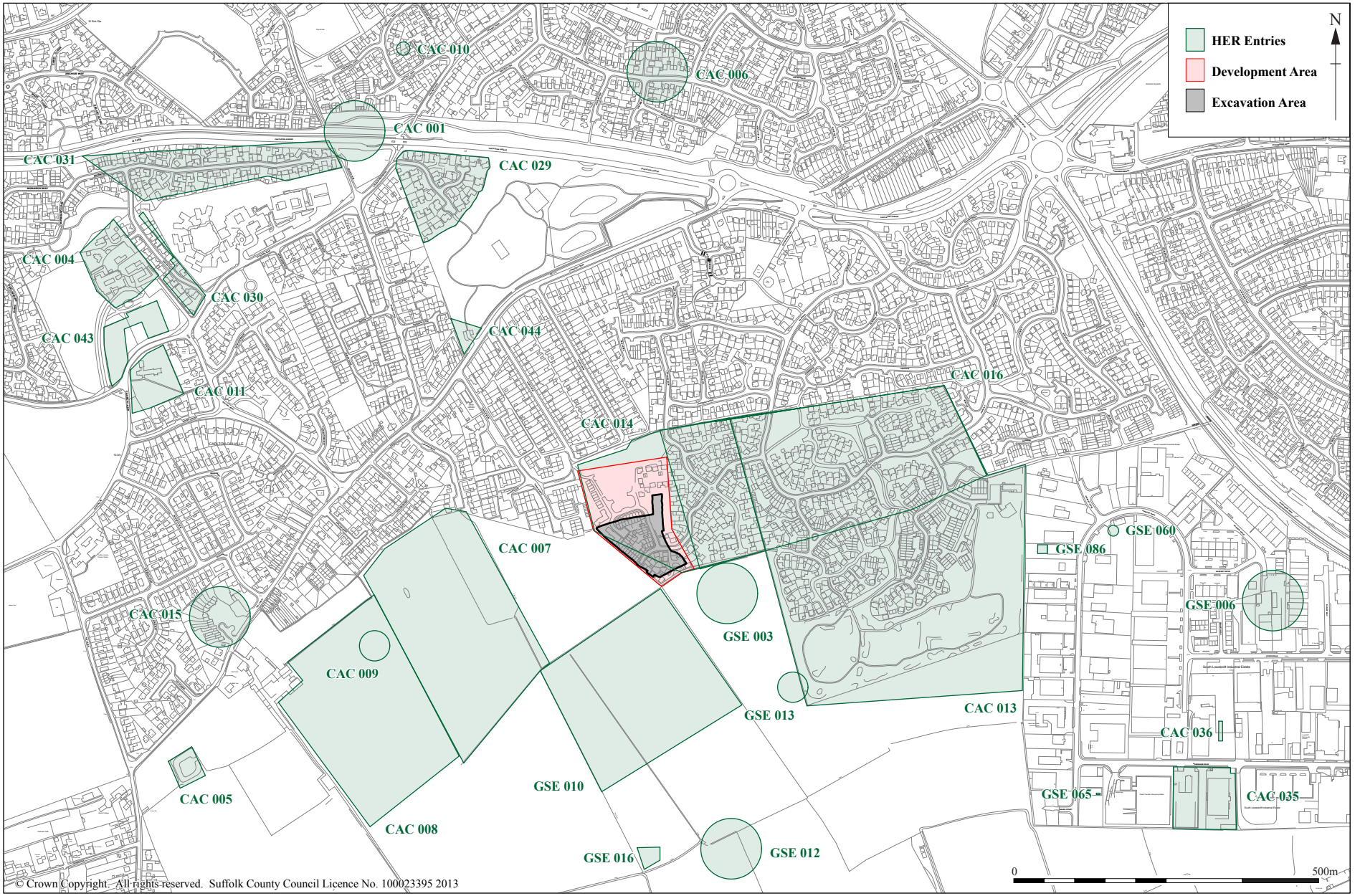

Figure 5. HER entries within 1km of the site

By 1842, when the tithe map and apportionment were published, the common land had been enclosed and the site had become two fields, both under arable cultivation, in the ownership and occupation of a Mr. Woodthorpe. The boundary between these fields survived until at least the time of the First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1882.

By 1928 these two fields had been amalgamated, and by 1951 the northern half of the site was occupied by a clay pit, used subsequently as a refuse tip; it had been backfilled entirely by the time of the archaeological evaluation in 1996.

1.7 Research aims

The original research aim for the excavation, formulated in the light of the results from the trenched evaluation of the site (Boulter, 1996) was defined in the Brief and Specification (Tipper, 2006) as follows:

The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence for prehistoric occupation, particularly from the Neolithic and Iron Age periods.

Following the fieldwork, the significance of the results (particularly the Late Bronze Age settlement evidence) was considered in relation to regional research frameworks (Glazebrook, 1997; Brown & Glazebrook, 2000). These documents highlighted the need for a fuller understanding of regional patterns of prehistoric settlement and land use and changing perceptions of landscape and environment that allowed the development of a farming economy. A revised research framework (Medlycott, 2011) reinforced the importance of earlier themes and presented a number of new research topics for the Bronze Age, of which the following were considered particularly relevant:

Examination of the inter-relationships between settlements, together with variation and changes in settlement types, offers considerable potential to explore the social changes taking place, as well as the interrelationship between settlements and monuments (Medlycott 2011, 20).

Typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating is badly needed, particularly for northern East Anglia where 'fine' wares are rare.

It is increasingly notable that the occurrence and abundance of 'fine wares' versus 'coarse wares' varies markedly from site to site and across the region (*ibid*, 21).

The post-excavation assessment report presented a number of revised research aims (Heard 2011, 56) that would allow the Late Bronze Age settlement evidence to be understood more fully and placed in a broader (local and regional) context. These aims included the consideration of building/structure types (their form, function and distribution within the settlement), comparison of the settlement evidence with that from contemporary sites in the region, further analysis and comparative study of the pottery and flint assemblages and the use of radiocarbon dating to provide absolute dates for the pottery assemblage.

1.8 Organisation of this report

Since most of the evidence from this site relates to the Late Bronze Age settlement, the chronological narrative is divided into three sections. Chapter 2 describes *Activity prior to the Late Bronze Age* (Mesolithic, earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age). Chapter 3 presents the evidence for *The Late Bronze Age settlement* and Chapter 4 describes *Activity after the Late Bronze Age* (Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods).

Generally the artefactual and environmental evidence is integrated with the relevant period accounts. The plant and faunal remains (both small and poorly preserved assemblages) were described adequately in the post-excavation assessment (Heard, 2011) and are not discussed separately in this report. Similarly, analysis of the distribution of fired clay did not contribute greatly to the project and the results of the study are presented as a table (Appendix 3), with the exception of some objects of fired clay (two probable loomweights and a spindlewhorl) that are described in the text. The important Late Bronze Age pottery and flint assemblages are described in detail at the end of Chapter 3 and selected specialist catalogues are presented as appendices. Chapter 5, *Discussion*, addresses the significant results of the project and considers the Late Bronze Age settlement evidence in a broader geographical context.

In this report Bronze Age chronology is considered in terms of a traditional tripartite system, as follows:

Early Bronze Age – 2500–1600 BC
Middle Bronze Age – 1600–1150 BC
Late Bronze Age – 1150–700 BC

However, the terms ‘earlier Bronze Age’ (2500–1400 BC) and ‘later Bronze Age’ (1400–700 BC) are used where less precise dating is implied. Date ranges for other periods are given in the text.

1.9 Textual and drawing conventions

The basic stratigraphic unit used during the excavation to identify individual deposits or features was the *context number*; these numbers have been used occasionally in this report where very specific reference is required, and are shown thus: 0201. During the preliminary analysis of the results of the fieldwork individual contexts were amalgamated into *groups* of related contexts; for example a pit and its fills, or a number of postholes forming a recognisable structure. The group number is the stratigraphic unit used most frequently in this report and is shown thus: G2001. Some groups have been amalgamated further to form *land use entities*, which in this report consist of buildings (B) and structures (S). Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, thus: <5001>.

Some of the pottery and worked flint artefacts have been numbered and illustrated for this report. To indicate which category of finds is referred to, the artefact number is prefixed by a letter. For example: P1 denotes illustrated pottery sherd no. 1, and F1 denotes illustrated flint no. 1.

A few significant finds were given *small find* numbers on site and some of these are referenced in this report with the prefix SF, thus: SF1013.

This site is known by the Suffolk county Historic Environment Record (HER) number CAC 042, in which the letter prefix refers to the parish of Carlton Colville. Other parish prefixes used in this report are: BRD = Brandon; CHT = Chilton; CSM = Capel St. Mary; EYE = Eye; FLN = Flixton; FRM = Framlingham; GSE = Gisleham; HAD = Hadleigh; WTH = Withersfield

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Break of Slope

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Sondages/Machine Strip

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Modern Cut

Cut - Conjectured

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Conjectured

Intrusion/Truncation

Top of Natural

Top Surface

Break in Section

Cut Number 0008

Deposit Number 0007

Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD

2. Activity prior to the Late Bronze Age

2.1 Mesolithic (10,000–4000 BC)

A straight-backed flint microlith of probable later Mesolithic date (*cf.* Jacobi 1984, fig. 4.7, 38) was found residually in a medieval deposit; it provides the only possible evidence for a human presence in the vicinity of the site during that period.

2.2 Earlier Neolithic (4000–3000 BC)

There seems to have been some activity on the site in the earlier Neolithic period, but this was represented only by two abraded fragments of pottery (probably residual) from two small pits (in otherwise undated pit groups G2011 & G2093, Fig. 10) in the central and western parts of the Late Bronze Age settlement. Both sherds are in a flint-tempered fabric and one has part of a T-shaped rim with cord-impressed decoration (Fig. 6). This sherd is from a decorated bowl, perhaps of the Mortlake sub style of Peterborough Ware (*cf.* Gibson 1995, fig. 3.7, 12), and dates from around 3400–2500 BC (Gibson & Kinnes 1991, 67). The other fragment is an undecorated body sherd.

One end of a Neolithic polished axe (F1, Fig. 7) was found in pit G2124 (Fig. 10), though in association with Late Bronze Age pottery. The axe is a thick-butted type with polish extending over both faces and with ground edges. There are a few flakes from both faces and some use-related damage at the cutting edge and extending down one side. There is no evidence that the axe was reused after breakage occurred, and some areas of pinkish discolouration suggest that it was heat-affected. Given the circumstances of its deposition, it is possible that the axe was a curated artefact.

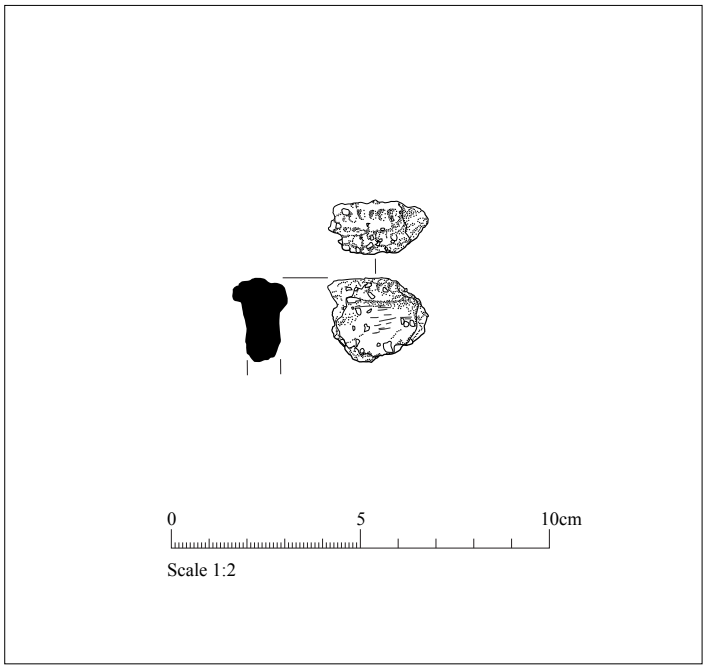

Figure 6. Peterborough Ware rim with impressed cord decoration, from pit G2011

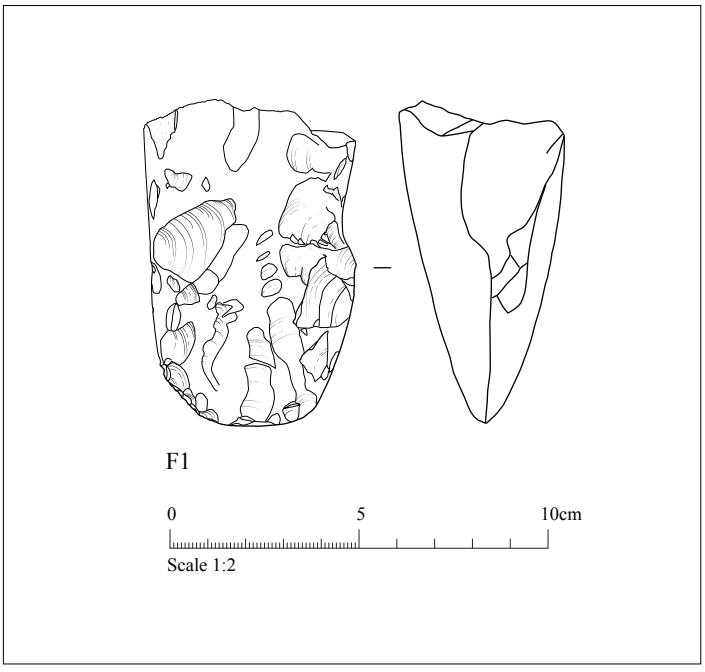

Figure 7. Neolithic polished axe F1, from pit G2124

2.3 Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age (3000–1500 BC)

There was slight evidence for activity on the site during the later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age period. Nine sherds of Beaker pottery occurred residually in Late Bronze Age features. Notably, five sherds (21g) from the same pot came from deposits of heat-fractured flint and charcoal in external hearth or working hollow G2056 (Fig. 10). Two sherds came from one of the postholes of a roundhouse (B2; Figs. 10 & 11) and two from a possible cooking pit (G2091; Fig. 10).

The Beaker sherds are made of grog- or grog-and-flint-tempered fabrics and are dated to around 2400–1800 BC (Gibson 2002, 89). No rims or bases were recovered. The fragments are all decorated, seven sherds with square-tooth comb impressions, sometimes forming bands, and two with fingertip-impressed rustication. This mixture of comb-impressed and fingertip-rusticated sherds is typical of Beaker assemblages from East Anglia and is found across the region, with a good example having been recovered at Flixton Quarry, which lies some 20km west of Carlton Colville along the Waveney Valley (Boulter & Walton Rogers, 2012).

Within the worked flint assemblage there are a few pieces that are likely to have been made during the later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age:

A bifacially flaked tool (F2, Fig. 8) was found in post-medieval ploughsoil G2144. It is very thin and has been finely retouched by invasive flaking over most of one surface and much of the other face. One end of the piece is missing but the surviving part seems to be the broader point of a leaf- or 'dagger-shaped' tool, although it is rather small to be classed as a dagger. It is probably an elaborately flaked knife or point.

A broad but quite thin horseshoe-shaped or sub-circular scraper (SF1011; not illustrated) is carefully retouched. It is made from mottled and patinated creamy white flint and stands out from the rest of the flint assemblage due to its colour and neatness; it was recovered from post-Roman subsoil G2143.

A heat-fractured, chunky sub-circular keeled-type core (or possible tool) from Late Bronze Age pit G2094 (Fig. 10) is of a type more likely to be of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. A thin, regular-looking flake with an abraded platform from the same

feature is made from an opaque paler grey flint than the rest of the assemblage in the pit and might also be a residual piece.

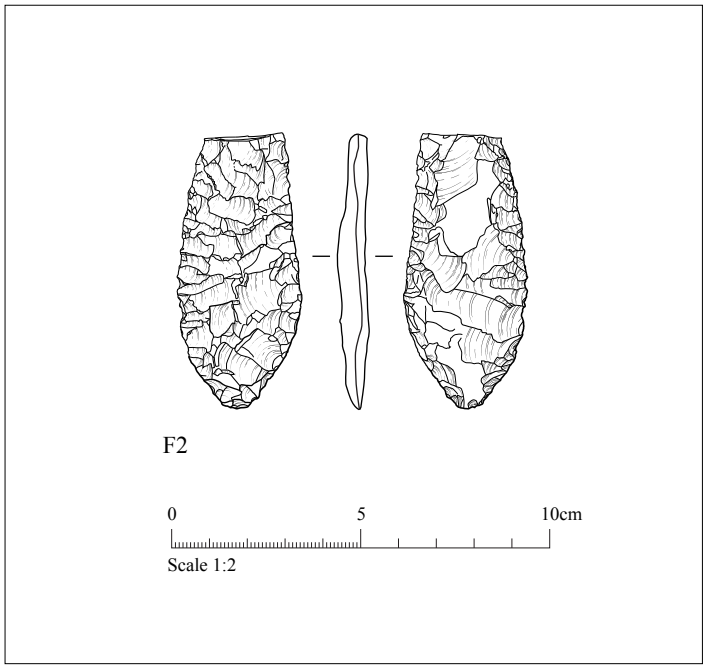

Figure 8. Later Neolithic to earlier Bronze Age flaked knife or point F2, from ploughsoil G2144

3. The Late Bronze Age settlement

3.1 Introduction

The earliest permanent occupation of the site occurred in the Late Bronze Age and was represented archaeologically by the remains of two roundhouses, several square or rectangular post-built structures, pits, an external hearth and possible field ditches.

The intrusive features (ditches, pits, postholes etc) were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural sand and there was little survival of contemporary land surfaces. Many of the features have been dated by artefactual evidence, but a greater number have been assigned to this period on the evidence of their form/function, obvious relationships with other (dated) features or spatial distribution.

In this section the stratigraphic evidence for the Late Bronze Age settlement is presented, with supporting artefactual and environmental evidence. The local and regional context for the settlement and the significance of the data are addressed in Chapter 5. A general plan of the settlement is shown on Figure 9 and a more detailed plan locating features described in the text is shown on Figure 10. The two roundhouses and adjacent features appear in greater detail on Figures 11 and 12.

3.2 Building 1 and associated features

A roundhouse (B1), at the south end of the excavated area, was represented principally by a posthole circle with a diameter of 7.2m (Figs. 9–11; Pl. 2). This is assumed to have been for a central ring of load-bearing posts supporting the conical, thatched roof of the building; it does not therefore indicate the maximum diameter of the roundhouse. There was no evidence for an outer wall beyond this circle of posts, suggesting that it was of relatively slight construction that has left no recognisable trace (see Chapter 5).

There were nine surviving postholes in the central ring and it is likely that two more were removed by a later ditch (G2040). Generally the postholes had steep to vertical sides and rounded bases, with an average diameter of 0.24m and ranging in depth between 0.17m and 0.36m; two larger postholes on the south-eastern side of the circle, up to

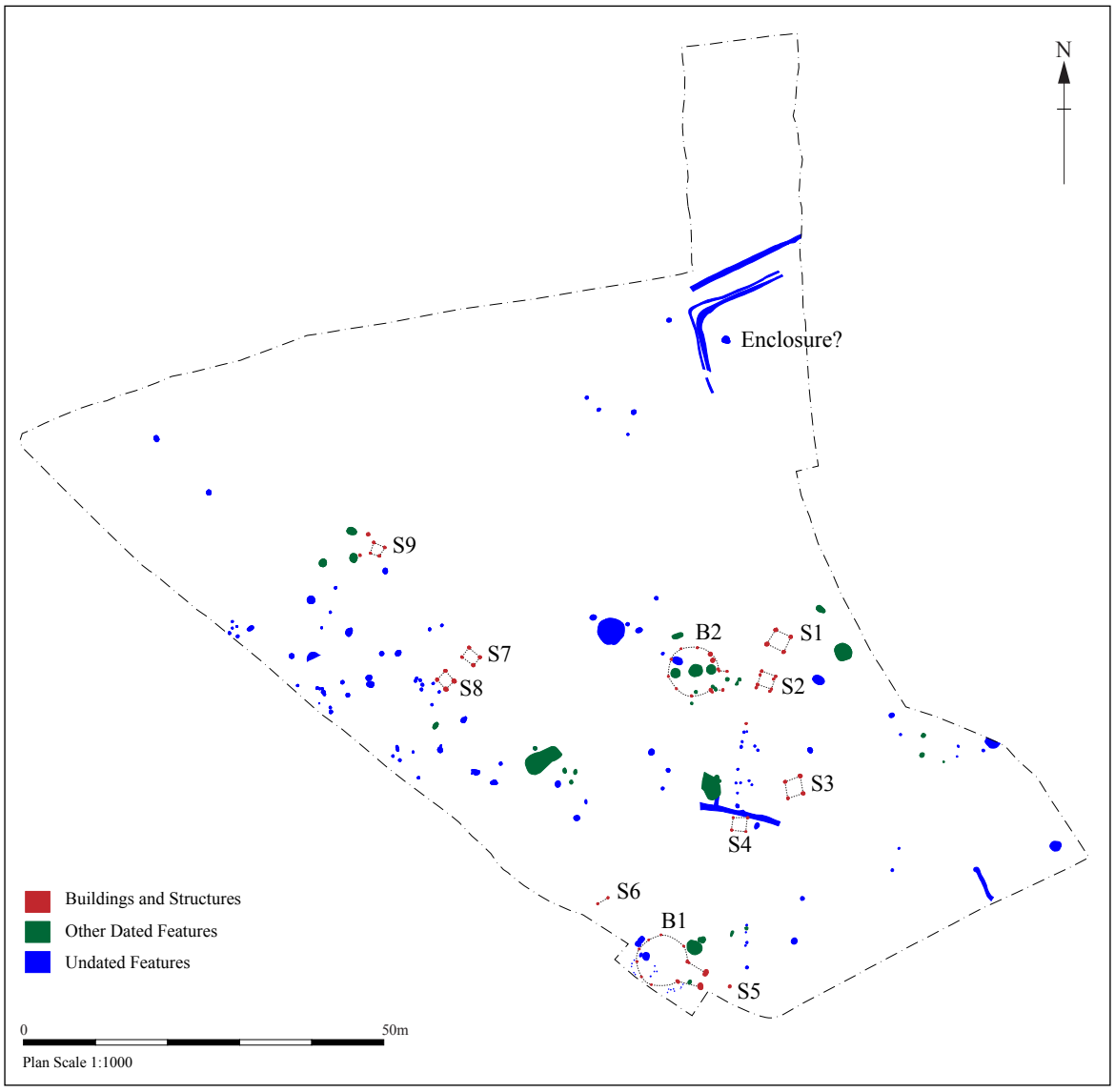

Figure 9. General plan of the Late Bronze Age settlement

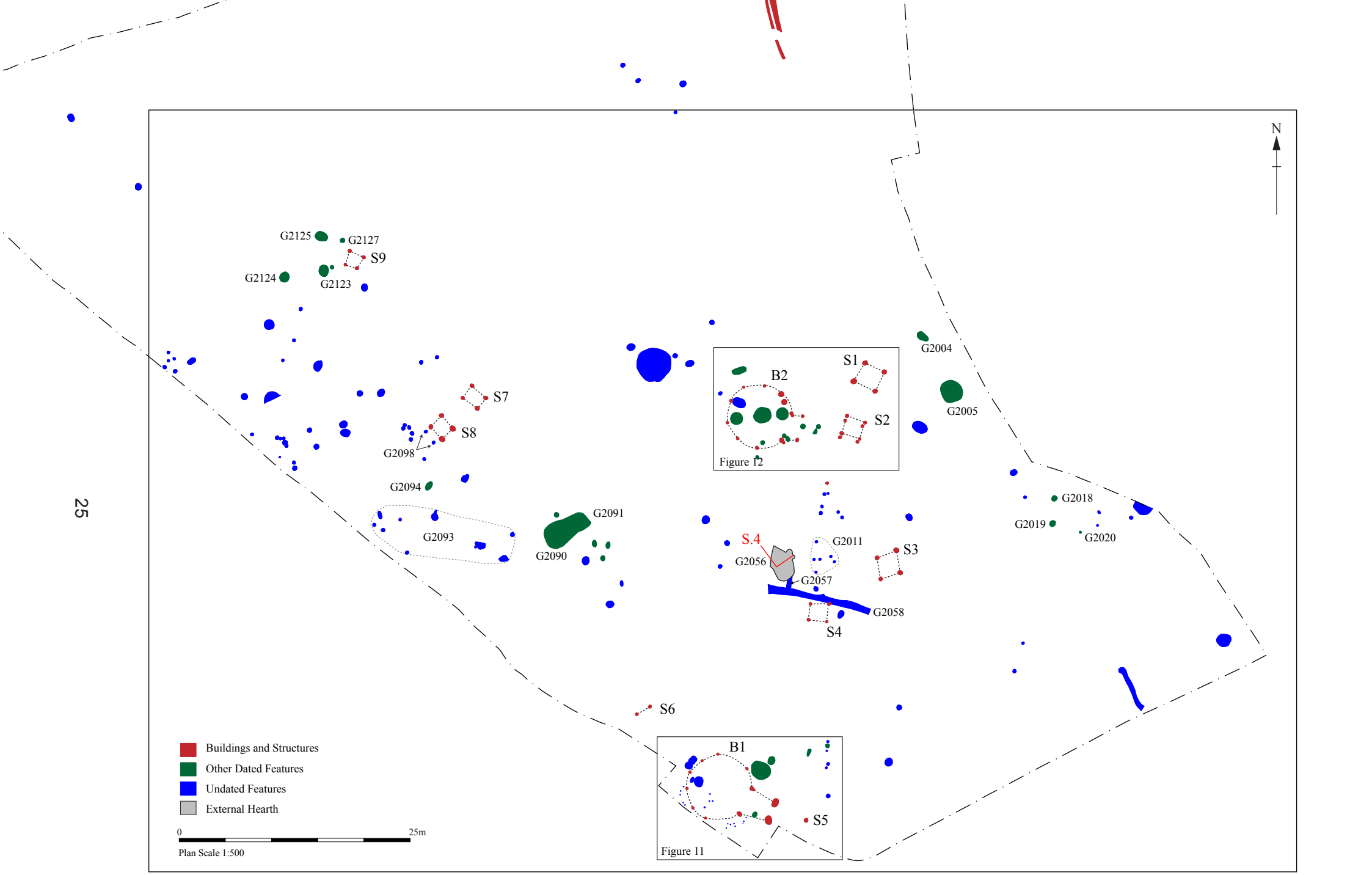

Figure 10. Detailed plan of the Late Bronze Age settlement, locating features described in the text

0.40m wide and 0.44m deep, probably indicated the orientation of the entrance to the roundhouse. The spacing between these larger postholes suggests that the entrance was approximately 3.10m wide. The smaller postholes, making up the rest of the central ring, had an average spacing of 1.95m. The posthole 0210 (Fig. 11) on the northeast side of the postulated entrance was cut by a later (and smaller) posthole 0186, possibly indicating a post replacement.

Only two of the postholes displayed central post pipes surrounded by packing material; most of the postholes contained a single fill of dark brown to black silty sand containing varying amounts of charcoal and heat-fractured flint. Small amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery (up to a total of 335g) were found in six of the postholes, and a fragment of a probable loomweight made of fired clay came from posthole 0105 on the north side of the circle (Fig. 11).

A pair of pits or large postholes (G2044 & G2045; Fig. 11) to the southeast of the posthole circle provided possible evidence for a projecting porch. They were up to 1.02m wide and 0.46m deep, with steep sides and flat bases and had similar fills of mid brownish grey silty sand containing occasional fragments of pottery, some pieces of heat-fractured flint and charcoal. Another pit/posthole (G2043; Fig. 11) in the same area was shallower and contained a horizontal sequence of two fills, but might also have been a structural feature.

There was circumstantial evidence that Building 1 had a central hearth, in the form of a deposit of scorched soil that appeared to have collapsed into a later ditch (G2040) that was dug through the middle of the roundhouse (Fig. 20, section S.5, 0095).

The postholes of Building 1 were recognised only at the level at which they cut the natural sand and most were masked by an extensive layer of dark brown to black, charcoal-rich silty sand, up to 0.20m thick (G2052; Fig. 11; see also 0094/0104 on Fig. 20, section S.5). This deposit was seen only within the general area of Building 1, but it was unclear if it represented the ground surface at the time that the roundhouse was built, an internal occupation/tread layer, a destruction horizon or a combination of these; it was apparent that the deposit had been amended by bioturbation and human activity and was probably truncated by wind erosion (MacPhail 2011, 46). It produced eighty-one sherds (437g) of Late Bronze Age pottery with an average sherd weight of only 5g.

Most of the pottery (69% by sherd count and 57% by weight) was concentrated in a small area adjacent to posthole 0622, near the presumed entrance to the roundhouse (Fig. 11). This group included the rim of a small, Class V fine cup of a form perhaps associated with food serving. There was also a small amount of heat-fractured flint and a worked flint – a small, blade-like flake showing utilisation of its sloping, distal edge.

Layer G2052 was sampled comprehensively for environmental analysis (Samples <5013>, <5014> & <5051>–<5056>) but provided little evidence for activity in Building 1. Charred cereal grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were present in small numbers (1–10 specimens), with similar quantities of weed seeds and rather more charcoal and vitreous globules; these remains were recovered mainly from the northeast half of the roundhouse and probably derived from scattered hearth waste. The low concentration of organic remains in the area of the roundhouse suggests that the building was either little used or was kept scrupulously clean (Fryer 2011, 43).

A greater concentration of environmental evidence was recovered from the fills of posthole 0622 (from Samples <5048> & <5050>) adjacent to the entrance on the southeast side of the posthole circle (Fig. 11). The evidence consists mainly of charred grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with some possibly oat grains (*Avena* sp.), glume bases of spelt-type wheat (*T. spelta*), cereal chaff, weed seeds, hazelnut shells and sloe-type fruit stones. Again, these organic remains are interpreted as evidence of domestic hearth waste associated with food preparation. The weed seeds could have been present either as contaminants of the grain or as elements of the fuel used in the hearth. It is possible that this debris accumulated in the posthole near the entrance to the roundhouse due to regular sweeping of the floor.

The only stratigraphic evidence for activity within the central zone of Building 1 was two shallow pits or depressions (G2053; Fig. 11) and four (slightly speculative) stakeholes (G2050; Fig. 11). Most of these features were undated (apart from one of the stakeholes that contained two small sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery), but they were all cutting layer G2052 and therefore might have post-dated the roundhouse. The absence of cultural material in the pits suggests that they might even have been animal burrows, and the same might have been true of a group of three intercutting but undated pits (G2048; Fig. 11) just outside the posthole circle on its northwest side.

A group of fourteen (also slightly speculative) stakeholes (G2051; Fig. 11), 80–100mm in diameter and with an average depth of 80mm, were arranged in an irregular arc around the west and south sides of the posthole circle. Some of the stakeholes seemed to cut layer G2052, suggesting that they also post-dated the roundhouse. If they *were* contemporary with the use of the building then they might represent wattle partitions or furnishings between the inner ring of load-bearing posts and the (postulated) outer wall of the roundhouse.

There was no certain evidence for contemporary activity in the immediate vicinity of Building 1. An isolated posthole (Structure 5; Figs. 9–11) with a clear post pipe indicating decay of the post *in situ* was located approximately 3.5m in front of the entrance to the roundhouse; it contained a small fragment of Late Bronze Age pottery and a worked flint. A possible two-post structure (Structure 6; Figs. 9 &10) was located approximately 7m northwest of Building 1. It was represented by very similar postholes measuring up to 0.43m wide x 0.45m deep and approximately 1.60m apart. Each had a single fill of mid brown silty sand; one contained four sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and the other a small amount of heat-fractured flint. It is possible that Structure 6 was actually part of a rectangular, four-post structure, with the second pair of posts having been removed by a nearby medieval (or later) ditch G2055.

A large pit (G2042; Fig. 11; Fig. 20, section S.1) was so close to the inner ring of postholes that it was presumably not dug when the roundhouse was standing, or at least was not associated with the principal phase of use of the building. The pit measured 2.20m x 1.80m and survived to a depth of 0.48m, with steep sides breaking sharply into an undulating base. A basal fill of dark brown to black silty sand (0284) was approximately 0.14m thick. It produced fifty-two sherds (344g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, including some Class III fine bowl fragments, and a small amount of heat-fractured flint. Following this initial infilling the sides of the pit collapsed (slumped natural sand 0282 & 0283) and ultimately the pit was backfilled with charcoal-rich, dark brown to black silty sand 0281 containing frequent heat-fractured flints and 123 sherds (1572g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, mainly coarseware jars associated with cooking and food preparation. Other finds included four worked flint flakes and a small (7g) fragment of fuel ash slag. The slag is lightweight and vesicular, off-white to grey in colour and was probably the product of a non-metallurgical high-temperature process; it was the only such material recovered from the site. Environmental sampling of the upper fill of the pit

produced small amounts of charred cereal grains and weed seeds and much charcoal, but did not help to identify the function of the pit or the process that produced the burnt material. A radiocarbon date of 1006–836 cal. BC (2775 ± 35 BP; SUERC 41276) was obtained from a charred grain in backfill 0281.

Other evidence for probable Late Bronze Age activity in the vicinity of Building 1 consisted of a scatter of small pits or postholes (many of which were undated), located mostly to the east of the roundhouse.

Plate 2. Building 1, partially excavated, looking northwest (2m scale). The roundhouse is represented mainly by the arc of postholes behind the scale

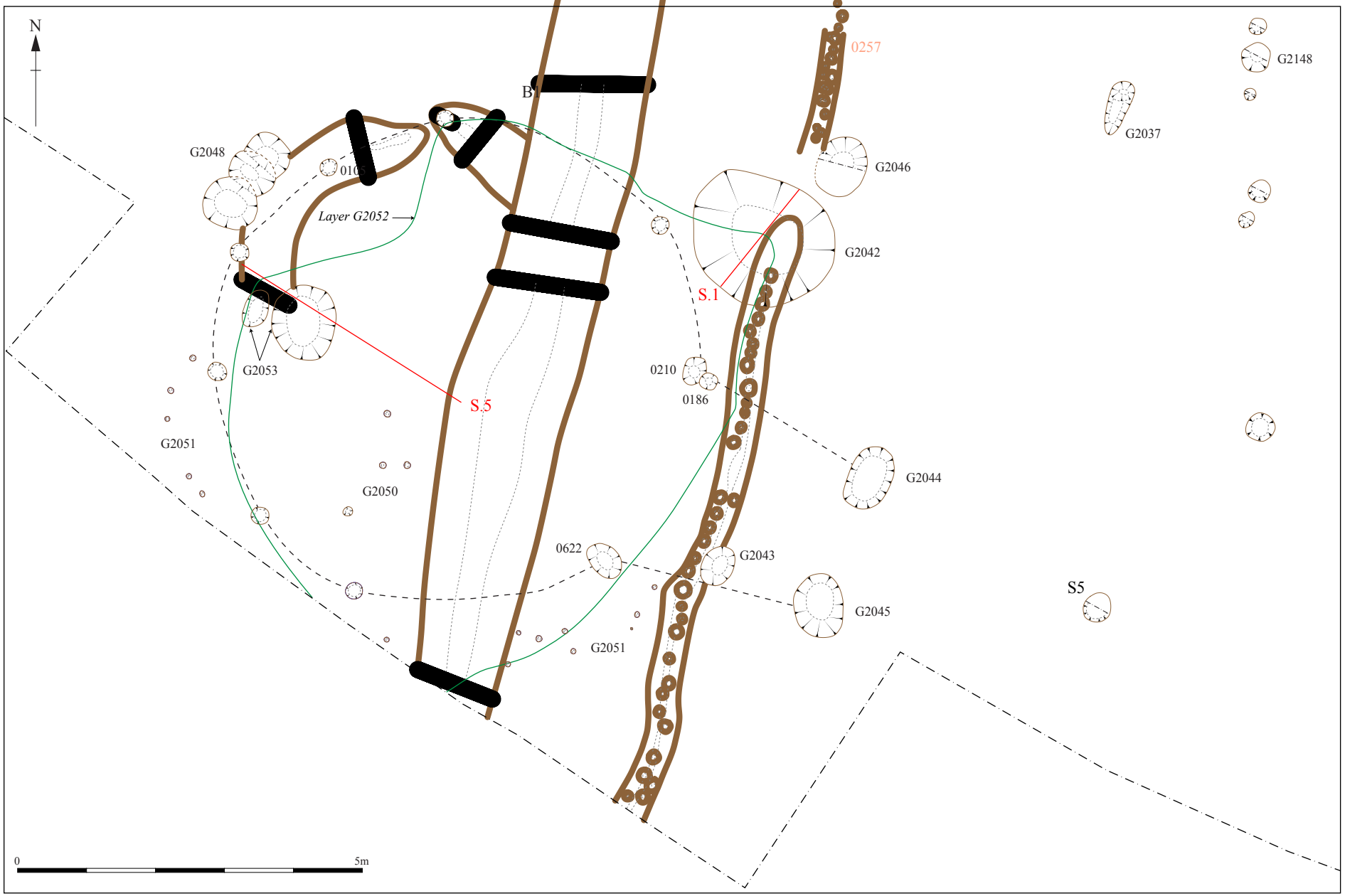

Figure 11. Building 1 and associated features

3.3 Building 2 and associated features

Another (better preserved) roundhouse (B2) was located close to the centre of the excavated area, approximately 33m north of Building 1 (Figs. 9, 10 & 12; Pls. 3 & 4). It was represented primarily by a circle of nine postholes, assumed again to have been for a central ring of roof-bearing posts. The posthole circle had a diameter of 7.0m, suggesting that this roundhouse was approximately the same size as Building 1. Most of the postholes were fairly evenly spaced, with an average separation of 2.27m. Two postholes on the southeast side of the circle were more widely spaced (3.10m) giving an indication of the width and orientation of the entrance, which were similar to those of the entrance to Building 1. Both of these postholes were paired, in that they each had an adjacent smaller and shallower posthole; this might indicate a strengthening or repair of this important part of the roundhouse structure.

Plate 3. Building 2, looking northeast (2m scale)

Generally the postholes were circular or oval, varying in width from 0.26m to 0.55m and mostly 0.45m to 0.55m deep, with very steep or vertical sides. Fills varied, but were mainly single deposits of charcoal-rich silty sand containing much heat-fractured flint and/or medium to large flint fragments and cobbles; no obvious post pipes were seen.

Most of the posthole fills contained moderate to frequent amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery (totalling 132 sherds, 601g), a few contained worked flint flakes and a notable find from posthole 0352 (Fig. 12) on the northwest side of the circle was a ceramic spindlewhorl (SF1009, Fig. 16), which is described below (3.8). By contrast, two postholes (0369 & 0371; Fig. 12) on the southwest side of the building were filled with very dark brown silty sand with a slightly 'humic' texture (decayed timber, perhaps) and containing few inclusions.

The evidence for a projecting porch on the southeast side of the building is less clear-cut than for Building 1, due partly to truncation in that area by a later ditch. There was a cluster of posthole-sized features adjacent to the probable entrance to the roundhouse but these were all relatively shallow compared to the postholes of the inner ring and might have had non-structural functions. Generally they contained greater than average quantities of pottery, charcoal and heat-fractured flint, and two of them (G2023, Pl. 4 & G2074, Pl. 5; Fig. 12) contained significant amounts of pottery (about 1kg each).

Plate 4. Pot-rich fill of pit G2023 (pre-excavation), looking northeast

Pit G2074 also produced a wide variety of charred cereals and weed seeds, the latter belonging to common segetal or grassland species that included small legumes (*Fabaceae*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*), field madder (*Sherardia arvensis L.*) and vetchling (*Vicia*/*Lathyrus* sp.). Seeds of persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa*/*lapathifolia*) and *poaceae* (true grasses) were present, probably indicating that rank, damp grassland was an integral part of the local environment. A single seed of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) was present, as well as a sloe (*Prunus spinosa* L) fruit stone.

Plate 5. Excavating pot-rich fill of pit G2074, looking southwest

A layer of compacted, mid to dark brown silty sand (G2080; Fig. 12) within the central part of Building 2 was likely to have been an occupation/destruction horizon, broadly equivalent to G2052 in Building 1. It was up to 0.10m thick, and produced thirty-one sherds (206g) of Late Bronze Age pottery (average sherd weight 6g) that included a fragment from a Class V fine cup similar to one found in Building 1 (G2052). There were also occasional small lumps of fired clay and some heat-fractured flint. Within this horizon there was a sub-circular area of disturbed ground (G2079; Fig. 12), about 1.8m

across, containing patches of scorched soil; the scorching became more intense towards the middle of the feature. This is interpreted as a simple hearth, positioned close to the centre of the roundhouse, though slightly off-set towards the entrance.

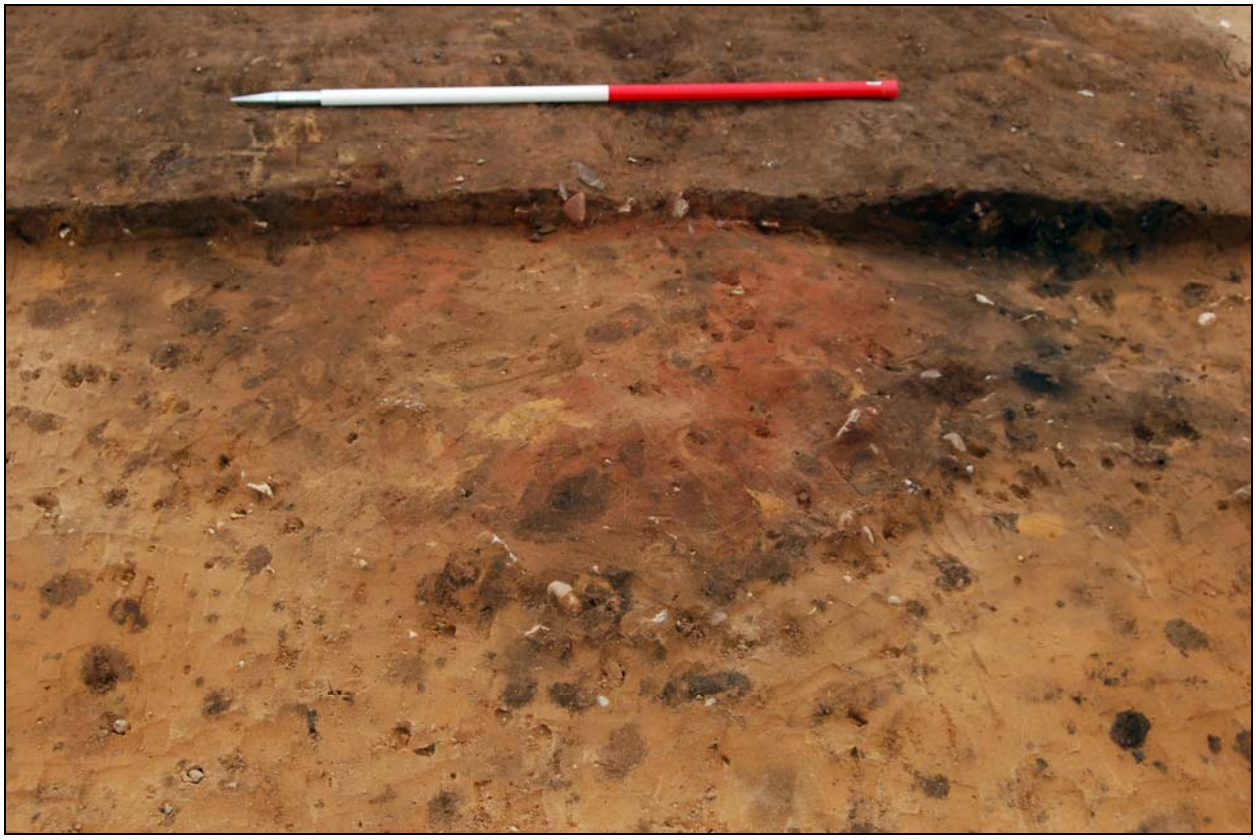

Plate 6. Building 2 hearth G2079, exposed partially (1m scale)

Two substantial postholes (G2070 & G2073; Fig. 12) were positioned symmetrically just inside the inner ring of postholes and to either side of the supposed entrance (Fig. 12); it is possible that they had a shared function. G2073 contained a rich assemblage of pottery (fifty-two sherds, 225g) fired clay fragments and heat-fractured flint, two flint flakes and a probable fragmentary loomweight. The latter consists of several pieces of abraded fired clay in a dense, fine sandy fabric. All pieces retain areas of an original surface and the thickest piece survives to approximately 23mm. One piece has a semi-circular perforation of approximately 11mm diameter penetrating the surface, suggesting the object was probably a loomweight of either pyramidal or triangular form.

There were two large pits (G2081 & G2082; Fig. 12) within the central zone of Building 2, with similar dimensions and containing similar sequences of fills. Pit G2082 was dug through the probable occupation layer G2080, suggesting that it belonged to a late

phase of use or even to a period when the roundhouse was no longer a functional building. Pit G2081 was not recognised until occupation layer G2080 had been removed, but in retrospect it seems likely that it too was originally dug through the occupation layer.

Plate 7. Building 2, looking northwest. The image shows pit G2081 (unexcavated) to the right and pit G2082 under excavation

Pit G2081 (Fig. 20, section S.2) was sub-circular with convex (probably collapsed) sides, and was up to 1.2m wide by 0.76m deep. A primary fill of dark brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand (0481), up to 50mm thick and devoid of finds, was confined to the south-western part of the pit. This was sealed by a layer of stiff, greenish grey chalky clay 0453, probably derived from nearby deposits of glacial till, containing frequent small to medium-sized fragments of Late Bronze Age coarseware pottery (forty-six sherds, 1777g, mainly food preparation/cooking jars), moderate heat-fractured flint, occasional small fragments of fired clay and two worked flints – a large, probable flake used as a core and a tested piece that was soon discarded. In places (notably on its lower surface) the clay had been fired to a bright red colour, prior to its deposition in the pit. It was up to 0.20m thick in the north-western part of the pit (Pl. 8), becoming thinner to the south and east. Environmental sampling of the clay did not produce any

significant organic remains, although charcoal and a very small amount of non-diagnostic bone were present.

Plate 8. Scorched clay 0453 at the base of pit G2081

The upper and principal fill of the pit was a fairly homogenous deposit of dark brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand 0452, up to 0.50m thick. It contained large quantities of heat-fractured flint and abraded pottery (160 sherds, 1342g, also mainly coarseware jars), some fired clay fragments and a few worked flints, some of which were heat-fractured. Small amounts of charred organic remains from this fill included barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains, wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains and spelt wheat (T. *spelta*) glume bases. A radiocarbon date of 1002–835 cal. BC (2770 ± 35 BP; SUERC 41281) was obtained from a charred grain in this fill.

The function of pit G2081 is unclear. A flexible wattle or animal hide lining can be postulated to explain the unusual profile of the pit; as the lining stretched or collapsed the surrounding sand might have slumped inwards towards the centre of the pit. The pit might have been used originally for storage before being backfilled with much domestic refuse. The scorched clay deposit 0453 at the base of the pit might have come from an oven or kiln structure.

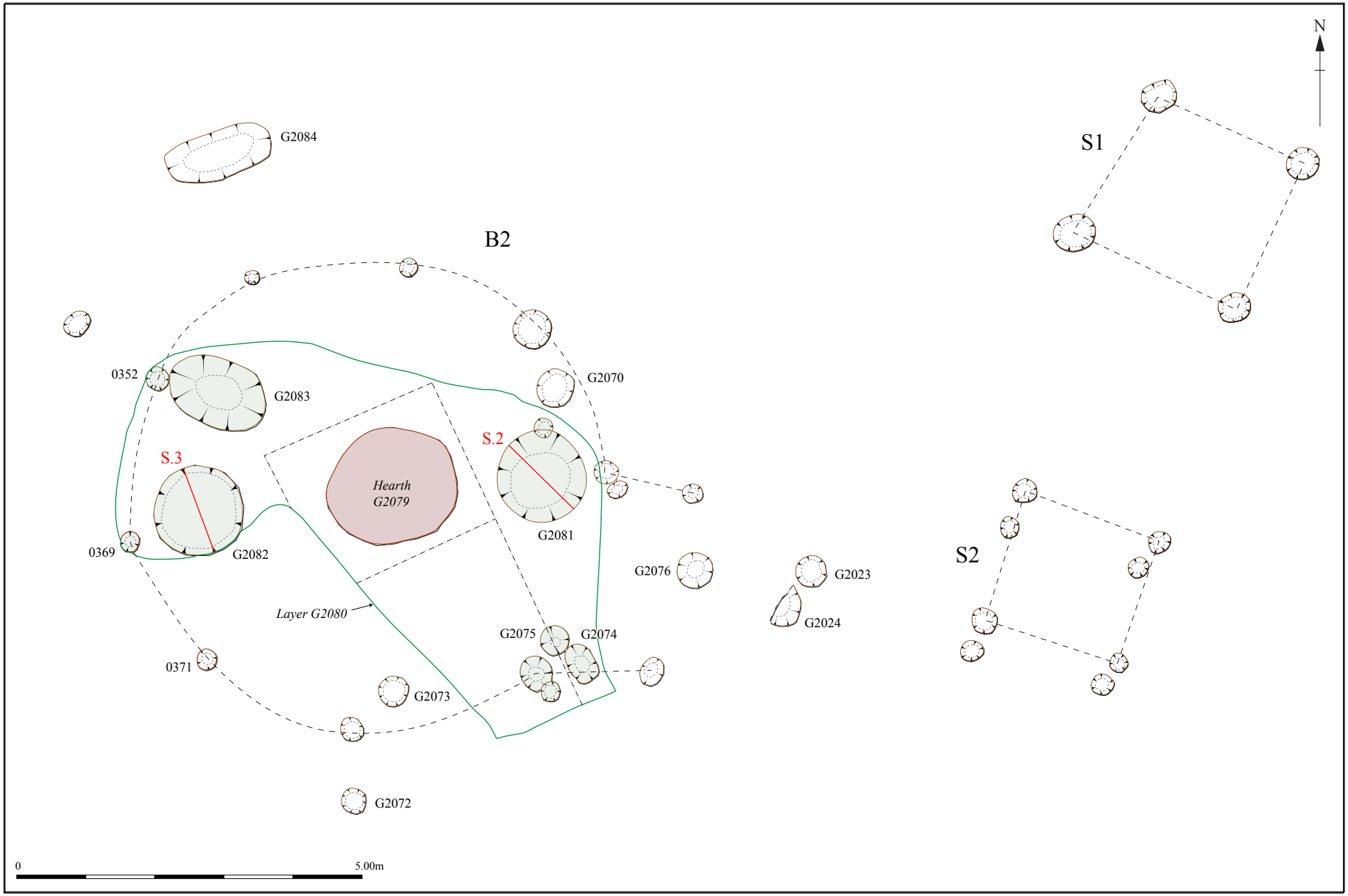

Figure 12. Building 2 and associated features

Pit G2082 (Fig. 20, section S.3) was sub-circular with a diameter of 1.30m and depth of 0.56m. It had vertical or slightly convex sides breaking sharply into a fairly flat base, and contained a distinctive sequence of fills:

The basal fill 0419 was dark brown to black charcoal-rich silty sand, without inclusions; it was up to 0.12m thick and was confined to the northern part of the cut. It was sealed by a layer of greyish brown sand 0418, up to 0.26m thick and with flecks and small fragments of charcoal but containing no cultural material. Most of the pit was filled with deposits of dark brown to black, charcoal-rich silty sand 0416 containing much Late Bronze Age pottery (176 sherds, 1232g) moderate amounts of fired clay and heat-fractured flint, eleven worked flints (mostly flakes) and two small fragments (6g) of rib from a medium-sized mammal (probably sheep/goat). Within this deposit there was a dump of yellow sand with charcoal inclusions 0417 and a large patch of scorched clay with pottery inclusions, similar to the redeposited chalky till deposit found in pit G2081.

Organic remains from pit G2082 included charred grains of barley (*Hordeum* sp) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), spelt wheat (*T. spelta* L.) glume bases, some weed seeds and a moderate amount of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nut shell fragments.

A third pit or depression (G2083; Fig. 12) inside Building 2 was relatively shallow and contained no cultural material. Its relationship with occupation layer G2080 was unclear.

3.4 Other timber structures and associated features

The settlement contained several square or rectangular timber structures, represented generally by arrangements of four postholes. The postholes for these structures tended to be wider and shallower that those forming the main posthole circles for roundhouses B1 and B2, suggesting a fundamental difference in the way that these structures were built. The fills of some of the postholes produced small amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery, but many of them were undated.

Structure 1 (S1)

This was a square, four-post structure approximately 2.3m wide, located about 6m east of Building 2 (Figs. 9, 10 & 12; Pl. 9). The postholes were circular or oval with average

dimensions of 0.46m wide x 0.29m deep. They were filled with soft, mid grey sand containing occasional pebbles but no cultural material.

Plate 9. Four-post Structure 1, looking north (1m scale)

Structure 2 (S2)

Structure 2 was located about 3m east of the assumed entrance to Building 2 (Figs. 9, 10 & 12; Pl. 10). It can be interpreted in at least two ways; it might have been a rectangular structure (approximately 2.5m x 2m) with paired corner posts, or (more likely perhaps) a square four-post structure approximately 2m wide that was replaced by a similar structure on almost the same piece of ground. The postholes were generally circular with bowl-shaped profiles, with an average diameter of 0.35m and average depth of 0.20m. They were filled with mid brown sand and one of them contained a few abraded sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery and some heat-fractured flint.

Adjacent structures S1 and S2 had similar orientations and were probably broadly contemporary. There is insufficient evidence to prove that the structures were contemporary with nearby roundhouse (B2), although this seems likely.

Plate 10. General view looking west, with Structure 2 in the foreground (1m scale)

Structure 3 (S3)

This was probably a sub-square, four-post structure approximately 2.3 wide, located about 15m southeast of the assumed entrance to Building 2 (Figs. 9 & 10). The postholes were sub-circular and exhibited contrasting sizes and profiles; the pair on the east side of the structure were larger (up to 0.58m wide), approximately 0.3m deep and had bowl-shaped profiles. The pair on the west side were slightly smaller (up to 0.43m wide) and deeper (0.42m) and had tapering profiles. It is possible therefore that these postholes could be interpreted as belonging to a pair of two-post structures. They were filled with similar deposits of dark brown, charcoal-rich silty sand, some containing small amounts of heat-fractured flint and one with five abraded sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. Environmental sampling of the posthole fills produced some charred cereal grains, mostly indeterminate but including some barley (*Hordeum* sp), as well as a range of common weed seeds and a few fruit stone (*Prunus* sp) fragments.

Structure 4 (S4)

Structure 4 was sub-square and approximately 1.8m wide, and was located in the same part of the settlement as Structure 3, equidistant from Building 1 and Building 2 (Figs. 9 & 10). Its four postholes were sub-circular with bowl-shaped profiles, ranging from 0.20m to 0.35m in diameter and from 0.20m to 0.35m in depth. Their fills varied; some were charcoal-rich, and contained a few fragments of heat-fractured flint, and one contained a struck flint.

A scatter of posthole-sized features, mostly undated, extended from Structure 4 northwards towards Building 2. Although these are likely to have represented activity within the settlement no particular structures can be recognised.

Structure 5 (S5) & Structure 6 (S6)

Structure 5 (Figs. 9–11) was an isolated posthole close to the entrance to Building 1, and Structure 6 (Figs. 9–11) was a postulated two-post structure northwest of that roundhouse. They are described in greater detail above (3.2).

Structure 7 (S7)

This was a rectangular four-post structure located about 25m west of Building 2 (Figs. 9 & 10). It measured approximately 2.0m x 1.6m and was represented by four circular postholes with bowl-shaped profiles, varying from 0.34m–0.40m in diameter and 0.10m–0.18m in depth. The postholes were filled with light grey sand containing small quantities of heat-fractured flint but no cultural material.

Structure 8 (S8)

Structure 8 was probably a rectangular four-post building close to and on the same orientation as Structure 7 (Figs. 9 & 10; Pl. 11). It measured approximately 1.80m x 1.60m and was represented by four sub-circular or oval postholes with bowl-shaped profiles, up to 0.64m wide and 0.43m deep. The postholes were generally filled with deposits of light grey sand containing small quantities of heat-fractured flint or charcoal but no cultural material. The two postholes on the north side of the structure had upper fills of dark grey to black charcoal-rich sand, one of which contained a small (17g) sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery. A pair of probable postholes (G2098, Fig. 10; undated) on

the southwest side of Structure 8 might indicate that it was actually part of a larger six-post sub-rectangular building.

Plate 11. Four- or six-post Structure 8, looking southwest (1m scale)

An extensive scatter of shallow pits and posthole-sized features to the west and south of Structures 7 and 8 (see Figure 10) were mostly undated and devoid of cultural material. Some of them might have been associated with additional Late Bronze Age buildings or structures, but many were quite ephemeral and could even have been animal burrows or areas of root disturbance.

Only one of these features could be dated. Pit G2094 (Fig. 10) was oval, measuring 1.01m x 0.56m x 0.12m deep with a saucer-shaped profile. It was filled with dark grey sand containing five small sherds (7g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and an interesting assemblage of worked flint that included sixteen mostly sharp tertiary flakes or flake fragments that might have come from the same knapping episode.

Structure 9 (S9)

This possible structure (located 18m northwest of Structures 7 and 8; Figs. 9 & 10) was represented by four postholes in a sub-rectangular arrangement with sides ranging in length from 1.30m to 1.65m; the pattern of postholes was not quite as regular as some of the other assumed four-post structures. The postholes ranged from 0.27m to 0.35m in diameter and 0.15m to 0.19m in depth and had bowl-shaped profiles. They were generally filled with deposits of light grey sand with discrete patches of black, charcoal-rich sand. Three of the fills contained small fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery (six fragments, 75g) and of these two included occasional fragments of heat-fractured flint.

Two probable postholes (G2127; Fig. 10) close to Structure 9 might have been associated with it; they both produced small amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery (totalling ten fragments weighing 31g) and some heat-fractured flint.

There were three Late Bronze Age pits in close proximity to Structure 9 (Fig. 10). Of these, G2124 and G2125 were fairly shallow (0.30m or less) but were particularly rich in pottery, producing twenty-eight sherds (191g) and thirty-three sherds (235g) respectively. Both contained moderate amounts of heat-fractured flint, and G2124 also contained part of a Neolithic polished flint axe (see 2.2).

3.5 Other significant evidence for the settlement

In addition to the buildings and structures described above there were several significance features of the Late Bronze Age settlement.

External hearth or working hollow

A large, irregular hollow, up to 3.86m wide but only 0.20m deep, was located approximately mid-way between Buildings 1 and 2 (G2056; Fig. 10; Fig. 20, section S.40; Pl. 12). It contained a distinctive sequence of fills: the base of the hollow was covered by a layer of light greyish brown sand 0193, up to 0.10m thick, that produced three sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, a few fragments of fired clay and heat-fractured flint and a worked flint – a very small blade. This was sealed by deposits of charcoal-rich sand (0192, 0195 & 0197) containing much heat-fractured flint, some small fragments of fired clay and thirteen sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery. Above this was a thin (60mm) spread of light grey (possibly ashy) sand with moderate amounts of heat-fractured flint and twenty-eight sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery.

Generally the pottery from hollow G2056 (forty-five sherds, 356g) was abraded with a low average sherd weight of 8g. Notably fills 0191, 0192 and 0197 also produced five sherds (from the same vessel) of the nine sherds of later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery that were recovered from the site. The hollow produced the largest single assemblages of fired clay (thirty-five fragments, 372g) and heat-fractured flint (318 fragments, 8191g).

The fills were sampled comprehensively for organic remains, metalworking residues or evidence for manufacturing but none were found and the function of the hollow is unclear. Given its location between Buildings 1 and 2 it might have been the site of a communal hearth, although there was no direct evidence for burning *in situ*. The large amount of heat-fractured flint, perhaps originating as 'pot-boilers', suggests that this might have been an area where cooking took place. Alternatively, the fills could have originally formed part of a nearby midden pile that slumped or was moved deliberately into the hollow. No features were obviously associated with it although two four-post structures (Structures 3 and 4) and a scatter of undated postholes were located nearby.

Plate 12. External hearth or working hollow G2056, partially excavated, looking southwest

A shallow ditch or gully (G2057; Fig. 10) to the south of hollow G2056 might have been a contemporary feature although their stratigraphic relationship could not be determined. It was 1.36m long x 0.45m wide x up to 0.20m deep, with a saucer-shaped profile. The base of the gully sloped down slightly from north to south, suggesting that its purpose might have been to drain water out of the hollow. At its south end the gully had a right-angled junction with a similar linear feature G2058 (Fig. 10). This was at least 11.30m long x up to 0.78m wide x 0.12m deep, with a shallow, concave profile. It petered out to the east and was removed to the west by a later ditch. Both gullies were filled with deposits of soft, light grey sand with occasional pebbles and some heat-fractured flint but no dating evidence. Gully G2057 was cut by one of the postholes of four-post Structure 4, and also by an undated pit/posthole in G2008; this suggests that it might have pre-dated the settlement or at least belonged to an early phase of activity.

Pit G2090/G2091

A large, sub-rectangular pit (G2090/G2091; Fig. 10) was filled with deposits of charcoal-rich sand containing frequent heat-fractured flint and other stone, and thirty-six sherds (324g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, as well as two sherds of residual later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age pottery. The pit measured 5.0m x 2.5m but had a maximum depth of only 0.40m. It was steep-sided at its western end, becoming less steep to the east. The function of the pit is unknown; despite the high proportion of heat-fractured flint and other stone there was no evidence for burning *in situ*. Environmental sampling produced only small amounts of indeterminate charred cereal grains and some weed seeds (*Persicaria maculosa*/*lapathifolia*).

Features in the eastern part of the settlement

A cluster of pits and posthole-sized features close to the eastern edge of excavation included a few containing Late Bronze Age pottery and associated material, suggesting that the settlement extended beyond the site in that direction. The dated features are described below and they are located on Figure 10:

Pit G2005 was oval, measuring 2.37m x 2.13m x 0.47m deep with a bowl-shaped profile. It was filled with distinct dumps of sand, often rich in charcoal. However, there were very few finds – only four worked flints (three flakes and a scraper) – and no charred organic remains other than charcoal. The flints are not closely datable – a

blade-like flake with an abraded platform might pre-date the settlement but an irregular flake is more likely to have been later Bronze Age. The function of the pit is unknown, but given its size it might have been a small sand quarry.

G2018 was a small, oval pit with a bowl-shaped profile, measuring 0.64m x 0.56m x 0.27m deep. It was filled with mottled, dark brown and black fine sand, apparently charcoal stained, containing moderate heat-fractured flints and frequent fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery (sixty-two fragments, 819g), which included some large and unabraded sherds. Environmental sampling produced a charred seed of legume/pea/bean (*Fabaceae* indet) that provided a radiocarbon date in the Roman period (Appendix 5); given the pottery evidence this is assumed to have been intrusive.

A similar feature, G2019, was located about 2m to the south. This was a small, circular pit with steep sides and a rounded base, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.28m in depth. Its charcoal-rich fill contained moderate amount of heat-fractured flint and frequent Late Bronze Age pottery (forty-four fragments, 686g) and one worked flint. Organic remains included a few indeterminate cereal grains, and seeds of *fabaceae* and *persicaria*.

G2020 was a small, shallow pit or posthole with a saucer-shaped profile, measuring 0.25m in diameter and only 60mm in depth. Its fill of soft, light yellowish brown silty sand contained occasional small fragments of Late Bronze Age pottery (ten sherds, 31g).

G2004 was a pear-shaped pit with a rounded profile measuring 1.30m long x up to 0.85m wide x 0.25m deep. It was filled mainly with charcoal-rich sand containing moderate small to medium fragments and occasional large fragments of pottery, with some heat-fractured flint and nine struck flints, mostly flakes. Most of the pottery (twenty-four of twenty-six sherds, weighing 225g) was Late Bronze Age Plainware (including jars and cups) typical of the site. Two small sherds (3g) decorated with incised bands are likely to belong to the slightly later tradition of Early Decorated ware associated with the Earliest Iron Age (see 3.6).

Environmental indicators from pit G2004 included a few charred grains of emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum* Schübl) and a larger amount of hazel nutshells (*Corylus avellana* L). One of these shell fragments yielded a radiocarbon date of 754-410 cal. BC (2450 ± 35

BP; SUERC 41275), providing further evidence that this pit was slightly later than many of the other features on the site.

Undated features

There were many undated features with the same general distribution as the Late Bronze Age features described above that are likely to have been associated with activity in or adjacent to the settlement (Figs. 9 & 10). They included shallow and ephemeral 'pits' that could possibly be attributed to animal or root disturbance, posthole-sized features that might have been structural, a few larger pits and some possible enclosure ditches. Some of the undated features contained small amounts of charcoal, heat-fractured flint and fired clay.

Possible enclosure ditches

Two parallel and adjacent L-shaped ditches (G2137 & G2138) at the north end of the excavated area appear to form part of the north and west sides of a rectangular enclosure, possibly associated with the Late Bronze Age settlement (Fig. 9); a third ditch G2140 ran parallel to them and might have been associated with the postulated enclosure, if not part of a later, Romano-British trackway (see below, 4.2). The ditches were all fairly ephemeral (only 0.10m to 0.18m deep) and contained light grey or greyish brown sandy fills devoid of inclusions. The apparently leached nature of their fills suggests that the ditches were of some antiquity, and one of them was cut by a Romano-British pit, which probably confirms that they were of prehistoric date.

3.6 The Late Bronze Age pottery

Sarah Percival

Introduction

The excavation produced 1690 fragments (15,137g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, representing 97.4% of the prehistoric pottery assemblage by number and 99.2% by weight. Small amounts of earlier prehistoric pottery have been quantified and described elsewhere in this report (2.2; 2.3).

The large Late Bronze Age assemblage is characterised by a mixture of largely undecorated thin-walled jars, bowls and cups. The vessels are almost entirely of flint-

tempered fabrics with a small number of sand-tempered sherds. A minimum of sixty-eight vessels are represented in a limited range of coarsewares and finewares. Most of the Late Bronze Age pottery (76%, or 11,636g) came from pits and the remainder from a range of other feature types.

Methodology

The prehistoric pottery assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992; 1997). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared for the site archive. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion: F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz. Vessel form was also recorded: R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were noted also.

The pottery assemblage (all periods) is catalogued in Appendix 2 and a selection of significant pieces is illustrated in Figures 13 and 14.

Fabric

Flint-tempered fabrics predominate, making up 98% (12,834g) of the total Late Bronze Age assemblage. Five flint-tempered fabrics were identified (Table 2), each containing varying quantities and sizes of angular flint along with sand and occasionally mica. The coarseness of the flint temper increases within the larger vessels and coarser pieces were also occasionally found within the vessel bases. Four bases have crushed angular flint pieces adhering to the exterior on the flat bottom of the vessel. These appear to have been added during manufacture to prevent the base from sticking whilst the body was formed on a board or similar.

A little less than 2% (294g) of the sherds are made of sandy fabric and a small amount (9g) could not be assigned to a particular fabric. No grog-tempered sherds were found.

Fabric	Description	Quant	Wt (g)
F1	Heavy, dense fabric with numerous angular flint pieces up to 5mm	1099	11054
F2	Dense, hard fired fabric, occasional large flint pieces, quartz sand, slightly micaceous	48	613
F3	Moderate, medium to large flint pieces, moderately micaceous	66	541
F4	Sparse, medium to large angular flint	334	1668
F5	Common, small to medium flint pieces	104	958
Q	General sandy fabric where sherds too small or abraded to define further inclusions	4	2
Q1	Common, small rounded quartz sand with occasional elongated or sub rounded voids	33	292
Unk		2	9
Total		***1690***	***15137***

Table 2. Late Bronze Age pottery by fabric type

The almost exclusive use of crushed, heat-fractured flint as a tempering agent is highly characteristic of mature Plainware pottery in Suffolk, Norfolk, and eastern parts of the fen-edge in Cambridgeshire (Brudenell 2012, 169). The almost exclusive use of flint-tempered fabrics compares well with other assemblages from excavations in Suffolk such as Capel St. Mary (CSM 030; Brudenell, 2010), Framlingham (FRM 008; Flemming, 1993) and Hales Barn, Withersfield (WHT 011; Matt Brudenell, *pers comm*).

Form

The assemblage has been catalogued following the classification system devised by Barrett (1980) and the regional form series developed by Brudenell (2012).

Most numerous within the assemblage are coarse jars in a range of open, closed and neutral forms (Table 3, Classes I & II). Forty-two jars were identified, representing 66% of the assemblage. Fourteen jar forms were present of which form F, a curvaceous jar with high-rounded shoulder, was represented most commonly. The jars are most often finished with rough wiping/smoothing. However, at least five vessels (including P1, P7 & P15) and around 20% of the miscellaneous body sherds have textured or fingered surfaces similar to those found within the Late Bronze Age assemblage from Barham (BRH 015; Martin 1993, fig. 19). Four vessels are burnished but decoration is scarce. Two vessels have fingertip-impressed decoration applied to the rim top or shoulder, and two examples have incised bands characteristic of the Darmsden Linton style group (Martin 1993, fig. 20, 32; Cunliffe 2005, fig. A:13, 624). It is noteworthy that both incised vessels came from pit G2004 (Fig. 10), which produced a radiocarbon date of 754–410 cal. BC (2450 ± 35 BP; SUERC 41275) suggesting an earlier Iron Age date for this feature, unless these inclusions were intrusive.

A range of jar sizes are present from 15cm to 32cm diameter at the rim, with the majority of examples being between 20cm and 23cm.

Five vessels, a little under 7% of the assemblage, are bowls in three forms (Table 3, Classes III & IV), of which the most common are tripartite vessels with markedly rounded shoulders and upright, everted or flared necks and rims (P14). The bowls show a similar range of surface finishes with four being roughly wiped and one burnished.

Cups (Table 3, Class V) represent 14% of the identifiable vessel forms, with ten identifiable examples in forms (P5, P10 & P12). The cups represent miniature versions of the larger bowls, most commonly tripartite forms, and have a diameter at the rim of less than 12cm. All the cups are burnished or very finely smoothed.

Unusually at least one vessel appears to have had a rounded, applied handle or lug. A similar handle fragment was found within the assemblage from BRH 015 (Martin 1993, fig.18, 26). The vessels show a range of colours, most being grey brown but at least two distinctive vessels have bright orange colouring and finely finished surfaces, perhaps similar to the haematite-coated vessels found in contemporary assemblages.

Base forms are almost all stepped or slightly pinched out. A semi-complete but highly fragmentary bowl (P14 from pit G2074; Fig. 12) is the single example of a possible *omphalos* base, a form introduced around 1000 BC (Matt Brudenell, *pers comm*).

Deposition

In common with most post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages from northern East Anglia the majority of the sherds (77%, 11,636g) were found in pits, with relatively small percentages recovered from other intrusive features (such as postholes) or from deposits such as floors or ground surfaces. To some extent these statistics are unreliable, since horizontal strata have generally been removed by weathering and only the deeper intrusive features have survived.

The sherds recovered from pits demonstrate varying degrees of preservation, with around 3% being heavily or partially burnt and a further 3% being abraded or heavily abraded; other sherds are fresh with little sign of abrasion. Average sherd weight for pottery recovered from pits is 10g and most are small, being less than 20cm in diameter. Twenty-seven vessels have measurable rim diameters, of which only five

examples have more than 15% surviving; most vessels are represented by less than 10% of the vessel rim. The poor condition, high degree of fragmentation and absence of complete vessels or even partial vessel profiles indicates that the sherds had been placed in the pits when thoroughly broken and mixed together. The presence of burnt and abraded sherds suggests that some period of time had passed between breakage of the vessel and final deposition.

Class	Form	Description	Total
Class I & II Jars	A	Jars with rounded bodies and upright or slightly out-turned necks	7
	D	Neutral jar	1
	D1	Barrel shaped jar with flared rim	1
	D2	Squat barrel shaped jar	3
	D3	Barrel shaped jar	2
	E2	Jar with angular shoulder and in-turned neck	3
	F	Jar with high-rounded shoulder	10
	F1	Jar with high, gently rounded shoulder tending toward a bipartite profile with inward sloping necks and short upright or out turned rims	1
	F2	Jars with a deep rounded shoulder and short, upright, out-turned or concave neck. These are constricted vessels where the diameter of the mouth is distinctly smaller than that of the maximum girth	2
	F3	Jars with short round shoulders jars with short upright or out turned necks	1
	F4	Round shouldered jar with long upright neck	1
	F5	S profiled jar with rounded shoulder and concave neck	3
	F6	Jar with rounded shoulder and short everted neck	4
	G4	Slack shouldered jars with relatively tall upright or slightly hollowed	3
Class III & IV Bowls	K2	Round bodied bowl with everted rims	1
	M	Bipartite bowls with a pronounced rounded or angular shoulder and inward sloping neck	1
	O2	Tripartite bowls with marked rounded shoulders and upright, everted or flared necks and rims	3
Class V Cups	S	Cups with convex walls	2
	T	Round bodied cup	1
	W	Tripartite cups with angular shoulders and upright shoulders	3
	X	Tripartite cups with a marked or angular shoulder and everted neck or rim	4
Uncertain			11
Total			**68**

Table 3. Late Bronze Age pottery by class and form

Discussion of the dating of the Late Bronze Age pottery

The range of vessels represented is typical of post Deverel-Rimbury domestic assemblages identified by Barrett (1980). The presence of smoke residue and carbonised food remains on a small number of sherds indicate that at least some of the pots had been used for cooking whilst others were used for food preparation and storage associated with occupation of the roundhouses found at the site.

Radiocarbon dates from various East Anglian sites seem to confirm that decorated wares started to be used in the region from around 800 BC (Needham, 2007). However, the majority of the vessels found at Bloodmoor Hill are of the Plainware tradition current for the three centuries or so between 1150 and 800 BC (Needham 2007, fig. 1). The presence of a very few decorated sherds, which represent less that 10% of the assemblage, along with the range of plain jars, bowls and cups suggests that the pottery can be best characterised as forming a mature Plainware assemblage.

A similar assemblage from Lofts Farm, Essex, produced an associated radiocarbon determination centred on 905–805 cal. BC (2680±70 BP, HAR-8514; Brown, 1988). Recent work by Brudenell has identified other mature Plainware assemblages within Suffolk at Hales Barn, Withersfield (WHT 011) and County Farm, Chilton (CHT 009) and he suggests a date range for this type of post Deverel-Rimbury pottery of *c*. 1000–800 BC (Brudenell, 2012). The present assemblage is likely to be of similar date and this is supported by three radiocarbon dates taken from carbonised grains found in pit G2042 (inside Building 1; Fig. 11), pit/posthole G2072 (outside Building 2; Fig. 12) and pit G2081 (inside Building 2; Fig. 12), which suggest that the site was occupied between *c.* 1006 cal. BC and *c*. 835 cal. BC (Appendix 5).

The incised decorated vessels found in pit G2004 have an associated radiocarbon date from a nutshell of 754–410 cal. BC, placing the pottery in the early Iron Age Early Decorated group dated by Brudenell to *c*. 850/800–600/500 BC. Incised decoration forms a defining characteristic of Darmsden-type vessels (Cunliffe 2005, fig.A:3; Brudenell, 2012) and is also found on decorated pottery from West Harling (Clarke & Fell, 1953). A recent radiocarbon date from burnt food residue preserved on a sherd from West Harling suggests that the pottery was in use *c.* 730–260 cal. BC (2350±40 BP; Brudenell 2012, Table 5.1, no. 55). Whilst bearing in mind that the single date from pit G2004 falls within the radiocarbon plateau of 800–400 BC, it suggests that activity on the site (though not necessarily occupation) continued into the Earliest Iron Age with the pottery from this feature being broadly contemporary with the early decorated wares found at West Harling and in Suffolk at sites such as Exning (Brudenell, 2012).

Catalogue of illustrated Late Bronze Age pottery

P1 Class I jar, form F2, fabric F1, pit G2019 (Fig. 13)
P2 Class I jar, form E2, fabric F1, pit G2018 (Fig. 13)
P3 Class I jar, form pinched base, fabric F1, pit G2018 (Fig. 13)
P4 Class I jar, form A, fabric F3, pit G2018 (Fig. 13)
P5 Class V cup, form X, fabric F4, pit G2018 (Fig. 13)
P6 Class I jar, form F6, fabric F1, pit G2018 (Fig. 13)
P7 Class I jar, form A, fabric F1, pit G2023 (Fig. 13)
P8 Class II jar, form E2, fabric F2, pit G2023 (Fig. 13)
P9 Class II jar, form F6, fabric F1, pit G2023 (Fig. 13)
P10 Class V cup, form X, fabric F4, pit G2004 (Fig. 13)
P11 Class II jar, form E2, fabric F2, pit G2004 (Fig. 13)
P12 Class V cup, form T, fabric F5, pit G2082 (Fig. 13)
P13 Class I jar, form pinched base, fabric F1, pit G2082 (Fig. 14)
P14 Class IV bowl, form O, fabric F5, pit G2074 (Fig. 14)
P15 Class I jar, form G4, fabric F1, posthole G2049 / Building 1 (Fig. 14)

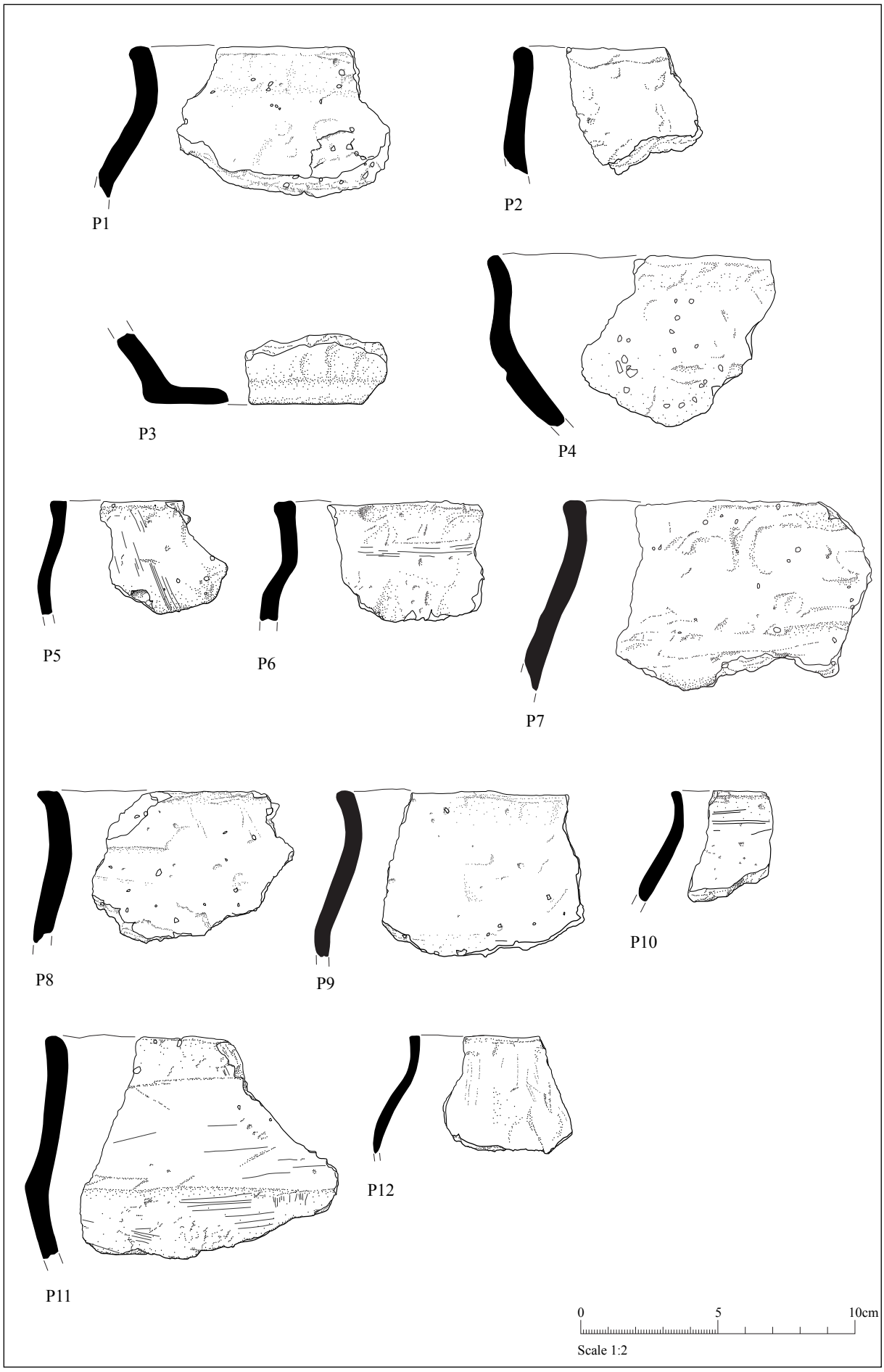

Figure 13. Late Bronze Age pottery P1 to P12

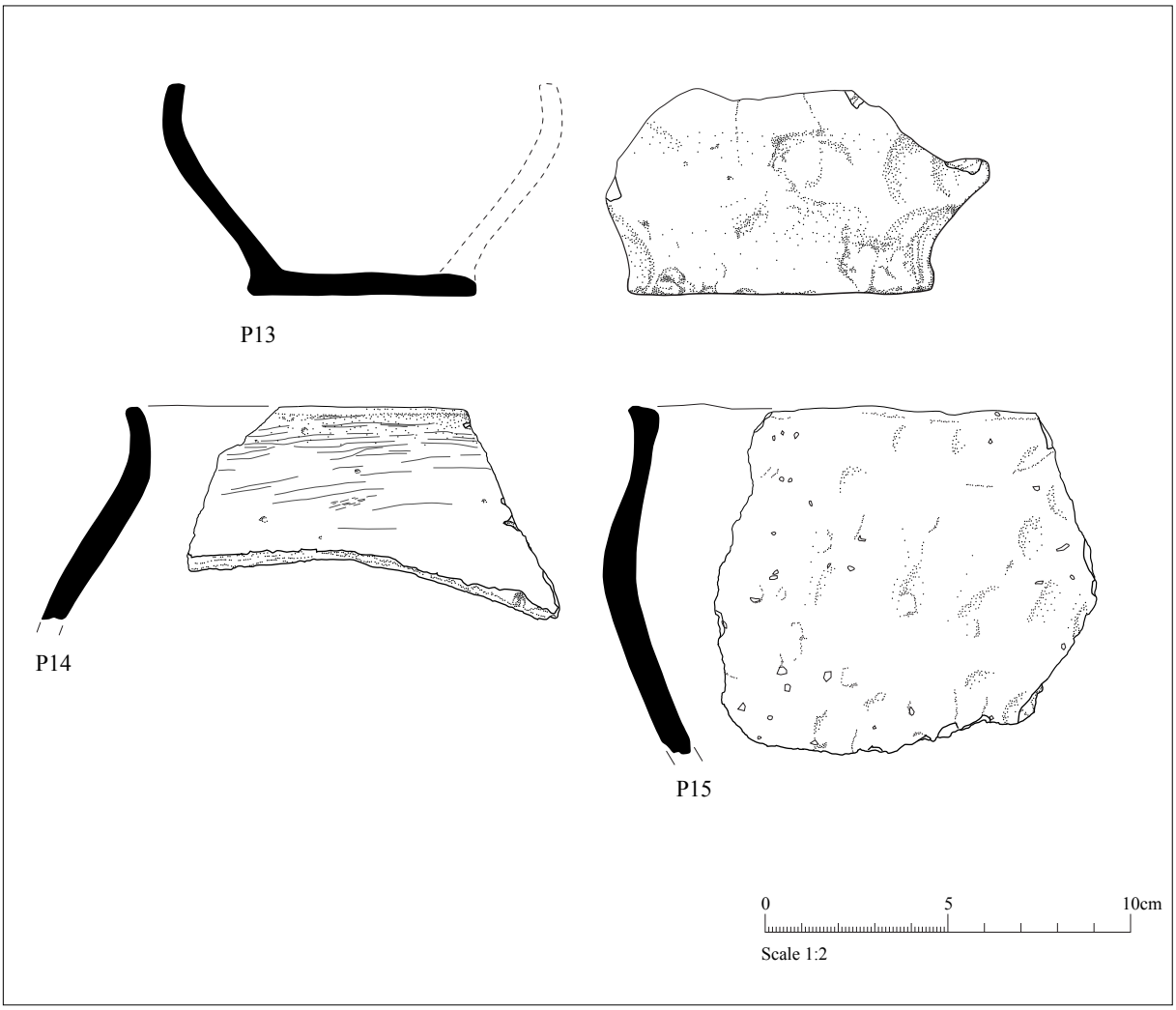

Figure 14. Late Bronze Age pottery P13 to P15

3.7 The worked flint

Sarah Bates (with Kieron Heard)

Introduction

A total of 166 pieces of struck or shattered flint was recovered and these are described and catalogued comprehensively in the site archive. A summary catalogue of the worked flint is included in this report as Appendix 4. Eighty-nine flints came from deposits that are dated by pottery to the Late Bronze Age, and these are described below.

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in a Microsoft Access database. The material was classified by category and type, with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge-fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary.

A few pieces of non-struck flint are included in a separate column (Non-struck) in the archive flint catalogue; they have been discarded and are not discussed below.

Worked flint from Late Bronze Age features

Building 1

Nine flints, most of them sharp, came from four of the structural postholes for Building 1. Six quite small pieces from posthole 0105, on the northwest side of the posthole circle opposite the roundhouse entrance (Fig. 11), include an irregular multi-platform flake core, a chunky fragment (probably from another core), two flakes and a very small blade-like flake. The flints are all quite squat and angular.

Pit G2042

Three irregular hard hammer-struck cortical flakes came from pit G2042 (Fig. 11), associated with Building 1. A small fragment from the same pit is from a very thin, slightly curving tertiary flake with a small slightly abraded platform; it may be a residual piece.

Structure 5
A small, very thin bifacially flaked fragment from posthole G2035 (Structure 5, close to Building 1; Fig. 11) must be from a tool although one edge has been reworked subsequent to its breaking.

Building 2
A total of nine flints came from five of the circle of postholes associated with Building 2. They are small irregular flakes of various hard hammer-struck types. Two of them are probably heat-affected, one has a wide cortical platform and one has a hinge termination. One flake has slight probable edge retouch. A small sharp blade-like flake came from probable occupation layer G2080 within the roundhouse. It may be slightly heat-affected. A very small flake with probable edge retouch and a spall came from shallow pit G2076 (Fig. 12), in the assumed entrance to Building 2.

An irregular, jagged fragment, struck and possibly used as a core, was found in pit G2023 (Fig. 12) near the assumed entrance to Building 2 and two small, irregular and quite squat flakes from nearby pit G2024 have both been struck from cortical surfaces (they have cortex around their proximal edges).

Two small, struck fragments, eight flakes (mostly thick) and an irregular, retouched flake were found in pit G2080 (Fig. 12), inside Building 2. The flint is mostly dark grey and quite smooth and sharp but several cortex types are present and no pieces refit. Several exhibit incipient hard-hammer percussion marks on their surfaces.

Fifteen sharp flints (including some quite large pieces) came from another pit G2081 (Fig. 12), also inside Building 2. They include a chunky struck fragment, a flake that has been used as a core and has flakes struck from both faces, a shatter piece and two flakes, and a small irregular struck fragment, a small jagged shatter fragment, ten hard-hammer-struck flakes (small, some chip-like), and a retouched flake. Several have cortical platforms. An ovate hard hammer-struck primary flake has minimal retouch at each end and possible use damage at its distal edge.

Structure 4
A very small, fairly thick struck fragment came from one of the postholes of four-post Structure 4 (Figs. 9 & 10).

Pits in the eastern part of the settlement

Seven very irregular, sharp jagged 'flakes' came from small pit G2018 (Fig. 10), in association with a particularly large Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage; the flints are quite thick pieces with incipient percussion marks. A small squat flake came from nearby pit G2019, which also produced much pottery. A jagged struck fragment and eight small and quite thick flakes, sharp and irregular and with some squat and jagged pieces, came from pit G2004 (Fig. 10).

Pits in the northern part of the settlement

A shattered fragment and a long, sharp pointed flake (both small) were found in small pit G2125 (Fig. 10) and one end of a Neolithic polished axe (SF1013) was found in nearby pit G2124, with a moderate amount of Late Bronze Age pottery (see above, 2.2).

Sixteen flints, mostly very small sharp tertiary flakes or flake fragments that were probably from the same knapping episode, were found in pit G2094 (Fig. 10), with a small Late Bronze Age pottery assemblage. There was also a burnt or heat-affected, chunky sub-circular keeled type core (or possible tool) and two utilised pieces, one of which is an opaque paler grey than the rest of the flint from the pit. It is broken and is a thin, regular-looking flake with an abraded platform and may well have been a residual piece. The core is of a type more likely to be of Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date and it is possible that some of the other flint from this pit was residual also.

Discussion of the worked flint

Most of the flint from the site is irregular and has characteristics that are considered representative of later prehistoric flint working (Butler 2005, 179–182; Humphrey, 2007). It also has many of the attributes identified by the detailed analysis of a later Bronze Age assemblage from Raunds (Ballin, 2002). There are irregular, quite minimally used cores, the material has been worked using a hard hammer, and irregular thick (sometimes cortical) platforms or struck surfaces and irregular terminations all occur.

Much of the flint was found in association with Late Bronze Age pottery, and the fairly sharp condition of most of it suggests that flint was being used and discarded at the site during that period. No actual refits have been identified but pieces within several context assemblages are very similar in size and/or flint type and are likely to be from the same knapping episode. It is notable that some of the irregular hard-hammer-struck pieces

are fairly large in size and this is in contrast to material often seen in assemblages from sites of this period, although a lack of controlled working would mean that a range of flakes sizes and types are likely to have resulted. The relatively large size of some flakes also reflects the nature of the available raw material and indicates a degree of deliberate selection.

The expedient and relatively unskilled use of flint and the production of a restricted range of formal tools (with miscellaneous retouched or utilised flakes being most common) are also considered to be indicators of later prehistoric flint working. These aspects suggest that the 'quality' of the finished tools and also perhaps of the actual knapping process were less significant than in earlier periods (Edmonds 1995, 186–189). It seems that the ability to produce a 'tool' quickly for a task at hand was more important in the later prehistoric domestic setting.

Two very small scrapers (F3 & F4) are not closely dateable but might be of later Bronze Age date; F3 was found residually in a medieval or later ditch G2055 and F4 came from an undated pit/posthole in G2011, just east of external hearth G2056. A possible chisel-type tool or knife F5 suggests woodworking but was found in an unstratified context and might have belonged to an earlier period. Clearly, the use of metal tools for some tasks contributed to the gradual decline in the use and range of flint implements but the relative costs in terms of availability, procurement and production are likely to have influenced the use of the different materials for specific tasks (Herne 1991, 67 & 71).

Other later Bronze Age flint assemblages from Suffolk include a small amount of irregular flint found in association with pottery at Barham (BRH 015; Martin 1993, 39–40, fig. 23) and irregular debitage and a few tools from groups of pits at Flixton Quarry (FLN 065 & FLN 068; work in progress). A small assemblage of flint from later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age posthole structures and pits at Hadleigh has also been assessed recently (HAD 089; Bates, 2011).

Catalogue of illustrated flint

F1 Neolithic polished axe (incomplete), SF1013, pit G2124 (Fig. 7)

F2 LNeo/EBA bifacially-flaked knife or point (incomplete), SF1004, ploughsoil G2144 (Fig. 8)

F3 Scraper; very small, medieval or later ditch G2055 (Fig. 15)

F4 Scraper; very small, undated posthole G2011 (Fig. 15)

F5 Chisel-type tool or knife, ploughsoil G2144 (Fig. 15)

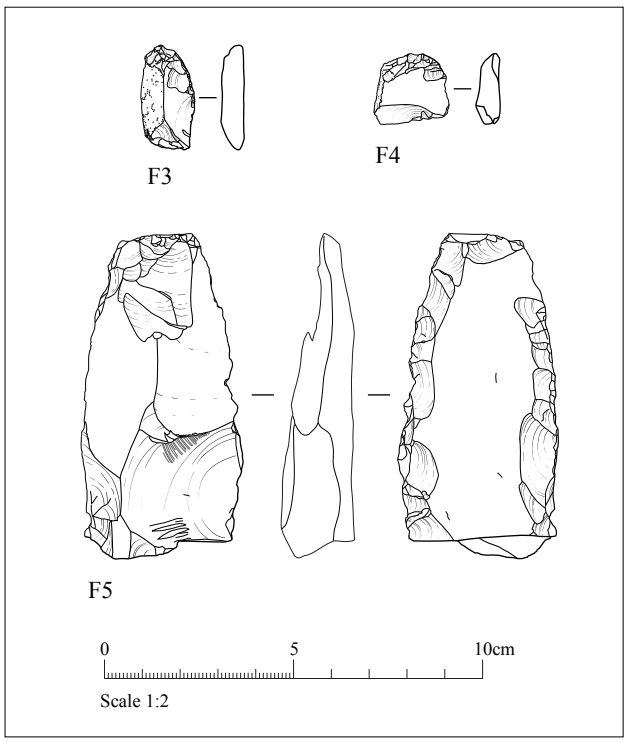

Figure 15. Worked flints F3 to F5

3.8 Spindlewhorl

Stephen Benfield

A ceramic spindlewhorl (SF1009, Fig. 16) was recovered from posthole 0352 (Fig. 12) on the north side of the central ring of postholes for Building 2.

This is a complete biconical-sectioned, fired clay whorl with one slightly concave surface that is part burnished and is taken to be the upper surface. The fabric is predominantly fine sandy but is tempered with some fine, burnt flint and the lower half has a concentration of fine burnt flint at the surface that extends onto the upper surface at one edge. The opposing half of the upper surface has a fine, dark grey burnish. The concentration of flint fragments on the base may be predominantly on the surface and probably does not reflect the fabric, but some may be flint in the fabric revealed by abrasion. The central perforation has a slight inset around the top and tapers toward the base of the whorl. Diameter 38 mm, height 18mm, diameter of central perforation 6mm (top) narrowing to 4mm (base); weight 24.7g.

The shape, small perforation and the fabric, which incorporates some fine, burnt flint temper, are consistent with other spindlewhorls of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date.

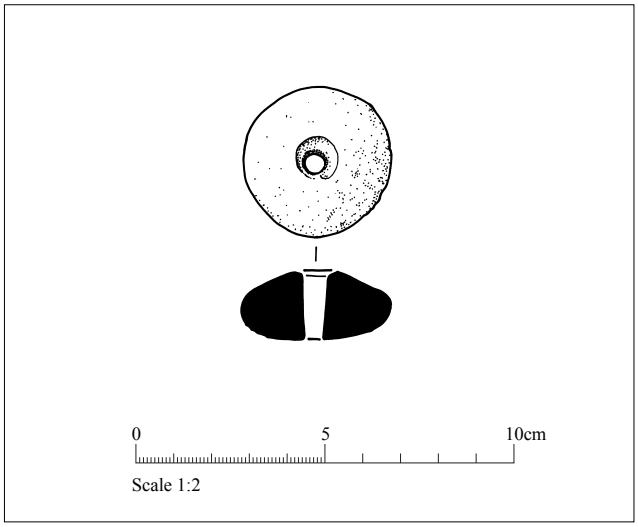

Figure 16. Spindlewhorl SF1009, from Building 2

4. Activity after the Late Bronze Age

4.1 Earlier Iron Age (800–300 BC)

There is little to suggest that the settlement continued in occupation after the Late Bronze Age. Pit G2004 (Fig. 10) produced two very small sherds of Early Decorated ware characteristic of the Earliest Iron Age (800–600 BC), but also a bigger assemblage (that included large, unabraded sherds) of typical Late Bronze Age pottery of the mature Plainware tradition. The same pit produced a radiocarbon date of 754–410 cal. BC., which seems to confirm that there was at the very least some presence on the site into the earlier Iron Age. However, in this instance it is quite likely that the Iron Age material was intrusive, or the result of slumping into the top of an earlier (Late Bronze Age) pit.

In fact, none of the settlement features could be assigned an unambiguously Iron Age date and apart from the two sherds described above there are no finds that are wholly characteristic of that period.

Later prehistoric pottery from the site evaluation (CAC 014; Boulter, 1996) that was assigned a probable Iron Age date is considered now to have been part of a wider later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age continuum (Richenda Goffin, *pers comm*).

4.2 Romano-British features (AD 43–410)

A few features have been assigned provisionally to the Romano-British period, although the material evidence is sparse with only three sherds of Roman pottery having been recovered. Two of the fragments were from a site-wide subsoil layer (G2143) and one was unstratified.

Trackway(s)

A trackway or droveway, about 10m wide and defined by several parallel but shallow and discontinuous ditches (G2110, G2113, G2114, G2128 & G2141; Fig. 17) was located near the north end of the excavated area close to the geological boundary between the glaciofluvial sands and the boulder clay. The southernmost ditch G2110 was up to 1.12m wide x 0.43m deep, and produced no finds. The northernmost ditch G2128 was smaller (only 0.30m wide x 0.25m deep) but produced eight sherds of

(probably residual) Late Bronze Age pottery. One more sherd of (undiagnostic) prehistoric pottery was recovered from ditch G2114.

Although there was no artefactual evidence for a post-prehistoric date the trackway was apparently superimposed on a number of features (including four-post structure S9) at the north end of the Late Bronze Age settlement, and ditch G2128 truncated Late Bronze Age pit G2124. Also it was on the same alignment as a double-ditched trackway associated with a Romano-British settlement of the 2nd to 3rd century AD located on the CAC 016 site, approximately 100m to the northeast (Lucy *et al.* 2009, 23; Fig. 18).

The orientations of two curvilinear ditches in the southern part of the site suggest that they might also have been associated with the CAC 016 Romano-British trackway, as shown on Figure 18. Ditch G2040 was a substantial feature following the 10m contour that bisected the remains of the Late Bronze Age roundhouse B1 (Figs. 17 & 18; Fig. 20, section S.5, [0080]; Pl. 13). The ditch was up to 1.53m wide and 0.66m deep, with steep sides and a rounded base. Generally it was filled with homogenous deposits of blown sand; where it cut across Building 1 its fills were more complex, being derived from the weathering and collapse of horizontal deposits associated with the use and disuse of the roundhouse. Moderate amounts of Late Bronze Age pottery were recovered from the ditch fills, but these were concentrated in those areas where the ditch truncated Building 1 and features of that date in the vicinity of Building 2. A fragment of Roman pottery (a greyware base sherd) was collected from the surface of the ditch during machining and consequently its provenance is uncertain.

Ditch G2039 (Fig. 17) ran parallel to and approximately 15m east of ditch G2040 and is assumed therefore to have served a similar function, although the distance between them is too wide to suggest that they were contemporary track-side ditches. G2039 was up to 0.85m wide and survived to a maximum depth of only 0.30m, with a consistent V-shaped profile. It produced four sherds of abraded Late Bronze Age pottery but these are insufficient to provide a firm date for the ditch.

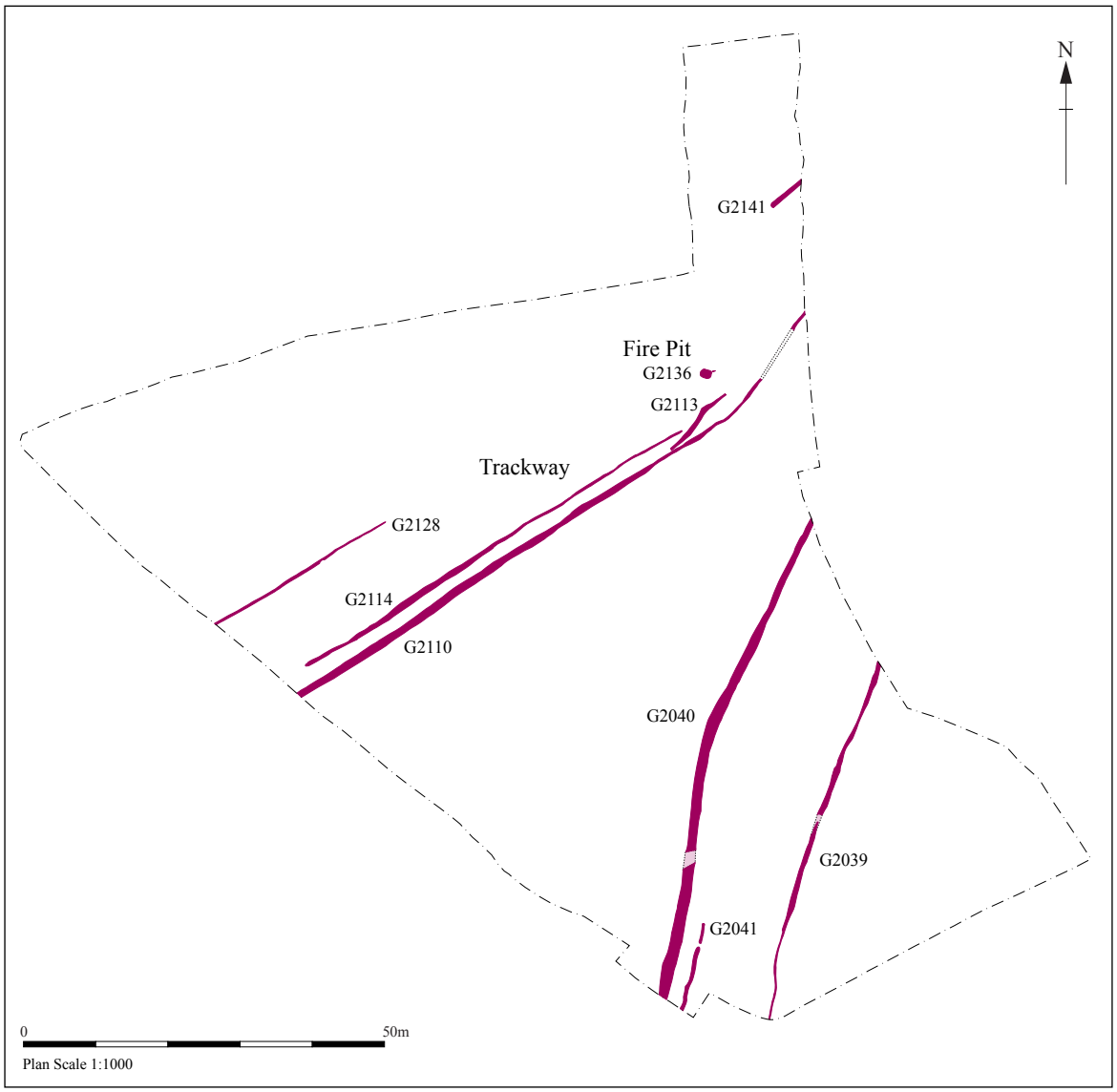

Figure 17. Probable Romano-British features

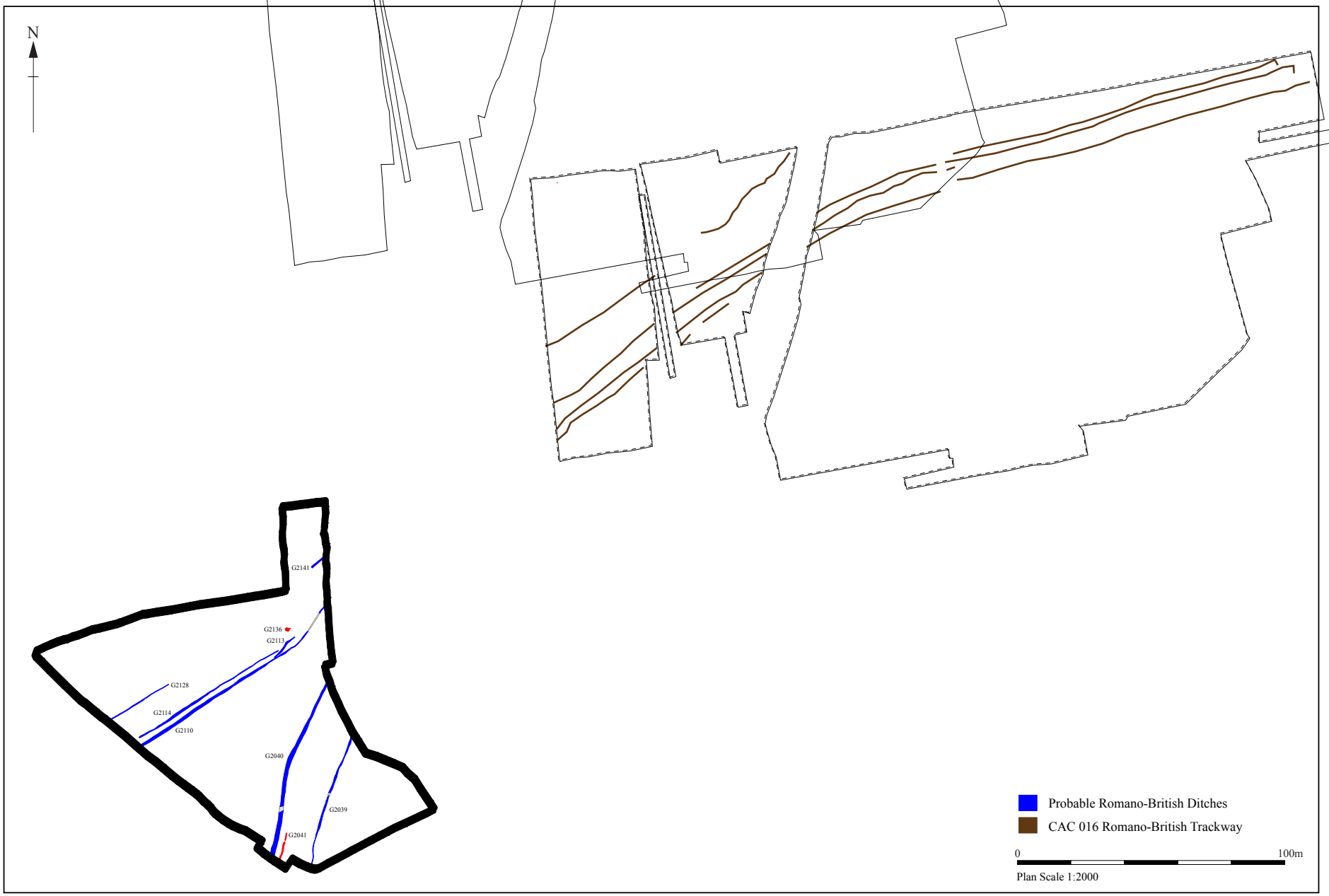

Figure 18. Probable Romano-British ditches in relation to the CAC 016 Romano-British trackway (after Lucy *et al*, 2009)

Plate 13. Ditch G2040 (left of centre) cutting Building 1, looking north (1m & 2m scales)

Possible timber structure

A linear feature with a V-shaped profile (G2041; Fig. 17) had a number of closely spaced and irregular cuts or depressions in its lower sides and base, and these were considered by the excavator to have been stakeholes or post impressions associated with a possible timber structure. The feature was >12.25m long (petering out to the northeast and running beyond the limit of excavation to the southwest) and was up to 0.50m wide x 0.20m deep. It ran parallel to and about 2m east of ditch G2040, cutting across the porch area of Late Bronze Age Building 1 and adjacent pit G2042. Part of the feature can be seen in the foreground on Plate 2.

The dating of this feature is uncertain, although clearly it post-dated Building 1. Its fills contained a few fragments of (mostly quite abraded) Late Bronze Age pottery but these were probably residual. Its function is unclear also; it might have been a fence or part of a building, although the structural evidence was not convincing.

Fire pit

Pit G2136 was located within the area of the probable Romano-British trackway at the north end of the site (Fig. 17; Pl. 14). It was sub-rectangular and measured 1.53m long x 1.11m wide x 0.30m deep, with moderately steep sides and a fairly flat base. The surrounding soil was scorched and the pit contained a distinctive sequence of fills with much charcoal and heat-fractured flint, providing clear evidence for its use as a fire pit.

The basal fill of the pit (0580) was a deposit of carbonised timber, mostly crushed and compressed to about 40mm thick but in places, particularly along the northern edge of the pit, showing enough structure to indicate that those timbers had been laid in the pit lengthwise. It is clear that the timbers were burnt *in situ* because of the scorching of the natural sand into which the pit was dug.

Above the burnt timber was a layer of fine flakes/fragments of heat-fractured flint mixed with dark brown to black, charcoal-rich sand 0579, sealed by a layer of small to large fragments of heat-fractured flint in a dark brown to black, charcoal-rich sand matrix (60:40; 0578). The fine material presumably sifted down from the overlying layer of larger flints as they were shattered by the heat of the underlying fire.

Lying next to the pit and pressed into the surface of the natural sand was a decayed timber with charred edges, possibly a collapsed stake 0592.

The fills of the pit were sampled comprehensively for environmental evidence but none was found apart from a small amount of small mammal/amphibian bones. A radiocarbon date of 173–419 calAD (1731 ± 45 BP; SUERC 45320) was derived from a piece of oak sapwood in upper fill 0578, indicating that the pit was used in the later Romano-British period or very early in the Anglo-Saxon period.

The precise function of the pit is uncertain although its use as a cooking/roasting pit seems a likely explanation. Very similar features have been recorded on sites at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow, Lucy & Gibson 2006, 184) and Eye, Suffolk (Caruth & Goffin 2012, 45). At both sites the features were dated poorly but seemed to be associated with early Anglo-Saxon occupation; in this instance the pit is more likely to have been Romano-British, particularly as the nearby Anglo-Saxon settlement was not founded until the 6th century AD.

Plate 14. Fire pit G2136, looking north

4.3 Post-Roman deposits and features

The general absence of land surfaces associated with the prehistoric and (probable) Romano-British features indicates that wind erosion (deflation) was a significant geomorphological process on this site. The remains of the Late Bronze Age settlement and subsequent features were sealed by site-wide deposits of blown sand (G2143; Fig. 20, section S.5, 0093), up to 0.30m thick, that in some areas (notably where they sealed Building 1) were characterised by weak podzolisation (MacPhail 2011, 46). Two sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from one of these wind-blown deposits, in the south-eastern corner of the excavated area.

Apart from fire pit G2136 that might (on the evidence of radiocarbon dating) have been of very early Anglo-Saxon date no features or finds from that period were found. This is despite the fact that there was a significant Anglo-Saxon settlement and associated cemetery about 100m northeast of the site (CAC 016; Lucy, 2009), and also that there have been numerous stray finds of Anglo-Saxon material in the surrounding area (see above, 1.5).

There was little evidence for activity on the site in the medieval period. A shallow and irregular ditch G2055 (Fig. 19), running east–west across the southern part of the excavated area, produced a sherd of Hollesley-type ware dated to the late 13th–14th centuries; the pottery is sufficient only to provide a *terminus post quem* for the infilling of the ditch. Some animal bone was recovered also, and since bone survival was generally very poor on this site its presence suggests that ditch G2055 was of relatively recent (perhaps post-medieval) date. Another notable find from this feature was a collection of fourteen abraded fragments of lava stone (275g total weight); these were probably all from a single, larger fragment of a hand-operated rotary quern of Roman or later date.

A small pit G2108 (one of two adjacent features with similar fills; Fig. 19) contained a sherd of 15th- or 16th-century pottery. A sherd of 12th–14th century pottery occurred residually in a post-medieval field boundary ditch (G2089) and six sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from a site-wide 'ploughsoil' that also contained post-medieval material (G2144).

Post-medieval activity was represented mainly by agricultural features and boundary markers (Fig. 19). A substantial ditch G2089, oriented north–south and running the length of the excavated area, corresponded to a field boundary shown on the 1840 Carlton Colville tithe map separating plots 103 and 104. Two shallow, parallel ditches (G2032 & G2033) in the south-eastern corner of the site were undated but assumed to be post-medieval; they corresponded approximately with a redundant parish boundary between Carlton Colville and Pakefield, as shown on 19th-century maps. A shallow ditch G2139 is assumed to have been post-medieval because of the similarity of its fill with the overlying ploughsoil. Pit G2092 contained a fragment of 19th-century clay tobacco pipe stem.

The ploughsoil (G2144; see 0093 on section S.5, Fig. 20) extended site-wide and varied in thickness between 0.12m and 0.34m. The presence of frequent chalk inclusions demonstrated that the chalky till deposits that underlay parts of the site were used for marling the soil (MacPhail 2011, 47). The ploughsoil was sealed by localised dumps of soil (G2145; Fig. 20, section S.5, 0091) and site-wide deposits of modern topsoil and turf (G2146; Fig. 20, section S.5, 0090).

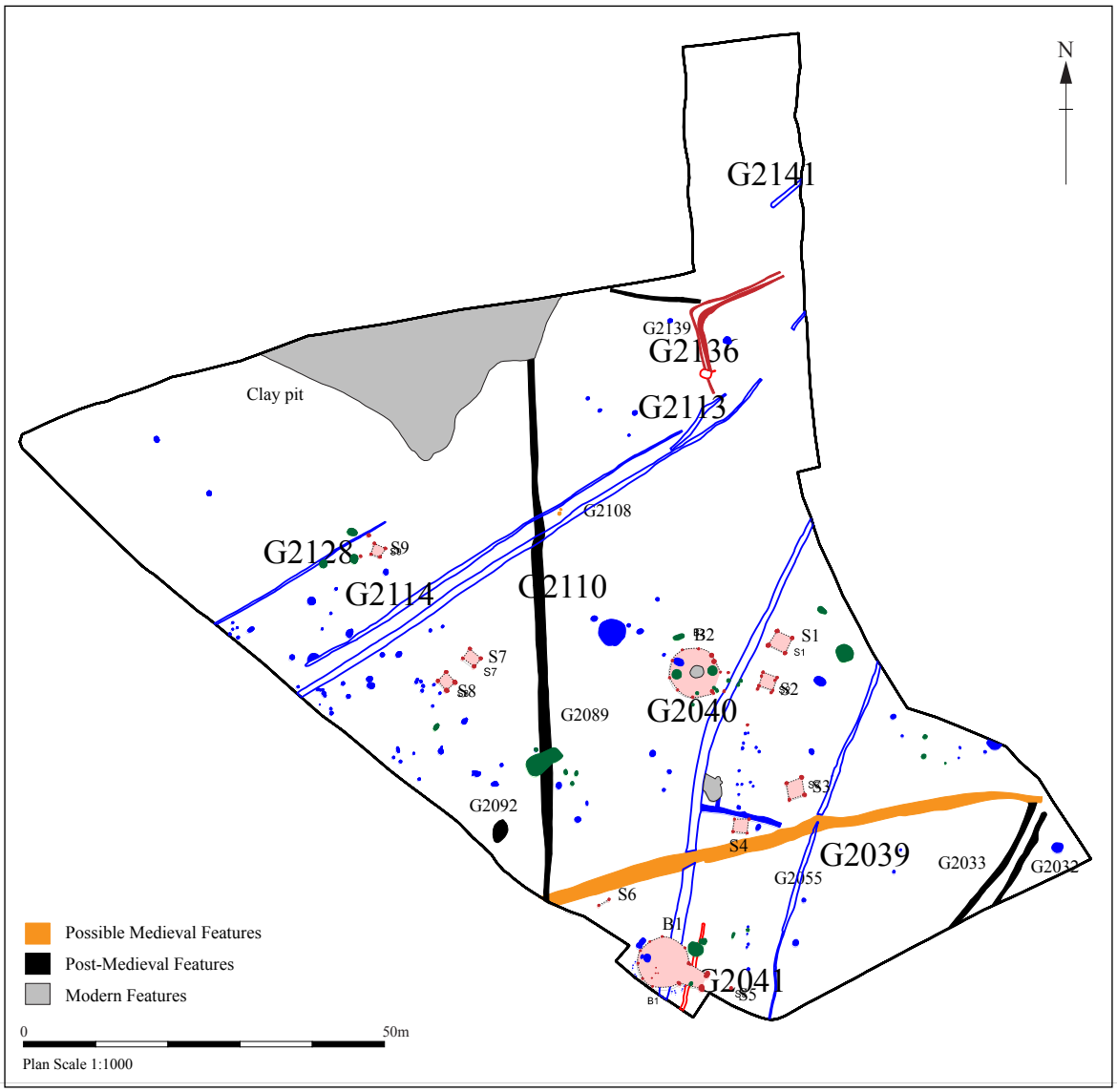

Figure 19. Possible medieval (orange), post-medieval (black) and modern (grey) features

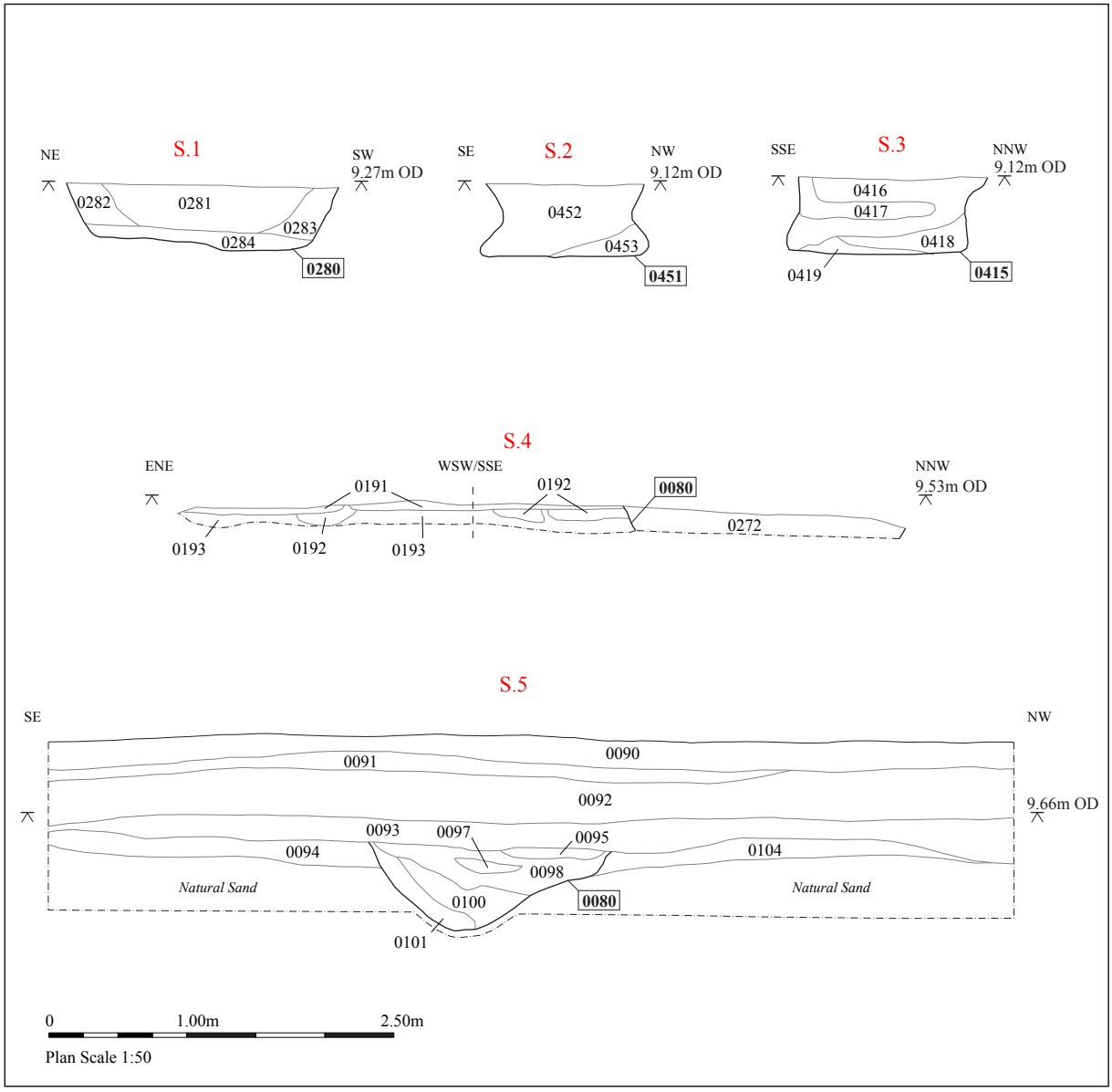

Figure 20. Sections

5. Discussion

5.1 Characterising the Late Bronze Age settlement

There was slight evidence for activity on the site in the Mesolithic, earlier Neolithic and later Neolithic / earlier Bronze Age periods, but only in the form of a few sherds of pottery and some worked flints found in isolated features or residually in later deposits; this suggests only transitory use of the site during those periods.

Permanent occupation of the site began in the Late Bronze Age, and was represented principally by two roundhouses, some smaller square or rectangular timber structures, pits and isolated postholes, an external hearth/working hollow and possibly part of an associated field system. Radiocarbon dating of carbonised grains from selected features suggests that the site was occupied between *c.* 1006 cal. BC and *c*. 835 cal. BC (Appendix 5).

This settlement, perhaps little more than a small farmstead supporting one or two families, was located on a terrace on the north-western slope of Bloodmoor Hill, at approximately 10m OD. The full extent of the settlement has not been defined and it almost certainly continued beyond the western boundary of the excavation, and possibly also to the east of the site. Not surprisingly occupation seems to have been confined to an area of well-drained, sandy soil, avoiding the heavy and impermeable boulder clay lower down the hill.

This seems to have been an ‘open’ settlement, in that it was apparently not enclosed by a bank and ditch. A probable trackway at the north end of the excavated area is assumed to have been used in the Romano-British period but might have had earlier origins as a droveway associated with the Late Bronze Age occupation of the site.

The proximity of the settlement to an Anglo-Saxon burial mound near the brow of Bloodmoor Hill might be significant, as it has been postulated that the barrow could have had a prehistoric origin (Jess Tipper, *pers comm*). The re-use of prehistoric barrows during the Anglo-Saxon period is well documented (Hills 2009, 226).

The Bloodmoor Hill settlement contained at least two timber roundhouses of similar size, orientation and method of construction. Buildings of this type were constructed in lowland Britain from the Middle Bronze Age, becoming more common during the later Bronze Age and reaching their most developed form with the large Wessex roundhouses of the earlier Iron Age (Harding, 2009).

Roundhouses can be represented archaeologically in many ways but often (as on this site) it is a circle of postholes for the principal, roof-bearing timbers that survives or can be recognised; the outer walls of these buildings (most likely of wattle-and-daub or turf construction) did not necessarily require earth-fast posts, and could have been built free-standing or supported by a framework of relatively slight posts or driven stakes that leave no archaeological record. Roundhouses constructed on poorly draining clay soils were sometimes provided with encircling drainage gullies, and in some circumstances this gully might be the only surviving evidence for the building; on the light, sandy soils at the Bloodmoor Hill settlement drainage gullies would not have been required.

The two roundhouses at Bloodmoor Hill were represented by circles of postholes with diameters of approximately 7m; by applying a 3:4 ratio of (Iron Age) roundhouse geometry cited by Harding (*ibid*, 57) buildings with overall diameters of 9m–10m can be postulated. This seems to have been fairly typical for roundhouses of the later Bronze Age and Iron Age in southern and eastern England (Cunliffe 2005, 269–71).

From the Middle Bronze Age (and possibly earlier) some roundhouses were constructed with projecting porched entrances and by the Iron Age this was a characteristic feature of these buildings. Both roundhouses at Bloodmoor Hill seem to have been built in this manner, although the evidence is perhaps controvertible.

Generally, roundhouse entrances were oriented towards the southeast in order to maximise the natural light that could reach the interior of the building and to provide shelter from prevailing northerly or westerly winds (Harding 2009, 39). This certainly seems to have been the case at Bloodmoor Hill. Another common characteristic of the roundhouse was the hearth, often slightly offset from the centre of the building as seen in Building 2.

Environmental evidence from both roundhouses suggests that these were domestic dwellings, with charred cereal remains and other foodstuffs such as pulses, nuts and fruit representing hearth waste. There was certainly no evidence to suggest industrial activity, such as metalworking, in association with these buildings.

The domestic nature of the settlement is demonstrated also by the pottery assemblage, which consists of vessel forms used typically for food preparation, serving and storage. Fragments of fineware vessels used for food serving were found particularly in probable occupation layers (G2052, Building 1 and G2080, Building 2) in both roundhouses, while coarsewares were less well represented in those deposits. This might have been because the finewares broke into smaller fragments that were likely to collect in depressions around posts or against the walls, while larger sherds from coarseware vessels were removed. Notably, the larger pits found inside the roundhouses (G2042, Building 1 and G2080/G2081, Building 2) which are thought to represent secondary phases of use or even disuse of those buildings, contained mainly coarseware vessels used for food preparation and storage; much of this material might originally have been incorporated in surface middens adjacent to the buildings.

Domestic activity was represented further by a little evidence for textile working in both buildings, in the form of two probable loomweights and a spindlewhorl. The worked flint assemblage, characterised by relatively low-quality pieces and many retouched or utilised flakes, is typical of the later prehistoric period.

There was some suggestion of zonation within both roundhouses, although this was undoubtedly skewed by the incomplete preservation of surfaces associated with the use of the buildings. Most of the pottery found in the probable occupation layer in Building 1 was concentrated near the presumed entrance, and the greatest concentration of environmental evidence from that building came from one of the postholes in the same area. In Building 2, a cluster of shallow pits or postholes in the area of the presumed entrance porch contained greater than average quantities of pottery, charcoal and heat-fractured flint. Similar concentrations of artefacts close to the roundhouse entrance have been recorded elsewhere, such as at the Middle Bronze Age roundhouse at Bray, Berkshire (Harding 2009, 128). That example was similar to Building 2 in other ways – it had an (albeit flattened) circle of postholes with a diameter of about 7m, paired postholes at the presumed entrance and an offset hearth.

Most of the material evidence for the settlement was recovered from a limited number of features, mainly in and around Building 2. Table 4 shows the groups that produced significant amounts of pottery (>300g); quantities of other categories of finds from those groups are included for comparison, and G2079 (that produced only 46g of pottery) is included for its association with Building 2. Those features accounted for 70% by number (80% by weight) of all the Late Bronze Age pottery from the site.

Group	Description	Pottery		Worked flint	Fired clay		Heat-altered flint/stone	
		No.	Wt (g)	No.	No.	Wt (g)	No.	Wt (g)
2049	B1 postholes	28	335	9	13	41	31	817
2052	B1 ?occupation layer	81	437	1			29	748
2042	Large pit inside B1	175	1916	4	1	5	10	197
2067	B2 postholes	132	601	7	8	59	87	1329
2080	B2 ?occupation layer	31	206	1			8	233
2079	B2 hearth	8	46		7	96	11	350
2074	Small pit inside B2	78	1000				4	134
2081	Large pit inside B2	204	3115	18	6	42	47	1514
2082	Large pit inside B2	176	1232	11	25	98	40	415
2023	Small pit near B2	91	1006	1			3	65
2024	Small pit near B2	28	310	2			39	831
2056	External hearth	45	365	1	35	372	318	8191
2018	Small pit (eastern area)	62	819	7	1	17	8	185
2019	Small pit (eastern area)	44	686	1			6	54
Totals		**1183**	**12074**	**63**	**96**	**730**	**641**	**15063**

Table 4. Finds quantities from groups with >300g of pottery

The table indicates that similar amounts of pottery and other finds were recovered from structural and usage deposits associated with the two roundhouses. Building 2 (represented for this purpose by postholes G2067, probable occupation layer G2080 and hearth G2079) produced 171 sherds of pottery weighing 853g, compared with 109 sherds (772g) from similar deposits associated with Building 1. Truncation of the roundhouse by a later ditch probably accounts for the smaller quantity of material found in Building 1.

Significant amounts of pottery were recovered from relatively small pits G2074 (seventy-eight sherds, 1000g), G2023 (ninety-one sherds, 1006g) and G2024 (twenty-eight sherds, 310g) located in or adjacent to Building 2. The functions of these small and relatively shallow features, the fills of which were rich in charcoal, are not clear but they are assumed to have been associated with domestic activity. Similar small pits in the eastern part of the site (G2018 & G2019) also produced relatively large pottery assemblages for their sizes, suggesting that there was a focus of occupation (perhaps

another building that had left no obvious trace) in that part of the settlement. Average sherd weights from these small features are not great, ranging from 11g to 16g, but they are relatively large compared to those from probable occupation layers G2052 and G2080 (5g and 6g respectively).

The greatest concentrations of pottery were found in larger pits G2042, G2081 and G2082, located inside the roundhouses and probably associated with secondary phases of use or disuse of those buildings. Again, average sherd weights are not particularly high, ranging from 7g (G2082) to 15g (G2081), indicating much attrition and providing support for the suggestion that the material in the pits might have been derived from nearby surface middens.

Although it is clear that the inhabitants were using cereals, the low density of chaff within the environmental assemblages may indicate that they were not processing the grain within the settlement; alternatively they were following a largely pastoral regime and their cereal requirements were met by imported batches of semi-cleaned grain. In either case, the frequency with which seeds of *persicaria* occur within the assemblages may indicate that at least some of the grain was being grown in newly cultivated areas that previously had been rank grassland. Unfortunately the preservation of faunal material at this site was very poor and no animal bone was recovered from Late Bronze Age features, meaning that there is no evidence for animal husbandry or for the exploitation of local resources that must have occurred.

Associated with the roundhouses were several square or rectangular four-post structures of a type that are often found on later Bronze Age and Iron Age sites in southern Britain and are usually interpreted as granaries with raised floors, although other interpretations (such as sheds for storage, or cooking shelters) have been proposed (Cunliffe 2005, 411–12). The examples at Bloodmoor Hill were up to 2.5m long, making them slightly smaller than the average size of 2.5–3.0m for (Iron Age) granaries proposed by Cunliffe (*ibid*, 411). Until recently this type of structure was thought to be uncommon in Suffolk but more evidence for them has come to light in the last few years (Boulter 2008, 244). At Bloodmoor Hill the four-post structures were dispersed throughout the settlement, with no obvious zonation such as has been noted on some contemporary settlement sites (Brudenell 2012, 92).

There is no positive evidence that the settlement had an associated field system, although an undated rectangular enclosure at the north end of the excavation was possibly part of an adjoining field. Generally there were far fewer features in areas to the east of Building 1 and to the north of Building 2, suggesting different land uses in those areas that might have included cultivation or stock management.

The settlement is assumed to have been relatively short-lived. Apart from the postulated replacement of a post in Building 1 (3.2) and the possible rebuilding of Structure 2 (3.4) there is no stratigraphic evidence to suggest more than a single phase of construction on the site. Furthermore the artefactual and dating evidence would seem to indicate that both roundhouses were in use as dwellings at about the same time. Large pits inside both buildings, very close to major structural posts, are unlikely to have been dug during the principal phases of occupation, but might represent secondary phases of use or rites of closure. The ceramic evidence, supported by radiocarbon dates, places the occupation of the Bloodmoor Hill settlement (or at least that part of it that was available for excavation) firmly in the first two centuries of the first millennium BC.

5.2 The Late Bronze Age settlement in a wider context

Much of the emphasis in East Anglian settlement studies in recent years has been concerned with the development in that region, during the later Bronze Age, of enclosed settlements in tandem with the continued use of unenclosed sites (Brown *et al.* 2000, 44); this was considered to be a particular characteristic of settlement in this part of the country and might have been related to wider changes in society such as increasing competition for land, a greater emphasis on warfare or the emergence of a tribal social hierarchy.

Until recently the evidence for later Bronze Age settlement was sparse in Norfolk and Suffolk but more widespread in south and central Essex, where enclosed sites (such as Springfield Lyons and Lofts Farm) and unenclosed sites (such as Broads Green) have been recorded (Brown & Murphy 1997, 18). However, in recent years several later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age occupation sites have been found in Suffolk, providing much needed evidence for patterns of settlement and land use, and the following section will draw on those examples in order to place the Bloodmoor Hill site in a wider context.

Slight evidence for Bronze Age activity has been found elsewhere on Bloodmoor Hill, but this consisted only of one pit containing some worked flint and a single possible Bronze Age pottery sherd and a very small assemblage of residual Bronze Age pottery (including later Bronze Age Plainware vessels) in other features (CAC 016; Lucy *et al*. 2009, 22). The nearest site with conclusive evidence for later Bronze Age settlement was at the Household Waste and Recycling Centre (HWRC), Hadenham Road (CAC 035), approximately 1km to the southeast on the seaward-facing slope of Bloodmoor Hill (Heard, 2010). This site, on boulder clay at approximately 13m OD, saw activity during the Early and Middle Bronze Age, and in the Late Bronze Age a roundhouse was built inside a circular enclosure defined by a substantial penannular ditch, or ring work. This type of settlement (also known as a 'ring fort') is characteristic of some sites of that period in East Anglia, north Kent and Surrey, with a outlier at Thwing in Yorkshire; although they were generally of a domestic nature some excavated examples, such as Mucking and Springfield Lyons (Essex) and Thwing (Yorkshire) have produced exotic artefacts indicative of an unusually high status (Cunliffe 2005, 39–42). The HWRC settlement (CAC 035) is one of only three enclosed sites of this period to have been found in the northern part of East Anglia – most are confined to Essex, and southern parts of Suffolk and Cambridgeshire (Brudenell 2012, 100). Scattered pits and some linear ditches attest to contemporary activity outside the ring work.
The roundhouse at the HWRC site (CAC 035) was similar to those at Bloodmoor Hill, being represented by a posthole circle with a diameter of 7m, a probable entrance on the southeast side of the building and a slightly offset central hearth. The pottery assemblage has some similarities with that from Bloodmoor Hill but has more in common with the later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age assemblages from the enclosed settlement at Lofts Farm, Essex (Brown, 1988) and the unenclosed site at Barham, Suffolk (Martin, 1993).

Another enclosed site, of the later Bronze Age / early Iron Age, has been found at Churchfields Road, Chilton (CHT 009 & CHT 015; Abbott, 1998; Craven, *in prep*). It was located on high ground (55–60m OD) on heavy clay soil in an area of glacial till. A large (>3ha) rectangular enclosure was defined by a substantial ditch measuring 3m–4m wide x up to 1.5m deep. A wheel-rutted trackway crossed one end of the enclosure and passed through one of two (known) gaps in the enclosing ditch. At least two roundhouses, many four-post structures and other timber structures such as fences were found throughout the enclosure, although concentrated areas of activity suggest

zonation within the settlement. One of the roundhouses was represented by a posthole circle with a diameter of 6m. Most of the postholes were 2m apart, although a wider gap of 3m between the postholes on the southeast side of the circle suggests that (as at Bloodmoor Hill and elsewhere) the entrance to the roundhouse was to the southeast. The other roundhouse had an inner ring of eight postholes with a diameter of 6.5m and an outer ring of eleven postholes with a diameter of about 10m. The excavator has suggested that this building might have had two opposing entrances, to the northeast and southwest (*ibid*). The four-post structures varied from 2m to 3m in length and were therefore comparable in size to those at Bloodmoor Hill. The Chilton settlement probably saw occupation beginning in the middle Bronze Age and continuing well into the Iron Age, by which time the boundary ditch had been largely backfilled and occupation had extended beyond the confines of the enclosure.

An enclosed site of an entirely different character was found at Hales Barn, Withersfield (WTH 011; Bales & Topham-Smith, 2002), at approximately 80m OD in an area of chalky till. Three sides of a later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age enclosure were identified, defined by a substantial ditch broken by at least one gated entrance. There was little evidence for activity within the enclosure, leading the authors of the site report to suggest that its principal use was as a stock corral (*ibid*, 11). Most of the evidence for activity was outside a southern entrance to the enclosure and was represented by a cluster of pits and posthole-sized features, many containing frequent amounts of pottery and one (discovered previously by metal detectorists) that produced a hoard of bronze axes (WTH 012). A decorated copper alloy pin of imprecise Bronze Age date was found in the upper fill of the enclosure ditch. No buildings or structures could be identified, although the conditions under which the excavation was carried out were far from ideal and it is likely that much evidence was lost.

At Flixton Park Quarry (FLN 056/057/059/062; Boulter, 2008) a dispersed settlement of the later Bronze Age / Iron Age developed along a gravel terrace on the southeast side of the River Waveney valley, just above the heavy clay soils of the lower slopes. Topographically this situation was very similar therefore to that at Bloodmoor Hill. The settlement was represented by numerous post-built structures, including at least ten four-posters and one with six posts. The four-posters were slightly larger (3m x 3m) and more regular than those identified at Bloodmoor Hill. At Flixton they were not found in association with roundhouses but were accompanied by many pits containing pottery

and other domestic evidence such as loomweights. Although the settlement was not enclosed in the usual sense, by a bank and ditch, the excavator suggests that the spatial arrangement of the structures within a rectangular area implies some form of insubstantial boundaries such as fences or hedges (*ibid*, 244).

An excavation at Hartismere High School, Eye (EYE 083; Caruth & Goffin, 2012) revealed significant settlement activity dating to the later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age, comprising two possible roundhouses, two dispersed groups of pits, a ditch and other scattered features. This site is on a south-facing slope overlooking a tributary of the River Dove, in an area of glacial till. The possible roundhouses were considerably smaller than those found at Bloodmoor Hill: one was represented by a circle of seven postholes with a diameter of only 3.6m, while the other was less convincing, being represented primarily by a semi-circle of six postholes with a width of approximately 5.8m. No other structures have been identified so far (although further analysis of the results is anticipated) and there was no evidence to suggest that this settlement was enclosed.

A later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age settlement at Red Hill Road, Hadleigh (HAD 061; Meredith, 2004) was located on high ground above the River Brett, on a gradual southwest-facing slope in an area of heavy boulder clay. Several square or rectangular four-, six- or even nine-post buildings or structures were found associated with (or in some cases post-dating) rectangular ditched enclosures or fields and a possible drove-way. The boundary ditches were insubstantial and this was not an 'enclosed' settlement, as such. No circular buildings were identified although these might have been located elsewhere, since it was clear that the settlement extended beyond the limits of excavation. Intercutting of some of the features demonstrated several phases of occupation. Much of the pottery (especially from the structural features) was Darmsden-type fine ware, similar to that found at the enclosed settlement at Lofts Farm, Essex (Brown, 1988), where it has been dated to 905–805 cal. BC. The excavator of the settlement at Hadleigh has concluded that the field system and drove-way were probably later Bronze Age while the subsequent settlement evidence is from the later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age transitional period (Meredith, 2004).

A later Bronze Age settlement at Capel St Mary (CSM 030; Tabor, 2010) was located on gently sloping ground at about 47m OD, in an area of glacial till. It was represented

primarily by a large pit containing a significant assemblage of post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware pottery and heat-fractured flint, some other pits and several postholes that included a possible fence or part of a building. This was subsequently the site of a major middle to late Iron Age enclosed settlement, although during the later Bronze Age it was apparently unenclosed.

One final example, from the north of the county, is the settlement at Game Farm, Brandon (BRD 154; Gibson, 2004). This low-lying Middle to Late Bronze Age site was on sandy Breckland soils in the valley of the Little Ouse River, close to the eastern edge of the Wash fenlands. A complex sequence of ditches suggested an evolving field system with at least four phases of activity, and four possible roundhouses with associated evidence for domestic activity in what seems to have been a small, unenclosed settlement.

This brief review of recent evidence for later Bronze Age / earlier Iron Age settlements in Suffolk is sufficient to demonstrate that the Bloodmoor Hill site was fairly typical for the period – a small and unenclosed farmstead containing a handful of domestic buildings and associated storage structures, little if any evidence for wealth or prestige and an economy that relied at least in part on cereal production.
Topographically the settlement was in a favourable location, on well-drained, sandy soil on the side of a hill but close to heavier clay soils that would have provided different habitats for the occupants to exploit. The nearest water source was presumably the stream that flowed around the base of the hill, less that 400m away. In many ways the settlement was better located than many other Suffolk sites that were in more elevated and exposed situations on the boulder clay plateau of the central part of the county.

Bloodmoor Hill stands out perhaps for being a relatively short-lived settlement; there is little to suggest previous use of the site and no real evidence that it continued in occupation into the Iron Age, unlike most of the other sites described here. The site is noteworthy also for the contrast that it makes (in terms of settlement type and material culture) with the nearby broadly contemporary HWRC site (CAC 035). Bloodmoor Hill was an unenclosed settlement and it produced a mature Plainware pottery assemblage of a type that is characteristic of the first two centuries of the first millennium BC (Brudenell 2012, 163). The pottery from the enclosed HWRC (CAC 035) ‘ring fort’ site has more in common with the tradition of Early Decorated ware of the Earliest Iron Age,

dated to *c.* 850/800–600/500 BC (*ibid*, 180). This fact, supported by the new radiocarbon dating evidence presented in this report, suggests that Bloodmoor Hill was probably the earlier of the two settlements. It is conceivable therefore that the focus of occupation in this area might have shifted from one site to the other during the Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age transition.

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Appendix 1. Bulk finds catalogue by context

Abbreviations: PM = Post-medieval; Med = Medieval; Rom = Roman; LBA = Late Bronze Age; LNEBA = Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age; ENEO = Earlier Neolithic

Context	Group	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0001	G2144	13	119			8	149						PM Med Preh
0002	G2143	114	556	34	258	29	837	18	253	6	167		Rom Preh
0033	G2031					4	12						
0034	G2032					1	3						
0038	G2032	2	4			1	6			1	131		LBA
0047	G2039	2	11										LBA
0052	G2148	2	2										LBA
0062	G2037	5	12										LBA
0065	G2055											Lava quern 14 (275g)	
0072	G2055	1	2									Animal bone 10 (3g)	LBA
0076	G2046	7	40										LBA
0078	G2041	3	12										LBA
0081	G2040	1	33										Rom
0085	G2055	2	13			2	4	1	7			Stone 1 (68g); Animal bone 2 (4g)	Med
0088	G2035	1	1			1	4						LBA
0093	G2143	4	7					4	66				LBA
0094	G2052	16	152			1	1	25	614				LBA
0095	G2040							8	1894	4	224		
0100	G2040	1	5										LBA
0101	G2040	1	4										LBA
0104	G2052	1	2					1	100				LBA
0106	G2049			9	37	6	108	13	218				
0108	G2049					1	6	1	66				
0110	G2054							9	131				
0112	G2049	1	1					1	1				LBA
0114	G2054	4	38					2	10				LBA
0116	G2019	44	686			1	3	6	54				LBA
0120	G2020	10	31										LBA

Context	Group	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0131	G2018	62	819	1	17	7	123	8	185				LBA
0135	G2022			1	2								
0142	G2017					1	73						
0145	G2039	2	5			2	3	1	12				LBA
0146	G2039	1	9			8	249	22	529			Animal bone 1 (8g)	LBA
0159	G2006	5	54					4	122				LBA
0161	G2006							4	64	2	56		
0163	G2006							3	48				
0165	G2006							6	144				
0167	G2005					4	27						
0175	G2002	4	12										LBA
0185	G2049							1	55				
0187	G2049	3	34			1	5						LBA
0190	G2044	12	109					12	160				LBA
0191	G2056	29	256	11	66			48	1380				LBA LNEBA
0192	G2056	17	92	14	185			251	6406	3	213		LBA LNEBA
0193	G2056	3	31	6	110	1	1						LBA
0195	G2056							2	16				
0197	G2056	1	7	4	11			14	176				LNEBA
0211	G2049			4	4			2	90				
0213	G2089	1	6	1	9							Iron 2 (90g)	PM
0219	G2062							4	59				
0221	G2063	8	82	29	267					3	1203		LBA
0223	G2064	1	33							1	108		LBA
0225	G2015	4	5										LBA
0232	G2045	6	33					5	29				LBA
0235	G2041	22	91	2	13	1	6	4	24				LBA
0237	G2065	16	97										LBA
0239	G2015							1	26				
0241	G2023	91	1006			1	75	3	65				LBA
0256	G2076	26	94			2	4	6	18	2	42		LBA
0259	G2040	5	7										LBA
0261	G2060			5	110								
0266	G2004	26	228			9	172	4	125	1	252	Burnt animal bone in samples	LBA
0269	G2040	16	52			1	3						LBA
0271	G2024	28	310			2	14	35	481	4	350		LBA
0274	G2077	3	15					1	2				LBA
0278	G2043	4	50										LBA

Context	Group	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0281	G2042	123	1572	1	5	4	41	7	101			Slag 3 (7g)	LBA
0284	G2042	52	344					3	96				LBA
0287	G2041	1	1										LBA
0293	G2007					1	15	1	48				
0297	G2007												
0302	G2093	1	4										ENEO
0303	G2067	50	255	5	52	2	8	36	528	2	59		LBA LNEBA
0305	G2067	1	3										LBA
0308	G2093							2	42				
0312	G2011	1	5										ENEO
0314	G2011							1	34				
0318	G2011					2	6	1	6				
0320	G2011												
0322	G2009												
0331	G2093							4	130				
0333	G2058			1	14								
0336	G2057			6	54			1	6				
0353	G2067	24	29	3	7	2	6	24	202				LBA
0355	G2067					2	23	23	353	1	33		
0357	G2067							3	032				
0363	G2072	5	75	1	7			9	210				LBA
0365	G2084	1	8					2	69				LBA
0370	G2067	3	9			1	4						LBA
0379	G2096							1	46				
0383	G2067	52	256					5	108	2	156		LBA
0385	G2073	52	225	23	120	2	212	25	481			Burnt animal bone in samples	LBA
0392	G2090	18	200					17	488	7	1388		LBA
0394	G2091	20	155	3	7			6	6	2	99		LBA LNEBA
0404	G2086							1	13				
0407	G2080	26	180					7	128	1	105		LBA
0408	G2089	13	137									CBM 4 (1619g); Animal bone 1 (31g)	PM Med Preh
0416	G2082	176	1232	25	98	11	201	36	859	4	556	Animal bone 2 (6g)	LBA
0420	G2080	5	26			1	2						LBA
0421	G2074	78	1000					4	134				LBA
0424	G2067	6	59					15	60				LBA
0425	G2079	8	46	7	96			11	350				LBA

Context	Group	Pottery		Fired clay		Flint		Burnt Flint		Burnt stone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
		No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g		
0427	G2075	3	8										LBA
0439	G2097							2	21				
0441	G2097							1	6				
0443	G2097							2	16				
0446	G2097	1	17										LBA
0447	G2097							1	12				
0452	G2081	160	1342	6	42	13	150	19	288				LBA
0453	G2081	46	1777			2	407	28	1226				LBA
0495	G2103			1	21								
0532	G2094	5	7			16	170	3	82				Preh
0534	G2095											Animal bone 4 (41g)	
0535	G2108												
0536	G2108	1	4										Med
0572	G2136												
0577	G2114	1	1			2	12	1	28				Preh
0578	G2136								2228	5	142		
0596	G2127	1	15							1	172		LBA
0598	G2126	2	40										LBA
0600	G2126	3	30					2	29				LBA
0607	G2049	1	7					6	74				LBA
0609	G2050	2	18			1	5						LBA
0611	G2049	12	205			1	47	2	29				LBA
0623	G2049	4	22										LBA
0624	G2049	1	7										LBA
0625	G2049	6	59					5	284				LBA
0626	G2052	5	14					1	12				LBA
0627	G2052	3	18					1	17				LBA
0629	G2126	1	5					3	23				LBA
0632	G2127	9	16					1	14	1	82		LBA
0646	G2124	28	197			1	195	7	288				LBA
0649	G2052	56	251					1	5				LBA
0651	G2125	33	235			2	17	55	1715				LBA
0658	G2128	8	18										LBA
0660	G2040	3	3			2	51	11	220				LBA
0661	G2040	4	8					5	123				LBA
0662	G2040	4	11										LBA
0666	G2123	2	5										LBA

Appendix 2. Pottery catalogue by group

Abbreviations: LBA = Late Bronze Age; LNEBA = Later Neolithic/earlier Bronze Age; ENEO = Earlier Neolithic; Preh = prehistoric

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
G2002	0175	1	F1	U	3	9			LBA
		1	F1	B	1	3		Gritted base	LBA
G2004	0266	1	F1	U	2	19			LBA
		1	F1	U	1	2		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F2	R	1	88	Class II neutral jar	Rounded rim (200mm, 15%). Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F2	U	2	82			LBA
		1	F4	U	15	22		Abraded. Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	1		Incised band below rim	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	6	Class IV open bowl/cup	Flat rim (140mm,10%). Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	2	6	Class IV closed bowl /cup		LBA
		1	Q1	D	1	2		Incised band decoration	LBA
G2006	0159	1	F1	U	3	21			LBA
		1	F3	U	1	5		Wiped surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	28	Class I open jar	Bevelled rim (220mm, 10%)	LBA
G2011	0312	1	F7	R	1	5	Peterborough Ware	T shaped rim, cord impressed decoration on rim top	ENEO
G2015	0225	1	F1	U	4	5			LBA
G2018	0131	1	F1	B	1	3			LBA
		1	F1	B	1	22		Pinched base (100mm, 15%)	LBA
		1	F1	B	3	37		Simple base, fingered decorated. Gritted	LBA
		1	F1	U	25	443		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	18	Class I jar closed	Folded flat rim	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	41	Class I jar open	Flat rim (210mm, 15%). Fire clouded.	LBA
		1	F3	U	22	67		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F3	R	5	133	Class I jar closed	Rounded rim (160mm, 10%)	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	24	Class III bowl	Folded flat rim (200nmm, 10%). Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	B	1	20		Simple base. Smoothed surface. Gritted	LBA
		1	Q1	B	1	11		Too damaged to tell base type	LBA
G2019	0116	1	F1	R	4	95		Flat rim (190mm, 20%); short out turned neck, fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	U	1	7		Wiped surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	28	473		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	B	1	17		Simple base	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	28		Flat rim. short out turned neck Wiped surface	LBA
		1	F4	U	9	66		Smoothed surface	LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
G2020	0120	1	F1	U	9	21			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	10		Fingered decoration	LBA
G2023	0241	1	F1	R	3	73	Class II open jar	Flattened rim (320mm, 22%). Smoothed surface interior finger wiped	LBA
		1	F1	R	2	68	Class II neutral jar	Folded flat rim (210mm, 10%); fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	U	77	799		Fingered decoration, some large sherds	LBA
		1	F2	R	1	38	Class I open jar	Flat pinched exterior lip rim (180mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F2	U	8	28		Smoothed surface	LBA
G2024	0271	1	F1	R	1	13	Class II neutral jar	Flattened rim (190mm, 5%) Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	20	148		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F2	R	1	83	Class I open jar	Flattened rim (270mm,10%), possible cable decoration on rim top	LBA
		1	F2	U	1	41		Smoothed surface sooted interior	LBA
		1	F4	U	5	25		Abraded. Smoothed surface	LBA
G2032	0038	1	F1	U	1	3		Burnt	LBA
		1	F2	U	1	1		Smoothed surface. Abraded	LBA
G2035	0088	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
G2039	0047	1	F3	U	2	11			LBA
	0145	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
		1	U	U	1	1		Very abraded	Prehistoric
	0146	1	F3	U	1	9			LBA
G2040	0081	2	GX	base	1	33	Jar	Jar base (type 3) worn	Rom
	0100	1	F3	U	1	5			LBA
	0101	1	F4	U	1	4		Wiped surface	LBA
	0259	1	F1	U	1	5		Abraded	LBA
		1	Q	U	4	2		Very abraded	LBA
	0269	1	F1	U	3	11		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	12	38			LBA
		1	F1	U	1	3	?	Rounded rim	LBA
	0660	1	F	U	3	3		Scraps	Prehistoric
	0661	1	F1	U	2	6			LBA
		1	F1	U	2	2		Burnt	LBA
	0662	1	F1	U	3	5			LBA
		1	F1	U	1	6		Burnt	LBA
G2041	0078	1	F4	U	3	12		Very abraded	LBA
	0235	1	F1	U	18	53			LBA
		1	F1	U	2	7		Very abraded	LBA
		1	F4	U	2	31			LBA
	0287	1	F1	U	1	1		Residue	Prehistoric
G2042	0281	1	F1	U	81	875		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	U	4	38		Burnt, residue	LBA
		1	F1	U	7	79		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F1	B	1	40		Pinched base, gritted	LBA
		1	F1	B	6	264		Pinched base, gritted	LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
		1	F1	R	2	17	Class I jar	Pinched interior lip rim (280mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	14	Class II neutral jar	Flat pinched exterior lip rim (180mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F1	R	2	46	Class II neutral jar	Folded flat rim	LBA
		1	F1	B	1	92		Simple base, gritted	LBA
		1	F2	R	2	14	Class II open jar	Folded rim. Class II open jar	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	23	Class I jar	Flattened exterior lip rim (230mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F4	U	7	44		Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	7	20		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	6		Simple exterior lip rim	LBA
	0284	1	F1	U	36	273			LBA
		1	F3	U	4	13			LBA
		1	F4	U	4	18	Class III fine bowl	Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	5	26		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	5	Class III fine bowl	Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	U	U	2	9		Residue	LBA
G2043	0278	1	F1	B	1	37		Simple base, slightly gritted	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	3	Class III bowl	Out-turned rim. Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	2	10		Fire clouded. Abraded.	LBA
G2044	0190	1	F1	U	6	39			LBA
		1	F2	U	1	25	Class II neutral jar	Thin walled. Rounded rim; fingered dec	LBA
		1	F2	U	2	9		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	U	2	27			LBA
		1	Q1	U	1	9			LBA
G2045	0232	1	F1	U	6	33			LBA
G2046	0076	1	F1	U	7	40		Wiped surface	LBA
G2049	0112	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
	0187	1	F1	U	3	34		Fingered decoration	LBA
	0607	1	F1	R	1	7	Class V coarse cup	Flat pinched exterior lip rim	LBA
	0611	1	F1	R	1	13		Flat pinched exterior lip rim	LBA
		1	F1	U	8	77			LBA
		1	F1	R	2	111	Class I neutral jar	Slack shouldered. Flat pinched ext lip rim (250mm,10%) fingered deco.	LBA
		1	Q1	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
	0623	1	F1	U	3	14			LBA
		1	F4	B	1	8		Simple base, gritted	LBA
	0624	1	F4	U	1	7		Very abraded	LBA
	0625	1	F1	U	5	57		Burnt	LBA
		1	F4	U	1	2			LBA
G2050	0609	1	F1	R	1	4		Flat pinched exterior lip rim	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	14		Flattened rim	LBA
G2052	0094	1	F1	U	13	115			LBA
		1	F4	U	3	37			LBA
	0104	1	F4	U	1	2			LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
	0626	1	F1	U	2	9			LBA
		1	F1	U	1	4		Burnt	LBA
		1	F4	U	2	1		Smoothed surface	LBA
	0627	1	F1	U	2	14			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
	0649	1	F1	U	46	234		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	8	15		Burnt	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	1		Flattened rim	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	1	Class V fine cup	Flat pinched exterior lip rim	LBA
G2054	0114	1	F1	U	2	9			LBA
		1	F1	B	2	29		Lipped base	LBA
G2055	0072	1	F1	U	1	2		Abraded	LBA
	0085	3	HOLL	body	1	6		Hollesley type	L13th–14th C
		1	F4	U	1	7		Burnt	LBA
G2056	0191	1	F1	U	6	42		Very abraded, burnt	LBA
		1	F1	U	7	130			LBA
		1	F3	U	3	7			LBA
		1	F4	R	4	21			LBA
		1	F4	U	8	54			LBA
		1	G1	D	1	2	Beaker	St comb impressed	LNEBA
	0192	1	F1	U	14	80		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	G1	D	3	12	Beaker	St comb impressed	LNEBA
	0193	1	F4	U	3	31		Burnt	LBA
	0197	1	G1	D	1	7	Beaker	St comb impressed bands, very abraded	LNEBA
G2063	0221	1	F1	U	6	61		Fingered decoration	LBA
		1	F3	U	2	21			LBA
G2064	0223	1	F3	B	1	33		Simple base. Roughened surface	LBA
G2065	0237	1	F1	U	16	97		Fingered decoration, abraded	LBA
G2067	0303	1	F	U	2	5		Very abraded	Prehistoric
		1	F1	U	23	122			LBA
		1	F4	U	23	123		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	G1	D	2	5	Beaker	St comb imp bands, triang stamped	LNEBA
	0305	1	F4	U	1	3		Burnished	LBA
	0353	1	F5	R+	24	29	Class V fine cup	Underscored rim (110mm, 5%). Burnished	LBA
	0370	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	4		Burnished	LBA
		1	F5	U	1	1		Burnished	LBA
	0383	1	F1	U	33	185			LBA
		1	F1	R	1	3	Class V small bowl or cup	Beaded rim	LBA
		1	F4	U	14	33		Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	B	3	26			LBA
		1	F4	R	1	9	Class II open jar	Simple out-turned rim. Burnished	LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
	0424	1	F4	U	2	30		Gritted flat base	LBA
		1	F4	U	4	29			LBA
G2072	0363	1	F1	R	1	8	Class I		LBA
		1	F1	R	1	29	Class I neutral jar	Flattened rim (200mm, 6%)	LBA
		1	F1	U	3	38			LBA
G2073	0385	1	F1	U	28	71			LBA
		1	F1	R	2	12		Rounded rim (220mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	4		Flattened rim	LBA
		1	F3	U	9	97			LBA
		1	F4	R	1	2		Flattened rim. Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	11	39		Burnished	LBA
G2074	0421	1	F3	U	10	115		Very coarse	LBA
		1	F5	PP	68	885	Class IV neutral bowl	Simple flat rim (300mm, 30%); simple slightly omphalous base. Burnished. Orange, fire clouded	LBA
G2075	0427	1	F1	U	1	4			LBA
		1	F4	R	1	3	Class II	Flat rim (270mm, 5%). Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	1	1			LBA
G2076	0256	1	F1	U	1	17		Roughened surface	LBA
		1	F4	U	8	41		Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	16	32		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	G1	U	1	4		Very abraded	Prehistoric
G2077	0274	1	F1	B	1	6		Stepped base, gritted	LBA
		1	F4	U	2	9			LBA
G2079	0425	1	F1	U	6	27			LBA
		1	F1	R	1	9	Class I	Flat rim	LBA
		1	F1	U	1	10		Very abraded, burnt	LBA
G2080	0407	1	F1	U	15	153			LBA
		1	F4	U	4	5		Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	U	5	18			LBA
		1	F4	R	2	4	Class V fine cup	Simple rim (120mm,6%). Burnished	LBA
	0420	1	F1	U	4	21			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	5		Burnished	LBA
G2081	0452	1	F1	R	4	17	Class V coarse cup	Simple rounded rim	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	14	Class I neutral jar	Simple rounded rim	LBA
		1	F1	R	2	24		Flat pinched ext lip rim (250mm, 5%)	LBA
		1	F1	U	141	1217		Wiped surface	LBA
		1	F4	U	11	68		Smoothed surface Voids	LBA
		1	U	U	1	2		Very abraded, burnt	Prehistoric
	0453	1	F1	U	36	1577		Fingered decoration, orange, big sherds mostly one vessel	LBA
		1	F1	R	8	188	Class I neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (180mm,35%); fingered decoration, orange, big sherds, one vessel	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	10		Flat pinched interior lip rim, Smoothed surface	LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
		1	U	U	1	2		Very abraded	Prehistoric
G2082	0416	1	F1	B	1	128		Pinched base (90mm, 100%)	LBA
		1	F1	R	2	67	Class I neutral jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim (140mm, 25%)	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	4	Class II neutral jar	Pointed folded rim (150mm,&%). Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	U	62	504		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F1	D	1	12		Fingertip impressed on shoulder	LBA
		1	F1	B	5	41		Simple base, gritted	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	8	Class IV open bowl/cup	Flattened rim. Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F2	R	2	6	Class I jar	Simple rim	LBA
		1	F3	R	2	11	Class I jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim	LBA
		1	F3	R	1	8	Class I jar	Folded flat rim	LBA
		1	F4	U	63	269		Burnished	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	6	Class II jar	Flat pinched ext lip rim. Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	2	Class I jar	Out-turned flat rim. Burnished	LBA
		1	F5	R	1	9	Class II open jar	Pointed rim. Burnished. Pale	LBA
		1	F5	R	1	1	Class V fine cup	Bead rim, thin walled. Burnished	LBA
		1	F5	R	9	33	Class V fine cup	Flattened rim (120mm, 15%). Very fine flint. Burnished	LBA
		1	Q1	U	22	123			LBA
G2084	0365	1	F1	U	1	8			LBA
G2089	0213	4	GRE	b	1	6		Abraded body sherd	16th–18th C
	0408	4	GRE	bod	1	10		Abraded	16th–18th C
		4	WEST	bod	2	49	Tankard	Westerwald stoneware (cobalt & mang is early)	1665–1750
		3	MCW	bod	1	2		MCW?	12th–14th C
		3	UPG	b	1	6		Very hard. Later Med / Early PM. Spots of clear glaze	
		1	F1	U	7	45			LBA
		1	Q1	B	1	25		Stepped base (130mm,10%)	LBA
G2090	0392	1	F1	U	15	172			LBA
		1	F4	U	3	28		Burnished	LBA
G2091	0394	1	F1	U	12	59			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	4		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	FG	D	2	31	Beaker	Fingertip impressed rusticated	LNEBA
		1	Q1	R	1	6		Fingertip impressed on rim top	LBA
		1	Q1	U	3	15			LBA
		1	Q1	B	1	40			LBA
G2093	0302	1	F7	U	1	4		Abraded	ENEO
G2094	0532	1	F	U	4	2		Very abraded	Prehistoric
		1	F1	R	1	5		Rounded rim	LBA
G2097	0446	1	F1	U	1	17		Abraded	LBA
G2108	0536	3	LMT	b	1	4		Green glaze	15th–16th C
G2114	0577	1	U	U	1	1			Prehistoric
G2123	0666	1	F1	U	2	5		Abraded	LBA
G2124	0646	1	F1	U	20	126			LBA

Group	Context	Per	Fabric	Sherd	No	Wt/g	Vessel type	Notes	Spot date
		1	F1	B	4	53		Stepped base. Roughened surface Gritted	LBA
		1	F4	U	2	12		Smoothed surface	LBA
	0646	1	F4	U	1	2		Burnished	LBA
		1	Q1	U	1	4			Prehistoric
G2125	0651	1	F1	U	26	153		Orange	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	4	Class I	Flat pinched ext lip rim. Orange	LBA
		1	F2	U	3	64			LBA
		1	F4	U	2	10		Thin walled. Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	R	1	4		Simple rim. Smoothed surface. Scraps	LBA
G2126	0598	1	F1	U	1	26			LBA
		1	F1	R	1	14	Class I open jar	Flat out-turned rim	LBA
	0600	1	F1	U	3	30			LBA
	0629	1	F1	U	1	5			LBA
G2127	0596	1	F1	U	1	15		Fingered dec	LBA
	0632	1	F1	U	9	16		Scraps	Prehistoric
G2128	0658	1	F1	U	6	12		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F2	R	1	4		Flat pinched exterior lip rim	LBA
		1	F4	U	1	2		Burnished	LBA
G2143	0002	2	BSW	body	1	6	Jar	Very 'Romanising' fabric	Early Roman
		2	GX	body	1	7	Jar	Band of b. lattice decoration	Early Roman
		1	F1	U	39	170			LBA
		1	F1	U	2	9		Abraded, burnt	LBA
		1	F1	R	1	4	Jar	Flat rim, out turned	LBA
		1	F1	H	2	23		Rounded, applied handle	LBA
		1	F2	U	13	111		Includes flat gritted base sherds	LBA
		1	F4	U	1	4		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	F4	U	4	85		Includes flat gritted base sherds	LBA
		1	F4	U	41	128		Smoothed surface	LBA
		1	U	U	9	9		Very abraded	Prehistoric
	0093	1	F2	U	3	4			LBA
		1	F2	U	1	3			LBA
G2144	0001	3	LMT	body	1	26	Jar	Drops of clear glaze	15th–16th C
		3	MCW	rim	1	4	Bowl	Hollesley type? small bowl	13th–14th C
		3	MCW	body	4	17		Abraded and pocked body sherds	12th–14th C
		1	F1	U	4	9			LBA
		1	F3	U	2	6			LBA
		1	Q1	B	1	57			LBA
G2148	0052	1	F1	U	1	1			LBA
		1	F4	U	1	1		Burnt, abraded	LBA
		1	F2	U	5	12			LBA

Appendix 3. Fired clay catalogue by group

Abbreviations: fs = Fine sandy, few other inclusions; fsc = Fine sandy, calcareous inclusions; fsf = Fine sandy with flint; fsfe = Fine sandy with ferrous fragments; fsv = Fine sandy with small voids; msfe = Medium sandy with ferrous fragments; m = Medium sandy, few other inclusions; mscp = Medium sand with clay pellets; msf = Medium sandy with flint; msfe = Medium sand, ferrous; msfv = Medium sandy flint and voids; mso = Medium sand, organic; msv = Medium sandy with small to moderate voids; cs = Coarse sandy with few other inclusions; csf = Coarse sandy with flint; LBA = Late Bronze Age

Group	Context	Group description	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Surface	Notes
G2018	0131	Small LBA pit containing much pot	fsv	u	1	17			Very poorly mixed. 'Foamy' in one part
G2022	0135	Undated pit	fs	u	1	2	y		Buff to white/orange
G2041	0235	Possible fence (Roman?)	fsv	u	2	13			Buff exterior, dark grey core, ++voids
G2042	0281	Large LBA pit inside Building 1	msv	u	1	5			Buff
G2049	0106	Building 1 posthole circle	fs	obj?	9	37			Possible loom weight?
	0211		fs	u	3	1	y		Orange, streaky
			msv	u	1	3	y		Hard, red
Totals for G2049					**13**	**41**			
G2056	0191	External hearth, LBA	fsv	u	9	28	y	1 flat surface	Light orange-buff, all the same
			msv	u	2	38	y		Brown & orange, straw impressions
	0192		ms	u	9	118		flat surface?	Orange & grey
			msf	obj?	5	67			
	0193		fs	u	2	27			
			ms	obj?	1	23		curved	Curved surface, possible object, orange-brown
			msf	u	1	3	y	1 flat surface	Orange with buff surface
			msfe	u	1	29			
			msv	u	1	28			Very hard, grey
	0197		fsf	u	3	8	y		Buff/orange
			mscp	u	1	3	y		Orange-brown
Totals for G2056					**35**	**372**			
G2057	0336	Undated ditch/gully	fs	u?	2	5			Slightly curved surface, buff-white, plus black organic burnt bits; streaky orange-white with small voids
			fs	obj	1	25		smoothed	Very curved surface, smoothed
			ms	u	2	16		1 flat surface	Grey, grass impressions
			msf	u	1	8			
Totals for G2057					**6**	**54**			
G2058	0333	Undated ditch/gully	csf	u	1	14			Buff/orange
G2060	0261	Undated pit	fsf	u	1	62			Dense fabric
			msf	u	4	48			

Group	Context	Group description	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Abr	Surface	Notes
Totals for G2060					**5**	**110**			
G2063	0221	LBA pit	csf	u	21	190		n	Dark red - all the same
			fsfe	obj?	1	18			Buff-white, very curved, plus voids
			ms	u	2	29		1 smooth or wiped	Brown-orange, joining fragments
			msfe	u	5	30			Speckled streaky white & orange
Totals for G2063					**29**	**267**			
G2067	0303	Building 2 posthole circle	msf	u	5	52		1 poss. flat surface	Buff exterior, dark grey interior
	0353		ms	u	3	7			2 buff, 1 grey
Totals for G2067					**8**	**59**			
G2072	0363	Small LBA pit adj. Building 2	ms	u	1	7			Buff-pink
G2073	0385	Small LBA pit inside Building 2	fs	u	5	5	y		Orange
			fs	object	13	99			Loom weight. 1 perforation, orange-buff exterior + burnt organic material
			fsc	u	5	16	y	flat	Flat surfaces, buff exterior, pink-orange interior
Totals for G2073					**23**	**120**			
G2079	0425	Building 2 hearth	ms	u	4	60	?	1 poss. 1flat surface	Light orange & buff streaks, grass impression on surface
			ms	u	3	36			Black ferric/organic/burnt inclusions, dark red
Totals for G2079					**7**	**96**			
G2081	0452	LBA pit inside Building 2	m/fsfe	u	6	42	y		Orange and light grey, poorly mixed, ferruginous fragments. Stem-like voids with some black burnt remains
G2082	0416	LBA pit inside Building 2	mso	u	5	56		?	Grey, some with pink-brown exterior, all the same. Grass impressions & some black burnt stem-like material
			mso	u	20	42	y		Dark red-brown +black blobs - burnt organic material
Totals for G2082					**25**	**98**			
G2089	0213	Post-medieval ditch	msfe	u	1	9		n	Buff pink & red
G2091	0394	Possible cooking pit, LBA	msf	u	3	7	y		Dark orange-brown
G2103	0495	Undated pit	cs	u	1	21		1 flat surface	Hard, orange-fired
G2143	0002	Subsoil (post Roman)	fsv		4	29	y		Buff exterior, dark grey core; voids
			ms	u	1	33	y		No voids
			msf	u	1	13		1 smooth	
			msfv	u	28	183	y		Small round voids
Totals for G2143					**34**	**258**			

Appendix 4. Worked flint catalogue by group

Group	Context	Group description	Category	Type	Number
G2004	0266	LBA/EIA pit	flak	Flake	8
	0266		stfr	Struck fragment	1
G2005	0167	Plt	flak	Blade-like flake	2
	0167		flak	Flake	1
	0167		scpf	scraper	1
G2007	0293	Four-post Structure S4	stfr	Struck fragment	1
G2011	0318	Posthole group	flak	Shatter	1
	0318		scpf	Scraper	1
G2017	0142	LBA posthole	flak	Flake	1
G2018	0131	LBA pit	flak	Flake	7
G2019	0116	LBA pit	flak	Flake	1
G2023	0241	LBA pit	stfr	Struck fragment	1
G2024	0271	LBA pit	flak	Flake	2
G2031	0033	Unspecified cut	blad	Bladelet	1
	0033		flak	Flake	1
G2032	0034	Unspecified cut	flak	Flake	1
	0034		unsk	Non-struck fragment	0
	0038		flak	Flake	2
	0038		pecr	Piercer	1
G2035	0088	Structure S5	retf	Retouched flake	1
G2039	0145	Roman? ditch	flak	Flake	1
	0145		flak	Spall	1
	0146		core	Multi platform flake core	1
	0146		flak	Flake	7
G2040	0269	Roman? ditch	notb	Notched blade	1
	0660		flak	Flake	1
	0660		utfl	Utilised flake	1
G2041	0235	Possible fence (Roman?)	flak	Flake	1
G2042	0281	LBA pit	flak	Flake	4
G2049	0106	Building 1 posthole circle	core	Multi platform flake core	1
	0106		flak	Blade-like flake	1
	0106		flak	Chip	1
	0106		flak	Flake	2
	0106		stfr	Struck fragment	1
	0108		flak	Flake	1
	0187		flak	Flake	1
	0611		flak	Flake	1
G2050	0609	Stakehole	flak	Flake	1
G2052	0094	Building 1 (occupation?)	utfl	Utilised flake	1
G2055	0085	Ditch (medieval?)	mcrl	Microlith	1
	0085		scpf	Scraper	1
G2056	0193	External hearth, LBA	blad	Blade	1
G2067	0303	Building 2 posthole circle	flak	Flake	2
	0353		flak	Flake	1
	0353		flak	Spall	1
	0355		flak	Flake	2
	0370		flak	Flake	1
G2073	0385	LBA pit	flak	Flake	1

Group	Context	Group description	Category	Type	Number
	0385		retf	Retouched flake	1
G2076	0256	LBA pit	flak	Spall	1
	0256		retf	Retouched flake	1
	0256		unsk	Non-struck fragment	0
G2080	0420	Building 2 (occupation?)	flak	Blade-like flake	1
G2081	0452	LBA pit inside Building 2	flak	Flake	10
	0452		flak	Shatter	1
	0452		retf	Retouched flake	1
	0452		stfr	Struck fragment	1
	0453		core	Core on flake	1
	0453		core	Tested piece	1
	0453		flak	Flake	2
	0453		flak	Shatter	1
G2082	0416	LBA pit inside Building 2	flak	Flake	8
	0416		retf	Retouched flake	1
	0416		stfr	Struck fragment	2
G2094	0532	LBA pit	core	Core/tool	1
	0532		flak	Blade-like flake	1
	0532		flak	Flake	9
	0532		flak	Shatter	1
	0532		flak	Spall	2
	0532		utfl	Utilised flake	2
G2114	0577	Trackway ditch (Roman?)	flak	Blade-like flake	2
G2124	0646	LBA pit	axes	Polished	1
G2125	0651	LBA pit	flak	Flake	1
	0651		flak	Shatter	1
G2143	0002	Subsoil (post Roman)	blad	Blade	1
	0002		flak	Flake	15
	0002		flak	Shatter	1
	0002		flak	Spall	2
	0002		retf	Retouched flake	2
	0002		scpf	End scraper	1
	0002		scpf	Scraper	2
	0002		stfr	Struck fragment	2
	0002		unsk	Non-struck fragment	0
	0002		utfl	Utilised flake	3
G2144	0001	Post-medieval ploughsoil	blad	Blade	1
	0001		flak	Flake	4
	0001		knff	Chisel	1
	0001		knff	Knife	1
	0001		retf	Retouched flake	1

Appendix 5. Summary of radiocarbon dates

Context	Group	Feature type	Sample	SUERC ref	Sample type	C14 determination BP (1950 AD)	Calibrated C14 date (95.4% confidence)
0281	G2042	LBA pit inside Building 1	CAC 042–0281B	41276 (GU27738)	grain (unidentified)	2775 ± 35	1006–836 BC
0363	G2072	LBA pit or PH near Building 2	CAC 042–0363	41280 (GU27739)	seed (unidentified)	2770 ± 35	1002–835 BC
0452	G2081	LBA pit inside Building 2	CAC 042–0452	41281 (GU27740)	grain (unidentified)	2770 ± 35	1002–835 BC
0266	G2004	LBA /EIA pit	CAC 042–0266	41275 (GU27737)	nutshell (unidentified)	2450 ± 35	754–410 BC
0578	G2136	Cooking(?) pit	CAC 042– 0578	45320 (GU29895)	charcoal (quercus sapwood)	1731 ± 45	173–419 AD
0131	G2018	LBA pit	CAC 042–0131	41274 (GU27736)	seed (unidentified)	1725 ± 35	240–401 AD

Appendix 6. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Samples associated with Building 1											
Sample	**5013**	**5014**	**5051**	**5052**	**5053**	**5054**	**5055**	**5056**	**5029**	**5048**	**5050**
Context	**0104**	**0094**	**0626**	**0626**	**0626**	**0626**	**0627**	**0627**	**0281**	**0623**	**0625**
Group	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2052**	**G2042**	**G2049**	**G2049**
Deposit type	**Occupation/destruction layer**								**Pit fill**	**PH fill**	**PH fill**
Cereals											
Avena sp. (grains)											xcf
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x								xx	xx
Triticum sp. (grains)		x	xcf					x	x	xx	x
(glume bases)										x	x
(spikelet bases)		x								x	x
T. spelta L. (glume bases)										xcf	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	xfg	xxfg						x	x	xxx	xx
Herbs											
Fabaceae indet.	x										x
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x	x								xtf	
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia		x							x		
Large Poaceae indet.										x	
Polygonum aviculare L.										x	
Rumex sp.	x	x								x	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.				xcf			xcf			x	
Tree/shrub macrofossils											
Corylus avellana L.	x			xcf				xcf		x	xcf
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frags.)											xcf
Other plant macrofossils											
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxxx	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xx	x	x				x	xxxx	xx	x
Charred root/stem	x			x				x			x
Indet.seeds										x	x

Other materials											
Black porous 'cokey' material		x						x	x	xx	x
Black tarry material			x	xx	x	x	xx	xx		x	xx
Bone								xb		xb	xb
Burnt/fired clay	x	xx					x		x	x	x
Burnt stone	x										
Fish bone			xcf								
Vitrified material	xx	xxx	x	x				x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**0.2**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; b = burnt

Samples associated with Building 2										
Sample	**5031**	**5032**	**5033**	**5034**	**5040**	**5041**	**5042**	**5043**	**5044**	**5045**
Context	**0353**	**0363**	**0365**	**0385**	**0425**	**0416**	**0416**	**0422**	**0452**	**0453**
Group	**G2067**	**G2072**	**G2084**	**G2073**	**G2079**	**G2082**	**G2082**	**G2074**	**G2081**	**G2081**
Deposit type	**PH fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**PH fill**	**Hearth**	**Pit fill**		**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	
Cereals										
Large Fabaceae indet.				xcffg		xcffg				
Hordeum sp. (grains)				xcf		xcf		x	x	
Triticum sp. (grains)				x		x	xfg	x	x	
(glume bases)				x				x	x	
(spikelet bases)				x		x		x		
T. dicoccum Schubl (glume bases)				x						
T. spelta L. (glume bases)						x		x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)				xx	x	xx	x	xfg	x	
Herbs										
Bromus sp.								x		
Fabaceae indet.	x	xcf		x		x		xcf		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love				x			xtf	x		
Linum usitatissimum L.								x		
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia	x			xx		x		x		
Large Poaceae indet.								x		
Polygonum aviculare L.								xcf		
Polygonaceae indet.				x						
Rumex sp.				x						
Sherardia arvensis L.								x		
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.						x		x		
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.		xcf		x	xcf	xx	xcf			
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frags.)			xcf							
P.spinosa L.								x		
Sambucus nigra L.				x						
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx	xxx	xx		x		xx	xxx	xx

Charcoal >5mm			x							
Charred root/stem			x	x		x	x	x		
Ericaceae indet. (stem)			x							
Indet.culm node frag.							x			
Indet.seeds						x		x		
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx				x					
Black tarry material					xx		x			
Bone	xb		x	xb	xb	xb		xxb	xb	x
Burnt/fired clay				x	xxxx				x	xx
Burnt stone					x		x			
Small coal frags.			x							x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x xb							x		
Vitrified material	x	x	xxx		x	xxx		xx		
Sample volume (litres)	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**0.1**	**< 0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; b = burnt

Samples from four-post Structure S3				
Sample	**5012**	**5018**	**5019**	**5020**
Context	**0161**	**0159**	**0163**	**0165**
Group	**G2006**	**G2006**	**G2006**	**G2006**
Deposit type	**PH fill**	**PH fill**	**PH fill**	**PH fill**
Cereals				
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf	
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		xx	x
Herbs				
Chenopodiaceae indet.			x	
Fabaceae indet.				x
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			x	x
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia	x	x	x	x
Ranunculus sp.	x			
Rumex acetosella L.			xcf	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.		x		xcf
Tree/shrub macrofossils				
Prunus sp. (fruit stone frags.)			x	
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	xxx	
Charred root/stem		x		
Indet.seeds			x	
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x
Black tarry material	x	x	x	
Bone	xb			x
Small coal frags.		x		
Vitrified material				x
Sample volume (litres)	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**0.1**	**< 0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; b = burnt

Samples from other features						
Sample	**5015**	**5017**	**5026**	**5027**	**5036**	**5037**
Context	**0131**	**0116**	**0223**	**0237**	**0392**	**0394**
Group	**G2018**	**G2019**	**G2064**	**G2065**	**G2090**	**G2091**
Deposit type	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fills**	
Cereals						
Triticum sp. (grains)			x			
Cereal indet. (grains)		xfg			xfg	
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet,	x	x				
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia		x	x	xcf	x	
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.			x			
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x	xxx		x	xxxx	x
Charred root/stem	x			x		
Indet.seeds	x					
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x				x	
Black tarry material			x		x	x
Bone		xb			xb	
Burnt/fired clay		x	x			
Burnt stone					x	
Small coal frags.	x	x				x
Small mammal/amphibian bones						xpmc
Vitrified material	xx	x				
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; b = burnt

Samples from other features (continued)												
Sample	**5011**	**5016**	**5021**	**5022**	**5030**	**5023**	**5024**	**5028**	**5035**	**5039**	**5046**	**5047**
Context	**0133**	**0167**	**0192**	**0197**	**0192**	**0219**	**0221**	**0266**	**0390**	**0403**	**0534**	**0578**
Group	**G2022**	**G2005**	**G2056**	**G2056**	**G2056**	**G2062**	**G2063**	**G2004**	**G2088**	**G2086**	**G2095**	**G2136**
Deposit type	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**External hearth**			**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Pit fill**	**Unspecified fill**	**Cooking pit fill**
Cereals												
Hordeum sp. (grains)									x			
Triticum dicoccum Schubl (glume base)								x				
Cereal indet. (grains)							x		x			
Herbs												
Rumex sp.							x					
Tree/shrub macrofossils												
Corylus avellana L.						x		xx	xcf			
Other plant macrofossils												
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xx	xx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	x	x	xxx	x	x		xxxx
Charcoal >5mm			x	x	xx							x
Charred root/stem	x					x						
Indet.culm nodes							x					
Other remains												
Black porous 'cokey' material		x				x	x		x			x
Black tarry material	x	x					x			x		x
Bone							xb	x	x xb	x	x	
Burnt/fired clay							x	x	xxxx			
Burnt stone			x	x		x						x
Fish bone						x						
Small coal frags.				x		x				x	x	
Small mammal/amphibian bones												x
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10ss**	**10**	**10ss**
Volume of flot (litres)	**0.1**	**0.2**	**0.4**	**0.3**	**0.8**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**< 0.1**	**0.4**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**50%**	**25%**	**25%**	**12.5%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**25%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens, xx = 11–50 specimens, xxx = 51–100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens; cf = compare; b = burnt