Suffolk County Council

## POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

**SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/048**

# Sand and Gravel Extraction Site (Phase 1) Pannington Hall Estate Wherstead Suffolk

# WHR 072

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**www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/environment/archaeology**

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## HER information

| | |
|---|---|
| **Planning Application No:** | **B/05/0713/CMA** |
| **Date of Fieldwork:** | **4th May – 2nd June 2010** |
| **Grid Reference:** | **TM 1370 3960** |
| **Commissioning Body:** | **Andrew Josephs Ltd<br>on behalf of Brett Aggregates Ltd** |
| **Curatorial Officer:** | **Edward Martin** |
| **Project Officer:** | **Jezz Meredith** |
| **Oasis Reference**: | **suffolkc1-96001** |

## Contents

## List of Figures



## List of Plates



## List of Tables



## List of Appendices

## Summary

This post-excavation assessment report presents the evidence from an archaeological excavation at Pannington Hall, Wherstead (WHR 072). A small area excavation of c.0.73 hectares revealed a series of ditches and other features dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Early Roman period. Occasional earlier finds and features were also encountered.

A Middle Iron Age ditch was near to a small concentration of pits and post-holes, some of which could be dated to this period. The ditch was cut by a rectilinear enclosure ditch partly revealed within the excavation area. The enclosure had an opposed butt-end entranceway along its eastern edge. This feature was dated by pottery to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. Of a similar period and within the enclosure, a four-post structure was recognised. A cremation burial was recovered cutting the fill of the enclosure ditch. A Roman ditch containing pottery dated to before the middle of the 2nd century AD was on a similar alignment to the enclosure.

A Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age pit containing Beaker pottery with comb impressions and with crowsfoot finger nail decoration was also revealed. A scatter of flint tools and flakes (mainly from unstratified or later contexts) point to a widespread utilisation of this area in the later prehistoric period. The flint assemblage contains a sizeable proportion of struck blade elements, generally associated with the Early Neolithic.

No features from the post-Roman period were recognised. A number of undated features were recorded including a possible hearth.

The site occupies a south-facing slope overlooking a watercourse and is in an ideal position for past occupation. Cropmarks identified to the east of the site, suggesting other rectilinear enclosures and ditch systems, could be related to those uncovered within this excavation.

# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Site location

An archaeological open-area excavation took place in advance of sand and gravel extraction to the south-west of Pannington Hall, described hereafter as 'the site'. The site is centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 1370 3960 (Fig. 1) and encompasses an area of 7,319m$^2$ (c.0.73 hectares). It is bounded by a hedge line to the south and by woodland to the south-east, while the rest of the site is surrounded by arable land.

The site is located within the parish of Wherstead and has been given the Historic Environment Record number WHR 072.

Plate 1. General view of site under excavation looking south

## 1.2 The scope of the project

This report was commissioned by Andrew Josephs on behalf of Brett Aggregates Ltd and was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS, Field Team). It has been prepared in accordance with the relevant Brief and Specification documents (Edward Martin, Appendix 1) and is consistent with the principles of Management of Archaeological Projects 2 (MAP2), notably Appendices 4 and 5 (English Heritage, 1991). The principal aims of this report are as follows:

- Summarise the results of the archaeological fieldwork
- Quantify the site archive and review the post-excavation work that has been undertaken to date
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer research aims defined in the Brief and Specification documents
- Assess the potential of the site archive to answer new research aims defined in this report
- Assess the significance of the data in relation to the relevant Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000)
- Make recommendations for further analysis and publication of the results of the fieldwork

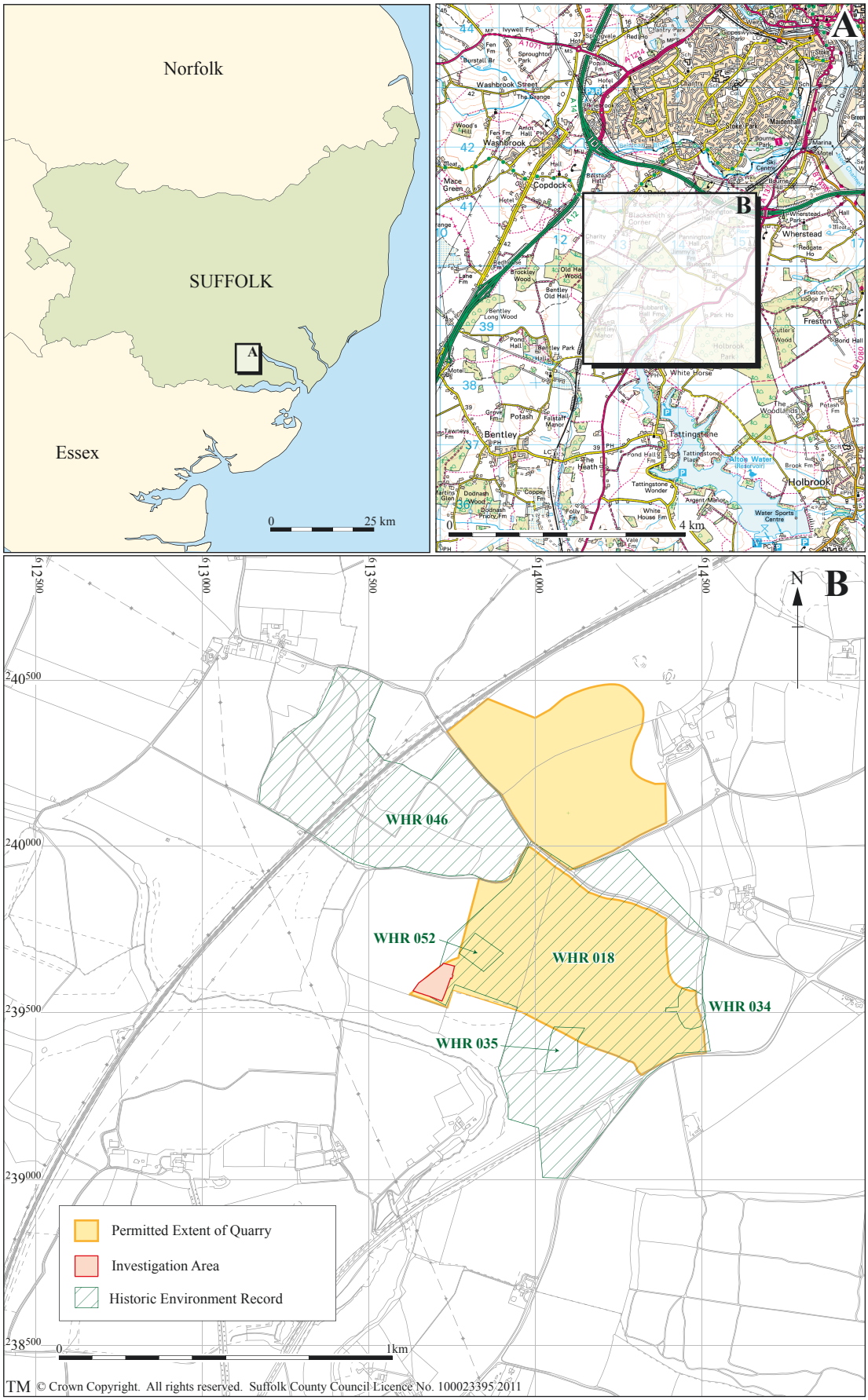


Figure 1. Location map

## 1.3 Circumstances and dates of fieldwork

The fieldwork was carried out by SCCAS Field Team in response to planning application B/05/0713/CMA. The excavation was undertaken between the 4th May and the 2nd June 2010. Prior to the archaeological fieldwork the site was in agricultural use.

During fieldwork a mechanical excavator was used to remove topsoil and any underlying subsoil or colluvium in order to expose the surface of the natural stratum, this being the level at which all archaeological features were identified.

The features were excavated and recorded in accordance with the SCCAS Manual (SCCAS, 2002). The site was recorded in plan using Global Positioning System survey equipment. Individual features were drawn in section and plan at a scale of 1:20, with some areas of feature complexity planned at a scale of 1:50.

Written descriptions of archaeological features and deposits were made on *pro-forma* context sheets. A photographic record of individual features and general views of the site was made consisting of high-resolution digital images. Soil deposits from selected features were sampled for environmental analysis. A metal detector search was conducted on the mechanically excavated surface.

Two broad east to west bands of deep plough scarring were revealed across the centre of the site. Few if any features could be detected in this area of considerable modern disturbance.

# 2 Geological, topographic and archaeological background

## 2.1 Geology and topography

The published Quaternary geology on the site consists of sands and gravels with minor inter-beds of silt and clay, (British Geological Survey, East Anglia, Sheet 52N 00, Quaternary).

The site is located on slightly south sloping ground, positioned just above the 35m contour, and overlooking a wooded valley containing a small stream to the south. The highest point of the site was c.37.5m at the north end of the site with the lowest point in the south-east corner of c.35m.

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

A valley side landscape of deep loams, with parklands, plantations and Ancient Woodlands

- Gently sloping valley sides and plateau fringes
- Generally deep loamy soils
- An organic pattern of fields modified by later realignment
- Important foci for early settlement
- Coverts and plantations with some ancient woodlands
- Landscape parks with a core of wood pasture
- Location for mineral workings and related activity, especially in the Gipping valley

## 2.2 Archaeology

The site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record (Fig. 1). In particular, linear cropmarks identified from aerial photography are concentrated to the east of the site.

Cropmarks have suggested that rectilinear enclosures (WHR 035 & 052), rectilinear field systems (WHR 018) and a rare possible ‘banjo’ style enclosure (WHR 034) are all located near to or to the east of the site (Fig. 1).

Previous fieldwalking over the site and adjacent areas to the east have identified scatters of prehistoric, Roman and medieval finds (WHR 018). Wherstead Wood, c.350m to the north of the site is designated ancient woodland (WHR 046).


Plate 2. Four-post structure G0027 looking north (2m scale)

# 3 Original research aims

The original research aims of the project were defined in the Brief and Specification for the archaeological monitoring and excavation of the site (Martin 2009). The research aims were as follows:

**OR1:** *To identify and evaluate potentially significant archaeological or palaeo-environmental features and deposits (Brief and Specification Section 2.2a).*

**OR2:** *To identify, excavate and record features and deposits of archaeological significance (Brief and Specification Section 2.2b).*

**OR3:** *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence to explain the multi-period cropmarks in this area (Brief and Specification Section 2.3).*

# 4 Site sequence: results of the fieldwork

## 4.1 Introduction

The following is a chronological summary of the results of the fieldwork. For the purposes of this post-excavation assessment the archaeological deposits and features have been assigned to one of six periods:

1. Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age / Beaker (*c*.2400-1750 BC)
2. Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-75/50 BC)
3. Late Iron Age / Early Roman (*c*.75/50 BC-1st Century AD)
4. Early Roman (*c*.43-120/150 AD)
5. Undated

Also considered below are natural geological strata and unstratified finds groups. Significant features such as ditches and structures that have more than one cut number have been issued group numbers (in the case of ditches normally using the first cut number). For example the ditch cuts 0058, 0060, 0079 etc have been given the group number G0058.

Figure 2 shows a general plan of the excavation area and Figures 3 and 4 show individual features with their feature numbers. Figure 5 is a provisional phased plan of the site showing principal feature groups.

## 4.2 Natural strata

Most of the site revealed natural deposits of sand and gravel with occasional pockets of silt and silty sand. Across the south-western corner of the site a deep natural channel filled with fine silts was revealed. Channel 0094 was over 25m in width in some places and subsequent machine excavation showed it to be in excess of 2.5m depth. Very fine grained (wind-blown?) deposits typified its fills where seen in a 1.2m deep machine cut sondage (0095-0098); this cutting did not bottom the channel. Features, such as ditch 0023, that cut across these deposits, were very difficult to identify and

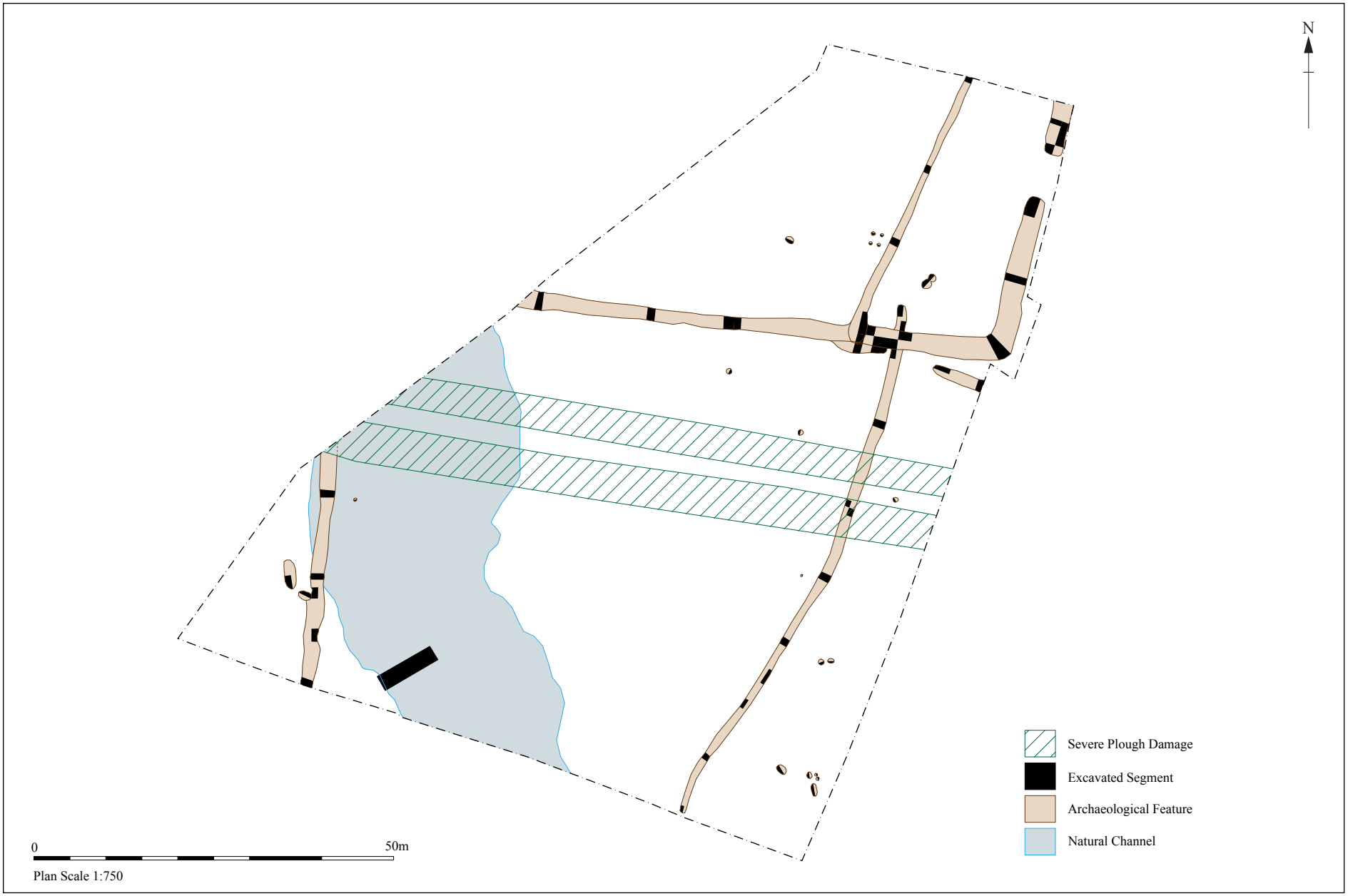


Figure 2. Excavated Area

other features might have been missed. Flints recovered from the surface of the channel fill (0095) were likely to be intrusive.

### 4.3 Period 1. Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age (Beaker): *c.*2400–1750 BC

*Pit 0141*

Sherds of comb and crowsfoot decorated Beaker pottery were recovered from fill 0142 of pit 0141. This was a shallow circular feature with a diameter of 1.3m and a depth of 0.22m. Fill 0142 was mid brown grey silty sand. The adjacent undated pit 0143 could also belong to this period.

*Flints*

A number of flint tools and flakes were unstratified finds across the site, whilst others were residual finds in later features. Much of the flintwork is of good quality and is thus likely to be of Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

### 4.4 Period 2. Middle Iron Age: *c.*350-75/50 BC

*Ditch G0058*

A slightly meandering but roughly north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch G0058 was the largest feature of this period. Within the site area it had butt-ending terminals at both the south (0058; width 0.89m, depth 0.38m) and north (0193; width 1.3m, depth 0.62m) ends. A number of other sections were cut through this ditch (0060, 0079, 0091, 0099, 0118, 0125, 0173, 0175, 0196, 0198 & 0201). The largest section was 0099 (width 1.7m, depth 0.55m). The fairly gentle sloping sides of the ditch gave way to a slightly rounded base.

Towards the south of ditch G0058 some phasing complexity was noted. Longitudinal sections were put along the centre of the ditch to examine firstly, where a constriction in the ditch width appeared (0173/0175) and, secondly, where a dark deposit (0200) appeared very prominently (0196/0198). Ditch 0196 appeared to be a butt-end cutting ditch 0198, whereas slightly to the

south butt-end 0173 seemed to cut 0175. In both cases it appears that the ditch is extended southwards, possibly accounting for its slight change in direction at this end.

The dating of ditch G0058 is dependent on the presence of Middle Iron Age pottery which was recovered from the fills of 0099, 0193, 0196 and 0198. A single Roman sherd, however, was found in the fill of 0173. This has been discounted as probably intrusive.

*Pit 0113*

This elliptical pit was orientated north-west to south-east (length 0.93m, width 0.68m, depth 0.3m) and had fairly steep sides and a flat base. A single Period 2 sherd was recovered from fill 0114. Nearby pits 0110 and 0115, although undated, were also likely to belong to this period.

*Post-hole 0127*

This was a circular, steep-sided feature (diameter 0.5m, depth 0.25m), with its upper fill (0128) containing a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery. The adjacent undated post-hole 0130 might also belong to this period.

*Pit 0136*

This fairly deep, steep-sided, circular pit had a diameter of 0.76m and a depth of 0.48m. The upper, dark grey brown silty sand fill (0137), contained 11 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. The lower fill (0138) was much paler and contained no finds.

*Pit 0139*

This elliptical pit, orientated east to west, had a length of 0.85m, a width of 0.64m and a depth of 0.14m. This shallow pit had gently sloping concave sides with a flat base. The mid grey brown silty sand fill (0140) contained a single sherd of Period 2 pottery.

### 4.5 Period 3. Late Iron Age / Early Roman: *c.*75/50 BC-1st Century AD

*Enclosure Ditch G0004*

This large L-shaped cornering ditch entered the site approximately halfway along the western edge of the site, ran west to east for c.68m then turned and ran to the north-north-east for c.23m before terminating at butt-end 0102. The ditch was sectioned at a number of places (0004, 0016, 0082, 0102, 0106, 0120, 0132, 0149, 0183 & 0205); in general this steep-sided, V-shaped profile linear feature became wider and deeper towards the east. At the western end, section 0004 was 2.57m wide and 0.75m deep, at the corner 0132 was 3.9m wide and 1.1m deep and at the ditch terminal 0102 the width was 2.9m and the depth 1.1m. The remains of a dog (or fox) were recovered from the upper fills of terminal 0102. The opposing terminal to the north was butt-end 0074, giving an eastern entrance gap of 6.2m.

*Enclosure Ditch G0074*

This north-north-east to south-south-west butt-ending ditch appeared in the extreme north-east corner of the site and was the opposed terminal of 0102 (of enclosure ditch G0004). Ditch 0074 was c.2.5m in width, but was much deeper at the terminal, being 1.1m deep here but only 0.55m deep c.3.5m to the north.

*Cremation 0088*

A small circular possible cremation was discovered during the excavation of ditch G0004 at section 0082. Cutting a lower fill of the ditch (0090), this circular feature (diameter 0.35m) was only of 0.06m depth and had probably been truncated, possibly during a desilting (or recutting) event within the ditch. Calcined bone fragments from fill 0089 suggest that they have been heated to over 600°C, consistent with cremated material, but no human bone (or otherwise) could be positively identified due to the small size of the fragments. This feature was sealed by ditch fills containing Late Iron Age pottery.

*Four-post structure G0027*

Within the enclosure and adjacent to ditch 0040 was the four-post structure G0027. The individual post-holes (0028, 0031, 0034 & 0037) varied in diameter from 0.45m (0034) to 0.42m (0037), and in depth from 0.34m (0034) to 0.14m (0031). The distance between the centre of posts varied from c.1.3m (east to west) to nearer c.1.5m (north to south). Most fills contained moderate to frequent amounts of charcoal flecks, with the upper fills of 0034 and 0037 (0035 & 0038) yielding deposits of clay and heat-reddened clay; probably demolition debris from the structure above. Good quantities of Late Iron Age pottery were recovered from 0028 (fill 0030), with smaller amounts from 0031 (fill 0032) and 0037 (fill 0038). Two sherds of Early Roman pottery were also recovered from fill 0030.

*Ditch G0040*

This north-north-east to south-south-west running ditch was internal to the rectilinear enclosure. Several section slots were put across this linear feature (0040, 0048, 0055, 0177 & 0215) and recuts were identified in two places (0046 & 0053). This was a fairly small ditch with fairly steep sides and a rounded base, with a width of approximately 0.8m and a depth of 0.35m. Its relationship with ditch G0004 to the south was unclear during excavation but subsequent examination of the section drawings and photographs suggests that the upper fills of G0004 were probably cut by butt-end 0215 of this ditch. It is possible therefore that ditch G0040 might represent a later subdivision of the enclosure. Non-specific Iron Age pottery was recovered from fills 0178, 0181 and 0206. A single sherd of Early Roman pottery was recovered from fill 0049.

*Ditch G0170*

Appearing along the eastern edge of the site and running to the west-north-west for c.7.5m, ditch 0170 terminated in a butt-end just south of ditch G0004. A full profile was excavated across this ditch at 0189, showing it to have gently sloping sides and a broad, slightly curving base, with a width of c.2m and a depth of 0.4m. A sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from fill 0191 from ditch cut section 0189.

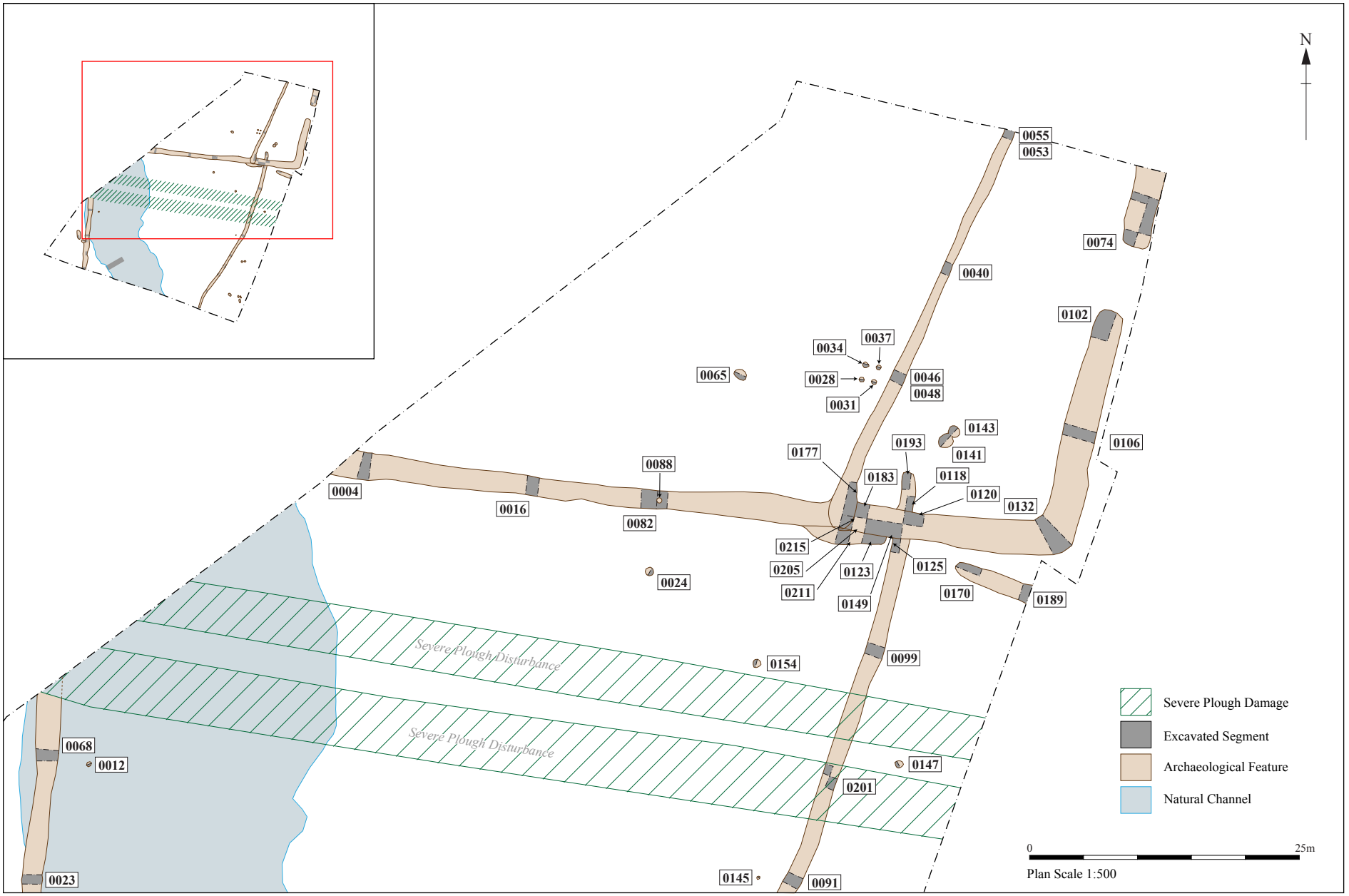


Figure 3. Excavation details

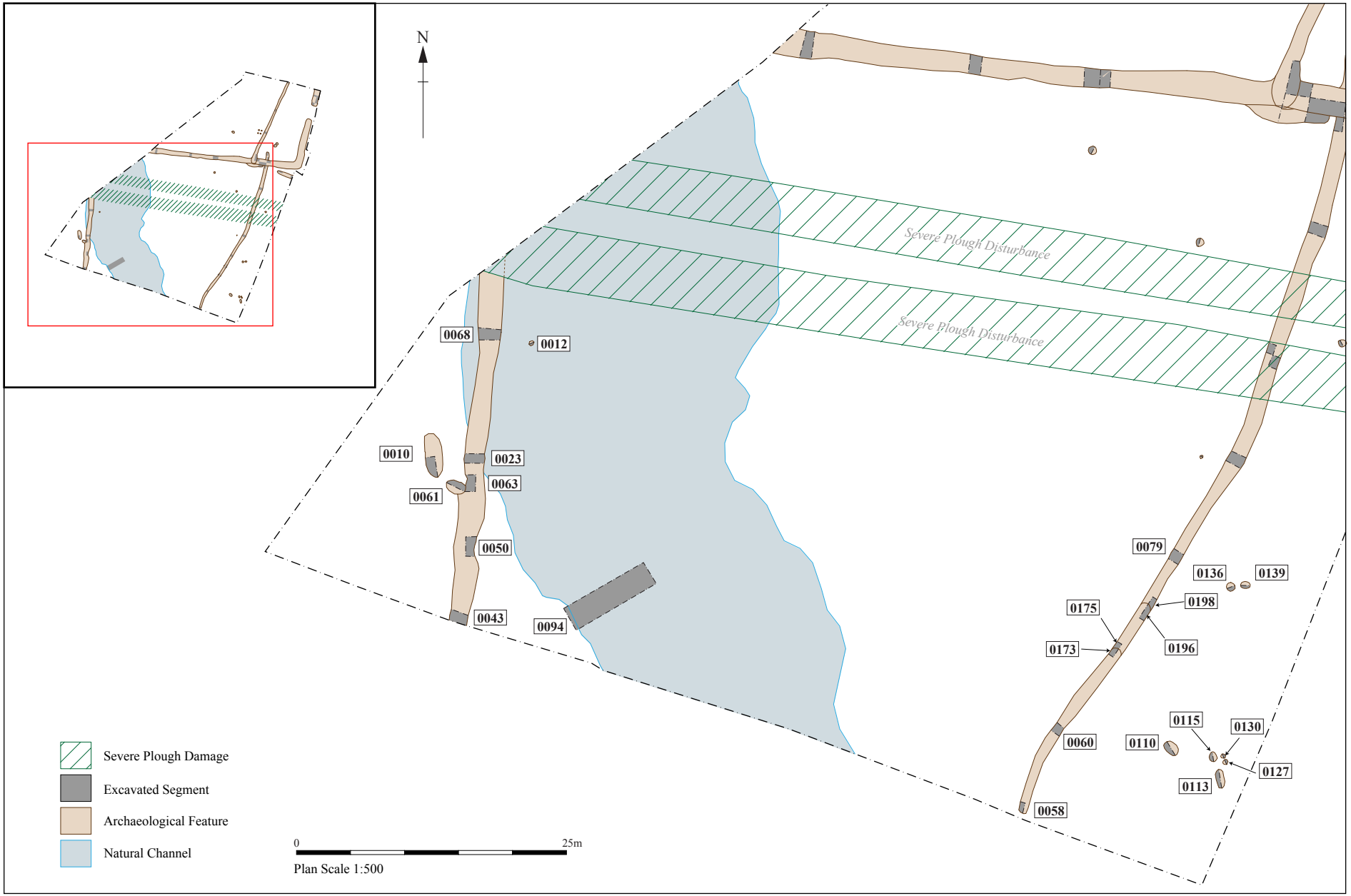


Figure 4. Excavation detail (continued)

### 4.6 Period 4. Early Roman: *c.*43-120/150 AD

*Ditch G0023*

This north to south running linear feature was positioned towards the south-west corner of the site. With slightly irregular sides, the feature was difficult to follow where it ran across the silt fills of natural channel 0094. This ditch was sectioned in a number of places (0023, 0043, 0063 & 0068) and was up to 1.9m width and between 0.7m (0043) and 1m (0068) depth, with fairly steep sides and a narrow rounded base. Upper fills were generally mid brown silty sand, with lower and basal fills being slightly paler. Early Roman pottery was recovered from five separate fills (0014, 0015, 0022, 0051 & 0064).

*Pit 0061*

This pit possibly cut ditch 0023 (fill 0064, cut 0063). It had a diameter of 1m and a depth of 0.5m. In total fifty-eight sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from this feature.

### 4.7 Period 5. Post-Roman

*Finds*

Two sherds of pottery belonging to the late medieval to the post-medieval period were unstratified finds recovered from the topsoil.

*Plough Truncation*

Two east to west swathes of deep plough scaring crossed the entire site, causing a considerable amount of truncation and obscuring earlier archaeology. This ploughing was likely to be of post-medieval or modern date.

### 4.8 Undated

*Pit 0011*

This large, possible pit or natural hollow, oval in plan and aligned north to south, was 5.3m long, 1.7m wide and 0.26m deep. It had slightly curved sides

and a broad flat base. Fill 0010 was mid to pale brown silty sand and contained a single flint flake.

*Post-hole 0013*

This was a shallow, oval feature, aligned south-west to north-east, with a length of 0.46m, width 0.36m and a depth of 0.08m. The dark silty sand fill (0012) contained frequent charcoal flecks and crumbs of fired clay.

*Hearth 0024*

This was a shallow, oval cut, aligned north-east to south-west, 0.79m by 0.69m and with a depth of 0.11m. The upper fill (0024) was dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and heat-altered stones, mainly flints. The lower fill (0026) appeared to be a sandy clay lining of the pit.

*Pit 0065*

This was a possible pit with very vague edges, elliptical in plan and with a north-west to south-east axis, with a length of 1.25m, a width of 0.85m and a depth of 0.19m. The more obvious and darker upper fill (0066) contained a fragment of fired clay and heat-altered stones.

*Pit 0110*

This was an elliptical pit with a north-west to south-east axis, with a length of 1.45m, a width of 1.1m and a depth of 0.38m. Fills 0111 and 0112 were pale on top becoming darker to base. Worked flint and heat-altered flint were recovered from the lower fill (0112). This feature was close to a group of Middle Iron Age features and probably belongs to this period.

*Pit 0115*

This was an elliptical pit with a north-west to south-east axis with a length of 0.93m, a width of 0.68m and a depth of 0.3m. Upper and lower fills were identified (0116 & 0117) with 0116 producing eleven fragments of fired clay. Like pit 0110, this feature was adjacent to Middle Iron Age features and probably belongs to this period.

*Pit 0143*

This pit was adjacent to the Period 1 pit 0141. Feature 0143 was similar in size to pit 0141 (diameter 1.1m, depth 0.19m), showed no clear cutting relationship with the adjacent pit, had a similar fill to 0142, and, although undated, could also belong to the Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age period.

*Possible cremation 0145*

Although this feature was identified on site as a possible cremation, with a dark fill including heat altered stones, no evidence for cremated bone was recovered from the bulk sample. This was a small circular pit (diameter 0.28m, depth 0.13m) with fairly steep edges and a narrow rounded base.

*Possible hearth 0147*

This was a shallow circular pit with a diameter of 0.7m and a depth of 0.08m. Its fill, 0148, contained heat-altered flints and some charcoal. This feature could possibly be the base of a hearth or burnt pit.

*Pit 0154*

This was a circular pit with a diameter of 0.78m and a depth of 0.22m. Fill 0155 was mid grey brown silty sand and contained occasional charcoal flecks.

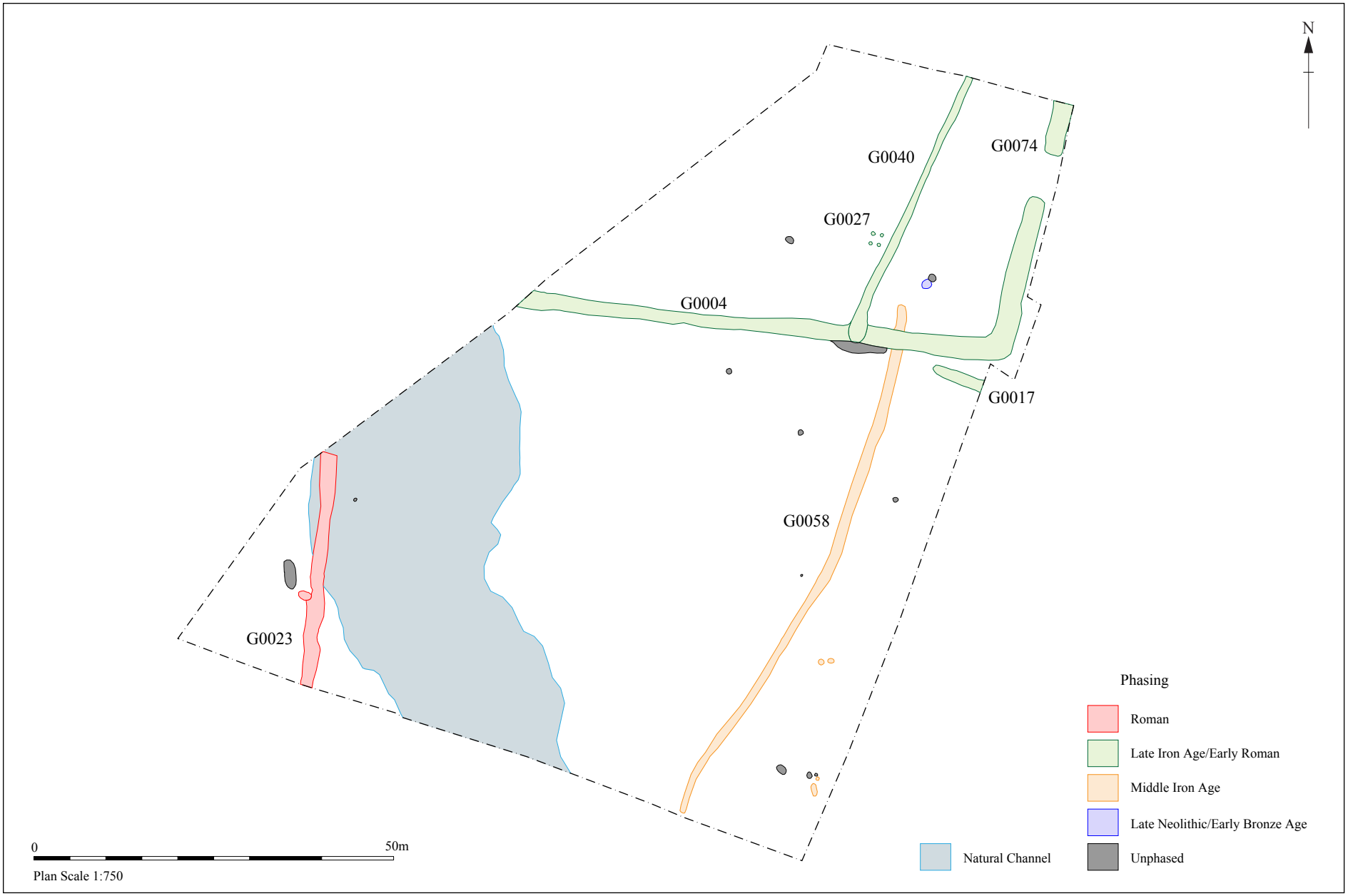


Figure 5. Phase plan

# 5 Quantification and assessment

## 5.1 Post-excavation review

The following post-excavation tasks have been completed for the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives:

Task 1: Completion and checking of the primary (paper and digital) archive

Task 2: Microsoft Access database of the stratigraphic archive

Task 3: Microsoft Access database of the finds archive

Task 4: Catalogue and archiving of digital colour images

Task 5: Section and plan drawings scanned

Task 6: Feature description/discussion text

Task 7: Survey data uploaded and converted to MapInfo format

Task 8: Processing, dating and assessment of finds

Task 9: Processing and assessment of environmental samples

## 5.2 Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

The stratigraphic archive is quantified in Table 1:

| Type | Quantity | Format |
|---|---|---|
| Context register sheets | 8 | A4 paper |
| Context recording sheets | 187 | A4 paper |
| Enviro sample register sheets | 4 | A4 paper |
| Section register sheets | 3 | A4 paper |
| Site drawing sheets (1:20 & 1:50) | 12 | A3 film |
| Photographic register book | 6 | A5 pages |
| Digital images (HGL 1-91) | 91 | 2048 x 1536 pixel .jpg |
| This PXA Report (SCCAS report no. 2011/048) | 1 | A4 wire-bound |

Table 1. Quantification of the stratigraphic archive

# 6 The Finds

Stephen Benfield

## 6.1 Introduction

The quantities of particular finds types collected during the excavation are listed in Table 2. A full quantification of the finds by context is included as Appendix 3. None of the finds recovered were given small find numbers.

| Find type | No. | Wt/g |
|---|---|---|
| Pottery | 375 | 3033 |
| Fired clay | 97 | 1359 |
| Worked flint | 70 | 1076 |
| Heat altered flint / stone | 703 | 25076 |
| Animal bone | 60 | 129 |
| Cremated bone | 40 | 4 |
| Quernstone | 1 | 649 |
| CBM | 1 | 23 |
| Charcoal | 12 | <8 |

Table 2. Bulk finds quantities.

## 6.2 The pottery

Quantities of pottery dating to the prehistoric, Late Iron Age, Roman and late medieval to post-medieval periods were recovered. All of the sherds were divided between fabric categories using the Suffolk pottery fabric type series and were quantified by number, weight and by Eve (estimated vessel equivalence) for each fabric type. The individual fabrics and quantities of pottery for each period are detailed under the period groups below. All of the pottery is listed by fabric for each context in Appendix 4.

## 6.3 Prehistoric and Middle Iron Age pottery

*Introduction*

There are 116 sherds of pottery weighing a total of 729g which can be dated to the prehistoric - 'pre-Belgic' – period. A further seven sand-tempered sherds weighing 37g can also probably be attributed to the prehistoric period making a total of 123 sherds weighing 766g. The sherds were divided

between broad fabric categories and the quantities of sherds for each fabric group, together with the fabric descriptions are listed in Table 3.

| Fabric name | Code | No | Wt(g) | Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hand made grog-tempered | HMG | 21 | 56 | |
| Hand made flint-tempered | HMF | 2 | 9 | |
| Hand made sand-tempered | HMS | 93 | 664 | 0.46 |
| Hand made? sand-tempered | HMS? | 7 | 37 | |
| *Total* | | *123* | *766* | *0.46* |

Table 3. Quantities of prehistoric pottery by fabric

*Discussion*

The earliest closely dated sherds are Beaker pottery from the pit 0141 (0142) dating to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. All are body sherds in grog-tempered fabrics (Fabric HMG). Most are from a Beaker with comb decoration which, as all of the surviving sherds from this vessel have comb decoration on them, probably extended over the whole body of the pot. There are also a few sherds from a thicker walled decorated with crowsfoot finger nail impressions which can also be identified as Beaker pottery. These pots can be dated to the period of the later 3rd-early 2nd millennium, *c* 2400-1750 BC (Parker Pearson 2009, 107) although the Beaker with comb decoration can probably be dated to the later 3rd millennium BC.

There are also two flint-tempered body sherds (Fabric HMF) from the ditch 0121 (0122 & 0124). Of themselves these cannot be more closely dated than as Neolithic-Iron Age.

The majority of the prehistoric pottery consists of hand-made sand-tempered sherds (Fabric HMS) which can be dated to the Middle Iron Age. These sherds mostly come from fills in the ditches 0193 (0194), 0196 (0197 0200 & 0204) and 0198 (0199). Apart from one sherd from 0196 (0204), these ditches contained nothing dated later than Middle Iron Age. Significant numbers of Middle Iron Age sherds were also recovered from the fill 0137 of pit 0136, although a Late Iron Age grog-tempered sherd also came from this context. Most of the sherds are body sherds; however a number of vessel forms or types could be identified. A part profile of an S-shaped bowl which can be

paralleled at Burgh, Suffolk (pots nos. 149-55) was recovered from the ditch 0099 (0100) and a shoulder from a similar pot was recovered from the pit 0136 (0137) (Martin 1988). A sherd from a simple rounded bowl form (0206) can be paralleled by Burgh pot 16. Also there is a burnished rounded rim (0204) and a rim decorated with finger tip impressions (0181). This is the only recorded example of decoration, apart from burnishing, on any of the sherds dated as Middle Iron Age. One sand-tempered sherd from the ditch 0196 (0204), which has rilling on the shoulder is likely to date to the Late Iron Age or Early Roman period.

## 6.4 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

*Introduction*

Much of the pottery can be dated to the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period (Table 4). The assemblage fabric and vessel forms can be paralleled among the large assemblage from the Late Iron Age and Roman enclosure at Burgh, Suffolk (Martin 1988).

| Fabric name | Code | No | Wt(g) | Eve |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Late Iron Age* | | | | |
| Grog-tempered wares | GROG | 115 | 1211 | 0.62 |
| *Roman* | | | | |
| Amphorae | AA | 31 | 281 | |
| Black-surface wares | BSW | 75 | 391 | 0.32 |
| Grey fine wares | GRF | 1 | 9 | 0.06 |
| Sandy grey wares | GX | 16 | 140 | |
| Romanising coarse wares | RCW | 1 | 52 | |
| Miscellaneous fine redwares | RF | 2 | 4 | |
| Storage jar fabrics | STOR | 9 | 108 | |
| Sub-total | | 135 | 985 | 0.38 |
| Total | | | | |

Table 4. Quantities of Late Iron Age and Roman pottery by fabric

*Discussion*

There is a significant assemblage of pottery which can be dated to the Late Iron Age ‘Belgic’ period. This consists of grog-tempered wares. In total there are 115 sherds with a combined weight of 1211g. Grog-tempered wares appear in Britain from the early-mid 1st century BC, but did not make a significant impact on assemblages from settlement sites until the mid-late 1st

century AD (Sealey 2007, 31). This pottery continues to be current on some sites into the post-conquest, pre-Flavian, period.

There are a number of features which contain Late Iron Age grog-tempered wares with nothing dated later than this period. Significant quantities of grog-tempered wares, that is between nine and fifteen sherds, were recovered from the ditch sections 0074 (0076), 0082 (0084 & 0085) and 0099 (0103), (e.g. ditches G0074, G0004 and G0058). A significant quantity of grog-tempered sherds was also recovered from the post-hole 0028 (0030). A sherd in a Roman style fine, red sandy fabric (Fabric RF) was also recovered from this context. This could be a pre-conquest piece, possibly imported, or of Early Roman date; although it should be noted that no other sherds from early imported wares were identified.

Forms recorded in grog-tempered wares are two platters which are probably best paralleled by Burgh pot nos. 342-45 (0030), cordoned bowls of form Cam 218 (0030) Cam 220 (0085), carinated bowls of form Cam 211-14 (0032 & 0153), and a ripple shouldered bowl of form Cam 229 (0075). The bowl forms 211-14, Cam 218 and Cam 299 can both be paralleled at Burgh (pots nos. 281-91, 195-210 & 161-78). A rim from a bowl or platter (0076) which is possibly in a sand-tempered fabric is probably also Late Iron Age in date as this would be an unusual form for the Middle Iron Age. Although not a common form recorded among Iron Age pottery from Burgh or Camulodunum, a bowl of similar form appears among a Late Iron Age pottery assemblage from Werrington, Cambridgeshire (Mackreth 1988, fig 28 no. 87). A number of sherds from large storage jars in grog-tempered fabrics, some with comb decoration, are possibly also of Late Iron Age date.

The quantity of pottery that can be dated as Roman is similar to that of the Late Iron Age. In total there are 135 sherds with a combined weight of 985g. Few vessel forms were able to be identified to closely dated, numbered vessel form types. However, based on the fabric types recorded and the absence of certain fabric types and vessel forms the impression is that most, if not all of

the pottery probably dates to the Early Roman period of the 1st-early/mid 2nd century.

Sherds of certain post-conquest Roman date were recovered from fourteen contexts. The largest quantity was recovered from the pit 0061 (0062). This included the only certain import to the site, a sherd from a Dressel 20 oil amphora. This form appears in Britain from the Claudian period and is the most common amphora type recovered from British sites, remaining current until the early-mid 3rd century (Tyers 1996, 87-88). A significant quantity of Roman pottery is also associated with the ditch 0050 (0051). This includes body sherds from a Butt-beaker in a Black-surfaced ware (Fabric BSW) which is possibly of form Cam 119. This form has a long life, being current from the Late Iron Age until the Late Roman period. Similar beaker forms appear among the assemblage at Burgh (figs. 27-28). The only other numbered form type to be recognised is a rim from a bowl in fine greyware (Fabric GRF) with a curved flanged rim which can probably be equated with Pakenham forms 6.15/16 (0150).

It can be noted that none of the pottery could be identified as from the nearby kilns at Bourne Hill which are dated to c.50-70 AD (Plouviez et al 2001). However, pottery from this kiln site would be very difficult to identify among the assemblage based on fabric alone.

### 6.5 Late medieval to post-medieval pottery

Identifications by Richenda Goffin

Two sherds of pottery weighing a total of 71g can be dated to the Late medieval to post-medieval period. These are listed in Table 5. Both sherds are unstratified finds (0001).

| Fabric name | Code | No | Wt(g) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cologne/Frechen Stoneware | GSW4 | 1 | 58 |
| Speckle-glazed ware | SPEC | 1 | 13 |
| *Total* | | *2* | *71* |

Table 5. Quantities of Late medieval to post-medieval pottery by fabric

## 6.6 Fired clay

*Introduction*

Ninety-seven fragments of fired clay, weighing 1359g, were recovered from twenty contexts. The fired clay was recorded by fabric for each context and any significant aspects of pieces, such as surfaces, perforations or wattle holes, was noted. The fabric types are listed in Table 6 and the fired clay is listed by context in Table 7.

| Code | Fabric | No | Wt g |
|---|---|---|---|
| fs | fine sand | 50 | 647 |
| fs pc | fine sand with pale clay streaks or fragments | 14 | 148 |
| fs vt | fine sand with some vegetable matter fragments | 2 | 64 |
| fs fe | fine sand with some sandy ferrous inclusions | 1 | 42 |
| ms | medium sand | 21 | 373 |
| ms vt | medium sand with some vegetable matter fragments | 1 | 1 |
| cs | coarse sand | 8 | 84 |

Table 6. Fired clay fabrics

*Discussion*

The fired clay was recovered from contexts with pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of the pieces are in either fine sand or medium sand fabrics with few other inclusions visible. Most pieces have been rounded by abrasion.

The largest quantities from individual contexts were recovered from the ditch 0196 (0197 & 0199) associated with Middle Iron Age pottery, the ditch 0102 (0103) associated with Late Iron Age pottery and the pit 0115 (0116).

Only one piece could be identified as part of an object. This came from the ditch 0074 (0076) which also contained pottery dated as Late Iron Age. It is a corner piece, broken from an asymmetrical wedged-shaped object in a moderately hard, fine sand fabric containing some vegetable-temper. This is possibly part of a briquetage block (Bacon 2001, 59, category 3(b); Bell 1999, fig 43 D) although the identification is not certain and the fabric is not typical of briquetage. One other piece from the ditch 0102 (0151) is noted as containing some vegetable-temper, but the proportion of vegetable-temper in the fabric is not large and it is not clearly identifiable as briquetage.

| Ctxt | Fabric | no | wtg | Abr. | Surface | Impressions | notes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0032 | fs | 4 | 14 | * | | | frags, pale red-brown |
| 0035 | cs | 2 | 45 | * | | | rounded lumps, some small stones, orange-brown |
| 0044 | fs | 1 | 11 | * | flat | | rounded back, pale red-brown |
| 0051 | fs | 3 | 130 | * | | | red, rounded lumps |
| 0051 | ms | 2 | 133 | * | flat unev. | | buff surface/red |
| 0062 | ms | 1 | 13 | * | flat | | buff surface/pale red |
| 0066 | fs | 1 | 19 | * | | | red/pale grey lump |
| 0075 | ms | 1 | 6 | * | flat | | buff/red |
| 0075 | fs | 5 | 47 | | flat | chaff marked surface | red, one with corner ?slab |
| 0076 | fs vt | 1 | 39 | | flat | chaff marked surface | asymmetrical wedge end with flat edges, possibly briquetage (Bacon, 2001) |
| 0076 | fs | 1 | 3 | * | | | red |
| 0085 | fs | 1 | 7 | * | | | rounded, red/cream |
| 0103 | ms | 11 | 85 | * | flat | | misc frags, red, one with flat surface? |
| 0103 | ms | 1 | 103 | * | flat | perf or wattle | frag from obj? with poss wattle or perf hole, red cream surface, 40mm thick |
| 0103 | cs | 2 | 1 | | flat | surface wattle mark? | obj corner, slab, pale brown, black surface, poss grog and some veg, |
| 0103 | ms vt | 1 | 1 | | flat | | yellow-brown, some chaff |
| 0105 | cs | 2 | 10 | | flat | poss perf or wattle | same as 0103, pale brown |
| 0114 | ms | 2 | 9 | | | | rounded pale brown/brown frags |
| 0116 | fs fe | 1 | 42 | | flat | wattle | 22mm thick, slab, poss corner with wattle imp in one surface, yellow-brown |
| 0116 | fs | 1 | 132 | * | flat | wattle | wattle impression in one surface, red |
| 0116 | fs | 9 | 69 | * | | | abr lumps some extra small frags, rounded red-grey |
| 0151 | fs | 2 | 50 | * | flat | | red/cream surface |
| 0151 | fs | 1 | 11 | * | flat | perf or wattle | red |
| 0151 | fs vt | 1 | 25 | * | | | pale brown, dark brown core, similar look to 0103 |
| 0174 | fs | 1 | 59 | * | | | pale red brown-dark brown |
| 0189 | fs | 3 | 11 | * | | | rounded, red, fine sandy fabric |
| 0197 | fs pc | 4 | 42 | * | | | rounded, red with yellow-cream |
| 0197 | cs | 1 | 15 | * | flat | | rounded, red, grey core |
| 0197 | ms | 3 | 24 | * | | | rounded, red & pale- dark brown |
| 0199 | cs | 1 | 13 | | flat? | | lump, grey |
| 0199 | fs pc | 8 | 69 | * | | | rounded, some extra frags, red with cream |
| 0199 | fs pc | 1 | 16 | | flat | wattle | red-brown/dark brown |
| 0199 | fs | 1 | 3 | | | wattle | grey brown- dark brown |
| 0199 | fs | 9 | 56 | * | flat | | red & pale- dark brown |
| 0200 | fs | 7 | 25 | * | | | misc frags |
| 0204 | fs pc | 1 | 21 | * | | | rounded, red |

Table 7. Fired clay by context

Ten of the fragments exhibit parts of holes but most of these appear to be voids left by wattles rather than perforations associated with objects such as baked clay loomweights.

A large number of fragments from various features dating from the Iron Age and Early Roman periods retain part of an original, flat or slightly undulating surface. Two pieces one from the ditch 0102 (0103), which contained pottery dated to the Late Iron Age, and from the pit 0115 (0116) appear to be right-angled corner pieces. One of these (0016) has a wattle impression whilst the other (0103) has impressions in one surface that may possibly have been made by a wattle.

Given the many wattle impressions and the fact that the clay has become baked sufficient for it to survive it is most likely that this material was associated with structures such as clay built ovens or hearths and had been applied to a wattle-made supporting frame. The two possible right-angle corner pieces might indicate clay slabs, although one has a wattle void running parallel to one edge so that it is probably structural fired clay.

### 6.7 Worked flint

Identifications and comments by Colin Pendleton

In total seventy pieces of worked flint were recovered from thirty-two contexts. The majority of the assemblage can be dated as Neolithic and/or Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. The flints have been examined by Colin Pendleton and the following report is based on his identifications and comments.

The assemblage has a blade element, as the flakes are generally quite large and there are some small blade cores, all of which are characteristic of Neolithic flint working. It can also be noted that the flint is generally of good quality which is more characteristic of Neolithic worked flint assemblages.

There is also a considerable number of flakes present so that overall the worked flint can be described as a flake assemblage. Among these flakes are a few pieces which are quite crude, possibly suggesting a small later prehistoric element. One small patinated flint blade (0140) of Mesolithic or Neolithic date is the only example of surface patination among the

assemblage and was probably brought to the site from elsewhere, possibly during a later period.

Of note is part of a Neolithic or Early Bronze Age arrowhead which is an unstratified find (0001). This is probably of leaf type, but could possibly be of barbed and tanged type. Other unstratified finds of worked flint include a long flake with fine retouch with a retouched notch which is certainly a Neolithic piece, some core rejuvinating flakes, also characteristically Neolithic, and two oval end scrapers which are both probably of Neolithic date.

### 6.8 Heat altered flint and other heated stones

*Introduction*

In total 703 pieces of heated stone together weighing 25,076g were collected (Appendix 3). This is made up of 572 pieces of heat altered flint together weighing 18893g and 131 pieces of other heated stone, almost all of which is sandstone/quartzite, weighing a total of 6183g. It can be noted that in addition a further 7,426g of heated stone fragments, numbering many hundreds, were recovered from processing a bulk sample (Sample 3) from 0024 (0025).

The heated stone consists mostly of shattered fragments of stones, some clearly part of small cobbles. This can be seen best among the sandstone/quartzite where, because of the better thermal properties of this stone type, the stones are slightly less fragmented. Two whole sandstone/quartzite stones (from 0024) are rounded small cobbles between 7-8mm long and weight between 203-272g each.

The majority of the heated stone was recovered from one context, this is the ?hearth 0024 (0025). In total 576 pieces of heated stone were recovered by hand together weighing 13,486g. This is over 80% by number and over 50% by weight of the hand recovered heated stone. Of this about 15% by number and 33% by weight are pieces of sandstone/quartzite. The 7,426g of heated

fragments of mixed flint and sandstone/quartzite from the bulk sample is in addition to this material.

The majority of the other contexts from which heated stones were recovered produced less than five pieces, although eleven pieces (weighing 894g) came from the ditch 0048 (0049) and forty pieces from a possible cremation 0145 (0146).

*Discussion*

Heated stone, both heat altered flints and other stone types, are commonly associated with prehistoric occupation. There is prehistoric occupation on the site, represented by worked flints and a small quantity of pottery dating to the period of the Neolithic-Late Bronze Age and pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age.

The heated stone was mostly recovered in small quantities from a number of contexts. This is similar to the worked flints which were also mostly recovered as a few residual pieces distributed between numbers of contexts. This could suggest that most of this scatter of heated flint is also residual and may be associated, at least in part, with the earlier prehistoric occupation. Where there are dated finds, other than worked flints, associated with the heated stone this is pottery of Middle Iron Age, late Iron Age and Roman date. The small quantity of heated stone from the ditch 0050 (0051) is associated with Roman pottery. There is no associated closely dated finds material from the ?hearth feature 0024 (0025).

It can be noted that sandstone/quartzite has better thermal properties than flint which tends to crack apart more readily when exposed to the thermal shock of heating. At Stanway, Essex, sandstone/quartzite was the dominant stone type among the heated prehistoric stones present; while flint, which is the dominant naturally occurring stone type was poorly represented (Crummy et al 2007, 18-21). This showed a deliberate preference for and selection of sandstone/quartzite at the site during the prehistoric period. It is interesting to note that, while flint is the predominant heated stone type recorded here,

sandstone/quartzite is moderately well represented at about 19% by number of pieces and 24% by weight. Unless the surface geology is particularly rich in sandstone/quartzite this suggests some degree of preference and selection of this stone type.

## 6.9 Miscellaneous

*Quernstone*

A single piece of lava quernstone, weighing 649g, was recovered from the ditch 0121 (0122). Lava quernstones were only introduced into Britain following the start of the Roman conquest in 43 AD. Import ceased in the Early Anglo-Saxon period, but resumed in the mid-late Saxon period and continued through the Middle Ages (Buckley & Major 1983). The only other dated find from the feature is a sherd from a large storage jar of Late Iron Age Roman date. In the absence of any significant finds from the site of post-Roman date the quern can be dated to the Roman period.

*Ceramic building material (CBM)*

There is one small piece of abraded CBM, weighing 23g, from the ditch 0177 (0178). The piece is 17mm thick and appears to be Roman tile. The other dated finds from this feature consist of two sherds of sand-tempered pottery dated as Middle Iron Age.

## 6.10 Animal bones and cremated bone

Mike Feider

*Introduction*

The excavation recovered seventy fragments of animal bone. Roughly half of these represent the remains of a dog or possibly fox (Table 8). There are also forty fragments of cremated bone from one context. (Table 9).

*Animal bone methodology*

The remains from each context were scanned following MAP2 guidelines (Davis 1992; English Heritage 1991), with each element identified to species

where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, taphonomic, and metrical information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive.

*Preservation*

The remains were in quite poor condition, with a high degree of weathering and erosion of the bone surface.

*Summary*

A total of sixty fragments of bone were recorded. Fifty-eight of these were from a partial, fragmentary skeleton of a dog, or possibly large fox, from fill (0103) of ditch 0102, dating to the middle to later Iron Age. These include numerous fragments from the skull, mandible, forelimb, back limb, and three cervical vertebrae which articulate. None of the bones were complete enough for metrical analysis to definitively determine species, but the size seems closer to dog than fox. Twelve unidentifiable fragments came from context (0107), a fill from the same ditch. These were in a very similar condition to the skeleton in context (0103).

| Ctxt | Spec. | bone | No | P fus. | D fus. | Weathered | Erod. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0103 | dog | man | 1 | | | * | * | |
| 0103 | dog | hum | 1 | | F | * | | |
| 0103 | dog | fem | 1 | | F | * | * | |
| 0103 | dog | rad | 1 | F | | * | | |
| 0103 | dog | ulna | 1 | | | * | | |
| 0103 | dog | tib | 1 | F | | * | * | |
| 0103 | dog | axis | 1 | | | | | |
| 0103 | dog | vc | 2 | | | | | Fit with axis |
| 0103 | dog | vx | 1 | | | | | Atlas frag? |
| 0103 | dog | scap | 1 | | | * | * | |
| 0103 | dog | tooth | 7 | | | | | |
| 0103 | dog | frag | 16 | | | * | * | |
| 0103 | dog | skl | 24 | | | | | Appears to be most of a fragmented dog skull. |
| 0107 | um | skl | 1 | | | | | Unknown skull frag |
| 0107 | um | frag | 10 | | | * | * | |
| 0107 | um | frag | 1 | | | * | * | Possibly a vert frag, maybe skl? |

Table 8. Animal bone by context

*Conclusion*

The assemblage from Pannington Hall is too small to draw any strong conclusions. The skeleton from ditch 0102 (0103) appears to belong to one individual and probably represents the disposal of a dead dog. The lack of a complete skeleton can easily be explained by the poor state of preservation on site.

*Cremated bone*

Context 0089, the fill of cremation 0088, contained forty tiny fragments (4 g) of calcined bone, none of which were identifiable either to species or element.

| Ctxt | Spec. | bone | No | P fus. | D fus. | Weathered | Erod. | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0089 | um | frag | 40 | | | | | Many small frags of calcined bone. Most appear to be shaft frags. 2 more complex in shape, poss vert, skl, or other complex joint surface. |

Table 9. Cremated bone

The calcined bone fragments must have been heated to over 600° C (English Heritage 2002), which suggests deliberate cremation of these remains. These may in fact be human, but nothing diagnostic remains to support this. There were not enough to represent an entire individual.

## 6.11 Charcoal

Small pieces or fragments of charcoal each weighing 1g or less were recovered from Late Iron Age and Roman dated contexts in ditch sections 0074 (0076) 0102 (0103 & 0105) 0121 (0124), e.g. ditches G0074 and G0004, and the pit 0113 (0114).

## 6.12 The charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

*Introduction and method statement*

The excavations recorded pits, ditches, post-holes and other discrete features of Neolithic to Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age to Early Roman date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and twenty were submitted for assessment (Appendices 5 & 6).

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendices 5 and 6. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were present throughout.

*Results*

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments were common or abundant within most of the assemblages studied, other plant macrofossils occurred very infrequently. Of those recorded, most were very poorly preserved, being severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Cereals were very rare, being noted as single specimens within only five of the assemblages studied. Possible barley (Hordeum sp.) and wheat (Triticum sp.) grains were noted, but neither was sufficiently well preserved for close identification. Chaff elements were also scarce, with the highest density occurring within the un-dated assemblage from pit 0115 (Sample 13), which included wheat glume and spikelet bases and a small number of possible spelt wheat (T. spelta) glume bases. Seeds were exceedingly scarce, again occurring within only five assemblages. All were from common segetal or grassland taxa including brome (Bromus sp.), black bindweed (Fallopia

convolvulus), persicaria (Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia), knotgrass (Polygonum aviculare) and sedge (Carex sp.). A small number of onion-couch (Arrhenatherum sp.) type tubers were noted within the assemblage from Sample 20 (Middle Iron Age ditch 0196). Individual pieces of hazel (Corylus avellana) nutshell were recorded from Sample 15 (Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit 0141) and Sample 16 (un-dated pit 0143). As noted above, charcoal/charred wood fragments, including some large pieces, were common or abundant throughout, although in many instances the fragments were both highly comminuted and abraded, possibly indicating that they had either been exposed for a considerable period prior to deposition or had been disturbed after burial. Other plant macrofossils occurred infrequently, but did include charred root/stem fragments and indeterminate buds, seeds and tuber fragments.

The pieces of black porous and tarry material and the vitreous globules, which were noted within all but four of the assemblages studied, were all probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains and silica rich ash) at very high temperatures. Other remains were scarce, but did include small pieces of calcined bone (Samples 5, 13, 14 and 17) and splinters of heat altered flint. The coal fragments were all probably intrusive within the features from which the samples were taken.

*Conclusions and recommendations for further work*

In summary, although the samples are from features of Neolithic to Early Roman date, the composition of the recovered assemblages is reasonably uniform, with most being largely composed of comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments. It is currently unclear whether this uniformity is purely coincidental, whether it is a result of the mixing of deposits as features were dug and re-dug over time or whether it is possibly related to the status of the area i.e. did it act as a focus for specific activities (for example ceremonial or industrial) which were continually conducted here over a considerable period of time. Whatever the source of the material, the paucity of cereals and seeds probably indicates that domestic/agricultural or other similar activities were

either little practised within the immediate vicinity or were entirely peripheral to this location.

As plant macrofossils other than charcoal are so rare within these assemblages, no further quantification is required. However, it is suggested that analysis of the larger charcoal fragments may pinpoint changes within the local vegetation and variations in the management regimes of the environment and local resources. Some material may also be suitable for C14 analysis, although this would need to be identified by the relevant specialist.

### 6.13 Significance of the finds

The finds demonstrate activity or settlement on the site in the Neolithic or Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and from the Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age and Early Roman period.

The dating and nature of the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age activity relies primarily on the assemblage of worked flints recovered. The flint, which consists of seventy pieces, is significant for the quality of the working and includes a blade element which is more characteristic of Neolithic flint working than later. There is also a small quantity of Beaker pottery, dating to the period of the late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age. It is likely that at least some of the worked flint assemblage is also of this period. It is probable that much of the heat altered flint and other heated stone belong to this period of activity or occupation.

Activity and occupation in the Middle-Late Iron Age period is represented by significant assemblages of hand-made sand-tempered pots (Fabric HMS) and Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery (Fabric GROG).

The Middle Iron Age type sand-tempered wares appear to be primarily associated with a number of ditch sections of G0058 (0193, 0196 & 0198) although one pit (0136) also produced a significant quantity of pottery of this type. Only a small number of vessel types could be identified and these are

paralleled with vessels among the large assemblage from Burgh (Martin 1988).

Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery makes-up a significant part of the pottery assemblage. This assemblage can be compared with that from Burgh and there are similarities between both this and the Burgh assemblage with pottery in use to the south at regionally important centres such as Camulodunum (Colchester). However, there is one important difference which is the range of imported fine wares, found both at Burgh and centres such as Camulodunum, is absent from the assemblage here at Pannington Hall. Although this might represent a conscious selection or social statement it suggests that the settlement here is of lesser status and probably does not have access to the social networks in which these imports circulate.

Of interest is a piece of fired clay which might possibly be the corner of a salt production briquetage block. This comes from the fill of a ditch associated with pottery dated to the Late Iron Age. The shape of the piece suggests a block or support of triangular section similar to pieces recorded from Iron Age and Roman sites in East Anglia and Lincolnshire. Pieces from briquetage vessels are not uncommon on inland sites, but structural pieces, such as might be represented here, are rare away from the coastal salt production sites. Although a few pieces of fired clay have been identified at other inland sites as structural briquetage (Fawn et al 1990, 82), this rarity is an argument against the identification of this piece as briquetage.

Of two possible cremation burials one (0089) produced a small quantity of cremated bone. This had been cut into a fill into the lower fill of the ditch 0082 (0086). The ditch fills above produced pottery of Late Iron Age date so that a Late Iron Age date for this feature appears likely. A second feature 0145, though to be a possible cremation burial (0146), did not produce any cremated bone and no dating evidence was associated with it.

The activity in the post-conquest Roman period is again represented primarily by pottery. There is little among this pottery that can be closely dated within

the Roman period, although the absence from the assemblage of recognised common forms which date from the mid 2nd century or later suggests that the Roman activity is confined to the Early Roman period. The only pottery import is an amphora sherd in a Spanish fabric which is almost certainly from a Dressel 20, although there is also a piece from a lava quernstone which can be dated to the post-conquest period. The absence of Roman brick and tile can also be noted so that any buildings associated with the Roman occupation here would have been of timber and thatch construction.

There is no indication of any significant activity on the site following the Roman period. The only post-Roman finds are two small sherds or late medieval to post-medieval date.

It can also be noted that there are no metal small finds from the site and this appears to indicate that the settlement in the Late Iron Age and Roman period was of relatively low status.

Very little animal bone was recovered from the site and almost none of this could be identified to species. The small quantity recovered possibly reflects soil conditions on the site not being conducive to the preservation of bone. The only identified species is dog, represented by a skull from ditch fill associated with pottery dated as Middle Iron Age.

### 6.14 Requirements for further work

Apart from the worked flint, all of the finds have been fully quantified. The flint has only been rapidly characterised and a full quantification and report by a specialist is required.

All of the pottery has been fully quantified by fabric type and parallels for the identified vessel forms recorded so that no further quantification work is considered necessary. The Middle Iron Age pottery fabrics have been generalised as hand-made sand-tempered (Fabric HMS) and no attempt has been made to sub-divide this general fabric category. However, as very little

difference between the sand-tempered fabrics was noted during quantification it is not thought that any further more detailed work on this material would produce significant results. The Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery vessel types can be paralleled with similar vessels among a larger published assemblage from Burgh (Martin 1988) so that no illustration is considered essential, although a small number of vessels could be illustrated and if possible this illustration work should be undertaken.

The distribution of the burnt flint has not been examined and it should be looked at in relation to the distribution of the worked flint from the site to see if any connection can be made between these two assemblages of archaeological material.

Plant macrofossils, other than charcoal, are so rare within the sample assemblages that no further quantification is required. However, it is suggested that analysis of the larger charcoal fragments may pinpoint changes within the local vegetation and variations in the management regimes of the environment and local resources. Some material may also be suitable for C14 analysis, although this would need to be identified by the relevant specialist.

The bone from the cremation 0089 should be examined further to see if it can be positively identified as human or animal and a radiocarbon date should, if possible, be obtained for this cremated bone deposit. A radiocarbon date should also be obtained for the hearth 0024 as no associated dating evidence was recovered from this feature

### 6.15 Archive

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Bulk finds store shelf 1/94/4

# 7 Potential of the data

## 7.1 Realisation of the Original Research Aims

**OR1:** *To identify and evaluate potentially significant archaeological or palaeo-environmental features and deposits (Brief and Specification Section 2.2a).*

**Realisation:** Archaeological deposits existed in most areas of the site, although a central band of deep plough scarring made identification of features difficult in this area. A deep, meandering palaeochannel ran across the south-west corner of the site.

**OR2:** *To identify, excavate and record features and deposits of archaeological significance (Brief and Specification Section 2.2b).*

**Realisation:** A single pit containing Beaker pottery of Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age date was identified. Flintwork of Neolithic to Early Bronze date, mainly from unstratified and residual contexts, suggests that prehistoric activity of this period could have been widespread.

Linear features of the Middle Iron Age, Late Iron Age and Early Roman period were recognised, with those of the Late Iron Age forming the south-east corner of a probable rectilinear enclosure with an entrance to the east. A probable cremation burial was recovered from near the base of the enclosure ditch. Pits and post-holes of Middle Iron Age date, a four-post structure of Late Iron Age / Early Roman date, a Roman pit and an undated hearth were significant recorded features.

**OR3:** *The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence to explain the multi-period cropmarks in this area (Brief and Specification Section 2.3).*

No known cropmarks extended into the present excavation area. The enclosure identified within the northern part of the trench could be similar to the two rectilinear cropmarks identified to the north-east (WHR 052) and south-east (WHR 035).

## 7.2 General discussion of potential

*Stratigraphic archive*

The stratigraphic evidence for past activity on the site has indicated at least four separate phases of use dating from the Late Neolithic to the Roman periods. The earliest occupation is characterised by a single pit containing Beaker pottery and a wide scatter of good quality struck flint across the excavation area (Period 1). The later phases are characterised by a number of significant linear features.

At least one phase (Period 3: Late Iron Age / Early Roman) appears to represent the corner of a rectilinear enclosure and is associated with a four-post structure. Settlement in Suffolk (and East Anglia generally) is usually characterised by being unenclosed or associated with smaller boundary ditches (Martin 1999), although a similar rectilinear enclosure (also associated with four-posters) was revealed at the Valley Belt site of the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin 1999).

Ditches from Periods 2 and 3 might signify further enclosures, not apparent in the excavation area. The site could represent a palimpsest of enclosures, something suggested by the variety of cropmark systems to the east. A cluster of Middle Iron Age (Period 2) pits and at least one Roman (Period 4) pit might also indicate that occupation of some form might have taken place during these periods.

One feature of particular interest was the probable cremation burial recovered from near the base of the Period 3 enclosure ditch. The disposal of the dead at the end of the Iron Age is poorly understood and this appears to be an

unusual burial practice. A confirmed human identification and a radiocarbon date is desirable.

An undated hearth would also benefit from radiocarbon dating and might give some indication of occupation activity on site. Quantities of fired clay from a variety of features are probably the products of hearths and ovens from across the site and might give some indication of the intensity of occupation in the past.

Little can be said about any of the four phases of activity encountered, given the small size of the excavated trench. All the significant linear features are likely to be part of ditch systems or enclosures mainly lying outside the trench area. It does indicate, however, that further archaeological investigations to the east, particularly in the vicinity of the cropmarks, are likely to reveal further enclosures, ditch systems or evidence of occupation.

A central zone of deep plough damage has made nearly all features impossible to recognise. Smaller features were encountered either side of this band so that it is likely that others have been lost within this zone. This is within an east to west band and is thus likely to be encountered in further archaeological investigations to the east within the quarry permission area.

A large meandering natural channel occupied much of the south-west corner of the site. Although a few worked flints were recovered from the top fill of this feature they are likely to be intrusive and the whole channel is probably of periglacial origin. Feature recognition was also difficult in this area.

*Finds archive*

Period 1 finds are represented by a scatter of finely worked flints and a pit containing Beaker pottery. The flint assemblage has a strong blade element, more often associated with the Early Neolithic rather than the more flake dominated Late Neolithic / Early Bronze Age. The stone tools would warrant further study and full specialist quantification. The flints have primarily come

from unstratified contexts or were residual in later features. The same is probably also true of the heat-altered stone, also indicative of later prehistoric activity.

The Beaker pottery is represented by both comb and crowsfoot finger nail decoration. A finger nail decorated Beaker was found at Valley Farm, 1.6km to the East (Boulter 2000), with another local example reported by Clarke (1970:377 corpus 803 FP 960, Wherstead). Other Beakers are reported by Clarke from nearby Brantham Hall (1970:106-107 corpus 106 E856, 107 E854 and FN 855). These include vessels with horizontal banded decoration and finger nail impressions from a burial context.

The pottery of Periods 2 and 3 is represented by significant assemblages of hand-made sand-tempered and Late Iron Age grog-tempered pottery. The assemblage from both periods has parallels with that from Burgh and from Colchester for the later period. No fineware imports or metal artefacts of Period 3, common at Burgh and Colchester, were recovered from this site. Illustration of a selection of the pottery would be warranted as an example of an assemblage from a lower status occupation.

The dating of the Period 3 assemblage is interesting. Although such ‘Belgic’ pottery is normally associated with the Late Iron Age, it has been suggested that it did not make a significant impact on settlement assemblages until the mid-late 1st century AD (Sealey 2007). This would put Period 3 squarely into the Roman period, a suggestion strengthened by the presence of Roman pottery from the four-post structure G0027. The parallels with Burgh however still point to a possible pre-conquest use of Belgic pottery (Martin 1988), emphasising the transitional nature of Period 3.

The pottery of Period 4 has no examples dating from the mid 2nd century or later, suggesting that this activity is confined to the Early Roman period only.

*Environmental archive*

Environmental samples taken from selected features have revealed little information on past environmental context. Identification of tree species from charcoal might give some indication of past habitat and land use and this has been identified as a further recommendation.

Bone preservation across the site was poor but part of a dog or fox skeleton was recovered from the upper fill of a Period 3 ditch.

### 7.3 Revised Research Aims

For subsequent work to be undertaken at Pannington Hall the following revised research aim is proposed.

**RR1:** *To investigate the development of ditch systems, enclosures, structures and/or occupation from the Iron Age to the Roman period.*

# 8 Conclusions and recommendations

In this section the significance of the results of the fieldwork are reviewed and are considered in respect of the East Anglian Regional Research Framework (Brown & Glazebrook, 1997; Glazebrook, 2000). Of particular interest is the transition from the Iron Age to the Roman period.

The main interest in the site lies in the potential development and transitions from the Middle Iron Age through to the Early Roman period as witnessed by a series of dated ditches, at least one of which (and possibly others) belong to rectilinear enclosures. Periods 2 and 3 are possibly close in time, the presence of 'Belgic' pottery being the main distinguishing factor between the two periods. Interestingly such 'Belgic' pottery might only be arriving in this region by the beginning of the Roman era.

Iron Age settlement across Suffolk is often typified by non-enclosed occupation but with some notable exceptions such as at Burgh, Clare and Barnham (Martin 1988). These were larger, more defensive structures than that found at Pannington Hall. The recently excavated example at Barham Quarry containing a single round structure is probably more comparable in size and ditch dimension, although the Pannington Hall enclosure is likely to be smaller. The absence of fineware imports and any metal artefacts all point to a fairly low status occupation.

The Roman pottery assemblage also shows that the Period 4 features are close in date to those of Period 3, with no recognised forms of fabrics belonging to the middle of the 2nd century AD or later.

In view of the likelihood of further excavation being undertaken to the east of the present area it is proposed that any publication of these results be postponed until they can be incorporated into the wider area. It is believed that the present site has some significant elements but will only be understood in

the context of a larger area being excavated, particularly if this makes more sense with the uncovering of the cropmarks to the east.

The site archive is in a stable condition with all written records recorded as databases, while sections and plans have been scanned for future digitisation. Stratigraphic records have therefore all been transferred to digital format for easy access for the production of an archive report or publication in the future.

A number of finds tasks have been identified to complete the archive. These are shown in full in Appendix 7, where the number of days for each task is specified. Costings for this work can be provided on request once the timescale for the work has been agreed.

- Worked flint: a full quantification and specialist report is required for the worked flint
- Cremation: examination of cremated bone to determine if human remains
- Cremation: a radiocarbon date should be obtained for this cremation deposit
- Hearth: a radiocarbon date should be obtained for this feature
- Heat-altered stone: distribution in relation to prehistoric flint and amend report
- Plant macrofossils: examination of charcoal fragments to explore vegetation changes and report
- Pottery: selection and detailed description of a small number of pottery pieces (from Periods 2 & 3) for illustration
- Pottery: illustration of pottery examples (drawings are recommended but photographs might be adequate)

It is suggested that this work be done now rather than waiting for subsequent phases of excavation to be completed; as a date for the commencement of work at the quarry is not known. It is hoped that a timetable for the completion of the finds tasks can be agreed in the near future.

In conclusion the small excavation carried out at Pannington Hall in 2010 has revealed a closely dated series of ditches, possibly belonging to enclosures, dating from the Middle Iron Age to the Early Roman period. Further expansion of the excavation area in advance of future quarry works might provide more information on these linear systems and look at their relationship with known linear cropmarks to the east.

A background scatter of Early Neolithic to Early Bronze Age finds and features was found on this south-facing, well drained terrace above a watercourse. More activity of this period is likely to be encountered within new excavation areas to the east.

Plate 3. Opposed butt-ends forming entrance to enclosure, looking east

# 9 Acknowledgements

Edward Martin (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) was the curatorial officer in charge and issued the Brief and Specification for this project. Andrew Josephs was the archaeological consultant and provided liaison with Brett Aggregates Ltd.

Stuart Boulter managed the project, produced the initial Written Scheme of Investigation and worked in close collaboration with Edward Martin and Andrew Josephs.

Jezz Meredith directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Tim Browne, Phil Camps and Tony Fisher with occasional visits from John Simms. Linzi Everett metal detected the site. Andy Beverton conducted GPS surveys of the site and features.

Crane Begg managed the production of the graphics materials from on-site records and the GPS survey and produced all five figures.

Finds were processed by Jonathan van Jennians. Environmental samples were processed by Anna West, assisted by Tim Browne. The flots were analysed by Val Fryer, independent environmental specialist. Finds and post excavation management was conducted by Richenda Goffin. The finds report was written and compiled by Stephen Benfield with further specialist advice and identification from Mike Feider, Val Fryer, Colin Pendleton and Richenda Goffin.

Earlier drafts of this report were commented on by Richenda Goffin and Stuart Boulter.

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APPENDIX 1

# Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring and Excavation

# SAND AND GRAVEL EXTRACTION SITE, PANNINGTON HALL ESTATE, WHERSTEAD (Phase 1)

***This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of other briefs.***

***The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.8 & 1.9.***

## 1. Background

1.1 Planning consent (B/05/0713/CMA) has been granted by Babergh District Council for sand and gravel extraction on 66 hectares (163 acres) of land on the Pannington Hall Estate in Wherstead. The land lies in two parcels divided by a lane (C453) to the west and south-west of Pannington Hall. The parcels, centred on TM 140 400, are bounded to the north by the railway line and to the south by the A137 road. The land occupies the top of a ridge between the valley of the Belstead Brook (north) and an un-named tributary of the River Stour (south). It is currently arable farmland bordering Wherstead Wood.

**The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition).**

1.2 The development area has been the subject of a *Desk-Based Assessment and Walkover Survey* by Archaeology South-East (Project No. 1913(A)). This has concluded that the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, particularly relating to multi-period cropmark activity and probable military use dating from the Second World War.

1.3 As the next stage in complying with the planning condition the developer has requested a brief and specification for the archaeological monitoring of the soil-stripping operations and associated excavation work in the designated Phase 1 area.

1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14, 2003.

1.6 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.8 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## 2. Brief for the Archaeological Project

2.1 To carry out the work the developer or their agent will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

2.2 In the **Phase 1 area**, continuous archaeological monitoring of the soil-stripping operations (as specified in Section 3) and, where appropriate, archaeological excavation (as specified in Section 4), is to be carried out prior to any extraction of minerals or other development works.

2.2 The objective of the archaeological work will be :
***a)*** to identify and evaluate potentially significant archaeological or palaeo-environmental features or deposits (see Section 3). **If burial, industrial or deep deposits or features are encountered, the soil-stripping operations must be suspended to enable a joint decision to be taken by SCCAS/CT and the developer about the continuation of work. An additional costing would have to be agreed for a continuation.**

***b)*** to identify, excavate and record features and deposits of archaeological significance (see Section 4).

2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the high potential for this site to produce evidence to explain the multi-period cropmarks in this area.

2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.

2.5 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA – formerly the Institute of Field Archaeologists) this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the PD/WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the regional research framework published in *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, and *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8, 2000.

2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

**3. Brief for the Archaeological Monitoring of Topsoil-Stripping**

3.1 The developer will give the appointed archaeological contractor three weeks notice (or any other mutually agreed period of notice) of the commencement of site works.

3.2 The topsoil-stripping operations (by the developer or the archaeological contractor) will be carried out using a back-acting machine with a toothless bucket. The depth and method of stripping will need to be agreed in advance with the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Machinery will not cross the stripped area until any possible archaeology has been assessed and fully recorded. Any variation from this will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team.

3.3 As areas are stripped, they will be assessed for further archaeological work. The options will include:

***a)*** A need for further stripping of subsoil layers such hill-wash or other masking deposits.

***b)*** Evaluation of potentially significant archaeological features or deposits. The scope of this work is to be agreed between the Conservation Team of SCCAS and the developer (or his consultant).
**N.B. If burial, industrial or deep features or deposits are encountered there will be a requirement for a new Brief and Specification from the Conservation Team of SCCAS. Specifications for the excavation of such major features is outside the scope of this Brief, and no costings for such work can be given at this stage.**

***c)*** Archaeological excavation to record the archaeological features and deposits revealed by the soil-stripping.
**The minimum standards for this work are set out below in Section 4.**

***d)*** Consideration by the developer of a redesign of the development to avoid major archaeological features such as burial, industrial or deep features.
**The decision regarding further work will need to be approved by the Conservation Team of SCCAS.**

**4. Specification for Archaeological Excavation**
The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences, certain minimum criteria are to be met or exceeded.

4.1 Fully excavate all features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural. Post-holes, and pits that may be interpreted as post-holes, must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area(e.g. yards & floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned.
Any variation from this practice will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS and confirmed in writing.

4.2 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:

***a)*** A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is be excavated. Note that it is likely that prehistoric features e.g. especially pits, are likely to require full excavation.

***b)*** Between 10% and 20% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches etc) are to be excavated, the samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts.

Any variations from these practices will need to be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS and confirmed in writing.

4.3 Collect and prepare environmental samples (by sieving or flotation as appropriate). The Project Design must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available from the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4.4 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences and should form part of the Project Design. The use of a metal detector will form an essential part of the finds recovery strategy. The sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

4.5 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

4.6 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts are to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation, so that the results can inform decision-making on the excavation.

4.7 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of excavation.

4.8 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IfA's Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the Project Design.

4.9 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

4.10 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

4.11 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements of Suffolk County Council's Historic Environment Record (HER) and be compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with the Conservation Team of SCCAS.

## 5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other

archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.6 The IfA's *Standard and Guidance for archaeological excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5.7 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

## 6. Archive Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

6.3 The project manager must also consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.

6.4 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

6.5 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

6.6 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

6.7 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery,* Study Group for Roman Pottery (ed. M G Darling 1994) and the *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2 (2001).

6.8 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.

6.9 Within four weeks of the end of each phase of fieldwork a timetable for post-excavation work must be produced. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.

6.10 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

## 7. Archive Report Requirements

7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, and should reflect the aims of the WSI. The report must be integrated with the archive.

7.2 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

7.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

7.4 The report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including, where appropriate, an assessment of palaeo-environmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the *Regional Research Framework* (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000). The results should also be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

7.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

7.6 **The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for full publication**; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

**Full analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until assessment has taken place, however, the developer should be aware that there will be a responsibility to provide for the publication of the results of this programme of work. Archaeological contractors can reasonably provide an indication of whole project costs based on previous experience but final costings cannot be agreed until the full extent of the archaeological resource to be recorded and reported on is known. Analysis and publication may be required in stages or at the end of the whole project depending upon results and timescales. The strategy shall be developed in agreement with SCCAS/CT and the developer.**

7.7 A copy of this Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

7.8 Where possible, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

7.9 An unbound copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

7.10 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

7.11 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology and History*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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**This brief and specification remains valid for twelve months from the above date. If work has not commenced within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

# Appendix 2. Context List (WHR 072)

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0001 | | | finds | Unstratified finds, whole site | |
| 0002 | 0002 | | layer | Topsoil, whole site | |
| 0003 | 0003 | | layer | General number for subsoil, whole site | |
| 0004 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch cut | Ditch running E-W, with wide V-profile, width 2.57m, depth 750mm. See also 0016, 0082, 0102, 0106, 0132 & 0183 | 01 |
| 0005 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill. Light to mid grey brown fine sand with occ charcoal flecks and freq rounded flints, 9-33mm. Over 0006 | |
| 0006 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2. Pale orange grey brown fine sand with patches and mottles of mid grey brown sand, freq rounded flints 9-24mm. Below 0005 and above 0007 | |
| 0007 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 3. Mid orange grey brown fine sand with occ charcoal flecks & occ rounded flints 6-14mm. E edge of ditch only. Below 0006 & above 008 | |
| 0008 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 4.Pale orange fine sand with rare rounded flints 4-15mm. E edge of ditch only. Below 0007 & under 0007 | |
| 0009 | 0004 | 0004 | ditch fill | Basal fill. Pale brown orange fine and coarse sand with occ mainly rounded flints 4-24mm. Under 0008 | |
| 0010 | 0011 | | pit fill? | Mid to pale brown & v pale brown silty sand, some clay patches; compact; with moderate sm-md rounded flints | |
| 0011 | 0011 | | pit cut? | Possible pit or natural hollow / silt trap. Large roughly oval in plan NW-SE aligned, 5.3m x 1.7m, depth 260mm. Broad flattish base with bos ranging from 45-60 deg, sides slightly curved | 02 |
| 0012 | 0013 | | ph fill | Dark grey brown silty sand, friable, high charcoal content, occ flecks fired clay | |
| 0013 | 0013 | | ph cut | Oval / sub-circular in plan, aligned SW-NE, width 360mm x 460mm, depth 80mm. Profile: shallow dish, flattish base. Cut for poss burnt post? | 03 |
| 0014 | 0023 | 0023 | ditch fill | Upper fill of ditch. Mid to dark grey brown silty sand, firm. With sm - med rounded to sub-angular flints, rare small charcoal flecks | |
| 0015 | 0023 | 0023 | ditch fill | Middle fill of ditch. Mid to pale yellow brown clay silty sand, firm. With occ to mod sm-med rounded-angular flints, mainly towards base and middle of deposit, occ small flecks of charcoal | |
| 0016 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch cut | Ditch running E-W with V-profile, width 1.06m, depth 900mm | 04 |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0017 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill. Light to mid grey brown fine sand, moderate compaction, with freq rounded flints mainly 9-24mm, occ 42-63mm, occ charcoal flecks. Over 0018 | |
| 0018 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2. Pale orange grey brown fine sand, moderate compaction, freq mainly rounded flints 8-32mm, occ 41-61mm, occ charcoal flecks. Over 0019, under 0017 | |
| 0019 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 3. Mid orange grey brown fine sand, moderate compaction, freq rounded flints 9-19mm, occ charcoal patches and flecks. E side of ditch only, over 0020, under 0018 | |
| 0020 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 4. Mid orange fine and coarse sand, mod compaction, freq rounded flints 9-42mm. E side of ditch only, over 0021, under 0019 | |
| 0021 | 0016 | 0004 | ditch fill | Basal fill. Mid orange with patches of light grey orange brown fine and coarse sand, mod compaction, occ rounded flints 8-24mm. Under 0020. Bulk sample 1 | |
| 0022 | 0023 | 0023 | ditch fill | Basal fill. Mid grey brown clay silty sand, firm compaction, with moderate small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints, occ small flecks of charcoal. Bulk sample 2 | |
| 0023 | 0023 | 0023 | ditch cut | N-S running, straight-sided ditch: width 1.9m, depth 900mm. With fairly sharp bos top, steep, slightly convex sides, gradual bos to narrow, almost flat base. Same as 0043, 0050, 0063 & 0068 | 05 |
| 0024 | 0024 | | hearth cut | Shallow, oval cut aligned NE-SW: width 790mm x 690mm, depth 110mm. 100% excavated | 06 |
| 0025 | 0024 | | hearth fill | Upper hearth fill. Dark grey silty fine sand with freq charcoal flecks & v freq heat altered stones - mainly flints 14-88mm. Bulk sample 3 | |
| 0026 | 0024 | | hearth fill | Lower hearth fill (lining). Mid brown orange fine sandy clay with occ rounded flints 12-16mm. Bulk sample 4 | |
| 0027 | 0027 | 0027 | structure | 4-post structure consisting of phs 0028, 0031, 0034 & 0037 with c.1.5m between centres of posts. Aligned approx N-S/E-W and parralel with ditch 0040 | |
| 0028 | 0028 | 0027 | ph cut | SW ph of 0027. Circular cut: diam 450mm, depth 180mm. Sharp bos top, fairly steep, concave sides to imperceptible bos to rounded base | 12 |
| 0029 | 0028 | 0027 | ph fill | Upper ph fill. Pale grey fine silt sand, loose, with occ/mod small charcoal flecks, occ small rounded flints | |
| 0030 | 0028 | 0027 | ph fill | Lower ph fill. Mid grey brown silty sand, loose, with mid to freq small charcoal flecks at top, becoming occ to base, occ to mod small to medium rounded flints. Bulk sample 5 | |
| 0031 | 0031 | 0027 | ph cut | SE ph of 0027. Elliptical pw - width E-W 440mm, N-S 360mm, depth 140mm. Fairly sharp bos top, quite gently sloping sides to impercible bos to rounded base | 13 |
| 0032 | 0031 | 0027 | ph fill | Mid to pale grey brown silty sand, loose, occ small charc flecks, occ to mid small to med rounded flints. Bulk sample 6 | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0033 | | | | Number cancelled | 14 |
| 0034 | 0034 | 0027 | ph cut | NW ph of 0027. Circular cut with diam 450mm, depth 340mm. Sharp bos slope top, steep slightly concave sides with imperc bos to rounded base | |
| 0035 | 0034 | 0027 | ph fill | Upper ph fill. Mid orange brown clay, firm, with veins and patches of mid grey silty sand, occ to mod small charcoal flecks. Upper surface of clay was reddened and heat-hardened. Bulk sample 7 | |
| 0036 | 0034 | 0027 | ph fill | Lower ph fill. Mid grey brown silty sand, occ to mod small flecks charcoal, occ to mod small/med rounded flints | 15 |
| 0037 | 0037 | 0027 | ph cut | NE ph of 0027. Circular cut, diam 420mm, depth 320mm. Sharp bos top, steep fairly straight edges with gradual bos top to narrow rounded base. Bulk sample 8 | |
| 0038 | 0037 | 0027 | ph fill | Upper ph fill. Mixed mid orange brown silty clay with mid grey brown silty sand, firm, with occ mod small to med charc flecks & occ small to med rounded flints | |
| 0039 | 0037 | 0027 | ph fill | Lower ph fill. Mid grey brown silty sand, loose, with mod to occ small charc flecks, mod-occ small to med rounded flints | |
| 0040 | 0040 | 0040 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch, concave base, steep sided, slightly concave sides; width 780mm, depth 330mm. See also 0046, 0048, 0053, 0055, 0177, 0215 | 07 |
| 0041 | 0040 | 0040 | ditch fill | Upper ditch fill. Mid brown, slightly orangy silty sand, occ rounded stones 10-30mm | |
| 0042 | 0040 | 0040 | ditch fill | Lower ditch fill. Light brown / orangy silty sand, occ stones rounded 5-20mm | |
| 0043 | 0043 | 0023 | ditch cut | N-S running ditch with 1.6m width, 700mm depth, with straight 45' sloping sides and flattish base. Cuts sub 0003 as seen in section against site edge | 08 |
| 0044 | 0043 | 0023 | ditch fill | Upper ditch fill. Mid brown silty sand, rare charc flecks, occ small rounded stones. Max depth of fill 500mm, max width of fill 1.3m | |
| 0045 | 0043 | 0023 | ditch fill | Lower ditch fill. Light brown sand, rare small stones, diffuse horiz clarity with 0044 above | |
| 0046 | 0046 | 0040 | ditch cut | Recut ditch of 0048. NNE-SSW running ditch, width 880mm, depth 400mm with concave sides and base | 10 |
| 0047 | 0046 | 0040 | ditch fill | Mid brown silty sand, occ broken and rounded stones 10-50mm | |
| 0048 | 0048 | 0040 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch, recut by 0046, depth 440mm, width not measuarable due to truncation. W-side: concave base and side | 10 |
| 0049 | 0048 | 0040 | ditch fill | Light brown silty sand, occ small stones broken & rounded up to 20mm | |
| 0050 | 0050 | 0023 | ditch cut | Ditch investigated here approx 6m N of 0043 as much narrower here but no indication that butt-end, causeway etc was here | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0051 | 0050 | 0023 | ditch fill | Mid brown silty sand becoming lighter towards base. Finds mainly from N end near top | |
| 0052 | 0052 | | layer | Orange brown subsoil, seals fill of ditch 0053. As seen in section against edge of site | 11 |
| 0053 | 0053 | 0040 | ditch cut | Recut ditch of 0055. NNE-SSW running, width 780mm, depth 320mm with concave base and sides | 11 |
| 0054 | 0053 | 0040 | ditch fill | Mid brown silty sand, occ broken / rounded stones | |
| 0055 | 0055 | 0040 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW ditch, recut and truncated by 0053. Survives on W side only, depth 320mm | 11 |
| 0056 | 0055 | 0040 | ditch fill | Light brown, slightly orange silty sand, occ small stones 5-10mm. Cut by 0053 | |
| 0057 | 0058 | 0058 | ditch fill | Mixed mid & pale brown silty sand, friable, occ sm & md ang & rnd flints | |
| 0058 | 0058 | 0058 | ditch cut | Butt-end: linear coming to a curved end. Aligned roughly NE-SW, 890mm wide, 380mm deep, slot 980mm. Bos sharp, slightly curved sides bob sharp, base flattish. Group no for 0060, 0079, 0091, 0099, 0118, 0125, 0193, 0173, 0175, 0196, 0198, 0201 | 16 |
| 0059 | 0060 | 0058 | ditch fill | Mid/pale silty sand, some darker seams, friable, occ sm/md ang/rnd flints | |
| 0060 | 0060 | 0058 | ditch cut | Linear in plan, SE-NW running, width 920mm, depth 440mm. 'dish'-like profile: bos sharp, slightly curved sides, bob more gradual - concave base | 17 |
| 0061 | 0061 | | pit cut | Circular pit on side of ditch 0063, approx 1m diam, 500mm depth. Cuts fill of ditch 0063 | 19 |
| 0062 | 0061 | | pit fill | Mid grey brown silty sand, rare small stone | |
| 0063 | 0063 | 0023 | ditch cut | N-S running ditch, truncated by pit 0061, depth 850mm, not full section. With 45' sloping sides and gently rounded base | 19 |
| 0064 | 0063 | 0023 | ditch fill | Mottled light/mid brown silty sand, slightly grey in top 200mm, tho doesn't appear to be separate fill. With rare charcoal flecks, few small stones | |
| 0065 | 0065 | | pit cut | Possible pit with v vague edges, elliptical in plan: NW-SE axis - length 1.25m, width c.850mm, depth 190mm. Gradual bos top with gently sloping concave sides with imperc bos to narrow rounded base | 18 |
| 0066 | 0065 | | pit fill | Upper fill of pit. Mixed mid/pale silty sand with occ small rounded flints, becoming mid/dark towards NW of deposit - this area mod/freq flecks/pieces charcoal & fired clay | |
| 0067 | 0065 | | pit fill | Lower fill of pit. Mid to pale grey mottled yellow brown slightly silty sand with occ to mod small/medium rounded flints, occ larger angular flints | |
| 0068 | 0068 | 0023 | ditch cut | N-S running ditch, width 1.9m, depth 1m with fairly steep sides and rounded base. Fills - 0069, 0071-73. Cuts spread 0070 of nat channel 0094 | 20 |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0069 | 0068 | 0023 | ditch fill | Top fill. Mid brown silty sand becoming v iron rich at base, occ stone, clear horizon with 0071 below | |
| 0070 | 0070 | 0094 | layer | Upper layer/fill of large nat channel 0094. Mid to pale orange brown clay sandy silt. Cut by ditch 0068 | 20 |
| 0071 | 0068 | 0023 | ditch fil | Fill 2. Main central fill, light brown/v light brown mottled sandy silt, few stones, diffuse boundary with 0072 below | |
| 0072 | 0068 | 0023 | ditch fil | Fill 3. Mid brown silty sand, v rare small stones | |
| 0073 | 0068 | 0023 | ditch fil | Primary fill. Only on E side poss Natural or just slump - orange brown sand | |
| 0074 | 0074 | 0074 | ditch cut | Ditch butt-end, to the N of corresponding butt 0102. Steep-sided, U-shaped butt end, width 2.45m, depth 1.1m. Much deeper at butt, at c4m to N ditch 550mm deep. Fills 0075-78 | 21 22 |
| 0075 | 0074 | 0074 | ditch fill | Top fill, light brown, grey silty sand, stones throughout 5-20mm broken & rounded, occ flecks charcoal | |
| 0076 | 0074 | 0074 | ditch fill | Fill 2. Dark brown silty sand, freq charc flecks & pieces 5-10mm, occ stone. Bulk sample 9 | |
| 0077 | 0074 | 0074 | ditch fill | Fill 3. Light brown/grey silty stony sand, freq stone 5-20mm, broken & rounded | |
| 0078 | 0074 | 0074 | ditch fill | Primary fill, similar to 0077 but far less stone | |
| 0079 | 0079 | 0058 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch, width 1m, depth 450mm with curved approx 60' sides and flattish base. Fills 0080-81 | 23 |
| 0080 | 0079 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid grey/brown silty sand, occ stone, diffuse horizon with 0081 below | |
| 0081 | 0079 | 0058 | ditch fill | Lower fill, v light grey brown sand, slumping?, rare tiny stones | |
| 0082 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W running ditch with steep convex sides and v narrow flat base, width 2.3m, depth 1.1m. Fills 0083-87 & 0090, basal fill 0090 cut by cremation 0088 | 31 |
| 0083 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, light to mid orange grey brown fine sand, freq small rounded flints, occ larger | |
| 0084 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2, mid brown fine sand, freq small rounded flint, occ larger | |
| 0085 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 3, light to mid brown fine sand, occ charcoal flecks, occ rounded flints 10-31mm | |
| 0086 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 4, mid brown orange fine sand, freq rounded flints 4-32mm, occ angular flints 34-44mm | |
| 0087 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 5, light orange brown fine sand, occ rounded & angukar flints | |
| 0088 | 0088 | | crem cut | Cut of small probable cremation, cutting fill 0090 of ditch 0087, diam 350mm, depth 60mm - probably truncated (during desilting of ditch?) | 28 31 |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0089 | 0088 | | crem fill | V dark browny grey to black charcoal rich fine sand with flecks of calcined bone, 100% excavated and sampled. Bulk sample | 10 |
| 0090 | 0082 | 0004 | ditch fill | Primary fill, light brown fine sand, occ rounded flints | |
| 0091 | 0091 | 0058 | ditch cut | NE-SW running ditch, width 1.5m, depth 550mm, convex sloping side in SE, irregular side in NW, flattish base. Fills - 0092-93 | 25 |
| 0092 | 0091 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown grey silty sand, occ stone | |
| 0093 | 0091 | 0058 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, mottled light & mid brown sand | |
| 0094 | 0094 | 0094 | channel cut | Deep meandering channel of probable natural / periglacial? Origin. Approx NW-SE running, across SW corner of site. Machine excavated to 1m depth, not bottomed, slot NE-SW running c.9m long, showing SW edge only. Gradual bos top becoming steeper with convex sides, base not seen | 26 |
| 0095 | 0094 | 0094 | channel fill | Top fill, mid orange brown, with paler yellow mottles, friable clay sandy silt, with occ small/med rounded flints. Similar to 0096 below but slightly darker, more crumbly. Flints from general strip in this area given this number - intrusive? | |
| 0096 | 0094 | 0094 | channel fill | Fill 2, mid to pale mottled yellow / orange brown sandy clay silt | |
| 0097 | 0094 | 0094 | channel fill | Fill 3, mid to pale yellow brown clay sandy silt with v freq lenses / striations of paler silty sand, friable, v occ small / med rounded flints | |
| 0098 | 0094 | 0094 | channel fill | Fill 4, pale brown yellow silty sand, friable, occ small- medium rounded flints, some small patches of ?mineral flecking of dark brown. Bottom fill seen in machine cut of 0094 | |
| 0099 | 0099 | 0058 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch, width 1.7m, depth 550mm, sloping sides of 30' gently becoming rounded base | 30 |
| 0100 | 0099 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, dark grey silty sand, charcoaly and burnt. Bulk sample 11 | |
| 0101 | 0099 | 0058 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light brown sand | |
| 0102 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch cut | Butt-end of NNE-SSW running ditch, longitudinal section, depth 1.14m (full width not excavated), slot 2.8m x 1.12m, stepped sides, flat base. Section 29 not bottomed, see 49. Opposite butt 0074. Fills 0103-5, 0151-3 | 49 |
| 0103 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown orange silty sand with small amount of clay, occ stones 5-50mm. Dog bones could be intrusive? | |
| 0104 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2, charcoaly lense between 0103 and 0105, much animal disturbance | |
| 0105 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 3, mixed light brown/tan, orange silty sand clay. Much animal disturbance | |
| 0106 | 0106 | 0004 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch, excavated S of butt 0102, width 3m, depth 1.1m, pronounced step on W side, otherwise quite steep, slightly convex sides with narrow rounded base | 32 |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0107 | 0106 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown slightly orange silty sand, occ stones 10-30mm, rounded and broken, occ small charcoal flecks | |
| 0108 | 0106 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2, light brown bit orange silty sand, occ stones rounded & broken 10-30mm, occ small charc flecks | |
| 0109 | 0106 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light grey, slightly orange, silty sand, occ stones 10-50mm, broken and rounded | |
| 0110 | 0110 | | pit cut | Roughly elliptical pit, NW-SE axis, length 1.45m, width 1.1m, depth 380mm, with sharp bos NW end, gradual in SE, gently shelving side SE with sharp bos to steep edges like NW, gradual bob to fairly flat base. Some animal disturbance. Fills 0111-2 | 33 |
| 0111 | 0110 | | pit fill | Top fill, pale grey silty fine sand, friable, with occ small/medium rounded flints | |
| 0112 | 0110 | | pit fill | Bottom fill, mottled mid/dark grey brown & grey silty sand, friable, mod/occ small/medium rounded flints, mod small/med charcoal flecks & pieces. Bulk sample 12 | |
| 0113 | 0113 | | pit cut | Ellipticl pit, axis NW-SE, length 1.75m, width 730mm, depth 280mm, with fairly steep bos top, gently sloping sides with imp bos to flat base | 34 |
| 0114 | 0113 | | pit fill | Mixed pale/mid/dark brown grey silty sand, paler to NW end, darkest SE, v variable in colour but no obvious separations into diff fills, occ-mod small-med rounded flints, occ small flecks of charcoal | |
| 0115 | 0115 | | pit cut | Elliptical pit, axis NW-SE, length 930mm, width 680mm, depth 300mm, with sharp bos top, fairly steep sloping concave sides with imp bos to almost flat base | 35 |
| 0116 | 0115 | | pit fill | Top fill, mid to dark brown grey silty sand, friable, occ to mod small to med rounded flints, occ small flecks of fired clay, larger pieces kept as finds, occ charc flecks. Bulk sample 13 | |
| 0117 | 0115 | | pit fill | Bottom fill, pale yellow brown sand, rare small rounded flints. Could be natural / overdug? | |
| 0118 | 0118 | 0058 | ditch cut | N-S ditch truncated by 0120, concave sides and base, not full section, depth 500mm | 46 |
| 0119 | 0118 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, light brown grey silty sand, diffuse boundary with 0159 below. Any finds given this no | |
| 0120 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W running ditch truncating 0118, steep sides, depth 1.08m. Only partly excavated. Same as 0149 | 46 47 |
| 0121 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown silty sand, occ stones. Any finds given this number. Same as 0150 | |
| 0122 | | | finds | Mixed finds from either fill of 0118 or 0120, prob from 0121 | |
| 0123 | 0123 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W running butt-end truncated by 0149, partly seen in section 48, 450mm depth. Probably butt-ends c1.8m E of sec 48 | 48 (37) |
| 0124 | 0123 | 0004 | ditch fill | Light/mid brown silty sand, occ small stones | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0125 | 0125 | 0058 | ditch cut | N-S running ditch truncated by 0149. Not fully excavated, depth 550mm, concave sides and base. Fills 0126, 0156-8. Confused by natural feature between this feature and 0123 to W | 37 46 |
| 0126 | 0125 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, light brown grey silty sand, occ small stones, diffuse boundary with 0156 below | |
| 0127 | 0127 | | ph cut | Medium sized, circular post-hole, diam 500mm, depth 250mm. Fairly sharp bos top, fairly steep, slightly concave sides with imp bos to rounded base. Fills 0128-9 | 38 |
| 0128 | 0127 | | ph fill | Top fill, mid grey brown silty sand, friable, occ small rounded flints, occ/mod small charc flecks | |
| 0129 | 0127 | | ph fill | Bottom fill, mid mottled grey and yellow brown slightly silty sand, loose, abundant sm to med rounded to ang flints | |
| 0130 | 0130 | | ph cut | Small circular post-hole, diam 420mm, depth 140mm, fairly sharp bos top, gently sloping concave sides, imp bos to rounded base | 38 |
| 0131 | 0130 | | ph fill | Mottled pale/mid grey brown sand/silty sand, friable, with occ to mod small to med rounded to sub-ang flints, rare small charc flecks | |
| 0132 | 0132 | 0004 | ditch cut | Segment taken thru ditch where it corners from E-W (0004, 0120 etc) to NNE-SSW (0102 etc). Width 3.9m, depth 1.1m, with more gradual sloping inner NW edge,becomin steeper, similar to SE side, with fairly sharp bos to narrow flat base. Fills 0133-5 | 39 40 |
| 0133 | 0132 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown grey silty stony sand, stones 5-15mm, rounded and broken | |
| 0134 | 0132 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2, mid brown grey silty stony sand, more stone and larger stone, 5-30mm, than 0133 above | |
| 0135 | 0132 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, orange grey brown silty sand, occ stone | |
| 0136 | 0136 | | pit cut | Deep, circular pit, diam 760mm, depth 480mm, with sharp bos top, steep near vertical convex sides with gradual bos to flat base. Fills 0137-8 | 41 |
| 0137 | 0136 | | pit fill | Top fill, dark grey brown silty sand, friable, with mod small to med rounded to angular flints, mod to occ small charc flecks & pieces, occ small flecks of fired clay. Bulk sample 14 | |
| 0138 | 0136 | | pit fill | Bottom fill, mid to pale grey brown silty sand, with occ to mod small to med rounded to sub-ang flints, occ small charc flecks | |
| 0139 | 0139 | | pit cut | Elliptical pit, axis E-W, length 850mm, width 640mm, depth 140mm, with fairly sharp bos top, gently sloping concave sides with imp bos to flat base | 42 |
| 0140 | 0139 | | pit fill | Mid grey brown silty sand, with mod small to med rounded to sub-rounded flints, occ small charc flecks | |
| 0141 | 0141 | | pit cut | Round, shallow pit, diam 1.3m, depth 220mm, with concave base and sides. 100% excavated. No clear relationship with 0143 adj | 43 |
| 0142 | 0141 | | pit fill | Mid brown grey silty sand, occ stones 5-10mm. Bulk sample 15 | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0143 | 0143 | | pit cut | Round, shallow pit, diam 1.1m, depth 190mm, with concave base and sides. 100% excavated. No clear relationship with 0141 adj | 43 |
| 0144 | 0143 | | pit fill | Mid brown grey silty sand, occ stones 5-10mm. Bulk sample 16 | |
| 0145 | 0145 | | crem cut? | Possible small circular cremation, diam 280mm, depth 130mm, with fairly sharp bos top, fairly steep slightly convex sides, with imp bos to narrow rounded base. Animal and plough disturbance | 44 |
| 0146 | 0145 | | crem fill? | Dark grey silty sand (top 90mm) fading to pale yellow grey sand to base (poss overdug), with mod small to med rounded to angular flints, some fire-cracked, occ to mod small flecks & pieces of charc, rare v small flecks of bone. 100% sample. Bulk sample 17 | |
| 0147 | 0147 | | pit cut | Shallow, circular pit, diam 700mm, depth 80mm, gentle bos top, gently sloping concave sides, imp bos to slightly rounded base. Poss truncated base of hearth/burnt pit | 45 |
| 0148 | 0147 | | pit fill | Pale to mid mottled grey brown to grey slightly silty sand, friable, moderate small to med rounded to angular flints - some fire-cracked, occ to mod small flecks & pieces of charc. Bulk sample 18 | |
| 0149 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W running ditch, same as 0120, not fully excavated, depth 1.05m. Truncates 0123 & 0125. Fills - 0150, 0166-9 | 46 47 |
| 0150 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, same as 0121. Mid brown silty sand | |
| 0151 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Charcoaly lense within fill 0105. Bulk sample 19 | |
| 0152 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Charcoaly lense at base of fill 0105. Charcoal mixed with mid brown orange silty sand | |
| 0153 | 0102 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light brown grey silty sand, occ stone | |
| 0154 | 0154 | | pit cut | Circular pit, diam 780mm, depth 220mm, fairly sharp bos top, quite gently sloping concave sides with imp bos to rounded base | 49 |
| 0155 | 0154 | | pit fill | Mid grey brown silty sand, friable, moderate to frequent small to medium rounded to sub-round flints, rare small charc flecks | |
| 0156 | 0125 | 0058 | ditch fill | Fill 2, light orange brown sand, varying sized stones | |
| 0157 | 0125 | 0058 | ditch fill | Fill 3, light grey sand, fewer stones than other fills | |
| 0158 | 0125 | 0058 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light grey orange dirty gravelly sand | |
| 0159 | 0118 | 0058 | ditch fill | Same as 0156 | |
| 0160 | 0118 | 0058 | ditch fill | Same as 0157 | |
| 0161 | 0118 | 0058 | ditch fill | Same as 0158 | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0162 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2. Light brown sand, v few stones. See 0166 | |
| 0163 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 3. Dark brown slightly grey sand. See 0167 | |
| 0164 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 4. Dirty orange sand, some stone, gravelly in places. Mix of slumping & main fill. See 0168 | |
| 0165 | 0120 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill. Fine soft dirty orange/yellow sand. See 0169 | |
| 0166 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch fill | Same as 0162 | |
| 0167 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch fill | Same as 0163 | |
| 0168 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch fill | Same as 0164 | |
| 0169 | 0149 | 0004 | ditch fill | Same as 0165 | |
| 0170 | 0170 | 0170 | ditch cut | WNW-ESE running ditch butt-end, longitudinal section, width 1.53m, depth 420mm, slot 2.4mx750mm, with concave sides and base. See also 0189 | 50 |
| 0171 | 0170 | 0170 | ditch fill | Top fill. Mid brown grey silty stony sand, flints rounded 10-30mm | |
| 0172 | 0170 | 0170 | ditch fill | Bottom fill. Mid orange brown/grey silty sand, rare stone | |
| 0173 | 0173 | 0058 | ditch cut | NE-SW running ditch with possible butt-end, width 1.1m, depth 450mm. Longitudinal section positioned to examine narrowing of ditch here and showing ridge in ditch base suggesting ditch lengthened, eg ditch 0173 added to and cut ditch 0175. | 51 |
| 0174 | 0173 | 0058 | ditch fill | Pale/mid brown grey silty sand, friable, with occ/mod small/med rounded flints. Slightly darker, more brown than 0176 | |
| 0175 | 0175 | 0058 | ditch cut | NE-SW running ditch with possible butt-end, width 1.1m, depth 400mm. Prob truncated by 0173 - see 0173 | 51 |
| 0176 | 0175 | 0058 | ditch fill | Pale grey slightly silty sand, loose, with occ/mod small-med rounded flints | |
| 0177 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch cut | NNE-SSW running ditch at junction with 0183 and appearing (according to sect 55 & 57) to cut the fills of 0183/0205 - where it butt-ends. Not fully excavated, depth 800mm [nos 0177-0188 only recorded on section sheet, no context sheets] | 55 57 |
| 0178 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Top fill, light to mid orange grey brown fine sand. See 0184 | |
| 0179 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Fill 2, light orange grey brown fine sand | |
| 0180 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Fill 3a, light grey orange brown fine sand | |
| 0181 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Fill 3b, light brown orange mixed fine and coarse sand | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0182 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light orange brown fine sand | |
| 0183 | 0183 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W ditch truncated by 0177, not fully excavated, depth 860mm. Same as 0205 | 55 |
| 0184 | 0177 | 0040 | ditch fill | Top fill, same as 0178 | |
| 0185 | 0183 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, cut by 0177, light orange brown light sand | |
| 0186 | 0183 | 0004 | ditch fill | Fill 2, mid grey orange brown fine sand with occ charc flecks | |
| 0187 | 0183 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, pale brown orange fine sand | |
| 0188 | | | | Number not used | |
| 0189 | 0189 | 0170 | ditch cut | WNW-ESE running ditch, continuation of 0170, sectioned against baulk, width 1.8m, depth 380mm, with concave base and sides. Fills 0190-2 | 52 |
| 0190 | 0189 | 0170 | ditch fill | Top fill, light brown grey silty stony sand, stones rounded & broken 5-20mm | |
| 0191 | 0189 | 0170 | ditch fill | Bottom fill S, mid brown orange silty sand with occ stone | |
| 0192 | 0189 | 0170 | ditch fill | Bottom fill N, orange light brown silty sand with occ stones | |
| 0193 | 0193 | 0058 | ditch cut | N-S running, N butt-ending ditch, not fully excavated, depth 620mm, with concave sides with slight ankle breaker and flat base. Fills 0194-5 | 53 |
| 0194 | 0193 | 0058 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid grey brown silty sand, occ small stone | |
| 0195 | 0193 | 0058 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light brown orange sand | |
| 0196 | 0196 | 0058 | ditch cut | NE-SW running ditch, width 1.15m, depth 360mm - long sectioned, with fairly gentle bos top, gradual sloping edges, becoming steeper, eg convex profile, base not fully exposed. Appeared to be diff profile from 0198 - this poss butt-end truncating 0198. But can't explain fill 0200? | 54 |
| 0197 | 0196 | 0058 | ditch fill | Pale grey brown silty sand, loose, with freq small-large (<80mm) rounded & sub-r flints, much stonier and paler than 0199 | |
| 0198 | 0198 | 0058 | ditch cut | NE-SW running ditch, not fully excavated, depth 300mm. Appears different profile from 0196 and poss truncated by this butt-end? | 54 |
| 0199 | 0198 | 0058 | ditch fill | Mid to pale grey brown silty sand, friable, with occ/mod small/med rounded/sub-r flints, occ small charc flecks & fired clay crumbs | |
| 0200 | 0196 | 0058 | ditch fill | Upper fill, appears to spread over both 0197 & 0199 but prob belongs to ditch butt 0196. Mid to dark brown grey to grey silty sand, friable, with freq charc flecks & pieces, mod small/med rounded/sub-r flints, occ fired clay crumbs. Bulk sample 20 | |

| OPno | Context | Group | Identifier | Description | Section |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0201 | 0201 | 0201 | ditch cut | Long section running with NNE-SSW ditch to show extent od deep plough damage. Ditch width 1.8m, depth 600mm with steep sides and flat base. Fills 0202-3 | 56 |
| 0202 | 0201 | 0201 | ditch fill | Top fill, light brown grey silty sand with rare stone | |
| 0203 | 0201 | 0201 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, light brown orange sand, occ small stones | |
| 0204 | 0058 | 0058 | finds | Surface finds from top of ditch 0058 / 0079 etc | |
| 0205 | 0205 | 0004 | ditch cut | E-W running ditch, same as 0183 but on S side, depth 1.2m. Fills 0206-10 & 0214. (JM px - probably truncated by 0177) | 57 |
| 0206 | 0215 | 0040 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown silty sand. Same as 0206 (JM px: belongs to ditch 0215 = 0177) | |
| 0207 | 0215 | 0040 | ditch fill | Fill 2, light grey brown silty sand. Same as 0179 (JM px: belongs to ditch 0215 = 0177) | |
| 0208 | 0215 | 0040 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, Light brown yellow sand. Same as 0182 etc (JM px: belongs to ditch 0215 = 0177) | |
| 0209 | 0215 | 0040 | ditch fill | Deposit within bottom fill, orange brown stony sand (JM px: belongs to ditch 0215 = 0177) | |
| 0210 | 0205 | 0004 | ditch fill | Lower fill, truncated by 0215, orange brown sand | |
| 0211 | 0211 | 0004 | ditch cut | NE-SW running possible ditch, width 1.4m, depth 370mm with gentle U-shaped profile. Fills 0212-3 (not convincing feature, possibly natural) | 57 |
| 0212 | 0211 | 0004 | ditch fill | Top fill, mid brown soft sand with occ stone | |
| 0213 | 0211 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, dirty light brown orange sand with occ small stones (possibly natural) | |
| 0214 | 0205 | 0004 | ditch fill | Bottom fill, fine light brown sand (mix of slump and fill) | |
| 0215 | 0215 | 0040 | ditch cut | JM px: butt-ending S continuation of 0177, not recognised during excavation but apparent from section drawings 55 & 57 | 57 |

## Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

| Ctxt | Pot No | Pot Wt(g) | Period | Fired clay No | Fired clay Wt(g) | W flint No | W flint Wt(g) | Burnt flint No | Burnt flint Wt(g) | Animal bone No | Animal bone Wt(g) | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0001 | 4 | 101 | MED/PMED | | | 23 | 561 | | | | | |
| 0005 | 2 | 6 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0006 | 2 | 4 | ROM | | | 2 | 3 | 3 | 58 | | | |
| 0009 | 1 | 52 | PRE | | | | | | | | | |
| 0010 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| 0014 | 10 | 28 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0015 | 1 | 31 | ROM | | | 1 | 13 | | | | | |
| 0017 | 6 | 85 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0018 | 1 | 1 | UNID | | | 2 | 42 | 1 | 9 | | | |
| 0022 | 3 | 8 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0025 | | | | | | | | 490 | 9011 | | | heated stone 86@4475g + further 6kg frags all stone types from Sample 3 |
| 0026 | | | | | | | | 2 | 16 | | | heated stone 1@11g |
| 0030 | 12 | 172 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0032 | 6 | 24 | ROM | 4 | 14 | 1 | 21 | | | | | |
| 0035 | | | | 2 | 45 | | | | | | | |
| 0038 | 8 | 51 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0044 | 11 | 110 | ROM | 1 | 11 | 1 | 29 | | | | | |
| 0049 | 1 | 5 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0051 | 22 | 64 | ROM | 5 | 263 | 1 | 14 | 11 | 894 | | | heated stone 2@250g |
| 0059 | | | | | | 2 | 37 | | | | | |
| 0062 | 58 | 442 | ROM | 1 | 13 | 1 | 13 | | | | | |
| 0064 | 6 | 191 | ROM | | | | | 1 | 13 | | | |
| 0066 | | | | 1 | 19 | | | 2 | 65 | | | heated stone34@164g |
| 0071 | | | | | | 1 | 3 | | | | | |
| 0072 | | | | | | 1 | 7 | | | | | |
| 0075 | 6 | 52 | LIA | 6 | 53 | | | 4 | 8 | | | |

| Ctxt | Pot No | Pot Wt(g) | Period | Fired clay No | Fired clay Wt(g) | W flint No | W flint Wt(g) | Burnt flint No | Burnt flint Wt(g) | Animal bone No | Animal bone Wt(g) | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0076 | 15 | 172 | LIA | 2 | 42 | | | 1 | 132 | | | heated stone 1@28g; charcoal 1@<1g |
| 0077 | 2 | 7 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0080 | 5 | 26 | MIA | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 70 | | | |
| 0083 | 3 | 83 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0084 | 9 | 47 | LIA | | | 1 | 3 | 5 | 49 | | | |
| 0085 | 14 | 82 | LIA | 1 | 7 | | | | | 40 | 4 | cremated bone 40 @ 4g Fired clay may possibly be briquetage piece. |
| 0095 | | | | | | 3 | 113 | | | | | |
| 0100 | 1 | 42 | MIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0103 | 24 | 188 | LIA | 15 | 190 | | | | | 58 | 119 | charcoal 1@<1g |
| 0105 | 4 | 60 | LIA | 2 | 10 | | | | | | | charcoal 1@<1g |
| 0106 | 2 | 32 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0107 | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 10 | |
| 0112 | | | | | | 2 | 36 | 1 | 17 | | | |
| 0114 | 1 | 5 | MIA | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | | | | | Charcoal 5@<1g |
| 0116 | | | | 11 | 143 | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 0121 | 1 | 12 | ROM | | | 1 | 6 | | | | | |
| 0122 | 1 | 3 | PRE | | | | | | | | | quernstone 1@649g |
| 0124 | 1 | 6 | PRE | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | |
| 0128 | 1 | 2 | MIA | | | | | | | | | charcoal 4@4g |
| 0131 | | | | | | | | | | | | heated stone 1@20g |
| 0133 | 5 | 24 | LIA | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | |
| 0134 | 2 | 5 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0137 | 11 | 64 | MIA | | | 1 | 7 | 1 | 16 | | | |
| 0140 | 1 | 2 | MIA | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | |
| 0142 | 21 | 56 | LN/EBA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0146 | | | | | | | | 2 | 57 | | | |
| 0148 | | | | | | | | 40 | 532 | | | |
| 0150 | 10 | 67 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0151 | 1 | 10 | ROM | 4 | 86 | 1 | 9 | | | | | heated stone 1@326g |

| Ctxt | Pot No | Pot Wt(g) | Period | Fired clay No | Fired clay Wt(g) | W flint No | W flint Wt(g) | Burnt flint No | Burnt flint Wt(g) | Animal bone No | Animal bone Wt(g) | Miscellaneous |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0153 | 3 | 153 | LIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0171 | | | | | | 1 | 5 | | | | | |
| 0174 | 1 | 4 | ROM | 1 | 59 | 2 | 11 | | | | | |
| 0176 | 1 | 2 | IA | | | 1 | 10 | | | | | |
| 0178 | 1 | 5 | IA | | | | | | | | | CBM 1@ 23 g tile red sandy fabric 17mm thick 1@22g, dated Roman |
| 0181 | 1 | 13 | IA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0184 | 4 | 23 | LIA | | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 0185 | 2 | 9 | ROM | | | | | | | | | |
| 0186 | 1 | 48 | LIA | | | 2 | 33 | | | | | |
| 0189 | | | | 3 | 11 | | | | | | | |
| 0191 | 2 | 2 | LIA | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| 0194 | 15 | 188 | MIA | | | | | | | | | |
| 0197 | 21 | 79 | MIA | 8 | 81 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 56 | | | |
| 0199 | 3 | 40 | MIA | 20 | 157 | 3 | 23 | | | | | |
| 0200 | 1 | 9 | MIA | 7 | 25 | | | | | | | |
| 0204 | 23 | 93 | MIA | 1 | 21 | 5 | 54 | 1 | 7 | | | |
| 0206 | 1 | 15 | MIA | | | | | | | | | |

# Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

| Ctxt | Period | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt(g) | %Eve | Abr | Comments | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0001 | PMED | SPEC | r | | 1 | 13 | | * | bowl rim | L17-18C |
| 0001 | PMED | GSW4 | b | | 1 | 58 | | | mottled brown glaze | 16-17C |
| 0001 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 26 | | ** | sparse ironstone frags (poss. Wherstead?) | Rom |
| 0001 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 4 | | | coarse very sandy | Rom |
| 0005 | ROM | BSW | r | 6 bowl | 1 | 5 | | * | rim edge broken away, some sparse black burnt organic matter | Rom |
| 0005 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 1 | | ** | frag | Rom |
| 0006 | ROM | RF | b | 3 bkr | 1 | 1 | | * | combed? Lines on surface | E Rom |
| 0006 | IA | HMS? | b | | 1 | 3 | | ** | frag, thick sandy fabric, prob IA | IA |
| 0009 | ROM | BSW | b | | 1 | 52 | | ** | Romanising black abr surface, thick, black organic & sparse red grog | LIA/Rom |
| 0014 | ROM | BSW | b | | 9 | 23 | | * | sandy fabric | Rom |
| 0014 | IA? | HMS? | b | | 1 | 5 | | * | frag, soft sandy thick fabric, prob IA | IA |
| 0015 | ROM | BSW | ba | | 1 | 31 | | * | Slightly soft sandy fabric, wheel made, turning marks around lower body | Rom |
| 0017 | LIA/ROM | STOR | b | | 6 | 85 | | * | oxidised, sandy with some burnt out veg temper | LIA/Rom |
| 0018 | UNID | GX | r | | 1 | 1 | | * | sandy frag, unidentified - ?IA | Unident ?IA |
| 0022 | ROM | BSW | b | 3 bkr | 3 | 8 | | | dec, groups of vertical burnished lines. Cordoned | E Rom |
| 0030 | LIA | GROG | b | | 5 | 110 | | | burnished | LIA |
| 0030 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 8 | | | rilled shoulder | LIA |
| 0030 | LIA | GROG | r | pl | 1 | 7 | 2 | | platter rim see Burgh pots 342-45 external groove | LIA |
| 0030 | LIA | GROG | r | pl | 1 | 6 | 2 | | platter rim see Burgh pots 342-45 high external groove | LIA |
| 0030 | LIA? | GROG | r | 2 NJar | 3 | 38 | 17 | | SV? P 5.1, Romanising, prob LIA | LIA? |
| 0030 | LIA? | RF | b | 3 bkr | 1 | 3 | | | red slip, sandy dark fabric, poss TR copy | LIA? |
| 0032 | LIA | GROG | r | Cam 211-14 | 1 | 8 | 4 | | Cam 211-14, Burgh pots 281-91 | LIA |
| 0032 | ROM | BSW | b | | 4 | 11 | | * | | E Rom? |
| 0032 | ROM | BSW | r | 4 jar | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | E Rom? |

| Ctxt | Period | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt(g) | %Eve | Abr | Comments | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0038 | LIA | GROG | ba | | 8 | 51 | | | burnished surface | LIA |
| 0044 | ROM | BSW | ba | | 1 | 45 | | | | E Rom |
| 0044 | ROM | BSW | r | 4.1 jar | 9 | 51 | 10 | | | E Rom |
| 0044 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 14 | | | thick sherd, soft sandy | LIA/E Rom |
| 0049 | ROM | BSW | b | | 1 | 5 | | * | sherd flake | E Rom |
| 0051 | ROM | BSW | b | 3 bkr | 5 | 16 | | * | Poss Cam 119 type beaker, dec see Burgh pot 242 | E Rom |
| 0051 | ROM | BSW | ba r | | 16 | 42 | 16 | | | E Rom |
| 0051 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 6 | | * | | Rom |
| 0062 | ROM | AA | b | | 31 | 281 | | ** | Spanish coarse, prob Dressel 20 | Rom |
| 0062 | ROM | GX | b | | 2 | 11 | | | | Rom |
| 0062 | ROM | BSW | b | | 21 | 58 | | * | | Rom |
| 0062 | ROM | BSW | ba | | 2 | 87 | | | SV | Rom |
| 0062 | IA? | HMS? | b | | 1 | 2 | | * | | IA? |
| 0062 | ROM | STOR | b | | 1 | 3 | | * | | Rom |
| 0064 | LIA | GROG | ba | | 1 | 51 | | * | | LIA |
| 0064 | ROM | GX | ba | | 5 | 68 | | | SV? | Rom |
| 0075 | LIA | GROG | r | Cam 229 | 3 | 34 | 11 | | SV Cam 229, see burgh pots 161-78, | LIA |
| 0075 | LIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 9 | | | shoulder, frags of carbonised residue | MIA |
| 0075 | ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 2 | | | | Rom |
| 0075 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 7 | | * | | LIA |
| 0076 | LIA | HMS? | r | bowl | 1 | 29 | 7 | | hand-made bowl rim, poss some grog?, draw? | LIA |
| 0076 | LIA | GROG | b | | 11 | 69 | | | | LIA |
| 0076 | LIA | GROG | r | | 1 | 3 | 2 | | rim frag | LIA |
| 0076 | LIA | GROG | b | | 2 | 71 | | | LSJ sherds | LIA |
| 0077 | LIA | GROG | b | | 2 | 7 | | * | | LIA |
| 0080 | MIA | HMS | b | | 3 | 18 | | | burnished | MIA |
| 0080 | MIA? | HMS | b | | 2 | 8 | | | | MIA? |
| 0083 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 53 | | | LSJ, combed | LIA |
| 0083 | LIA | GROG | b | | 2 | 30 | | * | | LIA |
| 0084 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 7 | | | | MIA |

| Ctxt | Period | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt(g) | %Eve | Abr | Comments | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0084 | LIA | GROG | b | | 8 | 40 | | * | | LIA |
| 0085 | LIA | GROG | b | | 13 | 52 | | * | | LIA |
| 0085 | LIA | GROG | b | Cam 220 | 1 | 30 | | | bowl with cordon at top of shoulder | LIA |
| 0100 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 42 | 6 | | Burgh 149-55, S shaped bowl part profile, burnished | MIA |
| 0103 | MIA | HMS | b | | 2 | 28 | | | | MIA |
| 0103 | LIA | GROG | b | | 19 | 135 | | * | some abraded | LIA |
| 0103 | LIA | GROG? | b | | 2 | 18 | | * | LSJ | LIA |
| 0103 | LIA | GROG | r | | 1 | 7 | 7 | | | LIA |
| 0105 | LIA | GROG | b | | 3 | 52 | | | LSJ | LIA |
| 0105 | LIA | GROG? | b | | 1 | 8 | | | thick, oxidised, sandy with grog? | LIA |
| 0106 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 12 | | | | MIA |
| 0106 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 20 | | | LSJ, comb decorated, sandy with some grog | LIA |
| 0114 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 5 | | | | MIA |
| 0121 | ROM? | STOR | b | | 1 | 12 | | | sand-temp , thick poss LIA | Rom? |
| 0122 | PREH | HMF | b | | 1 | 3 | | | thin sherd, sand & flint-temp, prob IA | Preh |
| 0124 | PREH | HMF | b | | 1 | 6 | | | 10mm thick prob BA-IA | Preh |
| 0128 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 2 | | * | | MIA |
| 0133 | LIA | GROG | b | | 4 | 21 | | | | LIA |
| 0133 | UNID | GX | b | | 1 | 3 | | * | sandy red tile? Frag | Rom? |
| 0134 | LIA | GROG | b | | 2 | 5 | | | | LIA |
| 0137 | MIA | HMS | b | | 9 | 56 | | | Burgh 149-55, S shaped bowl shoulder, burnished | MIA |
| 0137 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 5 | 6 | | | MIA |
| 0137 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 3 | 3 | | | MIA |
| 0140 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 2 | | | | MIA |
| 0142 | LN/EBA | HMG | b | | 16 | 33 | | | all over combed | LN/EBA |
| 0142 | LN/EBA | HMG | b | | 5 | 23 | | | crow foot fingernail impress, thick sherd at 9mm | LN/EBA |
| 0150 | LIA | GROG | r | | 1 | 15 | 7 | * | | LIA |
| 0150 | LIA | GROG | b | | 7 | 35 | | | | LIA |
| 0150 | ROM | GRF | r | 6.16 bowl | 1 | 9 | 6 | | sandy fabric but fine finish, prob flaring rim dish | Rom |
| 0150 | ROM | STOR | b | | 1 | 8 | | * | oxidised, sandy, abraded | Rom? |

| Ctxt | Period | Fabric | Sherd type | Form | No | Wt(g) | %Eve | Abr | Comments | Spot date |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0151 | ROM | GROG | b | | 1 | 10 | | | BSW grog-temp LIA/E Rom | LIA |
| 0153 | LIA | GROG | ba | | 1 | 11 | | | | LIA |
| 0153 | IA? | HMS? | b | | 1 | 11 | | | sandy fabric | IA? |
| 0153 | LIA | GROG | r | Cam 211 | 1 | 131 | 5 | | Burgh pot 289, SV 3 joining sherds recently broken | LIA |
| 0174 | LIA/ROM | GX | b | | 1 | 4 | | * | sandy fabric, abraded E Rom? | LIA/Rom |
| 0176 | IA? | HMS? | b | | 1 | 2 | | * | veg temp, poss Rom | IA? |
| 0178 | IA | HMS | r | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | dec finger impress rim top of jar/bowl | MIA |
| 0181 | IA | HMS? | b | | 1 | 13 | | * | sandy veg-temp abraded sherd, some flint | IA? |
| 0184 | LIA | GROG | b | | 2 | 14 | | * | | LIA |
| 0184 | MIA | HMS | b | | 2 | 9 | | | | MIA |
| 0185 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 5 | | | laminated sherd | LIA |
| 0185 | ROM | BSW | ba | | 1 | 4 | | | Romanising, some grog | E Rom |
| 0186 | LIA | GROG | r | | 1 | 48 | 5 | * | LSJ rim, abraded | LIA |
| 0191 | IA | HMS? | b | | 1 | 1 | | * | laminated sandy sherd | IA? |
| 0191 | LIA | GROG | b | | 1 | 1 | | * | | LIA |
| 0194 | MIA | HMS | ba | | 13 | 181 | | * | SV, part pot, thick base + wall sherds, nor clear sherd joins | MIA |
| 0194 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 1 | | | | MIA |
| 0194 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 6 | 4 | | dec finger impress rim top of jar/bowl | MIA |
| 0197 | MIA | HMS | b | | 17 | 46 | | * | sherds + several frags | MIA |
| 0197 | MIA | HMS | ba | | 1 | 8 | | | base sherd | MIA |
| 0197 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 8 | 2 | | simple out-turned rim, poss from a bowl | MIA |
| 0197 | MIA | HMS | b | | 2 | 17 | | * | coarse sandy fabric, same as 0200 | IA |
| 0199 | MIA | HMS | b | | 3 | 40 | | | | MIA |
| 0200 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 9 | | | coarse sandy fabric, same as 0197 | MIA |
| 0204 | MIA | HMS | r | | 3 | 31 | 15 | | slightly everted, rounded rim, burnished (poss draw) | MIA |
| 0204 | LIA? | HMS | b | | 1 | 10 | | | rilled, poss part of pot rim, burnished above rilling | LIA? |
| 0204 | MIA | HMS | b | | 15 | 40 | | | sherds + several frags | MIA |
| 0204 | MIA | HMS | b | | 3 | 9 | | | SV coarse sand | MIA |
| 0204 | MIA | HMS | b | | 1 | 3 | | | | MIA |
| 0206 | MIA | HMS | r | | 1 | 15 | | | simple rounded rim, bowl slightly closed mouth, see Burgh pot 16 | MIA |

## Appendix 5. Catalogue of charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the dated features

| **Sample No.** | **12** | **15** | **11** | **14** | **20** | **5** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **1** | **6** | **19** | **2** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **0112** | **0142** | **0100** | **0137** | **0200** | **0030** | **0038** | **0076** | **0089** | **0021** | **0032** | **0151** | **0022** |
| **Cut No.** | **0110** | **0141** | **0099** | **0136** | **0196** | **0028** | **0037** | **0074** | **0088** | **0016** | **0031** | **0102** | **0023** |
| **Feature type** | **Pit** | **Pit** | **Ditch** | **Pit** | **Ditch** | **ph** | **ph** | **Ditch** | **?Crem.** | **Ditch** | **ph** | **Ditch** | **Ditch** |
| **Finds date** | **N/EBA** | **LN/EBA** | **MIA** | **MIA** | **MIA** | **LIA** | **LIA** | **LIA** | **?LIA** | **LIA/ER** | **LIA/ER** | **LIA/ER** | **ER** |
| **Cereals** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Hordeum* sp. (grains) | | | | | | | | xcf | | | | | |
| (rachis node) | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| *Triticum* sp. (grains) | | | | | | | | | xcf | | | | |
| Cereal indet. (grains) | | | | xcffg | | x | | | | | | | |
| **Herbs** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Arrhenatherum* sp. (tubers) | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Brassicaceae indet. | | | | | xcf | | | | | | | | |
| *Bromus* sp. | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| *Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia* | | | | | | | | x | | | | | |
| *Polygonum aviculare* L. | | | | | | | | | | x | | | |
| **Wetland plants** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Carex* sp. | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| **Tree/shrub macrofossils** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Corylus avellana* L. | | x | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Other plant macrofossils** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal <2mm | xxxx | xxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx |
| Charcoal >2mm | xx | | xxx | x | xxxx | xxxx | xx | xx | xx | xx | xxxx | xxxx | xx |
| Charcoal >5mm | x | | x | | x | x | | x | | | xx | xx | |
| Charcoal >10mm | | | | | | x | | | | | xx | x | |
| Charred root/stem | | | | x | xx | | | x | | x | x | | |
| Indet.buds | | | | | | | | | x | | | | |
| Indet.fruit stone frag. | | | | xcf | | | | | | | | | |
| Indet.seeds | | | | x | x | | | x | | x | | | x |

| **Sample No.** | **12** | **15** | **11** | **14** | **20** | **5** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **1** | **6** | **19** | **2** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Indet.tubers | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| **Other remains** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Black porous 'cokey' material | x | x | | x | | x | x | x | | x | | | x |
| Black tarry material | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | | | x |
| Bone | | | | xb | | xb | | | | | | | |
| Burnt stone | | | | | x | | | | | | | | |
| Small coal frags. | | x | x | | | | | | | x | x | | |
| ?Slag | | | | | | x | | | | | | | |
| Vitreous globules | | | | xx | x | | | | | | | | |
| **Sample volume (litres)** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** |
| **Volume of flot (litres)** | **0.3** | **<0.1** | **0.4** | **0.1** | **0.2** | **0.6** | **0.3** | **0.2** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** | **0.2** | **0.4** | **<0.1** |
| **% flot sorted** | **50%** | **100%** | **25%** | **100%** | **50%** | **25%** | **50%** | **50%** | **100%** | **100%** | **50%** | **25%** | **100%** |

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens  xx = 11 – 50 specimens  xxx = 51 – 100 specimens  xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare  fg = fragment  b = burnt  ph = post-hole  Crem = cremation

N = Neolithic  LN = Late Neolithic  EBA = Early Bronze Age  MIA = Middle Iron Age  LIA = Late Iron Age  ER = Early Roman

# Appendix 6. Catalogue of charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the undated features

| **Sample No.** | **3** | **4** | **7** | **13** | **16** | **17** | **18** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Context No.** | **0025** | **0026** | **0036** | **0116** | **0144** | **0146** | **0148** |
| **Cut No.** | **0024** | **0024** | **0034** | **0115** | **0143** | **0145** | **0147** |
| **Feature type** | **Hearth** | **Hearth** | **ph** | **Pit** | **Pit** | **?Crem.** | **Pit** |
| **Cereals** | | | | | | | |
| *Hordeum* sp. (grains) | | | | xcf | | | |
| Triticum sp. (glume bases) | | | | x | | | |
| (spikelet bases) | | | | x | | | |
| *T. spelta* L. (glume bases) | | | | xcf | | | |
| **Herbs** | | | | | | | |
| *Fallopia convolvulus* (L.)A.Love | | | | x | | | |
| **Tree/shrub macrofossils** | | | | | | | |
| *Corylus avellana* L. | | | | | x | | |
| **Other plant macrofossils** | | | | | | | |
| Charcoal <2mm | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxxx | xxx | xxx | xxxx |
| Charcoal >2mm | xxxx | xxx | xx | x | x | xx | x |
| Charcoal >5mm | x | x | | | | | |
| Charcoal >10mm | x | x | | | | | |
| Charred root/stem | | | | x | x | xx | x |
| Indet.seeds | | | | | | | x |
| **Other remains** | | | | | | | |
| Black porous 'cokey' material | | | x | x | xx | x | |
| Black tarry material | | x | x | x | x | | |
| Bone | | | | xb | | xb | |
| Burnt stone | x | | | | | | |
| Small coal frags. | x | x | | | x | x | |
| Vitreous globules | | | x | | | x | x |
| **Sample volume (litres)** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** | **20** |
| **Volume of flot (litres)** | **0.7** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** | **<0.1** |
| **% flot sorted** | **25%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** | **100%** |

**Key to Table**

x = 1 – 10 specimens  xx = 11 – 50 specimens  xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare  fg = fragment  b = burnt  ph = post-hole  Crem = cremation

N = Neolithic  LN = Late Neolithic  EBA = Early Bronze Age  MIA = Middle Iron Age
LIA = Late Iron Age  ER = Early Roman

# Appendix 7. Summary of costing for finds analysis

| Task/material | Specialist/company | Time |
|---|---|---|
| **Worked flint** | | |
| A full quantification and specialist report for the worked flint. | S Bates | 1 day |
| **Cremation** | | |
| Examination of bone to determine if cremated human remains | S Anderson | 0.5 day |
| A radiocarbon date for this cremation deposit | | |
| **Hearth** | | |
| A radiocarbon date for this feature. | | |
| **Heated stone** | | |
| Distribution in relation to prehistoric flint and amend report. (Will require numbered site plan) | S Benfield | 0.25 |
| **Plant macrofossils** | | |
| Examination of charcoal fragments to explore vegetation changes and report | Val Fryer | 1 day |
| **Pottery** | | |
| Selection and detailed description of a small number of pottery pieces for illustration | S Benfield | 0.5 day |
| Illustration of small number of pottery sherds | S Holden | 1 day |