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LAND AT ULLSWATER ROAD, CAMPSEA ASHE SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors:	Mariusz Gorniak (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry	
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District: Suffolk Coastal		Site Code: CAA031
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	*Land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk (NGR TM 323 555). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable housing development of 20 dwellings. It was required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning approval (Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Ref. C/09/1862), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work. *Archaeological features were recorded in every trench except Trench 9 in the southern corner of the site. The features were most dense in Trenches 1, 4 and 7 (8, 11 and 8 features respectively), and these trenches are widely dispersed throughout the site (northern, eastern and southern sectors respectively). The earliest feature is an urned cremation (L1055 from F1056 Tr.1) recorded within the subsoil. Sparse struck flint consistent with a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date was also found. The majority of the dated features were Roman, late 1st – 2nd century when the dating could be narrowed. The Roman features were principally ditches and gullies. A pit, F1033 (Tr.2), was also recorded. Undated features other than ditches and gullies included pits (F1067 and F1083 (TR.4), and F1029 (Tr.8) and postholes (F1061 (Tr.1), F1073 (Tr.4) and F1021, F1023 and F1025 (Tr.7). The principal find was pottery and larger assemblages were derived from Ditches F1015 (Tr.7) and F1035 (Tr.2). One feature, Ditch F1047 (Tr. 4) contained mid Saxon pottery and also residual Roman pottery.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	February 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*4982*	Site code	*CAA031*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	-		
Current land use	*Vacant housing*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches, gullies, some pits and postholes*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Early Bronze Age urned cremation, Roman and Saxon pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Suffolk Coastal*	*Campsea Ash*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*c. 0.8ha*		
NGR	*TM 323 555*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*Approximately 25m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper)*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Mariusz Gorniak*		
Funded by	*Flagship Housing Group*		
Full title	*Land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Mariusz Gorniak*		
Report no.	*4249*		
Date (of report)	*February 2013 (Revised March 2013)*		

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LAND AT ULLSWATER ROAD, CAMPSEA ASHE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk (NGR TM 323 555). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury and Company and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable housing development of 20 dwellings. It was required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning approval (Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Ref. C/09/1862), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). The HER records a number of entries indicative of Roman activity (HER CAA 005, 008 and 025). A small pit was recorded on an adjacent site (HER CAA 025). The site lies some 1.5km to the south east of the Roman small town at Lower Hacheston (HER HCH 001), on high ground above the Deben valley to the west.

Archaeological features were recorded in every trench except Trench 9 in the southern corner of the site. The features were most dense in Trenches 1, 4 and 7 (8, 11 and 8 features respectively), and these trenches are widely dispersed throughout the site (northern, eastern and southern sectors respectively). The earliest feature is an urned cremation (L1055 from F1056 Tr.1) recorded within the subsoil. Sparse struck flint consistent with a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date was also found. The majority of the dated features were Roman, late 1st – 2nd century when the dating could be narrowed. The Roman features were principally ditches and gullies. A pit, F1033 (Tr.2), was also recorded. Undated features other than ditches and gullies included pits (F1067 and F1083 (TR.4), and F1029 (Tr.8) and postholes (F1061 (Tr.1), F1073 (Tr.4) and F1021, F1023 and F1025 (Tr.7). The principal find was pottery and larger assemblages were derived from Ditches F1015 (Tr.7) and F1035 (Tr.2). One feature, Ditch F1047 (Tr. 4) contained mid Saxon pottery and also residual Roman pottery.

Little modern disturbance was apparent. A modern service traversed Trench 4. Obviously the existing buildings on the site will have caused some ground disturbance.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation of land at Ullswater Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk (NGR TM 323 555; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Oxbury & Company on behalf of Flagship Housing Group and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of an affordable housing development of 20 dwellings. It was

required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning approval (Suffolk Coastal District Council Planning Ref. C/09/1862), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Jude Plouviez, dated 2nd August 2012), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 23rd November 2012) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be

balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies at *c.*25m OAD, and lies on both sides of Ullswater Road, south of Hembling Terrace, Campsea Ash. It comprises semi-detached vacant former residential dwellings in mature garden plots. A railway line lies to the immediate south. An existing foul sewer traverses the site to the immediate north of 1 Ullswater Road. Ecological restrictions are in place limiting access to parts of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Campsea Ashe is located on gently undulating ground with the valley of the Deben River located some 750m to the west. The local soils derive from chalky till and glaciofluvial drift of the Burlingham 3 association, which are mainly deep fine loamy soils with slowly permeable sub-soils and slight seasonal waterlogging. The underlying geology is of the London Clay Formation.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

4.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). This is primarily due to the presence of Romano-British remains, and Campsea Ashe is located approximately 1.5km to the south east of the Roman small town at Lower Hacheston (HCH 001).

4.2 Archaeological monitoring of various groundworks carried out prior to development on land off Ullswater Road 60m north-east of the site found that the ground had been heavily disturbed by ploughing and drains associated with a nearby sewerage plant. However, one small Roman pit was recorded within an area stripped for an access road (TM 3234 5552; CAA 025). A scatter of Roman pottery sherds thought to be of late 2nd to 3rd century AD were found in the back garden of Plot 6, Mill Lane 115m north of the site, with a lesser concentration in the field immediately to the north (TM 3227 5561; CAA 008). A larger pottery scatter was found in the same field, centred on 230m north of the site, which included Roman grey ware sherds from a storage jar and flanged rims from bowls, along with a single box tile fragment (TM 323 557; CAA 005). A Roman bronze bowl with omphalos base was found 500m to the north-west of the site (TM 317 557; CAA 004).

4.3 Buildings associated with Wickham Market Railway Station are shown on the first edition 1880s OS map to the east and north-east of the site, and a road bridge is

shown on the 1904 OS map (TM 3258 5569; CAA 024). The structures shown on the 1880s map include a crane (TM 3254 5568), engine/carriage (?) shed which are marked as garage on modern maps (TM 3252 5567), and cattle pens (TM 3257 5573). The position of these buildings reaches to within approximately 130m east of the site (TM 3258 5569; CCA 024).

4.4 Metal detecting in the area has recovered a number of finds including a Bronze Age socketed axe head (TM 331 554; CAA 022), a late Saxon to early medieval copper alloy stirrup mount (TM 33201 55202; CAA 023), a 13th century gold ring and a 16th century silver ring (TM 329554; CAA 016). All of the above finds came from over 600m to the east of the site. The church of John the Baptist is located 800m to the north-east and is believed to date from the Norman period (TM 3305 5595; CAA 009). Metal detecting just to the north of the church found coins of Henry III and James I, and an ampulla, a buckle and a post-medieval key (TM 3293 5595; CAA 020).

4.5 Cropmarks 800m to the north-west indicate the presence of an undated lozenge shaped cropmark enclosure with sides of roughly 25-30m in length (TM 3156 5581; CAA 011). The grounds of the four storied mansion of Campsea Ashe begin 1km to the east of the site (CAA 006).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The SCC AS-CT brief required a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulated that a 5% sample of the development area was to be subject to trial trenching. The evaluation was undertaken prior to the demolition of the existing dwellings on the site, and there were further practical constraints limiting access to the whole site for trenching:

- The presence of the existing foul sewer and easement limited access to the area immediately north of No.1 Ullswater Road. Existing drainage and electricity runs were mapped and were avoided. The client's ecological consultants also advised that two areas of the site could not be accessed due the presence of reptiles, and are to be protected during any archaeological trenching and demolition.

5.2 The evaluation was therefore undertaken based on the areas available for access. Nine trenches each between 10-50m x 1.6m were excavated; equating to some 304m2 of trenching.

5.3 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs.2-3)

Sample section 1A: *North-eastern end, south-east facing* *0.00m = 25.82m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Very dark greyish brown, friable, clayey sand with organic matter.
0.35 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey sand with small amount of silt.
0.71m+	L1045	Natural. Drift sand geology. Light yellowish brown coarse sand and gravel.

Sample section 1B: *South-western end, north-east facing* *0.00m = 25.68m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.71m+	L1045	Natural. As above.

Description: Eight archaeological features were present: three gullies (F1037, F1039, F1063), three ditches (F1041, F1043 and F1057); one posthole (F1061), and one cremation pit (F1056; L1055). Four of the gullies and ditches contained Roman pottery (F1037, F1039, F1043 and F1057). Cremation Pit F1056 contained an early Bronze Age urn. The remaining features were undated.

Gully F1063 was linear in plan (1.78+ x 0.66 x 0.20m), orientated east-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Cremation Pit F1056 was recorded in section only. Approximately 50% of this deposit had been removed by machining. This feature, identified on the basis of a dense concentration of charcoal, was contained in the lower part of Subsoil L1001; the edges of the cut were unclear. Fill L1055 contained small pieces of cremated bone including skull fragments (16g). It also contained fragments of an Early Bronze Age collared urn (*in situ*; 226g). That part of L1055 remaining in section was 100% sampled.

Ditch F1057 was wide and linear in plan (1.65+ x 3.5 x 0.60m), orientated northeast-southwest. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It had three fills. The basal fill, L1058, was a dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and small pieces of charcoal. It contained no finds. Above L1058, L1959 was a yellowish brown, friable, silty sand. The final and principal fill, L1060, was a dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with moderate flint gravel and charcoal. It contained Roman pottery (19g) and animal bone (120g). Pit F1061 was recorded at the base of the ditch.

Pit F1061 pit was subcircular in plan (0.30+ x 0.30 x 0.26m). It had steep symmetrical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a dark greyish brown,

friable, silty sand. It contained no finds. F1061 was recorded at the base of Ditch F1057 and its fill was geomophologically identical to the principal fill, L1060, of Ditch F1057.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (1.70+ x 1.1 x 0.29m), orientated east-west. It had moderately steep sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a medium greyish brown, friable, silty sand with relatively frequent flint gravel. It contained no finds. F1041 cut by Gully F1039.

Gully F1039 was linear in plan (6.50+ x 0.50 x 0.20), orientated east-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1040, was a greyish brown, firm, silty sand with moderate flint gravel. It contained Roman pottery (12g). F1039 cut Ditch F1041 and was cut by Ditch F1043.

Ditch F1043 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.08 x 0.30m), orientated east-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was dark greyish brown, friable, slightly silty sand with frequent flint gravel. It contained Roman (late 1st – mid 2nd century) pottery (418g) and fired clay (56g). F1043 cut Ditch F1039.

Gully F1037 was linear in plan (2.2+ x 0.30 x 0.30m), orientated northeast-southwest. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a dark greyish brown, friable, slightly silty sand with occasional flint gravel. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century) pottery (21g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3)

Sample section 2A: *South-eastern end, north-west facing* *0.00m = 27.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44 – 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.59 – 0.67m	L1002	Natural. Clay till. Greyish brown, firm clay with chalk.
0.67m+	L1045	Natural. As above Tr. 1.

Sample section 2B: *North-western end, south-east facing* *0.00m = 27.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F1033 and Ditch F1035. Both features contained Roman pottery.

Pit F1033 was subcircular in plan (0.40+ x 0.28 x 0.16m). It had very steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was medium greyish brown, firm, clayey sand. It contained Roman pottery (4g).

Ditch F1035 was linear in plan (1.55+ x 0.55 x 0.35m), orientated north-south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was an orange brown

firm, sandy clay. It contained a relatively large amount of Roman (late 1st – 2nd century) pottery (270g) and CBM (17g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 3A: *South-western end, north-east facing* *0.00m = 27.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52m+	L1045	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 3B: *North-eastern end, north-east facing* *0.00m = 27.34m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1045	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Gully F1077 was recorded in Trench 3 and it contained Roman pottery.

Gully F1077 was shallow (2.5+ x 0.25 x 0.07m). It had moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1078, was a medium greyish brown, friable, slightly clayey sand. It contained Roman pottery (4g).

F1079 was one of nine natural features examined in Tr.3. It has asymmetrical undulating sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1080, was medium orangey brown friable silty sand.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 4A: *South-western end, north-west facing* *0.00m = 27.12m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.67m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Sample section 4B: *Central part, north-west facing* *0.00m = 27.22m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.71 – 0.82	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.
0.82m+	L1045	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained numerous features: four ditches (1047, 1049, 1051 and 1071), four gullies (1035, 1053, 1069, 1075), a posthole (1073) and pits (F1067 and F1083). A modern service (F1090) also traversed the trench). Only Ditch F1047 contained dating evidence (mid Saxon).

Ditch F1051 was located linear (4.20+ x 0.81 x 0.30m), orientated east-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was a dark yellowish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. It contained no finds. F1051 was cut by Gully F1053 and Ditch F1047.

Ditch F1047 was wide and linear (1.82+ x 1.62 x 0.33m), orientated north-south. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048 was a dark yellowish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. It contained mid Saxon pottery (167g) and animal bone (162g). F1047 cut Ditches F1049 and F1051. At the base of the ditch was Pit F1088.

Ditch F1049 was linear (4.20+ x 0.81 x 0.30m) orientated east-west. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. It contained animal bone (62g) and struck flint (8g). It was cut by Ditch F1047.

Gully F1053 was linear (8.70+ x 0.4 x 0.17m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1054 was a medium greyish brown, moderately firm, sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. It contained no finds. F1053 cut F1051, F1065, F1067, F1069 and F1071. It was cut by a modern service (F1090).

Posthole F1073 was circular in plan (0.18 x 0.17 x 0.2m). It had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with only occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1071 was shallow (2.15+ x 0.54 x 0.10m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1072, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Gully F1053.

Gully F1069 was shallow (1.5+ x 0.3 x 0.06m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1070 was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. No finds were present. F1069 was parallel to Ditch F1071 and cut by Gully F1053, Pit/Ditch Terminus F1067 and a modern service (F1090).

Gully F1065 was sinuous in plan (2.80+ x 0.35 x 0.08m), orientated NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Gully F1053.

Pit F1067 was subcircular (1.51+ x 0.82 x 0.31m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel and flecks of charcoal. No finds were present. It cut Gully F1075 and was cut by Gully F1053.

Gully F1075 was linear (1.30+ x 0.22 x 0.08m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping side and its base was not exposed. Its fill, L1076, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. F1075 was cut by F1067.

Modern service trench was located in the central part of the trench (1.65+ x 0.30 x 0.10m+), orientated NNW/SSE. It was linear in plan with almost vertical sides; its base was not exposed. It cut F1069, F1071 and F1053.

Pit F1083 was located in the eastern part of the trench; only is western edge was exposed (1.65+ x 0.60+ x 0.60m+). It had vertical side; its base was not exposed. It cut Gully F1053. Its fill, L1084, was a patches mix of light yellowish brown sandy clay and dark brown sandy clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample section 5A: *South-eastern end, north-east facing* *0.00m = 26.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Sample section 5B: *North-western end, north-east facing* *0.00m = 27.01m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.63m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Description: Ditch F1007 and Gullies F1003 and F1005 were recorded in Trench 5. The gullies contained small fragments of Roman CBM. The features were parallel, orientated E/W.

Ditch F1007 was linear (1.6+ x 0.55 x 0.12m), orientated E/W. It had symmetrical moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. No finds were present.

Gully F1005 was linear (0.9m+ x 0.22 x 0.10m), orientated E/W. It had symmetrical moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. It contained a small fragment of Roman CBM (13g).

Gully F1003 was linear (1.4+ x 0.27 x 0.06m), orientated E/W. It had symmetrical moderately steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid greyish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. It contained a small fragment of Roman CBM (45g).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 6A: *North-eastern end; south-east facing* *0.00m = 25.55m AOD*		
0.17 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Sample section 6B: *South-western part, south-east facing* *0.00m = 26.06m AOD*		
0.07 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.71 – 0.90m	L1012	Subsoil. Dark grey, firm, sandy clay.
0.90m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Description: Trench 6 contained three gullies (F1010, F1092 and F1094). None contained finds.

Gully F1010 was linear (2.32+ x 0.22 x 0.20m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1011, was a medium brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Two more gullies (F1092 and F1094) Gully F1010 was located in Tr. 6, also oriented north-west–south-east, with very similar dimensions and fills to F1010. The two features were recorded only in plan. No finds were present.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 5)

Sample section 7A: *Northern end, east-north-east facing* *0.00m = 27.07m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.11 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Sample section 7B: *Southern part, east-north-east facing* *0.00m = 28.01m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.18 – 0.21m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.21m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Description: Three ditches (F1015, F1017 and F1019), a gully (F1013), three postholes (F1021, F1023 and F1025) and a ?Ditch/ Pond (F1046) were recorded in Trench 7. The linear features contained Roman pottery.

Ditch F1019 was linear (3.20+ x 0.88 x 0.50m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1020, was a medium greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century) pottery (54g) and struck flint (20g).

Posthole F1025 was oval in plan (0.32+ x 0.26 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1026, was a medium greyish brown, firm sandy clay with patches of clayey sand and occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. It cut Ditch F1019.

Posthole F1023 was circular in plan (0.35+ x 0.33 x 0.21m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a medium greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Ditch F1019.

Posthole F1021 was circular (0.4+ x 0.35 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a medium greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with patches of clayey sand and occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. It was cut by Ditch F1019.

Ditch F1017 curved slightly (1.65+ x 0.75 x 0.19m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a medium greyish brown, firm sandy clay with moderate flint gravel. It contained Roman pottery (9g).

Ditch F1015 was linear (1.65+ x 0.40 x 0.74m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and narrow base. Its fill, L1016, was a medium greyish brown, firm sandy clay with sparse flint gravel. It contained Roman (mid 2nd century) pottery (922g).

Gully F1013 was linear (1.65+ x 0.40 x 0.17m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a medium greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with sparse flint gravel. It contained Roman pottery (5g) and CBM (5g). F1013 was parallel to Ditch F1015.

Only one edge of Feature F1046 was exposed (1.65+ x 4.0m+ x 0.9m+). The exposed side had a gradual slope and the base was not reached. Its fill, L1086, was a light greyish brown with patches of yellowish brown, firm sandy clay and sparse flint gravel. No finds were present. The feature may represent a large ditch or a pond.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 6)

Sample section 8A: *Western end, east-south-eastt facing* *0.00m = 28.11m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Sample section 8B: *Eastern end, south-south-east facing* *0.00m = 28.19m AOD*		
0.17 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50 – 0.54m	L1982	Natural deposit. Light orangey brown and light grey, firm, slightly sandy clay/
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Description: A pit (F1029) and a Pit/Gully Terminus (F1031) were recorded in Trench 8. None contained finds.

Pit F1029 was oval (0.5 x 0.3 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a medium greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Pit/Gully Terminus F1031 was subcircular in plan (0.84 x 0.42 x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1032, was a medium greyish brown, firm sandy clay with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 9A: *Northern end, north-north-west facing* *0.00m = 28.11m AOD*		
0.17 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.2.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds, within the areas that could be currently accessed for trenching. A few modern drains were present, for example Trench 21, but these did not inhibit the recognition and recording of archaeological features.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark greyish brown, friable, clayey sand (*c*.0.30 - 0.40m). It overlay Subsoil L1001 a dark greyish brown, firm, clayey sand (*c*.20-25 thick). The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L1001 and was a light yellowish brown coarse sand and gravel (*c*.0.50 - 0.70m below the present ground surface).

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1037	Gully	Roman (late 1st – 2nd C)
	F1039	Gully	Roman
	F1041	Ditch	Undated
	F1043	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – mid 2nd C)
	F1056	Cremation Pit	Early Bronze Age
	F1057	Ditch	Roman
	F1061	Posthole	Undated
	F1063	Gully	Undated
2	F1033	Pit	Roman

	F1035	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – 2nd C)
3	F1077	Gully	Roman
4	F1035	Gully	Undated
	F1047	Ditch	Mid Saxon
	F1049	Ditch	Undated
	F1051	Ditch	Undated
	F1053	Gully	Undated
	F1067	Pit	Undated
	F1069	Gully	Undated
	F1071	Ditch	Undated
	F1073	Posthole	Undated
	F1075	Gully	Undated
	F1083	Pit	Undated
	F1090	Service	Modern
5	F1003	Gully	Roman
	F1005	Gully	Roman
	F1007	Ditch	Undated
6	F1010	Gully	Undated
	F1092	Gully	Undated
	F1094	Gully	Undated
7	F1013	Gully	Roman
	F1015	Ditch	Roman
	F1017	Ditch	Roman
	F1019	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – 2nd C)
	F1021	Posthole	Undated
	F1023	Posthole	Undated
	F1025	Posthole	Undated
	F1046	Ditch/ Pond	Undated
8	F1029	Pit	Undated
	F1031	Pit/ Gully terminus	Undated

9.2 Archaeological features were recorded in every trench except Trench 9 in the southern corner of the site. The features were most dense in Trenches 1, 4 and 7 (8, 11 and 8 features respectively), and these trenches are widely dispersed throughout the site (northern, eastern and southern sectors respectively).

9.3 The earliest feature is an urned cremation pit (F1056 Tr.1) recorded within the subsoil. Sparse struck flint consistent with a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age date was found in Trench 4 (Subsoil L1001, Ditch F1047 and Gully F1049), Trench 7 (Ditch F1019) and Trench 8 (F1081). The struck flint was residual or unstratified.

9.4 The majority of the dated features were Roman, late 1st – 2nd century when the dating could be narrowed. The Roman features were principally ditches and gullies. A pit, F1033 (Tr.2), was also recorded. Undated features other than ditches and gullies included pits (F1067 and F1083 (TR.4), and F1029 (Tr.8) and postholes (F1061 (Tr.1), F1073 (Tr.4) and F1021, F1023 and F1025 (Tr.7). The principal find was pottery and larger assemblages were derived from Ditches F1015 (Tr.7) and F1035 (Tr.2).

9.5 One feature, Ditch F1047 (Tr. 4) contained mid Saxon pottery and also residual Roman pottery.

9.6 Little modern disturbance was apparent. A modern service traversed Trench 4. Obviously the existing buildings on the site will have caused some ground disturbance.

Research Potential

9.7 The identification of residual or unstratified struck flint of late Neolithic to Bronze Age date suggests that further evidence of this date may exist elsewhere within the site. It is possible that this would be restricted to further examples of struck flint or this material may be indicative of settlement, for which more substantial evidence may yet exist. Such artefacts may contribute to finds studies; for the Neolithic in the eastern region it is considered of importance to understand the role of lithic material as an expression of culture, in much the same way as barrows, pottery or monuments are understood (Medlycott 2011, 13). Study of the development, frequency and significance of flintworking during the Bronze Age is considered to be an important research aim for the region (Medlycott 2011, 21).

9.8 Medlycott (2011, 20) notes that patterns of Bronze Age burial practice in the eastern counties requires further attention. The identification of the early Bronze Age urned cremation (L1055, F1056) at Ullswater Road indicates that the site has the potential to contribute to a greater understanding of this subject. Identifying the proximity of this funerary feature to contemporary settlement activity may provide information relating to the study of the inter-relationships between settlements and monuments (specifically those of a funerary nature) in this period (Medlycott 2011, 20). Analysis of the vessel itself has the potential to contribute to finds studies and Bronze Age ceramic typologies/ chronologies in this area, while analysis of the cremated bone has the potential to contribute to demographic research.

9.9 The Roman archaeology that was identified during the evaluation adds to the existing corpus of information regarding this period in the area. The position of the site in relation to the Roman small town at Lower Hacheston (HER HCH 001) suggests that the ditches, gullies and associated featuresare most likely to represent an element of the town's rural hinterland. The ditches may be considered to represent field systems or stock enclosures with a domestic dwelling or dwellings situated close-by. Going and Plouviez (2000, 22) have highlighted the importance of understanding the rural settlements of the eastern region while Medlycott (2011, 47) suggests a series of important research questions on this subject; the site has the potential to contribute to an understanding of the form farms in the Roman period, chronological/regional/landscape variations in the location, density and type of rural settlements, the relationship between field shape/size and the agricultural practices that they were used for, and the relationships between rural and urban sites. In addition to providing information on these subjects it may be considered that a rural Roman site may have the potential to provide information on the consumption and production of food, in particular the kinds of crops produced in this area and the scale of production (subsistence or market economy level) (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21).

9.10 The research potential of the single Anglo-Saxon feature (F1047) is limited, although the small pottery assemblage adds to the known body of material of this type and date from the county. It may therefore contribute to finds studies (Medlycott

2011, 59). The presence of this feature may indicate that further evidence of activity of this date exists elsewhere within the site.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010).

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

CAA031, Campsea Ashe
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Seg	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			4	Subsoil					Str. Flint (1) - 74g
1003	1004		5	Fill of Linear Ditch	Roman		45		
1005	1006		5	Fill of Linear Ditch	Roman		13		
1013	1014		7	Fill of Gully	Roman	(1) 5g	5		
1015	1016		7	Fill of Ditch	Mid 2nd C AD	(28) 922g			
1017	1018		7	Fill of Ditch	Roman	(1) 9g			
1019	1020		7	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD	(15) 54g			Str. Flint (1) - 20g
1033	1034		2	Fill of Posthole	Roman	(3) 4g			
1035	1036		2	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD	(32) 270g	17		
1037	1038		1	Fill of Gully	Late 1st-2nd C AD	(2) 21g			
1039	1040	A	1	Fill of Gully	Roman	(1) 12g			
1043	1044		1	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-mid 2nd C AD	(17) 418g			F. Clay - 56g
1047	1048		4	Fill of Ditch	Mid Saxon	(24) 167g		162	
1049	1050		4	Fill of Gully				62	Str. Flint (1) - 8g
1055			1	Burnt Deposit	EBA	(25) 226g			Crem. Bone - 16g
1057	1060		1	Upper Fill of Ditch	Roman	(2) 19g		120	
1077	1078		3	Fill of Gully	Roman	(2) 4g			
1081	1082		8	Fill of Feature					Str. Flint (1) - 5g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered four pieces of struck flint (107g), as residual material in Roman ditches and gullies and as un-stratified material. The technological composition of the assemblage (Table 1) includes a blade of probable earlier Neolithic origin, while the remainder of the assemblage is consistent with the traits of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age struck flint assemblages.

Implement/Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Core	1	74
Scraper	1	20
Blade	1	5
Debitage	1	8
Total	*4*	*107*

Table 1: Quantification of Struck Flint implement and flake types

Methodology and Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Commentary on lithic technology of assemblage

F1081 (L1082) contained a blade with abrasion wear on one lateral edge, and is consistent with basic implements produced in the earlier Neolithic.

A core was present in the assemblage, recovered from Subsoil L1001 and comprising a keeled flake core (Type D) that appears exhausted. The core had been utilised to produce broad, squat flakes struck from either side of a ridge. One such un-corticated debitage flake was contained in Gully F1049 (L1050), while a similar flake has been utilised to manufacture an end scraper contained in Ditch F1019 (L1020). This technology is consistent with that recorded in later Neolithic to early Bronze Age struck flint assemblages from the region.

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The Pottery
Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered 187 sherds (2202g) of pottery. The bulk of the assemblage (Table 2) comprises slightly abraded Roman pottery, probably dating to within the late 1st to mid 2nd centuries AD; however the assemblage also contained sherds from an early Bronze Age Collared Urn, and limited body sherds of probably mid Saxon date. With the exception of the early Bronze Age pottery, the assemblage was almost entirely recovered from ditches and gullies.

Pottery date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Early Bronze Age	57	295	0.20
Roman	118	1829	1.10
Saxon	12	78	0.00
Total	*187*	*2202*	*1.30*

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by date

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and, where appropriate assigned a code cross-referencing the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on the system developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Prehistoric Pottery

A total 57 sherds (295g) of prehistoric pottery were contained in Burnt Deposit L1055, representing the highly fragmented, but relatively un-abraded remnants of a single early bronze Age collared urn. The urn was manufactured in a fabric with mid orange exterior surfaces, fading to a dark grey core and mid grey interior surfaces, with inclusions of common, pale grey to cream, angular grog (0.25-2mm), sparse fine quartz and mica. The collared urn was decorated with three rows of chevrons formed of twisted cord impressions, with two of the rows on the exterior of the rim and one on the neck. A similar collared urn with lattice decoration formed of twisted cord impressions was recorded at St. Osyth (Lavender 2007, 72: fig.50.74), to the south on the east coast.

The Roman Pottery

The 118 sherds (1829g) of Roman pottery included limited groups contained in Ditches F1015, F1035 and F1036. The remainder is very sparsely distributed in ditch and gully features, including in Ditch F1047, which also contains sparse Saxon sherds. The bulk of the pottery comprises reduced coarse wares produced locally at Hacheston and other kiln sites in north and east Suffolk (Table 3), with other fabrics limited to single fragments of central Gaulish samian ware, Baetican amphora, and white ware probably produced at West Stow.

Roman Fabric Descriptions

LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214). Orange surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise sparse red/black grog (0.5-2mm), sparse quartz (<0.5mm) and sparse fine mica.
BSW1	Black surfaces and thin red margins over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common, poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse reduced clay pellets/grog (0.25-1mm) and sparse fine mica. A moderately hard fabric with a slightly soapy feel.
GRS1	Pale to mid grey surfaces with a fractionally darker core, with inclusions of common, well-sorted quartz (0.1-.25mm, occasionally larger), common fine mica, and sparse dark grey-black iron-rich grains (0.1-0.5mm, occasionally to 3mm). Hard with a slightly powdery to abrasive feel. Consistent with fabrics produced at Hacheston (Seeley 2004, 179-181).
GRS2	Mid-dark grey surfaces over a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common, moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse reduced clay pellets/grog (0.25-1mm) and sparse fine mica. A hard fabric with a abrasive feel.
WAT RE1	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184)
UNS WH1	Cream to pale orange surfaces over a mid orange core. Inclusions comprise common quartz and calcareous grains (<0.2mm), sparse fine mica, and sparse red/cream clay pellets (0.25-1mm). Hard with a smooth to slightly powdery feel. Probably a West Stow product (West 1990, 76: fabric 1)
BAT AM2	Baetican (late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85)

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
LEZ SA2	1	2	0.00
SOB GT	7	282	0.00
BSW1	11	117	0.00
GRS1	61	1190	1.10
GRS2	22	158	0.00
WAT RE1	14	48	0.00
UNS WH1	1	5	0.00
BAT AM2	1	27	0.00
Total	*118*	*2133*	*1.10*

Table 3: Quantification of Roman fabric types

The chronology of the Roman pottery assemblage appears limited to the late 1st to 2nd centuries AD, with the group contained in Ditch F1015 (L1016) containing GRS1 form types associated with a single LEZ SA2 body sherd that appear to indicate a date in the mid 2nd century AD. These comprise a narrow neck jar with a bifid rim and a globular beaker with a small pointed rim that are paralleled at Hacheston (Seeley 2004, 183: fig.120.11; Arthur 2004, 164-5: type 14A). The body sherds of SOB GT and BSW1 contained in Ditch F1043 (L1044), associated with a single sherd of BAT AM2, may also extend to the mid 2nd century. These two coarse ware

fabrics could have been manufactured from the mid-late 1st century AD, but the SOB GT, comprises thick-walled body sherds from a cordoned jar, probably a storage jar form type that may have continued to be produced through the 2nd century AD. Also supporting this chronology is the base of a WAT RE1 bag-shaped beaker contained in Ditch F1019 (L1020) of late 1st to 2nd century date, whilst the remainder of the sparsely distributed Roman pottery is limited to plain body sherds.

The Saxon Pottery

Ditch F1047 (L1048) contained 12 body sherds (78g) of handmade, bonfire-fired pottery in addition to sparse Roman body sherds. The fabric of these sherds had dark red-brown to black surfaces over a very dark grey core with inclusions of common, poorly-sorted quartz (0.25-1mm), sparse semi-spherical iron stone, possibly goethite (0.5-1.5mm), sparse curvilinear voids, probably burnt-out organics. This relatively coarse, poorly-sorted and inconsistent fabric is typical of Saxon pottery in the region, with the use of organic temper increasing in the mid Saxon period (later 6th to 7th centuries), as observed at Flixton (Anderson 2012, 138-9).

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The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 6 fragments (136g) of Roman CBM. The CBM is limited to small fragments of flat tile 14-18mm thick, probably derived from tegula

roof tile although other types of tile cannot be discounted. All of the fragments were manufactured in an orange fabric with inclusions of common, moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse mica and occasional flint (2-5mm, occasionally larger). The isolated fragments were contained in Ditches F1003, F1005, F1035, F1043 and Gully F1013.

The Environmental Samples
Dr John Summers

Introduction

Ten bulk soil samples were taken for environmental archaeological assessment during trial excavations at Campsea Ashe. Sampled deposits have been spot dated to the early Bronze Age (L1055), Roman (L1016, L1020, L1034, L1036 and L1060) and mid Saxon (L1048) periods. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the material recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

The recovery of carbonised plant macrofossils from the bulk samples was very low. A single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain and single rose (*Rosa* sp.) fruit were present in Roman deposit L1060 (ditch F1057). Little can accurately be said about the origin of this material and all other samples were devoid of any carbonised remains. The presence of rose could indicate the exploitation of hedgerow resources.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets and a small number of burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were recorded in the assemblage but it is unlikely that these caused any significant disturbance to the deposits.

Other remains

The heavy fraction from bulk sample 5 (L1055) contained fragments of cremated bone but only two small (<5mm) fragments of charcoal, which might represent pyre material, accompanying the remains.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The environmental samples from Campsea Ashe show that the deposition of carbonised plant remains was very limited, suggesting that the excavated features were situated away from any focus of domestic activity or areas of crop processing. However, the presence of features of Neolithic/ Bronze Age date should be considered in relation to any potential further work at the site. Datasets from this period are limited (e.g. Jones and Rowley-Conwy 2007) and further excavation and sampling should be sensitive to the potential recovery of important information regarding prehistoric economies.

The present samples represent no potential for further analysis or reporting.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
CAA031	1	1016	1015	Fill of Ditch	Mid 2nd C AD	20	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-
CAA031	2	1020	1019	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-
CAA031	3	1034	1033	Fill of Posthole	Roman	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-
CAA031	4	1036	1035	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-
CAA031	5	1055		Burnt Deposit	EBA	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
CAA031	6	1060	1057	Upper Fill of Ditch	Roman	20	5	X	-	Hord (1)	X	*Rosa* sp. (1)	-	-	X	*Vallonia* sp.	XX	-	X	-	-
CAA031	7	1048	1047	Fill of Ditch	Mid Saxon	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-
CAA031	8	1052	1051	Fill of Ditch	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-
CAA031	9	1054	1053	Fill of Gully	-	10	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-
CAA031	10	1066	1065	Fill of Gully	-	10	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Campsea Ashe. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (Hordeum sp.).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

1
F1013 in Trench 7 looking east

2
F1015 in Trench 7 looking south-west

3
F1019 in Trench 7 looking north

4
F1046 in Trench 7 looking east

5
F1043 in Trench 1 looking east

6
F1039 in Trench 1 looking north

7
F1063 in Trench 1 looking west

8
F1051A in Trench 4 looking west

9
F1047 & F1088 in Trench 4 looking north

10
Sample section B in Trench 6 looking north-west

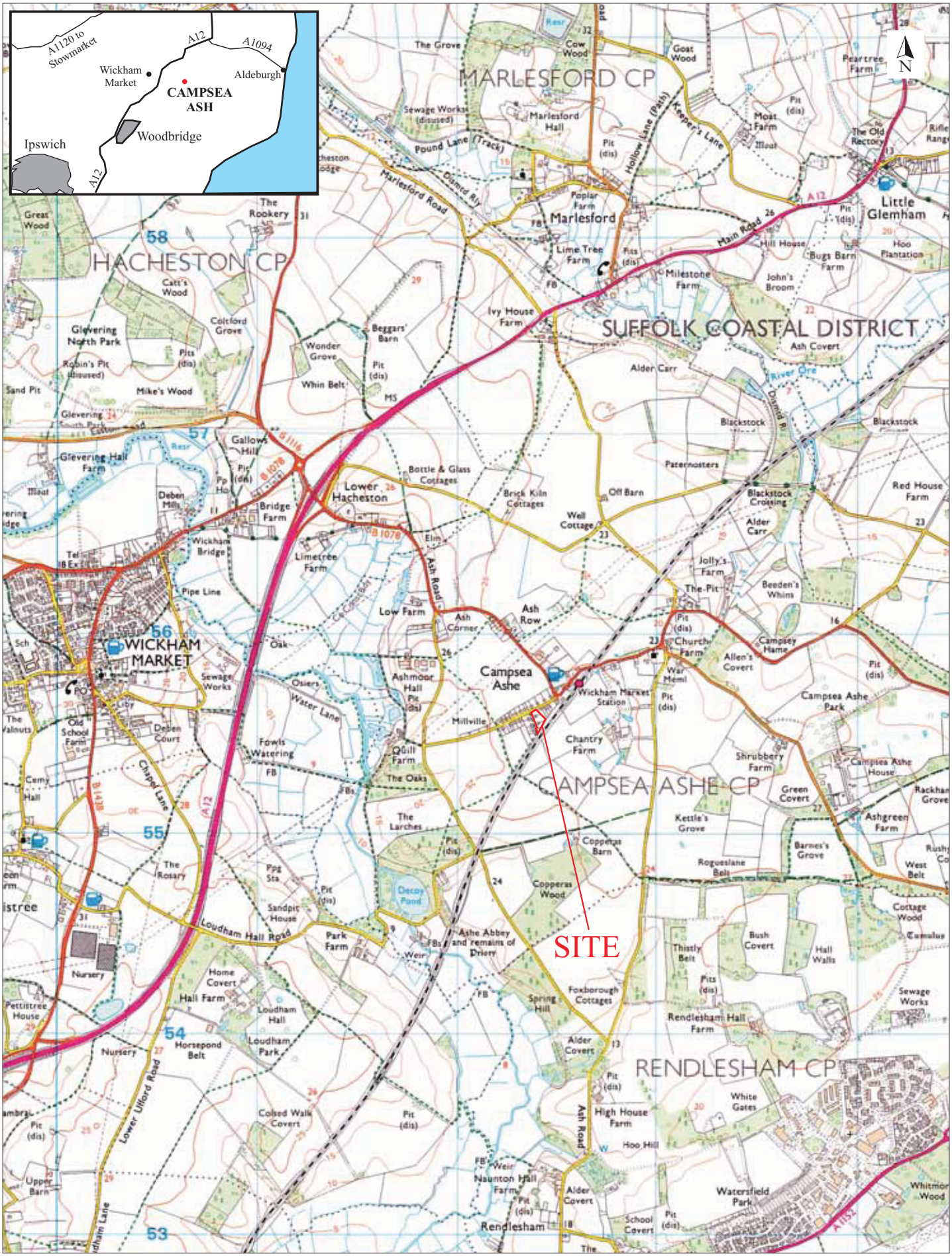

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

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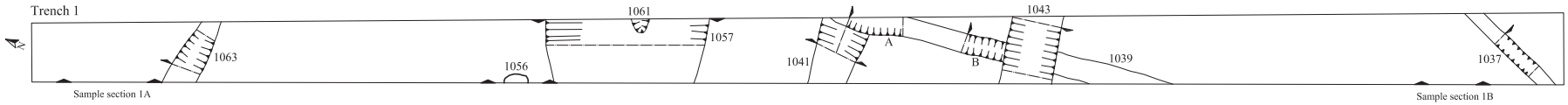
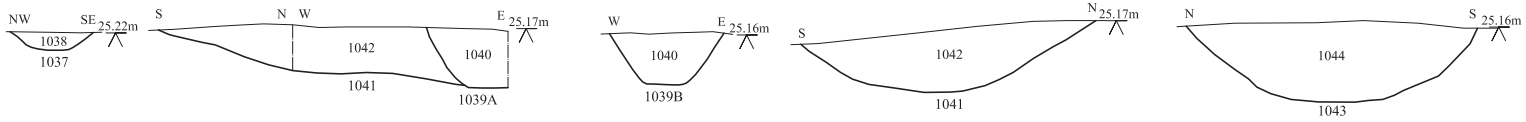
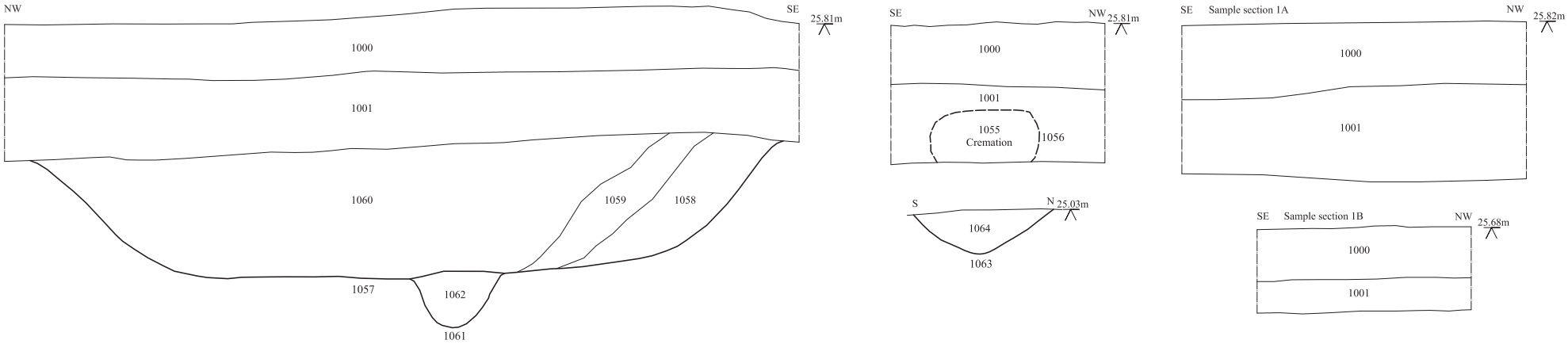
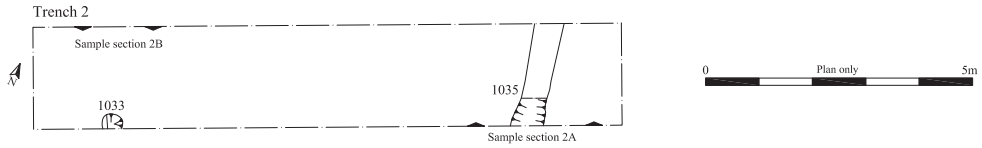
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4









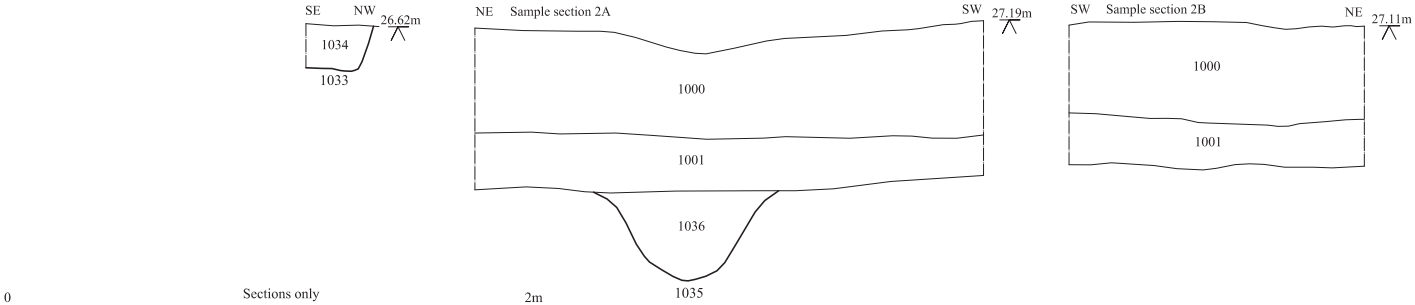


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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

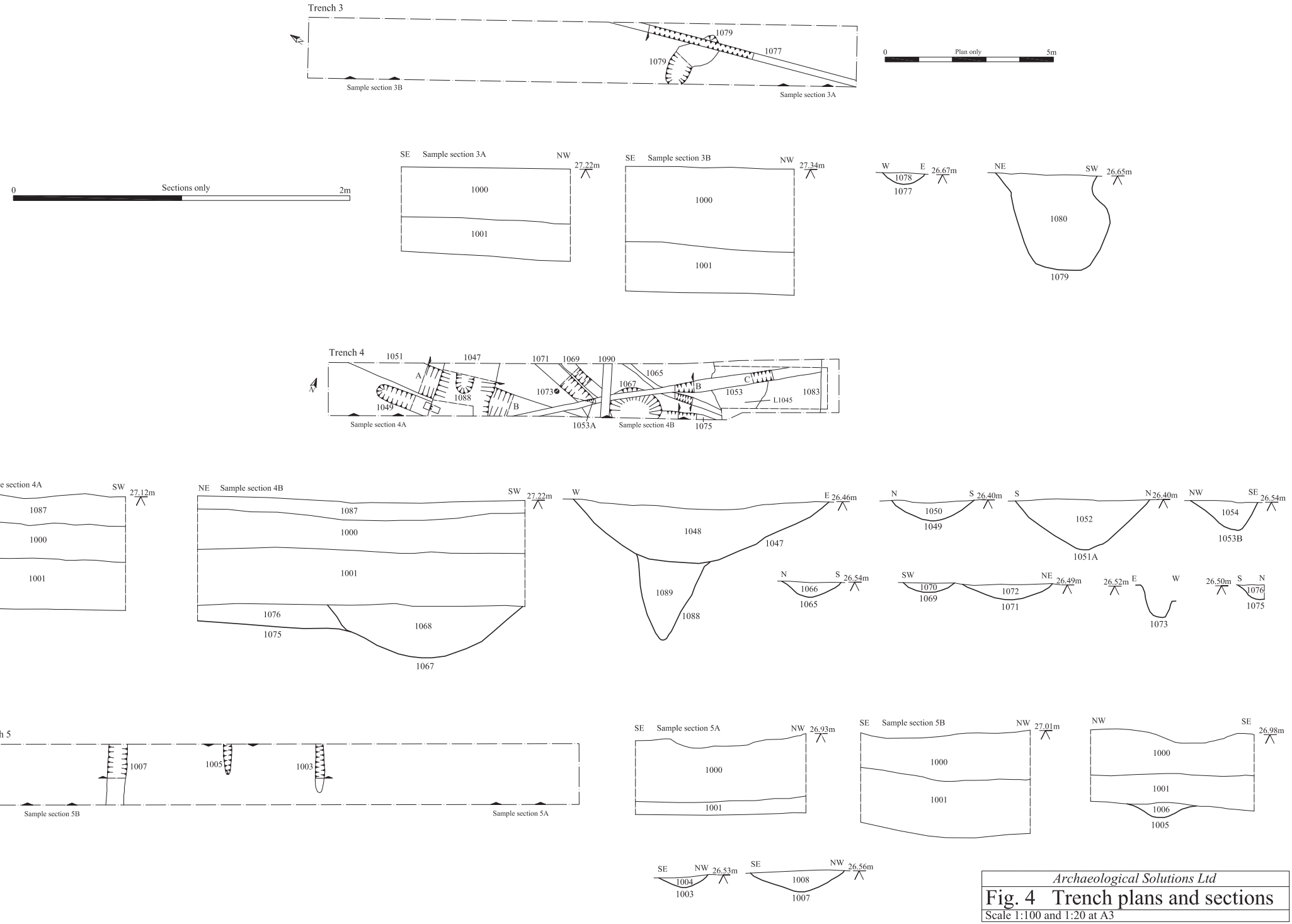

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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

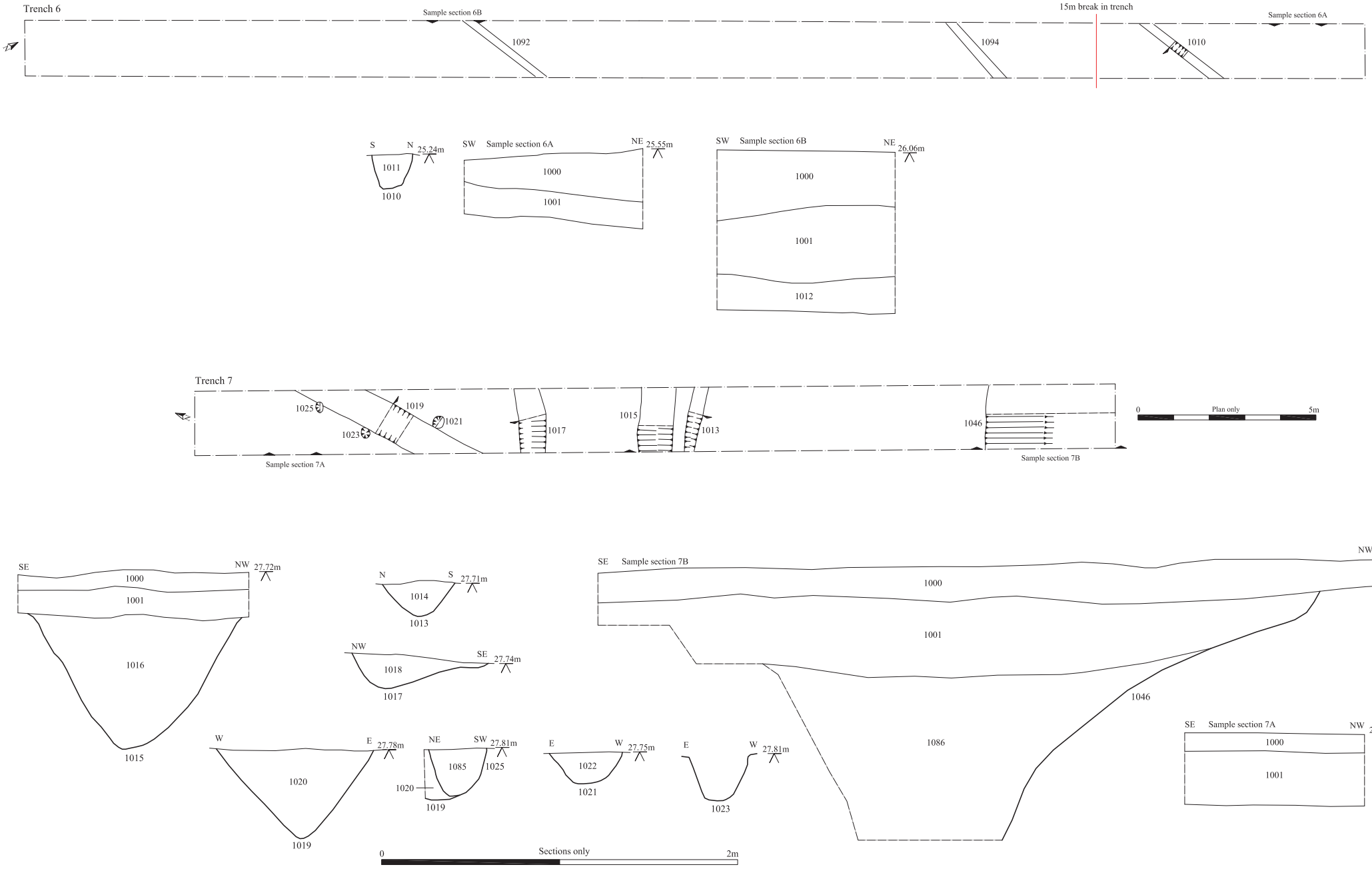

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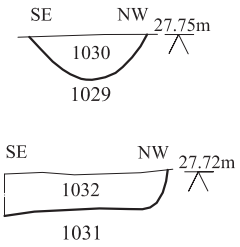
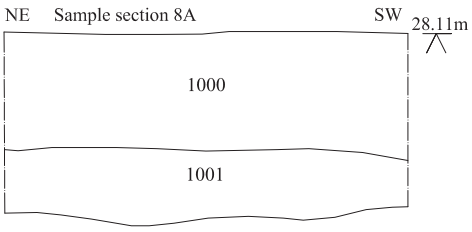
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3





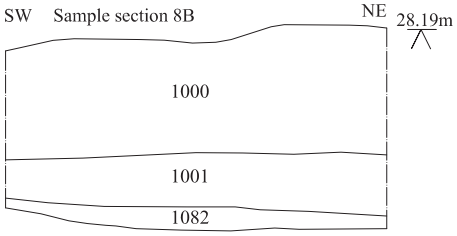


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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4