
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN
FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK**

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

Authors:	Antony R.R. Mustchin (Report) Kamil Orzechowski (Fieldwork) Laszlo Lichtenstein (Fieldwork) James Fairclough (Fieldwork)
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry
NGR: TL 8103 8022	Report No: 4675
District: Forest Heath	Site Code: ELV 093
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5691
Signed:	Date: 10 September 2014 Revised 22/09/2014

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PI House, R/O 23 Clifton Road,
Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 817 933**

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

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk

www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

PART I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**
- 3 THE SITE**
- 4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**
- 7 METHODOLOGY**
- 8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 9 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 10 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 11 SPECIALIST FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**
- 12 DISCUSSION**

PART II: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

- 13 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
- 14 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
- 15 RAR/ PUBLICATION BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- 16 RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT**
- 17 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS**
- 18 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST DATA**
- 3 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>Between the 23rd of June and the 9th of July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk. The project was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS (dated 28/04/2014 – 09/05/2014).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with recorded evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity within the immediate vicinity.</i></p> <p><i>The project revealed two phases of archaeological activity dating to the early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC; Phase 1) and early Romano-British period (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD; Phase 2). Features were recorded across the excavated areas of the site and included evidence of enclosure in both phases. Of particular note was the early Iron Age burial of a juvenile/ young adult present in Area 2. Several Phase 1 pits also yielded notable pottery groups, including eight individual vessels from Pit F2103. This pottery group displays traits consistent with the 'late' decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>28/04/14 – 09/05/14 and 23/06/14 – 01/07/14</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>5691</i>	Site code	<i>ELV 093</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Woodland/ holiday village</i>		
Planned development	<i>New arrivals lane</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Early Iron Age: Grave; pits/ postholes; ditches/ gullies</i> <i>Romano-British: Pits/ postholes; ditches/ gullies</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early Iron Age: Inhumation burial; 'late' decorated post Deverel-Rimbury pottery; struck flint; complete cattle skull</i> <i>Romano-British: Pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Forest Heath</i>	<i>Brandon</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.79ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 8103 8022</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 39m</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Dr Matthew Brudenell (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team)</i>		
Project supervisor	<i>Kamil Orzechowski; Laszlo Lichtenstein; James Fairclough</i>		
Funded by	<i>Center Parcs Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed New Arrivals Lane, Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk. Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design</i>		
Authors	<i>Antony R.R. Mustchin</i>		
Report no.	<i>4675</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>10th September 2014 (Revised 22/09/2014)</i>		

PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

PART I: ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT

SUMMARY

Between the 23rd of June and the 9th of July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 8103 8022). The project was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS (dated 28/04/2014 to 09/05/2014).

The site comprises a narrow strip of land, extending to c. 0.79ha, located approximately 1.2km to the north-west of Elveden village. The market town of Thetford is c. 5.3km to the east-north-east. The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with recorded evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity within the immediate vicinity.

The project revealed two phases of archaeological activity dating to the early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC) and early Romano-British period (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD). A number of undated features were also present. Features were recorded across the excavated areas of the site and included evidence of enclosure in both phases. Of particular note was the burial of a juvenile/ young adult present in Area 2. Several Phase 1 pits also yielded notable pottery groups, including eight individual vessels from Pit F2103. This pottery group displays traits consistent with the 'late' decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 23rd of June and the 9th of July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 8103 8022; Figs. 1-2). The project was commissioned by Center Parcs Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The evaluation was required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/0728/FUL). The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Orzechowski 2014), also conducted by AS (dated 28/04/2014 to 09/05/2014).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 06/03/2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 10/03/2014) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for

Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (2008) and adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 This document is presented in two parts. Part I comprises the preliminary results of the archaeological fieldwork and contains detailed descriptions of the encountered features and deposits. Specialist artefact and environmental analyses are presented in Section 11. Part II of the document – the Updated Project Design – sets out the framework for the post-excavation analysis of the results of the fieldwork.

2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

2.1 The principal objectives of the excavation were to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site. Specific research objectives as identified in the project brief (SCC AS-CT 06/03/2014) were:

- to place the [early Iron Age and Romano-British] activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area;
- to characterise the activity present within the site;
- to identify topographical/ geological/ geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the site and in the surrounding area; and
- to attempt environmental reconstruction.

Planning Policy Context

2.2 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.

2.3 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.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The site comprises a narrow, irregular strip of land, extending to c. 0.79ha, located approximately 1.2km to the north-west of Elveden village (Figs. 1-2). The market town of Thetford is c. 5.3km to the east-north-east. The area of proposed works lies within Elveden Forest, to the west of the modern B1106 Thetford to Fornham road. The site is predominantly bounded by woodland and scrub. The existing arrivals lane is present to the north.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 The site sits at c. 39m AOD within the landscaped grounds of Elveden Forest Holiday Village, part of Thetford Forest. The forest was established in the 1920's and is the largest lowland pine forest in Britain. This landscape also encompasses a patchwork of heathland and broadleaf trees.

4.2 The site's soils are those of the Worlington Association, comprising 'deep well drained sandy soils, in places very acid with subsurface pan [...at...] risk of wind erosion' (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983, 11). These soils are suitable for the cultivation of barley (*ibid.*). The local drift geology comprises glaciofluvial drift and till, while the underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous chalk.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, containing numerous prehistoric and Romano-British sites/ findspots (Fig. 1). Investigations between 1897 and 1914 at Elveden Brickyard, c. 300m north of the site, recovered several hundred Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxes, cores and flakes (SHER ELV 006). Another 50 stone tools, attributable to this local flint industry were found in 1967 (*ibid.*). Excavations between 1995 and 1999 identified the Brickyard site as occupying a 'lake basin that had formed in the Lowestoft till...attributed to the Anglian glaciation' (Ashton *et al.* 2005). The basin's fills were sealed by colluvial 'brickearth' which also yielded stone tools (*ibid.*). Two Neolithic arrowheads have also been found in the vicinity (SHERs ELV 001 and ELV 004).

5.2 Two undated human inhumations, indicative of late prehistoric burials, were encountered during the digging of a silo pit to the south of the site (SHER ELV 030). Widespread evidence of 1st century BC to 1st century AD activity, including a ditched enclosure and pits, has also been identified within the confines of the Elveden Forest

Holiday Village (Craven 2010; SHERs ELV 049, ELV 051 and ELV 067). Among the finds was part of a probable late Iron Age gold torc (SHER ELV 049) and a large number of Roman coins (ELV Misc). The Elveden Estate Hoard, comprising 621 bronze coins of Allectus was found within 500m of the current site (Craven 2006; SHER ELV 065).

5.3 An archaeological evaluation to the south of the site encountered a large number of Romano-British features, including evidence of a ditched enclosure (SHERs ELV 058 and ELV 059). Recovered artefacts mainly dated from the 2nd to 4th centuries AD but also included some Iron Age material (*ibid.*). Further local evidence of late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement includes surface finds/ artefact scatters (SHERs ELV 013 and ELV Misc) and several Roman coins from Elveden Brickyard (SHER ELV 006).

6 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

6.1 Excavation of the current site was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Orzechowski 2014) which revealed features of possible late Neolithic and Romano-British date (Table 1). The putative late Neolithic phase was subsequently reinterpreted (as early Iron Age) based on the excavation results. The archaeological narrative presented below (Section 8) cites the findings of the evaluation where appropriate, while the specialist finds and environmental assessments (Section 11) report on the combined material from both phases of fieldwork.

Trench	Feature	Description	Date
1	F1006	Gully	-
	F1008	Ditch	Possible late Neolithic
	F1010	Pit	-
	F1012	Pit	-
2	F1003	Posthole	-
	F1027	Pit	Romano-British (late 1 st to 2 nd century AD)
	F1029	Ditch	Romano-British (late 1 st to early 2 nd century AD)
	F1035	Pit	Possible late Neolithic
	F1037	Pit	-
	F1040	Ditch	Possible late Neolithic (residual)
	F1057	Posthole	Romano-British (late 1 st to early 2 nd century AD)
	F1067	Ditch	Romano-British (late 1 st to 2 nd century AD)
5A	F1045	Pit	Possible late Neolithic
	F1048	Pit	-
	F1050	Gully	-
	F1052	Ditch	Possible late Neolithic
	F1054	Ditch Terminus	Possible late Neolithic
5B	F1063	Ditch	Possible late Neolithic
	F1065	Pit	Possible late Neolithic
6	F1061	Ditch	-
	F1070	Ditch Terminus	Possible late Neolithic
	F1072	Ditch	Possible late Neolithic
	F1074	Ditch	Prehistoric
	F1076	Pit	-
	F1078	Pit	-
7	F1033	Pit	Prehistoric

Table 1: Summary of the features recorded by the archaeological trial trench evaluation

6.2 Eight trial trenches were cut; archaeological features were present in all bar Trenches 3 and 4 (Orzechowski 2014, figs. 3-6). Many of the encountered features were discrete although where features did intercut some residuality was apparent.

Although yielding prehistoric pottery, Ditch F1040 cut the fills of Romano-British Ditch F1029 and must, therefore, have been Romano-British or later in date. Prehistoric Pit F1035 (truncated by the base of F1040) was the likely source of the residual pottery.

6.3 Prehistoric features were encountered along the length of the proposed new arrivals lane in Trenches 1-2 and 5a-7. Between one and three such features were present in each trench. Deep deposits of made ground were recorded overlying the natural in Trenches 3 and 4 – alluding to a high level of modern disturbance – and probably account for the absence of archaeology in this part of the site.

6.4 The bulk of features contained between one and three sherds of prehistoric pottery, with slightly larger groups from Ditches F1008 (Trench 1), F1070 and F1072 (Trench 6) and Pit F1035 (Trench 2), which yielded four, ten, five and seven sherds respectively. Although modest in number, the prehistoric sherds were consistently found in association with burnt and struck flint, since identified as being ‘consistent with the traits identified for Iron Age flint working’ (Peachey, this report – *The Flint*).

6.5 The struck flint occurred in sparse quantities (one to four pieces), with Ditches F1072 and F1074 (Trench 6) containing slightly larger quantities (ten and eight pieces respectively). Ditch F1074 contained a hammerstone, flake core and debitage flakes. The overall character of the lithic assemblage suggests that low-scale exploitation of local flint – possibly its preparation for working elsewhere – was carried out at this location.

6.6 Romano-British features were only encountered in Trench 2 and numbered four in total (Table 1; Orzechowski 2014, fig. 4). The ditches (F1029 and F1067), pit (F1027) and posthole (F1057) present yielded between three and 16 sherds of pottery, solely comprising Wattisfield/ Waveney Valley reduced ware, produced around the Norfolk/ Suffolk border throughout the Romano-British period (Peachey, this report – *The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*). The forms present suggest an early date. Associated finds comprise struck flint, burnt flint and animal bone (from Fill L1031 of Ditch F1029).

6.7 The archaeology encountered by the evaluation clearly represents a continuation of activity of similar dates previously recorded in the area (see Section 5).

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 The brief required the controlled strip, map and excavation of two demarcated areas within the line of the proposed new arrivals lane. Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Two chronological phases of activity were interpreted at the site based on the stratigraphic sequence and diagnostic artefact assemblage (pottery and struck flint; Table 2). Some features that did not yield diagnostic material were phased based on their stratigraphic or spatial relationships with dated features. A small number of unphased features/ deposits were also encountered.

Phase	Period	Date
1	Early Iron Age (Post Deverel-Rimbury)	6 th to 5 th century BC
2	Romano-British	Mid 1 st to early 2 nd century AD

Table 2: Chronological Phasing

Phase 1: early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC)

8.2 Phase 1 features were present across Areas 1 and 2 (Figs. 4-6). These mostly comprised linear features (ditches and gullies), possibly indicating enclosure of the immediate landscape at this time; evidence of 1st century BC to 1st century AD ditched enclosures has previously been identified within Elveden Forest Holiday Village (see Section 5). Notable Phase 1 features comprised Pits F2103, F2126 and F2130, which yielded significant early Iron Age pottery groups consistent with the 'late' decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic style (Peachey, this report – *The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*), and Grave F2145 which contained the inhumation burial of an adolescent/ young adult (Curl, this report – *The Human Bone*).

Linear features

8.3 The dating of the Phase 1 ditches and gullies was primarily based on small quantities of diagnostic pottery sherds and struck flints (Table 3); the overall pottery and flint assemblages are homogenous (across the site). However, given the sandy nature of the local soils and previous finds in the area (see Section 5), there is a strong possibility that this material is residual (in features of late Iron Age or Romano-British date); the absence of diagnostically earlier material from the site would seem to argue against the finds being residual from an earlier period, e.g. Neolithic or Bronze Age. Currently, there is little evidence for early Iron Age ditched enclosure systems in East Anglia (Brudenell *pers. comm.*). Nonetheless, the Phase 1 ditches and gullies appeared to respect the position of the other Phase 1 features with almost no intercutting evident.

8.4 The Phase 1 ditches and gullies in Area 1 of the site were aligned c. NW-SE while those in Area 2 ran predominantly c. N-S or E-W (Figs. 4-6). Several instances of intercutting were recorded and probably represented the maintenance/ recutting of boundaries (e.g. Ditches F2135 and F2137). Two possible T-shaped boundary alignments – perhaps marking the corners of enclosures – were recorded in Area 2 of the site, while possible double-ditched boundaries were marked by F2008 (=1006)/ F2010 (=1008) (Area 1; Fig. 4), F2135/ F2137 and F2147 (=1061)/ F2150 (Area 2; Figs. 5-6). The limited scope of the excavation meant that no individual enclosures could be identified or measured. A summary of the Phase 1 ditches and gullies is presented in Table 3.

8.5 Several of the excavated ditches and gullies were clear continuations of features identified by the evaluation. For example, Gully F2133 (Area 2) had been previously recorded as F1052 in Trial Trench 5A (Fig. 6). Some relationships were not so clear-cut, however. Although Ditch F2147 continued as F1061 in Trial Trench 6, no clear continuation of parallel Gully F2150 was noted; furthermore, neither feature was identified to the north of Trench 6, possibly due to truncation by F1072 and F1074 which were themselves only recorded within the trial trench (Fig. 5). It is possible that some manner of truncation or other disturbance in this area of the site had resulted in the loss of evidence. The projected northerly alignments of F2147 (=1061), F2150 and F1072 are marked on Figure 5.

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Findings
2008	2009	Linear/ Moderately sloping sides, flat base (8.60+ x 0.80 x 0.30m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (5g)
2010	2011 (primary)	Linear/ Moderately sloping sides, flat base (8.60+ x 1.20 x 0.48m)	Compact, dark brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2012 (uppermost)		Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-
2022	2023	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (3.80+ x 1.12 x 0.24m)	Friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2021; sealed by L2001	Pottery (26g); burnt flint (235g)
2026	2027	Linear/ steep sides, flattish base (4.00+ x 0.32+ x 0.27m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2029; cut by F2020	Struck Flint (151g)
2028	2029	Linear, gently sloping sides, flat base (4.00+ x 0.48+ x 0.16)	Friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Gully; cut L2031; cut by F2026	-
2030	2031	Linear, gently sloping sides, concave base (6.00+ x 0.36+ x 0.11m)	Friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Gully; cut L2002; cut by F2028	-
2117	2118	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (4.25+ x 1.19 x 0.25m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (8g)
2119	2120	Linear/ moderately sloping to steep sides, v-shaped base (2.94m+ x 0.33 x 0.16m)	Loose, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular flint	Gully; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (11g); struck flint (31g); burnt flint (267g); shell (1g)
2124	2125	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flat base (4.00+ x 0.70+ x 0.19m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001 Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2126	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flat base (4.00+ x 0.70+ x 0.19m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-
2128	2129	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (6.70+ x 0.52 x 0.23m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional medium angular flint	Gully; cut L2134; sealed by L2001	Pottery (79g); animal bone (2g); struck flint (104g); burnt flint (113g)
2133	2139 (primary)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (6.55+ x 0.64 x 0.22M)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with frequent medium angular flint	Gully; cut L2002; cut by F2128	Pottery (8g); struck flint (10g); burnt flint (44g)
	2134		Friable, dark brown/ black silty		-

	(uppermost)		sand with occasional charcoal flecks and moderate medium angular flint		
2135	2136	Linear/ Moderately sloping sides, flat base (7.00+ x 0.75 x 0.24m)	Firm, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; cut by F2137	Burnt flint (154g)
2137	2138	Linear, gently sloping sides, flat base (7.00+ x 1.00 x 0.08m)	Firm, dark grey/ black silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flint	Ditch; cut L2136; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (32g); burnt flint (370g)
2143	2161 (primary)	Linear/ Moderately sloping sides, concave base (8.20+ x 0.85 x 0.30m)	Firm, mid yellow grey silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; cut by F2141 and F2159	-
	2144 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		CBM (1g); animal bone (3g); struck flint (145g); burnt flint (46g)
2147	2148 (primary)	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (8.00+ x 1.12 x 0.26m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Ditch; cut L2151; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (80g)
	2149 (uppermost)		Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular and angular flint		-
2150	2151	Linear/ steep sides, concave base (9.90+ x 0.36 x 0.11m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Gully; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (4g); struck flint (43g)
2159	2160	Linear/ gently sloping sides, flat base (3.50+ x 0.50 x 0.16m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with moderate small to medium angular flint	Ditch; cut L2144; sealed by L2001	Pottery (11g); struck flint (114g)

Table 3: Phase 1 ditches and gullies

8.6 A pair of ditches in Area 2 of the excavation appeared to form a single, curvilinear feature with Ditch F1063 (encountered in the southern end of Trench 5B of the evaluation; Fig. 6). Fill L2118 of Ditch F2117 yielded struck flint (Table 3), while Fill L1064 (Ditch F1063) contained both struck flint and early Iron Age pottery (see Appendix 1). It is unclear how this broad section of ditch related to Phase 1 boundaries in this part of the site.

Pits

8.7 Phase 1 pits were distributed across the site (Figs. 4-6). No obvious clustering of similar features was apparent. Several features yielded sizable assemblages of struck flint in association with early Iron Age pottery – notably Pits F2103, F2126 and F2130 – indicating the ‘continued exploitation of flint technology into the Iron Age’ (Peachey, this report – *The Flint*). Other finds of note included a fragment of ferrous metal (SF1; 2g) from Pit F2126 and a fragment of possible saddle quern from Pit F2103 (L2106). The latter also yielded the bulk of the animal bone assemblage (95% by weight) including an originally complete cattle skull from Fill L2105 (DP1). This might indicate a ‘special’ deposit of some kind (Cunliffe 1992, 75). Pit F2103 was 100% excavated.

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2032	2033 (primary)	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.50 x 1.50 x 0.40m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (14g)
	2034 (uppermost)		Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (21g); struck flint (60g); burnt flint (185g)
2046	2047	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (1.20 x 0.50 x 0.40m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (178g)
2048	2049	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (0.75 x 0.25 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (16g); struck flint (18g)
2085	2086	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.70 x 0.50 x 0.08m)	Friable, dark yellow brown/ black silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (30g)
2087	2088	Sub-rectangular/ vertical sides, base not excavated (1.10 x 0.48 x 0.25+m)	Friable, mid grey brown/ grey yellow silty sand with occasional small angular flint and chalk flecks	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (21g); plastic (likely intrusive; 2g)
2095	2096	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.06m)	Friable, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (12g); burnt flint (1g)
2099	2100	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (1.70 x 1.00 x 0.30m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; cut by F2101	Pottery (51g); struck flint (132g); burnt flint (203g)
2103	2104 (primary)	Sub-oval/ steep sides, concave base (2.44 x 1.90 x 0.40m)	Compact, red/ orange silty sand occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Animal bone (73g); struck flint (15g)
	2105		Friable, mid orange brown/ grey silty sand with moderate small to large sub-angular flint		Pottery (368g); struck flint (717g); burnt flint (1125g)
	2106		Friable, dark orange brown/ black silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (4847g); animal bone (2389g); struck flint (3385g); burnt flint (1095g); quern fragment (2099g)
	2107 (uppermost)		Friable, mid orange brown/ grey silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		Pottery (668g); animal bone (77g); struck flint (883g); burnt flint (1052g)
2126	2127	Sub-circular/ near vertical, flat base (2.78 x 1.60 x 0.40m)	Friable, dark brown/ black sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small to medium angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; cut by modern service	SF1 Fe (2g); pottery (155g); animal bone (15g); struck flint (1389g); burnt flint (1790g)
2130	2131 (primary)	Sub-oval/ gently sloping sides, flat base (2.20 x 1.10 x 0.18m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2132 (uppermost)		Firm, dark grey/ black silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small to medium angular flint		Pottery (590g); animal bone (1g); struck flint (371g); burnt flint (1435g)

Table 4: Phase 1 pits

Spread L2140

8.8 A single Phase 1 spread (L2140; DP2) was present in Area 2 of the excavation. The colouration of this material (Table 5) suggested that it may have

been exposed to heat although no charcoal component was evident and the animal bone recovered (a single sheep/ goat molar) was unburnt; no evidence of *in situ* burning was recorded. The dating of this spread was based on the recovered struck flint. The spread was equidistant between Phase 1 Ditch F2143 and Pit F2130 (Fig. 4).

Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2140	(0.70 x 0.60 x 0.07m)	Firm, dark orange brown/ black silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Spread; sealed L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (11g); animal bone (4g)

Table 5: Phase 1 Spread L2140

Grave F2145

8.9 Grave F2145 (Table 6) was found adjacent to Phase 1 Gully F2133 (=1052) in Area 2 of the excavation (Fig. 6). This N-S aligned feature comprised a very shallow, oval cut containing a single fill (L2146). The fill yielded modest quantities of burnt and struck flint, and a single sherd (1g) of early Iron Age pottery. Although sparse, these finds were typical of the early Iron Age assemblage from the site and the overall situation/ character of the grave was keeping with inhumation burials of this period (see Section 12).

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2145	2146	Oval/ gently sloping sides, concave base (1.49 x 0.64 x 0.11)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Grave; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (1g); struck flint (43g); burnt flint (22g)

Table 6: Grave F2145

8.10 Skeleton 1 was found in a flexed position, lying on its right side with the head at the north end of the cut, looking west (DP3). The left leg was slightly flexed. The surviving arm may have been flexed but was only partially surviving. Analysis of the remains (Curl, this report – *The Human Bone*) revealed them to be of an adolescent/ young adult of indeterminate sex. The bones were poorly preserved. No pathologies were observed and no cause of death was apparent (*ibid.*).

Putative structural remains

8.11 Putative Structure 1 was made up of six regularly spaced postholes (Table 7) forming a sub-square outline (DP4; Fig. 4). One posthole (F2067) included an *in situ* post-pipe (Fig. 9) and yielded struck flint. Phase 1 Pit F2048 was present immediately to the north. It is possible that these features represented the remains of a raised, post-built structure measuring approximately 10.5m². Such structures are ubiquitous across southern Iron Age Britain and are commonly thought to have been raised store houses, intended to protect perishable commodities such as grain, dairy products and dried meat/ fish from moisture and rodent attack (Cunliffe 2010, 411; Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 115). Where possible, the postholes forming Putative Structure 1 were 100% excavated.

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2055	2056	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.45 x 0.40 x 0.10m)	Firm, mid orange brown/ grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2051; sealed by L2001	-
2057	2058	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2051; sealed by L2001	-
2059	2060	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2063	2064	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2065	2066	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2067	2069 (primary)	Circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.40 x 0.35 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark brown silty sand	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2068 (uppermost)		Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		Struck flint (20g)

Table 7: Putative Structure 1

Phase 2: Romano-British (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD)

8.12 Romano-British features were only present in Area 1 of the excavation. A partially intercutting group of four linear features may have represented the northern corner of an enclosure or similar (Fig. 4).

Linear features

8.13 The Phase 2 linear features identified by the excavation (Table 8) formed a partially intercutting group in Area 1 of the excavation. Ditches F2072, F2074 and F2077 appeared to represent consecutive cuts/ recuts of a single alignment (running c. E-W; Figs. 4 and 9). The exposed section of Ditch F2070 ran approximately perpendicular to the above alignment, immediately to the south-west (Fig. 4) and these ditches appeared to form the northern corner of an enclosure or similar. The c. N-S alignment of Ditch F2070 was continued by F1067 in Trial Trench 2, while the alignment marked by F2072, F2074 and F2077 was similarly continued by F1029 and F1040 (Fig. 4). The projected alignments of these features meet less than 1m to the north-west of Area 1/ Trial Trench 2. Finds from these ditches mostly comprise small to modest groups of Romano-British pottery (Table 8); Ditch F2077 also contained 70g of animal bone.

8.14 Curvilinear Gully F2108 was present a short distance to the north-east of the Phase 2 ditches (Fig. 4). This shallow feature was aligned c. NW-SE and contained a single fill (L2109). L2109 yielded a modest amount of Roman pottery and trace (residual) struck flint. It is uncertain how and if this feature related to the putative Phase 2 enclosure outlined above.

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2070	2071	Linear; gently sloping to steep sides, irregular base (7.80+ x 1.70 x 0.30m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular and angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (10g)
2072	2073	Linear; gently sloping sides, flat base (8.00+ x 0.50 x 0.18m)	Firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; cut by F2077	Pottery (40g)
2074	2075 (primary)	Linear; moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base (5.00+ x 1.52+ x 0.58m)	Firm, mid grey orange silty sand with moderate small sub-angular and angular flint	Ditch; cut L2002; cut by F2077	-
	2076 (uppermost)		Firm, light grey orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		Pottery (6g)
2077	2078	Linear; steep sides, flat base (8.00+ x 1.37 x 0.33m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded flint	Ditch; cut L2073 and L2076; cut by F2036	Pottery (103g); animal bone (70g)
2108	2109	Curvilinear; moderately sloping to steep sides, flat base (5.00+ x 1.00 x 0.22m)	Friable, mid orange brown/ grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Gully; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (21g); struck flint (15g)

Table 8: Phase 2 ditches and gullies

Pits

8.15 The Phase 2 pits (Table 9) were located within and to the north-east of the putative Romano-British enclosure. Two of these (F2079 and F2110) may have formed a feature cluster with similar, undated features in the vicinity although this cannot be proved. The only notable finds assemblage is from Pit 2110 (L2111) which yielded cross-joining sherds of a single storage jar (Peachey, this report – *The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*).

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2053	2054	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (1.79 x 1.10 x 0.12m)	Firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (108g); Fe (5g); struck flint (53g); Burnt flint (92g)
2079	2080	Sub-circular/ steep sides, irregular base (0.58 x 0.46 x 0.15m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (11g)
2110	2111	Oval/ steep to near-vertical sides, irregular base (0.94 x 0.26+ x 0.29m)	Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and medium angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Pottery (5004g)

Table 9: Phase 2 pits

Undated features/ contexts

8.16 A number of undated features and a single spread were found distributed across Areas 1 and 2 (Figs. 4-6). Included in this number were five postholes forming the outline of a putative post-built structure.

Putative structural remains

8.17 Putative Structure 2 (Table 10) comprised five postholes forming an inverted L-shaped arrangement, measuring c. 2.3m x 1m (Fig. 4). The features forming this possible structure were smaller than those forming Putative Structure 1 (see above). One Posthole (F2036) truncated Fill L2078 of Romano-British Ditch F2077. If genuine, it is possible that only part of the structure survived; all of the postholes were shallow and may have been severely truncated. The possible (overall) layout of this structure remains uncertain.

Feature	Fill(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2036	2037	Circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.03m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L2078; sealed by L2001	-
2038	2039	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.12 x 0.10 x 0.02)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2040	2041	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.04)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2042	2043	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.16 x 0.15 x 0.01)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2044	2045	Sub-circular/ gently sloping sides, concave base (0.26 x 0.24 x 0.06)	Firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-

Table 10: Putative Structure 2

Remaining undated features/ contexts

8.18 The remaining undated features/ contexts (Table 11) were distributed across Areas 1 and 2 (Figs. 4-6). The majority comprised pits and postholes, though no further structural outlines were apparent. An *in situ* post-pipe was clearly visible within Posthole F2003 (Fig. 9), which may have formed a loose cluster of similar features with Postholes F1010, F1012 (Trial Trench 1), F2006 and F2016 (Fig. 4). Three of the undated pits (F2081, F2083 and F2089) contained identical fills and may have been contemporary. These features were located within the confines of the putative Phase 2 enclosure (see above) and may have formed part of a cluster of similar features in this area (including Phase 2 Pits F2079 and F2110); these interpretations are tentative, however.

8.19 Undated features of note included Pits F2016 (Area 1) and F2152 (Area 2). The fill of the former contained a dense concentration of burnt flint (DP5; Table 11); possibly refuse from some indeterminate industrial process.

Feature	Fill(s)/ context(s)	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill description	Comments/ relationships	Finds
2003	2005 (primary)	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.55 x 0.40 x 0.15m)	Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2004 (uppermost)		Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		-
2006	2007	Sub-circular/ steep sides, flat base (0.38+ x 0.33 x 0.15m)	Friable, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2016	2017	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.45 x 0.25m)	Friable, dark orange brown/ black silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Burnt flint (not recovered)
2018	2019	Circular/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.07m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2050	2051	Sub-oval/ moderately sloping sides, concave base (2.10 x 0.50 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown/ grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; cut by F2055 and F2057	-
2061	2062	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.20m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2081	2082	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, irregular base (0.42 x 0.26 x 0.11m)	Compact, dark brown yellow sandy clay with occasional small angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2083	2084	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, flattish base (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.21m)	Compact, dark brown orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2089	2090	Sub-circular/ near-vertical sides, irregular base (0.28 x 0.26 x 0.21m)	Compact, dark brown orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Struck flint (21g); plastic (2g)
2091	2092	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.24 x 0.22 x 0.13m)	Compact, dark brown orange clay with occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2097	2098	Oval/ steep sides, concave base (0.82 x 0.58 x 0.24m)	Friable, dark yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	Burnt flint (28g)
2101	2102	Sub-circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.08m)	Compact, light orange to mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2100; sealed by L2001	-
2115	2116	Sub-oval/ near-vertical sides, irregular base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.11m)	Compact, mid orange brown silty clay with occasional small angular flint	Pit; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
2121	2122 (primary)	Sub-circular/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (0.37 x 0.40 x 0.12m)	Friable, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint	Posthole; cut L2002; sealed by L2001	-
	2123 (uppermost)		Friable, dark brown silty sand with occasional CBM flecks and small angular flint		-

2141	2142	Linear/ moderately sloping sides, flat base (10.50+ x 0.50 x 0.10m)	Firm, dark orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Gully; cut L2158 and L2144; sealed by L2001	Animal bone (37g); burnt flint (66g)
2152	2153 (primary)	Sub-rectangular/ steep sides, flat base (2.25 x 1.20 x 0.40m)	Firm, orange/ red sandy clay	Pit; cut L2002; cut by F2141 and F2154	-
	2156		Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-
	2157		Friable, mid orange brown/ grey silty clay with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-
	2158 (uppermost)		Friable, dark brown/ black silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint		-
2154	2155	Circular/ steep sides, concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.50m)	Friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint	Posthole; cut L2158; sealed by L2001	-

Table 11: Remaining undated features/ contexts

8.20 Pit F2152 was a substantial, sub-rectangular feature located in the southern part of Area 2 (Fig. 6). The four fills of this pit were strikingly similar to those within Phase 1 Pit F2103, although in profile these features were markedly different (Fig. 10). F2152 was also devoid of finds. Although this feature may have been of early Iron Age date, further comparative work is required before it can be confidently phased.

8.21 A single gully (F2141) was also undated. It was located in Area 2 of the excavation but its alignment did not appear directly relatable to the Phase 1 linear features in this part of the site (Fig. 6). F2141 truncated the fills of Phase 1 Ditch F2143 and undated Pit F2152.

9 CONFIDENCE RATING

9.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of finds.

10 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 7-9)

10.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000 (=2000), comprising loose, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional modern rubble and CBM. The topsoil was between 0.05 and 0.28m thick and was present across the site. L1000 (=2000) generally sealed a subsoil (L1001=2001) of friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium pebbles and nodular flint (0.09 to 0.47m thick).

10.2 In Trial Trenches 3, 4, and 5A, Subsoil L1001 was replaced by layers of made ground. These comprised L1015, L1016, L1017 and L1021 in Trench 3, L1016, L1017 and L1020 in Trench 4 and L1056 in Trench 5A.

10.3 The natural deposits (L1002=2002) comprised light grey/ yellow sand; firm, mid yellow/ orange clay; and very compact light white/ yellow chalky sand. The natural horizon was encountered at 0.16 to 0.58m below modern surface level.

Natural L1026, comprising light white/ yellow chalky sand was encountered in Trial Trenches 3 and 4 at a depth of 0.70 to 1.02m.

11 SPECIALIST FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery: A MAP2 Assessment

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 994 sherds (12746g) of pottery; the bulk of which was of early Iron Age date (Table 12) including two significant pit groups; while the assemblage also contained a large part of a Roman storage jar, and sparse further early Roman sherds.

Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Early Iron Age	884	7327
Roman	110	5419
<i>Total</i>	<i>994</i>	<i>12746</i>

Table 12: Quantification of pottery by period

The early Iron Age pottery is well-preserved and comprises a mix of coarse and fine calcined flint-tempered vessels, with a high proportion of cross-joining sherds that appear to conform to the 'late' decorated post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic style, probably current in the 6th to 5th centuries BC. The Roman pottery is also well preserved, with the bulk comprising cross-joining body sherds of a grog-tempered storage jar, and sparse sherds of Wattisfield region reduced ware bowls and beakers also present and consistent with a date in the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and the Study Group for Roman Pottery. Fabric codes and descriptions (Roman) were cross-referenced, where possible, to the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998) or appropriate regional kiln groups, while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the archive. Samian ware forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

The early Iron Age pottery: an interim summary of results

The distribution of the early Iron Age pottery is heavily biased, with Pit F2103 containing an exceptionally high concentration of 665 sherds (5883g), and Pit F2130 a moderate concentration of 68 sherds (590g); in total accounting for c.82.9% of the prehistoric pottery by sherd count (c.88.3% by weight).

The early Iron Age pottery is dominated by fabrics tempered with calcined flint (Table 13), predominantly medium to coarse (fabrics F1 and F2), with finer fabrics also a common component (fabric F3 and F4), and tow fabrics with more mixed temper relatively rare outliers in the assemblage. Although fabrics F1 and F2 dominate, the

group in Pit F2103 contained sherds in all fabrics except FO1, while the group in Pit F2130 was almost entirely comprised of fabric F1. This composition of fabric types is typical for the period in the region (Martin 1999, 74; Brudenell 2011, 12) and is closely comparable to the range of fabrics recorded at Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000, 170).

Fabric Code	Fabric (temper) Description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
F1	Common coarse calcined flint	478	4174
F2	Common medium-coarse calcined flint	310	2130
F3	Common-abundant fine calcined flint	27	274
F4	Common fine calcined flint with quartz sand	59	631
F5	Sparse crushed medium coarse flint and rock fragments with sparse mica	2	33
FO1	Poorly-sorted sparse calcined flint, quartz sand and burnt-out organic voids (chopped grass)	8	85
<i>Total</i>		<i>884</i>	<i>7327</i>

Table 13: Quantification of early Iron Age pottery by fabric type

The assemblage includes a minimum of 13 early Iron Age vessels, excluding bases that may be associated with already quantified rim sherds (Table 14). Of these vessels, eight (and three associated bases) were contained in Pit F2103, predominantly in fill L2106; with a further three vessels in Pit F2130 (L2132). Of the remainder, a single coarse bowl was contained in Gully F2128 and a small, non-diagnostic coarse rim sherd in Subsoil L1001. Coarse bowls corresponding to Barrett's (1980) Form 3 account for the bulk of the vessels, and are generally plain although some wipe marks and faint vertical scoring was observed. Finger-tip impressed decoration is rare and limited to a single Form 1 jar, while Form 4 vessels are limited to polished bowls with a bi-partite profile, and including an omphalos base. The general range of vessels conform to the characteristics of 'late' decorated PDR assemblages in the region (Brudenell 2011, 20), and it is notable that in contrast to earlier PDR assemblages and the West Harling type-site (Clark and Fell 1953) there is an absence of applied cordons and pierced sherds, a trait previously noted in the assemblage at Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000, 178-9), albeit here in a smaller sample.

Barrett Form	West Harling Class	Summary Description	MNV	R.EVE
1	II	Coarse jar, impressed decoration	1	0.08
3	IV	Coarse bowl, limited surface treatment	8	1.32
1/3?	IV?	Small rim sherd of coarse vessel	1	0.07
(1/3?)	(IV?)	Coarse basal sherds, probably associated with rim sherds above	(3)	n/a
4	VI	Fine bowl, typically polished/ burnished	3	0.23
<i>Total</i>			<i>13 (16)</i>	<i>1.7</i>

Table 14: Quantification of early Iron Age vessel types using Barrett's (1980) form type and West Harling Class (Clark and Fell 1953), by minimum number of vessels (MNV) and rim estimated vessel equivalent (R.EVE)

Pit F2103 contained diagnostic sherds in Fills L2105, L2106 and L2107 that appear to form a cohesive group, although the bulk of the material occurs in L2106 suggesting a bias in deposition practice or function. The group includes two Form 3 polished bowls with bipartite profiles in fabric F3, comparable to examples at West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953: fig. 15.67 and 72), as well as vessels at Witton, North Walsham (Lawson 1983: fig. 32.6) and Trowse (Percival 2000, 173: P89); while a further Form 3 bowl is represented by a small, polished omphalos base in fabric F4. A single Form 1 jar in fabric F2 has a single row of finger-tip impressions at the base

of the neck, also comparable to vessels at West Harling (Clark and Fell: fig. 11.14), which is located only c.15km to the east. The Form 3 bowls in fabric s F1 and F2 range in size (rim diameter) between 14 and 30cm, and include one complete profile and several others of substantial extent. These bowls are united in having shallow neck curves and rounded shoulders, with basal sherds exhibiting varying degrees of density/ coarseness of flint grits, and one example with possibly decorative finger-tip impressions around the basal circumference. The Form 3 bowls are broadly paralleled in the region, including at Trowse (Percival 2000), the Aylsham Bypass and Feltwell (Brudenell 2011), and support the theory that the collective traits of the Pit F2103 group are consistent with the 'late' decorated PDR ceramic style. Three further Form 3 vessels in fabric 1 were also contained in Pit F2130, highlighting the predominance of this vessel type, which may be a result of function rather than chronology.

This phase of the early Iron age ceramic sequence is currently dated between c. 600/ 500-350 BC, with the close comparisons with the assemblage from Valley Belt, Trowse suggesting a chronology potentially centred on the 5th century BC (Percival 2000, 179); however this was not supported by radiocarbon dates, and recent radiocarbon dates from Micklemoor Hill, West Harling have proved continuity of earlier styles, highlighting the limitations of our understanding of chronologies relative to ceramic styles (Brudenell 2011, 19).

The Roman pottery: an interim summary of results

The 110 sherds (5419g) of Roman pottery are comprised of three locally-produced coarse wares (Table 15), whose fabric and form types indicate a homogenous assemblage that dates between the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD.

Fabric Code	Fabric (temper) Description	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware	47	5026
BSW	Romanising/ Black-Surfaced grey ware	47	262
WAT RE	Wattisfield/ Waveney Valley reduced ware	16	131
	<i>Total</i>	110	5419

Table 15: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric type

The bulk of the Roman pottery is accounted for by cross-joining sherds of a single SOB GT storage jar contained in Pit F2110 (L2111). The wheel-made fabric SOB GT (Tomber and Dore 1998, 214) has its origins in the pre-Roman late Iron Age but continued into the Roman period, especially for large storage jars that were manufactured into the 3rd century AD. However; although the rim and base of this vessel are missing, the upper body and neck sherds indicate this was a shouldered storage jar with a slightly off-set everted rim and vertical combing on the exterior; comparable to post-Roman Conquest examples at Melford Meadows (Rollo 2002, 87: fig. 54.1) and Hacheston (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 166-7: type 31B) dating to the mid 1st to early 2nd centuries AD.

In addition to the SOB GT storage jar, Pit F2110 also contained sparse sherds of WAT RE and BSW. The highly micaceous WAT RE (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184) was the product of a major pottery industry in north Suffolk/ south Norfolk, while BSW represents a post-Roman Conquest transitional fabric between SOB GT and the generic sandy grey wares that epitomise Roman coarse wares in East Anglia. In Pit F2110 the WAT RE included a straight-sided cordoned bowl imitating samian

form Dr.30 (Symonds and Wade 1999: type Cam.69B/320) that was produced in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD, and is comparable to vessels at Scole (Rogerson 1977, 180: fig. 76.81). A second WAT RE vessel in the assemblage comprised a beaker with a flaring rim (Arthur and Plouviez 2004, 164-5: type 15A) typical of late 1st to early 2nd century AD types, with fragments of the single vessel contained in both Posthole F1057 (L1059) and Ditch F1029 (L1031). The BSW was limited to non-diagnostic body sherds, but was consistent with a date before the early/ mid 2nd century AD.

Research potential

HIGH – *the two pit groups of early Iron Age pottery represent a valuable resource in furthering our understanding of the ceramic technology and chronology of this period in East Anglia, with associated research themes and question outlined below.*

The Roman pottery is well-dated, allowing for its interpretation within the site, but its limited context and diagnostic potential suggest it has little potential to contribute to the wider understanding of the Roman Breckland beyond its addition to the known distribution pattern, therefore it does not warrant any degree of further analysis.

Research themes

The need to enhance and clarify our understanding of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages and their associated chronologies, through both characterisation and radiocarbon dating is a widely-recognised research priority in East Anglia (Brudenell 2011, 22; Bryant 1997, 26; Medlycott 2011, 26), and the pit groups in F2103 and F2130 have a high potential to contribute to the evidence from the Breckland area surrounding West Harling.

The analysis of Roman rural settlement and activity in East Anglia has the potential to be very informative (Going 1997, 37), but despite being situated between the small towns of Scole and Thetford, the Roman pottery does not form enough of a substantive contribution to this agenda beyond marking its presence.

Research questions

- The lighter soils of the Breckland have demonstrated a relative concentration of Late Bronze Age/ early Iron transitional and early Iron Age settlement evidence but the quality is often poor (Bryant 1997, 25), therefore it is crucial homogenous groups, such as Pit F2103 and the assemblage, can be defined in accurate and detailed terms of our understanding of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition.
- Can further and more detailed comparisons for the early Iron Age pottery be made with other assemblages in Norfolk and north Suffolk, and how does the assemblage fit with the known distribution of PDR ceramics in the region (i.e. Brudenell 2011)?
- Using Barrett's (1980) classification of form types, how does the profile of this small assemblage compare with sites in the region and other settlement, consumption or ritual sites?

- Does the composition of the early Iron Age assemblage, groups within it, and their association with other categories of finds suggest a function or interpretation of the depositional contexts?
- An increasing number of early Iron Age pottery assemblages and groups in Norfolk and Suffolk have allowed a basic framework and coherent sequence for PDR ceramics to be established, but the chronology requires further modification and development (Brudenell 2011, 22; Bryant 1997, 26; Medlycott 2011, 26). How does this group, particularly that from Pit F2103, fit into this sequence and can it be utilised to enhance our understanding, either from a ceramic standpoint or by C14 dating?

The Flint: A MAP2 Assessment

Andrew Peachey

Introduction

Excavations recovered a total of 339 pieces (9491g) of struck flint, almost entirely in an un-patinated condition associated with early Iron Age ceramics, and including two pit groups indicative of *in situ* knapping. Implements are rare in the assemblage (Table 16), while cores are unsystematic and have been struck by direct percussion with a hard hammer; while slightly irregular, sub-rectangular flakes are common; often with broad, partially shattered butts and irregular terminations; consistent with traits highlighted as distinguishing the continued exploitation of flint in the Iron Age (Young and Humphrey 1999, 232-3).

Flint Type	Pit F2103		Pit F2126		Other features	
	F	W	F	W	F	W
Hammer-stone	-	-	-	-	1	391
Scraper	-	-	-	-	4	126
Nodule fragment ('quartered')	3	2093	-	-	-	-
Core	5	465	2	157	6	371
Core fragment	3	181	1	76	-	-
Core trimming Flake	-	-	7	303	3	229
Other Debitage	112	2438	65	805	127	1856
Total	123	5177	75	1341	141	2973

Table 16: Quantification of struck flint by type, frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams), in major pit groups and other features

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 and 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 its 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).

Preservation

The assemblage is generally in a well-preserved, un-patinated and sharp condition, and includes a number of homogenous deposits (see below), indicative of primary deposits. An end scraper in Pit F1033 was manufactured on a flake struck from a recycled core, and preserves a moderate degree of patination on its dorsal face; while a horseshoe scraper in Ditch F1040 is heavily patinated, suggesting a high degree of weathering and residuality, with the implement potentially originating in the Neolithic.

Distribution

The distribution of the struck flint is heavily biased toward two pit features: F2103 and F2126, which collectively account for 58.4% of the assemblage by frequency. These two groups are characterised by the presence of unsystematic flake cores, high proportions of tertiary and un-corticated flakes (<50mm in length) with slightly irregular profiles, supplemented by sparse core trimming (primary and secondary) flakes, all with a preponderance of pronounced bulbs of percussion (often partially shattered), broad platforms/ butt ends and irregular terminations (hinged/ stepped). The dominant characteristics defined in these two pit groups concur with those in the remainder of the assemblage, which includes several features that contained 5-10 pieces of comparable flint: Pits F1027, F1072, F1074, F2053, F2099, F2130, Ditches F1029, F2026 and F2143. Within these groups, it is notable that a hammer-stone was contained in Pit F1074, scrapers in Pit F2130 and Ditch F2026; with an additional isolated scraper in Pit F1033. The remainder of the assemblage is sparsely distributed, but appears consistent with the technological traits of these groups.

Raw material

The raw flint in the assemblage is uniformly very dark grey to near black with, where extant, a chalky white cortex; typical of the high quality flint sourced locally from the chalk underlying the Breckland region (Orna and Orna 1982, 2). Pit F2103 (L2106) contained re-fitting fragments of an extracted raw flint nodule that has been broken or 'quartered' by human agency, to create workable fragments that could be utilised as cores. Although based on a limited extent, approximately 130mm², the nodule appears to have a consistent thickness of c.100mm, suggesting it may comprise tabular flint mined from the Breckland, however successive generations of flint workers left large quantities of discarded material in the vicinity, therefore this could potentially represent re-claimed raw material, although the lack of patination suggests otherwise.

Technology

The technology of the assemblage is relatively crude in comparison to preceding periods, with a focus on flake removal from un-systematic cores using direct

percussion and a hard-hammer, such as that recorded in Pit F1074. The slightly irregular to sub-rectangular flakes produced by this method are united by the presence of several characteristics, regardless of their size, though smaller flakes have a higher probability of breaking/ shattering at the point of removal. Bulbs of percussions tend to be large and pronounced, associated with broad or large section of extant striking platform, although there is a high incidence of partially or wholly shattered butt ends as a result of brute force and unfocussed diffusion of energy. There is also a high incidence of irregular terminations, principally hinged or stepped; while the attributes of both the butt and distal ends are abundantly evident on the multi-directional dorsal scars of debitage flakes and cores.

The most common flakes are tertiary and un-corticated flakes with a length of less than 50mm (Table 17), and appear to predominantly represent deliberately produced flakes, although some core trimming/ preparation and shatter is evident. Occasional un-corticated flakes, including examples in Pit F2130, Gully F2150, Ditches F1029 and F1040, with length/ breadth dimensions of c.50-70mm appear to comprise flake blanks removed from multi-directional, possibly discoidal cores, although there is no evidence of re-touch or use therefore this may be coincidental. The primary and secondary debitage flakes also include some clear examples of cortex trimming associated with nodule/ core preparation, as well as some shattered faces comparable to those observed on the 'quartered' nodule fragments in Pit F2103, confirming a sequential knapping process associated with the concentrations of struck flint.

Flake type	Length (mm)				Total
	0-30	30-50	50-100	100+	
Primary	-	11	3	-	14
Secondary	-	6	8	-	14
Tertiary	17	45	17	-	79
Un-corticated	116	75	15	1	207
Total	133	137	43	1	314

Table 17: Frequency of debitage flake types by length

The cores are almost entirely un-systematic, being rotated to exploit a platform that has not been subject to any preparation, with several corticated examples, and others with the facets of previous flake removals. A single core in Ditch F1054 appears discoidal, but is equally unsystematic with a shape reflecting a high degree of reduction, potentially (and unusually) to exhaustion. The size of the discarded cores is typically in the range of c.40-55mm², though several range up to 75-85mm, with the possibly exhausted example reduced to a thickness of less than 20mm. Several core fragments in Pits F2103 and F2126 represent cores that shattered due to excessive force or lack of skill. The dominance of these technological traits, and the relative lack of implements is consistent with the traits identified for Iron Age flint working (Young and Humphrey 1999, 232-3; Humphrey 2003; Humphrey 2007, 146), including at sites in Norfolk such as West Harling (Clark and Fell 1953) and Silfield, Wymondham (Ashwin 1996), and here supported by association with significant deposits of early Iron Age pottery.

The limited implements in the assemblage include a hammer-stone and three scrapers associated with the bulk of the cores and debitage, as well as a heavily patinated horseshoe scraper of probable Neolithic date. The hammer-stone in Pit F1074 has had sparse flakes removed to create a broad protrusion ideally suited to

direct percussion, while the early Iron age scrapers include single examples of thumbnail, horseshoe and end scraper types, with the latter formed on a flake removed from a re-cycled core. A restricted range of tool types including scrapers is to be expected in Iron Age flint work (Young and Humphrey 1999, 233), with the flake characteristics of the scrapers consistent with the debitage in the assemblage.

Research potential

HIGH – *this assemblage includes significant quantities of cores and debitage, with a firm association with concentrations of early Iron Age pottery, marking it as clear evidence for the continued exploitation of flint technology into the Iron Age.*

Research themes

The lighter soils of the Breckland were exploited in the early Iron Age, and possibly subject to a degree of clearance (Bryant 1997, 25), therefore this assemblage may prove informative on the nature and character of a settlement or specific area of activity. However; the isolation of flint assemblages associated with the early Iron Age is a relatively recent addition to research frameworks, emerging in the 1990s, and remaining a slightly contentious theme (Young and Humphrey 1999, 231; Medlycott 2011, 21). The association of concentration of struck flint with equally significant concentrations of early Iron Age pottery highlights the importance of this assemblage in furthering this research them, either within East Anglia, or possibly identifying the anomalous continuation of the exploitation of flint in the Breckland region where the raw material was plentiful, similar to at West Harling c.15km to the east. Specific questions raised by the provisional findings may include:

Research questions

- Can the flint cores and debitage flakes be used to characterise an early Iron Age knapping process on the site?
- How do any identified knapping processes compare to models for Iron Age use of flint, and how can the dating of the flint in the assemblage by associated artefacts enhance our understanding?
- How does the exploitation and life-span of unsystematic cores compare with flake cores from preceding periods and other potentially early Iron Age examples?
- How do the dimensions of debitage flakes compare in the two pit groups, relative to each feature, to flake types, to other assemblages, and can this inform on knapping practice or technique?
- How does the limited range of implements correspond with the manufacturing processes evident in the assemblage, and how do these tools compare to others in potentially contemporary assemblages in the region?
- How does the early Iron Age exploitation of flint compare with assemblages with the well-defined groups at West Harling and Silfield, Wymondham, as well as with less well-defined groups in Norfolk, Suffolk and East Anglia?

The Human Bone

Julie Curl

Introduction

One inhumation burial (SK1) was encountered during excavations at Elveden. The bone from Grave F2145 was in very poor condition and difficult to excavate, resulting in a poor quality assemblage. The remains could be identified as an adolescent/young adult.

Methodology

The human remains were recorded following modified guidelines produced by English Heritage (Mays 2004) and the IfA (Brickley and McKinley 2004). All of the bones were quantified by skeleton number or context and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals was recorded based on counts of the most frequent elements recorded and ages of those present. All elements were examined for any pathologies, genetic traits and other modifications, noting the location on the body. Fusion of bone and tooth wear were noted when possible to allow estimation of age following Brothwell (1981). Full recording was made on skeleton record sheets and data input into an MS Excel spreadsheet; summary tables of these data are included in Appendix 2.

The human assemblage

Skeleton 1 (Grave F2145; Fill L2146) comprised 100 fragments of bone, totalling 63g in weight. The bone was in very poor and friable condition, being highly fragmented and eroded. The erosion is likely to a result of the site's acidic soil conditions. The teeth discovered had been better preserved than the bone, which is typical of burials in acidic and sandy soils.

The elements recovered were heavily fragmented and in poor condition; identifiable were pieces of the left humerus, radius/ ulna, femur, tibia and fibia, a talus, a tarsal fragment, fragments of the skull and six isolated teeth.

The elements recovered provided little information due to the deterioration of the bone. No epiphyses were seen that could provide fusion information for ageing and no information was obtainable on the sex of the individual. No pathologies were seen on any of the bones or teeth and there is no evidence of trauma or indications as to the cause of death.

The teeth were recorded following Bass (1995) and a table of the recorded wear scores is included in Appendix 2. The teeth present were the permanent adult teeth and wear on these teeth was low, suggesting an age range of 17-25 years. Considering the coarse diet eaten in the early Iron Age, the low wear would suggest an individual in the lower part of that range. All of the teeth were in good condition, no calculus deposits were seen and no cavities were present, indicating good oral health.

Discussion

The skeleton recovered from Elveden was in poor condition, which limited the information obtainable from the remains. The poor condition of the bone was typical of remains buried in acidic soils, with little or no bone surviving in many burials, particularly of this early date. Similar destruction of the bone was also seen within the faunal assemblage (see below).

The age data recovered from the few teeth present suggest an individual aged 17-25 years, with the low wear suggesting an age at the low end of this range.

Even given the lower survival ages expected during the early Iron Age, this individual was young at time of death. No information was recovered (if it was ever present) that could suggest the cause of death. Many illnesses leave no trace on the skeleton and it is possible that this individual died of a short-term infection, but given the poor condition of the bone, other causes of death cannot be ruled out.

The Animal Bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible, ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following von den Driesch (1976). Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. The results were input into a MS Excel spreadsheet for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is presented in Appendix 2.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 3518g of faunal remains, consisting of 532 pieces of bone, was recovered from excavations at Elveden. Bone was produced from eleven fills amongst eight features. Most of the bone (in terms of both count and weight) was recovered from pit fills. The bulk of the assemblage (95% by weight) was produced from Phase 1 Pit F2103, with most of the bone from Fill L2106 and lesser amounts from L2104, L2105 and L2107. Smaller quantities of bone were yielded by ditch fills, a gully fill and a single spread. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context number, feature type and fragment count is presented in Table 18 and by weight in Table 19.

The faunal assemblage was in poor condition. The remains were often friable and the acidic soils have eroded the surfaces of the bone causing destruction of a good deal of evidence such as butchering and gnawing.

Context	Feature Type				Context Total
	Spread	Ditch	Gully	Pit	
2078		36			36
2104				4	4
2105				147	147
2106				225	225
2107				47	47
2127				4	4
2129			1		1
2132				1	1
2140	1				1
2142		65			65
2144		1			1
<i>Feature Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>532</i>

Table 18: Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, feature type and fragment count

Pit F2103 (L2105) produced five fragments of cattle bone that had been blackened from burning. No canid gnawing was observed, but given the degradation of the bone at this site, this may have been present, but destroyed.

Context	Feature Type				Context Total
	Spread	Ditch	Gully	Pit	
2078		70g			70g
2104				73g	73g
2105				801g	801g
2106				2389g	2389g
2107				77g	77g
2127				15g	15g
2129			2g		2g
2132				1g	1g
2140	4g				4g
2142		37g			37g
2144		3g			3g
<i>Total</i>	<i>4g</i>	<i>110g</i>	<i>2g</i>	<i>3402g</i>	<i>3518g</i>

Table 19: Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, feature type and weight in grams

Species range and modifications and other observations

Three species were identified in this assemblage. The poor condition of the assemblage prevented full identification of the remains, resulting in around 84% of the bone being only identifiable as 'mammal'. Quantification of the species by feature type and NISP (number of identified specimens) is presented in Table 20.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Species Total
	Spread	Ditch	Gully	Pit	
Cattle			1	82	83
Mammal		101		345	446
Sheep/goat	1			1	2
SM - Rabbit		1			1
<i>Feature Total</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>102</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>532</i>

Table 20: Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, feature type and NISP

Cattle were the most frequently identified and seen in three fills, most of which were from Pit F2103. The cattle remains included an originally complete but very fragile skull from Pit F2103 (L2105). The poor condition of the cattle skull meant that there were no signs of butchering, such as skinning, visible. The teeth from this animal suggest an adult of at least two years of age. Other cattle remains from the same pit

(Fill L2106) included horn core, from a long-horn type breed. Butchering evidence was limited, but one chopped metatarsal was noted from Pit F2103 (L2106).

Sheep/ goat was only represented by one adult lower molar from Phase 1 Spread L2140 and a metapodial fragment from Fill L2104 of Pit F2103, which had been chopped.

A juvenile rabbit humerus was found in Phase 1 Ditch F2143 (L2144). This unfused bone was from a small individual. The condition of the rabbit was better than the other remains in the assemblage and the bone showed no butchering, strongly suggesting this bone was intrusive.

Discussion and conclusions

The faunal assemblage from Elveden was poorly preserved due to poor soil conditions, which have subsequently made excavation and cleaning of the remains very difficult. Poor survival of bone is typical of the soil conditions found at the site, especially on early dated assemblages. The condition of the bone has made it impossible to properly answer questions on husbandry and butchering practices. The dominance of cattle in the assemblage and lack of or scarcity of other food mammals may be due to survival of more robust bones. It may be possible to suggest that cattle had a greater importance, as they do on most sites, for a range of uses, including traction, milk and meat, as well as other by-products. Apart from a probable intrusive rabbit, there is a lack of smaller mammals and birds, which is at least partly due to poor preservation.

Although limited, butchering waste was present and showed a dominance of primary waste or poorer cuts of meat, such as the lower limbs and heads, and may suggest that the waste here is from such processing.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Elveden, 37 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Amongst the sampled features were deposits of early Iron Age and Romano-British dates, although 16 (43%) were from undated features. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney 1999; Kerney and

Cameron 1979) and a reference collection of modern seeds. 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.

All samples >10 litres were 50% sub-sampled in the first instance, with full processing being carried out for those which produced carbonised plant remains from an initial scan.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Appendix 2.

Early Iron Age

Fifteen samples were spot dateable to the Early Iron Age. Carbonised plant macrofossils were frequently encountered, being present in 12 of the light fractions. However, concentrations of remains were low in the majority of samples. Most frequently encountered were carbonised cereal grains, including glume wheat (*T. dicoccum/ spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.). However, the numbers were insufficient to determine their relative significance. A single wheat glume base was recorded in Ditch L2160, indicating the limited presence of crop processing debris.

A relatively large number of non-cereal taxa were recorded in Fill L2132 (Pit F2130), predominantly in the form of goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). In addition were a small number of sedge family (Cyperaceae) and small grass (Poaceae) seeds. These all occur as common arable weeds and are likely to be associated with the cereal remains in the assemblage. They probably represent the debris from routine crop processing activities, which became carbonised in domestic hearths. Goosefoot and black bindweed also constituted the majority of the non-cereal taxa in the remaining samples, perhaps due to their relative durability during carbonisation.

Charcoal was present in a number of the samples, although not in any great concentrations. Based on the transverse sections of some of the fragments, diffuse-porous wood types predominated and a single fragment of possible elm (*Ulmus* sp.) was also noted. However, the charcoal assemblage is considered too small for detailed comment.

Romano-British

Six samples came from Romano-British contexts but few archaeobotanical remains were recorded. Indeterminate cereal grains were present in L2078 and L2111, and a small amount of oak charcoal was present in L2076.

Undated

A similar range of material was recorded in the 16 undated deposits as was present in the early Iron Age assemblage. Remains included barley and wheat grains, and a small assemblage of non-cereal taxa (including *Chenopodium* sp., *Fallopia*

convolvulus and *Bromus* sp.). None produced enough remains to merit further detailed discussion.

Contaminants

Modern contaminants were only present in low concentrations, predominantly in the form of rootlets. It is unlikely that any of these represent significant biological disturbance of the deposits. Due to the unfavourable preservation conditions for bone and shell, it is possible that the small number of terrestrial mollusc remains in the assemblage are intrusive.

Discussion

The archaeobotanical remains from the early Iron Age indicate that cereals were in common usage at the site, frequently becoming carbonised and incorporated in the fills of numerous features. However, the concentrations of material were generally low, indicating that most of the remains were present as scattered carbonised debris accidentally incorporated into deposits rather than through the deliberate disposal of carbonised material. This is supported by the low correspondingly low concentrations of charcoal, which would be indicative of spent fuel debris. However, the common occurrence of charred cereals and their associated weed contaminants suggests that the excavated features lay close to areas of domestic activity during early Iron Age.

Although fewer Romano-British deposits were represented, the view of this period is that less carbonised material was being deposited. This may indicate that the excavated area was not near any focus for domestic occupation.

Conclusions and statement of potential

Although the archaeobotanical remains from the Elveden excavations have provided a little information regarding diet and economy during the early Iron Age, the assemblage is limited in its scope for further investigation. No samples are rich enough to withstand detailed numerical analyses (>100 items) and the range of taxa recorded is most likely significantly under-represented.

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 Based on previous findings in the area (see Section 5) and the results of the forerunning archaeological trial trench evaluation (Orzechowski 2014), the site had good potential for further archaeological remains dating to the early Iron Age and early Romano-British period. In the event, the excavation revealed evidence of an enclosed early Iron Age (Phase 1) landscape, akin to (but earlier than) previously identified evidence from Elveden Forest Holiday Village, containing a small number of notable features, and more limited evidence of Romano-British (Phase 2) activity, including part of a putative enclosure in Area 1 of the excavation.

Phase 1: Early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC)

12.2 The Phase 1 ditches and gullies appeared to represent a formally laid-out series of boundaries displaying some commonality of alignment, predominantly in Area 2 (Figs. 5-6). Although it appears that these features defined elements of an early Iron Age system of ditched enclosures, several factors, not least the limited scope of the excavation, serve to restrict their interpretation. The dating of the Phase 1 ditches and gullies was based on a sparse finds assemblage. Given the sandy nature of the site's soils and the date of previous finds in the area, there is a strong possibility that this material is residual (in features of late Iron Age or Romano-British date). Furthermore, there is currently only sparse evidence of enclosures of this date from East Anglia as a whole (Brudenell *pers. comm.*). Nonetheless, the layout of the Phase 1 ditches and gullies appeared to respect the position of other Phase 1 features and the recovered finds, although few, reflected the combined early Iron Age assemblage from the site. Some further comparison with regional enclosure systems, including later Iron Age examples recorded in the immediate area (see Section 5), might assist in the further interpretation of these features. Other regional examples of Iron Age enclosures are known from Trowse and West Harling in Norfolk (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 159-63; Clark and Fell 1953), St Osyth in Essex (Germany 2007, 43ff) and Burgh in Suffolk (Martin 1988).

12.3 Grave F2145 was the only funerary feature encountered. It contained the poorly preserved inhumation burial of an adolescent/ young adult of indeterminate sex. No cause of death could be attributed to this individual and no obvious grave goods were present. Modest quantities of burnt and struck flint and a single sherd (1g) of early Iron Age pottery from the grave backfill most probably represent accidental inclusions at the time of burial. Although diagnostic material is scarce from this feature, the position of F2145 appeared to respect the alignment of adjacent Phase 1 Ditch F2133 (Fig. 6).

12.4 The inhumation of individuals within non-funerary landscapes, either completely or as disarticulated elements, is a regionally recognised occurrence during the early Iron Age (Bryant 1997, 26). Many graves are also associated with 'specially placed deposits' (*ibid.*) although this was not the case at Elveden. Comparison of the remains/ burial context with known regional examples may help to better understand its significance within the broader early Iron Age landscape. Regional examples of complete early Iron Age inhumation burials include one from North Shoebury in Essex (Wymer and Brown 1995) and two crouched burials at Grimes Graves in Norfolk (Mercer 1981) (after Bryant 1997, 26).

12.5 Three Phase 1 Pits (F2103, F2126 and F2130) yielded significant pottery groups in association with large quantities of struck flint indicative of *in situ* knapping. These features were dispersed across Areas 1 and 2 of the site, however, and did not represent a focussed zone of flint-working. Nonetheless, the pottery from these features is consistent with the 'late' decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style and suggests that a lithic technology of some description persisted at the site well into the early Iron Age. Absolute dating of these features (see Section 14) has the potential to firmly place the recovered struck flint assemblage within an early Iron Age context as well as to better define the chronology of the Phase 1 pottery groups. The scientific dating of securely stratified early Iron Age pottery assemblages has

been highlighted as a regional research priority (Medlycott 2011, 29). The full analysis and publication of the early Iron Age pottery assemblage from Elveden will also allow a detailed comparison with other regional assemblages, in terms of their distribution and the form types present.

12.6 Animal bone and environmental remains were extremely scarce from Phase 1 features and have very little potential to enhance our current understanding of past economy or environment. The animal bone was in extremely poor condition. An originally complete cattle skull from Pit F2103 may, however, represent a 'special' deposit of potential significance. Cunliffe (1992, 75) indicates that animal burials, often largely complete or whole, are common special deposits found in Iron Age pits.

Phase 2: Romano-British (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD)

12.7 The recorded Phase 2 archaeology was scarce and attested only to the possible enclosure of the site in the early Romano-British period. Once again, animal bone and environmental remains were scarce and have little research potential. The Phase 2 pottery comprises three locally-produced coarse wares, whose fabric and form types indicate a homogenous assemblage with no significant research potential (Peachey, this report – *The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery*).

Undated Features/ Contexts

12.8 The undated features included one pit (F2152) which may have dated to the early Iron Age. Pit F2152 displayed similarities to Phase 1 Pit F2103 in terms of its plan and fills but, in contrast to the latter, was devoid of finds. Further analysis of this feature may help to place it more firmly in the early Iron Age phase.

PART II: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

13 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

13.1 The project's original academic aims and objectives are presented in Section 2. Following the completion of fieldwork, these aims remain mostly valid, although reconstruction of the site's palaeoenvironment will not be feasible based on the extremely sparse botanical assemblage from the site. Otherwise, the original aims and objectives are expanded upon by the *Updated Aims and Objectives* presented in Section 14. These are derived from assessments of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence, presented in Part I of this report, and have been developed with reference to the updated regional research framework (Medlycott 2011). A bibliography, comprising material for comparison and reference, is presented in Section 15.

14 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Phase 1: Early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC)

14.1 Place the early Iron Age evidence into its local/ regional context:

- Full analysis, illustration and publication of the Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic assemblage will allow a detailed comparison with other regional assemblages, in terms of their distribution and the form types present.
- A detailed review of similarly dated sites in the immediate area, beginning with those referenced above (see Section 5), will enhance our understanding of the nature and development of the local Iron Age landscape.

14.2 Characterise the nature of Phase 1 activity:

- Investigate the possible function of any enclosures on the site. Although the recovered archaeozoological and environmental assemblages hold little potential for further analysis, a review of local evidence may reveal more about the nature of the Iron Age economy.
- Several Phase 1 pits yielded significant early Iron Age pottery groups in association with sizable quantities of struck flint. It appears that flint-working at the site continued well into the early Iron Age. Scientific dating of key features (see below) has the potential to better define a regional chronology for early Iron Age PDR pottery and provide an absolute date for the struck flint assemblage.
- A review of local and regional examples of Iron Age inhumation has potential to enhance our understanding of Phase 1 Grave F2145 (SK1).
- The cattle skull from Phase 1 Pit F2103 (L2105) may be a special deposit of some kind. Although the skull itself has no potential for further analysis (Curl, this report – *The Animal Bone*), a review of regional evidence for such deposits has the potential to reveal more about the context of this find and its potential significance to the local Iron Age population.
- Structural remains (Putative Structure 1) in Area 1 of the excavation may have represented a post-built granary or similar, apparently belonging to the early Iron Age phase. A review of the local/ regional evidence for this building type might help to better date and understand this structure.

14.3 Identify any topographical/ geological/ geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the site and in the surrounding area.

- Conduct a detailed review of the site's topographical, geological and geographical setting, with reference to other sites in the area and the potential of the local soils/ geology for different environments and economic uses.

Phase 2: Romano-British (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD)

14.4 Place the Romano-British evidence into its local context:

- Conduct a review of surrounding Romano-British sites and infrastructure in order to place the excavated evidence into its local context.

14.5 Characterise the nature of Phase 2 activity:

- Investigate the possible function of the putative Phase 2 enclosure. Although the recovered archaeozoological and environmental assemblages hold little potential for further analysis, a review of local evidence may reveal more about the nature of the Romano-British economy.

Undated

14.6 Undated Pit F2152 closely resembled Phase 1 Pit F2103 in plan and in the nature/ number of its fills. The former contained no datable pottery, however. An in-depth analysis of this feature might result in its re-phasing.

14.7 The remains of Putative Structure 2 were more ephemeral/ incomplete and hold little potential for further analysis.

Scientific Dating

Antony R.R. Mustchin and Dr John Summers

14.8 Proposals for the scientific dating of features have been developed with reference to the regional research agenda (Medlycott 2011, 29) and through consultation with artefact and palaeoenvironmental specialists.

14.9 Medlycott (*ibid.*) stresses the need to better define an absolute chronology for the Iron Age in the East of England, particularly for the early Iron Age where pottery chronologies are still only 'vaguely known'. As such, there is an imperative need when developing scientific dating strategies to target pottery-rich features of this period (*ibid.*). Three of the Phase 1 pits at Elveden (F2103, F2126 and F2130) yielded significant early Iron Age pottery groups consistent with the 'late' decorated PDR ceramic style. As such, the site has good potential to contribute to the refinement of relative pottery chronologies for this period in East Anglia.

14.10 No carbonised material suitable for radiocarbon dating was present in environmental samples from Grave F2145 (L2146). Due to the extremely poor state of preservation it is highly unlikely that bone collagen suitable for dating could be extracted from the associated human remains (SK1).

14.11 The scientific dating programme is intended to test the provisional date of Phase 1 (early Iron Age) at Elveden. Other than contributing to the known distribution of Romano-British rural sites in Suffolk, a corpus to which the current site can already be added based on the datable pottery assemblage, there is no reason to scientifically date the Phase 2 archaeology.

Sample availability

14.12 No carbonised/ organic residues – a viable target for radiocarbon dating (e.g. Berston *et al.* 2008) – were present on the early Iron Age pottery (Peachey *pers. comm.*). As such, the radiocarbon dating programme will target carbonised plant macrofossils recovered through the environmental sampling programme. The features suggested for radiocarbon dating are Phase 1 (early Iron Age) Pits F2103 (L2106) and F2126 (L2127A) (Table 21). Although the densities of carbonised plant remains are low from these features (see Appendix 2), the two proposed deposits were the only ones of significance to contain taxonomically identifiable cereal grains. In addition, they are securely stratified contexts with little nearby later activity. Although the potential for intrusive/ residual material remains, the extremely low occurrence of carbonised plant macrofossils from the Romano-British (Phase 2) activity on the site suggests a low probability for such mixing; also, no pre-Iron Age features/ contexts were identified at the site.

Feature	Datable Contexts	Current Phase	Dating Rationale
2103	2106	1	Potential to provide a date for the pottery group from this feature/ test the ceramic dating evidence for Phase 1 and firmly date the associated struck flint assemblage
2126	2127	1	Potential to provide a date for the pottery group from this feature/ test the ceramic dating evidence for Phase 1 and firmly date the associated struck flint assemblage

Table 21: Features suitable for radiocarbon dating

15 RAR/ PUBLICATION BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashwin, T., 1996

'Excavation of an Iron Age Site at Silfield, Wymondham, Norfolk', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42(3), 241-82

Ashwin, T. and Bates, S., 2000

'Excavations at Valley Belt, Trowse (Site 9589), 1990', in Ashwin, T. and Bates, S., *Excavations of the Norwich Southern Bypass, 1989-91, Part I: excavations at Bixley, Caistor St Edmund, Trowse, Cringleford and Little Melton*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 91 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service), 141-91

Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S., Candy, I., Keen, D., Kemp, R., Penkman, K., Thomas, G., Whittaker, J. and White, M., 2005

'Excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic site at Elveden, Suffolk, UK', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 71, 1-61

Atkins, R. and Connor, A., 2010

Farmers and Ironsmiths: prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement beside Brandon Road, Thetford, Norfolk, East Anglian Archaeology Report No.134 (Bar Hill, Oxford Archaeology East)

Atkins, R. and Mudd, A., 2003

'An Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement at Prickwillow Road, Ely, Cambridgeshire: Excavations 1999-2000', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 92, 5-55

Atkins, R., 2004

Iron Age and Saxo-Norman to Post-Medieval Remains on Land off Clay Street, Soham, Cambridgeshire, Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Report No. 714

Bales, E., 2004

A Roman Maltings at Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 20 (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)

Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A., 2004

Excavations at a Large Romano British settlement at Hacheston 1973-1974, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 106 (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)

Boyle, A., 2005

'The Human Skeletal Assemblage', in Lock, G., Gosden, C. and Daly, P. *Segsbury Camp: excavations in 1996 and 1997 at an Iron Age hillfort on the Oxfordshire Ridgeway*, University of Oxford School of Archaeology Monograph No. 61 (Oxford, Oxford University Press), 119-20

Clark, J.G.D. and Fell, C.I., 1953

'The Early Iron Age Site at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk, and its Pottery', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* XIX, 1-38

Cunliffe, B., 2010

Iron Age Communities in Britain: an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman Conquest (4th edition, London, Routledge)

Cunliffe, B., 1992

'Pits, preconceptions and propitiation in the British Iron Age', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 11, 69-83

Davies, J. (ed.) 2011

The Iron Age in Northern East Anglia: new work in the land of the Iceni, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 549 (Oxford, Archaeopress)

Dutt, W.A., 1909

Cambridge County Geographies: Suffolk (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press)

Ellison, A. and Drewett, P., 1971

'Pits and Post Holes in the British Early Iron Age: some alternative explanations', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 37(1), 183-94

Germany, M., 2007

Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlements and Middle Iron Age Settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 117 (Chelmsford, Essex County Council)

Gibson, C., 2005

'A Romano-British rural site at Eaton Socon, Cambridgeshire', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 94, 21-38

Gregory, T., 1992

Excavations in Thetford, 1980-1982, Fison Way, Volume 1, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 53 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service)

Harding, D.W., 1974

The Iron Age in Lowland Britain (London, Routledge and Kegan Paul)

Hingley, R., 1990

'Boundaries surrounding Iron Age and Romano-British settlements', *Scottish Archaeological Review* 7, 96-103

Hinman, M., 2003

A Late Iron Age Farmstead and Romano-British site at Haddon, Peterborough, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 358 (Oxford, Archaeopress)

Hope, V., 1999

'The Iron and Roman Ages: c. 600 BC to AD 400', in Jupp, P.C. and Gittings, C. (eds.) *Death in England* (Manchester, Manchester University Press), 40-64

Humphrey, J., 2003

'The utilization and technology of flint in the British Iron Age' in Humphrey, J. (ed) *Re-searching the Iron Age: selected papers from the proceedings of the Iron Age Research Student Seminars, 1999 and 2000*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 11, 17-23

Humphrey, J., 2003

'The utilization and technology of flint in the British Iron Age', in Humphrey, J. (ed.) *Re-searching the Iron Age: selected papers from the proceedings of the Iron Age Research Student Seminars, 1999 and 2000*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 11, 17-23

Mackreth, D.F., 1988

'Excavation of an Iron Age and Roman enclosure at Werrington, Cambridgeshire', *Britannia* 19, 59-151

Martin, E., 1999

'The Iron Age', in Dymond, D. and Martin, E. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk* (Revised and Enlarged Edition, Ipswich, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), 40-1

Martin, E., 1988

Burgh: Iron Age and Roman enclosure, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 40 (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council)

Mercer, R.J., 1981

Grime's Graves, Norfolk, Excavations 1971-71: Volume I (London, HMSO)

Mustchin, A.R.R., forthcoming,
Former Smoke House Inn, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk. Research Archive Report,
Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 4514

Newton, A.A.S. and Mustchin, A.R.R., 2012
Permitted extension to Ingham Quarry, Suffolk: Research Archive Report,
Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 4042

Nicholson, K. and Woolhouse, T., forthcoming
A late Iron Age and Romano-British farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
East Anglian Archaeology Report (Bury St Edmunds, Archaeological Solutions Ltd)

Phillips, M., Duncan, H. and Mallows, C., 2009
Four Millennia of Human Activity Along the A505 Baldock Bypass, Hertfordshire,
East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 128 (Bedford, Albion Archaeology)

Plouviez, J., 1999
‘The Roman Period, in Dymond, D. and Martin, E. (eds.) *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk* (Revised and Enlarged Edition, Ipswich, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service), 42-3

Rickman, G.E., 1971
Roman Granaries and Store Buildings (Cambridge, Cambridge University Press)

Rogerson, A., 1977
Excavations at Scole, 1973, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 5, 97-224

Taylor, A., 2001
Burial Practice in Early England (Stroud, Tempus)

Taylor, J., 2007
An atlas of Roman rural settlement in England, Council for British Archaeology
Research Report No. 151

Webley, L., 2007
‘An Iron Age pit alignment and burial at Aspreys, Olney’, *Records of Buckinghamshire* 47 (1), 63-80

Whimster, R., 1977
‘Iron Age burial in southern Britain’, *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 43, 317-27

Williams, R.J., 1993
Pennylands and Hartigans. Two Iron Age and Saxon Sites in Milton Keynes,
Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society Monograph Series 4

Wilson, T., Cater, D., Clay, C. and Moore, R., 2012
Bacton to King’s Lynn Gas Pipeline Volume I: prehistoric, Roman and medieval archaeology,
East Anglian Archaeology Reports No. 145 (Lincoln, Network Archaeology)

Wymer, J. and Brown, N., 1995

Excavations at North Shoebury: settlement and economy in south-east Essex 1500 BC – AD 1500, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 75

16 RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

16.1 The research archive report (RAR) will result from the completion of the project's updated aims and objectives (see Section 14). The RAR will constitute and exhaustive presentation of the project outcomes including:

- Background: circumstances of the project; location, topography and geology; archaeological and historical background; excavation and sampling strategy; methodology for post-excavation analysis and phasing. This section will make detailed reference to earlier archaeological work undertaken in the area, including the trial trench evaluation (Orzechowski 2014). Elements of this work have already been completed.
- Narrative: including incorporation of any changes of interpretation arising from post-excavation analysis and research, and fuller integration of the finds and environmental evidence. The narrative will make detailed reference to the findings of earlier archaeological projects in the immediate area, including the trial trench evaluation (Orzechowski 2014) with a view to broader integration of earlier work at the publication stage (see Section 17).
- Specialist reports: format, edit and incorporate completed specialist reports. Include full specialist data tables as appendices where necessary. The results of the radiocarbon dating programme will also be included here.
- Discussion: discussion of the project's findings with reference to the research themes presented in Section 14 (above). Interpretations and conclusions will be presented based on the primary record, specialist reports, radiocarbon dates and appropriate comparative material.
- Appendices, plates and figures.

16.2 The RAR will be completed within six months of the approval of the updated aims and objectives by SCC AS-CT.

17 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

Summary

17.1 The most significant aspects of the excavated site are Grave F2146 (SK1) and the early Iron Age pottery groups from Pits F2103, F2126 and F2130. The homogenous Phase 1 lithic assemblage also suggests continuity of flint-working into the early Iron Age at the site and is of regional significance. In contrast, the early Romano-British evidence from the site is of limited interest and has little potential to add to our current understanding of this period in the Breckland/ west Suffolk. As

such, the proposed publication will comprise a focussed account of the encountered Phase 1 archaeology, within its immediate context (see Section 5), concentrating on the funerary evidence and the recovered pottery and lithic assemblages, including the full description and radiocarbon dating of the ceramic groups from Pits F2103, F2126 and F2130. An appropriate vehicle for publication would be the county journal, *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

17.2 The publication will present a brief project background, contain a focussed description and analysis of the key early Iron Age features and finds, and conclude with a synthetic discussion of the site's significance within the local/ regional early Iron Age landscape. The pottery, struck flint and radiocarbon dating reports will be included in full, while other specialist information will be integrated/ referenced within the archaeological narrative as appropriate.

Estimated Report Breakdown

Abstract (c. 150 words)

- Contents: summary of phasing, features, finds and interpretation
- Tables: N/A
- Figures: N/A
- Plates: N/A

Introduction (c. 300-500 words)

- Contents: Circumstances of the project and summary of background information; site description; summary of archaeology/ phasing (including brief reference to the Romano-British phase)
- Tables: temporal phasing
- Figures: site location/ detailed site location plan; phased 'all features' plan
- Plates: N/A

Description of results (c. 1000-1500 words)

- Contents: overview and synthetic description of the early Iron Age features and their distribution; introduction to interpretations
- Tables: Grave catalogue (F2146; SK1)
- Figures: Phase 1 plan
- Plates: Grave F2146 (SK1)

The pottery (c. 1000-1500 words)

- Contents: full reporting of the early Iron Age (PDR) pottery assemblage
- Tables: quantification by fabric type; quantification (minimum number of vessels)
- Figures: pottery illustrations
- Plates: N/A

The struck flint (c. 1000-1500 words)

- Contents: full reporting of the early Iron Age struck flint assemblage
- Tables: quantification; Frequency of debitage flake types by length
- Figures: struck flint illustrations
- Plates: N/A

Radiocarbon dating determinations

- Contents: full reporting of the early Iron Age struck flint assemblage
- Tables: radiocarbon determinations
- Figures: radiocarbon probability distributions
- Plates: N/A

Discussion (c. 1000-1200)

- Contents: Thematic discussion of the project's findings with reference to the research questions presented in Section 14 (above). Interpretations and conclusions will be presented based on the primary record, specialist reports and appropriate comparative material
- Tables: N/A
- Figures: N/A
- Plates: N/A

17.3 The above breakdown is highly dependent on the results of the radiocarbon dating programme and their bearing on our current understanding of early Iron Age pottery chronologies in the east of England. If the dates fail or fall outside of the early Iron Age, it would be more prudent to produce a brief note for publication (c. 800-1000 words) which summarises the project's principal findings and references the research archive report.

18 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

18.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store. 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.

18.2 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-CT 2010).

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client, Center Parcs Ltd for funding the project and for their assistance, in particular Mr Matt Eddison.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Dr Matthew Brudenell.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Andrefsky, W., 2005

Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

Arthur, P. and Plouviez, J., 2004

'The pottery from the 1973 excavation', in Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A. *Excavations at a Large Romano British settlement at Hacheston 1973-1974*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 106 (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service), 160-86

Ashton, N., Lewis, S., Parfitt, S., Candy, I., Keen, D., Kemp, R., Penkman, K., Thomas, G., Whittaker, J. and White, M., 2005

'Excavations at the Lower Palaeolithic site at Elveden, Suffolk, UK', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 71, 1-61

Ashwin, T., 1996

'Excavation of an iron Age site at Silfield, Wymondham, Norfolk, 1992-93', *Norfolk Archaeology* 42, 241-82

Ashwin, T. and Bates, S., 2000

'Excavations at Valley Belt, Trowse (Site 9589), 1990', in Ashwin, T. and Bates, S., *Excavations of the Norwich Southern Bypass, 1989-91, Part I: excavations at Bixley, Caistor St Edmund, Trowse, Cringleford and Little Melton*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 91 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service), 141-91

Barrett, J., 1980

'The pottery of the later Bronze Age in lowland England', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 46, 297-320

Bass, W.M., 1995

Human Osteology: a laboratory and field manual (Springfield MO., Missouri Archaeological Society)

Berston, R., Stott, A.W., Minnitt, S., Bronk Ramsey, C., Hedges, R.E.M. and Evershed, R.P., 2008

'Direct dating of pottery from its organic residues: new precision using compound-specific carbon isotopes', *Antiquity* 82(317), 702-13

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (eds.) 2004

Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains, Institute for Archaeologists' Paper No. 7 (Reading, IfA)

Brudenell, M., 2011

'Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age Pottery in Norfolk - a review', in Davies, J. (ed.) *The Iron Age in Northern East Anglia: new work in the land of the Iceni*, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 549 (Oxford, Archaeopress), 11-24

Bryant, S., 1997

'Iron Age', in Glazebrook, J. (ed) *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3, 23-34

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A., 2006

Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands, Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4 (Eelde, Barkhuis Publishing)

Chamberlain, A., 1994

Human Remains (London, British Museum Press)

Clark, J.G.D. and Fell, C.I., 1953

'The Early Iron Age Site at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk, and its Pottery', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* XIX, 1-38

Craven, J.A., 2006

Elveden Estate coin hoard (2005 T434), ELV 065, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2006/32

Craven, J.A., 2010

New Executive Villas, Center Parcs, Elveden, ELV 067. Archaeological Excavation Report, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2010/102

Cunliffe, B., 1992

'Pits, preconceptions and propitiation in the British Iron Age', *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 11, 69-83

Cunliffe, B., 2010

Iron Age Communities in Britain: an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman Conquest (4th edition, London, Routledge)

Cunliffe, B. and Poole, C., 1991

Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire. Volume 5: the excavations 1979-1988: the site. Council for British Archaeology Research Report No. 73a

Davis, S., 1992

A Rapid Method for Recording Information about Mammal Bones from Archaeological Sites, English Heritage AML Report No. 71/92

Germany, M., 2007

Neolithic and Bronze Age Settlements and Middle Iron Age Settlement at Lodge Farm, St Osyth, Essex, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 117 (Chelmsford, Essex County Council)

Going, C., 1997

'Roman', in Glazebrook, J. (ed.) *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the eastern counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 3, 35-45

Gurney, D., 2003

Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14 (Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers, East of England Region)

Healy, F., 1988

The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: occupation during the seventh to second millennium BC, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 39 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service)

Hilson, S., 1992

Mammal Bones and Teeth (University College London, Institute of Archaeology)

Humphrey, J., 2003

'The utilization and technology of flint in the British Iron Age', in Humphrey, J. (ed.) *Re-searching the Iron Age: selected papers from the proceedings of the Iron Age Research Student Seminars, 1999 and 2000*, Leicester Archaeology Monographs No. 11, 17-23

Humphrey, J., 2007

'Simple Tools for Tough Tasks or Tough Tools for Simple Tasks? Analysis and Experiment in Iron Age Flint Utilisation', in Haselgrove, C. and Pope, R. (eds.) *The Earlier Iron Age in Britain and the Near Continent*, 144-59 (Oxford, Oxbow Books)

Institute for Archaeologists' (IfA), 2008

Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (Reading, IfA)

Jacomet, S., 2006

Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites (2nd edition, Basel University, Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology)

Kerney, M.P., 1999

Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland (Colchester, Harley Books)

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D., 1979

A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe (London, Collins)

Lawson, A., 1983

The Archaeology of Witton, near North Walsham, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 18 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service)

Martin, E., 1988

Burgh: Iron Age and Roman Enclosure, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 40 (Ipswich, Suffolk County Council)

- Martin, E., 1999
'Suffolk in the Iron Age', in Davies, J. and Williamson, T. (eds.) *Land of the Icenii: the Iron Age in northern East Anglia*, Studies in East Anglian History 4, 45-99
- Mays, S. 2004,
Human Bones from Archaeological Sites: guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (English Heritage)
- Mays, S., 2005
Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England (Sinndon, English Heritage/ The Church of England)
- Medlycott, M., 2011
Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 24
- Mercer, R.J., 1981
Grime's Graves, Norfolk, Excavations 1971-71: Volume I (London, HMSO)
- Orna, B. and Orna, E., 1984
Flint in Norfolk Building (Norwich, Running Angel)
- Orzechowski, K., 2014
Proposed New Arrivals Lane, Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation, Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 4564 (Bury St Edmunds)
- Percival, S., 2000
'Pottery', in Ashwin, T. 'Excavations at Valley Belt, Trowse (Site 9589), 1990', in Ashwin, T. and Bates, S. *Norwich Southern Bypass, Part 1: Excavations at Bixley, Caistor St Edmund, Trowse*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 91 (Dereham, Norfolk Museums Service), 170-9
- Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), 1995
The study of later prehistoric pottery: general policies for analysis and publication, PCRG Occasional Paper 1-2
- Roberts, C. and Manchester, K., 1995
The Archaeology of Disease (Stroud, Sutton)
- Rogerson, A., 1977
Excavations at Scole, 1973, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 5, 97-224
- Rollo, L., 2002
'Romano-British Pottery', in Mudd, A. *Excavations at Melford Meadows, Bretenham, 1994: Romano-British and early Saxon occupations*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 99 (Oxford, Oxford Archaeological Unit), 79-91

Schaefer, M., Black, S. and Scheuer, L., 2009

Juvenile Osteology: a laboratory and field manual (Oxford, Elsevier)

Soil Survey of England and Wales (SSEW), 1983

Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (Harpenden, SSEW)

Symonds, R. and Wade, S. (eds.), 1999

Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-86, Colchester Archaeological Report No. 10

Thompson, I., 1982

Grog-tempered 'Belgic' Pottery of South-eastern England, British Archaeological Reports (British Series) 108 (Oxford, Archaeopress)

Tomber, R. and Dore, J., 1998

The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (London, Museum of London)

von den Driesch, A., 1976

A Guide to the Measurements of Animal Bones from Archaeological Sites, Peabody Museum Bulletin 1 (Cambridge Mass., Harvard University)

Webster, P., 1996

Roman Samian Pottery in Britain, Council for British Archaeology Practical Handbook in Archaeology No. 13

Wymer, J. and Brown, N., 1995

Excavations at North Shoebury: settlement and economy in south-east Essex 1500 BC – AD 1500, East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 75

Young, R. and Humphrey, J., 1999

'Flint Use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation?', *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* 65, 231-42

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Trial Trench Evaluation

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
	1001		Subsoil		(2) 10g			
1008	1009	1	Ditch fill	EIA	(4) 10g			Str. Flint (1) 4g
1012	1013	1	Pit fill			1		
1027	1028	2	Pit fill	Late 1 st -2 nd C AD	(15) 44g			B. Flint - 168g Str. Flint (6) - 102g
1029	1031	2	Ditch fill	Late 1 st -early 2 nd C AD	(13) 100g		11	B. Flint - 1360g Str. Flint (5) - 167g
1033	1034	2	Pit fill	?EIA				Str. Flint (1) - 62g
1035	1036	2	Pit fill	EIA	(7) 13g			B. Flint - 1g
1040	1041	2	Ditch fill					B. Flint - 73g Str. Flint (2) - 44g B. Flint - 4g B. Flint - 4g
	1043		Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 11g			
	1044		Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 4g			
1045	1047	5A	Pit fill	EIA	(1) 4g			Str. Flint (1) - 7g
1052	1053	5A	Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 3g			Str. Flint (4) - 38g
1054	1055	5A	Ditch fill	EIA	(1) 7g			Str. Flint (2) - 31g
1057	1058 1059	2	Posthole fill Posthole fill	Late 1 st -early 2 nd C AD	(3) 15g			B. Flint - 92g B. Flint - 310g Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1063	1064	5B	Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 4g			Str. Flint (3) - 11g
1065	1066	5B	Pit fill	EIA	(3) 15g			
1067	1068	2	Ditch fill	Late 1 st -2 nd C AD	(2) 9g			B. Flint - 154g
	1069		Ditch fill	Late 1 st -2 nd C AD	(14) 75g			B. Flint - 54g
1070	1071	6	Ditch fill	EIA	(10) 64g			Str. Flint (1) - 22g
1072	1073	6	Ditch fill	EIA	(5) 14g			Str. Flint (10) - 165g
1074	1075	6	Ditch fill	EIA	(1) 3g		23	Hammerstone (1) - 391g Str. Flint (8) - 190g

Excavation

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
	2001		Subsoil	EIA	(2) 34g			
2008	2009		Ditch fill	EIA	(1) 5g			
2020	2021	B C	Ditch fill	EIA	(4) 23g (7) 54g	8		B. Flint - 183g Str. Flint (2) - 39g
2022	2023		Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 26g			B. Flint - 235g
2026	2027		Ditch fill	EIA				Str. Flint (10) - 151g
2032	2033 2034		Pit fill Pit fill	EIA EIA	(1) 14g (4) 21g			B. Flint - 185g Str. Flint (3) - 60g
2046	2047		Pit fill	EIA				Str. Flint (4) - 178g
2048	2049		Pit fill	EIA	(1) 16g			Str. Flint (1) - 18g
2053	2054		Pit fill	Late 1st-2nd C AD	(7) 108g			B. Flint - 92g Fe. Frag (1) - 5g Str. Flint (7) - 53g Str. Flint (1) - 20g
2067	2068		Posthole fill	EIA				
2070	2071		Ditch fill	Mid 1 st -2 nd C AD	(4) 10g			
2072	2073		Ditch fill	Mid 1 st -2 nd C AD	(11) 40g			
2074	2076		Ditch fill	Roman	(1) 6g			

2077	2078		Ditch fill	Mid 1 st -Early 2 nd C AD	(20) 103g		70	
2079	2080		Fill of Pit	Late 1 st -Mid 2 nd C AD	(2) 11g			
2085	2086		Pit fill	EIA				Str. Flint (4) - 30g
2087	2088		Pit fill	EIA				Plastic - 2g Str. Flint (2) - 21g
2095	2096		Pit fill	EIA	(3) 12g			B. Flint - 1g
2097	2098		Pit fill					B. Flint - 38g
2099	2100		Pit fill	EIA	(9) 51g			B. Flint - 203g Str. Flint (8) - 132g
2103*	2104		Pit fill				73	Str. Flint (2) - 15g
	2105		Pit fill	EIA	(12) 368g		801	B. Flint - 1125g Str. Flint (16) - 717g
	2106		Pit fill	EIA	(543) 4847g		2389	B. Flint - 1095g Saddle Quern Frag - 2099g Str. Flint (42) - 3385g
	2107		Pit fill	EIA	(110) 668g		77	B. Flint - 1052g Str. Flint (65) - 883g
2108	2109		Ditch fill	Mid 1 st -Early 2 nd C AD	(3) 21g			Str. Flint (2) - 15g
2110	2111		Pit fill	Mid 1 st -Early 2 nd C AD	(44) 5004g			
2117	2118		Ditch fill	EIA				Str. Flint (1) - 8g
2119	2120		Gully fill	EIA	(3) 11g			B. Flint - 267g Mussel Shell - 1g Str. Flint (1) - 31g
2126*	2127	A	Pit fill	EIA	(1) 22g		15	Str. Flint (7) - 166g
		B		EIA	(10) 89g			SF1 Fe. Frag - 2g B. Flint - 1790g Str. Flint (56) - 955g
				EIA	(6) 44g			Str. Flint (11) - 268g
2128	2129	B	Gully fill	EIA	(7) 79g		2	B. Flint - 113g Str. Flint (2) - 65g Str. Flint (2) - 39g
2130*	2132		Pit fill	EIA	(68) 590g		1	B. Flint - 1435g Str. Flint (13) - 371g
2133	2134		Gully fill	EIA	(2) 8g			B. Flint - 44g Str. Flint (1) - 10g
2135	2136		Ditch fill					B. Flint - 154g
2137	2138	B	Ditch fill	EIA				B. Flint - 83g Str. Flint (1) - 32g B. Flint - 287g
-	2140		Spread	EIA			4	Str. Flint (2) - 11g
2141	2142	A	Ditch fill				37	B. Flint - 66g
2143	2144	A	Ditch fill	EIA		1	3	B. Flint - 46g Str. Flint (10) - 145g
2145*	2146		Grave fill	EIA	(1) 1g			SK1 - Skull - 134g SK1 - ?L Arm - 54g SK1 - L. Leg - 117g SK1 - R Leg - 129g SK1 - ?R Foot - 21g B. Flint - 22g Str. Flint (2) - 43g
2147	2148		Ditch fill	EIA				Str. Flint (8) - 80g
2150	2151	B	Gully fill	EIA	(1) 4g			Str. Flint (2) - 8g Str. Flint (1) - 35g
2159	2160		Ditch fill	EIA	(2) 11g			Str. Flint (4) - 114g
U/S	U/S			EIA	(13) 40g			B. Flint - 2054g Str. Flint (3) - 28g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST DATA

Context No.	Segment	Feature No.	Context quantity	Weight (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Adult	Juvenile	Neonate	Element range	Butchering	Comments
2078		2077	36	70	Mammal	27							small fragments
2078		2077			Mammal	9							tiny frags
2104		2103	4	73	Sheep/goat	1	j		1		ll	ch	
2104		2103			Mammal	3							
2105		2103	142	801	Cattle	60	a	1			skull, mand, frags of		Cattle skull, originally complete, but very fragile and fragmented
2105		2103			Cattle	6	a	6					upper jaw, teeth
2105		2103			Mammal	69							
2105		2103			Mammal	12							one piece slightly charred
2106		2103	225	2389	Mammal	14							
2106		2103			Mammal	26							small frags
2106		2103			Cattle	10	a	10			skull, ul		upper teeth
2106		2103			Mammal	11							
2106		2103			Mammal	1							
2106		2103			Cattle	1							horncore, long-horn-type
2106		2103			Mammal	4							
2106		2103			Mammal	7							
2106		2103			Cattle	1	a	1			t		
2106		2103			Mammal	34							
2106		2103			Cattle	3	a	3			t		upper molars
2106		2103			Mammal	102							many tiny fragments
2106		2103			Cattle	1	a	1			ll	ch	metatarsal, distal
2106		2103			Mammal	10							
2107		2103	47	77	Mammal	1							
2107		2103			Mammal	32							
2107		2103			Mammal	14							
2127	A	2126	4	15	Mammal	4							
2129		2128	1	2	Cattle	1					t		lower molar frag
2132		2130	1	1	Mammal	1							
2140		-	1	4	Sheep/goat	1	a	1			t		lower molar

APPENDIX 3

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-182064

Project details

Project name	PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	Between the 23rd of June and the 9th of July 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk. The project was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS (dated 28/04/214 - 09/05/2014). The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, with recorded evidence of prehistoric and Romano-British settlement activity within the immediate vicinity. The project revealed two phases of archaeological activity dating to the early Iron Age (6th to 5th century BC; Phase 1) and early Romano-British period (mid 1st to early 2nd century AD; Phase 2). Features were recorded across the excavated areas of the site and included evidence of enclosure in both phases. Of particular note was the early Iron Age burial of a juvenile/ young adult present in Area 2. Several Phase 1 pits also yielded notable pottery groups, including eight individual vessels from Pit F2103. This pottery group displays traits consistent with the 'late' decorated Post Deverel-Rimbury ceramic style.
Project dates	Start: 28-04-2014 End: 01-07-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5691 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ELV 093 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 8 - Other
Monument type	GRAVE; PITS/ POSTHOLES; DITCHES/ GULLIES Early Iron Age
Monument type	PITS/ POSTHOLES; DITCHES/ GULLIES Roman
Significant Finds	INHUMATION BURIAL; 'LATE' DECORATED POST DEVEREL-RIMBURY POTTERY; STRUCK FLINT; COMPLETE CATTLE SKUL Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH ELVEDEN PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK
Study area	0.79 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8103 8022 52.3895878984 0.660637000354 52 23 22 N 000 39 38 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 39.00m Max: 39.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Kamil Orzechowski
Project supervisor	Jim Fairclough
Project supervisor	Laszlo Lichtenstein
Name of sponsor/funding body	Center Parcs Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Mustchin, A
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4675

Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell (Info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	1 October 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham](#) and [Jen Mitcham](#), email [Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012](#)

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTO INDEX



DP1: Cattle skull in Pit F2103 (mid-excavation), looking W



DP2: Spread L2140 (post-excavation), looking NE



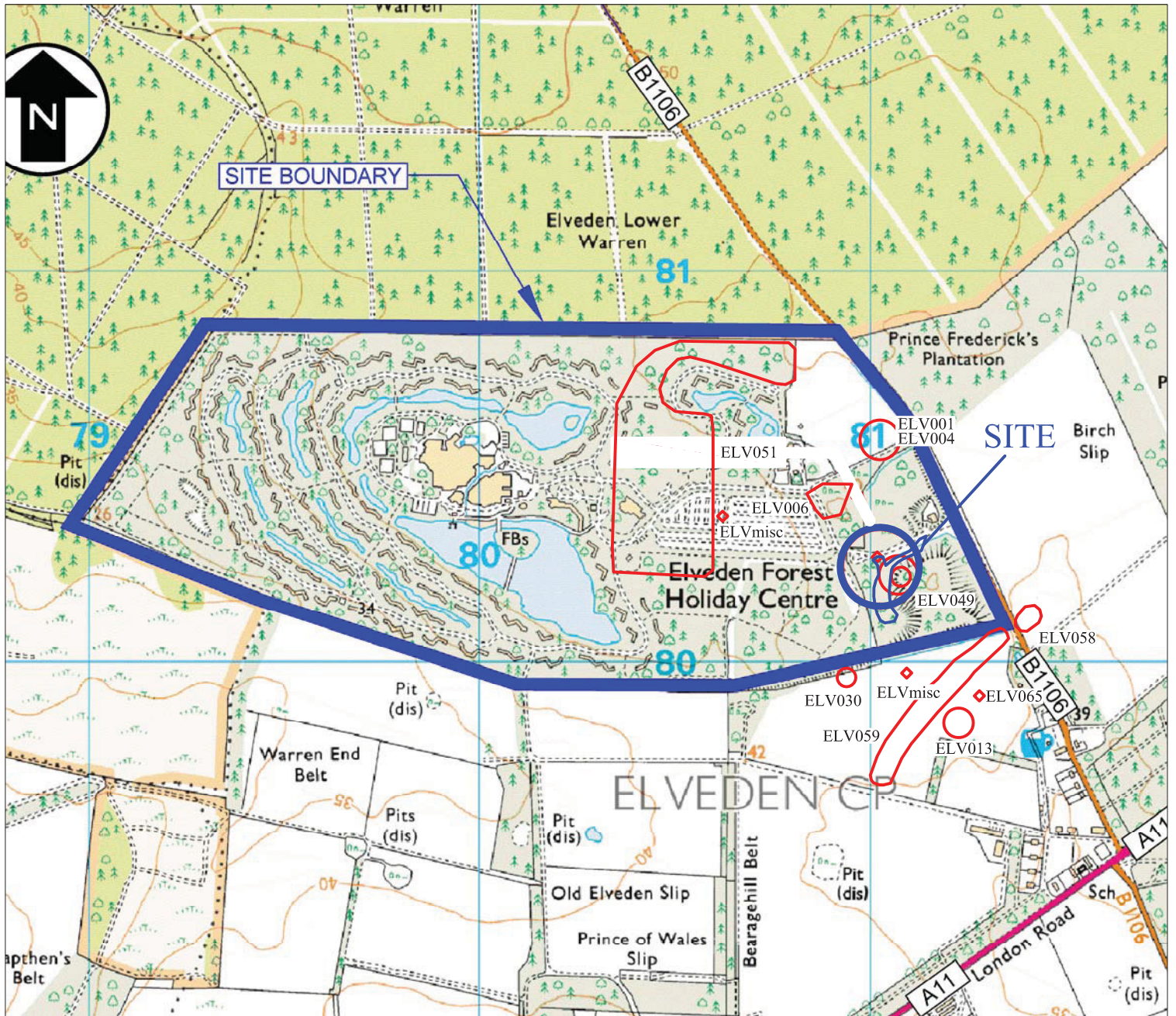
DP3: SK 1 (Grave F2145; mid-excavation), looking N



DP4: Putative Structure 1 (mid-excavation), looking NW

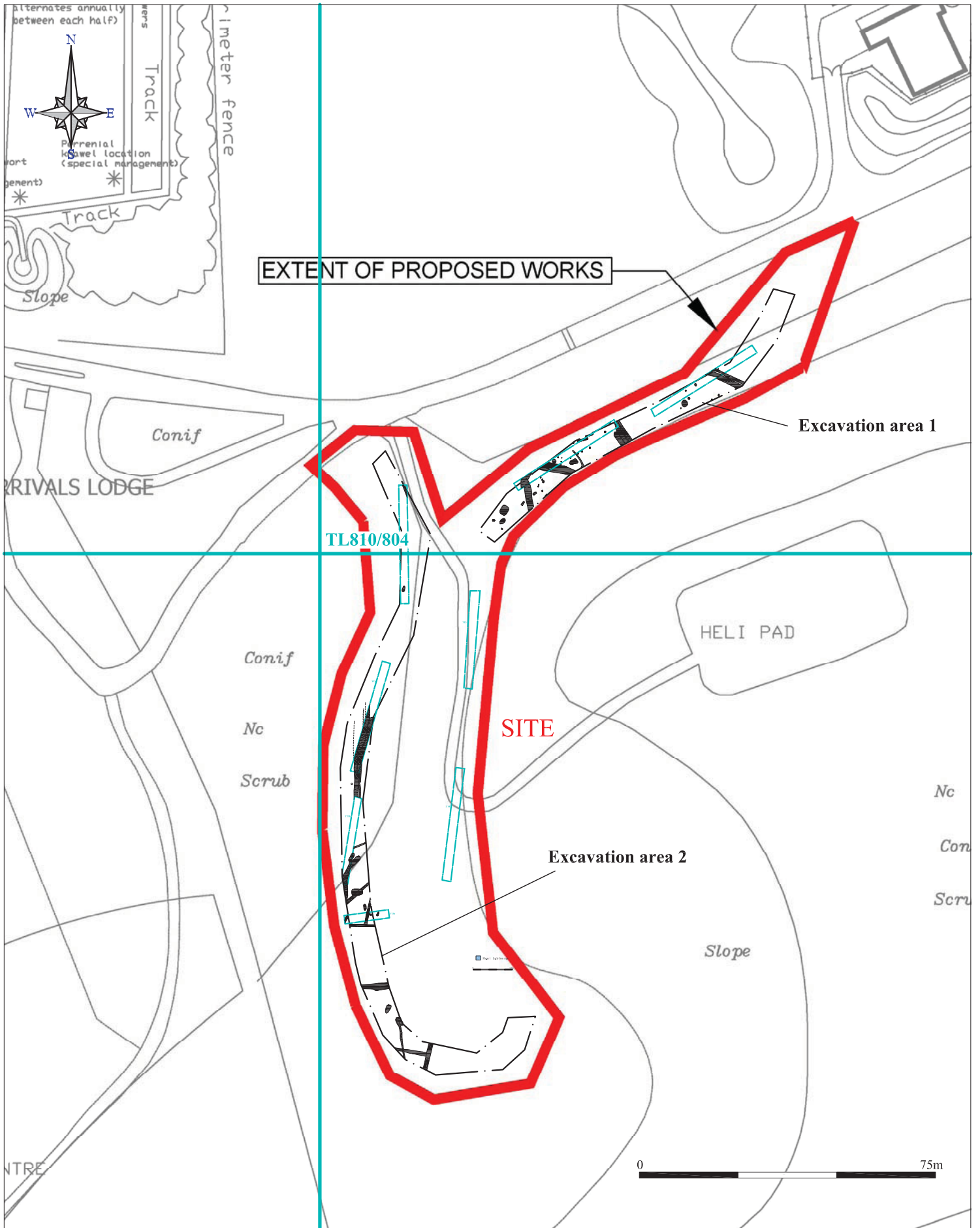


*DP5: Pit F2016 (post-excavation),
looking N*

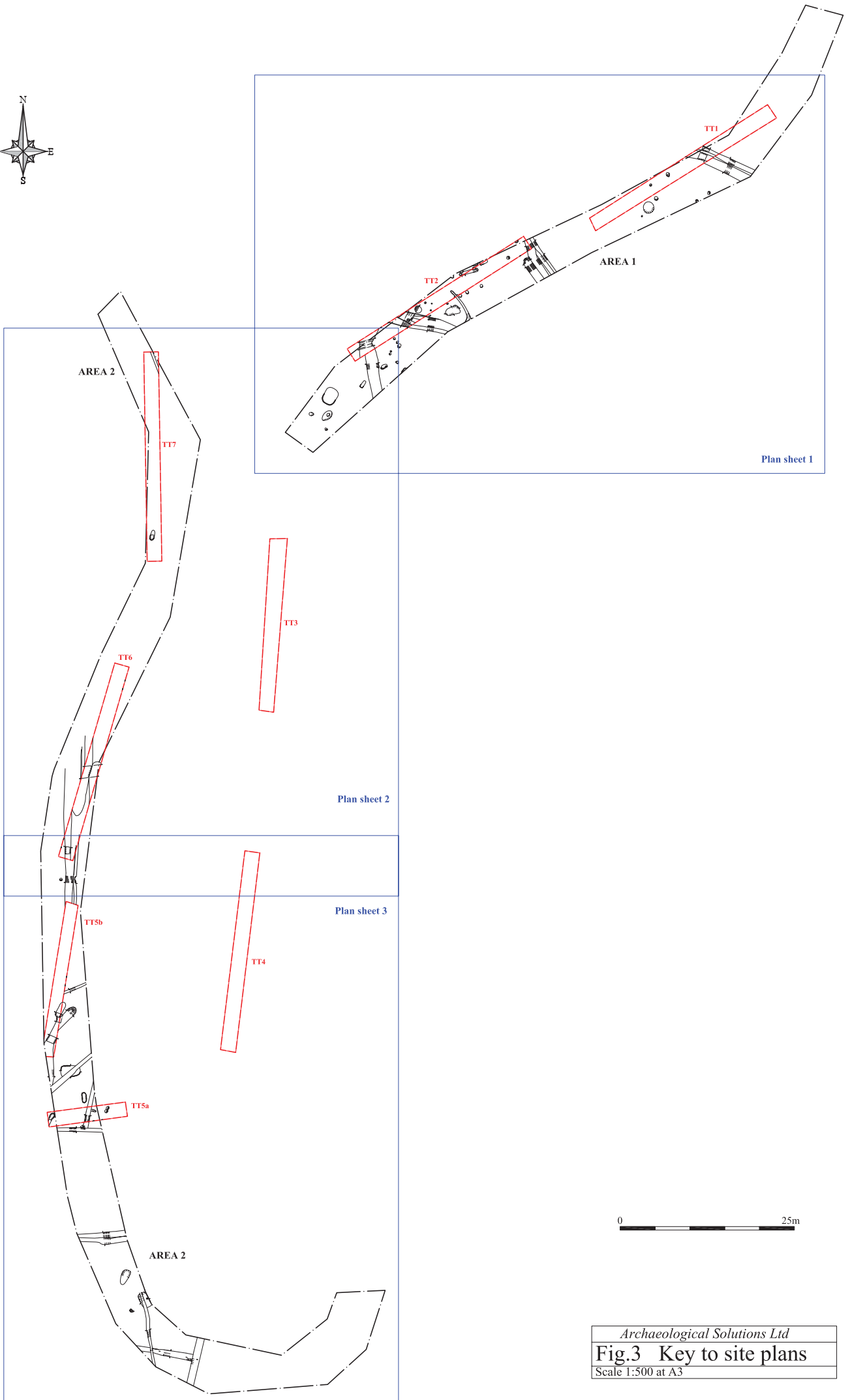


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd. Licence No. 100036680

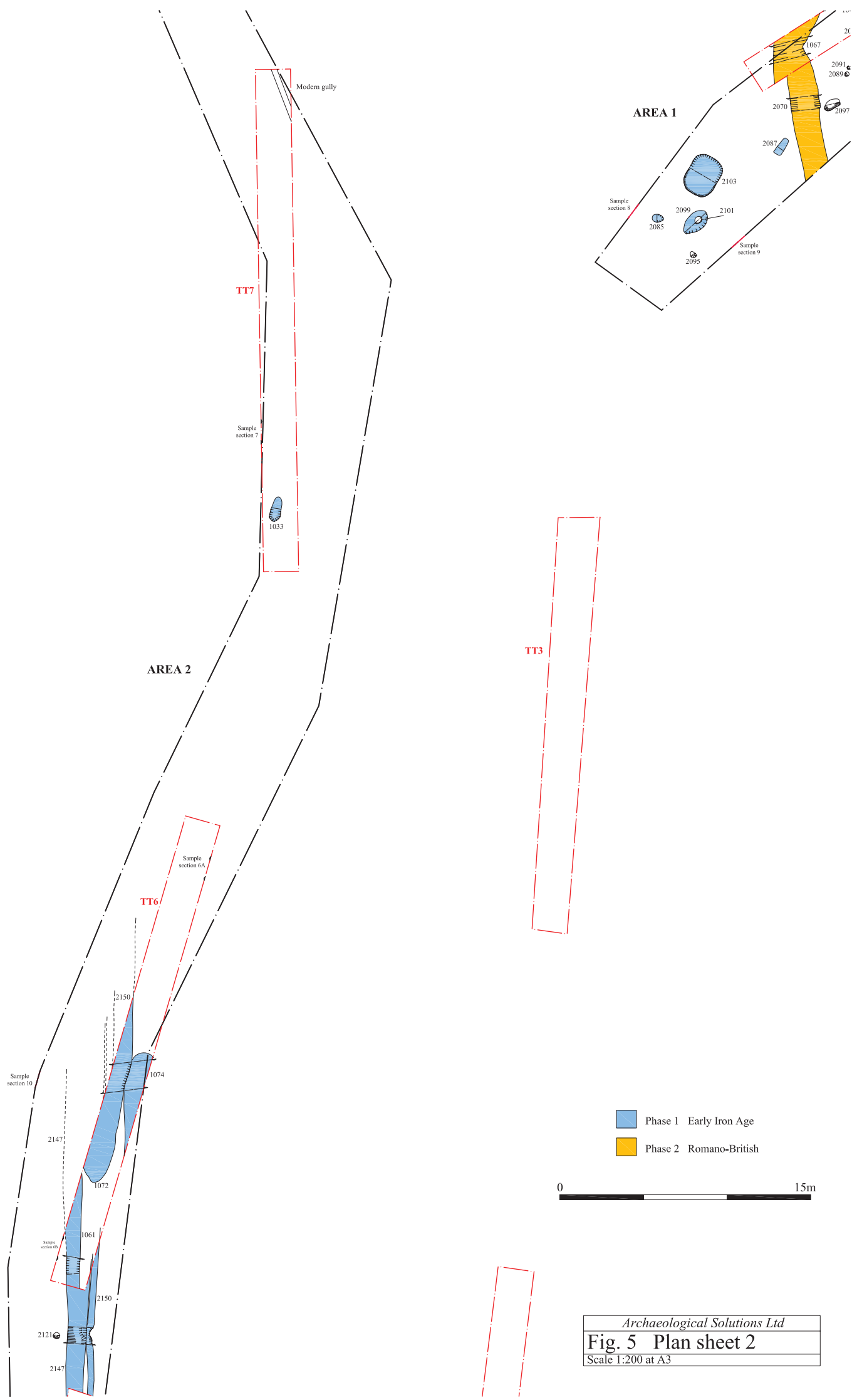
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location
 Scale 1:15,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig.3 Key to site plans
Scale 1:500 at A3

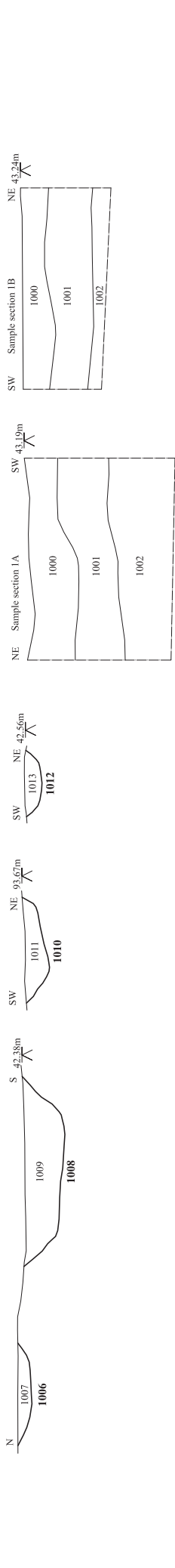


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Plan sheet 2
Scale 1:200 at A3

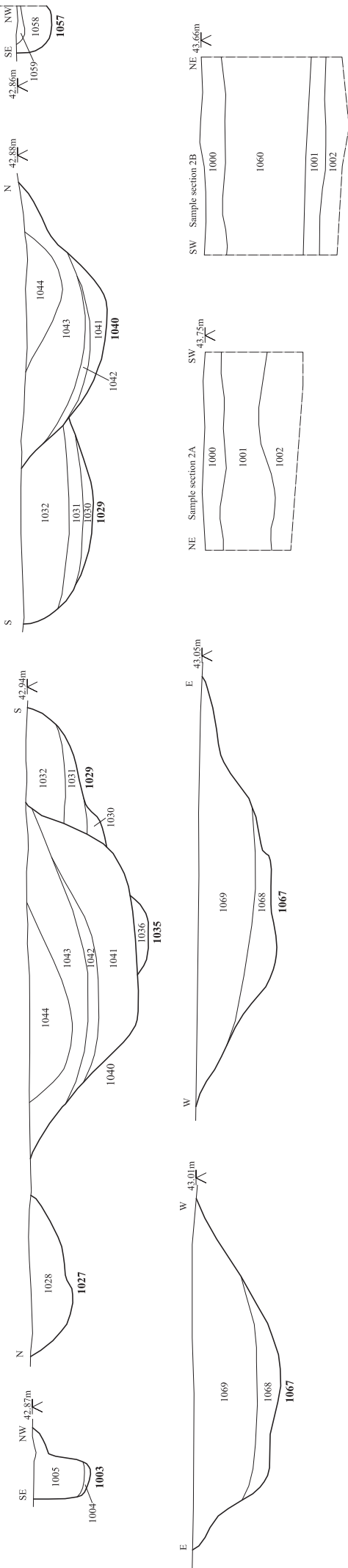


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Plan sheet 3
 Scale 1:200 at A3

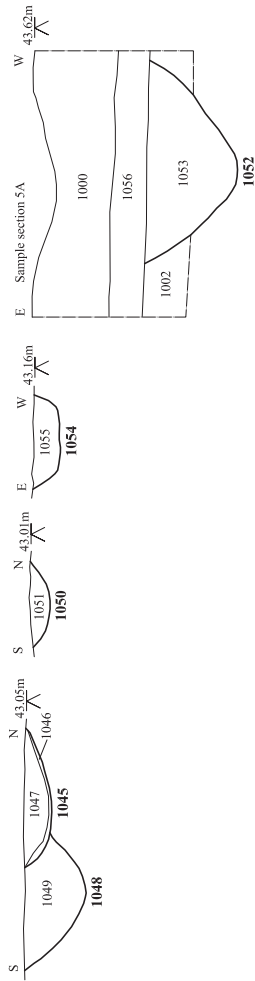
Sections from Trench 1



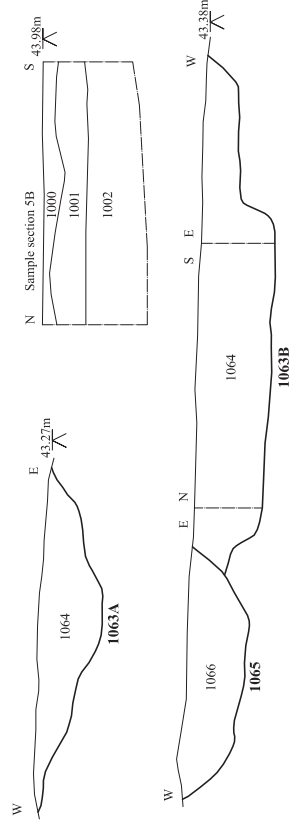
Sections from Trench 2



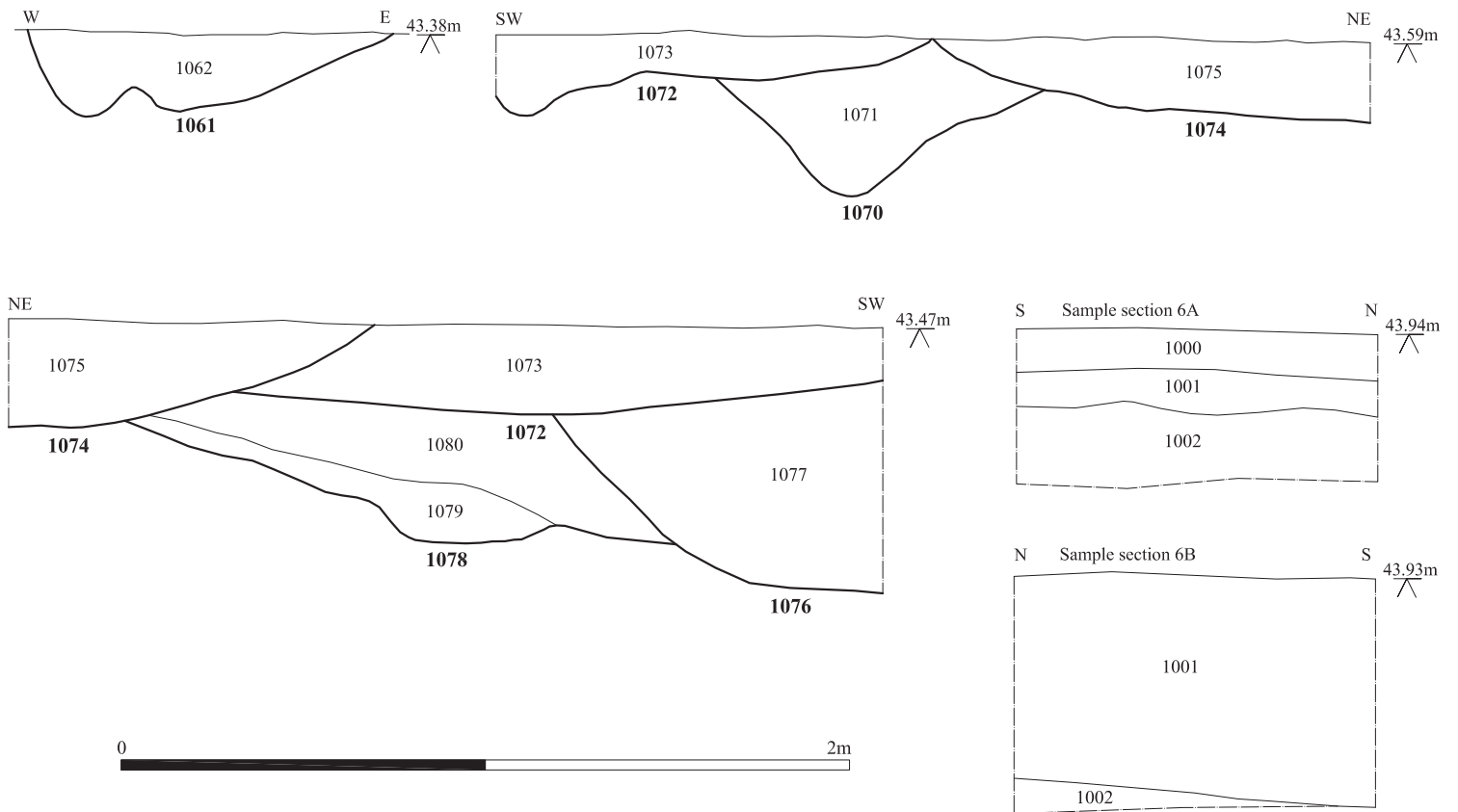
Sections from Trench 5a



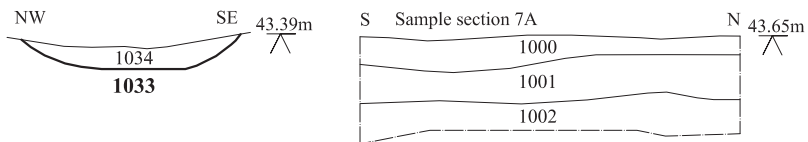
Sections from Trench 5b



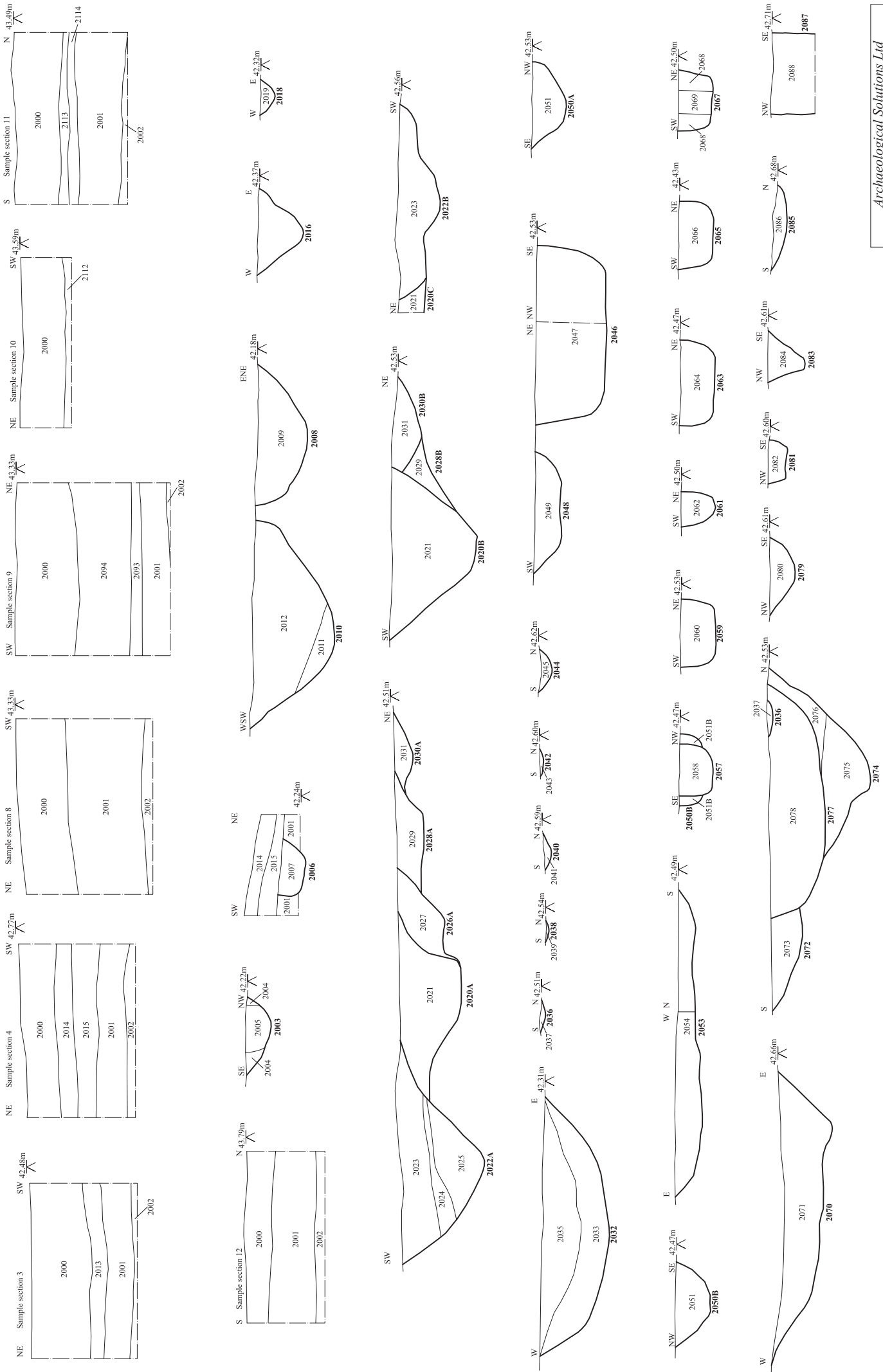
Sections from Trench 6



Sections from Trench 7

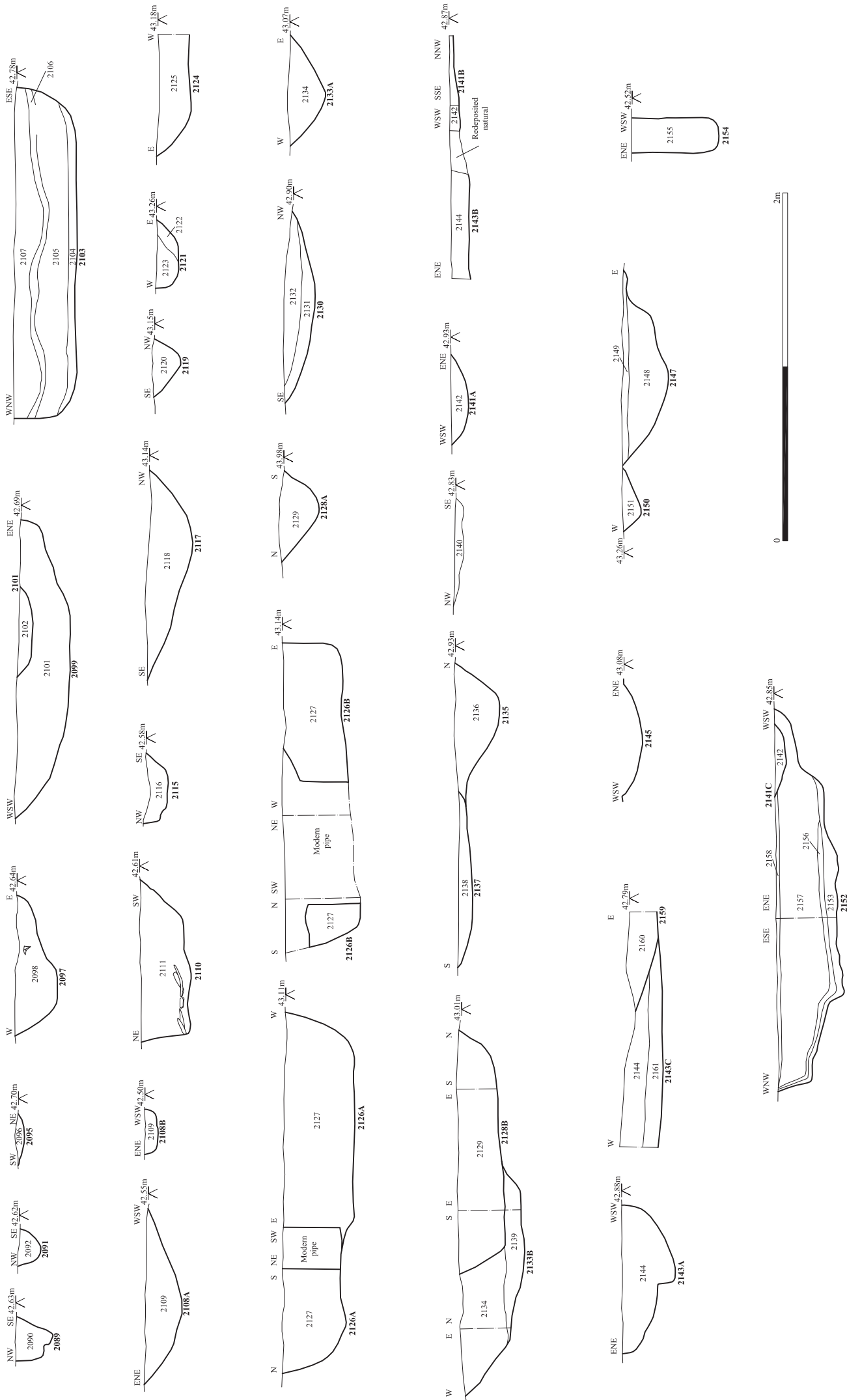


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Trial trench sections
 Scale 1:20 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3





Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3