
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD ROAD, GREAT
WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT
AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN**

Authors:	Andrew A. S. Newton MPhil (Report) Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork & report)	
Illustrations:	Danielle Hall	
NGR: TL 878 600	Report No: 5898	
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: WLG 038	
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7445	
	Date: 23 September 2019 rev. 18 March 2020	

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, 23 Clifton Road, Shefford, Bedfordshire SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

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

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



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**
- 3 THE SITE**
- 4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS**
- 7 METHODOLOGY**
- 8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 9 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS**
- 10 DISCUSSION**

PART II: UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

- 11 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
- 12 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**
- 13 SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY**
- 14 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS**

DEPOSITION OF THE

ARCHIVE

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

APPENDICES

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 TABULATION OF CONTEXTS**
- 3 TABULATION OF GRAVES**
- 4 POTTERY CATALOGUE**
- 5 SMALL FINDS CATALOGUE**
- 6 HUMAN BONE CATALOGUE**
- 7 CREMATION CATALOGUE**
- 8 ANIMAL BONE AND SHELL CATALOGUE**
- 9 ENVIRONMENTAL DATA**

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk		
<p><i>During June and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. The excavation was undertaken prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS.</i></p> <p><i>The excavation revealed archaeological features solely of Romano-British date. Initial examination of the results of the excavation suggests that these features represent three distinct phases of activity. The earliest of these is dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and consists of a large of number of pits containing only minimal artefactual assemblages. It appears that they may have been excavated in order to utilise the underlying natural substrate. The second phase of activity is represented by the excavation of a substantial ditch running across the site on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment. It is likely that this represents the remnant of a fairly large scale boundary feature. The third phase of activity has been initially dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries. It consists of an inhumation cemetery containing the remains of at least 69 individuals. A number of these burials have been decapitated, something which is not uncommon in rural late Romano-British cemeteries, but there are some indications that some of these individuals were executed rather than having their heads carefully removed after death. Other burials have been interred in a prone position. Grave goods are limited but include bone combs and a number of small purple beads. The chronology of the burials is interesting as some appear to have been deposited directly into the Phase 2 Ditch.</i></p> <p><i>The site is positioned over an interesting geological feature, consisting of a band of sandy material flanked by clayey deposits rich in gravel. It seems likely that the archaeology either targeted or was influenced by this feature.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)			
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	P7445	Site code	WLG 038
Type of project	Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Agricultural		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)			
Significant finds (+dates)			
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	Great Whelnetham
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.4ha.		
NGR	TL 878 600		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.55m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Havebury Housing Partnership		
Full title	Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design		
Authors	Bull, K, Newton, A. A. S.		
Report no.	5898		
Date (of report)	23 September 2019; 18 March 2020		

**LAND NORTH OF FENTON'S FARM, STANNINGFIELD ROAD, GREAT
WHELNETHAM, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSESSMENT AND UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

Summary

During June and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. The excavation was undertaken prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development and was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation, also conducted by AS.

The excavation revealed archaeological features solely of Romano-British date. Initial examination of the results of the excavation suggests that these features represent three distinct phases of activity. The earliest of these is dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and consists of a large number of pits containing only minimal artefactual assemblages. It appears that they may have been excavated in order to utilise the underlying natural substrate. The second phase of activity is represented by the excavation of a substantial ditch running across the site on a broadly north-west to south-east alignment. It is likely that this represents the remnant of a fairly large scale boundary feature. The third phase of activity has been initially dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries. It consists of an inhumation cemetery containing the remains of at least 69 individuals. A number of these burials have been decapitated, something which is not uncommon in rural late Romano-British cemeteries, but there are some indications that some of these individuals were executed rather than having their heads carefully removed after death. Other burials have been interred in a prone position. Grave goods are limited but include bone combs and a number of small purple beads. The chronology of the burials is interesting as some appear to have been deposited directly into the Phase 2 Ditch.

The site is positioned over an interesting geological feature, consisting of a band of sandy material flanked by clayey deposits rich in gravel. It seems likely that the archaeology either targeted or was influenced by this feature.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 18th of June and 6th of July 2018, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological excavation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (NGR TL 878 600; Figs. 1 - 2). The excavation was undertaken prior to the proposed construction of a new residential development on the site. It was carried out according to the requirements of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT), and was required in compliance with a planning condition on approval requiring a programme of archaeological work (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval DC/16/1268/FUL). The excavation was preceded by an archaeological trial trench evaluation (Muir & Higgs 2018).

1.2 The project accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 16th February 2018), and a specification compiled by AS (5th March 2018). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2014) and adhered to relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.

1.3 This document is presented in two parts. Part I briefly outlines the preliminary results of the archaeological fieldwork, while Part II – the Updated Project Design – sets out the framework for post-excavation analysis and report writing.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 PROJECT AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

2.1 The principal objective was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the site by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.2 The principal research aims were to: -

- Place the activity in context with the known activity of these dates in the surrounding area;
- Characterise the activity present within the site;
- Identify topographical/geological/geographical influences on the layout and development of the activity present within the current site and in the surrounding area; and
- Environmental reconstruction.

Research Design

2.3 The previous archaeological evaluation of the site has revealed features/inhumations of Roman date.

2.4 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

2.5 More specific research themes include the need to understand the site within its local and regional HER context, particularly in terms of patterns of Roman settlement and funerary activity. In light of this, it will be necessary to integrate findings with those from the large Roman settlement to the north of the site (HER WLG 005), incorporating and area of cremations (HER WLG 004); provision will be made at PXA stage to obtain details of the results of this project. Full reporting and illustration of the finds evidence may also allow an assessment of various social questions, including levels and rates of Romanisation and the relative status of the site's inhabitants. It might also be possible to explore social and/or economic links with other settlements in the area, e.g. the large Roman settlement at Pakenham (HER PKM 007), some 8.6km distant. Similar analyses have been undertaken by AS at Asheldham Quarry, Essex (Mustchin *et al.* forthcoming) and Woodditton on the Suffolk/Cambridgeshire border (Mustchin *et al.* 2016).

2.6 The layout and chronological development of the Roman site, in addition to any evidence of settlement continuity with earlier and later periods, is another important research avenue. Spatial analyses may allow an assessment of the zoning of different activities within the site (and over time), possibly including industrial activity, agricultural processing and craft-level production. The graves recorded by the evaluation also present the potential to investigate any spatial/chronological patterning of funerary activity within the site and its immediate environs. The intercutting inhumation burials and possible burials identified within Trial Trench 6 appear to form part of a more

extensive funerary landscape (see below). Depending on the preservation state of human remains (particularly in the case of inhumations) and the presence of grave goods, it may also be possible to assess the relative status of the burial population as well as make various osteological and demographic assessments. The requirement/potential for scientific dating of funerary contexts will be discussed with SCC AS-CT at PXA stage.

2.7 Sparse Roman urned cremations and inhumations have previously been recorded associated with the Roman settlement at Sicklesmere to the north, and recent (ongoing) investigations at Erskine Lodge c.250m to the north have recorded five inhumations (to date) associated with potential settlement evidence (Evershed 2016). Therefore the graves comprise the southernmost evidence for Roman activity to the south of the settlement at Sicklesmere, but it remains unclear if there was a defined cemetery related to that recorded at Erskine Lodge where a significant component of the pottery was dated to the 2nd century AD (Evershed 2016, 25-27). It is uncertain whether the burials were contemporary with areas of occupation, or whether a postulated route to the south provided a foci. Roadside burials immediately outside settlements in the Roman period are not uncommon. The characterisation of Roman rural settlement, and the importance of identifying Roman burials, especially those in rural cemeteries has long been recognised in research agenda (Going 1997, 37 & 40; Medlycott 2011, 33 & 42), and the results of this evaluation suggest that this site has a modest to high potential to contribute to this theme.

3 THE SITE

3.1 The site comprises land north of Fenton's farm, Great Whelnetham (Figs. 1 & 2). It was a field on the western side of Stanningfield Road in the village, and extends to some 0.4ha, and it lies at c.55m AOD.

4 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

4.1 Great Whelnetham lies within a gently undulating landscape. It is located on the south-eastern bank of the River Lark valley, with the river only 350m to the north-west of the site. The site lies at c.55m AOD, with the surrounding relief sloping downwards to the north-west.

4.2 The underlying geology of the area comprises the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation, all of which were formed in the Cretaceous period (BGS 2015). Such natural geology is overlain by a drift geology of Lacustrine deposits of clay and silt, whilst soils of the area comprise those of the Melford Association, which are described as deep, well drained loamy soils (SSEW 1983).

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

5.1 The majority of prehistoric remains from the surrounding area attest to the focus of early occupation and exploitation along the course of the River Lark, which flows through Sicklesmere further northwards and only 300m to the north-west of the site (Hambrook 1970). The early prehistoric period is represented by Palaeolithic animal bones, mammoth tusk and a late Palaeolithic flint hand-axe discovered in a gravel pit located to the north and on the northern bank of the river at Sicklesmere (HER WLG 024 - MSF30982).

5.2 A former brickworks pit at Sicklesmere, to the north of the River Lark and within the parish of Little Whelnetham, contained late Hoxnian peat deposits and four prehistoric handaxes (HER WLL 008 - MSF30986). A watching brief at the sewage treatment works 300m to the north-west of the site also found a sherd of Roman pottery and late Neolithic or Bronze Age struck flint including a broken retouched blade and a fragment of burnt flint (HER WLG 026 - MSF30983).

Romano-British

5.3 The hamlet of Sicklesmere to the north has also revealed extensive evidence for Roman settlement close to the banks of the river Lark. Antiquarian discoveries by Mr G. Basil Barham from 1904 onwards indicate a sizable settlement at Sicklesmere (HERs WLG 003 - MSF6238), with finds of '*three small pots, fetters, Samian, lamp slipper etc found in Symonds pit*', as well as Roman coins. A Roman pottery kiln, built from black earth, red wattle and daub, plain fired clay and containing 2nd century coarse grey sherds, is known from behind Sicklesmere garage and 400m north-east of the site (HER WLG 002 - MSF6237). An excavation further northwards of Sicklesmere in 1964 has also revealed four Roman coins, pottery, nails, fragments of bricks and tile and animal bones, as well as a kiln flue and three nails, fragments of bricks and tile and animal bones (HER WLG 007 - MSF4888).

5.4 Evidence for Roman activity comprising an urned cremation and two inhumations, together with Roman coarse pottery, Samian, oysters and animal bones was found during the course of digging house foundations in Sicklesmere (HER WLG 004 - MSF6239). A large Roman settlement has been identified 300m to the north of the site and also along the western frontage of Stanningfield Road (HER WLG 005 - MSF6240; Evershed 2016). Metal detector finds from 350m to the north-north-west of the site comprise 'over 600 Roman coins' and other artefacts including a cosmetic grinder (HER WLG 018 - MSF20600). An additional Roman coin and other items have been found to the north of Sicklesmere (HER WLG 036 - MSF33904). A late 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery scatter and evidence for 'occupation rubbish' is also recorded at Sicklesmere (HER WLG 019 - MSF19164).

Anglo-Saxon and Medieval

5.5 Place-name evidence suggests a Saxon origin for Great Whelnetham, alias *Whelnetham Magna*, which derives from the Old English word *Hvelfiham*, meaning a 'water meadow frequented by swans' (Rye 1991). Archaeological evidence is limited to a find of a lead (probably pewter) disc brooch which was discovered to the north-east of Sicklesmere in 1996 (HER WLG 016 - MSF18006). In 1086 Domesday Book refers to Great Whelnetham as *Huelfiham*, within which were '41 villeins with 6 carucates of land' (Hambrook 1970).

5.6 Although Domesday also refers to 'two churches endowed with 40 acres of free land held by religious service' (*ibid.*), the extant Grade I listed Church of St Thomas a Becket is medieval with 1839 and 1883 alterations (HER DSF9224). A medieval moat is recorded at Great Whelnetham Hall, which stands 800m to the south of the site (HER WLG 001 - MSF6236). Almost 1km to the east at Little Whelnetham lie the scheduled remains of a circular structure to the east of the church (HERs WLG 006 - MSF2692 & DSF15942). Masonry suggests early Norman but hardly Saxon date and the remains probably represent a chapel, but its precise purpose remains unknown.

Post-medieval

5.7 Listed buildings are located within Great Whelnetham, with the majority on Stanningfield Road to the north of the site. To the immediate south of the site is the Grade II listed Fentons Farmhouse which dates to the early 19th century (HERs DSF8038 & 1230109). Further southwards is the Grade II listed Tutelina Mill, which is a now disused tower mill dated 1865 and described as 'a good example of a small, late windmill and one of the very few tower mills in Suffolk which retains the potential for a full restoration' (HERs DSF9469 & 1230110).

6 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

6.1 Archaeological Evaluation (Fig. 2b)

A trial trench evaluation of the site was carried out by AS (Muir & Higgs 2018). In summary:

Eight trial trenches were excavated across the site. The archaeological features were present in Trenches 5 and 6, located in the central eastern sector of the site. The features were numerous (Trench 5 (eight) and 6 (seven)), and comprised pits and graves. The pits were either closely-spaced or inter-cutting within Trenches 5 and 6. With the exception of Pit F1024, the majority of the pits were undated or contained sparse Roman pottery. The presence of such pits may be consistent with peripheral activity around the large Roman settlement identified 300m to the north, and potentially also associated with Roman funerary activity that is typically located on marginal areas on the outskirts of settlements. Pit F1007 (Trench 5) contained a small fragment (1g) of copper alloy Roman bracelet.

Partially inter-cutting graves were recorded at the eastern end of Trench 6. Grave F1026 had been disturbed and partially truncated, and the human remains were recorded and lifted. The grave included the significant proportion of a central Gaulish Samian ware cup, dated to the 2nd century AD, which is conspicuously well-preserved in comparison with other Roman pottery sherds from the site, thus may have been a grave good associated with the skeleton. Graves F1028 and F1034 appear to preserve in situ inhumation burials (the former extending beyond the trench), and the skeletons were not excavated, pending subsequent investigations. Graves F1030 and F1032, uppermost in the stratigraphic sequence, appeared significantly disturbed and no evidence of human remains was recorded within them. Sparse Roman urned cremations and inhumations have previously been recorded at Sicklesmere, and these graves appear to supplement them as part of the funerary evidence located on or beyond the southern extent of the Roman settlement.

The earliest find comprised a single flint blade, potentially of early Neolithic origin, contained as residual material in Grave F1026 (Trench 6) and Pit F1024 (Trench 6) contained a single sherd of modern pottery which may be intrusive.

7 METHODOLOGY

7.1 Based on the results of the archaeological evaluation SCC AS-CT required a programme of open excavation and monitoring to further investigate archaeological remains within the site. This was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (dated 16th February 2018) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 5th March 2018).

7.2 The brief required:

- Controlled strip, map and excavation of part of the Phase 2 development area (extending to c.1343m²) as defined in the brief and shown on the appended plan, where archaeological features were recorded during the preceding trial trench evaluation. Provision for extension of the excavation area is provided should archaeological remains be found to extend beyond the area, and until a 10m buffer containing no archaeological remains is defined.
- The site strip will be carried out under archaeological supervision, with a back acting excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. The excavation area will be clearly demarcated and machinery will be prevented from tracking across the stripped area until all archaeological investigations are complete, and the site has been signed off by SCC AS-CT and handed back to the developer.

7.3 The upper levels of the site were homogenous and the initial site strip ceased at the level of the original trial trenches. While some features were visible at this level, a test pitting exercise, indicated that grave cuts were not visible. The mechanical excavation proceeded in shallow (c.5cm) spits until feature cuts were visible or human bone was encountered. Finds exposed during machining were assigned to L2001, and their location was recorded so that they could be assigned to underlying features.

During the machining metal detection of each spit was undertaken and the finds recovered.

7.4 More graves were found than anticipated i.e. indicated by the trial trench evaluation, and the majority graves cut were not visible. When the excavation was 'complete' the site was substantially re-machined in the area of the burials (and garden area of the development) so that the site was thoroughly searched to a depth of 2m for all burials.

7.5 The quarry pits were substantially, but not fully, excavated so as to dedicate the resources to the recovery and analysis of the burials.

7.6 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 excavation area was scanned by metal detector.

7.7 Graham Brandeys detected the site prior to the soil stripping; surveying the site based on a 5m grid and locating the finds by GPS. Regular additional surveys were undertaken during the execution of the excavation.

Environmental sampling

7.8 The evaluation revealed numerous features, including pits and graves, attributable to the Roman period. The activity was interpreted as peripheral activity around a large Roman settlement. As such, there is the potential for the deposition of occupation debris within these features and for the recovery of valuable environmental archaeological remains. Samples from large Roman pits will be taken from each fill.

7.9 Preservation is likely to be in the form of carbonised material, which will be recovered through a programme of bulk sampling. Sampling will focus on stratified pit and ditch features, many of which are likely to date to the Roman period. These have the potential to retain carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Carbonised macrofossils, which are largely representative of cereal cultivation, have the potential to provide valuable insights into diet and economy. This will add to understanding of the nature activity represented by the archaeological deposits, as well as put the site in context. Sampling of grave fills is also essential, most significantly for the recovery of small skeletal elements and artefacts, but also to assess the environmental archaeological potential of these deposits.

8 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

8.1 Introduction

8.1.1 Based on the recovered artefact assemblage (pottery and CBM) and recorded stratigraphic sequence, Three principal phases of past activity were interpreted, dating to the Romano-British period (Fig. 3b). A small number of features which contained no datable material were encountered and have been tentatively dated by considering their similarities, or dissimilarity, (and spatial relationship) to dated features.

8.2 Phase 1. Quarry Pits (Early Roman 1st - 2nd Century AD) (Figs 3a, 3b, 3c & 8-21)

8.2.1 Archaeological features assigned to the first phase of activity consisted of numerous large pits, interpreted as quarry pits.

8.2.2 The pits varied in plan and depth but were broadly medium (1 – 2m) or large (2 - 4m) in diameter. The average depth was c.0.40 – 0.80m (these measurements are their hand excavated depths and the majority were truncated as a result of the mechanical excavation strategy).

8.2.3 Their fills were all broadly similar and comprised various mottled colours (mid grey brown, mid red brown and mid yellow brown) silty sands and sandy silt deposits. The character of the fills suggested that the pits were open for a short period of time and were quickly backfilled.

8.2.4 The similarity of the fills and the inter-cutting of the pits made it difficult to establish the exact relationship and sequence in which the pits were originally dug, however, it was clear that they represented the earliest activity on site and preceded Ditch F2043 and the cemetery.

8.2.5 The pits contained few finds. The latter comprised primarily small quantities of disarticulated animal bone (found in upper to middle levels of the pits), abraded mid-late 2nd century Roman pottery and CBM. Sparse residual struck flints were also recovered. One notable feature amongst those assigned to Phase 1 was F2365. This was stratigraphically very early and was cut/truncated by Pit F2363. F2365 (Appendix 2) contained the cremated human remains of a young to middle-aged adult male. The cremation was unurned but may have been buried in an organic container. This provides the earliest indication of the use of the site for the burial of human remains.

8.2.6 It is uncertain as to the exact resource that the pits were targeting, but based on their location over a natural seam or pocket of fine silty sand (with some lime content), and that they did not extend into the area of sand and gravel, it would seem that it was the fine sand which was being extracted (Fig. 3c).

8.2.7 The fine sand was possibly utilised as part of beaten earthen floor (based on the settlement evidence recorded to the NW of the site (Evershed 2016)).

8.3 Phase 2. Ditch F2043 (middle to late 2nd century AD) (Figs. 3a, b, c & d).

8.3.1 Phase 2 was represented by Ditch F2043, a large linear, north-west to south-east aligned ditch which traversed the site and continued beyond the limit of excavation in both directions.

8.3.2 The ditch varied from c.1.00 – 2.80m in width. Its depth varied significantly across its length with its shallowest section (c.0.45m) recorded at the north-western end, where it entered the site, and at its deepest (c.1.20m) in the centre of the site before it shallowed again to the south-east.

8.3.3 The ditch may represent a substantial boundary ditch which may have extended from a significant landscape features such as a (putative) road. Its alignment suggests that it may have continued on the same trajectory towards the settlement site excavated c.500m to the north-west (Allen Archaeology).

8.3.4 The currency of the ditch is uncertain but the pottery from its fill is primarily middle to late 2nd century and it would appear to have ceased to be used by the late 3rd - 4th century, the date of the cemetery.

8.3.5 Its fill, L2044, was typically a mid to dark grey brown silty sand with patches of clayey silts. The fill occupying the middle section of the ditch, in plan, appeared to be slightly darker in colour with a slightly more organic content and tended to have a larger quantity of finds. The latter include Roman pottery, CBM, oyster shell and animal bone and are suggestive of dump or refuse deposits. The finds include a large quantity of Samian ware (Slots A-D and K-L). Some early 3rd century coins were also found in the upper sections of the ditch which coincides with the cemetery.

8.3.6 It is possible that the ditch was still partially open or visible at the time that the site became used as a cemetery as the graves appear to be partly co-incidental with the ditch. Skeletons SK24 and SK56 appeared to have been deposited at the base of Ditch F2043

8.4 Phase 3. Inhumation Cemetery (3rd – 4th century AD) (Figs 3a, 3c, 3d & 4-7)

8.4.1 The evidence initially appears to indicate that when Ditch F2043 was mostly infilled the area was given over to a cemetery. The grave cuts were rarely discernible due to the similarity of their fills to the soils into which they were cut. Many of the grave cuts did not become clear until the very bases were uncovered or if they cut the chalky sand natural deposit.

8.4.2 No cemetery boundary ditch or enclosure ditch was present so the area of the cemetery was not fully defined. There was no clear overall organisation of the graves (i.e. no evident spaced rows). The location of the graves seemed sporadic with some clustered and some intercutting.

8.4.3 The majority of the graves cut the area overlying the chalky silty sand natural with the exception of F2353 (SK63) and F2377 (SK64) which cut the sand and gravel. During the excavation the latter were very compact and hard to dig, and this may be a reason why the softer chalky sand area was targeted.

8.4.4 A few graves were outliers (F2011; F2013; F2031 and F2377), a little distant from the majority. Most of the graves were orientated north-west to south-east or north to south. However, F2298 (SK50), F2029 (SK16) and F2039 (SK20) were aligned south-west to north-east. A high proportion of the graves (19) appeared to cut infilled Ditch F2043 and followed its north-west to south-east alignment. These graves frequently intercut or overlapped.

8.4.5 Some of the graves were shallow while others were deep and narrow. The graves generally lacked grave goods. The majority of finds were residual 2nd century

pottery sherds presumably derived from the Phase 1 quarry pits. Some graves contained 3rd – 4th century pottery sherds, Graves F2023 (SK 12) and F2263 (SK47) each contained a 4th -century riveted bone comb (SF58 and SF96 respectively).

8.4.6 A high proportion, around 30%, of the burials were decapitated (see the Human Bone report for further information). The Human Bone report suggests that some of the decapitations may represent executions. It was suggested during excavation that the positions of the hands or feet of some burials might indicate that they were bound.

8.4.7 In addition to these burials a few pits post-dated Ditch F2043. Some undated post holes were recorded. F2009 cut Grave F2005 (SK3) and thus post-dates the cemetery.

8.4.8 Descriptions of each burial are presented below:

SK 1 *Fragments of Skeleton* (Fig. 4; Plate 1)

Age	Adult
Sex	?Female
Stature	Unknown
Grave Dimensions	Unknown
Orientation	Unknown
Shape of Grave	Unknown (Skeletal material was present within test pit, no visible cut)
Fill	2001; A friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints
Skeletal Position	Remains too fragmentary to ascertain
Condition of Remains	Not observable due to incompleteness of skeletal remains Skeleton in fair condition and fragmented.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	None
Notes	No identified grave cut. Extensive plough activity and rabbit burrow activity observed in immediate vicinity. Heavily disturbed, but appeared to be <i>in situ</i> .

SK 2 Test Pit E *Disarticulated Bone Fragment* (Plate 2)

Age	-
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	-
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	-
Fill	2001; A friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flints
Skeletal Position	Single animal bone
Condition of Remains	Single bone.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	None
Notes	Cattle metapodial

SK 3 Grave F2005

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 3)

Age	Adult. Middle Age to Old
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length c.1.4m; Width c.0.7m; Depth c.0.18+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Unknown shape in plan, orientated NW/SE, with an unknown profile and a flat base
Fill	L2006. Firm/friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Crouched. Lying on left side. Skull lying on left side facing NE. Right arm over left arm. Both arms flexed at elbow, and hands placed under chin. Right leg over left leg; knees brought up to chest and feet positioned SE of pelvis.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in degraded condition. Torso is incomplete. Missing elements of spine, rib cage & small bones of right hand.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (2; 11g)
Notes	Some plough and root damage. Fairly shallow grave/close to present ground surface.

SK 4 Grave F2011

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 4)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	165.6cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.0m; Width 0.88m; Depth 0.29+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2012. Friable, light brown yellow sandy silt
Skeletal Position	Prone extended. Decapitated Skull facing up, leaning on right side, facing W. Remainder of body prone. Right arm extended along right side; left arm extended along left side of body with left hand extended beneath pelvis. Both legs extended with feet extended towards SE.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in partial degraded condition (predominantly torso region). Skull, vertebral column, clavicles, scapulae, longbones of arms, pelvis, longbones of both legs, patellae, tarsals of both feet. Missing most of rib cage and both left and right small hand bones and both feet small bones
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	First uncovered in Test Pit E, then fully exposed. Grave F2011 is NE most burial along with Grave F2013. Decapitated

SK 5 Grave F2013

Juvenile Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 5)

Age	Adult. Mature
Sex	?Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.8m Width 0.98m. Depth 0.19+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2014. Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones
Skeletal Position	Supine ?extended. Mostly not observable due to incompleteness of skeleton. Left leg appears to be extended and slightly flexed at the knee.
Condition of Remains	Bones in very fragmented condition. Partial left side of rib cage present and fragments of left longbones.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 1g); Struck Flints (1; 3g); coal (2g)
Notes	Difficult to ascertain exact grave cut. Extensive plough and root damage. Fairly shallow grave/close to present ground surface. Grave F2013 is NE most burial along with Grave F2011.

SK 6 Grave F2015

Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 6)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length c.1.4m; Width c.0.7m; Depth c.0.18m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	?Rounded in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2016. Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones
Skeletal Position	Crouched, lying on right side. Skull on right side facing S. Left arm extended over body, flexed at elbow and hand placed above knees. Right arm extended in front of body flexed at elbow and lower arm tucked under left arm. Legs are flexed at the knee and brought up towards torso. Foot bones were not observed
Condition of Remains	Skeleton near complete with the exception of some of the rib cage, and majority of foot bones.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (10; 98g); Struck flints (2; 39g); CBM (2g); animal bone (202g); Mortar (3g); Fe frags (1; 1g)
Notes	Grave F2015 truncated part of underlying graves: F2025/SK8 & SK13; F2247/SK47; and F2390/SK68 & SK69. Infant bones also present with this burial

SK 7 Grave F2017

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 7)

Age	Adult. c. 18-20
Sex	Male
Stature	172.8cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.76m; Width 0.52m; Depth 0.12+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2018. Friable, light brown yellow silty sand
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull absent but head end towards NW. Left arm extended to side of body, flexed at elbow with left hand placed over right arm. Right arm extended along body, flexed at elbow with right hand placed over pelvis. Both legs extended with feet flexed, side by side.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton near complete with exception of Skull; upper cervical vertebrae; sternum; clavicles and scapulae; left humerus.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 200g)
Notes	Large pottery sherd situated where head should be. Uncertain if coincidental or deliberate.

SK 8 Grave F2025

Adult Skeleton

(Figs. 4 & 6; Plate 8)

Age	Adult.
Sex	Male
Stature	168.7cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.3m; Width 0.9m; Depth
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	?Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2026. Friable, light yellow brown silty sand with small to medium sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull placed between lower legs in upright position, facing S towards body. Right arm extended along body with hand extended. Left arm extended along left of body with wrist flexed and hand placed over left femur. Both legs extended and parallel to one another with feet pointing outwards.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in fair to good condition with torso very fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (6; 43g); animal bone (85g); shell (2g)
Notes	Decapitated. SK 13 (Skull only) also observed within Grave F2025 (see below); positioned to east of right foot. Several disarticulated bones also recovered which may be disturbed bones from SK45/Grave F2247 & SK68/SK69/Grave F2390. Grave F2025 cuts Graves F2247 & F2294; was itself cut by Grave F2015; and had un-determined relationship with Grave F2390.

SK 9 Grave F2021

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 10)

Age	Adult. ?Old
Sex	Male
Stature	167.6cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.9m; Width 0.75m; Depth 0.23+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2022. Friable, light yellow brown silty sand with small to medium sub-rounded/angular flint
Skeletal Position	Prone, extended. Skull positioned to SE facing downwards. Both arms extended along respective sides with hands positioned below pelvis. Both legs extended with feet crossed at ankles towards NW; right foot over left.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in fair condition with some areas fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	SF50 (Fe nail; 1; 4g)
Notes	One of few graves to have clear grave cut.

SK 10 Grave F2023 Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 11)

Age	Adult. Young to Middle Age
Sex	??Female. Skull appears male, skeleton female
Stature	151.8cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.85m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.52m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2024. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull tilted back, facing SW. Both arms extended alongside body; hands extended (palm side down). Left leg extended and left foot pointing to NW. Right leg femur extended; but missing right tibia, fibula and foot bones.
Condition of Remains	Well preserved, mostly complete skeleton with exception of lower right leg (Tibia, fibula, tarsals, metatarsals and phalanges) and some of the distal hand (left & right) phalanges.
Grave Goods	SF58 (4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb; associated with SK14)
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 22g); animal bone (36g)
Notes	Observable root action. Grave also contained SK11 (Skull; positioned to the left of left knee) & SK 12 (mandible; positioned left of skull/above left shoulder) on same level as SK10 and SK14 (complete skeleton with exception of Skull) directly below.

SK 11 Grave F2023 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 12)

Age	Adult
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.85m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.52m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2024. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Cranium only (no mandible); positioned directly adjacent to left knee of SK10. Partially lying on left-hand side facing SW.
Condition of Remains	Cranium only (no mandible)
Grave Goods	SF58 (4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb; associated with SK14)
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 22g); animal bone (36g)
Notes	Potentially, SK11 may be decapitated head of underlying inhumation SK14. SK12 may be the missing mandible of SK11. Observable root action

SK 12 Grave F2023 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 12)

Age	Adult
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.85m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.52m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2024. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Mandible only; positioned directly left SK10 skull and above SK10 left shoulder. It mimics position of SK10 mandible position
Condition of Remains	Mandible only.
Grave Goods	SF58 (4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb; associated with SK14)
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 22g); animal bone (36g)
Notes	Mandible may be missing mandible of SK11. SK11 may be decapitated head of underlying inhumation SK14. Observable root action.

SK 13 Grave F2025 Adult Skeleton (Figs. 4 & 6; Plate 9)

Age	Adult
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.3m; Width 0.9m; Depth ??
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	?Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2026. Friable, light yellow brown silty sand with small to medium sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Cranium only. Positioned directly right of SK8's right foot; tilted partially on left hand side with eye sockets facing Northwards.
Condition of Remains	Cranium only, no mandible present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (6; 43g); animal bone (85g); shell (2g)
Notes	SK13 may be disturbed from underlying Grave F2247 and belong to SK45 (if this is the case, the skull would have been out of anatomical position in said grave).

SK 14 Grave F2023 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plates 13 & 14)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	Female
Stature	162.0cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.85m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.52m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2024. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine extended
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in fair to good condition. Torso very fragmented
Grave Goods	SF:58 (4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb)
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 22g); animal bone (36g)
Notes	SK14 was positioned directly beneath articulated SK10 inhumation and disarticulated SK11 (Cranium) & SK12 (Mandible). The latter SK11 & SK12 may correspond to the missing skull elements of SK14.

SK 15 Grave F2027 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 15)

Age	Adult. ?Old
Sex	Male
Stature	177.0cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.8m; Width 0.6m; Depth 0.34+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	?Rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2028. Firm, red brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular medium flint
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Left arm extended alongside body, hand palm side down. Right arm would have been extended alongside body (missing), flexed at elbow with lower arm crossed over pelvis.
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in poor to fair condition with surface erosion. Nearly complete. Right torso fairly fragmentary. Missing right scapula, clavicle & right humerus. Missing several vertebrae, sacrum, left patella and majority of hand bones and some of right foot phalanges. Skull fragmented- fragments present in L2001.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Animal bone (10g)
Notes	One of two graves (F2353/SK63) located within in the clay/gravel type natural deposits.

SK 16 Grave F2029 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 4; Plate 16)

Age	Adult. Young
Sex	Male
Stature	175.0cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.1m; Width 0.6m; Depth 0.29+m
Orientation	SW/NE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2030. Friable, yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and chalk
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Legs extended towards NE with knees brought together and ankles touching one another.
Condition of Remains	Partial skeleton in good condition but fragmented. Left & right femur, tibia and fibula present along with fragments of pelvis, right lower ribcage and majority of skull. No feet bones present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 36g)
Notes	Possibly decapitated and head located some distance from but no evidence of decapitation in surviving neck vertebrae.

SK 17 Grave F2031

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 4; Plate 17)

Age	Adult. Middle Age
Sex	Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.58+m; Width 0.88m; Depth 0.33+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated S/N, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2032. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small rounded/sub-rounded stones, small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull tilted on right hand side facing SE. Both arms extended along respective side of body. Upper legs (Femur) extended slightly to the right (NE). Distal extremities not observed <i>in situ</i> .
Condition of Remains	Fair condition, very fragmented, especially skull and torso. Skeleton near complete with exception of majority of hand phalanges; and distal extremities (patellae, both tibia; fibula and both sets of foot bones)
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (2; 12g); animal bone (4g)
Notes	Decapitated. Heavy root action observed

SK 18 Grave F2035

Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 5; Plate 18)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	172.4cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.20m; Width 0.80m; Depth 0.30+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2036. Friable, grey brown silty sand
Skeletal Position	Crouched or flexed, lying on right side. Skull positioned over right shoulder facing SE. Right arm extended in front of torso with lower arm crossed over left wrist. Left arm extended along torso, bent at the elbow with lower arm placed in front of body, beneath right arm. Legs appear to be extended but distal extremities (from mid femur down) were not observed <i>in situ</i> .
Condition of Remains	Skeleton in fair condition but incomplete
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 7g)
Notes	Disturbed spoil was hand sieved for bone recovery and placed in collective/mixed assemblage bag which may be from SK16, SK19 & SK21. Grave F2035 cut Grave F2037/SK19.

SK 19 Grave F2037 Juvenile Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 19)

Age	c. 8-9 years
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.10m; Width 0.60m; Depth 0.10+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat
Fill	L2038. Friable, grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Slightly crouched, lying on right side. Skull lying on right side facing S. Left arm extended along torso; right extended along front of body with both arms bent at the elbow and crossed over abdomen with right arm over left. Both legs fall towards right of body; bent at the knees with lower legs falling to the left. Feet pointed to the S. Left leg placed over right leg.
Condition of Remains	Fair to good condition, mostly complete skeleton; only diaphyses of majority of long bones present.
Grave Goods	SF:60 (Barbed & Tanged Arrowhead)
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 2g); struck flints (3; 9g); SF60 flint arrowhead (1; 2g)
Notes	Grave F2037 was cut by Grave F2035/SK18. Disturbed spoil was hand sieved for bone recovery and placed in collective/mixed assemblage bag which may be from SK16, SK18 & SK21.

SK 20 Grave F2039 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 20)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or later
Sex	Male
Stature	163.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 0.52m; Depth 0.17+m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NE/SW, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2040. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Extended, lying on left side. Only mandible fragment of skull present, thought to be facing SE. Left arm extended beneath body. Right arm extended in front of torso. Left leg extended slightly flexed at the knee with foot pointed SW. Right upper leg and upper section of tibia and fibula not present. Right foot extended towards SW.
Condition of Remains	Partial skeleton, good condition but fragmented. Left side predominantly present and well preserved with exception of majority of hand bones. Right side is mostly missing or fragmentary (whole arm, scapula, clavicle ribcage, pelvis, femur, and patella. Only distal tibia and fibula survive and whole of foot bones. Upper vertebral column not present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 4g); struck flint (2; 14g)
Notes	Heavy root action observed

SK 21 Grave F2076 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 21)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.6m; Width 0.6m; Depth 0.22+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2077. Friable, yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	?Supine. Mostly not observable due to incompleteness of skeleton
Condition of Remains	Bone in fair condition. Very fragmentary and incomplete remains. Skull present in crushed condition. Part of pelvis and right ribcage also present
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (6; 61g); struck flint (1; 118g)
Notes	Disturbed spoil was hand sieved for bone recovery and placed in collective/mixed assemblage bag which may be from SK16, SK18 & SK19.

SK 22 Grave F2078 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 22)

Age	c. 16 years
Sex	Possibly Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.7m; Width 0.92m; Depth 0.35+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated S/N, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2079. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, rounded/sub-rounded stones, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull in upright position tilted slightly to left, facing NNW. Both arms bent at the elbow and laid over chest with right hand placed over left hand. Both legs extended and parallel; feet bones not present.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition, some surface erosion. Mostly complete skeleton.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	SF:107 (Fe bolt/nail); Roman pottery (1; 2g); animal bone (8g); struck flint (1; 1g); slag (2g); shell (18g); fired clay (3g)
Notes	Slight damage to right tibia.

SK 23 Grave F2092 Disarticulated Adult Skeleton Assemblage (Fig. 5; Plates 23a, b & c)

Age	Consists of two individuals. SK23.1: Adult- Middle Age or older. SK23.2: Adult- ?Middle Age.
Sex	SK23.1: Male. SK23.2 Female
Stature	SK23.1: 173.3cm SK23.2: 158.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.12m; Width 1.13m; Depth 0.48+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2164. Friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Not perceivable. No articulation observed.
Condition of Remains	SK23.1: Most long bones and mandible SK23.2: Most long bones, pelvis, skull, mandible
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (5; 23g); animal bone (774g); chalk (30g); coal (1g); SF83 Fe nail (1; 6g)
Notes	SK38 is located at the base of Grave F2092 and has a large assemblage of mixed disarticulated human & animal remains (SK23 & SK32) interred within its backfill. It is almost identical to nearby Grave F2345, which also contains a decapitated individual at the base of the grave (SK61) along with a mixed assemblage of disarticulated and partially articulated human remains (SK55, SK57, SK58, SK59, SK60 & SK62).

SK 24 Grave F2122=2043 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 24)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	1.74.5m
Grave Dimensions	N/A
Orientation	N/A (Body NW/SE)
Shape of Grave	N/A
Fill	L2123=2044. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Decapitated. Flexed. Lying on left side. Left arm extended underneath torso; bent at the elbow and extended westward, in front of body with wrist and fingers flexed. Right arm was extended over torso, bent at the elbow with lower arm extending behind the body/pelvis (positioned next to right ankle). Wrist and fingers flexed in similar fashion to left side. Both legs were positioned in front of body, bent at the knee with lower leg extremities brought behind the body. Right leg lay over left leg with both feet flexed and pointing NW. Skull was positioned NW of left foot; lying on its frontal lobe, facing SE.
Condition of Remains	Good condition, substantially complete skeleton, torso fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (204; 1363g); CBM (780g); animal bone (1900g); shell (546g); Fe nails (1; 1g); struck flint (1; 5g); fired clay (58g)
Notes	Major pathology, possible reason for odd burial position

SK 25 Grave F2149 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 25)

Age	Adult. ?Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	171.0cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.2m; Width 0.76m; Depth 0.61+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2150. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small chalk, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull in upright position, facing N. Both arms are extended along respective side of body, flexed at the elbow with lower arm crossed over pelvis/sacrum; left hand over right hand. Both legs are fully extended and parallel to one another; both feet flexed and pointing slightly outwards.
Condition of Remains	Very good condition, near-complete, skull fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (10; 461g); animal bone (66g); shell (26g)
Notes	One of few graves to have very visible/clear cut grave cut both in plan and section. Part of small cluster of graves: F2151/SK26; F2153/SK27 (+SK28 & SK31); 2167/SK29 at centre of site, along Ditch F2043E.

SK 26 Grave F2151 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 26)

Age	Adult. Middle Age
Sex	Female
Stature	155.7cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.62m; Width 0.80m; Depth m
Orientation	NNW/SSE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2152. Friable, red brown and grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, chalk and very occasional charcoal
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull is placed slightly above left shoulder in upright position, facing N. Left arm is extended along side body with hand palm side up. Right arm is positioned to right of body, bent at the elbow with hand positioned under chin. Left leg is extended with foot pointing to NNW. Right leg is extended with lower leg extremities not present.
Condition of Remains	Very good condition, substantially complete skeleton. Right lower leg extremities considered to be separate burial during excavation and recorded as SK31, due to their presence within L2154/Grave F2153
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (6; 174g); CBM (833g); animal bone (109g)
Notes	Grave F2151 truncated by F2153/SK27. Part of small cluster of graves: F2149/SK25; F2153/SK27 (+SK28 & SK31); 2167/SK29 at centre of site. Horn core and large frag of storage vessel rim found placed around skull of SK26.

SK 27 (& SK28 & SK31) Grave F2153 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plates 27 & 28)

Age	Adult. Young to Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	173.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.81m; Width 0.80m; Depth ??m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2154. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional chalk, small sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal
Skeletal Position	Decapitated. Supine, extended. Skull (recorded as SK28) placed east of right knee in upright position facing S. Both arms are crossed over torso; bent at the elbows with left arm placed in hook of right arm, hand clenched around right humerus and right hand placed on right shoulder. Right leg is extended slightly to the right partially flexed at the knee. Left leg is fully extended with both feet pointing to the right (E).
Condition of Remains	Fair to good condition. Torso fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (20; 193g); animal bone (187g); shell (54g); SF82 Fe nails (2; 4g); slag (2g); struck flint (3; 10g)
Notes	Grave F2153 truncates Grave F2151/SK26. Disarticulated tibia & fibula recorded as SK31 is part of SK26. SK28 is the skull of SK27.

SK 29 Grave F2167 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 29)

Age	Adult. Young to Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	165.2cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.18m; Width 1.0m; Depth 0.55+m
Orientation	NW/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2168. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, charcoal and chalk
Skeletal Position	Prone, slightly propped up on right side. Right arm placed beneath/in front of torso where it bent at elbow with hand placed behind neck. Left arm extended along front of torso, bent at elbow with lower arm and hand placed in front of body towards the west. Legs extended and slightly flexed at the knees; with right ankle crossed over left ankle.
Condition of Remains	Very good condition, substantially complete skeleton.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Struck flint (2; 102g)
Notes	Part of small cluster of graves: F2149/SK25; F2151/SK26; F2153/SK27 (+SK28 & SK31); at centre of site, along Ditch F2043E.

SK 30 Grave F2163 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 30)

Age	Adult. Young to possibly Middle Age
Sex	Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.95m; Width 0.9m; Depth 0.2+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2164. A friable, mid red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints.
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull positioned upright, facing N. Arms are extended along respective side of body, flexed at the elbow with lower left arm crossed over right and placed over pelvis. Both legs are extended with both feet facing outwards.
Condition of Remains	Skull in fair condition, the rest in poor condition
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (2; 3g); animal bone (20g); struck flint (12; 32g); shell (8g); SF 83 Cu alloy object (1; 1g)
Notes	Fairly distinct grave cut.

SK 32 Grave F2092 Disarticulated Adult Skeleton Remains (Fig. 5)

Age	?Adult
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.12m; Width 1.13m; Depth 0.48+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2093. Friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Not perceivable Only feet present in articulation.
Condition of Remains	Majority of foot bones present of both feet.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (5; 23g); animal bone (774g); chalk (30g); coal (1g); SF83 Fe nail (1; 6g)
Notes	SK32 represent a pair of articulated feet not associated with the upper skeletal remains. Found near to head of SK38. Forms part of a mixed assemblage of a human and animal bone deposit (SK23) found within the back fill of Grave F2092 overlying SK38 (see below).

SK 33 Grave F2043 Disarticulated Bone

Age	?Adult
Sex	?Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	-
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	N/A – Found within Ditch F2043B
Fill	L2044B
Skeletal Position	-
Condition of Remains	Fair condition
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	Mandible. Found in proximity to several other disarticulated human bone fragments within Ditch F2043B.

SK 34 Grave F2043 Disarticulated Bone

Age	?Adult. ?Old
Sex	?Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Unknown
Orientation	Unknown
Shape of Grave	N/A – Found within Ditch F2043B
Fill	L2044B
Skeletal Position	-
Condition of Remains	Fair
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	Mandible. Found in proximity to several other disarticulated human bone within Ditch F2043B.

SK 35 Grave F2284 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 32)

Age	Adult. ?Old
Sex	Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.16 m; Width 1.04m; Depth 0.44+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2285. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded/angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	-
Condition of Remains	Fair condition. Very fragmentary skeletal remains. Only partial crushed cranium and mandible frags present along articulated lower right leg.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 11g); CBM (13g); animal bone (272g); SF94 Fe nail (1; 4g); slag (13g)
Notes	Possibly decapitated. Positioned a lot higher than SK48 and so more likely disturbed remains included within the back fill deposit than a purposeful interment.

SK 36 Grave F2179 Juvenile Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 33)

Age	3-4 years
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.1m; Width 0.85m; Depth 0.4+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2180. Friable, dark red brown clayey sand with moderate charcoal and occasional rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Decapitated Supine, extended. Both arms are slightly flexed to bring hands closer towards the body. Both upper legs are flexed outwards, with knees bent and lower legs flexed inwards to bring ankles together. Skull positioned between the legs & below the pelvis; lying on left side facing SW.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition, somewhat fragmentary skeleton. Partial, crushed cranium; some cervical and thoracic vertebra, left clavicle & scapula, left and right humerus, radio & ulna; pelvis, left and right femurs, tibia & fibula and majority of left foot bones.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	SF86 Fe nail (1; 86g); Shell (2g)
Notes	Decapitated

SK 37 Grave F2185 Juvenile Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 34)

Age	c. 9-10 years
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.4m; Width 0.6m; Depth 0.35+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2186. Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel
Skeletal Position	Crouched, lying on left side. Skull positioned on left side facing E. Left arm flexed at the elbow with hand brought up beneath skull. Right arm extended along body, flexed at the elbow with lower arm placed in front of abdomen. Both knees brought up towards the chest, bent at the knee with lower extremities extending to the SW.
Condition of Remains	Fair to good condition. Mostly complete skeleton. Missing: most of the foot & hand bones; lumbar vertebra & right side of pelvis. Cranium fragmented during excavation. Excavation conditions caused brittleness/dryness of small bones, areas of spine and pelvis.
Grave Goods	SF:85 Nail head & SF:88 Metal studs x15
Finds	Animal bone (9g); slag (71g); shell (17g); struck flint (4; 22g)
Notes	SF:88 not observed until lifting of SK37; metal studs located beneath skull and running beneath curvature of the spine.

SK 38 Grave F2092 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 5; Plate 35)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	Female
Stature	153.4cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.12m; Width 1.13m; Depth 0.48+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2093. Friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Decapitated Skull positioned to the E of left knee, out of anatomical position; lying on left side facing S. Both arms are extended along respective side of body with hands positioned to the side of the hips. Both legs are extended with feet extended outwards. Legs are slightly out of line from torso.
Condition of Remains	Good condition, some fragmentation. Substantially complete skeleton including foot and hand small bones. Additional disarticulated human remains (SK23) and partially articulated remains (SK32) were also recovered from fill
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (5; 23g); animal bone (774g); chalk (30g); coal (1g); SF83 Fe nail (1; 6g)
Notes	SK38 is located at the base of Grave F2092 and has a large assemblage of mixed disarticulated human & animal remains (SK23 & SK32) interred within its backfill. It is almost identical to nearby Grave F2345; which also contains a decapitated individual at the base of the grave SK62 along with a mixed assemblage of disarticulated and partially articulated human remains (SK55,SK57, SK58. SK59, SK60 & SK61).

SK 39 Grave F2043 Disarticulated Bone

Age	-
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	-
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	N/A – Found within Ditch F2043B
Fill	L2044B
Skeletal Position	Unknown
Condition of Remains	Fair. Left humerous only
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	Found in proximity to several other disarticulated human bone within Ditch F2043B. ?Part of SK33

SK 40 Grave F2043 Disarticulated Bone

Age	-
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	-
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	N/A – Found within Ditch F2043B
Fill	L2044B
Skeletal Position	-
Condition of Remains	Disarticulated first metacarpal
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	Found in proximity to several other disarticulated human bones within Ditch F2043B.

SK 41 Grave F2043 Disarticulated Bone

Age	-
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	-
Orientation	-
Shape of Grave	Unknown – Found within Ditch F2043B
Fill	L2044B
Skeletal Position	-
Condition of Remains	Disarticulated fourth metacarpal
Grave Goods	None
Finds	-
Notes	Found in proximity to several other disarticulated human bone within Ditch F2043B. No section or plan drawings, heights recorded.

SK 42 Grave F2201 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 36)

Age	Adult. Mature
Sex	Female
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.8m; Width 0.4+m; Depth 0.36+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2202. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Prone, extended. Left leg was extended. Position of right leg, arms & skull unknown due to truncation
Condition of Remains	Fair, very incomplete. Only the left leg bones; three metatarsals; three left hand bones & a few fragments of the pelvis & ribs survive.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	None
Notes	Grave F2201 truncated by Graves F2203/SK43 & F2205/SK44.

SK 43 Grave F2203 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 37)

Age	Adult. Middle Age
Sex	Female
Stature	158.6cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.1m; Width 1.03m; Depth 0.67m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2204. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull in upright position, facing NW. Arm extended along respective sides of body with left arm flexed at elbow to cross over abdomen with hand placed over right forearm & right hand placed over pelvis. Both legs extended.
Condition of Remains	Skull in fair condition, remainder in good condition. Mostly complete skeleton. Missing all of the foot bones and some of the distal phalanges of both hands.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	SF:87 (Fe nail)
Notes	Grave F2203 truncates Grave F2201/SK42 & cuts Graves F2205/SK44 & F2284/SK48.

SK 44 Grave F2205 Juvenile Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 38)

Age	11-13 years
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.0m; Width 0.65m; Depth 0.50m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2206. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended, lying slightly on left side. Skull lying on left side facing E. Left arm extended along front of body, slightly flexed with lower arm brought in towards pelvis. Right arm was extended along torso, bent at elbow with hand placed over left forearm. Legs were extended with left leg beneath right. Position of lower leg extremities not perceivable.
Condition of Remains	Fair, surface erosion, skull cracked and deformed
Grave Goods	SF107 (glass beads located around neck/head of individual (recovered from environmental sample; 9; 1g)
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 22g); Animal bone (324g)
Notes	Grave F2205 cut Graves F2201/SK42 & F2203/SK43.

SK 45 Grave F2247 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 39)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.67+m; Width 0.94m; Depth ??m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base
Fill	L2248. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine. Right arm was extended to right side of body and slightly flexed at the elbow. Rest of skeletal position not perceivable.
Condition of Remains	Poor-fair, very little survives. Right humerus; right ulna & radius; right scapula, sternum, some of ribcage, thoracic vertebra & pelvis fragment and some of the right hand metacarpals present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	None
Notes	Grave F2247 was cut by Grave F2025/SK8 & SK13. SK13 possibly the skull of SK45 but displaced during cutting of Grave F2025.

SK 46 Grave F2264 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 40)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Female
Stature	155.9cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.37m; Width 0.58m; Depth 0.58+m
Orientation	NNE/SSW
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2265. Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Possibly decapitated. Crouched, lying on left side. Skull positioned out of anatomical position; lying on left side, placed on top of lower limbs, facing SE. Both arms are extended along side of body and flexed at the elbow with forearms placed in front of body; right arm over left. Both legs are positioned in front of body and bent at the knees with feet to the back towards NE. right leg is crossed over left leg.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition, torso very fragmented. Additional disarticulated long bone (humerus) recovered positioned above right shoulder (SK54-skull also potentially belongs to SK54).
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM (378g); animal bone (105g); struck flint (5; 24g)
Notes	Grave F2264 truncates Grave F2320/SK54; and so this may be origin for the additional humerus recovered.

SK 47 Grave F2263 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 41)

Age	Adult. Middle Age to Old
Sex	Female
Stature	159.0cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.78m; Width 0.75m ;Depth 0.70+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2283. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Decapitated. Supine, extended. Skull placed beneath crook of right leg, lying on left side facing SW. Both arms were extended along respective sides of body with hand places over pelvis. Left leg extended with foot pointing downwards towards NNW. Right leg was bent with left knee placed over right and lower leg extended to the NE.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition. Skull in good condition. Substantially complete skeleton.
Grave Goods	SF96 (4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb)
Finds	Roman pottery (4; 85g); CBM (4g); animal bone (9g)
Notes	Located very close to similar female/decapitated Grave F2023/SK14 which also contained a 4 th Century AD Riveted Bone Comb (SF58)

SK 48 Grave F2284 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 42)

Age	Adult. Middle Age to Old
Sex	Female
Stature	157.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.16 m; Width 1.04m; Depth 0.44+m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2285. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded/angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull out anatomical position, positioned upright, facing S placed SW of lower left leg. Both arms were extended along respective sides of body with wrists slightly flexed, left hand touching left hip. Both legs were extended with feet brought together.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition. Substantially complete skeleton. Additional cranium & left ulna & radius belonging to SK35 found positioned at SE end of grave (See above).
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 11g); CBM (13g); animal bone (272g); SF94 Fe nail; slag (13g)
Notes	Part of cluster of intercutting graves within Ditch F2043 confines at SE limit of site. Grave F2284 cut Grave F2203.

SK 49 Grave F2294 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 43)

Age	Adult. Middle Age to Old
Sex	Female
Stature	169.7cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.75 m; Width 0.55m; Depth 0.25+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2295. Friable, light to mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small shells
Skeletal Position	Extended, partially prone, lying on left side. Skull lying on left side, facing E. both arms are extended in front of body, bent at the elbow with hands brought up to chin. Right arm over left. Legs are extended and slightly flexed at the knee with right over left. Feet flexed.
Condition of Remains	Well preserved, substantially complete skeleton. Missing majority of left foot and some of the distal right foot phalanges.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	SF95 Fe nail (1; 9g); animal bone (46g)
Notes	Grave F2294 possibly disturbed by later animal action. Grave F2294 was cut by Grave F2025/SK8 & SK13.

SK 50 Grave F2298 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 44)

Age	Adult. Young
Sex	Male
Stature	170.2cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.35m; Width 0.6m ;Depth 0.4+m
Orientation	SW/NE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2299. Friable, grey yellow brown silty sand with occasional sub-rectangular flint
Skeletal Position	Supine, extended. Skull tilted to right side, facing SE. Both arms extended alongside respective sides of body and bent at the elbow with lower arms crossed over abdomen; left arm over right; left hand placed over right forearm, right hand placed over pelvis. Both legs extended. Foot bones disturbed, some metatarsals found above right knee.
Condition of Remains	Poor with surface erosion Substantially complete skeleton. Missing majority of foot bones.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (2; 12g); SF97 Cu frag (1; 1g); SF98 Fe frags (2; 16g)
Notes	Outlier Grave found within the SW corner of the site.

SK 51 (& SK53) Grave F2268 Adult Skeleton & Disarticulated human bone (Fig. 6; Plate 45)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	Male
Stature	168.6cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.87m; Width 0.89m ;Depth 0.56+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2269. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	SK51: Prone, extended/slightly flexed; lying on right side. Both arms are extended in front of body; left arm positioned upwards along side of grave cut, the hand palm side up; right hand placed in front of pelvis. Both legs are extended and slightly flexed at the knee with left foot positioned over right foot. SK53: Comprised disarticulated tibia and foot bones
Condition of Remains	SK51: Generally very good but face, pelvis etc fragmented. Substantially complete skeleton. SK53: Tibia and some foot bones recovered to the SW of SK51's legs.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 2g); animal bone (14g)
Notes	SK51 shows signs of spina-bifida.

SK 52 Grave F2310 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6; Plate 46)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Female
Stature	155.4cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.5m; Width 0.7m ;Depth 0.6+m
Orientation	N/S
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated S/N, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2311. Friable, red brown silty sand with medium to large flint and gravel
Skeletal Position	Supine, slightly crouched. Skull tilted on right side, facing E. Both arms extended in front of body, flexed at the elbow and hands brought up over chest; left arm under right. Legs flexed at the knee with right foot over left ankle.
Condition of Remains	Fair but very fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	CBM (56g); animal bone (252g); struck flint (1; 1g); slag (59g)
Notes	-

SK 54 Grave F2320 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6)

Age	Adult. ?Middle Age
Sex	?Female
Stature	160.7cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.0+m; Width 0.74m ;Depth: 0.44+m
Orientation	NE/SW
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2321. Friable/firm, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint
Skeletal Position	Decapitated. Supine, ?slightly crouched. Skull NW of left lower leg, lying on left side facing SW. Only lower legs present due to truncation (Grave F2264). Right leg positioned over left above the knee; with feet flexed.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition, some erosion. Upper part of body missing due to truncation from later Grave F2264. Left and right tibias & fibulas and majority of foot bones present along with skull.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 3g); animal bone (47g); Shell (3g)
Notes	Skull was with legs, assumed to belong, but skull is female and lower legs could be male. Grave F2320 truncates Grave F2264/SK64; and so disturbed bones from upper body of SK54 may have been re-deposited within L2265 such as the additional humerus recovered.

SK 55 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 6)

Age	c. 17-18 years
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m; Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Skull is positioned lying on left side in a slight upright angle, facing SW. Skulls position with the upper ribcage and cervical vertebra would suggest it was lying slightly on the left side with right arm placed under the chest with palm facing down. Remainder unobservable due to incompleteness of skeleton.
Condition of Remains	Good condition but incomplete. Only upper part of body was observed in articulation. Skull; cervical vertebrae; clavicles and scapulae and upper ribcage along with left arm longbones and hand bones. Other bones may be accounted for in mixed assemblages SK60 & SK62 within same deposit.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	SK55 was located at SE end of grave above Skeletal remains: SK57; SK58 & SK62; but below SK59. Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092.

SK 56 Grave F2341=2043 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	176.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.0+m; Width 0.74m ;Depth: 0.44+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	No visible grave cut; found within Ditch F2043J=F2341. Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base
Fill	L2342=2044J Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Unusual position. Skull is face down lying on frontal left lobe facing ?SE. Its spine is slightly curved with both knees brought up to the chest and lower legs extended upwards in front of head. The left arm extended behind the body and bent at the elbow with hand beneath the forearm. The right arm is extended to the SW and positioned over the left leg but underneath the right; then bent at the elbow so the distal arm is positioned with the hand placed in the crook of the knee.
Condition of Remains	Good. Substantially complete skeleton with some damage to the right femur; pelvis; and left ulna with disturbance of the foot bones.
Grave Goods	SF101 hob nails (10; 23g)
Finds	Roman pottery (41; 276g); animal bone (100g); CBM (114g); Shell (381g); Fe frags (2; 1g); struck flint (1; 2g)
Notes	Lies within metres of similar interment of SK24 also found within the ditch.

SK 57 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age to Old
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m ;Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Skull is positioned lying on right side, facing NE. Located at SE end of Grave at the feet of SK61.
Condition of Remains	Fair but fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092. SK57 may represent the decapitated head of SK60.1or 60.2. Both skulls (SK57 & SK58) are found beneath SK55 & SK59.

SK 58 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. See SK 61
Sex	SK 61
Stature	SK 61
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m ;Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Skull is positioned lying slightly on left side, facing E. Located at SE end of Grave at the feet of SK61.
Condition of Remains	Skull only
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF 103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF 104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF 105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092. Skull of SK61

SK 59 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m ;Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Mandible fragment found in SE end of Grave F2345 above SK55's right shoulder. Remainder unobservable due to incompleteness of skeleton.
Condition of Remains	Fair but fragmented. Only mandible fragment present.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF 103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF 104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF 105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092.

SK 60 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	60.1: Adult- Middle Age 60.2: Adult- Middle Age or older
Sex	60.1: Male 60.2: Male
Stature	60.1: 175.2cm 60.2: 169.3cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m ;Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Not perceivable. No articulation observed.
Condition of Remains	60.1: Fair, incomplete 60.2: Fair, incomplete
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092. SK60 was the uppermost assemblage in the upper region of the grave. Consisted of the remains of two adult males (SK60.1 & SK 60.2)

SK 61 Grave F2345 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	159.8
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m ;Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Decapitated. Supine to slightly crouched lying on left side. Skull positioned at the feet (See SK58). Right arm is extended along side of body, flexed at elbow with distal arm placed across abdomen. Left arm is bent at the elbow with hand brought left shoulder. Legs are bent at the knee with feet brought behind the body with feet flexed.
Condition of Remains	Good condition. Substantially complete skeleton including foot and hand small bones; with the Skull accounted for by SK58.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092.

SK 62 Grave F2345 Disarticulated Human Bone Assemblage

(Fig. 7)

Age	Adult
Sex	-
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.98m; Width 1.20m; Depth: 0.40m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base
Fill	L2346. Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Not perceivable. No articulation observed.
Condition of Remains	See 60.1 & 60.2
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (8; 58g); animal bone (766g); CBM (2g); Shell (60g); SF103 Fe nails (2; 2g); SF104 Fe nail (1; 25g); SF105 Fe nail (1; 7g); fired clay (18g)
Notes	Grave F2345 contains single fully articulated interment (SK61) followed by later deposits of partially articulated and disarticulated human remains (SK57, SK58; SK59; SK60 & SK62). It is near identical to nearby Grave F2092. SK62 was the lower assemblage at the same horizon as SK61.

SK 63 Grave F2353 Adult Skeleton

(Fig. 7)

Age	Adult
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.87m ;Width 1.0m ;Depth 0.12+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with ?gently sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2354. Firm, red brown sandy clay with frequent gravel
Skeletal Position	Prone; extended. Mostly not observable due to incompleteness of skeleton.
Condition of Remains	Poor to fair. Fragmented with some erosion
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (3; 16g); animal bone (27g)
Notes	Difficult to ascertain exact grave cut. Extensive plough and root damage. Fairly shallow grave/close to present ground surface. Only burial located in clay geology; which may have contributed towards the poor preservation of SK63.

SK 64 Grave F2377 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Old
Sex	Male
Stature	163.8cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.05m; Width 0.74m; Depth 0.68m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2378. Firm, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Lying on right side. Skull tilted, facing NW. Right arm extended in front of body, slightly flexed at the elbow; with left arm extends along side of torso, bent at the elbow with distal arm placed over right. Legs were extended with left foot crossed over the right.
Condition of Remains	Fair, very fragmented
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (2; 6g); struck flint (1; 1g)
Notes	Grave F2377 was an outlier located along northern site boundary.

SK 65 Grave F2382 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Mature
Sex	Male
Stature	-
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.6m Width 0.55m. Depth 0.11m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to gently sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2383. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint and charcoal
Skeletal Position	Supine; extended. Cranium fragmented. Both arms extended alongside body; legs extended.
Condition of Remains	Fair. Very fragmented and incomplete
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (12; 103g); animal bone (95g); CBM (404g); shell (34g)
Notes	It cut underlying grave F2390. Forms part of a cluster of intercutting graves centred upon Ditch F2043 within SE corner of the site. It was also truncated by a cable service trench.

SK 66 Grave F2386 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	?Male
Stature	170.2cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.6m; Width 0.76; Depth 0.15m
Orientation	SE/NW
Shape of Grave	Rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2387. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, flint, charcoal and moderate root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine; extended. Arms are extended alongside body with the lower left arm placed across body, flexed at the elbow and hand positioned over distal right arm. Legs are extended; with the lower legs missing, likely due to truncation from later grave F2388. Skull was out of anatomical position and positioned between the individuals knees lying on left side facing N.
Condition of Remains	Poor condition. Skull deformed. Mostly complete skeleton with the exception of lower legs and feet, missing due to truncation from later Grave F2388. Ribs survive in a very fragmentary state. Mandible was also absent.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Animal bone (15g)
Notes	Grave F2386 was truncated to the NW by later Grave F2388 It forms part of a cluster of intercutting graves centred upon Ditch F2043 within SE corner of the site.

SK 67 Grave F2388 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	?Female
Stature	161.6cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 1.72m; Width 0.70m; Depth 0.16+m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2389. Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, flint, charcoal and moderate root disturbance
Skeletal Position	Supine; extended. Partial cranium was present in correct anatomical position but direction of face unknown. Arms appear to be extended along respective side of body, but survive in very fragmentary state. Legs were extended.
Condition of Remains	Fair condition. Very fragmented Mostly complete lower skeleton with pelvis, major longbones and patella's of both legs and majority of foot bones present. Upper body survived in very fragmentary state with only the lumbar vertebra, left ulna and radius present in addition to a partial cranium in a crushed condition
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (1; 1g)
Notes	Grave F2388 truncated earlier Grave F2388 and was itself truncated to the NW by a modern cable service trench. The poor preservation of the SK67's upper torso is attributed to extensive rabbit burrow activity. Grave F2388 forms part of a cluster of intercutting graves centred upon Ditch F2043 within SE corner of the site.

SK 68 Grave F2390 Adult Skeleton (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. Middle Age or older
Sex	Male
Stature	176.1cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.05m; Width 1.08m; Depth c.0.63m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2391. Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Supine; extended. Skull is in upright position facing NW. Arms were extended along respective side of body; with left hand placed over right hip and left hand placed to the side of left hip. Legs were extended although exact placement of feet is unknown as disturbed during excavation. SK68 was found beneath and to the NE of disarticulated human bone assemblage SK69.
Condition of Remains	Fair but fragmented; mostly complete skeleton. Missing the thoracic and upper lumbar vertebra; most of the ribcage; right scapular; right lower leg (tibia & fibula) and majority of foot bones.
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (10; 28g); animal bone (12g); CBM (6g); SF102 Fe nail (1; 1g); Fe nail (1; 6g); struck flint (1; 3g)
Notes	Grave F2390 is cut by Grave F2015 but the latter is shallow and not thought to have disturbed SK68 & SK69. It forms part of a cluster of intercutting graves centred upon Ditch F2043 within SE corner of the site. It must also be noted that additional foot bones may have been disturbed and recorded within grave F2025

SK 69 Grave F2390 Disarticulated Human Bone Assemblage (Fig. 7)

Age	Adult. ?Middle Age
Sex	Male
Stature	168.7cm
Grave Dimensions	Length 2.05m; Width 1.08m; Depth c. 0.63m
Orientation	NW/SE
Shape of Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base
Fill	L2391. Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint
Skeletal Position	Comprised a mixed assemblage of disarticulated human bone found primarily to the SW of SK68
Condition of Remains	Fair. Broken and incomplete
Grave Goods	None
Finds	Roman pottery (10; 28g); animal bone (12g); CBM (6g); SF102 Fe nail (1; 1g); Fe nail (1; 6g); struck flint (1; 3g)
Notes	See above SK68.

9 SPECIALISTS FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

9.1 The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 115 pieces (793g) of struck flint and a single sandstone hammer stone (399g) (Table 1). The is material was entirely contained as residual material in Roman or post-Roman features, therefore it is not surprising that it appears of mixed preservation and prehistoric character. It ranges from fresh and sharp, to rolled or heavily patinated. Technological traits indicate the presence of Mesolithic blades and, although the bulk of the struck flint is likely to be associated with the blade-based technology of the early Neolithic, the assemblage also includes a finely finished barbed-and-tanged arrowhead of early Bronze Age date, and flakes that are the by-product of flint wall-dressing in the Roman or post-Roman periods.

Period of origin	Implement/Flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Mesolithic?	Blade	3	27
Early Neolithic	Blade	10	42
	Debitage (blade-like flakes)	69	221
Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age	Scraper	2	62
	Debitage (broad-squat flakes)	22	305
Early Bronze Age	Arrowhead	1	2
Prehistoric	Hammerstone	1	399
Prehistoric/Natural	Misc. Flint Flakes	3	9
Roman to Early Modern	Wall Dressing Debitage	5	125
<i>Total</i>		<i>116</i>	<i>1192</i>

Table 1. Quantification of struck flint

The assemblage was manufactured using good quality flint that is typically dark grey, occasionally ranging from mid grey to near black with, where extant, a thin to medium white to off-white chalky cortex.

Methodology

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

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face, 'secondary flake' with 50-99%, 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as 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).

Commentary on implements and technology

Three probable Mesolithic blades were contained in Pits F2070 and F2143 (two examples) all with heavy opaque white patinated surfaces. They appear distinguished from Neolithic blades by longer proportions and narrower, more regular parallel dorsal scars typical of the systematic and carefully-maintained technology of cylindrical bi-polar cores employed in the Mesolithic. The two examples in Pit F2143 have also had their bulbar ends truncated perpendicular to the edges, probably using an anvil, in order to flatten their profile further. The example in Pit F2070 exhibits moderate chipped wear to one lateral edge.

The ten blades of possible early Neolithic date typically exhibit fewer parallel dorsal scars, though they are still present, while the length of the blade is typically slightly curved or twisted, in keeping with the use of single-platform, sub-pyramidal cores common in the period. They appear removed using soft-hammer/indirect percussion and are also typically un-patinated, although examples with slight to heavy patination are present. The blades were contained in Ditch F2043 (Segs.G & J), Pit F2070, Graves F2153, F2163, F2185, L2080 and Subsoil L2001. Only a single example in Ditch F2043 (Seg.G) exhibited platform abrasion (preparation) and none exhibited any evidence of wear. Therefore, they may actually be by-products of a blade-producing core and distinguished from the blade-like debitage only by coincidental regularity. The 'blades' are entirely un-corticated, as is the bulk of the blade-like debitage, which is sparsely distributed as residual material and generally unremarkable, although sparse examples have conclusive bulbs indicative of soft-hammer/indirect percussion. A small group of 11 flakes in Grave F2163 may be the product of platform trimming and preparation while three snapped flakes in Grave F2037 may represent broken blades.

Re-touched implements in the assemblage are rare but include two scrapers most consistent with tools employed in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, although earlier origins cannot be discounted. Both scrapers were recovered from Subsoil L2001 and the former comprises a side scraper manufactured on a thermal (frost-cracked flake) by the application of bi-facial abrupt retouch to one slightly convex edge. The latter was a horseshoe scraper formed on a fairly thick broad-squat flake that had been removed by hard-hammer/direct percussion, subsequently modified by the application of medium-coarse abrupt re-touch around all the edges except the wide bulbar end. A sparse scatter of comparable broad-squat debitage flakes were recorded and are likely to be contemporary with these tools. They typically exhibit similar wide, pronounced bulbs-of-percussion. Examples in Ditch F2043 and as un-stratified material exhibit very deep platforms or corticated butts, potentially indicative of the use of un-systematic cores that were increasingly employed in the period.

The only finely finished implement in the assemblage was a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead in Grave F2037 (SF60). This is a projectile type characteristic of the early Bronze Age. The arrowhead is of Green's Sutton C type with square barbs and a square tang (1980, 51 & 122: fig.45) and has been manufactured by sine, bi-facial semi-invasive retouch that has left small un-modified areas in the centre of both faces and the tang. One barb has been broken off in antiquity, most likely during use/impact, although possibly by post-depositional processes.

In addition to the prehistoric struck flint, five tertiary debitage flakes contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.B) and Pit F2136 appear to be the by-product of wall dressing, exhibiting with platforms and deep recessed facets (scars) immediately below and through the platforms. This is typical of the use of metal tools when facing flint nodules during wall construction. The date of these flakes is unclear and it may be associated with the Roman settlement adjacent to the north, although later sources cannot be entirely discounted.

Research Potential

Although the presence of Mesolithic, early Neolithic, and early Bronze Age artefacts provides a useful addition to the distribution of struck flint artefacts in the local area and region, the limited quantity and mixed residual context of the flint dictates that there is little or no potential for further analysis or reporting. The struck flint has been recorded to archive standard and the commentary above can be carried forward to the research archive report, with the data and artefacts deposited as part of the physical archive.

Bibliography

Andrefsky, W. 2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition)*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge

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 No. 39

9.2 The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of 1476 sherds (35184g) of Roman pottery with 24 sherds (446g) of post-Roman pottery. The pottery was generally in a well preserved condition with only limited abrasion and a high incidence of diagnostic sherds. The fabric and form types recorded present a fairly homogenous pattern of supply and consumption that is further reflected in the much skewed distribution of sherds, which is likely to be consistent with specific episodes of occupation and/or deposition. Approximately 87% of the assemblage by sherd count (74% by weight) was recovered from a single large linear ditch, F2043 (Table 2), that traversed the site and may represent a former major boundary. This group contained a very significant diagnostic component that dates a major episode of deposition to the mid to late 2nd century AD, most likely the final quarter of that century. The nature of that deposition remains unknown because the pottery is well-preserved, suggesting repeated scouring had not occurred, but cross-joining fragments from numerous vessels (particularly evident in the Samian and fine wares) were recorded distributed across numerous excavated sections of the ditch, within a concentrated group of pottery that spanned at least 25m of its exposed length and potentially longer.

Feature Group/Type	Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Ditch F2043	Mid/Late 2 nd C AD	4430	26537	29.54
Pits (27 features)	2 nd -3 rd C AD	290	4093	2.97
TBC (8 features)	Roman	29	379	0.20
Graves (29 features)	Mid 2 nd -3 rd C (residual?)	155	1870	0.89
Topsoil/Un-stratified	Roman	172	2305	0.40
(Medieval)	\	4	65	-
(Post-medieval)	\	20	381	-
<i>Total</i>		5100	35630	34.00

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery in feature groups/types (with medieval/post-medieval sherds)

There were no concentrated groups in the pits, only a sparse distribution (Table 2), whose composition predominantly appears consistent with the high concentration in Ditch F2043, thus are likely to be contemporary in the mid/late 2nd century AD, although two pits may be late Roman and of similar date to the graves. Similarly, the sparse sherds distributed in the graves do not represent late Roman vessels deposited in the graves, but residual material incorporated in the backfill and also potentially contemporary with Ditch F2043.

The fabric types present in the assemblage represent a pattern of supply and consumption consistent with occupation or related activity of some significant status. Samian ware and Romano-British fine ware, predominantly from Lezoux and Colchester respectively are present in modest proportion (Table 3). They collectively account for approximately one-third of the assemblage by sherd count or a ratio of approximately 1:2 with the coarse wares, with the latter perhaps slightly under-represented in a postulated rural settlement. The bulk of the Samian ware is comprised of dish and cup types typical of Antonine (mid-late 2nd century AD) groups in Britain, supplemented by two mould-decorated bowls, and with a chronology supported by several complete or partial maker's stamps. The Colchester colour-coated (fine) ware is predominantly comprised of beakers with roughcast of applied decoration ('hunt cups'), typical of the 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD, supplemented by occasional contemporary lids, bowls ('Castor boxes'), and further beakers from the Lower Nene Valley.

Fabric	Sherd Count	% Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Weight	R.EVE	% R.EVE
Samian ware	707	13.86	4759	13.36	12.95	38.09
Romano-British fine ware	980	19.22	2883	8.09	6.4	18.82
White & white-slipped ware	28	0.55	198	0.56	0.25	0.74
Coarse ware	3281	64.33	22975	64.48	13.93	40.97
Storage jar & amphorae	70	1.37	3889	10.91	0.32	0.94
Mortaria	10	0.2	480	1.35	0.15	0.44
(Post-Roman pottery)	24	0.47	446	1.25	0	0
<i>Total</i>	5100	100	35630	100	82.65	100

Table 3: Summary quantification of fabric groups

The coarse wares are predominantly comprised of locally-produced sandy grey wares, and micaceous reduced wares from the Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region. They share a utilitarian repertoire of form types focussed on dishes with a bead or plain rim, and fragmentary jars with everted bead rims, though the latter also includes sparse beakers with a cornice rim similar to those in the fine ware. Other coarse wares are rare but include black-burnished ware 2 from Colchester, while occasional sherds of black-burnished ware 1 and shell-tempered ware appear associated with the limited late

Roman activity on the site. The mid-late 2nd century AD pottery includes sparse sherds from robust storage jars typical of the Suffolk-Essex region, limited mortaria that was principally supplied from Colchester, and rare amphorae from southern Spain (Baetica).

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in accordance with the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016), which complement the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (i.e. Willis 2004). Where possible, fabric types have been cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), while local or indistinguishable coarse wares were assigned an alpha-numeric code and are fully described in the report, or referenced to major type sites/kiln groups in the area.

Fine and coarse ware form types may reference the type series developed for Colchester, abbreviated to *Cam.XX* (after Symonds & Wade 1999). Samian ware form types refer to the standardised form types/codes outlined in Webster (1996) with decorative components referencing the figure types of Oswald (1936) and motifs of Rogers (1978), abbreviated to *R.* and *O.* respectively. The pottery fabrics are described below (Table 4) and the fabrics quantified in Table 5; with a catalogue of the pottery entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

For the purposes of the assessment the assemblage is discussed by fabric group, pending phasing and distribution data that can be integrated at research archive report level.

Roman Pottery

A total of 24 fabric groups were identified (Tables 4-5), of which six comprise sources of continentally-imported Samian ware, while GRS1 comprises an umbrella category of sandy grey (reduced) coarse wares that were probably produced by a range of domestic and small-scale kilns in the local area. The settlement was clearly well-supplied with coarse wares, predominantly by local kilns (probably including those previously recorded in Great Whelnetham), whose output was not sufficient to prevent the major industry in the Wattisfield/Waveney valley region c.17km to the north-east also claiming a significant share of the market for vessels of comparable function. The significant levels of samian ware, fine ware and other regionally-traded wares reflect an economy that appears to have looked south to Colchester, c.35km distant, with which there would have been a direct road link, probably via the small roadside town of Long Melford, c.14km away, which appears to have shared a similar pattern of supply to Great Whelnetham. Relatively rare sherds of other regionally traded wares, such as those from the Lower Nene Valley, Hadham (Herts.) and Harrold (Beds.) are typical of those in circulation in East Anglia, increasing in frequency through the mid to late Roman periods.

Fabric Code	Fabric Name/Description
<i>Samian ware</i>	
LGF SA	La Graufesenque samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 28)
LMV SA	Les Martres-de-Veyre samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 30)
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 39)
TRI SA	Trier samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 41)
ARG SA	Argonne samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 34)
<i>Romano-British fine ware</i>	
WES FR	West Stow fine reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 185).
COL CC2	Colchester (late) colour-coated ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 132)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
HAD OX	Hadham oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)
OXF1	Oxidised fine ware 1. Pale orange surfaces fading to a mid orange core (sometime with sandwich mid grey core). Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse red/white clay pellets (all <0.25mm). A smooth/powdery fabric; probably from a Colchester source.
<i>White and white-slipped ware</i>	
COL WH	Colchester white/buff ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133; Going 1987, 7: fabric 27)
UNS WS1	White-slipped ware 1. White-slipped (interior and exterior), orange surfaces and margins over a mid grey or orange-red core, with inclusions of common well-sorted quartz and sparse iron rich grains (both 0.25-0.5mm), with sparse fine mica.
LNV WH	Lower Nene Valley parchment/white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)
<i>Coarse wares</i>	
BSW1	Romanising/Black-Surfaced grey ware. Dark grey to black surfaces and core, with oxidised margins. Inclusions comprise moderately-sorted common quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with sparse grog (<2mm), red and black iron ore-rich grains and fine mica. A smooth to sli
GRS1	Sandy Grey ware. Mid grey, occasionally with oxidised margins or core. Inclusions comprise common moderately sorted quartz (0.1-0.25mm, occasionally to 1mm), sparse fine mica and dark grey/black iron ore or iron rich pellets (0.2-0.5mm), and occasional flint (<3mm). Not a homogenous fabric group, with moderate variation in the coarseness/abundance of quartz and frequency of mica; likely representing a myriad of sources in Suffolk (and possibly Essex).
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184). A mid to pale grey fabric, often with slightly contrasting margins and core. Inclusions comprise common, well-sorted quartz (generally <0.1mm), sparse iron rich grains (<0.5mm) and abundant mica, especially visible on the surface. The fabric has a slightly abrasive to powdery feel.
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
ROB SH	Romano-British shell-tempered ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212), wheel-made with common, moderately sorted shell (0.5-3mm)
DOR BB1	(South-east) Dorset Black-burnished ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 127)
<i>Storage Jar & Amphorae</i>	
STOR1	Storage Jar fabric 1. Mid orange to black surfaces fading to a thick dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common angular grog (0.25-2.5mm), quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and sparse-occasional chalk (0.5-4mm). A hard fabric with a slightly soapy feel.
BAT AM2	Baetican (Late) amphorae 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 85); Dressel 20 amphorae
<i>Mortaria</i>	
COL WH (M)	Colchester white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133)
LNV WH (M)	Lower Nene Valley mortaria

Table 4: Roman fabric codes and descriptions

Fabric	Sherd Count	% Sherd Count	Weight (g)	% Weight	R.EVE	% R.EVE
<i>Samian ware</i>						
LGF SA	2	0.04	3	0.01	0	0
LMV SA	10	0.20	99	0.28	0.25	0.74
LEZ SA2	607	11.90	3933	11.04	9.65	28.38
RHZ SA	52	1.02	395	1.11	1.3	3.82
TRI SA	13	0.25	148	0.42	0.6	1.76
ARG SA	23	0.45	181	0.51	1.15	3.38
<i>Romano-British fine ware</i>						
WES FR	1	0.02	3	0.01	0	0.00
COL CC2	766	15.02	1497	4.20	5.25	15.44
LNV CC	61	1.20	551	1.55	0.7	2.06
HAD OX	7	0.14	38	0.11	0	0.00
OXF1	145	2.84	794	2.23	0.45	1.32
<i>White and white-slipped wares</i>						
COL WH	24	0.47	173	0.49	0.25	0.74
UNS WS1	1	0.02	4	0.01	0	0.00
LNV WH	3	0.06	21	0.06	0	0.00
<i>Coarse wares</i>						
BSW1	388	7.61	3583	10.06	2.3	6.76
GRS1	1513	29.67	11904	33.41	6.98	20.53
WAT RE	1340	26.27	7101	19.93	4.3	12.65
COL BB2	2	0.04	23	0.06	0.1	0.29
ROB SH	28	0.55	312	0.88	0.1	0.29
DOR BB1	10	0.20	52	0.15	0.15	0.44
<i>Storage jar and amphorae</i>						
STOR	68	1.33	3654	10.26	0.2	0.59
BAT AM2	2	0.04	235	0.66	0.12	0.35
<i>Mortaria</i>						
COL WH (M)	9	0.18	345	0.97	0.15	0.44
LNV WH (M)	1	0.02	135	0.38	0	0.00
<i>Post-Roman</i>						
(Medieval)	(4)	(0.08)	(65)	(0.18)	(0)	(0.00)
(Post-Medieval)	(20)	(0.39)	(381)	(1.07)	(0)	(0.00)
Total	5100	100	35630	100	34	100

Table 5: Quantification of Roman fabric types

Discussion of Fabric Groups

Samian ware

Samian ware accounts for 13.86% of the assemblage by sherd count (Table 3), with the substantial majority produced in the major central Gaulish industry at Lezoux (LEZ SA2), supplemented by sparse sherds from major factories in east Gaul at Rheinzabern and Trier (RHZ SA & TRI SA), as well as Argonne (ARG SA) (Table 5). This is typical of supply in the Antonine period, especially in the late 2nd century AD. Only rare sherds from earlier factories were present. This includes limited to non-diagnostic sherds from south Gaul (LGF SA) and a single Dr.33 cup from Les Martes-de-Veyre in Ditch F2043 (Seg.K) that may represent a survival from importation in the early 2nd century AD.

The central and east Gaulish Samian ware was almost entirely recovered from segments of Ditch F2043, thus highlighting an intriguing aspect of the formation process and providing a problem for one method of quantification. It is clear from the two decorated bowls alone, that well-preserved, cross-joining fragments, from single vessels were distributed through several segments of the feature, spanning a minimum of 10m and perhaps further. This also appear true of the plain Samian ware (and possibly many other fabrics), although at this stage of quantification cross-joins were more difficult (time consuming) to identify. Thus the quantification of Samian ware vessels by 'minimum number of vessels' (Table 6: MNV) clearly overstates the numbers of some vessel types, notably dishes and cups, whose rims may have been quantified as 'single' vessels in each segment, if equivalence with corresponding vessels in other vessels could not be clearly established at this stage, but nonetheless the volume, magnitude and range of the Samian ware is evident in Table 6.

Form type	Vessel type	LMV SA	LEZ SA2	RHZ SA	TRI SA	ARG SA	Total
Dr.37		-	2 (0.90)	-	-	-	2 (0.90)
Dr.30		-	-	-	1 (-)	-	1 (-)
Dr.18/31	Shallow dishes with bead rims	-	9 (1.05)	-	-	-	9 (1.05)
Dr.18/31 or Dr.31		-	5 (0.05)	1 (0.05)	-	-	6 (0.10)
Dr.31		-	21 (3.55)	5 (0.40)	2 (0.15)	1 (0.10)	29 (4.20)
Dr.31R		-	1 (-)	-	-	-	1 (-)
Dr.33	Cup	1 (0.25)	26 (3.50)	3 (0.40)	4 (0.45)	5 (1.05)	39 (5.65)
Dr.80		-	-	1 (0.15)	-	-	1 (0.15)
Dr.72	Beaker	-	-	4 (0.30)	-	-	4 (0.30)
Dr.36	Bowl	-	5 (0.60)	-	-	-	5 (0.60)
Total		1 (0.25)	69 (9.65)	14 (1.30)	7 (0.60)	6 (1.15)	97 (12.95)

Table 6: Quantification of samian ware form types by minimum number of vessels (R.EVE) per fabric

Decorated Samian ware.

Decorated Samian ware bowls were principally represented by cross-joining sherds of rims and decorated zones in Ditch F2043 from two Dr.37 bowls manufactured at Lezoux (LEZ SA2), although the a lower wall/basal junction from a Dr.30 bowl in TRI SA in Ditch F2043 (Seg.G) may represent a further decorated bowl.

One LEZ SA2 Dr.37 bowl (Plate 51) was represented by fragments recovered from Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A), F2043 (Seg.A/D) & F2043 (Seg.L). It has a medium square double-bordered ovolo with twisted tongue to right, with expanded flat-ended terminus. The decoration comprises a panelled design with beaded borders, with a medallion (R.E25) with wreath containing a Triton (O.19), next to a festoon with a wreath containing a goose/raven (O.2239) and leaf (R.K22). These two components are repeated around the vessel, with a vertical wavy line between each set. The bowl is lightly, unevenly and sloppily moulded, with elements frequently slightly overlying borders or each other. The design, ovolo and figure types are all typical of those used by Doeccus, c.AD160-190 (Stanfield & Simpson 1958: pl.147.12, 148.26 & 149.35), although his designs are generally quite crisply finished, therefore it may be the product of contemporary potters who shared/derived many of his figure types, notably Casurius and Moxsius v/Moxius, but Doeccus remains the most likely candidate (i.e. RGMZ 0011488, 0011528, 0011537, 0011540 & 0011556).



Plate 51: LEZ SA2 Dr.37 bowl; selected cross-joining fragments from Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A), F2043 (Seg.A/D) & F2043 (Seg.L)

The second LEZ SA2 Dr.37 bowl (Plate 52) was represented by fragments recovered from Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A/D), F2043 (Seg.D), F2043 (Seg.K) & F2043 (Seg.L). It has a large square double-bordered ovolo with twisted tongue to right and no tip. The decoration comprises an inhabited scroll incorporating plain double bordered medallions that contain either a sphinx to left (O.858) or sphinx to right (O.853), while the scroll contains a leaf (R.H67) and lanceolate (R.J51), with a bird-looking-back (O.2296) and small medallions used as filler. A row of small medallions also runs beneath the inhabited scroll. The design and several figures appear on bowls associated with Banuus and Paternus, c.AD150-185, but the ovolo and use of medallions/birds as filler is more typical of Paternus (i.e. RGMZ 0012220).



Plate 52: LEZ SA2 Dr.37 bowl; selected cross-joining fragments from Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A/D), F2043 (Seg.D), F2043 (Seg.K) & F2043 (Seg.L)

Plain Samian ware.

The LEZ SA2 plain ware is dominated by Dr.31 dishes, with a ratio of approximately 2:1 over the (preceding but overlapping) Dr.18/31 variant, while evidence for the Dr.31R variant is very rare (Table 6). Cups are equally common, and only occur as the Dr.33

conical type, with one example stamped by Martio ii (see below) exhibiting a distinctively pitted and worn slip that identifies fragments from a single vessel in Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A), F2043 (Seg.A/D) and F2043 (Seg.D). Similarly sparse small fragments from a LEZ SA2 Dr.36 bowl with trailed leaf decoration contained in Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A), F2043 (Seg.A/D), F2043 (Seg.K) and F2043 (Seg.L) are not cross-joining but appear almost certainly to be from a single vessel.

The plain ware from east Gaul presents a similar picture, principally comprised of Dr.31 dishes and Dr.33 cups, dominated by vessels in RHZ SA and TRI SA, but including a ARG SA Dr.33 cup with a distinctive patchy orange slip that identifies fragments from a single vessel across Ditch F2043, F2043 Seg.A, F2043 Seg.A/D, F2043 Seg.D, F2044 Seg.J and F2044 Seg.K. The RHZ SA also includes a fractionally greater breadth of forms including a Dr.80 cup with curved walls in Subsoil L2001, and more notable fragments from a single Form 72 beaker with cut glass decoration in Ditch F2043, F2043 (Seg.A), F2043 (Seg.A/D) and F2043 (Seg.K). The cut glass decoration takes the form of a broad three-pointed leaf, comparable to examples typically associated with importation in the latter half of the 2nd century AD (i.e. Oswald & Pryce 1920: plate LXXVII.6-8). Based on the ratios of form types in the central and east Gaulish Samian ware, this pattern suggests that the intensity of occupation/consumption was significant in c.AD170/175 (Willis 2005: 5.3.2.3 & 5.3.2.6) and shortly thereafter in the late Antonine period, with relatively rare forms such as the RHZ beaker only present in the final decade of the 2nd century AD. This consumption pattern is unlikely to extend into the 3rd century AD when east Gaulish Samian ware becomes more common and the ratio of Dr.31 dishes increases further; thus supporting a relatively short flourish of consumption and deposition into the 'boundary' ditch.

This chronology in the mid/late 2nd century AD is further strongly supported by several whole or partial maker's stamps on the plain ware, restricted to vessels in LEZ SA2, comprised of (alphabetically):

<i>Reading</i>	<i>Die</i>	<i>Potter</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Feature</i>
[ELVILLI]	1a	Elvillus	Dr.18/31 or Dr.31?	c.AD160-190	Pit F2165
[ILLIOMA] [MA...]	9a ?	Illiomarus ii <i>Numerous</i> (i.e. Macer iii/ Macrinus ii/Marcus v/Marinus ii?)	Dr.33 Dr.18/31 or Dr.31?	c.AD145-180 c.AD120-200	F2043 (Seg.K) F2043 (Seg.A/D)
[MARTIO] [PATERCLI...] [SACRILLI] [SAT...]	4a 1a 5a 8c	Martio ii Paterclinus Sacrillus Saturninus ii	Dr.33 Dr.18/31 Dr.33 Dr.18/31 or Dr.31?	c.AD160-200 c.AD155-180 c.AD165-200 c.AD160-200	F2043 (Seg.A) F2043 (Seg.M) F2043 (Seg.K) F2043 (Seg.K)
[TAV...] ...I.MA	1a/2a 2a/3a ?1c ?4a	Taurinus? Tauricus i? <i>Numerous</i> (possibly Avitus iv, or Ruffus ii)	Dr.18/31 or Dr.31? Dr.33	c.AD125-180 c.AD120-160	F2043 (Seg.A) F2043 (Seg.A/D)

Romano-British fine ware

Romano-British fine wares account for 19.22% of the assemblage by sherd count, but only 8.09% by weight (Table 3), reflecting the relatively high fragmentation of small, thin-walled vessels. However, this fabric group also accounts for 18.82% of R.EVE, reflecting a high incidence of diagnostic form and decorative types, predominantly beakers. The overwhelming majority of the fine ware appears sourced from Colchester, principally colour-coated ware (COL CC2), but potentially also includes a fine oxidised ware (OXF1) (Table 5) that is consistent with products manufactured from the early/mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. Potentially corresponding to the earliest decades within this range, is a single sherd from a beaker produced at West Stow (WES FR) in Suffolk in Ditch F2043 (Seg.B). This beaker is represented by a body sherd decorated with a narrow incised triangle filled with oblique comb impressions, which is consistent with the 'London ware' style of fine pottery that is one of the characteristic products of the kilns at West Stow.

Like the Samian ware, the Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC2) is almost entirely contained in the various segments of Ditch F2043 and, like the Samian ware, it is clear that sherds of several vessels are scattered over multiple segments. However, due to the highly fragmentary nature of the thin-walled beakers, it is more difficult to assess the true number of vessels, with the total R.EVE statistics indicating that more than of each type is present despite rim and body sherds appearing otherwise virtually identical (indistinguishable). The COL CC2 beakers are united by having a cornice rim and bag-shaped body (*Cam.391A/B*) but are distinguished by six variants of decorative scheme. The most common type has roughcast clay pellet decoration covering the exterior and base, with a rim diameter of approximately 10cm. Rim sherds of this type were contained in Ditch F2044 (Segs.A, A/D, B, D & K), with body sherds also in Pits F2096 and F2165, with minute rim profile variations and the R.EVE total indicating the presence of at least three, and possibly more, beakers of this type. Present in approximately a third to a half of the quantity of the roughcast examples, were bag-shaped beakers with a plain body but otherwise with comparable profiles and size, including examples in Ditch F2043 (Segs.A, A/D, D, G & L). The remaining decorative variants appear slightly smaller (rim diameter 6cm) and may only represent single examples of each type, though it is clear that consumption of COL CC2 cornice rim beakers was substantial. Foremost among these variants was a beaker with under-slip applied/barbotine decoration of a repeated running stag motif, with sherds in Ditch F2043 (Segs. A, A/D & D) probably from a single vessel. Ditch F2143 (L2123) also contained an example with under-slip barbotine scroll decoration beneath a rouletted band, while Ditch F2143 (L2144) contained an examples with a rouletted zone on the body, and a body sherd in Ditch F2043 (Seg.D) was decorated with a white-painted vine-and-berry motif.

All the COL CC2 beakers are consistent with a date in the early/mid 2nd to late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD, a chronology that may be elucidated by single COL CC2 examples of a bowl and lid also contained in multiple segments of the ditch. The bowl is an imitation of a Castor box, typically produced in Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware, with a rouletted exterior (*Cam.308*), represented by sherds in Ditch F2043 (Segs. A, A/D & K), and typically not dated before the late 2nd century AD. The lid may be similarly influenced by Lower Nene valley types with vertical sides and rouletted decoration on

the exterior; almost certainly designed to partner/correspond with the bowl, and represented by sherds in Ditch F2043 (Segs. A, A/D & D).

In addition to the COL CC2, it is highly likely that modest quantities of a fine oxidized ware (OXF1) were also produced at Colchester, potentially fulfilling a deliberately contrasting or lesser repertoire of form types. A single OXF1 beaker with a pentice-moulded body (*Cam.395*) was contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg. A/D). This is a type that does not emerge until the late 2nd century AD. Less well-defined are small rim sherds from OXF1 flagons contained in Ditch F2043 and F2043 (Seg.A) respectively. The former comprises the pinched mouth or spout of a flagon (or jug), while the latter has a slightly cupped, ring neck and is associated (but not joining) with a small 2-rib strap handle, a globular body and devolved footring base.

In the late 2nd/early 3rd to mid/late 3rd centuries AD, highly likely contemporary with the late 2nd century AD COL CC2, the fine wares were supplemented by sparse quantities of Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (LNV CC), one of the most common regionally-traded wares in East Anglia. The LNV CC appears limited to beakers with plain funnel necks and a folded body with applied scale decoration (*Cam.407*). Rim and body sherds of this LNV CC types were contained in Ditch F2043 (L2044 Seg.A & L2123) and Pit F2380. These probably represent multiple vessels. In contrast, the rare sherds of the other regionally-traded fine ware, Hadham oxidized ware (HAD OX), are limited to non-diagnostic body sherds with a burnished exterior that are present in 4th century AD Pit F2380, with late Roman Skeleton SK56, and associated with other intrusive/overlying/mixed 4th century AD material in Ditch F2044 (Seg.L) (See DOR BB1, below).

White and white-slipped ware

White and white slipped wares are rare, accounting for <1% of the assemblage (Table 3), and with the bulk sourced from Colchester (COL WH) (Table 5). The COL WH appears limited to flagons including a small fragment of cupped, ring-necked type (*Cam.156*) contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.A/D), probably of 2nd century AD date. Rare sherds of white ware from the Lower Nene Valley (LNV WH) in Ditch F2043 (Seg.L) include body sherds from a flagon, decorated with red-painted hoops, which could feasibly have been imported in the late 2nd century AD but is perhaps more likely contemporary with 4th century AD material that is intrusive/overlying/mixed in that deposit (See DOR BB1, below).

Coarse ware

Coarse wares account for approximately c.64% of the assemblage by sherd count and weight (Table 3) and are limited to a fairly narrow range of utilitarian form types typical of domestic consumption, noticeably a high proportion dishes with jars common and beakers, bowls, and lids also present.

Black-surfaced reduced wares (BSW1) account for a modest proportion of the coarse wares (Table 5) and appear to represent a deliberate local imitation of black-burnished ware 2 vessels produced at Colchester, rather than an early Roman transitional fabric

(precursor to sandy grey wares). The BSW1 is almost entirely comprised of dishes, principally with a rounded bead rim, fairly shallow body and chamfered base (*Cam.37/38*); a ubiquitous type in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, as at Hacheston (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 42). These dishes typically have a plain burnished interior and exterior, including examples in Ditch F2043 (Segs.A, A/D, D & K), Grave F2029 and Pit F2380. Other types of BSW1 dish in Ditch F2043 (Segs.A & A/D) are limited to contemporary plain rim types (*Cam.39/40*) that are noticeably deeper than their bead rim counterparts and exhibit no surface treatment, although one example has soot on the exterior, suggesting that the former and latter may have been divided between table and cooking wares. Ditch F2043 (L1123) also contained a single small fragment of plain everted rim from a jar, which may be a deliberate imitation of, or actual black-burnished ware types 2 but remains inconclusive.

The most common coarse wares are the ubiquitous Roman sandy grey wares (GRS1) (Table 5), most likely representing a myriad of local sources ranging from kilns serving the settlement (Suffolk HER: WLG002), to small seasonal and domestic kilns that may have operated at other farmsteads, villas and settlements in the region (including isolated kilns at Stanningfield, Hartest and Somerton recorded in the 1950s-60s). The most common form type in GRS1 are jars, although the bulk are fragmentary and represented only by everted bead rims of varying size, fractured at the weak point of the neck and sometimes with soot adhering, suggesting that they may have functioned as cooking pots. However, a significant component of the jars are imitations of black-burnished ware types with everted/flaring plain rims and ovoid bodies (*Cam.278*), generally with a currency spanning the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. An example in F2116 is a notable East Anglian variation with closely spaced burnished vertical lines on the body (Arthur & Plouviez 2004: type 27D/E), while further rim/shoulder sherds from this type of jar were present in Ditch F2043 (L2044 Segs. A, B, N & L2123) and Pit F2100, although none appear to have any soot adhering, suggesting that they were reserved for storage, display, and/or serving.

While the jars imitating black-burnished ware are indicative of activity from the mid 2nd century AD onwards, a limited number of narrow-neck jars have a currency that declines by the end of the 2nd century AD. Specifically, a narrow neck jar with a plain everted rim, and a plain shoulder cordon beneath a small ridge that has been 'frilled' by stabbed impressions (*Cam.285?*), and is represented by sherds from a single jar distributed in Ditch F2043 (L2044 Seg.E & L2342) and Subsoil L2001 (TP C). Ditch F2043 (Segs.A & D) contained further sherds from narrow-neck jars with bifid frilled rims. Less chronologically sensitive is a squat s-profile bowl or jar (*Cam.299*) in Pit F2380 with highly burnished surfaces that may have complemented utilitarian table wares, possibly as a container for water or similar foodstuff. Perhaps due to the prevalence of samian ware cups and fine ware beakers (and also beakers in WAT RE), there is little evidence for corresponding GRS1 beakers in the tableware repertoire, although a body sherd with a panel of barbotine dot decoration in Pit F2124 suggests that they were not entirely absent.

As with the BSW1, the GRS1 also included common dishes with the predominant type exhibiting a rounded bead rim (*Cam.37/38*) but a modest range in size and depth. Shallow examples with a chamfered base were recorded in Ditch F2043 (Segs.A, A/D & K), frequently with soot on the exterior or underside. Deep examples were recorded in Ditch F2-43 (Seg.E) and Pit F2211 and are contemporary in the 2nd to 3rd centuries AD.

Other contemporary dishes include a shallow plain rim 'dog' dish (*Cam.39/40*), in Ditch F2043, and shallow dishes with grooved rims (*Cam.40B*) in Ditch F2043 (Seg.D) and Pit F2380. These had soot on their exterior or underside suggesting that they were used for cooking over a range or fire. In contrast, dishes in Ditch F2043 (Seg.H) and Pit F2383 that are imitating Samian ware form types and have highly burnished surfaces are likely to have been used as table wares, with the former a semi-hemispherical flanged bowl imitating Dr.36 and the latter with an overhanging rim with an upward bead imitating Dr.42. Both are likely to date to the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. The use of these dishes for cooking or serving would have been enhanced by the use of lids, such as those recorded in Ditch F2043 (L2044 & L2123), with shallow flaring sides and small upright bifid or bead rims.

In contrast to the dishes above, Pit F2380 and L2282 contained GRS1 bead-and-flange rim dishes. This is a characteristic type that dates to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD, with the latter example exhibiting a very high bead and drooping flange that is more common from the mid 4th century AD. The presence of this dish type supports a limited level of deposition in the late Roman period (along with the HAD OX, DOR BB1 and possibly ROB SH and mortaria) that is probably contemporary with the graves on site and may have truncated or disturbed deposits associated with Ditch F2043.

The form types in the common micaceous sandy grey ware produced by the major Watitisfield/Waveney Valley industry (WAT RE) (Table 5) broadly share functionality with those in GRS1 but have a subtly different focus that suggests specific types fulfilled gaps in the market or were, perhaps, delivered in batches dependent on surplus or merchant choice. The most common WAT RE form type is the dish, including a single dish with a triangular bead rim in Grave F2015, but otherwise entirely consisted of numerous shallow dishes with a single groove under a plain rim, including in Pit F2003 and Ditch F2043 (Segs. A, A/D, D, G, J & K) and potentially also including non-cross-joining sherds from single vessels in multiple segments, similar to vessels in samian and fine ware. One of these dishes may have corresponded with a WAT RE lid in Pit F2136, which has a distinctive domed profile and mid-body ridge. WAT RE jars are not common but mirror those in GRS1, including examples that imitate black-burnished ware 2 types with closely spaced vertical burnished line decoration in Pit F2003 and Ditch F2043 (Seg.D), and numerous fragments of indeterminate everted bead rims. The WAT RE diverges from the GRS1 most significantly in the presence of numerous beakers, suggesting a degree of specialised production enabled by the larger industry's resources although, as with other fabrics, it is unclear exactly how many are present due to the distribution of sherds along Ditch F2043 (Segs.A, A/D & K). The beakers are entirely composed of cornice rim types, dating to the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD, with variations in decoration ranging from a plain globular/ovoid or folded body to a body decorated with panels of grey barbotine dots.

Regionally traded coarse wares that are contemporary with the major group of vessels in Ditch F2043 are limited to rare sherds of Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (COL BB2) and possibly shell-tempered ware (ROB SH) body sherds, although the latter is less certain. The COL BB2 in Ditch F2043 (Seg.L) is comprised of a dish with a rounded bead rim and burnished lattice on the exterior (*Cam.37/38*), which was common from the early 2nd to mid/late 3rd centuries AD. The ROB SH is generally limited to small body sherds but a single jar was recorded in Pit F2385. The jar has a strongly everted, slightly undercut, triangular bead rim and was almost certainly produced at the kilns at

Harrold in Bedfordshire. Such jars entered circulation in the late 2nd century AD but this is perhaps more likely to be of late Roman origin. Also of late Roman origin are sherds from a single dish in Dorset black-burnished ware 1 (DOR BB1), entirely contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.L), which contains late 2nd century AD pottery, but also anomalously in this segment only, other sherds of likely late Roman origin (HAD OX, ROB SH, LNV WH) suggestive of a degree of inter-cutting/truncation. The DOR BB1 dish is a bead-and-flange rim type with plain, slightly unevenly burnished surfaces that has a currency from the late 3rd century AD, but probably did not arrive until significantly into the 4th century AD.

Storage Jar and Amphorae

Fragments of large storage jars (STOR) are sparsely distributed in the assemblage, notably in Ditch F2043, and their robust nature is reflected in a large sherd size/weight (Table 5) that also reflects the favorable preservation of the principal concentrated pottery group. Diagnostic sherds are limited but include robust upright bead rims in Ditch F2043 (Segs.E & L) and Grave F2149, the former with a line of stabbed decoration beneath a short-neck (*Cam.273*) typical of storage vessels produced in large quantities between the mid 1st to 3rd centuries AD in Essex, especially around Colchester and Chelmsford but potentially also more locally to the site.

Amphorae are poorly-represented in the assemblage, with only two sherds of Baetican amphorae (BAT AM2) contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.E) and Grave F2151). These represent the most common type of amphorae imported to Roman Britain from southern Spain, typically as a container for olive oil. The latter sherd confirms this as it is from the rim of a Dressel 20 amphora, the classic olive oil container. The rim has a slightly rounded internal offset and a triangular external bead, perhaps most consistent with the evolution of the form type in the 2nd century, but similar amphorae continued to be imported until the mid 3rd century AD.

Mortaria

In addition to the amphorae, the other specialist Roman ware is mortaria, the characteristic gritted and spouted grinding vessels, although relative to the size of the assemblage they appear relatively rare, and are likely only to be associated with late Roman activity on the site. Sherds of Colchester white ware mortaria (COL WH (M)) in Ditch F2043 (Seg.M) and Pit F2380 appear associated with other 4th century AD vessels while further sherds of this fabric and Lower Nene Valley white ware mortaria (LNV WH (M)) occur only as un-stratified material. The only diagnostic mortaria is the COL WH (M) in Pit F2380, which has a hammerhead rim with a groove on the tip and a fairly broad spout pushed through the rim. This example is paralleled by 4th century AD mortaria at Colchester (Symonds & Wade 1999, 170: type 159). Intriguingly, the trituration grits preserved on the interior of the mortar are only lightly worn, suggesting that it was broken prematurely and a long time before its usefulness had expired.

The post-Roman pottery

A total of four sherds (65g) of medieval pottery were contained in L2398, not associated with any Roman or post-medieval pottery. They consisted of plain body sherds of a locally-produced coarse ware (Suffolk type series: MCW2/3.20) that was likely produced in the 12th-14th centuries, and although likely from or cooking pot or jar, their form type remains uncertain.

A single sherd (6g) of late post-medieval to early modern transfer-printed (blue-and-white) refined white earthenware (TPW) was contained in Pit F2288, and was likely produced from the late 18th century onwards. The remaining post-medieval to modern pottery is of the same fabric type but was only present in the topsoil, subsoil and as unstratified material.

Research Potential

This assemblage, dominated by a single concentrated group contained in a substantial ditch has a high potential to contribute to the interpretation of Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham. Previous investigations have identified a Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham (i.e. Suffolk HER WLG005), including burials, a kiln and coin scatters, situated in a fork of the upper reaches of the River Lark, close to the road between the Roman small towns of Pakenham and Long Melford (Plouviez 1999, 42-3) to the north and south respectively (and ultimately between Caistor-by-Norwich and Colchester). The site was previously considered beyond the postulated southern edge of the settlement but the presence of a significant mid/late 2nd century AD pottery group in a major boundary ditch will now require this to be reconsidered.

The volume, diagnostic content and cross-joining sherds (formation process) of the boundary ditch group dictate that this assemblage has a high potential to contribute to furthering research priorities in East Anglia, in particular those highlighted regarding rural settlement, occupation and economy (Bryant 1997, 27-8; Going 1997, 37-38; Going & Plouviez 2000, 22; Medlycott 2011, 34), as well as those regarding our understanding of local pottery industries, supply and consumption patterns (Willis 2004, 11-12). Specific research questions that may be addressed by the analysis of the Roman pottery may include:

- Can re-examination of diagnostic sherds further determine the number of particular vessel classes/types present in Ditch F2043, and provide an extent to which fragments of individual vessels are scattered along the excavated segments of the feature?
- Based on the statistical representation of fabric and form types contained in Ditch F2043, can a model of function and consumption be defined?
- Can this provide comment on the status of occupation/activity, and how does it compare to contemporary groups from settlements, villas and other establishments (temples?) in the local area and region?
- How does the pattern of supply compare to that from urban centres in the region, specifically well-dated phase groups at Colchester and Chelmsford, as well as Scole, Wixoe and other small towns in Suffolk (i.e. Lyons & Tester 2014; Lyons 2018)?

- How does the Ditch F2043 group compare to other Roman pottery assemblages recovered from Great Whelnetham and specifically that from the investigations at Erskine Lodge (*Allen Archaeology in prep*)?
- Can any of the late Roman pottery be related to the graves and funerary activity on site, if only by date?

The medieval and post-medieval pottery does not have any potential for further analysis or reporting.

Bibliography

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 106, 160-186

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D. & Wood, I. 2016, *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*. Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study group for Roman Pottery/Medieval Pottery Research Group/Historic England

Brown, A. 1994, 'A Romano-British Shell-Gritted Pottery and Tile Manufacturing Site at Harrold, Bedfordshire,' *Beds. Arch.* 21, 19-107

Darling, M. (ed.) 1994, *Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery*. The Study Group for Roman Pottery.

Going, C. 1997, 'Roman' in Glazebrook, J. (ed.) *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1*, resource assessment. EAA Occ. Paper 3, 35-46

Going, C. & Plouviez, J. 2000, 'Roman' in Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (ed.) *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2*, research agenda and strategy. EAA Occ. Paper 8, 19-22

Hull, M. 1963, *The Roman Potters' Kilns of Colchester*. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London. Oxford

Lyons, A. 2018, 'Romano-British Pottery' in Atkins, R. & Clarke, R. *Excavations at Wixoe Roman Small Town*. East Anglian Archaeology 164, 95-145

Lyons, A. & Tester, C. 2014, 'Specialist Reports I: Pottery' in Ashwin, T. & Tester, A. (eds.) *A Romano-British Settlement in the Waveney Valley: Excavations at Scole, 1993-4*. East Anglian Archaeology 152, CD (Chapter 6)

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occ. Paper 24

Oswald, F. 1936-7, Index of figure types on terra sigillata. University of Liverpool Annals of Archaeology and Antropology supplement.

Oswald, F. and Pryce, T. 1920, *An Introduction to the Study of Terra Sigillata*. Longmans Green & Co, London

Perrin, R. 1999, 'Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58' *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* 8

Plouviez, J. 1999, *The Roman Period*, In Dymond, D. & Martin, E. (eds.), *An historical atlas of Suffolk* 3rd Ed. Ipswich, Suffolk County Council & Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History

RGZM database (Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz) <http://www.rgzm.de/samian/home/frames.htm>

- Rogers, G. 1978, *Potteries Sigillees de la Gaule Centrale: Les Motifs Non Figures*, Paris
- Stanfield, J. & Simpson, G. 1958, *Central Gaulish Potters*, Oxford
- Symonds, R. & Wade, S. (eds) 1999, *Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-86*, Colchester Arch. Rep. 10
- Tomber, R. and Dore, J. 1998, *The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*, Museum of London, London
- Webster, G. (ed.) 1976, *Romano-British Coarse Pottery: a Students Guide*, CBA Research Report No. 6
- Webster, P. 1996, *Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*, CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13
- Willis, S. 2004, 'The Study Group for Roman Pottery Research Framework Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2003', *J. Roman Pottery Stud.* 11, 1–20
- Willis, S. 2005, 'Samian Pottery, a Resource for the Study of Roman Britain and Beyond: the results of the English Heritage funded Samian Project. An e-monograph' *Internet Archaeology* 17.

9.3 The Ceramic Building Materials: an assessment

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 203 fragments (18026g) of Roman CBM in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition. In addition, 20 fragments (9128g) of late post-medieval CBM were recovered (Table 7). The Roman CBM includes a small group of 80 fragments (6149g) contained in Ditch F2043 but is otherwise sparsely scattered in pits and graves. It is principally composed of tegula roof tile with sparse fragments of imbrex, box flue tile, and bessalis brick. The assemblage is consistent with detritus from the presence (construction, repair or demolition) of a substantial Roman building a short distance from the site but not of a magnitude that suggests a structure immediately adjacent to the site, or the deliberate disposal of demolition deposits on the site.

CBM type	Fragment count	Weight (g)
<i>Roman</i>		
Tegula (flanged)	14	4059
Tegula (flat tile only)	92	9928
Imbrex	5	924
Box flue tile	5	533
Brick (Bessalis)	4	1959
Misc. small fragments	39	332
Daub	44	291
<i>Post-Medieval</i>		
Brick	10	7239
Pantile	10	1889
Total	223	27154

Table 7: Quantification of CBM

Methodology

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Roman CBM forms were identified using the

conventions defined by Brodribb (1987). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that forms part of the site archive.

The Roman CBM

The Roman tile and brick was manufactured in a homogenous fabric with pale to mid orange surfaces over a slightly redder or occasionally reduced core with inclusions of common medium sand (<0.5mm) with sparse fine mica, sparse dark red-iron-rich grains (0.5-3mm) and occasional flint (<10mm). It is almost certain that this fabric was produced locally but the tiles exhibit a lack of consistency (see below) that suggests a multitude of craftsmen or kilns may have supplied the settlement at Great Whelnetham.

The bulk of the CBM appears to be composed of tegula roof tile with a thickness of 15-20mm and flange that typically has a height/depth equal to that of the body. The tegulae are relatively fragmentary but 10 separate flanged edges were recorded, in Ditch F2043 (Segs.D, J, M & N), L2075, Grave F2264, Pits F2351, F2380 and F2385. These flanged edges are intriguing because of their lack of consistency and variation in profile. The flanges typically have a flat top but two have a curved top, while the inner slope varies from very steep (near square) to slightly concave/recessed to a 45° angle and either straight or slightly recessed. Single examples of both squat and very thin flanges were also recorded. Due to their method of manufacture, a degree of variation in flange profiles is expected but a limited number of craftsmen operating local or seasonal kilns typically achieve a degree of consistency, if only through personal preference. This degree of variation may be indicative of tiles produced by multiple craftsmen, local kilns, or in separate batches over several seasons (production) or episodes of supply (trade) that catered for the settlement. In addition to the flanged edges, fragments in Ditch F2043 (Seg.N) and Pit F2380 exhibited a lower cutaway that was knife-trimmed at a 45° angle equal to the thickness of the body of the tile to allow for the interleaving of tiles as part of a roof structure. The fragment in Pit F2380 also exhibited part of an arcing pattern, 35mm wide and formed of five grooves (possibly small fingers), that may have formed part of a batch mark or finer signature but is of insufficient extent to be conclusive.

The remaining Roman CBM does not warrant extensive comment. Fragments of curved imbrex tile that would have complemented the tegulae were contained in Ditch F2043 (L2044 Seg.J & L2342), L2075, L2192 and Pit F2207, all with a similar thickness of 15-18mm but typically with a more densely sanded base than the tegulae. All box flue tile fragments were contained in Ditch F2043 (L2044 Seg.J) and, although they exhibited partial key marks, none were sufficiently extant to be characterised by size or pattern. Similarly fragments of 40mm thick brick, almost certainly *bessalis*, were contained in Grave F2151, Pits F2314 and F2383 and may have been used as part of a hypocaust or as bonding courses in walls but are limited to very fragmentary pieces in this assemblage. In addition to the CBM, very small fragments of pale brown, chalk-tempered daub were associated with Roman CBM and may have formed part of contemporary wall panels or related structures but no surfaces or technological traits survived. Despite the relatively limited quantities and level of fragmentation, this small CBM assemblage suggests that a Roman building with a ceramic roof, hypocaust or perhaps only hearth and chimney breast was present in the locality, albeit not in the

immediate vicinity of the site, or at least not related to the significant deposition of demolition deposits in the late 2nd century ditch.

The Post-Medieval CBM

Post-medieval CBM was only recovered from 'unclassified' deposits L2394, L2395, L2398 and as un-stratified material. It consistently consisted of red brick and pantile of 18th to 19th century date, including, notably, a complete brick in L2398 with dimensions of 235x105x65mm, a smooth base, regular-sharp arrises and faces.

Research Potential

The limited quantity and fragmentary nature of the Roman CBM dictate that it does not have any potential for further analysis or reporting but should be retained as evidence for a building in the vicinity and potential comparison with CBM from any future investigations in the local area that may elucidate the nature of the settlement.

The post-medieval CBM has no potential for further analysis, or to enhance an archive, therefore can be recommended for discard.

Bibliography

Brodribb, G. 1987 *Roman Brick and Tile*, Gloucester

9.4 The Small Finds and Metalwork

Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of 199 Roman small finds, with a further single medieval coin and 13 post-medieval or modern small finds (Table 8). The largest proportion of Roman small finds were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil, including a modest concentration of Roman coins, generally poorly-preserved but with several late 3rd to mid 4th century AD issues identifiable, as well as sparse brooches and an intaglio ring. A modest group of Roman small finds was contained in Ditch F2043, including many iron nails, sparse domestic items including probably broken iron tools and fittings, a small group of hobnails and occasional vessel glass. Other features contained only a very sparse distribution of small finds, but of intrinsic interest were two graves (inhumation burials) that incorporated deliberately-placed bone combs that are typically associated with the mid 4th century AD or later, another grave with a modest group of hobnails, and one grave with an anomalous group of very small purple glass spheres that may once have been set in jewellery or a similar decorative item.

Material	Find type	Frequency			
		Topsoil/ Subsoil	Ditch F2043	Other Feature	<i>Total</i>
<i>Roman</i>					
AE (Bronze/Cu alloy)	Coin	22	1	2	25
Cu alloy	Brooch	2	-	-	2
	Ring	1	-	-	1
	Pin	2	1	-	3
	Fitting	1	-	1	2
	Sheet	2	-	1	3
Shale	Bead	-	1	-	1
Bone/antler	Pin	-	1	-	1
	Comb	-	-	2	2
Glass	Jewellery?	-	-	1	1
	Bottle	-	1	-	1
	Vessel	1	1	-	2
Fe	Tool?	1	2	-	3
	Staple	-	2	-	2
	Handle	1	1	-	2
	Loop	-	2	-	2
	Hook	-	2	1	3
	Bar	1	-	-	1
	Sheet	1	-	-	1
	Miscellaneous	2	1	1	4
	Hobnails	5	7	21	33
	Nails	35	39	21	95
Pb	Counter/weight?	2	-	-	2
	Sheet	3	-	1	4
Stone	Quern	-	2	-	2
	Whetstone	-	-	1	1
<i>Medieval</i>					
AE (Bronze/Cu alloy)	Coin	1	-	-	1
<i>Post-Medieval to Modern</i>					
AE (Bronze/Cu alloy)	Coin	4	-	-	4
Cu alloy	Button	4	-	-	4
	Loop	1	-	-	1
Fe	Buckle	1	-	-	1
	Key	1	-	-	1
	Ornament?	-	-	1	1
	Nail	-	-	1	1
<i>Total</i>		94	64	55	213

Table 8: Quantification of small find types

Methodology

The small finds have been subject to a detailed scan to enable preliminary identification and recommendations for further specialist analysis. Basic measurements and description of each small find has been included in a catalogue in an MS Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive. A commentary on the small finds by type is presented below.

The Roman Small Finds

Coins

The Roman coins were entirely minted in bronze or a related alloy (AE), and were classified by established size conventions: AE1= >25mm diameter, AE2= 21-25mm, AE3= 17-21mm, and AE4 = <17mm. In total the coins included 3 examples of AE1, two examples of AE2, six examples of AE3, and 14 AE4.

The coins are generally in a poor state of preservation, with eight examples completely illegible, nine examples with faint detail visible that may be further characterized by a numismatist, and eight examples that are partially legible with a provisional identification listed below (Table 9). All partially legible coins were recorded in the topsoil/subsoil; while illegible examples of AE1 coins were contained in Ditches F2043 (Seg.J), F2080, and AE2 in Pit F2274.

SF No.	Coin	Diameter	Description	Date
MD find 1	AE3	20mm	Obverse: faint bust; Reverse: two victories facing one another holding shield. Very faint mint mark. Possibly Magentius	c.AD350-353?
MD find 9	AE3	22mm	Obverse: bust left in imperial mantle with eagle tipped scepter, legend *ANVSPAUG; Reverse: Pax standing left with victory on globe and transverse scepter PAXAUGG. Probably Maximianus	c.AD289-293
SF8	AE3	18mm	Reverse: camp gate with two turrets and star above. Possibly Constantine I or II, or Constantius II.	Early-Mid 4th C AD?
SF13	AE4	14mm	Urbs Roma type; Obverse: helmeted, cuirassed bust of Roma left; Reverse: She-wolf suckling the twins Romulus & Remus. Constantine the Great	c.330-333 AD
SF47	AE4	14mm	Obverse: laureate bust right with partial legend DN CONS; Reverse: soldier left spearing fallen horseman, mint mark TRS (Trier). Constantius II	c.AD351-355
SF2	AE4	14mm	Reverse: possibly Romulus and Remus beneath She-wolf (as SF13?)	Early-Mid 4th C AD?
SF11	AE3	17mm	Obverse: faint crowned bust to right.	3 rd C AD?
SF40	AE4	8mm	Obverse: partial crowned bust to right.	3 rd C AD?

Table 9: Partially legible coins from the topsoil/subsoil

Recommendation: all coins should be sent to a numismatist for further identification, and a discussion of this profile of deposition relative to Suffolk, the east of England, and cemetery activity.

Copper Alloy

The copper alloy included two brooches recovered from the subsoil. SF6 comprised a zoomorphic plate brooch in the form of a leopard (Hattatt 1989: fig.222.1196) with an intact lug hinge and catch plate, although the pin, tail, and one leg are broken off. The brooch has a projecting head and 14 spots, which would have contained enamel (all missing). Leopard brooches are not common but are a standardized type of Continental

(Gaulish?) origin, typically dated to the 3rd-4th centuries AD. SF42 is a knee brooch with a semi-circular head and bulbous hollow bow (Hattatt 1989: fig.193.476). The head is decorated with a narrow incised (fringed) band, while the pin, double-lug hinge, and open catch plate all remain intact. Mackreth (2011, 190) noted that over half the examples of comparable knee brooches are linked to a late Roman military presence.

Other jewellery and dress accessories were represented by a copper alloy ring and two pins from the subsoil, with a further pin in Ditch F2043 (Seg.J). The ring (SF4) was adorned with an ovoid dark blue glass/enamel intaglio with a beveled edge. The intaglio was decorated with a simplified standing figure, possibly holding a staff in its left hand with the right hand outstretched, which may equate to a Roman deity or, given its limited artistic merit, may be more generic. The pin in Ditch F2043 (SF101) is represented by a thin 90mm long shank (terminus broken) and is likely to be a hairpin or for a delicate garment. In contrast, the examples from the subsoil have a more tapering shank, however, one example (SF7) has a terminus with a ringed collar and slightly flaring, hollow tip that is similar to the eraser ends of some styli while the other (SF10) has a spherical end that is also recorded on bun-shaped nails used in Roman furniture upholstery.

The copper alloy also included several broken fragments of probable fittings, possibly for furniture or boxes, which were manufactured from sheet approximately 1-1.5mm thick. Grave F2298 contained part of a small flat loop with plain edges (SF97), while a similar loop (SF100) recovered as un-stratified material has a frilled outer edge. Bent small fragments in the subsoil (SF3 & SF4) exhibit single narrow perforations which may have allowed them to be affixed to boxes or furniture but may also represent broken parts of the back plate of a buckle or clasp.

Recommendation: all copper alloy objects should be sent to a small finds specialist

Shale

Part of a single broken shale bead with a diameter of 17mm and a d-shape section (SF84) was contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.B). It may have adorned a bracelet, necklace, or acted as a toggle.

Recommendation: shale to be sent to a small finds specialist

Bone/Antler

Similar to the copper alloy pins and brooches and the shale bead, an aesthetic function as a cloak or hair pin may be assigned to parts of a tapering bone pin (SF122) contained in Ditch F2043 (Seg.A/D), with a length exceeding 85mm and a broken (missing) terminus.

In contrast, bone combs contained in Grave F2023 (SF58) and Grave F2263 (SF47) may have had both a cosmetic and aesthetic function but represent items placed as part of a funerary deposit. Each comb is described below (Table 10). Both combs are double-sided composite types (Ashby 2007; type 10) that are closely comparable to

examples recorded at Colchester (Crummy 1983, 55: 1585/6). Typologically these combs are typically dated from the mid 4th century onwards, probably in the final third of that century (and possibly continuing into the 5th century AD). They are most commonly recorded in the burials of adult women, potentially older women, as personal equipment rather than as being worn. Examples have been recorded at Lankhills in Winchester, Great Dunmow, York and Canterbury (Cool 2010, 272-4)

SF No.	Dimensions	Description
58	120x65x13mm	Double-sided composite comb (47 teeth on one side; 20mm long, and slightly thicker (gauge) teeth than opposing side, whose teeth are largely broken). Side plates along length of centre/spine on both sides (20mm wide), fixed by five iron rivets, slightly frilled sides on side plates to correspond with teeth, and decorated with three clusters of five ring-and-dot motifs (in x-shape). Both end plates are carved into a slightly denticulate design; each with two perforations either side of the side plate, probably for suspension.
96	100x68x9mm	Double-sided composite comb (36 teeth on one side; 25mm long, and slightly thicker (gauge) teeth than opposing side, with 50 teeth, partially broken). Side plates along length of centre/spine on both sides (19mm wide), fixed by five iron rivets, with bevelled edges and a single groove along both sides. Both end plates are carved into a slightly concave (denticulate) design, with a single perforation at one end (probably for suspension).

Table 10: Bone Combs

Recommendation: Bone/Antler should be sent to small finds specialist, who may decide further conservation/stabilization is required before analysis can be completed.

Glass

One of the most enigmatic of the small finds comprises a set of small purple (amethyst-coloured) glass balls or spheres contained in Grave F2205 (SF136). In total, nine small spheres (each approximately 3mm in diameter), in total weighing less than 1g, were present, with small bubbles visible in the interior under microscopic examination. These glass balls were not found with any type of setting, but it is reasonable to assume that they were decorative and, if not set in jewellery, then perhaps originally adorned an intricate wooden, leather or bone/ivory object.

Further small fragments of aqua (pale blue-green) vessel glass were recovered from Ditch F2043 (SF129 & SF79b) and as un-stratified material (SF150). SF129 is 6mm thick and comprises the right-angled edge of a vessel, almost certainly a bottle of indeterminate size, while the remaining fragments are 2mm thick, plain and curved, suggesting that they would have formed part of drinking glasses, goblets or beakers.

Recommendation: The purple glass balls should be sent to a small finds specialist. Due to the small size and limited diagnostic traits of the other fragments, no further work is required.

Iron

Iron items other than nails and hobnails were not common, and were principally contained in Ditch F2043. These may be considered to represent a range of tools,

related equipment, and fittings used in a domestic or related craft/industrial function including the wooden construction of buildings.

Small broken rods or blocks of iron with well-defined lateral edges and partial leading edges in Ditch F2043 (SF66 & SF128a) and the topsoil (SF110) may represent the shattered remnant of tool. The rod-like SF110 has a slightly spatulate end and may have functioned as a chisel-like tool while SF66 and SF128a have slightly bent, tapered edges and may have formed part of axes or adzes.

Ditch F2043 (SF65) and the subsoil (SF30b) contained broad, semi-circular pieces of iron that may have functioned as drop handles on boxes or furniture and, although the ends of both are broken, the latter has a broad flat section at the base and the former a small central projection which is consistent with enhancement to aid grip. Although these seem perhaps too curved, it cannot be discounted that they are boot plates (possibly associated with hob nails, below). Small iron loops in Ditch F2043 (SF71 & SF118) may also have functioned as similar ring-handles but equally may have been used in suspension. The latter function may be supported by a hook contained in Pit F2086 (SF92) that was formed on an iron bar with a closed loop at one end and a tapered (broken) hook at the opposing end. Other iron objects include two u-shape/keyhole-shape staples known as 'double-spiked loops' in Ditch F2043 (SF75 & SF128b). Both have broken tips but these were typically used to fix or clamp together wood in the construction of buildings or smaller wooden frames/looms. A thin iron plate with a pentagonal shape recovered as un-stratified material (SF142) is of uncertain function but may have formed the back plate of a buckle or clasp.

The assemblage included a total of 33 hobnails, typically 13-15mm long with tapered shanks and domed circular heads (7-10mm wide). These small nails would have typically been used to construct, bind, and fasten the soles of Roman sandal or shoes and some may have fallen out through wear. Scattered, isolated examples of hobnails were recorded in the Subsoil (SFs 16, 17, 36, 39a & 54b), Graves F2284 (SF94) and F2122 (SF133). However, more notable were groups of hobnails contained in Grave F2185 (SF88) and Ditch F2043 (SF144). The former comprises 19 hobnails which is probably sufficient for at least one shoe (if not a pair) while the latter comprised seven hobnails and may represent a partial piece of footwear, or perhaps one of less quality, construction or grip. They suggest that at least two burials (as those in the ditch may also be from an intercutting grave) were either interred wearing shoes or were buried accompanied by a pair of shoes.

A total of 68 complete iron nails and 27 broken nails were recovered, with the highest number contained in Ditch F2043, a significant proportion from the topsoil/subsoil, and a sparse scatter in other features, including graves (Table 11). The nails are all likely to be structural types or used in similar wooden frames, with only Grave F2345 containing four nails, and Grave F2390 two nails but these lack consistency in size and are highly unlikely to represent coffin nails. The nails typically have square flat heads that are 7-10mm wide (occasionally to 15mm on larger examples) and with very occasional examples of circular heads in the same size range. All the nails have tapering square shanks, with numerous examples bent or broken reflecting their probable use in structures that have collapsed or been broken apart. There is a clear bias in the lengths of the nails present, with a cluster in the 30-60mm size group throughout the assemblage (Table 11), and only relatively isolated examples with a length greater than

65mm, although examples in Grave F2345 and the topsoil are notable for being particularly large with lengths of 120-130mm.

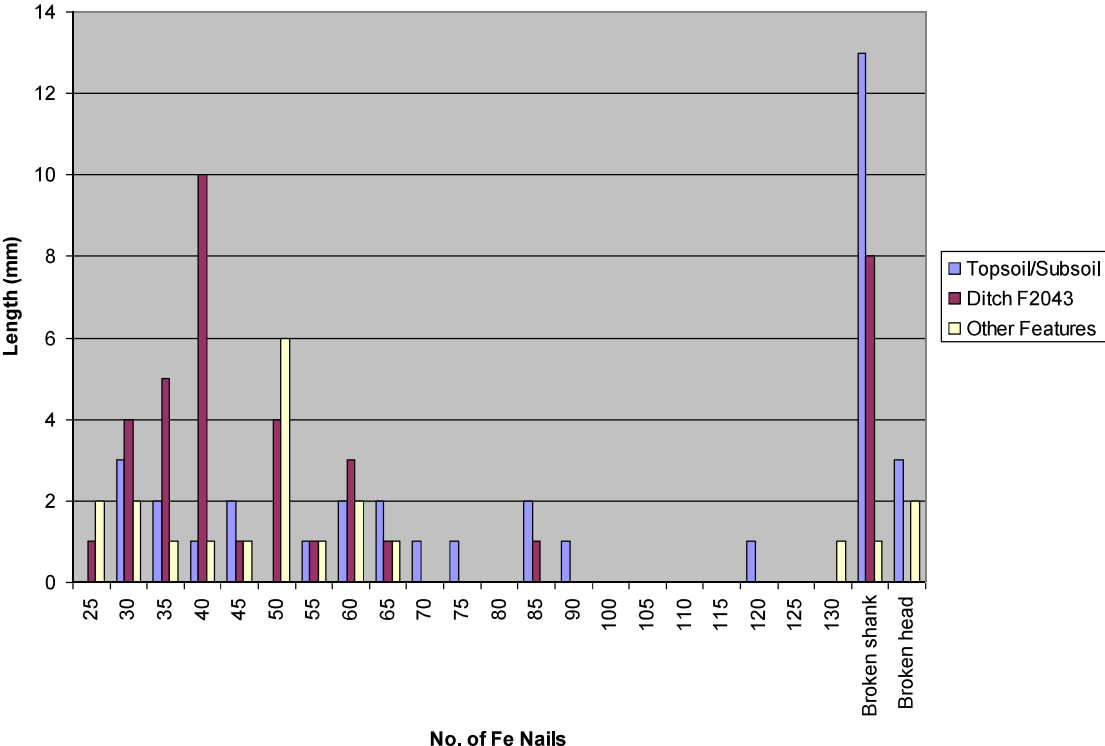


Table 11: Quantification of Fe nails by size in feature group

Recommendations: the iron objects and hobnails should be sent to a small finds specialist to assess their type, and discuss them relative to objects associated with Roman settlement, graves and items of footwear. The Roman nails (structural) do not warrant any further analysis but should be plotted on a site plan to assess distribution and association with dumps of other material (i.e. pottery & CBM).

Lead

Fragments of lead are rare but appear of Roman date. Two probable objects were recovered from the subsoil, each 3mm thick, with the former comprising an approximately triangular piece with rounded corners (20mm per side) and the latter a rough disc (diameter: 35mm). Both may have functioned as simple counters or possibly as basic small weights but this remains unclear. Further scraps of lead sheet (1-3mm thick), typically bent, folded, or with torn edges were recovered from Pit F2070, the subsoil and as un-stratified material and are of indeterminate function.

Recommendation: The lead should be included in the material sent to a small finds specialist.

Worked Stone

Two small fragments of quern stone were contained in Ditch F2043; a fragment of lava stone (Seg.D) and a fragment of coarse-grained buff-red sandstone (Seg.J). Both appear to have formed part of the upper stones of rotary querns, with the former having a diameter of approximately 320mm and a thickness at the outer edge of 35mm but worn increasingly thin towards the interior while the latter has a diameter of approximately 260mm and a thickness of 45mm.

Pit F2141 contained a small fragment of a whetstone in fine buff sandstone. The beveled sides remain intact and have been smoothed by polish/wear but the upper and lower surfaces do not remain intact due to the laminar fracture of the rock.

Recommendation: The worked stone should be sent to a quern specialist.

The Medieval Small Finds

A single (cut) medieval coin was recovered by metal-detecting from the topsoil (Find 4: NGR TL 87883 60065). Although poorly-preserved it appears to be a quarter of a deliberately cut long cross bronze coin, possibly a half groat or penny, with three pellets in one quarter. Further details are not easily legible but it likely dates to the mid 13th to 14th centuries.

Recommendation: the coins should be sent to a numismatist (with the Roman coins) for further identification

The Post-Medieval Small Finds

Four post-medieval bronze coins were recovered from the topsoil, including a Georgian penny that was partly legible (but the precise monarch unclear), a one penny coin of Queen Victoria (dated 1897), and two entirely illegible coins with milled edges that are likely to be contemporary with the latter.

The topsoil also produced four copper buttons and a loop from a toggle fitting. The buttons include variants with flat fronts and closed loop on the rear, an example with four perforations for a thread fixing, and a domed button with traces of gilding. All are likely to be of 18th to 19th century date.

Post-medieval iron finds included a distinctly modern, machine-finished nail in Pit F2082, while the remainder were recovered from the topsoil and are likely to be of 19th century date. They include a square buckle with a roller on the bar, possibly from a belt but equally possibly from a bag or wagon canvass, as well as a key designed to wind up clocks or similar instruments, and a curious cast iron ornamental plaque or plate. The plaque has a circular centre, possibly with a crest above and with an arced motto below. The bulk is illegible and corroded, but the motto may read 'DEVOTION'. It is highly likely that this object was affixed to farm machinery, though a religious domestic/household function as an ornament cannot be entirely discounted.

Recommendation: No further work is required on the post-medieval to modern small finds.

Bibliography

Ashby, S. 2007, Bone and antler Combs, *Finds Research Group Datasheet 40*

Cool, H. 2010, 'Objects of glass, shale, bone and metal (except nails)' in Booth, P., Simmonds, A., Boyle, A., Clough, S., Cool, H., and Poore, D. *The Late Roman Cemetery at Lankhills, Winchester. Excavations 2000-2005*. Oxford Archaeology Monograph No.10, 267-309

Crummy, N. 1983, *Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman Small Finds from Excavations in Colchester 1971-9*. Colchester Archaeological Trust

Hattatt, R. 1989, *A Visual Catalogue of Richard Hattatt's Ancient Brooches*, reprinted 2000, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Mackreth, D.F. 2011, *Brooches in late Iron Age and Roman Britain*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

9.5 The Metalworking Residues

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A total of 42 pieces (1703g) of slag, originating from 16 contexts, was submitted for analysis from archaeological work at Fenton's Farm, Great Whelnetham. The material was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Medlycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

Context	Feature	Feature type	Quant.	Observations	Type
L2001	-	-	9; 606g	Largest piece is mid grey to purple grey in colour. Dense material with occasional small (c. 2mm diam. air pockets). Rough, dull surfaces, particularly lower surface which bears occasional possible charcoal impressions. Strongly magnetic, especially on underside. Morphology	Smith.

				suggests that this is a concave-convex (as opposed to plano-convex) smithing hearth bottom. The other smaller fragments appear to be very similar material perhaps broken from this object or others like it.	
L2034	F2033	Pit	9;2g	Very small fragments of grey-orange crumbly material. Distinct bubbles/air pockets present but insufficient diagnostic traits to identify this material to a metal working process	Unident.
L2044	F2043	Ditch	3; 437g	Dark grey with orange-brown patches. Rough, contorted material. Dense but with occasional small air pockets. Brittle. No response to magnet. Clearly broken from a larger accumulation. One piece could derive from a shallow smithing hearth bottom	?Furn ?Smith.
L2044F	F2043	Ditch	2; 2g	Grey-orange material. Possibly slag. Too small to identify to a particular metal working process. Not hammerscale	Unident.
L2044G	F2043	Ditch	2; 141g	Dark grey with dark red-brown patches. Rough, contorted material. Dense but with occasional small air pockets. Brittle. No response to magnet. Clearly broken from a larger accumulation. Possible furnace slag or broken from a smithing hearth bottom	?Furn ?Smith.
L2079	F2078	Grave 22	1; 2g	Dark grey. Dense. No response to magnet. Has colour and appearance of slag but is so small that it cannot be identified to a particular part of the process	Unident.
L2089B	F2088	Pit	1; 8g	White, chalk.	Min.
L2134	F2136	Pit	1; 9g	Dark grey with orange brown and light grey patches. Pumice-like slag. One large (10mm diam.) air pockets and occasional smaller ones. No clear diagnostic traits	Unident.
L2154	F2153	Grave 27	1; 2g	Dark grey. Dense. No response to magnet. Has colour and appearance of slag but is so small that it cannot be identified to a particular part of the process	Unident.
L2186	F2185	Grave 31	1; 71g	Dark grey with red-brown patches. No response to magnet and no clear porosity but colour and morphology indicates that this is slag but diagnostic traits are very few	Unident.
L2200	F2096	Pit	3; 106g	Dark grey to with lighter areas. Occasional small air pockets <1mm diam and even less frequent larger ones. Material has glittery, crystalline appearance at broken surfaces. No clear diagnostic morphology but clearly slag. No response to magnet.	Unident.
L2226	F2222	Pit	3;	Light grey. Very dense material with	Unident.

			225g	occasional small to medium air pockets. No response to magnet. No clear diagnostic morphology	
L2275	F2274	Pit	1; 6g	Dark grey with red-brown patches. No response to magnet. Too small to identify to a particular metal working process.	Unident.
L2285	F2284	Grave 48	1; 13g	Red brown. Rough. Some suggestion of flow-form morphology. Rough and particularly weathered/corroded. Slight response to magnet	Unident.
L2309	F2308	Pit	1; 14g	Mid grey to mid brown. Rough, dull surfaces. No clear porosity. Slight response to magnet	Unident.
L2311	F2310	Grave	3; 59g	Black to mid brown. Frequent air pockets up to 5mm diam. Occasional stones embedded/adhering. No response to magnet	Unident.

Key: Tap=tap slag. Furn=furnace slag. Furn.St.=fired clay furnace structure. Ore=iron ore. Fe=iron. Smith=Smithing/refining debris. Min=mineral

Table 12: Catalogue of material submitted for analysis as slag

Discussion

Much of this assemblage occurred as single, small fragments of slag which displayed limited diagnostic characteristics. Much of the assemblage is, therefore, unidentifiable to a particular metal working process. It is likely that the majority of it derives from iron working but thereafter it is not possible to determine whether it comes from smelting, refining, or smithing.

Those parts of the assemblage which are more easily identifiable appear to derive from smithing. This is best represented by the partial smithing hearth bottom from L2001. Potentially, this suggests that the remainder of the assemblage derives from the same process. There is little indication of metal working apparatus at the site and no focus of metal working debris. Furthermore, the size of the assemblage is insufficient to suggest that metal working was carried out at this location.

The slag recovered from this site may have arrived at this location amongst refuse material used to backfill features when they became disused or, in some cases at least, may represent casual or accidental discard of material carried by people/traffic passing from an area associated with metal working through or past the site, as has been suggested at the Romano-British industrial site at Foster's End Drove, East Winch, Norfolk (Lally *et al.* 2018, 72). It is notable, however, that five of the features containing slag were graves. With the exception of Grave F2310, from which three pieces of slag were recovered, this material occurred as single, small fragments. It is possible that this is a coincidence but if iron objects, as Hingley (2006, 213-257) discusses, could have been placed into the ground due to their symbolic significance in the Iron Age and Romano-British periods, then it is possible that slag produced during iron working could have similar symbolic significance. It has been demonstrated that slag recovered from Iron Age burials in Finland is likely to have had ritual significance in the burial rite (Shepherd 1997); the deposition of slag may have had something to do with the powers attributed to fire and/or iron (Herva and Ylimaunu 2009, 240). It is, therefore, conceivable that the slag recovered from these graves was deliberately placed within them at the time of burial as part of the burial ritual.

References

- Bayley, J., Crossley, D. and Ponting, M. 2008, *Metals and Metalworking: a research framework for archaeometallurgy*, The Historical Metallurgical Society/English Heritage, London
- Dungworth, D, with Blakelock, E. and Nicholas, M. 2009, *National Slag Collection*, Ironbridge Gorge Museums Trust/Historical Metallurgy Society
- Herva, V-P, and Ylimaunu, T. 2009, 'Folk beliefs, special deposits, and engagement with the environment in early modern northern Finland', *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 28, 234-243
- Hingley, R. 2006, 'The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron', *Britannia* 37, 213-257
- Lally, M., Nicholson, K., Peachey, A., O'Brien, L., Newton, A. A. S. and Mustchin, A. R. R 2018, *A Romano-British Industrial Site at East Winch, Norfolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 167
- Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24
- Shepherd, D. J. 1997, 'The ritual significance of slag in Finnish Iron Age burials', *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 14, 13-22

9.6 Human Skeletal Remains Assessment

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Human skeletal remains were recovered from 68 burials (numbered skeletons 1-69, but not including Sk. 2, which was animal bone). Some of these were, or included, disarticulated remains, and there were additional disarticulated fragments from fourteen other contexts. There was also a cremation burial and small quantities of cremated/calced bone from six other contexts.

This assessment is based on full recording of all available contexts of inhumed skeletal material on paper proforma. So far, only basic information has been recorded in an Excel spreadsheet, and is included in the appendix to this report.

Recording methods

Recording of the inhumation burials follows the standards for UK assemblages as described in Brickley and McKinley (2004). Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981), the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). Stature was estimated according to the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (Trotter 1970). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978). Disarticulated

bone was re-united with the individual to which it belonged as far as possible, but recorded in a different colour on the skeleton sheet.

Cremated bone was assessed by rapid scanning only. One context (2366, sample <85>) was clearly from a burial pit and this has been sieved into four fractions (>10mm, >5mm, >2mm and <2mm). The small quantities from other contexts have not been sieved, although one group (from 2230, samples <57> and <64>) may also be the remains of a burial.

Inhumations

Condition and completeness

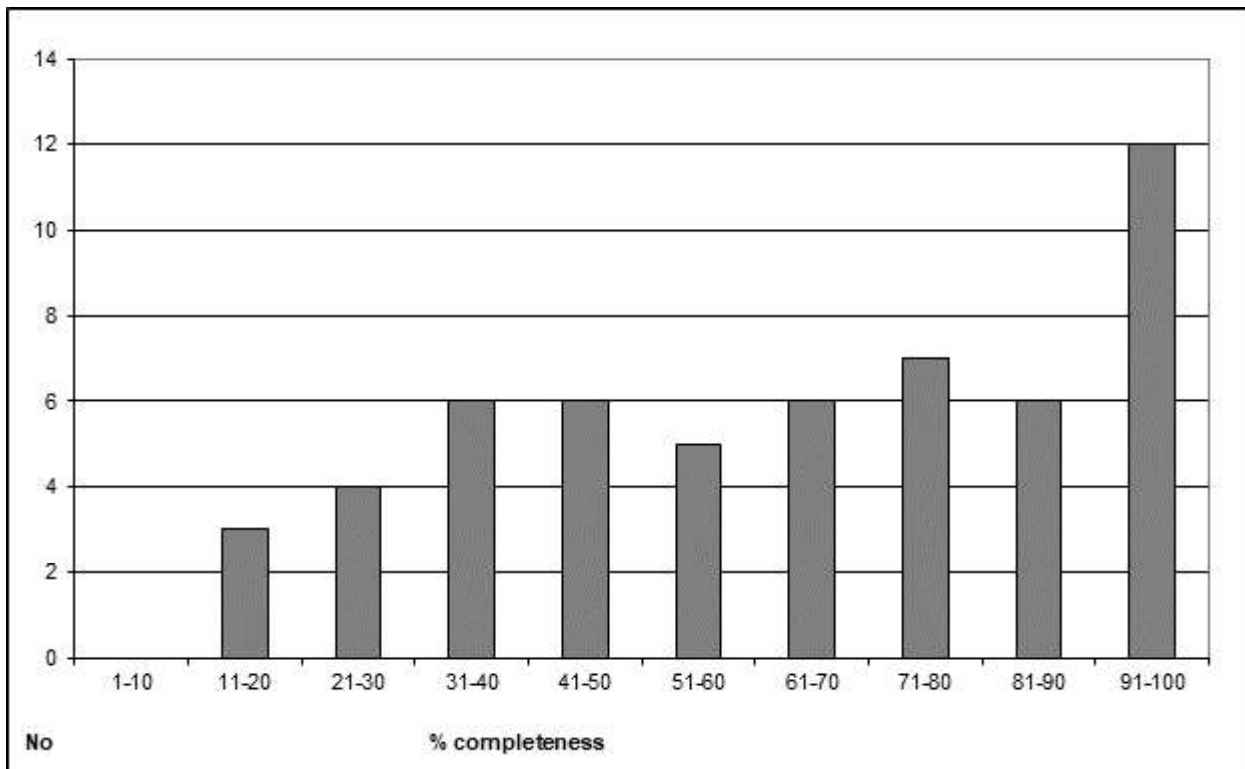
The bones ranged from very well-preserved to poor with abraded surfaces. Table 13 shows the condition categories assigned to articulated skeletons only.

Category	No.	%
Poor	2	3.4
Poor–fair	4	6.9
Fair	31	53.4
Fair–good	8	13.8
Good	7	12.1
V. good	6	10.3

Table 13. Condition of articulated skeletons

Over half of the articulated skeletons were in fair or better condition – however, this takes into account the condition of the bone itself and not how fragmented the skeleton is. Although the number of well-preserved skeletons is very high for an East Anglian group of this date, many were unfortunately heavily fragmented.

The completeness of the skeletons was also assessed. Many burials were incomplete, due to intercutting, machine truncation or poor preservation. Graph 1 shows the number of skeletons in groups of ten percent completeness. This is based on scores for basic skeletal elements (cranial vault, face, dentition, torso, arms, hands, legs and feet) ranging from zero (not present) to four (near-complete). The total score for each skeleton was then used to produce a percentage of the total possible score (32).



Graph 1. Percentage completeness of skeletons

This shows similar results to the condition assessment, with a high proportion of skeletons falling above 50% complete. Assessment of completeness against condition shows that the least complete skeletons are more likely to be in poor or poor-fair condition, and vice versa, although some incomplete skeletons in good condition, for example, are present in the group and these relate to intercut or disturbed burials.

There may be some bias due to greater decay of bones of smaller children or older adults, but this is normal in most populations.

Minimum number of individuals (MNI)

The 69 recorded inhumation burials generally contained single individuals, although in some cases a few fragments of 'extra' bone were present and these represent disarticulated material which was not recognised as such during excavation. A high proportion of the disarticulated remains which were given their own 'skeleton' numbers on site can be assigned to *in situ* skeletons. Further disarticulated material may be assignable to more complete burials, but a fully numbered site plan would be required and this was not available during recording and assessment. As a result, the MNI for this site must be regarded as preliminary.

Based on the work already done to re-unite disarticulated remains with relevant skeletons, 56 skeletons have been recorded. However, two of these represent skulls which almost certainly belong to two other post-cranial skeletons from the same grave group, reducing the total MNI to 54. Most of the remaining disarticulated material represents material which may be derived from these 54 individuals, but there is probably at least one other adult individual in ditch fill 2044B, and infant bones were

identified in eight grave fills. Further work is required to determine how many infants are represented by the bones.

Preliminary sex and age structure

Table 14 shows the suggested age and sex for articulated skeletons.

Age	Male	?Male	Female	?Female	Unsexed	Totals
Infant (0–2)						0
Juvenile (2–12)					3	3
Sub-adult (12–18)		1			2	3
Young adult (18-25)	3					3
Young/Middle-aged (25-35)	2		1	1		4
Middle-aged (35-45)	4		5	1		10
Middle-aged/old (45-50)	7	1	5	1		14
Old (50+)	8	1	4			13
Mature adult			1	1		2
Adult	1			1		2
<i>Totals</i>	25	3	16	5	5	54

Table 14. Age and sex distribution (not including unsexed & unaged).

The male:female ratio (1:0.8) is not statistically significant based on a chi-square test. Only six under-18 year olds are present in the articulated group, 11% of the population, which is a low proportion. As noted above, bones of at least one and probably more infants were present as disarticulated ‘extra’ remains in some burials, suggesting that these burials – which were probably relatively shallow – may have been disturbed and redeposited.

A very high proportion of this group is assigned to the older age groups. Ageing of adult skeletons is notoriously inaccurate and only provides a rough idea of the biological age of an individual, which may be very different from their chronological age depending on their lifestyle. Indicators of age such as tooth wear/loss and degenerative joint disease (DJD) can be affected by the type of food eaten and the degree of physical stress. Both of these might suggest an older skeletal age for some individuals. The high proportion of DJD in this population may be related more to lifestyle than to age. A number of skeletons also showed signs of osteoporosis, which again may be age-related or a result of illness or poor nutrition.

Other observations

Measurements of the skull and post-cranial skeleton were recorded whenever possible. It was possible to estimate stature for 36 of the skeletons. Males varied between 159.8–177.0cm (average 170.3cm, 5' 7", N=23) and females between 151.8–169.7cm (average 158.4cm, 5' 2", N=13). These are within the normal range for the period.

Pathological conditions were recorded when present, with the majority of individuals in this assemblage having at least one pathological condition. It will be possible to calculate prevalence of some common diseases. Degenerative joint disease and ante-mortem tooth loss (generally in association with, or presumed the result of, carious lesions) were particularly common.

A number of traumatic injuries were noted, including a wide variety of healed fractures. At least 15 decapitations have been identified, and most of these showed evidence for cuts in the neck vertebrae, where these survived. Some also had cuts in the rear of the mandible, which may suggest execution rather than careful removal of the head following death. Old breaks in the skulls and other bones of some of the poorer skeletons need re-assessment in conjunction with site data and photographs to determine whether these breaks may be similarly peri-mortem, or whether they relate to post-burial taphonomy. Certainly there is one individual with old breaks to the head and face, associated with cuts in the hand which are likely to represent defensive wounds. One older female may have had her right hand amputated.

Unusual pathologies in this group include a possible metabolic disease which had caused delayed growth, and a craniofacial asymmetry with partial craniosynostosis.

Cremation burials

Seven contexts produced cremated or calcined bone, the majority from bulk samples. The cremations have been processed prior to assessment and the largest context group has been sieved into fractions during the assessment. Bone from each context was rapidly scanned to assess condition, age, sex, and any immediately obvious pathological conditions. Table 15 shows the quantities with observations about each context.

Feature	Context	Wt (g)	Notes
Pit 2155	2156	1.8	long bone fragment, possibly human
Pit 2195	2199	5.4	3 fragments of human skull
Pit 2229	2230	13.6	57 fragments, including a large piece of human occipital bone, ribs, and a fragment of tarsal navicular. Also one small bone of a mammal or bird.
Gr 2264	2265	1.0	4 fragments including a piece of probable human skull.
Gr 2320	2321	0.5	1 unidentified fragment, possibly human.
Gr 2345	2346	2.8	7 fragments including human long bone and rib?
Pit 2366	2366	1627.0	includes a high proportion of material in the >10mm fraction, many of which should be identifiable. Fragments of cranial vault, temporal, large pieces of femur, complete right patella (with enthesophytes) and a humerus head fragment were all noted during the rapid scanning. Mature adult, possibly male.

Table 15. Cremated and calcined bone

As no numbered site plan was available at the time of writing, the positions of some of these features in relation to each other is not known, although it is likely that the fragments from intercutting graves F2264 and F2320 could be derived from a single disturbed cremation burial. The date of the cremation burial F2366 is currently unknown.

Statement of potential

The potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for the physical remains of a small sample of the Roman population of Great Whelnetham. Despite the relatively low number of individuals, this is one of the largest Roman groups from Suffolk and it will be of value for comparison with earlier and contemporary groups from the county and beyond.

The group is generally in good condition and it has been possible to re-assign bones to some of the less complete skeletons. A full study of the demography, physical attributes and health of this group will be possible.

Comparative studies with contemporary populations will be useful in placing this group in context. In particular, it will be compared with the contemporary group from Icklingham, Suffolk (Wells 1976) which is of a similar size and preservation. Other comparators in adjacent counties will also be used as appropriate.

Whilst the East Anglian Research Framework (Medlycott 2011) does not specifically mention the non-invasive study of Roman human skeletal remains as an objective, other research agenda make it clear that this is an important area of study. For example, the Centre for Archaeology Guidelines on *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites* states that 'in general if dating and skeletal survival are adequate, most osteologists would consider that even small assemblages... are worthy of some further study in the analysis phase' (English Heritage 2004, 5). This applies to human remains of any date.

Recommendations for further work

The following work is required to complete a full archive and/or publication report on the HSR:

- Determine whether further disarticulated material can be assigned to articulated burials
- Complete data entry and produce a full catalogue
- Photograph pathological conditions (c.50 items, up to 200 photos)
- Record cremated bone and complete a catalogue and report
- Select samples required for scientific dating or other analyses if required
- Prepare final report

Bibliography

Bouts, W. and Pot, Tj. 1989. 'Computerized recording and analysis of excavated human dental remains', in Roberts, C.A., Lee, F. and Bintliff, J. (eds), *Burial Archaeology: current research, methods and developments*, BAR Brit. Ser. 211.

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J. 2004. *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*. Reading, IFA / BABAO.

Brothwell, D. 1981. *Digging up Bones*. London, BM(NH)/OUP.

Buikstra, J. and Ubelaker, D. (eds). 1994. *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains*. Arkansas Archaeol. Survey Res. Ser. No. 44, Fayetteville.

Cotta, H. 1978. *Orthopaedics, a brief textbook*. Stuttgart, Georg Thieme Verlag.

English Heritage. 2004. *Human Bones from Archaeological Sites. Guidelines for producing assessment documents and analytical reports*. Centre for Archaeology Guidelines.

Krogman, W. 1978. *The Human Skeleton in Forensic Medicine*. Illinois, C.C. Thomas.

Medlycott, M. 2011. *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occas. Paper 24. ALGAO East.

Ortner, D. and Putschar, W. 1981. *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.

Trotter, M. 1970. 'Estimation of stature from intact long limb bones', in Stewart, T.D. (ed.), *Personal Identification in Mass Disasters*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.

WEA. 1980. 'Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons', *J. Human Evolution* 9, 517–49.

Wells, C., 1976, 'The human burials', in West, S.E. and Plouviez, J., 'The Romano-British site at Icklingham', in West, S.E. (ed.), *Suffolk*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 3, 103-119.

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
1	Inhum		2001	fair, fragmented, incomplete	Adult	F?	-	Fracture L. ulna		heavily disturbed, but appears to be in situ	
2	ANIMAL		2001		-	-	-			cattle metapodial?	
3	Inhum	F2005	2006	fair, fragmented, incomplete	MA-Old	M	-	A-M tooth loss, OA L hip, poss infection SIJ?	crouched	v robust humeri	
4	Inhum	F2011	2012	fair, fragmented	Old?	M	165.6cm	A-M tooth loss, poss juvenile fracture L tibia	prone, decap	v robust humeri	
5	Inhum	F2013	2014	fair, v fragmented, incomplete	Mature	F?	-				
6	Inhum	F2015	2016	fair, fragmented, incomplete	Old	F	-	A-M tooth loss, OA R shoulder & L wrist, fractures mid L rib & R ulna? Amputation R hand??		v robust humeri	infant bones
7	Inhum	F2017	2018	fair, fragmented, skull missing	c.18-20	M	172.8cm				
8	Inhum	F2025	2026	fair-good, torso v fragmented	Old	M	168.7cm	A-M tooth loss, OA neck, DJD, periostitis L lower leg; fractures R fibula, ribs, R ulna, scapula coronoid process, R zygomatic process; unhealed cuts in C2 & L mandible	decap		
9	Inhum	F2021	2022	fair, some areas fragmented	Old?	M	167.6cm	A-M tooth loss, minor DJD, poss sharp force trauma to mandible	prone		
10	Inhum	F2023	2024	v. good	Y-MA	F??	151.8cm	some A-M tooth loss, minor DJD, poss infection/neoplasm R maxilla	skull appears male, skel female		
11	DA	F2023	2024	see Sk 14						skull	
12	DA	F2023	2024	see Sk 14						mandible	
13	DA	F2025	2026	See Sk 45						additional skull with Sk 8	
14	Inhum	F2023	2024	fair-good, torso v fragmented	MA+	F	162.0cm	A-M tooth loss, osteoporosis, OA in lower spine, pelvis and R elbow, fractures R ulna and	decap	Sk 11/12 belongs	

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
								1 R rib			
15	Inhum	F2027	2028	poor-fair, surface erosion	Old?	M	177.0cm	OA R wrist, DJD, periostitis lower legs, trauma to L ankle?	frags of skull in 2001		
16	Inhum	F2029	2030	good but fragmented	Young	M	175.0cm		decap?	some frags in 2001; head is a very long way from body, but no evidence of decap in surviving neck vert	
17	Inhum	F2031	2032	fair, v fragmented esp skull & torso	MA	F	-	abscesses, DJD, unhealed cuts to upper body and neck	decap		
18	Inhum	F2035	2036	fair, fragmented, incomplete	Old	M	172.4cm	A-M tooth loss & abscesses, OA R hip & spine, other DJD, ankylosis L 4th rib to T3	some frags in 2001; not certain feet belong		
19	Inhum	F2037	2038	fair-good	c.8-9	-	-	caries in deciduous teeth, poss depressed fracture L parietal, underdeveloped R 1st rib			
20	Inhum	F2039	2040	good, fragmented	MA+	M	163.3cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD			infant tooth
21	Inhum	F2076	2077	fair, extremely fragmented, incomplete	Old	M	-	A-M tooth loss, DJD, OA L hip		some frags in 2001	
22	Inhum	F2078	2079	fair, some surface erosion	c.16?	M??	-	short for age? possibly delayed epiphyseal fusion, metabolic disease			infant bones
23.1	DA	F2092	2093	fair-good	MA+	M	173.3cm	A-M tooth loss and abscesses, DJD, ankylosis of R talus-calcaneus		most long bones & mandible	
23.2	DA	F2092	2093	fair-good	MA?	F	158.3cm	A-M tooth loss and abscesses, DJD		most long bones, pelvis, skull, mandible	
24	Inhum	F2121	2122	good, torso fragmented	Old?	M	174.5cm	A-M tooth loss and abscesses, osteoporosis, OA R hip and DJD throughout,	decap, flexed	major pathology, poss reason for odd burial	

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
								kyphosis, multiple healed and healing fractures including L ulna, ribs, R knee, hands, unhealed cuts in C1 arch and mandible		position	
25	Inhum	F2149	2150	v good, near-complete, skull fragmented	MA?	M	171.0cm	A-M tooth loss, minor DJD, poss perimortem skull fracture?			
26	Inhum	F2151	2152	v good	MA	F	155.7cm	caries, coxa vara, congenital C7 rib		lower leg = Sk31	
27	Inhum	F2153	2154	fair-good, torso fragmented	Y-MA	M	173.3cm	A-M tooth loss & caries, DJD, fractures radius, rib, L fibula with ankylosis to tibia, coxa vara, unhealed cuts mandible, ankylosis neck	decap	skull = Sk 28	
28	DA	F2153	2154	See Sk 27						skull	
29	Inhum	F2167	2168	v good	Y-MA	M	165.2cm	A-M tooth loss, cribra orbitalia, DJD, fracture rib	prone		
30	Inhum	F2163	2164	skull fair, rest poor	Y(-MA)	F	-				
31	DA	F2153	2154	See Sk 26						lower leg = Sk26	
32	Inhum?	F2092	2093	NOT SEEN						feet = Sk.23?	
33	DA	F2043B	2044B	fair			-			adult M? mandible, prob same as other disartic bone in 2044B?	
34	DA	F2043B	2044B	fair						Old F? mandible	
35	Inhum?	F2284	2285	fair	Old	F		A-M tooth loss	decap?	skull and articulated lower R leg only	
36	Inhum	F2179	2180	fair	3-4	-	-	cribra orbitalia	decap		
37	Inhum	F2185	2186	fair-good	c.9-10	-	-	poss infection, new bone throughout	crouched		
38	Inhum	F2092	2093	good, some fragmentation	MA+	F	153.4cm	caries, A-M tooth loss & abscesses, DJD, unhealed cuts C3-4, inflammatory changes to visceral surfaces	decap		

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
								of R ribs - poss TB??			
39	DA	F2043B	2044B	See Sk 33			-	tumour		L. humerus only = Sk. 33?	
40	DA	F2043B	2044B	See Sk 33			-			L. MC1 only = Sk.33?	
41	DA	F2043B	2044B	See Sk 33			-			L. MC5 only = Sk.33?	
42	Inhum	F2043F	2044F	fair, very incomplete	mature	F	-		prone	R. side only, no skull; some frags of L side in 2206	
43	Inhum	F2203	2204	skull fair, rest v good	MA	F	158.6cm	fracture L tibia, very large Schmorl's nodes			
44	Inhum	F2205	2206	fair, surface erosion, skull cracked and deformed	c.11-13	-	-				
45	Inhum	F2247	2248	poor-fair, v little survives	Old	M	-	DJD, OA R hip		skull= Sk.13	?infant rib
46	Inhum	F2264	2265	fair, torso v fragmented	Old	F	155.9cm	A-M tooth loss, OA R wrist and L shoulder, cut through neck?	crouched, decap??	extra bone with this = Sk 54; skull assumed to belong but could be Sk 54	infant bones, calcined bone
47	Inhum	F2263	2283	fair, skull good	MA-Old	F	159.0cm	A-M loss and abscesses, possible tumour in L femoral head, DJD, fractured fingers, unhealed cuts in C3-C4, L arm shorter than R	decap		
48	Inhum	F2284	2285	fair	MA-Old	F	157.3cm	caries, A-M tooth loss & abscesses, DJD, unhealed cuts C2 and mandible	decap		infant bones
49	Inhum	F2294	2295	good but fragmented	MA-Old	F	169.7cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD, OA both wrists, ankylosis neck			
50	Inhum	F2298	2299	poor, surface erosion	Young	M	170.2cm				
51	Inhum	F2268	2269	generally v good but face, pelvis	MA+	M	168.6cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD, skull v thin	prone		

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
				etc fragmented							
52	Inhum	F2310	2311	fair but extremely fragmented	Old	F	155.4cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD, osteoporosis, OA L hand, fractures of 1 mid R rib & R radius			infant bones
53	DA	F2268	2269	See Sk 10						feet, tibia	
54	Inhum	F2320	2321	fair, some erosion	MA?	F?	160.7cm	A-M tooth loss, cuts in C1?, fracture L radius	decap?	skull was with legs, assumed to belong, but skull is female and lower legs could be male. Other frags with Sk 46 belong here	
55	DA	F2345	2346	good, incomplete	c.17-18	?	-	craniofacial asymmetry with craniosynostosis		includes frags from Sk. 56, 60, 62	
56	Inhum	F2341	2342	good,	MA	M	176.3cm	fracture R clavicle?, unhealed cuts on frontal, defensive wounds of L hand	odd position		
57	DA?	F2345	2346	fair but fragmented	MA/Old	M	-	DJD		skull & C verts - prob same as Sk 60.1 or 60.2	
58	DA?	F2345	2346	See Sk 61						skull of Sk 61	
59	DA?	F2345	2346	fair but fragmented	MA+	M	-	A-M tooth loss, cribra orbitalia		skull frags from 55, 58, 59, 60 & 62, prob = 60.1 or 60.2	
60.1	DA	F2345	2346	fair, incomplete	MA	M	175.2cm	DJD		some frags of Sk 55 belong	
60.2	DA	F2345	2346	fair, incomplete	MA+	M	169.3cm	DJD, fracture R clavicle		some frags of Sk 55 belong	
61	Inhum?	F2345	2346	v good	MA	M	159.8cm	A-M tooth loss, cribra orbitalia, OA L big toe, DJD, ankylosis neck, fracture rib, unhealed cuts C2-4	decap	skull = Sk 58; large deltoid tuberosity L	
62	DA?	F2345	2346	See 60.1, 60.2 etc							

Sk No	Type	Grave	Context	Condition	Age	Sex	Stature	Summary of main pathology	"Deviant"?	Notes	Additional
63	Inhum	F2353	2354	poor-fair, fragmented, some erosion	Adult	M	-		prone		
64	Inhum	F2377	2378	fair, fragmented v	Old	M	163.8cm	A-M tooth loss & caries, minor DJD		note: lying on R side, not supine	
65	Inhum	F2382	2383	fair, fragmented and incomplete v	mature	M	-	A-M tooth loss, DJD, OA R hip			
66	Inhum	F2386	2387	poor, deformed skull	MA+	M?	170.2cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD, OA R hip & L knee			
67	Inhum	F2388	2389	fair, fragmented v	MA+	F?	161.6cm	DJD			
68	Inhum	F2390	2391	fair fragmented but	MA+	M	176.1cm	A-M tooth loss, DJD, OA C & T verts, fracture hand		not clear if L lower leg belongs to 68 or 69, but is a pair with R in 69	
69	DA	F2390	2391	fair, broken and incomplete	MA?	M	168.7cm	caries & abscesses, thin skull, coxa vara			infant bones

DA = disarticulated

Table 16. Summary of HSR from burials

9.7 Cremated Remains Assessment

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A cremation burial was recovered from pit 2365 and recovered as sample <85>. Small fragments of cremated or calcined bone were collected from six other contexts.

Methodology

Bone was collected in bulk samples and the large group from 2365 was sieved into four fractions (<2mm, >2mm, >4mm and >10mm) and the three larger fractions were sorted for removal of stones etc. The bone was then sorted into five categories: skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb, and unidentified. All fragment groups were weighed to the nearest nearest tenth of a gram, and those in the first four categories were also counted to provide an average fragment weight. Measurements of maximum skull and long bone fragment sizes were also recorded. Observations were made, where possible, concerning bone colour, age, sex, dental remains and pathology. Identifiable fragments were noted. Methods used follow the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980) and McKinley (1994 and 2004).

The burial (2366)

Table 17 shows the bone weights and percentages of identified bone from burial 2366, and the proportions of bone identified from the four areas of the skeleton (skull, axial, upper limb, lower limb). Expected proportions are provided based on McKinley (1994, 6).

Area	Total no.	Total wt (g)	Ave frag wt	% identified	% expected
Skull	134	175.4	1.3	26.2	18.2
Axial	164	91.5	0.6	13.7	20.6
Upper limb	30	90.1	3.0	13.5	23.1
Lower limb	79	312.3	4.0	46.7	38.1
<i>Total identified</i>	<i>407</i>	<i>669.3</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>-</i>
Unidentified	-	611.7	-	-	-
Total wt (g)	-	1281.0	-	-	-

Table 17. Quantities of bone by skeletal area in Pit F2366.

The total weight is towards the lower end of that expected for a well preserved cremation burial. Mays (1998, table 11.2) notes that the combusted weight of an adult skeleton has a mean of around 1500g for females and 2300g for males. The quantity of bone in this assemblage therefore represents roughly half the combusted weight of an average adult male skeleton.

The largest fragment of skull was 60mm across and the largest individual piece of long bone was 73mm long. Total weights for each sieved fraction indicated that 57.9% (741.3g) of the total weight was >10mm, 24.5% (313.6g) >4mm, and 15.8% (202.6g)

>2mm. The weight of bone in the <2mm fraction was estimated at 23.5g (c.30% of the total fraction weight). The high proportion of large fragments is reflected in the relatively high identification rate of 52.3%, but identification of smaller pieces was hampered by the amount of clay still adhering to the bones.

The majority of bone in this group was fully calcined, oxidised and pale cream in colour. A few fragments, particularly of the skull, were grey to white in colour and were probably positioned in areas which were subject to a reducing atmosphere in the pyre. The presence of a high proportion of oxidised bone indicates firing temperatures in excess of c.600°C (McKinley 2004, 11).

Fragments of axial bone and upper limb bone appear to be under-represented in the assemblage, with skull and lower limb fragments being over-represented. It has been suggested that 'it should be possible to recognise any bias in the collection of certain areas of the body after cremation' (McKinley 1994, 6). However there is also some bias inherent in the identification of elements, as cranial fragments in particular are often more readily identifiable than other bones. A high proportion of the unidentified bone in this group was likely to belong to the axial skeleton, but as noted above, the amount of hardened clay adhering to some bones made identification of diagnostic elements very difficult. Few long bone shaft fragments were present in the smaller fractions, most being in the >10mm fraction and generally readily identifiable.

Identifiable pieces in this group comprised cranial vault, right zygoma, left temporal and fragments of the right (including petrous temporals), part of the basi-occipital including a condyle, fragments of mandibular ramus and mentum, pieces of vertebral facets and spines (mainly thoracic and lumbar), small fragments of vertebral bodies, rib fragments, part of the iliac crest, acetabulum and ischium, a humerus head and distal fragment, proximal fragments of both ulnae, distal fragments of radius, fragments of two finger phalanges, proximal femur, proximal and distal tibia and fibula shaft, and heads of at least two metatarsals including the first. Dental remains included two unidentified roots and complete roots of one upper and one lower molar. There was no evidence to suggest that the bone represented more than one individual.

Based on the size of the left mastoid process and the proximal ulnae, together with the general robusticity of the other long bones, it is suggested that the individual was male. The tooth roots were fully formed, suggesting an adult individual. The cranial sutures had not fused at the time of death, which may suggest that the individual was relatively young, and no degenerative joint disease was noted on any of the surviving joints of the spine or long bones. However, enthesophytes were present on the patellae and in the vertebral spines, which may indicate a degree of maturity. The individual is suggested to be in young to middle age (perhaps 25-40 years).

Other cremated bone

Table 18 shows the bone recovered from other contexts across the site. Seventy-three fragments totalling 25.1g in weight were collected from three pits and four graves, the majority in bulk samples. The largest group was from Pit F2229, a total of 13.6g, some of which was certainly human although fragments of small ?mammal/bird bone were also present. A few fragments recovered from the graves and other pits may represent

redeposition of disturbed cremation burials, but it is possible that the fragments from Pit F2229 are the heavily truncated remains of an *in situ* burial.

Context	Feature	Type	Sample	No.	Wt (g)	Colour	Notes
2156	2155	Pit	-	1	1.8	cream-grey	long bone frag, poss human
2199	2195	Pit	-	3	5.4	white	human skull
2230	2229	Pit	<57>	3	0.3	white-grey	unident
2230	2229	Pit	<64>	42	6.8	white-grey	some poss human, incl. ribs, but includes long bone of small ?mammal/bird
2230	2229	Pit	<64>	12	6.5	white-grey	large frag adult occipital, frag tarsal navicular, ribs, misc
2265	2264	Grave	<69>	4	1	white-grey	1 frag prob human skull
2321	2320	Grave	<72>	1	0.5	cream	poss human
2346	2345	Grave	<88>	4	1.1	cream	human l.b. & rib?
2346	2345	Grave	<89>	3	1.7	white/cream	human?
<i>Total</i>				73	25.1		

Table 18. Cremated and calcined bones from other contexts.

Summary and discussion

Burial F2365 contained the remains of one individual, a young to middle-aged adult male. The bone was fully calcined and all areas of the skeleton were represented. The bone was not heavily fragmented and may have been buried in some form of organic container which protected larger pieces from breakage. Large fragments such as these are commonly found in earlier Bronze Age urn burials, but the date of this burial is unknown at the time of writing. Other fragments of burnt bone could be related to this burial if they were found in close proximity, as it appears to have been truncated, +or they may represent other unidentified, truncated burials which had been redeposited in later features.

Recommendations

A sample of the bone has been selected for radiocarbon dating (4.5g lower limb), but otherwise no further work is recommended. The cremated bone should be retained in the archive.

References

- Mays, S.A., 1998, *The Archaeology of Human Bones*, Routledge, London
- McKinley, J.I., 1994, *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham Part VIII: the cremations*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 69
- McKinley, J.I., 2004, 'Compiling a skeletal inventory: cremated human bone', in Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. (eds), *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains*, IFA Paper No.7 (Reading, IFA and BABAO)
- WEA, 1980, 'Recommendations for age and sex diagnoses of skeletons', *J. Human Evolution* 9, 517–49

Burial	Context	Sam	Frac	Skull			Axial			Upper limb			Lower limb			Unident	Totals
				No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt	No.	Wt/g	Ave. wt		
2365	2366	<85>	>10mm	77	153.9	2.0	68	68.7	1.0	25	86.8	3.5	61	294.2	4.8	137.7	741.3
			>4mm	52	21.1	0.4	60	20.0	0.3	5	3.3	0.7	18	18.1	1.0	251.1	313.6
			>2mm	5	0.4	0.1	36	2.8	0.1							199.4	202.6
			<2mm													23.5	23.5
Totals				134	175.4	1.3	164	91.5	0.6	30	90.1	3.0	79	312.3	4.0	611.7	1281.0
%					26.2			13.7			13.5			46.7		total ID	669.3

Table 19. Quantification and measurements

Quantification: Total weight 1281.0g: Skull 134 (175.4g), axial 164 (91.5g), upper limb 30 (90.1), lower limb 79 (312.3g), unidentified (611.7g).

Description: Unurned cremation burial.

Condition: Good, many large fragments, but covered in concreted clay.

Determination of age: Size of bones, completed growth of tooth roots.

Determination of sex: Large size and robusticity of proximal ulnae and mastoid process.

Identified elements: >10mm: cran vault (sutures open), L temporal (large mastoid proc), pet temps, basi-occip, mand ramus & mentum, ribs, vert facets & small pieces of body (no DJD), ilium, ?ischium, acetab, hum head, v large prox ulnae, dist rad, lunate, large frags of femur, complete R patella (enthesophytes), dist fem, tib, fib, tarsals, MT heads
>5mm: cran vault, R zygoma, rear palate, 1 upper & 1 lower molar roots (large) & another root frag, ribs, ?iliac crest, vert facets, lumbar spines, atlas odont proc, hum shaft & dist, 2 frags finger phals, ?ulna shaft, fem & tib shafts, MT1
>2mm: 1 tooth root frag, ribs

Measurements: Max skull frag size 60mm, max long bone frag size 73mm.

Colours: Cream, occasional fragments white with grey centres.

Teeth: Four fragments of tooth roots including complete roots of upper and lower molars. No evidence of pathology.

Pathology: Enthesophytes anterior patellae.

Table 20. Cremation burial 2366: young–middle-aged adult male

9.8 The Faunal Remains and Molluscs

Julie Curl

Methodology

The assessment of this hand-collected material was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992) and Baker and Worley (2014). All of the bone was briefly scanned to determine range of species and elements present and approximate quantities. A note 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 considered following Von Den Driesch, 1976, similar counts were made for countable bones following Davis, 1992. Weights were noted for each context. 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 an Excel database for quantification and assessment. A summary catalogue is included with this report and a copy is available in the digital archive.

The quantification of the bone assemblage, provenance and preservation

A total of 51,779g of bone was recovered from this site. The bone is in 14 boxes measuring 46cm x 25.5cm x 18cm, with these boxes containing 174 bags of varying sizes. While some bone (22.6% by weight) was recovered from subsoil and unstratified remains with 18th to 20th century ceramics (and residual Roman), the vast majority of the bone assemblage (77.4%) was recovered from Roman deposits. The assemblage is quantified in Table 21 by feature type, period and weights and a summary catalogue of scanned boxes and assessed contexts appears in the appendix. The assemblage is summarised by box range, various counts and species present in Table 2.

Largest quantities of bone were produced from ditch fills (33.3%) and pit deposits (34.4%), with lesser amounts from graves (10%), with remaining bone from other features, unstratified material, subsoil and topsoil.

Feature type	Period			Total
	PM	Roman	Undated	
?Group grave		766g		766g
?Pit		1,340g		1,340g
Cable cut backfill	73g			73g
Ditch		17,291g		17,291g
Grave		3,682g	764g	4,446g
Pit	4g	1,4594g	3,253g	1,7851g
SK3 U/S			1g	1g
SK66 U/S			6g	6g
Spoilheap recovery		136g		136g

Subsoil			1,552g	1,552g
Test Pit E U/S			33g	33g
Topsoil	5,875g			5,875g
U/S Hedgerow fill	162g			162g
Unstratified		2,238g		2,238g
Total	6,114g	40,047g	5,609g	51,770g

Table 21. Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature type, period and weight

The assemblage is largely in good condition. Some wear and damage was noted on subsoil material, where at least some of this bone may be disturbed Roman material and disturbance and exposure for a time may have led to surface damage. Canid gnawing was seen regularly throughout the assessment scan and given the number of dogs present in the assemblage, it is quite possible that this gnawing was from feeding domestic and working dogs as well as possible scavengers. Invertebrate damage was low, which would suggest that much of the bone was buried quickly and decomposed without many invertebrates (insects, isopods and molluscs) feeding on the flesh and bones.

Many complete or reasonably complete bones were seen, which would allow the retrieval of metrical data for species, breed and height estimation. Numerous mandibles were recorded that would allow ageing data to be recovered. Many bones were fragmented from butchering and some more delicate pieces of skull in particular were quite heavily fragmented from pressure of soils and debris.

Observations

Cattle were the most frequently seen species and found in all boxes, mostly from ditch and pit fills and they seem to represent skinning and meat waste. A range of ages were seen and some pathologies present suggest at least a few were used for traction.

Equid were found in thirteen of the fourteen boxes, with several bones that can provide information to estimate age, breed and stature. A range of equids were seen that would suggest mules, ponies and possible horse were found, which would indicate a range of uses and possibly wealth. Butchering was seen on a few equid bones, which might suggest meat and at least skins were used. Pathologies were noted with equid remains, including a severe infection in a tibia from the Ditch fill 2044G.

Sheep/goat were mostly present in pit and ditch fills and found in ten boxes during the assessment, so in less numbers than equids. No attempt was made to distinguish between sheep and goat at this assessment stage, but initial observations suggest both are present. A number of ageable mandibles were seen showing both adults and juveniles and several pathologies were observed.

Pig/boar elements were seen in ten boxes. No attempt was made to distinguish between pig and boar at this assessment stage, but initial observations suggest both may be present, which would suggest some hunting. Adult and juvenile porcine remains were seen.

Canid remains show a range of dogs from pit, grave and ditch fills. At least two small dogs were seen with bones in the Ditch fill 2044 and from the Grave fill 2295. The Grave fill 2295 produced a skull that compares well with Italian Greyhound, a species introduced from Italy in the Roman period (Smith 2006) probably as a lapdog as this is a dog of a delicate stature, build and nature. Remains of several larger dogs are also present which may have been guard dogs, stock control or hunting animals; these larger canids will need to be distinguished from wolves in the analysis. Additional canid presence was recorded with frequent gnawing on bones, which will provide additional indications as to what these dogs were being fed and patterns of gnawing might suggest some bones were selected for dogs.

Deer were found, with initial observations suggesting Red Deer, which would be an indicator of hunting.

Small mammals was recorded from the Pit fill 2315 with a possible hare. Further small mammal bone is likely to be identified during the analysis.

Bird was initially seen in one pit fill and ten bones were found from the Grave fill 2391. The latter appears to be a butchered fowl; with several bones in the grave it may be possible that this represents ritual activity.

Pinniped bone is possible, with a single mandible was found that might be from a small and relatively young seal. Such a find could suggest an animal collected for meat or possibly the skin. Further remains are possible in the analysis.

Human skeletal remains were seen in small numbers from pit fill 2034 and possible HSR was seen in the ditch fill 2044E. The human remains in this assemblage suggest scarce residual finds and possibly even bones disturbed from nearby graves by local animals, such as dogs, foxes, badgers. Spatial analysis and phasing of the finds may help to identify if they are possibly associated with the burial area.

Box range start	Box range end	No Bags	Count (Davis, 1992)	Measure (Von den Dreisch, 1976)	Age	Path	cattle	equid	sheep/goat	Pig/boar	canid	deer	bird	small mammal	fish	cetacean	hsr
2000	2001	9	10	5	3	2	y	y		y				y		y	
2001	2004	5	15	10	15	2	y	y	y	y							
2016	2044B	25	12	20	20	4	y	y	y	y	y						y
2100	2148	12	20	12	10	1	y	y		y	y	y					
2150	2199	15	14	6	4	1	y	y	y	y	y						
2200	2299	22	6	8	3	1	y	y		y	y			y			
2311	2846	13	11	8	4		y	y	y		y						
2348	2358	7	11	9	5	2	y	y	y	y							
2364	2382	8	17	13	6	5	y		y		y						
2384	2391	9	26	22	8	2	y	y	y	y			y				
2044B	2044E	10	37	24	8	4	y	y	y	y							?
2044G	2044J	7	12	9	9	2	y	y									
2044J	2099	24	34	15	16	3	y	y	y	y			y	?			

2044J	2044J	8	16	8	15	1	y	y	y		y			y			
		174	241	169	126	30											

Table 22. Summary of the bone assemblage by box numbers, counts and species present. Presence of species is indicated by a y (yes, present).

Pathologies

Numerous pathologies were seen in the assessment scan that suggest a range of uses for the cattle, sheep/goat and equids as well as some age-related problems such as arthritis and dental issues.

Butchering and elements present

Evidence of butchering was seen throughout the assemblage on most animals, particularly the cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar. Deer and hare also showed some butchering attesting to their use and some equid remains were clearly butchered. Initial observations suggest the canid remains were not butchered, but this may change in an analysis where bones would be examined more thoroughly.

A wide range of elements were noted, indicating butchered animals were processed on or close to site. Initial notes of butchering showed skinning, dismemberment, preparation of cuts and meat removal.

Discussion

This is an interesting assemblage that largely consists of a variety of meat waste, equids and a range of dog remains as well as other non-domestic species. The assessment of the faunal remains has shown the assemblage is dominated by the main domestic food animals, with evidence initially showing a range of breeds and uses. A surprisingly high number of equid bones were seen and these included a range of sizes, again suggesting perhaps different tasks for these animals.

The assessment shows that hunting was a likely pastime and perhaps necessary for providing food and pelts with possible boar, Red Deer and hare. The possible seal in the assemblage is interesting and may be an animal collected or traded for its pelt or for meat. The birds in the assemblage may represent hens kept for a supply of eggs and meat, but the collection of bird bones in one grave, possibly from a chicken, might suggest some 'ritual' activity, particularly as fowl were one species strongly associated with the God Mercury.

Statement of potential

The animal bone assemblage from this site has the potential to inform at all levels of Roman animal husbandry, economy and society. More specific aims are presented below.

Site specific

The assemblage will be able to inform on the nature of animal husbandry and its contribution to site economy and society at this site. Metrical data may identify breeds used and variations between species and time periods in the treatment and disposal of animal remains. The analysis of the spatial distribution of animal remains may possibly inform on specific activity areas on the site.

Local

Analysis should show how the animal bone assemblage from this site fits with the local Mildenhall sites (Willett 2004, Curl, 2009b, Curl, 2013), Lakenheath (Curl, 2009a), Watton (Curl, 2019). The range of species present is very similar and the nature of the butchery also appears similar to these sites. The sites appears to show little change between the Iron Age and Roman periods in terms of its economy or the animals used. Similarities or differences between the assemblages may provide information on the use of different areas of the settlement.

Regional and national

On a regional and national level the assemblage has the potential to add to current knowledge on the development of animal husbandry and economy over the course of Roman settlement in England. In particular in its role as a rural settlement and how this affects changes in livestock and economy over time. This may include changes in livestock over time, any introductions or improvements that may have been made and any changes in the nature of animal husbandry occurring at the site. Changes in animals includes the introduction of new breeds of dogs in the Roman period and a move to the keeping of pet dogs and not just those kept for working and guarding. How this fits with national picture of changes in livestock and animal husbandry during the Roman period will be of importance.

Research aims/questions

- With the above research potential in mind the following research aims and questions are:
- What were the main domestic species used for?
- Were there introduced species in securely dated Roman contexts? One animal of particular interest here was a probable Italian Greyhound skull identified during the assessment. These small dogs introduced in the Roman period and considered lapdogs due to their delicate stature and nature. Such an introduced animal would perhaps be an indicator of higher status and/or links to other Roman settlements in the area where this breed of dog has been identified.
- Did this change over time?
- Were different species disposed of in different ways, in different features or in different locations on the site?
- Material in graves, are these residual or from food included in burials?

- Canid and equid bones were seen from graves, are these remains of owned animals? Of note was the probable Italian Greyhound skull
- Ten bird bones were found from the Grave fill 2391, which appears to be a butchered fowl; with several bones in the grave it may be possible that these bird remains represent ritual activity and this needs to be determined in analysis and parallels sought.
- Spatial distribution/identification of activity areas
- Location of specific deposits i.e. primary butchery waste or domestic/food waste etc.
- How does the site fit with the regional and national picture of Romano-British sites?
- Is there any change in livestock size or conformation over time?
 - Are the changes rapid or slow and were these changes early in the period or late?
 - How does this fit with other rural sites and with urban and military sites?
- How do the butchery patterns fit with those from other Roman sites?
 - No specialised butchery patterns appear to be present – is the nature of the butchery typical for a Roman rural site?
 - Is there any evidence from body part representation or age profiles that suggests that animals or carcass parts were being sent elsewhere? Is this a producer site or a self contained settlement?
- What is the site's relationship with surrounding settlements and urban centres?
- How does the site provide further knowledge of Roman rural settlements?

Recommendations for further work, requirements and costs

The aims and analysis work require the following to complete the final report and catalogue:

- Full identifications of the bone assemblage and a catalogue of the remains. taking into account species, body part, butchery, age at death, metrics, pathologies.
- Measurements of selected bones for species identification, breeds types and stature where appropriate and produce table of measurements,
- Sheep and goat can be distinguished following criteria Albarella and Salvagno (2017) and Payne (1969) and using known comparative bone reference material.
- Recording and collection of metrical data for the number of dogs in the assemblage to determine breed and uses in life and to examine for any butchering present.

- Assess the data on a phase by phase basis to detect any changes in husbandry, kill patterns, animal size and shape.
- Comparison with other broadly similar assemblages, both locally and nationally, for an understanding of Roman rural settlements, stock and agricultural practices.
- Before recording of animal bone data begins the final phase data needs to be provided. This will allow the determination of which contexts to exclude from the full analysis. It is likely that some may be left out for example those which are unphased or those providing little relevant data i.e. where no bones are identified to species, although these should be included for recording with a basic catalogue.
- A plan of site is required for analysis of distribution of elements. Plans of graves with larger quantities of bone or articulated remains would be useful. A copy of the context sheet for any articulated remains or the neonatal remains. Plans of larger pits would be required to determine distribution of bone between segments.
- Context sheets/plans of graves where notable bone remains were found (particularly the small dog and ?fowl) would aid interpretation if they appear placed and their location within the grave was recorded.

The Molluscs

Methodology

The shell assemblage was briefly scanned for this assessment to determine the range of species present and potential to retrieve information on habitats, collection methods, uses and diets. Identifications were made using a variety of comparative reference material. Weights were recorded for this assessment by overall quantity.

The mollusc assemblage

The shell is in 2 boxes measuring 46cm x 25.5cm x 18cm, with these boxes containing just over 100 bags of varying sizes and amounting to 7,876g.

The largest group of shell was recovered from the Ditch 2043, with 1,644g recovered from the segment 2044J. Other shell was recovered from a variety of ditch fills, pits and subsoil, with some shell recovered from grave fills. The majority of the shell appears to be of marine origin, but some river species may be present.

The initial assessment scan of the species present suggests the mollusc assemblage comprises of the following: Oyster (90%), Mussel and other shell (10%), including at least one possible fossil. The shell is in good condition, with surface

detail such as marine sponges and worm damage present. Some cut marks were also seen in the assessment scan, showing the larger shells were used for food. A small number of shells showed puncture marks consistent with holes made by trawling and collection tools, such as rakes.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a moderately sized shell assemblage that contains the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites and small amounts of other species. There is evidence of the origin of the molluscs, along with evidence of collection methods and butchering marks that show the use for food. The possible fossil in this assemblage is most likely to be a residual fossil disturbed from local geological deposits, but a collected fossil, perhaps a curiosity piece, cannot be ruled out at this stage. Overall, the assemblage suggests a use of mainly marine oysters for food, which was a popular addition to the diet in Roman times.

Recommendations for further work and time/cost

The mollusc assemblage needs to be catalogued to record species, environmental and collection methods and any butchering present. Shells need to be examined for pigments and sediments that may provide information on use and place of deposit. Fossil shells present need to be identified to species and age and determined if they were collected intentionally or simply residual fossils from local geological deposits.

Bibliography

Albarella, U. and Salvagno, L. 2017. *A morphometric system to distinguish sheep and goat postcranial bones*. PLoS ONE. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0178543>

Allen, M. J. (Ed). 2017. *Molluscs in Archaeology. Methods, approaches and applications*. Oxbow Books, Oxford

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Curl, J. 2009. *The faunal remains from the site of St Mary's Hospital, Colchester*. Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services Specialist Report for Colchester Archaeological Trust.

Curl, J. 2009. a. *The Faunal remains from the Liberty Village, Lakenheath, Suffolk*. NAU Archaeology and Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History and Illustration Services Specialist Report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Curl, J. 2009. b. *The Faunal Remains from Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk*. MNL598. NAU Archaeology and Sylvanus Specialist Report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Curl, J. 2013. *The faunal and human remains from Smokehouse, Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk. MNL638*. Specialist Report for Archaeological Solutions Ltd.

Curl, J. 2019. The assessment of the faunal remains, human remains, worked bone and antler and molluscs from Town Green, Watton, Norfolk. ENF143602. Specialist Report from Sylvanus – Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services for NPS Archaeology

Crockford, S. J. 2000. *Dogs Through Time: An Archaeological Perspective*. Proceedings of the 1st ICAZ Symposium on the History of the Domestic Dog. BAR International Series 889.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Dyer, C. 2004. *Alternative agriculture: goats in medieval England*. In Hoyle, R.W. (Ed), *People, Landscape and Agriculture. Essays for Joan Thirsk*. Exeter. British Agriculture History Society.

Halstead, P., Collins, P. and Isaakidou, V. 2002. *Sorting the Sheep from the Goats: Morphological Distinctions between the Mandibles and Mandibular Teeth of adult Ovis and Capra*. Journal of Archaeological Science 2.

Jones, G. 1985. *The Animal Bones From The 1974 Excavation in Excavations At Brancaster 1974 and 1977*. J. Hinchliffe and C. Sparey Green. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.23. 1985

King, A. 2004. *The Mammal and Bird Bones in Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A. 2004. Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk in 1973-4*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No. 106

Luff, R. 1993. *Colchester Archaeological Report 12: Animal Bones From Excavations In Colchester, 1971 – 1985*. Colchester Archaeological Trust

Payne, S. 1969. *A metrical distinction between the sheep and goat metacarpal in Ucko, P.J. and Dimbleby, G.W. (Eds), The Domestication and Exploitation of Plants and Animals*. London: Duckworth.

Schaefer, M., Black, S. and Scheuer, L. 2009. *Juvenile Osteology, A Laboratory and Field Manual*. Elsevier inc.

Smith. K. 2006. *Guides, Guards and Gifts to the Gods: Domesticated Dogs in the Art and Archaeology of Iron-Age and Roman Britain*. BAR Series 422.

Snyder, Lynn M., and Elizabeth A. Moore (editors) 2006 *Dogs and People in Social, Working, Economic or Symbolic Interaction*. Proceedings of the 9th ICAZ Conference, Durham 2002. Oxbow Books, Oxford.

Willet, A. 2004. *The Animal Bone* in Bales, E. 2004. *A Roman Maltings at Beck Row, Mildenhall, Suffolk*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 20. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

Winder, J.M. 2011. *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording*.

Context	Seg	Feature	Type	Date	Period	T Wt (g)	cattle	s/g	Pig/boar	equid	canid	bird	Small mammal	hsr	other	measure	countable	age	butchering	work	path	notes
2001		2001	Topsoil	18th/19th	PM	5875	11		6	4					1	10	5	3			2	inc possible seal jaw
2001	a	2001	Subsoil			102																
2001	b	2001	Subsoil			606																
2001	c	2001	Subsoil			534																
2001	d	2001	Subsoil			28																
2001	e	2001	Subsoil			282																
2004		2003	Pit			173	2	1								1	2	1				invertebrate damage
2016		2015	Grave SK6			202					2											med-lge dog
2024		2023	Grave SK8/13			36																
2026		2025	Grave SK10/11/13			85				2	2											
2028		2027	Grave SK15			10																
2032		2031	Grave SK17			4																
2034		2033	Pit			16								2								
2041		2042	Pit		Roman	568																
2044		2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	548																
2044		2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	750	2			3	5					2	5	2	butchering		1	small horncores dog,
2044	a/d	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	81																
2044	b	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	2545	12				12					12	18		butchering		2	
2044	d	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	258																
2044	e	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	3030	9	2	3	15				?		12	19	6	butchering		8	possible hsr,

2044	g	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	1056	10			9							8	12	4	butchering		2	includes equid skull one equid tibia with severe infection and growth	
2044	h	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	191																		
2044	i	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	98																		
2044	j	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	7339	15	5		8	3						8	16	15	butchering		3	gnawing	
2044	k	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	14						1					1	1						tarsometatarsus
2044	l	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	904																		
2044	m	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	247																		
2044	n	2043	Ditch	2nd	Roman	200																		
2047		2046	Pit			13																		
2059		2058	Pit			42																		
2071		2070	Pit		Roman	662																		
2075		2074	Pit			6																		
2079		2078	Grave SK22		Roman	8																		
2081		2080	Ditch		Roman	30																		
2083		2082	Pit			251																		
2089	b	2088	?Pit		Roman	37																		
2093		2092	Grave SK23		Roman	774	18										3	4		butcheing				
2097		2100	Pit		Roman	6																		
2099		2100	Pit		Roman	15																		
2106		2105	Pit			221																		
2123		2122	Grave SK24	2nd	Roman	1900	8		1								12	16	5	butchered		?	inc bos juvenile mandible, juv sus jaw, gnawing	
2117		2116	Pit	M2/L3	Roman	296			1								1	1	1					mandible
2127		2124	Pit	M2/L3	Roman	962	19										2	1	1	cuts				cattle skull with horns, skinned?

9.8 The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations at Fentons Farm, Great Whelnetham, a bulk sampling programme was undertaken to facilitate the investigation of palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic remains associated with the use of the site over time. Sampling included the fills of numerous pit features, postholes, the large ditch across the site (F2043) and the ubiquitous grave fills. This report presents the results from the investigation of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the results in relation to the three main phases of Roman activity on the site.

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 sorted 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 and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) 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.

A large number of samples from grave fills formed part of the assemblage. Such deposits are typically unproductive for investigations of carbonised plant macrofossils, and sampling was undertaken primarily for the recovery of small bones and artefacts. In light of this, one in four of the samples from grave fills were assessed for the sake of efficiency. All samples from other pit, posthole and ditch fills were assessed. In total 54 of the 93 samples were assessed.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 24.

Phase 1 – Mid 2nd Century AD

A total of 35 Phase 1 samples were investigated from deposits consisting of fills in the numerous pit and ditch features in the central portion of the site. Carbonised plant macrofossils were rare in these deposits, represented by a small number of cereal grains in seven samples. A small number of these were identified as free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). The low density of these remains indicates that they

represent background scatters of carbonised material, and could be either residual or intrusive.

Some samples contained a reasonable concentration of charcoal, such as the abundant oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal in pit fill L2374 (F2373). Other samples contained common charcoal fragments, such as those from L2033 (F2034), L2166 (F2165), L2230 (F2229) and L2366 (F2365). These are likely to represent fuel residues but their source is not apparent.

Mollusc shells were common throughout. The majority of taxa represent damp tall vegetation and ground litter, including *Carychium* sp., *Discus rotundatus*, *Oxychilus* sp., *Trichia hispida* group and *Vitrea* sp. Grassland taxa, in the form of *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. were also present. Small mammal and amphibian bones were recorded in a number of the samples. These are likely to be natural accumulations.

Phase 2 – Late 2nd Century AD

Phase 2 was represented by Ditch F2043 (L2044), with four samples taken at intervals along its length. A small number of carbonised cereal grains were present, including free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum* type) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.). As in the earlier pit features, these are likely to represent background scatters of carbonised debris, residual or intrusive material. Charcoal remains were recorded as common in two samples. The range of molluscs was comparable to the previous phase.

Phase 3 – 4th Century AD

Phase 3 was confined to grave fill deposits. As noted above, only a proportion of these typically low-productivity samples were investigated, with 14 of the potential 53 samples included in the study. Only one grave fill contained carbonised plant macrofossils, in the form of a small number of wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains, and seeds of medium Fabaceae (vetch/tare type) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) from L2006 (F2005). These are not likely to be associated with the grave directly, instead representing scattered debris incorporated into the fill of the grave. Occasional small fragments of charcoal were also present, also likely to be either residual or intrusive.

Mollusc shells, as in other deposits, were common to abundant throughout, and included a similar range to the previous phases.

Conclusions

The investigation of the bulk sample light fractions from Fentons Farm have demonstrated the very limited deposition of carbonised debris across all of the feature types and activity phases. This is likely to reflect the non-domestic

nature of activity associated with the site during the Roman period. It is apparent that it was located away from routine domestic and crop-processing activities. There is no potential for obtaining additional data or for further research to be based on this bulk sample assemblage.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Phase	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal-2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
Phase 1																							
WLG038	14	2075	2074	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-	-
WLG038	16	2034	2033	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	X	X	-	-
WLG038	17	2071	2070	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	X	X	Coal (X)
WLG038	21	2091	2090	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-	Oyster shell (X), Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X)

WLG038	24	2138	2137	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	Small mammal bone (X)
WLG038	25	2144	2143	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	Amphibian bone (X)
WLG038	26	2142	2141	Fill of Pit	1	30	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	X	-
WLG038	27	2146	2145	Fill of Pit	1	20	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	X	-	-	-

WLG038	28	2156	2155	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Cepea sp., Cochlicopa sp., Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus sp., Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	Bone (X)
WLG038	30	2131	2130	Fill of Pit	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	XX	XX	X	X	-	Coal (X)
WLG038	31	2166	2165	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp.	XX	Oxychilus sp., Vallonia sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	-
WLG038	39	2182	2181	Fill of Pit	1	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Carychium sp., Clausiliidae, Cochlicopa sp., Discus rotundatus, Oxychilus sp., Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp., Vitrea sp.	XX	XX	X	-	X	-
WLG038	40	2184	2183	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Carychium sp., Cochlicopa sp., Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group	X	XX	-	-	-	-

WLG038	41	2091	2090	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-
WLG038	42	2047	2046	Fill of Pit	1	20	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	Coal (X)
WLG038	49	2127	2124	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X)
WLG038	52	2192	2191	Fill of Pit	1	40	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-

WLG038	54	2196	2195	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Ena obscura</i> , <i>Helicigona lapicida</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitreia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-
WLG038	56	2089B	2088	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	X	Small mammal bone (X)
WLG038	57	2230	2229	Fill of Pit	1	20	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	Amphibian bone (X)

WLG038	58	2246	2245	Fill of Posthole	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XXX	XX	X	X	-	-
WLG038	59	2232	2231	Fill of Pit	1	40	X	-	FTW (1), Trit (3)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	X	-
WLG038	61	2239	2240	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	-
WLG038	62	2249	2250	Fill of Posthole	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	XX	-	X	-
WLG038	63	2251	2250	Fill of Posthole	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	-
WLG038	64	2230	2229	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	XX	XX	<i>Clausiliidae</i> , <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	Amphibian bone (X)

WLG038	66	2275	2274	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	-	-
WLG038	68	2142	2141	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-
WLG038	75	2297	2296	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	X	Small mammal bone (X)
WLG038	77	2309	2308	Fill of Pit	1	20	X	-	Trit (3), NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-

WLG038	78	2315	2314	Fill of Pit	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	-	Amphibian bone (X)
WLG038	79	2317	2316	Fill of Pit	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	X	-	-	-	Coal (X)
WLG038	84	2374	2373	Fill of Pit	1	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	Amphibian bone (X)
WLG038	85	2366	2365	Fill of Pit	1	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	-

WLG038	55	2044H	2043	Fill of Ditch	2	40	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
Phase 3																						
WLG038	1	2006	2005	Fill of Grave (SK03)	3	40	X	-	Trit (2), Hord (1), NFI (2)	X					XX	<i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	X	Bone (X)
WLG038	5	2016	2015	Fill of Grave	3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	XX	Bone (X)
WLG038	9	2028	2027	Fill of Grave (SK15)	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	XX	XX	-	X	-

WLG038	13	2036	2035	Fill of Grave (SK18)	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	-
WLG038	20	2093	2092	Fill of Grave (SK23)	3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	X	Small mammal bone (X)
WLG038	36	2154	2153	Fill of Grave (SK27)	3	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	X	-	-

WLG038	46	2204	2203	Fill of Grave (SK43)	3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., Clausiliidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	X	-	-
WLG038	51	2204	2203	Fill of Grave (SK43)	1	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cepea</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	Bone (X)
WLG038	69	2265	2264	Fill of Grave (SK46)	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	Bone (X), Amphibian bone (X)
WLG038	71	2269	2268	Fill of Grave	3	80	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	X	X	-	-	-	-

WLG038	80	2342	2341	Fill of Grave (SK56)	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	-	-	-	Oyster shell (X)
WLG038	86	2346	2345	Fill of Grave	3	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	XXX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., Clausilidae, <i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
WLG038	92	2383	2382	Fill of Grave (SK65)	3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupilla muscorum</i> , <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	XX	XX	-	X	-

WLG038	96	2391	2390	Fill of Grave (SK68+69)	3	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Quercus sp.	XX	Carychium sp., Clausilidae, Cochlicopa sp., Discus rotundatus, Helicigona lapicida, Oxychilus sp., Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	XXX	XX	-	-	X	Amphibian bone (X)
Unphased																						
WLG038	90	2381	2380	Fill of Gully	-	40	X	-	E/S (1), Trit (2)	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous	X	Cochlicopa sp.	XXX	X	-	-	-	-

Table 24: Results from the of bulk sample light fractions from Fentons Farm. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

10 DISCUSSION

Andrew A. S. Newton and John R. Summers

10.1 The features on the site are largely confined to a central band on a broadly south-east to north-west orientation. This correlates with a band of sandy natural deposits, flanked by deposits rich in gravel. It is likely that these sand deposits were targeted by the Phase 1 pit diggers, most likely as a construction resource. It is unclear whether this belt of sand simply represents variability in the local glacial till deposits or the filling of a large channel feature, as this was not specifically investigated as part of the project.

10.2 It is possible that these sand deposits were also deliberately targeted for the placement of Ditch F2043, perhaps being known from previous pit digging activities as an easier substrate to dig than flanking gravel deposits. However, this correlation could be coincidental.

10.3 The recorded features appear to represent three distinct phases of activity of widely differing character in the Romano-British period. The Phase 1 pit digging activity appears to represent the accessing and utilisation of the natural sandy deposits and this is supported by the apparent rapid backfilling of these features. The limited finds assemblages recovered from them are not particularly suggestive of refuse deposition and there are no indications of placed or 'special' deposits. This was followed by the creation of the substantial Ditch F2043. Its purpose/function is not immediately clear, although it potentially represents a boundary of some description. It is possible that it represents some outer element of the Romano-British settlement recorded to the north in the area of Erskine Lodge and most recently investigated by Evershed (2016) and Wood (2017). Substantial ditches are considered to have marked the boundary of the Roman town's *territorium* at Baldock in Hertfordshire (Burleigh 2015, 93) and it is possible that this ditch served a similar function.

10.4 The stratigraphic relationship between the (Phase 3) cemetery (Phase 2) Ditch F2043 is unclear as some burials appear to have been placed into the ditch and have no clear grave cuts. A significant element of post-excavation analysis will be to determine the chronological development of the site and at what point the ditch was created. Furthermore, it will be important determine if the burials are coincident with the geological feature into which they mostly appear to be cut or with the ditch itself.

10.5 Perhaps the most intrinsically interesting element of the site was the Phase 3 burials. Several of these were decapitated and/or placed in prone positions. Decapitation is a recognised part of burial treatment in rural burial grounds in the late Romano-British period (Boylston *et al* 2000, 241) and prone burials also appear to be a regular occurrence in such cemeteries (Harman *et al* 1981). Anderson (Section 9.6, above) suggests that some of the burials displayed cuts in the rear of the mandible, which may suggest execution rather than careful removal of the head following death. This potentially sets this cemetery apart from other late Romano-British cemeteries where similar rites have been identified. To explore this, post-excavation

analysis will incorporate comparison between the burials recorded at this site and those at other sites to determine if this site contains a higher incidence of potentially executed individuals. Comparison with burials recorded at the settlement site further to the north in Great Whelnetham (e.g. Evershed 2016) to determine if there are any clear differences in the chronology of the cemeteries, the burial rites observed, and the treatment of the dead will be carried out. If differences in the latter two factors are observed, this might indicate differential treatment of the dead and may explain the choice of this location away from the main areas of settlement.

10.6 The burials, their possible treatment at the time of death, their treatment after death, the layout of the cemetery, and the demographics of the cemetery population form the main areas of research interest for this site. Additionally, the site can contribute important information to the development and layout of the Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham/Sicklesmere and such issues will form a further area of research interest to be addressed during post-excavation.

PART II. UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

11 UPDATE OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

The original academic aims and objectives of the project are presented in Section 2 of this report (above).

Following the completion of fieldwork, these aims remain valid. The original aims and objectives are incorporated into, and expanded upon, by the Updated Aims and Objectives set out in Section 12, below. These are derived from the assessments of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence from the site, presented in Part I of this document. They have been developed with the updated regional research framework for Eastern England (Medlycott 2011). The suggested bibliography, comprising material for comparison and reference, is presented in Section 13.

12 UPDATED AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.

Dating, phasing and chronological development of the site

Research objectives

Re-examination of dating evidence

- While the Phase 1 pits clearly represent the first stratigraphic phase of activity, the stratigraphic relationship between the (Phase 3) cemetery and the (Phase 2) Ditch F2043 is unclear as some burials appear to have been placed into the ditch and have no clear grave cuts. The initial objective of post-excavation analysis will be to refine the phasing of the site through further interrogation of the stratigraphic evidence and the dateable artefactual evidence. This is likely to be aided by

further work on the finds assemblages, particularly the small finds which may contain important indicators of date.

Phase 1. Excavation of pits

Research objectives

The function of the pits

- The Phase 1 pits appear to have been focussed on the band of natural geological sandy deposits present at the site. It is possible that their function was directly associated with this. Medlycott (2011, 48) indicates that impact of Roman quarrying and extractive industries on the landscape needs further study.
 - In order to determine if these pits were the result of the utilisation of the sandy deposits, their shape and dimensions will be analysed and compared with those at other Roman sites where quarrying is recorded (e.g. Parry 1999; Parry 2011). This will be combined with examination of synthetic studies of Roman quarrying (e.g. Pearson 2005) to understand how the quarrying activity may have been carried, what the material was used for, and whether or not this might have been an economic industrial undertaking.
 - Examination of the nature of the geological feature that the pits appear to target will be carried out in order to understand the purpose for which these deposits may have been extracted.
 - The limited finds assemblages will be re-examined to determine if the pits may have had an alternative or secondary function, such as the deposition of refuse.

Phase 2. Ditch F2043

Research objectives

The function of Ditch F2043

- The function of Ditch F2043 is not immediately clear, although it potentially represents a boundary of some description. As Medlycott (2011, 46) identifies rural settlements as an important area of research for the Romano-British period it will be important to utilise information from this site to contribute to an understanding of the form of the Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham/Sicklesmere. Identifying the role and function of this ditch will contribute to a greater understanding of how land was organised during the Romano-British period in the vicinity of Great Whelnetham. This will be carried out by examining previously recorded evidence for Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham (e.g. Evershed 2016), to determine how it may have related to the rest of the settlement, and work on the importance and significance of boundaries in the Roman period (e.g. Burleigh 2015; Hingley 1990) to understand the possible functions for a ditch of this scale in this position.

Phase 3. The Roman cemetery

The Romano-British cemetery population is the aspect of the site which has most research significance. This has the potential to provide information relating to demography, health/disease, and lifestyle amongst the local Romano-British population. It is also likely to provide information relating to ritual practices (an important area of research for the period, as identified by Medlycott (2011, 48)) due to the identified presence of a variety of burial practices/positions.

Research objectives

The human remains

- To obtain as much information as possible regarding the individual represented by their skeletal remains
 - Demographic analysis, metrical and morphological analysis, dental analysis, and analysis of pathologies will be required, as detailed by Anderson, Ch. 9.6, above. Comparison of this data with similar information from comparable sites (e.g. Lucy & Evans 2016; Matthews 1981, McKinley 1993, McKinley & Dinwiddy 2009; Mudd 2002; Müldner *et al* 2011; Nicholson 2006; Wells 1976) will contribute to an understanding of how the Great Whelnetham population compared in terms of these criteria to other populations from Suffolk and further afield in the eastern region.
 - Radiocarbon dating of the skeletal remains will help to establish the date of these burials and to identify the period of time over which the burial ground was in use.

- To establish what the burial positions, the arrangement of the graves, the apparent 'deviant' burials, and the arrangement of the cemetery reveal about Romano-British belief systems, attitudes to the dead, and the identity of the dead.
 - Essays relating to identity, ethnicity, gender, age status and religion are presented and edited by Diaz-Andreu *et al* (2005). Keegan 2002 and White 2007 discuss the role of identity in relation to burial rites.
 - Decapitated burials are discussed by Crerar (2012), Boylston *et al* (2000), Harman *et al* (1981), Müldner *et al* (2011), and Tucker (2013). This synthetic research will provide a basis for understanding the decapitated burials and the circumstance surrounding the removal of their heads
 - 'Deviant' burials of the Romano-British period in general are discussed by Crerar (2016) and McKinley & Dinwiddy (2009). These studies will contribute to an understanding of such burial practices and allow the burials at Great Whelnetham to be set into context.

- Roman burial practice in general is discussed by Black (1986), Casa Hatton (1999), Gerrard (2015), Hope (1999), Hope (2007), Philpott (1991) and Toynbee (1996).
- Analysis of the distribution of individuals of different ages and genders, followed with comparison of such distribution with other relevant sites.
- To establish what the evidence for disease and injuries (of all forms) indicates about the cemetery population.
 - Can the identified pathologies be used to identify the levels of wealth or social status of the individuals represented here?
 - Are particular activities or trades indicated by the pathologies?
 - Can the pathologies be linked to certain environmental factors?

Finds recovered with the human remains

- Only a small number of burials were considered to have been buried with associated grave goods during excavation. These consisted of bone combs (initially dated as 4th century) with SK14 and SK47, a barbed and tanged arrowhead found with SK19, a nail and metal studs found with SK37, small glass beads found with SK44, and hobnails with SK 56. However, other finds were recovered from a larger number of burials. This includes small quantities of slag from five of the graves- in other periods and locations, a symbolic significance has been attached to slag found in graves. Post-excavation research will examine:
 - The meaning and function of those objects identified as grave goods to determine if there was a symbolic meaning to their presence within the grave or if they imply represent the remnants of the clothing/costume that the deceased was buried wearing. Studies of artefacts of these types (e.g. Ashby 2007; Guido 1978; Dungworth 1998) may help to elucidate both their function and the role they may have played in the funerary/burial rite.
 - The possibility that the artefacts recovered from graves but not initially identified as grave goods had a specific meaning or function as part of the burial rite rather than simply being accidental inclusions in the grave fills. This may be particularly pertinent with regard to the slag (e.g. Shepherd 1997).
- To establish what the small finds assemblage/grave goods indicate about the social status, levels of wealth, trade connections, and religious beliefs of the individuals and wider community represented by these burials.
 - Essays relating to identity, ethnicity, gender, age status and religion are presented and edited by Diaz-Andreu *et al* (2005). Keegan (20020, Rosten (2007) and (White 2007) discuss the role of identity in relation to burial rites.
 - Henig (1984) discusses Roman religion and Black (1986) discussed Roman religion in relation to burial practice. These studies will be used to identify if religious practice or beliefs can be understood from the burials

- de la Bédoyère (2014), Faulkner (2002 & 2003), and Taylor, J. (2001) provide information regarding rural and late Romano-British society which will be used to understand the cultural norms and modes of behaviour influencing the population who were burying their dead at Great Whelnetham.

Organisation and arrangement of the cemetery

- To understand the arrangement of the cemetery and how this may have been influenced by the local geography/geology, pre-existing features, and ritual/religious considerations (including Roman and local belief systems).
 - What is the relationship between the graves and the large ditch which crosses the site?
 - What evidence is there for the use of grave markers?
 - What evidence is there for funerary architecture?
 - Henig (1984) discusses Roman religion and Black (1986) discussed Roman religion in relation to burial practice.
 - Roman burial practice in general is discussed by Black (1986), Casa Hatton (1999), Gerrard (2015), Hope (1999), Hope (2007), Philpott (1991) and Toynbee (1996).

The current site and the wider Roman settlement

Research objectives

Medlycott (2011, 46) identifies rural settlements as an important area of research for the Romano-British period. Information from this site will contribute to an understanding of the form of the Roman settlement at Great Whelnetham/Sicklesmere and will therefore contribute to other research objectives relate to rural settlement identified by Medlycott (2011).

The development of the site

- Through comparison with the available evidence from excavations of elements of the Roman settlement elsewhere in Great Whelnetham it will be attempted to identify commonalities in chronological development between the different excavated sites. It may be possible to identify developmental events which coincide with the stratigraphic phases evident at the current site. This will be aided by the refining of the phasing which will be carried out as the initial phase of post-excavation research

The position of the site within the wider settlement

- Through comparison with the available evidence from excavations of elements of the Roman settlement elsewhere in Great Whelnetham and with other comparable rural Roman sites (e.g. Ashwin 7 Tester 2014; Atkins & Connor 2010; Hinman 2003; Lucy & Evans 2016; Nicholson & Woolhouse 2016; Smedley 1960) it will be attempted to reconstruct the possible layout of Roman Great Whelnetham.

- This will be supported through reference to works regarding the Roman rural landscape both in Suffolk and further afield (e.g. Cameron 1993; Hingley 1989; Moore *et al* 1988; Plouviez 1995 & 1999; Scarfe 1972; Taylor 2010).

The wider Roman world

- An examination of the artefactual evidence will be used to identify any clear links with other settlements in the surrounding area or further afield.

Radiocarbon dating

Radiocarbon dating is likely to have limited benefits in elucidating the chronology of the site. However, the pottery recovered from the graves is indicative of a 2nd to 3rd century date which appears to be at odds with the date of the bone combs which have been recovered as grave goods from two of the burials. Radiocarbon dating may be used to determine the approximate date of the cemetery. Stratigraphic relationships between the graves are limited and the sequence in which they were cut is not immediately clear. However, based on the limited stratigraphic relationships that do exist it is possible to speculate that Grave F2201 is potentially the earliest grave in the sequence and that Grave F2035 is potentially the latest. Dating of human remains from these graves should provide a base range which can be used to revise a Bayesian model and plan for future C14 dating. Dating of the stratigraphically early cremation from F2365 should provide a date for the earliest of the site for the deposition of human remains.

Contexts which have been selected for C14 dating are:

- The cremation recovered from F2365 L2366
- The dog remains recovered from F2294 L2295
- Human skeletal material from Grave F2035 (L2036)- potentially the most recent grave
- Human skeletal material from Grave F2201 (L2202)- potentially the earliest inhumation grave in the sequence

13 SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashby, S. 2007, Bone and antler Combs, *Finds Research Group Datasheet* 40

Ashwin, T. and Tester, A. 2014, *A Romano-British Settlement in the Waveney Valley: Excavations at Scole, 1993-4*, East Anglian Archaeology 152

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, Oxford Archaeology East, Bar Hill

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

Birley, A. 1977, *Life in Roman Britain*, Book Club Associates, London

Black, E. W. 1986, 'Romano-British Burial Customs and Religious Beliefs in South-East England', *The Archaeological Journal* 143, 201-239

Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A. 2004, *Excavations at a Large Romano-British Settlement at Hacheston, 1973-1974*, East Anglian Archaeology 106

Boylston, A., Knüsel, C. J., Roberts, C. A. and Dawson, M. 2000, 'Investigation of a Romano-British Rural Ritual in Bedford, England', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27, 241-254

Cameron, A. 1993, *The Later Roman Empire, AD 284-430*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts

Casa Hatton, R. 1999, *The cemeteries of Roman Britain. Evidence for management and related social implications, with particular reference to the late Roman period*, Thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, University of Sheffield, Department of Archaeology and Prehistory

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading, CIfA

Crerar, B. 2016, 'Deviancy in late Romano-British burial' in Millett, M., Revell, L. and Moore, A. (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Roman Britain*, Oxford University Press, 381-405

Crerar, B. 2012, *Contextualising Deviancy: A Regional Approach to Decapitated Inhumation in Late Roman Britain*, unpublished University of Cambridge Faculty of Classics Doctoral Thesis

de la Bédoyère, G. 2014, *Roman Britain: a new history*, Thames & Hudson, London

Diaz-Andreu, M., Lucy, S., Babić, S., and Edwards, D. N. 2005, *The Archaeology of Identity: approaches to gender, age, status, ethnicity and religion*, Routledge, London

Dungworth, D. 1998, Mystifying Roman nails: *clavus annalis*, *defixiones* and *minkisi* in Forcey, J. Hawthorne, and R. Witcher (eds), *TRAC 97. Proceedings of the Seventh Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference*, Oxbow Books, Oxford

Evershed, R. 2016, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching On Land At Erskine Lodge, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk, Phases 1 And 2*. Allen Archaeology Ltd Report Number AAL2016075

Faulkner, N. 2002, 'The debate about the end of Roman Britain: A Review of the Evidence and Methods', *The Archaeological Journal* 159, 59-76

Faulkner, N. 2003, *The Decline and Fall of Roman Britain*, Tempus, Stroud

Gerrard, J. 2015, 'Synthesis, Chronology and Late Roman cemeteries in Britain', *American Journal of Archaeology* 119(4), 565-572

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 3, 35-46

Guido, M. 1978, *The Glass Beads of the Prehistoric and Roman Periods in Britain and Ireland*, Society of Antiquaries Monograph, Thames and Hudson, London

Gurney, D. 1998, 'Roman burials in Norfolk', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 4

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Harman, M., Molleson, T. I. and Price, J. L. 1981, 'Burials, bodies and beheadings in Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries', *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Geology)* 35, 145-188

Henig, M. 1984, *Religion in Roman Britain*, B. T. Batsford, London

Hingley, R. 1989, *Rural Settlement in Roman Britain*, Batsford Ltd, Braintree

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*, BAR British Series 358/Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit Monograph 2, Oxford, 114

Hope, V. 1999, 'The Iron Age and Roman Ages c. 600 BC-AD 400' in Jupp, P. C. and Gittings, C. (eds.) *Death in England*, Manchester University Press, Manchester, 40-64

Hope, V. M. 2007, *Death in Ancient Rome*, Routledge, London

Keegan, S. 2002, *Inhumation Rites in Late Roman Britain: The Treatment of the Engendered Body*, BAR British Series 333

Lucy, S. and Evans, C. 2016, *Romano-British Settlement and Cemeteries. Mucking Excavations by Margaret and Tom Jones 1965-1978*, CAU Landscape Archives Series: Historiography and Fieldwork No.3/Mucking 5

- Martin, J. 2011, 'Prehistoric, Romano-British, and Anglo-Saxon Activity at Whitelands Farm, Bicester', *Oxoniensia* 76, 173-240
- Matthews, C. L. 1981, 'A Romano-British inhumation cemetery at Dunstable, *Durocbrivae*' *Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal* 15, 1–73
- McKinley, J. I. 1993, 'A decapitation from the Romano-British cemetery at Baldock, Hertfordshire' *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 3.1, 41–44
- McKinley, J. I. and Egging Dinwiddy, K. 2009, 'Deviant' burials from a Late Romano-British cemetery at Little Keep, Dorchester' *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society* 130, 43–61
- Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
- Moore, I. E. with Plouviez, J. and West, S. 1988, *The Archaeology of Roman Suffolk*, Suffolk Archaeological Unit, Ipswich
- Mudd, A. 2002, *Excavations at Melford Meadows, Brettenham, 1994: Romano-British and Early Saxon Occupations*, East Anglian Archaeology 99
- Müldner, G., Chenery, C. and Eckardt, H. 2011, 'The 'Headless Romans': multi-isotope investigations of an unusual burial ground from Roman Britain', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 38, 280-290
- Nicholson, K. 2006, 'A Late Roman cemetery at Watersmeet, Mill Common, Huntingdon' *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 95, 57–90
- Nicholson, K. and Woolhouse, T. 2016, *A Late Iron Age and Romano-British Farmstead at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 160
- Parry, C. 1999, 'Iron Age, Romano-British and Medieval Occupation at Bishop's Cleeve, Gloucestershire: excavations at Gilder's Paddock 1989 and 1990-1', *Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society* 117, 89-118
- Pearson, A. F. 2011, *The Work of Giants: Stone and Quarrying in Roman Britain*, Tempus, Stroud
- Philpott, R. 1991, *Burial Practices in Roman Britain: A survey of grave treatment and furnishing, A.D. 43-410*, BAR British Series 219
- Plouviez, J. 1995, 'A hole in the distribution map: the characteristics of small towns in Suffolk' in Brown, A.E. (ed.), *Roman Small Towns in Eastern England and Beyond*, Oxbow Monograph 52, 69-80

Plouviez, J. 1999, 'The Roman period' in Dymond, D. and Martin, E. (eds.), *An Historical Atlas of Suffolk. 3rd Edition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, Ipswich 42-43

Rosten, J. 2007, Identities in life and death in Roman Britain: The case of Baldock. *In*: Croxford, B, Ray, N, Roth, R & White, N (eds) *TRAC 2006: Proceedings of the Sixteenth Annual Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference, Cambridge 2006*, Oxbow Books, Oxford, 172-82

Salway, P. 1993, *A History of Roman Britain*, Oxford University Press, Oxford

Scarfe, N., 1972, *The Suffolk Landscape*, Making of the English Landscape Series, Hodder and Stoughton, London

Shepherd, D. J. 1997, 'The ritual significance of slag in Finnish Iron Age burials', *Fennoscandia archaeologica* 14, 13-22

Smedley, N. 1960, 'Roman Long Melford', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 28 (3), 272-89

Smedley, N. and Owles, E. 1966, 'A Romano-British bathhouse at Stonham Aspal', *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology* 30 (3), 221-51

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

Taylor, J., 2001, 'Rural society in Roman Britain' in James, S. and Millet, M. (eds.), *Britons and Romans: Advancing an Archaeological Agenda*. Council for British Archaeology Research Report 125, 46-59

Taylor, J. 2010, 'Ends and beginnings: characterising rural settlement in the 4th and 5th centuries', *Paper presented at End of Roman Britain Conference*, British Museum, 13th March 2010

Toynbee, J. M. C. 1996, *Death and Burial in the Roman World*, The Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore

Tucker, K. 2013, 'The Osteology of Decapitation Burials from Roman Britain' *in* Knüsel, C. J. and Smith, M. J. (eds.) *The Routledge Handbook of the Bioarchaeology of Human Conflict*, Routledge,

Wacher, J. 1978, *Roman Britain*, J. M. Dent & Sons, London

Wells, C. 1976, 'The human burials' *in* West, S. E. and Plouviez, J., 'The Romano-British site at Icklingham' *in* West, S.E. (ed.), *Suffolk*. East Anglian Archaeology 3, 103-119

White, N. C. C. 2007, 'Catering for the Cultural Identities of the Deceased in Roman Britain: Interpretative Potential and Problems' *in* Croxford, B., Ray, N., Roth, R., and White, N. (eds.) *TRAC 2006: Proceedings of the Sixteenth*

14 PUBLICATION SYNOPSIS

14.1 Summary

Due to the character of the site, it is anticipated that it might be of suitable magnitude to warrant submission to a national period-specific journal such as *Britannia*. It is not of the scale or magnitude to warrant publication as a monograph.

The publication report will present the background of the project, contain a description and analysis of features and finds, and conclude with a synthetic discussion of the site's structure and development, with local and regional comparisons. Specialist reports will be integrated into the text and included in line with the requirements of publication, as set out by the agreed publishers.

14.2 Estimated breakdown of report

ABSTRACT

c 250 words

- Contents Summary of phasing, features, finds and interpretation
- Tables -
- Figures -
- Plates -

INTRODUCTION

c. 750 words

- Contents Circumstances of the project and summary of background information. Description of the situation of the site and geological and topographical descriptions. Introduction to excavation strategies and phasing.
- Tables Phasing and date ranges
- Figures Site location and detailed site location plans. Excavation and overall phase plans
- Plates -

PHASE 1

c. 600 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Phase 1 pits. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -

- Figures: Phase plan. Appropriate section drawings
- Plates: Significant section photographs, overviews of Phase 1 features

PHASE 2

c. 500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of Ditch F2043. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Phase plan. Section drawings of F2043
- Plates : Significant section photographs and overviews of F2043

PHASE 3

c. 1500 words

- Contents: Overview and synthetic description of the Phase 3 graves. Key elements of HSR report. Introduction to Interpretations. Appropriate excerpts from other specialist's analyses.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Grave plans
- Plates : Photographs of graves and post-conservation photos of grave goods

DISCUSSION

c. 1500 words

- Contents: Organised thematically, taking into account the research questions and subjects presented in Section 12 of this document. This section will contain relevant stratigraphic information, relevant excerpts from specialist's contributions, comparisons, and interpretations.
- Tables: -
- Figures: Comparison with appropriate Roman cemetery and settlement sites. Possible reconstruction of form of Great Whelnetham settlement
- Plates: -
- Specialist: Specialist contributions will be introduced where they contribute to the discussion.

15 TIMETABLE OF TASK FOR POST-EXCAVATION

Task	Expected Completion Date
Identification of C14 samples and submission of material for analysis	30 April 2020
Completion of final specialists' reports	30 April 2020
Research and literature gathering	30 April 2020
Identification of graphics and illustration requirements	30 April 2020
Production of graphics and required illustrations	30 May 2020
Writing of Research Archive Report text	30 May 2020
Incorporation of specialists' reports and data, figures, illustrations, and photographs in to Research Archive Report	20 May 2020
Identification of figures/photos required for publication report	30 May 2020
Writing of publication report	30 June 2020
Production of figures/photos for publication report	30 June 2020
Editing/Review of Research Archive Report	30 June 2020
Editing/Review of Publication Report	30 June 2020
Preparation of Archive	30 May 2020
Submission of Publication Report to appropriate vehicle of publication	30 June 2020
Deposition of archive	30 June 2020

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archive 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Havebury Housing Partnership for funding the works and for their assistance (in particular Ms Kate Leszczyszyn).

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Rachael Abraham and Mr James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Boylston, A., Knüsel, C. J., Roberts, C. A. and Dawson, M. 2000, 'Investigation of a Romano-British Rural Ritual in Bedford, England', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27, 241-254

British Geological Survey 1991, *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Burleigh, G. 2015, 'Burials, ditches and deities: defining the boundaries of Iron Age and Romano-British Baldock' in Lockyear, K. (ed.), *Archaeology in Hertfordshire. Recent Research*, Hertfordshire Publications, Hatfield, 89-116

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation*, Reading, ClfA

Evershed, R. 2016 *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Trial Trenching On Land At Erskine Lodge, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk, Phases 1 And 2*. Allen Archaeology Ltd Report Number AAL2016075

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Hambrook, R. 1970, *Great Whelnetham – A brief account of the fortunes of a Suffolk Village from Roman times to the present day*. Private

Harman, M., Molleson, T. I. and Price, J. L. 1981, 'Burials, bodies and beheadings in Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries', *Bulletin of the British Museum of Natural History (Geology)* 35, 145-188

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Muir, T & Higgs, K, 2018, *Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*, AS Report 5513

Mustchin, A. R. R., Cussans, J. E. M., Summers, J. R. & McClean, C. forthcoming, 'A Romano-British Ladder system at Asheldham Quarry, Essex', *Essex Archaeology and History*

Mustchin, A. R. R., Cussans, J. E. M., Summers, J. R. & Peachey, A. 2016, 'A Large Romano-British Farm at North Stud, Woodditton, Cambridgeshire', *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* CV, 7–34

Rye, J. 1991, *Popular Guide to Suffolk Place Names*, Larkpress, Suffolk

SSEW 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983, *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

Wood, M. 2017, *Archaeological Watching Brief Report: Erskine Lodge, Stanningfield Road, Great Wheltenham, Suffolk (Phase 1)*, Allen Archaeology Limited unpublished report AAL 2017179

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: archaeol7-392353

Project details

Project name	Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	During June and July 2018, Archaeological Solutions (AS) conducted an excavation on land north of Fenton's Farm, Great Whelnetham. The excavation was undertaken prior to the construction of a residential development and was preceded by a trial trench evaluation. The excavation revealed archaeological features of Romano-British date. Initial examination of the results suggests these features represent three phases of activity. The earliest dated to the 1st to 2nd centuries AD and consists of a large number of pits containing minimal artefactual assemblages. The second phase is represented by a ditch running across the site on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is likely this represents the remnant of a large boundary feature. The third phase of activity has been initially dated to the 3rd to 4th centuries. It consists of an cemetery containing the remains of at least 69 individuals. A number of these burials have been decapitated, which is not uncommon in rural late Romano-British cemeteries, but there are indications that some of these individuals were executed rather than having their heads carefully removed post-mortem. Other burials were interred in prone positions. Grave goods are limited but include bone combs and a number of small purple beads. The chronology of the burials is interesting as some appear to have been deposited directly into the Phase 2 Ditch. The site is positioned over a geological feature, consisting of sandy material flanked by clayey deposits rich in gravel. It seems likely that the archaeology targeted or was influenced by this feature.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2018 End: 31-07-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7445 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WLG 038 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Iron Age
Monument type	GRAVES Iron Age
Significant Finds	HUMAN BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Iron Age
Significant Finds	WORKED ANIMAL BONE Iron Age
Significant Finds	BEADS Iron Age
Methods &	"Annotated Sketch", "Environmental Sampling", "Measured Survey", "Photographic

techniques Survey", "Test Pits"
 Development type Rural residential
 Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY GREAT WHELNETHAM Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk
 Study area 0.4 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 878 600 52.205705923386 0.7487402142 52 12 20 N 000 44 55 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 55m Max: 55m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Name of sponsor/funding body Havebury Housing Partnership

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Human Bones", "Worked bone"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
 Digital Media available "Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archive Store
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type A forthcoming report
 Title Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk. Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Archaeological Assessment and Updated Project Design
 Author(s)/Editor(s) bull, k.
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newton, A.A.S.
 Other bibliographic Report No: 5898

details

Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Danielle Helen Hall (danielle.hall@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on	21 April 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England 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

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)



Plate 1 SK1, L2001



Plate 2. SK2, L2001



Plate 3 SK3, Grave F2005



Plate 4. SK4, Grave F2011



Plate 5. SK5, Grave F2013



Plate 6. SK6, Grave F2015



Plate 7. SK7, Grave F2021



Plate 8. SK8 & Plate 9. SK13 (skull only)





Plate 10. SK9



Plate 11. SK10 (male burial) & Plate 12 SK11 (disarticulated skull) & SK12 (disarticulated mandible), Grave F2023





Plate 13. SK14 & Plate 14 SF58,
found with SK 14, Grave F2023



Plate 15. SK15, F2027



Plate 16, SK16, Grave F2029



Plate 17. SK17, F2031



Plate 18. SK18, Grave F2035



Plate 19. SK19, Grave F2035



Plate 20. SK20, Grave F2039



Plate 21. SK21, F2076



Plate 22. SK22, F2078



Plates 23a, b, c. SK23 and disarticulated human remains in Grave F2092





Plate 24. SK24,
placed in Ditch
F2043



Plate 25. SK25, Grave F2149



Plate 26. SK26, Grave F2151



Plate 27. SK27, Grave F2153

- Deviant decapitation Burial
- Adult male
- ?Decapitated
- Supine
- Very good preservation
- SW (Head)/NE (Feet)
- Head displaced, possibly SK28 found to side of right knee
- Grave cut F2153



Plate 28. SK28 & SK31, Grave F2153



Plate 29. SK29, Grave F2167



Plate 30. SK30, Grave F2163



Plate 31. SK32, Grave F2092



Plate 32. SK35, Grave F2284



Plate 33. SK36, Grave F2179



Plate 34. SK37, Grave F2185



Plate 35. SK38, Grave F2092



Plate 36. SK42, Grave F2201



Plate 37. SK43, Grave F2203



Plate 38. SK44, Grave F2205



Plate 39. SK45, Grave F2247



Plate 40. SK46, Grave F2264



Plate 41. SK47, Grave F2263



Plate 42. SK48, Grave F2284



Plate 43. SK49, Grave F2294



Plate 44. SK50, Grave F2298



Plate 45. SK51 & SK53 (disarticulated lower leg bones), Grave F2268



Plate 46. SK52, Grave F2310



Plate 47. SK24 within Ditch 20143B



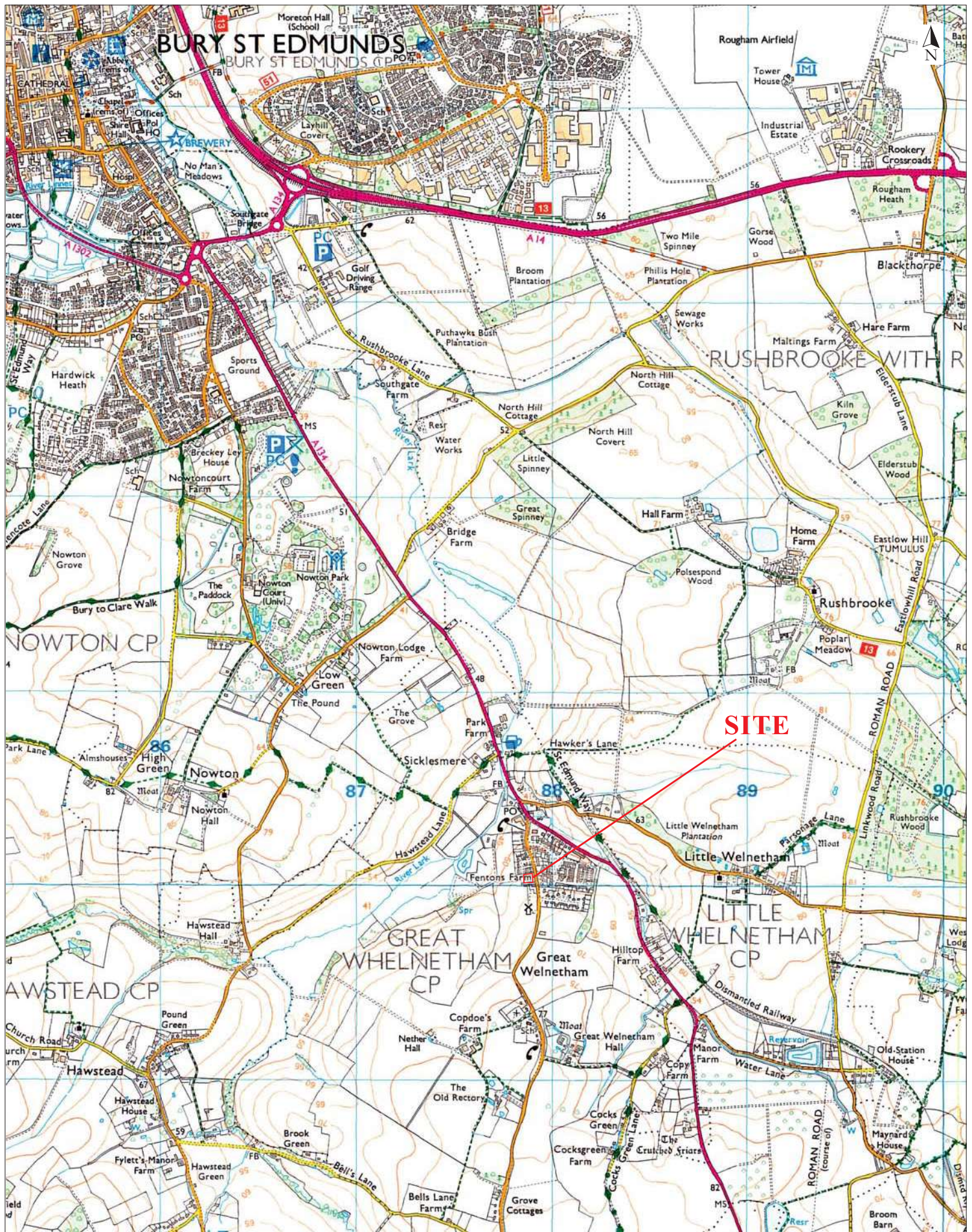
Plate 48. Group shot of SK 16, 18, 19 & 20



Plate 49. Group shot of grave cluster (SK25, SK26, SK27, SK28, SK29, SK31) and ditch F2043E

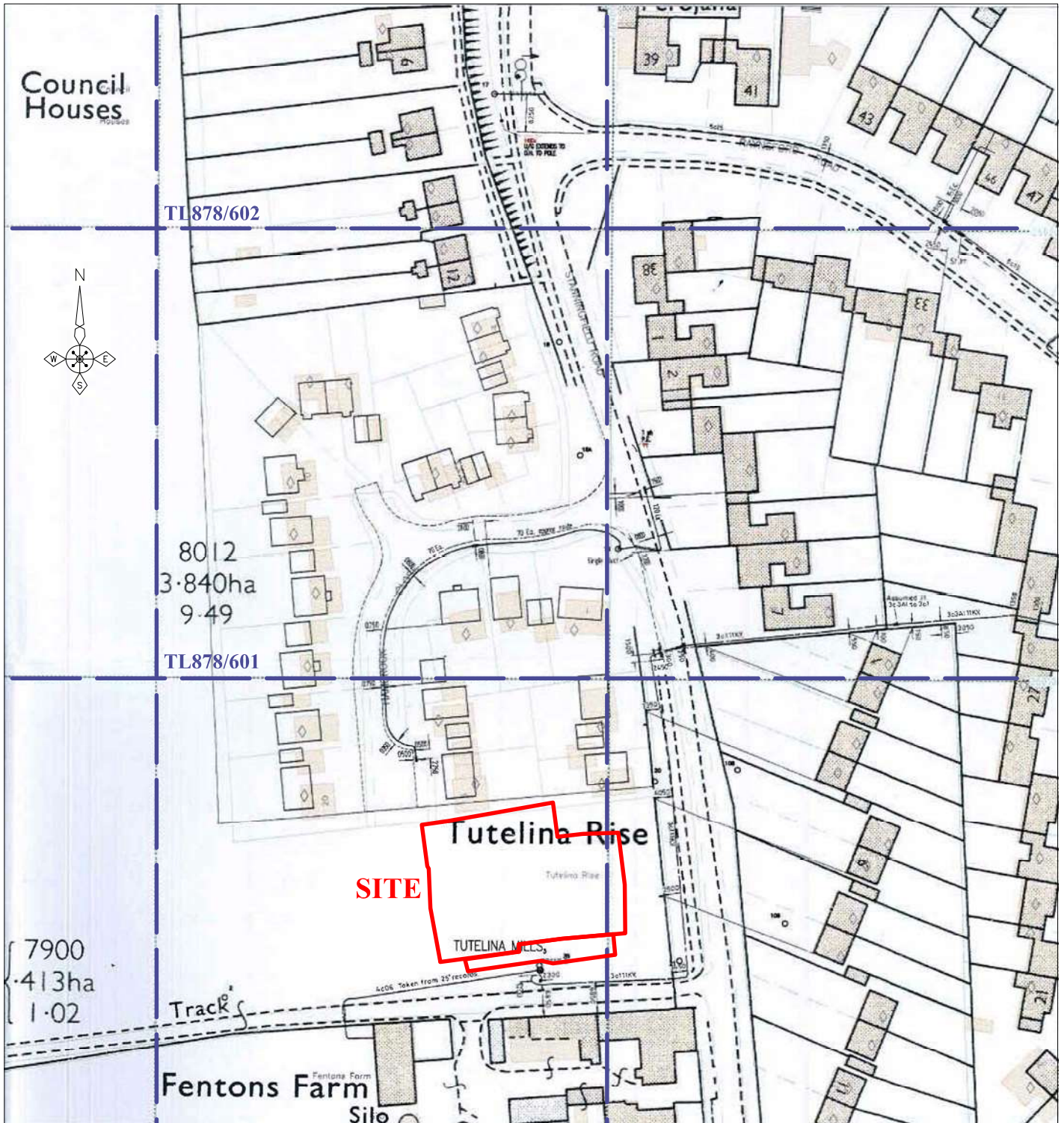


Plate 50. Grave 2092 SK38, disarticulated remains SK23, disarticulated assemblage, and SK32 articulated feet



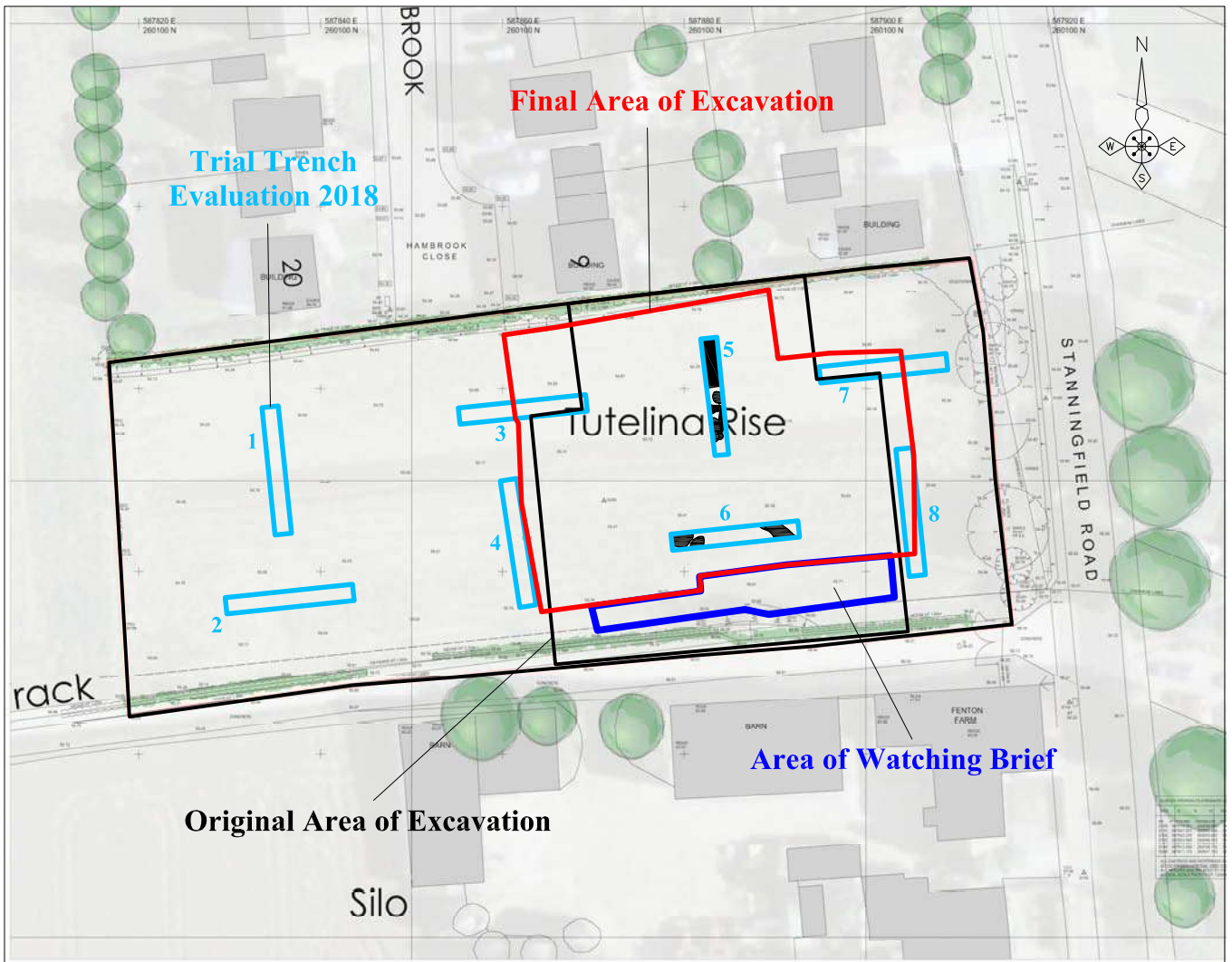
Reproduced from the 2009 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Welnetham, Suffolk (P7445)



Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (P7445)

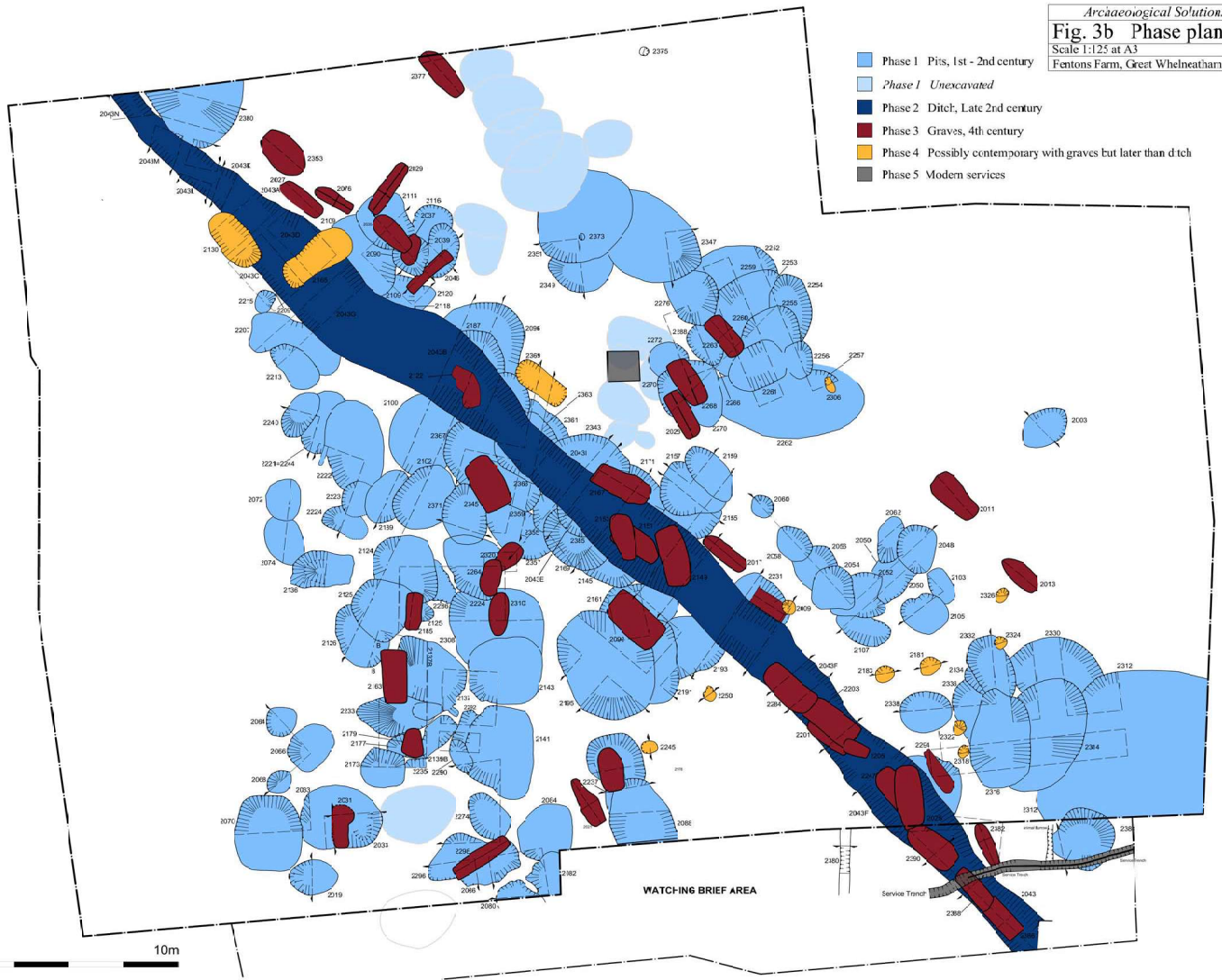


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2b Trench location plan
Scale 1:750 at A4
Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Whelnetham, Suffolk (P7445)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3b Phase plan
Scale 1:125 at A3
Fentons Farm, Greet Whelneath (P7445)

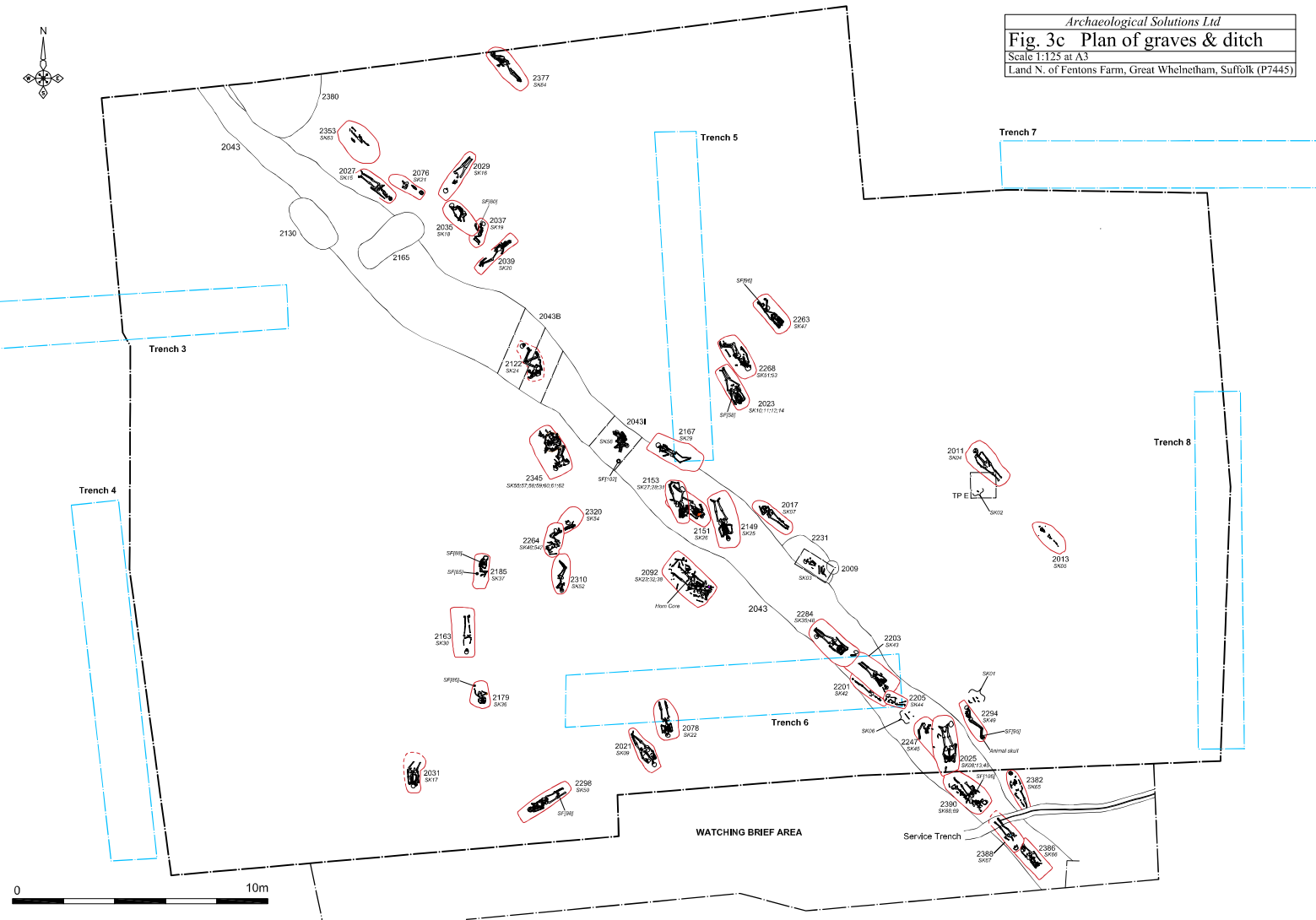
- Phase 1 Pits, 1st - 2nd century
- Phase 1 Unexcavated
- Phase 2 Ditch, Late 2nd century
- Phase 3 Graves, 4th century
- Phase 4 Possibly contemporary with graves but later than ditch
- Phase 5 Modern services

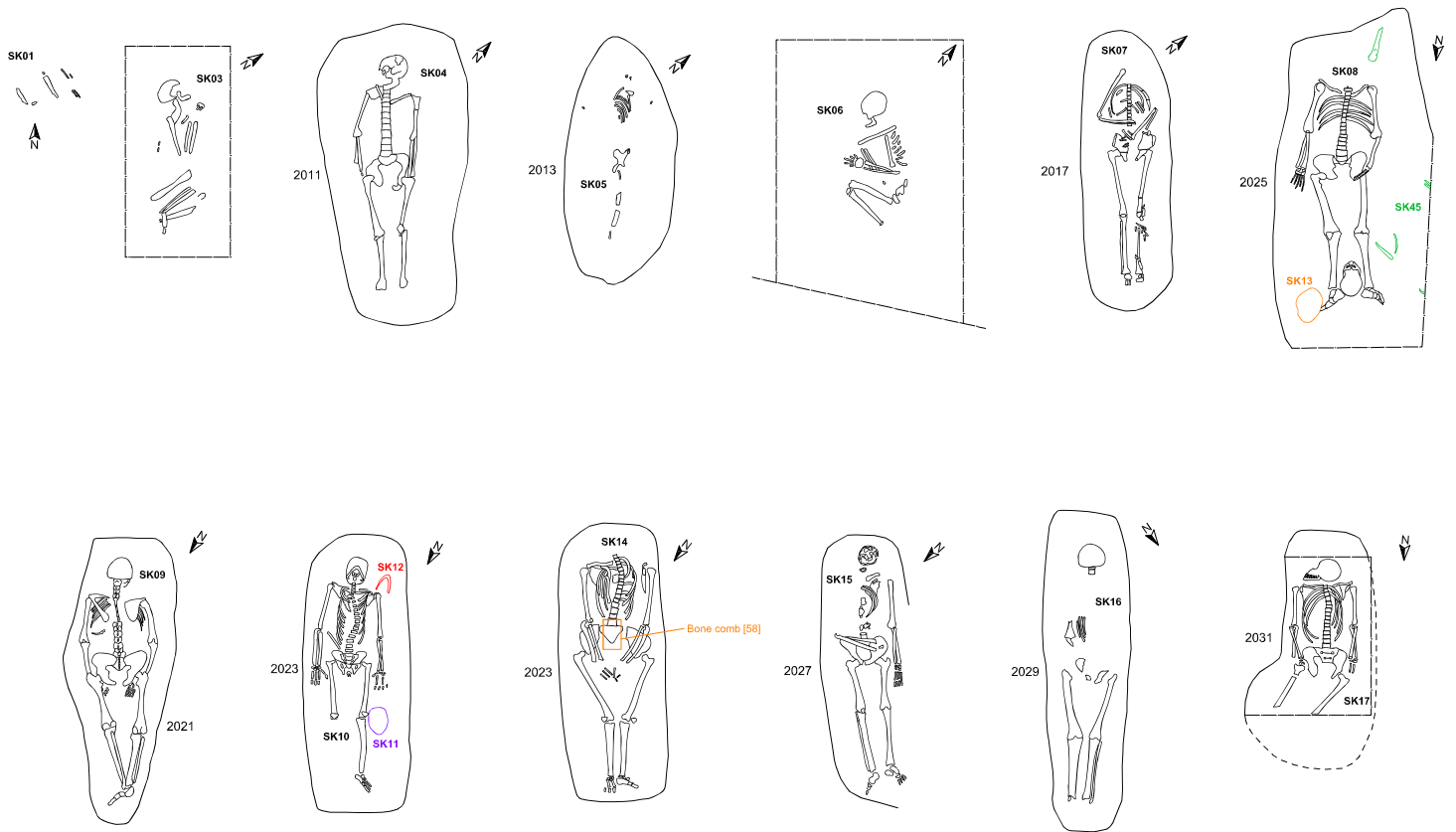


0 10m

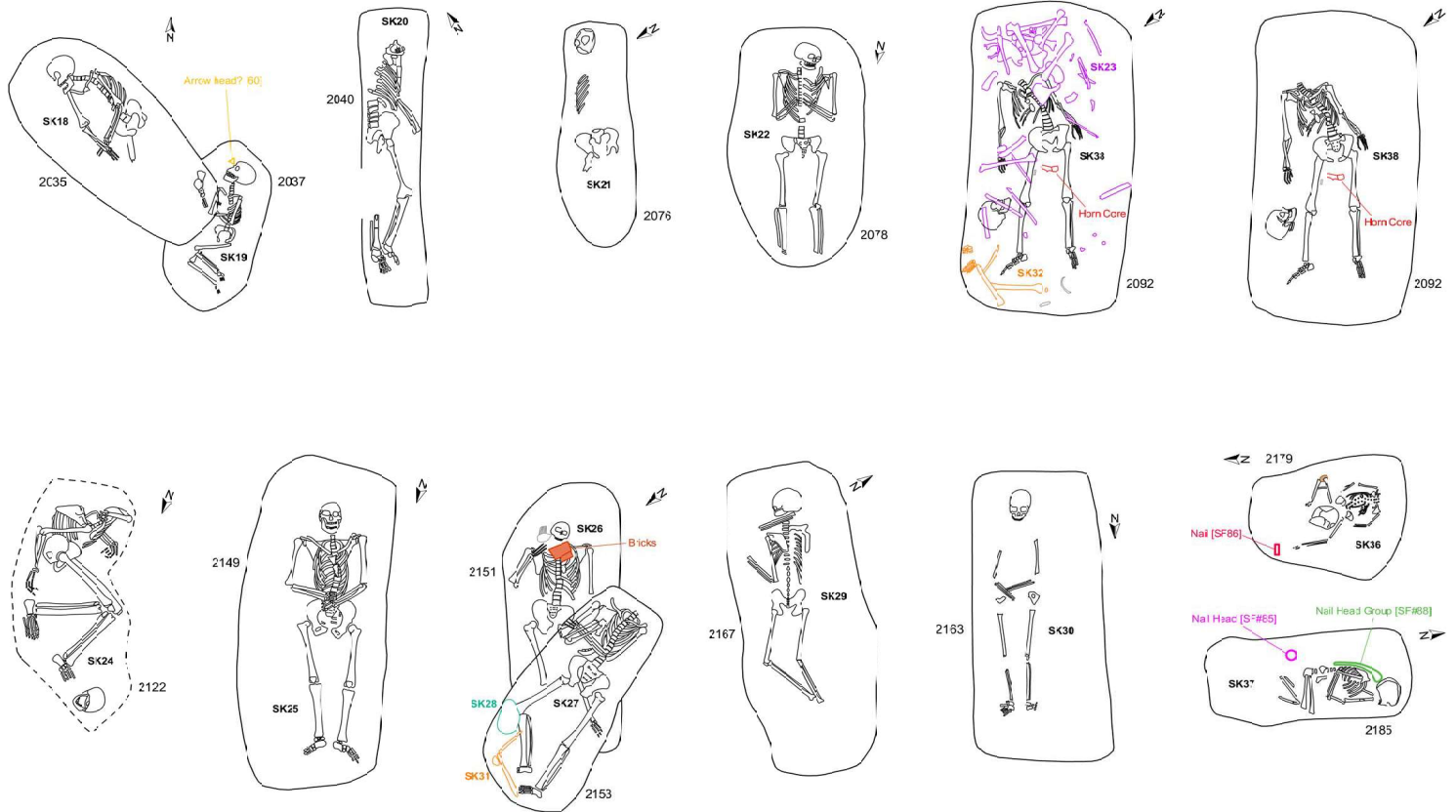


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3c Plan of graves & ditch
Scale 1:125 at A3
Land N. of Fentons Farm, Great Wheltenham, Suffolk (P7445)

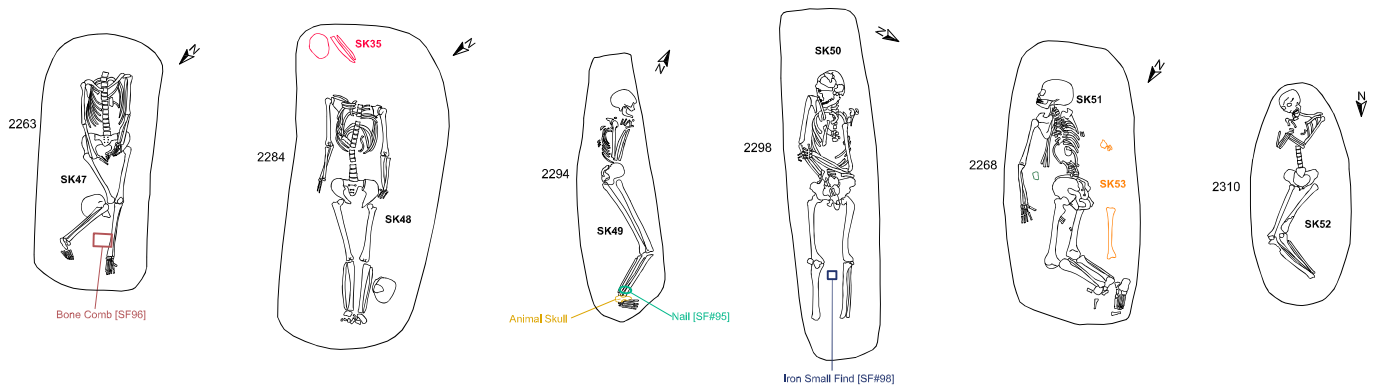
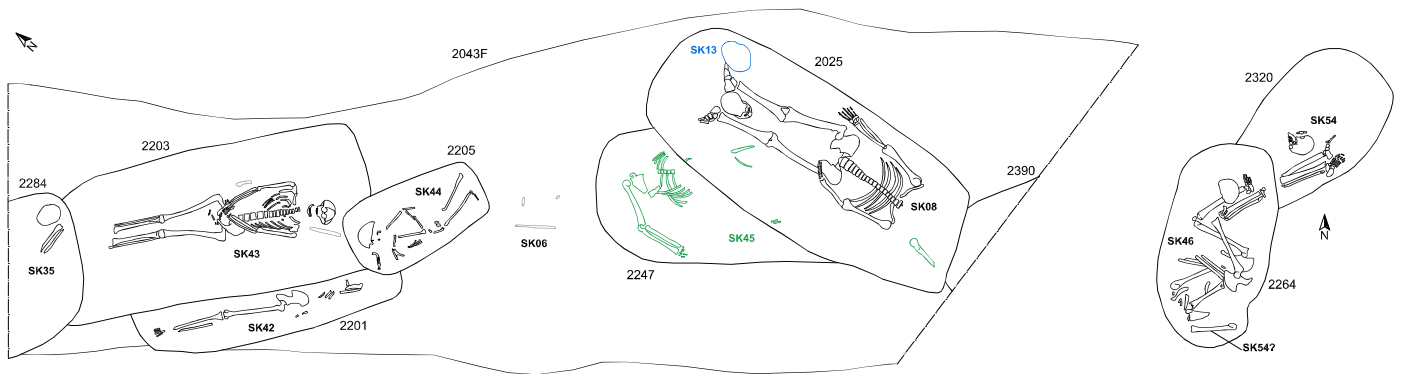




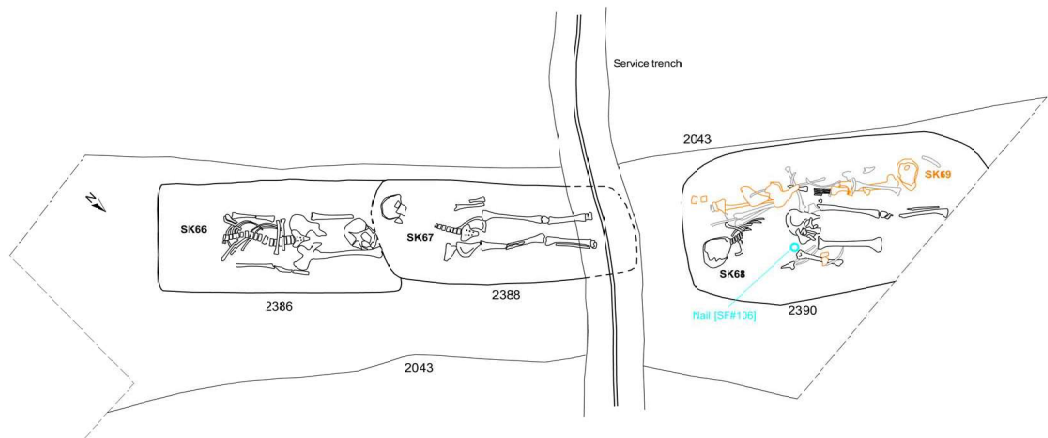
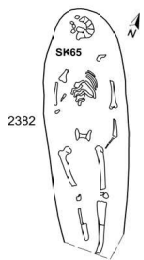
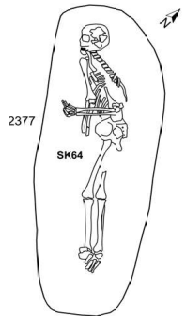
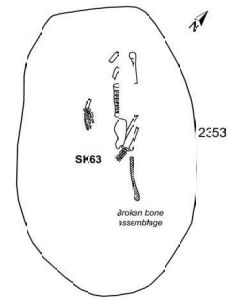
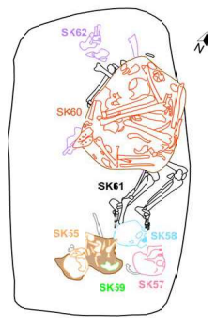
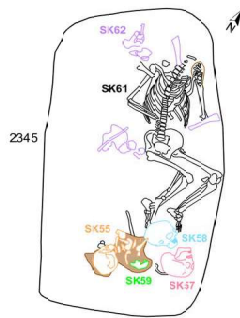
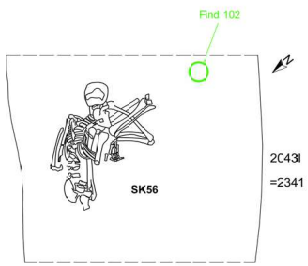
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Skeletons
Scale 1:25 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Wheatham (P7445)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 5 Skeletons
Scale 1:25 at A3
Pentons Farm, Great Wheathair (P7445)

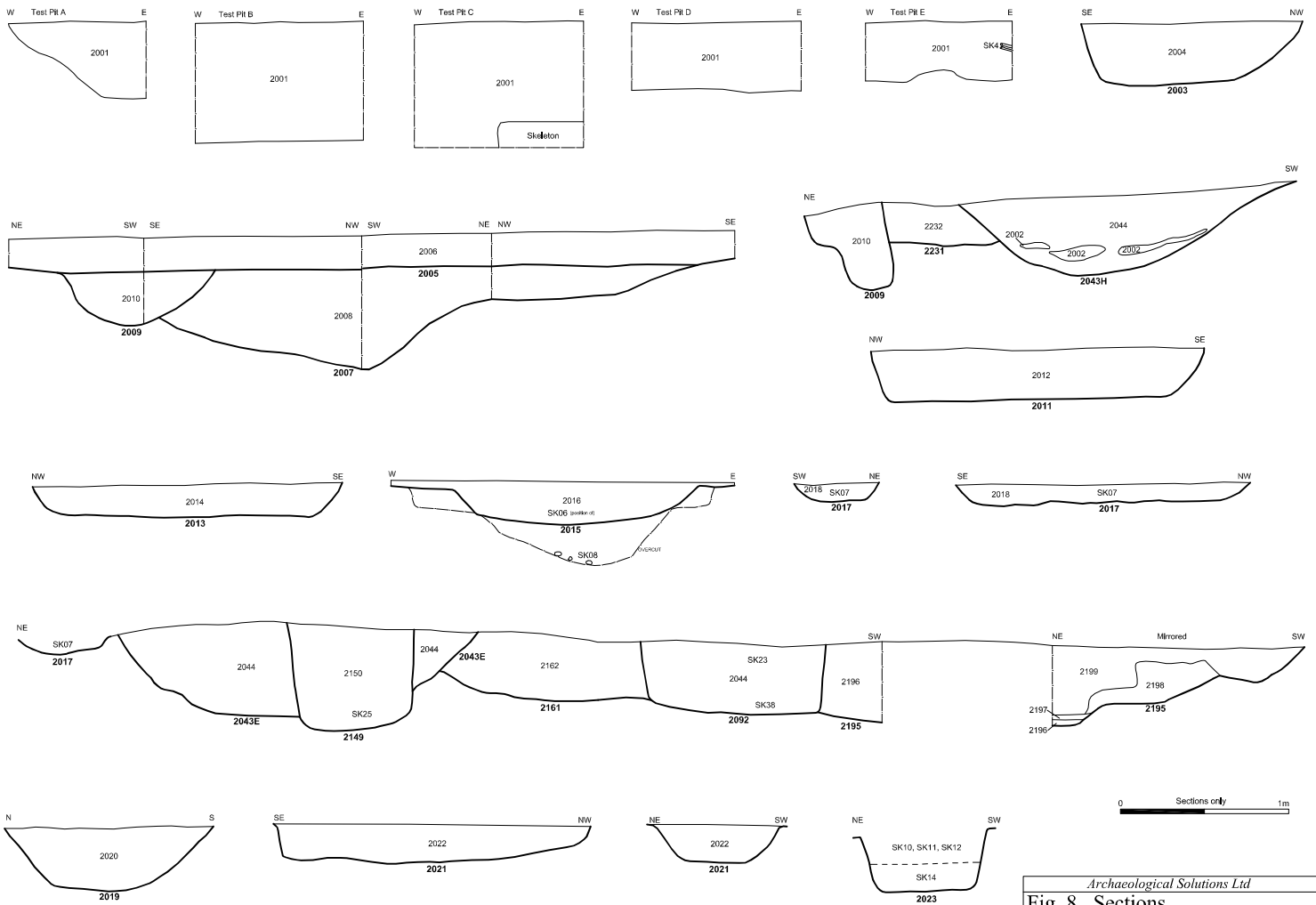


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Skeletons
Scale 1:25 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Wheatham (P7445)

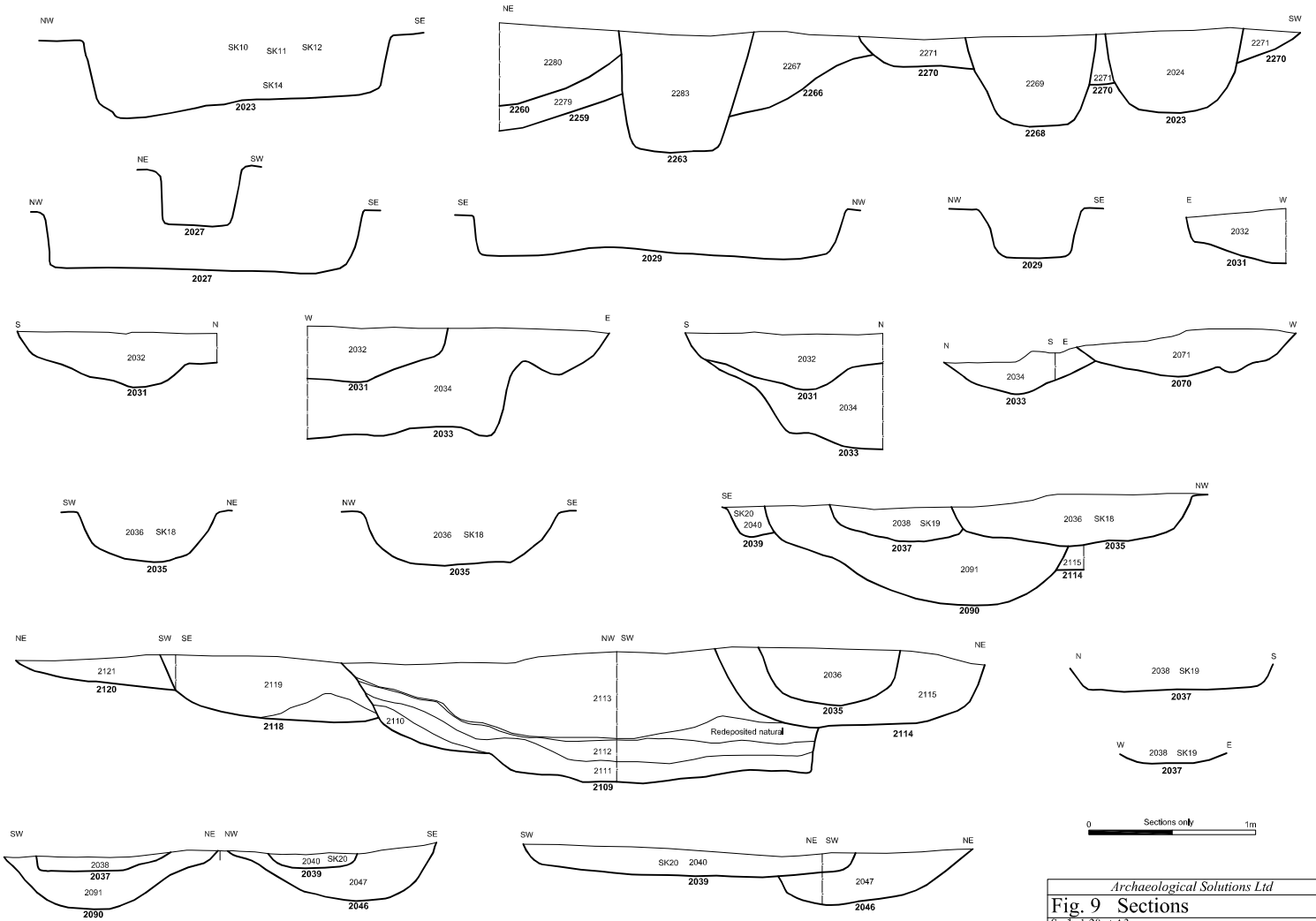


0 Sections only 2m

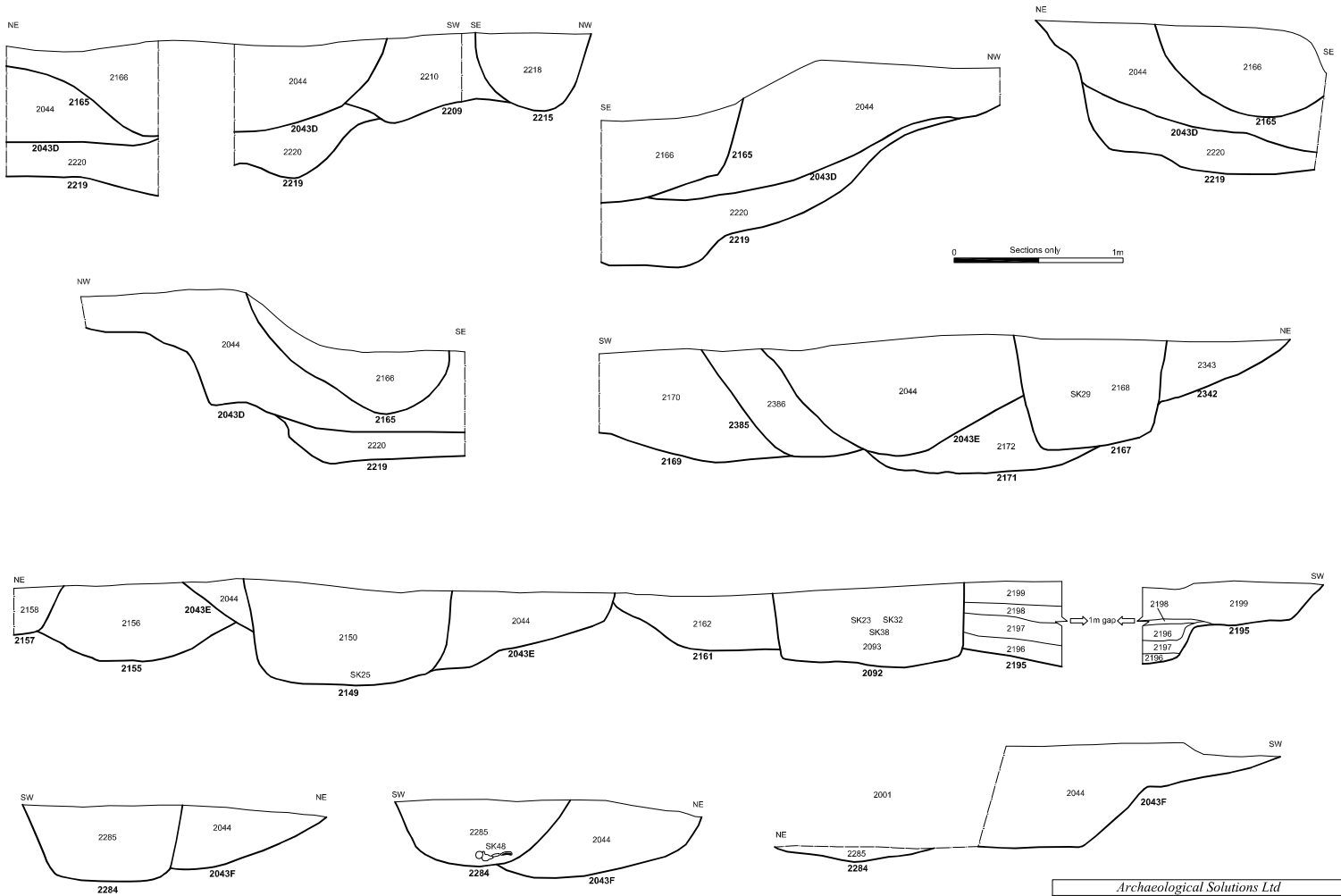
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 7 Skeletons
Scale 1:25 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Wheltonham (P7445)



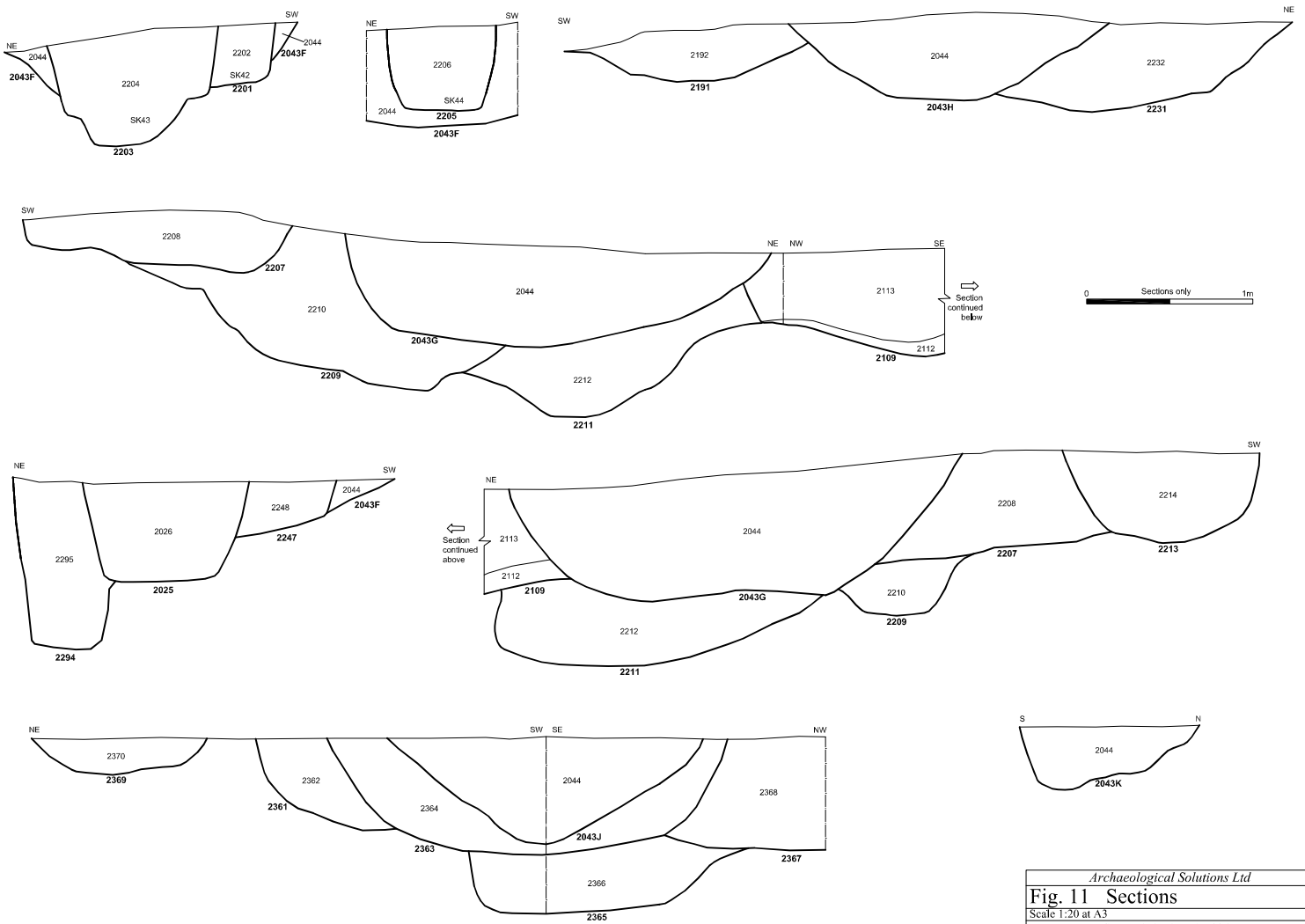
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmetham (P7445)



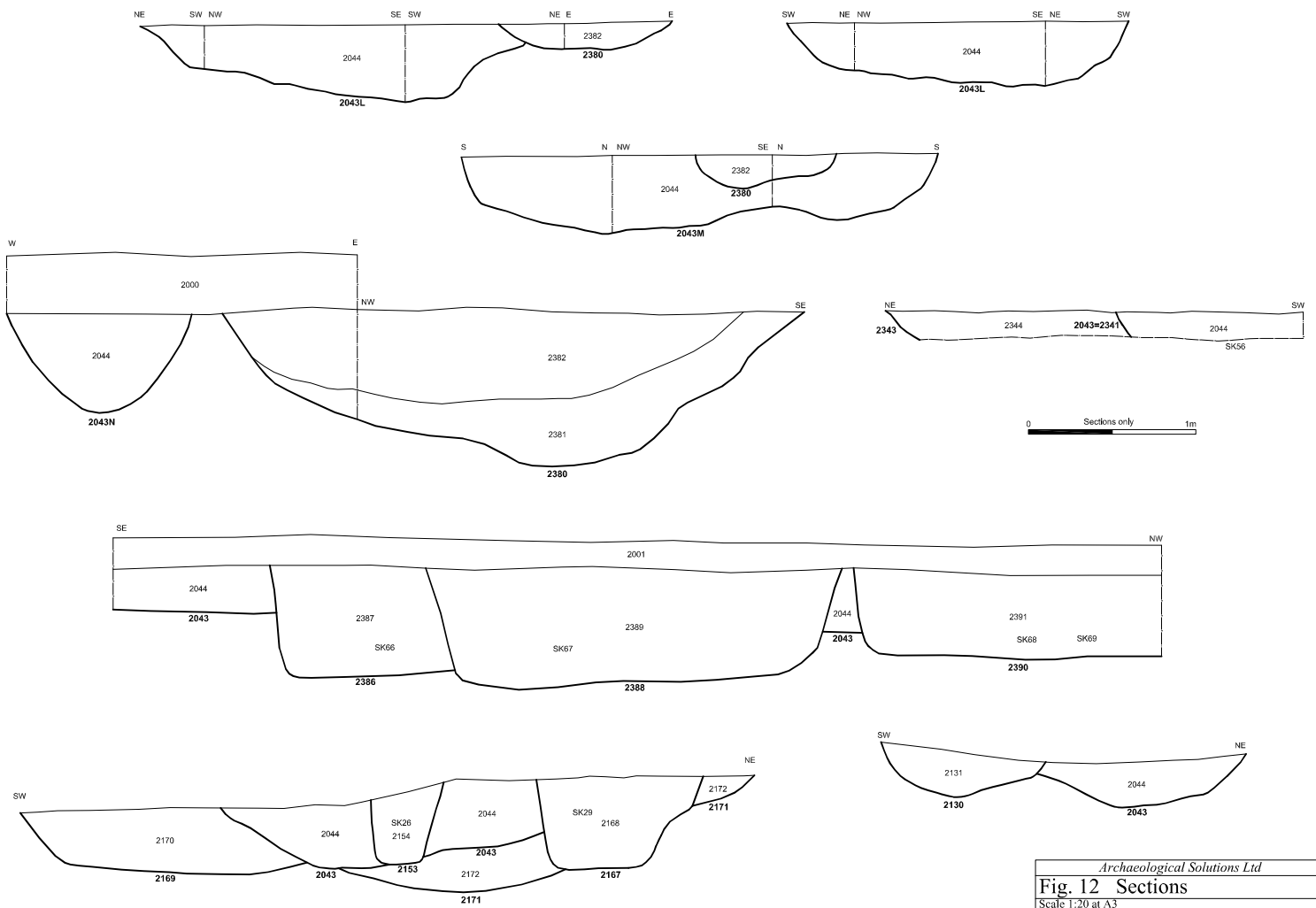
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 9 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmetham (P7445)

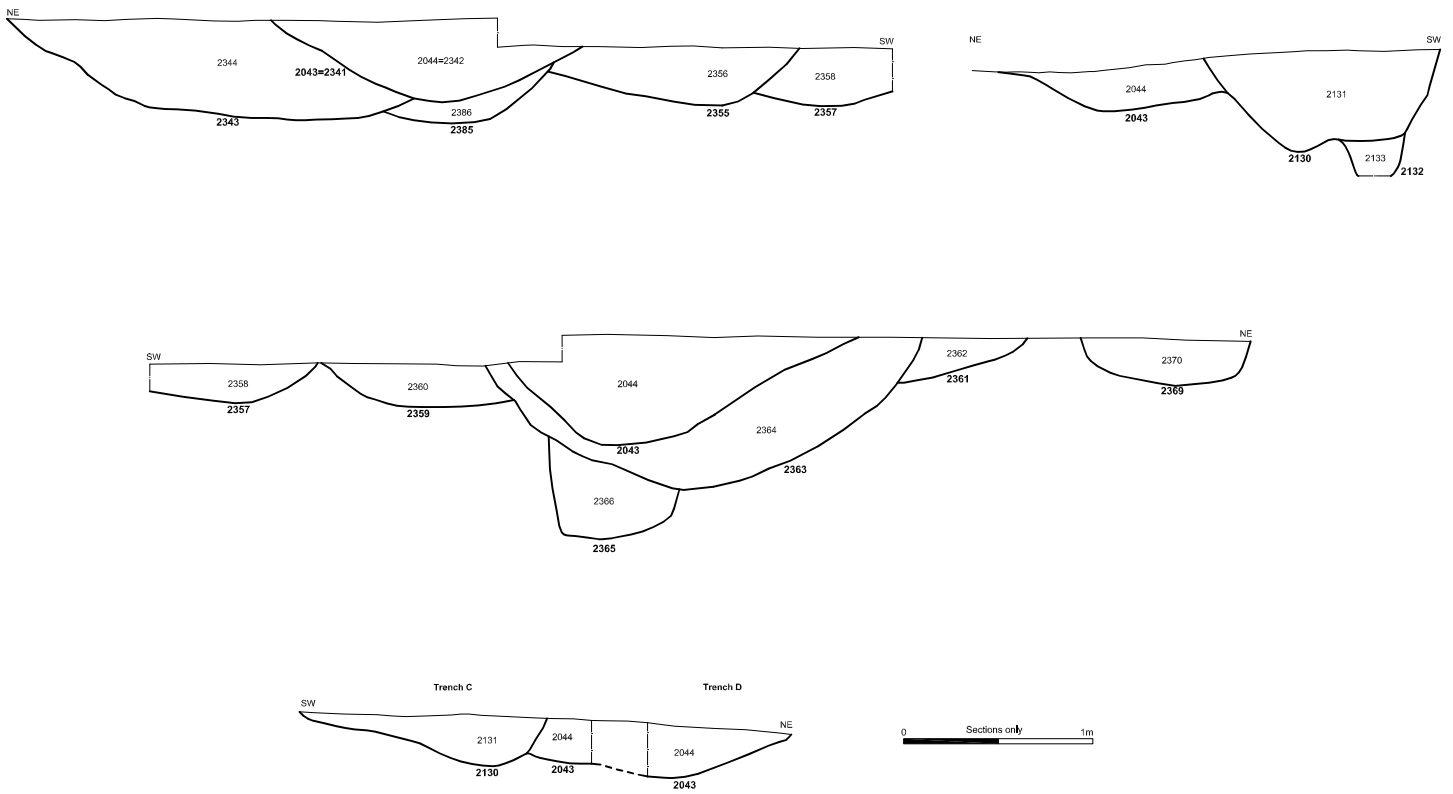


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 10 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmetham (P7445)

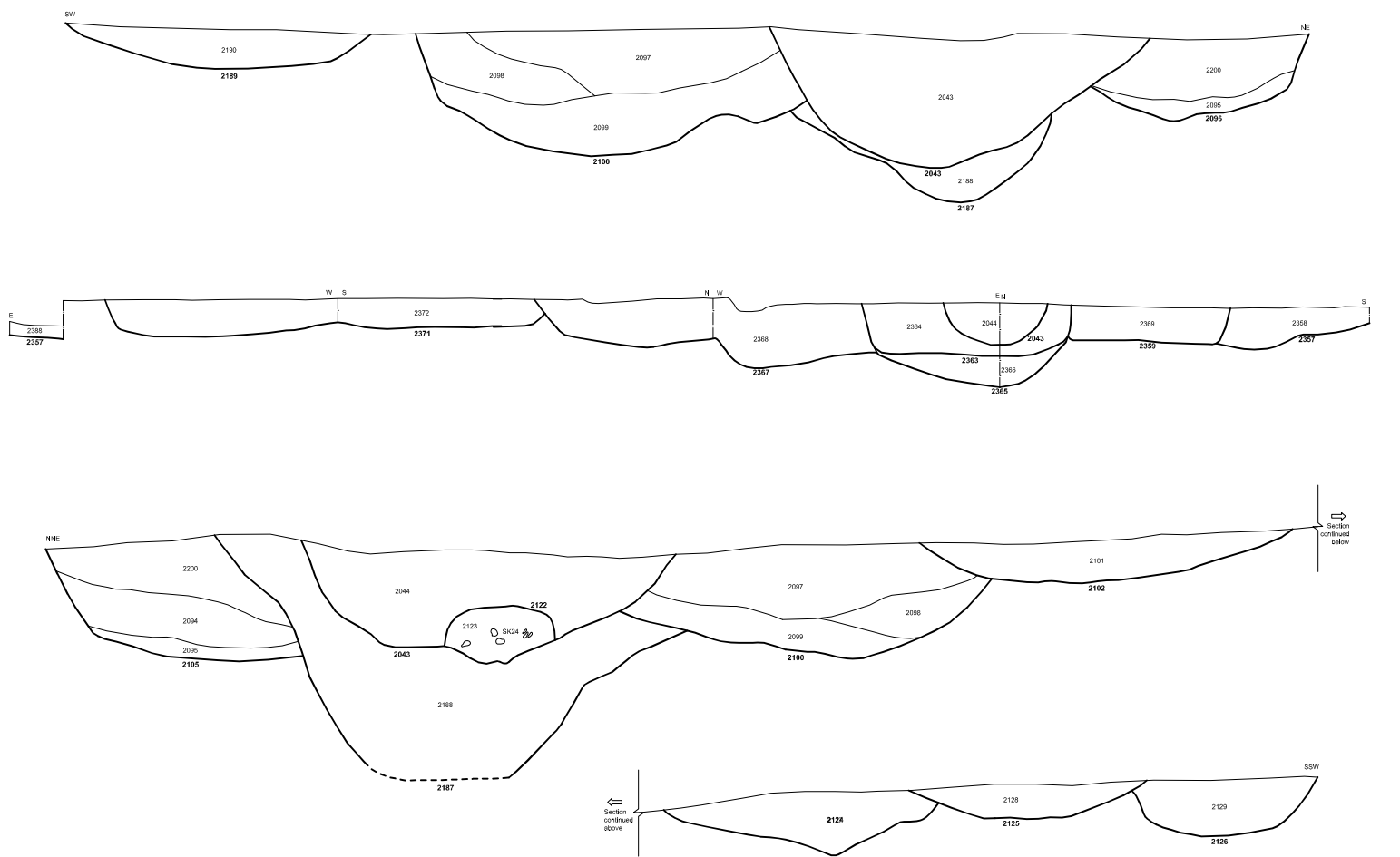


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 11 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Wheltenham (P7445)

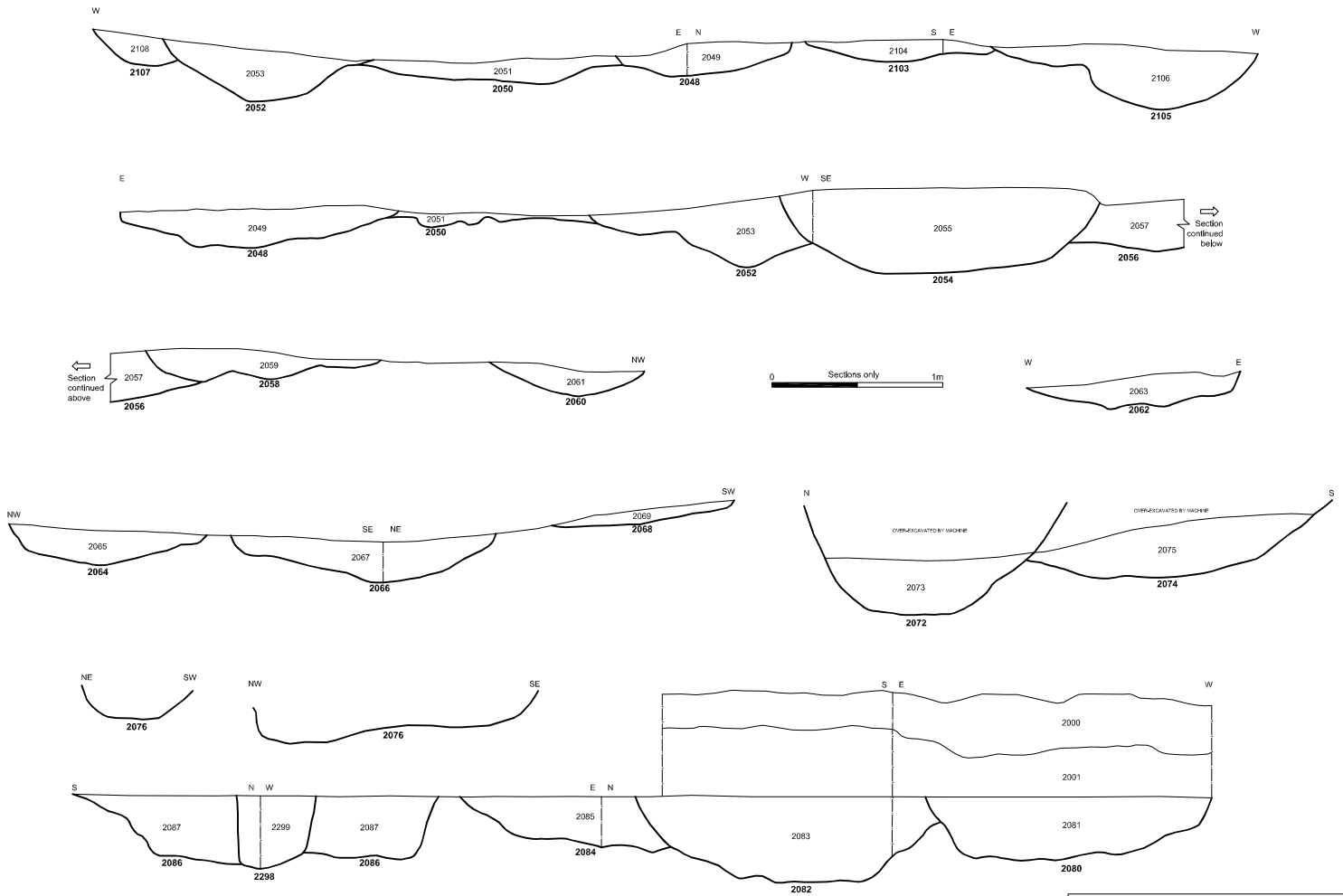




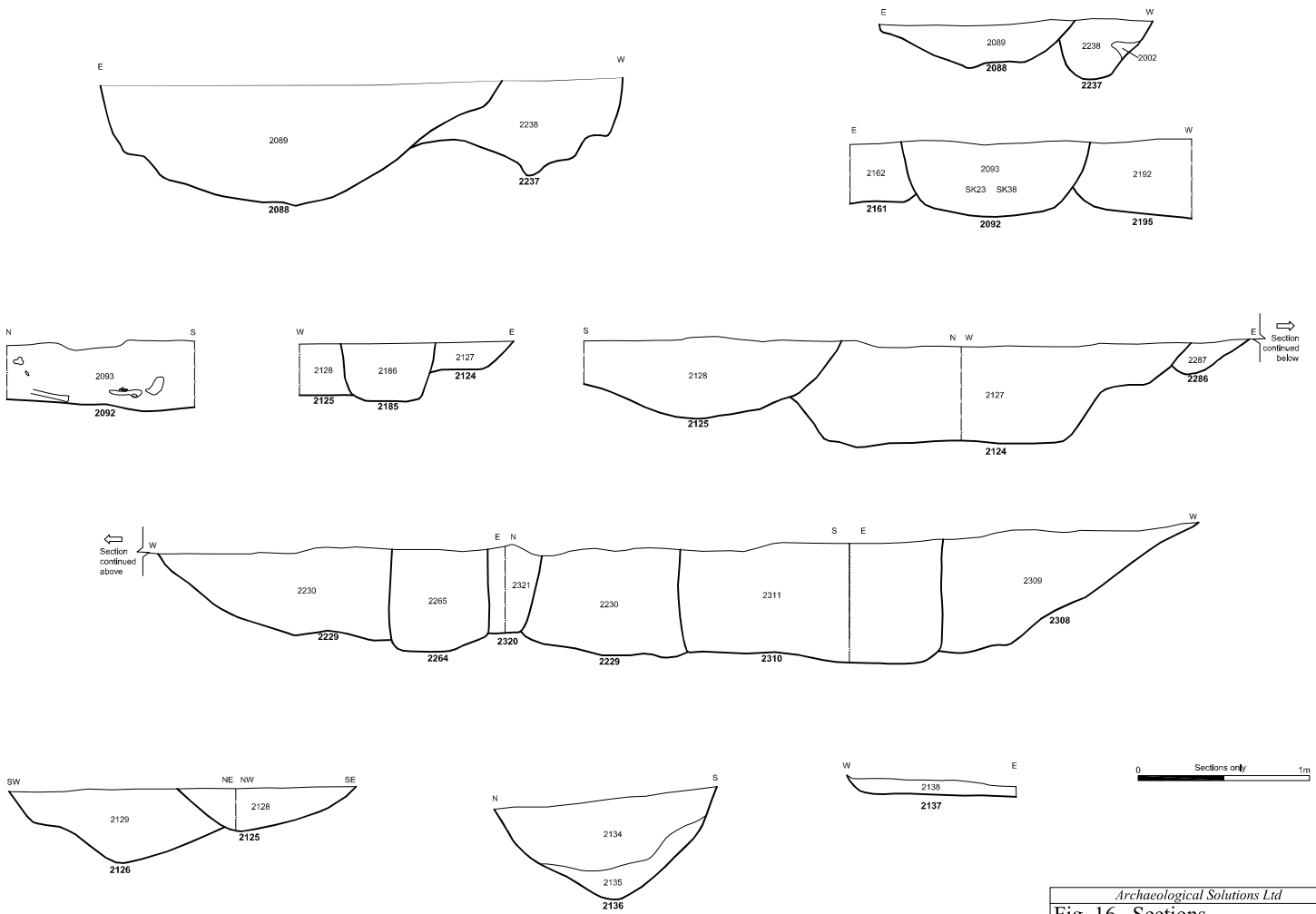
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 13 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)



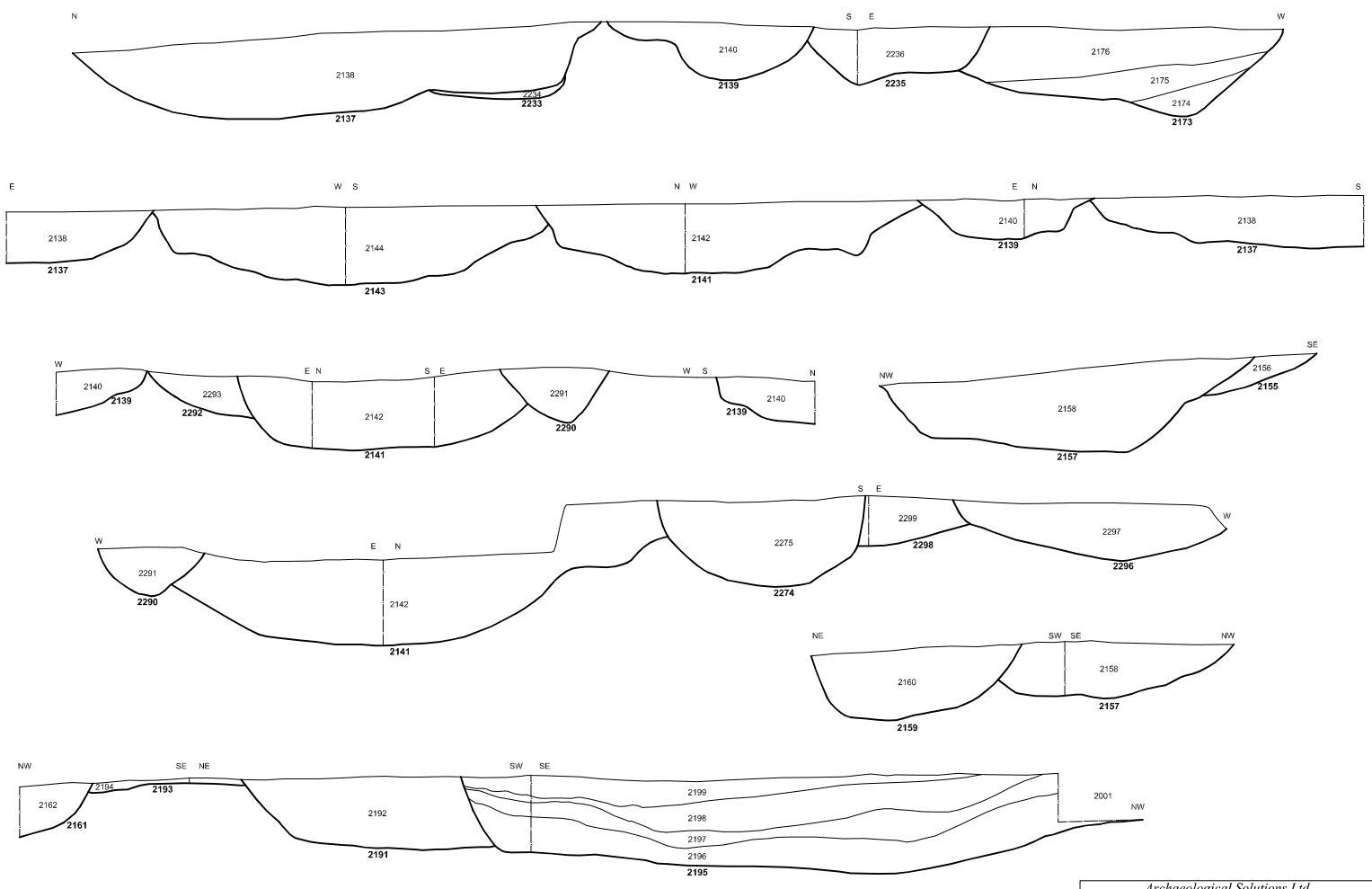
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 14 Sections
Scale 1:25 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 15 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmetham (P7445)

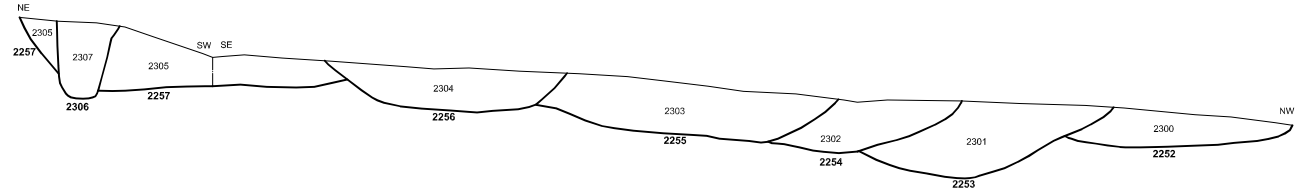
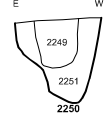
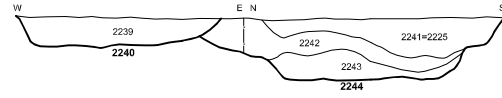
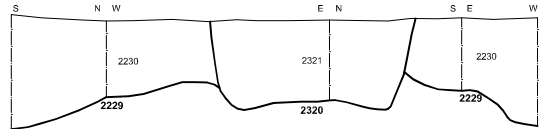
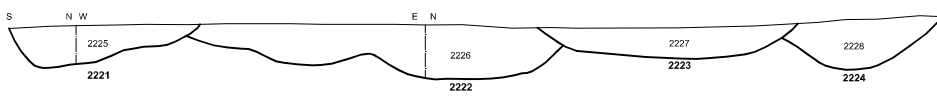
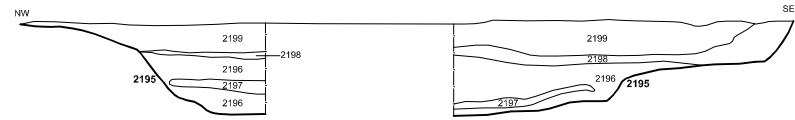
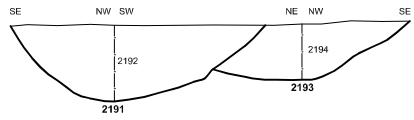
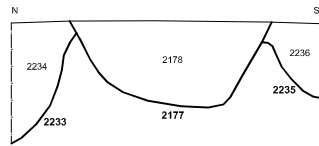
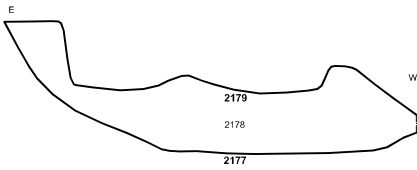


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 16 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)



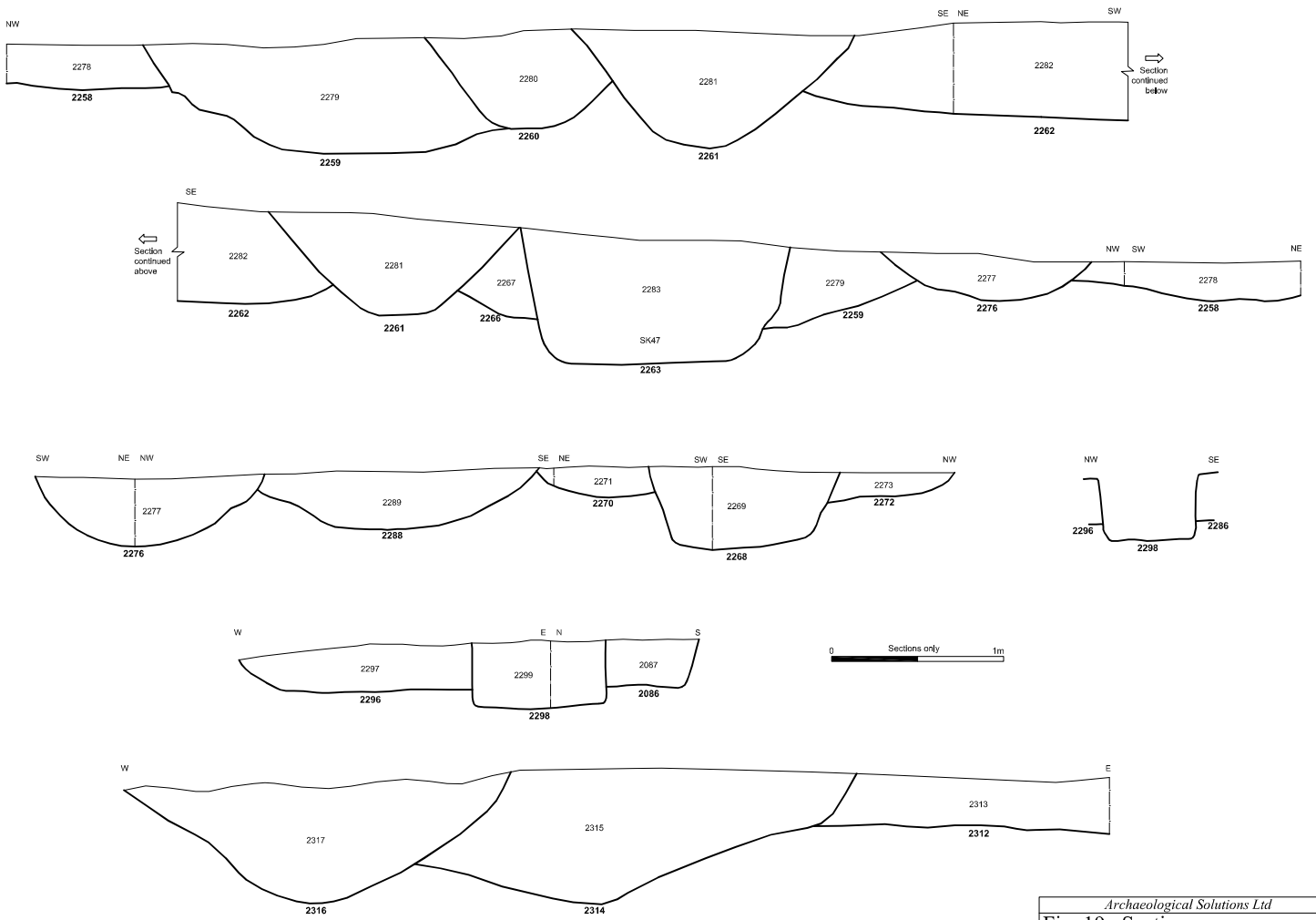
0 Sections only 1m

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 17 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)

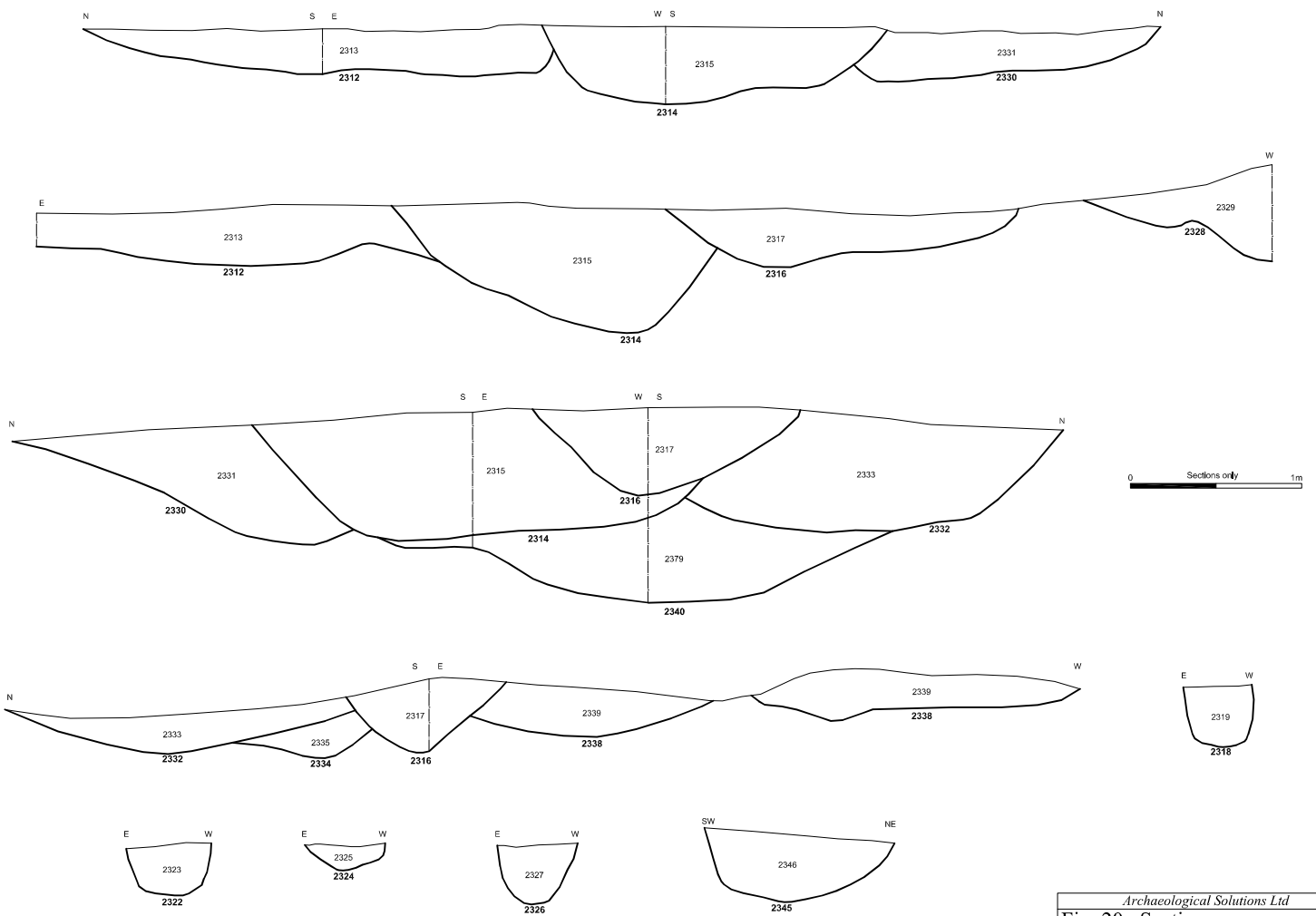


0 Sections only 1m

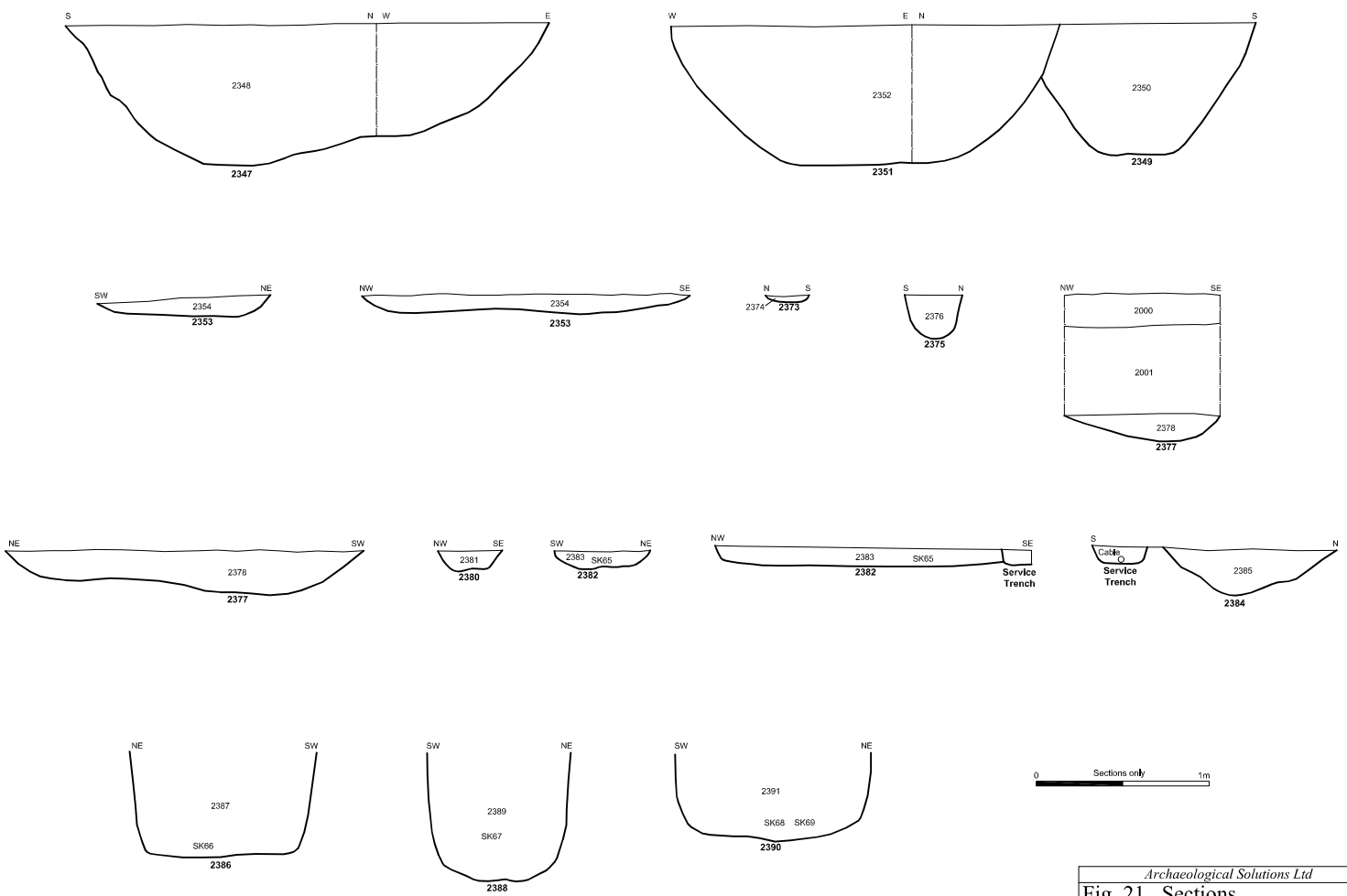
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 18 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 19 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Whelmeham (P7445)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 20 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
Fentons Farm, Great Whelmetham (P7445)



Concordance of Finds

WLG038 - P7445, Land North of Fenton's Farm, Stanningfield Road, Great Whelnetham

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
2000	2000			Topsoil	Late 18th-20th C	4	79	210	91	Coin (SF108)	1	5
2000	2000			Topsoil						Fe Buckle (SF109)	1	34
2000	2000			Topsoil						Fe Rod (SF110)	1	36
2000	2000			Topsoil						Fe Nail (SF111)	1	37
2000	2000			Topsoil						Fe Nail (SF112)	1	3
2000	2000			Topsoil						Fe Frag (SF113)	1	85
2001	2001			Subsoil	Late 18th-20th C	42	1080	1943	5875	Roman Coin (SF1)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF2)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Cu Frag (SF3)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Cu Alloy Ring (SF4)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Cu Frag (SF5)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Leopard Brooch (SF6)	1	10
2001	2001			Subsoil						Cu Alloy ?Valve (SF7)	1	4
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF8)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF9)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						?Pb Object (SF10)	1	4
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF11)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe ?Nail (SF12)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF13)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF14)	2	13
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF15)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Hobnail (SF16)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Hobnail (SF17)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF18)	1	5
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF19)	1	16
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF20)	1	17
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF21)	1	9
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF22)	1	8
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF23)	2	9
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF24)	1	22
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe ?Nail (SF25)	1	15
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF26)	5	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF27)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF28)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF29)	2	6
2001	2001			Subsoil						Pb Frag (SF30a)	1	26

2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF30b)	1	14
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF31)	1	13
2001	2001			Subsoil						Pb Frag (SF32)	1	7
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF33)	1	25
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF34)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Pb Frag (SF35)	1	7
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF36)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF37)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF38)	1	8
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF39)	2	11
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman ?Coin (SF40)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF41)	1	5
2001	2001			Subsoil						Cu Alloy Brooch (SF42)	1	8
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF43)	1	5
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF44)	1	6
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF45)	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Frag (SF46)	1	91
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF47)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF48)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Roman Coin (SF49)	1	1
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF50)	1	4
2001	2001			Subsoil						Pb Frag (SF51)	1	30
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF52)	2	4
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF53)	1	23
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF54)	2	9
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF55)	1	18
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF56)	1	12
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF57)	1	3
2001	2001			Subsoil						Fe Nail (SF59)	2	4
2001	2001			Subsoil						Shell		300
2001	2001			Subsoil						S.Flint	4	82
2001	2001			Subsoil						Clay Pipe	1	2
2001	2001			Subsoil						Slag		606
2001	2001			Subsoil						Lavastone	1	151
2001	2001	A		Subsoil - Removal Layer				102				
2001	2001	B		Subsoil - Removal Layer				606				
2001	2001	C		Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	58	552	534	S.Flint	3	23	
2001	2001	C		Subsoil - Removal Layer					Shell		361	
2001	2001	D		Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd C	5	54	28	Shell		19	
2001	2001	D		Subsoil - Removal Layer					S.Flint	6	115	
2001	2001	E		Subsoil - Removal Layer	Late 18th-20th C	1	4	282				
2001	2001			Subsoil - Spoil Heap	2nd C AD	1	5					

2003	2004			Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Mid/Late	16	196		173	F.Clay		26
2003	2004			Fill of Pit						Shell		12
2003	2004			Fill of Pit						Fe Frag (SF114)	1	12
2005	2006			Fill of Grave	Roman	2	11					
2013	2014			Fill of Grave - SK5	Roman	1	1			Coal	1	2
2013	2014			Fill of Grave - SK5						S.Flint	1	3
2015	2016			Fill of Grave - SK6	2nd C AD	10	98	2	202	?Mortar		3
2015	2016			Fill of Grave - SK6						S.Flint	2	39
2015	2016			Fill of Grage - SK6						Fe Frag (SF115)	1	1
2017	2018			Fill of Grave - SK7	Roman	1	200					
2021	2022			Fill of Grave - SK9						Fe Frag (SF116)	1	4
2023	2024			Fill of Grave - SK10, SK11, SK12	Roman	4	22		36	Bone Comb (SF58)		62
2025	2026			Fill of Grave - SK8, SK13	Roman	6	43		85	Shell		2
2027	2028			Fill of Grave - SK15					10			
2029	2030			Fill of Grave - SK16	Roman	4	36					
2031	2032			Fill of Grave - SK17	Roman	2	12		4			
2033	2034			Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	3	24	9	16	S.Flint	1	2
2033	2034			Fill of Pit						Slag		2
2035	2036			Fill of Grave - SK18	Roman	1	7					
2037	2038			Fill of Grave - SK19	Roman	1	2			Flint Arrowhead (SF60)	1	2
2037	2038			Fill of Grave - SK19						S.Flint	3	9
2039	2040			Fill of Grave - SK20	Roman	1	4			S.Flint	2	14
2041	2042			Fill of Pit	Roman	4	22		568	Shell		102
2041	2042			Fill of Pit						S.Flint	1	4
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	4	43
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF101)	9	23
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	Late 2nd C AD	512	3396	1138	548	Fe Frag (SF117)	4	26
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Fe Loop (SF118)	1	22
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Fe Nail (SF119)	2	8
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Quern Frag (SF120)	1	555
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Slag		437
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						F.Clay		30
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Shell		101
2043	2044			Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds						Glass	4	44
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	938	4210	450	750	Fe Nail (SF121)	11	47
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF61)	1	16
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF62)	1	15
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF63)	1	12
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF65)	1	31
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF66)	1	114
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF67)	6	21
2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	3	44

2043	2044	A		Fill of Ditch						Shell		602
2043	2044	A/D		Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	1287	4567	22	81	Worked Bone (SF122)	2	3
2043	2044	A/D		Fill of Ditch						F.Clay		12
2043	2044	A/D		Fill of Ditch						Shell		168
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	24	291	126	2545	Fe Loop (SF71)	1	6
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF78)	1	7
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF68)	1	46
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF69)	3	8
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF70)		
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Bead? (SF84)	1	1
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	17	1862
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF123)	1	2
2043	2044	B		Fill of Ditch						Shell		298
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	236	1443	1040	258	Mill Stone (SF124)	2	402
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Loop (SF125)	1	6
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF74)	1	11
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF73)	1	8
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF75)	1	18
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF76)	1	5
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF77)	2	9
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF79a)	1	3
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Glass (SF79b)	1	3
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF81)	1	3
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						Shell		188
2043	2044	D		Fill of Ditch						F.Clay		48
2043	2044	E		Fill of Ditch	2nd C AD	208	2558	313	3030	Shell		777
2043	2044	E		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF126)	1	7
2043	2044	E		Fill of Ditch						F.Clay		23
2043	2044	E		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	7	90
2043	2044	E		Fill of Ditch						B.Flint		68
2043	2044	F		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	1	1
2043	2044	F		Fill of Ditch						Slag		2
2043	2044	G		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	103	640	96	1056	Shell		314
2043	2044	G		Fill of Ditch						Slag		141
2043	2044	G		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	2	6
2043	2044	H		Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	11	249		191	Shell		9
2043	2044	H		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	2	15
2043	2044	I		Fill of Ditch					983			
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	125	1218	1858	7339	Roman Coin (SF99)	1	7
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						Cu Needle (SF101)	1	2
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF127)	6	29
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF128)	2	58

2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						Shell		1644	
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						F.Clay		13	
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						S.Flint	3	29	
2043	2044	J		Fill of Ditch						Mortar		24	
2043	2044	K		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	462	4201		14	Glass (SF129)	1	8	
2043	2044	K		Fill of Ditch						Shell		26	
2043	2044	K		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF130)	5	56	
2043	2044	L		Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD (+L3)	180	1408	1044	904	Shell		276	
2043	2044	L		Fill of Ditch						Fe Frag (SF131)	1	4	
2043	2044	L		Fill of Ditch						Fe Nail (SF132)	9	57	
2043	2044	M		Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	119	607	482	247	S.Flint	1	5	
2043	2044	M		Fill of Ditch						Shell		69	
2043	2044	N		Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	21	386	275	200	Shell		46	
2046	2047			Fill of Pit						13			
2058	2059			Fill of Pit						42			
2070	2071			Fill of Pit	Roman	3	16			662	S.Flint	6	40
2070	2071			Fill of Pit							Pb Frag (SF72)	1	4
2070	2071			Fill of Pit							Shell		15
2074	2075			Fill of Pit					748	6			
2076	2077			Fill of Grave - SK21	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C	4	61				S.Flint	1	118
2078	2079			Fill of Grave - SK22	Roman	1	2			8	Fe Nail (SF107)	1	14
2078	2079			Fill of Grave - SK22							S.Flint	1	1
2078	2079			Fill of Grave - SK22							Slag		2
2078	2079			Fill of Grave - SK22							Shell		18
2078	2079			Fill of Grave - SK22							F.Clay		3
2080	2081			Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	15			30	S.Flint	2	2
2080	2081			Fill of Ditch							Roman Coin (SF64)	1	5
2082	2083			Fill of Pit						251	Shell		3
2082	2083			Fill of Pit							Fe Nail	1	3
2086	2087			Fill of Pit							Fe Nail (SF92)	1	29
2088	2089			Fill of ?Pit					117				
2088	2089	B		Fill of ?Pit	Roman	3	14			37	Slag		8
2092	2093			Fill of Grave - SK23	Roman	5	23			774	Fe Nail (SF83)	1	6
2092	2093			Fill of Grave - SK23							Chalk		30
2092	2093			Fill of Grave - SK23							Coal	1	1
2100	2097			Upper Fill of Pit						6	S.Flint	3	16
2100	2099			Lower Fill of Pit	Roman	7	99			15			
2105	2106			Fill of Pit						221			
2122	2123			Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)	Late 2nd C AD	204	1363	780	1900		Shell		546
2122	2123			Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)							Fe Hobnail (SF133)	1	1
2122	2123			Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)							S.Flint	1	5
2122	2123			Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)							F.Clay		58

2109	2111			Fill of Pit	Roman	5	58						
2109	2113			Fill of Pit							S.Flint	2	17
2114	2115			Fill of Pit	Roman	2	15				Shell		7
2114	2115			Fill of Pit							Fe Nail (SF134)	1	4
2116	2117			Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Late 3rd C	17	278	30	296		F.Clay		18
2116	2117			Fill of Pit							Shell		9
2124	2127			Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	4	12		962		Shell		37
2124	2127			Fill of Pit							B.Flint		15
2136	2134			Upper Fill of Pit							S.Flint	9	33
2136	2134			Upper Fill of Pit							Slag		9
2136	2135			Lower Fill of Pit	Roman	2	68						
2137	2138			Fill of Pit					16		Shell		13
2139	2140	B		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	5		57		S.Flint	5	6
2141	2142			Fill of Pit							S.Flint	1	1
2141	2142			Fill of Pit							Whetstone (SF135)	1	7
2143	2144			Fill of Pit							S.Flint	3	41
2145	2146			Fill of Pit	Roman	3	564		19		Shell		10
2145	2148			Fill of Pit	Roman	2	10	98	81				
2149	2150			Fill of Grave - SK25	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd	10	461		66		Shell		26
2151	2152			Fill of Grave - SK26	Roman	6	174	833	109				
2153	2154			Fill of Grave - SK27	Roman	20	193		187		Shell		54
2153	2154			Fill of Grave - SK27							Fe Nail (SF82)	2	4
2153	2154			Fill of Grave - SK27							Slag		2
2153	2154			Fill of Grave - SK27							S.Flint	3	10
2155	2156			Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	8	135		78		Shell		38
2155	2156			Fill of Pit							Fe Nail (SF80)	1	4
2155	2156			Fill of Pit							S.Flint	1	5
2161	2162			Fill of Pit	Roman	2	52						
2163	2164			Fill of Grave - SK30	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd	2	3		20		S.Flint	12	32
2163	2164			Fill of Grave - SK30							Shell		8
2163	2164			Fill of Grave - SK30							Cu Alloy Frag (SF83)	1	1
2165	2166	D		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	32	252		47		Shell		5
2165	2166	D		Fill of Pit							S.Flint	1	2
2167	2168			Fill of Grave - SK29							S.Flint	2	102
2169	2170			Fill of Pit	Roman	3	44	976	15		Shell		77
2171	2172			Fill of Pit					76				
2179	2180			Fill of Grave							Fe Nail (SF86)	1	16
2179	2180			Fill of Grave							Shell		2
2185	2186			Fill of Grave - SK31					9		Slag		71
2185	2186			Fill of Grave - SK31							Fe Nail (SF88)	17	44
2185	2186			Fill of Grave - SK31							Fe Nail (SF85)	1	5
2185	2186			Fill of Grave - SK31							Shell		17

2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31						S.Flint	4	22
2191	2192		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	5	184	81			
2195	2199		Upper Fill of Pit	Roman	1	9		680			
2096	2200		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-Early 3rd C	20	243		1061	Shell		419
2096	2200		Fill of Pit						Slag		106
2203	2204		Fill of Grave - SK43						Fe Nail (SF87)	1	12
2205	2206		Fill of Grave - SK44	Roman	1	22		324	Glass Balls (SF136)	9	1
2207	2208		Fill of Pit				120				
2211	2212		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	26					
2213	2214		Fill of Pit					7			
2219	2220		Fill of Pit	Roman	16	163			Shell		20
2222	2226		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	4	74		392	Slag		225
2224	2228		Fill of Pit						S.Flint	15	77
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	4	25	2	928	Fe Nail (SF91)	1	5
2229	2230		Fill of Pit						Fe Frag (SF89)	1	4
2229	2230		Fill of Pit						Fe Frag (SF90)	1	6
2229	2230		Fill of Pit						F.Clay		11
2229	2230		Fill of Pit						Shell		12
2231	2232		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	3	13					
2264	2265		Fill of Grave - SK46				378	105	S.Flint	5	24
2268	2269		Fill of Grave	Roman	1	2		14			
2274	2275		Fill of Pit	Roman	4	6		2	Slag		6
2274	2275		Fill of Pit						Roman Coin (SF93)	1	5
2259	2279		Fill of Pit				5	231			
2261	2281		Fill of Pit					74			
2262	2282		Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C AD	10	232		233	Shell		14
2263	2283		Fill of Grave - SK47	Roman	4	85	4	9	Bone Comb (SF96)		188
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48	2nd C AD	1	11	13	272	Fe Nail (SF94)	1	4
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48						Slag		13
2288	2289		Fill of Pit	Late 18th-20th C	7	11		4	Shell		10
2290	2291		Fill of Pit					8			
2294	2295		Fill of Grave					46	Fe Nail (SF95)	1	9
2298	2299		Fill of Grave						Cu Frag (SF97)	1	1
2298	2299		Fill of Grave	Roman	2	12			Fe Frag (SF98)	2	16
2308	2309		Fill of Pit						Slag		14
2310	2311		Fill of Grave				56	252	S.Flint	1	1
2310	2311		Fill of Grave						Slag		59
2314	2315		Fill of Pit				953	1020			
2320	2321		Fill of Grave - SK54	Roman	1	3		47	Shell		3
2332	2333		Fill of Pit					13			
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)	Late 1st-2nd C AD	41	276	114	100	Hobnails (SF101)	10	23
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)						S.Flint	1	2

2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)						Shell		381
2343	2344		Fill of Pit				260				
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	Roman	8	58	2	766	Fe Nail (SF103)	2	2
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						Fe Nail (SF104)	1	25
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						Fe Nail (SF105)	1	7
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						Fe Nail (SF137)	1	6
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						S.Flint	1	4
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						F.Clay		18
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave						Shell		60
2347	2348		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	6	98	1786	2141	Shell		14
2349	2350		Fill of Pit					268			
2351	2352		Fill of Pit				167	278			
2353	2354		Fill of Grave - SK63	2nd C AD	3	16		27			
2357	2358		Fill of Pit					280			
2363	2364		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	3		2055	Shell		40
2365	2366		Fill of Pit						B.Bone		329
2367	2368		Fill of Pit	Roman	2	4		254	Shell		14
2377	2378		Fill of Grave	Roman	2	6			S.Flint	1	1
2380	2381		Basal Fill of Pit	4th C AD	89	1210	1821	1540	Fe Nail (SF138)	1	9
2380	2381		Basal Fill of Pit						F.Clay		14
2380	2381		Basal Fill of Pit						Shell		47
2380	2382		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	12	103	404	95	Shell		34
2383	2384		Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C	17	218	424	2326	Shell		391
2385	2386		Fill of ?Pit	Roman	2	147	190	1303	Shell		29
2386	2387		Fill of Grave					15			
2388	2389		Fill of Grave - SK67	Roman	1	1					
2390	2391		Fill of Grave	Roman	10	28	6	12	Fe Nail (SF102)	1	1
2390	2391		Fill of Grave						Fe Nail (SF106)	1	6
2390	2391		Fill of Grave						S.Flint	1	3
?	2394		?					956			
?	2395		?					3594			
?	2398		?	12th-14th C	4	65	3759		Fe Badge (Agricultural)	1	236
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Roman	25	260	793	2238	Cu Alloy Frag (SF100)	1	2
U/S	U/S		Unstratified						Fe Nail (SF139)	2	11
U/S	U/S		Unstratified						Shell		124
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery				356	136	Fe Nail (SF140)	1	20
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery						Pb Frag (SF141)	1	2
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch	Late 18th-20th C	3	156			Tarmac		177
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch						Fe Sheet (SF142)	1	9
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch						Glass	3	77
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Hedgerow Fill	Late 18th-20th C	1	8		162			
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Plough Scar	Late 18th-20th C	2	2					

U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (Ea	Late 18th-20th C	5	80	129	73			
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (W	Late 18th-20th C	2	43	105				
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - SK1	Roman	4	71			F.Clay		93
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - SK3					1			
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - SK13						S.Flint	1	22
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - SK56	Mid 3rd-4th C AD	33	183	2		Shell		15
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - SK57	Roman	1	6			S.Flint	1	12
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Near SK66					6	Glass	1	1
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Near SK66						S.Flint	1	1
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Test Pit E					33			
U/S	U/S			Unstratified - Machined out with SK15,	Roman	4	100			Shell		64
U/S	U/S			SK16 and SK18						S.Flint	1	3

APPENDIX 02a: POTTERY BY FEATURE NUMBER

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)
2000	2000		Topsoil	Late 18th-20th C	4	79
2001	2001		Subsoil	Late 18th-20th C	42	1080
2001	2001	C	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	58	552
2001	2001	D	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	5	54
2001	2001	E	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Late 18th-20th C	1	4
2001	2001		Subsoil - Spoil Heap	2nd C AD	1	5
2003	2004		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Mid/Late 3rd C AD	16	196
2005	2006		Fill of Grave	Roman	2	11
2013	2014		Fill of Grave - SK5	Roman	1	1
2015	2016		Fill of Grave - SK6	2nd C AD	10	98
2017	2018		Fill of Grave - SK7	Roman	1	200
2023	2024		Fill of Grave - SK10, SK11, SK12	Roman	4	22
2025	2026		Fill of Grave - SK8, SK13	Roman	6	43
2029	2030		Fill of Grave - SK16	Roman	4	36
2031	2032		Fill of Grave - SK17	Roman	2	12
2033	2034		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	3	24
2035	2036		Fill of Grave - SK18	Roman	1	7
2037	2038		Fill of Grave - SK19	Roman	1	2
2039	2040		Fill of Grave - SK20	Roman	1	4
2041	2042		Fill of Pit	Roman	4	22
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	Late 2nd C AD	512	3396
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	938	4210
2043	2044	A/D	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	1287	4567
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	24	291
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	236	1443
2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch	2nd C AD	208	2558
2043	2044	G	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	103	640
2043	2044	H	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	11	249
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	125	1218
2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	462	4201

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD (+L3-4?)	180	1408
2043	2044	M	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	119	607
2043	2044	N	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	21	386
2070	2071		Fill of Pit	Roman	3	16
2076	2077		Fill of Grave - SK21	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	4	61
2078	2079		Fill of Grave - SK22	Roman	1	2
2080	2081		Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	15
2088	2089	B	Fill of ?Pit	Roman	3	14
2092	2093		Fill of Grave - SK23	Roman	5	23
2096	2200		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-Early 3rd C AD	20	243
2100	2099		Lower Fill of Pit	Roman	7	99
2109	2111		Fill of Pit	Roman	5	58
2114	2115		Fill of Pit	Roman	2	15
2116	2117		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Late 3rd C AD	17	278
2122	2123		Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)	Late 2nd C AD	204	1363
2124	2127		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	4	12
2136	2135		Lower Fill of Pit	Roman	2	68
2139	2140	B	Fill of Pit	Roman	1	5
2145	2146		Fill of Pit	Roman	3	564
2145	2148		Fill of Pit	Roman	2	10
2149	2150		Fill of Grave - SK25	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	10	461
2151	2152		Fill of Grave - SK26	Roman	6	174
2153	2154		Fill of Grave - SK27	Roman	20	193
2155	2156		Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	8	135
2161	2162		Fill of Pit	Roman	2	52
2163	2164		Fill of Grave - SK30	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	2	3
2165	2166	D	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	32	252
2169	2170		Fill of Pit	Roman	3	44
2191	2192		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	5
2195	2199		Upper Fill of Pit	Roman	1	9
2205	2206		Fill of Grave - SK44	Roman	1	22
2211	2212		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	26

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)
2219	2220		Fill of Pit	Roman	16	163
2222	2226		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	4	74
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	4	25
2231	2232		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	3	13
2262	2282		Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C AD	10	232
2263	2283		Fill of Grave - SK47	Roman	4	85
2268	2269		Fill of Grave	Roman	1	2
2274	2275		Fill of Pit	Roman	4	6
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48	2nd C AD	1	11
2288	2289		Fill of Pit	Late 18th-20th C	7	11
2298	2299		Fill of Grave	Roman	2	12
2320	2321		Fill of Grave - SK54	Roman	1	3
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)	Late 1st-2nd C AD	41	276
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	Roman	8	58
2347	2348		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	7	102
2353	2354		Fill of Grave - SK63	2nd C AD	3	16
2363	2364		Fill of Pit	Roman	1	3
2367	2368		Fill of Pit	Roman	2	4
2377	2378		Fill of Grave	Roman	2	6
2388	2389		Fill of Grave - SK67	Roman	1	1
2390	2391		Fill of Grave	Roman	10	28
2410	2411		Basal Fill of Pit	4th C AD	89	1210
2410	2412		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	12	103
2413	2414		Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	17	218
2415	2416		Fill of ?Pit	Roman	2	147
2397	2398		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	4	65
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Roman	25	260
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch	Late 18th-20th C	3	156
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Hedgerow Fill	Late 18th-20th C	1	8
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Plough Scar	Late 18th-20th C	2	2
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (East)	Late 18th-20th C	5	80
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (West)	Late 18th-20th C	2	43

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK1	Roman	4	71
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK56	Mid 3rd-4th C AD	33	183
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK57	Roman	1	6
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Machined out with SK15, SK16 and SK18	Roman	4	100
Total					5101	35,631g

APPENDIX 02b: CBM BY FEATURE NUMBER

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	CBM (g)
2000	2000		Topsoil	Late 18th-20th C	226
2001	2001		Subsoil	Late 18th-20th C	1449
2033	2034		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	9
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	Late 2nd C AD	623
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	450
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	176
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	1058
2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch	2nd C AD	4
2043	2044	G	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	97
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	1888
2043	2044	M	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	482
2043	2044	N	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	275
2074	2075		Fill of Pit		761
2088	2089		Fill of ?Pit		117
2116	2117		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Late 3rd C AD	30
2122	2123		Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)	Late 2nd C AD	793
2145	2148		Fill of Pit	Roman	98
2151	2152		Fill of Grave - SK26	Roman	833
2169	2170		Fill of Pit	Roman	998
2191	2192		Fill of Pit	Roman	191
2207	2208		Fill of Pit		120
2259	2279		Fill of Pit		6
2264	2265		Fill of Grave - SK46		378
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48	2nd C AD	20
2310	2311		Fill of Grave		64
2314	2315		Fill of Pit		978
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)	Late 1st-2nd C AD	114
2347	2348		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	1786
2351	2352		Fill of Pit		167
2397	2398		Fill of Ditch	12th-14th C	3759

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	CBM (g)
2410	2411		Basal Fill of Pit	4th C AD	1821
2410	2412		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	404
2413	2414		Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	435
2415	2416		Fill of ?Pit	Roman	190
2394	2394		Made ground		956
2395	2395		Topsoil next road		3594
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Roman	367
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Hedgerow Fill	Late 18th-20th C	819
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (East)	Late 18th-20th C	129
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (West)	Late 18th-20th C	105
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK1	Roman	93
Total					28,863g

APPENDIX 02c: STRUCK FLINT BY FEATURE NUMBER

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	S. Flint Qty	S. Flint (g)
2001	2001		Subsoil		4	82
2001	2001	C	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	1	1
2001	2001	D	Subsoil - Removal Layer		4	15
2013	2014		Fill of Grave - SK5		1	1
2015	2016		Fill of Grave - SK6		2	39
2033	2034		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	1	1
2037	2038		Fill of Grave - SK19		3	9
2039	2040		Fill of Grave - SK20	Roman	2	14
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch		4	43
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch		2	17
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch		8	143
2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch		4	80
2043	2044	G	Fill of Ditch		2	6
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch		2	9
2070	2071		Fill of Pit	Roman	10	39
2080	2081		Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	3
2100	2097		Upper Fill of Pit		3	16
2109	2113		Fill of Pit		2	22
2136	2134		Upper Fill of Pit		7	31
2139	2140	B	Fill of Pit	Roman	5	6
2141	2142		Fill of Pit		1	1
2143	2144		Fill of Pit		2	22
2153	2154		Fill of Grave - SK27		1	4
2155	2156		Fill of Pit		1	5
2163	2164		Fill of Grave - SK30	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	12	32
2165	2166	D	Fill of Pit		1	2
2167	2168		Fill of Grave - SK29		1	2
2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31		1	1
2222	2226		Fill of Pit		11	71
2224	2228		Fill of Pit		4	7

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	S. Flint Qty	S. Flint (g)
2262	2282		Fill of Pit		2	20
2310	2311		Fill of Grave		1	1
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)		1	2
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave		1	4
2390	2391		Fill of Grave		1	3
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK13		1	22
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK57	Roman	2	12
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Machined out with SK15, SK16 and SK18		1	3
Total					114	791

APPENDIX 02d: ANIAML BONE BY FEATURE NUMBER

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	A.Bone (g)
2000	2000		Topsoil	Late 18th-20th C	91
2001	2001		Subsoil	Late 18th-20th C	5875
2001	2001	A	Subsoil - Removal Layer		102
2001	2001	B	Subsoil - Removal Layer		606
2001	2001	C	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	534
2001	2001	D	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Mid 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	28
2001	2001	E	Subsoil - Removal Layer	Late 18th-20th C	282
2003	2004		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Mid/Late 3rd C AD	173
2015	2016		Fill of Grave - SK6	2nd C AD	202
2023	2024		Fill of Grave - SK10, SK11, SK12	Roman	36
2025	2026		Fill of Grave - SK8, SK13	Roman	85
2027	2028		Fill of Grave - SK15		10
2031	2032		Fill of Grave - SK17	Roman	4
2033	2034		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	16
2041	2042		Fill of Pit	Roman	568
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	Late 2nd C AD	548
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	750
2043	2044	A/D	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	81
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	2545
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	258
2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch	2nd C AD	3030
2043	2044	G	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	1056
2043	2044	H	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	191
2043	2044	I	Fill of Ditch		983
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	7339
2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD	14
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd C AD (+L3-4?)	904
2043	2044	M	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	247
2043	2044	N	Fill of Ditch	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	200
2046	2047		Fill of Pit		13

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	A.Bone (g)
2058	2059		Fill of Pit		42
2070	2071		Fill of Pit	Roman	662
2074	2075		Fill of Pit		6
2078	2079		Fill of Grave - SK22	Roman	8
2080	2081		Fill of Ditch	Roman	30
2082	2083		Fill of Pit		251
2088	2089	B	Fill of ?Pit	Roman	37
2092	2093		Fill of Grave - SK23	Roman	774
2096	2200		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-Early 3rd C AD	1061
2100	2097		Upper Fill of Pit		6
2100	2099		Lower Fill of Pit	Roman	15
2105	2106		Fill of Pit		221
2116	2117		Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-Late 3rd C AD	296
2122	2123		Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)	Late 2nd C AD	1900
2124	2127		Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	962
2137	2138		Fill of Pit		16
2139	2140	B	Fill of Pit	Roman	57
2145	2146		Fill of Pit	Roman	19
2145	2148		Fill of Pit	Roman	81
2149	2150		Fill of Grave - SK25	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	66
2151	2152		Fill of Grave - SK26	Roman	109
2153	2154		Fill of Grave - SK27	Roman	187
2155	2156		Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	78
2163	2164		Fill of Grave - SK30	Mid/Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	20
2165	2166	D	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	47
2169	2170		Fill of Pit	Roman	15
2171	2172		Fill of Pit		76
2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31		9
2191	2192		Fill of Pit	Roman	81
2195	2199		Upper Fill of Pit	Roman	680
2205	2206		Fill of Grave - SK44	Roman	324
2213	2214		Fill of Pit		7

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	A.Bone (g)
2222	2226		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	392
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	2nd C AD	928
2259	2279		Fill of Pit		231
2261	2281		Fill of Pit		74
2262	2282		Fill of Pit	Late 3rd-4th C AD	233
2263	2283		Fill of Grave - SK47	Roman	9
2264	2265		Fill of Grave - SK46		105
2268	2269		Fill of Grave	Roman	14
2274	2275		Fill of Pit	Roman	2
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48	2nd C AD	272
2288	2289		Fill of Pit	Late 18th-20th C	4
2290	2291		Fill of Pit		8
2294	2295		Fill of Grave		46
2310	2311		Fill of Grave		252
2314	2315		Fill of Pit		1020
2320	2321		Fill of Grave - SK54	Roman	47
2332	2333		Fill of Pit		13
2341	2342		Fill of Grave - SK56 (2342=2044)	Late 1st-2nd C AD	100
2343	2344		Fill of Pit		260
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	Roman	766
2347	2348		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	2141
2349	2350		Fill of Pit		268
2351	2352		Fill of Pit		278
2353	2354		Fill of Grave - SK63	2nd C AD	27
2357	2358		Fill of Pit		280
2363	2364		Fill of Pit	Roman	2055
2367	2368		Fill of Pit	Roman	254
2386	2387		Fill of Grave		15
2390	2391		Fill of Grave	Roman	12
2410	2411		Basal Fill of Pit	4th C AD	1540
2410	2412		Fill of Pit	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	95
2413	2414		Fill of Pit	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	2326

Feature	Context	Seg.	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	A.Bone (g)
2415	2416		Fill of ?Pit	Roman	1303
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	Roman	2238
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery		136
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Hedgerow Fill	Late 18th-20th C	162
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Cable Cut Backfill (East)	Late 18th-20th C	73
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - SK3		1
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Near SK66		6
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Test Pit E		33
Total					52,933g

APPENDIX 02e: SMALL FINDS LISTED BY FEATURE NUMBER

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
2000	2000		Topsoil	108	AE Coin (SF108)	1	5
2000	2000		Topsoil	109	Fe Buckle (SF109)	1	34
2000	2000		Topsoil	110	Fe Tool? (SF110)	1	36
2000	2000		Topsoil	111	Fe Nail (SF111)	1	37
2000	2000		Topsoil	112	Fe Nail (SF112)	1	3
2000	2000		Topsoil	113	Fe Nail (SF113)	1	85
2000	2000		Topsoil	148	Fe Key (SF148)	1	18
2001	2001		Subsoil	1	AE Coin (SF1)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	2	AE Coin (SF2)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	3	Cu Sheet (SF3)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	4	Cu Ring (SF4)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	5	Cu Strap Fitting / Belt? (SF5)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	6	Cu Brooch (SF6)	1	10
2001	2001		Subsoil	7	Cu Pin / Stylus (SF7)	1	4
2001	2001		Subsoil	8	AE Coin (SF8)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	9	AE Coin (SF9)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	10	Cu Pin (SF10)	1	4
2001	2001		Subsoil	11	AE Coin (SF11)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	12	Fe Nail (SF12)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	13	AE Coin (SF13)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	14	Fe Nail (SF14)	2	13
2001	2001		Subsoil	15	Fe Nail (SF15)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	16	Fe Hobnail (SF16)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	17	Fe Hobnail (SF17)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	18	Fe Frag (SF18)	1	5
2001	2001		Subsoil	19	Fe Nail (SF19)	1	16
2001	2001		Subsoil	20	Fe Nail (SF20)	1	17
2001	2001		Subsoil	21	Fe Nail (SF21)	1	9
2001	2001		Subsoil	22	Fe Nail (SF22)	1	8
2001	2001		Subsoil	23	Fe Nail (SF23)	2	9

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
2001	2001		Subsoil	24	Fe Nail (SF24)	1	22
2001	2001		Subsoil	25	Fe Nail (SF25)	1	15
2001	2001		Subsoil	26	Fe Nail (SF26)	5	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	27	Fe Nail (SF27)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	28	Fe Nail (SF28)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	29	Fe Nail (SF29)	2	6
2001	2001		Subsoil	30a	Pb Frag (SF30a)	1	26
2001	2001		Subsoil	30b	Fe Handle (SF30b)	1	14
2001	2001		Subsoil	31	Fe Nail (SF31)	1	13
2001	2001		Subsoil	32	Pb Sheet (SF32)	1	7
2001	2001		Subsoil	33	Fe Frag (SF33)	1	25
2001	2001		Subsoil	34	AE Coin (SF34)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	35	Pb Frag (SF35)	1	7
2001	2001		Subsoil	36	Fe Hobnail (SF36)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	37	AE Coin (SF37)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	38	Fe Nail (SF38)	1	8
2001	2001		Subsoil	39	Fe Nail (SF39)	2	11
2001	2001		Subsoil	40	AE Coin (SF40)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	41	AE Coin (SF41)	1	5
2001	2001		Subsoil	42	Cu Brooch (SF42)	1	8
2001	2001		Subsoil	43	Fe Nail (SF43)	1	5
2001	2001		Subsoil	44	Fe Nail (SF44)	1	6
2001	2001		Subsoil	45	Fe Nail (SF45)	1	2
2001	2001		Subsoil	46	Fe Frag (SF46)	1	91
2001	2001		Subsoil	47	AE Coin (SF47)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	48	AE Coin (SF48)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	49	AE Coin (SF49)	1	1
2001	2001		Subsoil	50	Fe Nail (SF50)	1	4
2001	2001		Subsoil	51	Pb Frag (SF51)	1	30
2001	2001		Subsoil	52	Fe Nail (SF52)	2	4
2001	2001		Subsoil	53	Fe Nail (SF53)	1	23
2001	2001		Subsoil	54	Fe Nail (SF54)	2	9

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
2001	2001		Subsoil	55	Fe Nail (SF55)	1	18
2001	2001		Subsoil	56	Fe Nail (SF56)	1	12
2001	2001		Subsoil	57	Fe Nail (SF57)	1	3
2001	2001		Subsoil	59	Fe Nail (SF59)	2	4
2003	2004		Fill of Pit	114	Fe Nail (SF114)	1	12
2015	2016		Fill of Grage - SK6	115	Fe Nail (SF115)	1	1
2023	2024		Fill of Grave - SK10, SK11, SK12	58	Bone Comb (SF58)		62
2037	2038		Fill of Grave - SK19	60	Flint Arrowhead (SF60)	1	2
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	61	Fe Nail (SF61)	1	16
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	62	Fe Nail (SF62)	1	15
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	63	Fe Nail (SF63)	1	12
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	65	Fe Handle (SF65)	1	31
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	66	Fe Tool? (SF66)	1	114
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	67a	Fe Nail (SF67a)	1	5
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	67b	Fe Nail (SF67b)	1	4
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	67c	Fe Nail (SF67c)	1	4
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	67d	Fe Nail (SF67d)	1	3
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	67e	Fe Nail (SF67e)	1	3
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	68	Fe Frag (SF68)	1	46
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	69	Fe Nail (SF69)	3	8
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	70	Fe Nail (SF70)	3	24
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	71	Fe Loop (SF71)	1	6
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	73	Fe Nail (SF73)	1	8
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	74	Fe Nail (SF74)	1	11
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	75	Fe Staple (SF75)	1	18
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	76	Fe Nail (SF76)	1	5
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	77	Fe Nail (SF77)	2	9
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	78	Fe Nail (SF78)	1	7
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	79a	Fe Nail (SF79a)	1	3
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	79b	Glass (SF79b)	1	3
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	81	Fe Nail (SF81)	1	3
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	84	Shale Bead (SF84)	1	1

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	99	AE Coin (SF99)	1	7
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	101	Cu Pin (SF101)	1	2
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	117	Fe Nail (SF117)	4	26
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	118	Fe Loop (SF118)	1	22
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds	119	Fe Nail (SF119)	1	2
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	120	Quern Stone (SF120)	1	555
2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch	121	Fe Nail (SF121)	11	47
2043	2044	A/D	Fill of Ditch	122	Bone Pin (SF122)	2	3
2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch	123	Fe Nail (SF123)	1	2
2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch	124	Quern Stone (SF124)	2	402
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	125	Fe Nail (SF125)	1	8
2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch	126	Fe Nail (SF126)	1	7
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	127	Fe Nail (SF127)	2	11
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	128a	Fe Tool? (SF128a)	1	40
2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch	128b	Fe Staple (SF128b)	1	18
2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch	129	Glass (SF129)	1	8
2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch	130	Fe Nail (SF130)	1	10
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	131	Fe Nail (SF131)	1	4
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132a	Fe Nail (SF132a)	1	10
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132b	Fe Nail (SF132b)	1	13
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132c	Fe Nail (SF132c)	1	8
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132d	Fe Nail (SF132d)	1	4
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132e	Fe Nail (SF132e)	1	4
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132f	Fe Nail (SF132f)	1	6
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132g	Fe Nail (SF132g)	1	4
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132h	Fe Nail (SF132h)	1	5
2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch	132i	Fe Nail (SF132i)	1	2
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch	143	Fe Nail (SF143)	1	8
2043	2044		Fill of Ditch	144	Fe Hobnail (SF144)	7	8
2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch	146	Fe Nail (SF146)	1	1
2070	2071		Fill of Pit	72	Pb Sheet (SF72)	1	4
2078	2079		Fill of Grave - SK22	107	Fe Nail (SF107)	1	14

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
2080	2081		Fill of Ditch	64	AE Coin (SF64)	1	5
2082	2083		Fill of Pit	145	Fe Nail (SF145)	1	3
2086	2087		Fill of Pit	92	Fe Hook (SF92)	1	29
2092	2093		Fill of Grave - SK23	83	Fe Nail (SF83)	2	6
2114	2115		Fill of Pit	134	Fe Nail (SF134)	1	4
2122	2123		Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)	133	Fe Hobnail (SF133)	1	1
2141	2142		Fill of Pit	135	Whetstone (SF135)	1	7
2153	2154		Fill of Grave - SK27	82	Fe Nail (SF82)	2	4
2155	2156		Fill of Pit	80	Fe Nail (SF80)	1	4
2163	2164		Fill of Grave - SK30	116	Cu Sheet (SF116)	1	1
2179	2180		Fill of Grave	86	Fe Nail (SF86)	1	16
2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31	85	Fe Nail (SF85)	1	3
2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31	88	Fe Nail (SF88)	17	44
2203	2204		Fill of Grave - SK43	87	Fe Nail (SF87)	1	12
2205	2206		Fill of Grave - SK44	136	Glass Spheres (SF136)	9	1
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	89	Fe Frag (SF89)	1	4
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	90	Fe Nail (SF90)	1	6
2229	2230		Fill of Pit	91	Fe Nail (SF91)	1	5
2263	2283		Fill of Grave - SK47	96	Bone Comb (SF96)		188
2274	2275		Fill of Pit	93	AE Coin (SF93)	1	5
2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48	94	Fe Hobnail (SF94)	1	4
2294	2295		Fill of Grave	95	Fe Nail (SF95)	1	9
2298	2299		Fill of Grave	97	Cu Fitting (SF97)	1	1
2298	2299		Fill of Grave	98	Fe Nail (SF98)	2	16
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	103	Fe Nail (SF103)	2	2
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	104	Fe Nail (SF104)	1	25
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	105	Fe Nail (SF105)	1	7
2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave	137	Fe Nail (SF137)	1	6
2390	2391		Fill of Grave	102	Fe Nail (SF102)	1	1
2390	2391		Fill of Grave	106	Fe Nail (SF106)	1	6
2397	2398		Fill of Ditch	147	Fe Ornament (SF147)	1	236
2410	2411		Basal Fill of Pit	138	Fe Nail (SF138)	1	9

Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description	Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	100	Cu Loop (SF100)	1	2
U/S	U/S		Unstratified	139	Fe Nail (SF139)	2	11
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery	140	Fe Nail (SF140)	4	30
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery	141	Pb Sheet (SF141)	1	2
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch	142	Fe Sheet (SF142)	1	9
U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Near SK66	150	Glass (SF150)	1	1

APPENDIX 02f: SMALL FINDS LISTED BY SMALL FIND NUMBER

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
1	AE Coin (SF1)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
2	AE Coin (SF2)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
3	Cu Sheet (SF3)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
4	Cu Ring (SF4)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
5	Cu Strap Fitting / Belt? (SF5)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
6	Cu Brooch (SF6)	1	10	2001	2001		Subsoil
7	Cu Pin / Stylus (SF7)	1	4	2001	2001		Subsoil
8	AE Coin (SF8)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
9	AE Coin (SF9)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
10	Cu Pin (SF10)	1	4	2001	2001		Subsoil
11	AE Coin (SF11)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
12	Fe Nail (SF12)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
13	AE Coin (SF13)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
14	Fe Nail (SF14)	2	13	2001	2001		Subsoil
15	Fe Nail (SF15)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
16	Fe Hobnail (SF16)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
17	Fe Hobnail (SF17)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
18	Fe Frag (SF18)	1	5	2001	2001		Subsoil
19	Fe Nail (SF19)	1	16	2001	2001		Subsoil
20	Fe Nail (SF20)	1	17	2001	2001		Subsoil
21	Fe Nail (SF21)	1	9	2001	2001		Subsoil
22	Fe Nail (SF22)	1	8	2001	2001		Subsoil
23	Fe Nail (SF23)	2	9	2001	2001		Subsoil
24	Fe Nail (SF24)	1	22	2001	2001		Subsoil
25	Fe Nail (SF25)	1	15	2001	2001		Subsoil
26	Fe Nail (SF26)	5	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
27	Fe Nail (SF27)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
28	Fe Nail (SF28)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
29	Fe Nail (SF29)	2	6	2001	2001		Subsoil
30a	Pb Frag (SF30a)	1	26	2001	2001		Subsoil

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
30b	Fe Handle (SF30b)	1	14	2001	2001		Subsoil
31	Fe Nail (SF31)	1	13	2001	2001		Subsoil
32	Pb Sheet (SF32)	1	7	2001	2001		Subsoil
33	Fe Frag (SF33)	1	25	2001	2001		Subsoil
34	AE Coin (SF34)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
35	Pb Frag (SF35)	1	7	2001	2001		Subsoil
36	Fe Hobnail (SF36)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
37	AE Coin (SF37)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
38	Fe Nail (SF38)	1	8	2001	2001		Subsoil
39	Fe Nail (SF39)	2	11	2001	2001		Subsoil
40	AE Coin (SF40)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
41	AE Coin (SF41)	1	5	2001	2001		Subsoil
42	Cu Brooch (SF42)	1	8	2001	2001		Subsoil
43	Fe Nail (SF43)	1	5	2001	2001		Subsoil
44	Fe Nail (SF44)	1	6	2001	2001		Subsoil
45	Fe Nail (SF45)	1	2	2001	2001		Subsoil
46	Fe Frag (SF46)	1	91	2001	2001		Subsoil
47	AE Coin (SF47)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
48	AE Coin (SF48)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
49	AE Coin (SF49)	1	1	2001	2001		Subsoil
50	Fe Nail (SF50)	1	4	2001	2001		Subsoil
51	Pb Frag (SF51)	1	30	2001	2001		Subsoil
52	Fe Nail (SF52)	2	4	2001	2001		Subsoil
53	Fe Nail (SF53)	1	23	2001	2001		Subsoil
54	Fe Nail (SF54)	2	9	2001	2001		Subsoil
55	Fe Nail (SF55)	1	18	2001	2001		Subsoil
56	Fe Nail (SF56)	1	12	2001	2001		Subsoil
57	Fe Nail (SF57)	1	3	2001	2001		Subsoil
58	Bone Comb (SF58)		62	2023	2024		Fill of Grave - SK10, SK11, SK12
59	Fe Nail (SF59)	2	4	2001	2001		Subsoil
60	Flint Arrowhead (SF60)	1	2	2037	2038		Fill of Grave - SK19
61	Fe Nail (SF61)	1	16	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
62	Fe Nail (SF62)	1	15	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
63	Fe Nail (SF63)	1	12	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
64	AE Coin (SF64)	1	5	2080	2081		Fill of Ditch
65	Fe Handle (SF65)	1	31	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
66	Fe Tool? (SF66)	1	114	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
67a	Fe Nail (SF67a)	1	5	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
67b	Fe Nail (SF67b)	1	4	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
67c	Fe Nail (SF67c)	1	4	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
67d	Fe Nail (SF67d)	1	3	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
67e	Fe Nail (SF67e)	1	3	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
68	Fe Frag (SF68)	1	46	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
69	Fe Nail (SF69)	3	8	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
70	Fe Nail (SF70)	3	24	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
71	Fe Loop (SF71)	1	6	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
72	Pb Sheet (SF72)	1	4	2070	2071		Fill of Pit
73	Fe Nail (SF73)	1	8	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
74	Fe Nail (SF74)	1	11	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
75	Fe Staple (SF75)	1	18	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
76	Fe Nail (SF76)	1	5	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
77	Fe Nail (SF77)	2	9	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
78	Fe Nail (SF78)	1	7	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
79a	Fe Nail (SF79a)	1	3	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
79b	Glass (SF79b)	1	3	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
80	Fe Nail (SF80)	1	4	2155	2156		Fill of Pit
81	Fe Nail (SF81)	1	3	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
82	Fe Nail (SF82)	2	4	2153	2154		Fill of Grave - SK27
83	Fe Nail (SF83)	2	6	2092	2093		Fill of Grave - SK23
84	Shale Bead (SF84)	1	1	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
85	Fe Nail (SF85)	1	3	2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31
86	Fe Nail (SF86)	1	16	2179	2180		Fill of Grave
87	Fe Nail (SF87)	1	12	2203	2204		Fill of Grave - SK43
88	Fe Nail (SF88)	17	44	2185	2186		Fill of Grave - SK31

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
89	Fe Frag (SF89)	1	4	2229	2230		Fill of Pit
90	Fe Nail (SF90)	1	6	2229	2230		Fill of Pit
91	Fe Nail (SF91)	1	5	2229	2230		Fill of Pit
92	Fe Hook (SF92)	1	29	2086	2087		Fill of Pit
93	AE Coin (SF93)	1	5	2274	2275		Fill of Pit
94	Fe Hobnail (SF94)	1	4	2284	2285		Fill of Grave - SK48
95	Fe Nail (SF95)	1	9	2294	2295		Fill of Grave
96	Bone Comb (SF96)		188	2263	2283		Fill of Grave - SK47
97	Cu Fitting (SF97)	1	1	2298	2299		Fill of Grave
98	Fe Nail (SF98)	2	16	2298	2299		Fill of Grave
99	AE Coin (SF99)	1	7	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
100	Cu Loop (SF100)	1	2	U/S	U/S		Unstratified
101	Cu Pin (SF101)	1	2	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
102	Fe Nail (SF102)	1	1	2390	2391		Fill of Grave
103	Fe Nail (SF103)	2	2	2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave
104	Fe Nail (SF104)	1	25	2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave
105	Fe Nail (SF105)	1	7	2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave
106	Fe Nail (SF106)	1	6	2390	2391		Fill of Grave
107	Fe Nail (SF107)	1	14	2078	2079		Fill of Grave - SK22
108	AE Coin (SF108)	1	5	2000	2000		Topsoil
109	Fe Buckle (SF109)	1	34	2000	2000		Topsoil
110	Fe Tool? (SF110)	1	36	2000	2000		Topsoil
111	Fe Nail (SF111)	1	37	2000	2000		Topsoil
112	Fe Nail (SF112)	1	3	2000	2000		Topsoil
113	Fe Nail (SF113)	1	85	2000	2000		Topsoil
114	Fe Nail (SF114)	1	12	2003	2004		Fill of Pit
115	Fe Nail (SF115)	1	1	2015	2016		Fill of Grave - SK6
116	Cu Sheet (SF116)	1	1	2163	2164		Fill of Grave - SK30
117	Fe Nail (SF117)	4	26	2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds
118	Fe Loop (SF118)	1	22	2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds
119	Fe Nail (SF119)	1	2	2043	2044		Fill of Ditch - Surface Finds
120	Quern Stone (SF120)	1	555	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
121	Fe Nail (SF121)	11	47	2043	2044	A	Fill of Ditch
122	Bone Pin (SF122)	2	3	2043	2044	A/D	Fill of Ditch
123	Fe Nail (SF123)	1	2	2043	2044	B	Fill of Ditch
124	Quern Stone (SF124)	2	402	2043	2044	D	Fill of Ditch
125	Fe Nail (SF125)	1	8	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
126	Fe Nail (SF126)	1	7	2043	2044	E	Fill of Ditch
127	Fe Nail (SF127)	2	11	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
128a	Fe Tool? (SF128a)	1	40	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
128b	Fe Staple (SF128b)	1	18	2043	2044	J	Fill of Ditch
129	Glass (SF129)	1	8	2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch
130	Fe Nail (SF130)	1	10	2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch
131	Fe Nail (SF131)	1	4	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132a	Fe Nail (SF132a)	1	10	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132b	Fe Nail (SF132b)	1	13	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132c	Fe Nail (SF132c)	1	8	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132d	Fe Nail (SF132d)	1	4	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132e	Fe Nail (SF132e)	1	4	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132f	Fe Nail (SF132f)	1	6	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132g	Fe Nail (SF132g)	1	4	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132h	Fe Nail (SF132h)	1	5	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
132i	Fe Nail (SF132i)	1	2	2043	2044	L	Fill of Ditch
133	Fe Hobnail (SF133)	1	1	2122	2123		Fill of Grave - SK24 (2123=2044)
134	Fe Nail (SF134)	1	4	2114	2115		Fill of Pit
135	Whetstone (SF135)	1	7	2141	2142		Fill of Pit
136	Glass Spheres (SF136)	9	1	2205	2206		Fill of Grave - SK44
137	Fe Nail (SF137)	1	6	2345	2346		Fill of ?Group Grave
138	Fe Nail (SF138)	1	9	2410	2411		Basal Fill of Pit
139	Fe Nail (SF139)	2	11	U/S	U/S		Unstratified
140	Fe Nail (SF140)	4	30	U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery
141	Pb Sheet (SF141)	1	2	U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Spoil Heap Recovery
142	Fe Sheet (SF142)	1	9	U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Boundary Ditch
143	Fe Nail (SF143)	1	8	2043	2044		Fill of Ditch

Small Find No.	Material/Object	Qty	Wgt(g)	Feature	Context	Seg.	Context Description
144	Fe Hobnail (SF144)	7	8	2043	2044		Fill of Ditch
145	Fe Nail (SF145)	1	3	2082	2083		Fill of Pit
146	Fe Nail (SF146)	1	1	2043	2044	K	Fill of Ditch
147	Fe Ornament (SF147)	1	236	2397	2398		Fill of Ditch
148	Fe Key (SF148)	1	18	2000	2000		Topsoil
150	Glass (SF150)	1	1	U/S	U/S		Unstratified - Near SK66

APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context	Feature	Category	Type	Description	Stratigraphic Relationships	Comments
2000	2000	Layer	Topsoil	Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Layer of topsoil; Present across entire site
2001	2001	Layer	Subsoil	Firm, orange brown silty sand with occasional medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Layer of subsoil; Present only in N- & E- sections of the site; Upon investigation, this layer represents top fills of many inter-cutting features
2002	2002	Layer	Natural	Firm, very light brown yellow mottled sandy silt/Firm, orange brown mottled silty sand/Firm, orange brown mottled gravel with frequent chalk and occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Layer of natural; Present across entire site; Features concentrated on the very light brown yellow sandy silt (of high chalk content) central seam
2003	2003	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.92 x 1.34 x 0.36)		Cut of a pit
2004	2003	Fill	Pit	Friable, light brown yellow sandy silt		Single fill of pit
2005	2005	Cut	Grave	Unknown shape in plan, orientated NW/SE, with an unknown profile and a flat base (1.40 x 0.70 x 0.18)	Cuts F2007=F2231 & F2009; Contains SK03 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Cut not distinguishable
2006	2005	Fill	Grave	Firm/friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK03
2007	2007	Cut	Pit	Unknown shape in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.20 x >0.70 x >0.60)	Cut by F2005, F2009 & F2043(H); F2007=F2231	Cut of a pit
2008	2007	Fill	Pit	Firm, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones	L2008=L2232	Single fill of pit
2009	2009	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with vertically to moderately/steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.53 x 0.47 x 0.50)	Cut by F2005; Cuts F2007 & F2231; ?Part of an alignment of post holes: F2245, F2250 & ?F2009 - possible structure?	Cut of a post hole; Possibly forms part of a linear alignment with other nearby post holes such as F2245
2010	2009	Fill	Post Hole	Firm, red brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint		Single fill of post hole; Deliberate backfill after removing post
2011	2011	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (2.00 x 0.88 x 0.29)	Contains SK04 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Difficult to distinguish cut due to backfilling material
2012	2011	Fill	Grave	Friable, light brown yellow sandy silt		Single fill of grave; Contained SK04; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave

2013	2013	Cut	Grave	Oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.80 x 0.98 x 0.19)	Contains SK05 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2011 (SK04) to the South
2014	2013	Fill	Grave	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones		Single fill of grave; Contained SK05
2015	2015	Cut	Grave	?Rounded in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (No measurements recorded)	Contains SK06 - Part of a cemetery; ?F2015=F2025 - SK08 underlies SK06	Cut of a grave; Positioned above SK08; Cut not distinguishable
2016	2015	Fill	Grave	Friable, yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular stones		Single fill of grave; Contained SK06
2017	2017	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.76 x 0.52 x 0.12)	Cuts F2155; Contains SK07; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery; Difficult to distinguish cut due to backfilling material
2018	2017	Fill	Grave	Friable, light brown yellow silty sand		Single fill of grave; Contained SK07; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave; Missing skull - pot in its place (likely originating from F2155)
2019	2019	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.84 x 1.30 x 0.37)		Cut of a pit
2020	2019	Fill	Pit	Friable, brown grey sandy silt		Single fill of pit
2021	2021	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.90 x 0.75 x 0.23)	Contains SK09 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2022	2021	Fill	Grave	Friable, light yellow brown silty sand with small to medium sub-rounded/angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK09
2023	2023	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.85 x 0.74 x 0.52)	Cuts F2270; Contains SK10, SK11, SK12 & SK14; Part of an alignment of 3 graves: F2268, F2263 & F2023	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery
2024	2023	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones, flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained several articulated and disarticulated skeletons: SK10, SK11, SK12 & SK14
2025	2025	Cut	Grave	?Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (>2.30 x 0.90 x ?)	Cuts F2247 & F2294; Contains SK08 & SK13 - Part of a cemetery; ?F2025=F2015 - SK08 underlies SK06	Cut of a grave

2026	2025	Fill	Grave	Friable, light yellow brown silty sand with small to medium sub-angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK08 & SK13
2027	2027	Cut	Grave	?Rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.80 x >0.60 x 0.34)	Contains SK15 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Possibly cuts another feature but unclear due to disturbance
2028	2027	Fill	Grave	Firm, red brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular medium flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK15
2029	2029	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.10 x 0.60 x 0.29)	Contains SK16 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2030	2029	Fill	Grave	Friable, yellow brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint and chalk		Single fill of grave; Contained SK16; Truncated by machine
2031	2031	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated S/N, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.58 x 0.88 x 0.33)	Cuts F2033; Contains SK17 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2068, F2066, F2064 & F2019
2032	2031	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small rounded/sub-rounded stones, small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK17
2033	2033	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, orientated S/N, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (2.28 x 2.08 x 0.65)	Cut by F2031 & F2070	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2068, F2066, F2064 & F2019
2034	2033	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with moderate small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, occasional charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of pit
2035	2035	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.20 x 0.80 x 0.30)	Cuts F2037, F2090 & F2114; Contains SK18 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2036	2035	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of grave; Contained SK18; Truncated by machine
2037	2037	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.10 x 0.60 x >0.10)	Cuts F2090; Cut by F2035; Contains SK19 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Difficult to distinguish shape/profile due to over-machining
2038	2037	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK19; Truncated by machine; Covered by F2035 (SK18)
2039	2039	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NE/SW, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.98 x 0.52 x 0.17)	Cuts F2046 & F2118; Cut by F2090; Contains SK20 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2040	2039	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK20; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial

						digging of the grave
2041	2041	Cut	?VOID	?VOID: Missing record	?VOID	?VOID: Missing context sheet
2042	2041	Fill	?VOID	?VOID: Missing record	?VOID	?VOID: Missing context sheet
2043A	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base (18.50 x 2.00 x 0.20)	Cut by F2130 & F2165; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment
2043B	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.00 x 2.70 x 0.80)	Cuts F2096, F2187 & F2100; F2043(B)=F2122; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; Extended fully to expose SK24 - no grave cut, so interred that SK24 was discarded into the ditch, which correlates with the unusual skeletal positioning
2043C	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base (18.50 x ? x 0.75)	Cut by F2130 & F2165; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Half-width relationship slot of a ditch
2043D	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base (18.50 x ? x 0.75)	Cut by F2130 & F2165; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Half-width relationship slot of a ditch
2043E	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (5.00 x 2.58 x 0.45)	Cuts F2145, F2169 & F2171; Cut by F2149, F2151, F2153, F2155 & F2167; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; Contains the following graves: SK25, SK26, SK27, SK28, SK29 & SK31
2043F	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>7.50 x 2.30 x 0.60)	Cut by F2203, F2205, F2247 & F2284; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; Contains the following graves: SK06, SK08, SK13, SK35, SK42, SK43, SK44 & SK45
2043G	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with gently to steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base (18.50 x 2.60 x 0.75)	Cuts F2109, F2207, F2209, F2211 & F2219; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment
2043H	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.50 x 2.00 x 0.50)	Cuts F2161, F2193 & F2231; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; Ditch begins to narrow within this slot
2043I	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>5.00 x 3.30 x 1.20)	?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; Contains the following graves: SK46 & SK56
2043J	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (4.50 x 3.00 x ?)	F2043(J)=F2341; Cuts ?F2343 & F2355; ?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment
2043K	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (>50.00 x 1.08 x 0.38)	?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment; In close proximity to F2053
2043L	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with	Cut by F2380; ?F2043 may also	Cut of a ditch segment

				moderately/steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (>50.00 x 1.20 x 0.48)	be cut by F2294	
2043M	2043	Cut	Ditch	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately/steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (>50.00 x 0.90 x 0.45)	?F2043 may also be cut by F2294	Cut of a ditch segment
2044A	2043	Fill	Ditch	Compact, yellow brown sandy clayey silt with frequent gravel and moderate flint		Single fill of ditch segment
2044B	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Single fill of ditch segment; Fairly organic deposit
2044C	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm, yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate flint		Single fill of half-width relationship slot of ditch
2044D	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm, yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate flint and gravel		Single fill of half-width relationship slot of ditch
2044E	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Single fill of ditch segment
2044F	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Single fill of ditch segment; Disturbed by animal burrowing
2044G	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm, yellow brown sandy clayey silt with moderate flint and gravel		Single fill of ditch segment
2044H	2043	Fill	Ditch	Friable, brown silty sand (with lenses of red brown clay) with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Single fill of ditch segment
2044I	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal		Single fill of ditch segment
2044J	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal	L2044(J)=L2342	Single fill of ditch segment
2044K	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint		Single fill of ditch segment
2044L	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint and sub-rounded stones		Single fill of ditch segment
2044M	2043	Fill	Ditch	Firm/friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flint and sub-rounded stones		Single fill of ditch segment
2045	?VOID	?VOID	?VOID	?VOID: Missing record	?VOID	?VOID: Missing context sheet
2046	2046	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.04 x 1.12 x 0.30)	Cuts F2116; Cut by F2039 & F2090; Part of a pit and grave cluster (SK18, SK19 & SK20)	Cut of a pit
2047	2046	Fill	Pit	Friable, orange brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint and very occasional		Single fill of pit

				charcoal		
2048	2048	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.63 x 1.65 x 0.23)	Cuts F2050 & F2062	Cut of a pit
2049	2048	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm yellow brown sandy silt with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2050	2050	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated N/S, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.51 x >1.20 x 0.08)	Cut by F2048, F2052 & F2062	Cut of a pit; Surrounded by later over-cutting pits and visible Roman activity
2051	2050	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm yellow brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2052	2052	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated N/S, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a pointed base (1.70 x >1.20 x 0.40)	Cuts F2050 & F2107; Cut by F2054	Cut of a pit; Surrounded by later over-cutting pits and visible Roman activity
2053	2052	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2054	2054	Cut	Pit	Curvi-linear/pointed in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.77 x 1.70 x 0.51)	Cuts F2052 & F2056	Cut of a pit
2055	2054	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm yellow brown silty sand (with lenses of dark grey brown clay) with occasional flint, very occasional medium to large chalk and clay		Single fill of pit
2056	2056	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.62 x >1.25 x 0.30)	Cut by F2054 & F2058	Cut of a pit
2057	2056	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown and light grey silty sand with moderate chalk		Single fill of pit
2058	2058	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated N/S, with gently to moderately sloping sides and an uneven to flat base (1.45 x 1.12 x 0.21)	Cuts F2056	Cut of a pit
2059	2058	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown silty sand with occasional chalk		Single fill of pit
2060	2060	Cut	Pit	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.92 x 0.86 x 0.15)		Cut of a pit; In close proximity to a cluster of pits - no relationship
2061	2060	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown silty sand with occasional chalk		Single fill of pit
2062	2062	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with gently to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.80 x 1.20 x 0.20)	Cuts F2050; Cut by F2048	Cut of a pit
2063	2062	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown silty sand with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2064	2064	Cut	Pit	Circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.15 x 1.10 x 0.19)		Cut of a pit
2065	2064	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2066	2066	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated E/W, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.70 x 1.40 x 0.25)		Cut of a pit

2067	2066	Fill	Pit	Friable, brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2068	2068	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.05 x 0.80 x 0.08)		Cut of a pit
2069	2068	Fill	Pit	Friable, light brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2070	2070	Cut	Pit	Circular/sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.80 x 2.50 x 0.50)	Cuts F2033	Cut of a pit
2071	2070	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, red brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded flint and stones		Single fill of pit
2072	2072	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.20 x 1.22 x 0.32)	Cuts F2074	Cut of a pit
2073	2072	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2074	2074	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.50 x 1.60 x 0.32)	Cut by F2072 & adjacent F2136	Cut of a pit
2075	2074	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit
2076	2076	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.60 x 0.60 x >0.22)	Contains SK21 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2077	2076	Fill	Grave	Friable, yellow brown silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK21; Truncated by machine - most of the fill removed
2078	2078	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated S/N, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.70 x 0.92 x 0.35)	Cuts F2088 & F2237; Contains SK22 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2021 (SK09), F2081, F2083, F2085 & F2087
2079	2078	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, rounded/sub-rounded stones, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK22
2080	2080	Cut	Ditch	Oval in plan, with gradually to moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.70 x >0.90 x 0.35)	Cuts F2082; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a ditch; Continues towards the South, beyond the limits of the excavation
2081	2080	Fill	Ditch	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of ditch; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial construction
2082	2082	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.70 x >1.11 x 0.50)	Cuts F2084; Cut by F2080; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2083	2082	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial construction
2084	2084	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>0.80 x >0.21 x 0.30)	Cut by F2082; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2085	2084	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small		Single fill of pit; Deliberate

				sub-rounded flint		backfill with upcast material from the initial construction
2086	2086	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.10 x 0.98 x 0.40)	Cut by F2298 & F2274; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2087	2086	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial construction
2088	2088	Cut	?Pit	Linear in plan, orientated S/N, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>2.80 x 1.60 x 0.24)	Cuts F2237; Cut by F2078	Cut of a ?pit; In close proximity to F2021, F2081, F2083, F2085 & F2087
2089	2088	Fill	?Pit	Friable, very light red brown clayey silty sand with occasional small to medium angular/sub-angular flint, rounded/sub-rounded stones, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of ?pit
2090	2090	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.71 x 1.31 x >0.45)	Cuts F2039, F2046, F2109, F2114 & F2116; Cut by F2035 & F2037; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Truncates SK18 and is truncated by SK19 & SK20; Unlike the other pits within the cluster F2090 is later in date - dug following the SK20 grave
2091	2090	Fill	Pit	Friable, orange brown silty sand with very occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial construction
2092	2092	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.12 x 1.13 x >0.48)	Cuts F2161, F2191, F2193 & F2195; Contains SK23, SK32 & SK38; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Very similar to later F2345; Part of a cemetery
2093	2092	Fill	Grave	Friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, chalk and charcoal		Single fill of grave; Contained SK23, SK32 & SK38
2094	2096	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, red brown sandy silt (with silty clay lenses) with occasional charcoal and small sub--rounded flint		Middle fill of pit; Large amounts of re-deposited natural due to weathering along with midden material
2095	2096	Fill	Pit	Firm, very light brown yellow clayey sandy silt with very occasional small sub-rounded flint		Basal fill of pit; Result of natural weathering immediately following initial excavation
2096	2096	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with vertically sloping sides and a concave base (>1.00 x >1.60 x 0.84)	Cuts F2187; Cut by F2043(B) & F2369	Cut of a pit
2097	2100	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Upper fill of pit

2098	2100	Fill	Pit	Firm, very very light brown yellow chalky sandy silt with occasional charcoal and very occasional small sub-rounded flint		Middle fill of pit; Re-deposited natural indicating an event of heavy weathering (likely a storm) - dividing the silting/deposition into 3 stages
2099	2100	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Basal fill of pit
2100	2100	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>1.00 x >2.20 x 0.90)	Cut by F2043(B), F2102 & F2367	Cut of a pit
2101	2102	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Single fill of pit; Result of silting and waste dumping
2102	2102	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base (? x 2.30 x 0.35)	Cuts F2100	Cut of a pit; Used for waste disposal
2103	2103	Cut	Pit	Squared-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.32 x 0.85 x 0.15)	Cut by F2105	Cut of a pit
2104	2103	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown chalky sandy silt		Single fill of pit
2105	2105	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently/vertically to moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.65 x 1.50 x >0.35)	Cuts F2103	Cut of a pit
2106	2105	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown chalky sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit
2107	2107	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base (2.00 x >1.00 x >0.15)	Cut by F2052; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2043
2108	2107	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, yellow brown sandy chalky silt with moderate chalk		Single fill of pit
2109	2109	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>1.20 x >1.65 x 0.78)	Cuts F2118 & F2211; Cut by F2043(G), F2090 & F2114	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2043
2110	2109	Fill	Pit	Friable, very light to mid yellow brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		Basal fill of pit; Result of initial slumping
2111	2109	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular flint and charcoal		Middle fill of pit
2112	2109	Fill	Pit	Friable, very light brown yellow and grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Middle fill of pit
2113	2109	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal		Upper fill of pit
2114	2114	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (>1.90 x 1.60 x 0.44)	Cuts F2109 & F2116; Cut by F2035 & F2090	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2043
2115	2114	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid to dark red grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and		Single fill of pit

				occasional charcoal		
2116	2116	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>1.42 x >0.82 x 0.12)	Cut by F2046, F2090 & F2114; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2117	2116	Fill	Pit	Friable, yellow brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2118	2118	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>0.94 x >1.62 x 0.36)	Cuts F2120; Cut by F2039 & F2109; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2043
2119	2118	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2120	2120	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.72 x >0.80 x 0.19)	Cut by F2118; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2043
2121	2120	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with very occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit
2122	2122	Cut	?Grave	No record of shape/profile/base/orientation (1.65 x 0.80 x 0.37)	F2122=F2043(B); Contains SK24 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a ?grave; No visible grave cut observed - remains likely placed at the base of a ditch rather than a grave
2123	2122	Fill	?Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal	L2123=F2044(B)	Single fill of ?grave; Contained SK24
2124	2124	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>2.04 x ? x 0.44)	Cuts F2286; Cut by adjacent F2125	Cut of a pit
2125A	2125	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with gently sloping sides and an irregular flat base (1.71 x ? x 0.12)	Cuts adjacent F2124 & F2126; F2125 is also cut by F2185; F2125 also cuts F2137(B)	Cut of a pit segment
2125B	2125	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.40 x >1.80 x >0.25)	Cuts adjacent F2126; F2125 is also cut by F2185; F2125 also cuts F2137(B)	Cut of a pit segment
2126A	2126	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (>1.34 x ? x 0.42)	Cut by adjacent F2125(A+B); F2126=F2244; F2126 cuts F2137(B)	Cut of a pit segment
2126B	2126	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>2.30 x >1.30 x 0.40)	Cut by F2125 & F2163; F2126=F2244; F2126 cuts F2137(B)	Cut of a pit segment
2127	2124	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown and light yellow mottled silty sand/sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel and flint		Single fill of pit; Evidence of natural weathering and midden material
2128A	2125	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown and light yellow mottled silty sand/sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded gravel and flint		Single fill of pit segment; Result of natural weathering processes
2128B	2125	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit segment
2129A	2126	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown and yellow white mottled silty sand/sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded		Single fill of pit segment; Result of natural weathering processes

				gravel and flint		
2129B	2126	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown and light yellow sandy silt/silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit segment; Re-deposited natural mixed with backfill
2130	2130	Cut	Pit	Oval/sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat to concave base (2.30 x 1.27 x 0.52)	Cuts F2043(A+C+D) & F2132	Cut of a pit
2131	2130	Fill	Pit	Compact/firm, orange brown sandy clayey silt/sandy/clayey silt with frequent gravel and flint		Single fill of pit
2132	2132	Cut	?Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a pointed/concave base (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.20)	Cut by F2130	Cut of a ?post hole
2133	2132	Fill	?Post Hole	Compact, brown clayey sandy silt		Single fill of ?post hole
2134	2136	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with small sub-rounded stones and gravel		Upper fill of pit
2135	2136	Fill	Pit	Firm, light yellow grey sandy silt		Basal fill of pit; Result of slumping and natural weathering of the sides
2136	2136	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated E/W, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a concave base (2.20 x 1.30 x 0.57)	Cuts adjacent F2074	Cut of a pit
2137A	2137	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>1.70 x ? x >0.30)	?Cuts F2143; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit segment
2137B	2137	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>3.00 x 3.00 x 0.50)	Cuts F2233; Cut by F2125, F2126 & F2163; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit segment
2138A	2137	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of pit segment
2138B	2137	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint		Single fill of pit segment
2139A	2139	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>0.90 x ? x >0.20)	Cuts F2141; F2139 also cuts F2235; F2139 is cut by F2179; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit segment
2139B	2139	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>0.90 x >1.10 x 0.70)	Cuts F2177; F2139 also cuts F2235; F2139 is cut by F2179; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit segment
2140A	2139	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of pit segment
2140B	2139	Fill	Pit	Firm/friable, mid to dark red brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint		Single fill of pit segment
2141	2141	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave	Cuts F2292; Cut by F2139(A),	Cut of a pit

				base (>2.20 x ? x >0.40)	?F2143, F2274 & F2290; Part of a pit cluster	
2142	2141	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2143	2143	Cut	Pit	Oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>2.40 x ? x >0.40)	Cuts F2308 & ?F2141; ?Cut by F2137(A); Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2144	2143	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2145	2145	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>0.80 x >1.40 x >0.23)	Cuts F2161; Cut by F2169 & F2043(E); Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2146	2145	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/angular flint and charcoal		Basal fill of pit
2147	2145	Fill	Pit	Friable, very light brown yellow silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and moderate chalk		Middle fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2148	2145	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt		Upper fill of pit
2149	2149	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.20 x 0.76 x >0.61)	Cuts F2043(E) & F2155; Contains SK25; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery
2150	2149	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small chalk, sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal		Single fill of grave; Contained SK25
2151	2151	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.81 x 0.80 x ?)	Cuts F2043(E); Cut by F2153; Contains SK26; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery
2152	2151	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown and grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, chalk and very occasional charcoal		Single fill of grave; Contained SK26; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2153	2153	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.62 x 0.80 x ?)	Cuts F2151 & F2043(E); Contains SK27, SK28 & SK31; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery

2154	2153	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional chalk, small sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal		Single fill of grave; Contained SK27, SK28 & SK31; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2155	2155	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base (1.12 x 1.26 x 0.46)	Cut by F2149, F2157 & F2171; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2156	2155	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2157	2157	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.36 x 2.40 x 0.51)	Cuts F2155 & F2171; Cut by F2159; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2158	2157	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2159	2159	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.52 x 1.16 x 0.41)	Cuts F2157; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2160	2159	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown mottled silty sand		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2161	2161	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>2.00 x >0.98 x 0.39)	Cuts F2193 & F2355; Cut by F2043(H), F2092, F2145 & F2195	Cut of a pit
2162	2161	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown and orange brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2163	2163	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.95 x 0.90 x >0.20)	Cuts F2137(B), F2126(B) & F2233; Contains SK30 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery
2164	2163	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown sandy silt		Single fill of grave; Contained SK30
2165	2165	Cut	Pit	Oval/sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (2.60 x 1.60 x >0.50)	Cuts F2043 & F2219	Cut of a pit
2166	2165	Fill	Pit	Firm/compact, grey brown clayey silty sand with moderate flint		Single fill of pit
2167	2167	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.18 x 1.00 x >0.55)	Cuts F2343, F2171 & F2043(E); Contains SK29; Part of a cluster of graves: F2149 (SK25), F2151 (SK26), F2153 (SK27), F2167 (SK29), F2092 (SK23 & SK38) & F2017 (SK07)	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery
2168	2167	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint, charcoal and chalk		Single fill of grave; Contained SK29; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2169	2169	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>2.60 x >1.40 x	Cuts F2145, F2357 & F2355; Cut by F2043(E) & F2384	Cut of a pit

				0.66)		
2170	2169	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular gravel and flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2171	2171	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.50 x >1.25 x >0.27)	Cuts F2155; Cut by F2043(E), F2157, F2167 & F2343; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Part of the first phase of activity on the site
2172	2171	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and chalk		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2173	2173	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.60 x >0.70 x 1.10)	Cut by F2235	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2135 & F2177
2174	2173	Fill	Pit	Friable, light yellow brown mottled silty sand		Basal fill of pit; Result of initial slumping of the sides
2175	2173	Fill	Pit	Friable, light yellow chalky sandy silt		Middle fill of pit
2176	2173	Fill	Pit	Friable, light to mid red brown silty sand		Upper fill of pit
2177	2177	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated E/W, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.40 x 0.90 x >0.40)	Cut by F2139(B), F2173, F2179 & F2235	Cut of a pit
2178	2177	Fill	Pit	Friable, light brown sandy silt		Single fill of pit
2179	2179	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.10 x 0.85 x >0.40)	Cuts F2139, F2177 & F2233; Contains SK36 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Hard to distinguish
2180	2179	Fill	Grave	Friable, dark red brown clayey sand with moderate charcoal and occasional rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK36
2181	2181	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.64 x 0.75 x 0.17)		Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2183
2182	2181	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2183	2183	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.60 x 0.70 x 0.18)		Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2183 & F2043(F)
2184	2183	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2185	2185	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.40 x 0.60 x 0.35)	Cuts F2124 & F2125; Contains SK37 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to SK46
2186	2185	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium flint and gravel		Single fill of grave; Contained SK37
2187	2187	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with vertically sloping sides and a concave base (>2.00 x 1.40 x 0.40)	Cut by F2043(B) & F2096	Cut of a pit
2188	2187	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Single fill of pit; Heavily truncated
2189	2189	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (2.64 x 0.75 x 0.17)		Cut of a pit; Adjacent to F2100
2190	2189	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small		Single fill of pit

				sub-rounded flint		
2191	2191	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.40 x >1.30 x >0.43)	Cuts F2193; Cut by F2092 & F2195; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2192	2191	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, chalk and clay		Single fill of pit
2193	2193	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>2.32 x >1.48 x 0.31)	Cut by F2043(H), F2092, F2161 & F2191	Cut of a pit
2194	2193	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown silty sand with patches of clay and occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2195	2195	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (4.15 x >3.15 x >0.44)	Cuts F2161 & F2191; Cut by F2092	Cut of a pit
2196	2195	Fill	Pit	Friable, orange brown and very light brown yellow mottled sandy silt with occasional small to large sub-rounded flint and very occasional chalk		Basal fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2197	2195	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown sandy silt		Middle fill of pit
2198	2195	Fill	Pit	Friable, brown yellow and red brown mottled silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Middle fill of pit
2199	2195	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Upper fill of pit
2200	2096	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional charcoal, small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Upper fill of pit; Re-deposited natural from weathering/upcast material
2201	2201	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.80 x >0.40 x 0.36)	Cuts F2043(F); Cut by F2203 & F2205; Contains SK42 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2284, F2247 & F2025
2202	2201	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK42
2203	2203	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (2.10 x 1.03 x 0.67)	Cuts F2201 & F2043(F); Cut by F2284 & F2205; Contains SK43 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2247, F2025, F2231 & F2009
2204	2203	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK43
2205	2205	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.00 x 0.65 x 0.50)	Cuts F2201, F2203 & F2043(F); Contains SK44 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2284, F2247, F2025, F2231 & F2009
2206	2205	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK44 (infant)
2207	2207	Cut	Pit	Irregular in plan, orientated W/E, with moderately to	Cuts F2209; Cut by F2213; Part	Cut of a pit

				steeply sloping sides and a flat to concave base (>2.00 x 1.60 x 0.56)	of a pit cluster	
2208	2207	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2209	2209	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval/irregular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with irregular gently to moderately sloping sides and a sloped base (>2.00 x 2.35 x 0.92)	Cuts F2211 & F2219; Cut by F2207, F2215 & F2043(G); Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2210	2209	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, grey brown and very light beige sandy silt with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2211	2211	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NNW/SSE, with irregular sloping sides and a concave to flat base (>1.00 x 1.90 x 0.56)	Cut by F2043(G), F2109 & F2209; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2212	2211	Fill	Pit	Friable, brown and light grey sandy silt with very occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2213	2213	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval/sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>1.20 x 1.20 x 0.57)	Cuts F2207; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2214	2213	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2215	2215	Cut	Pit	Circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.90 x 0.70 x 0.50)	Cuts F2209	Cut of a pit; In close proximity to F2130
2216	2216	Cut	Pit	?VOID: Missing record	?VOID	?VOID: Missing context sheet
2217	2216	Fill	Pit	?VOID: Missing record	?VOID	?VOID: Missing context sheet
2218	2215	Fill	Pit	Firm/friable, brown sandy silt		Single fill of pit
2219	2219	Cut	Pit	Irregular/sub-angular in plan, orientated E/W, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat to sloped base (>2.60 x >1.80 x >0.40)	Cut by F2043(G), F2165 & F2209; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2220	2219	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint		Single fill of pit
2221	2221	Cut	Pit/Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply to gently sloping sides and a concave base (>1.00 x 0.80 x 0.44)	Cuts F2222; F2221=F2244	Cut of a pit/post hole; Disturbed by animal furrow
2222	2222	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, orientated E/W, with irregular moderately to stepped sloping sides and a concave base (2.20 x 2.00 x 0.54)	Cut by F2221 & F2223	Cut of a pit
2223	2223	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, orientated N/S, with moderately to gently sloping sides and a concave base (>1.00 x 2.70 x 0.36)	Cuts F2222 & F2224	Cut of a pit
2224	2224	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.00 x 1.40 x 0.56)	Cut by F2223	Cut of a pit
2225	2221	Fill	Pit/Post Hole	Firm, red brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small gravel and sub-angular flint	L2225=L2241	Single fill of pit/post hole
2226	2222	Fill	Pit	Friable, orange brown sandy silt with frequent small to medium flint and charcoal		Single fill of pit
2227	2223	Fill	Pit	Friable, orange brown sandy silt with occasional small		Single fill of pit; Result of natural

				gravel, small angular flint and charcoal		silting, weathering and midden material; Possibly contained MF29
2228	2224	Fill	Pit	Firm, orange brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal and small sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit; Result of natural silting, weathering and midden material
2229	2229	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.20 x >1.37 x 0.54)	Cuts F2286 & F2308; Cut by F2308, F2310, F2320 & F2264	Cut of a pit
2230	2229	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and very occasional charcoal		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2231	2231	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.12 x >1.10 x 0.54)	Cut by F2005; F2009 & F2043(H); F2231=F2007	Cut of a pit
2232	2231	Fill	Pit	Friable, red brown mottled silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint	L2232=L2008	Single fill of pit; Likely upcast material
2233	2233	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated E/W, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (>2.30 x >1.30 x >2.00)	Cut by F2137(B), F2163 & F2179	Cut of a pit
2234	2233	Fill	Pit	Friable, very dark brown sandy clay with occasional rounded/sharp flint		Single fill of pit
2235	2235	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>0.80 x >0.30 x 0.30)	Cuts F2173; Cut by F2139	Cut of a pit
2236	2235	Fill	Pit	No information recorded		Single fill of pit
2237	2237	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.80 x 0.55 x 0.33)	Cut by F2078 & F2088; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2238	2237	Fill	Pit	Friable, very light to mid yellow brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2239	2240	Fill	Pit	Firm, brown and very light yellow mottled sandy silt with occasional small angular/sub-angular gravel		Single fill of pit; Re-deposited natural and upcast material; Result of natural silting
2240	2240	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (1.70 x 1.07 x 0.16)	Cuts F2244; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Interface between cut and natural suggests standing water; South of F2043 terminus
2241	2244	Fill	Pit	Firm, mid to dark red brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular gravel and flint	L2241=F2225	Upper fill of pit
2242	2244	Fill	Pit	Firm, very light yellow brown sandy silt with occasional small angular gravel and flint		Middle fill of pit; Result of weathering
2243	2244	Fill	Pit	Firm, yellow brown mottled silty sand (with red brown clayey silt lenses) with moderate small to large sub-angular flint and small gravel		Basal fill of pit; Result of weathering and silting
2244	2244	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with stepped sloping sides and a flat base (>1.00 x 1.30 x 0.33)	Cut by F2240; F2244=F2221; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; South of F2043 terminus
2245	2245	Cut	Post	Sub-oval/circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides	Part of an alignment of post	Cut of a post hole; In close

			Hole	and a concave base (0.60 x 0.45 x 0.56)	holes: F2245, F2250 & ?F2009 - possible structure?	proximity to F2078 & F2089
2246	2245	Fill	Post Hole	Firm, red brown silty clay		Single fill of post hole; Disturbed by animal activity
2247	2247	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base (1.67 x 0.94 x ?)	Cuts F2043(F); Cut by F2025; Contains SK45 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2205, F2201, F2203 & F2284
2248	2247	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK45
2249	2250	Fill	?Post Hole	Firm, red brown silty clay		Upper fill of ?post hole; Possibly the remains of a wooden post
2250	2250	Cut	?Post Hole	Sub-square/irregular in plan, with stepped to steeply sloping sides and a concave to pointed base (0.45 x 0.45 x 0.45)	Part of an alignment of post holes: F2245, F2250 & ?F2009 - possible structure?	Cut of a ?post hole
2251	2250	Fill	?Post Hole	Friable/firm, yellow brown sandy clayey silt		Basal fill of ?post hole; Packing fill used to stabilise the post
2252	2252	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base (>2.26 x >1.00 x >0.22); Ref. F2258	F2252=F2258; Cut by F2259=F2253 & F2276; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2253	2253	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>2.50 x >1.50 x >0.70); Ref. F2259	F2253=F2259; Cuts F2258=F2252; Cut by F2254, F2260, F2263 & F2276; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2254	2254	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated SW/NE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.50 x >2.40 x >0.28)	Cuts F2253=F2259; Cut by F2256 & F2255=F2260; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2255	2255	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>2.16 x >1.48 x >0.56); Ref. F2260	F2255=F2260; Cuts F2254 & F2253=F2259; Cut by F2256, F2261 & F2263; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2256	2256	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>0.52 x 1.80 x >0.22)	Cuts F2254, F2257 & F2255=F2260; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Possible relationship with F2261 - unclear
2257	2257	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (>1.00 x >0.52 x >0.15)	Cut by F2256 & F2306	Cut of a pit
2258	2258	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base (>2.26 x >1.00 x >0.22)	F2258=F2252; Cut by F2259=F2253 & F2276; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2259	2259	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>2.50 x >1.50 x >0.70)	F2259=F2253; Cuts F2258=F2252; Cut by F2254, F2260, F2263 & F2276; Part of	Cut of a pit

					a pit cluster	
2260	2260	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>2.16 x >1.48 x >0.56)	F2260=F2255; Cuts F2254 & F2253=F2259; Cut by F2256, F2261 & F2263; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2261	2261	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>1.60 x >1.60 x >0.68)	Cuts F2260=F2255, F2262 & F2266; Cut by F2263	Cut of a pit
2262	2262	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with an unknown profile and a flat base (>1.02 x >0.60 x >0.58)	Cut by F2261 & F2270; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2263	2263	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.78 x 0.75 x >0.70)	Cuts F2253=F2259, F2260=F2255, F2261, F2266 & F2288; Contains SK47; Part of an alignment of 3 graves: F2268, F2263 & F2023	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery; In close proximity to F2023 (SK10-12, SK14) & F2268 (SK51)
2264	2264	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NNE/SSW, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.37 x 0.58 x 0.58)	Cuts F2229 & F2320; Contains SK46 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2265	2264	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK46; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2266	2266	Cut	Pit	?Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.22 x >1.25 x >0.50)	Cut by F2261, F2263, F2270 & F2288; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2267	2266	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2268	2268	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.87 x 0.89 x >0.56)	Cuts F2270 & F2272; Contains SK51 & SK53; Part of an alignment of 3 graves: F2268, F2263 & F2023	Cut of a grave; Part of a cemetery; The grave alignment was cut into a cluster of inter-cutting pits
2269	2268	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK51 & SK53; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2270	2270	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.12 x 2.55 x >0.28)	Cuts F2262, F2272 & F2266; Cut by F2268, F2023 & F2288; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Possibly used for quarrying
2271	2270	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2272	2272	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.45 x >0.63 x 0.16)	Cut by F2268 & F2270	Cut of a pit
2273	2272	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit

2274	2274	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave to flat base (1.90 x 1.30 x 0.50)	Cuts F2141 & F2087; Cut by F2298; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2275	2274	Fill	Pit	Firm, yellow grey silty sand with occasional chalk and sub-rectangular flint		Single fill of pit; Random placement suggests the finds were likely dropped into the pit rather than purposefully deposited
2276	2276	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.78 x >1.20 x >0.40)	Cuts F2258, F2288 & F2253=F2259; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2277	2276	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2278	2258	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint	L2278=L2300	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2279	F2259	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand	L2279=L2301	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2280	2260	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint	L2280=L2303	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2281	2261	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2282	2262	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2283	2263	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK47; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2284	2284	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.16 x 1.04 x 0.44)	Cuts F2203 & F2043(F); Contains SK48 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2205, F2201, F2247, F2025, F2231 & F2009
2285	2284	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-rounded/angular/sub-angular flint, charcoal and root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK48
2286	2286	Cut	Pit	Irregular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.42 x >0.64 x >0.40)	Cut by F2229, F2124 & F2308	Cut of a pit; No real section as slot not placed in favourable location - only caught edge of feature
2287	2286	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint and chalk		Single fill of pit
2288	2288	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>1.60 x >0.88 x >0.35)	Cuts F2266 & F2270; Cut by F2263 & F2276; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit

2289	2288	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2290	2290	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave/pointed base (1.30 x 0.70 x >0.33)	Cuts F2141 & F2292; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2291	2290	Fill	Pit	Firm, yellow brown silty sand with very occasional sub-rectangular flint		Single fill of pit; Partly truncated by machine
2292	2292	Cut	Pit	Unknown shape in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.20 x >0.70 x >0.24)	Cut by F2141 & F2290; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Heavily truncated
2293	2292	Fill	Pit	Firm, yellow brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2294	2294	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.75 x 0.55 x >0.25)	?Possibly cuts F2043; Cut by F2025; Contains SK49 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Disturbed by animal burrowing
2295	2294	Fill	Grave	Friable, light-mid red brown sandy silt with occasional small shells		Single fill of grave; Contained SK49
2296	2296	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan, with gently to moderately sloping sides and a flat to sloped base (2.70 x 2.00 x 0.30)	Cut by F2298; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Further stratigraphic relationships may have been lost due to the truncation
2297	2296	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-rectangular flint		Single fill of pit
2298	2298	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated SW/NE, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (2.35 x 0.60 x 0.40)	Cuts F2086, F2274 & F2296; Contains SK50 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; The grave was cut into a cluster of pits
2299	2298	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey yellow brown silty sand with occasional sub-rectangular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK50; Grave was relatively well preserved
2300	2252	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint; Ref. L2278	L2300=L2278	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2301	2253	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand; Ref. L2279	L2301=L2279	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2302	2254	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2303	2255	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint; Ref. L2280	L2303=L2280	Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2304	2256	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2305	2257	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2306	2306	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (0.40 x 0.34 x 0.40)	Cuts F2257	Cut of a post hole
2307	2306	Fill	Post Hole	Compact, red brown silty clay		Single fill of post hole; Deliberate backfill with upcast

						material
2308	2308	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (>2.66 x >1.46 x 0.65)	Cuts F2229 & F2286; Cut by F2229, F2310 & F2143	Cut of a pit
2309	2308	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2310	2310	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated S/N, with vertically sloping sides and a flat base (1.50 x 0.70 x 0.60)	Cuts F2229 & F2308; Contains SK52 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; In close proximity to F2264 (SK46)
2311	2310	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with medium to large flint and gravel		Single fill of grave; Contained SK52
2312	2312	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (>5.00 x >2.00 x 0.30)	Cuts F2330; Cut by F2314	Cut of a pit; Part of the first phase of pit cutting on the site
2313	2312	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2314	2314	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (3.77 x >2.00 x 0.74)	Cuts F2312, F2330 & F2340; Cut by F2316	Cut of a pit
2315	2314	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and charcoal		Single fill of pit
2316	2316	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (3.70 x 2.30 x 0.69)	Cuts F2314, F2332, F2334, F2336 & F2338; Lost relationship with ?F2318; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2317	2316	Fill	Pit	Friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional to moderate small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and occasional charcoal		Single fill of pit
2318	2318	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a concave base (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.36)	Lost relationship with ?F2316; Possible relationship with F2322, F2324 & F2326	Cut of a post hole; Shape/depth suggests the feature was used for structural support
2319	2318	Fill	Post Hole	Friable/firm, red brown clay		Single fill of post hole; Very distinctive
2320	2320	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NE/SW, with steeply to vertically sloping sides and a flat base (>1.00 x 0.74 x >0.44)	Cuts F2229; Cut by F2264; Contains SK54 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; The grave was cut into a cluster of inter-cutting pits
2321	2320	Fill	Grave	Friable/firm, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK54; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2322	2322	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (0.61 x 0.48 x 0.29)	Cuts F2336; Possible relationship with F2318, F2324 & F2326	Cut of a post hole
2323	2322	Fill	Post Hole	Friable/firm, red brown clay		Single fill of post hole; Very distinctive
2324	2324	Cut	Post	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a	Possible relationship with	Cut of a post hole

			Hole	concave base (0.47 x 0.15 x 0.14)	F2318, F2322 & F2326	
2325	2324	Fill	Post Hole	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of post hole
2326	2326	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-oval in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (0.56 x 0.41 x 0.33)	Possible relationship with F2318, F2322 & F2324	Cut of a post hole; Potentially structural due to size/shape
2327	2326	Fill	Post Hole	Friable/firm, red brown clay		Single fill of post hole
2328	2328	Cut	?Pit	Irregular in plan, with irregular sloping sides and an irregular base (>2.40 x >1.10 x 0.50)		Cut of a ?pit; Irregularity of feature likely caused by animal disturbances (rabbit burrowing evident in the area)
2329	2328	Fill	?Pit	Friable, grey brown mottled sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of ?pit
2330	2330	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave to flat base (>1.50 x >3.20 x 0.64)	Cuts F2340; Cut by F2312, F2314 & F2332; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2331	2330	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2332	2332	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>1.98 x 1.70 x 0.62)	Cuts F2330, F2334 & F2340; Cut by F2316; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2333	2332	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2334	2334	Cut	Pit	Sub-oval in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>0.40 x >0.80 x >0.20)	Cuts F2336; Cut by F2316 & F2332; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2335	2334	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2336	2336	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (>2.30 x >1.00 x 0.28)	Cut by F2316, F2322 & F2334; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; One of the earliest pits in the sequence
2337	2336	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit
2338	2338	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.50 x 1.86 x 0.26)	Cut by F2316	Cut of a pit
2339	2338	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit
2340	2340	Cut	?Pit	Unknown shape in plan, with an unknown profile and a concave base (>1.00 x >1.40 x >0.60)	Cut by F2314, ?F2330, F2332	Cut of a pit
2341	2341	Cut	Grave	Linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.35 x 1.68 x 0.44); Ref. F2043(J)	F2341=F2043(J); Cuts F2355; Contains SK56 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Separate context to establish fill from surrounding SK56 - no grave cut established; SK56 likely interred into ditch F2043, correlating with the bone

						arrangement
2342	2341	Fill	Grave	Firm/friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint and charcoal; Ref. L2044(J)	L2342=L2044(J)	Single fill of grave; Contained SK56; Unclear whether finds are grave goods or ditch deposits
2343	2343	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (3.00 x 1.36 x 0.51)	Cuts F2171, F2361, F2363 & F2384; Cut by ?F2043(J) & F2167	Cut of a pit
2344	2343	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown and very light brown yellow mottled silty sand		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2345	2345	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and an uneven base (1.98 x 1.20 x >0.40)	Cuts F2357, F2359, F2367 & F2371; Contains SK61, SK62, SK57, SK59, SK55, SK60 & SK58 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a group grave; Very similar to nearby F2092 (size/shape/profile/deposits)
2346	2345	Fill	Grave	Friable, red brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint, very occasional chalk and charcoal		Single fill of group grave; Contained SK61, SK62, SK57, SK59, SK55, SK60 & SK58
2347	2347	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.62 x 1.80 x 0.81)	Cuts F2349; Cut by F2351; Part of a pit cluster: F2347, F2349 & F2351	Cut of a pit; Part of a small cluster of inter-cutting pits in close proximity to each other: F2347, F2349 & F2351
2348	2347	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown/orange brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2349	2349	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base (1.16 x 1.14 x 0.76)	Cut by F2347 & F2351; Part of a pit cluster: F2347, F2349 & F2351	Cut of a pit; Part of a small cluster of inter-cutting pits in close proximity to each other: F2347, F2349 & F2351
2350	2349	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown/orange brown and very light yellow mottled silty sand		Single fill of pit; Result of backfilling or tipping when upcast?
2351	2351	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave to flat base (? x 1.40 x 0.81)	Cuts F2347, F2349 & ?F2357; Cut by F2373; Part of a pit cluster: F2347, F2349 & F2351	Cut of a pit; Part of a small cluster of inter-cutting pits in close proximity to each other: F2347, F2349 & F2351
2352	2351	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2353	2353	Cut	Grave	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with ?gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.87 x 1.00 x 0.12)	Contains SK63 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Hard to distinguish cut - only grave located in the natural gravel; In close proximity to a grave cluster: SK18, SK19 & SK20
2354	2353	Fill	Grave	Firm, red brown sandy clay with frequent gravel		Single fill of group grave; Contained SK63 - Poorly preserved/fragmented; Disturbed by machine

						truncation; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2355	2355	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.76 x 1.15 x 0.31)	Cuts F2357; Cut by F2359, F2169, F2384, F2043(J)=F2341, F2369 & F2161	Cut of a pit
2356	2355	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit
2357	2357	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to gently sloping sides and a concave base (>2.68 x >1.32 x 0.31)	Cut by F2169, F2345, F2355, ?F2351, F2359 & F2371	Cut of a pit; Early in the sequence of pit-cutting on the site
2358	2357	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2359	2359	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (1.94 x 1.26 x 0.23)	Cuts F2355 & F2357; Cut by F2345, F2363 & F2367	Cut of a pit
2360	2359	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit
2361	2361	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (1.84 x >0.40 x 0.50)	Cut by F2343, F2363 & F2383	Cut of a pit; Early in the sequence of pit-cutting on the site
2362	2361	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2363	2363	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.10 x 2.30 x 0.70)	Cuts F2359, F2361, F2365 & F2367; Cut by F2343 & F2043(J)=F2341	Cut of a pit
2364	2363	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2365	2365	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with near vertically sloping sides and a flat to concave base (2.60 x 0.80 x >0.43)	Cut by F2363 & F2367	Cut of a pit
2366	2365	Fill	Pit	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and moderate (base) to very occasional (upper part) charcoal		Single fill of pit; Humic soils found at base
2367	2367	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a concave base (>1.90 x >2.00 x 0.70)	Cuts F2100, F2359 & F2365; Cut by F2345, F2363 & F2371; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit
2368	2367	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint and gravel		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2369	2369	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (2.00 x 1.05 x 0.23)	Cuts F2355, F2383 & F2096	Cut of a pit
2370	2369	Fill	Pit	Friable/firm, grey brown and very light yellow brown mottled silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of pit

2371	2371	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (>1.60 x 1.65 x 0.27)	Cuts F2357 & F2367; Cut by F2345	Cut of a pit
2372	2371	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown mottled silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and gravel		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2373	2373	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat to concave base (0.12 x 0.24 x 0.03)	Cuts F2351	Cut of a post hole
2374	2373	Fill	Post Hole	Firm, dark grey brown (with red patches) mottled clayey silt with frequent charcoal		Single fill of post hole
2375	2375	Cut	Post Hole	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately to near vertically sloping sides and a concave base (0.32 x 0.32 x 0.25)		Cut of a post hole
2376	2375	Fill	Post Hole	Friable, grey brown silty sand		Single fill of post hole
2377	2377	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately to steeply sloping sides and a flat base (2.05 x 0.74 x 0.18/0.68)	Contains SK64 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2378	2377	Fill	Grave	Firm, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK64 - Mostly present and in good condition; Disturbed by machine truncation; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave
2379	2340	Fill	?Pit	Friable, grey brown and brown yellow mottled sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of ?pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2380	2380	Cut	Pit	Circular in plan, orientated NW/SE, with ?gently sloping sides and an undulating base (3.50 x >1.80 x 1.20)	Cuts F2043(L)	Cut of a pit
2381	2380	Fill	Pit	Firm, red brown silty clay with frequent gravel, flint and chalk		Basal fill of pit
2382	2380	Fill	Pit	Firm, brown silty clay with frequent gravel, flint and chalk		Upper fill of pit
2380	2380	Cut	?Gully	Linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (>1.00 x 0.38 x 0.13)		Cut of a ?gully; Duplicate context no.; Possibly an animal burrow due to several being recorded within the SE-area of the site; Does not continue past modern cable route service trench
2381	2380	Fill	?Gully	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint		Single fill of ?gully; Duplicate context no.
2382	2382	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply to gently sloping sides and a flat base (1.60 x 0.55 x	Cuts F2388 & F2390; Contains SK65 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; ; Duplicate context no.; Cut by a modern

				0.11)		cable line (feature's length measurement affected)
2383	2382	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded/sub-rounded stones, angular/sub-angular flint and charcoal	Cuts F2361; Cut by F2369	Single fill of grave; Contained SK65
2384	2384	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (2.30 x >2.30 x >0.26)	Cuts F2169 & F2355; Cut by F2343; Part of a pit cluster	Cut of a pit; Part of the first phase of activity on the site; Possibly used for quarrying to extract chalky silty sand; Cut by modern 1950's service trench for power cables
2385	2384	Fill	Pit	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular/sub-rounded flint		Single fill of pit; Deliberate backfill with upcast material
2386	2386	Cut	Grave	Rectangular in plan, orientated SE/NW, with steeply to moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.60 x 0.76 x 0.15)	Cut by F2388; Contains SK66 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave
2387	2386	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, flint, charcoal and moderate root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK66
2388	2388	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated SE/NW, with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.72 x 0.70 x >0.16)	Cuts F2386; Cut by F2382; Contains SK67 - Part of a cemetery	Cut of a grave; Cut by a modern cable line
2389	2388	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown silty sand with occasional small to medium stones, flint, charcoal and moderate root disturbance		Single fill of grave; Contained SK67
2390	2390	Cut	Grave	Sub-oval in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (>2.05 x 1.08 x 0.63)	Cut by F2382; Contains SK68 & SK69 - Part of a grave cluster	Cut of a grave; Disturbed by machine truncation and animal burrowing (rabbits)
2391	2390	Fill	Grave	Friable, grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded/sub-angular flint		Single fill of grave; Contained SK68 & SK69; SK68 was interred first, followed by SK69; Deliberate backfill with upcast material from the initial digging of the grave