

Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation



for
Suffolk Highways

CA Project: BRMNRO001
OASIS ID: 418217
HER Ref: BRM 134

May 2021



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SUMMARY

Project Name:	Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk
Location:	Brome, Mid Suffolk
NGR:	613207 276056
Type:	Excavation
Date:	21 April to 15 May 2020
Oasis ID	418217
Planning Reference:	SCC/0110/18MS
Location of Archive:	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Store and Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BRM 134
HER Invoice no.	9214011 (no additional data 19-5-21)

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April and May 2020 at Brome, Suffolk. The excavation area was located at the western end of the development area, targeted on a Late Iron Age/Roman ditch that produced a large assemblage of pottery, identified in a previous evaluation of the site.

The excavation and evaluation identified three periods of activity in the Early Roman period, Post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest finds from the site are two sherds of LBA-EIA pottery and few flint flakes found as residual finds within later features whilst settlement evidence of the Early Roman period is defined by an enclosure ditch and single pit that contained a large assemblage of pottery. The enclosure appears to have been cut by the line of the A140 (the former Roman Road) thus suggesting that whilst the ditch was filled in the early Roman period, the use of the enclosure may date to the Late Iron Age, immediately before the road was constructed. The presence of post-medieval ditches with limited finds suggests the site was located in open fields during this time and the presence of modern pits likely relate to improvements to the A140 or to the construction and demolition of Eye Airfield prior to and after WW2.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. Between April and May 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological excavation on behalf of Suffolk Highways, on a piece of land adjacent to the A140 and to the northwest of Brome Industrial Park (former Eye Airfield), Brome, Suffolk (Fig. 1).
- 1.2. Planning permission (SCC/0110/18MS) for a new roundabout and associated link roads was granted by Suffolk County Council (SCC) conditional on a programme of archaeological work, comprising an archaeological excavation targeted upon a Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch identified at the western end of the proposed development area. The archaeological condition was recommended by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS). Informed by the results of a preceding evaluation, a strategy of targeted excavation was recommended.
- 1.3. The excavation was undertaken according to a Brief (SCCAS 2018) produced by Rachael Abraham and then addressed by a CA Written Scheme of Investigation (CA 2019, Appendix H), approved by SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014, updated October 2020), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and accompanying *PPN3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, (Gurney, 2003). The project was remotely monitored by Gemma Stewart, Senior Archaeological Officer of SCCAS, following restrictions imposed by the Covid-19 pandemic.

The Site

- 1.4. The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, straddling the civil parishes of Thrandeston and Brome with Oakley (centred at NGR: 613207 276056). The development site as a whole is approximately 20ha in extent and is located close to the junction of B1077 and the A140, on the northern outskirts of Eye, Suffolk. The areas affected by the development are set to grass and scrub, bounded to the east by the B1077, to the north by agricultural fields, to the west by the A140 and to the south by the perimeter trackway of the former Eye airfield (now an industrial estate) The archaeological excavation area is located at the western end of the proposed

development area and comprises an irregular, roughly rectangular area encompassing 0.53 hectares (Fig. 2).

- 1.5. The British Geological Survey (BGS) identifies the underlying bedrock geology of the area as Neogene and Quaternary period sands, gravels and clays, overlain with superficial deposits of Quaternary period clays, sands and gravels, which form part of the Lowestoft formation (BGS 2021). The site is predominately flat and lies at an elevation of 44m AOD.

Previous Archaeological Work

- 1.6. The site contains known archaeological remains. A previous trial trench evaluation was undertaken in June 2018 by Suffolk Archaeology CIC (now Cotswold Archaeology Suffolk), and encompassed a c.20 ha area. The works revealed a single Late Iron Age/Romano British ditch (Trench 3) that contained a large assemblage of pottery; along with seven post-medieval ditches (Trenches 4, 7, 9 and 11). Modern pits (Trenches 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 13) likely relate to when the site formed part of the WW2 airfield of Eye whilst undated ditches (Trenches 1, 5, 12 and 13) may relate to an earlier field system of Late Iron Age/Romano British date or they may represent the remnant of a field system of medieval or post-medieval date (Fig. 2; Cuthbert 2018).

Evaluation Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8 were located within the archaeological excavation area (Fig. 2).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The following section provides a summary of the readily available archaeological and historical background to the development site and its environs. The site lies within an area of archaeological and historical interest and has the potential to reveal evidence of a range of periods. This section has been compiled with information obtained from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), as well as from other readily available sources (Fig. 1).
- 2.2. The Brief states that: *“The northern roundabout is situated within an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Road. The stretch of the A140 to which the proposed roundabout will connect runs along the line of a Roman Road. Archaeological evaluation of this roundabout has identified a number of archaeological features, including a ditch containing a large quantity of Roman pottery. Remains of a Roman settlement and Roman and Iron Age field systems have also been recorded during current archaeological investigations on Eye Airfield to the south-east. The northern roundabout is also located on the edge of the former Brome Common (TDE 016), with which medieval occupation has been shown to be associated as a result of medieval features recorded along the green edge to the south during archaeological work on Eye Airfield. As a result, there is high potential to encounter further archaeological remains within the proposed development areas.”*
- 2.3. The archaeological and historical background set out in the Evaluation Report (Cuthbert 2018) and the Written Scheme of Investigation (Boyles 2019) is abridged in the following sections to reflect the periods identified within the excavation. The excavated evidence from the excavation dated to the Late Iron Age/Romano British, post medieval and modern periods.

Iron Age and Romano British

- 2.4. Evidence for prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site is limited. An archaeological evaluation and excavation c.450m northeast of the site revealed two pits that contained assemblages of Early Iron Age pottery (BRM 018) and just north of this (560m northeast of the site) further Early Iron Age pottery was recovered (BRM 004).

The A140 road, running north to south, directly west of the site, partially preserves the route of Pye Road (BRM 011), the Medieval name for the Roman road which ran between Caistor in Norfolk and Colchester in Essex. Located 3km to the north of the

site is the small Roman town at Scole. The town was the probable location of the administrative hub for the area (Ashwin and Tester 2014).

Only two find spots have been identified in the area including a scatter of Roman grey ware pottery (TDE 007) c.300m west of the site, and a Roman coin (BRM 021) was found c.400m to the north of the site.

Further afield a number of archaeological works have taken place over the last few years on the industrial estate on the former airfield site. An evaluation in 2017 and subsequent excavation in 2018 (YAX 040) identified two areas of Roman activity c.1km south of the excavation area. Four roundhouse eaves drip gullies were uncovered alongside smaller structures, indicated by smaller ring-gullies and postholes of Late Iron Age - Early Roman date. There was an increase in activity during Early – Mid Romano-British period with three identifiable enclosure systems discovered alongside a north to south running track/droeway. Following the disuse of the roundhouses they were replaced by enclosures and track/droeways alongside structures and numerous pits and postholes. Seven identifiable enclosures were identified, which all shared similar orientations, whilst a 2nd track/droeway was identified on a broadly east to west orientation. Four identifiable groups of post and stake holes were also encountered, indicating the presence of structures. Additionally, two large spreads of dumped domestic waste were identified towards the middle of one area, as well as a myriad of small and large pits. The ceramic evidence suggests a peak in the Mid-Roman period, after which the level of activity appears to decline somewhat after the later 2nd century AD, continuing to a lesser degree into the 3rd century AD. The two areas both contained rectilinear enclosures dating to Mid –Late Romano-British, although compared to features of the Early – Mid Romano-British period there was a decrease in activity on site with a series of enclosures formed for the first time and a rectilinear ditch system was formed, truncating smaller enclosures and structures of the Early – Mid Romano-British period.

An evaluation and subsequent excavation in 2018 (YAX 041) ahead of construction of a new Processing Plant, c.1.5km south of the site, identified eight features dated to the Roman period. These formed the remains of a trackway spanning both areas of excavation, which may have linked settlements recognised by the excavations just north of the site mentioned above (YAX040).

Post-medieval

- 2.5. The site is located 1.2km southwest of the parish church of Brome, where potential Saxon and medieval settlement is likely to have been focused. By 1783, depicted on Hodskinson Map of Suffolk, the village is relatively dispersed with houses close to the church but also to the west along the road heading towards the A140, within Brome Common. In 1783 the site lies within the centre of Brome Common (TDE 016) and may represent a surviving fragment of an earlier, perhaps medieval landscape.

To the northwest of the site lies the surviving remnants of a medieval farm complex (TDE 001) which includes a possible moat (TDE 014), and later post-medieval agricultural buildings (TDE 015) including a possible maltings. Two hundred metres to the east of the site was the location of a post-medieval windmill (BRM 005) and an associated two-storey building.

Early OS mapping (Fig. 8) indicates the site is located in an agricultural setting with a field boundary extending from the A140 through the excavation area on a north-northwest – south-southeast alignment. This boundary is located on the line of the parish boundary between Thrandeston and Brome. Just east of this boundary a second ditch is indicated that extends south-southeast from the A140 for a short distance before it turns and heads east-northeast. The gap between the two ditches may have once formed a field entrance.

Modern

- 2.6. The site lies on the northern periphery of the World War 2 (WW2) airfield known as Eye Airfield, Station 134 (EYE 072). The airfield was constructed in 1943-44 and became active in April 1944 and was used by various United States Army Air Force units during this period. The excavation area is located just west of the most northern point of the main runway and associated perimeter trackway and set away from the location of any WW2 buildings.

On the 1952 Air Ministry Site Plan of the airfield the western ditch (Sec. 2.5) still exists however it is truncated at its southern end by the airfield's perimeter trackway and does not continue beyond it. The eastern ditch (Sec. 2.5) is also still in existence and forms part of the northern boundary of the airfield. Following the end of the war control of the airfield was passed to RAF Bomber Command, however the airfield was gradually run down and was finally sold by the Air Ministry in 1962-63 (Freeman 1978). Much of the airfield has now been developed into an industrial estate.

On the 1970 OS map the eastern ditch is still in existence, whilst only the most northern part of the western ditch survives as an extant boundary.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The specific aim of the work was to:

- preserve by record all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report.

3.2. The first stages of the project were to:

- Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
- Produce a full site archive.
- Produce a post-excavation assessment (PXA) report, if required, that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential with reference to the relevant Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24).
- Provide an updated project design (UPD), timetable and costing for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.

3.3. Results from the excavation were limited. Following discussions with SCCAS a PXA and UPD were not required, and it was agreed that a Grey Literature Archive Report was sufficient to satisfy the planning condition.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The fieldwork followed the methodology set out within the WSI (CA 2019). The location of the excavation area was agreed with Rachael Abraham (SCCAS), informed by the results of the archaeological evaluation (Cuthbert 2018). The excavation area formed an irregular, roughly rectangular area encompassing 0.53

hectares and was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual.

- 4.2. Fieldwork commenced with the removal of topsoil, subsoil and made ground from the excavation area by mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were predominately first encountered.
- 4.3. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. The subsoil was metal detected prior to and during machine excavation and the spoil heaps and archaeological features were metal detected following machine excavation, but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.
- 4.4. Deposits were assessed for their palaeo-environmental potential and two features considered to have potential for characterising the earlier phases of activity were sampled in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.
- 4.5. All artefacts recovered from the excavation were processed in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of finds immediately after excavation.
- 4.6. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code BRM 134. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: Cotswold2-418217; Appendix G) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 4.7. The archive from the excavation is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Store

Constraints

- 4.8. A ditch (0182), recently backfilled, was encountered at the centre of the site orientated north northwest – south southeast. The ditch was backfilled with fragments

of Asbestos and other modern detritus. Due to the discovery of Asbestos the backfill material, which cut to the base of the topsoil, was left in situ. The removal of topsoil, subsoil and made ground down to the natural substrate either side and abutting the ditch still took place.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the excavation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are presented in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the biological evidence are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. The evidence within the evaluation and excavation areas suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of three distinct periods of past activity in the Early Romano-British (ER), post-medieval and modern periods (Fig. 3). The earliest finds from the site are two sherds of LBA-EIA pottery and few flint flakes found as residual finds within later features whilst settlement evidence of the Early Roman period is defined by an enclosure ditch and single pit that contained a large assemblage of pottery. The presence of post-medieval ditches with limited finds suggests the site was located in open fields during this time and the presence of modern pits likely relate to improvements to the A140 and to the construction and demolition of Eye Airfield prior to and after WW2.

5.3. Some features could not be definitively assigned a period based on stratigraphy or spot dating evidence and remained undated.

Soil Conditions

5.4. The soil profile to the east of a modern ditch (group 0182) and close to the A140 varied slightly but was largely consistent and was characterised as turf overlying a modern made ground (0056) of mid yellow brown - grey clay, 0.3 – 0.7m thick, with concrete and brick inclusions overlying a subsoil (0058) of a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional orange mottling, 0.05-0.40m thick that directly overlay the natural geology of orange – yellow clay with occasional sand patches.

The soil profile to the west of ditch 0182 varied slightly but was largely consistent and was characterised as turf and topsoil (0005), 0.3-0.50m thick, overlying a subsoil

(0058) of a mid-brown sandy clay with occasional orange mottling, 0.05 thick that directly overlay the natural strata of a mixed orange – yellow clay with occasional orange, brown, pale yellow and black sand patches, typical of geology that was once laid to heath.

- 5.5. A number of plough scars were evident with a concentration to the south of the site where the topsoil and subsoil deposits were much shallower. A feature identified during the evaluation within Trench 4 (0024) and initially interpreted as a small gully was located in close proximity and alignment to a plough scar just to its east, so this function has been attributed to this feature also.
- 5.6. Two very narrow gullies, 0019 and 0021, were identified at the northern end of the Trench 5 during the evaluation stage. Following the opening of the excavation area it was revealed the features were caused by bioturbation and were not archaeological in nature.
- 5.7. A number of tree-throws were present within the excavation area. All were investigated; however, no finds were recovered. The tree throws were typically ovoid in plan with irregular sides and base that showed signs of root disturbance. The fills of each tree-throw were similar and comprised a leached very pale almost white sandy clay mixed with a dark brown almost black sandy clay.

Late Prehistoric

- 5.8. Finds relating to the prehistoric period were limited. Eight flints were recovered as residual finds within later features. Two small sherds of LBA-EIA pottery and a sherd of Late Iron pottery were recovered from an Early Roman enclosure ditch and a single sherd of Iron Age pottery from a modern pit. A small assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from an Early Roman pit; however, these sherds are not thought to be residual (sec 5.11). The paucity of finds dating from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age suggests a low-level utilisation of the landscape in these periods.

Period 1: Early Romano British (Figs 3-5)

- 5.9. The earliest phase of archaeological activity on the site is defined by an enclosure ditch and single pit that contained a large assemblage of pottery.

Pit 0180

- 5.10. Pit group 0180 was located close to the western limit of excavation, cut at its southern end by an enclosure ditch (Group 0181). The pit was identified and recorded in

Trench 3 of the evaluation (0040) and was initially interpreted as the terminus of a ditch.

The pit measured <3.8m long, 1.45m wide and 0.35m deep and contained two fills. The two slots (0040 and 0145) excavated through the pit recovered eleven sherds of Middle Iron Age (MIA) pottery and an assemblage of forty-five sherds of Early Roman (ER) pottery during the evaluation stage and a further four sherds of MIA pottery during the excavation stage. The MIA pottery is from a single vessel that may have been in use alongside the Roman vessels found within the pit.

Results of a bulk environmental sample (1), taken during the evaluation stage, were poor with rare amounts of charred cereal grains of spelt wheat and barley and with common amounts of charcoal fragments from common heather.

Enclosure ditch 0181

5.11. Part of a rectilinear enclosure ditch (0181) was identified close to the western limit of excavation, cutting pit 0180 and an undated tree throw. At its southern end the ditch entered the excavation area from the west and extended eastwards for 12m before turning northwards where it continued for a further 26m, before leaving the excavation area along its western limit.

At its widest point the ditch measured 1.90m wide, 0.80m deep with gradual sides with a sharp break of slope leading to a concave base. The ditch typically contained three fills, although five fills and a possible re-cut (0158) were recorded within the excavated slot (0153) at the point where the ditch turned.

Two sherds of Late Bronze/Early Iron Age (LBA/EIA) pottery and three sherds of Late Iron Age (LIA) pottery were recovered from the lower fill and a single sherd of ER pottery from an upper fill within one excavated slot (0170); and an assemblage of thirty-two sherds of ER pottery and an assemblage of fired clay were recovered from a dark organic rich fill within the corner slot (0153).

Two environmental samples (4 and 5) were taken from those lower fills that contained dateable material, one of which identified within the corner slot was particularly dark in colour. Results of the environmental samples were fair and only moderate amounts of charred cereal grains of spelt wheat, charred seeds, along with 103 pieces of charred animal bones were recovered, all indicative of domestic waste.

Moderate amounts of charcoal fragments from common heather were also recovered that may have been burnt for light industrial practices.

The ditch should have been noted within the northern end of Trench 3 during the evaluation stage of works, but it was not visible within the confines of the trench most likely due to its pale fill that was similar in colour to the natural geology.

Residual Finds

- 5.12. Three further sherds of LIA - Roman pottery were recovered from two ditches in Trenches 9 and 11, however medieval and post medieval pottery along with fragments of coal were also recovered from the ditch fills and it is likely the Romano British pottery is residual within these later features.

Medieval

- 5.13. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered as residual finds within a post-medieval drainage ditch (0042, Tr 11)

Period 2: Post-medieval (Figs 3, 6-8)

- 5.14. A sequence of field boundary ditches and drainage ditches were identified at the centre of the excavation area orientated roughly NNW-SSE. The ditches align with the parish boundary between Thrandeston and Brome with Oakley. Further post-medieval ditches identified during the evaluation stage typically followed this NNW-SSE alignment or were at right angles to it.

Drainage ditch 0177

- 5.15. Stratigraphically the earliest within the sequence is Ditch Group 0177 cut by ditch (0176) at its southern end and un-excavated ditch (0182) at its northern end. The ditch was identified and recorded in Trench 4 of the evaluation (0028).

At its widest point the ditch measured 0.80m wide and 0.20m deep with gradual sloping sides that led to a shallow gradual concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill from the five excavated slots. Its relatively shallow and narrow size suggest its function was for drainage.

Although undated the ditch was included in this period due to its similar alignment to other securely dated ditches.

Drainage ditch 0179

- 5.16. Ditch 0179 was located close to the western limit of excavation. At its widest point the ditch measured 0.76m wide and 0.28m deep with gradual sloping sides that led to a shallow gradual concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill from the three excavated slots; however, it has been attributed to this period due to its similarity in shape, depth and alignment with Ditch 0177 located roughly 45m to its east and likely forms a drainage ditch of post-medieval date.

Field boundary ditch 0176

- 5.17. The next ditch within the sequence was Ditch 0176. The ditch was cut by a modern pipe trench (0086) and un-excavated ditch (0085) at its northern end; whilst it cut Ditch 0177 at its southern end. The ditch terminated within the excavation area close to the southern limit of excavation and was identified and recorded in Trench 4 of the evaluation (0026). The ditch was visibly wider to the north of Ditch 0085 suggesting it had been re-cut at some point in this location only.

At its widest point the ditch measured 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides leading to sharp concave base. The ditch contained two fills from which a single large fragment of post-medieval Ceramic Building Material (CBM) was recovered from the lower fill and fragments of post-medieval CBM, and slag were recovered from the upper fill. A distinct dump of brick and tile fragments was identified in the upper fill of the ditch terminus (Fig.6) although sadly these finds were misplaced following the excavation.

Parish boundary Ditch 0182

- 5.18. Ditch 0182 was orientated NNW-SSE and was located at the centre of the site just west of Ditches 0176 and 0177, cutting the latter at its northern end. The ditch was identified during the evaluation stage of works within Trench 4 and was initially interpreted as a modern pit. The ditch was not excavated due to the discovery of vast amounts of Asbestos and other modern detritus, but where exposed it was quite large measuring over 3.5m wide. The ditch although backfilled recently likely has historic origins and is visible on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 8) and is in the location of a current landownership boundary as well as the current parish boundary between Thrandeston and Brome with Oakley.

Field boundary ditch 0085

- 5.19. Ditch 0085 was orientated ENE-WSW and measured c.2.5m wide, partially cutting the eastern edge of Ditch 0176. The ditch began just to the east of a modern pipe trench (0086) extending eastwards for c.9.15m before leaving the excavation area along its northern limit. Although not excavated the upper fills visibly contained car tyres, plastic and spent 2nd World War .50 caliber machine gun rounds (not retained). The ditch was identified during the evaluation stage of works within Trench 2 and was initially interpreted as a modern pit. The ditch although backfilled recently likely has historic origins and is in the location of a field boundary indicated on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 8).

Drainage ditch 0030/0032 and 0034 (Tr. 7)

- 5.20. Ditch 0030/0032 was aligned NNW-SSE and extended almost the full length of Trench 7. The ditch measured 1.16m wide and 0.16m deep with an asymmetrical profile with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a narrow concave base. No finds were recovered from the single fill. Although undated the ditch was included in this period due to its similar alignment to other securely dated ditches.

Ditch 0034, orientated ESE-WNW, was located at the centre of Trench 7 extending beyond the western limit of excavation and terminating within the trench close to the eastern edge. The ditch measured 0.70m wide and 0.12m deep with a steep break of slope with a mostly flat base. Ditch 0034 cut Ditch 0032 however no finds were recovered from the single fill. Although undated the ditch was included in this period due to its stratigraphic relationship with Ditch 0034.

Drainage ditch 0049 (Tr. 9)

- 5.21. Ditch 0049 was identified c.10.1m from the eastern end of Trench 9, orientated N-S. The ditch measured 1.86m wide and 0.48m deep with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. A single fragment of Romano-British grey ware pottery was recovered from the ditches single fill.

An environmental sample (3) was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Finds recovered from the environmental sample include a small fragment of Late Iron Age-Romano British pottery, a single fragment of 18th-19th pottery, four small fragments of fired clay, a single small chip of worked flint and two fragments of heat-altered flint. Results of the environmental sample were poor with moderate amounts of charcoal, coal fragments and rare fragments of fish bone.

Drainage ditch 0051 (Tr. 9)

- 5.22. Ditch 0051 was identified c.8m from the eastern end of Trench 9, orientated N-S. The ditch measured 1.16m wide and 0.50m deep with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base with some erosion along the western edge. A fragment of worked flint, likely to be part of a blade, was recovered from the top of the ditch following machine excavation of the trench. The ditch was on the same alignment, and located in close proximity, to ditch 0049 and is likely to be contemporary with this feature.

Drainage ditch 0042 (Tr. 11)

- 5.23. Ditch 0042, orientated WSW-ENE, was identified 9.2m from the eastern end of Trench 11. The western end of the ditch terminated within the trench, with its eastern end extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. A single fragment of Late Iron Age - early Romano-British pottery was recovered from the single fill.

An environmental sample, 2, was taken to examine the environmental potential and recover artefacts. Finds recovered from the environmental sample include two sherds of medieval pottery dating between the 11th-14th century, a small fragment of fired clay, a single fragment of heat-altered flint, a chip of worked flint, likely to be later prehistoric in date and two fragments of probable post-medieval CBM. Results of the environmental sample were poor with abundant charcoal, rare coal fragments and fish bone.

Period 3: Modern (Figs 3, 9 and 10)

- 5.24. Along with the features mentioned below there were a number of modern pits and scrapes that were noted along the northern and eastern edges of the excavation area and were recorded in plan only, three were identified within Trench 8 during the evaluation stage of works.

Pipe trench 0086

- 5.25. Pipe trench 0086 and an intact ceramic pipe extended a short distance westward from Ditch 0085, cutting the western edge of Ditch 0176 and feeding into Ditch 0182.

Borrow Pits 0174 and 0175

- 5.26. Two large sub-rectangular pits (0174 and 0175) were identified in the north-eastern corner of the site, one of which (0174) extended beyond the northern trench limit. Pit 0174 measured <17.70 (E-W) by <27.04m (N-S) and between 0.9-1.10m deep, whilst Pit 0175 measured 12.55m (E-W) by 10.55m (N-S) and between 0.50-0.90m deep.

Excavated slots were only placed at the apparent corners of each feature and all displayed steep almost vertical sides leading to a flat base. The pits contained multiple fills that were mixed with re-deposited natural none of which displayed evidence of gradual settling indicating they had been backfilled rapidly, perhaps not long after their initial excavation.

Fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered from both pits whilst a fragment of modern brick was recovered from the upper fill of pit 0174 along with a single sherd of late post-medieval/modern pottery. Four metal objects were recovered from the upper fill of Pit 0175 (RA 1-4), one was post-medieval in date, two were Victorian and one was of an uncertain date. The finds included an incomplete livery button, an abraded and worn Victorian coin, a curtain ring and a small droplet of lead.

The function of the pits was likely for the extraction of the natural geology and they likely represent borrow pits relating to the construction of the airfield or for improvements to the A140.

Pit 0108

- 5.27. Pit 0108 cut pit 0145 and measured 13m (NW-SE) and <4.5m (NE-SW) extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. A number of spent and live 2nd World War .50 caliber machine gun rounds, asbestos and Perforated Steel Planking (PSP) were noted on the surface of the pit. Following discussions with SCCAS the pit was not excavated archaeologically however, whilst still on site the pit was excavated by an asbestos removal company with an unexploded ordnance specialist in attendance. The pit proved to be over 2m deep and formed a post-war waste disposal pit. Over 300 live and spent .50 caliber machine gun rounds were recovered along with an air tank typically used by crew of USAAF bomber units.

Pits 0139, 0141 and 0143

- 5.28. Three pits of indeterminate function were identified close to the southwestern corner of the excavation area. The three pits measured between 1.18-1.5m long, 0.80-1.09m wide and between 0.12-0.18m deep. Although undated, Pits 0139, 0141 and 0143 were thought to be modern as the fills of each comprised a re-deposited clay in an area where the natural was typically sandy. The fills of each were also similar to a modern cable trench located in close proximity.

Modern pits identified during the evaluation stage of works.

- 5.29. Four large modern pits were identified in Trenches 6, 7, 9 and 13 all contained fragments of brick and concrete. The features were all located within the perimeter boundary of Eye Airfield and likely relate to this period of activity.

Undated (Figs 3 and 11)

- 5.30. Some features could not be definitively assigned to a period based on stratigraphy or dating evidence and remain undated.

Pit / tree throw 0060.

- 5.31. A pit or possible tree throw (0060) was located close to the southern limit of excavation in between the terminus of Ditch 0176 and Ditch 0182. The feature measured 1.80m x 2.35m and 0.22m deep and was sub circular in plan with a very shallow western side and deeper eastern side, with gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base. The single fill comprised a soft grey-mid brown silty sand with rare sub-angular flints., and no finds were recovered.

Pit / tree throw 0074.

- 5.32. A pit or possible tree throw (0074) was located close to the northern limit of excavation in between Ditch 0176 and 0182. The feature measured 1.10m x 0.68m and 0.10m deep and was sub rectangular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat-irregular base with clear root disturbance. The single fill comprised a dark grey, brown soft sandy clay with red mottling and rare charcoal flecks, and no finds were recovered.

Hollow 0062

- 5.33. Hollow 0062 was sub circular in plan measuring 5.26m x 1.80m and 0.20m deep with very gradual sides and a flat undulating base. The feature was filled by subsoil and no finds were recovered.

Bioturbation 0095

- 5.34. A small shallow sub-circular feature was identified close to the eastern limit of excavation measuring 0.40m in diameter and 0.12m deep. The fill of the feature was similar to the subsoil and comprised a mid-brown sandy clay with orange mottling.

A number of bioturbations and root disturbance were identified close to the eastern limit of excavation. These likely relate to the large poplar trees that were removed prior to the development. Feature 0095 was more sub-circular than others and may represent the remains of a posthole although no other similar features were identified

in the vicinity or across the site and its interpretation as a bioturbation is more plausible.

Ditch 0038 (Tr. 1)

- 5.35. Ditch 0038 was identified at the southern end of Trench 1, orientated ESE-WNW. The ditch measured 0.76m wide and 0.15m deep with concave sides of about 30 degrees to a flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

Ditch 0044 (Tr. 12)

- 5.36. An undated shallow ditch 0044, orientated NW-SE, was identified 7.26m from the western end of Trench 12. It measured 1.04m wide and 0.24m deep with concave sides of about 30 degrees leading to a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

Ditch 0047 (Tr. 13)

- 5.37. An undated ditch 0047, orientated N-S, was identified 0.3m from the western end of Trench 13. It measured 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep with concave sides and gradual break of slope leading to a flat base. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill.

6. THE FINDS

Summary

- 6.1. The bulk finds consist primarily of pottery with lesser amounts of ceramic building material. There are also a few struck flints, a small assemblage of heat-altered stone, some fired clay, a piece of slag or baked oven/hearth lining material, a few minute pieces iron working debris in the form of hammerscale and two part burnt pieces of coal of shale. With these are three items of metalwork recorded as Registered artefacts (Ra).
- 6.2. The earliest activity is represented by a few struck flints; these are just plain flakes and are probably of later prehistoric date (Bronze Age-Iron Age). They suggest only limited or sporadic prehistoric activity on this area. A small quantity of heat-altered stones (all flints) were also recovered which are commonly associated with prehistoric sites. However, they are not closely datable, and the size and nature of the assemblage suggests they probably result from incidental heating in proximity to

former hearths or surface fires, the presence of which is indicated by some fired clay and burnt organic material.

- 6.3. The earliest of the pottery recovered, consisting of two, small, flint-tempered sherds, dates from the Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date, although a later Iron Age date cannot be excluded. More closely dated is part of a jar of Middle Iron Age type dated 3rd-1st century BC and a few sherds of grog-tempered ware typical of the Late Iron Age dating from the late 1st century BC-the mid-1st century AD. The majority of the small assemblage dates to the Roman period and several groups of sherds can be identified as from pots dating to the late 1st-early 2nd century. None of the Roman pottery needs date later than this, but some cannot be closely dated other than as Roman, although no pottery typical of the Late Roman period was present. Overall, the Iron Age and Early Roman period appears from the pottery finds to have been the most significant in terms of activity on the site.
- 6.4. There are also four small sandy greyware sherds identified as medieval pottery, probably dating to the period of the late 12th-14th century and a few sherds of modern factory-made pottery dating to the period of the late 18th-early 20th century.
- 6.5. All of the ceramic building material (CBM) recovered is, or appears to be of late medieval, post-medieval or modern date and included pieces from bricks and flat roofing tiles (peg tiles). Although some small pieces could not be closely dated none of the CBM could be clearly identified as Roman.
- 6.6. The few metal finds all belong to the post-medieval or modern period. Overall, the medieval, post-medieval and modern finds suggest limited activity peripheral to the main focus of settlement, probably representing dumping, casual loss and manuring.

Pottery

- 6.7. The most significant of the pottery recovered is that dating to the Iron Age and Roman period.

The modest assemblage includes two flint-tempered sherds of probable Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age date; however, some flint tempering might continue into the later Iron Age. Of certain Iron Age date are sherds from a sand-tempered jar with a plain slightly incurving rim which can be described as a barrel-jar dating to the period of the 3rd-1st century BC date. This is a form which appears relatively common among assemblages in the South and East Midlands and less common in East Anglia. A few

grog-tempered sherds are of Late Iron Age date, broadly dated here to the period c.50/25 BC-50/60 AD. Another small sherd of prehistoric date but is not closely dated other than it probably belongs to the broad later prehistoric period encompassed by the other prehistoric pottery.

The flint and grog-tempered Iron Age pottery sherds come from the same ditch, 0170 (Group 0181). The sherds from the Middle Iron Age barrel jar come from two slots (0145 and 0040) dug through the same pit (Group 0180). The majority of the vessel was recovered from slot 0040 and make up most of the jar profile. Slot 0040 otherwise produced only Roman pottery and some Roman pottery from the pit consists of similar groups of joining sherds from pots dated to the period of the 1st-2nd century. The implication of this is that the Iron Age jar may have been in use alongside the Roman vessels. The disparity in the accepted dates between the Middle Iron Age jar and the Roman pottery suggests that, while the jar may have survived or belong to a phase of Late Iron Age activity on the cusp of, or just into the Early Roman period.

Not all the Roman pottery recovered can be closely dated and the pottery fabrics allow a broad Roman date for some of the sherds. However, they fall into the same fabric groups as the closely dated Early Roman pots. While the small size of the assemblage should be born in mind, there is a noticeable lack of Roman sandy greywares and there is no indication of any Late Roman pottery dating to the period of the late 3rd-4th centuries.

In relation to later activity here, a few, small sherds of hard sandy pottery from ditch 0042 can be dated as medieval together with a single unstratified sherd from context (0058) which is in a similar fabric to two of the sherds from the ditch. Although a very small group of material, this might suggest some more significant activity within the area as some hammerscale from iron working also came from this ditch (see below).

Worked flint

- 6.8. There is a small quantity of worked flints consisting of eight pieces. These are mostly small flakes and flint chips several of which were recovered during processing bulk soil samples. They occurred mostly as single or two pieces from any one context. Two were recovered from the plough soil and most if not all are likely to be residual. One piece from plough soil might be a crude scraper, but otherwise they are unmodified apart from edge damage. Most if not all the flints appear likely to date from the Bronze Age or Iron Age.

The significance of the flints lies in the very low numbers recovered and probable late prehistoric date suggesting only a sporadic and low level of activity in the immediate environs of the site in the broader prehistoric period.

Fired clay

- 6.9. The fired clay assemblage is very small; however, the majority came from the fill of ditch 0153 and was associated with Roman pottery. Although only fragments, it appears to be structural in nature, possibly representing debris from a clay-built hearth or oven. This might relate to domestic or light industry reflected in the burnt animal bone and plant macrofossils.

Other bulk finds

- 6.10. The remainder of the types of bulk finds, including the metal work, are either represented by a few or small quantities of material, or are of limited archaeological significance. Most have been briefly discussed in the bulk finds summary (above) and there is little to add. They belong to the medieval, post-medieval and modern period, the largest quantity by far being pieces of post-medieval and modern ceramic building material (brick and tile) and suggest limited activity, probably representing dumping, casual loss and manuring.

The only other finds of particular note among these are a few small pieces of magnetic material which can be identified as hammerscale and a piece of sandy, slag-like material.

The hammerscale came from processing a bulk soil sample from ditch 0042, context (0043) and includes both flakes and spheres from hot working iron during smithing. The context of this material appears probably to be post-Roman, although dating of some of the associated finds is difficult as, apart from one Roman sherd, most are small pieces from processed soil samples. Also, it is not clear to what extent these small pieces might be intrusive. The associated dating material consists of one medium size rim sherd of pottery which is undoubtedly Roman, three small, hard, sandy greyware sherds that are possibly hand-made and appear to be medieval in date and two fragments of ceramic building material, each in a slightly different fabric, which are not closely dated.

The small piece of sandy slag came from ditch 0091, context (0093) which otherwise produced no further finds. The piece suggests it is possibly part of a baked lining or inner surface of a hearth or oven.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Summary

- 7.1. The environmental material consists of a small quantity of animal bone and plant macrofossils all of which were recovered during processing bulk soil samples. The animal bone recovered suggests that in general bone does not survive well in the soils here.

Although only small quantities of bone and plant macrofossils were recovered these come from contexts associated with Roman pottery. That the largest single group of bone consisted mostly of small burnt pieces and fragments, probably mostly from sheep and that the plant macrofossils included spelt wheat grains and heather stem pieces appears to reflect domestic waste, possibly burnt for fuel. The spelt grains are typical and consistent with a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date suggested by the pottery.

Animal bone

- 7.2. The animal bone assemblage consists mostly of small broken pieces of bone and bone fragments totalling one hundred and nine pieces (weight 33g). The single largest group, which makes up most of the bone assemblage, comes from the fill of ditch 0153 associated with Roman pottery. Much of this bone is bunt and more resistant to decay suggesting that in general pieces of animal bone would not survive well in the soils here.

The fragmented nature of the bone makes identification difficult, but the a few pieces from ditch 0153 can be identified as sheep/goat. The remainder of the larger bone pieces and fragments in this ditch group are of a size that could also be from sheep or goat. The fragmented nature bone suggests waste from food processing and meals that have later been burnt in a fire.

Plant macrofossils

- 7.3. In general, the samples were poor in terms of quantities of identifiable material, while the sparse and abraded nature of much of the material means it may have been subject to movement across the site, through the actions of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.

The presence of grains of spelt wheat from pit 0040 and ditch 0153 is consistent with a Late Iron Age to Early Roman date indicated by the pottery finds as this was the dominant wheat grown in lowland Britain during this period. The absence of chaff, the waste material produced during the processing of glume wheats could suggest that the processing activities were taking place elsewhere and could indicate that prime grain was being imported on to the site; although this waste was often used as a fuel during the Roman period and the grains could have been part of this waste, the lighter chaff having burnt away completely. The presence of heather stem fragments, within these two contexts may add weight to this conjecture.

Overall, the remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place nearby, possibly also light industry. The burnt animal bone fragments may suggest domestic waste was incorporated within the fuel or disposed of within the fire.

8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1. All of the features identified within evaluation trenches that were located within the excavation area were identified and understood.

Early Romano British

- 8.2. A large assemblage of pottery was recovered from Pit 0180 and Ditch 0181, predominately dating to the ER period. The small assemblage of MIA pottery within Pit 0180 recovered during the evaluation and the excavation was from the same vessel and it is possible that the vessel had survived and was still in use during the ER period when the other pot sherds were deposited into the pit fills.

The fired clay assemblage from the enclosure ditch is very small, however, it appears to be structural in nature, possibly representing debris from a clay-built hearth or oven. This might relate to domestic or light industry reflected in the burnt animal bone and burnt heather fragments. No evidence of structures relating to heaths or ovens was found within the evaluation trenches or excavation area and if they do survive, they are likely to be located within the enclosure to the west of the development site.

Pit 0180 was located in the south-eastern corner of a Roman rectilinear enclosure (0181). The pit (0180) was clearly cut by the Enclosure Ditch (0181) however it is

likely they are both contemporary with one another, with the enclosure being maintained and regularly re-dug as indicated within the corner slot (0153) where a possible re-cut was visible.

The enclosure ditch extended westwards beyond the limit of excavation towards the A140 and the proposed location of the Roman Road, known as Pye Road although the exact location of the Roman Road is unknown and the relationship with it and the enclosure remains unclear. Only a small portion of the enclosure was revealed within the excavation area the majority of which would be located to the west of the development area. Its truncation by the A140 however raises questions about the relationship between the road and the apparently broadly contemporary occupation. The road is likely to be 1st century AD in origin and constructed for moving troops between Colchester and Caistor St Edmund. There is no suggestion that the line of it has altered significantly which raises questions about the date of the construction of the enclosure which if not rectangular and cut by the road seems improbably small and irregular. Perhaps this is Late Iron Age in origin and filled once it was no longer usable after the road was constructed.

The site lies within a broad area of co-axial fields identified by Tom Williamson (Williamson 1988) and at that time thought to predate the A140, having been cut across by it. More recent re-evaluation has shed doubt on the necessity that this represents a single coterminous arrangement and indeed that some may be post-Roman (Martin and Satchell 2008). Too little of the enclosure here survives to enable confident interpretation and it lies within an area which has none of the associated cropmarks, but its E-W orientation appears to reflect that of the early field system.

The Early Roman enclosure cut a single tree throw (the only stratigraphic relationship between these and dated features) which may indicate that the tree was removed prior to or during the Roman period. Whether all of the tree throws relate to this period cannot be proven although it is likely, and clearance of trees may have occurred prior to the enclosure's construction.

The period of settlement activity identified during an excavation to the south of the airfield (Sec. 2.4, YAX 040 & 041) was of a similar date to the activity identified on the site, with occupation beginning in the Early Roman period. The enclosure ditches identified to the south of the airfield however are slightly later in date than Enclosure 0181 and date predominately to the 2nd-4th centuries. The relationship between the

sites is unknown and the only thing we can preclude is that both sites would have been occupied simultaneously. Only a small portion of the potential Roman activity was revealed on the site with most of the enclosure located to the west under the A140 and perhaps in the fields beyond. Because of this it is difficult to compare the site with other small Roman enclosures that have been found in the area as so little is known of the enclosure here at Brome it offers only limited information.

The Middle Iron Age vessel and its relationship with the Roman pottery found with it gives an insight into the potential of this site regarding the possible Romanisation of the settlement. However, the minimal finds and features relating to this period add little in regard to the research topics outlined in the regional research framework for the period (Medlycott 2011, 47-48).

The excavation area was focussed on a Roman pit that contained a large assemblage of pottery and was located close to the western edge of the development area. The pit and the large assemblage of pottery gave an indication that intense occupation was probably occurring nearby and that further contemporary features could be identified within the vicinity of the trench. However, the location of the feature so close to the edge of the development area and the lack of contemporary features in the surrounding trenches to the east indicated this activity may not extend eastwards into the site. The discovery of only one additional feature of this period in the form of an enclosure ditch that extended westwards beyond the site limit fits with the expectation following the results of the evaluation. The main focus of activity relating to this settlement is likely to be located in the interior of the enclosure ditch to the west of the site, under the A140 and perhaps in the fields beyond.

Post-medieval

- 8.3. Ditch 0182 is visible on the first edition OS map (Fig. 8) through to modern mapping and once formed the parish boundary between Thrandeston and Brome with Oakley. Although evidently backfilled recently the ditch likely has historic origins and may originally date to the Saxon or Medieval period when parish boundaries are believed to have been established however no material evidence was found on the site to support this.

The northern wider portion of Ditch 0176 and Ditch 0085 align with a boundary ditch visible on the 1st edition OS map that extended south-southeast from the A140 for a short distance before turning east-northeast (Fig. 8). Both boundaries are still visible

on the 1984 OS map. From this, it's apparent the southern portion of Ditch 0176 was the earliest phase falling out of use leaving the northern portion and Ditch 0085 to form the corner of two separate fields. The pipe trench (0086) was presumably dug to join Ditch 0085 and Ditch 0182 following the infilling of the northern portion of Ditch 0176. The ground above the pipe likely formed a field entrance.

The space between ditches 0176 and 0182 probably delineated a boundary between properties. Possible tree throws 0060 and 0074, located directly in between Ditch 0176 and Ditch 0182, may relate to a previous hedge line located between these two ditches.

Ditch 0049 was located on the same alignment to a field boundary identified on the 1st and 3rd edition OS map to the south of the location of Trench 9 (Fig. 8). The ditch probably represents a post-medieval field boundary, and the Late Iron Age/Romano British pottery was incorporated in the backfill deposits following its disuse. Ditch 0051 was undated however its alignment and proximity to Ditch 0049 suggests they are contemporaneous and may represent an earlier or later cut of the same field boundary of post-medieval date.

Ditch 0030/0032 in Trench 7 does not align with any known features on early OS mapping but their similar orientation and proximity to the parish boundary, located just to the west of the trench, suggests they may be associated with this boundary. Ditches 0034 (Tr 7) and Ditch terminus 0042 (Tr. 11) do not align with any known features on early OS mapping. The ditches are on an opposing orientation to the parish boundary and probably form post-medieval drainage ditches.

None of the ditches respect the Roman rectilinear enclosure found on the site or the line of the A140, a known Roman Road. However, all of the ditches assigned to this period align with the current and historic parish boundary between Thrandeston and Brome with Oakley or are at right angles to it and likely form a co-axial field system of post-medieval date. The 1st edition OS map (Fig. 8) indicates that other field boundaries in the vicinity are also on the same alignment to the parish boundary or at right angles to it. The parish boundary itself may have early medieval origins while the other ditches on the site, that respect the line of the parish boundary, are likely to have been established after the Enclosure Act when Brome Common was enclosed and sold off.

Modern pits

- 8.4. The two large pits (0174 and 0175) identified during the excavation perhaps represent borrow pits relating to the construction of the airfield or for improvements to the A140. The pits were located just within the airfield perimeter. Extraction and destruction of grounds not owned by the Air Ministry would not have been permitted so if any extraction was required for the construction of the airfield then this would have had to occur within the airfield perimeter. The borrow pits close proximity to the proposed line of the main runway and perimeter track would have required the rapid infilling of the pits prior to the opening of the runway, as indicated by the lack of settling within the pit fills. Aerial photography taken in 1943 from the time of the construction of the airfield, however, does not indicate that extraction had taken place in the vicinity at the time (American Air museum, image 1153). Pit 0108, a post-war rubbish pit, cut through the fills of borrow pit 0174 and was perhaps located here due to the knowledge that disturbance of the ground had already taken place with the excavation of the borrow pits. The theory that the pits could have been used for extraction to aid in improvements to the A140 prior to the construction of the airfield is also plausible, with its location close to the A140 itself and on the boundary between properties close to the edge of a field, being the ideal location.

The other modern pits and scrapes identified during the evaluation and excavation contained fragments of brick and concrete typical of demolition material relating to the dismantling of airfield structures and routeways prior to the construction of the industrial estate.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA, assisted by Simon Picard, Nathan Griggs and Nigel Bryam. The report was written by Martin Cuthbert. The pottery report was written by Stephen Benfield, the metal finds report by Ruth Beveridge, the bone report by Julie Curl, the flint report by Michael Green and the plant microfossils report by Anna West. The finds report was compiled by Stephen Benfield and edited by Richenda Goffin. The illustrations were prepared by Ryan Wilson. The archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wotton. The fieldwork was managed for CA by Rhodri Gardner and the post-excavation was managed by Jo Caruth.

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Image ref: English Heritage USAAF Photography
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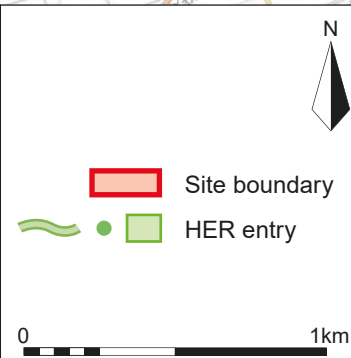
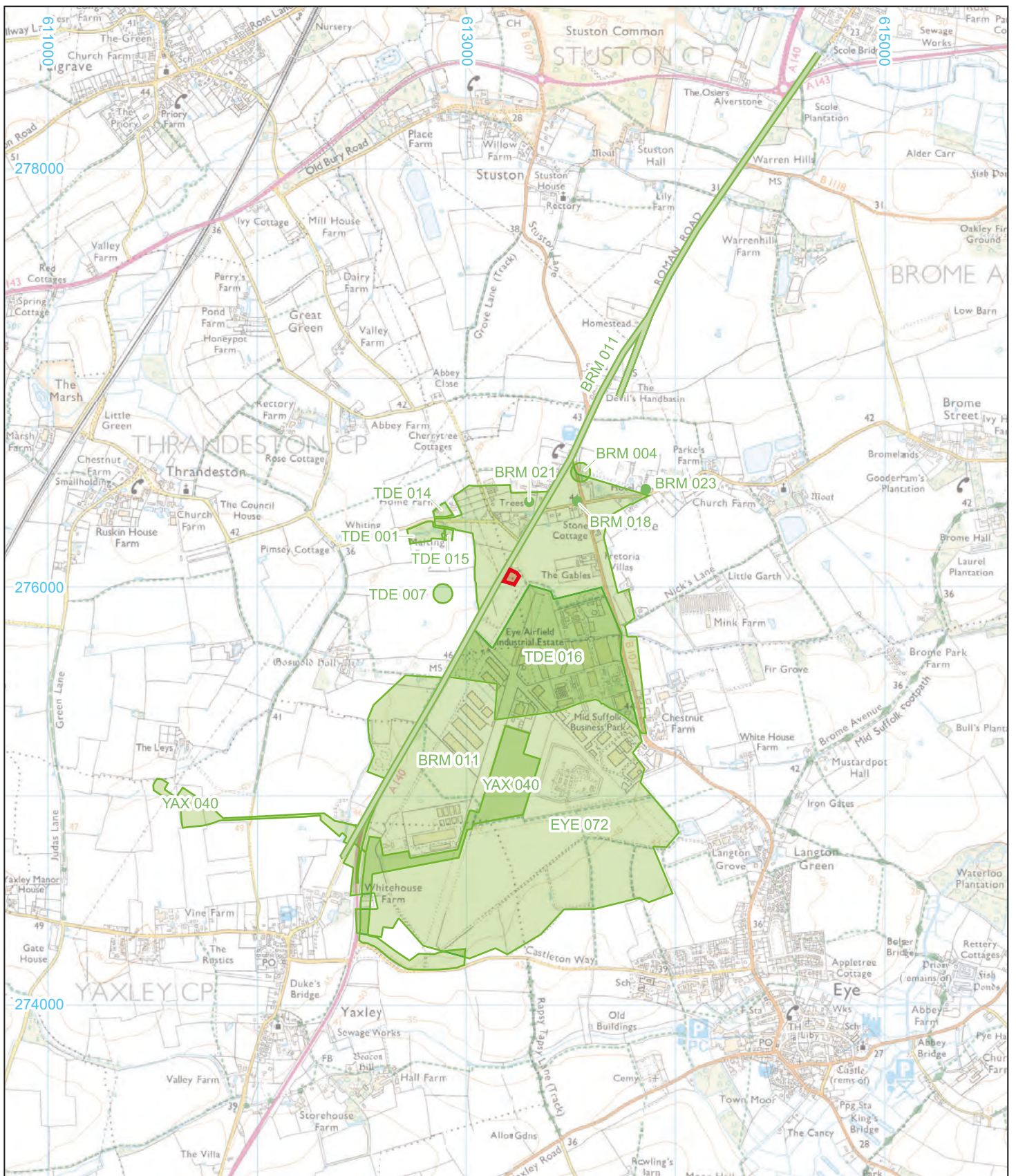
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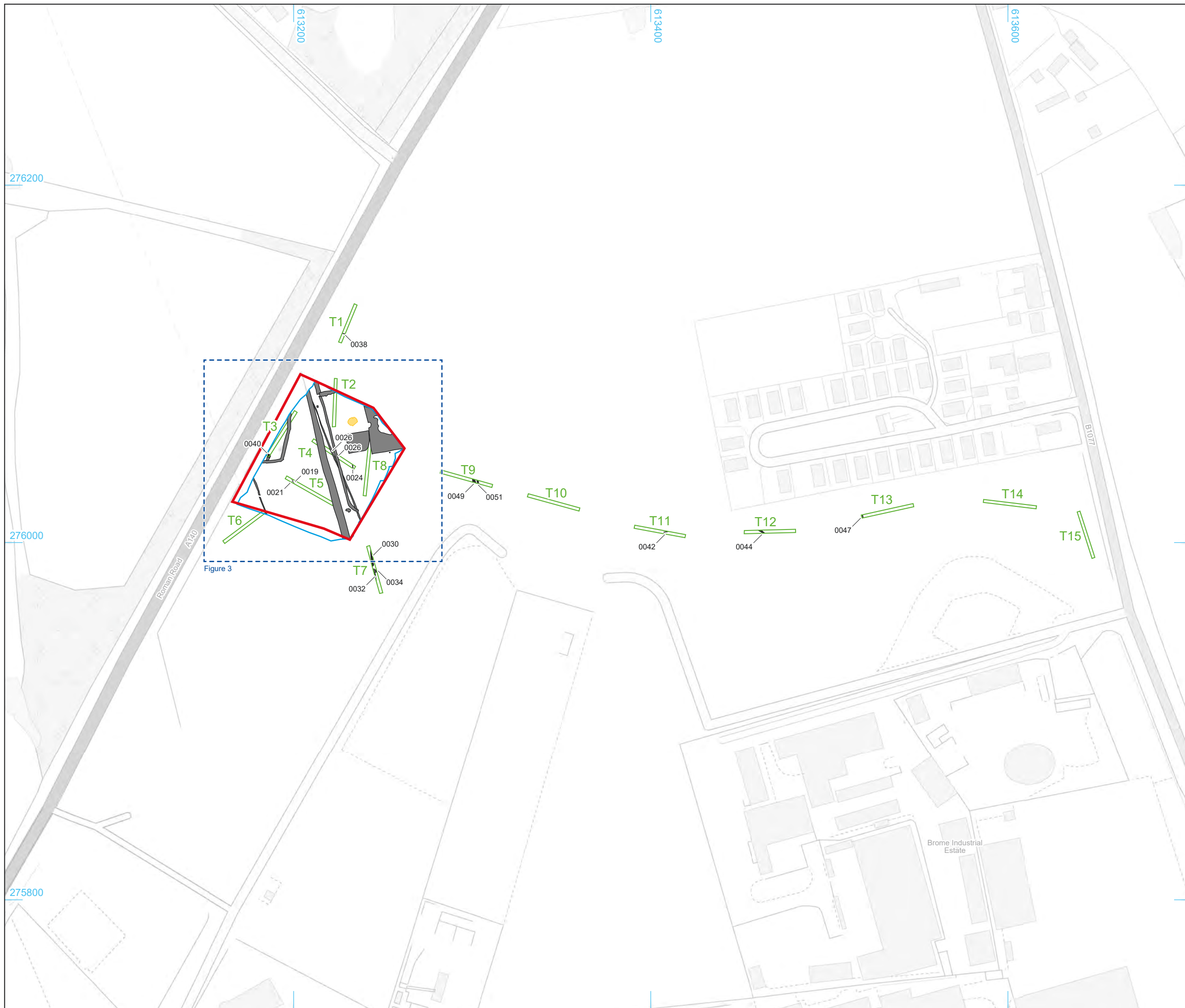



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PROJECT TITLE
 Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan and selected HER entries

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BRM143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	1
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



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- Excavation area
- Identified feature
- Deposit

- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
- Archaeological feature
- 0000 Evaluation feature number

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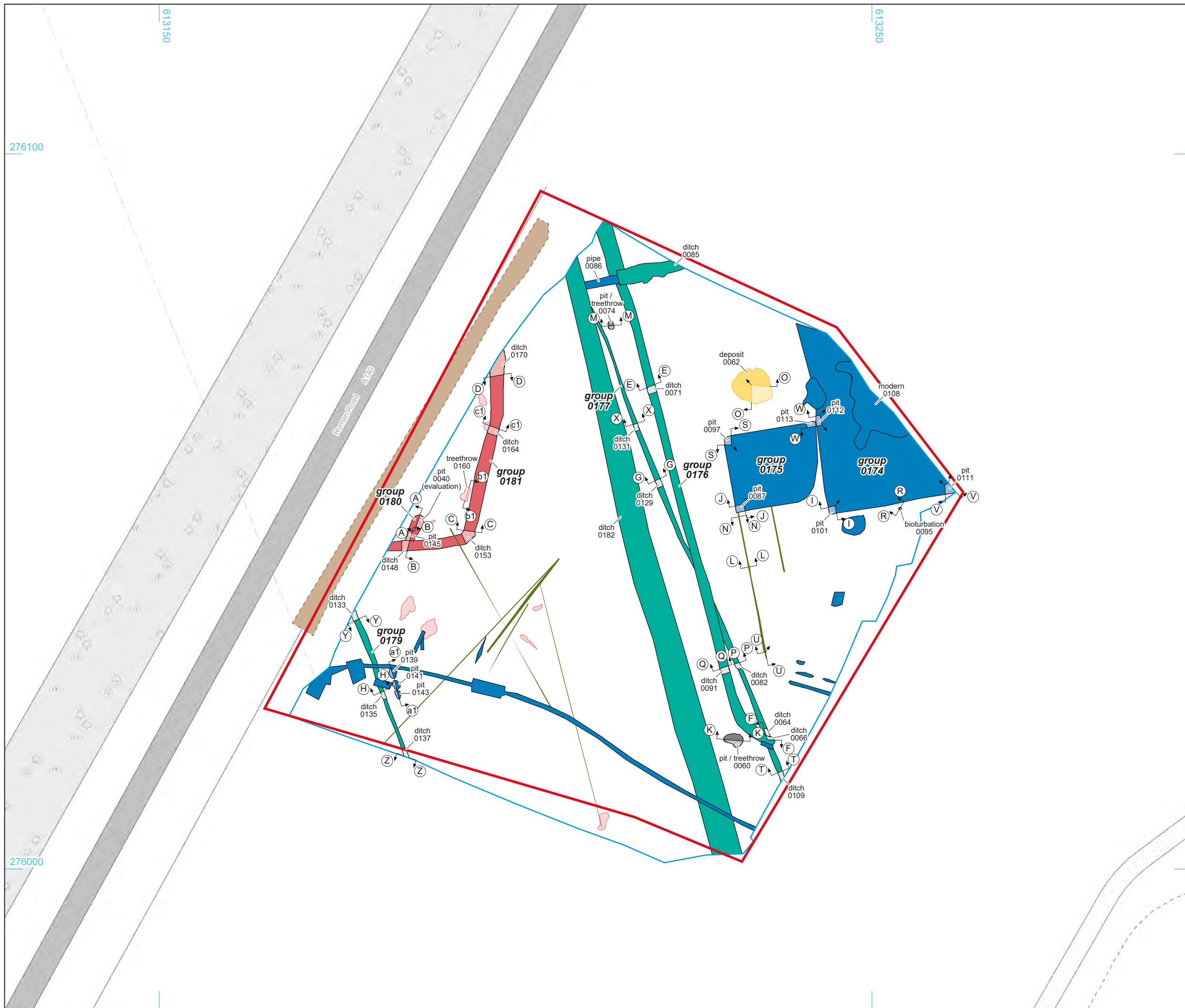
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PROJECT TITLE
 Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing the excavation area, evaluation trenches and identified features

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	2
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:2000	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Period 1 (Roman)
(excavated / unexcavated)
- Period 2 (post-medieval)
- Period 3 (modern)
- Undated
- Deposit
- Treethrow
- Plough scar
- Section line
- Extant ditch



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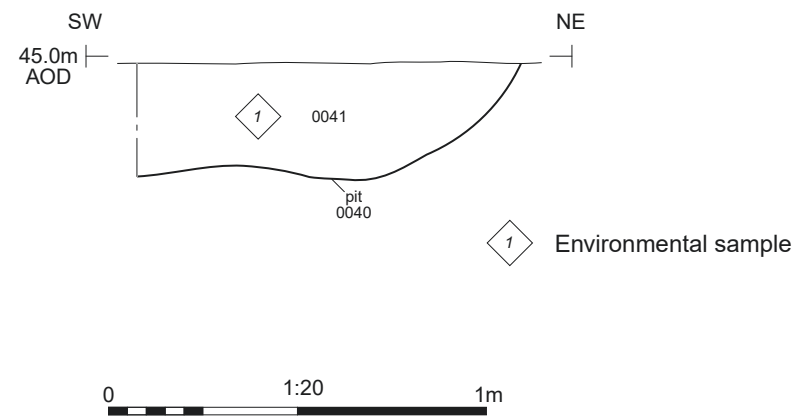
C **Cotswold Archaeology**
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PROJECT TITLE
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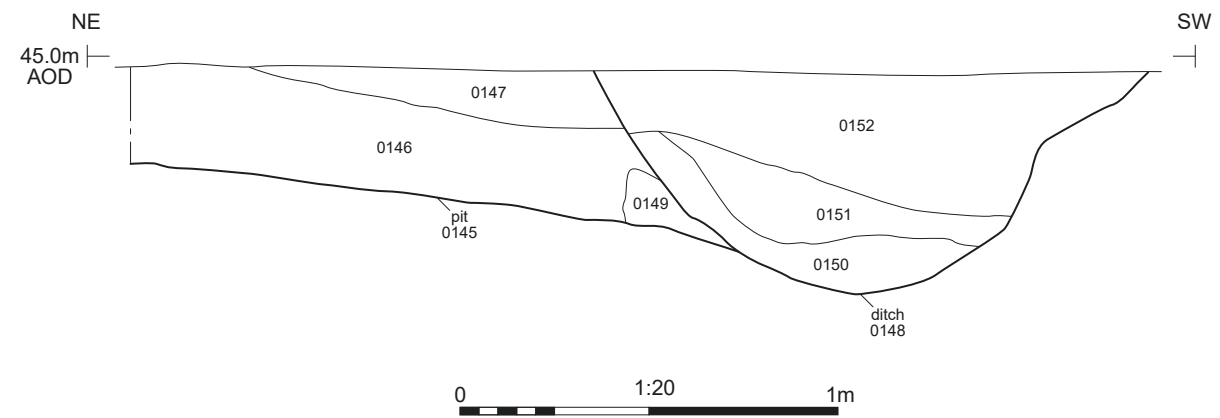
FIGURE TITLE
 The site showing excavation area and periods

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CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 04/01/2021	3
APPROVED BY MC	SCALE@A3 1:500	

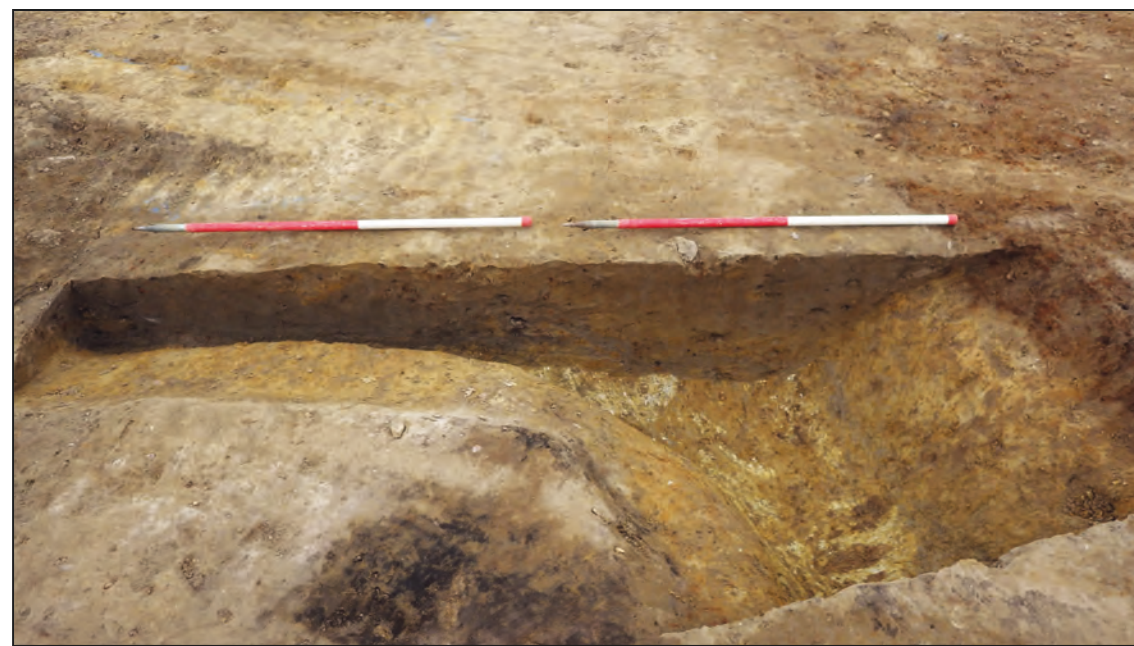
Section AA



Section BB



Pit 0040, looking north-west (1m scale)



Pit 0145 and ditch 0148, looking south-east (1m scales)

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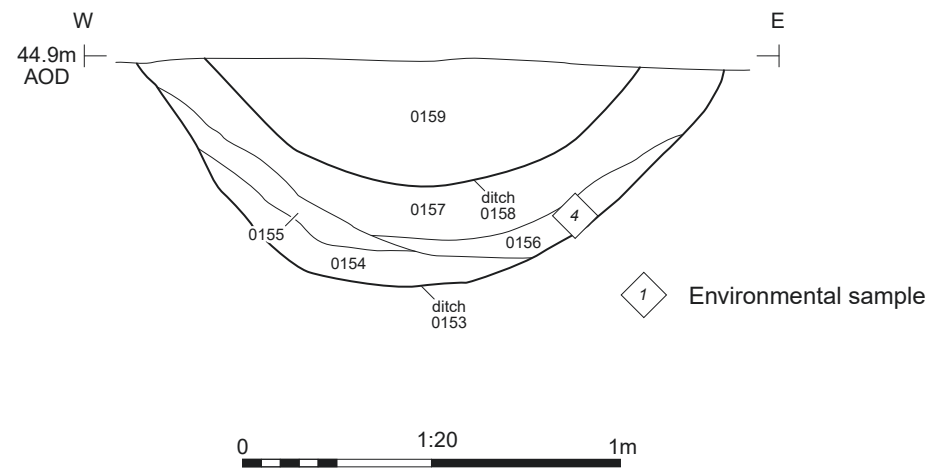
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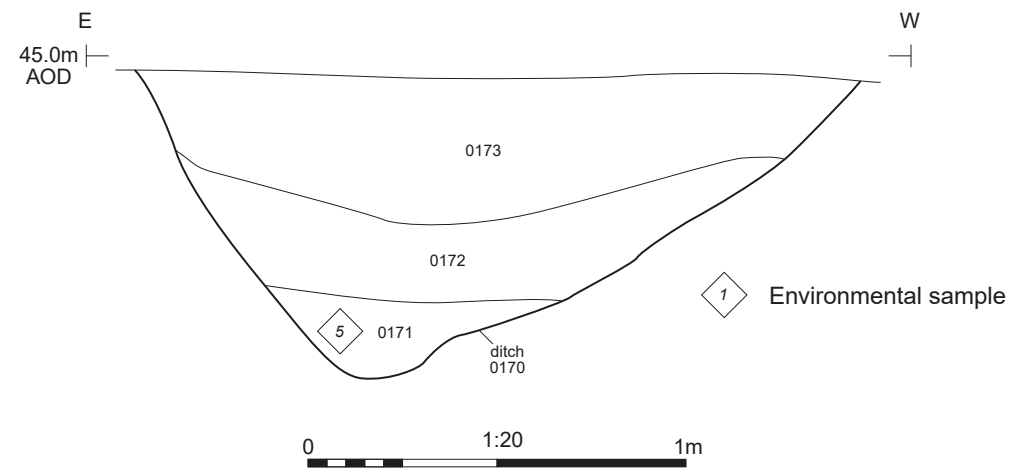
FIGURE TITLE
 Period 1 (Roman): sections and
 photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	4
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	

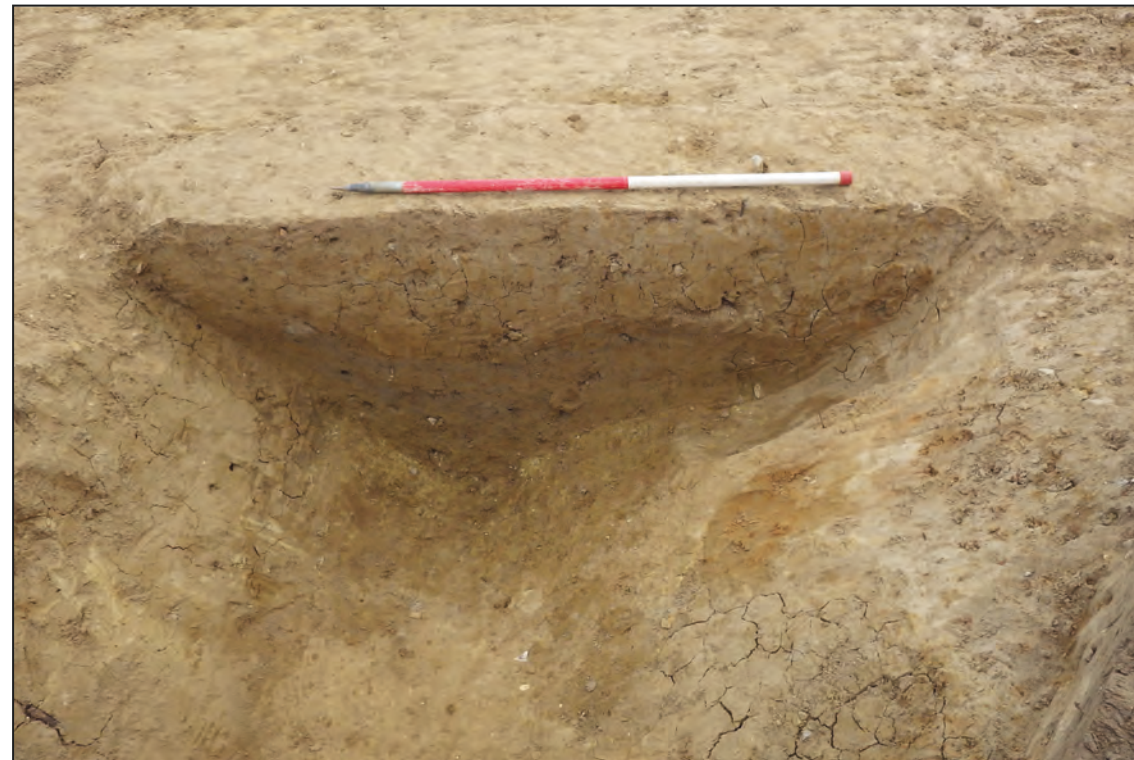
Section CC



Section DD



Ditch 0153 and possible re-cut 0158, looking north (1m scale)



Ditch 0170, looking south (1m scale)

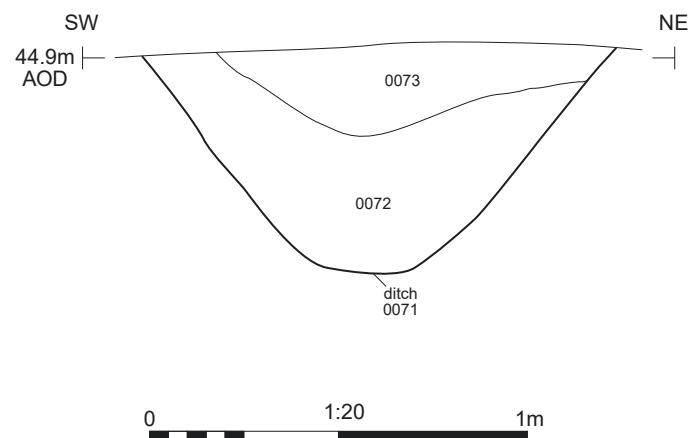

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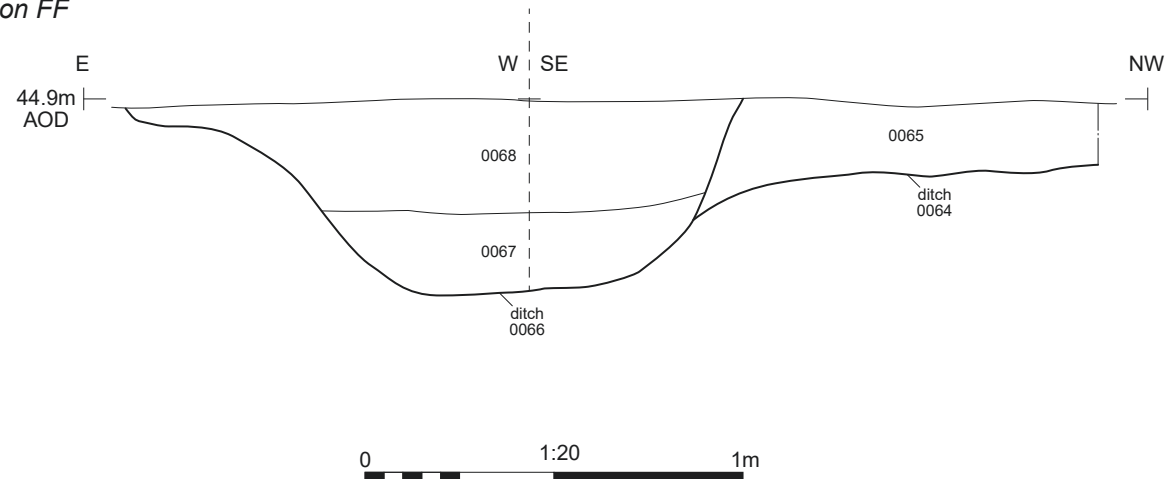
FIGURE TITLE
**Period 1 (Roman): sections and
 photographs**

DRAWN BY	RW	PROJECT NO.	BRM143	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	5

Section EE



Section FF



Ditch 0071, looking north-west (1m scale)



Ditches 0064 and 0066, looking south-west (1m scales)

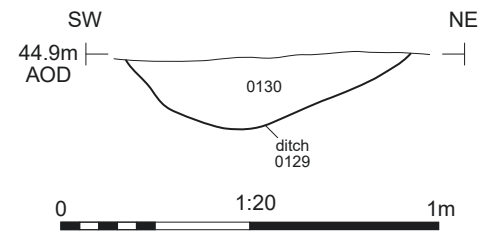

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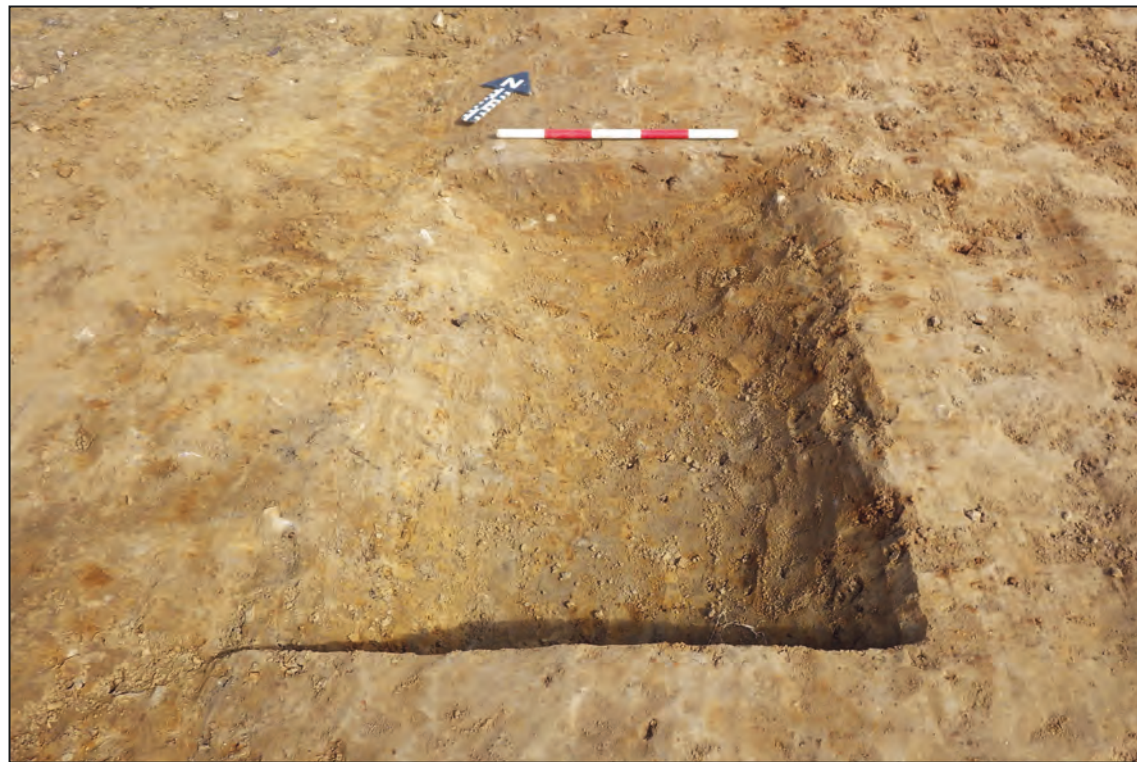
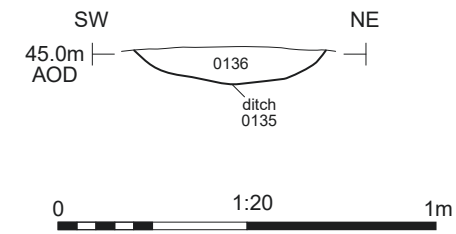
FIGURE TITLE
**Period 2 (post-medieval) : sections and
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	6
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section GG



Section HH



Ditch 0129, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



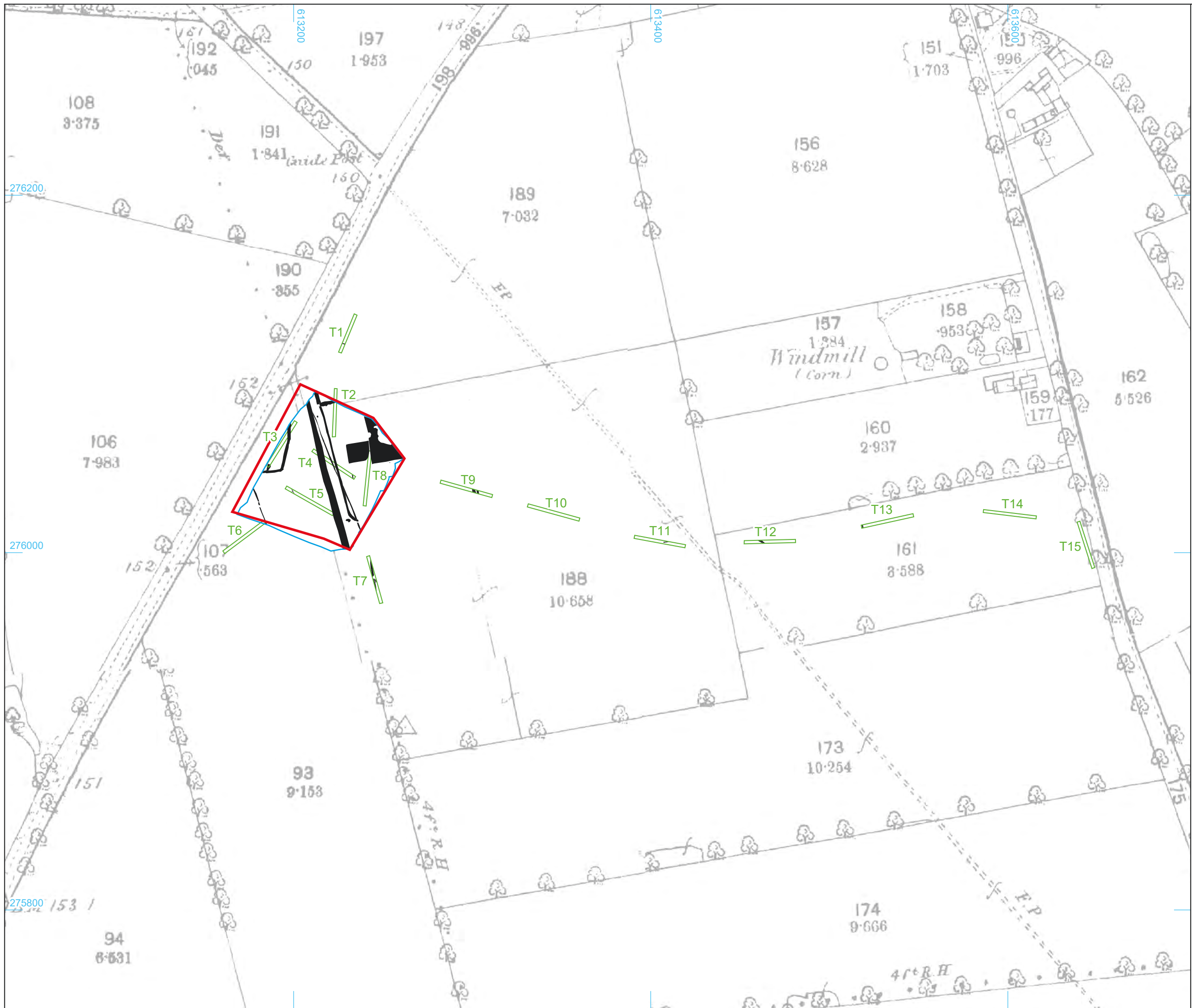
Ditch 0135, looking north-west (0.5m scale)

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FIGURE TITLE
**Period 2 (post-medieval): sections and
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	7
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	



- Site boundary
- Excavation area
- Evaluation trench (SACIC 2018)
- Identified feature



Historic Mapping © Landmark Information Group, purchased from www.promap.co.uk

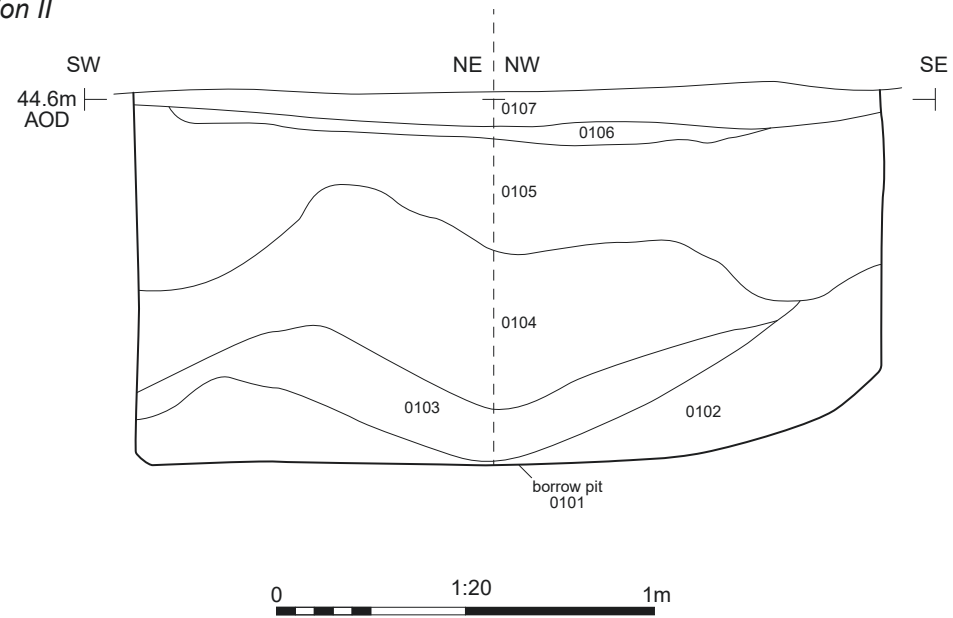
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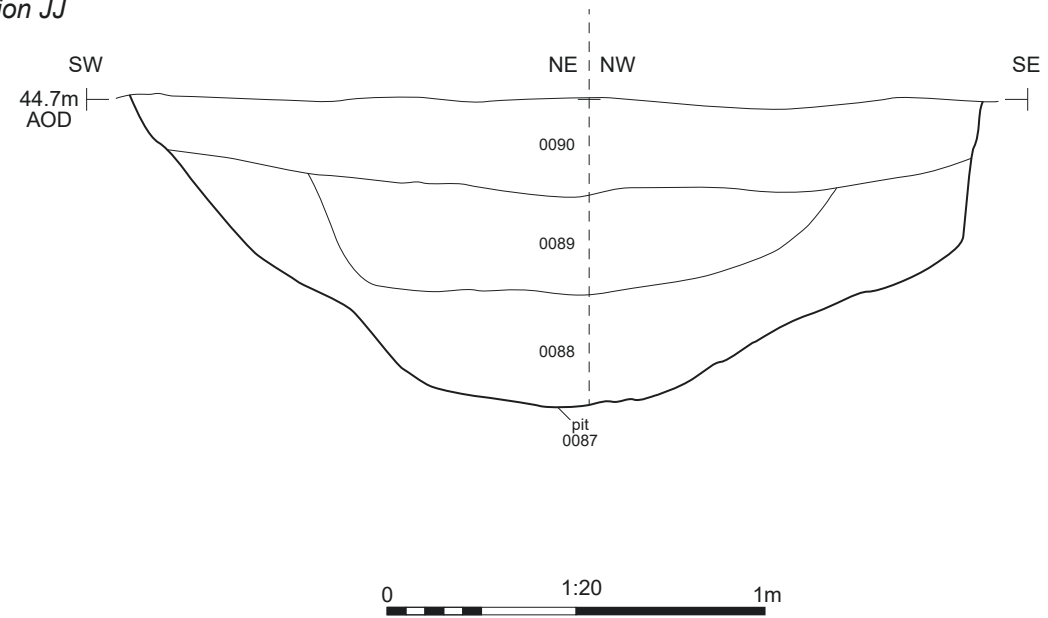
FIGURE TITLE
 The site, showing all phases of work and identified features overlaying 1886 Ordnance Survey

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	17/05/2021	8
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Section II



Section JJ



Borrow pit 0101, looking north (1m scales)



Borrow pit 0087, looking north (1m scales)


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FIGURE TITLE
**Period 3 (modern): sections and
 photographs**

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	9
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:20	



Borrow pits 0112 and 0113, looking south-east (1m scales)



Truncations 0139, 0141 and 0143 (left-right), looking north-east (1m scales)



Ditch group 0176, ditch 0085 and modern pipe trench 0086, looking south-west (1m scales)



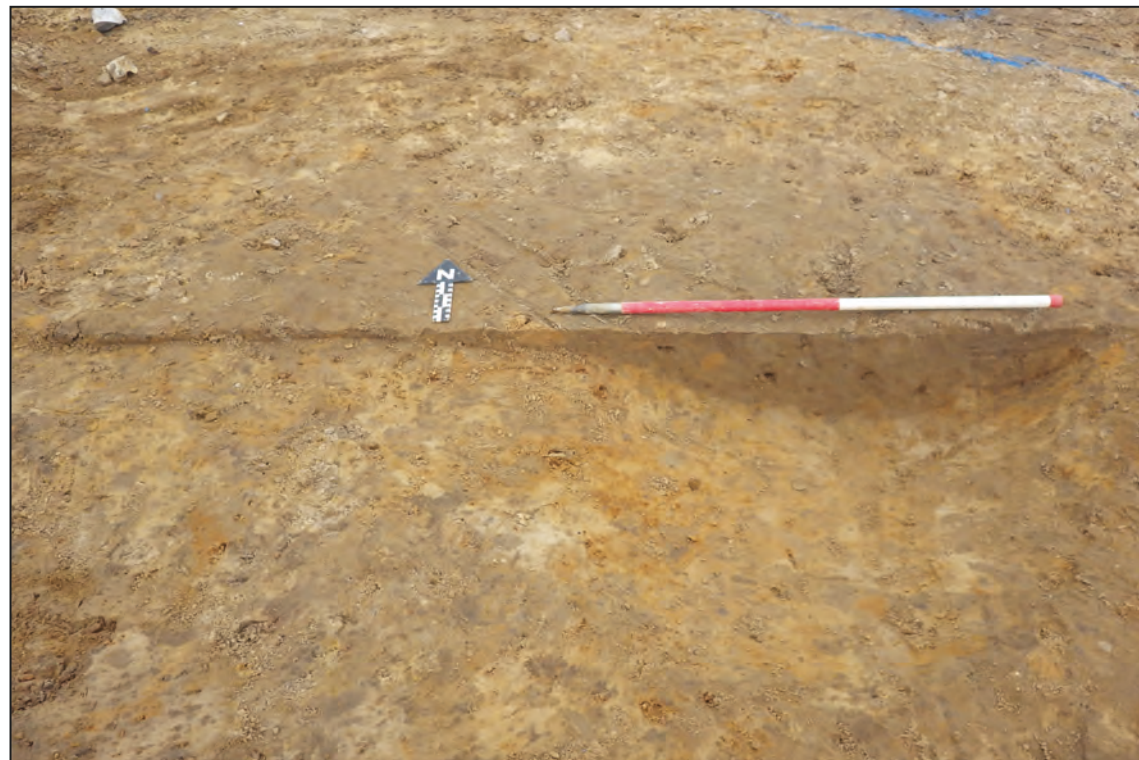
Pit 0108, looking north-west (1m scales)


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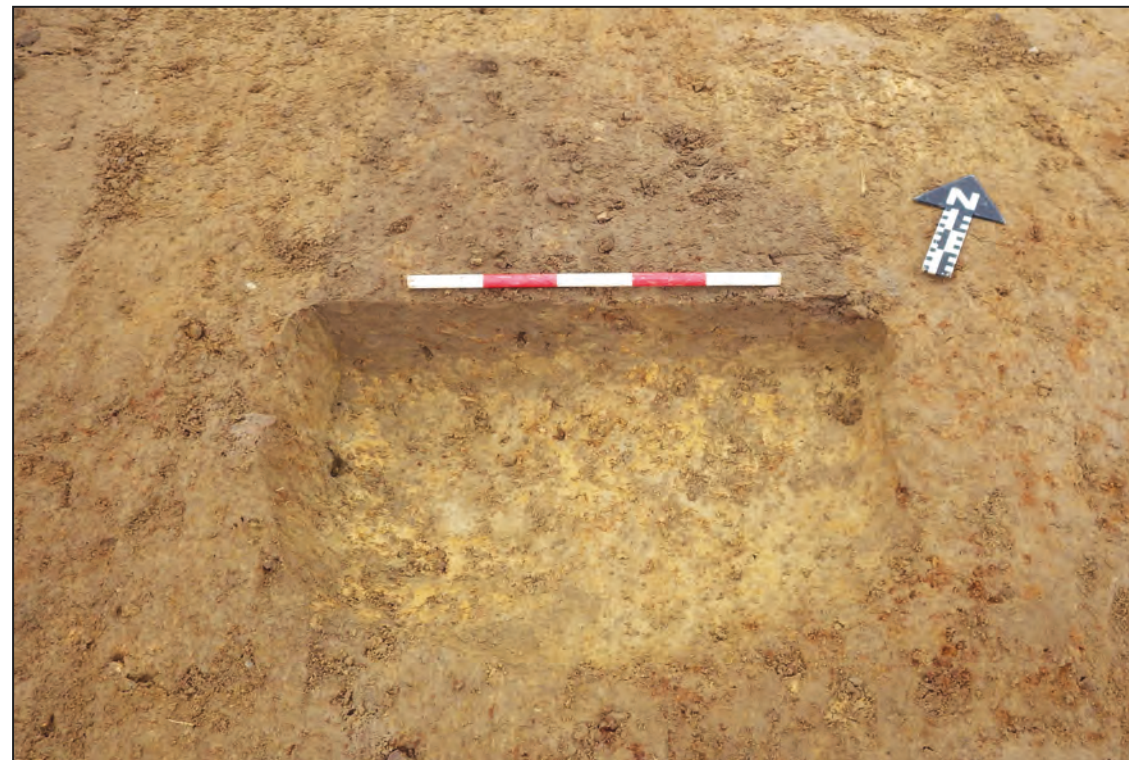
PROJECT TITLE
 Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome,
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FIGURE TITLE
 Period 3 (modern): photographs

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	04/01/2021	10
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	NA	



Pit / treethrow 0060, looking north (1m scale)



Pit / treethrow 0074, looking north-west (0.5m scale)



Bioturbation 0095, looking north-west (0.2m scale)


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FIGURE TITLE
 Undated features: photographs

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APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	NA	

APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0001			1		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with a firm compaction.	Plough soil.			0.40		
0002			2		Layer	Concrete, brick rubble and string with yellow clay	Made ground.			0.40		
0003			3		Layer	Deposits of redeposited yellow clay with brick and concrete rubble over a dark brown silty clay with brick rubble and chalk fleck.	Made ground.			0.60-0.70		
0004			4		Layer	Redeposited yellow/grey clay with brick and concrete rubble. Firm compaction.	Made ground.			0.65		
0005			5		Layer	Dark brown silty clay, firm compaction with occasional CBM and concrete fragments.	Topsoil and turf.			Varies 0.30-0.50		
0006			6		Layer	Brick rubble and concrete with mid brown silty clay.	Modern Made Ground.			0.25		
0007			7		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty sand, firm compaction with frequent brick and concrete rubble.	Modern Made Ground.			Varies 0.40-0.50		
0008			8		Layer	Brick and concrete with mid brown silty clay.	Modern Made Ground.			0.33		
0009			9		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM, brick and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.40		
0010			10		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with frequent CBM, brick and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.40		
0011			11		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with rare CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.38		
0012			12		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.25		
0013			13		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.35		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0014			14		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks.	Plough soil			0.40		
0015			15		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional CBM, charcoal and chalk flecks. Firm compaction.	Plough soil			0.35		
0016			6		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty sand with orange mottling. Occasional mid/small subrounded stones.	Subsoil			0.30		
0017			8		Layer	Brick and concrete rubble and mid yellow/brown silty clay.	Made Ground.			0.12		
0018			8		Layer	Mid brown/grey silty clay with occasional orange mottling and small CBM fragments.	Subsoil			0.15-0.19		
0019	0019		5	Ditch	Cut	Linear running roughly N-S with a U-shaped profile. Slightly concave sides of about 75 degrees on the western edge and 70 degrees along the eastern edge. Concave base. It cuts ditch [0021].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0019]	1M Slot	0.30	0.22		0022
0020	0019		5	Ditch	Fill	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand, loose compaction. Small bits of clinker, occasional lumps of redeposited natural clay and small roots. Diffuse horizon with some natural along the base likely due to slumping of material.	Fill of ditch [0019] filled in disuse. Likely natural silting but possibly intentionally backfilled given the presence of clinker (too small to recover) and lumps of redeposited natural in an area composed mainly of sandy geology.	1M Slot	0.30	0.22		
0021	0021		5	Ditch	Cut	Linear running SW-NE with a U-shaped profile. Slightly concave edges of about 60 degrees along SE edge and 75 degrees along the NW edge. Concave base. Cut by ditch [0021].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0021]	1M slot	0.40	0.17		0055
0022	0021		5	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey sandy silt with a loose compaction. Frequent iron	Single fill of ditch [0021]. Filled in disuse, likely natural silting given the absence of finds and a	1M slot	0.40	0.17	0019	

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
						oxide flecks. Diffuse horizon with subsoil (0023).	diffuse horizon with the subsoil (0023).					
0023			5		Layer	Soft mixed silty sand with grey/yellow and orange mottling and occasional small CBM, brick and coke fragments.	Subsoil			0.35		
0024	0024	0178	4	Plough scar	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment and a shallow profile. Concave edges and gradual break of slope to a concave base.	Cut of gully [0024] function unclear.	1.06M Slot.	0.25	0.07		0055
0025	0024		4	Gully	Fill	Mid grey sandy silt with a loose compaction, occasional flint inclusions and a clear horizon, homogenous.	Single fill of gully [0024] most likely natural silting.	1.06M Slot.	0.25	0.07		
0026	0026	0176	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Very irregular profile with steep sides and a gradual break of slope coming down onto a concave base.	Cut of ditch [0026]. The ditch runs parallel to [0028] and also runs along the parish boundary. Heavily rooted and irregular which could suggest possible recuts or hedgerows along the parish boundary?	1M Slot.	0.78	0.25		0055
0027	0026		4	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown/grey slightly mixed sandy silt, with occasional inclusions of clay. Loose compaction with occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0026] probably natural silting.	1M Slot.	0.78	0.25		
0028	0028	0177	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear with a N-S alignment. Shallow sided profile with gradual break of slopes leading to a flat base.	Cut of ditch [0028] boundary/drainage ditch. Runs parallel to [0026] and along the old parish boundary. Irregular shape and rooting could suggest an old hedgerow or parish boundary recuts?	1.06M Slot	0.60	0.14		0055
0029	0028		4	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellow/grey sandy silt, loose compaction. Occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizons.	Single fill of ditch [0028] Natural silting.	1.06M Slot	0.60	0.14		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0030	0030		7	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch aligned NNW-SSE. Asymmetrical profile with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a narrow concave base. ENE slope steeper than WSW slope.	Cut of ditch [0030] boundary/drainage ditch. Undated. Possibly associated with the parish boundary?	1M Slot	1.16	0.38		0055
0031	0030		7	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown/grey silty sand mottled with pale orange/grey sand. Firm compaction. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Some rooting. Clear horizons. No finds recovered.	Single fill of boundary/drainage ditch [0030] natural silting.	1M Slot	1.16	0.38		
0032	0032		7	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned NNW-SSE. Steep break of slope. Not bottomed in this section (7) as it's a relationship slot so the base was not exposed. Same as [0030], cut by ditch [0034].	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0032] same as ditch [0030]. Possibly associated with parish boundary.	1.26M Slot	0.30	0.19+		0055
0033	0032		7	Ditch	Fill	Pale brown/grey silty sand mottled with pale orange/grey sand. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones. No finds. Firm compaction. Clear horizons. Cut by ditch [0034]. Some rooting.	Single fill of ditch [0032] natural silting, cut by ditch [0034]. Undated.	1.26M Slot	0.30	0.19+	0034	
0034	0034		7	Ditch	Cut	Linear ditch, shallow in depth aligned ESE-WNW. Short, steep breaks of slope with a mostly flat base. Cut's fill (0033) of boundary ditch [0032]. Terminus to the ESE within Trench 7. Cut by some modern linear.	Cut of ditch [0034] very shallow. Boundary/drainage ditch? Undated, terminates within trench. Cut's boundary ditch [0032] (0033). Cut by modern linear.	2.10M Slot	0.70	0.12		0033
0035	0034		7	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. Firm compaction. Clear horizons. No finds. Some rooting.	Singular fill of ditch [0034] natural silting.	2.10M Slot	0.70	0.12		
0036			2		Layer	Mid brown silty clay with occasional orange mottling.	Subsoil.			0.40		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0037			4		Layer	Mid brown soft sandy clay. 0.05M deep in the centre.	Subsoil			0.05-0.20M		
0038	0038		1	Ditch	Cut	Linear running ESE-WNW with a U-shaped profile. Concave sides of about 30 degrees and a flat base.	Cut of boundary or drainage ditch [0038]	1M Slot	0.76	0.15		0055
0039	0038		1	Ditch	Fill	Light yellowish brown loose silty sand with occasional small roots and small fragments of iron oxide. Diffuse horizon with geology.	Single fill of ditch [0038] most likely natural silting given the absence of finds.	1M Slot	0.76	0.15		
0040	0040	0180	3	Pit	Cut	pit. Steep, concave profile with a gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.	Cut of pit [0040]	1M Slot	0.80	0.31		0055
0041	0040	0180	3	Pit	Fill	Mid to dark brown, grey sandy silt, loose compaction with occasional large flint nodules and frequent charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of pit [0040] natural silting Pottery looks roman.	1M Slot	0.80	0.31		
0042	0042		11	Ditch	Cut	Linear running E-W. Concave sides of about 80 degrees gradually sloping to a concave base.	Cut of ditch terminus [0042]	1M Slot	0.60	0.27		0055
0043	0042		11	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey/brown loose silty sand with frequent flecks/small nodules of iron oxide and occasional small roots.	Single fill of ditch terminus [0042] likely intentionally backfilled given the dark colour of the fill.	1M Slot	0.60	0.27		
0044	0044	0180	12	Ditch	Cut	Linear running SE-NW with a U-shaped profile. Concave sides of about 30 degrees and a concave base.	Cut of ditch [0044] boundary/drainage ditch?	1M Slot	1.04	0.24		0055
0045	0044		12	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small nodules/flecks of iron oxide and occasional small roots. Very diffuse horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0044] probably natural silting given the absence of finds and a diffuse horizon with the subsoil (0046).	1M Slot	1.04	0.24		
0046			12		Layer	Mixed mid brown, yellow silty sand with occasional orange mottling.	Subsoil.			0.40		
0047	0047		13	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan with a N-S alignment. Shallow profile with concave sides	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch [0047]	0.98M Slot	0.65	0.16		0055

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
						and gradual break of slope leading to a flat base.						
0048	0047		13	Ditch	Fill	Pale yellow/grey sandy silt with loose texture, contained occasional flint inclusions. Clear horizon.	Single fill of ditch [0047] natural silting.	0.98M Slot	0.65	0.16		
0049	0049		9	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned N-S with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. Section 13 is oblique to the ditch.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch aligned N-S. Possibly associated with the land drain and ditch [0051]. Possibly post med? Although roman pot sherd found on the surface. Could be residual?	1M Slot	1,86	0.48		0055
0050	0049		9	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand with occasional medium/small subrounded stones. 1 sherd of pot on the surface. Firm compaction. Clear horizons.	Singular fill of ditch [0049] most likely natural silting. 1 sherd of roman pot on the surface. Could be residual?	1M Slot	1.86	0.48		
0051	0051		9	Ditch	Cut	Linear aligned N-S with steep breaks of slope coming down onto a concave base. Some erosion along the W edge.	Cut of boundary/drainage ditch running N-S possibly associated with the land drain and ditch [0049]. Possibly post-med?	1M Slot	1.16	0.50		0055
0052	0051		9	Ditch	Fill	Medium brown/grey silty sand mottled with patches of yellow/grey sand. Occasional medium/small subrounded stones, 1 piece of flint from the surface. Residual? Firm compaction. Clear horizons.	Singular fill of ditch [0051] natural silting.	1M Slot	1.16	0.50		
0053			15		Layer	Light brown, yellow silty clay, mixed.	Subsoil.			0.10		
0054			7		Layer	Mixed soft silty sand. Grey, brown/orange mottling.	Subsoil. Not present to the north of trench.			0.10		
0055					Layer	Pale yellow/orange clay with occasional orange/yellow and orange/grey sandy patches. Occasional flint nodules. Sandy clay with some occasional iron panning.	Natural.				0040, 0042, 0044, 0047, 0049, 0051,	

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
											0021, 0024, 0026, 0028, 0030, 0032, 0038	
0056					Deposit	group for made ground in trenches 2-8						
0057						Group for plough soil in Trenches 1 and 9 only	plough soil					
0058						Subsoil in trenches 2-8, 12 and 15	Subsoil					
0060	0060			Bioturbation	Cut	sub circular pit with a shallow W end and deeper E end. Gradual sloping sides to a grad concave base	tree throw	1.80	2.35	0.22		
0061	0060			Bioturbation	Deposit	soft grey-mid brown silty sand rare sub-ang flints no finds	tree throw	1.8	2.35	0.22		
0062	0062			Pit	Cut	sub circular in plan with v grad sides and a flat undulating base	natural hollow	5.3	4.4	0.20		
0063	0063			Pit	Fill	subsoil filling a natural hollow	subsoil filling natural hollow	5.3	4.4	0.20		
0064	0064	0177		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a flat gradual concave base	p-med ditch, possibly related to parish boundary		0.80	0.15		
0065	0064	0177		Ditch	Fill	fill of ditch greyish brown sandy clay v- soft	single fill of ditch- cut by ditch 0066		0.80	0.15	0066	
0066	0066	0176		Ditch	Cut	ditch terminus sharp sloping sides to a v grad concave base	post-med field boundary, seen on OS mapping and airfield site plan			0.54		0065
0067	0066	0176		Ditch	Fill	mid brown, grey sandy clay soft. Rare CBM flecks and occ. sub angular flints	lower fill of ditch			0.22		
0068	0066	0176		Ditch	Fill	upper fil of ditch reddish brown soft sandy clay with freq. CBM brick tile and sub-rounded flints deliberate dump deposit. Dis-use	dis-use upper fill full of brick			0.32		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0069	0069	0178		Plough scar	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE steep sloping sides to a grad concave base v. narrow	plough scar heading towards large pit		0.20	0.12		
0070	0069	0178		Plough scar	Fill	fill of gully dark brown, grey soft sandy clay occ. CBM flecks with rare small sub-ang flints	fill of plough scar		0.20	0.12		
0071	0071	0176		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE, steep sides leading to a sharp concave base	post-med boundary on alignment of parish boundary		1.2	0.60		
0072	0071	0176		Ditch	Fill	lower fill of yellow brown mid grey, brown sandy with rare sub rounded small stones	lower fill of ditch		0.95	0.38		
0073	0071	0176		Ditch	Fill	upper fill of dark grey brown and mid grey, brown sandy clay with rare sub rounded stones	dis-use deposit in ditch		0.98	0.22		
0074	0074			Pit	Cut	sub rectangular pi-disturbance with near vertical sides leading to a flat-irregular base	pit-disturbance	1.1	0.68	0.10		
0075	0074			Pit	Fill	dark grey, brown soft sandy clay with red mottling rare charcoal flecks	mixed backfill of pit	1.1	0.68	0.10		
0076	0076			Pit	Cut	same as cut 0087. dug to identify relationship with small gully 0080 but not seen. Slot was then extended but number 0087 was used	large sq. pit					
0080	0080	0178		Plough scar	Cut	cut of plough scar orientated NNW-SSE with steep sides to a concave base	originally dug as a relationship with pit 0076 but relationship not seen so slot extended within 0076 and re-numbered as 0087		0.20	0.06		
0081	0080	0178		Plough scar	Fill	dark grey, brown, red-mottling sandy clay soft	fill of gully		0.20	0.06		
0082	0082	0177		Ditch	Cut	NW-SE linear with v grad sides to a concave base	pale ditch similar orientation to post-med ditch 0176		0.80	0.11		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0083	0082	0177		Ditch	Fill	pale brown, grey occ. red mottling soft sand clay rare sun ang small flints	fill of ditch		0.80	0.11		
0084	0084	0176		Ditch	Cut	cut of post-med ditch not excavated number used for photo of relationship with 0085 and 0086	post med ditch					
0085	0085			Ditch	Cut	modern ditch- unexcavated	modern ditch, car tyres bullets plastic in top fill					
0086	0086			Service	Cut	modern pipe trench. number allocated for photo	modern pipe trench feeding ditch 0085					
0087	0087	0175		Pit	Cut	sub-square pit vertical sides to a sharp break of base then a grad drop to a flat base	SW corner slot in large square borrow pit			0.80		
0088	0087	0175		Pit	Fill	dark grey, brown, red mottling soft sandy clay	lower fill of pit			0.3		
0089	0087	0175		Pit	Fill	yellow mid brown mixed clay and sand re-deposited natural soft.	middle fill of pit			0.3		
0090	0087	0175		Pit	Fill	mid grey reddish brown sandy clay v similar to subsoil occ. CBM	upper fill of pit			0.22		
0091	0091	0176		Ditch	Cut	nnw-sse linear steep sides leading to sharp concave base	post-med ditch		1.1	0.6		
0092	0091	0176		Ditch	Fill	see 0072	fill of post-med ditch			0.40		
0093	0091	0176		Ditch	Fill	see 0073	top fill of ditch			0.20		
0094	0094	0175		Ditch	Fill	number allocated for small, registered artefacts						
0095	0095			Bioturbation	Cut	sub square posthole or rooting steep sides to a v grad concave base	poss. pothole or rooting		0.40	0.12		
0096	0095			Bioturbation	Fill	dark grey, brown sandy silt soft occ. roots	fill of posthole or rooting		0.4	0.12		
0097	0097	0175		Pit	Cut	large sq. pit same as 0087	modern borrow pit			0.50		
0098	0097	0175		Pit	Fill	primary fill grey brown sandy clay with yellow clay patches and reddish mottling	primary fill			0.30		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0099	0097	0175		Pit	Fill	yellowish grey sandy clay soft mixed rare sub ang flints	middle fill			0.20		
0100	0097	0175		Pit	Fill	upper fill grey brown soft sandy clay with red mottling similar to subsoil	upper fill of sq. pit			0.10		
0101	0101	0174		Pit	Cut	cut of large square pit vertical sides to a flat base	modern pit			0.98	0108	
0102	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	primary fill orange sand with clay patches	fill of modern pit			0.2		
0103	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	fill of pit mid grey reddish mottling sandy clay soft	fill of modern pit			0.20		
0104	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	light grey, yellow sand clay soft. Red mottling no finds	fill of modern pit			0.40		
0105	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	dark grey, brown soft sandy clay with rare stones	fill of modern pit			0.40		
0106	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	orange sandy clay soft.	possible trample layer in modern pit			0.04		
0107	0101	0174		Pit	Fill	mid brown soft sandy clay with red mottling similar to subsoil	upper fill of modern pit			0.1		
0108	0108			Pit	Cut	Large un-excavated pit with multiple 50 calibre bullets on the surface along with Perforated Steel Planking and other metal finds	large WW2 pit cutting pit					0101
0109	0109	0177		Ditch	Cut	shallow ditch with v grad sides to a shallow concave base orientated NW-SE	pale ditch similar orientation to post med ditch		0.70	0.12		
0110	0109			Ditch	Fill	same as 0065	fill of pale ditch		0.7	0.12		
0111	0111	0174		Pit	Cut	cut of square modern pit vertical sides leading to a flat base	modern borrow pit. The way the fills have been deposited suggests they were deposited in quick succession with no sign of gradual settling			1.06		
0112	0112	0175		Pit	Cut	vertical sides to a flat base	modern borrow pit			0.90		
0113	0113	0174		Pit	Cut	square modern borrow pit vertical sides to a flat base	modern borrow pit			1.10		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0114	0114	0178		Plough scar	Cut	cut of shallow plough scar orientated NNW-SSE	Plough scar terminus however more likely fizzles out and is truncated.		0.25	0.08		
0115	0114	0178		Plough scar	Fill	soft grey, brown sandy clay occ. orange mottling rare small stones	fill of plough scar		0.25	0.08		
0116	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	pale grey, orange sandy clay red mottling freq. roots	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.40		
0117	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	dark blue grey sandy clay occ. red mottling freq. roots-poss. coke fragment	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.20		
0118	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	yellow clay with occ. chalk flecks	re-dep natural dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.30		
0119	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	mid brown, orange sandy clay rare brick flecks and brick frags	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.50		
0120	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	light brown, grey sandy clay soft freq. roots no finds	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.10		
0121	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	dark brown with red mottling soft sandy clay	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.30		
0122	0111	0174		Pit	Fill	isolated dump deposit of orange grey mixed sandy clay rare sub angular flints	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.4		
0123	0112	0175		Pit	Fill	dark brown sandy clay soft with red mottling	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.40		
0124	0112	0175		Pit	Fill	pale brown with red mottling soft sand with rare sub rounded stones	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.2		
0125	0112	0175		Pit	Fill	dark brown, orange mixed soft sandy clay	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.30		
0126	0113	0174		Pit	Fill	dark grey with orange mottling soft sandy clay	dump deposit with modern borrow pit			0.55		
0127	0113	0174		Pit	Fill	orange sandy clay firm. Rare sub-angular stones	dump deposit with modern borrow pit. Re-deposited natural			0.30		
0128	0112			Pit	Fill	deposit covering both pits 0112 and 0113. similar to subsoil; grey, brown sandy clay soft with red mottling	poss. gradual settling over two large pits			0.32		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0129	0129	0177		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base	pale ditch probably post-med. No finds. Similar alignment to modern ditch and on landownership boundary		0.75	0.18		
0130	0129	0177		Ditch	Fill	grey pale brown sandy clay soft with rare sub-angular flints	pale ditch probably post-med. No finds. Similar alignment to modern ditch and on landownership boundary		0.75	0.18		
0131	0131	0177		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base	pale ditch probably post-med in date. No finds on similar alignment to modern ditch and on land ownership boundary		0.64	0.20		
0132	0131	0177		Ditch	Fill	grey pale brown oft sandy clay with rare sub angular flints	fill of ditch		0.64	0.20		
0133	0133	0179		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base	linear on similar orientation to 0129 and 0131		0.76	0.28		
0134	0133	0179		Ditch	Fill	grey pale brown oft sandy clay with rare sub angular flints	fill of ditch		0.76	0.28		
0135	0135	0179		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base	linear on similar orientation to 0129 and 0131		0.58	0.08		
0136	0135	0179		Ditch	Fill	mid brown, grey soft sandy clay rare sub angular flints	fill of ditch		0.58	0.08		
0137	0137	0179		Ditch	Cut	linear orientated NNW-SSE gradual sloping sides to a gradual concave base	linear on similar orientation to 0129 and 0131		0.60	0.20		
0138	0137	0179		Ditch	Fill	mid brown, grey soft sandy clay rare sub angular flints	fill of ditch		0.60	0.20		
0139	0139			Pit	Cut	oval feature moderate sloping sides to a flat base	modern truncation	1.50	1.09	0.18		
0140	0139			Pit	Fill	light grey sandy clay some small and large stones	fill of modern truncation	1.50	1.09	0.18		
0141	0141			Pit	Cut	oval feature moderate sloping sides to a flat base	modern truncation	1.40	0.88	0.12		

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0142	0141			Pit	Fill	light grey sandy clay some small and large stones	fill of modern truncation	1.40	0.88	0.12		
0143	0143			Pit	Cut	oval feature moderate sloping sides to a flat base	modern truncation	1.18	0.80	0.13		
0144	0143			Pit	Fill	light grey sandy clay some small and large stones	modern truncation	1.18	0.80	0.13		
0145	0145	0180		Pit	Cut	elongated pit roughly aligned N-S with gently sloping sides becoming steeper to a narrow base	pit same as 0040 identified during eval. Cut by enclosure ditch 0181		0.83	0.35		
0146	0145	0180		Pit	Fill	mid dark grey sandy silt soft	primary fill of pit		0.83	0.35		
0147	0145	0180		Pit	Fill	mid orange, brown sandy silt soft	upper fill of pit			0.14	0148	
0148	0148	0181		Ditch	Cut	linear feature aligned ENE-WSW fairly steep sides to a flat base	IA or RB square enclosure ditch, cutting short stretch of ditch 0145		1.46	0.58		0147
0149	0148	0181		Bioturbation	Fill	bioturbation of the side of ditch 0149	bioturbation					
0150	0148	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled grey, orange sandy silt clay firm	primary fill of enclosure ditch		0.94	0.42		
0151	0148	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled orange rusty brown clay firm	middle fill of enclosure ditch		0.98	0.32		
0152	0148	0181		Ditch	Fill	mid grey, orange sandy clay firm	upper fill of enclosure ditch		1.46	0.58		
0153	0153	0181		Ditch	Cut	corner of enclosure ditch turning to run from E-W to N-S. moderate sides leading to a concave base	part of enclosure ditch		1.54	0.60		
0154	0153	0181		Ditch	Fill	mid light mixed yellow grey sandy silt fairly soft some small stones	primary fill of ditch		0.90	0.09		
0155	0153	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled mid light mixed yellow grey sandy silt fairly firm small stones	fill of enclosure ditch		0.66	0.37		
0156	0153	0181		Ditch	Fill	very dark moist sandy silty soft	fill of enclosure ditch		0.77	0.38		
0157	0153	0181		Ditch	Fill	mid-dark mottled grey sandy silt fairly soft some small stones	upper fill of ditch		1.54	0.45	0158	
0158	0153	0181		Ditch	Cut	re-cut of corner of enclosure ditch. Moderate sloping sides to a concave base	re-cut of enclosure ditch		1.10	0.34		0157

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0159	0158	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled orange, brown sandy clay very firm some small stones	fill of poss. re-cut of enclosure ditch		1.10	0.34		
0160	0160			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw	2	2	0.25		
0161	0161			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw		1.36	0.60		
0162	0162			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw	1.94	1.90	0.40		
0163	0163			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw	2.35	1.30	0.21		
0164	0164	0181		Ditch	Cut	cut of enclosure ditch, fairly steep sides to a concave base	enclosure ditch		2	0.76		
0165	0164	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled grey, orange clay firm some small stones	primary fill of enclosure ditch		0.92	0.60		
0166	0164	0181		Ditch	Fill	mottled grey sandy silty clay quite firm some small stones	fill of enclosure ditch		1.98	0.52		
0167	0164	0181		Ditch	Fill	light grey, brown sandy silt soft some small stones	upper fill of enclosure ditch		1.80	0.14		
0168	0168			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw	3.40	1.80	0.12		
0169	0169			Bioturbation	Deposit	tree throw amorphous feature with irregular undulating sides	tree throw	1.72	0.96	0.48		
0170	0170	0181		Ditch	Cut	linear feature aligned N-S moderate sides lead to a flat base	enclosure ditch		1.90	0.80		
0171	0170	0181		Ditch	Fill	moderate compacted silty clay blue grey with red mottling rare sub-angular flints	primary fill of enclosure ditch			0.20		
0172	0170	0181		Ditch	Fill	grey mid brown silty clay moderately compacted red mottling occasional sub-angular flints	fill of enclosure ditch			0.26		
0173	0170	0181		Ditch	Fill	orange, brown sandy clay soft compaction rare sub angular flints	upper fill of enclosure ditch		1.90	0.80		
0174				Pit		group for modern square borrow pit	modern square borrow pit					
0175				Pit		group for modern square borrow pit	modern square borrow pit					

Context Number	Feature Number	Group Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Cut by	Cuts
0176				Ditch		group number for post-med ditch	group number for post med ditch					
0177				Ditch		group number for post-med ditch	group number for post med ditch					
0178				Gully		group number for post-med ditch	group number for gully					
0179				Ditch		group number for ditch	group number for ditch					
0180				Pit		group number for elongated pit	group number for pit					
0181				Ditch		group number for enclosure ditch	group number for enclosure ditch					
0182	0182	0182		Linear	Other	Group number for modern un-excavated ditch						

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

POTTERY

Stephen Benfield

Introduction

This report includes all of the pottery from the evaluation and the subsequent excavation and supersedes the original evaluation report. In total one hundred and eight sherds of pottery were recovered together weighing 635g. Of these sixty-three sherds (375g) came from the evaluation and forty-five sherds (260g) were recovered during the excavation.

The majority of the pottery assemblage was recovered from a pit fill consisting of 62 sherds, together weighing 385g (57% by count and 60% by weight). The remainder came from ditches, with just one unstratified sherd (5g) from subsoil. Many of the sherds are abraded, especially on surfaces; although a number of pots are represented by groups of joining sherds indicating that they entered the context as large sherds and groups of sherds from one vessel representing parts of pots.

The dates assigned to the pottery potentially span the Prehistoric (Late Bronze Age-Iron Age and Middle Iron Age) Late Iron Age and Roman and post-Roman (medieval and modern) periods.

Prehistoric pottery

The pottery dated to the prehistoric period is listed by context and fabric in Table 1 (below). This forms a small assemblage of eighteen sherds (127g) most of which is identified by the fabric and the techniques used in its manufacture as these sherds come from hand-made pots.

Two small, abraded sherds, both from the fill of ditch 0170, context (0171), contain flint-temper, although one appears to have a sandier fabric. While difficult to date closely with confidence, the moderate quantities of small-medium size flint, with some surface protrusion of this temper is generally typical of pottery dating to the period of the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, c.1100-400/350 BC. That one sherd has a sandy fabric might indicate these are likely to date to the Early Iron Age, c.700-400/350 BC.

The majority of the prehistoric sherds (15 sherds, weight 114g) are in a relatively thick, entirely sand-tempered fabric that is typical of the Middle Iron Age, c.400/350 BC to 1st century BC. These sherds come from two slots dug through the same pit (group 0180), comprising fill of

slot 0040, context (0041) and slot 0145, context (0146); with most coming from (0041) and associated with a small group of Early Roman pottery. Joining sherds both within and between the two contexts demonstrate that these are all part of the same pot. A near complete profile formed from joining sherds from (0041) shows this to be a deep bowl or jar with a simple (pointed) slightly in-turned rim. The outer surface is roughly smoothed.

This does not appear to be a particularly common Iron Age form in much of East Anglia but is more readily encountered among assemblages the south and east Midlands (Cambridgeshire, Northamptonshire and Oxfordshire) where the general type is referred to as a barrel-jar (Harding 1972, fig 60; Mackreath 2020, 92).

In East Anglia this form can be broadly paralleled among several assemblages in Essex, Suffolk and Norfolk. There are similar shaped pots among the large Middle Iron Age assemblage from Little Waltham in Essex (Drury 1978, form F15A, fig 38) with examples there recorded from contexts in Period II (dated mid-3rd-late 2nd century BC) and Period IV (dated 3rd quarter of the 1st century BC). However, some of these appear more clearly to be bowls. A rim of what appears to be a similar pot to that here is published from the Days Road site, Capel St Mary, Suffolk (Tabor 2014, fig 71, no. 10 - Form K). The Days Road site is believed to have been abandoned prior to the Late Iron Age, due to the absence of Late Iron Age wares relatively common to the area and has a radiocarbon date from an eaves-drip gully there of 350-100 cal. BC at 2-sigma (95% probability). There is also a similar pot, illustrated as a complete profile, from Burgh in Suffolk (Martin 1988, fig 19, no 1) which comes from a context dated to Phase 2/3 at that site (dated c.AD 1-50), that is the Late Iron Age period of the first half of the 1st century AD. At Spong Hill, Norfolk, two similar pots are illustrated as fig 106 no.'s 32 and 33 (Gregory 1995) came from Roman contexts, although they were considered residual (*ibid*, 93).

This type of pottery vessel from the Midlands has been briefly discussed by Mackreth in relation to three pots from Orton Meadows, Peterborough (2020, 93). The conclusion of Mackreth's review is that the plain (undecorated) versions of the pots primarily date to between the 3rd century and 1st century BC. There is an example comes from a Claudio-Neronian context at Longthorpe (Dannell and Wild 1987, fig 31, no. 11) but this is recognised as residual from the Iron Age occupation there c.3rd-1st century BC.

There is one other prehistoric sherd (7g), from the fill of pit 0111, context (0121) (Pit group 0174) which is in a relatively coarse sandy fabric with some sparse red grog or small sand-pellet inclusions. The sherd, is quite abraded, is moderately thick and is difficult to date closely.

The sand-temper and moderately thick pot wall suggest possible Iron Age date, but this is uncertain.

Table 1 Prehistoric pottery

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Sherd type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Dated
0041/ 0041 <1>	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	HMS	R	bowl	11	85	0.20	(*)	Deep bowl/plain jar with upright rim (worn over rim top), smoothed exterior – much of profile as joining sherds - similar to Little Waltham form 15A (Drury 1978) rim dia. c.140mm; Burg Suffolk fig 19 no.'s 1 and 2 (dated c.AD 1-50) – same as pot in 0146 (rim join)	MIA
0121	Pit 0111, Pit Group 0174	HMSG?			1	7		*	Quite abraded surfaces, recently broken sherd (2 joining pieces) some organic inclusions, appears to be some sparse grog	IA?
0146	Pit 0145, Pit Group 0180	HMS	R B		4	29	0.15		Rim sherd, base edge sherds, small neckless jar, medium quartz sand fabric (dia. c.80mm) Form K Tabor 2014, – same as pot in 0041 (rim join)	MIA
0171	Ditch 0170, Ditch Group 0181	HMF			1	3		*	Moderate small-medium flint, oxidised surface	LBA-EIA
0171	Ditch 0170, Ditch Group 0181	HMFS			1	3		*	Sandy fabric with sparse flint	LBA-EIA
Totals					18	127				

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Pottery that can be closely dated to the Late Iron Age and Roman period, although only a modest assemblage, forms by far the largest portion of the pottery recovered from the site with a total of eighty-four sherds together weighing 496g. The largest quantities of pottery sherds came from pit 0040, context (0041) (45 sherds, weight 262g) and ditch 0153, context (0156)

(32 sherds, weight 159g). The pottery fabrics follow the Suffolk Roman fabric series (unpublished), and the pot forms follow the *Camulodunum* (Colchester) series (Hawkes and Hull 1947; Hull 1958). The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery is listed by context and fabric in Table 3 (below).

Fabrics

The pottery could be divided between four fabrics listed in Table 2.

Table 2 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics

Fabric	Code	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE
Grog-tempered wares	GROG	3	9	
Black surface wares	BSW	44	296	0.64
Grey micaceous wares	GMG	31	169	0.04
Grey micaceous wares, black surface	GMB	6	22	
<i>Totals</i>		84	496	0.68

The Late Iron Age and Roman assemblage

There are three small sherds (9g) of grog-tempered (GROG) pottery (originally two, one recently broken) all from ditch 0170 context (0171) (group 0181) and are all probably from the same pot. They appear possibly to have been handmade but were almost certainly finished on a turntable or wheel. This type of pottery is typical of the Late Iron Age; is broadly current from the late 1st century BC-mid 1st century AD and is almost certainly pre-Boudican, c.60 AD.

Pottery of post-conquest, Roman, date is well represented (81 sherds, 487g). Groups of sherds representing a minimum of four pots were recovered from pit 0040, context (0041) (Group 0180) and a minimum of two pots, including one represented by a group of sherds were recovered from ditch 0153, context (0156) (Group 0181). Close dating within the Roman period relies almost entirely on the two or three pots that can be identified to a form type. One necked jar from (0041) can be identified as of type Cam 266, current in Roman fabrics in the late 1st-early 2nd century and there is a second example of this form from ditch 0170, context (0173) (Group 0181). Also, sherds from a shouldered bowl, from (0156) are possibly of form Cam 221, which, in Roman fabrics, is dated mid-1st-early 2nd century. The remaining sherds also suggest they also come from jars and narrow mouthed jars.

The fabrics consist of Black surface wares (BSW) of unknown provenance, but presumably relatively local to the site and micaceous wares (GMB and GMG) typical of the potteries located around Wattisfield, located approximately 13 km to the west of the site (Moore 1988,

60-62). Apart from shreds characterised as micaceous greyware there are no coarse sandy greyware sherds among the assemblage which would also appear to indicate a probable early date.

Overall, based on the identifiable forms and fabrics, the Roman pottery from the site suggests an Early Roman date, c.1st-early 2nd century; although it is possible that some of the less closely dated pottery could date later.

Table 3 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Sherd type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Date
0041	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	BSW	R	jar	7	13	0.02		Necked jar, probably all from same pot	Rom
0041	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	BSW	R	jar (Cam 266)	13	143	0.42		Necked jar, worn buff surface, some black areas remaining, dark fabric core, some milky quartz sand and some burnt out voids from vegetable chaff, rim dia. c.140mm	Rom M1-E2/2C
0041	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	BSW		jar	6	77		*	Worn dark surface, dark fabric, some milky quartz sand and rare burnt-out voids from vegetable chaff, single small post-firing hole in shoulder (presumed for repair)	Rom M1-2C?
0041	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	GMB	jar	jar	2	17		*	? narrow mouth jar, worn brown/black exterior and grey interior; cordoned shoulder, abraded; one other sherd might be same pot	Rom M1-2C
0041 <1>	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	BSW			13	7			Misc. small sherds	Rom
0041 <1>	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	GMB			1	3			Small sherd	Rom
0041 <1>	Pit 0040 (T3), Pit Group 0180	GMB			3	2			Misc. small sherds	Rom

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Sherd type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Date
0043	Ditch 0042 (T11)	GMG	R	jar	1	15	0.04		rim chipped (also, one other sandy greyware frag. 1g from Sample 2)	Rom
0050	Ditch 0049 (T9)	GMG			1	3		*	Abraded, possibly GMB	E. Rom?
0050 <3>	Ditch 0049 (T9)	BSW			1	1			small fragment	LIA-Rom
0156	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181	GMG		Bowl 5.11 (Cam 221?)	5	75			Sherds, joining, from a high shouldered bowl, sand fabric, black surface, grey interior (Cam 221?) – external burnt residue	Rom M1-E2C
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181	BSW			3	8			Sand fabric, black surface red-brown core (Sample 4)	Rom
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181	GMG			24	76			As bowl 5.11 (same pot) (Sample 4)	Rom M1-E2C
0171	Ditch 0170, Ditch Group 0181	GROG			3	9			Same pot, dark grog, hand or wheel made, probably turn/wheel finished	LIA
0173	Ditch 0170, Ditch Group 0181	BSW	R	Jar 4.1 (Cam 266)	1	47	0.20		Rim and shoulder, sand fabric (Cam 221), dia. c.110mm	Rom M1-E2C
Totals					84	496				

Post-Roman pottery

Only a few sherds of post-Roman pottery were recorded. These are described by context in Table 4. There are three, hard, sandy greyware sherds (MCW) that appear to be medieval which came from the fill of ditch 0042, context (0043). These probably date to the period of the late 12th-14th century. Another similar sherd was recovered from subsoil (0058). Of modern date are a single sherd of Refined white earthenware from pit 111, context (0121) (Group 0174) and a single sherd of transfer printed factory pottery (REFW) of late 18th-early 20th century date which came from ditch 0049, context (0050).

Table 4 Post-Roman pottery

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Sherd type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	EVE	Abr.	Description	Date
0043 <2>	Ditch 0042 (T11)	MCW?			2	3			Very small sherds, hard, dark sandy, thin? handmade, probably med but not closely dated, traces of burnt residue internally	? Med c L12-14C
0043 <2>	Ditch 0042 (T11)	MCW?			1	1			Hard sandy greyware fragment, pitted surface, interior surface missing (Sample 2) – some pitting may possibly originally have held shell now dissolved but not clear at all and probably a sandy coarseware.	? Med c L12-14C
0050 <3>	Ditch 0049 (T9)	REFW (TPW)	R	bowl	1	1	0.02		poor condition: fine bowl, transfer printed decoration, interior surface missing	L18-19/E20 C
0058	US - Subsoil (T 2-8 12 & 15)	MCW?			1	5			Unstratified (US) small sherd, abraded dark surface, hard, sandy fabric, same as 0043	Med?
0121	Pit 0111, Pit Group 0174	REFW			1	2			Pale blue glaze	L18-19/E20 C
Totals					6	12				

Discussion

The modest pottery assemblage from the site includes two, small flint-tempered sherds, both from ditch 0170. These are probably of later prehistoric date, most likely Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age, although some use of flint-temper may have extended into the later Iron Age period. A few sherds of Late Iron Age grog-tempered ware were also recovered from the same ditch (0170). These date to the pre-conquest or early post-conquest period, after the mid-late 1st century BC and probably before c.AD 50/60.

The most intriguing of the prehistoric pottery is sherds from a plain deep bowl or jar (barrel-jar) in a sand-tempered fabric typical of the Middle Iron Age, most of which were recovered from pit 0040 (Group 0180) alongside similar collections of sherds representing parts of several Early Roman pots. In terms of condition and deposition, the Iron Age sherds appear

little different from the Roman pottery, possibly originally mostly large sherds broken, or pressure cracked within the fill.

The Iron Age pot is closely paralleled by similar vessels referred to as barrel-jars in the south Midlands, considered to date to the period c.3rd century BC-1st century BC (Mackreth 2020, 92). Less common broad parallels in East Anglia and Essex come from contexts ranging in date from the mid-3rd-2nd century BC at Little Waltham, Essex, to early mid-1st century AD at Burgh, Suffolk and as residual sherds from Roman contexts at Spong Hill, Norfolk. Residual sherds from a barrel-jar were also associated with Early Roman contexts at Longthorpe, Peterborough (Dennell and Wild 1987, 119, no. 11). At Spong Hill, although the sherds were considered residual, it was noted that it was unclear as to how far this might be the case rather than representing a continuation of the Iron Age tradition into the Early Roman period (Gregory 1995, 92-93) and Mackreth has noted the difficulty of dating this type of pottery on sites which continue into the Roman period (2020, 93).

The contexts of the pots at Spong Hill and Longthorpe have echoes with the context of the vessel from the site here; the difference being that at both these sites there was a very distinct phase of Middle Iron Age activity which is not otherwise apparent here. The absence from the site of other sand-tempered pottery typical of the Middle Iron Age could suggest the pot may be relatively unlikely to be residual, that is possibly displaced from an earlier context. Alternatively, it may have been in use in the Late Iron Age (represented here by a few grog-tempered sherds) even possibly into the immediate post-conquest period. However, overall, the assemblage is too small to reach any firm conclusions and it would be speculative to do more than suggest this Iron Age barrel-jar might possibly have survived and been in use alongside Late Iron Age or Early Roman vessels.

Although relatively small, the quantity of Roman pottery recovered, with parts of five or six pots represented by groups of joining sherds, indicates that these are likely to be relatively contemporary with the pit and ditch fills and represent a significant period of archaeologically activity here or in the immediate surrounding area. While not all of the pottery can be closely dated, three pots either are, or are almost certainly of mid-1st-early 2nd century date and while some of the Roman pottery from the site could possibly date later than the early 2nd century, there is nothing that necessarily dates beyond that period.

In respect of this it can be noted that the early-mid 2nd century is the period at which the Roman small town of Scole, located approximately 3km to the north, undergoes a significant phase of development which may be related to the development of a more fully 'Romano-

British' administration and economy in the region (Ashwin and Tester 2014, 217). Also, a larger and therefore chronologically more reliable assemblage of Late Iron age and Roman pottery recovered from the nearby Eye Airfield site indicated occupation beginning there the late Iron Age-Early Roman period (Phase 2), the earliest pottery of that phase dated c.50 BC-50 AD, with a peak of activity in early-late 2nd century (Phase 3). After this, levels of activity there appear to decline, but continue on at least into the 3rd century (Oxford archaeology 2019).

In contrast to the Late Iron Age and Roman period, the few, small sherds of medieval and modern pottery recovered suggest little more than an area peripheral to the focus of the later settlement pattern, possibly representing loss through sporadic activity or resulting from agricultural manuring here.

Pottery References

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Dennell, G., and Wild, J., 1987, *Longthorpe II, the military works depot, an episode in landscape history*, Britannia Monograph Series No. 8.

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Struck flints.

Michael Green

The evaluation recovered a few struck flints from topsoil and ditch deposits. No struck flint was recovered from the excavation stage, but two small undiagnostic chips were found during further processing of a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from pit 0040, context (0041) (Group 0180). All together this makes a total of eight struck flints from the site with a combined weight of 61g. All of the flints are listed by context in Table 5 (below).

All of the struck flint recovered is likely to be locally sourced from surface-gathered flint nodules and struck in the near vicinity. It appears probably to be residual in the contexts from which it was recovered. The pieces are generally relatively undiagnostic; although most if not all are likely to date from the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The very small quantity of worked flint suggests a very low level of flint utilisation here in the prehistoric period, presumably reflecting a low level of activity and low-level of utilisation of the immediate landscape here throughout much of the prehistoric period.

Table 5 Struck flint

Ctxt.	Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Category	Description	No.	Wt. (g).
0009	9		plough soil	flake	Secondary flake (utilised), 50% cortex - hard hammer, crude bifacial retouch on the distal end of the flake, a possible crude scraper tool	1	17
0012	12		Plough soil	flake	Secondary flake, 10% cortex - hard hammer, moderate signs of edge damage	1	37
0041 <1>	3	0040, Pit Group 0180	pit	chip	Two small undiagnostic chips from soil sample, not closely datable.	2	1
0043 <2>	11	0042	ditch	flake	Two small flakes one primary with one surface all cortex, the other a small secondary flake, not closely datable	2	4
0050 <3>	9	0049	ditch	chip	small chip with moderate edge damage	1	1
0052	9	0051	ditch	flake	Secondary flake 55% cortex - small thin broken flake, struck using soft hammer technique, likely to be a broken Bronze Age blade	1	1
Totals						8	61

Heat-altered stone

Michael Green

In total fifteen pieces of heat-altered stone, all flints, were recovered from the evaluation and excavation. Together they weigh 50g. All of the heat altered flints were recovered during processing bulk soil samples. The evaluation produced five pieces (weight 33g) from Samples 1-3 which were taken from the fill of pit 0040 (Group 0180) and ditches 0042 and 0049 respectively. The excavation produced a further ten small heat-altered flints (weight 17g) from Samples 4 and 5 from the fill of ditches 0153 and 0170 respectively (Group 0181). All of the heat-altered stone (flint) is listed and described in Table 6 (below).

The small amount of heat-altered flint recovered, mostly only subject only to a low level of heating, would tend to suggest that little or no significant hot works involving either the deliberate heating of stones (to boil water) or the presence of installations such as ovens or kilns were present in the area. It is suggested that the flints were most likely accidentally heated by surface fires (bonfires or hearths) and later incorporated into the ditch and pit fills.

Table 6 Heat-altered stones

Ctxt.	Area/ Trench	Feature/ layer	F/L Type	Description	No.	Wt. (g)
0041 <1>	3	0040 Pit Group 0180	pit	low-fired	2	15
0043 <2>	11	0042	ditch	high-fired	1	16
0050 <3>	9	0049	ditch	high-fired	2	2
0156 <4>	Excavati on area	0153, Ditch Group 0181	ditch	Seven small and tiny low temperature heat-altered flints.	7	13
0171 <5>	Excavati on area	0170, Ditch Group 0181	ditch	Three tiny low temperature heat- altered flints.	3	4
<i>Totals</i>					<i>15</i>	<i>50</i>

Ceramic building material

Stephen Benfield

In total twenty-two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from the site; total weight 6686g. All of this appear to be or late medieval-post-medieval, post-medieval or modern date. None of the material was identified as Roman, although several small pieces and fragments could not be closely dated. The types and quantity of CBM recorded are listed in Table 7 and all of the fired clay is listed by context in Table 8 (below).

Table 7 Types and quantity of CBM

CBM type	Code	No.	Wt. (g)
Brick (general)	B	3	297
? Brick	? B	3	35
Late brick	LB	10	6265
Tile (general)	T	2	46
Roof tile (probably peg tile)	RT	2	40
unclassified		2	3
<i>Totals</i>		22	6686

The CBM fabrics are almost entirely simply sand: fs- fine sand, ms-medium sand, cs-coarse sand; with only the piece from the evaluation and one brick piece from the evaluation having any other significant inclusions: fabric cscp-coarse sand with pale clay pellets and fabric msfe-medium sand with some ferrous sand pellets/pieces.

Only three pieces (CBM) came from the evaluation. One is a piece of abraded tile (37g) from the fill of plough scar 0024, context (0025), located in Trench 4. It is almost certainly of post-medieval date. The other two pieces (3g) come from ditch 0042, context (0043) and are not closely dated.

A much larger group of CBM came from the excavation. In total this consists of nineteen pieces together weighing 6646g. Of this, six pieces (332g) came from ditch fill: 0071 and 0091 (Group 0176) and thirteen pieces (6314g) from pit 0087 (Group 0175) and from fills of slots 0101, 0111 and 0112 dug through the same pit (Group 0174). The largest quantities came from the fill of ditch 0071, with four pieces (305g) recovered from contexts (0072) and (0073) and from pit 0087, with four pieces (1229g) from context (0090).

Overall, the CBM from the site appears to be of limited archaeological significance other than to help in dating contexts and features. It suggests an area peripheral to the focus of the medieval and later settlement pattern and would appear to represent sporadic activity; either material debris dumped here or in part resulting from agricultural manuring.

Table 8 Ceramic building material

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	Dim. mm	Description	Dated
0025	Plough scar 0024 (Tr 4)	cscp	T	tile	1	37	Thickness 12mm	Abraded piece from an edge, buff/cream-pinkish-buff colour, coarse sand fabric with some irregular sandy red clay	p-med

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	Dim. mm	Description	Dated
								pellets of small-large size	
0043 <6>	Ditch 0042 (Tr 11)	ms			2	3		Abraded CBM, fragments (not closely dated - Rom or p-med)	Not closely dated
0072	Ditch 0071, Ditch Group 0176	fs	B		1	158		Orange-red, abraded brick piece, not closely dated, probably p-med	p-med/
0073	Ditch 0071, Ditch Group 0176	cs	B		1	98		Red, creased face	c.15-17C?
0073	Ditch 0071, Ditch Group 0176	ms	B		2	49		Slightly abraded, one brownish red, other orange, not closely dated	p-med?
0090	Pit 0087, Pit Group 0175	fs	LB		1	380	80 x 68	Brick end, Cream/buff (predominant colour) and orange, moderately sharp edges	L18-19C
0090	Pit 0087, Pit Group 0175	fs	LB	Not frogged	1	819	110 x 55/60	Brick end, orange (red) one surface missing, moderately sharp edges	c.17-19C
0090	Pit 0087, Pit Group 0175	Ms	RT	Flat (peg) tile	1	22	Thickness 11	Small piece of flat tile almost certainly peg tile	Med/p-med
0090	Pit 0087, Pit Group 0175	ms	? B		1	8		orange	Not closely dated
0093	Ditch 0091, Ditch Group 0176	ms	? B		2	27		Abraded small pieces, orange colour, not closely dated	Not closely dated
0107	Pit 0101, Pit Group 0174	ms	T	RT/DR	1	9		Orange, angled curving surface, probably land drain or roof tile	p-med
0119	Pit 0111, Pit Group 0174	ms	LB	Specialist brick	5	880	Tapering c.55-25 (edge) thick	Orange, medium sand, occasional stone, groove set back parallel to edge	p-med/mod
0121	Pit 0111, Pit Group 0174	ms	RT	Peg tile	1	18		Abraded piece, orange	Med-p-med
0128	Pit 0112, Pit	ms	LB	frogged	1	1427	(160+) x 95 x 60	Much of a brick, buff and red brown	M19-E20C

Ctxt.	Feature	Fabric	Type	Form	No.	Wt. (g)	Dim. mm	Description	Dated
	Group 0174								
0128	Pit 0112, Pit Group 0174	msfe	LB	Not frogged	1	2751	230 x 100 x 65	Near complete brick, moderately sharp edges	L18-19C
Totals					22	6686			

Fired clay.

Stephen Benfield

There is a total of twenty-three small pieces of fire clay from the site together weighing just 10g. All were recovered during processing bulk soil samples. Five small pieces (weight) came from two ditch contexts during the evaluation: ditch 0042, context (0043) and ditch 0049, context (0050); the latter not closely identified and possibly ceramic building material or pottery rather than fired clay. The excavation produced eighteen pieces from one feature, ditch 0153, context (0156) (Group 0181).

The small group of fired clay pieces from the excavation (weight 7g) consists of small pieces and fragments in a fine sand, brownish-orange coloured fabric mixed with some pale firing (fscp). They are relatively undiagnostic but are almost certainly structural material rather than being from a fired clay object. In terms of dating, they were associated with sherds of Roman pottery.

Table 9 Fired clay

Ctxt.	Tr.	Feature	Fabric	Type	No.	Wt. (g)	Surface	Description	Associated finds date
0043 <2>	11	Ditch 0042	msf	Structural?	1	2		Fragment, includes a small twig impression	Medieval pottery? p-med CBM
0050 <3>	9	Ditch 0049	ms		4	1		Fragments (possibly CB or pot)	Modern pottery
0156 <4>		Ditch 0153, Ditch group 0181	fscp	Structural?	18	7		Small, abraded pieces, silty, brownish orange with some pale firing clay streaks	Roman pottery
Totals					23	10			

Other finds

Stephen Benfield

Slag

A small piece of dark grey, sandy slag (21g) was recovered from ditch 0091, context (0093) (Group 0176). The surface includes vesicular areas of gas bubbles and the sandy body holds a small flint stone which has been whitened and fractured by heat. The piece suggests part of a baked lining or inner surface of a hearth or oven.

Hammerscale and smithing debris

The processing of a bulk soil sample (Sample 2) taken from ditch 0042, context (0043), produced a few small pieces of magnetic material which can be identified as hammerscale flakes and spheres from hot working iron. Two small sherds of pottery dated as medieval, and two fragments of ceramic building material of probable post-medieval date were also recovered from the same context.

Coal/shale

Two pieces of laminar micaceous material (16g) from the fill of pit 0111, context (0117) (Group 0174), are a sedimentary material, possibly partly burnt coal or shale, but are not closely identified. This is clearly a natural piece and not a part of any object or worked material. The core of the material itself is black with buff edges with common plate mica inclusions and is moderately soft, being able to be scratched with a fingernail. These are the only finds from this feature.

Metalwork and registered artefacts

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

A total of four metalwork items were recovered and recorded as registered artefacts (Ra). All come from the excavation. The objects were collected during metal detecting of the features, all were recovered from the same pit (group 0175) with three being recovered from pit fill 0094 and one from the upper fill (0090) of slot 0087. Three of the objects are of copper alloy and one is a lead alloy. They can be dated to the post-medieval and modern period. Overall, the condition of the objects is poor. The surfaces are worn and exhibit corrosion products. They have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low powered magnification and radiography. A complete catalogue listing is provided as Table 10 (below).

Of the objects collected one is possibly of post-medieval date; two are of 19th century date and one is of uncertain date.

Ras 1, 2, 3 and 4 were retrieved from the same pit (group 0175) with Ras 1, 3 and 4 retrieved from the surface of the pit and allocated (0094) as a context number.

Ra 1 is a ring that is likely to be the only artefact of post-medieval date in the metalwork assemblage. It is comparable to suspension rings used for curtains or hangings that were found in 15th and 17th century deposits in Norwich (Margeson 1983, 82, fig. 47).

Ra 2, is 19th century in date and is a worn copper alloy coin with the only detail of a female bust, facing left, visible on the digital x-ray plate. Based on the diameter and weight of the object it is most likely to be a Victorian half-penny.

Ra 3 is an incomplete 19th century livery button. The front emblazoned with an eagle and stag facing left, surmounted by a coronet. Livery buttons can be difficult to identify as many heraldic motifs are shared by different families; however, buttons similar to Ra 3 are identified as belonging to Lord Truro (see online references).

Ra 4 a lead casting droplet. It retains copper alloy staining on the widest section.

Discussion

The small assemblage of registered artefacts is of limited value in assisting with dating or in understanding the function of the site. The objects likely entered the archaeological record as casual losses.

Metal and Ra References

Margeson, S., 1993, Norwich Households: Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-78, East Anglian Archaeology 58.

Online references

<http://www.colchestertreasurehunting.co.uk/liverybuttons.html>

<https://sites.google.com/site/liverybuttonidentified/home/birds>

Table 10 Catalogue of Registered artefacts

Ra. No.	Ctxt.	Object name	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Lgth. (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Period
1	0094, Pit	Ring	Copper alloy	1	2.8	Complete, slightly oval	2.8			24	Post medieval

Ra. No.	Ctxt.	Object name	Material	No.	Wt. (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Lgth. (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Period
	Group 0175					ring, sub-rectangular in cross-section. Worn and corroded surfaces.					
2	0090, Pit Group 0175	Coin	Copper alloy	1	5	Complete milled coin; worn and corroded on both faces. X-ray shows bust facing left. Possibly a Victorian half-penny.	2			22	Modern
3	0094, Pit Group 0175	Button	Copper alloy	1	2	Incomplete livery button with Convex front. On front is image of eagle and stag surmounted by a crown or coronet.	3.5			16	Modern
4	0094, Pit Group 0175	waste?	Lead	1	3.5	Tear-drop shaped piece of lead waste	8	9.5	19		

APPENDIX C: THE PALAEOENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

Stephen Benfield with Julie Curl

In total approximately one hundred and nine pieces and fragments of animal bone were recovered from the site with a combined weight of just 33g. The evaluation only produced a few small pieces of bone (4 pieces, weight 5g) all deriving from bulk soil samples. The same is true of the excavation stage, although the quantity of bone recovered is both larger and mostly more fragmented (105 pieces, weight 28g) with the majority coming from one context that also produced pottery dating to the Roman period. Identification of some of the pieces of bone from the excavation was aided by Julie Curl (context 0156) and all of the bone is listed by context in Table 11 (below).

The only closely identifiable bone with regards to species and the only significant quantity of bone from a single feature came from the fill of ditch 0153, context (0156) (Group 0181) and were associated with pottery dated as Early Roman. This produced a total of approximately 103 pieces and fragments with a combined weight of 27g. Where identifiable (3 bones) these are from sheep or goat; although the remainder of the larger bone pieces and fragments are of a size that could also be from sheep or goat. The fragmented nature of the bone pieces suggest waste from food processing and meals that have later been burnt in a fire.

The remaining bone consists generally of unidentified small pieces that are of limited archaeological significance. Two bone pieces, including a fragment from a ruminant tooth, were recovered from a ditch associated with prehistoric, Late Iron Age and Roman pottery: ditch 0170, context (0171) (Group 0181) and from pit 0040, context (0041) (Group 0180), associated with Roman pottery. A small flat bone, probable a rodent scapula was recovered from ditch 0042, context (0043) associated with dated finds consisting of a Roman pottery rim sherd, small sherds medieval of coarseware pottery and post-medieval CBM. Fish bone was also recorded in the flot recovered from bulk soil sample 2, taken from the fill of this ditch (0043) and a fish vertebrae bone was recovered from ditch 0049, context (0050) associated with a sherd of modern pottery dated late 18th-early 20th century.

Overall, the bone recovered suggests poor preservation in the soils here. The only significant group recovered consist almost entirely of burnt (carbonised or partly carbonised bone) which is more resistant to decay and one of the few other pieces from a probable ancient context is part of a tooth, which is the hardest and most durable part of the skeleton.

Table 11 Animal bone

Ctxt.	Feature	Tr.	Species	No.	Wt. (g)	Condition	Description	Associated finds date
0041 <1>	Pit 0040, Pit Group 0180	3		2	3		Small pieces	Roman pottery
0043 <2>	Ditch 0042	11	(rodent)	1	1		Small, abraded bone? scapula of a small mammal, most likely a rodent	Medieval pottery? p- med CBM
0050 <3>	Ditch 0049	9		1	1		Fish vertebrae	Modern pottery
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181		Sheep/goat	1	2	burnt (white)	sheep or goat calcaneum, burnt white	Roman pottery
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181		Sheep/goat	1	2	Burnt (black)	sheep or goat pelvic fragment,	Roman pottery
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181		Sheep/goat	1	2	Burnt (black)	sheep or goat metapodial, damaged proximal end	Roman pottery
0156 <4>	Ditch 0153, Ditch Group 0181		Sheep/goat?	100	21	(burnt white and black)	Miscellaneous small fragments c. 100 pieces (counted), most if not all burnt, mostly longbone pieces, one rib fragment and a fragment from a metapodial, size suggest probably most if not all sheep/goat	Roman pottery
0171 <5>	Ditch 0170, Ditch Group 0181			2	1		ruminant tooth fragment, one other bone	Late Iron Age pottery
Totals				109	33			

Plant macrofossils

Anna West

Introduction

Three 40 litre samples were taken from two ditch fills and a single pit fill during the evaluation and two further 40 litre samples were taken from enclosure ditch group 0181 during the excavation. All the features sampled are dated to the Early Roman period. The samples were

processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were all processed using manual washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or ecofacts are noted on Table 12 (below). Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (1997) for wild plants and to Zohary et al (2012) for cereals.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purposes of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

The results of the recording of material from the flots is summarised in Table 12.

Table 12 Plant macrofossil results by context

SS no.	Ctxt.	Feature	F. Type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0041	0040, Pit Group 0180	Pit	ERom	charred cereal grains # charred seeds # charcoal +++ burnt bone frags # un-charred seeds # rootlets ++
2	0043	0042	Ditch	LIA-ERom	charcoal +++ fish bones # bone frags # uncharred seeds ## rootlets ++ coal frags +
3	0050	0049	Ditch	LIA-ERom	charcoal ++ fish bones # rootlets ++ coal frags ++
4	0156	0153, Ditch group 0181	ditch	ERom	charred cereal grains ## charred seeds ## charcoal +++ bone frags ##
5	0171	0170, Ditch group 0181	ditch	ERom	charcoal +++ coal #

Discussion

The samples produced fairly small flots of 100ml or less, only Sample 5, ditch fill 0171 produced a larger flot at 300ml. The preservation was through charring and was generally poor. The majority of the flot material recovered from the samples was made up of wood charcoal, generally this was highly comminuted making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating, however some fragments were large enough to say ring porous species were present.

Enclosure 0181: ditch 0153 (Sample 4) and ditch 0170 (Sample 5)

Charred cereal grains were present within ditch fill 0156 (Sample 4). The number of whole grains was low, and they appear to be the elongated grains of spelt (*Triticum spelta*), although no diagnostic chaff elements were recovered that could confirm this identification. The grains present were all very puffed, with a honeycomb structure, maybe through the exposure to high temperatures. The majority of the grain fragments recovered were abraded, fragmented and unidentifiable. Spelt wheat was the dominant wheat grown in lowland Britain during the Iron Age and Roman periods (Greig, 1991) therefore, these remains are consistent with the late Iron Age to early Roman date for this site. Spelt is a glume wheat which would most likely be stored in its spikelet form, rather than as naked grain, to reduce the chances of it spoiling. Grain would then be processed as required through heating, or parching, and then pounding in order to release it from its spikelet, prior to use. The fact that no glume bases or spikelet forks were present within the small quantities of grain observed, may suggest that this processing was taking place elsewhere on site or that prime, ready processed grain is being imported for consumption on the site.

Charred seeds of potential arable weeds were rare within Sample 4, wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed pod fragments, black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and cabbage family (*Brassicaea*) seeds were all present as single specimens. Trigonous seeds of sedges (*Carex* sp.) were also observed in low numbers and may indicate the exploitation of damp grassland or wetland edges nearby, perhaps for material used as thatch, litter or tinder.

The twisted stems of heather (*Ericaceae*), most likely common heather (*Calluna vulgaris*), were very frequent within this sample and make up the majority of the charcoal recovered. Heather remains suggest areas of acid heathland in the vicinity of the site may have been utilised for resources. It is possible that heather was used domestically as thatching or bedding material, additionally, the high temperatures produced when burning heather means it is often used as a fuel during light industrial activities.

Small fragments of animal bone, some of which were charred, were present within Sample 4 and may represent domestic waste, perhaps from food preparation, incorporated within the backfill of the feature.

Ditch fill 0171 (Sample 5), produced a very small flot of 5ml. Only two small fragments of unidentifiable cereal grains were recovered, and wood charcoal fragments were rare within this flot.

Group 0180: pit 0040 (Sample 1)

Charcoal fragments of the twisted stems of Ericaceae, most likely *Calluna vulgaris*, were common within pit fill 0041 (Sample 1). Charred cereals grains were present in low numbers. Spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed but as less than five specimens each. A small number of caryopses were too fragmented and abraded to identify, unidentified fragments have been included in the count recorded above in Table 12, along with whole grains.

Charred weed seeds were rare with only a single grass (*Poaceae*) seed present. Un-charred seeds were more common goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotweeds (*Persicaria* sp.), docks (*Rumex* sp.), campion family (*Silene* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) were all present but as five specimens or less at a time. As none of these are charred or mineralised, they are likely to be modern and intrusive within the contexts sampled.

Ditch 0042 (Sample 2), Trench 11 and ditch 0049 (Sample 3), trench 9

Two bulk samples from the evaluation stage recovered small quantities of material. Charred plant remains, other than wood charcoal, were absent within ditch fill 0043 (Sample 2) and ditch fill 0050 (Sample 3) however, fish bones were present in low numbers within both these samples. The fish bone fragments observed were too small to identify to species, however, their presence may suggest either the exploitation of wetland areas within the vicinity of the site or the importing of marine resources from further afield, most likely for domestic consumption.

Small coal fragments were also recovered from Samples 2, 3 and 5, being common within Sample 3 ditch fill 0050. This material is likely to be modern and may have the same source as the post medieval pottery recovered from the context above, perhaps making its way on to the site through night-soiling, manuring or the use of steam powered agricultural machinery in the vicinity.

Summary and conclusions

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material, none of the samples produced sufficient material to be suitable for quantification (+100 specimens). On the whole, the remains identified most likely represent domestic waste, however, the sparse and abraded nature of much of the material means it may have been subject to movement across the site, through the actions of wind, water or trample, before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled.

The presence of spelt wheat is consistent with the Late Iron Age to Early Roman date for this site and was the dominant wheat grown in lowland Britain during this period. The absence of chaff, the waste material produced during the processing of glume wheats, may suggest that prime grain was being imported on to the site (Hillman, 1981), or that the processing activities were taking place elsewhere, perhaps beyond the limits of the excavation. It must also be considered that cereal waste was used as a fuel during the Roman period, particularly within light industrial hearths or kilns (Greig 1991). The cereal grains present within pit 0040 and ditch 0153 had a honeycomb structure and were friable; this may be the result of being exposed to high temperatures or repeated burning events. If the grains had been incorporated within cereal waste used as fuel, the lighter, paper-thin chaff may have been burnt away leaving only the more substantial grains. The presence of heather stem fragments, within these two contexts, which burns at a high, constant temperature and is often used as tinder or fuel within hearths and ovens, may add weight to this conjecture.

The remains were insufficient to draw any detailed conclusions beyond the fact that agricultural and domestic activities were taking place nearby. The presence of heather and possible cereal waste may indicate light industry in the vicinity of the site during the Late Iron Age or Early Roman periods. The animal and fish bone fragments may suggest domestic waste is incorporated within the fuel or disposed of within the fire.

Where charred plant material is concentrated, pit 0040 and ditch 0153, it may represent hearth or fire waste deliberately disposed of within the open features. Elsewhere, where material is sparse and abraded it suggests mixed settlement detritus that has been subjected to movement through the actions of wind, water or trample prior to becoming incorporated within the backfill of the archaeological features sampled.

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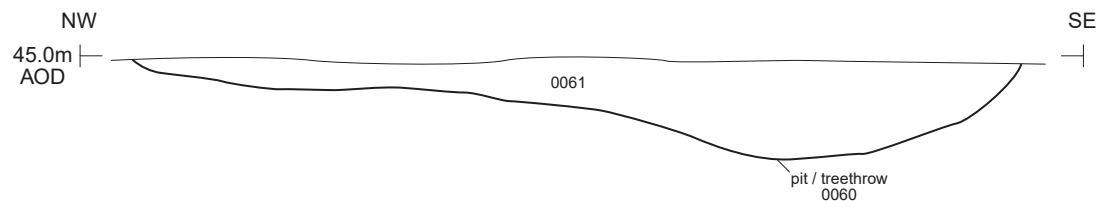
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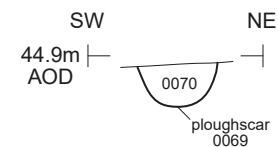
APPENDIX D: BULK FINDS REGISTER

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Pottery Count	Pottery Weight	CBM Count	CBM Weight	Fired Clay Count	Fired Clay Weight	Slag Count	Slag Weight	Worked Flint Count	Worked Flint Weight	Other Finds	Notes	Small Finds	Samples	Sample Finds
0009			Layer									1	17					
0012			Layer									1	35					
0025	0024	Gully	Fill			1	37											
0041	0040	Pit	Fill	31	270												1	Pottery, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0043	0042	Ditch	Fill	1	15										Possible bit of Jasper		2	Pottery, CBM, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0050	0049	Ditch	Fill	1	3												3	Pottery, CBM, Fired Clay, Worked Flint, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0052	0051	Ditch	Fill									1	1					
0058				1	5													
0072	0071	Ditch	Fill			1	157											
0073	0071	Ditch	Fill			1	97	5	51									
0090	0087	Pit	Fill			5	1232										2	
0093	0091	Ditch	Fill			2	27			1	21							
0107	0101	Pit	Fill			1	10											
0117	0111	Pit	Fill												?burnt slate: 2 - 16g			
0119	0111	Pit	Fill			5	872											
0121	0111	Pit	Fill	2	7	2	20											
0128	0112	Pit	Fill			2	4183											
0146	0145	Pit	Fill	4	29													
0156	0153	Ditch	Fill	5	75												4	Pottery, Fired Clay, Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0171	0170	Ditch	Fill	5	14												5	Heat-altered Flint, Bone
0173	0170	Ditch	Fill	1	47													
				51	465	20	6635	5	51	1	21	3	53					

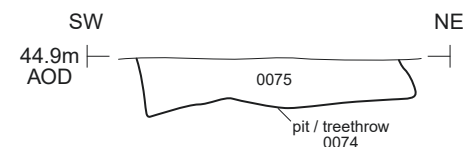
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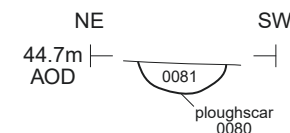
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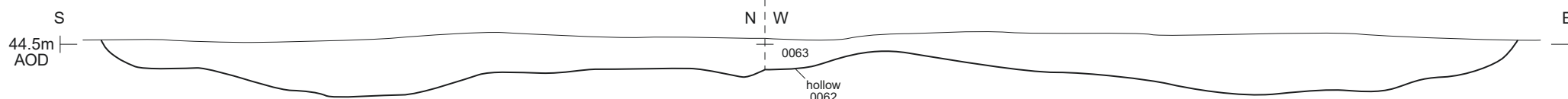
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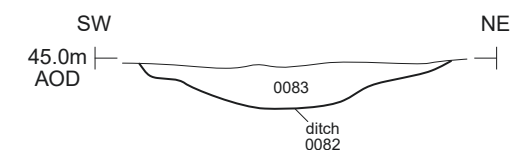
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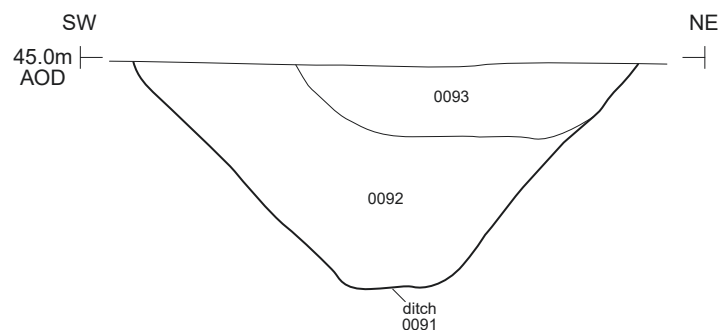
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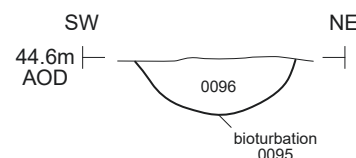
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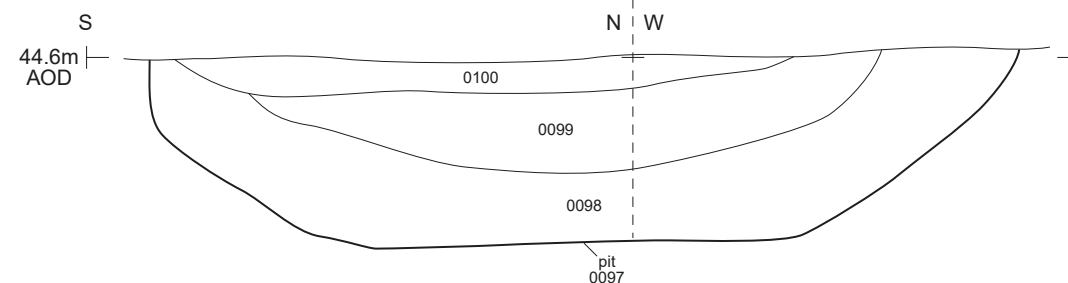
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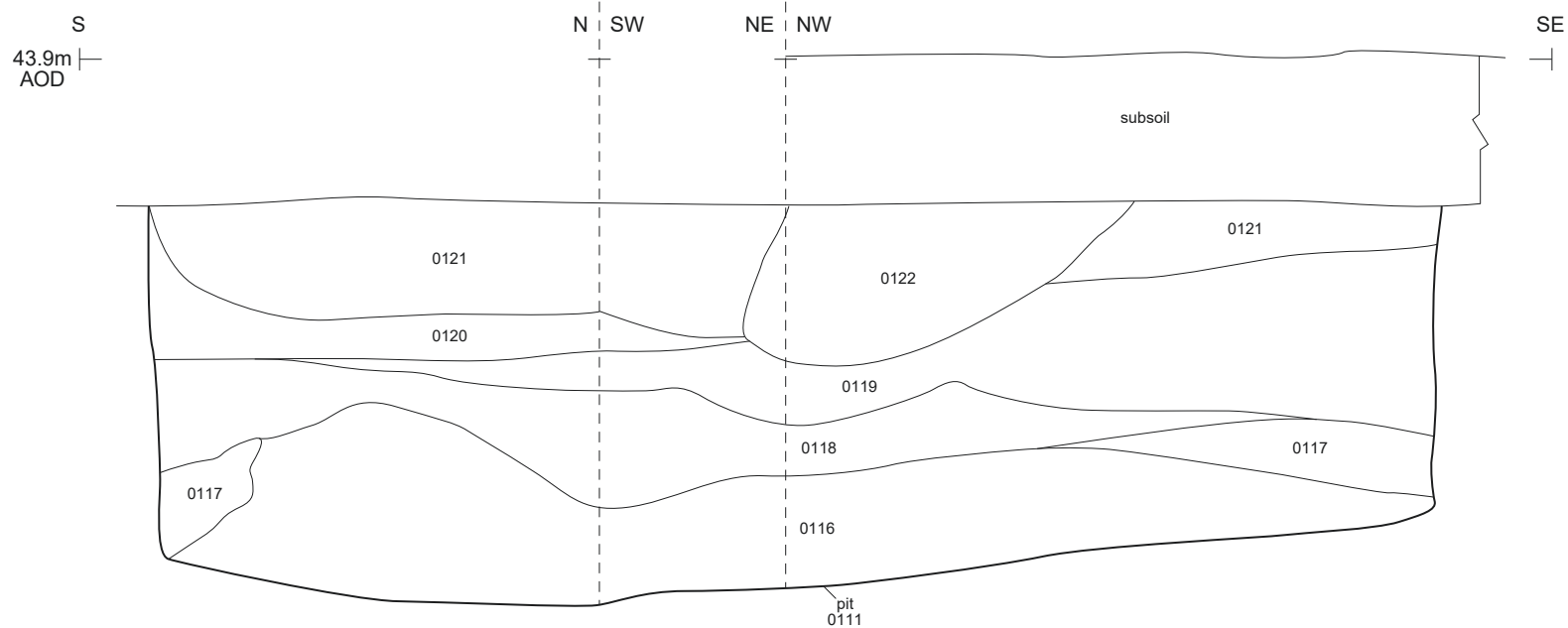
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Section UU



Section VV



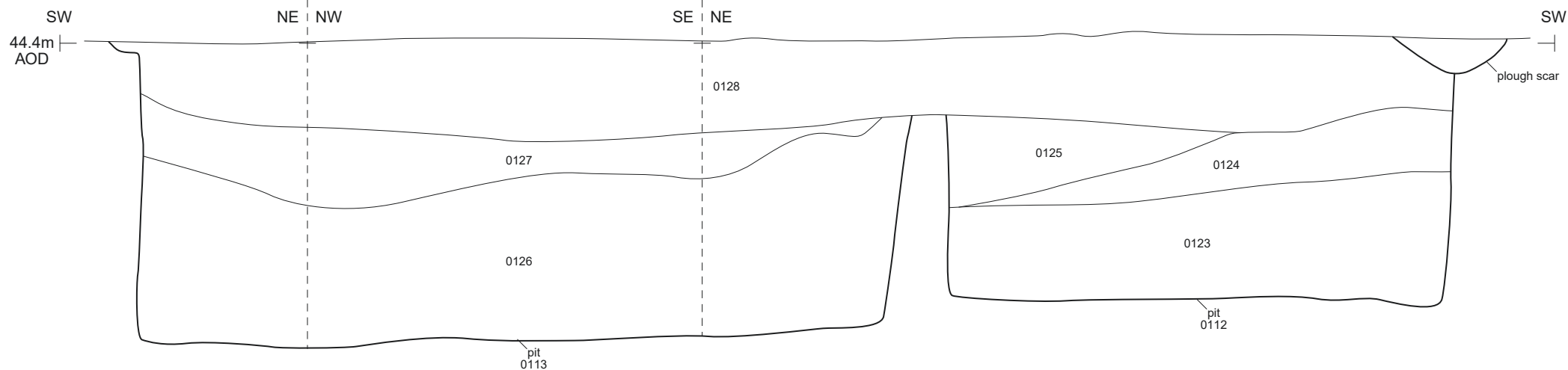
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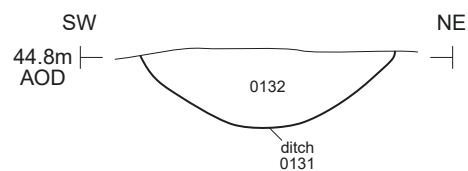
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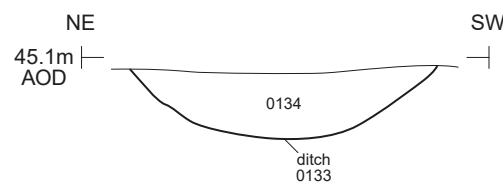
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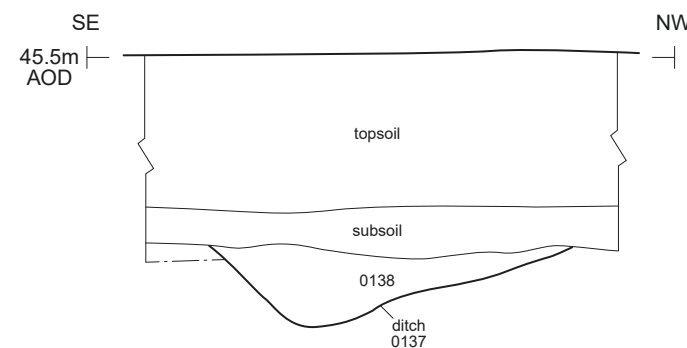
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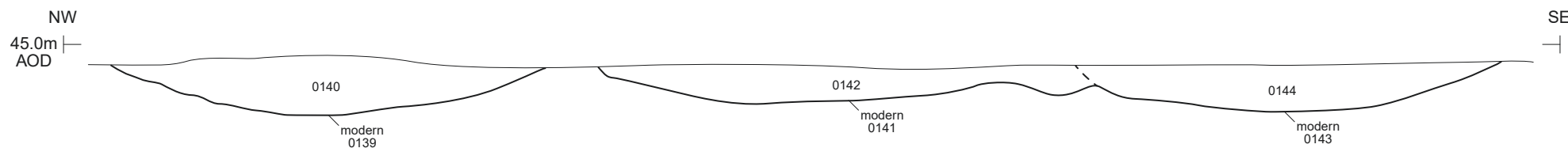
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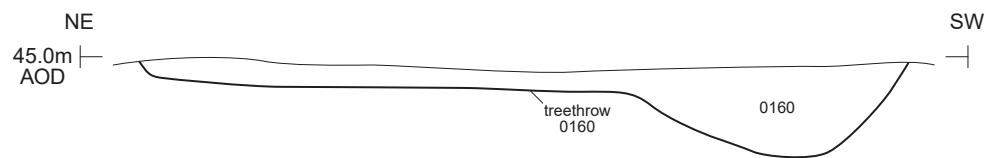
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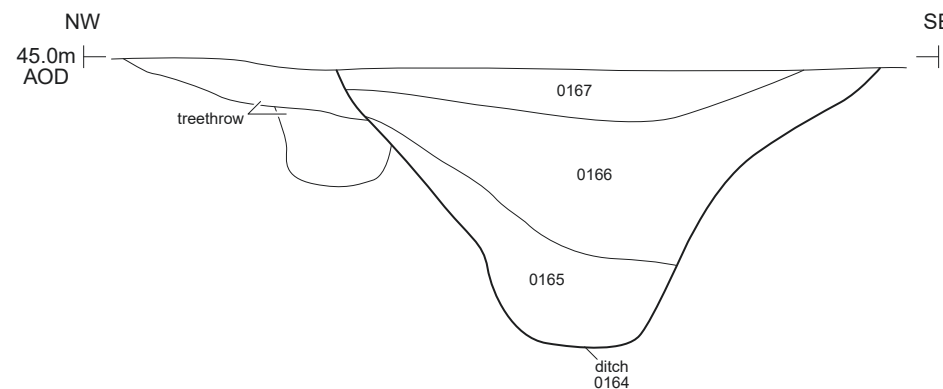
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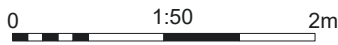
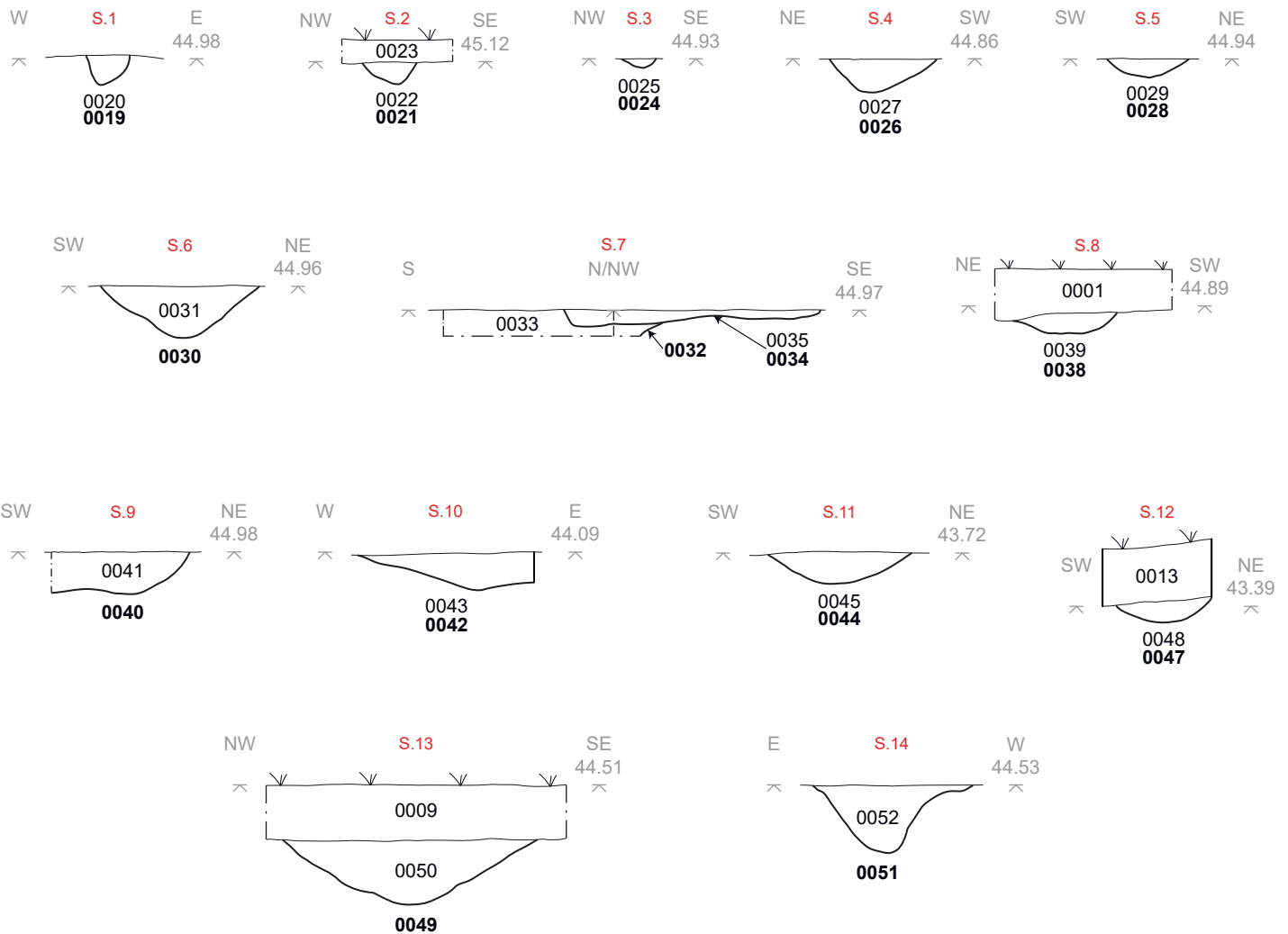


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FIGURE TITLE

Appendix F: evaluation sections

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OASIS ID: cotswold2-418217

Project details

Project name	Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April and May 2020 at Brome, Suffolk. The excavation area was located at the western end of the development area, targeted on an Early Roman pit that produced a large assemblage of pottery, identified in a previous evaluation of the site. The excavation and evaluation identified three periods of activity in the Early Roman period, Post-medieval and modern periods. The earliest finds from the site are two sherds of LBA-EIA pottery and few flint flakes found as residual finds within later features whilst settlement evidence of the Early Roman period is defined by an enclosure ditch and single pit that contained a large assemblage of pottery. The presence of post-medieval ditches with limited finds suggests the site was located in open fields during this time and the presence of modern pits likely relate to improvements to the A140 or to the construction and demolition of Eye Airfield prior to and after WW2.
Project dates	Start: 21-04-2020 End: 15-05-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SCC/0110/18MS - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	315702 - OASIS form ID
Any associated project reference codes	BRM134 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BRMNRO001 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval

Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Middle Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK BROME AND OAKLEY Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk
Postcode	IP23 8AW
Study area	0.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 132070 760560 52.340567550975 1.130195224498 52 20 26 N 001 07 48 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44m Max: 44m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	County Council
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk Highways

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Physical Archive ID	BRM 134
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	BRM 134
Digital Contents	"Metal"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	BRM 134
Paper Contents	"Metal"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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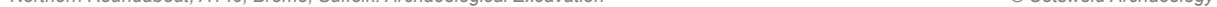
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Northern Roundabout, A140 Brome Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Excavation



for
Suffolk Highways

OASIS ID: 348836
HER Ref: BRM 134
May 2019



Northern Roundabout, A140
Brome
Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological
Excavation

OASIS ID: 348836
HER reference: BRM 134



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REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	12.04.19	P BOYLES	R GARDNER	INTERNAL REVIEW		S BOULTER
B	03.05.19	R GARDNER	S BOULTER	EXTERNAL REVIEW	CURATOR COMMENTS	R GARDNER

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1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology ('CA') for an archaeological excavation of c. 0.53ha at the proposed Northern Roundabout, A140, Brome, Suffolk. (centred at NGR: TM 1326 7607; see Fig. 1) at the request of Suffolk Highways (referred to hereafter as 'the site').
- 1.2 Planning permission for the construction of the roundabout is to be granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (SCC/0110/18MS), conditional on a programme of archaeological work being carried out. A trial trench evaluation has already been completed (Cuthbert 2018) and this WSI is in response to a subsequent brief for archaeological excavation produced by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's Conservation Team ('SCCAS/CT'), archaeological advisor to Suffolk Coastal District Council.
- 1.3 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Brief, Standard and guidance: Archaeological excavation* (ClfA 2014), SCCAS' Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* and the accompanying *PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.4 The site is located in the Mid Suffolk district of Suffolk, straddling the civil parishes of Thrandeston and Brome & Oakley, centred on NGR TM 1326 7607 (Fig. 1). The site comprises an irregular, roughly rectangular, parcel of land encompassing 0.53 hectares, and is currently scrubland. The site is bounded to the west by the A140, to the south by the perimeter trackway of the former Eye airfield (now an industrial estate), and to the north and east by scrubland and agricultural fields.
- 1.5 The British Geological Survey ('BGS') identifies the underlying bedrock geology of the area as Neogene and Quaternary period sands, gravels and clays, overlain with superficial deposits of Quaternary period clays, sands and gravels, which form part of the Lowestoft formation (BGS 2019).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The excavation is approximately 0.53ha and comprises currently open land with some light trees/scrub cover, bounded to the west by the A140, which follows the route of the Roman road known as the 'Pye Road' (BRM 011). The extent of the required mitigation area is shown in Figure 2.
- 2.2 The Brief states that: *"The northern roundabout is situated within an area of high archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Road. The stretch of the A140 to which the proposed roundabout will connect runs along the line of a Roman Road. Archaeological evaluation of this roundabout has identified a number of archaeological features, including a ditch containing a large quantity of Roman pottery. Remains of a Roman settlement and Roman and Iron Age field systems have also been recorded during current archaeological investigations on Eye Airfield to the south-east. The northern roundabout is also located on the edge of the former Brome Common (TDE 016), with which medieval occupation has been shown to be associated as a result of medieval features recorded along the green edge to the south during archaeological work on Eye Airfield. As a result, there is high potential to encounter further archaeological remains within the proposed development areas."*
- 2.3 The site contains known archaeological remains. A previous trial trench evaluation was undertaken in June 2018 by Suffolk Archaeology CIC, which encompassed a c.20 ha area (Cuthbert 2018). Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5 and 8, alongside the northern part of Trench 6, from the evaluation lie within the current site boundary, which occupies the western part of the evaluation area. The terminus of a Late Iron Age/Romano-British ditch, containing a large quantity of pottery, was identified at the southern end of Trench 3, whilst five undated ditches were located in Trenches 4 and 5. The results were sufficient to produce a requirement for further mitigation by open area excavation. The trial trenching results are shown for reference in Figure 2.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.

- 3.2 The first stage of the project will:
- 3.2.1 Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
 - 3.2.2 Produce a full site archive.
 - 3.2.3 Produce a post-excavation assessment ('PXA') report that presents the results of excavation fieldwork and assesses its research potential with reference to the relevant Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24).
 - 3.2.4 Provide an updated project design ('UPD'), timetable and costing for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
- 3.3 Following acceptance of the UPD by SCCAS/CT the second stage of the project will:
- 3.3.1 Produce a final site archive report.
 - 3.3.2 Publish the site, if appropriate, in a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
 - 3.3.3 Deposit the project archive in a suitable store.
- 3.4 The results of the forthcoming excavation have the potential to address a number of research aims in the regional research agenda (Medleycott 2011). and these will be considered appropriately once works are complete in the accompanying PXA report. Preliminary data from the evaluation suggests that the site could contribute to our knowledge of Late Iron Age/Romano-British landscapes and rural settlement.

4. METHODOLOGY

Management

- 4.1 The project will be managed by CA's Head of its Suffolk Office Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the following local, regional and national standards and guidance:
- *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
 - *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Papers 14).
 - *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
 - *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Excavation* (SCCAS 2017).

Project preparation

- 4.2 The parish code BRM 134 will be used for the forthcoming excavation. This will be included on all future project documentation. A continuous system of unique context

numbering will proceed sequentially from the evaluation.

- 4.3 An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms completed.
- 4.4 A new search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record will be commissioned prior to the project start.

Fieldwork

- 4.5 The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of full-time employees of Cotswold Archaeology led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at CA and will include experienced metal detectorists.
- 4.6 The project Brief requires the excavation of a c. 0.53ha area (see Fig 1). The excavation location will be set out on OS National Grid ('NGR') co-ordinates using a Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- 4.7 The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the initial removal of c. 0.6m of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- 4.8 Machinery will not track across stripped areas and rutting will be kept to a minimum by varying routes etc. to avoid damage to excavation areas prior to the completion of topsoil stripping.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the machine excavation, and subsequent hand-excavation phase, by experienced metal-detectorists. Any metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS. The principal detectorist in this case will be Steve Clarkson.
- 4.10 Unless directed otherwise by the client spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site with topsoil and subsoil being kept separate. This will be done by experienced machine operators and archaeologists but will not be measured to exacting engineering

standards. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

- 4.11 As a general principle the examination of features will concentrate on recovering the plan and any structural sequences. Particular emphasis will be placed upon gaining a secure understanding of the stratigraphic and chronological development of the site, including the recovery of samples suitable for scientific dating where appropriate, and on obtaining details of phasing of the site's phasing.
- 4.12 The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SCCAS that no information will be lost by using a machine. Typically, 50% of discrete features such as pits and a minimum of 10% of linear features (in at least 1m wide slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, but this will be increased if needed to allow informed interpretation of their date and function. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, ovens and hearths, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.
- 4.13 Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc.) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- 4.14 The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- 4.15 If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. During the excavation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. It is presumed that all burials will require excavation in this instance. If human remains are to be lifted a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains will be kept as part of the project archive unless reburial is deemed appropriate/required.
- 4.16 In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the

Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for any additional recording. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.

- 4.17 Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

Finds

- 4.18 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be bagged separately and numbered according to the relevant context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing according to CA Technical Manual 3 *Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.
- 4.19 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.

Sampling

- 4.20 The evaluation report demonstrated that there is generally moderate potential for environmental deposits. The excavation sampling strategy will aim to recover further environmental evidence to help meet the overall project research aims.
- 4.21 Environmental sampling will be carried out on secure, well defined archaeological contexts, including any defined occupation layers, and will follow appropriate guidance, notably *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011) and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

- 4.22 Secure deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.
- 4.23 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples will also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.24 The need for any more specialist samples, for techniques such as OSL, C14 dating, archaeomagnetic dating or dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken under the direction of the relevant specialist.
- 4.25 All samples will be processed in full using manual water flotation/washover, with flots being collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve and dried. Non-floating residues will be collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Flots will be assessed by an appropriate specialist. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

Site recording

- 4.26 An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using a Leica GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 *pro forma* gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- 4.27 The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard *pro forma* registers and recording sheets and numbering systems in accordance with

CA Technical Manual 1 *Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.

- 4.28 A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the excavation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of Dr Rhodri Gardner, MCIfA, Head of CA's Suffolk Office.
- 5.2 As a general principle the staffing structure will be organised as follows: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the excavation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 6 staff (1 Project Officer; and up to 5 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 20 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 6 months.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are listed in Appendix A. This is not prescriptive, and it may be recognised that other expertise might add to a project's value. This will be established and acted upon if necessary on a case by case basis.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the relevant recipient Museums' collection policy.

- 6.2 Metal finds will be stored in accordance with (ICON) guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be digitally photographed. They may also be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 6.3 Bulk finds will be fully quantified, and the subsequent data will be added to a digital site database. Finds quantification will cover weights and numbers of finds by context and include a statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 6.4 A post-excavation assessment will be undertaken following completion of all site works. This will be prepared in accordance with the specification given in Appendices 4 and 5 of *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991). Any variations to these post-excavation requirements will require the written approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA. The post-excavation assessment report will include:
- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report and a summary of the project's background;
 - (ii) description and illustration of the site location;
 - (iii) a methodology of the works undertaken;
 - (iv) include plans and reports of all documentary and other research undertaken;
 - (v) a description of the project's results;
 - (vi) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
 - (vii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
 - (viii) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
 - (ix) a plan showing the location of the trenches/excavation areas and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
 - (x) plans of each trench, or part of trench or excavation area, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information

on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xi) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;

(xii) site matrices, if appropriate;

(xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;

(xiv) a consideration of evidence within its wider local/regional context. This will take into account the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000 and Medleycott, 2011);

(xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;

(xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;

(xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating).

6.5 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:

(i) specialist aims and objectives

(ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)

(iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality

(iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material

(v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation

(vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context

6.6 Copies of the draft post-excavation assessment report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative(s) and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the local Historic Environment Record

(‘HER’). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) except where hard copies have been specifically requested and will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required. In Suffolk, the LPA also request an unbound hard copy be submitted to SCCAS within 6 months completion of fieldwork.

Academic dissemination

- 6.7 Should the post-excavation assessment identify the potential for further analysis, an updated project design will be prepared for agreement by the archaeological advisor to the LPA (in this case Rachael Abraham of SCCAS) prior to the commencement of the detailed analysis and reporting. Arrangements will be made for an appropriate level of academic publication of the results of the excavations. This may also include a full research grey literature report based upon the timetabled task list for further research and analysis set out in the UPD (if required). A summary report will also be published in the annual “Archaeology in Suffolk” section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- 6.8 Copies of any reports arising from the fieldwork will be deposited with the Suffolk HER. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain, including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (‘ADS’) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

Public dissemination

- 6.9 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology’s *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

Archive preparation and deposition

- 6.10 An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with SCCAS’ archive requirements (SCCAS 2017) and *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).
- 6.11 The UPD will establish the size of the project archive which will allow for the calculation of SCCAS archive charges. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for

the deposition of the site archive in the County store and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. SCCAS will be consulted at this stage concerning their requirements and notified in advance of the expected time limits for deposition of the archive.

6.12 The landowner will have the opportunity to request retention of part/all of the material finds archive prior to deposition. In such circumstances they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide for additional recording of the finds archive and if appropriate.

6.13 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996. The client and SCCAS will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are identified so that the Suffolk FLA can report to the Coroner within 14 days of discovery. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage (with appropriate temporary security measures taken on site if required). Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the landowner.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long-term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

6.14 Cotswold Archaeology will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System ('SHE'), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

9. MONITORING

- 9.1 Notification of the start of site works will be made in good time to the archaeological advisor to the LPA (Rachael Abraham) so that they are able to programme visits to the site during fieldwork and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation ('RO') with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner: Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the overall quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 11.1 It is not envisaged that this project will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

13. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS**Ceramics**

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-east) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin Roman painted wall plaster, CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Other Finds	
Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological Remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)

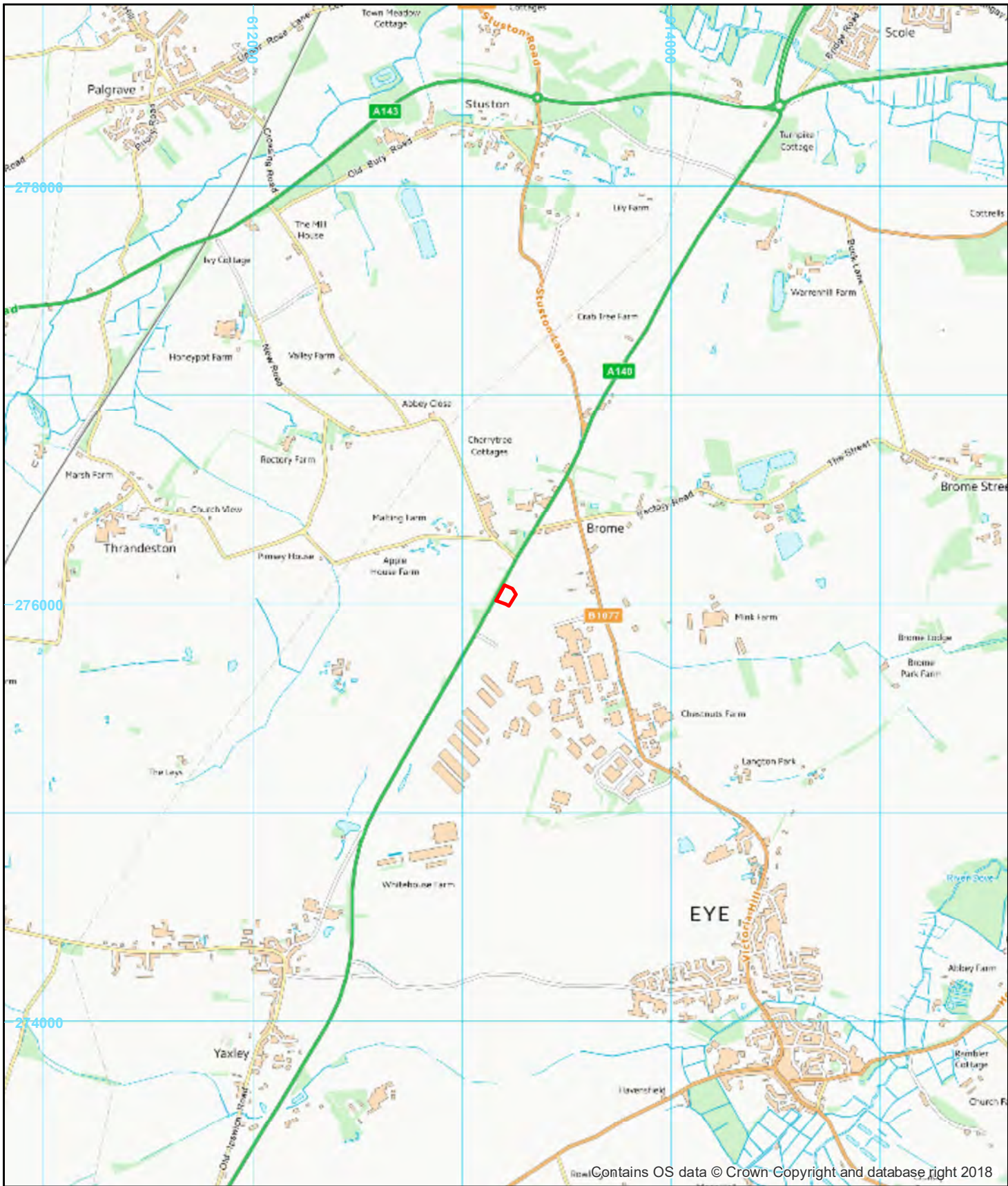
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

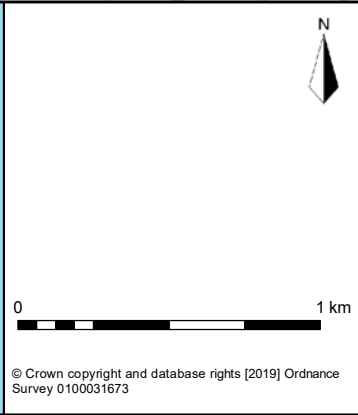
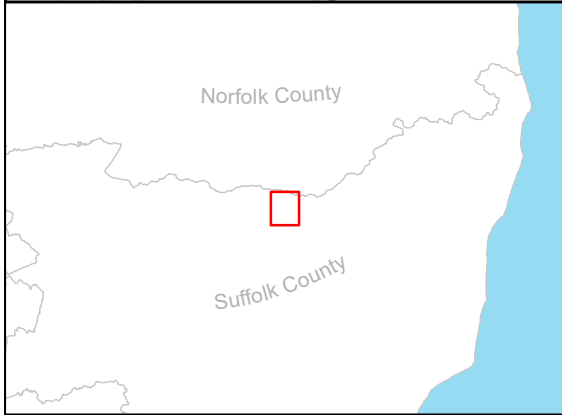
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PROJECT TITLE
 Northern Roundabout
 A140, Brome

FIGURE TITLE
 Site location plan

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO.	BRM134	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RG	DATE	08/04/2019	1
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



Legend

- Site Boundary
- Previous evaluation trench LOE
- Previous evaluation trench feature
- Previous evaluation trench - geology



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PROJECT TITLE
Northern Roundabout
A140, Brome

FIGURE TITLE
Proposed excavation area
showing previous evaluation results

DRAWN BY	KW	PROJECT NO	BRM134	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	RG	DATE	08/04/2019	2
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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