

# Morland Road, Ipswich

Post Excavation Assessment



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**Morland Road, Ipswich**  
**Post-Excavation Assessment**

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## *Summary*

*During July and August 2010, an archaeological excavation was carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) on land adjacent to Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (TM 179 417). The excavation was undertaken following an evaluation of the site in January 2010, and in advance of the development of housing and associated services.*

*The excavation revealed part of an Early-Middle Iron Age settlement, and a series of probable early Romano-British ditches at the northwest corner of the site. Separate zones of activity were discernable within the settlement; with structural elements, including one clear post-built roundhouse, located towards the southern end of the site, and pits containing domestic remains largely confined to the northern end. The alignment of the early Romano-British ditches was comparable to ditches identified beyond the edge of excavation during the evaluation, suggesting the presence of enclosures or field systems. Several undated and modern features were also recorded across the site.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

During July and August 2010, Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) conducted an archaeological excavation on land adjacent to Morland Road, Ipswich (NGR TM 179 417) in advance of the development of housing and associated services. An evaluation completed in January 2010 (Thompson 2010), revealed archaeological remains across the development area (Plots 1, 2 and 3). In light of this, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) requested a watching brief on Plots 1 and 2 to monitor the removal of concrete beams and the cutting of three soakaway trenches associated with the development. In addition, archaeological mitigation by excavation and preservation by record was requested on Plot 3. At the time of this report, the excavation on Plot 3 was complete, the concrete beams had been removed from Plot 1 (July 2010), and one soakaway trench had been cut and monitored on Plot 1 (January 2011).

The project was undertaken on behalf of Orwell Housing Association Ltd, in accordance with a project design specification set out by the CAU (Beadsmoore 2010) and a brief issued by SCCAS/CT (Tipper 2010).

### **1.1 Geology and Topography**

The development area lies on the periphery of Ipswich, in southeast Suffolk, in a geological region known as the Sandlings; an area of light, sandy soils, south of the higher clay lands that occupy a central band across the county. The development area was located on Mid Pleistocene glaciofluvial deposits of sands and gravels, overlying a solid geology of sand of the Red Crag Formation. The site occupied a prominent hilltop position in the Gipping Valley at a height of between 36m and 37.5m AOD, overlooking the River Orwell, 400m to the west.

Morland Road is located on the southeast edge of the Gainsborough Housing estate (Figure 1). Plots 1 and 2 were bounded by Morland Road on the east and were surrounded on all other sides by allotments. Plot 3 was also bounded on the east by Morland Road, with allotments to the north and by open grassland to the immediate west and south. Plots 1 and 2 were located on the site of former temporary housing. At the time of excavation, Plot 3 was a tarmac car park, but had formerly been the site of a council depot. The total size of the excavation area was 0.053ha.

## 1.2 Archaeological Background

### *Earlier Prehistoric*

Lower and Middle Palaeolithic sites have been identified along the Gipping Valley; most notable is the Lower Palaeolithic site at Bramford Road, Ipswich (Wymer in Dymond & Williamson 1999). Solutrean and Mousterian flakes, blades and deer antlers (Middle to Upper Palaeolithic) were found approximately 1km northwest of the development area at the Cliff Quay generating station (IPS 137). Mesolithic sites have been identified at Barham and Sproughton, also along the Gipping Valley (Martin in Dymond & Williamson 1999), and Mesolithic flints were also found along the edge of the River Orwell, 400m southeast of the development area (IPS 001b).

### *Neolithic and Bronze Age*

There is a known Neolithic site at Freston on the south side of the River Orwell, and finds scatters from this period are relatively dense along the Gipping Valley. Bronze Age activity in southeast Suffolk shows a clear preference for the utilisation of the lighter soils of the river valleys (Martin in Dymond & Williamson 1999). Barrows and ring-ditches are known along the Gipping Valley, although within 1km of the development area, both Neolithic and Bronze Age activity is represented by finds scatters along the river edge and from nearby gardens (Neolithic: IPS 001a, IPS 008, IPS 181, IPS 201; Bronze Age: IPS 007a, IPS 069, IPS 071).

### *Iron Age*

As seen in the Bronze Age, Iron Age Suffolk also saw wide-scale efforts to cultivate the land (Martin 1999), with the remains of settlements displaying a strong preference for the lighter soils and proximity to major water sources. In the southeast of the county, settlements have been identified along the Lark, Fynn, Deben, Ore and the Gipping valleys, often positioned at regular intervals (*ibid.*). Close to the development area, a scatter of Iron Age pottery sherds was found along the edge of the Orwell River at Piper's Vale (IPS 007b).

### *Romano-British*

The remains of minor Roman settlements occur across the county, largely clustering along river valleys. Larger villages and towns were positioned strategically across the region, most notable is Coddendam on the River Gipping, north of the development area. A 1<sup>st</sup> Century Roman brooch was found at Piper's Vale (IPS 088), just west of the development area, whilst an evaluation at Ipswich Airport, some 800m to the

southeast, revealed Roman ditches and possible cremations (IPS 390) suggestive of settlement in the area.

### *Anglo-Saxon*

The town of Ipswich was founded during the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and has been extensively excavated. However the outlying areas of the Saxon *wic* are less well understood (Thompson 2010). The remains of Saxon sites in the southeast of Suffolk, although relatively sparse, tend to cluster along the Deben Valley around Sutton Hoo, and along the Gipping Valley.

The locations of sites and finds scatters within the vicinity of the development area and in the wider southeast Suffolk landscape attest to the utilisation of the river valleys throughout the prehistoric and later periods.

### *Previous Work*

An evaluation was undertaken in January 2010 by Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) (Thompson 2010). The project comprised four trial-trenches across Plots 1, 2 and 3 off Morland Road. Several pits, postholes and ditches were identified. Pottery from these features was initially identified as Saxon in date, although the possibility of an Iron Age date was also entertained in the assessment report.

## **2.0 METHODOLOGY**

### *Watching Brief on Plot 1*

A total of 10 concrete beams were removed from Plot 1 using an eight-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. The beam slots had originally been cut to below the level of the natural sandy substrate and the ground had since been artificially built-up above the original topsoil level.

A 9m by 1.2m soakaway trench on Plot 1 (Figure 1) was also excavated with a small tracked excavator fitted with a toothless bucket and supervised by both the site foreman and an experienced archaeologist. The trench was located using a Global Positioning System (GPS) and descriptions and depths of the deposits were recorded.

### *Excavation of Plot 3*

The upper layers of tarmac and concrete in Plot 3 were stripped using an eight-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothed bucket. Beneath these upper layers, the southern half of the site was covered with a thick layer of rubble and dry lean concrete, and the northern half with a dense deposit of modern brick and tile fragments. Ploughsoil and subsoil were noted at the southern edge beneath the dry lean and modern rubble, but rapidly diminished toward the central area. The deposit of brick and tile lay directly above the underlying superficial geology.

The site was located using GPS with Ordnance Datum (OD). All potential archaeological features were planned at 1:50 and excavated by hand. Modern features were also planned and tested to ensure no masking of older features. All finds from

archaeological features were retained and environmental bulk samples were taken from selected features. A written record of archaeological features was created using the CAU recording system (a modification of the MoLAS system). Sections were drawn at 1:10 and where appropriate, digital photographs were taken.

### **3.0 RESEARCH AIMS**

The research aims outlined in the specification targeted Saxon remains. In light of the results of the excavation, the research aims were amended as follows:

The aim of the excavation was to define the nature of what was thought to be Saxon activity within the development area. Upon excavation, the remains were discovered to be of Early-Middle Iron Age date.

More broadly, the excavation aims were;

- To determine the extent, character and date of the archaeological deposits and features revealed throughout the designated area.
- To determine, as far as possible, the origins, development, function, character, economy and status of the site.
- To establish the stratigraphic sequence of the site, the date of the features and the 'occupation' horizons, and the nature of the activities carried out at the site during the phases of occupation.
- To place the findings of the aims above both regional and national research contexts.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### **4.1 Plot 1**

In Plot 1, the CAU monitored the removal of 10 concrete beams and the machining of a soakaway trench. No archaeological features were revealed within the beam slots or the soakaway trench.

The soakaway trench was first excavated to the level of archaeological interest (approximately 0.7m). No features were identified.

### **4.2 Plot 3**

The excavation of Plot 3 revealed part of an Early-Middle Iron Age settlement and a series of probable early Romano-British ditches. The site can be roughly divided into three main areas of activity; with Early-Middle Iron Age structural elements (postholes and small pits) located at the southern end, Middle Iron Age pits containing



domestic debris located outside of this zone, predominantly toward the northern end, and a series of later, early Romano-British ditches denoting boundaries or site divisions at the very northwest corner of the excavation area (Figure 2).

#### *Structure 1 – Early Iron Age (c.600-350/300 BC)*

Structure 1 (Figure 2) was nestled amid numerous postholes and small pits, but was clearly defined by its ‘porch’ entranceway on the southeast side. The ‘porch’ comprises **F.2** and **F.11**, adjoining an oval ring of postholes (**F.7, F.8, F.9, F.15, F.20, F.34, F.40, F.41** and **F.42**) measuring approximately 6m by 7m internally. No pottery was recovered from these postholes, although the form of the structure is akin to the Early Iron Age post-built roundhouse at Barham (Martin 1999). Furthermore, at Morland Road, nearby postholes **F.14** and **F.18** and pits **F.1** and **F.32** all contained sherds of Early Iron Age pottery, albeit small quantities, unlikely to be residual (see below, Brudenell). Structure 1 can tentatively be assigned to a phase of Early Iron Age settlement.

#### *Pits – Middle Iron Age (c.350/300-50 BC)*

The majority of the Morland Road pottery assemblage dates to the Middle Iron Age and was recovered from six pits located at the northern end of the excavation area (**F.24, F.35, F.37, F.38, F.51** and **F.58**), and a seventh (**F.88**) immediately west of the structural activity zone (Figure 2). These pits were characterised by their charcoal-rich fills, which contained abundant pottery sherds and burnt clay fragments.

Fragments of daub lining and loomweights were identified within the burnt clay assemblage. The daub lining is indicative of discarded burnt wallings from either huts or oven structures (see below, Timberlake). No Middle Iron Age structures or ovens were identified in the excavation area, and thus the proximity of such features to this discarded material is unknown.

No cross-feature pottery joins were identified in the assemblage from these pits, or any other features in the excavation area, suggesting a lack of long-term pooling of material on a single midden prior to deposition. The material from the pits attests to localised accumulations being generated and deposited on a more regular basis (see below, Brudenell). This notion is supported by the dearth of hand-collected bone fragments in the assemblage. Fragments of calcined bone were retrieved from the heavy residues of the sample taken from **F.24** (see below, Rajkovača). The bone had been subjected to heat over a prolonged period, and the inclusion of these small fragments alongside un-worked burnt stones and flints is suggestive of periodic hearth ‘sweepings’ being deposited in the pits. The lack of large bone fragments from any features implies that some larger waste material was disposed of elsewhere, perhaps in a zone of communal middening or in waste pits outside of the excavation area.

Charred cereal grains within the fills attests to the remains of food preparation (see below, Ballantyne) possibly associated with hearth clearance, or perhaps even dismantled oven furniture as suggested by the inclusion of daub lining (see below, Timberlake).

Six of the pits were relatively shallow, whilst the seventh pit, F.38 (Figure 4), was more substantial in depth, and contained a complete pot found inverted toward the base. The pot displayed evidence of repair attempts, although ultimately was probably deemed functionally redundant and disposed of (see below, Brudenell).

#### *Pits, Postholes and Gullies - Middle Iron Age (c.350/300-50 BC)*

Immediately north and west of Structure 1, gully **F.52** was cut by postholes **F.92**, **F.93** and **F.97** which in turn were cut by pit F.88 (Figure 2). Relatively large quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery were retrieved from F.52, suggesting at least two phases of activity prior to the disposal of material in pit F.88. Middle Iron Age sherds were also retrieved from postholes **F.76** and **F.87** and pits **F.33** and **F.82**.

#### *Ditches – Early Romano-British (c.50-70 AD)*

At the northwest corner of the site, a series of north-south ditches were identified (Figure 2). The ditches were probably truncated as no ploughsoil and subsoil had survived in this area. Segments **F.55** and **F.56**, cut by a modern soakaway, were probably part of the same ditch, and in turn, may have originally connected with **F.29** forming a consistent north-south ditch. Similarly, **F.28** and **F.57** may have been truncated sections of one ditch, rather than ditch terminals.

Sherds of early Romano-British pottery were recovered from ditch F.28 (Figure 4) whilst ditches **F.27**, F.29 and F.57 yielded Middle Iron Age pottery. The surface abrasion of the Middle Iron Age sherds suggests they were residual (see below, Brudenell). F.27 (Figure 4) was the most substantial ditch, and may have represented part of an enclosure system. Although truncated, the shallow nature of the other ditches suggests they may have been part of a separate division system; internal site boundaries or outlying field systems. Gullies F.1040 and F.1008 exposed in the evaluation (see Trenches 2 and 3, Thompson 2010) were similarly aligned to those exposed in the excavation, lending weight to the notion of a series of site divisions.

The shared alignment of the ditches within the excavation area and *residual* Middle Iron Age pottery suggests that the ditches were largely contemporary, and likely to relate to a phase of early Romano-British boundaries or even field systems.

#### *Undated and Evaluation Features*

Several undated features across the site, easily distinguishable from the modern features, are likely to be date to the Early-Middle Iron Age period. In some cases, Early and Middle Iron Age pottery retrieved from formally ‘undated’ features is likely to be residual (**F.26**, **F.39**, **F.54**, see below, Brudenell). However, a complete lack of later, (or indeed earlier) pottery in the assemblage indicates that many of the undated features are likely to date to the Early-Middle Iron Age period of settlement activity. This argument is supported by the flint assemblage, which, with the exception of two residual late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flints, is thought to be broadly contemporary

with the Iron Age activity (see below, Billington), with no evidence for earlier flintworking.

Modern features and tree-throws were easily discernable, and, as stated above, it was possible to suggest an Early-Middle Iron Age date for many of the undated features. Subsequently, there were two features on site that were difficult to categorize; gully **F.25** and beamslot F.26.

F.25 (of which **F.96** was likely a continuation) was a truncated gully orientated east-west, with a stakehole (**F.30**) present at its eastern 'terminus' (Figure 2). Located amid the zone of structural activity, an Early-Middle Iron Age date is plausible. Conversely, the gully was seemingly parallel to a modern gully (**F.74**) and could simply represent truncated modern activity.

At the centre of the site was a short segment of a beamslot (F.26, Figure 2), partially truncated at its midpoint, and with two probable related postholes (**F.47** and **F.48**). The form and alignment do not infer an Iron Age or Roman date. At best, these features can be described as post-Roman to Post-Medieval structural remains.

A segment of gully (**F.46**) probably relates to the modern activity across site, given its proximity to other modern features and its lack of similarity to any archaeological features. **F.67**, formerly F.1014/F.1012 in Trench 4 of the evaluation, was identified as a tree throw. However, pottery was recovered from the evaluation slot. Upon further investigation, it was concluded that the evaluation trench probably revealed a small pit cut into the tree throw, from which the material culture was retrieved. The shallow gully and posthole F.1020 and F.1022 in Trench 4 were not identified in the excavation. Given the level of modern disturbance, it is likely that these features did not survive the trench back-filling and re-excavation of the site.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION**

The excavation exposed the partial remains of an Iron Age settlement. The relatively dense spread of archaeological features included the remains of an Early Iron Age post-built roundhouse and seven Middle Iron Age pits. Despite the level of modern disturbance, the overall preservation of the site was relatively good.

The archaeology can be divided into three 'zones' of activity, with structural elements confined to the southern end of the excavation area, refuse deposited in pits predominantly at the northern end, and a series of later ditches in the far northwest corner. Although it is likely that several phases of Early-Middle Iron Age activity are represented by the cluster of pits and postholes, there were no stratigraphic relationships available to test and consequently the phasing cannot be further defined.

The majority of the Middle Iron Age assemblage was recovered from seven pits. Structural debris, loomweight fragments, charred cereal grains, burnt stones and sherds of both domestic/cooking vessels and finewares are represented in the finds assemblage from these features. The assemblages in these pits are not indicative of long-term pre-depositional middening, but rather of short-term, localised accumulations of domestic waste being deposited on a regular basis (such as periodic

hearth clearance). It is not clear if the disposal of waste in these pits represents their primary or secondary function, and hence the pits can only be described as containing domestic debris, rather than as waste disposal pits.

The early Romano-British ditches imply a phase of later activity or settlement on the site. The nature of these ditches was unclear given the limited size of the excavation, but could relate to either site enclosure or internal site divisions.

The results of the evaluation imply that the settlement is likely to extend north and eastwards, across the hilltop, beneath the extant Gainsborough housing estate. Indeed, many of the known 'open' Iron Age settlements in Suffolk have proven to be extensive (Martin 1999). However, the small size of the excavation area has not allowed for a classification of the settlement type; an enclosure ditch could exist outside of the excavation area.

The evaluation identified Saxon features throughout Trenches 1-4, although only Trench 4 was located within the excavation area. Pits F.1012 (see above) and F.1016 both produced what was thought to be Saxon pottery, whilst F.1018 was a modern pit. In light of the excavation results, it is likely that the two 'Saxon' features within Trench 4 are in fact Early-Middle Iron Age. The remaining Saxon features identified in Trenches 1-3 are thus also likely to be broadly contemporary with the Iron Age activity, although given the proximity of the development area to Ipswich, it is plausible that some of the features are indeed Saxon in date.

The Morland Road site offers some useful, albeit limited, information regarding the nature of Early Iron Age structures and Middle Iron Age settlement in the southeast of Suffolk. In the wider landscape, the site conforms to the general pattern of Iron Age settlement sites along the Orwell, Gipping and other river valleys.

## **6.0 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL**

With the lack of archaeological investigations in the immediate area, the results of the excavation at Morland Road represent an important addition to the local archaeological record. However, the archaeological remains themselves are too partial to contribute significant information as to the nature and extent of the Iron Age settlement. The existence of the Gainsborough housing estate means further archaeological investigation is limited. The Morland Road excavation should be included as a note in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

Given the lack of published Iron Age ceramic groups in Suffolk, the Morland Road pottery assemblage could merit publication, if presented alongside radiocarbon dates and illustrations of vessel profiles (see below, Brudenell). Pottery sherds from the unprocessed environmental samples would also need to be included for the complete assemblage.

Additionally, the environmental analysis implies good preservation of Middle Iron Age plant remains, despite the sandy conditions of the site. Generally, sandy soils result in poor preservation, and in light of this, the plant remains from the bulk

samples have the potential to be of regional significance in terms of crop husbandry and economy during the Middle Iron Age.

No further specialist work is recommended for the remaining artefactual assemblages from Morland Road (see below, Billington, Rajkovača & Timberlake).

### **Archive**

The finds and archive will be stored at the CAU until final deposition with the Colchester and Ipswich Museum Services under Accession Number IPSMG: R.2010.23. The archive will comprise artefacts and plans, as well as paper and digital components.

### **Acknowledgements**

The work was commissioned by Orwell Housing Association Ltd. The site was monitored by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council and managed by Emma Beadsmoore of the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The author was assisted on site by Stephen Porter and Leanne Zeki. The site was surveyed by Bryan Crossan, who also produced the graphics and illustrations for the report.

## 7.0 SPECIALIST STUDIES

### The Flint – Lawrence Billington

A small assemblage of 21 worked flints (<364g) and 14 (299g) unworked burnt flints were recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is presented by feature in Table 1. The worked flint consists exclusively of unretouched flake based material and as such is relatively undiagnostic. Where they can be characterised, raw materials are exclusively of flint from secondary, derived, deposits, most probably from local fluvial gravel sources. The quality of this material is generally poor, with frequent flaws and coarse inclusions.

Feature	type	chip	irregular waste	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	core	total worked	burnt unworked flint no.	burnt unworked flint weight (g)
45	subsoil		1		7	2	2	12		
1	pit								1	17
27	ditch			1		2		3	1	84
28	ditch	1						1	1	11
37	pit								1	33
39	pit				1			1		
48	posthole								1	14
51	pit								6	98
57	ditch								1	18
75	posthole								1	12
87	pit/posthole								1	12
88	pit/posthole				1			1		
89	pit/posthole				1			1		
97	posthole				1		1	2		
	<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>299</b>

**Table 1. The flint assemblage**

The low density of flintwork recovered from individual contexts suggests that the assemblage represents material inadvertently incorporated into the fills of features and is not necessarily contemporary with the activity on the site represented by cut features. Over half the worked assemblage was recovered from a subsoil deposit whilst a further five pieces were residual finds within Romano-British linear features. The remaining four worked flints were found within the fills of discreet features attributed to Iron Age activity at the site and may be broadly contemporary with the features themselves.

In technological and raw materials terms the assemblage is fairly coherent and is best described as an expedient flake based technology of later prehistoric date. The flakes are of varied, often irregular, morphology. Striking platforms are large, show no signs of preparation and are often cortical. Several striking platforms bear incipient cones of percussion from failed attempts at flake removal. The cores are all irregular and best described as tested nodules as few removals have been made from them. The characteristics of this material, particularly the use of poor quality raw materials and a lack of control over, or concern with, systematic core reduction are commonly seen in later prehistoric worked flint assemblages from the Middle Bronze Age into the Iron Age (see Ford et al 1984). Some, if not most, of this material is likely to belong to the phase of Iron Age activity at the site. The small size of the assemblage and the lack of retouched or clearly utilised pieces appear to demonstrate that flint working was at best a casual and occasional activity by this time. Two flakes, both from subsoil deposit F. 45 hint at earlier activity at the site. One is a small soft hammer struck flake, the other is a fine narrow flake with dorsal scars suggestive of a systematic approach to core reduction. Both are probably of Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

Burnt unworked flint was recovered from nine features. Most of the burnt flint was in the form of relatively large chunks (average weight 21g). Particularly notable was a concentration of six pieces (98g) in Iron Age pit F. 51. It seems likely that the burnt flint derives from the Iron Age occupation of the site.

### **Iron Age pottery – Matt Brudenell (University of York)**

The excavations yielded 430 sherds of pottery, weighing 5483g (mean sherd weight 12.8g). With the exception of nine early Roman sherds from ditch F.28 (77g, c. 50-70 AD) and a scattering of Early Iron Age ceramics (21 sherds, 287g, c. 600-350/300 BC), all the pottery recovered from the site dated to the Middle Iron Age (400 sherds, 5119g, c. 350/300-50 BC). This report provides a detailed quantified characterisation of the assemblage, and discusses facets of ceramic use and deposition.

All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (1997). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with any evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small'; sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. A programme of refitting was conducted, and sherd joins were noted within and between contexts. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held in the site archive.

### *Condition, distribution and residuality*

The pottery was in a fair condition with relatively few thoroughly abraded pieces or sherds suffering from the effects of leaching or panning. However, the sherd fabrics were friable, meaning many had fragmented during the excavation/post-excavation process. Where possible, sherds with these fresh breaks were refitted, and were counted and weighed as single entities. The quantification given in this report is therefore rather different to that listed in the general finds catalogue held with the archive.

The ceramics were recovered from a total of 33 features distributed across the site, incorporating 37 contexts (Table 2-3). These included pits, postholes, ditches, a beamslot and a possible three-throw. Most of the pottery recovered from these features dated to the Middle Iron Age (c.350/300 BC-50 BC), although 12 features yielded sherds with crushed burnt flint (fabrics FQ and FVQE described below) more typical of the Early Iron Age (c.600-350/300 BC). Burnt flint tempered sherds were found exclusively in pit F.1, postholes F.14 and F.18, and pit/posthole F.32 – all located in the southern half of the site. Though none yielded more than four sherds apiece, these features are potentially of Early Iron Age date. Other candidates included the possible posthole F.93, which contained a flint-tempered sherd, as did the subsoil lens F.45. The remaining flint tempered pottery from the site was clearly residual, deriving from features yielding mainly Middle Iron Age-type ceramics (F.27, F.32, F.37, F.51, F.54, F.50 and F.88). However, some of this later material was also residual. This certainly included the two handmade sherds (21g) from ditch F.28 which contained fragments of at least one Early Roman vessels (c.50-70 AD). Indeed, all of the Iron Age pottery from the site's ditches is likely to be residual (F.27-29, F.57), as is that from Beamslot F.26, and possible modern features F.39 and F.54.

Feature No.	Feature type	No. sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Residual material?
1	Pit	4	23	EIA	
5	Pit	2	9	MIA	
12	Pit/three-throw	1	4	MIA	
14	Posthole	2	13	EIA	
18	Posthole	1	26	EIA	
24	Pit	135	2109	MIA	
26	Beamslot	3	5	MIA	Residual MIA?
27	Ditch	7	70	MIA	Residual EIA and MIA?
28	Ditch	11	98	Early RB	Residual MIA sherds
29	Ditch	1	2	MIA	Residual MIA?
32	Pit/posthole	1	13	EIA	
33	Posthole	6	42	MIA	
35	Pit	27	314	MIA	
37	Pit	19	142	MIA	Residual EIA sherds
38	Pit	37	834	MIA	
39	Pit/posthole	3	19	MIA	Residual?
45	Subsoil lens	5	32	E or MIA?	
51	Pit	67	714	MIA	Residual EIA sherds
52	Linear	11	104	MIA	
54	Posthole	2	10	MIA	Residual EIA, or all residual?
57	Ditch	1	8	MIA	Residual?
58	Pit	16	517	MIA	Residual EIA sherds
59	Posthole	1	2	MIA	
70	Posthole	4	28	MIA	
76	Posthole	4	52	MIA	
82	Pit/posthole	3	59	MIA	
84	Posthole	1	3	MIA	



87	Pit/posthole	4	28	MIA	
88	Pit/posthole	36	143	MIA	Residual EIA sherds
89	Pit/posthole	4	9	MIA	
92	Posthole?	1	9	MIA	
93	Posthole?	4	14	E or MIA?	
97	Posthole?	4	19	MIA	
NA	Spot finds (1, 4)	2	9	MIA	

**Table 2: Ceramic spots dates. EIA=600-350/300 BC; MIA=350/300-50 BC; Early RB=c.50-70 AD**

Feature type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	No. features	No. contexts
Pit	307	4662	8	10
Pit/posthole	51	271	6	7
Pit/three-throw	1	4	1	1
Posthole	25	195	9	9
Posthole?	5	23	2	2
Ditch	20	178	4	4
Linear	11	104	1	3
Beamslot	3	5	1	1
Other	7	41	1	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>430</i>	<i>5483</i>	<i>33</i>	<i>37</i>

**Table 3: Quantity of Iron Age pottery by feature type**

### *Fabrics*

Sixteen fabrics types were distinguished in the assemblage, assignable to one of six basic groups (Table 4). In general, most of the sherds (95% by wt.) had a mix of quartz sand, chopped vegetable matter and/or mica in their matrix – subtle shifts in the balance of these ‘ingredients’ giving rise to the spectrum of fabric variability detailed below. The only clearly un-associated fabric groups were FQ and FQVE, distinguished by their inclusions of crushed burnt flint. These sherds are probably Early Iron Age in origin, pre-dating the bulk of the pottery recovered from the excavation.

Overall, group QVE fabrics dominated the assemblage (particularly QVE1-2), accounting for 66% of the pottery, followed by group Q fabrics with 19% - both typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages from Suffolk and neighbouring counties. The remaining 15% of the pottery was shared amongst group QM (9%), FQ (4%), FQVE (1%) and group QI (<1%) fabrics. In each instance the clays and tempering agents could have been obtained from the local landscape within a kilometre of the site. Flints and sands were readily available from the site’s own sub-soils, whilst suitable potting clays could have been extracted from the river Orwell’s foreshore. This does not preclude the possibility that some vessels were acquired from further afield. Indeed, the fabrics with quartz grains (particularly FQ1, Q1) are remarkably similar to those encountered at the Whitehouse Industrial Estate, Ipswich (Suffolk HER: IPS247), c. 7km northwest.

Fabric	Fabric group	No./ Wt. (g) sherds	% of fabric	No./wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished (by wt.)	MNV	MNV burnished
FQ1	Flint and sand	6/72	1.3	-	-	-	-
FQ2	Flint and sand	3/31	0.6	-	-	-	-
FQ3	Flint and sand	5/111	2.0	-	-	1	-
FQVE1	Flint, sand and veg.	6/70	1.3	-	-	-	-
Q	Sand	30/45	0.8	-	-	1	-

Q1	Sand	25/379	6.9	-	-	1	-
Q2	Sand	72/541	9.9	20/115	21.3	14	2
Q3	Sand	20/94	1.7	-	-	-	-
QI1	Quartz and sand	3/30	0.5	-	-	1	-
QM1	Sand and mica	14/410	7.5	11/211	51.5	3	3
QM2	Sand and mica	3/59	1.1	-	-	1	-
QVE1	Sand and veg.	106/1330	24.3	2/37	2.8	11	1
QVE2	Sand and veg.	87/1773	32.3	1/13	0.7	12	-
QVE3	Sand and veg.	4/67	1.2	1/37	55.2	1	-
QVE4	Sand and veg.	43/451	8.2	16/186	41.2	12	5
QVE5	Sand and veg.	3/20	0.4	-	-	2	-
TOTAL	-	430/5483	100.0	51/599	10.9	60	11

**Table 4: Fabric frequency and the relationship to burnishing and vessel counts. MNV = minimum number of vessels, calculated as the total number of different rims and bases**

*Quartz sand fabrics (Group Q)*

Q1: Moderate or common, coarse rounded and sub-rounded quartz grains (mainly 1-2mm in size, with some up to 4mm) in a sandy clay matrix

Q2: Moderate to common quartz sand. Fabric may also contains rare rounded and sub-rounded quartz grains (mainly <1.5mm), rare mica flecks, and/or very rare linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter

Q3: Moderate fine quartz sand. A powdery fabric which may contain rare mica flecks and/or very rare linear voids from burnt out vegetable matter

Q: Generic category for sherd with quartz sand too small to assign to type

*Quartz sand and mica fabrics (QM)*

QM1: Sparse to moderate fine quartz sand and moderate mica. Fabric may also contain rare rounded and sub-rounded quartz grains (mainly <1.5mm) and/or very rare linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter

QM12: Moderate to common quartz sand and moderate mica

*Crushed quartz and quartz sand fabric (Group QI)*

QI1: Sparse to moderate fine or coarsely crush angular quartz (<2.5mm in size), and moderate sand.

Fabric may contain rare mica and rare voids from burnt-out vegetable matter, normally appearing at the vessel surface.

*Quartz sand and vegetable tempered fabrics (Group QVE)*

QVE1: Moderate or common quartz sand and moderate linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter.

Voids are visible on the sherd surface and the sherd section

QVE2: Moderate or common quartz sand and rare to sparse voids from burnt-out vegetable matter.

Voids are normally only visible on the surface of the sherd. Fabric may also contain rare rounded and sub-rounded quartz grains (mainly <1.5mm), and/or rare mica flecks

QVE3: Sparse quartz sand and moderate to common linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter.

Voids are visible on the sherd surface and the sherd section

QVE4: Sparse to moderate fine sand, sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt-out vegetable matter, and rare to sparse mica. Fabric may be powdery in texture, and voids are sometimes only visible on the sherd surface

QVE5: Moderate, medium rounded and sub-rounded quartz grains (<1.5mm in size) and rare voids from burnt-out vegetable matter, normally appearing at the vessel surface

*Burnt flint, sand and vegetable tempered fabrics (Group FQVE)*

FQVE: Spare to moderate fine to medium crush burnt flint (<2mm), sparse to moderate voids from burnt-out vegetable matter, and moderate to common quartz sand

*Burnt flint and quartz sand fabrics (Group FQ)*

FQ1: Sparse to common coarse burnt flint (1-3 mm), with spare or moderate coarse sub-rounded quartz grains (mainly 2-3mm).

FQ2: Moderate to common, coarse to very coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm) and moderate quartz sand

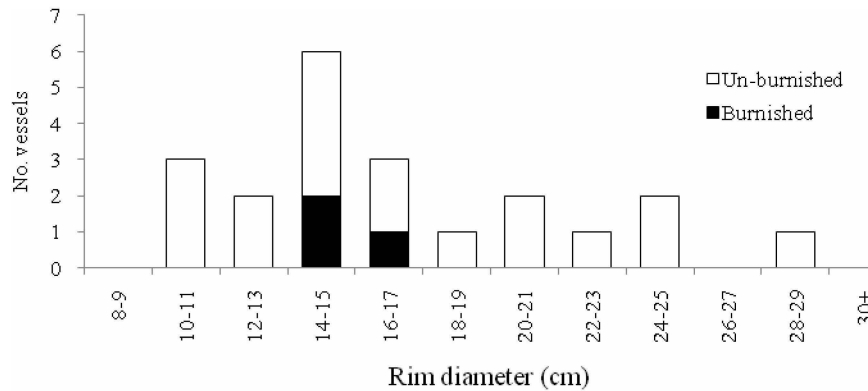
FQ3: Sparse to common fine and medium burnt flint (<2mm) and moderate quartz sand

## Vessel forms

Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the assemblage is estimated to include a minimum 60 different vessels, with an EVE of 5.99 (47 different rims; 12 different bases; 1 complete profile). Most vessels displayed squared-topped rims with expanded, rounded, or lipped exteriors, whilst the majority of bases had simple flattened foots. There were however two vessels with stepped bases, and one with a slightly beaded foot (two remaining unclassified). In total, 28 vessels were sufficiently intact to allow form ascription (EVE 3.47) - all of which date to Middle Iron Age. These included a total of 63 sherds (1920g), representing 14.7% of the assemblage by count or 35.0% by weight. The identifiable forms comprised a variety of slack, and round shouldered jars, and a series of slightly globular bowls/squat jars (Table 5). As is typical of Middle Iron Age assemblages in East Anglia, slack shouldered jars of Form A dominate the group. These are always found in a range of sizes, and seem to have fulfilled a variety of cooking and serving functions (Hill and Braddock 2006, 169-175). Forms B, D and J are closely related, as are the slightly globular pots of Form L, which are normally of small size. The burnished vessels in Form L and F are more bowl-like in profile, and possibly functioned as ‘fineware’ serving receptacles.

Form	Description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jar with a short upright neck and rim	12	1	21/395	10-22
B	Jar with a pronounced rounded shouldered and short off-set upright neck. Constricted mouth.	2		2/53	18-24
D	Slack shouldered jar with outwardly flared neck	3	2	4/74	24
J	Jar with a marked almost angular shouldered and out turned neck	1		1/20	-
F	Bowl or squat jar with a slight S-profile	2	2	2/37	-
L	Globular or ovoid bowl or squat jar with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	5	2	9/584	11-16
P	Straight sided or slightly convex walled jar with no distinct neck zone.	2		23/729	21-28
Misc.	Bipartite jar with short in-turned neck	1	1	1/28	-
<i>TOTAL</i>	-	28	8	63/1920	10-28

**Table 5: Quantification of vessel forms.** The lettered form series relate to that developed by JD Hill which is widely employed in northern East Anglia. The descriptions are a simplified version of those fully published by Hill and Horne (2003, 174) and Hill and Braddock (2006, 155-156). MNV = minimum number of vessels. All form-assigned vessels have been sketched by the author, with a copy housed in the site archive.



**Figure 1. Vessel rim diameters.** All are dated to the Middle Iron Age except one Romanizing vessels(14cm in diameter) and one probable Early Iron Age vessel (16cm in diameter) – neither of which were burnished

The form assigned vessels displayed rim diameters of 10-28cm. In total, 21 different rims could be measured; only three of which belonged to non-form assigned pots. Figure 1 shows that the majority were small to medium-sized jars and bowls with rims measuring less than 20cm in diameter. There were only six large vessels (all jars), and no ‘storage’ vessels with diameters exceeding 30cm.

#### *Surface treatment and decoration*

The forms of surface treatment identified at Morland road ranged from rough wiping through to careful burnishing and polishing. Most informative is the category of burnishing/polishing, which distinguishes the ‘fineware’ component of later prehistoric assemblages, and potentially, those vessels capable of holding liquids and beverages. In total 51 sherds (599g) were burnished representing 11.9% of the assemblage by sherd count or 10.9% by weight. Most vessels finished in this manner had been fired in a reducing atmosphere to produce a deep, even black or dark grey colour. Though sherds in a range of fabrics were ultimately treated, few, except those in fabrics QM1, QVE3 and QVE4 were regularly burnished (Table 3). On the whole, this finish tended to be reserved for vessels made with fine sandy clays and sparse inclusions. Moreover, it appears to be linked to small bowls/jars, particularly those of forms F and L.

The assemblage also included 21 decorated sherds (797g), relating to a maximum of 14 vessels - none of which were burnished. The repertoire was restricted to fingertip/nail treatments (9 sherds, 674g), tool impressing (1 sherd, 2g), scoring (8 sherds, 77g), and the moulding of cordons on one Romanizing vessel (3 sherds, 41g). With the exception of one sherd (26g), all the fingertip/nail impressions were found on vessel rim-tops, and were associated with forms A, D, L and P jars/bowls, with rim diameters ranging from 11-24cm (five different vessels with decorated rim-tops). Scoring was mainly found on body sherds, though it was identified on the neck and shoulder of one form assigned vessel (Form A). This application is fairly widespread in the Middle Iron Age, and is not always associated with the true ‘Scored Ware’ potting tradition of the East Midlands and northwest Cambridgeshire (Elsdon 1992; Hill and Braddock 2006 190-194).

### *Residues, use-wear and repair*

Carbonized residues were recorded on the exterior and/or interior of 13 sherds (703g), relating to a maximum of ten vessels – three of which were form assigned (forms A, L and miscellaneous form described in Table 2). The thickest surviving residue/food crust was identified on the interior of a complete Form L pot recovered from pit F.38, context [45]. This squat jar/globular bowl comprised of three sherds (494g), and measured 11cm in diameter (78% intact and fingertip decorated), c. 10cm in height, and displayed a base diameter of 7cm (100% intact). The vessels had evidently been used for cooking as traces of soot were still visible around the exterior body and shoulder. The missing portion of the rim had broken off prior to deposition, though the wear on the fracture suggests the vessel continued to be used. Moreover, an attempt had been made to try and repair a crack which ran along the lower wall of the pot near the base. Two small repair holes were drilled in the wall of the vessel, but this seems to have broken a sherd from the pot (which was deposited with the vessels) making it functionally redundant. This not only helps explain why the pot may have been deposited in the condition it was, but more importantly, provides some insight into the value placed on ceramic vessels in the Middle Iron Age. Furthermore, this was not an isolated example as another pot (Form L) displayed a post-firing repair hole from pit F.24 context [33].

### *Pottery deposition*

Pottery was recovered from 37 contexts (excluding surface and subsoil finds) relating to 33 features (Table 6). These included pits, postholes, ditches, and possible three-throws. The small and medium-sized feature assemblages contained between 1-36 sherds each (median 4 sherds), with a MSWs ranging from 2.0-26.0g (median 6.5g). Most of these assemblages contained small relatively abraded sherds; the majority perhaps being incidentally caught-up in dumps of soil during feature in-filling.

Deposit size	Weight range	No. of features	% of features
Small	0-100g	25	75.8
Medium	101-250g	3	9.1
	251-500g	1	3.0
Large	501-1000g	3	9.1
	1000g+	1	3.0
<i>TOTAL</i>	-	33	<i>100.0</i>

**Table 6: Pottery deposit size and frequency**

Feature	No./wt. (g) sherds	MNV	No. refits	MSW	% Small (<4cm)	% Medium (4-8cm)	% Large (>8cm)
24	135/2109	29	19	15.6	54	41	5
38	37/834	5	14	22.5	54	41	5
51	67/714	10	17	10.7	73	21	6
58	16/517	1	7	32.3	63	13	25

**Table 7: Composition of large-sized feature assemblages**

The composition of the sites' four largest assemblages is presented in detail in Table 7. Collectively these pits yielded 59% of all sherds recovered from the excavations

(76.2% by weight), along with 45 of the 60 different vessels identified. The assemblages each have slightly different characteristics. The group from pit F.58 is not unlike the other smaller assemblages from the site, but is distinguished by the presence of some large refitting sherds belonging to the lower wall and base of an unburnished jar. The assemblages from pit F.51 contained sherds from numerous different vessels in varying states of fragmentation and abrasion. Most were small, partially abraded shreds, mixed amongst the occasional large piece, including refitting sherds, the partial profiles of three different vessels. The deposit was therefore characterised by a mixed ceramic refuse, with sherds from different pots displaying diverse post-breakage histories. The nature of this deposit was similar to that in pit F.24, the only major distinctions being the size of the assemblage, the number of vessels represented, and the greater proportion of medium-sized sherds in this deposit. This feature also contained some heat affected sherds, suggesting some of the refuse may have been burnt prior to deposition.

Interestingly, none of feature sherds from F.24 were found to refit with pottery from the sites' other assemblages. Indeed, no cross-feature joins were identified from the site at all, despite an intensive programme of refitting. This gives some clues to the nature and temporality of depositional practice on the site, and could imply that ceramic refuse was not being pooled for long period on a single common midden prior to interment. If the material had derived from a common pre-depositional context such as this, then we might expect to identify cross-feature joins, as acts of deposition would have drawn upon the same source of material. The absence of these connections might therefore suggests that refuse was managed rather differently, perhaps with localised accumulations being generated and deposited on a more regular basis, from different points around the site. Of course, our understating of these dynamics is extremely hazy, though it is clear that the practices responsible for the formation of these deposits were slightly different to those we might reconstruct for the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages (Brudenell and Cooper 2008).

The question of what logic actually guided the act of deposition itself is more difficult to answer. In the case of the deposit from pit F.38, it is tempting to single out the complete Form L pot and interpret it's interment as an act of formal deposition. On the one hand, the presence of a largely complete vessel is fairly unusual in Middle Iron Age contexts, and its location toward the base of the pit invites us to consider it as a placed deposit. On the other, a more detailed inspection of the pot reveals that the vessel was probably functionally redundant, after what appears to be a failed attempt to repair a crack in the lower wall (see discussion above). It may therefore be the case that this pot was simply considered to be 'rubbish', and was discarded incidentally alongside other ceramic refuse in the pit (whose broader composition is very similar to that from F.24 and F.51). Ultimately the status of this deposit is somewhat ambiguous. The complete pot clearly had a social value - as attempts were made to repair it - which could have governed the manner of its treatment in deposition: its significance affording it the more considered gesture of placement, rather than incidental inclusion within a generalised ceramic-rich refuse. However, other less redolent interpretations are certainly plausible, though clearly this deposit stands out within the Morland Road assemblage.

## *Discussion*

The vast majority of the pottery recovered from Morland Road dates to the Middle Iron Age, c. 350/300-50 BC. Although there is a small, but fairly widespread presence of flint-tempered sherds characteristic of the Early Iron Age in the assemblage (c.600-350/300 BC), all the diagnostic handmade sherds and form-assigned vessels belong to the Middle Iron Age. This material is widely paralleled in northern East Anglia, with local affinities to some of the published ceramic groups from Barnhan (Martin 1993, 14, particularly Fig. 10, nos. 11-18) and Burgh (Martin 1999, 38039, particularly Figs. 19-20, nos. 1-28). However, the broader significance of this material is difficult to weigh. By size alone, it is a modest assemblage by today's standards; albeit one in which a number of partial vessel profiles can be reconstructed, including a complete pot. However, given that so few Iron Age ceramic groups have been published from Suffolk, this assemblage still has the *potential* to be of some regional significance, *if* presented in print alongside radiocarbon dates.

A detailed understanding of the later prehistoric ceramic sequence in Suffolk has seriously suffered from a lack of publication of well-dated and fully quantified pottery groups in the last 20 years. The dates that have appeared in print are generally of poor resolution by modern standards (most being non-AMS charcoal derived dates with wide error margins), and are wholly inadequate for the task of constructing a comprehensive ceramic chronology. Thus despite its size, there is still the potential for the Morland Road assemblage to help address some of these basic outstanding issues, which unless tackled, will continue to leave the study of the county's later prehistory pottery in its infancy.

## *Recommendations*

No further recording of the Morland Road assemblage is necessary. If the opportunity for full publication arises, at least one radiocarbon date should be obtained for the assemblage. Two residues suitable for dating have been sampled from sherds: one from the interior of the complete vessel from F.38, context [45], and one from a sherd in F.24, context [33] (both noted in the pottery catalogue). All 28 partial/complete vessel profiles should also be illustrated (3 pages maximum at 1:3 or 1:4 scale – guide sketches available in archive), and the complete pot should be photographed showing the repair holes.

## **Burnt and worked clay** – *Simon Timberlake*

The assemblage consists of mostly burnt clay collected from a series of Middle-Late Iron Age pits, some of this from lenses of burnt material, and associated with burnt stone and pottery.

### *Burnt clay*

The burnt clay fragments weighed a total of 930g. Some clearly recognisable fragments of daub lining (from either *in situ*. or else discarded burnt walling of huts,

or possibly of oven structures) were recovered, alongside a collection of uncertain or unidentifiable fragments of worked clay.

Feature/ context	Wt(g)	Colour/ Texture	Inclusions	Note
F.51 [37]	214	50:50 mix red-yellow porous and buff brown silty compact – some flat surfaces (external faces) present on darker daub along with smoke-stain (soot)	rounded (<3mm) flint grit in darker only	possibly fragmented worked clay objects, or perhaps exterior of wall/ oven?
F.24 [33]	44	reddish-yellow porous	rare grit or sand	
F.51 [36]	42	Ditto	grit	
F.1 [1]	8	Ditto		
F.37 [39]	76	mostly larger (20-40mm) blocky pieces of compact yellow-brown	rare – fine grained	
F.29 [43]	6	reddish-yellow porous	grit	
F.38 [45]	48	buff-reddish silty micaceous + lamellar	clay grog mix, minor chaff	NB. fingerprint
F.38 [45]	24	mostly grey-buff compact – heavily burnt (part reduced)	white chalk and dk blk flint	
F.55 [49]	6	hard compact brown-red		
F.35 [53]	16	hard well-fired red	small grit and organic	well-fired – x1 is ext corner obj
F.33 [124]	34	hard brown-buff porous and slight reduced + soot	chaff, straw	
F.58 [57]	26	less dense blocky piece (40mm) of compact yellow-brown silty		part of walling – re-lining?
F.27 [132]	24	-ditto – with rounded exterior		may be part worked clay obj?
F.39 [82]	12	compact buff-red	chaff	
F.46 [100]	10	compact dk grey-brown – reduce+ well-fired		
F.75 [173]	12	compact buff-brown		walling?
F.76 [175]	28	brick red, compact but friable	poorly mixed clay	
F.84 [196]	42	buff-brown/red-purple well fired	poorly mix with some clay grog and organic	
F.52 [210]	12	yellow-brown fine grain silty – some faces		wall?
F.89 [216]	40	buff-brick red well-fired + reduced/ sooty	chaff, straw	
F.93 [214]	10	reddish well-fired silty-sandy	chaff?	
F.45 surface	6	reddish + buff col well-fired		
F.52 [218]	46	fragments of blocky compact silty daub darkened by soot etc.		
F.52 [224]	12	fragments of grey-brown silty daub (similar to 088)		
F.88 surface	46	2 pieces of buff-yellow-brown silty daub + 1 of porous red	grit only in red	
F.52 surface	44	yellow-brown-red and slight porous with sooted int/ ext surface		
F.89 surface	42	reddish well-fired but friable	poorly mixed clay + organic	

**Table 8. Compositions of the burnt clay material.**

### *Fabric Types*

Two main fabric types were recognised ((1) a buff-reddish coarser mix of micaceous clay, well-fired but friable, lamellar, porous, with organic, grog and rounded grit temper; and (2) a soft-hard buff-yellow-brown silty daub with blocky break, fine-



grained, homogenous with no inclusions). Alongside this were a number of other possible compositions, some of which may simply reflect the differing intensities of burning and alteration, but also the very *ad. hoc.* nature of daub and also part-fired clay object production. The silty composition of Type (2) suggests the origin of the material as river alluvial silts.

Given that both types of fabric were evenly distributed amongst the collected assemblage of both worked clay and daub, this implies that either different groups of people may have been making or preparing daub, using slightly different sources and compositions of clay/silt; or that it represents the disposal of material (either fresh or as debris) from *different phases* of building or from the *re-lining* of structures, perhaps also the deposition/ destruction of different groups/ types of worked clay object.

It seems possible that much of this unidentifiable fragmentary material could be from discarded/ destroyed worked clay objects, especially given the lack of discernable ‘burnt-out’ impressions formed by the larger stick-like inclusions, such as would be expected if this was discarded daub from wattle constructed walls or bread ovens. Furthermore, the fabrics are largely comparable to those seen in the loomweight fragments (see below).

#### *Worked clay*

Total weight of 1474g of identifiable loomweight fragments were recognised on the basis of their shape and also the presence/ type of perforation.

Feature/ context	Wt (g)	Colour/Texture/ Inclusions	Structure/ Dimension	Object
F.33 [124]	46	reddish-buff-brown with reduced interior + grit/straw/chaff temper	rounded edge of flat bun-shaped (?) 60mm+ with horiz cone-shape perforation (10-20 mm diam)	perf. loom weight
F.24 [33]	758	x27 fragments possibly all of same object – with at least 4 re-fitting. Mod well-fired lamellar reddish with burnt/ reduced exterior on one side: poorly mixed micaceous silty clay with some grog/ old clay, grit (<3mm), chaff and chopped straw	elongate triangular shaped (120mm x 100 mm x 70-100 mm deep). Perforation through this (15 – 5mm diam) is off-centre	triangular Iron Age – RB type clay loomweight
F.51 [37]	670	x23 fragments prob of 2 diff objects – a yellow-brown silty daub with a blocky type break + no inclus, and a reddish more porous fabric with some grit temper (see 012)	difficult to determine – (1) prob triangular with rounded corners/ edges and off-centre perforation (15mm diam) across corner, (2) triangular with 10mm perforation	triangular Iron Age – RB type clay loomweights : 2 forms?

**Table 9. Recognisable worked clay objects.**

At least four loomweights have been identified in the above assemblage of worked clay fragments. The shape/forms of these suggest an emphasis on the use of blocky triangular-shaped fired clay weights, though possibly three different forms of this are represented. The recovery of other fragments of similar type of burnt clay fabric from F.24, F.33, and F.51 may indicate a larger assemblage associated with these pits.

Certainly the spatial plotting of this dumping/ deposition of burnt clay may reveal a useful pattern which could indicate the proximity of settlement and dwellings.

Despite the different underlying geologies there exists a remarkable similarity here in both the form and fabric with the perforated triangular loomweight recovered from the Early-Middle Iron Age settlement excavated by the CAU at West Cambridge (Timberlake 2009). The estimated size of the latter was c.122mm wide, 152mm high and 55mm thick – perhaps larger, but not significantly so, than the above examples described from Morland Road. Not only are there some obvious similarities in fabric and texture, but also in the dark grey-black patina on the exterior of this. In fact, the latter suggests a similar kiln-type firing undertaken within a part-reducing atmosphere. Most significant of all is the similarity in the type/form/location of the perforation made for stringing the weight to the loom. The West Cambridge example has clearly been perforated from one side through the apex of the triangular/pyramidal mounted weight. Although this is much less obvious in the more incomplete Morley Road examples, the off-centre location and angle of perforation suggests a similar, if not identical design to the former. This type of loomweight appeared at the beginning of the Iron Age and continued in use until the Romano-British period; five complete loomweights were found at Wardy Hill, Cambridgeshire (Gdaniec & Lucas in Evans 2003: 194 & fig. 93), and still others have been found recently during excavations of Iron Age sites in Cambridgeshire.

The loomweight fragment found with the burnt clay <054> in F.33 may be of a different design. If truly ‘bun-shaped’, this object is comparable with the 70cm x 65cm (high) centrally perforated clay loomweight of probable Early Iron Age date found at Clay Farm (Southern Relief Road), Cambridge (Timberlake 2007). However, the transverse (lateral perforation) seen in <054> suggests a much closer resemblance to the manufacture/ mode of use we find in the larger triangular forms described above.

### *Burnt stone*

A small amount of burnt and unburnt stone (730g) was recovered from several of the pits, some of this associated with burnt and worked clay (e.g. F.51). This particular assemblage is not considered significant in terms of the function of these pits:

<017> F.51 [31] (122g). A partially (and probably unintentionally) burnt spherical nodule of flint.

<022> F.51 [37] (274 g). x1 large fragment of heat-fractured white vein quartz (this seems to be part of the same burnt pebble of quartz as the fragments found in <058> (pit F.27) plus 4 fragments of calcareous (and partly calcined) sandstone.

<026> F.37 [39] (22g). A broken lump of burnt mudstone/ septarian nodule.

<058> F.27 [131] (214g). x6 small fragments of heat-fractured white vein quartz plus a sand-frosted wind-faceted fragment of broken quartzite pebble (not burnt)

<089> F.52 [218] (90g) a lump of crystalline (rhyolitic) volcanic tuff – very weathered (not burnt)

## Faunal Remains – *Vida Rajkovača*

The faunal assemblage was hand-recovered from five features totalling 32 assessable specimens and weighing 142g. Three features were dated to the Middle/ Late Iron Age, one was possibly post Roman in date and one was modern. Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972), Hillson (1999) and reference material from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit, Cambridge. Unidentifiable fragments were assigned to general size categories where possible.

Taxon	MIA/LIA (F.11, 14, 38)			Beam slot F.26; ?Post-Roman	Modern (F.66)	
	NISP	NISP%	MNI	NISP	NISP	MNI
Cow	5	45.4	1	.	.	.
Ovicaprid	1	9.1	1	1	.	.
Pig	4	36.4	1	.	.	.
Chicken	.	.	.	.	12	2
<i>Anseriformes (duck family)</i>	1	9.1	1	.	.	.
<b>Total ID to family/species</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>.</b>
Cattle-sized	.	.	.	1	.	.
Sheep-sized	1	.	.	.	.	.
Bird n.f.i.	6	.	.	.	.	.
Total	18	.	.	2	12	.

**Table 10. Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for all features. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.**

The material was highly fragmented and the overall preservation was quite poor, apart from the modern material from F.66. The assemblage is dominated by the remains of domesticates (Table 10). Iron Age faunal material showed a prevalence of cattle and pigs, with one duck specimen which could not be further identified to species level. In addition, six bone splinters were identified as bird limb bone fragments which were not possible to further identify. Of 18 specimens, 11 were assigned to family or species (61%). Mandibular and loose teeth were more common than meat-bearing elements. Four instances of butchery were noted, mainly implying meat removal. A further two specimens came from a beam slot, possibly post-Roman in date, producing two fragments of bone. A minimum of two chickens represented by 12 specimens were recovered from F.66, almost certainly of modern date. This was obvious given the good preservation of the bone surface.

In addition to the hand-recovered assemblage, a small quantity of bone came from the heavy residues. Two samples produced additional faunal material (Table 8).

Taxon	NISP	
	Sample 1; [33]; F.24; MIA pit	Sample 14; [160]; F.28; Roman ditch
Cow	.	1
Ovicaprid	2	.
Sheep-sized	2	1
Mammal n.f.i.	74	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>2</b>

**Table 11. Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) for the material from the heavy residues. The abbreviation n.f.i. denotes that the specimen could not be further identified.**

Middle Iron Age pit F.24 produced 78 calcined bone fragments *c.*5mm in diameter, of which the majority was not identifiable to species. Another sample taken from a Roman ditch F.28 contained enamel fragments of cow molar and a calcined sheep-sized limb bone fragment. It is interesting to note that no bone was recovered by hand from these two features. There is no evidence for the presence of small mammals, birds or fish.

### *Conclusion and Recommendations*

The assemblage is quantitatively insufficient for propositions about animal husbandry and depositional practices and, in the absence of any ageable or measurable data; it is not possible to assess the assemblage any further. Although animals and economic strategies behind animal management are an illustrative feature of a society and its proficiency, it is problematical to discuss economy regimes purely based on the ratio of different species. No further work is recommended for this assemblage.

### **Environmental Remains** - *Rachel Ballantyne*

#### *Methodology*

Five bulk samples were submitted for assessment from a possible Early Iron Age posthole F.8; Middle Iron Age pits F.24 and F.38, and gully F.52; and Early Romano-British ditch F.28.

All samples have been flotation sieved by Frankie Cox, using a modified version of the Sirāf tank (Williams 1973) at the CAU. Flots (> 300µm) and heavy residues (>1mm) have been dried and then sorted using a Leica MS5 (x6.3 – x50) binocular microscope for flots, and sorting residues greater than 4mm by eye. The 1–4 mm residue has retained for now. Full raw data is summarised in Table 12 at the end of this report, where plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

#### *Preservation*

Charred plant remains are moderately frequent but never high in quantity. Preservation quality is variable, with some items heavily puffed and abraded and others with good surface texture and morphology. This variation suggests that either the charred plants had differing ‘life histories’ between charring and burial, or that the contexts include residual items. The second possibility is high as untransformed, probably intrusive seeds and fruits are abundant in four samples. The site is located on free-draining, sandy soil and the untransformed items are probably modern and due to high levels of bioturbation. The charred plant remains must therefore be interpreted with caution, as they are likely to include an admixture of residual and/or intrusive items that could only be distinguished with radiocarbon dating.

### *Charred plant remains*

#### *Possible Early Iron Age posthole F.8 [15]*

A very low amount of comminuted wood charcoal suggests surface debris that may be relocated from elsewhere; no further interpretation is possible.

#### *Middle Iron Age pits F.24 [33] & F.38 [45], and gully F.52 [224]*

The richest plant remains across all the samples are from the Middle Iron Age pits. Of these, F.24 is slightly richer than F.38, with 1.2 charred plant macrofossils per litre compared to 0.9, and 0.6ml charcoal per litre compared to 0.2. The broad composition of these samples is also similar; mostly small to grain-sized seeds of likely arable weeds and a few cereal grains. Gully F.52 is almost devoid of charred plant remains, with two charred grains and a grass culm node (stem joint).

The range of cereals is consistent with those reported more widely for the Iron Age of southern Britain (Greig 1991; Jones 1996), with barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare*) and emmer/spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*). Single grains of free threshing wheat (*Triticum* sp.) in F.24, and rye (*Secale cereale*) in F.52 are slightly more unusual for the middle Iron Age, as both types are found only sporadically on later Bronze Age and Iron Age sites across Britain (Tomlinson and Hall 1996), but are not well-represented until the Roman period.

A diverse range of wild seeds/fruits occur in each pit. There is little overlap in seed types between the pits, which could be simply due to the low numbers of items. Possible wild plant foods are represented by single charred fragments of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and blackberry seed (*Rubus* subgen. *Rubus*), both in pit F.24.

The main wild seed types in pit F.24 are knotgrass (*Polygonum aviculare*) and blackbindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), both widespread arable weeds. Parsley-piert (*Aphanes arvensis*) is associated specifically with dry free-draining arable land. A wide range of wild grasses tolerant of arable are also present: sheep's fescue (*Festuca* cf. *ovina*) meadow-grass (*Poa* sp.), black-grass (*Alopecurus myosuroides*), rye brome (*Bromus secalinus*) and sterile brome (*Anisantha sterilis*). Seeds of the wetland plants common spikerush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and true sedge (*Carex* sp.) show either cultivation of seasonally damp land, or a collected wetland plant resource.

The wild seed range in pit F.38 is more unusual, with some of the main types not characteristic of arable land. Gorse seeds (*Ulex europaeus*) could have been introduced with fuel, as its timber is noted as good for kindling and as a bread oven fuel (Bean 1970). Elder (*Sambucus nigra*) has a wide range of uses, but is also a natural colonizer of land near human settlements. Finally, henbane (*Hyoscyamnus niger*) is a highly poisonous plant that has a long history of medicinal uses (Grieve 1980), but also naturally colonises nutrient-enriched soil near human settlements.

The other seed types in pit F.38 are consistent with arable land, often with only single seeds, and include chickweed (*Stellaria media*), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), dwarf mallow (*Malva neglecta*), clover (*Trifolium* sp) and cleavers (*Galium aparine*).

### *Early Romano-British ditch F.28 [160]*

The charred plant remains are very limited, with two cereal grains (one emmer/spelt wheat and one indeterminate), a hazelnut shell fragment, and seeds of chickweed and wild pea. Overall, these remains appear to represent debris from food preparation and possibly also the by-products of crop processing. However the remains are too limited for more detailed interpretation.

### *Conclusions*

Of the features sampled, only those from the Middle Iron Age have well-preserved charred plant remains that could support interpretation of economy and crop husbandry. The present results suggest a diverse arable economy, with relatively early use of rye and free-threshing wheat in addition to the more typical barley and emmer/spelt wheat (*cf.* Murphy 1997). Occasional wild food plants and a diverse range of likely arable weeds indicate that this assemblage can support more detailed examination of crop husbandry and plant-based economy.

### *Recommendations*

The Middle Iron Age assemblage is of regional importance since charred plant remains tend to be poorly preserved in sandy areas, linked to the abrasive burial environment (*cf.* Ballantyne 2006). The opportunity should therefore be taken to examine crop husbandry and economy in more detail. The remaining ten Middle Iron Age samples (6 pits, 1 gully, 3 postholes/small pits) should be flotation sieved and fully analysed for publication in conjunction with the three samples assessed in this report. Although the preliminary results show a strong association between charred plants and the Middle Iron Age pits, other features should be examined to fully reveal the spatial patterning present. This work could be expected to take a further three days overall.

Estimated date		?EIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	early RB
Feature type		posthole	refuse pit	refuse pit	gully	ditch
<b>Feature</b>		<b>F.8</b>	<b>F.24</b>	<b>F.38</b>	<b>F.52</b>	<b>F.28</b>
<b>Context</b>		<b>[15]</b>	<b>[33]</b>	<b>[45]</b>	<b>[224]</b>	<b>[160]</b>
Sample Number		<21>	<1>	<3>	<24>	<14>
Sample Volume/ Litres		4	30	45	19	25
Taxonomic Name	English Name					
<b>CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN</b>						
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L. caryopsis	Barley grain		1	1		
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl/ <i>spelta</i> L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain		4	1		1
free-threshing <i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis	free-threshing Wheat grain		1			
<i>Triticum</i> sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain		2	3		
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. caryopsis	Rye grain				1	
cereal indet. caryopsis	indeterminate cereal grain		2	1	1	1
<b>CHARRED CEREAL CHAFF</b>						
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schübl/ <i>spelta</i> L. glume base	Emmer/Spelt Wheat chaff		2			
<b>CHARRED OTHER PLANTS</b>						
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L. nutshell	Hazelnut		*			*
<i>Montia fontana</i> ssp. <i>chondrosperma</i> (Fenzl) Walters seed	Blinks			1		
<i>Stellaria media</i> L. seed	Chickweed			1		1
<i>Silene</i> sp. seed	Campion			1		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. achene	Knotgrass		3			
<i>Polygonum</i> sp. kernel	Knotgrass		4			
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed		1			
<i>Fallopia</i> sp. kernel	Knotweed		3			
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel			2		
<i>Rumex</i> sp. kernel	Dock			4		
<i>Malva cf. neglecta</i> Wallr. nutlet	Dwarf Mallow			2		
cf. <i>Rubus</i> subgen. <i>Rubus</i> achene fragment	Bramble		1			
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L. achene	Parsley-piert		1			
<i>Lathyrus</i> sp. subrectangular seed	Wild Pea					2
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. seed [3-4mm]	Vetch/Wild Pea medium-sized seed			2		
<i>Trifolium</i> sp. calyx	Clover flower-head			1		
cf. <i>Ulex europaeus</i> L. seed	Gorse		1	4		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L. seed	Henbane			4		
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. seed	Black Nightshade			1		
<i>Galium aparine</i> L. nutlet	Cleavers			1		
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L. seed	Elder			1		
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. nut	Common Spike-rush		1			
<i>Carex</i> spp. lenticular nut	True Sedges		1			
<i>Festuca cf. ovina</i> L. caryopsis	Sheep's Fescue		3			
<i>Poa</i> sp. caryopsis	Meadow-grass		1			
<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i> Huds. caryopsis	Black-grass		1			
<i>Bromus secalinus</i> L. caryopsis	Rye Brome		1			
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i> (L.) Nevski caryopsis	Barren Brome			1		
Poaceae indet. culm node	Grass Family stem joint		1		1	
large seed indet.				5		
small seed indet.				5		1
<b>CHARCOAL</b>						
charcoal volume/ millilitres		< 1 ml.	18 ml.	11 ml.	1 ml.	9 ml.
large charcoal (>3mm)		*	++	++		++
small charcoal (<3mm)		+	+++	+++	++	+++
- vitrified charcoal		*				
- fly ash			+		*	*
- charred concretion					*	+
<b>UNTRANSFORMED PLANTS</b>						
<i>Papaver dubium</i> L. seed	Long-headed Poppy			* u		
<i>Urtica urens</i> L. achene	Small Nettle		+ u	* u	* u	* u
<i>Betula pendula</i> Roth. fruit	Silver birch	+ u	+ u	+ u	+ u	* u
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L. seed	Fat-hen	* u	+++ u	+++ u	+++ u	+ u
<i>Atriplex prostrata</i> Boucher ex DC./ <i>patula</i> L. seed	Common/Spear-leaved Orache					+++ u
<i>Stellaria media</i> L. seed	Chickweed		+++ u	+++ u		
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L. achene	Knotgrass		* u	* u		* u
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed		+ u	+ u		* u
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L. achene	Sheep's Sorrel					* u
<i>Malva cf. neglecta</i> Wallr. nutlet	Dwarf Mallow				* u	
<i>Salix</i> sp. seed	Willow				* u	
<i>Rubus idaeus</i> L. achene	Raspberry		+ u			
cf. <i>Rubus</i> subgen. <i>Rubus</i> achene fragment	Bramble			* u		* u
<i>Rubus</i> sp. thorn	Bramble thorn					* u
<i>Fragaria vesca</i> L. achene	Wild Strawberry		* u			
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L. seed	Black Nightshade		++ u	++ u		+++ u
<i>Lamium album</i> L. / <i>purpureum</i> L. nutlet	White/Red Dead-nettle					++ u
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L. seed	Ivy-leaved Speedwell			+ u		
rootlets		+ u	++ u	+ u	++ u	++ u

Estimated date		?EIA	MIA	MIA	MIA	early RB
Feature type		posthole	refuse pit	refuse pit	gully	ditch
Feature		F.8	F.24	F.38	F.52	F.28
Context		[15]	[33]	[45]	[224]	[160]
Sample Number		<21>	<1>	<3>	<24>	<14>
Sample Volume/ Litres		4	30	45	19	25
<b>OTHER BIOTA</b>						
burnt bone fragments			++			++
bone fragments						+
Insect exoskeleton				*		
<i>Cecilioides acicula</i> (Müller) shell	Burrowing snail	* u				
<b>OTHER ARTEFACTS</b>						
potsherd			+++	+	+	+
burnt clay			+	*	+	
flint flake	Burrowing snail			*		
burnt stone			+	+	+	+

**Table 12: Environmental remains from Morland Road, Ipswich**

KEY: \* 1 or 2 items, + <10 items, ++ 10-50 items, +++ >50 items,  
u untransformed/modern



## APPENDIX A

### Feature Descriptions for Excavation Area on Plot 3

General Description		
A total of 97 features were excavated on site including postholes, pits, gullies and ditches. Six numbers relate to natural features, whilst another 12 features were identified as modern. Many of the features were dated by material culture, and many have been surmised given proximity and similarity to dateable features. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were only identified at the southern end of the site.	Av. Topsoil Depth (m)	0.23
	Av. Subsoil Depth (m)	0.29

Feature No.	Feature Type	Context No.	Cut/Fill/ Layer	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Date/ Comments
1	Pit	1	Fill	0.7	0.55	0.35	EIA
		2	Cut				
2	Posthole	3	Fill	0.27	0.24	0.18	EIA? Structure 1
		4	Cut				
3	Pit	5	Fill	0.6	0.45	0.16	E-MIA?
		6	Cut				
4	Posthole	7	Fill	0.22	0.2	0.1	E-MIA?
		8	Cut				
5	Pit	9	Fill	0.53	0.51	0.18	MIA
		10	Cut				
6	Posthole	11	Fill	0.4	0.3	0.15	E-MIA?
		12	Cut				
7	Posthole	13	Fill	0.26	0.25	0.17	EIA? Structure 1
		14	Cut				
8	Posthole	15	Fill	0.32	0.3	0.24	EIA? Structure 1
		16	Cut				
9	Posthole	17	Fill	0.3	0.27	0.16	EIA? Structure 1
		18	Cut				
10	Pit	19	Fill	1	0.9	0.17	E-MIA?
		20	Cut				
11	Posthole	21	Fill	0.31	0.26	0.1	EIA? Structure 1
		22	Cut				
12	Pit	23	Fill	?	0.85	0.07	MIA
		24	Cut				
13	Tree throw	25	'fill'	2	0.88	0.27	Tree throw
		26	'cut'				
14	Posthole	27	Fill	0.43	0.29	0.23	EIA
		28	Cut				
15	Posthole	29	Fill	0.34	0.26	0.14	EIA? Structure 1
		30	Cut				
16	Posthole	31	Fill	0.3	0.26	0.15	Modern
		32	Cut				
17	Posthole	67	Fill	0.5	0.5	0.28	E-MIA?
		68	Fill				
		69	Cut				
18	Posthole	70	Fill	0.3	0.3	0.15	EIA
		71	Cut				
19	Posthole	72	Fill	0.19	0.19	0.07	E-MIA?
		73	Cut				
20	Posthole	74	Fill	0.25	0.25	0.21	EIA? Structure 1
		75	Cut				
21	Posthole	76	Fill	0.25	0.25	0.2	Modern

		77	Cut				
		78	Fill				
		79	Fill				
22	Posthole	80	Cut	0.3	0.3	0.15	E-MIA?
		98	Fill				
23	Pit/Posthole	99	Cut	0.4	0.4	0.27	Modern
		33	Fill				
24	Pit	34	Cut	1.8	1.5	0.33	MIA
		112	Fill				
		113	Cut	-	0.35	0.06	
		114	Fill				
25	Gully	115	Cut	-	0.21	0.03	Undated
		144	Fill				
		145	Cut	-	0.25	0.14	
		146	Fill				
		147	Cut	-	0.26	0.07	
		148	Fill				
		149	Cut	-	0.32	0.1	
		150	Fill				
26	Beamslot	151	Cut	-	0.3	0.1	Undated
		131	Fill				
		132	Fill				
27	Linear	133	Cut	-	1.05	0.48	RB? Residual(?) EIA and MIA sherds
		47	Fill				
		48	Cut	-	0.51	0.08	
		160	Fill				
28	Linear	161	Cut	-	0.82	0.16	Early RB. Residual MIA sherds.
		43	Fill				
29	Linear	44	Cut	-	0.52	0.15	RB Residual MIA sherds
		116	Fill				
30	Stakehole	117	Cut	0.16	0.16	0.1	Undated
		118	Fill				
		119	Fill				
31	Pit/Posthole	120	Cut	0.4	0.4	0.22	E-MIA?
		121	Fill				
		122	Fill				
32	Pit	123	Cut	0.55	0.55	0.48	EIA
		124	Fill				
		125	Fill				
		126	Fill				
33	Posthole	127	Cut	0.8	0.65	0.3	MIA
		128	Fill				
		129	Fill				
34	Posthole	130	Cut	0.3	0.3	0.22	EIA? Structure 1
		53	Fill				
35	Pit	54	Cut	1.57	1	0.25	MIA
36	VOID	-	-				
		39	Fill				
37	Pit	40	Cut	1.05	1.05	0.17	MIA. Residual EIA sherds
		45	Fill				
38	Pit	46	Cut	1.46	1.19	0.92	MIA
		81	Fill				
		82	Fill				
39	Pit/Posthole	83	Cut	1.2		0.2	E-MIA?
40	Posthole	84	Fill	0.3	0.3	0.23	EIA? Structure 1
		85	Fill				

		86	Fill				
		87	Fill				
		88	Fill				
		89	Cut				
41	Posthole	90	Fill	0.35	0.35	0.16	EIA? Structure 1
		91	Cut				
42	Posthole	92	Fill	0.43	0.42	0.1	EIA? Structure 1
		93	Cut				
43	Posthole	94	Fill	0.25	0.24	0.14	E-MIA?
		95	Cut				
44	Posthole	96	Fill	0.21	0.19	0.11	E-MIA?
		97	Cut				
45	Subsoil lens	-	Layer				E-MIA pottery retrieved
46	Gully	100	Fill	?	0.62	0.3	Undated
		101	Fill				
		102	Cut				
47	Posthole	134	Fill	0.3	0.3	0.15	Post Roman
		135	Cut				
48	Posthole	136	Fill	0.33	0.33	0.17	Post Roman
		137	Cut				
49	Posthole	154	Fill	0.28	0.28	0.12	Modern?
		155	Cut				
50	Posthole	156	Fill	0.18	0.18	0.08	Modern?
		157	Cut				
51	Pit	35	Fill	2	1.491.5	0.44	MIA
		36	Fill				
		37	Fill				
		38	Cut				
52	Gully	108	Fill	-	0.56	0.18	MIA
		109	Fill				
		110	Fill				
		111	Cut				
		210	Fill		0.8	0.22	
		211	Cut				
		218	Fill				
		219	Cut				
		224	Fill	0.15	0.15		
		225	Fill				
		226	Cut				
53	Stakehole	152	Fill	0.1	0.1	0.04	Undated
		153	Cut				
54	Posthole	41	Fill	0.35	0.35	0.2	Modern. Residual EIA and MIA sherds
		42	Cut				
55	Pit/Linear terminus	49	Fill	1.05	0.5	0.1	RB?
		50	Cut				
56	Linear	51	Fill	?	0.47	0.08	RB?
		52	Cut				
57	Linear	55	Fill	0.75	0.41	0.05	RB?
		56	Cut				
58	Pit	57	Fill	1.66	0.5	0.1	MIA Residual EIA sherds
		58	Cut				
59	Posthole	59	Fill	0.27	0.23	0.16	Undated
		60	Cut				
60	Posthole	61	Fill	0.23	0.22	0.09	Undated

		62	Cut				
		63	Fill				
61	Pit	64	Cut	0.45	0.54	0.21	Undated
62	Tree throw	-	-	4.7	0.4	0.13	Undated tree throw
		158	Fill				
63	Posthole	159	Cut	0.2	0.2	0.1	Modern
		138	Fill				
64	Posthole	139	Cut	0.18	0.18	0.1	Modern
		140	Fill				
65	Posthole	141	Cut	0.18	0.18	0.05	Modern
		142	Fill				
66	Posthole	143	Cut	0.2	0.2	0.08	Modern
67	Tree throw	-	-	-	0.5	0.15	Undated tree throw
68	Posthole	VOID					Modern
69	Posthole	VOID					Modern
		162	Fill				
		163	Fill				
70	Posthole	164	Cut	0.4	0.4	0.23	MIA
		165	Fill				
71	Posthole	166	Cut	0.3	0.3	0.13	E-MIA?
		167	Fill				
72	Posthole	168	Cut	0.47	0.32	0.12	E-MIA?
		169	Fill				
73	Posthole	170	Cut	0.27	0.27	0.21	MIA?
		171	Fill				
74	Linear	172	Cut	2	0.37	0.11	Modern
		173	Fill				
75	Posthole	174	Cut	0.48	0.44	0.19	E-MIA?
		175	Fill				
76	Posthole	176	Cut	0.66	0.62	0.23	MIA
		177	Fill				
77	Posthole	178	Cut	0.7	0.38	0.23	E-MIA?
		179	Fill				
78	Posthole	180	Cut	0.45	0.4	0.15	E-MIA?
		188	Fill				
80	Posthole?	189	Cut	0.3	0.3	0.14	E-MIA?
		190	Fill				
81	Posthole	191	Cut	0.26	0.26	0.16	E-MIA?
		192	Fill				
82	Pit/Posthole	193	Cut	0.52	0.38	0.16	MIA
		194	Fill				
83	Posthole	195	Cut	0.29	0.17	0.11	E-MIA?
		196	Fill				
84	Posthole	197	Cut	0.43	0.28	0.27	MIA
		198	Fill				
85	Posthole	199	Cut	0.3	0.27	0.15	E-MIA?
		200	Fill				
86	Posthole	201	Cut	0.41	0.31	0.21	E-MIA?
		206	Fill				
87	Posthole	207	Cut	0.7	0.32	0.13	MIA
		208	Fill				
88	Pit	209	Cut	1.15	0.99	0.18	MIA Residual EIA sherds
		216	Fill				
89	Posthole	217	Cut	0.57	0.47	0.1	MIA
90	Tree throw	-	-		0.6	0.42	Undated tree

							throw
91	Posthole	204	Fill	0.4	0.15	E-MIA?	
		205	Cut				
92	Posthole	212	Fill	0.49	0.46	0.13	MIA
		213	Cut				
93	Posthole	214	Fill	0.39	0.24	EIA or MIA	
		215	Cut				
94	Posthole	220	Fill	0.3	0.24	0.15	E-MIA?
		221	Cut				
95	Posthole	222	Fill	0.29	0.22	0.11	E-MIA?
		223	Cut				
96	Gully	227	Fill	0.18	0.04	Undated	
		228	Cut				
97	Posthole	229	Fill	0.42	0.32	MIA	
		230	Cut				

## APPENDIX B

### Soakaway 1

The soakaway trench on Plot 1 exposed a sequence of layers of made ground above the original plough and topsoil layers. Below the subsoil, the trench cut into the natural sands and gravels. The depths of the deposits and their descriptions are listed in the table below.

<b>General Description</b>		
The trench was aligned north-south and measured 9m by 1.2m. The overall trench depth varied from 1.42m to 1.58m.		
<b>Soil type/description</b>	<b>Depth - north end (m)</b>	<b>Depth - south end (m)</b>
Madeground/ploughsoil mix. Dark blackish brown silty sand. Freq rubble modern inclusions. Loose.	0.15	0.2
Madeground (re-deposited natural). Mid brownish orange sand. Soft.	0.25	0.25
Original ploughsoil. Dark blackish brown silty sand. Soft.	0.1	0.1
Original subsoil. Dark brown silty sand. Soft.	0.2	0.25
Natural. Mid yellow sand with med poorly sorted gravels (north end).	0.77	0.15
Natural. Mid orange slightly silty sand with coarse, unsorted gravels (south end).	-	0.78

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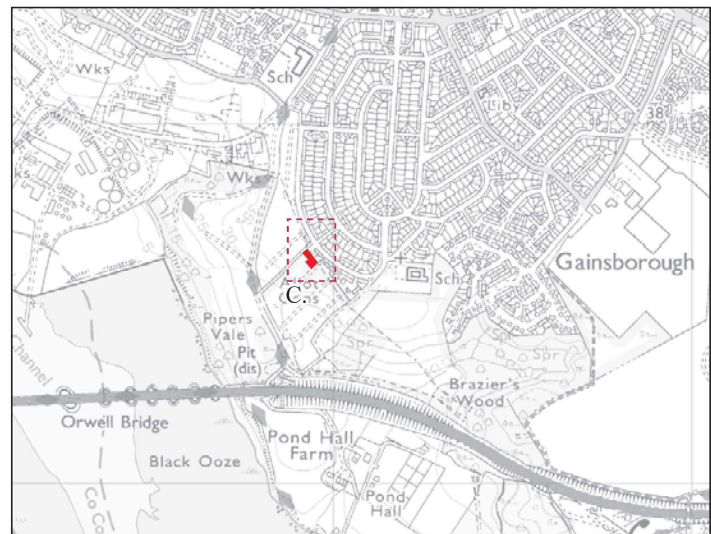
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A.



B.



C.

Figure 1. Location Plan





Figure 2. Site Plan



a



b

Figure 3. Photograph of F.1 and F.2 with F.8 in the background (a), and Pit F.51 (b)

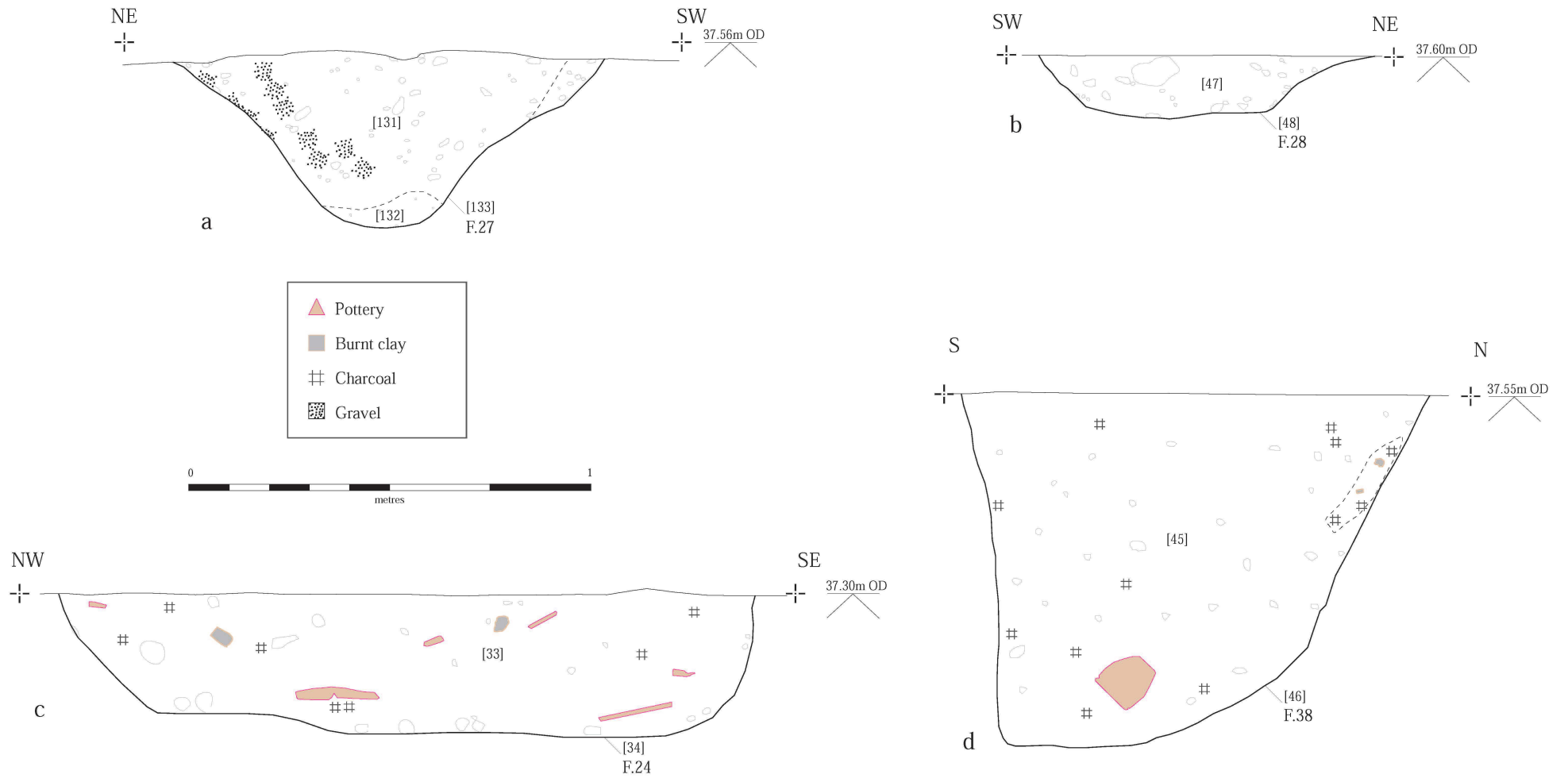


Figure 4. Sections of linears F.27 (a) and F.28 (b), and Pits F.24 (c) and F.38 (d)

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**OASIS ID: cambridg3-96423**

### Project details

Project name	Morland Road, Ipswich. An Archaeological Excavation
Short description of the project	Summary During July and August 2010, an archaeological excavation was carried out by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) at land adjacent to Morland Road, Ipswich, Suffolk (TM 179 417). The excavation was undertaken following an evaluation of the site in January 2010, and in advance of the development of housing and associated services. The excavation identified pits and postholes relating to Early-Middle Iron Age settlement activity, and a series of probable early Romano-British linears at the northwest corner of the site. Separate zones of activity were discernable within the settlement; with structural elements, including one clear post-built roundhouse, located to the southern end of the site, and domestic waste features largely confined to the northern end. The alignment of the linears was similar to that of linears identified in the evaluation, suggesting the presence of enclosures or other settlement divisions. Several undated and modern features were also recorded across the site.
Project dates	Start: 16-07-2010 End: 03-08-2010
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	IPS 617 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	STRUCTURE Early Iron Age
Monument type	SETTLEMENT Middle Iron Age
Investigation type	'Open-area excavation','Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

### Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH Morland Road, Ipswich
Postcode	IP3 0LD
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 179 617 52.2098359768 1.189705924420 52 12 35 N 001 11 22 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 36.00m Max: 37.50m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Project brief originator	Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)
Project design originator	Emma Beadsmoore
Project director/manager	Emma Beadsmoore
Project supervisor	Shannon Hogan
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Orwell Housing Association

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Physical Archive ID	IPS 617
Physical Contents	'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Environmental','Worked stone/lithics','other'
Digital Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Digital Archive ID	IP 617
Digital Media available	'Database','Images raster / digital photography','Spreadsheets','Survey','Text'
Paper Archive recipient	Cambridge Archaeological Unit
Paper Archive ID	IPS 617
Paper Media available	'Context sheet','Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes','Plan','Section','Unpublished Text'

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Morland Road, Ipswich. An Archaeological Excavation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Hogan, S.
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