Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned RPS Consulting on behalf of Persimmon Homes to undertake a 2ha archaeological excavation as part of development to the east of Hadleigh, Suffolk (centred on NGR TM 03699 42928). The excavation took place from 1st June to 27th August 2021.

The excavation revealed remains of an Early Roman settlement, represented by enclosure and boundary ditches. The site appears to represent a rural site which was active during the late 1st and early 2nd centuries AD and was largely abandoned by the mid-late Roman period. Evidence for processing/craft activities was identified within the enclosures, including the remains of two possible corn dryers. Groups of postholes dominated the southern part of the enclosure complex, suggesting the presence of structures, with evidence for intensive activity diminishing towards the northern part of the site. Roman funerary activity was represented by a single inhumation burial, radiocarbon dated to the later 3rd or 4th century AD.

Although the main phase of activity was Romano-British, earlier periods were represented by Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flint and Early Iron Age pottery as well as a small number of Late Iron Age/Early Roman features. Following the Roman occupation of the site, there was evidence of post-medieval agricultural land use in the form of field boundaries and quarries.

Material culture recovered by the excavation included a large assemblage of Roman pottery belonging to the main phase of activity – the late 1st to early 2nd century AD. In addition, there was a small assemblage of Early Iron Age and Late Iron Age pottery. Metalwork was dominated by nails and iron fittings, but a 1st to 2nd century AD continental plate brooch and a chariot terret were also recovered. Additional material included building and worked stone and ceramic building material, as well as small quantity of vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe, oyster shell and a bone scale tang knife. The faunal assemblage included remains of goat/ sheep, cattle, pig as well as horse, dog, bird and red deer. The charred plant remains from the site included cereal grains, weed seeds and processing waste (chaff), representative of typical Roman farming regimes in the region.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Rona Booth, Lindsey Kemp, Rory Coduri, Oliver Bircham, Harry Twinning and Jack Everett. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna, with illustrations by Severine Bezie. Thanks are also extended to the various finds processors, specialists and the editor.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 From 1st June to 27th August 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out a 2ha open area excavation on land south of Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk (NGR: TM 03699 42928, Fig. 1). The work was commissioned by RPS Consulting on behalf of Persimmons Homes as part of the Phase 1 Mitigation of residential planning application DC/19/05419.

1.1.2 The archaeological investigation began with a geophysical survey (SUMO 2017), which highlighted the potential for sub-surface remains within the proposed development area, followed by a Desk-Based Assessment (Petric 2019). A trial trench evaluation was subsequently undertaken which revealed archaeological features of an Iron Age and Roman date (Alexander 2021).

1.1.3 The archaeological excavation has been undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Moan 2021; App. G.). This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The town of Hadleigh is located in southern Suffolk, around 10km west of Ipswich and 14km north of Colchester.

1.2.2 The subject site is location on the eastern edge of the town in arable fields, with residential houses to the north and open fields on all other sides. The site is undulating, with high ground to both the east and west, which slopes down towards the centre of the site. The land varies in height from 60.4m OD (to the east) to 48.4m OD (in the centre of the site).

1.2.3 The bedrock geology consists of sands belonging to the Crag Formation. Across most of the site this is overlain by superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation, largely diamicton (glacial till), with a small area of sand and gravel across the northern edge of the site (British Geological Survey).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 This section provides a brief summary of relevant archaeological remains known within the area surrounding the site. A more detailed archaeological background will be prepared and included in the final report on the works. Monuments and findspots recoded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) in the environs of the site are shown in Fig. 2 and, where relevant, are referred to in the text below.

Trial trench evaluation

1.3.2 A 55-trench evaluation was undertaken on the site in 2021 (HAD208). This identified the remains of Early Iron Age enclosures, a possible trackway and a number of pit clusters. Roman remains were also encountered, consisting of a series of ditches on

varying alignments. A large number of finds dating from the Roman period were recovered from these features, indicating that a rural farmstead was probably situated in the vicinity. Post-medieval remains relating to former field boundaries and quarrying were also identified.

Prehistoric

1.3.3 Low levels of Neolithic remains have been recorded in the area, with fieldwork undertaken immediately north of the site (HAD089) identifying a single pit of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Excavations off Red Hill Road c.700m north-west of the site (HAD061) also revealed features dated to the Late Neolithic period. Fieldwork undertaken about 1km to the north-west of the site off Aldham Mill Hill (HAD059; not plotted on Fig. 2) has identified multi-period remains including a pit of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

1.3.4 The Aldham Mill Hill site was already known to contain three scheduled Bronze Age ring ditches (SM 1461329; HAD160) but possible Iron Age square barrows were also identified by the excavation. The excavations at Red Hill Road also revealed many postholes relating to square and rectangular structures which probably dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

1.3.5 Within the site itself, an Iron Age coin (HAD058) has previously been found close to the northern boundary. This may relate to the Early Iron Age occupation identified to the north of the site (HAD089), see above.

Roman

1.3.6 The evaluation undertaken on land immediately north of the site (HAD089) also identified Roman remains, in the form of pits and boundary ditches. The fieldwork at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD059) also revealed extensive Roman remains.

1.3.7 A possible Roman villa (HAD015; not plotted on Fig. 2) is located around 1.5km north-west of the site, along the A1071 Hadleigh bypass. Archaeological excavations in advance of bypass construction works (HAD015), revealed multiple Roman ditched enclosures (HAD002), a corn drying kiln and abundant fragments of roof tile.

Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

1.3.8 The site most probably lay beyond the limits of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in Hadleigh. Nonetheless, a small number of Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the area. For example, the findspot of a circular decorated fitting) is recorded around 1km north of the site (HAD012; not plotted on Fig. 2). Part of an Anglo-Saxon cremation urn (HAD044) has also been found around 0.7km south-west of the current site, and a further example (HAD013) around 0.7km west of the site.

1.3.9 The site lies c.200m to the east of the medieval town of Hadleigh (HAD046). The town was granted a market in the mid-13th century and was an early centre for the cloth industry.

1.3.10 The HER records a large number of fields in the surrounding area recorded on the 1839 Tithe map. For example, Windmill field (HAD194), clay pits (HAD203), Dovehouse field (HAD202), Sand pit field (HAD193) and Gravel pit field (HAD198).

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The overall aim of the investigation was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context

1.4.2 Based on the results of the evaluation a set of more specific aims and research questions were formulated for the excavation (Moan 2021; App. G):

- can more information be gleaned about the Early Iron Age activity on the site – is there a settlement in the immediate environs?
- is there evidence for continuity of activity on the site right through from the earliest Iron Age into the mid Roman period?
- if there are any clear breaks in activity, can the reason for this be established?
- do the remains identified actually relate to a Roman farmstead as indicated in the evaluation findings?
- if so, what form does the farmstead take and how does it relate to other known farmsteads across the region?
- can any conclusions be drawn about the affluence of the farmstead from the material culture recovered?
- can the environmental remains tell us anything further about the activities being undertaken at the site?
- given that the site is only c.1.5km east of the River Brett, is there any evidence for associated trade links?
- how does this site tie in with other known Iron Age and Roman remains in Hadleigh?

Regional Research Framework

1.4.3 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- *Research and Archaeology*: *A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3)
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)
- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).
- The updated (2018-19) Regional Research Framework for the East of England: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*, Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2021), local and national planning policies, and the WSI (Moan 2021; App. G). This PXA follows the guidance in Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE).

1.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360^{o} type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

1.5.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

1.5.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

1.5.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

1.5.6 A total of 102 bulk samples were taken from a range of excavated features. These each totalled between 10-20L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 The work considered within this PXA deals solely with the results of the archaeological open area excavations, which were targeted on areas that had been identified as containing archaeological features during trial trench evaluation (Alexander 2021).

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context register	Digital
Plan register	1
Section register	8
Sample register	Digital
Small find register	5
Photograph register	23
Context records	831
Plans	7
Sections	207
Digital photographs	1808
Photogrammetry photographs	476
UAV photographs	546

Table 1. List of stratigraphic records

2.1.2 The survival and intelligibility of the site stratigraphy was good, with archaeological features having survived as negative features below the level of any ploughing. Secure stratigraphic relationships, along with the artefacts that were recovered, has allowed preliminary phasing of most of the recorded features.

Soil and ground conditions

2.1.3 The excavation area was located on an arable land and there was a consistent layer of topsoil (a friable dark grey clayey silt) across the area with a layer of subsoil (a friable mid yellow brown clayey silt) surviving in the north-western part of the site. The site was machine excavated down to the level of undisturbed sandy clay natural geology. A layer of colluvium up to 1m thick layer was also recorded across much of the north-eastern area of the site; there was no indication that any archaeological features were cut through or concealed within this colluvial deposit, which sealed the archaeological features in this part of the site.

2.1.4 The natural geology varied between the eastern and western sides of the excavation area, corresponding to changes in the ground level. The southern end of the site (c. 50m OD) consisted of firm sandy clay geology that became softer towards the northern end (c. 45m OD). This change also followed the path of a broad north-west to south-east aligned natural feature (palaeochannel) exposed in the easternmost part of the excavations (Fig. 3). This natural, geological, feature measured up to 30m across and up to 2m deep; it produce no finds and was cut by features belonging to Phases 2, 3 and 5 (see below).

General distribution of archaeological features

2.1.5 The excavation area was divided into two areas by the route of a high-pressure gas main. Area 1 was located to the east of the gas main and measured 0.28ha. The larger of the two areas – Area 2 – was located to the west of the gas main and measured

1.4ha. The vast majority of the identified archaeological features were identified within Area 2. Extensive evidence for past activity, represented by archaeological features, was identified across the excavation areas. These attested to settlement, funerary and agricultural related activity spanning the Late Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods, with the majority dating to the Roman period. However, the main area of settlement to which this activity relates may lie outside of the area of excavation, possibly to the south of the site given that the area to the north has already been subject to archaeological investigation.

Phasing

2.1.6 Following assessment of the artefact and ecofact assemblages, and in conjunction with the site stratigraphy, features have been assigned to preliminary, broad, phases; more refined phasing will be undertaken during analysis. The current, preliminary phasing is set out below and in Fig. 3. At this stage many features not directly dated by finds have been left unphased, although it is anticipated that further analysis of the stratigraphic records and their spatial associations will allow many of these to be incorporated into the final phasing scheme.

- Phase 1: Prehistoric (Neolithic to Iron Age; c. 4000 BC – AD 43)
- Phase 2: Late Iron Age – Early Roman transition (1st century AD)
- Phase 3: Early Roman (late-1st century – early-2nd century AD)
- Phase 4: Mid-Late Roman (mid-2nd to 4th century AD)
- Phase 5: Post-medieval (c. AD 1500 onwards)

Presentation of results

2.1.7 The results of the excavations have been presented below according to their initial broad phasing. For the purpose of this report, a very brief summary of the excavated remains is provided here. Full details of contexts, including measurements and equivalent excavated segments, are included in App. A. Where features have been referred to in the text, all of the individual cut /intervention numbers assigned to it are indicated in the first reference (rendered in **bold** type), with subsequent references using the lowest cut/intervention number assigned to the feature as a whole.

2.1.8 An overall phased plan of the excavations is provided in Fig. 3 and individual phase plans showing all labelled interventions are presented in Figs 4-7. Selected section drawings are presented in Fig. 8 and selected photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-8.

2.2 Phase 1: Prehistoric

2.2.1 The excavation recovered finds dating from the Mesolithic through to the Early Iron Age period. These artefacts included small amounts of flintwork and Early Iron Age pottery. The majority of this material originated from features recognised as Roman (Phases 2-4), but three small pits (Fig. 4) can be assigned a prehistoric date based on their associated finds, with coherent assemblages of Neolithic flintwork from pits **488**

and **618** (36 and 116 pieces respectively; App. B.8) and pit **495** having produced 16 sherds (178g) of Early Iron Age pottery (App. B.3).

2.3 Phase 2: Late Iron Age – Early Roman (1st century AD)

2.3.1 The earliest sustained activity positively identified by the excavation has been attributed to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (Fig. 4).

2.3.2 In the north-western part of Area 2, two ditches (**596**/**727**/**768** and **598**/**735**/**737**), probably forming two sides of a rectangular enclosure, were identified within the area of the later, Phase 3 enclosures (see below). The only finds from these features were two sherds of Late Iron Age to Early Roman pottery.

2.3.3 In the south-east corner of Area 2, two curvilinear ditches (**132**/**134** and **136;** Plate 3) were identified towards the southern limit of excavation, and continued eastwards, beyond the edge of excavation.

2.3.4 A group of discrete features (pits **95**, **97** (Fig. 8 Section 94, Plate 2) and **108**) in the northern part of Area 1 have been attributed to Phase 2, alongside a number of more dispersed discrete features across both areas. These included pits **26**, **28** and **79** within Area 1 and features **251**, **398**, **183**, **261**, **342, 217**and **627** in Area 2. All of these features have been assigned to this phase due to the presence of small quantities (generally between one and nine sherds) of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery; an assemblage of 16 sherds from pit **217** formed the largest of these assemblages.

2.4 Phase 3: Early Roman (AD late 1st to early 2nd century)

2.4.1 The majority of features uncovered during the excavation works were dated to the Early Roman period (Fig. 5), providing evidence of farmstead-related activities, although direct evidence of associated settlement was not identified. In addition to the features summarised here, many of the currently unphased features not directly dated by associated finds (Fig. 4; see Section 2.7 below) are likely to belong to this phase of the site's use.

Enclosure system

2.4.2 The excavation area was dominated by a rectilinear enclosure system which defined up to nine enclosures/plots, with evidence of diverse activities taking place across the site. The main elements of the enclosure system are described here, followed by a brief description of associated discrete features and possible structures.

2.4.3 The main occupation area in Area 2 was demarcated by east to west aligned boundary ditches to the north (**562**/**568**/**739**) and south (**156**/**163**/**253**/**257**/**401**/**417** (Fig. 8 Section 63, Plate 6)/**430**/**434**/**499**); this area was subdivided by a series of other linear ditches and contained a relatively large number of discrete features (see below).

2.4.4 In the north-west corner of Area 2, a rectangular enclosure, formed by ditches **795**/**797** and **612**/**733**/**766**, contained a curvilinear ditch (**746**/**748**/**770**/**756**). This feature formed half a circle, which is indicative of a possible structure (described more fully below). No further evidence of Roman activity was recognised within this enclosure.

A post-medieval quarry was identified immediately west of the curvilinear ditch, along the western limit of excavation.

2.4.5 South-east of this area, a rectangular enclosure was identified. It was defined by ditches **562**/**568**/**739**, **579**/**588**/**711**/**713**/**741**, **234**/**236**/**238**/**240**/**408**/**242** and **278**/**280**. This area was dominated by two spreads/occupation layers (273)/(274)/(622) (Plate 4) and (404)/(722) and contained 27 discrete features assigned to this phase. Artefacts recovered from the layers included 172 pottery sherds, 46 fragments of fired clay (985g), a Roman tile, eight fragments of sheep/goat and cattle bones and two nails.

2.4.6 To the east of ditch **278**/**280**, another enclosure was identified. Its southern boundary was formed by ditch **204**/**219**/**225**/**229**/**326**, but it appeared to be open to the north. A total of 26 discrete features excavated within this area have been attributed to this phase of activity, but these did not appear to form any structures. A possible corn dryer (**544**=**630**) was also identified in this enclosure (described below).

2.4.7 To the south, a triangular enclosure was exposed in the centre of the excavation area. It was formed by ditches **234**/**236**/**238**/**240**/**408**/**242**, **204**/**219**/**225**/**229**/**326** and **144** (Fig. 8, Section 102) /**148**/**221**/**365**/**460**/**552**/**556**/**668**/**691**. Two groups of postholes were recognised within this area. A line of posts ran parallel to ditch **144**, possibly creating a screen or a fence line on the inside of the enclosure. A second group of small, discrete features was located north-east of the fence line and included seventeen postholes (**442**, **444**, **388**, **390**, **386**, **392**, **394**, **384**, **382**, **377**, **375**, **371**, **373**, **357**, **359**, **361**, **363**), potentially representing the remains of one or more structures.

2.4.8 Another rectilinear enclosure was identified to the south of this, defined by parallel ditches **144**/**148**/**221**/**365**/**460**/**552**/**556**/**668**/**691** and **156**/**163**/**253**/**257**/**401**/**417**/**430**/**434**/**499** to the north and south, and to the west by ditch **227**/**231**/**248**. A group of extraction pits (**215**/**428**/**432**, **426**, **189**, **191** and **159**) was excavated immediately north of ditch **156**/**163**/**253**/**257**/**401**/**417**/**430**/**434**/**499**, alongside a large number of discrete features. Some other groups of undated and currently unphased pits and postholes in this area in this rea may also be associated with this enclosure (see Fig. 4, e.g. posthole group **150**, Plate 8).

2.4.9 Evidence for activity at the site appeared to diminish in the north-eastern part of Area 2 and in Area 1, where fewer discrete features were uncovered. A second possible corn dryer (**788**) was identified in the northern part of Area 2, and two parallel ditches (**18**/**69**/**116** and **30**/**34**/**38**/**56**/**146**) aligned north-east to south-west were excavated in Area 1. These ditches led towards the main area of activity in the western part of the site. At the southern end of these parallel ditches, a series of small post and postholes was exposed adjacent to inhumation burial **72** (see below, Phase 4). In addition, a large amorphous discrete feature, perhaps a natural tree throw (**100**) was also exposed in this area.

Semi-circular structure 746

2.4.10 A curvilinear ditch **746** (**748**/**756**/**770**) representing a possible structure was excavated in the north-western corner of the excavation area. This feature was 1.1m wide, up to 51m deep with a diameter of c. 7.6m. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish

grey clayey sand. A small number of Early Roman pottery sherds was recovered from this feature.

Possible corn dryers

2.4.11 Two possible corn dryers (**544**/**630** (Fig. 8 Section 69; Plate 7) and **788**) were uncovered in the northern part of the site; they were located c. 37m apart. Both of these oven-like features took the form of shallow, oval-shaped pits with traces of heat reddened clay linings/collapsed clay superstructure and dark, charcoal rich fills. Environmental samples taken from both features recovered frequent cereal grains and chaff remains. Significant amounts of chaff and grain were also recovered from discrete features in this general area of the site, such as pits **469** and **523**, suggesting evidence of oven/ corn-dryers cleaning and waste disposal.

Discrete features

2.4.12 In total 183 discrete features have been attributed of this phase, and many of the unphased features probably also belong to this period. Although, as described above, several distinct groups of pits and postholes have been identified, these require further analysis alongside currently unphased features in order to identify possible structures.

2.5 Phase 4: Mid-Late Roman (mid-2nd to 4th century AD)

2.5.1 Middle to Late Roman pottery was recovered from a small number of contexts, predominately the upper fills of Early Roman ditches. However, a small number of features belonging to this period were identified throughout the area of excavations (Fig. 6). These included a single ditch 564/570/600 – marking the northern extent of the Roman activity – and four discrete features (208, 344, 448, 646) located throughout the main area of excavations.

2.5.2 Most significantly, a single inhumation burial (**72**, Plate 3) was identified towards the southern limit of excavations, within Area 1. The burial was of an adult female. The skeleton was held in a rectangular grave, and was laid out on a south-west, north-east alignment with the head to the south-west end. The grave contained a number of iron nails from a coffin, and a coffin stain was identified within the fill. This was the only burial found on the site. A total of 13 sherds of late 1st-early 2nd century pottery were recovered from the backfill deposit of this burial, but these represent residual material with a sample of bone having returned a radiocarbon date of 247-418 AD (95% probability; SUERC-106938; 1766±24; App. D). The burial was located immediately to the east of the stand-off zone for the high-pressure gas main, hence it was not possible to extend the excavation area to confirm the presence or absence of other burial in its immediate vicinity.

2.5.3 The sparsity of finds and a low number of features suggests the site was not as intensely utilised during this period. Assessment of the pottery indicates that very low-level activity at the site may have continued into the mid-3rd century AD, but with sustained occupation having effectively ceased by the end of the 2nd century AD.

2.6 Phase 5: Post-medieval

2.6.1 There was no evidence for Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity at the site and the only post-Roman features were of post-medieval date. At this time the area was agricultural land, with ditches (**348** (Fig. 8, Section 224)/**784**/**786**/**808**/**825** and **1**/**106**/**114**/**146**) corresponding to boundaries recorded on first edition OS maps, found alongside several other ditches (**4**, **804**/**814** and **806**/**817)**. Ditches **804**/**814** and **806**/**817** formed an entrance into the field.

2.6.2 Two areas of extensive quarrying were recorded along the northern and western edges of the site, with no further evidence of post-medieval activity identified.

2.7 Unphased features

2.7.1 As set out above (Section 2.1) there are almost 200 features, predominantly undated pits and postholes, which remain unphased at assessment stage (Fig. 4). Although some of these have the potential for belonging to earlier phases of prehistoric activity, many are likely to relate to activity in Phases 2 and 3 and further analysis of their stratigraphic records and spatial associations will allow many of these features to be incorporated into the final phasing scheme for the site.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All artefacts and ecofacts have been washed and quantified. A catalogue of all finds is stored in a *Microsoft Access* database. The total quantity of each material type is listed below (Table 2), with the totals relating to the material currently held in the archive.

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Coins	14	-
Silver	2	-
Copper alloy	12	-
Metalwork (of which objects)	200 (185)	-
Copper alloy	6	-
Iron (of which nails)	160 (110)	-
Unidentified iron fittings	15	-
Lead	19	-
Pottery	3118	37,600
Early Iron Age	85	842
Late Iron Age and Roman	3030	36,729
Medieval and later	3	29
Ceramic Building Material	57	4766
Fired Clay	172	3154
Worked flint	355	-
Unworked burnt flint	47	1270
Utilised stone	16	4507
Worked stone	1	628
Lave quern stone	6	1972
Building stone	1	734
Burnt stone	7	1173
Glass	3	7
Bone scale tang knife	1	-
Human skeletal remains	1 individual	-
Animal bone (identifiable)	936 (284)	13,132
Shell	506	8 905

Table 2 Summary of artefacts by material type

3.2 Coins *by Denis Sami*

3.2.1 The excavation produced 14 coins, recovered from the topsoil and from features dating from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. Most of the coins are extremely worn and present heavy oxidation due to the adverse soil conditions. The assemblage shows loss of coins between AD 98 and 198 and between AD 275 and 285.

3.3 Metalwork *by Denis Sami*

3.3.1 A total of 200 fragments of metalwork relating to 185 objects was recovered during the excavation. Finds were recovered from ditches, pits and layers, and from a grave. The assemblage is indicative of timber construction and, to a lesser extent, transport and crafting activity dating to the Roman and post-medieval to modern periods. The

finds are in great part undiagnostic, with only two items clearly of Roman date: a continental plate brooch dating to the period between 25 and 250 AD (SF 121, from the topsoil) and a very well-preserved chariot terret dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD (SF 131; from Phase 3 ditch **408**). In addition to these two items, a group of 34 fragments of (coffin) nails was recovered from a burial (**72**) of later Roman date.

3.4 Early Iron Age pottery *by Carlotta Marchetto*

3.4.1 An assemblage of 85 sherds (842g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation. The pottery derived from 39 contexts relating to 38 cut features/labelled interventions. The assemblage is of Early Iron Age origin, c. 800-350 BC and the pottery is in a moderate/stable condition. An assemblage of 32 sherds (332g) is interpreted as being residual in Roman features in Area 2. A small number of possible Early Iron Age features all yielded small assemblages of pottery weighing less than 200g. Pit **495** in Area 2 contained the largest group of material (16 sherds, 178g). The assemblage from this feature constitutes the only key group of Early Iron Age-type pottery from the excavations.

3.5 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery *by Jeremy Evans, with contributions by Gwladys Monteil*

3.5.1 Some 3030 Iron Age and Roman sherds, weighing 36.729kg, including 298 rimsherds, were presented for examination. There is a quite a large element of 'transitional' Late Iron Age/Early Roman period grog-tempered pottery. However, it is not clear that any of these transitional groups are actually of pre-conquest date. The small site samian list is dominated by South Gaulish material. The number of Iron Age and Roman sherds represents a respectable quantity of pottery from a site in this region and represents a fairly typical Roman rural settlement for the area (Smith *et al* 2016, fig 12.10). Given the quantity of pottery there is no doubt that there was a settlement on this site, as the quantity is well above background scatter levels.

3.6 Medieval and later pottery *by Carole Fletcher*

3.6.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of pottery, (three sherds weighing 29g) spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods. The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery is domestic in origin, with dates ranging from the 12th to the late 18th century.

3.7 Ceramic Building Material *by Ted Levermore*

3.7.1 Archaeological excavation works produced a small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) with 57 fragments weighing 4766g. The material comprises mostly Roman brick and tile and a small quantity of medieval to post-medieval roof tile fragments. The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative.

3.8 Fired clay *by Ted Levermore*

3.8.1 The excavation recovered a small assemblage of fired clay (172 fragments, 3154g). The assemblage contains amorphous fragments with no discernible features (65 fragments, 495g) and structural pieces, mostly presenting with flattened and curved

faces (89 fragments, 1096g) and a small number of fragments that are diagnostic of identifiable objects (18 pieces, 1563g), namely Iron Age-type triangular weights. The larger concentrations of material were collected from pits **108** and **717** and the various interventions into occupation layers/midden areas. The diagnostic objects and better-preserved structural fragments were recovered from ditch slots **208** and **408**, pits **541** and **717** and posthole **723**.

3.9 Flint *by Lawrence Billington*

3.9.1 A total of 355 worked flints were recovered from the excavation, alongside 1270g (47 fragments) of unworked burnt flint. The worked flint derived largely from the fills of cut features, with smaller quantities coming from subsoil/unstratified contexts and form natural features/deposits. An unusually large proportion of the worked flints – 184 in total – derived from the residues of bulk samples taken during the excavation, although much of this derived from a single pit, **618.** Provisional phasing/spot dating suggests that a substantial proportion of the worked flint assemblage derives from Late Iron Age and Romano-British features (Phases 2-4), but it includes two coherent, single period Neolithic assemblages, from pits **488** and **618**.

3.10 Stone *by Simon Timberlake*

3.10.1 A total of 4.51kg (15 pieces) of utilised/ worked stone was recovered from the excavation. This consisted of 2.6kg of worked stone composed of lava quern and a rubbing stone, 1.17kg of burnt stone cobble and 0.7kg of stone floor tile (which may also have been re-used as whetstone). It seems likely that most of this worked stone use is in fact medieval in date, with the exception of burnt stone cobble fragments, which most likely date to the Early-Middle Iron Age.

3.11 Glass *by Carole Fletcher*

3.11.1 Archaeological works produced a very small assemblage of Roman glass, consisting of three shards of vessel glass, recovered from unrelated features, both of which produced Roman pottery. There are no distinguishing features on the glass to indicate vessel form, although the shards very probably came from a jar or prismatic bottle.

3.12 Worked bone *by Ian Riddler*

3.12.1 A complete scale-tang plate for a composite handle was recovered from occupation layer 274 (Period 3). Handles of this type represent one of the principal types of scale-tang knife handle of the Early Roman period. These are early Roman forms of knife, dating to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and it is possible that they had a military association. They are distributed across Roman Britain.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 Human skeletal remains *by Zoe Ui Choileain*

4.1.1 A single burial (**72**) was recorded during the excavations. The burial, an adult female, has been radiocarbon dated to the later Roman period (AD 247-418; App. D). The skeleton was held in a rectangular grave and the skeleton was laid out south-west to north-east, with the head at the south-west end. There was evidence of coffin nails and a coffin stain.

4.2 Animal bone *by Zoe Ui Choileain*

4.2.1 A total of 284 fragments of recordable animal bone was found during the excavations. The material was recovered from ditches and pits. The bone is fragmented but a high proportion, 219 fragments, are identifiable to taxon. A total of six taxa are present: cattle, dog, horse, pig, red deer and sheep/goat. Five fragments of bird bone were also present.

4.3 Shell *by Carole Fletcher*

4.3.1 A total of 506 marine shells or shell fragments (8.905kg), overwhelmingly dominated by oyster shell, were recovered. The presence of oyster shells demonstrates the ability of the occupants of any settlement associated with the site to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland.

4.4 Charred plant remains *by Martha Craven*

4.4.1 A total of one hundred and two bulk samples were taken from a variety of features. The plant material from this site consists of carbonised (charred) plant remains which are in a moderate state of preservation. The carbonised material recovered from this site consist primarily of cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds. The botanical material recovered from this site is mostly typical of the Late Iron Age to Roman periods.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 Summaries of the statement of potential for each form of data are included here, with more detail relating to specific research themes given at the end of appropriate section of the appendices.

5.2 Stratigraphy

5.2.1 Stratigraphic sequences were largely limited to relationships between features cut into the natural geology. Where stratified deposits were recorded, their stratigraphic and spatial relationships will inform the final phasing of activity on the site, in conjunction with dating provided by artefactual analyses. The remains from all periods encountered relate predominantly to domestic and agricultural activity, with a single feature related to Roman funerary activity. Overall, there is good potential for the sequence of occupation and activity to be established through the analysis of the stratigraphic record of the site, alongside the dating provided by associated artefacts and ecofacts.

5.3 Coins

5.3.1 Given that the majority of coins were recovered from topsoil, this assemblage has a very limited potential to expand our understanding of the site sequence and to contribute to the project's research objectives.

5.4 Metalwork

5.4.1 Given the poor preservation and general undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, most of the metalwork has limited potential to contribute to the site's research objectives.

5.5 Early Iron Age pottery

5.5.1 The pottery from the excavation constitutes a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery. Most contexts with pottery had single sherds, and these were often abraded. Many could therefore be residual and may not reliably date the features by themselves. Owing to their small size, the assemblage has a limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site.

5.6 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

5.6.1 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery will play a key role in establishing and refining the phasing and dating of the archaeological remains. Beyond this, analysis of the pottery assemblage can provide information on pottery supply to the site in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and may provide evidence for and outline possible reasons for its abandonment in the late 2nd/early 3rd century. Analysis will also demonstrate the nature of the settlement at the site and allow comparisons with other rural settlements in the region.

5.7 Medieval and later pottery

5.7.1 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery is domestic in origin, with dates ranging from the 12th to the late 18th century. The assemblage has little potential to aid regional, or local research objectives or priorities.

5.8 Ceramic building material

5.8.1 The Roman material is, whilst abraded and scattered, a good indicator of well-invested in construction in the locality. Post-depositional and erosional processes have affected the majority of the material meaning any assessment of type or proximity to the site is limited. The later assemblage is of little archaeological significance due to its size and distribution.

5.9 Fired clay

5.9.1 The assemblage of fired clay is largely made up by amorphous fragments and structural retaining faces and curves. The character and level of abrasion of this assemblage is consistent with the detrital remains of later prehistoric/Early Roman settlement activity. Some fragments point to industrial activity but this evidence is scant.

5.10 Flint

5.10.1 Although relatively modest in size, the worked flint assemblage is of some significance in terms of providing evidence for prehistoric activity predating the main Late Iron Age-Romano-British phases of the site's use, and includes two possible single period Neolithic assemblages from currently unphased pits.

5.11 Stone

5.11.1 Few conclusions can be drawn from this assemblage, the most interesting points to note is the presence of fragmentary and indeterminate lava quern, and more importantly a fragment from the base of what is most likely a medieval lava quern (perhaps a pot quern) associated as a surface or un-contextualized find with a post-medieval ditch. There is a residual presence, right across the site, of small amounts of 'prehistoric-type' burnt cobble stone in the form of fragmentary potboilers. Most likely this represents background activity rather than primary-excavated features.

5.12 Glass

5.12.1 The Roman assemblage has little potential to aid regional, or local research objectives, only indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement associated with the excavated area to access glass vessels, presumably by trade.

5.13 Worked bone

5.13.1 The recovery of the tang knife handle indicates a possible military association at the site during early/ transitional Romano-British period, but has little potential to aid the local, regional and national research priorities.

5.14 Human skeletal remains

5.14.1 The single skeleton from the site has potential for further analyses including biometric measurements and examination of pathologies.

5.15 Animal bone

5.15.1 While this is a small assemblage there is a moderately good potential for providing information about the dietary and animal husbandry practices of the settlement.

5.16 Shell

5.16.1 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities, beyond indicating the acquisition and consumption of shellfish by the occupants of any nearby settlement during the Roman period.

5.17 Charred plant remains

5.17.1 Although none of the features produced assemblages of charred plant remains of sufficient diversity and density to warrant significant further work, the assemblages from the two corn dryers and form several other Phase 3 features produced assemblages of charred cereal grains and crop residues which provide some information on processing activities taking place on the site and the on the wider agrarian economy. Identification of some of the charcoal recovered from these features may may also prove helpful to better understand fuel selection and local woodland composition at the site.

5.18 Overall potential

5.18.1 The stratigraphic records of the site when fully integrated with the evidence from the artefacts and environmental remains, have the potential to establish the sequence of activity at the site and relate it to wider developments in the local landscape and wider region.

5.18.2 The original research objectives can be addressed to some extent using the data that has already been collected – which has allowed the identification of the extent and broad dates of the archaeological remains and the quality of preservation. The stratigraphic records and the environmental evidence indicate that the site was in use as a focus of activity from late Iron Age until the Middle/Late Roman period, with some evidence that earlier – Neolithic and Early Iron Age – activity took place in the vicinity. By the early medieval period the site lay in field away from any area settlement, and this continued until the area was used for extensive quarrying.

5.19 Significance

5.19.1 Overall, the excavations add to the corpus of evidence relation to Early Roman activity in the area of Hadleigh, with farmstead-type enclosures associated with on-site or nearby settlement activity and with agricultural processing activities, as identified by the presence of possible corn dryers.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Introduction

6.1.1 Following the completion of excavation work the research priorities, as set out in the WSI (Moan 2021) and outlined above (Section 1.4), were reviewed. This established whether they had been met at this assessment stage of work, and for those that had not yet been achieved, identified the work that would be required for them to be fully addressed.

6.1.2 The overall aim of the investigation has been achieved in the broad sense that the archaeological evidence within the area has been mapped, with both stratigraphic and artefactual evidence providing dating for the earliest and lates activity on the site, and that the basic character of the site has been established. Further analysis of the evidence will be able to provide more direct links between the site and its local context.

6.2 Revised research aims

6.2.1 The research aims and questions (Section 1.4), as laid out in the WSI remain, for the most part, an effective framework for the ongoing analysis and presentation of the results of the project but have been supplemented by several additional research aims.

6.2.2 These revised research aims have been outlined below, divided chronologically, with those identified prior to excavation outlined first, followed by the newly formulated aims. These updated research aims draw upon:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24
- The East of England Regional Research Framework which was revised during 2018-2019: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

Original research aims

Q.1 Can more information be gleaned about the Early Iron Age activity on the site – is there a settlement in the immediate environs?

6.2.3 A small amount of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered primarily as residual fragments from features dated to Early Roman period. Although the quantity of pottery recovered suggest that the site did not see sustained settlement-type activity, further work is needed at analysis stage to identify and characterise possible Early Iron Age features. Pit **495**, which contained sixteen sherds (178g) of Early Iron Age pottery, is a likely to be amongst such features.

Q.2 Is there evidence for continuity of activity on the site right through from the earliest Iron Age into the mid Roman period

6.2.4 Currently there is no evidence suggesting the continuity of activity at the site. Although artefactual evidence from the site suggests some activity during Early Iron Age, there is no evidence for a Middle Iron Age presence.

6.2.5 The results of the assessment suggest that longer term settlement at the site was probably first established during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period, sometime in the 1st century AD. Assessment of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery indicates that the height of activity at the site took place during the Early Roman period (late 1st century to early 2nd century AD) and that site was probably effectively abandoned by the end of the 2nd century mid-3rd century, but this will be more securely established by full analysis of the pottery.

Q.3 If there are any clear breaks in activity, can the reason for this be established?

6.2.6 Currently there is no evidence to suggest any causes for the break in the activity at the site during Middle and Late Iron Age. Further analysis of the pottery and comparison with the regional record of Roman rural settlement patterns has the potential to assess the wider significance of, and possible reasons behind, the establishment of settlement on the site in the 1st century AD and its end in the late 2nd/early 3rd century AD (see App. B. 4).

Q.4 Do the remains identified actually relate to a Roman farmstead as indicated in the evaluation findings?

6.2.7 The quantities of the artefactual evidence, especially pottery, are strongly indicative of a settlement related activities at the site (App. B.4), although at this stage the extent of domestic activity/settlement took place within the site itself is not clear. Further analysis of the stratigraphic records and finds will help to answer this question, allowing for identification of any possible domestic structures within the area.

Q.5 If so, what form does the farmstead take and how does it relate to other known farmsteads across the region?

6.2.8 Further analysis of the remains and their associated finds and comparison with the local and regional record of Roman rural settlement (Smith *et al* 2016, chap. 6) will allow this question to be addressed.

Q.6 can any conclusions be drawn about the affluence of the farmstead from the material culture recovered?

6.2.9 On the basis of the pottery assessment, it is suggested the site was a 'basic'-level rural site (see App. B.4), but comparison with other sites in the region will allow a more detailed assessment of this issue.

Q.7 Can the environmental remains tell us anything further about the activities being undertaken at the site?

6.2.10 Despite extensive sampling, the majority of the features did not produce assemblages of sufficient diversity and density to allow for further assumptions about the activities being undertaken at the site. The exception to this are samples taken from the possible

corn-dryers and associated features, which suggest agricultural processing taking place on site. The presence of a number of small legumes in several of the samples suggest that the inhabitants may have cultivated these plants for their use as animal fodder. In addition charcoal analysis may also prove helpful to better understand fuel selection and local woodland composition at the site.

Q 8 Given that the site is only c.1.5km east of the River Brett, is there any evidence for associated trade links?

6.2.11 Further analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage should aid in answering this question and assessing the site's place within local and regional exchange networks. The site will also be contextualised in terms of its position in relation to the known Roman road network and major settlements/centres such as small towns, villas and roadside settlements in this part of the county.

Q.9 How does this site tie in with other known Iron Age and Roman remains in Hadleigh?

6.2.12 Early Iron Age occupation was identified immediately to the north of the site (HAD089), where several post-structures and a probable small trackway, with hearth debris pits and domestic artefacts. The scant Early Iron Age evidence form the currently investigated area ties in with evidence from this settlement.

6.2.13 The site forms part of a larger Roman environment with Roman remains also identified to the land to the immediate north of the site (HAD 089) as well as extensive Roman remains at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD 059).

6.3 Additional research aims

Q.10 What forms of Roman buildings/ structures are present at the site?

6.3.1 Several areas have been provisionally identified as locations of possible structures. A semi-circular ring ditch-type feature (**746**) was excavated towards the north-western corner of the site and groups of postholes were found within the southern part of the enclosure complex in Area 2. These postholes might represent a number of buildings and further analysis of the stratigraphic records and distribution/character of the associated finds is required in order to identify these structures. The form and function of these possible structures will be assessed in the context of the wider body of evidence for buildings an structures on Roman rural sites both locally and across the wider region (cf. Smith *et al* 2016, chap. 2)

Q.11 Can the size and shape of fields and enclosures help to identify the activities taking place at the site?

6.3.2 The majority of the enclosures identified throughout Area 2 are rectangular with a single triangular-shaped enclosure recognised within the centre of the site. The variety of features identified within each enclosure suggest diverse activities taking place in each plot with the agricultural processing, recognised by the presence of possible corn-dryers, taking place away form the triangular enclosure. Further analysis of the distribution and character of finds and features associated with the enclosures and inter-site comparisons may allow the specific function(s) of some of the enclosures to be discussed.

Q.12 How does the inhumation burial contribute to information on Roman rural burial practices?

6.3.3 A single inhumation burial was identified towards the south of Area 1. When the final analysis of the remains are completed it has the potential to add to the wider record of Roman funerary practice in the region (see Smith *et al* 2018, chap. 6).

6.4 Interfaces

6.4.1 This excavation forms Phase 1 of a larger development. Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and on completion of the full excavation report, a consultation between OA East, the Suffolk Archaeological Service team and the client will outline the most effective way of disseminating/publishing of the results.

6.5 Methods statement

6.5.1 This section sets out the methods proposed to achieve the research aims set out above.

Stratigraphy

6.5.2 The environmental, finds and context data will be analysed within a *Microsoft Access* database, used in conjunction with the AutoCAD plan and GIS project, where appropriate. Contexts have been inputted into the database and assigned to an initial broad phase. More refined and comprehensive phasing of the archaeological remains will be undertaken during the analysis stage, utilising available dating evidence in combination with stratigraphic and spatial relationships. Following this, more detailed phase phans will be produced, and the updated information will be distributed to the relevant specialists. The group and phase text will be complied, which will form the basis of the grey literature report. The more detailed phasing will especially useful for identifying continuity and variation through time, especially in relation to the phases of Roman activity.

Scientific dating

6.5.3 In most cases dating provided by the pottery provides good, relatively precise, dating evidence for the remains revealed by the excavations. A radiocarbon date has been obtained on the single inhumation burial from the site (App. D).

Illustration

6.5.4 All site plans have been digitised in a GIS and will be reproduced at appropriate scales. Selected sections will be digitised using AutoCAD, and report and publication figures will be created using Adobe Illustrator.

Artefactual analysis

6.5.5 Where appropriate, and as identified in the relevant artefact and ecofacts assessment, finds will be sent to the relevant specialist for further work. Detailed assessments of the artefacts and ecofacts and recommendations for further work are given in Appendices B and C respectively. Several of the artefact assemblages do not require

further work, other than updating phasing information where relevant or producing illustrations. All analysis will conform to the CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2014c) and will be carried out with reference to the relevant Historic England guidelines.

Coins

6.5.6 No further work is recommended beyond summarising the report for any publication.

Metalwork

6.5.7 Full catalogue entries should be completed for every object and a brief report prepared for inclusion in any future report. Brooch SF 121 and chariot terret SF 131 require cleaning/consolidation and five iron objects should be X-rayed (listed in Table 11, App. B.2)

6.5.8 illustration is recommended for brooch SF 121 and chariot terret SF 131. If, after full phasing of the site, the small auger (SF 119) and the shears (context 260) are dated to the Roman period, these finds should also be illustrated.

Early Iron Age pottery

6.5.9 The pottery has been fully recorded. A report detailing the fabrics and dating should be prepared for the full grey literature report. A brief summary of the pottery could be published, but none of the material is worthy of illustration.

Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

6.5.10 The pottery will be recorded by sherd numbers, weight, RE and minimum numbers of rims for form and fabric following. Full determination to exact fabric will be performed on all stratified Roman material. The site samian ware will be reported on in full for its chronological information about the site. The material will be illustrated most economically by a fabric and form type series, alongside the stamps, with the decorated samian to be illustrated by scans of rubbings.

Medieval and later pottery

6.5.11 No further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Ceramic Building Material

6.5.12 No further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Fired clay

6.5.13 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The triangular weights, the wedge-shaped object and the spacer should be considered for illustration or photography.

Flint

6.5.14 The assemblage has been fully catalogued and further analysis should be limited to a closer examination of the material from pit **618**, including more detailed technological/attribute analysis and a more concerted attempt at refitting.

6.5.15 The catalogue should be updated following final phasing/stratigraphic analysis of the site and a full archive report on the flint assemblage should be prepared. It is recommended that selected pieces from pit **618** are selected for photography, but no illustration is required.

Stone

6.5.16 No further work is recommended on this assemblage. but both the large lava quern fragment (context 99999) and the limestone floor tile/whetstone (SF 116) should be photographed and drawn. If published, the assessment report may be summarised for the publication.

Glass

6.5.17 No further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Worked bone

6.5.18 No further work is recommended in terms of analysis recording of this artefact, but it should be illustrated. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Human skeletal remains

6.5.19 The skeleton should be fully recorded. Specifically, biometric measurements should be completed where possible, a full dental catalogue should be completed, the pathology on the rib should be examined in closer detail. A full report should be completed including references to comparable sites in the area.

Animal bone

6.5.20 Further work on the animal bone assemblage should include tooth wear and fusion recording, biometric measurements, identification of the bird bones and compiling a full grey literature report.

Shell

6.5.21 No further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Charred plant remains

6.5.22 No further analysis of the charred plant remains is required. However, several of the samples from this site are quite productive in terms of their charcoal content and it is recommended that some of these samples undergo charcoal analysis, once they have

been securely phased. Charcoal analysis may help us to better understand fuel selection and local woodland composition at this site.

6.6 Publication and dissemination of results

6.6.1 Following its approval, this PXA report will be lodged with the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and made available online at the ADS and on the OA Library (https://library.oxfordarchaeology.com/). Copies of digital excavation records/data will also be deposited with the Suffolk HER. A grey literature archive report will subsequently be compiled. As this excavation forms the first phase of a larger development, future consultation between OA East, the Suffolk Archaeological Service team and the client will outline the most effective way of disseminating/publishing of the results of the wider programme of works. In case of any unforeseen delays/issues with future works, however, provision has been made for the preparation of a short article summarising the results of this phase of the excavation for publication in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of History and Archaeology*.

6.7 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

6.7.1 Preliminary recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by relevant specialists at assessment stage, and the recommendations presented in their reports (Appendices B and C below). These recommendations will be reviewed following the full programme of analysis set out above and in Section 7, when final decisions and selections relating to retention/disposal will be made, with updated recommendations included in the full grey literature archive report. A summary of the preliminary/provisional recommendations is provided in Table 3 below.

Assemblage	Retain/ discard
Coins	Retain
Metalwork	Retain (with potential for dispersal of poorly stratified fittings and nails following full strat. analysis)
Early Iron Age pottery	Retain
Late Iron Age and Roman pottery	Retain
Medieval and later pottery	Discard prior to archiving, unless selected for educational/ handling collections
Ceramic building material	Retain, with potential discard of non-diagnostic material
Fired clay	Retain, with potential discard of non-diagnostic material
Flint	Retain
Stone	Retain, with potential for discard of burnt stone and lava quern
Glass	Retain
Worked bone	Retain
Human skeletal remain	Retain
Faunal remains	Retain
Shell	Discard
Environmental flots	Retain

Table 3 Finds and environmental summary of provisional recommendations for retention/discard, pending full analysis

6.8 Ownership and archive

6.8.1 OA East will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright); OA will maintain the archive to the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014b), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011) and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's *Guidelines for Archive Preparation and Deposition* (Minter and Rigden 2022). The finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive under site code HAD 208. The digital archive will be deposited with ADS. The landowner's permission to donate the finds to this repository will be sought (Transfer of Title) when this report is issued.

6.8.2 The physical archive is estimated to consist of 26 bulk finds boxes and three boxes of paperwork.

7 TEXT RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Louise Moan	LM	OA East	Project Manager
Tom Philips	TP	OA East	Post-excavation/editing
Natasha Dodwell	ND	OA East	Finds Manager
Malgorzata Kwiatkowska	MDK	OA East	Project Officer
Severine Bezie	SB	OA East	Illustrator
Denis Sami	DS	OA East	Metalwork/small finds specialist
Carlotta Marchetto	CM	OA East	Prehistoric pottery specialist
Mairead Rutherford	MR	OA North	Charcoal identification
Jeremy Evans	JE	External	Roman pottery specialist
Gwladys Monteil	GM	External	Samian specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	External	Worked stone specialist
Zoe Ui Choileain	ZCU	OA East	Osteologist/faunal remains specialist
Ian Riddler	IR	External	Worked bone specialist
Martha Craven	MC	OA East	Environmental specialist
Ted Levermore	TL	OA East	CBM and fired clay specialist
Lawrence Billington	LB	OA East	Flint specialist
Carole Fletcher	CF	OA East	Finds specialist
Environmental Assistant	EA	OA East	Environmental assistant
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OA East	Archive Supervisor
Archive Assistant	AS	OA East	Archive assistant

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 The following task list is related to the production of a stratigraphic narrative and grey literature report based on the results of the excavation. However, this excavation is the first phase of a wider scheme of archaeological works to be undertaken on the site. Therefore, a single combined grey literature report and publication will be produced once all future phases of fieldwork have been completed. It is anticipated that it will take 12 months to produce this report upon conclusion of all forthcoming mitigation work and approval of any subsequent PXA's for other areas.

7.2.2 A task list for this phase of work is presented below in Table 4.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days/ cost
Project Management			
1	Project Management	LM/TP/ND	5
2	Team meetings	LM/TP/MDK	0.5
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	LM/TP/MDK	0.5
Stage 1: Stratigraphic Analysis			
4	Integrate ceramic/ artefact dating with site matrix	MDK	0.5

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days/ cost
5	Update database and digital plans/ sections to reflect and changes	MDK	0.5
6	Finalise site phasing	MDK	0.5
7	Add final phasing to database	MDK	0.5
8	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full archive report	MDK	3
9	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	MDK	1
Illustration			
10	Digitise selected sections	SB	1
11	Draw/ photograph selected finds	SB	2
12	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	SB	5
13	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	MDK	0.5
Documentary Research			
14	Background research and comparative analysis of the site with similar sites	MDK	2
Artefact and Environmental Studies			
15	Complete catalogue and report of metalwork	DS	2
16	Metalwork x-ray and cleaning/conservation	TBC	1
17	Early Iron Age pottery: full catalogue and reporting	CM	2
18	Roman pottery: full catalogue, analyse and report and select material for illustration	JE	12
19	Samian pottery: fully catalogue, analyse and report	GM	1
20	Flintwork: Analysis and reporting	LB	1.5
21	HSR: Analysis and reporting	ZUC	1
22	Faunal remains: Analysis and reporting	ZUC	2
23	Charcoal identification	MR	1
24	Tabulation and report on the environmental remains	MC	1
Stage 2: Report Writing			
25	Integrate documentary research	MDK	1
26	Edit phase and group text	TP	2
27	Compile list of illustrations/ liaise with illustrators	MDK	1
28	Write discussion and conclusions	MDK	2
29	Collate/ edit captions, bibliography, appendices	MDK	1
30	Internal edit	TP	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days/ cost
31	Incorporate internal edits	MDK	1
Stage 3: Archiving			
32	Complete marking of finds	AS	4
33	Re-box finds and make box list	AS	4
34	Additional marking of paper archive (most have been already marked)	AS	2.5
35	Re-boxing of paper archive	KH	2.5
36	SCCAA archive spreadsheet	KH	0.5
37	Renaming digital photos	AS	8
38	Cataloguing and burning digital photos to disc	KH	1
39	Overview of archiving	KH	2
40	Upload of the digital archive to ADS	KH/AS	1

Table 4 Tasks associated with analysis and report writing

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1	cut	ditch	1	5		1.4	0.3				linear	moderate concave	flat	sw-ne
2	fill	ditch	1	5			0.16	mid yellow brown	clay	occasional sub-angular stone				
3	fill	ditch	1	5			0.29	dark grey brown	clay	occasional small chalk and flint nodule, small sub-angular stones				
4	cut	ditch	4	5		1.15	0.4				linear	moderate concave	concave	nw-se
5	fill	ditch	4	5			0.1	mid yellow brown	chalky clay	occasional small calk fragment				
6	fill	ditch	4	5			0.4	dark brown	silty clay	occasional very small chalk fragments				
7	cut	pit	7	3	1.17	0.56	0.45				sub-circular	vertical	flat(ish)	
8	fill	pit	7	3			0.29	mid red brown	clay sand	occasional small pebbles and stones, rare carcoal				
9	fill	pit	7	3			0.17	mid brown grey	clayey silt	frequent stones and pebbles, rare charcoal				
10	cut	post hole	10	2		0.2	0.15				sub-circular	near vertical	concave	
11	fill	post hole	10	2		0.2	0.15	light brown grey	clayey silt	rare charcoal, rare small rounded stones				
12	cut	ditch	12	0		0.5	0.2				linear	moderate concave	irregular concave	e-w
13	fill	ditch	12	0			0.2	mid yellow brown	clay	occasional very small chalk fragment and angular flint				
14	cut	ditch	14	0		1.2	0.4				linear	steep concave	concave	e-w
15	fill	ditch	14	0			0.2	dark yellow brown	clay	occasional very small angular flint and chalk fragment				
16	fill	ditch	14	0			0.1	dark brown	clay	occasional small sub-angular stone				
17	fill	ditch	14	0			0.21	mid yellow brown	clay	occasional small fractured flint				
18	cut	ditch	18	3		1.1	0.36				linear	steep	flattish	ne-sw
19	fill	ditch	18	3		1.1	0.36	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to large rouned pebbles and				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										stones, very rare charcoal				
20	cut	pit	20	0	0.8	0.76	0.22				sub-circular	moderately steep	comcae,	ne-sw
21	fill	pit	20	0	0.8	0.76	0.22	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium rounded pebbles				
22	cut	ditch	22	3		0.9	0.32				linear	moderate concave	concave	nne-ssw
23	fill	ditch	22	3			0.4	mid yellow brown	clay	occasional small angular flint				
24	fill	ditch	22	3			0.31	dark yellow brown	clay	frequent fractured flint nodule, predominantly at base on souther end				
25	layer	natural	0	0			1.1	mid grey brown	sandy silt	suoer abundat flint pebbles and nodules - all sizes				
26	cut	pit	26	2	1.4	0.7	0.24				keyhole	varriable, vertical, steep	concave	nw-se
27	fill	pit	26	2			0.24	mid grey	sandy silt	frequent small to medium rounded stones and grit				
28	cut	post hole	28	2	0.3	0.2	0.18				sub-circular	near vertical	concave	ne-sw
29	fill	post hole	28	2	0.3	0.2	0.18	mid grey brown	clayey silt	rare stones/ rounded pebbles				
30	cut	ditch	30	3		0.85	0.31				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
31	fill	ditch	30	3		0.85	0.31	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent flint				
32	cut	post hole	32	0		0.35	0.1				circular	moderate	concave	
33	fill	post hole	32	0		0.35	0.1	light grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
34	cut	ditch	34	3		0.58	0.14				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
35	fill	ditch	34	3		0.58	0.14	light grey brown	sand	fequent flint and gravel				
36	cut	ditch	36	0		0.75	0.17				linear	moderate, concave	flat	n-s
37	fill	ditch	36	0			0.17	dark grey brown	clay	occasional small chalk fragment				
38	cut	ditch	38	3		1.25	0.55				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
39	fill	ditch	38	3		1.25	0.55	light grey brown	sand	frequent flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
40	cut	post hole	40	0	0.16	0.23	0.06				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
41	fill	post hole	40	0	0.16	0.23	0.06	light grey brown	clay	small flint and pebbles				
42	cut	post hole	42	0	0.19	0.28	0.07				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
43	fill	post hole	42	0	0.19	0.28	0.07	medium grey brown	clay	small flint and pebbles				
44	cut	post hole	44	0	0.24	0.61	0.09				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
45	fill	post hole	44	0	0.24	0.61	0.09	yellow brown	silty clay	flint				
46	cut	natural	46	0	0.64	0.56	0.19				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	nw-se
47	fill	natural	46	0	0.64	0.56	0.19	greyish brown	silty clay	small stones and flint				
48	cut	post hole	48	0	0.3	0.24	0.04				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
49	fill	post hole	48	0	0.3	0.24	0.04	grey ish brown	silty clay					
50	cut	post hole	50	0	0.09	0.17	0.03				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
51	fill	post hole	50	0	0.09	0.17	0.03	grey ish brown	silty clay					
52	cut	post hole	52	0	0.12	0.18	0.04				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
53	fill	post hole	52	0	0.12	0.18	0.04	grey brown	silty clay	small flint				
54	cut	post hole	54	0	0.13	0.19	0.04				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
55	fill	post hole	54	0	0.13	0.19	0.04	greyish brown	silty clay	small flint and pebbles				
56	cut	ditch	56	3		1.93	0.72				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
57	fill	ditch	56	3		1.93	0.55	mid grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
58	fill	ditch	56	3		1.93	0.5	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
59	cut	post hole	59	0	0.13	0.2	0.06				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
60	fill	post hole	59	0	0.13	0.2	0.06	greyish brown	silty clay	small flint				
61	cut	post hole	61	0	0.13	0.15	0.05				sub-circular	steep	concave	
62	fill	post hole	61	0	0.13	0.15	0.05	greyish brown	silty clay	small pebbles				
63	cut	post hole	63	0	0.1	0.21	0.05				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
64	fill	post hole	63	0	0.13	0.2	0.06	grey brown	silty clay	small flint				
65	cut	gully	65	0		0.6	0.16				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
66	fill	gully	65	0		0.6	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
67	cut	post hole	67	0		0.53	0.24				circular	steep	concave	
68	fill	post hole	67	0		0.53	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	none				
69	cut	ditch	69	3		2.16	0.56				linear	steep	v	nw-se
70	fill	ditch	69	3			0.24	mid red brown	sandy silt	occasional small to medium stones and pebble flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
71	fill	ditch	69	3			0.28	mid grey	sandy silt	frequent small to large stoens, flint and pebbles, very rare charcoal				
72	cut	grave	72	4	2.3	1.08	0.35				rectangular	vertical	flat	n-s
73	fill	grave	72	4			0.35	mid yellow brown	clay	occasional small chalk fragments				
74	fill	coffin	72	4										
75	fill	coffin	74	4				mottled dark and light yellow brown	clay	occasional small stones and chalk fragments				
77	cut	post hole	77	0		0.4	0.25				circular	steep	concave	
78	fill	post hole	77	0		0.4	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand					
79	cut	pit	79	3		1.43	0.13				circular	gentle	concave	
80	fill	pit	79	3		1.43	0.13	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
81	fill	skeleton	72	4										
82	cut	ditch	82	0		0.38	0.29				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
83	fill	ditch	82	0		0.38	0.29	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
84	cut	natural	84	0		0.65	0.1				irregular	shallow	flat	
85	fill	natural	84	0		0.65	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand					
86	cut	pit	86	0		1.05	0.22				circular	steep	concave	
87	fill	pit	86	0		1.05	0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
88	cut	pit	88	0		1.01	0.39				circular	steep	concave	
89	fill	pit	88	0		1.01	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
90	fill	pit	88	0		1.01	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate charcoal				
91	cut	ditch	91	3		0.7	0.26				linear	moderate concave	concave	n-s
92	fill	ditch	91	3				mid red brown	silty clay	occasional small angualr stones				
93	cut	ditch	93	0		0.3	0.14				linear	moderate concave	concave	n-s
94	fill	ditch	93	0				dark brown	silty clay	occasional small to medium angular stones				
95	cut	pit	95	2		0.61	0.29				circular	steep	concave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
96	fill	pit	95	2		0.61	0.29	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate charcoal				
97	cut	pit	97	2		1.15	0.35				circular	steep	concave	
98	fill	pit	97	2		1.15	0.35	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
99	fill	pit	97	2		1.15	0.35	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint, infrequent charcoal				
100	cut	pit	100	4		5	0.64				sub-rectangular	moderate	flat	e-w
101	fill	pit	100	4		5	0.64	orangey brown	sandy clay	small to medium flint and stones				
102	cut	post hole	102	0		0.9	0.5				sub-circular	steep	concave	
103	fill	post hole	102	0		0.9	0.5	dark grey brown	silty clay	small flint and stones				
104	cut	post hole	104	0		0.22	0.65				sub-circular	steep	concave	
105	fill	post hole	104	0		0.22	0.16	grey brown	silty clay					
106	cut	ditch	106	0	1	2.1	0.5				linear	moderate	concave	nne-ssw
107	fill	ditch	106	2		2.1	0.5	mid grey brown	silty sand	gravel				
108	cut	pit	108	2		0.97	0.33				circular	steep	concave	
109	fill	pit	108	0		0.97	0.33	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate charcoal				
110	cut	pit	110	3		0.62	0.16				circular	gradual	concave	
111	fill	pit	110	3		0.62	0.16	mid grey brown	clayey sand	occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones and frequent charcoal				
112	cut	ditch	112	0		0.45	0.13				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
113	fill	ditch	112	0			0.13	dark red brown	clay	occasional small stones				
114	cut	ditch	114	0		2.1	0.96				linear	moderate	flat	n-s
115	fill	ditch	114	0				dark brown	silty sand	occasional flint nodule, and small rounded stones				
116	cut	ditch	116	3		3	0.61				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
117	fill	ditch	116	3		3	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
118	fill	ditch	116	3		3	0.2	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
119	fill	ditch	116	3		3	0.32	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
120	cut	pit	120	2		0.63	0.21				circular	moderate	concave	
121	fill	pit	120	2		0.63	0.21	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
122	cut	ditch	122	0		0.45	0.09				linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
123	fill	ditch	122	0		0.45	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand					
124	layer	natural	0	0	3.9	123	0.03	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
125	cut	gully	125	0		0.32	0.09				curvilinear	steep	concave	nww-see
126	fill	gully	125	0		0.32	0.09	mid yellow brown	silty sand	small to medium random pebbles				
127	layer	natural	0	0				mid red brown	clayey sand	abundant charcoal in concentrated areas, frequent stones and pebbles all shapes, fired clay throughout				
128	cut	post hole	128	0		0.35	0.19				circular	vertical	concave	
129	fill	post hole	128	0		0.35	0.19	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint and charcoal				
130	cut	natural	130	3		0.56	0.14				irregular	irregular	irregular	
131	fill	natural	130	3		0.36	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
132	cut	ditch	132	2	1	0.83	0.42				curvilinear	near vertical - E, steep -W		ne-sw
133	fill	ditch	132	2	1	0.83	0.42	mid brown grey	silty clay	abundant large flint nodules, pebbles and rounded stones, some broken nodules				
134	cut	ditch	134	2	1	0.58	0.28				curvilinear	steep	v	n-s
135	fill	ditch	134	2	1	0.58	0.28	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent flint pebbles and broken nodules				
136	cut	ditch	136	2	0.7	0.78	0.32				curvilinear	steep	concave	n-s
137	fill	ditch	136	2	0.7	0.78	0.32	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent flint pebbles and broken nodules, rare charcoal flecks				
138	cut	natural	138	0	2	0.86	0.26				amorphous	steep	concave but irregular	ssw-nne
139	fill	natural	138	0	2	0.86	0.26	mid red brown	sandy clay	frequent flint rounded pebbles and nodules, occasional charcoalin				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										small concentrations but amorphous				
140	cut	ditch	140	3		1.95	0.27				linear	mderate	concave	ne-sw
141	fill	ditch	140	3		1.95	0.27	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
142	cut	natural	142	0		4.7	0.9				sub-circular	moderate	flatish	n-s
143	fill	natural	142	0		4.7	0.9	grey brown	silty clay	small flint				
144	cut	ditch	144	3		0.67	0.28				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
145	fill	ditch	144	3		0.67	0.28	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
146	cut	ditch	146	3		2					linear	steep concave	not observed	n-s
147	fill	ditch	146	3				mid brown	silty clay	infrequent small rounded stones				
148	cut	ditch	148	3		0.71	0.27				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
149	fill	ditch	148	3		0.71	0.27	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
150	cut	pit	150	0		0.63	0.07				circular	shallow	concave	
151	fill	pit	150	0		0.63	0.07	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
152	cut	natural	152	0		0.7	0.08				circular	moderate	irregular	
153	fill	natural	152	0		0.7	0.08	mid red brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
154	cut	post hole	154	0		0.32	0.16				circular	steep	concave	
155	fill	post hole	154	0		0.32	0.16	mid grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
156	cut	ditch	156	3	1	1.5	0.52				linear	steep	concave	e-w
157	fill	ditch	156	3			0.2	light yellow brown	silty clay	occasional flint pebble and nodules, chalk pieces. Rare charcoal and fired clay smears				
158	fill	ditch	156	3			0.52	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent pebbles and nodular flint, frequent chalk smears, occasional very small frags fired clay				
159	cut	pit	159	3							sub-circular	moderate, cocnave	concave	n-s
160	fill	pit	159	3				dark grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small rounded stone				
161	cut	ditch	161	0							linear	steep concave	concave	n-s
162	fill	ditch	161	0				dark brown	silty clay					

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
163	cut	ditch	163	3	1	1.86	0.6				linear	steep	flat but sloping to north	e-w
164	fill	ditch	163	3			0.18	light to mid yellow brown	silty clay	frequent flint nodules, pebbles and stones				
165	fill	ditch	163	3			0.44	mid brown grey	silty clay	abundant flint and chalk stones, pebbles and nodules - mainly at base. Rare charcoal, fired clay flecks and smears				
166	cut	pit	166	0	2.02						sub-rectangular			ne-sw
167	cut	natural	167	3		0.5	0.13				irregular	moderate	irregular	
168	fill	natural	167	3		0.5	0.13	mid orangey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
169	cut	post hole	169	3		0.23	0.06				circular	moderate	concave	
170	fill	post hole	169	3		0.23	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
171	cut	natural	171	3		0.37	0.04				irregular	moderate	irregular	
172	fill	natural	171	3		0.37	0.04	mid red brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
173	cut	pit	173	3		0.54	0.12				circular	moderate	concave	
174	fill	pit	173	3		0.54	0.12	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
175	cut	post hole	175	3		0.24	0.11				circular	steep	concave	
176	fill	post hole	175	3		0.24	0.11	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
177	cut	post hole	177	3		0.13	0.16				circular	vertical	concave	
178	fill	post hole	177	3		0.13	0.16	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
179	cut	post hole	170	0		0.13	0.1				circular	steep	concave	
180	fill	post hole	179	3		0.13	0.1	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
181	cut	ditch	181	3		0.82	0.22				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
182	fill	ditch	181	3		0.82	0.22	grey brown	silty clay	stones and flint				
183	cut	natural	183	3		0.41	0.05				irregular	shallow	irregular	
184	fill	natural	183	3		0.41	0.05	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
185	cut	pit	185	3	1.1	0.8	0.2				sub-rectangular	moderate concave	concave	n-s
186	fill	pit	185	3				mid red brown	silty clay					

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
187	cut	pit	187	2	0.6	0.35	0.15				irregular	vertical - E, moderate - W	concave	n-s
188	fill	pit	187	2				dark grey	silty clay	occasional small chalk fragment and angular stone				
189	cut	pit	189	0			0.24				rectangular	gentle concave	imperceptible	ne-sw
190	fill	pit	189	0				dark grey brown with dark yellow brown patches	silty clay	occasional small sub-angular stone				
191	cut	pit	191	0			0.28				sub-rectangular	moderate concave	concave	ne-sw
192	fill	pit	192	0				dark grey brown	silty clay	occasional small rounded stone				
193	fill	pit	159	3				dark brown with light yellow brown mottling	silty clay	occasional small chalk fragments and angular stones				
194	fill	pit	159	3				dark brown	silty clay	occasional chalk fragment				
195	cut	pit	195	0		1.5	0.82				linear	steep	concave	e-w
196	fill	pit	195	0		1.5		grey brown	silty clay	small flint and stones				
197	fill	natural	0	0				dark grey brown	silty clay	flint and stones				
198	fill	pit	195	0				mid yellow gold	clay	small chalk				
199	cut	ditch	199	0		0.44	0.72				linear	steep	concave	e-w
200	fill	ditch	199	0		0.44	0.72	dark grey brown	silty clay	small pebbles				
201	cut	pit	201	0		2.1	0.7				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
202	fill	pit	201	0		2.1	0.7	yellow brown	silty clay	small flint and stones				
203	fill	pit	185	3				dark grey	silty clay	occasional small stone and chalk fragment				
204	cut	ditch	204	3		1.7	0.58				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
205	fill	ditch	204	3		1.7	0.58	dark grey brown	silty clay	small flint				
206	cut	pit	206	0		0.5	0.35				unclear	truncated	truncated	truncated
207	fill	ditch	206	0		0.5	0.35	yellow	clay	small flint				
208	cut	ditch	208	4		4.2	0.34				linear	shallow	concave	e-w
209	fill	ditch	208	4		4.2	0.34	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones and flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
210	fill	pit	166	3			0.1	mid brown	silty clay	super abundant fired clay, occasional natural yellow clay patches, occasional charcoal, rare chalk and flint				
211	cut	pit	211	3		1.73	0.19				circular	moderate	concave	
212	cut	pit	211	3		1.73	0.19	mid grey brown	sandy clay	infrequenct chalk and moderate flint				
213	cut	pit	213	3		0.63	0.2				circular	moderate	concave	
214	fill	pit	213	3		0.63	0.2	mid grey brown	sandy clay	frequent flint				
215	cut	pit	215	3	1.9	1.5	0.4				sub-rectangular	vertical	flat	nw-se
216	fill	pit	215	3				mid grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small angular and rounded stones				
217	cut	pit	0	2		1.5	0.3				linear	steep	concave	East to West
218	fill	pit	217	2		1.5	0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones and chalk				
219	cut	ditch	219	0		0.45	0.06				linear	moderate	concave	East-West
220	fill	ditch	219	0		0.45	0.06	dark grey brown	silty clay	small chalk				
221	cut	ditch	221	3		0.76	0.37				linear	steep	concave	north-east to south-west
222	fill	ditch	221	3		0.76	0.37	mid grey-brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
223	cut	pit	223	3		1.6	0.19				circular	moderate	concave	
224	fill	pit	223	3		1.6	0.19	Mid grey-brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
225	cut	ditch	225	3		1.1	0.22				linear	moderate	concave	East to West
226	fill	ditch	225	3		1.1	0.22	grey-brown	silty clay	small stones				
227	cut	ditch	227	3	12	1.28	0.37				linear	U-shaped	flat	north to south
228	fill	ditch	227	3		1.28	0.37	dark brown grey	silty clay	angular and subangularFlint and chalk				
229	cut	ditch	229	3		0.9	0.4				linear	moderate	concave	east to west
230	fill	ditch	229	3		0.9	0.4	dark grey-brown	silty clay	stones and flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
231	cut	ditch	231	3	12	0.96	0.32				linear	U-shaped	U-shaped	north to south
232	fill	ditch	231	3		0.96	0.13	mid brown grey	silty clay	some angular and subangular flint				
233	fill	ditch	231	3		0.75	0.2	dark brown grey	silty clay	medium to large angular and sub angular flint				
234	cut	ditch	234	3	1	0.44	0.14				linear	shallow	concave	West to East
235	fill	ditch	234	3		0.44	0.14	dark brown grey	silty sands	frequent small stones				
236	cut	ditch	236	3		0.33	0.08				linear	shallow	concave	East to West
237	fill	ditch	236	3		0.33	0.08	Mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones				
238	cut	ditch	238	3		0.68	0.2				linear	sloping	concave	East to West
239	fill	ditch	238	3		0.68	0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones				
240	cut	ditch	240	3		0.75	0.25				linear	steep	concave	East to West
241	fill	ditch	240	3		0.75	0.25	dark brown grey	silty sand	few small stones				
242	cut	ditch	242	3		0.65	0.27				linear	steep	concave	w-e
243	fill	ditch	242	3		0.65	0.27	mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones				
244	cut	pit	244	0		0.99	0.26				circular	steep	concave	
245	fill	pit	244	0		0.99	0.26	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
246	cut	pit	246	0		0.86	0.33				circular	steep	concave	
247	fill	pit	246	0		0.86	0.33	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
248	cut	ditch	248	3		0.59	0.17				linear	u	flat	n-s
249	fill	ditch	248	3		0.72	0.12	mid yellow brown	silty clay	small angular, and sub-angular flint and chalk				
250	fill	ditch	248	3		0.56	0.12	mid grey brown	silty clay	small to medium, sub-angular and angular flint and chalk				
251	cut	post hole	251	2		0.7	0.33				circular	vertical	concave	
252	fill	post hole	251	2				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
253	cut	ditch	253	3		1.68	0.6				linear	steep	flat(ish)	E-W
254	fill	ditch	253	3			0.17	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent flint all shapes and sizes,				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										occasional charcoal and chalk flecks				
255	fill	ditch	253	3			0.3	mid yellow brown	silty clay					
256	fill	ditch	256	3			0.28	dark grey	silty clay	frequent flint pebbles and nodule, frequent charcoal				
257	cut	ditch	257	3	1	2	0.7				linear	steep	gradual	e-w
258	fill	ditch	257	3			0.28	mid yellow brown	silty clay	frequent small stones and flint, rare charcoal				
259	fill	ditch	257	3			0.1	mid yellow brown	clay	chalk flecks and pebbles				
260	fill	ditch	257	3			0.33	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent stones, flint, chalk				
261	cut	pit	261	2	0.17	0.25	0.07				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
262	fill	pit	261	2	0.17	0.25	0.07	light grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
263	cut	pit	263	3	0.36	0.68	0.14				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
264	fill	pit	262	3	0.36	0.68	0.14	mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones				
265	cut	pit	265	3		0.96	0.47				circular	steep	concave	
266	fill	pit	265	3		0.98	0.47	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent medium stones				
267	cut	pit	267	3		0.45	0.1				circular	sloping	concave	
268	fill	pit	267	3		0.45	0.1	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
269	cut	pit	269	3		0.4	0.23				sub-circular	steep	concave	
270	fill	pit	269	3		0.4	0.23	light-mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
271	cut	pit	271	3		0.65	0.22				circular	steep	flat	
272	fill	pit	271	3		0.65	0.22	mid brown grey	silty clay	small angular flint and chalk				
273	layer	midden	0	3		4.2	0.08	mid brown grey	clayey silt	some stones, occasional charcoal				
274	layer	layer	0	3		4.92	0.06	light brown yellow	silty clay	very frequent large pebbles pushed into the natural				
275	layer	layer	0	3		2.9	0.06	dark brown grey	clayey silt	frequent charcoal, some small stones				
276	layer	waste deposit	0	3		3.56	0.22	mid brown grey	silty clay	some small and medium sub-rounded				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										stones, occasional charcoal				
277	layer	waste deposit	0	3			0.08	mid grey brown	silty clay	some sub-rounded stones				
278	cut	gully	278	0		0.54	0.16				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
279	fill	gully	278	0		0.54	0.16	mid brown grey	silty clay	some small sub-rounded stones, occasinoal charcoal flecks				
280	cut	gully	280	0		0.7	0.23				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
281	fill	gully	280	0		0.7	0.23	mid grey brown	silty clay	some small and medium sub-rounded pebbles				
282	cut	post hole	282	0		0.64	0.29				circular	vertical	concave	
283	fill	post hole	282	0			0.2	dark grey brown	sandy clay					
284	fill	post hole	282	0				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate chalk and flint				
285	cut	pit	285	3		0.76	0.15				circular	moderate	concave	
286	fill	pit	285	3		0.76	0.15	light grey with red mottles	sandy clay	frequent flint and charcoal				
287	fill	post hole	251	0				dark grey brown	sandy clay	frequent flint				
288	cut	pit	288	0		0.64	0.29				circular	u shaped	concave	
289	fill	pit	288	0				mid yellow brown	silty clay	rare charcoal, chalk				
290	fill	pit	288	0		0.54	0.26	dark brown grey	silty clay	medium angular and sub-angular flint, chalk and charcoal				
293	cut	post hole	293	0		0.28	0.07				circular	moderate	concave	
295	cut	?post hole	295	3		0.79	0.37				circular	u	concave	
296	fill	?posthole	295	3				mid yellow brown	silty clay	rare charcoal, chalk, some small sub-angular flint				
297	fill	?POSTHOLE	295	3				dark brown grey	silty clay	some medium sub-angular flint, charcoal and chalk				
298	cut	pit	298	0	0.31	0.52	0.29				circular	steep	concave	
299	fill	pit	298	0	0.31	0.52	0.29	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
300	cut	pit	300	0	0.29	0.54	0.15				circular	sloping	cocnave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
301	fill	pit	300	0	0.29	0.54	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
302	cut	?posthole	302	0		0.41	0.06				sub-circular	steep - S, Gentle - N	slightly concave	
303	fill	?posthole	302	0		0.41	0.06	mid brown grey	silty clay	occasional flint, chalk and stones				
304	cut	?posthole	304	0		0.47	0.19				sub-circular	near vertical	concave	
305	fill	?post hole	304	0		0.47	0.19	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent flint, stone and chalk, occasional charcoal and fried clay				
306	cut	post hole?	306	0		0.38	0.1				sub-circular	steep	flat	
307	fill	post hole?	306	0		0.38	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	rare stones, flint and charcoal				
308	cut	pit	308	3		0.48	0.17				sub-circular	steep	concave	
309	fill	pit	308	3		0.48	0.17	dark grey	sandy silt	super abundant, stones, pebbles and flint, frequent charcoal				
310	cut	?post hole	310	0		0.32	0.1				sub-circular	steep	flat	
311	fill	?post hole	310	0		0.32	0.1	mid brown grey	silty clay	occasional stones, flint and chalk				
312	cut	post hole?	312	0	0.36	0.4	0.12				sub-circular	steep	cpncave	
313	fill	post hole?	312	0	0.36	0.4	0.12	mid brown grey	silty clay	occasional stones, flint and chalk				
314	cut	pit	314	0	0.43	0.75	0.17				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
315	fill	pit	314	0	0.43	0.75	0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small and medium stones				
316	cut	pit	316	0	0.45	0.95	0.17				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
317	fill	pit	316	0	0.45	0.95	0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small and medium stones				
318	cut	ditch	318	3		1.4	0.5				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
319	cut	post hole	319	0		0.92	0.29				circular	steep	concave	
320	fill	ditch	318	3		1.4	0.5	dark grey	silty clay	small stones				
321	fill	ditch	318	3		1.4	0.2	light grey brown	silty clay	stones				
322	fill	post hole	319	0		0.92	0.29	mottled grey/yellow brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
323	fill	post hole	323	0		0.93	0.29	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
324	cut	ditch	324	0		0.5	0.1				linear	steep	concave	e-w

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
325	fill	ditch	324	0		0.5	0.1	light grey brown	silty clay					
326	cut	ditch	326	0		0.8	0.1				linear	steep	concave	e-w?
327	fill	ditch	326	0		0.8	0.1	grey brown	silty clay	flint and stones				
328	cut	pit	328	0		2.6	0.4				linear	shallow	concave	e-w
329	fill	pit	328	0		2.6	0.4	grey brown	silty clay	stones and flint				
330	cut	ditch	330	0		1.3	0.4				linear	steep	concave	e-w
331	fill	ditch	330	0				dark grey	silty clay	stones and flint				
332	fill	ditch	330	0		0.5	0.3	light grey brown	silty clay	stones and flint				
333	cut	ditch	333	0		0.8	0.3				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
334	fill	ditch	333	0		0.8	0.3	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
335	cut	ditch	335	0		0.5	0.3				linear	steep	concave	e-w
336	fill	ditch	335	0		0.5	0.3	grey brown	silty clay	stones and flint				
337	cut	pit	337	0	0.6	0.58	0.29				sub-circular	steep	concave	e-w
338	fill	pit	337	0			0.1	mid red brown	silty clay	rare chalk				
339	fill	pit	337	0			0.18	mid brown grey	silty clay	rare chalk, frequent charcoal, frequent fired clay				
340	cut	pit	340	0	0.16	0.28	0.12				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
341	fill	pit	340	0	0.16	0.28	0.12	light grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
342	cut	pit	342	2	0.41	0.7	0.24				circular	sloping	concave	
343	fill	pit	342	2	0.41	0.7	0.24	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones				
344	cut	pit	344	4	0.25	0.45	0.14				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
345	fill	pit	344	4	0.25	0.45	0.14	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones				
346	cut	post hole	346	0		0.49	0.07				circular	gentle	flat	
347	fill	post hole	346	0		0.49	0.07	dark brown grey	sandy clay	small rounded and sub-angular flint, chalk				
348	cut	ditch	348	0		2.2	0.6				linear	moderate	concave	nw-se
349	fill	ditch	348	0		0.86	0.32	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones and gravel				
350	fill	ditch	348	0		1.66	0.34	mid grey brown	silty sand	some stones, occasional charcoal flecks and cbm flecks				
351	cut	gully	351	0		0.66	0.34				linear	steep	flat	nw-se
352	fill	gully	351	0		0.66	0.34	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small sub-rounded stones,				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										occasional charcoal flecks				
353	cut	pit	353	0	0.93	1.18	0.11				sub-circular	shallow	cocnave	
354	fill	pit	353	0	0.93	1.18	0.11	mid brown grey	silty sand	very frequent small and medium stones				
355	cut	pit	355	3	0.24	0.4	0.38				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
356	fill	pit	355	3	0.24	0.9	0.38	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium stones				
357	cut	post hole	357	0		0.5	0.05				linear	shallow	concave	e-w?
358	fill	post hole	357	0		0.5	0.05	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones				
359	cut	post hole	359	0		0.3	0.08				linear	steep	concave	e-w
360	fill	post hole	359	0		0.3	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay					
361	cut	post hole	361	0		0.25	0.08				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
362	fill	post hole	361	0		0.25	0.08	grey brown	silty clay	rare chalk				
363	cut	post hole	363	0		0.3	0.08				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
364	fill	post hole	363	0		0.3	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
365	cut	ditch	365	3		0.87	0.4				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
366	fill	ditch	365	3		0.87	0.4	mid grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent chalk and flint				
367	fill	ditch	365	3		0.87	0.4	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
368	cut	pit	368	3		0.76	0.6				circular	steep	concave, undulating	
369	fill	ditch	368	3		0.49	0.29	dark grey brown	slity clay	small to medium round and sub-rectangular flint, rare charcoal, chalk				
370			0	3										
371	cut	post hole	371	0		0.22	0.33				sub-circular	steep	concave	
372	fill	post hole	371	0		0.22	0.33	dark grey brown	silty clay	rare chalk				
373	cut	post hole	373	0		0.27	0.07				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
374	fill	post hole	373	0		0.27	0.07	dark silty brown	silty clay	chalk				
375	cut	post hole	375	0		0.15	0.09				sub-circular	steep	concave	
376	fill	post hole	375	0		0.15	0.09	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
377	cut	post hole	377	0		0.25	0.06				linear	moderate	concave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
378	fill	post hole	377	0		0.25	0.06	grey brown	silty clay					
379	cut	post hole	379	4		0.57	0.27				circular	vertical	irregular	
380	fill	post hole	379	4		0.57	0.27	mid yellow brown	sandy clay	moderate flint, infrequent chalk				
381	fill	post hole	379	0		0.57	0.27	dark grey brown	sandy clay	rare chalk, infrequent flint				
382	cut	post hole	382	0		0.17	0.06				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
383	fill	post hole	382	0		0.17	0.06	light grey brown	silty clay	rare stones				
384	cut	post hole	384	0		0.27	0.07				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
385	fill	post hole	384	0		0.27	0.07	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
386	cut	post hole	386	0		0.2	0.08				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
387	fill	post hole	386	0		0.2	0.08	light brown	silty clay	small stones				
388	cut	post hole	388	0		0.26	0.13				sub-circular	steep	flat	
389	fill	post hole	388	0		0.26	0.13	dark brown	silty clay	small stones				
390	cut	post hole	390	0		0.36	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	
391	fill	post hole	390	0		0.36	0.15	dark (BLACKISH) grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones				
392	cut	post hole	392	0		0.42	0.17				sub-circular	steep	flat	
393	fill	post hole	392	0		0.42	0.17	blackish brown	silty clay	very small stones				
394	cut	post hole	394	0		0.22	0.05				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
395	fill	post hole	394	0		0.22	0.05	light brown	silty clay	small stones				
396	cut	post hole	396	0		0.31	0.06				circular	moderate	concave	
397	fill	post hole	396	0		0.31	0.06	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
398	cut	post hole	398	2		0.73	0.34				circular	vertical	flat	
399	fill	post hole	398	2				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
400	fill	post hole	398	2				dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
401	cut	ditch	401	3		1.12	0.48				linear	steep	flat	e-w
402	fill	ditch	401	3			0.48	mid yellow brown	silty clay	rare stones				
403	fill	ditch	401	3			0.3	mid brown grey	silty clay	abundant stones and flint				
404	layer	layer		0	1	4.23	0.13	mid brown grey	silty sand	large amount of medium stones				
405	cut	pit	405	0		0.85	0.24				sub-circular	sloping	cocnave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
406	fill	pit	405	0		0.83	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
408	cut	ditch	408	0		0.75	0.21				linear		concave	w-e
409	fill	ditch	408	0		0.75	0.21	mid brown grey	silty sand	some flint, rare charcoal				
410	cut	pit	410	0		1.14	0.45				sub-circular		flat	
411	fill	pit	410	0		1.14	0.22	dark grey brown	sandy clay	rare sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal, some chalk				
412	fill	pit	410	0		0.75	0.24	dark brown grey	sandy clay	some rounded flint, rare charcoal				
413	cut	gully	413	0		0.4	0.09				linear		concave	w-e
414	fill	gully	413	0		0.4	0.09	dark grey brown	silty sand	rare small sub-rounded flint				
415	cut	post hole	415	0		0.38	0.36				circular	vertical	flat	
416	fill	post hole	415	0		0.38	0.36	mid grey brown	silty sand/ clay	frequent small stones				
417	cut	ditch	417	3		1.48	0.72				linear	steep	flattish	e-w
418	fill	ditch	417	3			0.1	mid yellow brown	silty clay	occasional flint and stones, chalk smears, occasional charcoal				
419	fill	ditch	417	3			0.42	mid yellow brown	silty clay	frequent flint, stones and chalk, occasioanl charcoal				
420	fill	ditch	417	3			0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal, stones and flint				
424	cut	pit	424	3	4.7	2.2	0.4				irregular	vertical	concave	e-w
425	fill	pit	424	3	4.7	2.2	0.4	dark grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones				
426	cut	pit	426	0		2.1	0.46				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	
427	fill	pit	426	0		2.1	0.1	dark brown	sandy clay	occasional small stone				
428	cut	pit	428	3							sub-rectangular	steep	concave	
429	fill	pit	428	3				dark grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small stone				
430	cut	ditch	430	3							linear	steep	flat	
431	fill	ditch	430	3				dark grey	sandy clay	occasional small stones				
432	cut	pit	432	3							irregular	steep	flat	e-w
433	fill	pit	432	3				dark brown	sandy clay					
434	cut	ditch	434	0							linear	steep	flat	e-w

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
435	fill	ditch	434	0				dark brown grey	sandy clay	occasional small stone				
436	cut	pit	436	0		0.44	0.08				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
437	fill	pit	436	0		0.49	0.08	light to mid grey brown	silty sandy	frequent small stones				
438	cut	pit	438	0		0.22	0.08				circular	sloping	concave	
439	fill	pit	438	0		0.22	0.08	dark grey brown	silty clay	few small stones				
440	cut	pit	440	0		0.57	0.26				circular	steep	concave	
441	fill	pit	440	0		0.57	0.26	dark grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
442	cut	post hole	442	0		0.4	0.1				circular	steep	concave	
443	fill	post hole	442	0		0.4	0.1	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
444	cut	post hole	444	0		0.4	0.07				circular	sharp	concave	
445	fill	post hole	444	0		0.4	0.07	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
446	cut	post hole	446	0		0.42	0.1				circular	sharp	concave	
447	fill	post hole	446	0		0.42	0.1	dark brown	silty clay	small stones				
448	cut	post hole	448	4		2	0.1				circular	shallow	flat	
449	fill	post hole	448	4		2	0.1	light grey brown	silty clay	large flint and stones				
450	cut	post hole	450	0		0.2	0.08				circular	moderate	concave	
451	fill	post hole	450	0		0.2	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
452	cut	pit	452	0		0.55	0.27				sub-circular	steep	concave	
453	fill	pit	452	0		0.55	0.27	mid-dark gery brown	silty sand	few medium stones				
454	cut	pit	454	0		0.34	0.11				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
455	fill	pit	454	0		0.34	0.11	dark grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
456	cut	post hole	456	3		1.06	0.36				circular	steep	flat	
457	fill	post hole	457	3		1.06	0.36	dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
458	fill	post hole	456	3		1.06	0.36	mottled mid grey brown, mid yellow brown mottle	sandy clay	moderate chalk				
459	fill	post hole	456	3		1.06	0.36	dark grey brown	sandy clay					
460	cut	ditch	460	3		0.6	0.4				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
461	fill	ditch	460	3			0.1	mid grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent chalk and flint				
462	fill	ditch	460	3			0.3	dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
463	fill	pit	426	0				dark grey brown, with yellow brown mottle	sandy clay	occasional small stone				
464	fill	ditch	246	0				dark grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small stone				
465	fill	ditch	426	0										
466	cut	pit	466	3		0.76	0.7				circular	steep?	concave	
467	fill	pit	466	3		0.32	0.5	mid grey brown	clayey sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular stones				
468	fill	pit	466	3		0.44	0.71	dark brown grey	sandy clay	some small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and rare charcoal				
469	cut	pit	469	3	1.3	1.2	0.3				sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s?
470	fill	pit	469	3			0.06	mid yellow	sand	frequent flint pebbles and stones, small to medium				
471	fill	pit	469	3			0.19	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to large flint, pebbles and stones and charcoal				
472	cut	pit	472	3	1	0.6	0.24				sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s?
473	fill	pit	472	3	1	0.6	0.24	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium flint pebbles, stones and charcoal				
474	cut	pit	474	3	0.6	0.45	0.21				sub-circular	steep	concave	
475	fill	pit	474	3	0.6	0.45	0.21	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional flint and charcoal				
476	cut	pit	476	3		0.42	0.18				sub-circular	steep	concave	
477	fill	pit	476	3		0.42	0.18	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small flint and sontes, charcoal				
478	cut	post hole	478	0		0.22	0.1				circular	steep	concave	
479	fill	post hole	478	0		0.22	0.1	light grey brown	silty sand	small stones				
480	cut	post hole	480	0		0.17	0.1				circular	steep	gradual	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
481	fill	post hole	480	0		0.17	0.1	light grey brown	silty sand	small stones				
482	cut	post hole	482	0		0.21	0.18				circular	steep	concave	
483	fill	post hole	482	0		0.21	0.18	dark brown	silty sand					
484	cut	post hole	484	0		0.32	0.15				circular	moderate	concave	
485	fill	post hole	484	0		0.32	0.15	dark brown	silty sand	small stones				
486	cut	pit	486	0		0.61	0.12				sub-circular	steep	sloping	
487	fill	pit	486	0		0.61	0.12	reddish brown grey	silty sand					
488	cut	pit	488	1		1	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
489	fill	pit	488	1		1	0.22	red brown grey	silty sand	large stones and charcoal				
490	cut	pit	490	0		0.57	0.12				sub-circular	moderate	flat	
491	fill	pit	490	0		0.57	0.12	reddish brown gery	silty sand	small stones				
492	cut	pit	492	3		1.3	0.45				sub-circular	steep	flat	
493	fill	pit	492	3		1.3	0.45	light grey brown	silty sand	small stones and charcoal				
494	layer	natural	0	0			0.06	mid brown grey	sandy silt	abundant pebble flint				
495	cut	pit	495	1	0.5	0.6	0.28				sub-rectangular	steep	concave	e-w
496	fill	pit	495	1				mid brown and mid yellow mixed	sandy clay	occasional small stones, and chalk fragment				
497	fill	pit	495	1				mid brown	sandy clay	occasional small stone and chalk fragment				
498	fill	pit	495	1				mid grey	sandy clay	occasional small stone and chalk fragment				
499	cut	ditch	499	0							linear	steep	not excavated	e-w
500	fill	ditch	499	0				mid grey	sandy clay	occasional small chalk fragments				
501	cut	pit	501	0		0.54	0.12				circular	sharp	flat	
502	fill	pit	501	0		0.54	0.12	grey red brown	silty asnd	large stones				
503	cut	post hole	503	0		0.8	0.25				circular	steep	concave	
504	fill	post hole	503	0				mid orangey brown	sandy clay	moderate chalk and flint				
505	fill	post hole	503	0		0.8	0.25	dark grey brown	sandy clay					
506	cut	post hole	506	0		0.3	0.1				circular	steep	concave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
507	fill	post hole	506	0		0.3	0.1	mid grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small rounded stone				
508	cut	post hole	508	0		0.46	0.67				circular	steep	flat	
509	fill	post hole	508	0		0.23	0.38	mid grey brown	sandy clay	frequent small rounded, subrounded and angular flint				
510	fill	post hole	508	0		0.24	0.57	dark brown grey	sandy clay	some small subangular flint				
511	fill	pit	532	3				mix of yellow grey and mid - dark grey brown	chalky clay and sandy clay	occasional small stones				
512	cut	natural	512	3		2	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	convex	
513	fill	natural	512	0		2	0.14	grey reddish brown	silty sand	small to medium stones				
514	fill	pit	432	0				mid brown	sandy clay	occasional small chalk fragments				
515	cut	post hole	515	0		0.39	0.09				circular	moderate	concave	
516	fill	post hole	515	0		0.39	0.09	dark grey brown	clayey sand	moderately sorted, small to medium sub-angular flint				
517	cut	pit	517	0	1.7		0.15				truncated	moderate	flat	
518	fill	pit	517	0				mid grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones				
519	cut	post hole	519	0		0.54	0.11				circular	gradual	concave	
520	fill	pit	519	0		0.54	0.11	mid brown grey	clayey sand	moderate soted angular and subangular flint				
521	cut	pit	521	0		1.78	0.12				sub-circular	gradual	concave	ne-sw
522	fill	pit	521	0		1.78	0.12	mid brown grey	clayey sand	moderate sorted medium angulr/sub-angular flint				
523	cut	pit	523	3		2.2	0.5				circular	moderate	concave	
524	fill	pit	523	3		2.2	0.5	dark blackish brown	sity sand	frequent small stones				
525	fill	pit	523	3				redeposited yellow nat	silty sand					
526	cut	ditch	526	0		1	0.1				linear	shallow	slightly concave	e-w
527	fill	ditch	526	0		1	0.1	grey brown	?	small stones				
528	cut	post hole	528	0		0.46	0.09				circular	sloping	concave	n/a

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
529	fill	post hole	528	0		0.46	0.09	light grey brown	silty sand					
530	cut	ditch	530	3		0.86	0.2				linear	?	concave	ne-sw
531	fill	ditch	530	3		0.76	0.2	dark brown grey	clayey sand	poorly sorted rounded and sub-angular flint				
532	cut	pit	532	0		1.4	0.2				circular		flat	
533	fill	pit	532	0										
534	cut	pit	534	0		0.79	0.25				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
535	fill	pit	534	0		0.79	0.25	black	silty clay	rare small stones abundant charcoal				
536	cut	pit	536	3	3.4	2.7	0.4				sub-circular	steep	flat	n-s
537	fill	pit	536	3	3.4	2.7	0.4	dark grey brown	sandy clay	occasional small flint nodule, occasional angular stone				
538	cut	pit	538	3	1.7	1.2	0.2				sub-rectangular	moderate	flat, sloping	e-w
539	fill	pit	538	3				dark grey brown/dark red brown	sandy clay	occasional small angular stone				
541	cut	pit	541	3	1.4	0.5	0.15				elongated	moderate	concave	e-w
542	fill	pit	541	3	1.4	0.37	0.15	mid grey brown	sandy clay	frequent heat affected clay				
543	fill	pit	541	3	1.4	0.46	0.18	dark grey	sandy clay	occasional small stone, small chalk fragment and heat affected clay fragment				
544	cut	oven	544	3							double pit	steep, shllow remaining		e-w
545	layer	oven	0	3				light brown grey	silty sand	abundant gravel				
546	fill	oven	0	3			0.16	mixed deposit - mid yellow	silty clay	fired clay, occasional charcoal, frequent chalk				
547	cut	post hole	547	3		0.38	0.17				sub-circular	near vertical	concave	
548	fill	post hole	547	3		0.38	0.17	light brown	clayey sand	occasional pebble flint, rare heat affected clay				
549	fill	oven	0	3			0.07	dark grey (near black in places)	clay	rare large stones and burnt flint (not retained)				
550	fill	oven	0	3			0.06	dark brown red	clay	occasional chalky inclusions				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
551	fill	oven	0	3		0	0.05	mid yellow	clay	frequent chalky inclusions				
552	cut	ditch	552	3		0.8	0.15				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
553	fill	ditch	552	3		0.8	0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent medium stones				
554	cut	pit	554	0		0.69	0.13				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
555	fill	pit	554	0		0.59	0.13	mid yellow	silty clay	small stones				
556	cut	ditch	556	3		0.75	0.19				linear	steep	flat	e-w
557	fill	ditch	556	3		0.75	0.19	dark grey	silty clay	few medium stones				
558	cut	ditch	558	0	1.2	1.07	0.45				linear		concave	ne-sw
559	fill	ditch	558	0	1.2	1.07	0.45	dark brown grey	silty sand	poor sorted small to medium rounded and sub-angular flint				
560	cut	pit	560	0	0.77	2.44	0.32				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
561	fill	pit	560	0	0.77	2.44	0.32	dark brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones				
562	cut	ditch	562	3		0.7	0.16				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
563	fill	ditch	562	3		0.7	0.16	grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones				
564	cut	ditch	564	4		1.3	0.45				linear	moderate	concave	nw-se
565	fill	ditch	564	4		1.3	0.45	grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
566	cut	pit	566	0		0.6	0.1				sub-circular	steep	flat	n/z
567	fill	pit	566	0		0.6	0.1	grey brown	silty sand	rare small stones				
568	cut	ditch	568	0		0.7	0.2				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
569	fill	ditch	568	0		0.7	0.2	grey brown	silty clay/sand	stones and gravel				
570	cut	ditch	570	4		1.4	0.68				linear	steep	concave	e-w
571	fill	ditch	570	4		1.4	0.68	grey brown	silty clay	frequent stones and gravel				
572	cut	post hole	572	0		0.76	0.3				sub-circular	sharp	concave	
573	fill	post hole	572	0		0.76	0.3	grey brown	silty sand	rare small stones				
576	cut	stake hole	576	0		0.24	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	
577	fill	stake hole	576	0		0.24	0.15	dark grey	clayey silt	frequent charcoal, small gravel				
579	cut	ditch	579	3	1	1.1	0.35				linear	steep	concave	n-s
580	fill	ditch	579	3	1	1.1	0.35	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium stones				
581	fill	pit	554	0		0.67	0.8	dark grey brown	silty clay	few small stones				
582	cut	ditch	582	3	1	0.82	0.17				linear	shallow	concave	n-s

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
583	fill	ditch	582	3	1	0.82	0.17	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
584	cut	ditch	584	0	1	0.85	0.12				linear	shallow	concave	n-s
585	fill	ditch	584	0	1	0.85	0.12	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
586	cut	ditch	586	3		1.4	0.22				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
587	fill	ditch	586	3		1.4	0.22	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
588	cut	ditch	588	3	1	0.74	0.24				linear	sloping	concave	n-s
589	fill	ditch	588	3	1	0.74	0.24	mid to dark grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
590	cut	ditch	590	3	1	0.98	0.18				linear	sloping	concave	n-s
591	fill	ditch	590	3	1	0.98	0.18	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones				
592	cut	ditch	592	0		0.66	0.15				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
593	fill	ditch	592	0		0.66	0.15	dark grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
594	cut	ditch	594	0		0.55	0.12				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
595	fill	ditch	594	0		0.55	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand	infrequent flint				
596	cut	ditch	596	2		0.7	0.4				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
597	fill	ditch	596	2		0.7	0.4	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small sub-rounded stones				
598	cut	ditch	598	2		0.8	0.4				linear	steep	concave	e-w
599	fill	ditch	598	2		0.8	0.4	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent sub-rounded stones				
600	cut	ditch	600	4		1.66	0.62				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
601	fill	ditch	600	4		1.66	0.62	light grey brown	silty clay	stones				
602	cut	ditch	602	0		0.45	0.18				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
603	fill	ditch	602	0		0.45	0.18	grey brown	silty clay					
604	cut	pit	604	0		0.9	0.2				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
605	fill	pit	604	0		0.9	0.3	grey brown	silty clay					
606	cut	pit	606	0		0.55	0.1				circular	moderate	flat	
607	fill	pit	606	0		0.55	0.1	dark brown	silty sand	small stones and gravel				
608	cut	ditch	608	3	1	1.03	0.2				linear	sloping	concave	n-s
609	fill	ditch	608	3	1	1.03	0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small stones				
610	cut	ditch	610	0	1	1.18	0.21				linear	sloping	concave	n-s
611	fill	ditch	610	0	1	1.18	0.21	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
612	cut	ditch	612	3		0.4	0.2				linear	steep	concave	n-s
613	fill	ditch	612	3		0.4	0.2	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks				
614	cut	post hole	614	0		0.23	0.09				circular	imperceptible	concave	
615	fill	post hole	614	0		0.23	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand					
616	cut	pit	616	0		0.6	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	
617	fill	pit	616	0		0.6	0.15	grey brown	silty sand	steons and gravel				
618	cut	pit	618	1		0.64	0.2				circular	moderate	concave	
619	fill	pit	618	1		0.64	0.2	dark yellow brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
620	fill	pit	618	1		0.64	0.2	pale grey bown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
621	layer	layer	0	3			0.04	mid brown grey	clayey sand	some charcoal flecks				
622	layer	layer	0	3		5.2	0.1	mid grey brown	sandy clay	some chalk and small stones				
623	cut	pit	623	0		36	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	concave	
624	fill	pit	623	0		0.54	0.06	mid yellow brown	sandy clay	frequent sub-rounded stones, large fragments of bones				
625	fill	pit	623	0		3.6	0.12	mid grey brown	sandy clay	some small sub-rounded stones				
626	layer	other		0		3.8	0.04	mid brown yellow	sandy clay	very frequent medium an occasional large sub-rounded stones				
627	cut	ditch	627	2		0.66	0.34				linear	steep to east, west not fully excavated		n-s
628	fill	ditch	627	2		0.66	0.34	light grey	silty clay	occasional flint				
629	fill	oven	0	3	0.23	0.13	0.15	light brown grey	clayey silt	super abundant gravel				
630	cut	oven	630	3							double pit	steep, shllow remaining		e-w
631	fill	oven	630	3				mid grey	clayey silt	super abundant gravel				
632	cut	pit	632	3	0.16	0.13					sub-circular	gentle	concave	n-s
633	fill	pit	632	3	0.16	0.13		mid grey	clay silt	super abundant gravel				
634	fill	ditch		5			0.23	light grey	clayey silt	occasional flint				
635	cut	pit	635	0	0.22	0.28	0.11				sub-circular	sloping	concave	

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
636	fill	pit	635	0	0.22	0.28	0.11	mid grey brown	silty clay	few small stones				
637	cut	ditch	637	0	1	0.39	0.15				linear	sloping	irregular	s-n
638	fill	ditch	637	0	1	0.39	0.15	light grey brown	silty sand/ clay	few small stones				
639	cut	pit	639	0	0.47	1.2	0.21				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
640	fill	pit	639	0	0.47	1.2	0.21	dark grey brown	silty clay/sand	few medium stones				
641	cut	pit	641	3		0.86	0.15				circular	moderate	concave	
642	fill	pit	641	3		0.86	0.15	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
643	cut	pit	643	3		0.7	0.44				circular	vertical	concave	
644	fill	pit	643	3			0.12	mid orangey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
645	fill	pit	643	3			0.32	dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
646	cut	post hole	646	4		0.36	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave	
647	fill	post hole	646	4		0.36	0.15	mid brown grey	sandy clay	some samll sub-rounded to sub-angular stones				
648	cut	ditch	648	0	0.5	0.43	0.08				linear	sloping	concave	n-s
649	fill	ditch	648	0	0.5	0.43	0.08	light grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
650	cut	pit	650	0		4	0.66				sub-rectangular	steep	flat	n-s
651	fill	pit	650	0		4	0.66	mid to dark greyish brown	silty clay	stones				
652	cut	post hole	652	3		0.4	0.18				sub-circular	shallow	concave	n/a
653	fill	post hole	652	3		0.4	0.18	grey brown	silty clay					
654	cut	pit	654	3		0.71	0.32				sub-circular	steep	concave	
655	fill	pit	654	3		0.71	0.32	grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
656	cut	pit	656	3		1.22	0.12				sub-circular	moderate	flat	
657	fill	pit	656	3		1.22	0.12	greyish brown	silty clay	stones				
658	cut	post hole	658	0		0.28	0.1				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
659	fill	post hole	658	0		0.28	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	occasional charcoal flecks, chalk lumps and occcasional small sub-rounded stones				
660	cut	post hole	660	0		0.34	0.2				sub-circular	steep	concave	
661	fill	post hole	660	0		0.34	0.2	mid brown grey	silty clay	some small sub-rounded stones,				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										occasion charcoal flecks				
662	cut	ditch	662	0		0.65	0.2				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
663	fill	ditch	662	0		0.65	0.2	red grey brown	silty clay	stones and gravel				
664		pit	664	0	0.17	0.5	0.08				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
665	fill	pit	664	0	0.17	0.5	0.08	light grey brown	silty clay	chalk inclusions				
666	cut	pit	666	0	0.24	0.45	0.12				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
667	fill	pit	666	0	0.24	0.45	0.12	dark grey brown	silty clay	some chalk inclusions				
668	cut	ditch	668	3		0.55	0.37				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
670	fill	ditch	668	3		0.55	0.37	mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
671	cut	post hole	671	3		1.22	0.29				circular	moderate	concave	
672	fill	post hole	671	3		1.22	0.29	mid yellow brown	sandy clay	frequent flint and chalk				
673	fill	post hole	671	3		0.57	0.29	dark grey brown	sandy clay					
674	cut	pit	674	0	0.23	1.24	0.17				sub-circular	sloping	concave	
675	fill	pit	674	0	0.23	1.24	0.17	dark grey brown	silty sand	few small stones				
676	cut	pit	676	0	0.19	0.25	0.09				circular	sloping	concave	
677	fill	pit	676	0	0.19	0.25	0.09	mid to dark grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
678	cut	pit	678	3		2.33	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
679	fill	pit	678	3		2.33	0.1	mid grey brown	silty clay	small stones				
680	cut	post hole	680	0		0.72	0.22				circular	moderate	concave	
681	fill	post hole	680	0				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
682	fill	post hole	680	0				dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
683	cut	natural	683	0		2.4	0.42				sub-rectangular	moderate	stepped	n-s
684	fill	natural	683	0		2.4	0.42	light grey brown	silty clay	stones				
685	cut	post hole	685	0		0.76	0.16				circular	moderate	concave	
686	fill	post hole	685	0				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
687	fill	post hole	685	0				dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
688	cut	post hole	688	0		0.8	0.14				circular	steep	concave	
689	fill	post hole	688	0				dark yellowish brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
690	fill	post hole	688	0				dark grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
691	cut	ditch	691	3		0.84	0.42				linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
692	fill	ditch	691	3				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
693	fill	ditch	691	3				dark orangey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
694	fill	ditch	691	3				dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
695	cut	pit	695	3		1.46	0.48				circular	steep	concave	
696	fill	pit	695	3				dark orangey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
697	fill	pit	695	3				dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
698	layer	use	0	3		1.46	0.12	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
699	cut	post hole	699	0		0.24	0.05				circular	moderate	concave	
700	fill	post hole	699	0		0.224	0.05	dark grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint				
701	cut	pit	701	0		0.76	0.4				sub-circular	steep	concave	
702	fill	pit	701	0		0.76	0.4	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones, burnt material				
703	cut	pit	703	3		1.46	0.3				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
704	fill	pit	703	3		1.46	0.3	dark grey brown	silty clay	small stones and burnt material				
705	cut	post hole	705	0		0.4	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
706	fill	post hole	705	0		0.4	0.1	grey brown	silty clay					
707	cut	pit	707	3		0.6	0.28				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
708	fill	pit	707	3		0.6	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand	some stones				
709	cut	pit	709	0		0.57	0.34				sub-circular	moderate	concave	
710	fill	pit	709	0		0.57	0.34	grey brown	silty sand	rare small stones				
711	cut	ditch	711	3		1.23	0.41				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
712	fill	ditch	711	3		1.23	0.41	mid grey brown	silty sand	stones				
713	cut	ditch	713	0		0.58	0.3				linear	steep	concave	n-s

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
714	fill	ditch	713	0		0.58	0.3	mid grey brown	silty clay	rare small stones				
715	cut	ditch	715	3		1.2	0.23				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
716	fill	ditch	715	3		1.2	0.23	dark grey brown	silty sand	frequent small stones				
717	cut	pit	717	3		1.22	0.66				irregular	vertical	concave	
718	fill	pit	717	3				dark grey brown	silty sand	frequent flint and charcoal				
719	fill	pit	717	3				mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
720	fill	pit	717	3				mid grey brown	sandy clay	moderate flint and chalk				
721	fill	pit	717	3		1.22	0.66	mid grey brown	sandy clay	infrequent flint				
722	layer	?natural	0	3			0.15	mid grey brown	silty sand	frequent flint				
723	cut	post hole	723	0		0.43	0.16				sub-circular	sharp	concave	
724	fill	post hole	723	0		0.3	0.16	light grey brown	silty sand	cbm frags				
725	cut	ditch	725	3		0.62	0.21				linear	sharp	concave	n-s
726	fill	ditch	725	3		0.62	0.21	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare small stones				
727	cut	ditch	727	2		0.88	0.3				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
728	fill	ditch	727	2		0.88	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare stones				
729	cut	ditch	729	0		0.67	0.2				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
730	fill	ditch	729	0		0.67	0.2	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare stones				
731	cut	ditch	731	0		0.34	0.18				linear	sharp	concave	n-s
732	fill	ditch	731	0		0.34	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare stones				
733	cut	Ditch	733	3		0.6	0.24				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
734	fill	ditch	733	3		0.6	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare stones				
735	cut	ditch	735	2		0.38	0.19				linear	steep	flatish	e-w
736	fill	ditch	735	2		0.38	0.19	light brown grey	silty sand	occasional small to large pebble, stone and flint/ occasional charcoal smears				
737	cut	ditch	737	2		0.66	0.26				linear	steep	flattish	e-w

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
738	fill	ditch	737	2		0.66	0.26	light brown grey	silty sand	super abundant gravels, stones, pebbles and flint/ rare charcoal				
739	cut	ditch	739	3		0.7	0.12				linear	gentle	ne-sw	
740	fill	ditch	739	3		0.7	0.12	light grey	silty sand	super abundant pebbles, stones and flint				
741	cut	ditch	741	3		0.68	0.2				linear	steep	concave	nw-se
742	fill	ditch	741	3		0.68	0.2	light grey	silty sand	super abundant pebbles, stones and flint				
743	cut	pit	743	2		0.82	0.23				sub-circular		concave	
745	fill	pit	743	2		0.82	0.23	dark brown grey	clayey sand	rare medium rounded flint and charcoal				
746	cut	ditch	746	3		0.65	0.22				curvilinear	steep	concave	e-w
747	fill	ditch	746	3				dark grey	sandy silt	occasional small rounded stone				
748	cut	ditch	748	3		1.1	0.51				curvilinear	steep	conave	
749	fill	ditch	748	3				dark grey	sandy silt	frequent poorly sorted stones and burnt stones towards middle of the fill				
750	cut	ditch	750	0		0.65	0.3				linear	sharp	concave	e-w
751	fill	ditch	750	0		0.65	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand	small stones				
752	cut	ditch	752	0		0.47	0.15				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
753	fill	ditch	752	0		0.47	0.15	grey brown	silty sand	small stones				
754	cut	pit	754	0		0.7	0.14				sub-circular	shallow	concave	e-w
755	fill	pit	754	0		0.7	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand					
756	cut	ditch	756	3		0.74	0.18				curvilinear		flat	e-w curving south
757	cut	post hole	757	0		0.59	0.28				circular	steep	concave	
758	fill	post hole	757	0		0.59	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
759	cut	post hole	759	0		0.22	0.05				circular	moderate	concave	
760	fill	post hole	759	0		0.22	0.05	dark grey brown	silty sand	flint				
761	fill	ditch	756	3		0.74	0.18	mid grey brown	clayey sand	flint and rare charcoal				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
762	cut	ditch	762	0		1	0.17				linear	moderte	flat	n-s
763	fill	ditch	762	0		1	0.17	grey brown	silty sand	stones				
764	cut	ditch	764	0		0.24	0.18				linear	sharp	concave	n-s
765	fill	ditch	764	0		0.24	0.18	grey brown	silty sand	stones				
766	cut	ditch	766	3		0.5	0.16				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
767	fill	ditch	766	3		0.5	0.16	grey brown	silty sand	stones				
768	cut	ditch	768	2		0.7	0.22				linear	moderate	concave	n-s
769	fill	ditch	768	2		0.7	0.22	grey brown	silty sand	small stones				
770	cut	ditch	770	3		0.75	0.21				curvilinear		flat	e-w curving south
771	fill	ditch	770	3	1	0.75	0.21	mid brown grey	clayey sand	moderately sorted sub-rounded flint, some burnt				
772	cut	ditch	772	0		0.29	0.14				linear	steep	concave	n-s
773	fill	ditch	772	0		0.29	0.14	light grey	silty sand	occasional pebble, stone and flint				
774	cut	ditch	774	0		0.34	0.19				linear	steep	concave	n-s
775	fill	ditch	774	0		0.34	0.19	light grey	silty sand	occasionl pebbles, stone and flint				
776	cut	ditch	776	0		0.57	0.06				linear	gentle	flattish	n-s
777	fill	ditch	776	0		0.57	0.06	light grey	silty sandy	occasional stone, flint and pebble				
778	cut	ditch	778	0		0.8	0.12				linear	gentle	irregularly flat	n-s
779	fill	ditch	778	0		0.8	0.12	light grey	silty sand	frequent stones, pebbles and flint				
780	cut	pit	780	0		0.7	0.16				sub-circular	steep	concave	
782	cut	natural	782	0		0.6	0.08				amorphous	steepish	roughly concave	n-s
783	fill	natural	782	0		0.6	0.08	light grey	silty sand	occasional pebbles, stone and flint				
784	cut	ditch	784	5		0.44	0.18				linear	steep	concave	e-w
785	fill	ditch	784	5		0.44	0.18	light gery	silty sand	occasional stones, pebbles and flint				
786	cut	ditch	786	5							linear	steep	flattish	e-w
787	fill	ditch	786	5				light grey	silty sand	frequent stones pebbles and flint				
788	cut	pit/ oven	788	3										
789	fill	pit/oven	788	3			0.09	dark grey	charred sand					

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
790	fill	pit/oven	788	3			0.19	light yellow brown to light pink brown	sand	rare small stones and charcoal smears				
791	fill	pit/oven	788	3			0.2	mid reddish brown	sand					
792	fill	pit/oven	788	3			0.04	dark brown to dark grey	charred sand	occasional pebbles				
793	fill	oven/pit	788	3				dark reddish…	silty sandy clay					
794	fill	pit/oven	788	3				mid yellow brown to pinkish brown	clay	occasional small stones and pebbles, frequent chalk flecks and pieces				
795	cut	ditch	795	3		0.9	0.15				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
796	fill	ditch	795	3				mid brown grey	sandy silt	occasional small rounded stone				
797	cut	ditch	797	3		0.75	0.24				linear	steep	concave	sw-ne
798	cut	pit	798	0		1	0.1				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
799	fill	ditch	798	3				dark brown grey	sandy silt	occasional small stone				
800	cut	Pit	800	0		1.1	0.14				sub-circular	shallow	concave	
801	fill	pit	800	0		1.1	0.14	dark grey brown	silty sand					
802	cut	pit	802	0		0.8	0.25				sub-circular	moderate	cocnave	
803	fill	pit	802	0		0.8	0.25	dark grey brown	silty sand	stones				
804	cut	ditch	804	5	1	1.52	0.22				linear		flat	e-w
805	fill	ditch	804	5		1.52	0.22	mid brown grey	sand	moderately sorted small to medium rounded flint				
806	cut	ditch	806	5		0.8	0.22				linear	moderate	concave	e-w
807	fill	ditch	806	5		0.8	0.22	dark grey brown	silty clay	common stones				
808	cut	ditch	808	5		1.3	0.51				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
809	fill	ditch	808	5		1.3	0.51	light grey brown	silty sand	flint				
810	cut	pit	810	5			0.45				circular	moderate	concave	
811	fill	pit	810	5			0.45	mid grey brown	silty sand	flint				
812	cut	ditch	812	5		0.9	0.45				linear	moderate	concave	sw-ne
813	fill	ditch	812	5		0.9	0.45	mid grey brown	silty sand	flint				

Context	Type	Feature Type	Cut	Phase	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
814	cut	ditch	814	0		0.7	0.5				linear	-	concave	ne-sw
815	fill	ditch	814	0		0.7	0.5	mid grey brown	silty sand	flint				
817	cut	ditch	817	0		0.61	0.1				linear	shallow	concave	e-w
819	cut	ditch	819	0		0.7	0.15				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
820	cut	ditch	820	3		1.76	0.27				linear	-	flat	nw-se
821	fill	ditch	820	3		1.76	0.27	mid to dark brown grey	sand	moderately sorted small rounded flint				
822	fill	ditch	819	3				dark grey brown	sandy silt	occasional small rounded stone				
823	cut	ditch	823	0		0.35	0.15				linear	moderate	concave	ne-sw
824	fill	ditch	823	0				mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional rounded stone				
825	cut	ditch	825	0		1.3	0.37				linear	moderate	concave	w-e
826	fill	ditch	825	0		1.3	0.37	mid grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint				
827	cut	post hole	827	0	0.34	0.26	0.05				sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s
828	fill	post hole	827	0	0.34	0.26	0.05	light brown grey	gravelly sand	gravel				

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Coins

by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 Archaeological investigation produced 14 coins recovered from topsoil and features dating from the Roman to the post-medieval periods. The assemblage has been used here to assess the chronological background of the site and the potential contribution to the research objectives. The assemblage is composed of two silver coins and 12 copper-alloy issues (Table 5).

Alloy	Total
Ag	2
CuA	12
Total	**14**

Table 5 Quantification of coins by metal

B.1.2 Most of the coins are extremely worn and present heavy oxidation due to the adverse soil conditions, meaning that it was possible to identify the ruler or the house of rulers for 11 coins. When unidentified, coins were assigned to a broad chronology based on their weight and size.

Methodology

B.1.3 The Roman Imperial Coinage (RIC), volumes II and III, were used in the identification of the Roman assemblage, while North's *English Hammered Coinage*, volume III (North 2017) was used in the identification of the post-medieval coins.

B.1.4 Following identification, the Roman coins were divided according to Richard Reece's chronological periods (1995).

B.1.5 Coins were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each single coin; this database was interrogated to compile tables. All coins were counted, weighed and classified by context. The catalogue is organised by context number. A summary catalogue is included below (Table 8).

Factual Data

B.1.6 Most coins were recovered from the topsoil with only three items coming from archaeological features (Table 6).

Feature	No.
Ditch	2
ND	1
Quarry	1
Topsoil	10
Total	**14**

Table 6 Quantification of coins by archaeological feature

B.1.7 The earliest identified coin is a dupondius of Trajan dating to 98-99 AD (SF 128), while the latest coin is a 1920 penny of George V.

B.1.8 The assemblage shows loss of coins between AD 98 and 198 and between AD 275 and 285 (Table 7). Interestingly, there are no coins dating to the 4th century, suggesting activity on site concentrated during the Early Roman period. This, idea appears to be confirmed by the chronology of the metalwork (see metalwork report 0) and pottery (App. B.4).

Reece Period	No.
0	4
4 (69-96 AD)	1
5 (96-117 AD)	2
7 (138-161 AD)	2
8 (161-180 AD)	1
9 (180-192 AD)	1
13 260-275 AD)	1
14 (275-296 AD)	2
Total	**14**

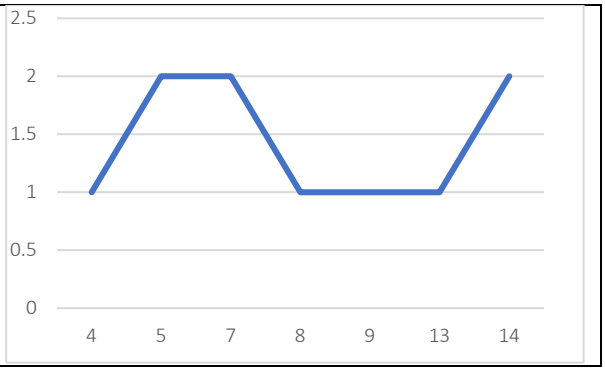

Table 7 Quantification of coins by Reece periods

Statement of Potential

B.1.9 Given that the majority of coins were recovered from topsoil, this assemblage has a very limited potential to expand our understanding of the local archaeology and to contribute to the site research objectives.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.10 No further work is needed on this assemblage.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.11 All coins need to be retained and archived accordingly.

Catalogue

Context	sf no.	Feature	Denomination	Min Date	Max Date	Authority	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam
829	36	Topsoil	Farthing	1509	1625		Illegible	Illegible	1	15.8
99999	11	Topsoil	Radiate	275	285	Illegible		Illegible	1.1	13
831	145	Topsoil	Radiate	268	270	Claudius II?	Illegible	Illegible	1.7	18
407	137	Topsoil	Sestertius	177	192	Commodus	Commodus on platform with *Liberalitas* holding cornucopia and distributing largess from a coin counter to a citizen scaling steps to left	Illegible	16.7	29
833	127	Quarry	Penny	1920	1920	George V	Britannia sitting right	ONE PENNY 1920	9	31

Context	sf no.	Feature	Denomination	Min Date	Max Date	Authority	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam
99999	115	Topsoil	Sestertius	161	180	Marcus Aurerlius	Felicitas standing left holding caduceus and sceptre	SC	17.8	29
?	128	ND	Dupondius	98	99	Trajan	*Abundantia* or Justitia holding sceptre, seated left on chair formed by two crossed cornucopiae	[TR] POT [COS II] SC	10.5	27
165	75	Ditch	Dupondius	112	117	Trajan	Fortuna? Seated left holding cornucopiae	Illegible	8.2	24
829	43	Topsoil	Three farthings	1561	1582	Elizabeth I	Square shield with illegible date above. On long cross fourchee dividing the legend	CIVITAS [LONDON]	0.7	16
407	129	Topsoil	ND	100	200	Illegible	Illegible	Illegible	6	24
350	24	Ditch	Penny	1661	1685	Charle II	illegible	Illegible	1.8	19
407	120	Topsoil	Sestertius	141	175	Faustina I	Standing female figure	Illegible	9.1	25.4
99999	11	Topsoil	Radiate	275	285	Barbarous Radiate	Standing figure left	Illegible	1.1	13
829	76	Topsoil	Dupondius	111	111	Trajan	*Abundantia* standing left holding corn ears and cornucopia; child standing right holding scroll at foot left	ALIM ITAL	10.3	24.5

Table 8 Catalogue of coins

B.2 Metalwork

by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 200 fragments of metalwork relating to 185 objects were recovered during the excavation. Finds were recovered from ditches, pits and layers with a small group of iron nails from a burial. Iron artefacts represent the bulk of the assemblage (86%) followed by lead (10%) and copper-alloy (3%).

B.2.2 The assemblage is indicative of timber construction and, to a less extent, transport and craft activity dating to the Roman and post-medieval to modern periods.

Material	No. Fragment	% No. Fragment	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
CuA	6	3%	6	3%
Fe	175	88%	160	86%
Pb	19	10%	19	10%
Total	**200**	**100.00%**	**185**	**100.00%**

Table 9 Quantification of metalwork by material

Methodology

B.2.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and the *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.2.4 The catalogue of iron artefacts by Manning (1985) was used as main reference in the description and definition of iron objects. This scheme was also applied to post-Roman artefacts when not directly found in another dedicated research. Manning's typology was used in the description and quantification of hand-forged nails independently from their chronology. *The Medieval Household* volume by Egan (2010) and the study of medieval dress accessories by Egan and Pritchard (2002) were consulted for the identification and description of fittings, household equipment and dress items. The Portable Antiquities Scheme database (PAS) was also interrogated to find regional parallels.

B.2.5 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by context number (Table 12).

Factual Data

B.2.6 The metal finds are mostly chronologically undiagnostic, with only two items clearly of Roman date. SF 121, from context 407, is a continental plate brooch dating to the period between 25 and 250 AD, whilst SF 131 is a very well-preserved chariot terret dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD. In addition to these two items, a group of 34 fragments of nails was recovered from a burial of Roman date (grave **72**).

B.2.7 Contexts 165, 350 and 829 produced post-medieval/modern items.

B.2.8 The bulk of the assemblage is formed by undiagnostic fittings: nails and structural fittings (77%) followed by a group of unidentified fragments mostly lumps of lead (14%) (Table 10).

Category	Category no.	Fragment no.	Sum of No. Fragment	Artefact no.	Sum of No. Artefact
Dress accessories	1	2	1%	2	1%
Toilet instruments	2	0	0%	0	0%
Textile manufacture	3	0	0%	0	0%
Household equipment	4	2	1%	2	1%
Recreation	5	0	0%	0	0%
Weighing and measuring	6	3	2%	3	2%
Literacy	7	0	0%	0	0%
Transport	8	3	2%	3	2%
Tools	10	5	3%	5	3%
Fitting	11	158	79%	143	77%
Agriculture	12	0	0%	0	0%
Militaria	13	1	1%	1	1%
Religion	14	0	0%	0	0%
Metalworking	15	0	0%	0	0%
Bone working	16	0	0%	0	0%
Miscellaneous	18	26	13%	26	14%
Total		**200**	100%	**185**	100%

Table 10 Quantification of metalwork by category

B.2.9 The overall preservation of the metalwork is poor, with most of the artefacts incomplete and heavily encrusted.

Statement of Potential

B.2.10 Given the poorly preservation and general undiagnostic nature of the assemblage, the metalwork recovered cannot add any valuable contribution to the site research objectives. The large number of structural fittings in the form of nails suggest the presence of timber constructions on site. Interestingly, a high percentage of nails are clenched, indicating they entered the archaeological record still attached to timber; other nails present evidence of withdraw, possibly pointing to some degree of recycling activity on-site.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.11 Illustration is required for brooch SF 121 and chariot terret SF 131.

B.2.12 If, after phasing, SF 119 (small auger) and the shears from context 260 are dated to the Roman period, these finds should also be illustrated.

B.2.13 Continental plate brooch SF 121 and chariot terret SF 131 need to be professionally cleaned and consolidated before illustration.

B.2.14 Five items should be x-rayed:

SF	Context	Item
-	260	Shears
119	407	Small auger
ND	721	Knife
107	99999	Knife
112	99999	Punch tool

Table 11 List of items for x-ray

B.2.15 The 34 fragments of nails from the burial should also be considered for x-ray.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.16 All finds should be retained until the next stage. Fittings/nails should be reassessed and considerate for dispersal after the site is fully phased.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	No. Category	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description
95	2	1	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	2	Inc.	Two nails type Manning 1b
74	64	63	Posthole	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A short nail Manning 1b
6	73	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail
62	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A nail type Manning 1b
68	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
67	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail clench at 39 mm
65	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
66	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
63	74	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
73	74	72	Burial	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	An unidentified lump of rust
7	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b
0	75	74	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	8	6	Com.	Manning type 1b nails
9	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
3	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
5	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	3	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
14	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b
12	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
8	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
4	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
11	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
13	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	3	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
6	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
15	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
10	75	72	Burial	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A clench stem
0	78	77	Posthole	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	4	1	Inc.	Unidentified type nail
0	83	82	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	3	1	Inc.	An incomplete nail
74	165	163	Ditch	CuA	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A poorly preserved and incomplete circular item made from a sheet of copper-alloy with a centra sub-circular hole. Possibly from a furniture
0	184	183	Natural	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning Type 1b nail
16	205	204	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
0	216	215	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A L shaped stem clench at 22 mm below the head
0	222	221	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b
0	224	223	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	4	3	Inc.	Tapering stems with evidence of withdraw
0	224	223	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A long tapering stem with evidence of withdraw
0	233	231	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
0	256	ND	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning Type 1b nail
0	260	257	Ditch	Fe	Shears	Tools	10	1	1	Inc.	Half of an incomplete set of shears. The truncate blade is connected to a straight handle with square cross-section developing into a flat incomplete spring loop
0	270	269	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail clench at 33
0	270	269	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A nail clench at 32 mm
0	273	0	Layer	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A clench Manning type 1b nail. Clench at 15mm below the head
0	297			Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	a bent rod of metal with square cross-section
118	301	300	Pit	Pb	Weight	Weighing and measuring	6	1	1	Com.	A plano-convex weigh with central circular hole of 6 mm
0	301	300	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A long rod with a square in cross-section and straight shank

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	No. Category	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description
22	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
45	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A L shaped stem clench at 22 mm below the head
49	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail
47	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail
21	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1a nail
23	350	348	Ditch	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
19	350	348	Ditch	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
46	350	348	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A U shape with rectangular cross-section fragment
0	352	351	Gully	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	2	Com.	Manning type 1b with evidence of withdraw
0	370			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail slightly curved
121	407			CuA	Brooch	Dress accessories	1	1	1	Inc.	A continental plate brooch decorated with six circled perforation set around a central hollow pit. The plate was originally gilded
119	407			Fe	Small auger	Tools	10	1	1	Inc.	A possible small auger with triangular cross-section. The two ends taper and is possible one extreme represented the tang
0	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with evidence of withdraw
139	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
141	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
138	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
123	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
144	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
122	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
143	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
124	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
142	407			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
125	407			Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
132	407			CuA	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A cast sub-cylindrical fragment flat on one side.
131	408	409	Ditch	CuA	Chariot terret	Transport	8	1	1	Inc.	A copper-alloy protected-loop chariot skirted terret with oval loop very worn and broken likely as result of wear. The loop develops into a collared neck flaring downward into the skirt terret which covers the integral loop. The skirt terret extends out from two sides terminating with downward rounded knop on each terminal. At the side of the terret are the remain of two projected knops
0	418	417	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A possible part of a loop or terminal of a hooked artifact with square cross-section. One end possibly tapers into a cutting edge
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Ladle	Household equipment	4	1	1	Inc.	A possible incomplete bowl from a ladle
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Hinge	Household equipment	4	1	1	Inc.	A strip of metal possibly from a casket hinge or furniture
106	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail clench at 44 mm below the head

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	No. Category	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail with withdraw evidence
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	1	Inc.	A long nail or structural fitting with square cross-section
0	420	417	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	34	34	Inc.	A group of incomplete nails
0	425	424	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
0	537	536	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
0	597	596	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	An unidentified lump of metal
0	599	598	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail curved after withdraw
0	622	0	Layer	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	4	4	Inc.	Four Manning type 1b nails. Nail one clench at 39 mm; nail 2 clench at 17 mm
0	625	623	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A L shaped stem clench at 22 mm below the head
0	625	623	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A stem with evidence of withdraw
0	642	641	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
0	673	671	Posthole	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A long Manning type 1b nail bent after withdraw
0	684	683	Natural	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
0	704	703	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A type 1b Manning nail
0	721	717	Pit	Fe	Knife	Tools	10	1	1	Inc.	A tapering tang with rectangular cross-section. Originally the tang stepped into a blade now missing
0	721	717	Pit	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail with stem bent after withdraw1b nail
135	730	729	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
140	751	750	Ditch	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	2	2	Inc.	Two nails type Manning 1b
0	829	ND	ND	Pb	Weight	Weighing and measuring	6	1	1	Com.	A circular and flat weigh
60	829			Pb	Weight	Weighing and measuring	6	1	1	Com.	A lead weight made from a rolled up rectangular tablet
31	829			Fe	Buckle	Transport	8	1	1	Com.	A rectangular buckle with rectangular cross-section
56	829			Fe	Buckle	Transport	8	1	1	Inc.	A fragment of a rectangular buckle frame with rectangular ross-section
54	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A stem with evidence of withdraw
33	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
17	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
53	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail
42	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail
37	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1a nail
55	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
57	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
35	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A Manning type 1b nail with evidence of withdraw
44	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
26	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
51	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail
28	829			Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A Manning type 1b nail clench at 25 mm below the head
159	829	ND	ND	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	An unidentified lump
25	829			Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
34	829			Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A fragment of iron
151	831			CuA	Button	Dress accessories	1	1	1	Com.	A circular and flat cast button decorated with a hollow 6 petals rosette

SF	Context	Cut	Feature	Material	Artefact	Category	No. Category	No. Fragment	No. Artefact	Condition	Description
0	831			Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
0	831			Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
0	831			Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
107	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Knife	Tools	10	1	1	Inc.	A tapering tang with rectangular cross-section. Originally the tang stepped into a blade now missing
112	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Punch tool	Tools	10	1	1	Inc.	A punch tool with square cross-section. The tool has a sturdy straight shank tapering at the tip and missing the head. The tip and the edges are relatively blunt
99	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section and sub-circular and flat head
100	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section
108	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section
101	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section
91	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section
92	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A tapering stem with square cross-section and circular and flat heat. The tip is clench at 47.5 mm below the head
102	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with square cross-section and rounded flat head. Evidence of withdraw in the stem
96	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem Manning 1b
105	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A tapering stem Manning 1b. Evidence of withdraw
98	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Com.	A tapering stem
81	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A possible double-spiked loop or staple
77	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem
89	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Nail	Fitting	11	1	1	Inc.	A tapering stem with evidence of withdraw
78	99999		Topsoil	Pb	Shot	Militaria	13	1	1	Com.	A spherical shot
90	99999	0	Topsoil	Fe	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A incomplete rectangular artefact, possibly of modern date made from a rod of metal with circular cross-section
88	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
83	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
80	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
86	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A sub- cylindrical fragment
93	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
82	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led
2	99999	0	Topsoil	CuA	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A possible fragment of a rim from a vessel with a slightly everted rim. The is a possible circular hole opened below the rim
38	99999	0	Topsoil	Pb	Unidentified	Miscellaneous	18	1	1	Inc.	A shapeless fragment of led

Table 12 Catalogue of metalwork

B.3 Early Iron Age pottery

by Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.3.1 An assemblage totalling 85 sherds (842g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 10g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 39 contexts relating to 38 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 13). With the exception of nine sherds (33g) from Area 1, all the pottery derived from Area 2.

B.3.2 The assemblage is of Early Iron Age date, c. 800-350 BC, and the pottery is in a moderate/stable condition. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the region.

B.3.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date
1	109	108	pit	2	6	EIA
1	117	116	ditch	3	15	EIA
1	135	134	ditch	3	4	EIA
1	145	144	ditch	1	8	EIA
2	228	227	ditch	1	15	EIA
2	233	231	ditch	2	14	EIA
2	247	246	pit	1	8	EIA
2	258	257	ditch	1	11	EIA
2	272	271	pit	1	3	EIA
2	276	-	layer	3	31	EIA
2	303	302	posthole	2	11	EIA
2	305	304	posthole	3	32	EIA
2	339	337	pit	3	21	EIA
2	366	365	ditch	1	2	EIA
2	369	368	ditch	2	10	EIA
2	403	401	ditch	3	34	EIA
2	431	430	ditch	1	3	EIA
2	462	460	ditch	1	3	EIA
2	468	466	pit	3	22	EIA
2	473	472	pit	1	2	EIA
2	498	495	pit	16	178	EIA
2	537	536	pit	3	25	EIA
2	553	552	ditch	4	31	EIA
2	557	556	ditch	1	7	EIA
2	595	594	ditch	1	10	EIA
2	613	612	ditch	1	16	EIA
2	673	671	posthole	1	4	EIA

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date
2	679	678	pit	1	15	EIA
2	692	691	ditch	1	15	EIA
2	708	707	pit	1	9	EIA
2	724	723	posthole	3	78	EIA
2	732	731	ditch	1	21	EIA
2	734	733	ditch	1	13	EIA
2	736	735	ditch	1	6	EIA
2	747	746	ditch	1	8	EIA
2	749	748	ditch	3	30	EIA
2	761	756	ditch	1	11	EIA
2	771	770	ditch	2	53	EIA
2	787	786	ditch	1	8	EIA
n/a	99999	-	-	3	49	EIA
TOT	-	-	-	*85*	*842*	-

Table 13 Iron Age pottery quantification by context

Methodology

B.3.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). 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 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.

B.3.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (73 sherds; 86%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (11 sherds; 13%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (one sherd; 1%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Early Iron Age pottery (c. 800-350 BC)

B.3.6 The assemblage comprises 85 sherds of pottery (842g) with a MSW of 10g. The pottery derives from 39 contexts relating to 38 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with 24 ditches, ten pits, four postholes and one layer. An assemblage of 32 sherds (332g) is interpreted as residual in Roman features in Area 2.

Assemblage characteristics and key group

B.3.7 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Early Iron Age in the region. These include flint-tempered and sandy wares fabrics. The majority of the sherds is made in a flint tempered fabric (88% by count). The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint fabrics (fabric F1-F4); the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to rare depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. This is typical of Early Iron Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). By weight,

sherds with just flint (fabrics F1-4) account for 89% of the assemblage, sherds with just sand (fabric Q1) account for 11% of the assemblage by weight.

B.3.8 Based on the total number of different rims identified, the Early Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of five different vessels. Most vessels have simple upright rounded rims but one lipped externally and one upright tapered rim are also present. No vessel forms were identified in the assemblage. Residues are rare, with only two sherds with residue recorded (18g). Only three sherds are decorated, with fingertip applications on the shoulder and one fingertipped cordon on the vessel neck. This decoration belongs to the potting traditions which emerged during the Earliest Iron Age but also continued in the later phases, making close phasing problematic (Brudenell 2012).

B.3.9 The Early Iron Age features yielding pottery contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 200g. These comprise fewer than 20 sherds. Pit **495** in Area 2 contained the largest groups of material (16 sherds, 178g). The assemblage from this feature constitutes the only key group of Early Iron Age-type pottery from the excavations.

Statement of Potential

B.3.10 The pottery from the excavation constitutes a small assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery. It contains very few diagnostic sherds, with only one feature yielding over 100g of pottery: pit **495**. Most contexts with pottery had single sherds, and these were often abraded. Many could therefore be residual and may not reliably date the features by themselves. On the whole, the pottery dating is largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with other assemblages from the region.

B.3.11 Owing to their small size, the assemblage has a limited potential beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site. However, these groups can still contribute to a wider characterisation of later prehistoric pottery assemblages in Suffolk and provided comparative data on fabrics and ceramic technology. The assemblage can provide enough information for dating individual features but offers little potential for further analysis.

Recommendations for further work

B.3.12 The pottery has been fully recorded. A report detailing the fabrics and dating should be prepared for the full grey literature report. A brief summary of the pottery could be published, but none of the material is worthy of illustration.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.3.13 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.4 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

by Jeremy Evans with contributions by Gwladys Monteil

Introduction

B.4.1 Some 3030 Iron Age and Roman sherds, weighing 36.729kg and representing 298 rimsherds, were presented for examination. There were also 29 fragments of fired clay weighing 286g. The material was examined with a rapid scan to provide the necessary data for this assessment, and distinctive fabrics were recorded along with material from the 13 fabric classes used by the Warwickshire Museum and OAU (Booth 2001). This was recorded in an excel database. The site belongs in the Roman Rural Settlement Project's East Region (Smith *et al* 2016).

Chronology

B.4.2 There is very little evidence of Iron Age material from the site. Only two contexts, (11) and (261) contain exclusively Iron Age material. Iron Age pottery also occurs in contexts (19), (117), (158), (233), (254), (255), (261), (270), (320), (370), (381), (597), (721), and (816). The commonest fabrics group contains common fine sand and some fine white flint.

B.4.3 There is a quite large element of Transitional period grog-tempered pottery, some 21.8% (Nosh) and 36.9% (Wt). However, it is not clear that any of these Transitional groups are actually of pre-conquest date. The small site samian list is dominated by South Gaulish material, with 44.4% (Nosh) of the 27 sherds being of La Graufesenque origin. Some of the South Gaulish material does appear to have reached the site in the pre-Flavian material as there is a Dr29 dated AD40-85 in contexts (133) and (684), although this could be the only piece of pre-Flavian date. That decorated ware might reach the site before the plainwares is a feature seen in South Gaulish distributions elsewhere in Britain.

B.4.4 Trajanic and Hadrianic Les Martres material appear to be reasonably represented on the site at 11.1% (Nosh). Central Gaulish material has a much poorer representation at 33.3% (Nosh) but the form assemblage (see Supply below) is predominantly of mid-late Antonine material. East Gaulish material is also relatively weakly represented at 7.4% (Nosh). The latest pieces of EGS material, a Dr32 from ?Argonne and a Trier bodysherd, post-date AD150.

B.4.5 The site must largely end by c.AD250, the latest pieces are a single BB1 developed beaded and flanged bowl from ditch (208), dated AD270+ and an Oxfordshire colour-coated ware bodysherd from pit fill (345), dated AD240+. Given that the latest common Antonine to early third century types are bead rimmed bowls it is quite possible that most activity on the site had ceased by the end of the 2nd century.

B.4.6 Chart 1 shows a date distribution plot for the site for vessel rimsherds with a date range of 200 years or fewer. It does no more than provide a graphical representation of the spot dating, but it provides a useful illustration of that. The site starts off with fairly strong Transitional representation, rising in the Flavian period to a Flavian-Trajanic peak after which there is a slight Hadrianic decline to a long plateau through

the Antonine period. This is followed by a major fall-off in the Severan period and a small tail to the mid 3rd century. As discussed above this tail is of material the date range of which starts in the mid Antonine period, so that occupation could have come to an effective end by the end of the 2nd century.

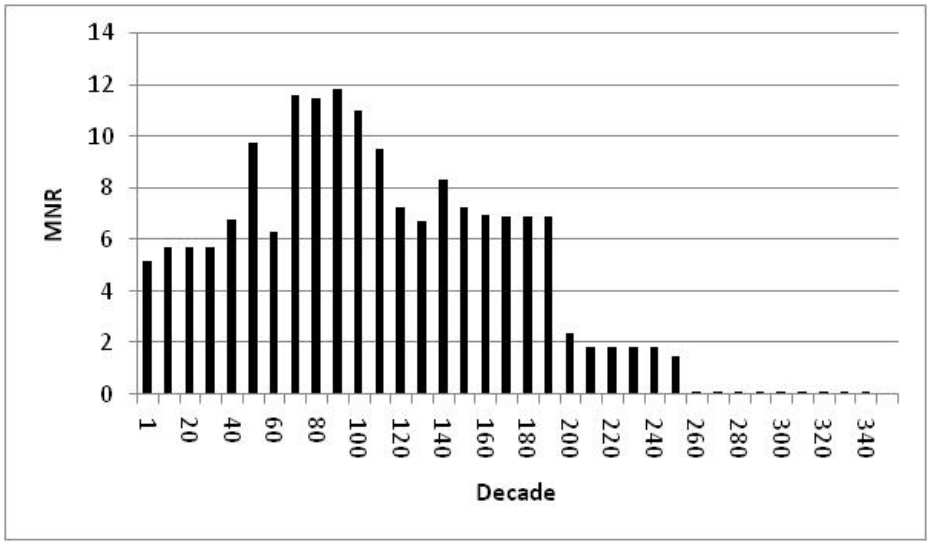

Chart 1 Date distribution plot (by MNR) of vessels from Hadleigh with a date range of 200 years or fewer

Taphonomy

B.4.7 The average sherd weight of material from the site was quite low at 12.1g overall. This is near the bottom end of the range of 10-22g for basic level rural sites in the Lowland Zone. The 3030 Iron Age and Roman sherds is a respectable quantity of pottery from a site in this region and represents a fairly typical Roman rural settlement for the region (Smith *et al* 2016, fig 12.10). Given the quantity of pottery there is no doubt that there was a settlement on this site as the quantity is well above background scatter levels.

B.4.8 There are no complete vessels in the assemblage and no obvious votive deposits.

B.4.9 Table 14 shows the occurrence of pottery by context type at Hadleigh.

Context type	% of NoSh	% of Wt	% of MNR	Average sherd Wt
3 Layers	8.22%	7.67%	7.05%	11.3g
5 Midden	2.31%	1.79%	2.68%	9.4g
7 Occn layer	0.40%	0.16%	0.34%	4.9g
9 Pit fills	27.12%	33.91%	24.83%	15.2g
10 Posthole fills	1.98%	4.13%	2.68%	25.3g
12 Grave	0.40%	1.40%	0.67%	42.7g
13 Ditch fills	54.21%	44.59%	53.02%	10.0g
18 Tree holes	0.26%	0.36%	0.34%	16.4g
(blank)	5.11%	6.00%	8.39%	14.2g
Grand Total	**3031**	**36745**	**298**	

Table 14 Roman pottery by context type

B.4.10 Table 14 indicates, as is usual for basic level rural sites that the majority of the pottery comes from ditch fills, although at 54.2% (Nosh) this is barely the case. The second largest proportion of pottery comes from pit fills, in itself not an unusual feature for this type of site, but at 27.1% (Nosh) and 33.9% (Wt) these are high levels for such

sites. High levels of pottery from pits on rural sites tends to indicate secondary industrial activity. One might wonder if the high average sherd weight of pieces from postholes (Table 14) is a result of large pottery fragments being selected for packing material.

B.4.11 Table 15 shows the fabric class breakdowns of pottery from pit fills and ditch fills from the site. This was done as there appeared to be overall chronological differences between them in spot dating and it was though worthwhile to check on this trend. The pit fills have high level of class E Transitional fabrics, 31.5% (Nosh), almost all the class C fabrics, the samian ware from them is mostly South Gaulish, mortaria sherds are absent and greyware levels are lower than in the ditches. In summary there seems to be a first century emphasis on the pottery from the pit fills.

B.4.12 The ditches contain less Transitional pottery, just 18.7% (Nosh), about half that from the pits, fineware levels are double those from the pits, BB1 and BB2 are present, greywares are commoner at 63.1% (Nosh) and Central Gaulish samian ware (0.4% Nosh) is twice as common as South Gaulish material.

Nine pit fills	**822**	**12459**
A01?	0.1%	0.1%
A11	0.1%	0.4%
C00	11.3%	1120.9%
E00	31.5%	54.2%
F00	0.5%	0.5%
G00	0.4%	2.1%
O00	3.2%	4.6%
P00	0.4%	0.2%
R00	57.9%	34.4%
S10	1.8%	0.5%
S20	0.1%	0.0%
W00	2.7%	2.0%
13 Ditch fills	**1643**	**16386**
A01	0.5%	4.5%
B01?	0.2%	0.1%
B10	0.1%	0.1%
E00	18.5%	25.6%
E00?	0.2%	0.2%
F00	1.0%	0.2%
G00	0.5%	1.2%
M00	2.1%	2.1%
O00	3.3%	2.5%
O00?	0.1%	0.0%
P00	1.9%	4.3%
P00?	0.1%	0.0%
Q00	0.5%	0.9%
R00	63.1%	54.4%
R00?	0.2%	0.5%
S10	0.2%	0.1%
S20	0.4%	0.8%
S21	0.1%	0.1%
S30	0.1%	0.1%
W00	7.0%	2.3%

Table 15 Fabric Class occurrence by feature type for pits and ditch fills

Supply

B.4.13 Amphorae are represented in the assemblage. Dressel 20 oil amphorae amount to 0.4% (Nosh), 4.6% (Wt) of the total assemblage and Gallic wine amphorae to 0.1% (Nosh), and 0.4% (Wt). The presence of oil amphorae is not unusual on basic level rural sites. More unusual is the presence of wine amphora fragments, where relatively few basic level rural sites seem to access these.

B.4.14 BB1? may reach the site as an occasional fragment, at just 0.1% (Nosh). Similarly, there is a dish of BB2 form, and possibly fabric, dated cAD140-200, amounting to 0.03% (Nosh).

B.4.15 There are a few sherds in Class C, representing calcareous and shell tempered wares, amounting to just 0.6% (Nosh) of the assemblage. Forms consist of two storage jars, one with calcareous inclusions and grog and the other with sparse shell. All of the sherds in this class are probably of Transitional date as the absence of the group from the ditch fills suggests.

B.4.16 Fineware sherds are rare, amounting to just 0.7% (Nosh). Amongst the 22 finewares sherds the commonest are sherds of Colchester colour-coated ware of which there appear to be eight or more (dated c.AD120-260). The earliest fineware piece is a stamped Terra Nigra base from (493). There is also a sherd of Roman glazed ware on a white fabric from (625), perhaps a Gaulish import.

B.4.17 Nene Valley colour-coated ware is restricted to a single cornice rimmed beaker rim from (158) dated c.AD150-250. The scarcity of NVCC probably partly reflects chronological factors as production did not begin until cAD150.

B.4.18 The latest fineware piece from the site is an Oxfordshire C45 rim (Young 1977) dated AD240-400 from context (345).

B.4.19 Mortaria represented just 42 sherds in total in the assemblage amounting to 1.4% (Nosh). They tend to be absent from pre-Hadrianic rural assemblages in Cambridgeshire (Evans *et al* 2017) and they may be absent from earlier groups here. As is usual in this region most of the mortaria sherds are from Colchester, at least 31 of those in this assemblage.

B.4.20 Oxidised wares provide 3.6% (Nosh) of the pottery from the assemblage. The material seems to be largely of later first to mid 2nd century date. Forms are tableware dominated, consisting of two jars, five bowls, two dishes and a beaker.

B.4.21 Iron Age tradition handmade reduced sherds provided 1.6% (Nosh) of the assemblage. Given that only 0.4% (Nosh) of these fabrics come from the earlier pit fills, compared with 2.0% (Nosh) from the later ditch fills it seems likely that this material was residual. Amongst the 48 sherds placed in this class the commonest fabrics had fine sand and common fine white flint, some 18 sherds, 38% (Nosh).

B.4.22 Class Q, white-slipped oxidised fabrics are represented by just 8 sherds, some 0.3% (Nosh) of which four are white-slipped sand roughcast ware.

B.4.23 As is usual on most Romano-British rural sites reduced wares form the bulk of the assemblage. Here reduced wares (R00) provide 61.9% (Nosh). The vast majority of this

material is in a fine sand tempered fabric with some fine silver mica. The second largest fabric group would seem to have common moderate sand. Some sherds of possible Wattisfield material are present, along with occasional sherds of possible Horningsea origin.

F	CJ	SJ	J	WMJ	BK/Cup	B	D	L	O	*N*
0	0.9%	0	61.6%	2.8%	10.4%	18.0%	6.1%	0	0	211 rims

Table 16 Functional analysis of greywares

B.4.24 Table 16 provides a functional analysis of the greyware, as might be expected a majority are jars, although there is a substantial minority of tablewares and beakers are quite well represented.

B.4.25 The samian ware has all been identified by Dr G Monteil. It provides 1.4% (Nosh) of the assemblage in total. Table 004 shows the sources of the samian from Hadleigh. The dominance of South Gaulish wares, 44%(Nosh), is unusual, even in Suffolk, on rural sites. South Gaulish forms consist of two Dr18 dishes, two Curle 11 bowls, two Dr27 cups, two Dr29 bowls and a Dr36 dish. The 11.1% (Nosh) of Trajanic-Hadrianic Les Martres Central Gaulish material is represented by a Dr18/31 dish and a Dr33 cup.

B.4.26 Central Gaulish sherds provide 33.3% (Nosh) of the samian, forms being a Dr18/31 dish, two Dr31 bowls, two Dr33 cups, a Dr35 cup, a Dr36 dish, and a Curle 23 dish. The forms are predominantly of mid-late Antonine date. The absence of decorated ware might be noted.

B.4.27 East Gaulish material provided 7.4%(Nosh) of the samian sherds, forms consisting of an Argonne Dr32.

Fabric	Total sherds
SAMCG	33.33%
SAMEG	3.70%
SAMLG	44.44%
SAMMV	11.11%
SAMSG	3.70%
SAMTR	3.70%
Grand Total	**27**

Table 17 Fabric proportions of samian ware fabrics

B.4.28 Overall, just 10.5%(MNV) of samian sherds are decorated a low level of decorated ware and one which is typical of basic level rural sites. Within the samian 25%(MNV) of South Gaulish vessels are decorated, but none of the Les Martres, Central Gaulish or East Gaulish material. This might suggest that the samian ware on the site was of slightly higher status in the first century, but the assemblage size is too small for any certainty. Similarly, it is noteworthy that the site acquired pre-Flavian South Gaulish samian, a relatively unusual occurrence, and that this was a decorated bowl, again suggesting possible higher status links in the pre-Flavian period, which also produced a stamped Terra Nigra bowl.

Fabric class	% of NoSh	% of Wt	% of MNR
A01	0.33%	4.53%	0.00%
A01?	0.03%	0.05%	0.00%
A11	0.03%	0.13%	0.00%
A11?	0.07%	0.28%	0.00%
B01?	0.13%	0.07%	0.34%
B10	0.03%	0.06%	0.34%
C00	0.63%	1.25%	0.67%
E00	21.55%	36.68%	13.09%
E00?	0.26%	0.20%	0.67%
F00	0.73%	0.27%	1.34%
G00	0.36%	1.26%	0.67%
M00	1.39%	1.46%	1.68%
O00	3.56%	3.20%	3.02%
O00?	0.03%	0.01%	0.34%
P00	1.55%	2.12%	1.34%
P00?	0.03%	0.01%	0.00%
Q00	0.26%	0.39%	0.00%
R00	61.78%	44.38%	70.81%
R00?	0.13%	0.21%	0.00%
S10	0.76%	0.44%	2.01%
S20	0.36%	0.51%	1.68%
S21	0.13%	0.06%	1.01%
S30	0.13%	0.13%	0.34%
W00	5.71%	2.31%	0.67%
Grand Total	3030	36729	298

Table 18 Fabric proportion from the Roman assemblage as a whole

B.4.29 Whitewares provided 5.7% (Nosh) of the assemblage, forms consisting of two flagons of later first to early 2nd century date.

Functional analysis and finewares

B.4.30 Table 19 shows a functional analysis of the pottery from the site. As is usual jars are the dominant type at 60.3%(MNR) with tablewares only providing 24.9%(MNR). This pattern is typical of basic level rural sites (Evans 1993; Evans 2001; Evans *et al* 2017). The slightly odd result is the level of drinking vessels, at 11.8%(MNR) this is high for a basic level rural site and falls within the level usually restricted to urban and military sites.

F	CJ	SJ	J	WMJ	BK/Cup	M	B	D	L	O	*N*
0.7%	0.7%	4.7%	53.2	2.4%	11.8%	1.7%	16.5%	8.4%	0	0	297 rims

Table 19 A functional analysis of the total site assemblage

B.4.31 This could be related to some hints that the assemblage was of slightly higher status in the first century. Table 20 shows a functional analysis of the pottery from the pits. It has been has demonstrated above that the pottery from them is on average earlier than that from the site as a whole. Similarly it might be of note that the only decorated

samian vessels are from the first century South Gaulish material and that one of them is pre-Flavian. Table 20 shows that the pits have a lower proportion of jars than the site as a whole, although still a level which falls into the upper end of the basic rural site range, whilst tableware levels at 32.4% (MNR) are relatively high, at the high end of the rural site range. However, Table 20 also suggests that the high level of beakers is not associated with the earliest pottery.

F	CJ	SJ	J	WMJ	BK/Cup	M	B	D	L	O	*N*
2.7%	2.7%	4.1%	52.7%	0	5.4%	0	18.9%	13.5%	0	0	74 rims

Table 20 A functional analysis of pottery from the pits

B.4.32 The overall finewares level (Class F + Class S) amounts to just 2.1% (Nosh). This is low and well within the typical level for a basic level rural site (Evans 1993; Evans *et al* 2017).

Statement of potential

B.4.33 The pottery assemblage can provide information on supply to the site in the 1st and 2nd centuries AD and perhaps may provide possible reasons for its abandonment in the early third century. It will also demonstrate the nature of the basic level rural occupation taking place here. It will add to the range of basic level rural sites which can be examined to enhance our understanding of peasant life in Suffolk.

B.4.34 The Original Research Aims for the excavation were identified as follows;

• if there are any clear breaks in activity, can the reason for this be established

B.4.35 Potentially the pottery may offer indirect evidence as to why the site was abandoned around the end of the second century, in its falling into a much wider pattern of site abandonment and reduction in occupation levels at this time (Evans and Mills in prep).

• do the remains identified actually relate to a Roman farmstead as indicated in the evaluation findings?

B.4.36 There is far too much pottery in the assemblage for this to relate to a casual agricultural scatter. There is clearly occupation on the site, be it permanent or temporary, throughout the first and second centuries.

• if so, what form does the farmstead take and how does it relate to other known farmsteads across the region

B.4.37 The pottery can produce measures which can be realistically compared with other rural sites in the area to indicate the nature of its occupation if those sites have recorded, quantified pottery assemblages. Certainly there is comparable data from Chilton Leys (Peachey 2018) and Great Welnetham (Peachey 2021).

• can any conclusions be drawn about the affluency of the farmstead from the material culture recovered?

B.4.38 The character of the assemblage confirms that it was a basic level rural site.

• given that the site is only c.1.5km east of the River Brett, is there any evidence for associated trade links?

B.4.39 The pottery will establish most of the available evidence for this from the site; however, little evidence may be forthcoming on this specific issue.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.4.40 All the stratified material should be retained and requires no particular conservation measures other than stable storage conditions. Discard of the unstratified material is not recommended, but if it is to be undertaken the mortaria, amphorae, samian, stamped vessels and those bearing graffiti, and colour coated wares should all be retained, as should vessels which are good examples of their type and a record should be kept of all material discarded.

Updated project aims

B.4.41 Apart from the Research Aims discussed above the pottery will provide the principal dating evidence for the site sequence, without which the site could not be phased, or activities taking place there correlated with those on other sites.

Recommendations

B.4.42 The site samian ware will be reported on in full for its chronological information about the site. The pottery will be recorded by sherd numbers, weight, RE and minimum numbers of rims for form and fabric following. Full determination to exact fabric will be performed on all stratified Roman material. The material will be illustrated most economically by a fabric and form type series, alongside the stamps. The decorated samian will be illustrated by scans of rubbings.

B.4.43 The quantification of form data is one of the most important recommendations of the Fulford report (Fulford and Huddlestone 1991, sections 4.3.3 and 5.4.1). Sub sampling the assemblage is unlikely to produce the data necessary to address the research aims.

Spot dating

Context	NoSh	Dating evidence - termini post qua
8	1	Roman, perhaps AD70+
9	2	Roman
11	1	Later? Iron Age
19	9	Dr18/31 MDV, AD 100-120
24	34	AD70+, perhaps LC1(+)
25	5	Samian MDV flake, AD100-120
27	9	Transitional, cAD1-60
35	90	Whiteware flagon, AD50+
71	1	Roman, perhaps AD70+
75	13	Perhaps LC1-eC2
80	15	AD70+
92	19	AD70+
99	90	Mainly Transitional, perhaps AD45-70
101	75	3x bead rim bowls, prob AD140+ (140-260)
109	20	Transitional, AD1-60, perhaps 45-60
117	17	Transitional, AD1-60
118	33	Transitional, AD1-60
119	22	Transitional, AD1-60
121	3	Roman, perhaps AD70+
131	8	Roman, perhaps AD70+

Context	NoSh	Dating evidence - termini post qua
133	1	Dr29 b-s AD40-85 XJ context 684
137	4	Transitional, AD1-60
141	36	Grey flanged reeded rimmed bowl, AD70-120
145	15	Roman, AD70+
149	3	Roman, AD70+, perhaps LC1
158	57	NVCC oxidised beaker w cornice rim, AD160-250
164	49	dish w triang-sect beaded rim w acute latt zone on ext & low basal chamfer, AD120-200
165	18	Roman, AD70+
170	1	Roman?
174	4	Roman, AD70+
182	17	Transitional, AD1-60
188	2	Roman, AD70+
194	2	Roman, AD70+
203	6	Jar w everted rim - Hacheston ty 27?, perhaps AD120-200
208	18	BB1 developedbeaded & flanged bowl, AD270-350
210	10	Necked jar w everted, rising rim, poss a Had-Ant BB copy - Hacheston ty 27, prob AD120-200
212	12	Roman, AD70+
214	7	Roman, AD70+
216	1	Roman, perhaps AD70+
218	16	Mainly Transitional, perhaps AD45-60
222	51	Groove rim dish; AD120-200+
224	12	Simple rimmed dish w basal chamfer, prob AD120-200+
226	35	Roman, AD70+
230	7	Roman, perhaps AD45-70
233	22	Roman, probably 2nd century
237	12	Transitional, AD1-60
239	20	Roman, perhaps AD60-100
241	4	Roman, AD70+
249	3	Roman, greyware w vertical burnished lines, perhaps AD120-200
250	4	Roman, AD70+
252	2	Transitional, AD1-60
254	91	BB1, AD120+ & 2 grey bkrs AD 140+
255	143	Bead rimmed bowl, AD140+; CGS Dr31 bowl, **AD150**-200
256	15	BB2 dish, AD140-200
258	19	Roman, AD70+
260	1	Roman, AD70+?
261	1	Flint tempered handmade b-s, LIA
266	15	Transitional-Flavian/Trajanic, perhaps 45-120
270	43	Ring-necked flagon, AD70+, perhaps Flavian-Trajanic
273	68	Dr36 base AD 120-200
274	5	Transitional, AD1-60
275	14	Roman, cAD70+
276	95	BB1 b-s?, AD120+?
277	3	Roman, perhaps AD70+
286	2	Roman, perhaps AD70+
297	19	SGS Dr 27, AD70-110
309	7	SGS, Dr27, cup, AD50-110
320	59	Mainly Transitional, some poss Flavian+ greyware, perhaps AD45-100
343	9	Transitional AD1-60, poss AD45-60
345	1	OX CC C45, AD240-400
356	15	Roman, prob AD45-100
367	18	Roman, prob AD70+
369	3	Roman, cAD70+
370	24	Roman, prob AD90-120
380	2	Roman

Context	NoSh	Dating evidence - termini post qua
381	9	Roman, AD70+
399	1	Transitional, AD1-60
403	12	Dish w triangularly-sectioned beaded rim, AD140-260
425	2	Roman, cAD70+
429	8	CGS bowl rim frag, AD120-200
431	9	AD70+, poss Had-Ant BB copy jar, AD120-200
449	7	EGS, Dr32, AD150-250
458	1	SGS scrap, AD50-110
459	1	Roman, prob AD70+
462	1	Transitional, AD1-60
468	4	Roman, AD70+
471	2	Roman, cAD70+
493	7	Roman, cAD70+
510	8	Roman, cAD70+
524	5	SGS Dr36, AD70-110
527	3	Roman, cAD70+
537	11	Roman, cAD70+
543	3	Roman, cAD70+
553	13	Roman, cAD70+
557	1	Transitional, AD1-60
563	6	Roman, cAD70+
565	25	Perhaps C2
593	1	Roman, cAD70+
597	2	Transitional, AD1-60
601	6	CGS Dr18/31 stamped Macrinus ii, AD 150-185
613	1	Roman, cAD70+
622	99	Roman, cAD70+, one shed poss NVGW, AD120+
625	62	Flanged reeded rimmed bowl, cAD70-120, prob Flav-Traj
628	1	Transitional, cAD45-70
647	1	Dress 20 amphora, AD50-260
655	3	Sub-Cornice rimmed oxidised beaker, AD70-150
673	7	Roman, cAD70+
679	7	Roman, cAD70+
684	31	SGS indet, AD50-110, greywares cAD70+, prob M-LC1
692	1	Roman, cAD70+
696	2	Roman, cAD70+
697	18	Roman, cAD70+
698	8	Roman, cAD70+
704	21	Roman, cAD70+
708	1	Gallic amphora, AD50+
712	19	Roman, cAD70+, perhaps Flavian-Trajanic
716	14	Roman, cAD70+
721	249	Roman, cAD70+, prob Flav-Traj
722	48	Roman, cAD70+, perhaps Flav-Traj
726	3	Roman, cAD70+
734	15	Roman, cAD70+, perhaps Flav-Traj
736	6	?Transitional or Flavian, AD45-100
742	2	?Transitional or Flavian, AD45-70
747	2	Roman, cAD70+
749	3	Transitional, AD1-60
761	3	Roman, cAD70+
771	1	Roman, cAD70+
787	1	Transitional AD1-60
796	5	London ware tradn b-s, AD90-120
798	1	Roman, cAD70+
805	2	Bead rimD/B, AD140-260
809	2	Roman, cAD70+
816	9	Roman, cAD70+

Context	NoSh	Dating evidence - termini post qua
822	4	Roman, cAD70+, perhaps Flavian
99999A	15	Roman, cAD70+
99999B	105	Roman, cAD70+

B.5 Medieval and later pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological works produced three sherds weighing 0.029kg spanning the medieval to post-medieval periods, recovered from a single feature in Area 1. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded.

Methodology

B.5.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology and the MPRG A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.5.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and medieval types named, using the Suffolk codes where possible (https://www.suffolkmedpot.co.uk/). Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Factual Data

B.5.4 Area 1, ditch **1** (=**106**, **114**, **146**) produced three sherds of pottery from separate vessels. A single, heavily abraded, body sherd (0.002kg), was tentatively identified as Medieval sandy coarseware (MCW, 12th-14th century). The second sherd (0.017kg) is from a Glazed red earthenware vessel (GRE, 16th-18th century), glazed internally and with a thin iron wash/glaze externally, probably from a bowl. The identification of the third fragment is uncertain. The unglazed, curved, abraded, relatively thick sherd (0.010kg) is fully oxidised a dull orange-red, in a sandy fabric with occasional coarse temper of quartz, both angular and rounded, up to 3mm, and occasional flint. The sherd may be a fragment of tile.

Discussion

B.5.5 The small and fragmentary assemblage of pottery is domestic in origin, with dates ranging from the 12th to the late 18th century. The abraded Medieval sandy coarseware is very probably residual and redeposited. The 16th-late 18th century pottery suggests a later date for the upper fill of ditch **1** and may relate to rubbish deposition from nearby occupation. None of the material should be considered as primary deposition and, in most instances, is background noise, as found in many areas on the periphery of domestic occupation.

Statement of potential and further work

B.5.6 The assemblage has little potential to aid regional, or local research objectives or priorities.

B.5.7 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.5.8 The pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

by Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 Archaeological excavation works produced a small assemblage of Ceramic Building Material (CBM); 57 fragments, 4766g. The material comprises mostly Roman brick and tile and a small portion of Medieval to postmedieval roof tile fragments. The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative.

B.6.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible.

B.6.3 The quantified data are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. The catalogue is summarised in the table below (Table 22).

Assemblage

Fabrics

B.6.4 Four Roman fabrics, with sub-variants, and four late tile fabrics were recorded in the assemblage (Table 21). All are typical of their periods. The Roman fabrics show preference towards compact fine clays with additional coarse material. The medieval to post-medieval material shows preference for sandy clays with sparse coarse inclusions. Where possible the excavation phase fabrics were compared to the series outlined in the evaluation report (Regensburg 2021). It was possible to equate the Roman but not the later material.

Distribution

B.6.5 The assemblage was recovered from a scatter of 31 excavated features within both areas. The majority of the CBM was recovered from features in Area 2 (49, 4390g). Sizeable fragments of Roman material were found in ditch slots **208** and **253**, pits **213**, **472** and **534** and posthole **448**. A small very abraded fraction was collected from Area 1 (8 fragments, 376g); this includes three box flue fragments from Pit **100**.

Dating

Roman

B.6.6 The Roman portion of the assemblage is comprised mostly, by count, of fragments of undiagnostic brick or tile (30 fragments, 835g). These fragments had a thickness range of 14-30mm, were usually well finished and presented in all Roman fabrics. Original form is unclear, but it is likely they are roofing and technical structural material.

B.6.7 Diagnostic features were present on 15 fragments (3665g), these represented a range of tile forms. Fragments of *tegulae* were collected from Pits **213** and **523**, Posthole **448** and natural feature (722). The most extant pieces retained a length of flange in a

rounded square form (OA A4), part of an angled cutaway (OA C1) and remnants of a semi-circular finger signature (OA 1.1). Several box flue fragments were collected from Pit **100** and Ditches **208** and **253**. These retained the typical combed exterior (straight lines of wide toothed combing) and sanded interior faces. Notably the fragments from the ditch contexts were so similar as to probably be from the same tile.

B.6.8 A small number of body and corner fragments with thickness range of 35-45mm were collected (4 pieces, 1839g). The largest example was found in ditch **348**; this corner fragment (1200g) was neatly formed in a sanded mould and showed signs of trimming and a possible chamfered edge. It is likely these were *pedalis* or *besalis* type bricks, but larger forms are not unlikely.

Medieval to post-medieval

B.6.9 Flat roof tile fragments from the Medieval to postmedieval period make up the rest of the assemblage (12, 266g). The late material was collected from disuse contexts in ditch slots **1**, **348**, **627**, **812** and **820** and pits **554** and **643**. A single peg tile fragment was found with the largest of the Roman brick fragments, **348**, and is heavily mortared. It is a good indicator of the intrusive nature of the later portion of the CBM assemblage. The fabrics seen are of generic fine sandy type with few coarse inclusions and therefore not easily provenanced. However, one fragment retains a distinctive gritty fabric similar to Suffolk Medieval pottery fabrics.

Discussion

B.6.10 The Roman material is, although abraded and scattered, a good indicator of a well-invested in structure in the locality. The parent structure(s) will have been roofed with tegula and contained a hypocaust system in the walls and floor. Post-depositional and erosional processes have affected the majority of the material meaning any assessment of type or proximity to the site is limited. The later assemblage is of little archaeological significance due to its size and distribution. It is little more than background noise in the agricultural landscape.

Recommendations and Further Work

B.6.11 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography. All non-diagnostic material should be considered for discard.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
R1	Buff-Orange, Duller core	Compact Fine Sandy	Occ to sparse sandy minerals (mica, quartz, flint); rare reddish flecks	Sparse to rare rounded quartz, calc pellets, sub-angular flint (light and dark). Common to occ reddish/red-brown pellets. Rare very coarse ?grog/?marl chunks	Sparse quartz sandy	Med to Coarse gritted fabric. Like Eval R1?
R1a	*Mid to Light Orange*	*Compact Fine Sandy*	*Occ to sparse sandy minerals (mica, quartz, flint); rare reddish flecks*	*Sparse to rare rounded quartz (light and dark); occ flint; reddish pellets and flecks; elongate voids/vughs*	*Coarse quartz white sand*	*Streaky body clay. Like Eval R1A?*
R1b	*Red-orange, greyer faces*					*Same as R1. harder fired and fewer reddish flecks*
R1c	*Dull Red-Orange*				*Sparse fine quartz sand*	*Same as RT1 but softer, soapy texture*
R2	Light Orange	Fine Sandy	Occ to sparse sandy mineral; white quartz, ?mica	occ to common sandy minerals; rounded quartz, rarer rounded flint/stone and dark grit	Sparse quartz sandy	Powdery. Like Eval R2?
R3	Mid Orange, browns, some with Grey Core	Compact Silty	Sparse fine sandy minerals (fine to medium quartz); rare mica and others	Rare medium flint chunks. Occ. Vughs/creases	Sparse quartz sandy	Sparsely sanded flinty fabric
R3a	*Dull browns*	*Compact Silty*	*same but with reddish clay flecks*	*same but with reddish clay flecks*	*Sparse quartz sandy*	
R4	Mid Orange-red	Compact Fine Sandy	Few sandy minerals, rare flint	Few to none	Sparse	?Refined, hard fired
T1	Mid Red-Orange	Compact sandy	Sparse sand minerals	Sparse sand minerals	Loose coarse	Med-Pmed Peg Tile
T2	Oranges and reds, some Brown margins, mid orange and red core	Compact Silty	Sparse sand minerals; quartz, flint. Some dark gritty material	Rare coarse flint and quartz	Dense fine	Med-Pmed tile; occ soapy texture
T3	Mid Orange or Red	Compact sandy	Common mica, occ white quartz, red ?flint, orange clay flecks	few to none	sparse coarse	Med-Pmed tile
T4	Orange margins, dark grey core	Coarse	Common mica and quartz, and reddish flecks	Occ to common quartz (white and yellow), red pellets, red ?flint and other dark gritty material	sparse coarse	Med-Pmed tile; similar to a Med pot fabric; like the Gritty Suffolk and Bury fabrics

Table 21 CBM Fabric Descriptions

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Wgt(g)	Comment
1	2	1	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T4	1	8	Small fragment of late roof tile. Orange margins, dark grey core. Made in a coarse gritty clay.
1	2	1	ditch	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	?R3	1	6	Small, abraded nugget of orange CBM, probably Roman
1	6	4	ditch	Tile		?Roman	?R2	1	37	Fragment of a thin soft sandy tile would be quite thin for a Roman tile but is not like the med-pmed tiles seen elsewhere. Neatly formed, even thickness, smoothed upper, sparse fine sanded base.
1	78	77	posthole	Undiag	Undiag	Roman	?R1	1	11	Remnant face frag. Probably CBM.
1	101	100	pit	Tile	Box Flue	Roman	R2	3	284	Fragments of box flue tile. Refit to form turn and terminal end. Fairly neatly formed, one combed outer face, right angled turn, and a smooth face. Inner is fairly flat and sparsely fine sanded. Powdery fabric sandy, quite soft and abraded.
1	127	0	natural	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	1	30	Edge frag of a late roof tile. Fairly well made, slight body curve, smoothed upper, coarse sanded base and trimmed edge. Dull brown margins and orange core.
2	194	159	pit	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	?R1	1	6	Face frag of probable Roman tile. Neatly forming. Abraded.
2	208	208	ditch	Tile	Box Flue	Roman	R3	1	116	Fragment of box flue tile; combed outer face and dense sanded inner. Similar to or same tile as tile in (255). Compact silty fabric with occ coarse sand and flint; dull orange-brown
2	210	166	pit	?Tile		Roman	?R1a	2	34	Fragments of a probable Roman tile edge. Remnants of a face with two adjoining ?bed face. Very soft fabric (could be FC). Abraded. Fine sandy fabric with sandy grit.
2	214	213	pit	Undiag	Undiag	Roman	R1	1	9	Small face frag made in R2. Probably from the teg.
2	214	213	pit	Tile		Roman	R1c	4	233	Fragments of a thick Roman tile/thin brick. One edge piece. Neatly formed, smoothed upper and fine sanded edges. Soft fabric, abraded, soapy.
2	214	213	pit	Tile	Tegula	Roman	R1	1	503	Tegula flange fragment. Neatly formed tile; smoothed upper faces; roughly finished sparse sanded lowers. Fairly thick body and flange. Squared flange with rounded inner arris, tapering thickness within the 130mm length that's survives - from 35mm to 25mm. No finger grooves. Patch of charring on upper bed. Made in a dense/heavy fabric (no clear reason, likely a very coarse inclusions within) - fine mica sandy with flint, calc, yellow clay flecks. Buff faces, orange core
2	216	215	pit	Tile		?Roman	?R2	1	18	Fragment of thin tile, probably roman. Made in a fine clay with mica and coarse sand grains
2	216	215	pit	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	?R1	1	21	Undiag streaky orange nugget, probably Roman
2	224	223	pit	Tile		Roman	R3	2	13	Face frags of Roman brick or tile. Orange fine sandy clays
2	255	253	ditch	Tile	Box Flue	Roman	R3	2	154	Fragments of box flue tile. Both with deep comb grooves. Largest fragment has remnant right-angle turn, one combed face and one smoothed, inner sanded faces. Compact silty fabric with occ coarse sand and flint; dull orange-brown
2	256	256	ditch	Tile		Roman	R3	1	36	Body fragment of a Roman tile. Neatly formed, fairly smooth upper bed, dense sanded bade. Mid orange silty clay with sand inclusions.
2	350	348	ditch	Brick	Bes/Ped	Roman	R1b	1	1200	Corner fragment of a Roman brick. Neatly formed, exacted faces, regular fairly sharp arrises. Round corners. Dense quartz sanded base and edges, sanding trimmed off lower halves of the edge faces. Base face has spalled off along an inner creased. One edge slightly chamfered, deliberate?
2	350	348	ditch	Tile	Peg	Med-Pmed	T1	1	47	Small fragment of peg tile; probably intrusive. Heavily mortared (sanded lime mortar) along upper bed and edge face.
2	403	401	ditch	Tile		Roman	R4	1	11	Face fragment of a Roman brick or tile. Face is mid grey-blue. High fired very fine fabric

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Wgt(g)	Comment
2	429	428	pit	Tile		Roman	?R1	2	45	Fragment of abraded Roman tile. Forming unclear but fabric similar to those seen elsewhere. Abraded, full dimns lost.
2	449	448	posthole	Tile	?Teg	Roman	R1b	1	137	Fragment of Roman tile; probably Teg. Upper bed has slight ridge at break line that could be flange base. Smoothed upper, dense sanded base. Red-orange body clay with dark grey-brown upper face. Compact fine sandy clay with flint
2	449	448	posthole	Tile	Brick	Roman	R1c	1	64	Fragments of a thick Roman tile/thin brick. Neatly formed, smoothed upper and fine sanded edges. Red-Brown, soft fabric, abraded, soapy.
2	449	448	posthole	Tile	Tegula	Roman	R1	1	209	Corner fragment of tegula; remnant LR cutaway. Upper bed is smoothed with shallow double semi-circle finger signature at edge. Remnant flange finger groove. Irregular arrises. Roughly finished base, sparse sanding. Compact micaceous clay with reddish pellets.
2	458	456	posthole	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	?R3	3	38	Undiag ?Roman CBM nugget
2	473	472	pit	Tile	Brick	Roman	R1c	1	64	Mid body fragment of a roman brick. Remnant upper and lower beds, dull orange-brown colour. Compact silty clay with coarse ?ferrous stone and quartz grains.
2	524	523	pit	Tile	?Teg	Roman	R1a	1	187	Fragment of Roman tile; remnant edge of finger groove suggests it's derived from a tegula. Neatly formed; smoothed upper; coarse sanded base Compact fine sandy clay with coarse rounded quartz, streaky with reddish flecks.
2	535	534	pit	Tile	Brick	Roman	R1a	1	511	Corner fragment of a roman brick. Neatly formed, exacted faces, regular rounded arrises. Round corners. Dense quartz sanded base and edges, sanding trimmed off lower part of one edge faces. Charring/sooting has dulled the streaky orange-brown colours. Compact fine sandy clay with rare coarse burnt flint chunks. Similar to brick from (350)
2	537	536	pit	Tile		Roman	R1a	2	55	Fragment of Roman tile. Larger piece shows neat forming, exacted faces, dense fine sanded base. Both made in a soft, powdery fine clay with rare white pellets, calc and ?flint. Mid orange with red core
2	539	538	pit	Tile		Roman	R3	1	102	Fragment of Roman brick/tile. Orange margins, grey core. Silty clay with some sand. Fairly neat forming. Abraded.
2	581	554	pit	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	1	16	Fragment of abraded flat roof tile, med-pmed. Orange, compact fabric with quartz and flint sand
2	581	554	pit	?Tile	Undiag	Med-Pmed	T3	1	11	Undiag frag. Red sandy fabric, probably Med-Pmed brick
2	628	627	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T3	1	13	Body frag of a mid-orange med-pmed tile. Fine sandy compact clay
2	645	643	pit	Tile	?pantile	Med-Pmed	T1	1	29	Fragment of slightly curved roof; med-pmed. Mid orange, fine sandy clay
2	712	711	ditch	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	?R3	1	32	Undiag ?Roman CBM nugget
2	722	0	?natural	Tile	?teg	Roman	R3a	1	236	End/terminal edge fragment of a Roman tile. Neatly formed and finished, upper bed wire-trimmed; edge and base knife trimmed smooth at arris, base is irregular and dense fine sanded. Dense fabric, silty micaceous clay with quartz sand and reddish pellets. Dull/Dark Brown-Orange.
2	747	746	ditch	Tile		?Roman	R1a	1	61	<114>. Body fragment of a ?Roman tile. Streaky sandy fabric, remnant coarse sanded base. Abraded.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Fabric	Count	Wgt(g)	Comment
2	809	808	ditch	Tile		Roman	R4	3	67	Refitting fragment of a thin Roman tile. Made in a compact, hard fired fine sandy clay. Mid orange body, light core and dull buff lower bed. Neatly formed, smoothed upper and roughly finished base. ?Grain impressions in upper bed
2	813	812	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	1	9	Face fragment of a late flat tile; similar forming a colouration to the fragment in (127)
2	821	820	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	1	25	Fragment of abraded flat roof tile, med-pmed. Red-brown, compact sandy fabric
2	821	820	ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	T2	3	78	Fragments of late roof tile; possibly more than one represented. Abraded fragments of neatly formed tile, smoothed uppers and coarse sanded bases.

Table 22 CBM Catalogue

B.7 Fired clay

by Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.7.1 Excavation work recovered a small assemblage of fired clay from features in both areas (172 fragments, 3154g). The assemblage contains amorphous fragments with no discernible features (65, 495g) and structural pieces, mostly presenting with flattened and curved faces (89, 1096g) and a small number of fragments that are diagnostic of identifiable objects (18, 1563g) namely Iron Age triangular weights. The character and level of abrasion of this assemblage is consistent with the detrital remains of later prehistoric settlement activity.

Methodology

B.7.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram, in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. Further, fragments were identified as 'amorphous' when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, 'structural' when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g. a flattened surface, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an 'object' when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied. Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. A summary of the fabrics and catalogue can be found in Table 24.

Assemblage

Fabrics

B.7.3 Four main fabrics were recorded, with some sub-variants, amongst the fired clay assemblage. Some rarer than others. They generally presented as silty clays with calc pellets (F1), mica sandy clays with few coarse inclusions (F2), silty clays with medium to coarse quartz and flint (F3) or a coarse gritty clay with a variety of coarse inclusions (F4). It is possible that some these fabrics represent a spectrum of difference, in parent clays or paste preparation, and so any divisions made here are arbitrary. There may also be very abraded CBM fragments amongst this assemblage that influenced the fabric series.

B.7.4 The clays are likely to have been locally sourced from the detrital superficial glacial deposits or underlying Quaternary geologies where sandy clays are typically found. They may have received some degree of paste preparation, but it is not clear how much refinement occurred. The very coarse inclusions are likely to be temper, as opposed to naturally occurring in the clay, as the angular nature of the flint and the fairly even size of the inclusions suggests rudimentary processing and sorting.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Comments
F1	Buff; Orange; Dark Greys; Dull browns	Compact fine silt	occ to common sub-rounded calc pellets; rare sandy grit	occ to rare sub-rounded calc pellets; rare sub-angular flint chunks	(Eval Fabric) Calcareous fine and coarse fraction; Calc. F1(l)=leeched
F1a					*Same but with less common calc*
F1b	*Buff; Orange; Dull Browns*	*Compact fine sandy*	*occ sandy minerals, quartz and mica; rare white flint*	*Common sub-rounded calc pellets; occ sub-rounded stone and sub-angular flint chunks*	*Very coarse inclusions; similar to F1 but less common fine fraction*
F2	Buff; Orange; Dark Greys; Dull browns	Compact fine sandy	occ sandy minerals, quartz and mica; rare white flint	Rare to none	(Eval Fabric) Fine sandy with no inclusions; Fsand
F2a				*rare dark pellets (?ferrous) and angular white flint*	*Compact, refractory. Powdery abrasion*
F2b	*Buff; Orange; Dark Greys; Dull browns*	*Compact fine sandy*	*Very frequent mica, occ quartz and other sandy minerals*	*Rare to none*	*Compact. Powdery abrasion. Fsand(mica)*
F3	Buff; Reds, Oranges; Dark Greys	Compact fine silt	rare sandy minerals; occ mica and white quartz	occ rounded quartz and grit; rare sub-angular flint (dark) chunks	(Eval Fabric) Compacts silty with minor sandy fraction and rare flint; SiltFl
F4	Buff; Orange; Dull Browns	Compact fine sandy	occ sandy minerals, quartz and mica; rare white flint	Common rounded quartz (mostly white) and grit; rare sub-angular flint (dark) chunks; ooc ?ferrous pellets and rare rounded red clay pellets	Coarse gritty fabric; similar to F3 but with coarser grit addition

Table 23 Fired Clay fabrics

Distribution

B.7.5 The fired clay assemblage was recovered from both areas; a small abraded mostly amorphous assemblage from Area 1 (30 fragments, 147g) and a much larger, more diverse portion from Area 2 (14, 3007g). The larger concentrations of material was collected from pits **108** and **717** and the various interventions into the occupation layers/midden areas in Area 2. The diagnostic objects and better preserved structural fragments were recovered from ditch slots **208** and **408**, pits **541** and **717** and posthole **723**.

Forms

Structural Material

B.7.6 The majority of fired clay assemblage is made up as small fragments with at least one remnant face, occasionally accompanied by a rounded corner/arris. While no original forms can discerned, it is likely that these fragments reflect a variety of objects and structures related to prehistoric life at the site. Notable are two fragments recorded under the 'object' category because they point to uncertain aims and technological choices.

B.7.7 The first is the most novel fragment from this assemblage was collected from Ditch [408]. It is a small neatly formed domed fragment (28g, D35mm, H25mm), made in a fine calc pellet rich clay (F1a) and fired to a buff-brown with an orange core. The dome turns to a squarish flared base at the break line, which suggests it was attached to a larger object/structure. It also has a small-flattened platform at the peak of the dome which may indicates it was intended as a mammata style spacer or perhaps as a lug foot. Second is a single large wedge shaped fragment was recovered from posthole **723** (245g). Its faces are exacted and the adjoining arris is neat and rounded. The

object retains a 75mm thickness at its widest point with no sign that the sides returned close to the break like. It is notable for having very common chaff impressions (grains and spikelets) in the faces. It was made in a compact silty clay with common medium to coarse sand minerals, flint, ferrous pellets and a large quartz pebble (F4). This fragment is possibly a peak of an object or the arris/lip of a structure, perhaps an oven/hearth.

B.7.8 These fragment and evidence elsewhere of vitrification, occasional reduction or extreme oxidisation, as well as possible salt affected fragments give glimpses at a variety of activities on site (see also the evaluation material). However, the evidence is scant and therefore these conclusions should not be overstated.

Triangular Weights

B.7.9 Where diagnostic fragments were encountered Iron Age triangular weights were the most obvious. Three weights were identified: one from midden context (274) and two from pit **717**. Two others are possibly represented by fragments found in ditches 208 and **408** and pit **541**.

B.7.10 The most extant weight in the assemblage was recovered from the midden context. These refitting fragments (2, 664g), made in a calc pellet and stone rich clay (F1b), form a saddled vertex and part of the two abutting edge faces. A full thickness of 80mm survives and an estimated side length of 140mm is likely. It was roughly formed with creases/folds in the clay although the surfaces are generally neat and the arrises rounded. The saddle was formed pre-firing by pressing a narrow groove (10mm deep) into the apex, it is slightly offset from centre. No evidence for a vertex perforation is present. The groove was probably formed to facilitate wrapping cord around the corner, perhaps aiding in keeping the cord in place opposite a perforated corner.

B.7.11 Two Iron Age triangular weights were recovered from pit **717** (346g and 195g). Both present as refitting fragments of vertex, with at least one perforation (D10-12mm) and the partial remains of an edge or flat face. They were made in a calc pellet rich clay (F1) and fired dull red-brown and buff-yellow respectively. Both are neatly formed with smoothed faces and rounded arrises. The most extant weight retains two perforations, spaced 60mm apart with D10-12mm, and a thickness of 80mm. Based on colour and perforation placement, a side length of c.140mm is likely making it very similar to the weight from the midden context.

Discussion

B.7.12 Taken in sum, the fired clay assemblage is typical of the kind of detrital material from prehistoric settlements. Largely, the assemblage is populated by amorphous fragments and structural retaining faces and curves. Some fragments point to industrial activity but this evidence is scant. Where objects could be identified the triangular weights were most significant. This form is a Middle to Later Iron Age technology, with possible continuation into the early Romano-British period. There is room for debate surrounding function for this class of object, as there is limited research for British examples (Poole 1995, 2002; Beamer *forthcoming*). Nevertheless, the size and style of these examples (Type 1; Poole, 1984) is in the range of what it is

thought to be conducive for use as warp weights on a vertical loom (cf. Mårtensson *et al* 2009).

Recommendations for Further Work

B.7.13 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The triangular weights, the wedge shaped object and the spacer should be considered for illustration or photography.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Frag type	Struct type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
1	9	7	pit	F2	a					dull orange-brown	1	5
1	75	74	coffin	F2a	s	fs				dull orange-brown	1	17
1	83	82	ditch	F2	s	cs				Colouration suggests frag from a curved face. Mid orange-brown margin and dull grey-brown core	1	6
1	90	88	pit	F2	a					fine sandy orange nugget	1	1
1	99	97	pit	F2	a					fine sandy orange nuggets. Occ coarse pores, poss. leached calc?	5	15
1	99	97	pit	F2	s	fs				Dull buff-brown face	1	5
1	99	97	pit	F1(l)	s	fs/c				Remnant arris fragment; rounded arris and crackled flattened face. Compact silty clay with a coarse sub-rounded flint chunk	1	10
1	109	108	pit	F1(l)	a						3	7
1	109	108	pit	F1(l)	s	fs				Dull buff-brown face	1	4
1	109	108	pit	F1(l)r	s	fs				reduced grey-browns, but basically same as the fragments in context	2	10
1	109	108	pit	F1(l)	a						5	22
1	118	116	ditch	F4	s	cs/?c				one flattened faced and remnant colouration of abutting faces. Gives suggestion of an object peak but not original form can be identified	1	22
1	119	116	ditch	F2	a						5	13
1	119	116	ditch	F2	s	fs					1	3
1	121	120	pit	F2(v)	a					Heavily vitrified fragment. One face is compact clay, reverse is porous vitrified.	1	7
2	149	148	ditch	F3	s	fs				Reddish tones. Face has organic impressions - ?chaff	1	3
2	149	148	ditch	F2	a						2	3
2	158	156	ditch	F2	s	fs				dull brown margins and a dark grey core	2	12
2	158	156	ditch	F2	a					mid orange and buff. Highly oxidised	1	11
2	203	185	pit	F1	a						1	9
2	208	208	ditch	F1a	s	fs				Light buff-brown face, orange core	1	6
2	208	208	ditch	F1	s	object	?Weight	?Triangular	MIA-ERB	Refitting fragments of a probably triangular weight vertex. Colouration and surface treatment suggest they are one side of a vertex. No perforation evident and full width lost.	2	81
2	208	208	ditch	F2a	s	fs/?w				refitting fragments of a poss. object/structural feature. Made in a compact refractory clay. No obvious original form but something blocky.	4	122
2	228	227	ditch	F2	a					bright red-orand oxidised colours with dull grey	2	12
2	256	256	ditch	F1	s	fs				Roughly finished light buff-brown face	1	14
2	270	269	pit	F2r	a					dark grey-brown	3	14
2	270	269	pit	F1	a					Notable large oolitic limestone chunk	1	9
2	270	269	pit	F1a	s	object		?Disc		Fragment of a small disc of fired clay. Two smoothed beds with a remnant rounded edge. Only fine calc.	1	4
2	273	0	midden	F2	s	fs				Small frags with poss. faces	5	25
2	273	0	midden	F1	s	fs				Light buff-brown face, orange core	1	20
2	273	0	midden	F1a	s	fs				Greyish colour	1	10

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Frag type	Struct type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
2	273	0	midden	F1	a					poss. formerly a face frag	1	5
2	274	0	surface (external)	F1b	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Two fragments forming a vertex and part of the two abutting narrow faces. Vertex is saddle form with narrow groove 10mm deep slightly offset from centre of the apex. Full width/thickness survives and partial length of a side. No vertex perforation extant Roughly formed object with creases/folds on faces and in body clay; surfaces generally neat and smoothed, arrises rounded. Made in a coarse clay; calc and stone chunks.	2	664
2	275	0	occupation layer	F1	a						7	88
2	275	0	occupation layer	F2	a						2	20
2	276	0	waste deposit	F1	s	fs				various sized pieces, mostly amorphous with some flattening here and there	9	308
2	276	0	waste deposit	F2	a						2	29
2	276	0	waste deposit	F2r	a						2	13
2	370	0		F2	s	fs				Face fragment of a compact refractory clay; greenish-grey hue to the face	1	19
2	409	408	ditch	F1a	s	object	?Spacer	?Mammata		Small domed fragment with some flaring out from the base, suggesting it was part of a larger object. A small, flattened platform at the peak of the dome indicates it may have been used a spacer or a lug foot. Neatly formed and smoothed. Light buff-brown face, orange core.	1	28
2	409	408	ditch	F1	s	c	?bar/weight			A rounded corner fragment, possibly from a bar or weight fragment	1	27
2	420	417	ditch	F1	s	fs					7	77
2	420	417	ditch	F1	a						3	19
2	420	417	ditch	F2	s	fs				greyish face	1	5
2	420	417	ditch	F2	a					red-brown	1	14
2	431	430	ditch	F1a	s	fs				Light buff-brown face, orange core	1	10
2	473	472	pit	F2	a					orange core. Dark grey	1	14
2	498	495	pit	F2a	a						1	8
2	504	503	posthole	F2	a						2	10
2	510	508	posthole	F1(l)	a						1	1
2	543	541	pit	F2	s	fs				light buff-brown face, dark grey core	2	34
2	543	541	pit	F2	s	w	?weight			Light buff-brown face, orange core. Wattle/rod impression on the buff face, suggests it could be from a weight	3	34
2	543	541	pit	F1	a						1	6
2	622	0	occupational	F2	a						2	11
2	622	0	occupational	F2b	s	fs				Variety of abraded face fragments. All made in very micaceous compacted clay. Powdery. Like very soft CBM.	29	212
2	622	0	occupational	F2(v)	s	fs				Blue-grey vitrified face, orange-brown core	1	11
2	622	0	occupational	F1a	s	fs				Light buff-brown face, orange core	4	27
2	625	623	pit	F1	s	fs				light buff-brown face, orange core	1	18
2	625	623	pit	F2	a					Orange	1	13

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric	Frag type	Struct type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
2	673	671	posthole	F1	a						2	60
2	679	678	pit	F1	a						1	13
2	684	683	natural	F1	a					dull orange-brown	1	11
2	697	695	pit	F1a	s	fs				Light buff-brown face, orange core	3	10
2	719	717	pit	F1	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Refitting fragments of a triangular weight. Fragments form an edge face and arris. Two vertex perforations present (D10mm, spaced 60mm apart). Neatly formed, smoothed faces, very rounded arrises. The most in tact perforation indicated a remnant vertex and therefore estimated side length c140mm. Calc pellet rich clay fired to dull/dark red-brown.	7	346
2	719	717	pit	F1	s	object	Weight	Triangular	MIA-ERB	Fragments of a triangular weight. Two face fragments, one with rounded arris, and a remnant corner piece with perforation (D10mm). Well formed, exacted faces. Calc pellet rich clay fired to buff-yellow faces and light orange core	4	195
2	721	717	pit	F2	s	fs				Grey face, dark orange core. Compacted and high fired.	1	15
2	724	723	posthole	F4	s	object	?Structure	?Peak		Wedge shaped fragment; poss. object peak or arris/lip of a structure. Faces are exacted, arris is rounded. Notable for very common chaff impressions (grains and spikelets). Compact silty clay with common mid to coarse sand, flint, ferrous pellets and a large quartz pebble.	1	245
2	747	746	ditch	F1(l)	a						2	6
2	822	819	ditch	F4	a					dull orange-brown	1	26

Table 24 Summary fired clay catalogue (fs=flattened surface, cs=curved surface, w=wattle or rod impressions and c=corner or arris)

B.8 Flint

by Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 A total of 355 worked flints were recovered from the excavation, alongside 1270g (47 fragments) of unworked burnt flint. This total does not include the small assemblage of 11 struck flints and 8g of unworked flint recovered during previous trial trenching of the development area (reported by Le Hégerat in Alexander 2021, 43-44).

B.8.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g. Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021).

B.8.3 A summary quantification of the flint assemblage by area is provided in Table 25, with a full catalogue by context appended to this report as Table 26.

Type	Area 1	Area 2	Totals
Chip	6	74	80
Irreg. waste	2	3	5
Flake	53	172	225
Blade	5	15	20
Blade-like flake	4	10	14
Flake from polished impl.	-	2	2
End and side scraper	-	1	1
Piercer	-	1	1
Chisel arrowhead	-	1	1
Misc. retouched	-	1	1
Serrated flake	-	1	1
Bifacially flaked core tool	-	1	1
Irreg. core	1	-	1
Sing. plat. flake core	1	-	1
Multi. plat. flake core	-	1	1
Total worked	**72**	**283**	**355**
Unwrkd. burnt flint count	1	46	47
Unwrkd. burnt flint wt. (g)	34.3	1235.2	1269.5

Table 25 Quantification of the flint assemblage

Worked flint characterisation

B.8.4 The worked flint derived largely from the fills of cut features, with smaller quantities coming from subsoil/unstratified contexts and form natural features/deposits. An unusually large proportion of the worked flints – 184 in total – derived form the residues of bulk samples taken during the excavation, although much of this derived from a single pit, **618**, in Area 2 (see below).

B.8.5 With several important exceptions, the worked flint was generally thinly distributed, with individual contexts/interventions rarely producing in excess of five worked flints; in most cases these small assemblages clearly represent residual material caught up in

the fills of later features. The major exceptions to this are a pair of coherent, single-period assemblages recovered from two pits in Area 2, **488** and **618**.

B.8.6 Pit **488** produced a total of 36 worked flints, 28 of which derived from the residues of a bulk sample (sample 28). The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals, including a large number of relatively fine non-cortical flakes alongside four blades and two blade-like flakes. The only retouched piece is a partly cortical flake with fine serrations along one slight concave lateral edge. Technologically the assemblage is typical of the earlier Neolithic whilst he serrated flake is of a type which is very common in early Neolithic assemblages in the region, (e.g. Harding 2007, 9-11, fig. 4).

B.8.7 A more substantial assemblage of 116 worked flints was recovered from pit **618**. All but one of these flints were revered from the residues of a 45 litre bulk sample taken from the pits upper fill (sample 90, fill 620), and the assemblage includes a high proportion of chips (< c.10mm, 63 pieces) and smaller flakes/fragments. The flintwork from this feature is very distinctive; almost three quarters of the assemblage (85 pieces) consists of chips and flakes of an opaque, mottled off white/light grey flint distinct form the vast majority of the flint from the site. Significantly, two of the flakes of this material bear patches of polish on their dorsal surface, and it is almost certain that all of these pieces derive form a single reduction sequence involving the reworking of a ground/polished flint axehead, an impression strengthen by the presence of a pair of refitting flakes. This distinctive opaque/mottled flint is of a kind that was commonly specially selected for axehead manufacture during the Neolithic (Bayliss *et al*. 2011, 783-94), and is often known as 'Lincolnshire flint' – although it could probably be sourced quite widely from secondary deposits across much of southern and eastern England (*ibid*.; Healy 1988). The reworking of polished axeheads is a common phenomenon during the Neolithic and flakes struck from axeheads are a frequent find in assemblages of this period, but it is very rare to find a larger assemblage such as this deriving from the reworking of an axehead – and it should be noted that the assemblage recovered from this pit is almost certainly incomplete (the pit only having been half sectioned and with almost all the flint coming from the 45 litre sample of its fill).

B.8.8 Aside from this distinctive 'axehead flint' the remainder of the assemblage from pit **618** consists mostly of dark grey semi-translucent flint more typical of the flint from the excavation as a whole, and is dominated by small flakes and chips. One (unclassifiable) retouched piece is present, a broken flake bearing a length of semi-abrupt retouch along one lateral edge.

B.8.9 Leaving aside the material from these two pits, most of the remainder of the assemblage (203 worked flints) is likely to represent residual material, or comes form poorly stratified contexts (subsoil/surface finds etc.) It is possible that some of the small assemblages of flintwork from unphased/undated pits may be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive, but this is very difficult to establish with any certainty.

B.8.10 Taken as whole, the flintwork form these other contexts is chronologically mixed, reprising activity from the Mesolithic through to at least the Bronze Age. Probable Mesolithic material is scarce, but includes two fine heavily recorticated ('patinated')

blades from ditch **1** (Area 1) and ditch **158** (Area 2). The remainder of the blade-based material consists of somewhat less regular blades and blade-like flakes (11 pieces) more in keeping with an earlier Neolithic date. The bulk of the assemblage is made up of simple flake-based material – little of which is closely dateable but which in general terms is typical of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age technologies, with some crudely worked material which might reflect later, Middle to Late Bronze Age or even Iron Age flintworking. Among these unretouched flakes are two pieces (one form ditch **812** and one a surface find from Area 2) which probably derive from the reduction of specialised Levallois-like cores, and are likely to be of later Neolithic date (Ballin 2011). Most of the retouched tools present in the assemblage can also only be attributed a broad Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date, including a single side and end scraper, a bifacially worked chopper type tool formed on elongated flint nodule, and a simple piercer. More diagnostic is a broken fragment of a chisel arrowhead of later Neolithic date from pit **656** (Area 2).

Unworked burnt flint characterisation

B.8.11 The small assemblage of unworked burnt flint consists largely of small angular fragments of heavily burnt 'calcined' flint (average clast weight=27g). In most cases the burnt flint was thinly distributed, with individual contexts yielding single fragments of burnt flint, although slightly larger assemblages were recovered from a number of features including pit **534** (413g, 11 fragments) and ditch **770** (393g, 10 fragments). Some of this material is likely to represent the residue of deliberately heated flints used for cooking/heating water, but much may simply be material which was incidentally caught up in hearths and other fire settings.

Statement of potential

B.8.12 Although relatively modest in size, the worked flint assemblage is of some significance in terms of providing evidence for prehistoric activity predating the main Late Iron Age-Romano-British phases of the site's use, and includes two coherent, single period Neolithic assemblages, from pits **488** and **618**. These make a useful addition to the local record for activity during this period, with the unusual assemblage of material deriving from a reworked polished axehead from pit **618** being of particular interest.

Recommendations

B.8.13 The assemblage has been fully catalogued and further analysis should be limited to a closer examination of the material from pit **618**, including more detailed technological/attribute analysis and a more concerted attempt at refitting.

B.8.14 The catalogue should be updated following final phasing/stratigraphic analysis of the site and a full archive report on the flint assemblage should be prepared. It is recommended that selected pieces form pit **618** are selected for photography, but no illustration is required.

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample	Context type	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished impl.	End and side scraper	Piercer	Chisel arrowhead	Misc. retouched	Serrated flake	Bifacially flaked core tool	Irreg. core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Total worked	Unwrkd. burnt flint count	Unwrkd. burnt flint wt. (g)
1	3	1	-	ditch	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
1	6	4	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	9	7	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	16	14	-	ditch	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
1	21	20	23	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	24	22	-	ditch	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1	25	0	-	natural	-	-	18	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
1	71	69	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
1	75	74	27	coffin	6	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
1	75	74	-	coffin	-	-	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
1	78	77	29	posthole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	34.3
1	83	82	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	96	95	-	pit	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	99	97	-	pit	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	109	108	-	pit	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-
1	113	112	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	115	114	-	ditch	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
1	141	140	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
1	99999		-	unstrat	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2	145	144	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2	149	148	48	ditch	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
2	158	156	-	ditch	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	164	163	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	7.8
2	216	215	-	pit	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample	Context type	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished impl.	End and side scraper	Piercer	Chisel arrowhead	Misc. retouched	Serrated flake	Bifacially flaked core tool	Irreg. core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Total worked	Unwrkd. burnt flint count	Unwrkd. burnt flint wt. (g)
2	226	225	53	ditch	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	250	248	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	254	253	-	ditch	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
2	258	257	-	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	266	265	57	pit	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	273	0	-	midden	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6.5
2	275	0	59	occupation layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	28.6
2	275	0	-	occupation layer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	106
2	281	280	60	gully	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2	339	337	66	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	19.3
2	369	368	68	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.7
2	370	368	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	409	408	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2.3
2	419	417	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	420	417	70	ditch	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2	420	417	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	425	424	-	pit	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
2	429	428	-	pit	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	9
2	431	430	-	ditch	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
2	465	426	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	471	469	73	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	489	488	75	pit	4	-	18	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	-
2	489	488	-	pit	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
2	498	495	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	510	508	-	posthole	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample	Context type	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished impl.	End and side scraper	Piercer	Chisel arrowhead	Misc. retouched	Serrated flake	Bifacially flaked core tool	Irreg. core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Total worked	Unwrkd. burnt flint count	Unwrkd. burnt flint wt. (g)
2	535	534	-	pit	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	11	413
2	537	536	-	pit	-	1	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	105
2	539	538	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	543	541	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	553	552	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	557	556	-	ditch	-	1	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
2	581	554	-	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	601	600	-	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	620	618	90	pit	63	-	47	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	115	-	-
2	620	618	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	622		-	occuaption layer	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	29.2
2	625	623	-	pit	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	631	544/630	100	oven	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	657	656	96	pit	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	684	683	101	natural	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	708	707	103	pit	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	716	715	105	ditch	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
2	726	725	112	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	728	727	108	ditch	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	90.8
2	730	729	109	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7.6
2	736	735	-	ditch	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	-	-
2	747	746	114	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	12.2
2	747	746	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	749	748	-	ditch	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
2	771	770	-	ditch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	393

Trench	Context	Cut	Sample	Context type	Chip	Irreg. waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	Flake from polished impl.	End and side scraper	Piercer	Chisel arrowhead	Misc. retouched	Serrated flake	Bifacially flaked core tool	Irreg. core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Total worked	Unwrkd. burnt flint count	Unwrkd. burnt flint wt. (g)
2	787	786	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	796	795	-	ditch	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	798	798	-	pit	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
2	807	806	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	809	808	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	813	812	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	816		-	subsoil	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
2	824	823	-	ditch	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	99999		-	unstrat	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
2	99999		-	unstrat	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
2	99999		-	unstrat	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	-	-
Totals					80	5	225	20	14	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	355	47	1270

Table 26 Catalogue of the flint assemblage

B.9 Stone

by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of 4.51 kg (15 pieces) of utilised/ worked stone was looked at from Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh as part of this PXA. This consisted of 2.6 kg of worked stone composed of lava quern and a rubbing stone, 1.17 kg of burnt stone cobble and 0.7kg of stone floor tile (which may also have been re-used as whetstone).

Methodology

B.9.2 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite within the rock.

Worked stone

B.9.3 The 2600g (7 pieces) of stone identified as being primary-use worked stone consisted of 82g (5 pieces) of indeterminate burnt and weathered lava quern from Mayen-Niedermendig, Germany which may have been Roman to medieval in date (but was almost certainly re-deposited), a single large (1860g) piece derived from the thin and worn lower stone of a medieval lava quern, most likely from the base of a broken-up pot quern possessing the traces of a harp-furrow dressing (Watts 2002, 42) , but possibly from a later medieval-used 'Saxon-type' example (Horter *et al*. 1951, 69 fig. 1.7; Pohl 2010,148) and a single small (628g) 'prehistoric' utilised rubbing stone or polisher (recovered from context 75). All of these finds may in fact be re-deposited; the largest fragment of medieval lava quern (as a surface find) having been recovered from the top (?) of a post-medieval ditch. The one piece of identified building stone (a limestone tile) may also have seen some secondary use as a whetstone, as evidenced from the flat polish (as opposed to the indented wear) present upon its worn surface, and the short knife-cut sharpening groove present on one of its edges.

B.9.4 It seems likely that most of this worked stone use is in fact medieval in date.

Context	Nos. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
75	1	628	120x80x45	utilised pebble – rubbing stone?	2	sandstone	erratic	prehist?	little used - unburnt
419	4	32	30x25x20 + 10-25	lava quern	5	basalt	Mayen-Niedermendig, Germany	Rom-Med	burnt and weathered (non-diagnostic) frags
537	1	50	40x40x30	lava quern	5	basalt	Mayen-Niedermendig, Germany	Rom-Med	burnt + weathered (non-diagnostic) NB stone

Context	Nos. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
									prob 40mm+ thick
99999 Postmed ditch	1	1890	180x230x25-30	lava quern (lower stone orig 400mm+ diam?)	3-4	basalt	Niedermendig, Germany	medieval (poss 13-14thC +?)	either broken base of a worn later Med **pot quern** with harp furrow dressing – or else a 'Saxon-type' quern medieval use

Table 27 Catalogue of worked stone

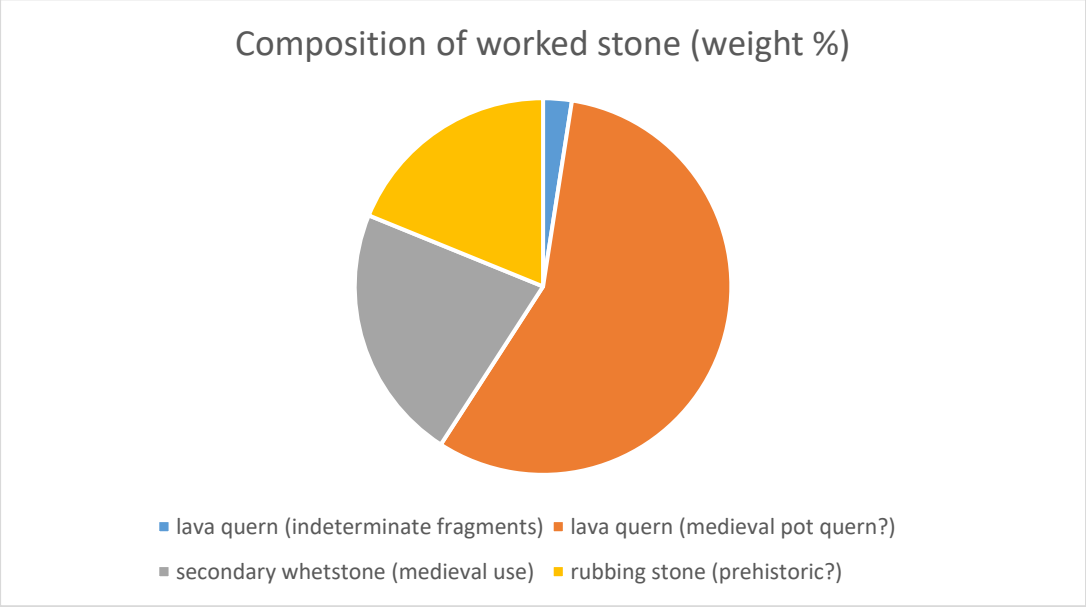

Chart 2 Composition of worked stone relating to use and period

Building stone

B.9.5 Just a single piece of identifiable building stone was noted within this assemblage. This consisted of a small, flat and thin stone floor tile originally referred to as a 'stone tablet' (734g) – in this case a piece of imported decorative stone – almost certainly a small slab of Paludina Limestone ('Sussex Marble') quarried from the Purbeck-Wealden of West Sussex or possibly Dorset. This type of stone was commonly used decoratively within churches or in moderately prestigious houses during the medieval period. More than likely this particular piece was a re-fashioned/ re-utilised fragment of an already-used floor tile, thus it may well have been removed from its original context which might have been the laid floor or steps of a medieval building. Its short-term re-use would appear to have been as a whetstone.

Context	Nos. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
301 SF 116	1	734	180x110x20	small flagstone	4	Paludina ('Sussex marble') – Purbeck Limestone	Sussex or Dorset	Medieval	possible re-use upon already worn floor/step surface as opportunistic **whetstone** NB knife-sharpening cut

Table 28 Catalogue of building stone

Burnt stone

B.9.6 Some 1173g (7 pieces) of burnt and utilised stone, most of this consisting of heat-reddened and fractured glacial erratic sandstone cobble (fragments) was recovered from five different contexts. This type of heat-fractured round (dense) cobble stone is reminiscent of potboiler stone most commonly found within prehistoric contexts (or else re-deposited from these) – the most likely date for their original use being Early-Middle Iron Age, yet with earlier prehistoric associations as well. As was typical, dense hard sandstone cobbles tended to be the ones selected for boiling and cooking purposes, the latter commonly recovered from the local river terrace gravels or glacial till. In this case the size of most of the original cobbles selected would appear to have been 100mm + in diameter. Clean orthoquartzitic sandstone types dominate (SEE Figure), yet the assemblage actually collected was small, and on this basis it seems likely that most of this burnt stone is residual.

Context	Nos. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Geology	Source	Comments	Period
233	1	105	65x40x35	pale sandstone	erratic	small light-mod burnt pebble frag	prehist?
275	3	42	50x40x15 +	sandstone	erratic	moderate burnt	prehist?
409	1	31	55x50x14	limestone		light – moderate burnt	
601	1	585	110x70x45	micac quartzitic sandstone	erratic	moderate burnt, fractured + split cobble	prehist?
726	1	410	100x80x50	hard med gr sandstone	erratic	mod-strong burnt fractured cobble	prehist?

Table 29 Catalogue of burnt stone

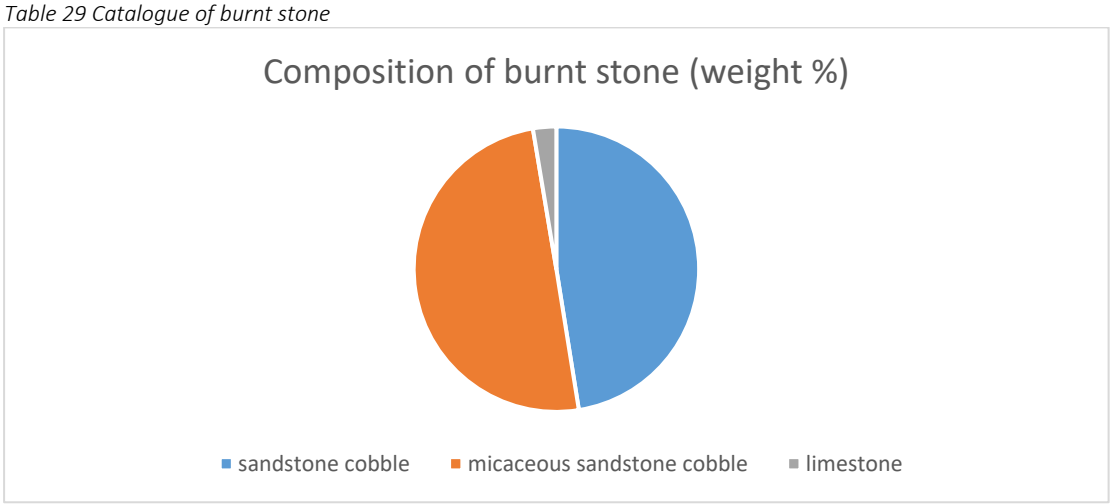

Chart 3 Geological/ lithological composition of the burnt stone

Statement of potential

B.9.7 Few conclusions can be drawn from such a small assemblage, the most interesting points to note is the presence here of fragmentary and indeterminate lava quern within contexts 419 and 537, and more importantly a fragment from the base of what is most likely a medieval lava quern (perhaps a pot quern) associated as a surface or un-contextualized find with a post-medieval ditch. Yet other medieval stone from this site includes a floor tile of imported decorative stone (Paludina Limestone ('Sussex Marble')) which it seems may also have been re-used as a whetstone. There is little doubt also that there is a residual presence, right across the site, of small amounts of 'prehistoric-type' burnt cobble stone in the form of fragmentary potboilers. Most likely this represents background activity rather than primary-excavated features, though this cannot be confirmed in the absence of available context information and pottery spot dates. Potential for further work on this recovered assemblage would seem unlikely – although both the large lava quern fragment and the limestone floor tile/whetstone should be photographed and drawn.

Recommended disposal

B.9.8 The stone is fully recorded and requires no further work. All the burnt stone and the few indeterminate pieces of lava quern may be dispersed.

B.10 Glass

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.10.1 Archaeological works produced three shards of Roman vessel glass, weighing 6.6g. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook* (Price and Cottam 1998) was used as a general guide for the Roman glass, alongside *Roman Vessel Glass from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* (Cool and Price 1994). Glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was found.

Factual Data

B.10.2 Archaeological works produced a very small assemblage of Roman glass, consisting of three shards of vessel glass, recovered from unrelated features, both of which produced Roman pottery.

B.10.3 A single, slightly curved, sub-triangular shard of clear blue-green vessel glass with occasional small bubbles within the glass (34 x 20mm, 2mm thick, 1.6g) was recovered from pit **368**. The external surface of the glass is slightly matt, suggesting it may be from a mould blown or cast vessel. However, there are no distinguishing features to identify the type of vessel the glass may have come from.

B.10.4 The remaining glass (5g) was recovered from pit **623**. The two shards of clear, blue-green glass are almost flat and there are few faults or bubbles within the glass. Although the shards do not refit and their thickness varies slightly, they are almost certainly from the same vessel. The larger shard is 3-4mm thick, irregular in shape, 47mm long, and 15mm at its widest. The smaller shard is sub-triangular, 25 x 13mm and 3mm thick. As with the shard recovered from pit **368**, there are no distinguishing features on the glass to indicate vessel form, although the shards very probably came from a jar or prismatic bottle.

Discussion

B.10.5 Roman vessel glass is not uncommon, and the blue-green fragments present are not easily dated. However, Roman pottery was recovered from both features, late first century material from pit **368**, and late first or early 2nd material from pit **623**. This suggests that there was access to glass from an early point in the life of the settlement associated with the Roman field systems, pits and postholes. The glass would have been acquired through trade with merchants. The fragmented glass assemblage appears to be the remains of domestic activity, probably spread across the site through manuring.

Statement of potential and further work

B.10.6 The Roman assemblage has little potential to aid regional, or local research objectives, only indicating the ability of the occupants of the settlement associated with the excavated area to access glass vessels, presumably by trade.

B.10.7 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.10.8 The Roman glass should be retained for archive deposition.

B.11 Worked bone

by Ian Riddler

B.11.1 One of a pair of plates survives from a scale-tang handle of bone. The shallow D-shaped section and the curvature of the sides allow the raw material to be identified as the midshaft of a cattle metacarpus, sawn from the distal end of the bone. The handle includes two iron rivets and staining on the inner surface shows that it was originally secured to the broad rectangular tang of an iron knife. The handle is decorated with diagonal hatching in panels at either end and in a narrow rectangular panel at the centre, set between the two iron rivets. Paired lateral lines are set between the two rivets and four ring-and-dot motifs run along each edge, with two of them located within these lines and two beyond them.

B.11.2 Handles of this type were noted by Arthur MacGregor, who described them as a common type that 'features short plates of plano-convex section, waisted in the middle and ornamented with bands of incised lines, often in the form of cross-hatching' (MacGregor 1985, 169). His description fits this handle well. They represent one of the principal types of scale-tang knife handle of the early Roman period. Greep felt that they were made more often from antler than bone, although both materials were used in their manufacture. This handle belongs to his type B1.4a (Greep 1983, 403 and 407). The type is well represented by a bone scale-tang handle of this form from a 2nd or 3rd century context at Balkerne Lane in Colchester, which is decorated in a very similar way, but lacks the ring-and-dot motifs (Crummy 1983, fig 111.2935). Other examples with the decorative scheme seen here are known from a number of sites, the closest parallels coming from Cardiff, London and Wroxeter (Greep 1983, fig 296.221-3).

B.11.3 These bone scale-tang handles were attached to iron knives of two forms, either those with a recurved blade of Manning types 7a and 7b, or knives with tapering triangular blades of Manning type 5 (Manning 1985, 111-2). These are early Roman forms of knife, dating to the late 1st and 2nd centuries AD, and it is possible that they had a military association. They are distributed across Roman Britain but are found also in Switzerland and along the Limes and it is this distribution, above all, that has led to the military connection (Deschler-Erb 1998, 133; Schenk 2008, 53).

Sf 72

Complete scale-tang plate for a composite handle, cut from the anterior face of a cattle metacarpus, towards the distal end. Neatly sawn at both ends and pared on the lower surface with a slightly waisted profile, which is the natural shape of the bone. Decorated profusely on the upper surface with bands of lattice decoration at either end and in a narrow panel between the two iron rivets, and with pairs of sawn lateral lines set just between each rivet. Four ring-and-dot motifs lie close to each edge, two within the paired lateral lines and two beyond them. Highly polished throughout, with the stubs of the iron rivets surviving.

Length: 57.7mm Width: 22.7mm Thickness: 7.9mm

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Statement of potential and further work

B.11.4 This artefact has been fully recorded; it should be illustrated, but no further work/analysis is required and an edited version of this report can be summarised in any further reporting on and/or publication of the results of the excavation.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Human skeletal remains

by Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A single burial (**72**) was recorded during the excavations. The burial, an adult female was found in the south-east corner of site parallel to ditch terminus **112**. The burial has been radiocarbon dated to AD 247-418 (95% probability; App. D).

Provenance

C.1.2 The skeleton (sk 81) was found in rectangular grave **72**. The grave was untruncated and the skeleton was buried south-west to north-east, with the head at the south-west end of the grave. There was evidence of coffin nails and a coffin stain. This was the only burial found on site. A small collection of loose human bone, consisting of a skull fragment, 5th metatarsal and two proximal phalanges, was found in upper grave fill 73. All of this bone could conceivably belong to skeleton 81.

Methodology

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the inhumation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004).

C.1.4 A rapid assessment of the skeletal material was undertaken in order to determine the age and sex of the individual and the presence of any pathological conditions. The surface condition of the cortical bone was scored using the McKinley grading system, where 0 equals clearly visible surface morphology and 5 equals heavy erosion where all surface morphology is masked (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 fig6). Age and sex was determined where possible using the standards in Buiksta and Ubelaker (1994).

C.1.5 The presence or absence of dentition was recorded and the presence of any dental pathologies was recorded but not noted in detail.

C.1.6 The presence of any pathological changes was recorded using relevant texts (e.g. Waldron 2009).

Preservation

C.1.7 The condition of the cortical bone best represents a McKinley grade 2-3 (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 16 fig6). The bone was moderately fragmented with multiple breakages but the skeleton was still 75% complete.

Results and Discussion

C.1.8 Skeleton 81 is an older adult over 45 years old. Both pubic symphasis bones survive so it will be possible to estimate a more detailed age. There is excessive wear on all teeth. The maxillary incisors and canines in particular show an unusual wear pattern with excessive wear on the maxillary incisors and canines. This can be indicative of activities

such as rope making or perhaps weaving where the front teeth were used to cut rope or thread. The individual is estimated to be a female based on diagnostic traits in the pelvis. Several diagnostic traits in the skull such as the brow ridge are substantially more masculine. This can occur in older females and should be examined in more detail during analysis.

C.1.9 A right rib fragment shows evidence of a healed fracture. Rib fractures are the most common fracture among the archaeological population (Waldron 2009, 148-149). There is slight polishing on the proximal epiphysis of the right tibia and marginal osteophytes on both this surface and the distal epiphysis of the right femur. This is suggestive of the beginnings of joint disease (Rogers and Waldron 1995, 13).

C.1.10 This is an isolated burial fairly in keeping with a Roman rural environment, although the presence of a coffin is of some interest and recommendations are made below.

Recommendations for further work

C.1.11 The skeleton should be fully recorded. Specifically, biometric measurements should be completed where possible, a full dental catalogue should be completed, the pathology on the rib should be examined in closer detail. A full report should be completed including references to comparable sites in the area.

C.2 Animal bone

by Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A total of 284 fragments of recordable animal bone was found during excavations at Hadleigh. The material was found from ditches and pits. The bone is fragmented but a high proportion; 219 fragments, are identifiable to taxon. A total of six taxa are present: cattle, dog, horse, pig, red deer and sheep/goat. Five fragments of bird bone were also present. All bone is provisionally Roman in date. The remaining 65 fragments can be narrowed to large or medium mammal and are included in Table 32 at the end of this report.

C.2.2 The method used to record this assemblage was devised by Albarella and Davis (1996). Ribs and vertebra have not been recorded unless these can be identified to taxon (e.g., atlas and axis), or have been modified in some way i.e., butchery, burning, pathology or gnawing. Identification of all other fragments has been attempted but only bone which can be identified to taxon has been included in the NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. Both epiphyses and shaft fragments were identified where possible. Fragmented elements are not counted multiple times which narrows down the assemblage and produces more accurate NISP and MNI results. MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals possible that could be represented by the elements recovered. Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992) and Schmid (1972) were carried out as needed for identification purposes.

C.2.3 The assessment of the condition of cortical bone was determined using the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents the total erosion of the surface bone (2004, 16, Fig. 6).

C.2.4 Material from samples has not been recorded at this stage.

Results of Analysis

C.2.5 The assemblage as a whole best represents a grade 1-2 on the scale devised by McKinley (2004, 16, Fig. 6). This means that some, but not the entirety of the surface of most fragments was affected by erosion, primarily root activity and gnawing.

C.2.6 As stated above six taxa are represented. Five of these; cattle, dog, horse, pig and sheep/goat represent domestic mammals. The sixth red deer is a wild mammal and is evidence of hunting and possibly crafting (the antler from context 256 is sawn). A full NISP and MNI count for each taxon is displayed in Table 30.

C.2.7 Of the fragments identifiable to taxon 52.51% are cattle. A relatively low percentage by comparison – 21.46% are sheep/goat. All sheep/goat bone present was relatively young indicating a culture primarily using these mammals for meat. There is a far greater age range in the cattle present sugging that these were used both for the

primary purpose of meat production and secondary purposes such as the production of milk, cheese and leather.

C.2.8 Very young unfused bone was present for both cattle and sheep/goat suggesting some onsite rearing of animals for both taxa.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Bird	5	2.28	1	10
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	115	52.51	3	30
Dog (*Canis familiaris*)	6	2.74	2	20
Horse (*Equus callabus*)	29	13.24	1	10
Pig (*Sus sus*)	15	6.85	1	10
Red Deer	2	0.91	1	10
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	47	21.46	1	10
Totals	**219**	**100**	**10**	**100**

Table 30 NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals by taxon.

C.2.9 Three examples of pathologies are present among the cattle bone: infection, spavin and trauma. There is a healed broken rib from context 260 and infection of the bone below the distal epiphysis of a metacarpus in the same context. Context 622 contains a metatarsus showing signs of spavin; a condition known to affect load bearing animals.

C.2.10 Although only a small percentage (2.74) of this assemblage is dog there are 16 examples of gnawing suggesting that the actual percentage of canids present was higher.

C.2.11 Only two examples of burnt bone are present across the entire assemblage.

Statement of Potential

C.2.12 While this is a small assemblage there is a moderately good potential for providing information about the dietary and animal husbandry practices of the settlement. This should be compared with relevant sites in the area such as the Roman enclosure at Aldham Mill Hill, c. 1.5km away (Heard, 2019).

C.2.13 Tooth wear analysis is possible for 21 fragments of cattle and sheep/goat while fusion data is possible for 51 fragments.

C.2.14 Biometric measurements are possible on 11 fragments including greatest lengths for calculating shoulder height and Bd for calculating sex.

C.2.15 Eight examples of butchery are present across the assemblage including the sawn antler from 256 and could be looked at closer to give a clearer picture of husbandry practice.

C.2.16 The bird bone could be more closely identified with use of reference material which would potentially give a clearer picture of hunting practices.

Recommendations for Further Work

C.2.17 Further work on the animal bone assemblage would comprise of tooth wear and fusion recording, biometric measurements, identification of the bird bones and compiling a full grey literature report.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

C.2.18 This assemblage should be retained for the archaeological record.

Catalogue

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
1	3	Ditch	Horse	Metatarsus	1	1
1	3	Ditch	Horse	Tibia	1	1
1	3	Ditch	Horse	Radius	1	1
1	3	Ditch	Horse	Ulna	1	1
69	71	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
130	131	Tree throw	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	2
132	133	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
140	141	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	4
140	141	Ditch	Large mammal	Tibia	1	3
144	145	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
144	145	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
156	158	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	Astragalus	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	1	3
156	158	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	1
156	158	Ditch	Medium mammal	Tibia	1	3
156	158	Ditch	Pig	Mandible	1	2
156	158	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	3
163	164	Ditch	Pig	Skull	1	1
163	164	Ditch	Pig	Humerus	1	1
163	164	Ditch	Pig	Femur	1	1
163	164	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
163	164	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
163	165	Ditch	Horse	lateral phalanx	1	2
163	165	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	3
163	165	Ditch	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
163	165	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	3
163	165	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	2
163	165	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
181	182	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
159	194	Pit	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
0	197	Natural	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
0	197	Natural	Large mammal	Scapula	1	3

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
208	209	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Medium mammal	Mandible	1	1
208	209	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
208	209	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	2
208	209	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
211	212	Pit	Horse	Mandible	1	2
211	212	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
213	214	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
213	214	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	2
217	218	Pit	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
217	218	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
223	224	Pit	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
223	224	Pit	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
229	230	Ditch	Medium mammal	Skull	1	2
229	230	Ditch	Pig	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
229	230	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
229	230	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	1
232	233	Ditch	Cattle	Metapodial	1	3
238	239	Ditch	Bird	Coracoid	1	1
238	239	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	1	2
238	239	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	1
340	241	Ditch	Cattle	Maxilla	1	2
340	241	Ditch	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
253	254	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
253	254	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Pelvis	1	1
253	254	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Femur	1	1
253	255	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
253	255	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
253	255	Ditch	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	1
253	255	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	2
253	255	Ditch	Medium mammal	Scapula	1	3
253	255	Ditch	Horse	Femur	1	1
253	255	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
253	255	Ditch	Bird	Clavicle	1	0
253	255	Ditch	Bird	Ulna	1	0
256	256	Ditch	Red deer	Antler	1	1
256	256	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Skull	1	2
256	256	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	1
256	256	Ditch	Red deer	Radius	1	1
256	256	Ditch	Cattle	Radius	1	2
256	256	Ditch	Cattle	Calcaneus	1	2
256	256	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
256	256	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	1
256	256	Ditch	Pig	Mand Canine	1	1
256	256	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	1

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
256	256	Ditch	Bird	Scapula	1	1
257	258	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	1	2
257	258	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1
257	258	Ditch	Medium mammal	Metatarsus	1	1
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Rib	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
257	260	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
257	260	Ditch	Medium mammal	Metacarpus	1	1
257	260	Ditch	Medium mammal	Rib	3	1
257	260	Ditch	Dog	Mandible	1	1
257	260	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	1
257	260	Ditch	Large mammal	Humerus	1	2
257	260	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
265	266	Pit	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
269	270	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
269	270	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
271	272	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
	273	midden layer	Cattle	Femur	1	2
	273	midden layer	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
	273	midden layer	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
	276	Waste layer	Large mammal	Radius	1	3
	276	Waste layer	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
	277	Waste layer	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
	277	Waste layer	Large mammal	Skull	1	2
280	281	Gully	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
280	281	Gully	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
295	297	Posthole	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
295	297	Posthole	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	2
318	320	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
318	320	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	1
318	320	Ditch	Cattle	Maxilla	1	1
318	320	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
318	320	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
318	320	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	2
318	320	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
355	356	Pit	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
365	366	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	1
368	369	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	1
0	370		Cattle	Axis	1	2
398	399	Posthole	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
408	409	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
408	409	Ditch	Cattle	PH1	2	1
408	409	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	1

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
408	409	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	1
408	409	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
408	409	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
408	409	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
417	419	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Horse	Radius	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Femur	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Pelvis	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Pig	Radius	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Large mammal	Skull	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Large mammal	Scapula	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	1
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Atlas	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Horncore	1	3
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	2
417	420	Ditch	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Maxilla	1	3
417	420	Ditch	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
428	429	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
430	431	Ditch	Large mammal	Tibia	1	2
430	431	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	2	1
430	431	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsus	1	1
448	449	Posthole	Cattle	Tibia	1	2
448	449	Posthole	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
448	449	Posthole	Cattle	PH1	1	1
448	449	Posthole	Cattle	PH1	1	2
448	449	Posthole	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
448	449	Posthole	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	2
448	449	Posthole	Medium mammal	Femur	1	1
536	537	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
536	561	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	4	2
570	571	Ditch	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
618	620	Pit	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
	622	Occupation layer	Sheep/Goat	PH2	1	2
	622	Occupation layer	Cattle	Horncore	1	2
	622	Occupation layer	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
	622	Occupation layer	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	2	2
	622	Occupation layer	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
	622	Occupation layer	Sheep/Goat	Loose max cheek tooth	1	1

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
623	624	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	3
623	624	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
623	624	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1	1
623	624	Pit	Cattle	Humerus	1	1
623	624	Pit	Cattle	Metacarpus	1	3
623	625	Pit	Pig	Humerus	1	2
623	625	Pit	Large mammal	Femur	1	1
623	625	Pit	Pig	Tibia	1	2
641	642	Pit	Large mammal	Ulna	1	2
641	642	Pit	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
646	647	Posthole	horse	Femur	1	2
656	657	Pit	Cattle	Metatarsus	1	2
668	670	Ditch	Cattle	Humerus	1	2
668	670	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
668	670	Ditch	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
678	679	Pit	Cattle	Mandible	1	2
678	679	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
678	679	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
678	679	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	2
683	684	Natural	Large mammal	Radius	1	2
683	684	Natural	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
683	684	Natural	Large mammal	Humerus	1	1
683	684	Natural	Pig	Maxilla	1	2
683	684	Natural	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
683	684	Natural	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
683	684	Natural	Medium mammal	Radius	1	1
693	694	Ditch	Large mammal	Mandible	1	2
693	694	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
697	696	Pit	Dog	Skull	1	1
697	696	Pit	Dog	Mandible	1	1
697	696	Pit	Dog	Mandible	1	1
697	697	Pit	Dog	Mandible	1	2
697	697	Pit	Dog	Maxilla	1	1
	698	Layer	Cattle	Metapodial	1	2
703	704	Pit	Horse	Mandible	1	2
703	704	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metapodial	1	3
717	721	Pit	Cattle	Scapula	1	2
717	721	Pit	Cattle	Ulna	1	2
717	721	Pit	Cattle	PH1	1	2
717	721	Pit	Horse	Metapodial	1	2
717	721	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	1
717	721	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
717	721	Pit	Pig	Mand Canine	1	1
717	721	Pit	Cattle	Metapodial	1	2
717	721	Pit	Large mammal	Long bone	1	4
717	721	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
717	721	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
717	721	Pit	Bird	Pelvis	1	2
	722	Layer	Cattle	PH1	1	2

Cut	Context	Feature Type	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
727	728	Ditch	Cattle	Ulna	1	2
727	728	Ditch	Pig	Metapodial	1	2
727	728	Ditch	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	1	2
731	732	Ditch	Horse	Mandible	1	2
733	734	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Tibia	1	1
733	734	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Metacarpus	1	1
786	787	Ditch	Large mammal	Pelvis	1	2
788	791	Pit/oven	Large mammal	Rib	1	2
808	809	Ditch	Horse	Maxilla	1	2
808	809	Ditch	Horse	Loose maxillary row	15	2
808	809	Ditch	Sheep/Goat	Mandible	1	2
	99999	Unstrat	Dog	Mand Canine	1	2
Total					**284**	

Table 31 A catalogue of bone by context

C.3 Shell

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 506 marine shells or shell fragments, weighing 8.905kg, were collected by hand, mostly from ditches, but also from six pits, postholes, an occupation layer and a grave, during the archaeological works. This total excludes shell fragments recovered from samples that were too fragmented to record. The shells recovered are almost all edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters, while fragments from a single valve from a mussel *Mytilus edulis* are the only non-oyster shell present. The oyster shells are relatively well preserved, with their size ranging from small to large. Some older shells are present, however, although the shells do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, the majority have suffered some post-depositional damage. Although the shell assemblage recovered is relatively large, it should be remembered that this is only an excavated sample of the material present on site.

Methodology

C.3.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide, although a simplified version has been used for the post-excavation analysis and infestation/predation damage to the shell or encrustation was noted. Only shells with an umbo/ligament scar were counted to give a minimum number of individuals (MNI). As oyster left and right valves differ, whichever of the valve totals is the greatest, is considered to be the minimum number of individuals. (Winder 2011, 11). All damage and modifications have been noted.

C.3.3 Winder uses the criterion of a minimum number of 30 measurable individuals of either left or right valves, in her report on the Heybridge assemblage (Winder 2015), if these numbers are present, then the maximum height or width (from dorsal/hinge to ventral margin) and the maximum length of the shell is measured, along the greatest distance between the margins of the shell, at right angles to the maximum width measurement (Winder 2011, 12). Several features in this assemblage appear to fulfil these criteria, including ditches **208** and **253**, however, only ditch **253** (contexts 254 and 255), which produced 288 shells or fragments of shell (219 valves), contained sufficient measurable left (75) or right valves (56). Ditch **208** produced 50 left valves and 37 right valves, however, of these, only 22 right valves and 25 left valves were measurable.

C.3.4 For those contexts where the number of measurable individual shells was less than 30 measurable individuals, the shells were still roughly sized using the terms small, small-medium, medium, medium-large and large.

C.3.5 The data was recorded in an Access 2003 database and held in the digital archive. The marine mollusca are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Factual Data

C.3.6 The shells were recovered mostly from ditches, while the six pits, the postholes, the occupation layer and the grave produced relatively small assemblages. No matching valves were identified in any of the feature assemblages.

C.3.7 Ditches: The assemblage from ditch **208** produced 99 shells or fragments of shell in total (1.529kg), including five fragments from a single mussel shell. The oyster shell comprises 37 right valves and 50 left valves (MNI 50), of which 15 shells (four right valves and 11 left valves) showed evidence of shucking. The shells were almost evenly divided between large and medium shells, both near-complete and incomplete examples. Among these shells, 24 valves showed evidence of Marine polychaete worm infestation (MPWI), 21 shells with *Polydora ciliata* damage, a single shell with both *Polydora ciliata* and *Polydora hoplura* and a single shell with just *Polydora hoplura* damage.

C.3.8 The bulk of the shell from ditch **253** was recovered in the area excavated around section 56. This intervention produced 228 shells or fragments of shell weighing 4.511kg in total, recovered from contexts 254 and 255. The intervention produced an assemblage of mixed shell size, 97 right valves and 122 left valves (MNI 122), with 75 measurable left and 56 measurable right valves. The bulk of the valves are from large shells, near-complete or incomplete examples and, of the measurable shells, the largest right valve is 102mm high/wide x 80mm long and there are 30 large right valves. The largest left valve is 110mm high/wide x 94mm long and there are 54 large left valves. Relatively few of the shells had suffered MPWI damage and, where present, this was mainly *Polydora ciliata.*

C.3.9 A total of 58 shucked shells were recovered from the intervention, 21 right valves and 36 left valves, raw oysters are (now and presumably also in the past) consumed from the right valve and the shucking mark indicates that these shells were cut open to access the oyster.

C.3.10 Ditch **253** also has various sections cut through it (**253** = **417**, **401**, **257**, **163**, **156**). These other interventions produced, with the exception of **417**, fewer than 10 shells each and these have only been recorded to a basic level as noted in the methodology. The 53 shells and fragments of shell recovered from **417** (=**253**) differ from the bulk of the shell recovered from the site, in that they are almost all worn and powdery, with numerous shells showing evidence of MPWI, and there being only approximately 15 measurable shells (MNI 17).

C.3.11 Ditch **318**: the shells recovered from ditch **318**, although only numbering 27, weighed 1.065 kg in total, and the ditch produced both large and medium-large, thick older shells (MNI 13), similar to those recovered from ditches **208** and **253**, although here only two shells were shucked.

C.3.12 Of the remaining ditches/ditch sections, ditch **460** (=**365**, **221**, **148**, **144**) in total produced almost 50 shells or shell fragments.

C.3.13 The postholes and pits each produced fewer than five shells.

Discussion

C.3.14 Few features, except for some of the excavated portions of the linear features, contained enough shells to indicate one or more meals of oysters alone, although they may have been combined with other foods.

C.3.15 The 53 shells and fragments of shell recovered from **417** (=**253**) are almost all worn and powdery, the condition suggesting that they may have been exposed and weathered before eventual disposal, and that this may represent a single depositional event.

C.3.16 The presence of shell in the burial is also probably an example of accidental inclusion rather than a deliberate act of deposition.

C.3.17 The postholes and pits each produced fewer than five shells, suggesting that their incorporation into the fills of the features was perhaps as general rubbish rather than deliberate deposition of food waste from a meal or meals.

C.3.18 Throughout the assemblage of identifiable shells or fragments of oyster shell, 85 shells show evidence of damage, in the form of a broad 'U', 'V' or 'W'-shaped hole on the outer edge. This damage is likely to have been caused by a knife during the opening or 'shucking' of the oyster, prior to its consumption. It is possible that some of the post-depositional damage has destroyed shucking evidence, and other less significant marks. Shucking marks were present on both left and right valves and form approximately 17% of the total assemblage and 25% of the assemblage from ditch **253** (contexts 254 and 255). The paucity of shucking marks, relative to the total shell numbers, suggests that at least some of the oysters were consumed raw or used raw in food preparation, while others, perhaps the bulk of the assemblage, may have been cooked in their shells. Shells, when cooked in boiling liquid, will mostly open without the use of force; a discussion regarding disposing of shellfish that do not open after cooking is not required here.

C.3.19 The linear nature of most of the features that produced shell and the limited number of excavated sections, means that this assemblage of shells is probably a relatively small sample of what the ditches may have contained, and it indicates that oysters were present in the diet and apparently more likely to be thrown into the ditch as refuse than into other features. The low number of shells recovered from the pits and postholes may be indicative of more accidental inclusions, rather than deliberate deposition.

C.3.20 The presence of oyster shells demonstrates the ability of the occupants of any settlement associated with the site to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered vary and include mainly larger oysters, with many of the shells being near-complete. This may indicate that the oysters are being taken from beds that are long established and not over-fished.

Statement of Potential

C.3.21 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities, beyond indicating the acquisition and consumption of shellfish by the occupants of any nearby settlement during the Roman period.

Further work

C.3.22 This report acts as a full archival record; this no further work is recommend.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.23 The marine mollusca may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.4 Charred plant remains

by Martha Craven

Introduction

C.4.1 A total of 102 bulk samples were taken from a variety of features within the excavation at Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators are present, their mode of preservation and their potential for helping us to understand such things as past diets, economies, agricultural practices and trade.

C.4.2 The majority of the samples taken at the evaluation stage were found to date to the Iron Age and Roman periods. The majority of these samples produced material consistent with small-scale domestic refuse, but two features were found to contain frequent emmer, spelt and barley grains (Alexander 2021). Based on these results, it was suggested that a Roman farmstead may be located in the general vicinity of the site.

Methodology

C.4.3 Each sample was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.4.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.4.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table .

C.4.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.4.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.4.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snails have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

C.4.9 Key to tables:

f=fragment

Results

C.4.10 The plant material from this site consists of carbonised (charred) plant remains which are in a moderate state of preservation. Carbonisation is the process through which organic matter is converted into carbon due to the plant remains being subjected to burning. This burning can happen in a number of ways including through cooking, the use of corn-dryers or a barn catching fire. It should be remembered that carbonised plants remains are only a fraction of the original material that was burnt and lighter material (such as straw) will not usually survive this process (Boardman and Jones 1990).

C.4.11 The carbonised material recovered from this site consist primarily of cereal grains, chaff and weed seeds. Tree/shrub macrofossils and charred unidentifiable fragments are also present. Many of the samples contain moderate to large quantities of charcoal and relatively well-preserved snails.

C.4.12 The cereal grains within the samples consist of spelt/emmer (*Triticum spelta/dicoccum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and grains that are too poorly preserved to identify. Hulled wheats (spelt/emmer) form the larger component of the assemblage. The grains of spelt and emmer are difficult to distinguish morphologically and so this distinction has not been made in this report. Cereal grains are found to be most abundant in oven pits **788** and **544/630** and several nearby pits including **703** and **717**.

C.4.13 Chaff material (aby-product of cereal processing) is quite prolific across the environmental samples from this site. Chaff was often used as either fuel or as animal fodder in the past; particularly in the Roman period. The chaff material in this case consists of hulled wheat glume bases and occasional unidentifiable awn fragments. A large quantity of spelt glume bases have been noted in pit **469**. Although the grains of spelt/emmer are difficult to distinguish it is possible to differentiate between their glume bases if they are sufficiently well preserved. Features that are particularly rich in chaff include: possible oven pits **544/630** and **788** and pits **469** and **523**.

C.4.14 Small to medium sized (<2 and 2-4mm) legumes (Fabaceae) are present in a number of the features, mostly as occasional specimens. Pit **492** was found to contain frequent small legumes. Legumes are often underrepresented in the archaeobotanical record as they are not often subjected to direct heat (Lodwick 2017). In addition, they are difficult to identify in their carbonised state.

C.4.15 The gathering of wild resources at this site is suggested by the occasional fragments of hazelnut shell in pits **337**, **488**, **618** and **656**. Another possible gathered resource is a single fruit stone from the cherry genus (*Prunus sp.*) found in occupation layer **275**.

C.4.16 The weed seed assemblage is composed largely of arable and waste ground taxa (Stace 2010, pp. 139-684). The taxa includes black-bindweed (Fallopia convolvulus), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), cleavers (*Galium aparine*), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*) and field gromwell (*Lithospermum arvensis*). Sheep's sorrel (Rumex acetosella) is also

present in several of the features which is a weed often associated with the cultivation of acidic sandy soils (ibid., p.190).

C.4.17 Pits **100** and **337** contain occasional fragments of unidentified charred material. This material may be dung or possibly burnt food.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub Macrofossil	Charred Indet.	Snail	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Human Skeletal Remains	Fired Clay/CBM	Flint	Metal	Hammerscale
20	9	7	Pit	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	7	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	11	10	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	19	18	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	21	20	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
24	35	34	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	39	38	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	58	56	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	75	72	Grave Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	##	0	0
28	75	72	Grave Cut	0	##	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	78	77	Posthole	#	0	0	#	0	0	+	40	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
30	81	72	Grave Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
31	81	72	Grave Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
32	81	72	Grave Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	##	0	0	0	0
33	81	72	Grave Cut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	##	0	0	0	0
34	81	72	Grave Cut	##	#	#	#	0	0	++	2	0	0	##	0	0	0	0
35	81	72	Grave Cut	0	#	0	#	0	0	+	<1	0	0	### #	0	0	0	0
36	87	86	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	96	95	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
38	90	88	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	99	97	Pit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	#	0
40	107	106	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	109	108	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	111	110	Pit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	118	116	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	119	116	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	101	100	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	+	++	130	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	135	134	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	137	136	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	149	148	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
49	158	156	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	+++	7	#	##	0	0	0	0	0
50	212	211	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
51	218	217	Pit	##	0	0	#	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	224	223	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
53	226	225	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	11	#	#	0	0	#	0	0
54	272	271	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	254	253	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	20	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	256	253	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	+++	38	##	#	0	0	0	0	0
57	266	265	Pit	#	0	0	#	0	0	+++	6	#	#	0	0	#	0	0
58	243	242	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
59	275	275	Occupation Layer	##	#	#	##	#	0	+	50	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
60	281	280	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	7	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
61	283	282	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	286	285	Pit	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	#	0	0	0
63	305	304	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
64	317	316	Pit	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	13	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
65	320	318	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub Macrofossil	Charred Indet.	Snail	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Human Skeletal Remains	Fired Clay/CBM	Flint	Metal	Hammerscale
66	339	337	Pit	0	0	0	0	##f	+	++	8	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
67	367	365	Ditch	0	0	#	0	0	0	+	4	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
68	369	368	Pit	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	6	#	#	0	0	#	0	0
69	419	417	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
70	420	417	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	++	65	###	#	0	0	#	0	#
71	459	456	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	2	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
72	230	229	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	4	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
73	471	469	Pit	##	###	#	###	0	0	+	25	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
74	473	472	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
75	489	488	Pit	0	0	0	0	#f	0	++	55	0	0	0	0	###	0	0
76	491	490	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
77	493	492	Pit	##	0	##	0	0	0	+	20	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
78	493	492	Pit	###	0	###	#	0	0	++	15	#	#	0	0	0	0	0
79	498	495	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
80	524	523	Pit	###	###	#	##	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
81	535	534	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	###	0	##
82	548	547	Posthole	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	#	0	0	0	0	0	#
83	543	541	Pit	##	0	0	0	0	0	+	8	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
84	546	544/630	Oven Pit	##	#	0	##	0	0	+++	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	#
85	563	562	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	4	#	0	0	#	0	0	0
86	565	564	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		#	0	0	0	0	0	0
87	571	570	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		#	0	0	0	0	0	0
88	607	606	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
89	617	616	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
90	620	618	Pit	0	0	0	0	#f	0	+	30	0	#	0	0	###	0	0
91	549	544/630	Oven Pit	#	0	#	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	###	0	0	0
92	546	544/630	Oven Pit	#	#	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
93	574	544/630	Oven Pit	##	#	0	##	0	0	++	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
94	575	544/630	Oven Pit	##	##	##	##	0	0	++	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
95	651	650	Pit	#	#	0	0	0	0	++	4	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
96	657	656	Pit		0	0	0	#f	0	++	8	0	0	0	0	#	0	#
97	647	646	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
98	679	678	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	10	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
99	628	627	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	11	#	0	0	0	0	0	#
100	631	544/630	Oven Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	#	0	0
101	684	683	Natural Feature	##	0	#	0	0	0	++	7	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
102	704	703	Pit	###	#	0	#	0	0	+	59	#	0	0	0	0	#	0
103	708	707	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
104	712	711	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	0
105	716	715	Ditch	#	#	0	0	0	0	+	42	#	0	0	0	##	0	0
106	718	717	Pit	###	##	#	###	0	0	+	17	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
107	721	717	Pit	##	#	0	0	0	0	++	50	0	#	0	0	0	0	0
108	728	727	Ditch	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	43	##	0	0	0	#	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub Macrofossil	Charred Indet.	Snail	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Animal Bones	Human Skeletal Remains	Fired Clay/CBM	Flint	Metal	Hammerscale
109	730	729	Ditch	#	#	0	0	0	0	++	10	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
110	734	733	Ditch	#	0	0	#	0	0	+++	8	##	0	0	0	0	0	0
111	724	723	Posthole	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	1	0	0	0	##	0	0	0
112	726	725	Ditch	#	0	#	#	0	0	++	10	##	0	0	0	#	0	0
113	309	308	Pit	0	0	0	0	0	0	+++	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
114	747	746	Ditch	#f	0	0	0	0	0	+	15	0	0	0	#	#	0	0
115	789	788	Oven Pit	##	#	#	##	0	0	++	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
116	790	788	Oven Pit	#	#	#	0	0	0	+++	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
117	791	788	Oven Pit	###	###	#	##	0	0	+++	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
118	792	788	Oven Pit	#	#	0	0	0	0	+++	5	##	#	0	###	0	0	0
119	801	800	Pit	#	##	#	#	0	0	++	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
120	807	806	Ditch	##	##	#	0	0	0	+	7	#	0	0	0	#	0	0
121	749	748	Ditch	#	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	#	0	0	0	###	0	0

Table 32 Environmental samples

Discussion

C.4.18 The botanical material recovered from this site is generally typical of the Late Iron Age to Roman periods. During these periods, hulled wheats and barley grain were the favoured crops. Following the arrival of the Romans, spelt wheat gained in popularity. The presence of frequent spelt glume bases in pit **469** suggests that this site also followed this trend.

C.4.19 The frequent cereal grains and chaff within possible oven pits **544/630** and **788** may suggest that these features are part of two corn-dryers. Corn-dryers are a common occurrence on Romano-British sites. Corn-dryers vary significantly in form but typically have a stoking area, a flue and an overlying drying floor (which does not usually survive) (Lodwick 2017, pp. 55-62). Corn-dryers served a range of functions including drying grain for storage, parching the grain to aid the process of dehusking and as a means of producing malt (ibid.). The construction, maintenance and operation of corn-dryers is thought to have required substantial resources and time. Martin Jones has argued (ibid.) that farmsteads invested in corn-dryers as it would enable them to process large amounts of crops which could then be sold to provide an extra revenue stream. Previous excavations of corn-dryers have found that chaff was often utilised as their fuel source (Van der Veen 1989). Chaff may have been used in this manner at Hadleigh given the frequency of chaff in oven pits **544/630** and **788**. No germinated grains or detached coleoptiles were identified in the samples from these features indicating that they may not have been used in the production of malt. Corn-dryers would need to have been regularly cleaned out and it is often the case that this waste material is deposited in nearby features that have fallen out of use. It is interesting to note that several pits (such as **469** and **523**) close to possible corn-dryer **788** contain similar fills which are rich in chaff and grain.

C.4.20 The presence of a number of small legumes in several of the samples suggest that the inhabitants may have cultivated these plants for their use as animal fodder. Alternatively, these leguminous plants may have been deliberately grown for their role in nitrogen fixation. The ability for leguminous plants to fix nitrogen was well known in antiquity. For example, Pliny wrote that a bean: “fertilises the ground in which it has been sown as well as any manure” (Shurtleff & Aoyagi 2018).

C.4.21 The recovery of hazelnut shell fragments alongside large quantities of worked flint found within pits **488** and **618** could suggest that these features may be prehistoric in date. Gathered wild resources, particularly hazelnut shell fragments, are a common find in prehistoric features. Hazelnuts were typically roasted to make them more palatable and to improve their longevity in storage (Lopez 2019).

C.4.22 A contemporary site (HAD015), located just 1 mile north-west of the current site, was uncovered during the excavation of the Hadleigh bypass. This excavation uncovered a series of Roman features including a corn-dryer (Alexander 2021). A number of these features were also found to contain frequent carbonised cereal grains and as such this site is thought to have served an agricultural function.

Statement of potential

C.4.23 Despite extensive sampling, unfortunately none of the features produced assemblages of sufficient diversity and density to warrant significant further work.

Recommendations for further work

C.4.24 Several of the samples from this site are quite productive in terms of their charcoal content. It may prove informative to consider selecting some of these samples to undergo charcoal analysis; once they have been phased. Charcoal analysis may help us to better understand fuel selection and local woodland composition at this site.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.4.25 The samples from this site have now been processed, assessed and any remaining sub-samples can be dispersed. The sample flots will be retained in the project archive.

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
31 October 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-106938 (GU62113)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	HAD208
Context Reference	81
Material	Bone - femur : Human

$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-19.6 ‰	**$\delta^{34}S$ relative to VCDT**	7.4 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	11.6 ‰	**C/S ratio (Molar)**	584
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.4	**N/S ratio (Molar)**	170

Radiocarbon Age BP 1766 ± 24

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

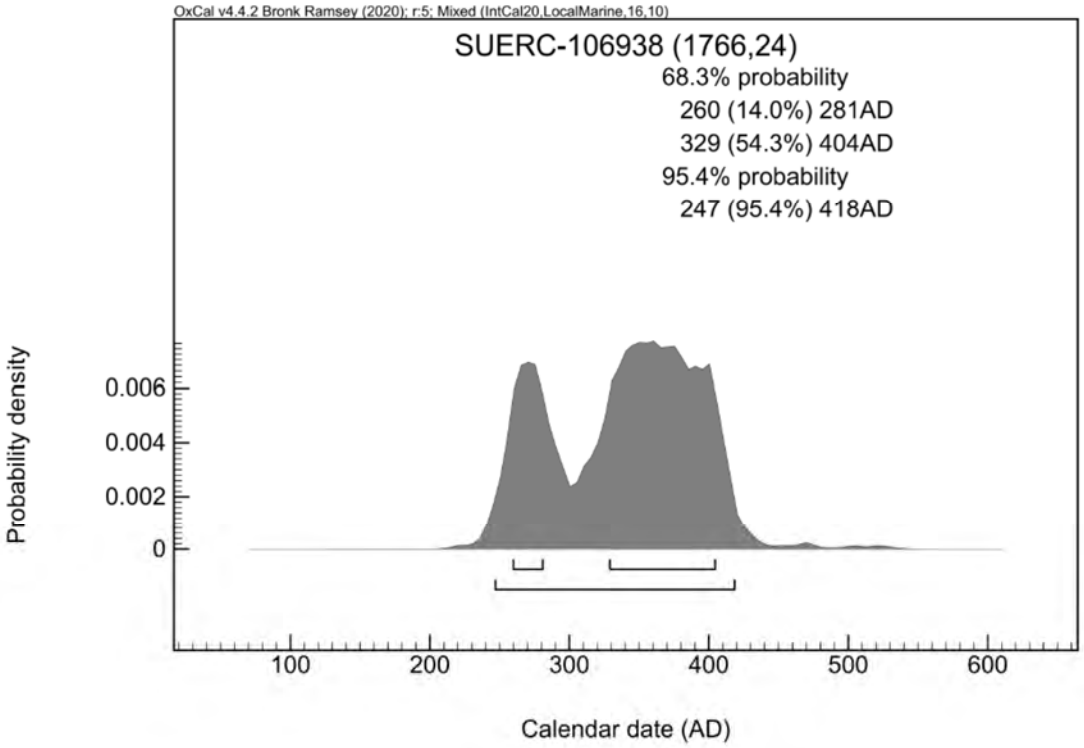
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC005336



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using a mix of the IntCal20† and Marine20‡ calibration curves.

Human bone collagen with a $\delta^{13}C$ value above -20‰, accompanied by a raised $\delta^{15}N$ value, is taken to indicate a marine component in the diet. The percentage contribution of this marine component is calculated using end-members of -21.0‰ (fully terrestrial) and -12.5‰ (fully marine) with an uncertainty of 10% applied.

The $\delta^{13}C$ value of -19.6‰ gives a 16% marine contribution (±10%).

A regional marine offset (ΔR) of -150 ± 52 years has been used in the calibration.

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

APPENDIX E RISK LOG

E.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable		
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable		

APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY

F.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX G OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-418789
Project Name	Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk

Start of Fieldwork	01/06/2021	End of Fieldwork	27/08/2021
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	HAD 208	Planning App. Number	DC/19/05419
HER Number	HAD 208	Related Numbers	n/a

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Rural Residential

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☒	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☒	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☐	Full Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Salvage Excavation		

Monument	Period
Pit	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Oven	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Quarry	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Fired clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Bone Scale Tang Knife Handle	Roman (43 to 410)
HSR	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Suffolk
District	Babergh
Parish	Hadleigh
HER office	Suffolk
Size of Study Area	2 ha
National Grid Ref	TM 03699 42928

Address (including Postcode)

Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue
Hadleigh
Suffolk
IP7 6LA

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Rachel Abraham

Project Design Originator	Louie Moan
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	SCC Stores	HAD 208
Digital Archive	SCC Stores	HAD 208
Paper Archive	SCC Stores	HAD 208

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☒	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

APPENDIX H WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

Planning application no. DC/19/05419

Land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Phase 1 Mitigation

CONTENTS

1 GENERAL BACKGROUND

1.1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) conforms to the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, specifically the MoRPHE *Project Manager's Guide* (2015) and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.1.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2019).

1.1.3 This WSI also incorporates the requirements of the EAA *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and conforms to the Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2021).

1.2 Circumstances of the project

1.2.1 RPS Consulting on behalf of Persimmon Homes are proposing to undertake a programme of archaeological excavation on Phase 1 (see fig 1) land off Ellen Aldous Avenue, Hadleigh, ahead of the redevelopment of the land for residential dwellings and associated amenities.

1.2.2 Previous archaeology trench evaluation has shown that areas of archaeological interest are present within the development area. This archaeological resource will be damaged by the development and so this work will be carried out to mitigate against the loss of these heritage assets.

1.2.3 Archaeological investigation on the site has been required by the Local Planning Authority, Babergh District Council, as part of planning application DC/19/05419. Discussions regarding the mitigation work shave been undertaken with the advisors to the LPA at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

1.3 The proposed archaeological strategy

1.3.1 Two areas of archaeological excavation for Phase 1 required are (See fig 1):

- Two areas divided by the high-pressure gas main of 15,884m2 and 3415m2

1.3.2 There are also two contingency areas adjacent the excavation area should they be required. These contingency areas measure the following sizes:

- 1280sqm
- 1859sqm

1.4 Changes to this method statement

1.4.1 If changes need to be made to the methods outlined below – either before or during works on site – the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. Changes will be agreed in writing before work on site commences, or else at the earliest available opportunity.

1.4.2 Any decision to extend the excavation areas into the contingency areas will be discussed and formally agreed by SCCAS and RPS, on behalf of the Client, before extensions begin.

1.4.3 SCCAS will be notified 10 days in advance of commencement of work on site and be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

2 THE GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1.1 The town of Hadleigh is located in the civil parish of South Suffolk, around 10km west of Ipswich and 14km north of Colchester.

2.1.2 The subject site is location on the eastern edge of the town in arable fields, with residential houses to the north and open fields on all other sides. The site is undulating, with high ground to both the east and west, which slopes down towards the centre of the site. The land varies in height from 60.44m OD (to the east) to 48.4m OD (in the middle of the site).

2.1.3 The bedrock geology consists of Crag formation sand. The majority of this is overlain by Lowestoft formation diamicton, with a small amount of Lowestoft formation sand and gravel across the northern edge of the site.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1.1 This section is a summary of the relevant archaeology known within the area. A more detailed archaeological background will be prepared and included in the final report on the works. Where relevant the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) number is given in brackets.

3.2 Trial trench evaluation

A 55 trench evaluation was undertaken on the site at the start of this year (HAD208). This identified the remains of Early Iron Age enclosures, a possible trackway and a number of pit clusters. Roman remains were also encountered, consisting of a series of ditches on varying alignments. A large number of finds dating from this period were recovered from these features, indicating that a rural farmstead was probably situated in the vicinity. Post-medieval remains relating to former field boundaries and quarrying were also identified.

3.3 Prehistoric

3.3.1 Low levels of Neolithic remains have been recorded in area, with fieldwork undertaken immediately north of the site (HAD089) identifying a single pit of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. Excavations off Red Hill Road *c*.700m north-west of the site (HAD061) also revealed features dated to the Late Neolithic period. Fieldwork undertaken about 1km to the north-west of the site off Aldham Mill Hill (HAD059) has identified multi-period remains the earliest of which being a pit of possible Mesolithic or Neolithic date.

3.3.2 The Aldham Mill Hill was site was already known to contain three Schedule Bronze Age ring ditches (SM 1461329; HAD160) but possible Iron Age square barrows were also identified. The excavations at Red Hill Road also revealed many postholes relating to square and rectangular structures which probably dated to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

3.3.3 Within the site itself, an Iron Age coin (HAD058) has previously been found, close to the northern boundary. This may relate to the Early Iron Age occupation identified to the north of the site (HAD089), see above.

3.4 Roman

3.4.1 The evaluation undertaken on land to the immediate north of the site (HAD089) also identified Roman remains, in the form of pits and boundary ditches. The fieldwork at Aldham Mill Hill (HAD059) also revealed extensive Roman remains.

3.4.2 A possible Roman villa (HAD015) is located around 1.5km north-west of the site, along the A1071 Hadleigh bypass. Archaeological excavations in advance of bypass construction works (HAD015), revealed multiple Roman ditched enclosures (HAD002), a corn drying kiln and frequent fragments of roof tile.

3.5 Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval

3.5.1 The site most likely lay beyond the limits of the Anglo-Saxon settlement. Nonetheless, a small number of Anglo-Saxon remains are recorded in the area. For example, the findspot of circular decorated fitting (ADH012) around 1km north of the site. Part of a cremation urn (HAD044) found around 0.7km south-west of the current site, and a further example (HAD013) around 0.7km west of the site.

3.5.2 The site lies *c.*200m to the east of the medieval town of Hadleigh (HAD046). The town was granted a market in the mid-13th century and was an early centre for the cloth industry.

3.5.3 The HER shows a large number of fields in the surrounding area as being recorded on the 1839 Tithe map. For example, Windmill field (HAD194), clay pits (HAD203), Dovehouse field (HAD202), Sand pit field (HAD193) and Gravel pit field (HAD198).

4 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

4.1 Aims of the excavation

4.1.1 The overall aim of the investigation is to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

4.1.2 Based on the results of the evaluation more specific aims and research questions can be formulated:

- can more information be gleaned about the Early Iron Age activity on the site – is there a settlement in the immediate environs?
- is there evidence for continuity of activity on the site right through from the earliest Iron Age into the mid Roman period
- if there are any clear breaks in activity, can the reason for this be established
- do the remains identified actually relate to a Roman farmstead as indicated in the evaluation findings?
- if so, what form does the farmstead take and how does it relate to other known farmsteads across the region
- can any conclusions be drawn about the affluency of the farmstead from the material culture recovered?
- can the environmental remains tell us anything further about the activities being undertaken at the site
- is there any evidence for trade links? The site is only *c.*1.5km east of the River Brett
- how does this site tie in with other known Iron Age and Roman remains in Hadleigh

4.1.3 Following the completion of the fieldwork, these research aims will be revised and redefined or expanded as necessary, ensuring that they contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area.

4.2 Research frameworks

4.2.1 This excavation takes place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Glazebrook J. (1997). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3.
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J. (2000). *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8.
- Medlycott, M. (2011). *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24.

4.2.2 The East of England Regional Research Framework was revied during 2018-2019. From that a series of period-specific resource assessments and research agendas were compiled. These are available online: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

5 METHODS

5.1 Background research

5.1.1 A suitable level of background research will be undertaken and will include commissioning an HER search. This research will draw on information in SHER and the Suffolk Records Office, and will include historical sources, maps, previous archaeological finds, and past archaeological investigations in the vicinity. The results will not be presented separately but will be incorporated into the final archive report.

5.2 Parish code

5.2.1 A Parish Code has been applied for from the SHER, which will be written on all paperwork created on site. A unique site code (XSFEAA21) has also been created from the project.

5.3 Excavation method

Excavation standards

5.3.1 The proposed archaeological excavation and analysis will be conducted in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines.

5.3.2 All work will be conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* and Suffolk County Council's *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (2021).

5.3.3 All fieldwork will be undertaken in accordance with the requirements of the OA Field Manual (ed. D Wilkinson 1992), and the revised OA fieldwork manual (publication forthcoming). Further guidance is provided to all excavators in the form of the OA *Fieldwork Crib Sheets – a companion guide to the Fieldwork Manual.* These have been issued ahead of formal publication of the revised Fieldwork Manual.

Pre-commencement

5.3.4 Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely. An overhead power cable crosses Area A and bounded to the east by a medium pressure gas main. Area B is bounded to the west by the same gas main.

5.3.5 In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, OA will agree the following with the Client/landowner before work on site commences:

- the location of entrance ways
- sites for welfare units
- soil storage areas
- refuelling points for plant (if necessary), and the extent of any bunding required around fuel dumps

- access routes for plant and vehicles across the site

Soil stripping

5.3.6 Service plans will be checked before work commences on site. All machine excavation will take place under the supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

5.3.7 The excavation areas will be stripped by a 360° mechanical excavator to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. A toothless ditching bucket will be used to strip topsoil. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 0.1m thick. During soil stripping the spoil will be removed by dumper truck and stored in separate topsoil and subsoil bunds. The bunds will be positioned to avoid any contingency areas. The size, shape and height of the bunds will be agreed with the Client prior to commencement on site to create a viable and sensible soil management plan which will minimise spoil movement and associated impacts on stakeholders, community and the environment.

5.3.8 Where the archaeological levels are particularly deep, safe excavation procedures will be followed to ensure that features are safe to enter. This may include shoring or stepping the sides features, as appropriate to the soil and site conditions. If features become flooded, pumps may be used to remove excess water, and they will be assessed for stability and safety before staff enter them.

Hand excavation

5.3.9 The top of the first archaeological deposit will be cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.

5.3.10 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate assessment of their character and contents. All relationships between features or deposits will be investigated and recorded. Any natural subsoil surface revealed will be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Excavation will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to undisturbed natural deposits. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) will be sampled sufficiently to establish their character.

5.3.11 Excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand, unless agreed with SCCAS that there will be no loss of evidence using a machine.

5.3.12 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of each archaeological deposit. We will use the following levels for excavating features, unless others are agreed during the project.

Feature Class	*Proportion*
Layers/deposits/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (*e.g.* hearths, floor surfaces)	100%
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100%

Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50%
Pits associated with agricultural & other activities	50%
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	20%
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot excavated across width)	10%
Human burials, cremations & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100%

5.3.13 Where deep features cannot be excavated safely, they will be sampled using a hand augur, in order to assess their depth and structure.

5.3.14 If exceptional or unexpected features are uncovered, SCCAS will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.4 Human remains

5.4.1 If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, County Coroner, and SCCAS will be informed immediately.

5.4.2 Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate legislation and Environmental Health regulations, including *The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project* (Historic England 2018). Excavation will only take place after OA has obtained a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence.

5.5 Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

5.5.1 Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user who is approved by SCCAS. In this case, Trevor Southgate will be asked to undertake metal detecting for the project. Archaeological features excavated soil from features and the top/subsoil bunds will all be subject to metal detecting. Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

5.5.2 Artefacts will be removed and given a small find number. Labels will be placed on the location of each 'small find' and surveyed in with a GPS.

5.5.3 If finds are made that might constitute ‘Treasure’ under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996), they will, if possible, be excavated and removed to a safe place. Should it not be possible to remove the finds on the day they are found, suitable security will be arranged. Finds that are 'Treasure' will be reported to the landowner and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who will report them to the coroner) within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.6 Recording of archaeological deposits and features

5.6.1 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written, and photographic data.

Survey

5.6.2 Surveying will be done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

5.6.3 The site will be accurately tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid and located on the 1:2500 or 1:1250 map of the area. Elevations will be levelled to the Ordnance Datum.

Written records

5.6.4 A register of all trenches, features, photographs, survey levels, small finds, and human remains will be kept.

5.6.5 All features, layers and deposits will be issued with unique context numbers. Each feature will be individually documented on context sheets, and hand-drawn in section and plan. Written descriptions will be recorded on pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

5.6.6 Where stratified deposits are encountered, a Harris Matrix will be compiled during the course of the excavation.

Plans and sections

5.6.7 Pre-excavation plans will be prepared using either GPS-based survey equipment or photogrammetry.

5.6.8 Excavated features will be planned by GPS. Where detailed hand-drawn plans of individual features or groups are needed, these will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

5.6.9 Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. All section levels will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

5.6.10 All site drawings will include the following information: site name, site code, scale, section number, orientation, date and the name or initials of the archaeologist who prepared the drawing.

Photogrammetric recording

5.6.11 Plans and sections may be supplemented with photogrammetric recording of the excavation areas. Photogrammetric models will be based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing will be conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and will be referenced using ground control points measured using a dGPS or total station.

Photographs

5.6.12 The photographic record will consist of high-quality digital uninterpolated images of at least 10 megapixels taken using a camera with an APS-C or larger sensor. Graduated metric scales of appropriate lengths will be used, ensuring the use of vertical scales against deep sections in combination with horizontal scales.

5.6.13 Photographs will include both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature will be photographed at least once. Photographs will include a scale, north arrow, site code, and feature number (where relevant), unless they are to be used in publications. The photograph register will record these details, and photograph numbers will be listed on corresponding context sheets.

5.7 Post-excavation processing

5.7.1 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. The Project Manager and fieldwork project officer will be given feedback to enable them to develop excavation strategies during fieldwork.

5.7.2 Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment.

5.7.3 Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code and Parish code, in accordance with the requirements of the Suffolk County Council (SCC) Archaeological Archive Facility.

5.8 Finds recovery

Standards for finds handling

5.8.1 Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged, and boxed in line with the standards in:

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservators (2012) *Conservation Guidelines No. 2*
- Watkinson & Neal (1988) *First Aid for Finds*
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014) *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of* Archaeological Materials
- English Heritage (1995) *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds.*

5.8.2 Where finds require conservation, this will be done in accordance with the guidelines of the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

Procedures for finds handling

5.8.3 At the start of work, a finds supervisor will be appointed to oversee the collection, processing, cataloguing, and specialist advice on all artefacts collected.

5.8.4 Artefacts will be collected by hand and metal detector. Excavation areas and spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts. All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis. 'Special/small finds' may be located more accurately by GPS if appropriate.

5.8.5 Processing will take place in tandem with excavation, and advice will be sought from relevant specialists on key artefact types. (See the Appendix for a list of specialists.)

5.8.6 All artefacts recovered from excavated features will be retained for post-excavation processing and assessment, except:

- those which are obviously modern in date
- where very large volumes are recovered (typically ceramic building material)
- where directed to discard on site by SCCAS.

5.8.7 Where artefacts are not removed from site, a strategy will be employed to ensure a sufficient sample is retained, in order to characterise the date and function of the features they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of artefacts which are not removed from site.

5.9 Sampling for environmental remains and small artefact retrieval

Standard methodology – summary

5.9.1 Sampling methods will follow guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. The project team will consult Historic England's Scientific Advisor on environmental sampling and dating where necessary. Where possible an environmental specialist(s) will visit the site to advise on sampling strategies which will be reviewed periodically during the length of the excavation. Specialists will be consulted where non-standard sampling is required (*e.g.* TL, OSL or archaeomagnetic dating) and if appropriate will be invited to visit the site and take the samples.

Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Paleoenvironmental remains will be sampled and processed in accordance to the OA Sampling Policy (2005) with reference to the relevant guidelines produced by Historic England:

- Oxford Archaeology 2005. *Environmental Sampling Guidelines*, 2nd ed.
- Historic England 2011. *Environmental Archaeology. A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post excavation*, (2nd ed)
- Historic England 2008. *Guidelines for the Curation of Waterlogged Macroscopic Plant and Invertebrate Remains*.
- Historic England 2010. *Waterlogged Wood: Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood*.
- Historic England 2012. *Waterlogged organic artefacts. Guidelines on their recovery, analysis and conservation*.
- Historic England 2008. *Investigative conservation. Guidance on how detailed examination of artefacts from archaeological sites can shed light on their manufacture and use.*
- Historic England 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology. Guidelines for Best Practice*.
- Historic England 2004. *Dendrochronology: Guidelines on Producing and Interpreting Dendrochronological Dates*.

- Historic England 2006. *Archaeomagnetic Dating. Guidelines for Producing and Interpreting Archaeomagnetic Dates*.
- Historic England 2008. *Luminescence Dating. Guidelines on Using Luminescence Dating in Archaeology*.
- Historic England 2015. *Archaeometallurgy. Guidelines for Best Practice.*
- Historic England 2015 *Geoarchaeology. Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*.

Procedures for sampling and processing

5.9.2 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of context if less is available) will be taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register will be kept.

5.9.3 Larger soil samples (up to 100L) may be taken for the complete recovery of animal bones, marine shell and small artefacts from appropriate contexts. Smaller bulk samples (general biological samples) of 20 litres will be taken from any waterlogged deposits present for the recovery of macroscopic plant remains and insects. Series of incremental 2L samples may be taken through buried soils and deep feature fills for the recovery of snails and/or waterlogged plant remains, depending on the nature of the stratigraphy and of the soils and sediments.

5.9.4 Columns will be taken from buried soils, peats and waterlogged feature fills for pollen and/or phytoliths, diatoms, ostracods if appropriate. Soil samples will be taken for soil investigations (particle size, organic matter, bulk chemistry, soil micromorphology etc.) in consultation with the appropriate specialists. Where features containing very small artefacts such as micro-debitage and hammerscale are identified, 1L grid sampling may be employed.

5.9.5 Early feedback on selected samples taken during the excavation will result in a dynamic sampling strategy according the results of rapid assessment of typically 10L sub-samples.

5.9.6 Typically, 20 litres of each bulk sample will be processed standard water flotation using a modified Siraf-style machine and meshes of 0.3mm (flot) and 0.5 or 1mm depending on sediment type and like modes of preservation (residue). The remaining soil from a sample will be subsequently processed if appropriate based on the results of an initial assessment. Normally, early prehistoric samples will be fully processed and samples containing human remains will always be fully processed. Heavy residues will be wet sieved, air dried and selectively sorted. Samples taken exclusively for the recovery of bones, marine shell or artefacts will be wet sieved to 2mm. Waterlogged samples will have a sub-sample (approximately 10L) processed as above and the flot will assessed whilst wet and again once dried. Snail samples (2L) will be processed by hand flotation with flots and residues collected to 0.5mm; these flots and residues will be sorted by the specialist.

5.9.7 Where practical, waterlogged wood specimens will be recorded in detail on site, *in situ*. When removed, they will be cleaned and photographed, and stored in wet cool conditions for assessment by a suitably qualified specialist (see the Appendix).

6 OUTREACH ACTIVITIES

6.1.1 Current COVID-19 health and safety requirements and Government guidance mean open days on-site are not currently viable. If this changes during the excavation work, opportunities for site open days will be discussed with SCCAS and the Client.

6.1.2 In the absence of an open day OA could undertake a selection of the following, if necessary:

- virtual tour
- on-site display panels
- social media
- videos
- local societies and interest group talks
- press releases.

6.1.3 The above list will be refined following discussion and agreement with the Client.

7 REPORTING

7.1 Post-excavation Assessment Report

7.1.1 Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (2006, reissued 2015).

7.1.2 A post-excavation assessment (PXA) report and updated research design (UPD) will be delivered within eight months of the completion of all site fieldwork. The PXA report will include a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project.

7.1.3 In the event that the site is of limited complexity and significance, a UPD and PXA report may not be necessary. Such cases will be discussed with SCCAS, and a decision about production of will be made following guidance set out in the ALGAO *Advice Note for Post-Excavation Assessment* (2015).

7.2 Contents of the Assessment Report

7.2.1 The PXA report will provide an objective account of the archaeological investigation and its findings. It will contain a comprehensive, illustrated assessment of the results including the specialist assessments of the research potential of all artefact assemblages and environmental samples and consider the potential for further analysis and publication in light of relevant research issues within regional and national research agendas.

7.2.2 The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body and Client's name
- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings and appropriate acknowledgements
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings and assessment of the stratigraphic evidence
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- context register
- site location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- selected sections of excavated features
- specialist assessment reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant photographs of features and the site
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the SHER
- an updated project design linked to relevant local and regional research issues, including timetabled task list for further analysis and publication (where appropriate)
- a bibliography of all reference material

- a copy of the WSI
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

7.3 Analysis Report and Publication

7.3.1 Following the production of the PXA report, an analysis report will be produced. The content of the analysis report will be detailed in the UPD contained within the PXA. This will be delivered within 18 months of the completion of fieldwork.

7.3.2 If SCCAS requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the county journal. Publication of results will follow. The scope, format and venue of publication will be proportionate to the excavated significance of the archaeology, and may comprise a monograph, or an article in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History or some other appropriate journal.

7.4 Draft and final reports

7.4.1 A draft copy of the PXA will be supplied to SCCAS for comment. Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to SHER via the OASIS website. A copy will also be sent to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor.

7.5 Digital Data

7.5.1 The sites digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) on completion of the archaeological programme of works. Digital data will include all data captured by OA but will not include OS copyright data. A digital security copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by OA.

7.5.2 Digital vector plans of mitigation areas, recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, compatible with QGIS software, will also be provided to the Suffolk HER following approval of the final report

7.6 OASIS

7.6.1 An OASIS entry will be initiated, and key field completed prior to commencement of fieldwork. The OASIS entry will be completed within one month of the end of the fieldwork.

7.6.2 A digital copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database. A copy of the OASIS Data Collection Form will be included in the report.

8 ARCHIVING

Archive standards

8.1.1 The site archive will conform to the requirements Appendix 1 of the Historic England's (2015) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the requirements of the *Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* (SCCAS 2019).

8.1.2 The preparation of the archive will follow the guidelines contained in *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1990), *Standards in the Museum care of Archaeological Collections* (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992), and *Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation (*Brown 2007*).*

Archive contents

8.1.3 The archive will be quantified, ordered, and indexed. It will include:

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets, registers, and specialist reports
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- an archive-standard CD-ROM with electronic documentation (such as GIS and CAD files)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of all reports
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

8.1.4 It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. A digital secure copy of all documentary parts of the archive will also be made and retained by Oxford Archaeology.

Transfer of ownership

8.1.5 The archaeological material and paper archive produced from this investigation will be held in storage by OA who will seek to transfer the complete project archive to the SCC Archive Facility, in order to facilitate future study and ensure long-term public access to the archive. To do so will require a transfer of title to the repository in line with Suffolk guidance on deposition of archaeological archives (*Archaeological Archive in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparations and Depositions* 2019).

8.1.6 Where the landowner wishes to retain items recovered during excavation, all selected artefacts will be fully drawn and photographed, identified, analysed, documented and conserved in order to create a comprehensive catalogue of items to be kept by the landowner before the remainder of the archive can be deposited in the County Store.

8.1.7 A written transfer of ownership document will be forwarded to SCCAS before the archive is deposited.

8.1.8 In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated following the creation of a comprehensive illustrated catalogue, as described above.

De-selection and discard

8.1.9 Following *OAs Finds Collection Policy and Procedure* (2018) any artefacts considered for de-selection and/or discard from the project archive will be identified by the relevant material specialists. These will be identified in the evaluation report. In accordance with SCCAS *Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2019), OA will submit proposals for discard to SCCAS with the relevant supporting statements from specialist for review, before material is dispersed.

9 TIMETABLE

9.1.1 Fieldwork is expected to take seven to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather.

9.1.2 Post-excavation processing and assessment tasks will commence shortly after excavation commences, to inform the excavation strategy and minimise time required to prepare the final report after excavation is completed.

9.1.3 Post-excavation tasks will take a maximum of eight months following the end of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring lengthier analysis.

9.1.4 Final publication of the site (whether in a monograph, journal article or some other form agreed with SCCAS) will be completed within two years of completing fieldwork.

9.1.5 Upon approval of the final report, the project archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Archive Facility.

10 STAFFING AND SUPPORT

10.1 Fieldwork

10.1.1 The fieldwork team will be made up of the following staff:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site)
- 1 x Project Officer/ (full-time)
- 4 x Site Assistants (full time, as required)
- 1 x Archaeological Surveyor (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

10.1.2 The Project Manager will be Louise Moan. Site work will be directed by one of OA's Project Officers. All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. OA will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

10.2 Post-excavation processing

10.2.1 We anticipate that the site may produce later prehistoric to post-medieval remains. Environmental remains will also be sampled.

10.2.2 Pottery will be assessed by Matt Brudenell or Carlotta Marchetto (prehistoric), Alice Lyons, Katie Anderson or Kate Brady (Roman), Sue Anderson (Anglo-Saxon and medieval) and Carole Fletcher (post-medieval).

10.2.3 Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor. Environmental analysis will be undertaken by Rachel Fosberry (charred plant macrofossils, plant macrofossils), Liz Stafford (land molluscs), and Denise Druce and Mairead Rutherford (pollen analysis). Should this analysis identify any environmental remains suitable for radiocarbon dating, these will be submitted to inform the PXA results.

10.2.4 Faunal remains will be examined by Hayley Foster. Should any metalwork be recovered, it will be assessed by Deni Sami.

10.2.5 Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker and will be undertaken in accordance with guidelines issued by the Institute for Conservation (ICON).

10.2.6 In the event that OA's in-house specialists are unable to undertake the work within the time constraints of the project, or if other remains are found, specialists from the list in the Appendix will be approached to carry out analysis.

11 OTHER MATTERS

11.1 Monitoring

11.1.1 SCCAS will be informed at leave one week in advance of the commencement of fieldwork on site. They will also be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

11.1.2 During the excavation, representatives of the Client, OA and SCCAS will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed. Sign off of any excavation areas will be approved by SCCAS prior to handover to the developer.

11.2 Insurance

11.2.1 OA is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is CNA / Hardy, policy number 10347803. Details of the policy can be supplied on request to the Oxford Archaeology (East) office.

11.3 Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

11.3.1 OA is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA), and is bound by CIfA By-Laws, Standards, and Policy.

11.4 Services, Public Rights of Way, Tree Preservation Orders etc.

11.4.1 The Client will inform the Project Manager of any live or disused cables, gas pipes, water pipes or other services that may be affected by the proposed excavations before the commencement of fieldwork. Hidden cables/services should be clearly identified and marked where necessary. If there are overhead cables on the site or in the approachways, a survey must be completed by the relevant authority before plant is taken onto site.

11.4.2 The Client will likewise inform the Project Manager of any public rights of way or permissive paths on or near the land which might affect or be affected by the work.

11.4.3 The Client will inform the Project Manager if the site is a Scheduled Ancient Monument, Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI), or any other type of designated site. The Client will also inform the Project Manager of any trees subject to Tree Preservation Orders, protected hedgerows, protected wildlife, nesting birds, or areas of ecological significance within the site or on its boundaries.

11.5 Site Security

11.5.1 Unless previously agreed with the Project Manager in writing, this specification and any associated statement of costs is based on the assumption that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to commence. All security requirements, including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the Client.

11.6 Access

11.6.1 The Client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and plant, and obtain the necessary permissions from owners and tenants to place a mobile office and portable toilet on or near to the site. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be Oxford Archaeology East's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the Client in addition to the project costs already specified.

11.7 Site Preparation

11.7.1 The Client is responsible for clearing the site and preparing it so as to allow archaeological work to take place without further preparatory works, and any cost statement accompanying or associated with this specification is offered on this basis. Unless previously agreed in writing, the costs of any preparatory work required, including tree felling and removal, scrub or undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hard standing, demolition of buildings or sheds, or removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material, will be charged to the Client, in addition to any costs for archaeological evaluation already agreed.

11.8 Site offices and welfare

11.8.1 All site facilities – including welfare facilities, tool stores, mess huts, and site offices – will be positioned to minimise disruption to other site users, and to minimise impact on the environment (including buried archaeology).

11.9 Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

11.9.1 A risk assessment and method statement (RAMS) covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences and sent to the Client.

11.9.2 The risk assessment will conform to the requirements of health and safety legislation and regulations, and will draw on OA's activity-specific risk assessment literature.

11.9.3 All aspects of the project, both in the field and in the office will be conducted according to OA East's Health and Safety Policy, Oxford Archaeology Ltd's Health and Safety Policy, and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (J.L. Allen and A. St John-Holt, 1997). A copy of Oxford Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

12 APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Allen, Martyn	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Anderson, Katie	Roman pottery	Freelance
Anderson, Sue	Medieval & post-medieval pottery (specifically from Norfolk & Suffolk), CBM and human remains	Freelance
Bamforth, Mike	Woodworking	York University
Barker, Karen	Small find conservation & X-Ray	Freelance
Bayliss, Alex	C14 advice	Historic England
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brady, Kate	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Broderick, Lee	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Brudenell, Matt	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	Display & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Molluscs, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small finds	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Dodwell, Natasha	Osteology, including cremations	Oxford Archaeologist
Donelly, Mike	Lithics	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	Freelance
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval & post-medieval pottery, glass, shell & small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred waterlogged and mineralised plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Foster, Hayley	Zooarchaeologist	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Mark Gibson	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist (amphibians & reptiles)	CGO Ecology Ltd
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, leather, wooden objects and wood technology	Freelance
Locker, Alison	Fish bone	Freelance
Loe, Louise	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Freelance
Martin, Toby	Anglo-Saxon metalwork and artefacts	Oxford University
Masters, Pete	Geophysics	Cranfield University
McIntyre, Lauren	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	freelance
Nicholson, Rebecca	Fish and small mammal and bird bones, shell	Oxford Archaeology
Palmer, Rog	Aerial photographs	Air Photo Services
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery, quern stones	Freelance
Poole, Cynthia	Multi-period finds, CBM, fired clay	Oxford Archaeology
Popescu, Adrian	Roman and later coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Quinn, Patrick	Pottery thin section, ceramic petrology	UCL
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	Oxford University
Rowland, Steve	Zooarchaeology & osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, diatoms, *etc*	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scott, Ian	Roman, medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Shaffrey, Ruth	Worked stone and Roman CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, David	Insects	University of Birmingham
Smith, Ian	Zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Molluscs and geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Timberlake, Simon	Archaeometallurgy & geoarchaeology	Freelance
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Sheffield University
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Osteology & zooarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Walker, Helen	Medieval pottery (Essex)	Essex CC
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Webb, Helen	Osteology	Oxford Archaeology
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery (Lincolnshire)	Freelance
Zant, John	Roman coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.

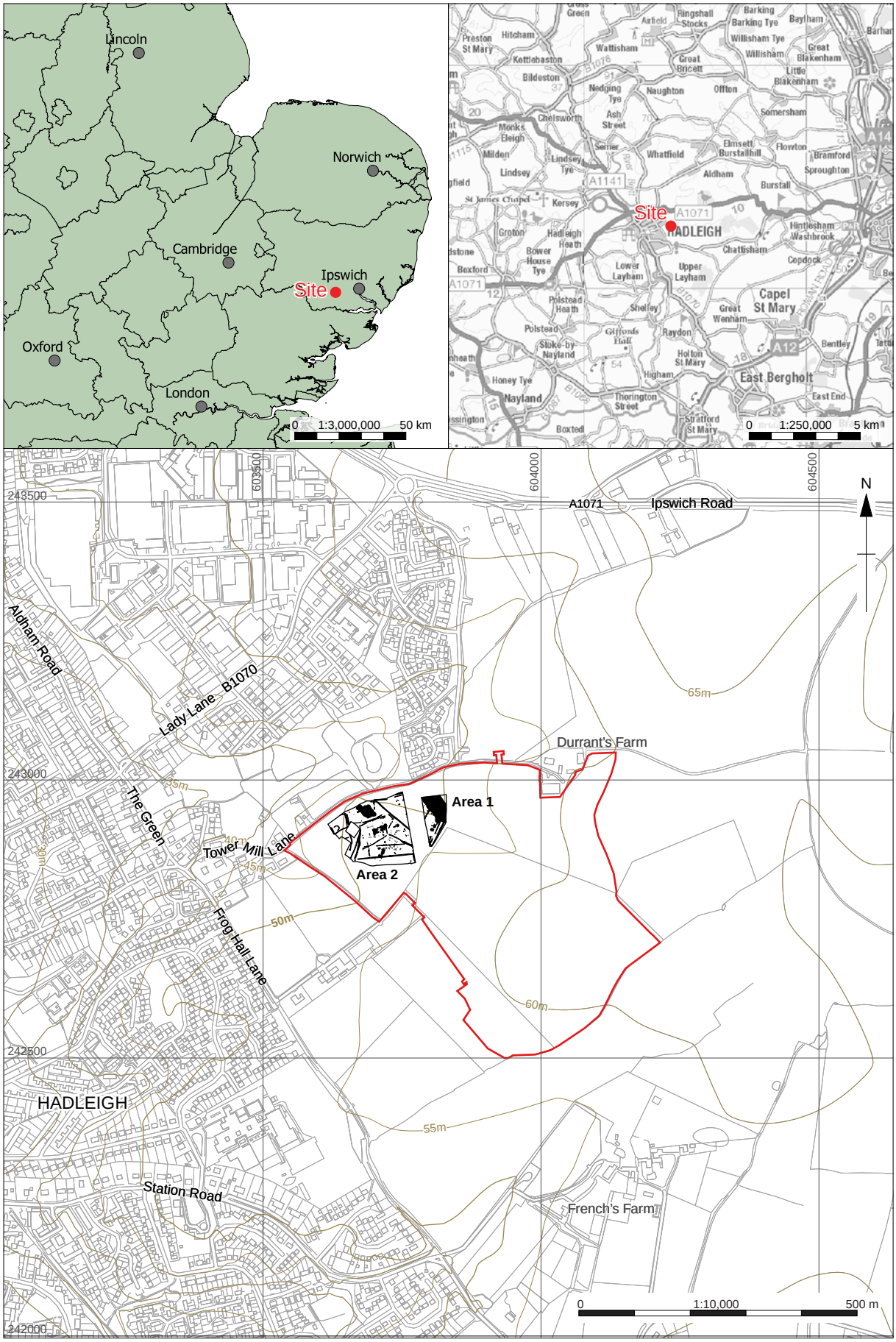


Figure 1: Site location showing excavated areas (black) in development area (outlined red)

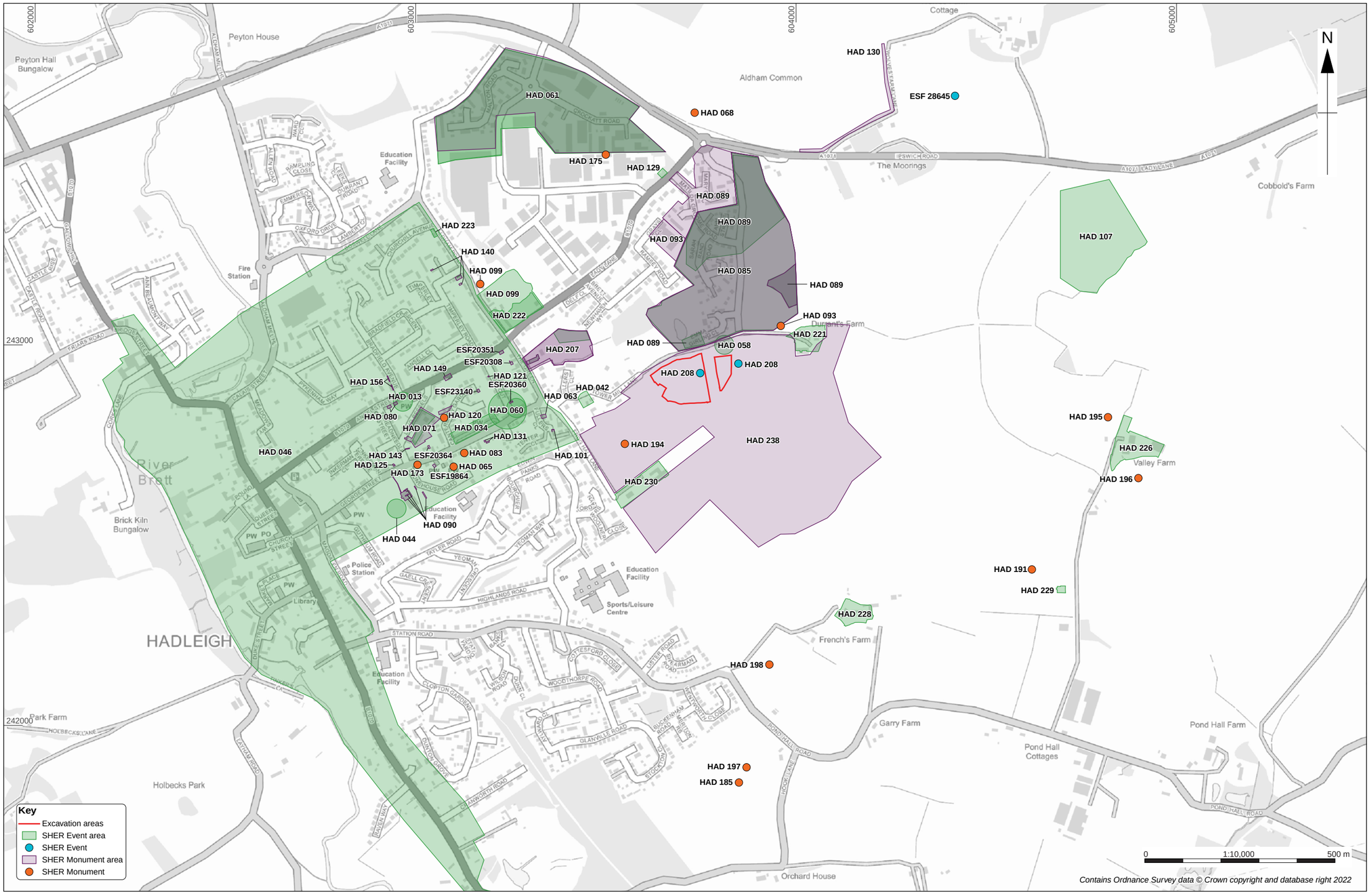


Figure 2: Site location in relation to relevant SHER entries

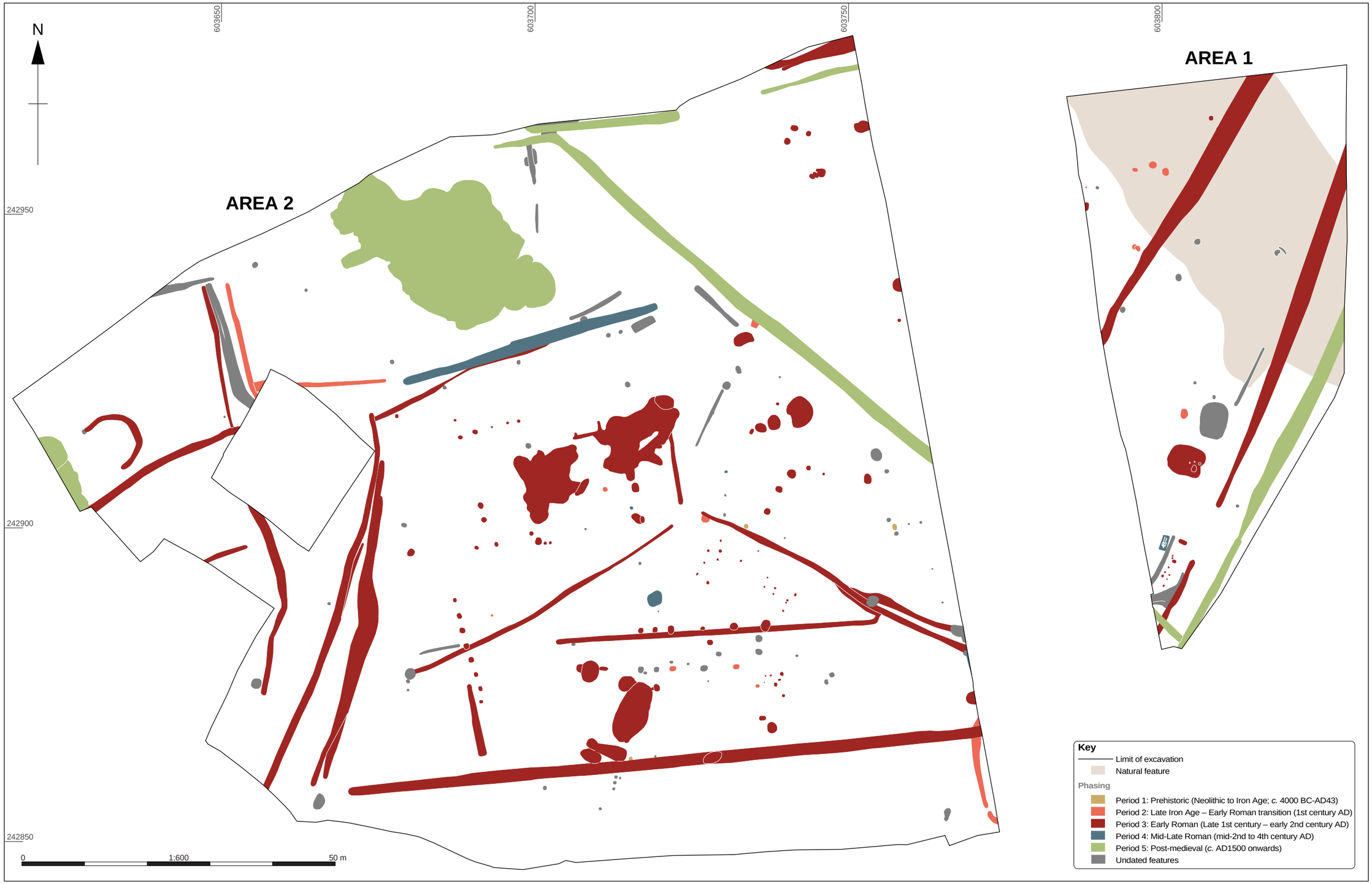


Figure 3: Site plan showing all phases

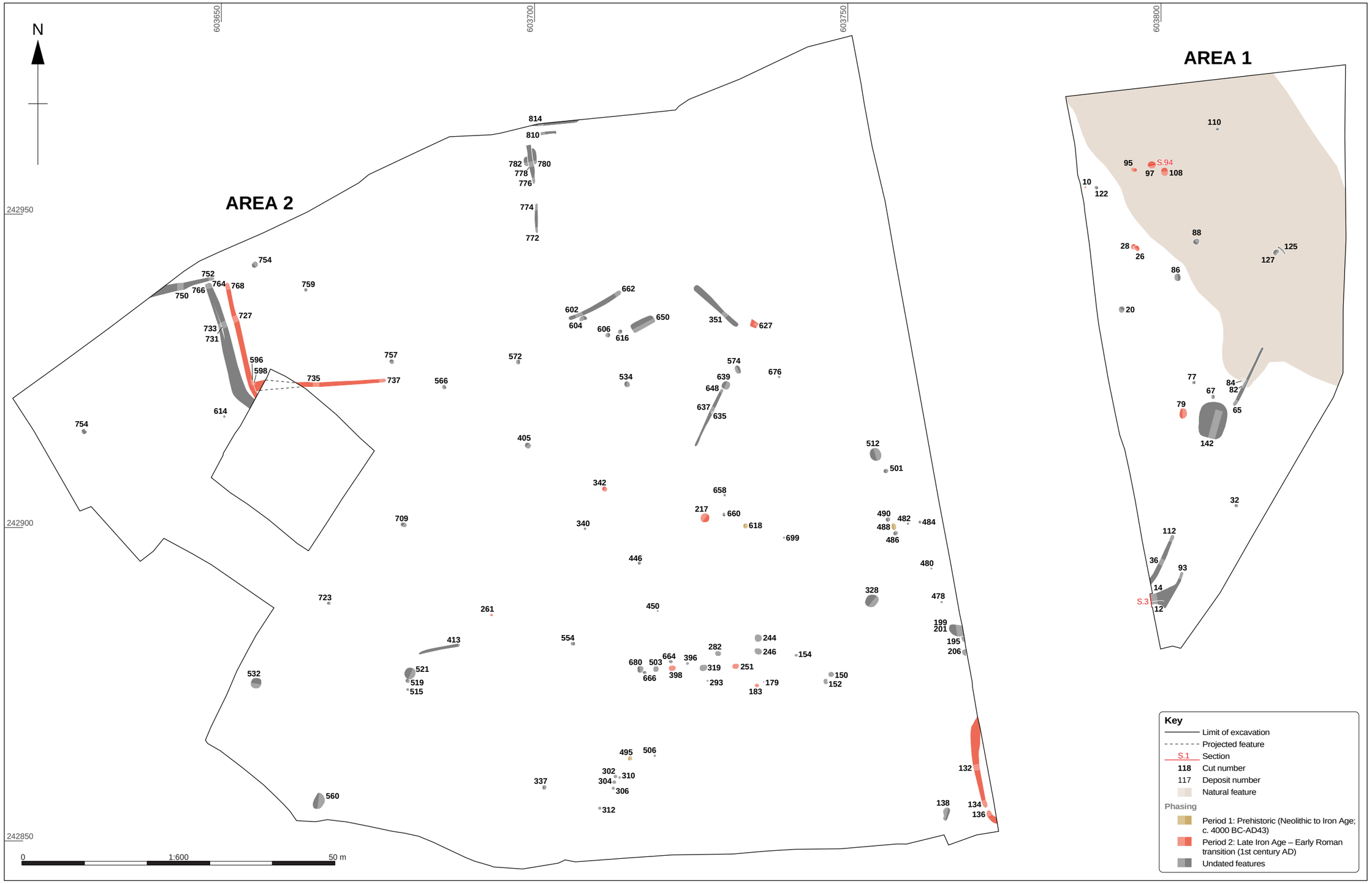


Figure 4: Unphased features, Prehistoric (Period 1), and Late Iron Age-Early Roman transition features (Period 2)

Figure 5: Early Roman features (Period 3)

Figure 6: Mid-Late Roman features (Period 4)

Figure 7: Post-medieval features (Period 5)

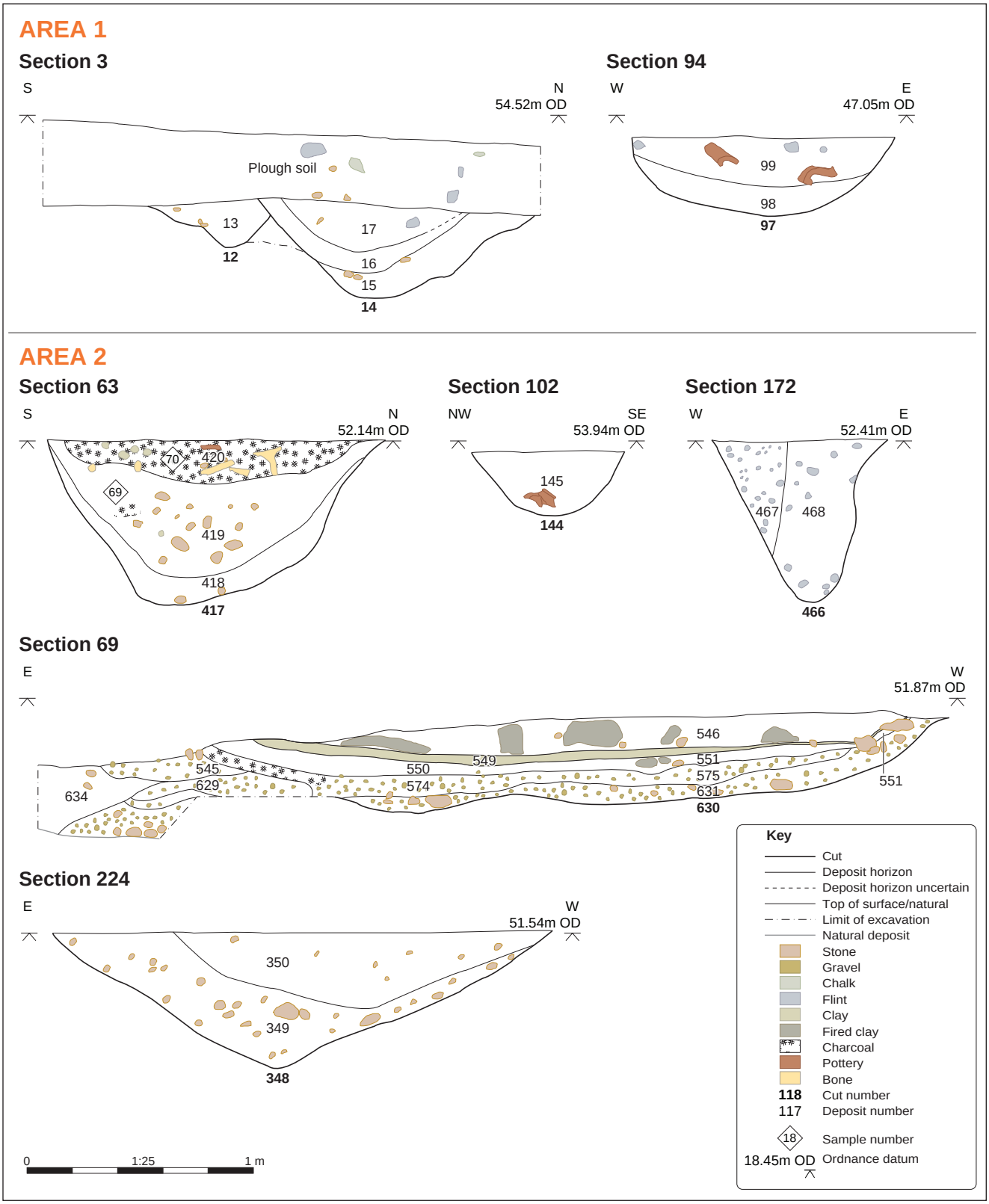


Figure 8: Selected sections

Plate 1: Ditch **136**, looking north

Plate 2: Pit **97**, looking north

Plate 3: Roman inhumation burial **72** (SK81), looking south

Plate 4: Ditch **156** intervention **417**, looking west

Plate 5: Occupation layer **274**, looking north-west

Plate 6: Posthole group **150**, looking west

Plate 7: Corn drier **544**, looking south

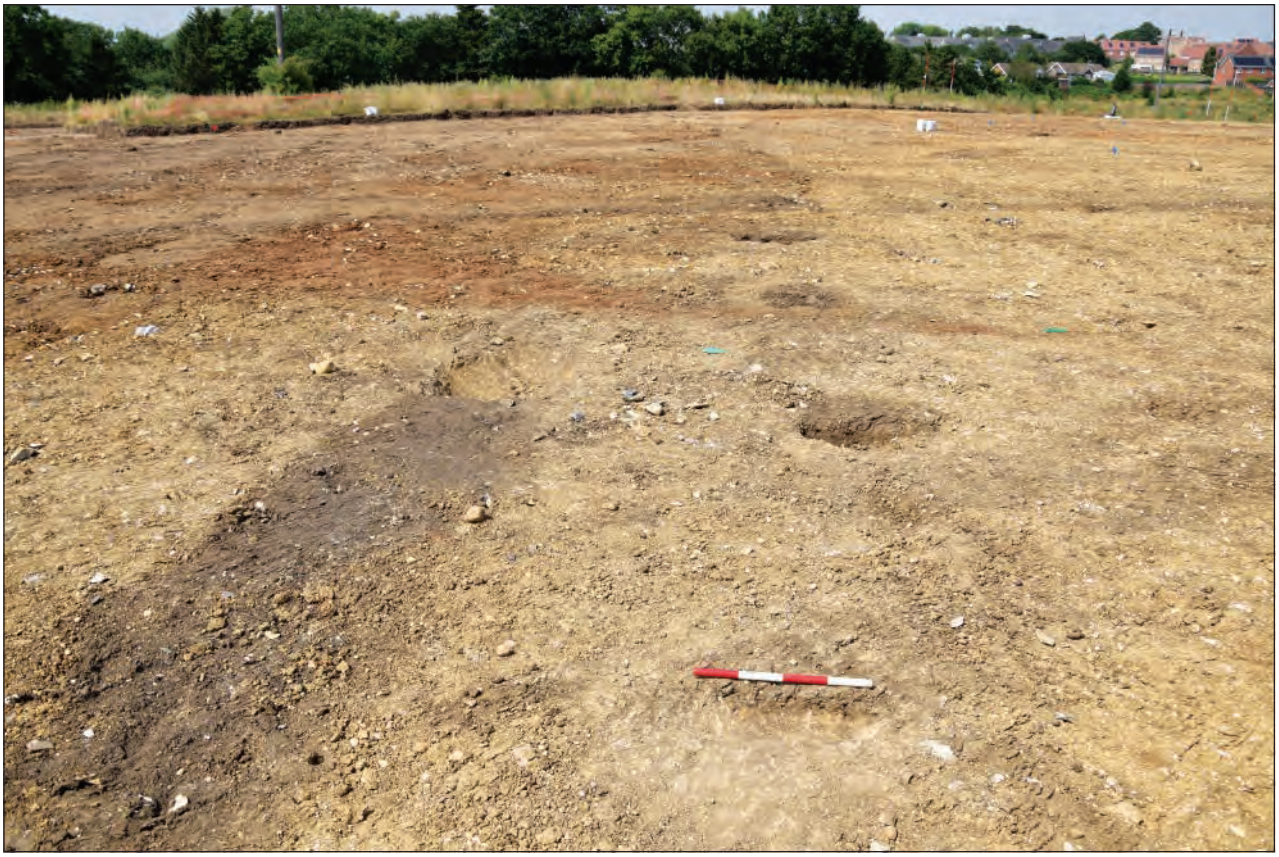


Plate 8: Posthole line **271**, looking north

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