Post-Excavation Assessment

Land East of Warren Hill Saxmundham Suffolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

oxfordarchaeology east east east

July 2016

Client: CgMs Consulting for Hopkins Homes Ltd

OA East Report No: 1897
OASIS No: oxfordar3-247692
NGR: TM 389 632

Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Graeme Clarke BSc PIfA

With contributions by Katie Anderson BA MA, Sue Anderson BA Mphil MCIfA FSA (Scot), Lawrence Billington BA MA, Dr Andrew Brown, Matthew Brudenell BA PhD, Rachel Fosberry HNC ACIfA, Angelos Hadjikoumis BA MSc PhD, Ted Levermore BA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA,

Editor: Rachel Clarke BA MCIfA

Illustrator: Séverine Bézie BA MA

Report Date: July 2016

Report Number:	1897
Site Name:	Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk
HER Event No:	ESF23311
Date of Works:	December 2015 to February 2016
Client Name:	CgMs Consulting for Hopkins Homes Ltd
Client Ref:	
Planning Ref:	DC/14/1497/FUL
Grid Ref:	TM 389 632
Site Code:	SXM043
Finance Code:	XSFSXM15
Receiving Body:	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Store
Accession No:	SXM043
Prepared by:	Graeme Clarke
Position:	Project Officer
Date:	18/7/16
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell
Position:	Senior Project Manager
Date:	22/7/16
Signed:	

Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

Table of Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between the 9th December 2015 and 8th February 2016 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavations at Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. Excavation was proposed of three areas, totalling 1.02 hectares, across the proposed development area.

The location of the excavation areas were based on the results of previous phases of work including a desk-based assessment, geophysical survey and two phases of archaeological evaluation. The evaluation revealed archaeological remains from multiple periods including: Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pitting; a Middle Iron Age roundhouse ring ditch and associated pits; and medieval boundary ditches.

The excavation of the first area, in the southern part of the site (Area 1), did not encounter any significant remains with only a large clay filled pit yielding a small quantity of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork.

A substantial Early Bronze Age pit cluster was revealed in the second excavation area, in the northern part of the site (Area 2), the fills of which produced rusticated, Beaker-type pottery and flintwork that suggest occupation of the site during this period. This occupation along the River Fromus is further attested by two further pit clusters of the period previously excavated in the near vicinity.

The excavation of Area 2 uncovered the full extent of the Middle Iron Age Iron Age roundhouse found during the evaluation. A further Middle Iron Age roundhouse and associated pitting activity were also revealed.

Unexpectedly, the excavation of this area also demonstrated the presence of a significant Early Saxon settlement. A large rectangular post-built structure, possibly representing a hall, was revealed with evidence for a further two post-built structures. In addition, nine sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) were revealed and excavated.

The post-built and sunken-feature buildings contained hand made pottery, including decorated sherds, indicating an early 6th century AD date to the Saxon settlement. Furthermore, the sunken-feature building deposits yielded finds indicating cloth weaving, crop processing, horn-working and antler-working activities. A cruciform brooch of the period was also recovered with other fragments of metalwork, including two whittle tang knives. The basal fills of the SFBs were treated as possible primary refuse deposits, with the finds and environmental samples mapped to further aid in the reconstruction of the use of these buildings.

The Area 2 excavation was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation towards the northern edge of the site and the medieval boundary ditches encountered in the evaluation. This approach was adopted so that the limit to the Early Saxon settlement could be better defined. In total 1.5ha was investigated.

The remains encountered in this excavation are of local and regional significance, providing the first direct evidence for the Early Saxon origins of Saxmundham and giving a rare insight to an Early Bronze Age non-funerary site in Suffolk.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Between the 9th December 2015 and 8th February 2016 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out an archaeological excavation, totalling 1.5ha in size, at Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk (NGR TM 389 632; Fig. 1). This work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, in respect of a proposed residential development of the site (Planning Application: DC/14/1497/FUL). The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Specification prepared by OA East (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015).

1.1.2 This site was subject to a desk-based assessment by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SSCAS) which identified archaeological remains from the prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods in the near vicinity indicating a high potential for archaeological remains, especially from the prehistoric and post-medieval periods, to be present on the site (Rolfe 2006). In addition, a geophysical survey of the site was carried out by ArchaeoPhysica in 2014. This survey considered the site to have low to moderate archaeological potential. Two subsequent phases of archaeological evaluation conducted by Archaeology South East (ASE) Ltd in 2015 revealed features and deposits attributed to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and medieval periods with artefacts predominantly from the Middle Iron Age (Dyson 2015a-b; SHER Event No. SXM036).

1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's (now Historic England) 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 site lies on Land East of Warren Hill in the parish of Saxmundham, Suffolk (Fig. 1). It comprises a 6.3 hectare area of agricultural land between approximately 13m and 23m above Ordnance Datum (OD). The site lies on a west-facing slope above the River Fromus 150m to the west, and is cut by a number of shallow dry valley-tributaries running down to the valley floor.

1.2.2 The underlying geology of the proposed development site comprises Crag Group - Sand bedrock. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise: Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel in the northern part of the site; and Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton in the southern part of the site

(http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 11th April 2015).

1.2.3 During the excavation, the underlying geology of Area 1 was found to consist of firm grey sandy clay with flint inclusions. Area 2 was underlain with loose light yellow sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The following section is based on the desk-based assessment (Rolfe 2006) and Specification (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015) that detailed the archaeological potential of the site. A Heritage Statement for the site by Turley Heritage for Hopkins Homes Ltd was also produced in 2014. The following is a summary based on these reports and on

the findings of the geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2014) and evaluation (Dyson 2015a-b):

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

1.3.2 A scatter of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint implements have been found during excavations on the site and on adjacent sites (Adams and Davies 2010; SXM 022).

1.3.3 The trial trenching of the site by ASE Ltd (Dyson 2015a-b; SXM036) identified a pit containing 18 sherds of pottery, quernstone, daub, and 15 pieces of worked flint dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. A number of other pits on the site were also potentially of a similar age.

1.3.4 An archaeological evaluation by Archaeological Solutions Ltd, immediately to the west of the site in 2010, identified evidence for Early Bronze Age occupation – including a tight cluster of pits, with dark occupation layers containing Bronze Age pottery found in several parts of the excavation site, one sealing a gully also containing Early Bronze Age pottery (Adams and Davies 2010; SXM 022). The excavation that followed was confined to the south end of the site and revealed a further concentration of Early Bronze Age pits (Newton 2013).

Iron Age

1.3.5 The trial trenching excavation of the current site by ASE Ltd (Dyson 2015a-b; SXM 036) revealed a ring ditch with post-holes, interpreted as the remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, 20m in diameter. A number of pits of the same date were found nearby.

Roman

1.3.6 During the trial trenching on the site (Dyson 2015a-b; SXM 036), Roman sherds were recovered from colluvial layers, as well as a ditch containing a sherd of tegula. A Roman lamp was found 100m to the west of the site (SXM 001). A light scatter of Roman artefacts has been also found around Saxmundham (e.g. SXM 007, 011).

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.7 The trial trenching on the site (Dyson 2015a-b; SXM036) identified one pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery. A number of ditches were also sampled, and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM. They were presumably for drainage or field boundaries.

1.3.8 There are no designated built heritage assets within the site. The site of the proposed development is shown on the 1840 Tithe map with 'Field 154' encompassing part of the site (and Area 1) described as 'Clay Pit Field' (Turley Heritage 2014).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Myk Flitcroft of CgMs for commissioning the work. Dr Matthew Brudenell managed the project and Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council monitored the works. The fieldwork was supervised by the author and Anthony Haskins and excavated by Ashley Pooley, Lindsey Kemp, Kat Nicholls, Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, Simon Birnie, Sofia Colquhoun, Rich Kevill, Neal Mason, Tom Brook, Dave Browne and Toby Knight. The site survey was conducted by Dave Brown. The illustrations were produced by Séverine Bézie. Thanks are extended to the various specialists for their contributions to this report.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This report deals solely with the 2015-16 excavation undertaken by OA East at Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. The previous phases of work including the

desk-based assessment (Rolfe 2006), geophysical survey (ArchaeoPhysica 2014) and evaluation (Dyson 2015a-b) will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Graeme Clarke (GC) and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager Dr Matthew Brudenell (MB) and Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC). It will be distributed to the Client (Hopkins Homes Ltd), their archaeological consultant Myk Flitcroft (MF) of CgMs Consulting, and Rachael Abraham (RA) from Suffolk County Council (SCC) for comment and approval.

3.1.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between GC, MB, MF and RA to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. Input shall also be sought at this stage from Elizabeth Popescu (EP), the in-house post-excavation and publications manager. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.

3.1.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with MF and RA, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 A Written Scheme of Investigation was produced for the excavation phase (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015) that identified a suite of research aims (organised on a national, regional, local and more site-specific level) that were designed to provide a framework for the excavation and subsequent assessment and analysis of results and are included below.

4.2 Regional Research Objectives

4.2.1 This excavation took place within, and will contribute to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, revised by Medlycott 2011) relevant to this area.

4.2.2 The general aim of the investigation is to record the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation areas, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed.

4.3 Site Specific Research Objectives

4.3.1 The previous phases of evaluation in 2015 (Dyson 2015a-b) identified Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age (*c*.3000-1600BC) and Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC) activity. The investigation and understanding of these remains constitute the research aims of the overall project.

To understand the development of the site during the prehistoric period.

4.3.2 The evaluation of the site in 2015 revealed Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit activity and Middle Iron Age settlement activity comprising a roundhouse and associated pits.

To understand the purpose of Neolithic and Bronze Age pit deposits.

4.3.3 The evaluation revealed a Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age pit containing pottery sherds, daub and flintwork. A number of other pits on the site were revealed, potentially of a similar age, that did not yield any finds.

Contribute to understandings of the colonisation of Suffolk's claylands during the Middle and Late Iron Age.

4.3.4 The evaluation revealed the remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse. A number of pits of the same date were found nearby.

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Introduction

5.1.1 The proposed development area was subject to two open-area excavations (Areas 1 and 2) totalling approximately 1.5 hectares. The Area 2 excavation was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation, towards the northern edge of the site, to investigate the medieval boundary ditches encountered during the evaluation. The trial trenching in this area identified a number of ditches that contained post-medieval pottery and CBM (Dyson 2015a-b; SXM036). This approach was adopted so that the limit of the significant Early Saxon settlement remains could be better defined. In addition, Trench 40 was excavated during the excavation phase of investigation to the north of Area 2 which was found to be devoid of archaeology (Fig. 1).

5.1.2 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Early Bronze Age to the modern periods. No significant archaeological remains were encountered in Area 1. The majority of features were encountered in Area 2 where settlement remains dating to the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon periods were revealed.

5.1.3 Very little complex stratigraphy was present on the site although some inter-cutting discrete features were observed. The chronological phasing presented below is largely based on spatial associations and, to a certain extent, similarity of features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.

5.1.4 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section with a context inventory presented in Appendix A, Table 7. An excavation plan of Area 1 with preliminary phasing is presented as Figure 2. An excavation plan of Area 2 is shown as Figure 3 with preliminary phasing presented as Figure 4. Detailed plans of the finds recovered, and environmental samples mapped, from sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) 2, 4 and 7 are shown as Figures 5-7. Selected sections are included as Figure 8.

5.1.5 Five periods of activity have been identified:

Period 1: Early Bronze Age (*c*.2200-1600BC)

Period 2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-50BC)

Period 3: Early Saxon (*c*.AD410-650)

Period 4: Medieval to modern (*c*.AD1066-present)

Unphased

5.2 Period 1: Early Bronze Age (*c*.2200 – 1600BC)

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

5.2.1 This area contained a small pit (**108**), measuring 0.55m in diameter and 0.16m deep. The fill (109) consisted of dark grey firm clay with occasional gravel. The fill contained 21 small fragments (18g) of undecorated Early Bronze Age pottery and two worked flints.

Area 2 (Figs 3-4)

Pit Group 1 (Plate 1)

Small pits

5.2.2 The features within this pit group mostly comprised a concentration of 19 small pits (**118**, **124**, **126**, **128**, **326**, **336**, **343**, **345**, **349**, **352**, **363**, **365**, **371**, **373**, **378**, **392**, **394**, **400** and **404**) covering a 6m x 10m area. These pits did not form any clearly definable alignment or circuit. The pits measured between 0.27m-0.75m in diameter and between 0.1m-64m deep. The fills (119, 125, 127, 129, 327, 340, 342, 344, 349, 351, 364, 366, 372, 374, 379, 393, 395, 401 and 405 respectively) consisted of loose dark greyish brown/brownish grey silty sand with varying amounts of gravel inclusions.

5.2.3 A total of nine sherds (77g) of Early Bronze Age decorated Beaker pottery was recovered from three pits (**326**, **343** and **345**). Furthermore, 10 pits (**124**, **126**, **128**, **345**, **350**, **352**, **365**, **378**, **394** and **400**) yielded 45 worked flints dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. In addition, an intrusive sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the fill of pit **124**. The fill of pit **343** also produced 1g of animal bone.

Medium sized pits

5.2.4 A further four similar pits (**390**, **396**, **398** and **402**) were revealed within the pit group. These measured between 0.7m-1.8m in diameter and between 0.2m-0.56m deep. The fills (349, 397, 399 and 403 respectively) consisted of mid-dark greyish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill of pit **402** contained two sherds (6g) of Early Bronze Age pottery.

Larger pits

5.2.5 Two larger pits (**328** and **375**) were revealed within the pit group that contained quantities of worked flint and decorated Beaker pottery sherds dating to the Early Bronze Age.

5.2.6 Pit **328** measured 1.4m in diameter by 0.52m deep, and contained two disuse backfills (329 and 348). The primary backfill (348) consisted of loose dark grey sand with moderate gravel inclusions and yielded four worked flints. The upper backfill (329) consisted of loose mid-greyish brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions and yielded three sherds (53g) of Beaker pottery.

5.2.7 Pit **375** (Section 183; Plate 2), that measured 1.75m in diameter by 0.52m deep, also contained two disuse backfills. The primary backfill (377) consisted of loose dark brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions. A charred cereal grain from this deposit was radiocarbon dated to 2201-2033 cal BC (95.4% SUERC-67551 GU40962), the Early Bronze Age period. The fill contained a total of five sherds (169g) of Beaker pottery, 78 worked flints and 1g of animal bone. This fill was overlain by upper backfill (376) that consisted of loose yellow brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions.

Isolated pit 239

5.2.8 This pit lay 15m to the southwest of Pit Group 1, within the footprint of Period 3 Structure 1, and measured 1.02m in diameter by 0.4m deep with a single backfill (280). The fill consisted of loose reddish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions and contained 29 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints.

5.3 Period 2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350 – 50BC)

Area 2 (Figs 3-4)

Roundhouse 1 (Plate 3)

5.3.1 The roundhouse lay in the centre of Area 2 and comprised a curvilinear ditch encircling a 14m diameter area containing nine post-holes and two pits. A 4m wide gap in the circuit of the ditch formed an entrance facing to the east. Eight sections of the ditch cut (**132** (Section 126), **179**, **180**, **181**, **182**, **183**, **184** and **185**) were excavated that measured between 1.1m-1.9m wide and 0.25m-0.4m deep, and each contained a primary and a secondary fill. The primary fill (163-170) consisted of loose mid-brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions that contained two sherds (26g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 2g of animal bone. The secondary fill (171-178) consisted of loose dark brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions that contained 78 sherds (1501g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 3374g of fired clay (including fragments of five different triangular loomweights), 13 worked flints and 378g of animal bone.

5.3.2 The post-holes (**138**, **142**, **145**, **151**, **153**, **155**, **157**, **159** and **188**) measured between 0.3m-0.8m in diameter and between 0.08m-0.45m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The fills (139, 143, 144, 152, 154, 156, 158, 160 and 189 respectively) mostly consisted of loose dark to mid-greyish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. However, the fill (160) of post hole **159** consisted of firm light greenish grey clay with frequent gravel inclusions.

5.3.3 A total of 47 sherds (471g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of post hole **153**. The fill of post holes **142** and **153** each yielded a single worked flint and the fill of post hole **151** contained a sherd (1g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. In addition, fills of post holes **142**, **157** and **188** produced 1g, 10g and 1g respectively of animal bone.

Pits

5.3.4 Two pits were also found within the circuit of the roundhouse ditch.

5.3.5 Pit **148** measured 2m in diameter and 0.4m deep and contained two backfills. The fills consisted of loose light brown sand with rare gravel inclusions (147) that contained a sherd (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a fragment of animal bone (3g), overlain by a mid-brown sand (146) that yielded an iron nail and a small quantity (19g) of Roman tile considered to be intrusive.

5.3.6 Pit **162** measured 1.4m in diameter and 0.25m deep with a single fill (161) that consisted of loose dark brown sand and rare gravel inclusions. This fill yielded two sherds (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, a single worked flint and a fragment (1g) of animal bone.

Roundhouse 2

5.3.7 This roundhouse lay 20m to the north of Roundhouse 1 and comprised a curvilinear ditch encircling a 12m diameter area. The circuit of the ditch was broken by a 9m wide entrance facing the north-east. Eight sections of the ditch cut (**289**, **317**, **318**, **319**, **320**, **568**, **570** and **572**) were excavated that measured between 0.4m-0.75m wide and 0.4m-0.75m deep, and contained a single fill. The fill (290, 321, 322, 323, 324, 569, 571 and 573 respectively) consisted of loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions that varied between an orange brown to a mid-brown/mid-brownish grey colour. A total of eight sherds (45g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from these fills.

Pits

5.3.8 Similarly to Roundhouse 1, two pits were recorded within the roundhouse ditch circuit.

5.3.9 Pit **334** measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.52m deep and contained two backfills. The primary fill (338) consisted of loose orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. This fill yielded eight sherds (122g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. This was overlain by an upper fill (360) consisting of loose brownish black sandy silt that

contained 17 sherds (139g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and four worked flints. A small quantity (20g) of Roman tile was also recovered, and is considered to be intrusive.

5.3.10 Pit **418** measured up to 1.62m in diameter and 0.74m deep and contained a series of three backfills. The primary fill (419) consisted of loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, overlain by a brownish black sandy silt deposit (420) that was in turn overlain by an upper fill (421) similar to the primary fill that contained a polished pebble and two worked flints. The fills of pit **418** contained a total of 18 sherds (177g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 1g of animal bone. Similarly to pit **334**, 2g of intrusive Roman tile was also recovered.

Scattered pits

5.3.11 A total of eleven additional pits dated to the Middle Iron Age were observed in Area 2. Three similar pits (**536**, **625** and **627**) lay to the north of Roundhouse 2; two pits (**613** and **615**) were revealed in close proximity to each other, to the east of Roundhouse 1; two pits (**617** and **619**) were observed in close proximity at the eastern edge of the excavation area; and a cluster of four pits (**532**, **537, 539** and **558**) lay to the north of Period 3 SFB 5.

5.3.12 Pits **536**, **625** and **627** measured between 1m-1.5m in diameter and 0.25-0.6m deep, each with a single backfill (535, 626 and 628 respectively). The fills similarly consisted of loose dark brown/greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Each pit contained: 26 sherds (363g); one sherd (6g); and five sherds (112g) of Middle Iron Age pottery respectively. Furthermore, the fill of pit **627** was capped by a 0.1m thick layer of fired clay fragments (629) producing 1g of animal bone. The fill of pit **536** also produced 15g of Roman tile; considered to be intrusive.

5.3.13 Pits **613** and **615** measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.25m deep and 1.2m in diameter by 0.2m deep respectively. Both contained a single backfill (614 and 616 respectively) that consisted similarly of loose dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill of pit **613** yielded one sherd (2g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 3g of animal bone. The five fragments (35g) of Roman pottery recovered from this pit is considered to be intrusive.

5.3.14 Pits **617** and **619** measured 1.2m in diameter by 0.27m deep and 1.5m in diameter by 0.2m deep respectively. Both contained a single backfill (618 and 620 respectively) that consisted similarly of loose brown sand with rare gravel inclusions. The fill of pit **617** yielded a sherd (7g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Three worked flints, 1g of animal bone with a further Middle Iron Age pottery sherd (8g) was recovered from pit **619**.

5.3.15 Pits **532**, **537, 539** and **558** measured between 1.2m-2.24m in diameter and between 0.2m-0.34m deep. The fills (533, 538, 540 and 559 respectively) consisted of loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill of pit **539** yielded one sherd (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and 1g of animal bone. The other three pits within this group, although undated, displayed similar morphology and fill characteristics to pit **539** and are therefore provisionally placed within the Middle Iron Age period.

5.4 Period 3: Early Saxon (*c.*AD410 – 650)

Area 2 (Figs 3-4)

Post-built structures

5.4.1 A total of three post-built structures dating to the Early Saxon period were revealed in Area 2, all of which were aligned east to west.

Structure 1

5.4.2 Structure 1 (Plate 4) encompassed a rectangular area of 6m x 10m with its long axis on an east to west alignment. The northern and southern walls of the structure were clearly defined by the majority of the post holes. Mid-way along each of these walls, 1m wide gaps were observed between the post hole settings, indicating possible entrances. The eastern and western walls were less well defined by post holes. A possible internal division of the structure into two equal halves was also evidenced by further post hole settings.

5.4.3 This structure comprised 39 post holes (**200**-**238**) in total, that measured between 0.3m-0.85m in diameter and between 0.1m-0.5m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The fills (241-279) consisted of loose dark brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions. All but two post holes contained a single disuse fill. Post holes **217** and **219** (Section 145) contained evidence of post pipes indicating post diameters of between 0.12m-0.25m.

5.4.4 Fills of four post holes (**208**, **221**, **230** and **235**) yielded 10 sherds (209g) of Early Saxon pottery. The post hole fills also produced a total of 16g of animal bone. An incomplete iron nail and a further unidentified fragment of iron was recovered from the fill of post hole **235**. In addition, nine residual worked flints were recovered with one residual sherd (8g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and one fragment (2.6g) of Roman window glass.

Structure 2

5.4.5 Structure 2 was located immediately to the west of Structure 1. This structure was less well defined than Structure 1, with the (presumed) northern wall forming the clearest surviving element. The structure comprised 17 post holes (**429**, **431**, **433**, **435**, **437**, **439**, **441**, **443**, **445**, **447**, **449**, **451**, **453**, **455**, **457**, **465** and **467**), that measured between 0.29m-0.53m in diameter and between 0.12m-0.4m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The single fills (430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 466 and 468 respectively) consisted of loose mid-brownish grey sand with rare gravel inclusions.

5.4.6 The fill of post hole **431** produced 1g of animal bone.

Structure 3

5.4.7 This structure, located in the southern part of Area 2, comprised 13 post holes (**502**, **504**, **506**, **508**, **510**, **512**, **514**, **516**, **518**, **520**, **522**, **524**, **526**), that measured between 0.2m-0.4m in diameter and between 0.1m-0.42m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The single fills (503, 505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527) consisted of loose yellowish and greyish brown sand with rare gravel inclusions.

5.4.8 The fills of post-holes **502**, **516** and **524** yielded a total of 16 sherds (257g) of residual Late Bronze Age pottery.

Sunken-feature buildings (SFBs)

5.4.9 A total of nine SFBs were revealed across Area 2. A catalogue of these features, presenting the dimensions and fills of each SFB and the finds from them, is given in Table 1.

SFBs pits (Plates 5 and 6)

5.4.10 Each pit cut comprised a rounded sub-rectangular shape in plan, that measured between 3.22m-4.9m in length, 2.4m-3m wide and 0.05m-0.5m deep. The orientation of the long-axis of each pit, on an east to west alignment, was consistent with each SFB. The morphology of each pit was also similar with sides merging with slightly concave bases. The fills consisted of loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions that varied between a light to dark greyish brown/brownish grey colour.

SFB Post holes

5.4.11 Post holes were encountered associated with all the SFBs, with the exception of the heavily truncated SFB 9, in various configurations around or within the SFB pits. These features were circular in plan with U-shaped profiles. The post holes within the SFB pits were found to be sealed by the pit fills. Post-hole fills generally consisted of loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions that varied between a light to dark greyish brown/brownish grey colour.

SFB artefacts and ecofacts

5.4.12 The fills of the SFB pits yielded many artefacts including: Early Saxon pottery sherds, animal bone, antler and horn (including some worked items), metalwork, unfired loom clay fragments, fired clay fragments, residual Roman pottery sherds and flintwork. The locations of these finds in the basal 0.1m of the fill, that may have comprised midden material deposited during the use of the SFB, were mapped as small find numbers (Figs 5-7). Environmental bulk samples were taken in a grid pattern from the basal 0.1m of the SFB pit fills. However these samples recovered only scant archaeobotanical remains, probably due to the poor survival of ecofacts in the acidic sandy deposits of the site (see Appendix C.2).

SFB	Pit Cut	Pit Dimensions (m)			Pit Fills	Pit Finds	Post Cut	Post hole Dimensions (m)		Post Fill	Post Finds
		Length	Width	Depth				Diameter	Depth		
1	130	4.7	3	0.5	140, 141	25 Early Saxon pottery sherds, Roman steel-yard (Sf 5), worked antler (406g; Sf 1 and Sf 2), 1955g of animal bone, structural daub (27g), 2118g of residual Roman tile and 7 sherds (149g) of residual Roman pottery	195	0.2	0.12	194	-
							197	0.28	0.11	196	-
							199	0.26	0.28	198	-
2	489	4.9	3	0.4	490-493	47 Early Saxon pottery sherds, antler (35g; Sf 199), copper alloy frag. (Sf 209), iron frag. (Sf 212), structural daub (254g), 781g of animal bone including 1 x bone needle (Sf 126), 129g loom weight fragments, 1626g of residual Roman tile and 16 sherds (157g) of Roman pottery, residual flint	580	0.66	0.6	581	Animal bone and tile
							586	0.21	0.44	587	-
3	325	3.3	2.4	0.30	332, 333	22 Early Saxon pottery sherds, Roman coin (Sf 9), iron whittle knife (Sf 203), iron nail (Sf 8), structural daub (162g), 249g of animal bone including 2 x bone needles (Sf 81/82 and 84), 155g of residual Roman tile and 2 sherds (11g) of residual Roman pottery	330	0.6	0.55	331	-
							346	0.6	0.5	347	Early Saxon pottery and animal bone
							380	0.4	0.45	381	-
							382	0.4	0.45	383	-
							384	0.5	0.55	385	-
							386	0.5	0.65	387	-
4	282	3.7	2.8	0.35	283	91 Early Saxon pot. sherds, whetstone, copper alloy sheet frags. (Sf 16, 27, 205, 214), copper alloy globular frag. (Sf 39), Fe object (Sf 98), Fe clamp (Sf 10), structural daub (991g), 1409g loom weight frags., 2731g of Roman tile, glass bead (Sf 215), bone comb (Sf 33), intrusive med. pot. 2954g of animal bone including a cattle Ulna radiocarbon dated to 405-540 cal AD (95.4% SUERC-67330 GU40896) and 6 sherds (56g) of residual Roman pottery	310	0.45	0.6	311	-
							312	0.5	0.9	313	Animal bone
							406	0.4	0.55	407	-
							408	0.35	0.5	409	-
							410	0.55	0.65	411	-
							412	0.45	0.45	413	-
5	546	4.4	2.7	0.12	575, 579, 597, 598	1 Early Saxon pottery sherd, 3g of animal bone, 25g loom weight fragments and a residual flint	592	0.31	0.36	593, 594	Animal bone
							595	0.42	0.4	596	-
6	563	3.22	2.78	0.2	564-567	4 Early Saxon pottery sherds, 9g of animal bone, spindle-whorl (Sf 148), fragment of possible copper alloy vessel Sf 142, residual flint	588	0.3	0.45	589	-
							590	0.3	0.36	591	-
7	541	3.6	2.65	0.25	542-545, 547-550	25 Early Saxon pottery sherds, structural daub (189g), 50g loom weight fragments, 28g of animal bone, 1137g of residual Roman tile and 1 sherd (16g) residual Roman pottery, 1 sherd (1g) residual Late Bronze Age pot	599	0.32	0.32	574	-
							600	0.4	0.63	582	Animal bone
8	601	3.8	2.8	0.05	602	-	603	0.4	0.26	604	-
							605	0.3	0.26	606	-
9	610	4.4	2.7	0.15	611, 612	13 Early Saxon pottery sherds, Early Saxon copper alloy cruciform brooch (Sf 178), iron whittle knife (Sf 182), iron nail (Sf 180), copper alloy sheet (Sf 181), structural daub (23g),	-	-	-	-	-

SFB	Pit Cut	Pit Dimensions (m)			Pit Fills	Pit Finds	Post Cut	Post hole Dimensions (m)		Post Fill	Post Finds
		Length	Width	Depth				Diameter	Depth		
						residual flint and 1 x Roman pot sherd					

Table 1: Sunken-feature building inventory

Pits

5.4.13 A cluster of three pits (**353**, **355** and **358**) lay immediately to the north of SFB 3. Discrete pit (**358**) measured 1.6m in diameter by 0.54m deep and contained two disuse backfills (359 and 362). The primary backfill (362) consisted of loose dark greyish brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The upper backfill (359) consisted of a lighter brown sand yielded one sherd (3g) of Early Saxon pottery and 6g of animal bone. The fill of this pit also contained two sherds (58g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and one worked flint. Pit **355** that measured 2.7m in diameter by 0.5m deep was observed to cut pit **353** which had a diameter of 1.75m by 0.34m deep. Pit **355** contained two disuse backfills. The primary backfill (356) consisted of loose dark brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions overlain by an upper backfill (357) consisted of loose dark olive brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions. Fills 356 and 357 produced 208g and 2g of animal bone respectively. The fill (354) of pit **353** consisted of loose olive brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions that contained a single sherd (9g) of Early Saxon pottery and 47g of animal bone. The fills of pits **353**, **355** and **358** also produced 871g, 324g and 47g of Roman tile respectively.

5.4.14 Two similar small pits (**552** and **555**) lay to the northeast of SFB 5. They measured 0.95m in diameter by 0.2m deep and 1.1m in diameter by 0.3m deep respectively. The fills (551 and 553/554) consisted of pale to dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Fill 553 produced three sherds (29g) of Early Saxon pottery and 13g of animal bone.

5.4.15 A large pit (**295**) also lay immediately to the south of SFB 7 measured 2.1m in diameter by 0.4m deep and which contained a single backfill (296). The fill consisted of loose dark grey sand with moderate gravel inclusions and contained five sherds (27g) of Early Saxon pottery and 127g of animal bone. In addition, three sherds (143g) of residual Roman pottery were recovered.

5.4.16 A pit (**498**) was revealed 5m to the south of SFB 2. This pit measured 1.84m in diameter by 0.32m deep. The single disuse fill (499) consisted of loose brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions that yielded two sherds (11g) of Early Saxon pottery, antler (36g; Sf 201), 58g of animal bone. Residual artefacts included a worked flint and three sherds (21g) of Roman pottery.

5.4.17 Pit **460**, located 5m to the southwest of Structure 1, measured 2m in diameter and 0.2m deep. The fill (459) consisted of loose sand with occasional gravel inclusions and produced a single sherd (9g) of Early Saxon pottery and 1g of animal bone.

5.5 Period 4: Medieval to modern (AD*c.*1066 – present)

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

Clay pit

5.5.1 A large sub-circular pit (**110**; Plate 7), that measured up to 15m in diameter and 1.2m deep, contained a series of backfills. The primary fill (113) consisted of firm light to mid-brown clay with chalk inclusions overlain by a thin layer (111/112) of firm mid-brown/grey brown clay with frequent charcoal inclusions. Primary fill 113 yielded 117g of animal bone. The upper fill (103) consisted of firm mid-reddish brown sandy clay with some flint gravel inclusions and yielded 11 worked flints.

5.5.2 This pit is considered to possibly be one of the clay pits within 'Clay Pit Field' shown on the 1840 Tithe map described in Section 1.3.8 above.

Area 2 (Fig. 3-4)

Topsoil and subsoil

5.5.3 Beneath the dark grey silty sand topsoil (120), up to 0.3m thick, was a 0.3m thick layer of subsoil (121). The subsoil consisted of mid-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Metal detecting of these layers produced metalwork broadly spanning the c.16th-20th centuries AD. This includes: three buttons (Sf 11, Sf 196 and Sf197) and dress accessory (Sf 198); a probable small silver hawking bell (Sf 177); coins (Sf175, Sf 206, Sf 207 and SF 136); and undiagnostic objects (Sf 115, Sf 176, Sf 204 and Sf 208). Two sherds of refined factory-made whitewares (*c.*18th-20th centuries) were recovered as unstratified finds from the topsoil/subsoil.

Pet burials

5.5.4 A set of six pits, including pit **477**, was identified towards the southern edge of the area that contained the articulated skeletal remains of modern day domestic cat, dog and bird burials and associated with the neighbouring properties to the south. The fill (478) of pit **477** contained frequent fragments of charcoal with 12g of bird bones.

5.6 Unphased features

Area 1 (Fig. 2)

5.6.1 This area contained two small pits (**105** and **106**; Fig. 2), measuring between 1.2m-1.9m in diameter and between 0.16m-0.2m deep. The fills (104 and 107 respectively) consisted of firm clay with occasional gravel with the colour varying between yellowish brown, reddish brown and dark grey respectively.

Area 2 (Figs 3-4)

Cow and sheep burials

5.6.2 A pit (**583**) was encountered, in the north-western part of Area 2, that contained contained 4027g of articulated skeletal remains of a cow (584; Plate 8) laid on the base of the cut. The pit measured 1.85m in length, 1m wide and 0.2m deep. The overlying backfill (585) consisted of loose mid-brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

5.6.3 A further pit (**630**) was encountered, towards the southern edge of Area 2, that contained 917g of articulated skeletal remains of a sheep (631; Plate 9) on the base of the cut. The pit measured 0.9m in length, 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep. The overlying

backfill (632) consisted of loose mid-brownish grey sand with 2g of additional animal bone fragments.

Pits

5.6.4 A total of 31 pits were excavated in Area 2 that did not yield any finds and are therefore unassigned to a specific period of activity at this assessment stage.

Medium sized pits in the southern part of Area 2

5.6.5 Six medium sized pits (**193**, **473**, **479**, **487**, **495** and **496**), that measured between 0.8m-2.4m in diameter and between 0.1m-0.36m deep, were encountered in this part of the site. The fills (192, 474, 480, 488, 494 and 497 respectively) generally consisted of loose mid-dark grey/brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. The fill of pit **193** yielded four worked flints and 17g of animal bone.

5.6.6 A further pit (**137**) lay to the southwest of pit **193**, that measured 2.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep. The primary fill (134) consisted of a 0.1m thick layer of burnt flint. The overlying secondary fills (135, and 136) consisted of loose mid-dark grey/brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

5.6.7 In addition, a smaller pit (**187**) lay immediately to the northwest of SFB 9 that measured 0.8m in diameter by 0.1m deep and contained a single backfill (186). The fill consisted of loose dark brown sand with charcoal fragments that produced 335g of animal bone and 12g of Roman tile.

Small pits in the southern part of Area 2

5.6.8 Six small pits (**481**, **483**, **485, 500**, **528** and **530**), that measured between 0.23m-0.68m in diameter and between 0.06m-0.4m deep, were encountered in the vicinity of Structure 3. The fills (482, 484, 486, 501, 529 and 531) varied in consistency between loose orange/grey/brown/ silt/sand with gravel inclusions.

Pits in the vicinity of Structures 1 and 2

5.6.9 Six pits (**388**, **461**, **463**, **469**, **472** and **476**) measured between 0.76m-2.0m in diameter and between 0.18m-0.38m deep. The fills (389, 462, 464, 470, 471 and 475) consisted of loose sand with occasional gravel inclusions with the colour varying between dark grey/orange/mid-yellow/mid-brown. The fill of pits **388** and **476** each contained one worked flint.

Pits between Structures 1 and Pit Group 1

5.6.10 Two medium sized pits in this area (**367** and **369**) measured 1.4m in diameter by 0.23m deep and 1.75m diameter by 0.33m deep respectively contained disuse fills (368 and 370) that consisted of loose dark grey/grey brown sand with orange mottling and occasional gravel inclusions. Fill 368 produced 1g of animal bone. In addition, two small pits (**414** and **416**) both measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.3m and 0.15m deep respectively. The fills (415 and 417) consisted of loose dark brownish grey/greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

Pits to the north of Roundhouse 2

5.6.11 A group of three pits (**561**, **621** and **623**) measured between 0.55m-0.75m in diameter and between 0.08m-0.15m deep. The fills (560, 622 and 624) consisted of loose brownish grey/greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions.

Pits to the east of Roundhouse 2

5.6.12 A group of four pits (**297**, **304**, **306** and **308**) measured between 0.5m-1.4m in diameter and between 0.13m-0.25m deep. The fills (298, 305, 307 and 309) consisted of loose mid-brown/mid-dark brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions. The fill (309) of pit **308** produced 28g of fully calcined bone fragments. The majority of fragments are

<10mm and were not identifiable as either human or animal. In addition, a small isolated pit (**422**) further to the south measured 0.6m in diameter by 0.12m deep. The fill (423) consisted of loose mid-brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

The Excavation Record

6.1.1 The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential in particular to further understand the Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon settlement remains encountered.

6.1.2 The greatest potential for fulfilling the original aims and objectives of the excavation set out in Section 4 lies in the study of the archaeological features and finds assemblages associated with:

1) the Early Bronze Age settlement remains and pits; and

2) the Middle Iron Age settlement remains.

Condition of the Primary Excavation Sources and Documents

6.1.3 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

Type	No. of records
Context Register	14
Context numbers	632
Context records	615 (17 void records)
Plan Registers	2
Plans at 1:10	4
Plans at 1:20	40
Plans at 1:50	17
Sections register sheets	5
Sections at 1:10	158
Sections at 1:20	24
Sample Register sheets	26
Photo Register sheets	18
Black and White Films	3
Digital photographs	263
Small finds register sheets	10

Table 2: Quantity of written and drawn records

6.1.4 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site code SXM043 is allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under this site code.

6.1.5 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project's Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages.

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.6 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Category	Weight (g)
Worked flint	2137
Stone	342
Earlier prehistoric pottery	334
Later prehistoric pottery	3323
Roman pottery	659
Early Saxon and later pottery	4857
Spindlewhorl (number)	1
Roman CBM	9306
Middle Iron Age fired clay	4249
Saxon fired clay	1645
Unfired loom weight clay	1653
Animal bone	12761
Copper Alloy finds (number)	22
Iron work (number)	13
Silver (number)	1
Glass (number)	1

Table 3: Finds quantification

6.1.7 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits. Bulk samples were taken to assess the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval.

Sample type	Post hole	SFB	Pit	Ditch	Burial	Total
Flotation	52	120	50	10	2	**234**

Table 4: Quantification of samples by feature type

Range and Variety

6.1.8 Features included: Early Bronze Age settlement remains comprising a post-built structure and pits; Middle Iron Age settlement remains comprising two roundhouse ditches and associated pits; and Early Saxon settlement remains comprising three post-built structures, nine SFBs and associated pits. The deposits comprised disuse backfills in the pits and post holes and silting deposits within the ditches. The only primary fills encountered consisted of possible midden deposits at the base of SFBs 1-9.

Condition

6.1.9 The survival of the archaeological features was on the whole good. This may have in part have been due to the presence of a protective colluvial subsoil in Area 2 was noted on the northern slope of the site.

6.2 Artefact Summaries

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

Summary

6.2.1 A total of 36 metallic small finds (22 copper-alloy, 13 iron and one silver) were recovered from the excavation. The majority were recovered from the subsoil or archaeological features in association with Early Anglo-Saxon occupation. The material focuses on two distinct phases, with an initial period of Anglo-Saxon activity (c.5th-7th centuries AD), followed by a post-medieval to modern (c.16th/17th-20th centuries AD) phase represented in the subsoil assemblage. Two Roman objects were also found in Early Anglo-Saxon contexts.

Statement of Potential

6.2.2 The metalwork suggests a defined Early Anglo-Saxon phase, perhaps spanning the 5th-7th centuries AD, and most clearly demonstrated by the cruciform brooch (Sf178) and two iron knives (Sf182, Sf203). Although many of the copper-alloy objects are fragmentary, and the iron ones often heavily corroded, their recovery from defined Anglo-Saxon domestic contexts is suggestive that those items from the SFBs and the post building are likely to be contemporary with the structures.

Worked flint (Appendix B.2)

Summary

6.2.3 A total of 257 worked flints and 2137g of unworked burnt flint (86 pieces) were recovered during the excavations. The worked flint was generally thinly distributed with only six contexts containing in excess of five worked flints and a large proportion of the assemblage appears to represent residual material caught up in the fills of later prehistoric (Middle Iron Age) and Early Saxon features. The most important exception to this pattern is a large assemblage of 78 worked flints recovered in association with Early Bronze Age pottery from pit **375** within Pit Group 1.

Statement of Potential

6.2.4 Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage it does provide clear evidence for episodes of activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. The most significant aspect of the assemblage is the relatively large assemblage of flintwork from Early Bronze Age pit **375**. Although not published in detail, the lithic assemblage derived from Early Bronze Age features from previous investigations at Church Hill appears to have been relatively small and to have consisted largely of unretouched material, with less than 100 flints deriving from an extensive series of pits (Newton 2013, 10-13). In this context, the assemblage from pit **375** is of some significance in providing an insight into the use of flint at this locale during the Early Bronze Age. Substantial lithic assemblages from secure Early Bronze Age contexts in Suffolk remain relatively rare and/or poorly documented but the composition and character of the material from pit **375** is closely comparable to better documented 'domestic' assemblages associated with Beaker or Collared Urn pottery in East Anglia (e.g. Healy 1986; Garrow 2006, 128-129).

Stone (Appendix B.3)

Summary

6.2.5 A total of five pieces of stone weighing 342g were collected from three features. The assemblage comprises a fragment of whetstone, a polished pebble and some lava fragments probably derived from querns or millstones.

Statement of Potential

6.2.6 The small assemblage of lava appears to all belong to the Saxon period of occupation at the site and perhaps suggest corn grinding was taking place there. The whetstone, recovered from SFB 4, has been extensively used for sharpening a thin blade perhaps a knife. Parallels for both items are found in SFBs of similar 6th century date at West Stow. The polished pebble, recovered from Middle Iron Age pit **418**, may be associated with textile production.

Glass (Appendix B.4)

Summary

6.2.7 A single fragment of residual Roman window glass was recovered from the fill (276) of a post hole (**235**) within the Early Saxon post-built structure 1.

Statement of Potential

6.2.8 Although only a residual fragment, the presence of this material on site, together with a small amount of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) suggests Roman activity in the area. The CBM recovered from the excavation included roof tiles, box flue tiles and floor tiles suggestive of the presence of at least one building (see Sections 6.22 & 6.23 below). Roman window glass, however, would only have been fitted within a high status building and hints at the possibility of a well-appointed building such as a villa present in the locality.

Early prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

Summary

6.2.9 A total of 41 sherds weighing 334g were collected from eight features. The assemblage includes 21 small scraps of undecorated, grog-tempered pottery from pit **108**, which is probably Early Bronze Age, and 20 well preserved Beaker sherds from two larger pits (**328** and **375**) and four small pits (**326**, **343**, **345** and **402**) within Pit Group 1.

Statement of Potential

6.2.10 The small assemblage is of interest, being a 'domestic' assemblage associated with a possible structure. The fabrics and decoration compare well with local non-funerary assemblages especially with pottery from Sutton Hoo, Worlingham and various small assemblages from the environs of Carlton Colville (Carver 2005, Gibson forthcoming, Percival undated).

Later prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.6)

Summary

6.2.11 The excavations yielded 239 sherds of later prehistoric pottery (3323g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.9g. The pottery was recovered from 32 contexts relating to 24 features including pits, post-holes, an SFB and two Middle Iron Age Roundhouse ring-gullies. The assemblage includes a small quantity of Late Bronze Age Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dating c. 1100-800 BC. The bulk of the material, however, is of Middle Iron Age origin, and is likely to date to the 2nd or 1st centuries BC.

Statement of Potential

6.2.12 The assemblage is relatively small, and by itself adds little new to the understanding of later prehistoric ceramics in Suffolk. The pottery has been fully recorded and described following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009).

Roman pottery (Appendix B.7)

Summary

6.2.13 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 45 sherds, weighing 659g and representing 1.89 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered from the evaluation. All of the Roman pottery recovered from this site was residual, occurring primarily within Saxon features. The sherds that could be more closely dated suggest a later Roman date range of AD*c.*200-400. The assemblage indicates later Roman activity somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Statement of Potential

6.2.14 Overall the size, condition and residual nature of the Roman pottery allows for little in the way of discussion of the nature of activity. What can be inferred is that there was later Roman activity occurring somewhere within the vicinity of the site, which is likely to have been domestic in nature, given the range (albeit limited) of vessel forms identified.

Early Saxon and later pottery (Appendix B.8)

Summary

6.2.15 Post-Roman pottery (283 sherds, 4857g) was collected from 36 contexts during the excavation. The post-Roman assemblage is dominated by Early Anglo-Saxon material, although some sherds of later date were also collected.

Statement of Potential

6.2.16 The pottery assemblage as a whole is in good condition with little abrasion, and most sherds were collected from stratified features. Although no intact vessels are present, there are enough data in the assemblage to add to existing information on the types of pottery vessels favoured for use in this community during the later 5th to early 7th centuries.

6.2.17 One of the Regional Research Aims for this period (Wade 2000) involves the study of rural artefact assemblages, to feed into settlement studies. The Early Saxon pottery assemblage from Saxmundham is one of several large groups to have been recovered from rural settlement sites in recent years, a number of which have been studied by the Saxon pottery specialist for the current project; Sue Anderson. This makes potential for comparison very high, as there is less chance of inter-observer error in terms of fabric and form descriptions.

6.2.18 In the region as a whole, medium to large Early Saxon pottery assemblages have recently been studied from West Stow (Anderson 2013), Eye (Anderson 2008), Flixton cemetery and settlement (Anderson 2005a and 2012), Carlton Colville (Tipper 2009), Bromeswell (Anderson 2000), Handford Road, Ipswich (Anderson 2005b), Eriswell cemeteries and settlement (Anderson 2005c; 2005d), Lackford (study of fabrics only, Anderson unpub.), and a few sites in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Although some of these sites have only reached assessment level, nevertheless basic catalogues of fabrics and forms are available for comparison, which will help to place the site in context with regard to regional pottery studies for the period.

6.2.19 Large groups of pottery were recovered from the SFBs, and analysis of these individual groups may provide evidence for patterns of use and disposal, potentially by individual households or within phases. This information will be considered together with pottery from surrounding features to provide a picture of rubbish disposal and pottery use within this part of the settlement.

Spindlewhorl (Appendix B.9)

Summary

6.2.20 A complete clay spindlewhorl weighing 36g was collected from fill 565 of SFB 6. The whorl is flat with curved sides (type B3; Walton Rogers 2006, fig.2.18) and is 16mm thick, has a diameter of 46mm and a central perforation of 10mm. The upper surface is decorated with an irregular incised circle surrounding the central perforation encircled by eight impressed dots.

Statement of Potential

6.2.21 Flat or disc-shaped spindlewhorls with two opposing but evenly sized faces such as this were in use up until the end of the 6th century (Walton Rogers 2005, 24) and a 6th century date is suggested for this example. Whorls of similar shape have been found locally in 6th century contexts at West Stow (West 1985, 139) and a single example with impressed or stabbed dots came from 30km up the coast at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy and Dickens 2009, fig.4.53, 362).

Roman tile (Appendix B.10)

Summary

6.2.22 A small assemblage of Roman tile was recovered from the excavation, totalling 121 fragments weighing 9306g. The assemblage comprised primarily small fragments of tile, with a low mean weight of 76.9g. Four of the main tile types were identified in varying quantities, comprising tegula (the most common) and imbrex roof tiles, box flue tiles and floor tiles.

Statement of Potential

6.2.23 All of the Roman tile was residual, deriving from Saxon features and the tile itself does not allow for dating any more specific than 'Romano-British'. The Roman tile recovered from the excavation is of interest, and although the tile itself was characterised by small, fragmented pieces, it does suggest there was at least a single Roman building somewhere nearby. Although it is unclear as to how many buildings were represented what is evident is that there was a tiled roof, and perhaps of more importance, evidence of a hypocaust heating system indicative of higher status building(s). The tile, when considered with the residual fragment of window glass recovered from a post hole of Early Saxon post-built structure 1 (see Sections 6.2.7 & 6.2.8 above), hints at the possibility of a villa present nearby.

Middle Iron Age fired clay (Appendix B.11)

Summary

6.2.24 The excavations yielded 188 fragments of fired clay (4249g) from Middle Iron Age contexts. In total, the assemblage includes fragments of at least seven triangular loomweights, the majority of which were recovered from the ring-gully of Roundhouse 1. The remainder of the assemblage comprises structural fired clay and amorphous pieces.

Statement of Potential

6.2.25 The overall range of fired clay is fairly typical of that recovered from Middle Iron Age sites in Eastern England, although the number of loomweights identified is high for a small site. Most of these were dumped in the northern terminal of the Roundhouse 1 ring-gully alongside a mix of other material refuse (pottery, bone and other pieces of structural and amorphous fired clay). The nature of this deposit is interesting, and probably derived from waste generated from activities conducted in the structure, which is likely to have included weaving.

Saxon fired clay (Appendix B.12)

Summary

6.2.26 The excavations yielded 117 fragments of fired clay (1645g), all from Saxon contexts. In total the assemblage includes 52 (1138g) structural fragments and 65 (508g) amorphous pieces. The structural pieces consist largely of fragments with flattened surfaces and those with wattle impressions.

Statement of Potential

6.2.27 The overall range of fired clay suggest the use of wattle and daub structures, most likely ovens or hearths, within SFBs 1-4 and 7. They may be considered to be pieces of preserved dividing wall if these structures were destroyed by fire. However, the excavated fills within the SFBs yielded no evidence for these structures being destroyed by fire. Further analysis of the location and fabric of the fired clay fragments may allow for conclusions to be drawn regarding their exact function.

Unfired loom weight clay (Appendix B.13)

Summary

6.2.28 The excavations yielded 74 fragments (1653g) of unfired loom weight clay from four of nine Early Saxon sunken-feature buildings (SFBs). In total the assemblage includes three (313g) fragments identifiable as loom weights and 71 (1340g) unidentifiable fragments. The assemblage was unevenly distributed across the SFBs: 85% by weight recovered from SFB 4; 10% recovered from SFB 2; 3% recovered from SFB 7; and 2% recovered from SFB 5.

Statement of Potential

6.2.29 The unfired clay derives from weights for looms producing cloth. As such, this assemblage is important evidence for this activity taking place within the Early Saxon settlement. The assemblage was predominantly recovered from SFB 4 which suggests this building may have housed a loom or where loom weights were manufactured.

6.3 Environmental Summaries

Faunal Remains (Appendix C.1)

Summary

6.3.1 The size of the faunal assemblage is modest, with 402 specimens (12761g) identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammal and bird remains recovered through hand collection. In addition to disarticulated faunal remains, three complete (or partly complete) mammal skeletons were recorded separately and did not contribute to the total mentioned above. The assemblage is subdivided into two main chronological phases (Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon). The largest, and thus most reliable, of these samples is that of the Early Saxon phase.

Statement of Potential

6.3.2 The chronological periods that this assemblage covers are not well-known in the area and also in many other parts of England. Unfortunately the Middle Iron Age sample is too small to improve current knowledge on human-interactions during this period. The Early Saxon sample however is large enough to provide an indication of which animal species were exploited and under what husbandry regimes. Additional analyses could also be carried out on this assemblage, especially the Early Saxon sample. Comparisons can be made with other Suffolk and Norfolk sites, as well as sites from the wider East Anglia region and England in general.

Environmental Remains (Appendix C.2)

Summary

6.3.3 A total of 234 bulk samples were taken during the excavations, most of which were taken from the settlement features identified in Area 2.

Statement of Potential

6.3.4 The paucity of preserved plant remains from the Saxmundum samples limits the archaeobotanical potential of the assemblages. A total of 1462 litres of soil was processed to produce approximately 150 charred items (cereals, legumes, weed seeds). Not all of the samples taken were processed for this assessment. The remaining samples represent additional volume of soil from assessed samples and from a few deposits that were not considered worthy of investigation after excavation. The results obtained from the initial samples indicate that it is very unlikely that the processing of additional soil will produce anything significant and will most likely produce further small quantities of wheat, barley and legumes which will not add to the overall interpretation.

Radiocarbon dating

Summary

6.3.5 Two samples of organic remains were selected from the environmental bulk samples of deposits and faunal remains from: the fill of Period 1 pit **375** (Pit Group 1) yielding Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and flintwork; and the pit fill of Period 3 SFB 4 as part of the Early Saxon settlement (Table 5).

Sample No.	Sample type	Context	Cut	Group	Period	Feature type	Date	Certificate
93	Charred cereal grain: *Hordeum sp.*	377	375	-	1	pit	2201-2033 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-67551 GU40962
-	Cattle Ulna	283	282	SFB 4	3	SFB	405-540 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-67330 GU40896

Table 5: Radiocarbon dating results

Statement of Potential

6.3.6 The samples taken from the site have proved the dating framework, provided by the flintwork and pottery assemblages recovered and stratigraphical relationships, needed for the reconstruction of the chronology of the settlement activities. A further suite of samples from each period would further test and refine the chronology of events set out in this assessment report.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The research aims and objectives identified for the prehistoric remains revealed during the evaluation, listed in Section 4, are further repeated below (Section 7.3). Summary statements are given outlining the potential for further analysis and discussion of the prehistoric remains encountered on the site in achieving these objectives.

7.1.2 Additional research aim have also been identified with reference to the Regional Research Agendas (Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and revised Medlycott 2011) as a result of the identification of the Early Saxon settlement remains (Section 7.2). In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research into the Early Saxon origins of Saxmundham.

7.2 Additional Regional Research Objectives

7.2.1 *Early Anglo-Saxon remains (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 23)*

- *'Most settlement sites located or excavated are deserted and there are virtually no data for the origins and development of our existing settlements, other than the major historic towns.'*
- *'Settlement size and form also needs further research. Were there no 'villages' at this period?'*

7.2.2 *Rural landscapes and settlements (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

- *'What forms do the farms take, what range of building-types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?'*
- *'Are there regional or landscape-related variations in settlement location, density or type?'*

7.2.3 *Gaps in knowledge (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 23)*

- *'It is assumed that settlements at this period were small, self-sufficient communities mostly located on light soils and in the river valleys (Taylor 1983, 116-117), but there is little systematically recorded evidence for this.'*

7.2.4 This site has provided a sample excavation of significant remains of the Early Saxon settlement of Saxmundham; the first evidence for the historic town's suspected Saxon origins to be discovered. The settlement appears to follow the 15m contour along the eastern bank of the River Fromus and may represent an example of Early Saxon ribbon development along the valley. The remains may not appear to continue to the south of Street Farm as no Saxon remains were encountered during an archaeological evaluation conducted there by Archaeological Solutions Ltd in 2010 (Adams and Davies 2010). However, as the current excavation has demonstrated, Early Saxon remains have the potential to be elusive during the evaluation stage. There was no evidence for a settlement boundary or any sign of a defended limit. The remains of three post-built structures have been mapped on this site, with one that would have been a particularly well-built/substantial structure, that may represent a Saxon hall and therefore a focus

for the settlement. There was no evidence for internal land division within the settlement into defined plots associated with the nine SFBs identified. The SFB fills contained artefacts evidencing cloth production, horn-working, antler-working and crop processing (see Section 7.2.11 below). Pits have also been identified associated with the settlement but with no obvious groupings indicating a planned layout for activities. Further analysis will include a comparison of this site with the Suffolk Early Saxon settlements at West Stow and Bloodmoor Hill. Further study and comparison of the settlement layout will help determine the settlement's hierarchy within the landscape and whether this settlement may be classed as part of a 'village' or 'farmstead'.

7.2.5 *Agrarian economy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 25)*

- *'Only one Early Anglo-Saxon site (West Stow) has produced substantial and informative assemblages of crop remains, though small quantities of materials have come from others. Further work on the presence/absence of spelt as a probable indicator of continuity of arable production from the Late Roman period is needed.'*

7.2.6 *Agricultural production (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 25)*

- *'The need to determine the extent of specialisation and surplus production can only be addressed by sampling the entire hierarchy of post-Roman sites. Priority should be given to the detailed examination of good animal bone and charred cereal deposits.'*

7.2.7 There is scant but positive evidence from the environmental samples for a wide range of crops present within the settlement including bread wheat, barley and oats. In addition, peas and beans were also recovered from samples. The wheat varieties recovered from the samples could not be ascertained. The grains were found not have the characteristic morphology of wheat varieties such as spelt and are most likely to be a bread wheat variety. The presence of the weed stinking mayweed, that favours clay soils rather than the lighter sandy soils of the site and its environs, possibly suggests importation of one of the cereal crops. Lowestoft Formation Diamicton clay soils were recorded in the southern part of the site encompassing Area 1.

- *'Large published bone assemblages from rural sites of these periods are rare indeed. For the Early Anglo-Saxon period, West Stow has provided a very large and informative assemblage, and later material came from North Elmham.'*

7.2.8 The animal bone assemblage recovered, although modest in size, demonstrates that cattle were the most important domestic animals followed by pig with sheep/goat also present. These animals contributed almost all the meat and other animal-derived products at the site. The low numbers of Red and Roe deer bone suggest occasional hunting by the settlement's inhabitants. The presence of domestic dogs is also indirectly attested through the gnawing marks noted on several specimens of other species.

7.2.9 *Craft production (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 26)*

- *'The need for a much larger rural assemblage of artefacts to study distribution of product types.'*

7.2.10 The settlement consisted of post-built structures and SFBs with associated pits whose fills contained finds assemblages indicating the range of daily activities that would have taken place within the settlement. These activities included: cloth production as evidenced by two worked animal bone needles, unbaked clay loom weight fragments and a spindlewhorl; crop processing as evidenced by lava quern fragments; antler and

horn-working for domestic implements was indicated by the recovery of antler and horn cores. Further work would compare the composition of the assemblages, and the activities associated with them, with other examples of Early Saxon settlements excavated in the region. SFBs have been interpreted as possible workshops (Tipper 2004). Pottery, including decorated wares, and metalwork artefacts were also recovered from the site. However no evidence was recovered for the production of pottery or metalworking within the settlement.

7.2.11 *Economy (Medlycott 2011, 58)*

- *'Palaeoenvironmental analysis plays a crucial role in establishing how a landscape was used, the economy and status of a settlement, and changes both over time and in the agricultural economy. The importance of establishing detailed environmental sampling strategies, including soil micromorphologies, macrofossils and pollen analysis should be emphasised in the development control process.'*

7.2.12 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. This is most likely due to the geology of the site as sandy soils are corrosive and are not conducive to good preservation. Therefore the palaeoenvironmental potential of the site, especially for plant macrofossil and pollen preservation, is considered to be very low.

7.3 Regional Research Objectives

7.3.1 Following completion of the fieldwork the site specific research aims drawn up for the prehistoric remains encountered during the evaluation (Section 4) were further revised and redefined to follow the aims identified in the Regional Research Agendas (Brown and Glazebrook 2000 and revised by Medlycott 2011). Summary statements are given outlining the potential for further analysis and discussion of the Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age remains encountered on the site in achieving these objectives.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age

7.3.2 *Gaps in knowledge (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 9)*

- *'Settlements of the Late Neolithic and earlier Bronze Age are nationally rare, and some of the best available evidence comes from East Anglia (e.g West Row Fen, Sutton Hoo). The location and examination of further such sites would be of considerable interest and might enable a fuller understanding of the inter-relationships between settlements, fields, barrows and other monuments to be established.'*

7.3.3 *Assessment of key projects (Medlycott 2011, 9)*

- *'Earlier Neolithic settlement in the East of England is often represented by pit clusters. Recently investigated examples include Gallows Hill at Barking, Suffolk, a series of Neolithic pits excavated on the Baldock Bypass, pits and other features at Game Farm, Brandon and Aldham Mill Hill, Hadleigh, Suffolk. The analysis and publication of pit clusters at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al. 2006) is a significant contribution to understanding this phenomenon. At Carlton Hall Farm, Suffolk, a pit was excavated containing three Neolithic flint axes, and nearby on the Carlton Colville Bypass a late Neolithic/early Bronze Age structure was excavated. '*

7.3.4 *Research topics (Medlycott 2011, 14)*

- *'The substantial proportion of the archaeological record which is not readily identifiable from the aerial photographs — flint-working sites, agriculture,*

unenclosed settlement or pit groups — is under-represented in the NMP/HER dataset.'

7.3.5 A tight cluster of Early Bronze Age pits (Pit Group 1) has been identified in Area 2 of the site. A relatively large assemblage of flintwork with Beaker pottery sherds was recovered from pit **375**, radiocarbon dated to 2201-2033 cal AD. The securely dated flintwork is a relatively rare example in Suffolk and may be an example of a domestic assemblage. Furthermore, the decorated Beaker pottery compares well with other local examples from Suffolk of non-funerary assemblages. Indeed, the tight grouping included many small pits that may be the remains of an Early Bronze Age dwelling. A further tight cluster of Early Bronze Age pits were encountered during an archaeological evaluation to the south of Street Farm (and Area 2) whose fills yielded Beaker pottery and flintwork assemblages (Adams and Davies 2010; SXM022). The excavation that followed was confined to the south end of this site and revealed a further concentration of Early Bronze Age pits (Newton 2013). These pit groupings were interpreted as being evidence for Early Bronze Age occupation. The group of pits and their artefacts revealed on the current site is further evidence for occupation at this locality along the River Fromus valley during this period. Each pit group may possibly represent a different phase of transitory occupation, and may form an important group of rare examples of Beaker pit clusters in Suffolk (Newton 2013, 1). Further analysis would compare the pit groups with other contemporary examples in the region.

Middle Iron Age *(Medlycott 2011, 29-32)*

7.3.6 *Dating and chronology:*

- *'This is still a central concern. The application of Bayesian theory to radiocarbon dates could help refine the absolute chronology for the region. The chronology of early Iron Age pottery is vaguely known; the date when middle Iron Age pottery makes its appearance needs finalising. Since middle Iron Age pottery can continue in parts of the region well into the 1st century BC and even up to the Roman Conquest in others, radiocarbon dating is needed for middle Iron Age pottery. While radiocarbon dating is an essential tool in the excavation of Iron Age features, what is dated is important. As well as those features that might be important for the sequence of the site, features with good pottery assemblages need to be targeted.'*

7.3.7 An assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery, considered to probably be 2nd century BC in date, was recovered from the two roundhouse ring-gullies with associated post-holes and pits comprising the settlement remains. Faunal remains, charred plant macrofossils and charcoal fragments were recovered from the environmental samples from the Middle Iron Age deposits contained by these features. Samples of these organic remains will be selected for radiocarbon dating to refine the chronology of the Middle Iron Age settlement. The dates received will be a useful aid to test the traits of pottery assemblage from this site (high frequency of burnishing, presence of several globular and S-shaped vessels and 'late La Tène-style' decorated pot sherds) that indicate a date range between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC.

7.3.8 The agrarian economy:

- *'What are the relative proportions of cereals and livestock and is there a changing dynamic throughout the period? Further work is required on recording palaeoenvironmental and faunal data, as well as micromorphological analysis of buried soils and alluvial/colluvial deposits.'*

7.3.9 The faunal assemblage recovered from the Middle Iron Age settlement is too small to improve current knowledge on human-animal interactions during this period. Similarly, the environmental samples from feature deposits recovered scant archaeobotanical evidence comprising mostly poorly preserved charcoal with only a couple of charred cereal grains identified. The lack of preservation is probably partly due to the acidic natural sandy soils and feature fills of the site. An intermittent colluvial deposit was identified overlying features in Area 2 including Roundhouse 1.

7.3.10 Regional difference, tribal polities:

- *'There is considerably more evidence for the middle Iron Age in some parts of the region, especially Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire. The evidence for the middle Iron Age is poor in Norfolk and Suffolk, and it is rare in Essex and Hertfordshire probably because it was never there in high densities.'*

7.3.11 Middle Iron Age settlement remains comprising two roundhouses with associated pitting activity have been identified at Saxmundham. There was no evidence for the settlement being enclosed. The features, contained disuse/waste fills that produced pottery, loom weights and faunal assemblages. No boundary ditches or associated enclosure system was identified to indicate the further extent or layout of this settlement.

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report (see below).

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and other resources and will also include aerial photographs and reports on comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

8.4.1 All the artefacts have been assessed/analysed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B1-12). Further work is recommended as follows:

Metalwork:

- Clean and conserve cruciform brooch (Sf 178).
- It is suggested that the cruciform brooch (Sf 178) be photographed and illustrated.

- Illustrate two whittle tang knife blades (Sf 182 and Sf 203).
- Further stabilisation of copper alloy objects: steelyard arm (Sf 5); and coin (Sf 9); and cruciform brooch (Sf 178) prior to deposition in the archive.
- Further stabilisation and X-ray analysis of two iron objects: whittle tang knife blades (Sf 182 and Sf 203) prior to deposition in the archive.
- Incorporation into archive report.

Worked flint:

- The assemblage has been fully recorded and catalogued and no further detailed technological or metric analysis is recommended.
- It would be useful if the distribution and context of the flint assemblage was reconsidered in light of final phasing of the site, with a particular emphasis on highlighting undated features which could potentially be of earlier prehistoric (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date).
- The archive report of the site should include a quantification and description of the flint assemblage with a focus on the material from Early Bronze Age contexts and it would be valuable to make detailed and explicit comparisons with the material derived from earlier phases of work at Church Hill (Newton 2013).

Stone:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Glass:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Early prehistoric pottery:

- A full report is required including detailed comparison with the local assemblages listed and discussion of dating.
- It would be useful if a radiocarbon date could be obtained for the assemblage to contribute to the limited, though well-studied, dates for non-funerary Beaker already obtained (Healy 2012)
- A maximum of eight sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue is required.

Later prehistoric pottery:

- The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, if necessary, with any new dating evidence.
- The pottery does not warrant publication.

Roman pottery:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Early Saxon and later pottery:

- A full quantification by fabric, context and feature has already been completed, and a catalogue of this data will be prepared for the archive.

  Early Saxon assemblage

- Further work is required on spatial and stratigraphic analysis once final phasing and more detailed site information are available;

- Up to twelve vessels are worthy of illustration. These will require more detailed fabric and form description for the published catalogue;
- Refine dating of vessels and contexts where possible, based on forms and fabrics;
- Comparisons with other East Anglian sites will be required;
- A more detailed report on fabrics, forms and decoration will be prepared for publication; and
- Diana Briscoe should be invited to add stamps to the Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps.

Medieval material

- Spotdates have been provided, and no further work is required on this small assemblage.

Spindlewhorl:

- The whorl should be drawn, photographed and a catalogue description provided.
- Incorporation into archive report.

CBM:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Middle Iron Age fired clay:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.
- Photography loomweights 2-5 for archive report.
- Illustrate the profile of loomweights 2-5 for archive report.

Saxon fired clay:

No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Unfired loom weight clay:

- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.
- Photograph the three identifiable loomweight fragments (Sf 72, Sf 96 and Sf 124).
- Illustrate the two most complete examples for future publication (Sf 96 and Sf 124).

Worked bone:

- A specialist report on the worked bone items (Sf 1, Sf 2, Sf 33, Sf 81/82, Sf 84 and Sf 126) identified in the faunal assessment (see Section Appendix C.1.33-35), with catalogue descriptions provided for inclusion in the archive report.
- Illustrate two bone needles Sf81/82 and Sf 84

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

8.5.1 All environmental remains have been assessed/analysed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices C1-2). Further work is recommended as follows:

Faunal remains:

- Additional analyses (e.g. of butchery marks, biometric measurements, pathological conditions and fragmentation patterns) could be carried out, especially the Early Saxon sample.
- Comparisons between Saxmundham and other Suffolk and Norfolk sites, as well as sites from the wider East Anglia and England in general, have the potential to advance understanding of the Early Saxon period in terms of settlement types and adaptations to local environmental and economic conditions.
- More work on some of the complete (or near-complete) skeletons, especially that of the polled sheep. Even if it is currently undated, a biometric analysis could help reveal whether it is of 'modern' date or represents a new polled (and larger) type of sheep, thought to have been introduced to England in the Roman period.

Environmental samples:

- No further work on the other environmental samples is recommended, other than incorporation into archive report.

Radiocarbon Dating:

- A further suite of radiocarbon dates are required from selected samples to further refine the chronology of the site. The further samples to be sent for dating are proposed to comprise:

  1 x sample taken from carbonised residue on pottery from Period 2 Middle Iron Age Roundhouse 1;

  1 x sample from Period 3 Early Saxon SFB 2;

  1 x sample from Period 3 Early Saxon Structure 1; and

  1 x sample from undated sheep burial **630**.

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

9.1.1 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 6. An archive report will be prepared that will include results of all analyses. It is proposed that short publication articles will be produced which summarises the results and focuses on the key aspects of the site (see below).

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under the county HER code SXM043. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS and SCCAS. Suffolk County Council requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition (see Section 11). During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current SCCAS Archive guidelines.

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, under the working title 'Early Saxon Settlement Remains on Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk' by Graeme

Clarke. A short note summarising the Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlement remains will also be submitted to the same journal.

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Matthew Brudenell	MB	Project Manager and Middle Iron Age pottery specialist	OAE
Liz Popescu	EP	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager	OAE
Rachel Clarke	RC	Editor	OAE
Graeme Clarke	GC	Project Officer and Author	OAE
Andrew Brown	AB	Metalwork specialist	AIB Archaeology
Angelos Hadjikoumis	AH	Faunal remains specialist	OAE
Karen Barker	KB	Conservator	Freelance
Sarah Percival	SP	Early Bronze Age pottery Specialist	OAE
Lawrence Billington	LB	Worked flint specialist	Freelance
Ian Riddler	IR	Worked bone specialist	Freelance
Sue Anderson	SA	Saxon pottery specialist	Spoilheap archaeology
Séverine Bézie	SB	Illustrator	OAE
Gillian Greer	GG	Finds illustration	OAE
Rachel Fosberry	RF	Archaeobotanist	OAE
Katherine Hamilton	KH	Archive supervisor	OAE

Table 5: Project team

10.2 Stages, Products and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	MB EP	2
2	Team meetings	MB EP GC	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	GC SP SA LB AH	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	GC	1
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	GC	1
6	Finalise site phasing	GC	1
7	Add final phasing and groups to database	GC	1
8	Compile group and phase text	GC	2
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	GC	3
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	GC	1
Illustration			
11	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other	SB	3

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
	report figures		
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	GC	0.5
13	Illustrate Early Bronze Age pottery: 8 sherds	GG	2
14	Illustrate Early Saxon pottery: 12 sherds	GG	3
15	Illustrate spindlewhorl: 1 item	GG	0.5
16	Illustrate 6 x loom weight fragments	GG	1
17	Illustrate Early Saxon cruciform brooch Sf 178	GG	1.5
18	Illustrate iron whittle tang knife blades Sf 182 and Sf 203	GG	1
19	Illustrate two bone needles Sf 81/82 and Sf 84	GG	0.5
20	Photograph 7 x loom weight fragments	GG	0.5
21	Photograph Early Saxon cruciform brooch Sf 178	GG	0.1
Documentary research			
22	Research into relevant Early Bronze Age sites	GC	1
23	Research into relevant Middle Iron Age sites	GC	1
24	Research into relevant Early Saxon sites	GC	1
Artefact studies			
25	Metalwork: clean and conserve cruciform brooch Sf 178 (£25 per object)	KB	-
26	Ironwork: X-radiography *c.*1 plate at £22 each	KB	-
27	Flintwork: archive catalogue, research, report	LB	2
28	Glass: archive catalogue and prepare comment	CHD	0.5
29	Early Bronze Age Pottery: archive catalogue, research, archive report	SP	2
30	Early Saxon Pottery: archive catalogue, research, archive report	SA	2
31	Worked bone archive report and catalogue entries	IR	1
Ecofact studies			
32	Faunal remains: archive catalogue, further analysis, research, archive report	AH	3
33	Radiocarbon dating: 4 x samples at *c.*£300 per sample	RF	-
Stage 2: Report Writing			
34	Integrate documentary research	GC	0.5
35	Write historical and archaeological background text	GC	0.5
36	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GC GG SB	0.5
37	Write discussion and conclusions	GC	1
38	Prepare report figures	SB	2
39	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	GC	1
40	Internal edit	RC/EP	1
41	Incorporate internal edits	GC	0.5
42	Final edit	RC MB	0.5
43	Send to SCC for approval	MB GC	0.1
44	Approval revisions	GC	0.5
Stage 3: Publication			
45	Produce draft publication	GC	5
46	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GC GG SB EP	1
47	Produce publication figures	GG SB	4
48	Internal edit	EP	2

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
49	Incorporate internal edits	GC	0.5
50	Final edit	EP MB	1
51	Send to publisher for refereeing	EP	0.5
52	Post-refereeing revisions	GC/EP	2
53	Copy edit queries	EP	1
54	Proof-reading	GC MB EP	1
Stage 4: Archiving			
55	Compile paper archive	GC	1
56	Archive/delete digital photographs	GC	1
57	Compile/check material archive	GC/KH	2

Table 6: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

10.3 Project Timetable

10.3.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within one year of the approval of the Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus the final archive report should be completed by July 2017. A publication proposal will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History, in July 2017 at the earliest, with the aim of publishing a short article on the Early Saxon settlement remains. A short note summarising the Early Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age settlement remains will also be submitted for the same publication.

11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. 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. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
1	103	110		fill	natural	silting	
1	104	105		fill	pit	disuse	
1	105	105		cut	pit	unknown	
1	106	106		cut	pit	unknown	
1	107	106		fill	pit	disuse	
1	108	108		cut	pit	unknown	1
1	109	108		fill	pit	disuse	1
1	110	110		cut	pit	Clay quarry	4
1	111	110		fill	pit	disuse	4
1	112	110		fill	pit	disuse	4
1	113	110		fill	pit	disuse	4
2	118	118	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	119	118	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	120			layer	topsoil		
2	121			layer	subsoil		
2	122			layer	subsoil	colluvium	
2	123			layer	natural		
2	124	124	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	125	124	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	126	126	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	127	126	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	128	128	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	129	128	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	130	130	SFB 1	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	132	132	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	134	137		fill	pit	disuse	
2	135	137		fill	pit	disuse	
2	136	137		fill	pit	disuse	
2	137	137		cut	pit	unknown	
2	138	138	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	139	138	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	140	130	SFB 1	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	141	130	SFB 1	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	142	142	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	143	142	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	144	145	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	145	145	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	146	148	Roundhouse 1	fill	pit	disuse	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	147	148	Roundhouse 1	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	148	148	Roundhouse 1	cut	pit	unknown	2
2	151	151	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	152	151	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	153	153		cut	pit	unknown	
2	154	153		fill	pit	disuse	
2	155	155	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	156	155	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	157	157	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2
2	158	157	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	159	159	Roundhouse 1	cut	post pad	structure	2
2	160	159	Roundhouse 1	fill	post pad	use	2
2	161	162	Roundhouse 1	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	162	162	Roundhouse 1	cut	pit	unknown	2
2	163	132	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	164	179	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	165	180	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	166	181	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	167	182	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	168	183	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	169	184	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	170	185	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	171	132	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	172	179	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	173	180	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	174	181	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	175	182	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	176	183	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	177	184	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	178	185	Roundhouse 1	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	179	179	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	180	180	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	181	181	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	182	182	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	183	183	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	184	184	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	185	185	Roundhouse 1	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	186	187		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	187	187		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	188	188	Roundhouse 1	cut	post hole	structure	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	189	188	Roundhouse 1	fill	post hole	disuse	2
2	192	193		fill	pit	disuse	
2	193	193		cut	pit	unknown	
2	194	195	SFB 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	195	195	SFB 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	196	197	SFB 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	197	197	SFB 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	198	199	SFB 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	199	199	SFB 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	200	200	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	201	201	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	202	202	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	203	203	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	204	204	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	205	205	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	206	206	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	207	207	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	208	208	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	209	209	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	210	210	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	211	211	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	212	212	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	213	213	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	214	214	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	215	215	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	216	216	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	217	217	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	218	218	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	219	219	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	220	220	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	221	221	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	222	222	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	223	223	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	224	224	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	225	225	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	226	226	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	227	227	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	228	228	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	229	229	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	230	230	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	231	231	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	232	232	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	233	233	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	234	234	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	235	235	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	236	236	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	237	237	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	238	238	Structure 1	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	239	239		cut	pit	unknown	
2	241	200	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	242	201	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	243	202	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	244	203	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	245	204	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	246	205	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	247	206	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	248	207	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	249	208	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	250	209	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	251	210	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	252	211	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	253	212	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	254	213	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	255	214	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	256	215	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	257	216	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	258	217	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	259	218	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	260	219	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	261	220	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	262	221	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	263	222	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	264	223	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	265	224	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	266	225	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	267	226	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	268	227	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	269	228	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	270	229	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	271	230	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	272	231	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	273	232	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	274	233	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	275	234	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	276	235	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	277	236	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	278	237	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	279	238	Structure 1	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	280	239		fill	pit	disuse	
2	282	282	SFB 4	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	283	282	SFB 4	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	286	217	Structure 1	fill	post hole	use	3
2	287	219	Structure 1	fill	post hole	use	3
2	289	289	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse gully	2
2	290	289	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	293	293		cut	pit	unknown	
2	294	293		fill	pit	disuse	
2	295	295		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	296	295		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	297	297		cut	pit	unknown	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	298	297		fill	pit	disuse	
2	304	304		cut	pit	unknown	
2	305	304		fill	pit	disuse	
2	306	306		cut	pit	unknown	
2	307	306		fill	pit	disuse	
2	308	308		cut	pit	unknown	
2	309	308		fill	pit	disuse	
2	310	310	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	311	310	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	312	312	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	313	312	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	317	317	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse gully	2
2	318	318	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse gully	2
2	319	319	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse gully	2
2	320	320	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse gully	2
2	321	317	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	322	318	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	323	319	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	324	320	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	silting	2
2	325	325	SFB 3	cut	SFB	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	326	326	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	327	326	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	328	328	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	329	328	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	330	330	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	331	330	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	332	325	SFB 3	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	333	325	SFB 3	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	334	334	Roundhouse 2	cut	pit	unknown	2
2	336	336	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	338	334	Roundhouse 2	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	340	336	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	342	343	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	343	343	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	344	345	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	345	345	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	346	346	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	347	346	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	348	328	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	349	350	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	350	350	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	351	352	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	352	352	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	353	353		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	354	353		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	355	355		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	356	355		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	357	355		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	358	358		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	359	358		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	360	334	Roundhouse 2	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	362	358		fill	pit	disuse	
2	363	363	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	364	363	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	365	365	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	366	365	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	367	367		cut	pit	unknown	
2	368	367		fill	pit	disuse	
2	369	369		cut	pit	unknown	
2	370	369		fill	pit	disuse	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	371	371	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	372	371	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	373	373	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	374	373	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	375	375	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	376	375	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	377	375	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	378	378	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	379	378	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	380	380	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	381	380	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	382	382	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	383	382	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	384	384	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	385	384	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	386	386	SFB 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	387	386	SFB 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	388	388		cut	pit	unknown	
2	389	388		fill	pit	disuse	
2	390	390	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	391	390	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	392	392	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	393	392	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	394	394	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	395	394	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	396	396	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	397	396	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	398	398	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	399	398	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	400	400	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	401	400	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	402	402	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	403	402	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	404	404	Pit Group 1	cut	pit	unknown	1
2	405	404	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	406	406	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	407	406	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	408	408	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	409	408	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	410	410	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	411	410	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	412	412	SFB 4	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	413	412	SFB 4	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	414	414		cut	pit	unknown	
2	415	414		fill	pit	disuse	
2	416	416		cut	post hole	structure	
2	417	416		fill	post hole	disuse	
2	418	418	Roundhouse 2	cut	pit	unknown	2
2	419	418	Roundhouse 2	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	420	418	Roundhouse 2	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	421	418	Roundhouse 2	fill	pit	disuse	2
2	422	422		cut	pit	unknown	
2	423	422		fill	pit	disuse	
2	424	390		fill	pit	disuse	
2	426	402	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	disuse	1
2	427	402	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	use	1
2	428	402	Pit Group 1	fill	pit	use	1
2	429	429	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	430	429	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	431	431	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	432	431	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	433	433	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	434	433	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	435	435	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	436	435	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	437	437	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	438	437	Structure 2	fill	pit	disuse	3
2	439	439	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	440	439	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	441	441	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	442	441	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	443	443	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	444	443	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	445	445	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	446	445	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	447	447	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	448	447	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	449	449	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	450	449	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	451	451	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	452	451	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	453	453	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	454	453	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	455	455	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	456	455	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	457	457	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	458	457	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	459	460		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	460	460		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	461	461		cut	pit	unknown	
2	462	461		fill	pit	disuse	
2	463	463		cut	pit	unknown	
2	464	463		fill	pit	disuse	
2	465	465	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	466	465	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	467	467	Structure 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	468	467	Structure 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	469	469		cut	pit	unknown	
2	470	469		fill	pit	disuse	
2	471	472		fill	pit	disuse	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	472	472		cut	pit	unknown	
2	473	473		cut	pit	unknown	
2	474	473		fill	pit	disuse	
2	475	476		fill	pit	disuse	
2	476	476		cut	pit	unknown	
	477	477		cut	pit	unknown	4
	478	477		fill	pit	disuse	4
2	479	479		cut	pit	unknown	
2	480	479		fill	pit	disuse	
2	481	481	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	482	481	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	483	483	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	484	483	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
	485	485		cut	pit	unknown	
	486	485		fill	pit	disuse	
2	487	487		cut	pit	unknown	
2	488	487		fill	pit	disuse	
	489	489	SFB 2	cut	SFB	structure	
	490	489	SFB 2	fill	SFB	disuse	
	491	489	SFB 2	fill	SFB	disuse	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
	492	489	SFB 2	fill	SFB	disuse	
	493	489	SFB 2	fill	SFB	disuse	
2	494	495		fill	pit	disuse	
2	495	495		cut	pit	unknown	
2	496	496		cut	pit	unknown	
2	497	496		fill	pit	disuse	
2	498	498		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	499	498		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	500	500	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	501	500	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	502	502	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	503	502	Structure 3	fill	post hole	Disuse	3
2	504	504	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	505	504	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	506	506	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	507	506	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	508	508	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	509	508	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	510	510	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	511	510	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	512	512	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	513	512	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	514	514	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	515	514	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	516	516	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	517	516	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	518	518	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	519	518	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	520	520	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	521	520	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	522	522	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	523	522	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	524	524	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	525	524	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	526	526	Structure 3	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	527	526	Structure 3	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	528	528		cut	post hole	structure	
2	529	528		fill	post hole	disuse	
2	530	530		cut	post hole	structure	
2	531	530		fill	post hole	disuse	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	532	532		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	533	532		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	535	536		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	536	536		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	537	537		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	538	537		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	539	539		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	540	539		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	541	541	SFB 7	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	542	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	543	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	544	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	545	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	546	546	SFB 5	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	547	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	548	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	549	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	550	541	SFB 7	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	551	552		fill	pit	disuse	
2	552	552		cut	pit	unknown	

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	553	555		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	554	555		fill	pit	disuse	3
2	555	555		cut	pit	unknown	3
2	556	556		cut	pit	unknown	
2	557	556		fill	pit	disuse	
2	558	558		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	559	558		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	560	561		fill	pit	disuse	
2	561	561		cut	pit	unknown	
2	563	563	SFB 6	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	564	563	SFB 6	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	565	563	SFB 6	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	566	563	SFB 6	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	567	563	SFB 6	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	568	568	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	569	568	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	570	570	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	571	570	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	disuse	2
2	572	572	Roundhouse 2	cut	ditch	roundhouse	2
2	573	572	Roundhouse 2	fill	ditch	disuse	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	574	599	SFB 7	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	575	546	SFB 5	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	576	576	SFB 5	cut	pit	unknown	3
2	577	576	SFB 5	fill	pit	disuse	3
2	578	576	SFB 5	fill	pit	disuse	3
2	579	546	SFB 5	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	580	580	SFB 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	581	580	SFB 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	582	600	SFB 7	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	583	583		cut	grave	horse burial	
2	584	583		fill	grave	horse skeleton	
2	585	583		fill	grave	grave backfill	
2	586	586	SFB 2	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	587	586	SFB 2	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	588	588	SFB 6	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	589	588	SFB 6	fill	post hole	structure	3
2	590	590	SFB 6	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	591	590	SFB 6	fill	post hole	structure	3
2	592	592	SFB 5	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	593	592	SFB 5	fill	post hole	disuse	3

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	594	592	SFB 5	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	595	595	SFB 5	cut	post hole	structural	3
2	596	595	SFB 5	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	597	546	SFB 5	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	598	546	SFB 5	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	599	599	SFB 7	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	600	600	SFB 7	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	601	601	SFB 8	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	602	601	SFB 8	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	603	603	SFB 8	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	604	603	SFB 8	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	605	605	SFB 8	cut	post hole	structure	3
2	606	605	SFB 8	fill	post hole	disuse	3
2	607	601	SFB 8	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	608	601	SFB 8	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	609	601	SFB 8	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	610	610	SFB 9	cut	SFB	structure	3
2	611	610	SFB 9	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	612	610	SFB 9	fill	SFB	disuse	3
2	613	613		cut	pit	unknown	2

Area	Context	Cut	Group	Category	Feature Type	Function	Period
2	614	613		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	615	615		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	616	615		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	617	617		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	618	617		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	619	619		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	620	619		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	621	621		cut	pit	unknown	
2	622	621		fill	pit	disuse	
2	623	623		cut	pit	unknown	
2	624	623		fill	pit	disuse	
2	625	625		cut	pit	unknown	
2	626	625		fill	pit	disuse	
2	627	627		cut	pit	unknown	2
2	628	627		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	629	627		fill	pit	disuse	2
2	630	630		cut	grave	sheep burial	
2	631	630		fill	grave	sheep skeleton	
2	632	630		fill	grave	grave backfill	

Table 7: Context inventory

Appendix B. Finds Reports

B.1 Metalwork

By Andrew Brown

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of 36 metallic small finds were recovered, 22 of which are copper-alloy, 13 iron, and one silver. The objects come from a range of archaeological contexts, the majority from the subsoil or archaeological features associated with Early Anglo-Saxon occupation.

B.1.2 The assemblage as a whole has a chronological range spanning the Roman period, represented by two identifiably Roman objects in Early Anglo-Saxon contexts, through to the c.19th-20th centuries AD. Despite this broad date range the material focuses on two distinct phases, with an initial period of Anglo-Saxon activity (c.5th-7th centuries AD), followed by a post-medieval to modern (c.16th/17th-20th centuries AD) phase represented in the subsoil assemblage.

Methodology

B.1.3 All objects were examined by hand, with details and descriptions entered into a basic catalogue by material type (see below). These are discussed further below by period and archaeological context.

Results

SFB 1 ***130***

B.1.4 From context 140 within SFB 1 was recovered an incomplete copper-alloy steelyard arm (sf5), missing one of the loops at the fulcrum end. The arm has characteristic notches to represent the gradation scale, but unusually tapers to a pointed tip rather than a terminal knop or loop that would prevent the weight from sliding off the arm. It is uncertain whether this is by design or as a result of later modification. The steelyard arm is of a form typically encountered in Roman assemblages (for example Crummy 1983, no. 2508, Blagg et al. 2004, no. 222) and although steelyards are also evident in medieval contexts, they appear not to have been utilised in the intervening early-medieval period (Wastling 2009, 422). It appears likely, therefore, that it is either residual or, given its context, potentially curated in a later period.

SFB 2 ***489***

B.1.5 A single fragment of copper-alloy (sf209), perhaps a pin or similar, was recovered from SFB 2, alongside a corroded iron fragment (sf212) from sample 145. Neither is diagnostic, although their contexts point to a probable Anglo-Saxon date range.

SFB 3 ***325***

B.1.6 The probable copper-alloy coin (sf9) from SFB 3 is plausibly an Early Roman issue, perhaps a sestertius, as or dupondius of 1st-3rd century date. However, both faces are illegible due to extensive copper-alloy corrosion making a close attribution impossible. As with the steelyard this may be residual or curated at a later date. Within the same structure comes an undiagnostic iron nail (sf8) and a small iron whittle tang knife (sf203) with back and blade curving towards the point. This is of probable Anglo-Saxon date, c.5th-7th centuries, with parallels in Evison's Type 1 knives (Evison 1987, 113-117) and West Stow Group B knives (West 1985, 61, fig. 240.13).

SFB 4 ***282***

B.1.7 SFB 4 produced the largest quantity of metal small finds, numbering seven in total. Multiple very small fragments of sheet (sf16, sf27, sf205, sf214) and one cast globular fragment (sf39) of copper-alloy are essentially undiagnostic, as is an elongated and heavily corroded iron object (sf98). To these can be added a probable iron staple or clamp (sf10) of a common, long-lived form but with potential parallels in other early-medieval contexts (e.g. West Stow (West 1985, nos. 242.6-8) or later contexts at Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas 1984, nos. 114-131)).

SFB 6 ***563***

B.1.8 A single copper-alloy fragment (sf142) from SFB 6 with blackened surface may well be a fragment from a vessel or similar item. However, its preservation and fragmentary nature precludes close identification of form or date range.

SFB 9 ***610***

B.1.9 Perhaps most interesting are the finds from SFB 9, which are both the most diagnostic and significant of the Anglo-Saxon material within the assemblage. A corroded iron nail (sf180) is largely undiagnostic, as is a fragment of sheet copper-alloy (sf181) that may be a vessel fragment or repair. To these can be added an iron whittle tang knife (sf182) with straight back and incomplete cutting edge. This is of a form seen in other Anglo-Saxon contexts and parallels Evison's Type 2 knives (Evison 1987, 113-117) and Group A knives from West Stow (West 1985, 61, fig. 240.4-9). It is of probable Anglo-Saxon date, c.5th-7th centuries AD.

B.1.10 The clearest indication of Anglo-Saxon activity on the site is provided by the cruciform brooch (sf178) from within SFB 9. This is near complete, missing its pin and outer edge of the catchplate, and although of slightly irregular manufacture is a readily identifiable object type that sits firmly in the archaeological assemblages of the Early Anglo-Saxon period in the east of England. The use of half instead of fully round knobs, combined with the form of the head and foot indicate that it most likely belongs in Martin's Type 3 cruciform brooch group (Martin 2015, 40-63). This in turn suggests a late-5th to mid-6th century AD date range for the brooch, probably c.475-550 AD (Martin 2015, 128, table 12; see also Penn and Brugmann 2007 for object types in groups FA2a and FA2b dated to between c.480-550 AD).

Structure 1

B.1.11 An incomplete possible nail (sf211) from sample 40 and an iron fragment (sf12) represent the only small finds from Structure 1. Both are undiagnostic and offer no further evidence with regard to the dating of their respective contexts.

Pits

B.1.12 In addition to the objects from defined structures or occupation layers, undiagnostic finds from other possible Early Saxon features comprise a copper-alloy fragment (sf213) from sample 77, as well as an incomplete iron nail (sf3) and a heavily corroded, incomplete socketed(?) object (sf200), both from pit fills.

Unstratified finds

B.1.13 Following the end of the Early Anglo-Saxon period, there is no clearly datable material within the assemblage until the post-medieval period. The later material, broadly spanning the c.16th-20th centuries AD, is all from topsoil and subsoil contexts and largely represents more recent or renewed activity at the site during the course of the last several hundred years. Dress accessories are represented by a lozenge shaped

openwork copper-alloy mount (sf198) typical of the early post-medieval period (c.16th-17th centuries AD), as well as a small silver bell (sf177) of possible c.15th-17th century AD date that is plausibly an animal or hawking bell rather than a dress accessory as such, although bells of similar form are known to have been worn on clothing from the medieval period onward (Egan and Pritchard, 1991: 336-341). To these can be added three buttons of typical 18th-19th century AD date (sf11, sf196, sf197), including a livery button bearing a dragon's head manufactured by Joseph Reynolds in London between c.1861-1873 AD. The date range for late activity at the site represented by the dress accessories is supported by four late coins. These comprise a 'Richmond Rounds' farthing of Charles I (sf175), c.1625-1634 AD, farthings of William III (sf206) and George IV (sf207), and an undiagnostic but probable late (c.18th-19th centuries AD?) copper-alloy coin (sf136).

B.1.14 Two copper-alloy objects (sf176, sf208) and two iron objects (sf115, sf204) from the subsoil remain undiagnostic.

Assessment

B.1.15 The earliest material represented in the assemblage is of Roman date in the form of an incomplete copper-alloy steelyard arm (sf5) and a heavily corroded probable early Roman coin (sf9). Both were recovered from Anglo-Saxon occupation layers and are either residual or represent later curation of Roman material as is often evident in Anglo-Saxon contexts (see for example West 1985). Although they indicate potential Roman activity within the landscape, extending perhaps as early as the 1st century AD, they will be considered further below in conjunction with their archaeological context and associated material.

B.1.16 Early Saxon occupation is clearly represented in the metalwork. Indeed, a range of objects, probably spanning at least the 5th-7th centuries AD, was recovered from domestic contexts around the site, most notably from several sunken-featured buildings (SFBs) and one post building. Unfortunately, preservation is generally quite poor, resulting in fragmentary or corroded objects that are in many instances essentially undiagnostic. Given their archaeological contexts, the majority are most plausibly Early Anglo-Saxon but often datable only by virtue of their context rather than surviving diagnostic forms or features.

Conclusions

B.1.17 The small finds assemblage from Saxmundham demonstrates a date range spanning the Roman period through to the c.20th century AD, but with two distinct phases of activity at the site.

B.1.18 While both SFB1 and SFB 3 contained identifiable Roman objects, it seems most plausible that these are by-products of Anglo-Saxon occupation rather than direct evidence of activity during the Roman period *per se*. Indeed, the metalwork suggests a defined Early Anglo-Saxon phase, perhaps spanning the 5th-7th centuries AD, and most clearly demonstrated by the cruciform brooch (sf178) and two iron knives (sf182, sf203). Although many of the copper-alloy objects are fragmentary, and the iron ones often heavily corroded, their recovery from defined Anglo-Saxon domestic contexts is suggestive that those items from the SFBs and the post building are likely to be contemporary with the structures.

B.1.19 A clear chronological gap is evident in the metalwork from the end of the Early Anglo-Saxon period prior to a second phase of activity in the post-medieval to modern periods. This is entirely attested in topsoil and subsoil contexts and is characterised by material culture that is typical of ploughsoil and subsoil assemblages within Suffolk.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.20 All finds are well packaged and labelled in stable plastic bags or crystal boxes, stored within Stewart boxes containing silica gel and humidity indicator strips. Those finds from the subsoil (context 121) are generally in a good state of preservation, while those objects of both copper-alloy and iron from Anglo-Saxon contexts demonstrate a range of corrosion products that in some instances make close identification of object form or function impossible. The copper-alloy steelyard arm (sf5), coin (sf9), and brooch (sf178), as well as the two iron knife blades (sf182, sf203) would warrant further stabilisation and potential x-ray analysis and/or illustration.

Catalogues

Table 8: Copper-alloy catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
5	140 (SFB 1 [130])	Steelyard	Roman	An incomplete copper-alloy steelyard arm of probable Roman date. It is missing the terminal loop at the fulcrum end due to old breaks. The fulcrum end is rectangular in form and section with one small rectangular loop extending from the upper edge, and a second semi-circular loop from the lower edge. Traces of the terminal loop are visible in the old breaks, and the lower surviving loop has evidence of use wear visible at its outer edge. The steelyard arm is cylindrical in form and has a series of transverse grooves on its underside that represent the graduation scale, of which possibly eleven grooves are visible but this is uncertain due to corrosion on the underside of the arm. Unusually, the arm tapers to a pointed tip rather than a stop of some for to prevent the original weight from sliding off the end. Whether this is deliberate and original to the object, or the result of later damage or modification, is unclear. Traces of a dark green patina are visible on all surfaces, along with relatively extensive and active copper-alloy corrosion products. It measures 128.79mm in total length (43.17mm in length at the fulcrum end), 13.73mm in height and 2.59mm in thickness at the fulcrum end, 4.02mm in maximum diameter at the arm, and 10.37g in weight. This is an incomplete steelyard arm. Steelyard arms were in use during both the Roman and Medieval periods (Wastling, 2009: 422; Cherry, 1991: 47). Examples of weights (Wastling, 2009: 422) and balances (West Stow: West, 1985: fig. 237.2) are known from Early-Medieval contexts, but in some instances, such as at West Stow, are likely to be residual from the Roman period. The current example finds parallels in Roman steelyard arms both of copper-alloy (e.g. Blagg et al., 2004: no. 222; Crummy, 1983: no. 2508) and iron (Manning, 1985: pp. 106-107, P40-P44) and as such is likely to be of Roman date.
9	333 (SFB3 [325])	Coin	Roman	A heavily encrusted copper-alloy object, probably a Roman coin and either an as, dupondius, or sestertius of uncertain 1st to 3rd century AD ruler, c.43-260 AD. Both faces have extensive encrustation and corrosion making identification of the coin type or ruler impossible. It measures 31.00mm in diameter and 9.39g in weight.
11	121	Button	Modern	A copper-alloy button. It has a flat, disc-shaped head, the back face of which is conical and tapers towards an integral sewing loop. This is oval in form with a central sub-oval aperture. All surfaces have an added white metal coating. It measures 26.17mm in diameter, 12.41mm in thickness (including loop), and 9.99g in weight. This button is of Modern date, c.18th-19th centuries AD.

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
16	283 (SFB 4 [282])	Unk	A-S?	A small and undiagnostic fragment of sheet copper-alloy. It is roughly rectangular in form and section, slightly rounded at one end, but with extensive corrosion, encrustation, and old breaks in all directions. This fragment measures 12.51mm in length, 8.02mm in width, 1.33mm in thickness, and 0.25g in weight.
27	283 (SFB 4 [282])	Unk	A-S?	Multiple tiny fragments of sheet(?) copper-alloy, all now entirely undiagnostic. They have a combined weight of 0.31g.
39	283 (SFB 4 [282])	Unk	A-S?	A globular and undiagnostic fragment of copper-alloy. It is roughly circular in form and oval in section, with irregular and corroded surfaces. This fragment measures 18.31mm in length, 15.88mm in width, 8.54mm in thickness, and 8.03g in weight.
136	120	Coin	Modern	A heavily worn copper-alloy coin, probably of Post-Medieval to Modern date. The coin has been partially bent due to post-depositional damage and both faces are largely illegible. Obverse(?): [], Uncertain bust in low relief right? Reverse(?) type is illegible. 26.97mm in diameter, 7.56g in weight. Probably c.18th-19th century AD in date, although an earlier date range cannot be ruled out entirely given the preservation of the object.
142	565 (SFB 6[563])	Vessel?	A-S?	A fragment from a copper-alloy object, possibly a vessel? It is approximately rectangular in form with one corner and parts of two edges surviving, the remainder terminating in old breaks. Both faces preserve traces of the original surface of the object, however there is some corrosion as well as what appears to be burning or sooting on one face in particular. This fragment measures 34.30mm in length, 31.68mm in width, 0.97mm in thickness, and 3.57g in weight This is perhaps a fragment from a copper-alloy vessel or similar item. The blackened surfaces indicate it has at some point been exposed to high temperatures or fire, although whether this was as a result of usage remains uncertain. It is largely undiagnostic, although given its context may be of Roman or later date.
175	121	Coin	PMed	A coper-alloy 'Richmond Rounds' farthing of Charles I, c.1625-1634 AD. As North, 1960: no. 2277. It measures 17.45mm in diameter, 0.50g in weight, with a die axis of 12 o'clock. Obverse: CARO:D:G:MAG:BRI, A crown with two sceptres in a saltire through it. Reverse: FRA:ET:HIB:REX, A crowned harp. Mint: London; initial mark: Rose.
176	121	Unk	Unk	A copper- or possible lead-alloy object of uncertain function. It is lozenge shaped in form with a central oval aperture, and oval shaped in cross-section. All surfaces are slightly corroded and encrusted. It measures 33.45mm in length, 22.47mm in width, 3.55mm in thickness, and 3.31g in weight. The precise function of this object remains uncertain, although in form it resembles mounts or roves of Medieval and later date.
178	611 (SFB 9 [610])	Brooch	Anglo-Saxon	An incomplete copper-alloy Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch, missing the pin and outer edge of the catchplate due to old breaks. It has an unevenly cast rectangular head with raised central rectangular panel that is decorated

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				along each side with unevenly and poorly punched double crescent shaped motifs. From each side of the central panel extend flattened side panels, one of which is rectangular, the other expanding towards its corners to give a more trapezoidal appearance. At the top of the head is an integrally cast half-round knob with raised collar that has a single transverse groove, narrow neck, and slightly domed head with single transverse groove. From the top of the knob extends a flattened semi-circular terminal. To each side of the head are single integrally cast knobs of similar form to the top knob but lacking the semi-circular terminal. The head is slightly misaligned with the bow giving the entire brooch a crooked appearance. The bow is rectangular in form, steeply curved, with flattened rectangular panels at top and bottom, separated by a faceted front face with flattened vertical mid rib. From the base of the bow extends the rectangular foot. This is flat and rectangular in form at the top with a collar formed from multiple transverse grooves. Beneath this extends a stylised horse head terminal that has double transverse collars with grooves above a relatively prominent brow, irregular globular eyes, and a rectangular snout with faceted front face decorated below the eyes with double chevrons. At the terminal end the snout has large, flaring and undecorated nostrils that are trapezoidal in form, above an off-centre terminal knop that is flat, semi-circular in form, and decorated with multiple transverse grooves at its upper edge. On the back face of the head is a single central semi-circular pin lug with extensive iron corrosion indicative of the now missing pin. The back face of the foot has an integrally cast rectangular catchplate, missing its outer edge due to old breaks. The entire object has a dark green patina. It measures 92.80mm in length, 48.37mm in width at head, 10.97mm in width at bow, 4.45mm in thickness at bow, and 33.51g in weight. This is an incomplete cruciform brooch of Anglo-Saxon date. The use of half instead of fully round knobs, combined with the semi-circular terminal on the top knob, the form of the head, and foot, all indicate that it most plausibly falls into Martin's Type 3 cruciform brooches (Martin, 2015: pp. 40-63). These in turn are paralleled in Penn and Brugmann's (2007) phase FA2a-FA2b brooches. Although no identical parallel to the current example has been noted, its form and comparison with published typologies noted above indicate a late-5th to mid-6th century date range for the object, probably c.475-550 AD.
181	612 (SFB 9 [610])	Vessel?	A-S?	A fragment of sheet copper-alloy, possibly a vessel rim or repair(?). It is formed from a rectangular sheet, folded to create a rounded rim(?), and terminating at its base in old breaks. The fragment is then folded back onto itself to give a U-shaped plan when viewed from above, one end seemingly complete, the other terminating in old breaks. It measures 19.77mm in length (folded), 9.56mm in surviving height, 4.88mm in thickness (folded), and 1.34g in weight. The precise form and function of this fragment remains uncertain. Its general form and the manner in which it has been folded recalls sheet copper-alloy vessel rims and vessel repairs, which are apparent from the Roman period onward. This may therefore plausibly be a fragment from a copper-alloy vessel, although not necessarily or identifiably Early-Medieval in date despite its context.
196	121	Button	Modern	A copper-alloy dress accessory, probably a button, of Modern date. It is disc-shaped in form with slightly concave back face and rounded front face. At the centre of the object is a square aperture, with a moulded grooved border around the outer edge of the front face. It measures 2.61mm in diameter, and 2.56g in weight. This is probably a button or similar dress

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				accessory of Modern date, c.18th-20th centuries AD
197	121	Button	Modern	A copper-alloy livery button of Modern date. It is disc shaped in from with convex front face and concave back face. At the centre of the front face is the head of what appears to be a dragon facing left with open mouth and forked tongue, within a raised outer border. At the centre of the back face is a copper-alloy sewing loop surrounded by a legend identifying the maker. This reads: (outer legend) [R]EYNOLDS and Co. [50] St.MARTINS LANE (inner legend) [LON]DON. It measures 25.24mm in diameter, 9.66mm in thickness (including sewing loop; 1.93mm at head), and 6.51g in weight. This is a livery button produced by the manufacturer Joseph William Reynolds in London, it probably dates to c.1861-1873 AD.
198	121	Mount	PMed	An incomplete copper-alloy belt or strap mount of Post-Medieval date. It is lozenge shaped in form with a large central lozenge shaped aperture and slightly faceted edges. On the back face at each end are the remains of integral cylindrical rivets, one of this is mostly incomplete due to old breaks, the other tapers to a sharp point now folded at an angle of 90 degrees to the plane of the plate. The entire object has a dark green patina. It measures 24.85mm in length, 16.91mm in width, 1.82mm in thickness (at plate; 5.47mm including rivets), and 2.15g in weight. It is of Post-Medieval date, c.16th-17th centuries AD.
205	283 (SFB 4[282])	Unk	A-S?	A small undiagnostic and corroded fragment of sheet copper-alloy. It is roughly triangular in form with one possible complete edge, the remainder terminating in old breaks. All surfaces have extensive corrosion. This fragment measures 12.99mm in length, 7.27mm in width, 1.24mm in thickness, and 0.22g in weight.
206	121	Coin	PMed	A copper-alloy farthing of William III, dated on the coin to 1698/1699 AD. As Seaby no. 3557. It measures 22.89mm in diameter, and 5.19g in weight. Obverse: GVLIELMVS-TERTIVS, Laureate bust right. Reverse: BRITAN-NIA, Britannia seated left, the date 169[8/9] below.
207	121	Coin	Modern	A copper-alloy farthing of George IV, dated on the coin to 1826 AD. As Seaby no. 3825. It measures 22.00mm in diameter, and 4.64g in weight. Obverse: GEORGIVS IV-DEI [GRATIA], Laureate head left, the date 1826 below bust. Reverse: BRITANNIA REX FID.DEF, Britannia seated right.
208	121	Unk	Modern	An undiagnostic copper-alloy object. It is formed from a single strip of copper-alloy that is rectangular in form and section, tapering at both ends to (complete?) points, and folded mid-way along its length to give a U-shaped profile. The entire object measures 55.84mm in length (bent), 2.74mm in maximum width, 1.30mm in thickness, and 2.36g in weight. The precise function of this object is uncertain and it may well simply be a fragment of copper-alloy waste. Its form and appearance suggest a modern date, probably 19th-20th centuries AD.
209	491 (SFB 2	Unk	A-S?	An undiagnostic and corroded fragment of coper-alloy. It is cylindrical in

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
	[489])			form, terminating at both(?) ends in old breaks. This fragment measures 8.19mm in length, 2.00mm in diameter, and 0.1g in weight. It is perhaps a fragment from a pin, rivet, or similar item, but its precise form and date range are uncertain due to the preservation of the object.
213	359 (sample 77)	Unk	Unk	A heavily corroded and incomplete fragment of copper-alloy. It is rectangular in form and section, terminating at both ends in old breaks. All surfaces are heavily encrusted with extensive copper-alloy corrosion visible. It measures 17.21mm in length, 7.83mm in width, 2.52mm in thickness, and 0.58g in weight. This fragment is undiagnostic and may be of any date from the Roman period onward.
214	283 (SFB 4 [282]; sample 52)	Unk	A-S?	An undiagnostic fragment of corroded sheet coper-alloy, roughly rectangular in form. It measures 4.90mm in length, 3.92mm in width, 0.48mm in thickness, and 0.01g in weight.

Table 9: Silver catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
177	121	Bell	Med/PMed	A near complete silver(?) rumbler bell, possibly a dress accessory. It is spherical in form with two hemispheres joining at a prominent circumferential rib. This is formed from a silver band decorated with multiple diagonal notches giving it a corded appearance. At the apex of the upper hemisphere is an integral suspension or sewing loop that is circular in form with a circular aperture. The lower hemisphere is partially flattened due to post-depositional damage, but has a transverse rectangular sound slot terminating at each end in small circular sound holes. This bell measures 16.06mm in total length/height, 13.52mm in diameter, and 3.35g in weight. Small rumbler bells of this form appear as dress accessories, for example in Medieval London (Egan and Pritchard, 1991: pp. 336-341), from the 13th century onwards, but may also have served as bells for animals or birds. Several examples in silver, with similar notched or cabled band on the circumference, have been recorded through the Treasure process where they have been interpreted as probable hawking or animal bells (e.g. on the PAS database: NMS-3FC063 (2013 T434), KENT-A0D767 (2013 T525), NLM-203CC3 (2014 T52), SUR-22E2A6 (2014 T547), etc.). These are dated broadly to the Post-Medieval period, perhaps extending back into the later Medieval period, c.15th-17th centuries AD, and suggest a similar date range for the current example.

Table 10: Iron catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
3	146	Nail	A-S?	An iron nail of uncertain date. It has a tapering square sectioned shaft, missing the tip due to old breaks, and with an expanded and slightly flattened head. This nail measures 82.03mm in length, 10.39mm in width, 9.15mm in thickness, and 15.88g.
8	333 (SFB 3 [325])	Nail	A-S?	A heavily corroded iron nail in two joining fragments. It has a tapering sub-square shaft, possibly missing the tip due to old breaks. The head is flattened and oval in form, extending from one edge of the shaft. The entire object measures 59.80mm in length, 8.12mm in width/diameter at shaft, 15.62mm in length and 12.50mm in width at head, and 7.31g in weight. Cf. West, 1985: fig. 242.10.
10	283 (SFB 4 [282])	Staple	A-S?	An incomplete iron object, possibly a staple, clamp or similar item. It is rectangular in form and section, both ends bent at an angle of 90 degrees, one tapering to a pointed tip, the other to a slightly bent and rounded tip. The entire object has extensive iron corrosion. It measures 98.21mm in length (bent), 8.87mm in width, 7.78mm in thickness, and 22.92g in weight. This is possibly an iron staple, similar to examples from West Stow (West, 1985: nos.242.6-8) and Thetford (Rogerson and Dallas, 1984: p. 88, nos. 114-131) (see also Rogerson, 1995: fig. 60 nos. 56-57). Objects of this form are apparent from the Roman period onward, the context combined with parallels at West Stow suggesting a likely Anglo-Saxon date range for the current example, perhaps c.5th-7th centuries AD.
12	276	Unk	A-S?	An undiagnostic iron fragment. It is rectangular, in form and section, slightly curved in profile, and terminates in old breaks on at least three edges. This fragment measures 36.19mm in length, 24.95mm in width, 5.83mm in thickness, and 14.07g in weight. Undiagnostic.
98	283 (SFB 4 [282])	Unk	A-S?	An incomplete and heavily corroded iron object of uncertain form or function. It has a long tapering body that is cylindrical in form and slightly curved in profile. At one end it narrows to old breaks, while at the other it expands to a large globular area of iron corrosion that makes identification of this terminal end impossible. The entire object measures 147.26mm in length, 7.73mm in maximum width/diameter of the body (3.76mm in minimum diameter at incomplete end), and 16.96g in weight.
115	121	Unk	Unk	An incomplete and heavily corroded iron object. It is possibly square in section, rectangular in form, terminating at both ends in old breaks. This fragment measures 45.45mm in length, 3.70mm in width, 3.50mm in thickness, and 0.96g in weight. It is perhaps a fragment from a pin or nail, but is largely undiagnostic.
180	611 (SFB 9 [610])	Nail	A-S?	An incomplete iron nail. It has an incomplete and heavily corroded cylindrical(?) shaft, with flattened sub-square head. The entire object measures 18.10mm in length, 6.87mm in thickness/diameter at shaft, 13.76mm by 13.09mm at head, and 2.36g in weight. Cf. West 1985: fig. 242.11, 13.
182	611 (SFB 9 [610])	Knife	A-S	An incomplete iron whittle tang knife. It is missing parts of the blade, tang and possibly the tip due to old breaks. The knife has a rectangular tang set at the centre of the blade, expanding towards the blade, and possibly missing its terminal end. The blade is triangular in section, missing most of its cutting edge due to old breaks, and has a back that runs straight to the tip. Where the cutting edge of the blade joins the tang it appears slightly

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				convex, but this is uncertain due to the preservation of the object. This knife measures 85.63mm in length, 18.44mm in height at blade, 6.73mm in thickness, and 14.25g in weight. Parallels for this knife in terms of form can be seen in Anglo-Saxon examples from within Suffolk (e.g. in graves 16 and 38 at Snape (Filmer-Sankey and Pestell, 2001), from Eriswell (West, 1998: nos. 26.13, 37.8), Ipswich (West, 1998: nos. 79.1.2-79.1.4) and Pakenham (West, 1998: 120.2)). It appears to find its closest parallels in Evison's Type 2 knives with straight backs and curved cutting edges, which would suggest a probable 5th-6th/7th century AD date range for the object (Evison, 1987: pp. 113-117; see also West Stow Group A from layer 2 (West, 1985: 61, fig. 240.4-9); Andrews, 1995: fig. 70 nos. 21-22; McDonnell et al., 2012: fig. 7.3.3; Ottaway, 2009: 203).
200	578	Unk	A-S?	An incomplete and heavily corroded possibly iron object. It is roughly conical in form, socketed, and missing both ends and most of one side due to old breaks. All surfaces have extensive iron corrosion, and close identification of object type is impossible. It measures 49.80mm in length, 18.29mm in width, 11.64mm in thickness, and 7.18g in weight. Undiagnostic.
203	333 (SFB 3 [325])	Knife	A-S	An incomplete and small iron whittle tang knife. It has an elongated rectangular tang set in line with the back of the blade, which terminates at its attachment end in old breaks. The blade is triangular in section, with curved/concave back and cutting edge that tapers towards the tip. The entire object measures 68.99mm in length (39.87mm at blade), 11.48mm in height, 3.48mm in thickness, and 4.68g in weight. This is probably a small iron knife blade. In terms of form it perhaps finds its closest parallels in Evison's Type 1 knives with curved backs and cutting edges (Evison, 1987: 113; see also West Stow Group B: West, 1985: 61, fig. 240.13). This would suggest a probable Early Anglo-Saxon date range for the object, c.5th-7th centuries AD (Evison, 1987: 115).
204	121	Unk	Unk	An incomplete and corroded iron object. It is cylindrical in form, bent at an angle of 90 degrees, and terminating at both ends in old breaks. The surfaces appear in places to more closely resemble coper-alloy, perhaps suggesting a copper-alloy surface with iron core. This fragment measures 71.06mm in length (bent), 5.48mm in diameter, and 13.53g in weight. Undiagnostic, but perhaps Post-Medieval to Modern in date.
211	276 (sample 40)	Nail	Unk	An incomplete iron nail. It is rectangular in form and section, missing both ends due to old breaks, but expanding slightly towards the head. This nail measures 59.70mm in length, 8.98mm in width, 6.35mm in thickness, and 8.53g in weight. Undiagnostic.
212	490 (SFB 2 [489] ; sample 145)	Unk	A-S?	An incomplete iron object, possibly a pin or nail. It is cylindrical in form, terminating at one, and probably both, ends in old breaks. All surfaces have extensive iron corrosion making close identification impossible. It measures 27.13mm in length, 5.11mm in width/diameter, and 0.87g in weight.

B.2 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and quantification

B.2.1 A total of 257 worked flints and 2137g of unworked burnt flint (86 pieces) were recovered during the excavations. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by context and type is given in Table 11. The assemblage derives from a total of 66 individual contexts and the vast majority was recovered from the fills of cut features with small amounts of worked flint also coming from unstratified deposits and natural features. The worked flint was generally thinly distributed with only six contexts containing in excess of five worked flints and a large proportion of the assemblage appears to represent residual material caught up in the fills of later prehistoric and Early Saxon features. The most important exception to this pattern is a large assemblage of 78 worked flints recovered in association with Early Bronze Age pottery from pit **375** in Pit Group 1.

Raw materials and condition

B.2.2 The assemblage is made up entirely of relatively high quality fine grained flint. Surviving cortical surfaces are diverse but are invariably relatively thin and heavily abraded and suggest the exploitation of secondary sources of flint from deposits of glacio-fluvial gravel and perhaps in some cases from glacial till, both of which occur locally. The assemblage is mostly in a relatively fresh condition with only minor edge damage or rounding. A small proportion of the worked flint (16 pieces) displays recortication, varying from a light blue sheen/clouding to a heavy white. This recortication does not appear to have any clear chronological significance. One piece, a large flake from the subsoil 102 overlying Area 1 bears unusually heavy recortication/staining quite unlike anything else in the assemblage and is reminiscent of the heavy surface alteration often seen on Palaeolithic artefacts.

General characterisation of the flint assemblage

B.2.3 The worked flint is clearly chronologically mixed and on the basis of technological and typological traits represents activity from the Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic through to, at least, the Early Bronze Age.

B.2.4 Blade based material of Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic date is relatively well represented in the assemblage, with 21 blades, bladelets and blade like flakes making up some 10% of all unretouched removals. These are accompanied by a fine opposed platform blade core from SFB 2. Few retouched pieces can be confidently associated with this early activity but include a serrated blade, also from SFB 2 and a piercer on blade blank from pit **498**. In addition, the proximal portion of a broken arrowhead recovered from SFB 4 is most likely to have derived from an early Neolithic leaf shaped form. Differences in the technological traits and morphology of the blade based removals suggest that both Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic material is likely to be represented in the assemblage, with the former period probably represented by a few very regular, prismatic, blades. It is not possible to confidently associate any of this material with features which might be broadly contemporary, although it is notable that pit **193** contained four flints including two blade based pieces and a small bifacially flaked core tool which are all consistent with an earlier Neolithic date.

B.2.5 The remainder, and majority, of the worked flint assemblage is characterised by a relatively simple flake based technology with a range of retouched tools typical of Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age industries. By far the most significant assemblage from

the site is the 78 worked flints recovered in association with Early Bronze Age pottery from pit **375** in Pit Group 1. These flints are dominated by simple hard hammer struck flakes and although all stages of core reduction are represented by primary, secondary and non-cortical removals it is clear that individual reduction sequences are only partially represented and that the assemblage was drawn from a larger body of discarded flint work. Retouched and utilised pieces are well represented. The six retouched pieces include two end scrapers, a thumbnail scraper and two flakes with retouched lateral edges which probably functioned as cutting tools. More unusually a possible burin was identified in this assemblage, made on the proximal portion of a flake with burin spalls having been removed from one lateral edge on its broken distal end. In the context of post glacial British flintwork, burins are best known from Mesolithic and, more occasionally, from Early Neolithic contexts and the example described here might represent an attempt to obtain very small flakes for some use, rather than to create a tool in the true sense of a burin. A total of 12 unretouched flakes from the pit showed clear signs of utilisation in the form of macroscopically visible edge damage resulting from use as cutting or scraping tools. In contrast to this relatively large assemblage, just four worked flints, consisting solely of unretouched flakes, were recovered from pit **328**, also within Pit Group 1 and associated with Early Bronze Age pottery.

B.2.6 The remainder of the putatively Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork from the site was largely derived in small quantities from otherwise undated or demonstrably later features and is likely to largely represent residual material. This includes a relatively large assemblage of 29 flints from pit **239** which are clearly chronologically mixed and disparate in terms of technology, condition and raw material. Possible exceptions to this which may represent single period assemblages include 19 flints from small pit **124** within Pit Group 1 which is dominated by simple flake based removals together with a fine semi-invasively retouched scraper and a utilised flake.

B.2.7 There is little convincing evidence for flint work post-dating the Early Bronze Age in the assemblage although some of the relatively undiagnostic flakes from Iron Age contexts could represent contemporary flintwork, most notably four relatively fresh flakes from the gully fill of Roundhouse 1 (**184**). Of some interest is a single worked flint recovered from SFB 2. This piece is a small naturally fractured piece of flint with an area of steep retouch accompanied by bright polish of the kind developed through contact with metal. This has been interpreted as a 'strike a light' flint of the kind used in conjunction with a steel for producing sparks to light tinder. Although rarely discussed in the archaeological literature (see Martingell 2003), flints have occasionally been found associated with Early Saxon iron 'purse mounts', presumably as part of fire making kits, as, for example, accompanying an inhumation burial at Lyminge, Kent (Warhurst 1955, 22, figure 10), and the piece described here might relate to the Early Saxon occupation of the site.

Assessment and recommendations

B.2.8 Despite the relatively small size of the assemblage it does provide clear evidence for episodes of activity at the site from the Mesolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. The most significant aspect of the assemblage is the relatively large assemblage of flintwork from Early Bronze Age pit **375** within Pit Group 1. Although not published in detail, the lithic assemblage derived from Early Bronze Age features from previous investigations at Church Hill appears to have been relatively small and to have consisted largely of unretouched material, with less than 100 flints deriving from an extensive series of pits (Newton 2013, 10-13). In this context, the assemblage from pit **375** is of some

significance in providing an insight into the use of flint at this locale during the Early Bronze Age. Substantial lithic assemblages from secure Early Bronze Age contexts in Suffolk remain relatively rare and/or poorly documented but the composition and character of the material from pit **375** is closely comparable to better documented 'domestic' assemblages associated with Beaker or Collared Urn pottery in East Anglia (e.g. Healy 1986; Garrow 2006, 128-129).

B.2.9 The assemblage has been fully recorded and catalogued and no further detailed technological or metric analysis is recommended. It would be useful if the distribution and context of the flint assemblage was reconsidered in light of final phasing of the site, with a particular emphasis on highlighting undated features which could potentially be of earlier prehistoric (Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date). Any publication of the site should include a quantification and description of the flint assemblage with a focus on the material from Early Bronze Age contexts and it would be valuable to make detailed and explicit comparisons with the material derived from earlier phases of work at Church Hill (Newton 2013).

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
102				??			1						1																	**2**		
103	110			clay pit		1	7	1															1					1		**11**		
104	105			pit																											3	21.9
109	108			pit			1						1																	**2**		
113	110			Clay pit																												
114	115			pit																											1	14.5
120				topsoil					1																					**1**		
122				subsoil																											2	5.8
125	124			post hole			17	1					1																	**19**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
127	126			post hole			4																							**4**		
129	128			post hole			2																							**2**		
135	137			pit																											1	24.7
142	142			roundh ouse			1																							**1**		
147	148			pit		1	3																				1			**5**		
154	153			post hole			1																							**1**		
161	162			pit			1																							**1**		
169	184			roundh ouse			1																							**1**	1	13.2

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
172	179			roundhouse			1																							**1**		
175	182			roundhouse																												
176	183			roundhouse		1	2	1																						**4**	3	30.2
177	184			roundhouse			4																							**4**	3	70.3
192	193			pit			1		1		1									1										**4**	9	384
216	216			post hole			1																							**1**		
242	201			post hole						1																				**1**		
247	206			post		1																								**1**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
				hole																												
252	211			Post hole																											1	9.8
261	220			post hole			1																							**1**		
262				post hole	1																									**1**		
271	230			post hole																											4	54.6
272	231			post hole																											1	11.6
276	235			post hole			1																							**1**		
278	237			post			2			1																				**3**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
				hole																												
280	239			pit	5		14		2	3	3	1											1							**29**	1	0.6
283	282			sfb			3														1									**4**	33	1265
288				natural hollow			2																							**2**		
321	317			Round house																											1	0.5
333	325			sfb			1																							**1**		
338	224			pit		1																								**1**	3	20.1
344	345			post hole	1																									**1**	1	57.3
355	355			pit			3																							**3**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
348	328			pit			3				1																			**4**	1	2.2
349	350			post hole			4							1																**5**		
351	352			post hole	1		1			1																				**3**	7	41
359	358			pit			1																							**1**		
360	334			pit	1		3																							**4**	4	74.1
366	365			post hole			1																							**1**		
377	375			pit	2	2	62	3					2		1		1	2					1				1		1	**78**		
379	378			post hole			2																							**2**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
389	388			pit			1																							**1**		
395	394			post hole	1		4		1														1							**7**		
401	400			post hole				1																						**1**		
420	418			pit																											2	11.5
421	418			pit			1																	1						**2**	4	23.8
475	476			pit							1																			**1**		
491	489			sfb														1												**1**		
492	489			sfb	1		7		1													1			1					**11**		
493	489			sfb			2												1							1				**4**		

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
497	496			pit						1																				**1**		
499	498			pit												1														**1**		
542	541			sfb			1																							**1**		
548	541			sfb			1																							**1**		
564	563			sfb			1																							**1**		
575	546			sfb			1																							**1**		
612	610			sfb			1																							**1**		
618	617			pit			2		1																					**3**		
99999				unstrat			7																	1						**8**		
Total					13	7	181	7	7	7	6	1	5	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	4	2	1	1	2	1	1	**257**	86	2137

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Context type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow Flake	Blade	Bladelet	Blade like flake	Rejuvenation flake	End scraper	Sub circular scraper	Thumbnail scraper	Piercer	Burin?	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Bifacially flaked piece	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Core on flake	Total worked flint	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)

Table 11. Basic quantification of the flint assemblage by context

B.3 Stone

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A total of five pieces of stone weighing 342g were collected from three features (Table 12). The assemblage comprises a fragment of whetstone, a polished pebble and some lava fragments probably derived from querns or millstones.

Object type	Petrology	Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Weight
Whetstone	Fine micaceous siltstone	283	282	SFB 4	1	103
Polished pebble	Fine grained silicous quartz	421	418	Pit	1	226
Quern	Lava	578	576	Pit	3	13
Total					**5**	**342**

Table 12: Quantity and weight of stone by feature

B.3.2 A full catalogue was prepared of the total assemblage. Each piece was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and the basic lithology recorded. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Type and form were observed. The typological variables were selected to aid identification of the chronology and form, the petrological examination was undertaken to distinguish possible imports and locate the source of supply of stone to the site. OAE curate the assemblage and archive.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.3.3 An incomplete whetstone from Period 3 SFB 4, is made of fine micaceous siltstone. The fragment, which measures 75mm by 63mm is 13mm thick and has been smoothed through use on one surface and on three edges. The upper surface has a deep, narrow groove worn into it and a second groove is present on one outer edge. Similar whetstones have been found in 6th to 7th century SFBs at West Stow (West 1985, fig.118, 4; fig.121,7 and 8).

B.3.4 A natural pebble with one surface polished to a high shine was recovered from Middle Iron Age pit **418**. A polished pebble, perhaps used for smoothing textile, has also been found in a late 6th century SFB at West Stow (West 1985, fig.167).

B.3.5 Five scraps of grey vesicular lava came from unphased pit **576**.

Discussion

B.3.6 The small assemblage of lava appears to all belong to the Saxon period of occupation at the site and perhaps suggests corn grinding was taking place there. The whetstone has been extensively used for sharpening a thin blade perhaps a knife and the polished pebble may be associated with textile production. Parallels for all three items are found in SFBs of similar 6th century date at West Stow.

Further Work

B.3.1 No further work or illustration is required.

B.4 Roman window glass

By Alice Lyons

A note on the Roman window glass

B.4.1 A single fragment of residual Roman window glass was recovered from the fill (276) of a post hole within Period 3 Early Saxon Structure 1. The glass is a flat blue-green trapesoidal fragment that measures 300mm in length, a maximum of 20mm in width and is 2mm thick (it weighs 2.6g).

B.4.2 Although only a residual fragment, the presence of this material on site, together with a small amount of Roman pottery (see Sue Andersons report) suggests Roman activity in the area. Roman window glass, however, would only have been fitted within a high status building and hints at the possibility of a well-appointed building such as a villa present in the locality.

B.5 Early Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.5.1 A total of 41 sherds weighing 334g were collected from eight features (Table 13). The assemblage includes 21 small scraps of undecorated, grog-tempered pottery from treethrow **108**, which is probably Early Bronze Age, and 20 well preserved Beaker sherds from two larger pits (**328** and **375**) and four small pits (**326**, **343**, **345** and **402**) within Pit Group 1.

Period	Group	Feature	Feature type	Context	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
-	-	108	Treethrow	109	Early Bronze Age	21	18
	-	122	Subsoil	122	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	1	11
1	Pit Group 1	328	Pit	329	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	3	53
		375	Pit	377	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	5	169
		326	Pit	327	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	1	11
		343	Pit	342	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	7	61
		345	Pit	344	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	1	5
		402	Pit	403	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	2	6
Total						**41**	**334**

Table 13: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by feature

B.5.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE

Nature of the Assemblage

B.5.3 The small Early Bronze Age assemblage comprises 21 small abraded body sherds weighing 18g collected from the fill of treethrow **108**. The sherds are made of sandy fabric with common sub-angular pale grog pieces up to 2mm.

B.5.4 The more substantial Beaker assemblage includes rims from three vessels, though a maximum of nine Beakers are represented. Six fabrics were identified (Table 14). Most include grog (crushed pottery) with sand or flint and one is solely flint-tempered.

Fabric	*Description*	*Quantity*	*Weight (g)*
F1	Common angular white crushed flint	1	11
G1	Common sub-rounded pale grog in fine clay matrix	6	180
QfF	Common quartz sand and moderate fine flint	5	23
QG	Common quartz sand and sub-rounded pale grog	3	51
QGF	Common quartz sand, sub-rounded pale grog and occasional flint	1	12
QrF	Common quartz sand and rare flint	4	39
Total		***20***	***316***

Table 14: Quantity and weight of Beaker pottery by fabric

B.5.5 The range of fabrics compares well to local Beaker assemblages, found for example at Sutton Hoo (Percival 2015, 15).

B.5.6 A mix of robust rusticated Beaker and finer square-toothed comb-impressed styles are present. Rim and body sherds suggest at least two styles are present, the comb-impressed vessel being of long-necked form whilst the fingertip impressed vessels are globular. The rusticated examples have deep fingertip impressed decoration forming pinched motifs on the vessel body including one example where deep pinches form a cordon around the vessel below the out-turned rim. These rusticated vessels often form a substantial component of non-funerary Beaker assemblages and have been found in domestic contexts at Sutton Hoo, Worlingham and Carlton Colville (Carver 2005, fig.187 F281; Fern 2015 fig.2.4, 2; Gibson forthcoming; Percival undated).

B.5.7 Comb-impressed Beaker is more finely made than the rusticated examples and is decorated with floating panels or lozenges in-filled with cross hatch or lattice motif or plain bands around the body. This form is also very common within local non-funerary assemblages and is again found in quantity at Sutton Hoo (Carver 2005, fig.192).

Deposition

B.5.8 The deposition of the Beaker pottery is principally in larger pits **328** and **375** and within four small pits associated with Pit Group 1. The cluster of small pits is very similar to a putative Bronze Age structure found beneath Saxon burial mounds at Sutton Hoo which also produced Beaker pottery (Carver 2005, fig.189). As is typical for Beaker pit assemblages the sherds represent several vessels, none complete, with a mix of large well preserved sherds and smaller more abraded scraps.

Significance of the Assemblage

B.5.9 The small assemblage is of interest, being a 'domestic' assemblage associated with a probable structure. The fabrics and decoration compare well with local non-funerary assemblages especially with pottery from Sutton Hoo, Worlingham and various small

assemblages from the environs of Carlton Colville (Carver 2005, Gibson forthcoming, Percival undated).

Further Work

B.5.10 A full report is required including detailed comparison with the local assemblages listed above and discussion of dating. This would take half a day.

B.5.11 A maximum of 8 sherds should be drawn and a full illustrated sherd catalogue is required.

B.6 Later Prehistoric pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.6.1 The excavations yielded 239 sherds of later prehistoric pottery (3323g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.9g. The pottery was recovered from 32 contexts relating to 24 features including pits, post-holes, an SFB and two Roundhouse ring-gullies (Table 15). The assemblage includes a small quantity of Late Bronze Age Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery, dating *c*. 1100-800 BC. The bulk of the material, however, is of Middle Iron Age origin, and is likely to date to the 2nd or 1st centuries BC. This report provides a quantified characterisation and assessment of the pottery.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
125	124	Pit, Pit Group 1	1	2	Late Bronze Age	Residual
147	148	Pit	1	8	Middle Iron Age	-
152	151	Posthole, Roundhouse 1	1	1	Middle Iron Age	
154	153	Posthole, Roundhouse 1	47	471	Middle Iron Age	-
161	162	Pit	2	5	Middle Iron Age	-
168	183	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	1	6	Middle Iron Age	-
170	185	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	1	20	Middle Iron Age	-
171	132	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	39	1033	Middle Iron Age	-
176	183	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	18	117	Middle Iron Age	-
177	184	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	2	13	Middle Iron Age	-
178	185	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	10	194	Middle Iron Age	-
179	179	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	9	144	Middle Iron Age	-
277	236	Posthole, Structure 1	1	8	Late Bronze Age	Residual
321	317	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	2	14	Middle Iron Age	-
322	318	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	1	5	Middle Iron Age	-
323	319	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	5	26	Middle Iron Age	-
338	334	Pit	8	122	Middle Iron Age	-
359	358	Pit	2	58	Middle Iron Age	-
360	334	Pit	17	139	Middle Iron Age	-
420	418	Pit	13	144	Middle Iron Age	-
421	418	Pit	5	33	Middle Iron Age	-
503	502	Posthole, Structure 3	13	173	Late Bronze Age	Residual
517	516	Posthole, Structure 3	1	8	Late Bronze Age	Residual
525	524	Posthole, Structure 3	2	76	Late Bronze Age	Residual
535	536	Pit	26	363	Middle Iron Age	-
540	539	Pit	1	4	Middle Iron Age	-
549	541	SFB 7	1	1	Late Bronze Age	Residual
614	613	Pit	1	2	Middle Iron Age	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
618	617	Pit	1	7	Middle Iron Age	-
620	619	Pit	1	8	Middle Iron Age	-
626	625	Pit	1	6	Middle Iron Age	-
628	627	Pit	5	112	Middle Iron Age	-
TOTAL	-	-	**239**	**3323**	-	-

Table 15: Quantified later prehistoric pottery by context

Methodology

B.6.2 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). 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 gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Late Bronze Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980). The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156). All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small'; sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. A programme of refitting was also conducted, and sherd joins were noted within and between contexts. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabric series

B.6.3 The sources of the potting clays and tempering ingredients remain uncertain. However, the raw materials required for the production of the site's pottery were all potentially available within the local landscape. Alluvial deposits flanking the River Fromus, *c*. 100m to the west, may have offered suitable potting clays, whilst tempering agents such as flint and sand could have been extracted from the site's own subsoils.

Flint

F1: Moderate to common coarse to very coarse flint (mainly 2-4mm in size).

F2: Moderate to common fine to medium flint (up to 2mm in size).

Flint and sand

FQ1: Moderate to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 1-3mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix.

Sand

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. May contain very rare partially burnt flint or burnt out voids from organic matter.

Q2: Moderate to common quartz sand are rare to sparse partially burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm in size).

Sand and organic matter

QVE1: Moderate to common quartz sand and moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter.

Late Bronze Age pottery

B.6.4 The Later Bronze Age assemblage comprises 19 sherds (268g) with a MSW of 14.1g. The pottery was recovered from five postholes (**124**, **236**, **502**, **516** and **524**) relating to Structures 1, 3 and 4 (Table 16), and SFB 7.

B.6.5 The assemblage is characterised by plain sherds in flint tempered fabrics typical of the Late Bronze Age Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition in East Anglia (Brudenell 2012). Fabrics can be divided into coarse (F1 and FQ1) and fine (FQ2) flint tempered wares, the latter being commonly burnished (91% of F2 sherd by weight, see Table 17). Feature sherds are scare, but include four rims and two bases. Of note is the complete base (88g) of a burnished fineware vessel recovered from posthole **502**. The posthole also yielded a rim of a round-bodied bowl with an everted lip (Class IV, Form K, rim diameter 17cm, 7% intact).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	11/140	52.2	0/0	0.0	3	0
F2	Flint	7/120	44.8	4/110	91.7	3	2
FQ1	Flint	1/8	3.0	0/0	0.0	0	0
TOTAL	-	19/268	100.0	4/110	41.0	6	2

Table 16: Quantified Late Bronze Age pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (4 rims, 2 bases).

B.6.6 All the pottery is considered to be residual as the features relate to Saxon-type structures. The distribution and relatively good condition of the pottery, however, suggests that the material may not have moved far from its Late Bronze Age context of deposition.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.6.7 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises 220 sherds (3055g) with a MSW of 13.9g. The pottery was recovered from two roundhouse ring-gullies, a posthole, 13 pits and a tree throw (Table 15). Overall, the pottery is in good condition, with a relatively high MSW. Sherds are only moderately abraded, although small sherds dominate (58% small, 35% medium and 7% large).

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.8 The Middle Iron Age assemblage is predominately composed of sherds in dense sandy fabrics. Although four basic groups are distinguished (Table 17), by weight 92% of the pottery has quartz sand as the principle inclusion (fabrics Q1-2), with a further 2% containing a mix of sand and chopped vegetable matter (QVE1), and 6% with burnt flint and sand (FQ1). These wares are typical of Middle Iron Age-type assemblages in Suffolk (Martin 1989; 1999, 80; Brudenell 2014), as too are the site's vessel forms. These comprise a range of ovoid and slightly globular jars and bowls, mostly displaying weakly pronounced shoulders and short necks terminating in either rounded, flat-topped or externally thickened rims.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
FQ1	Flint and sand	7/176	5.8	5/166	94.3	3	3
Q1	Sand	150/1586	51.9	56/576	36.3	31	11
Q2	Sand	55/1241	40.6	9/138	11.1	5	1
QVE1	Sand and organic	8/52	1.7	0/0	0.0	0	0
TOTAL	-	220/3055	100.0	70/880	28.8	39	15

Table 17: Quantified Middle Iron Age pottery. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (30 rims, 9 bases).

B.6.9 In total, just under half of the vessels (19) in the assemblage can be assigned to form. This includes 44 sherds, weighing 1017g (Table 18), and representing 20% of the assemblage by shed count or 33% by weight.

Form	Description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	7	2	10/213	12-18
D	Slack shouldered jars with outwardly flared necks	2	2	3/75	14
F	Bowls or globular jars with an S-shaped profile	2	2	3/115	15
K	Globular or ovoid bowls/squat jars with no neck	3	1	4/27	-
L	Globular or ovoid bowls/squat jars with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	4	2	22/532	26
M	Globular bowls with a slightly beaded rim	1	0	2/55	16
TOTAL	-	19	9	44/1017	12-26

Table 18: Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms. The lettered form series relate to that developed by JD Hill which is widely employed in northern East Anglia. The descriptions are a simplified version of those fully published by Hill and Horne (2003, 174) and Hill and Braddock (2006, 155-156). MNV = minimum number of vessels.

B.6.10 Shouldered jars of Form A and D dominate the group; notably the slack shouldered jars of Form A which account for over a third of the classified vessels. These tend to have ovoid or ellipsoid-shaped bodies and are found in a range of rim sizes. Globular and ovoid vessels of Forms K and L are the second most common. The Form K varieties have no distinct neck-zone, and are mainly composed of squat jars and convex-walled tubs. By contrast, most of the Form L vessel display rounded profiles with distinct but stunted rims. Many resemble globular bowls, through wide-mouthed ovoid jars are also present. The assemblage also includes two vessel with S-shaped profiles. These Form F pots are probably bowls or globular jars, similar to some of the more rounded vessels of Form L, only with hollowed out-turned necks. Finally, the assemblage includes a single example of a globular bowl with a slightly beaded rim.

B.6.11 Most form-assigned vessels have small mouth-diameters, with only one measuring over 18cm. Overall, the rim diameter of 11 vessels could be established in the assemblage (all belonging to form-assigned vessels), with a clear peak in the representation of pots with diameters between 15-16cm – vessels likely to have functioned as everyday cooking and serving pots.

B.6.12 A total of 70 sherds (880g) are burnished or carefully smoothed, representing 32% of the assemblage by sherd count, 29% by weight or 38% by vessel count. These figures are relatively high for Middle Iron Age-type pottery groups, possibly reflecting an emphasis on serving vessels or a local preference for pots with a lustrous surface finish. Decoration, on the other hand, is scare within the assemblage with only three ornamented sherds (17g). These belong to the same burnished vessel from pit **627**, and are decorated with grooved lines forming part of a complex 'late Tène-style' curvilinear motif which is impossible to reconstruct from the fragments.

B.6.13 Traces of use-wear in the form of carbonised residues were preserved on a six sherds (108g), including fragments of two form-assigned vessels (Form A and D). Four sherds (71) have thick carbonised food crusts which could be sampled for radiocarbon dating.

Discard and deposition

B.6.14 By weight, 51% of the Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ring-gullies of the two roundhouses (88 sherds, 1572g), and with the exception of single sherds (4g) from tree-throw **539** and posthole **151** (1g), the rest of the material was from pits (120 sherds, 1478g).

B.6.15 The ring-gully of Roundhouse 1 yielded 80 sherds (1527g), including fragments of a minimum of 11 vessels. The pottery was distributed around the gully, though the vast majority derived from the terminals by the entrance. The composition of the roundhouse assemblage was broadly similar to that from the site as a whole, in terms of general material condition, sherd size, fabric and form representation, and the frequency of surface burnishing. It is, however, the largest single feature assemblage from the site, and has the highest MSW of any features at 19.1g (Table 19). By contrast, Roundhouse 2 yielded just eight sherds (45g).

Size	Weight range	No. of cut features	No./wt. (g) sherds	Range by count of sherds per feature	MSW	% of cut features
Small	0-100g	10	19/144	1-8	7.6	50
Medium	101-250g	4	48/550	5-18	11.5	28.6
Medium	251-500g	2	73/834	26-47	11.4	14.2
Large	501-1000g	0	0	0	0.0	0.0
Large	1000g+	1	80/1527	80	19.1	7.1
TOTAL	-	17	220/3055	1-80	13.9	99.9

Table 19: Pottery deposit size and frequency in the Middle Iron Age.

B.6.16 The quantities of pottery from the pits was more variable, although none yielded assemblages that might be classified as 'large' (Table 19). In fact, nine of the 13 pits had fewer than ten sherds apiece (pits **148**, **162**, **224**, **358**, **613**, **617**, **619**, **625** and **627**), with seven of the assemblages weighing less than 100g (pits **148**, **162**, **358**, **613**, **617**, **619** and **625**).

B.6.17 Pits with 'medium-sized' assemblages included pits **153**, **224**, **334**, **418**, **536** and **627**. With the exception of **224** and **627**, these had over ten sherds apiece, with the largest groups recovered from pit **153** (47 sherds, 471g) and **536** (26 sherds, 363g). In general there are no stand-out feature assemblages. Each pit yielded a range of sherds from different vessels, with at least eight different pots represented in pit **536**. There is no evidence for the selective deposition of particular sherds or vessels, or their arrangement in the ground. Refitting sherds were identified within pits (15 in pits, with a further 17 in Roundhouse 1), but an intensive programme of refitting failed to identify any cross-feature joins, despite the close proximity of some features – a pattern also noted at Morland Road, Ipswich (Brudenell and Hogan 2014, 216). This may suggest that few of the features were open at the same time. Alternatively, it may indicate that fragments of individual pots were deposited relatively soon after breakage, and were not left to accumulate on refuse piles, which were then drawn on to backfill various different features (a scenario where different parts of the same pots might end up in different contexts).

Assessment

B.6.18 Although a small group of residual Late Bronze Age Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery was recovered from the site, the bulk of the assemblage is of Middle Iron Age origin and relates to settlement activity in and around the two roundhouses. Combined, the Middle Iron Age pottery from these structures and pits constitutes a fairly typical plain ware assemblage of the period in Suffolk, and is dominated by a range of slack-shouldered jars, globular bowls, and a series of tub-shaped vessels, all made in dense sandy fabrics. Indeed, pottery of this general type can be widely paralleled in the county, and shares close affinities to some of the published ceramic groups from Days Road, Capel St Mary (Brudenell 2014), Morland Road, Ipswich (Brudenell and Hogan 2014), West Stow (Martin 1989, 65-68; West 1989, 60-65, particularly fig. 46), Barnhan (Martin 1993, 14, particularly fig. 10, nos. 11-18) and Burgh (Martin 1988, 38-39, particularly figs 19-20, nos 1-28).

B.6.19 Current evidence suggests that the main *floruit* of the handmade Middle Iron Age-type potting tradition in Suffolk rests between *c*. 350-50 BC, although elements continued up until the Roman Conquest. The Saxmundham material undoubtedly falls within this three hundred year chronological bracket. Yet whilst it is not inconceivable that some of the pottery may have been used and deposited in the late 4th or 3rd century BC, traits such as the high frequency of burnishing and the presence of several globular and S-shaped vessels hint at a date towards the end of this time frame, perhaps centred upon the period during and after the 2nd century BC. This would certainly fit with dates normally assigned to 'late La Tène-style' decorated pots, three sherds of which – belonging to the same vessel – were recovered from the site. These decorated vessels seem to have a restricted currency in the east of England, and are conventionally dated between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (see Hill and Horne 2003, 180 for discussion).

Recommendations

B.6.20 The assemblage is relatively small, and by itself adds little new to the understanding of prehistoric ceramics in Suffolk. The pottery has been fully recorded and described following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2009). Profile sketches of the form assigned vessels have also been made, and a copy is held with the site archive. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, if necessary, with any new dating evidence. The pottery does not warrant publication.

B.7 Roman pottery

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.7.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 45 sherds, weighing 659g and representing 1.89 EVEs (estimated vessel equivalent) was recovered. All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage composition

B.7.2 All of the Roman pottery recovered from this site was residual, occurring primarily within Saxon features. The exclusively residual nature of the material was evident in the size and condition, with a relatively low mean weight of 14.4g and a high level of abrasion noted. Due to the condition of much of the assemblage, dating beyond 'Romano-British' was difficult. However the sherds which could be more closely dated, suggest a later Roman date of c.200-400, however, given that this material was all residual, the dating of the assemblage is perhaps not so significant, although it does imply later Roman activity somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

B.7.3 A variety of vessel fabrics were identified, occurring in varying quantities (Table 20). Coarsewares are the most commonly occurring fabric type, representing 82% of the total assemblage (37 sherds), with finewares accounting for the final 18%. Of the coarseware group, coarse sandy greywares are the most frequently occurring totalling 19 sherds (341g), which comprises both a micaceous and non-micaceous variety, the latter of which dominated. Other coarsewares identified include two grog-tempered sherds and one shell-tempered sherd. Sourced wares represent just 22% of the assemblage (ten sherds, 181g), comprising four East Gaulish Samian sherds, which were also the only imported wares in the assemblage. In addition to this are two Hadham oxidised ware sherds and single examples of Horningsea greyware, Nene Valley colour-coated ware and Wattisfield reduced ware. The range of fabrics identified therefore suggest a fairly typical pattern of supply to the site, with most of the material coming from the immediate local area, albeit with limited access/means of obtaining goods from outside of the local area.

Fabric	Fabric Code	No.	Wt (g)
Black-slipped ware (unsourced)	BLKSL	2	11
Coarse sandy greyware (unsourced)	CSGW	18	339
Coarse sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	CSMGW	1	2
Fine sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSMRDU	1	9
Fine sandy oxidised ware (unsourced)	CSOX	2	29
Coarse sandy reduced ware (unsourced)	CSRDU	1	11
Fine sandy greyware	FSGW	3	39
Fine sandy micaceous grey ware (unsourced)	FSMGW	2	14
Grog-tempered ware (unsourced)	GROG	2	5
Hadham oxidised ware	HADOX	2	14
Horningsea Greyware	HORNGW?	1	26
Imitation black-burnished ware (unsourced)	IMITBB	2	10
Nene Valley colour-coated ware	NVCC	1	12
Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	OXFRS	1	75
East Gaulish Samian	SAMEG	4	46
Shell-tempered ware	SHELL	1	9
Wattisfield reduced ware	WATT	1	8

Table 20: Roman pottery quantification by fabric

B.7.4 Due to the size and condition of the assemblage, there are limited diagnostic sherds, with just 17 rims and base sherds identified (38%), and just five examples of refitting sherds. Eleven diagnostic sherds were from jars of varying size, with rim diameters measuring between 12cm and 20cm. There are two examples of dishes; one fine sandy greyware straight-sided dish (140) and one East Gaulish Dragendorff 31 (283). Context (140) also contained an abraded base sherd from an Oxfordshire red-slipped mortarium, which appeared to have been trimmed indicating secondary use. Two body sherds from a Hadham oxidised ware beaker were recovered from pit **613** (614) and one East Gaulish Samian Dr37 bowl was identified from SFB2 (493).

B.7.5 Fourteen sherds were noted as having usewear evidence, nine of which are abraded/worn, two of which were also noted as being trimmed, along with one further sherd. All of these sherds are base sherds and while the exact purpose of the trimming of these three sherds is unclear, they all imply secondary use. That said it is also uncertain as to whether these modifications occurred during the Roman period, or instead were contemporary with the Saxon activity at the site. Finally three sherds had evidence of sooting/burnt residue, indicative of being used over a fire. Overall the character of the pottery in terms of fabrics and forms indicates a small-scale rural domestic settlement.

Contextual Analysis

B.7.6 In total, Roman pottery was recovered from 13 different contexts, and as discussed briefly above, all of the Roman pottery assemblage was derived from contexts of later date, and primarily comprising Saxon sunken feature buildings. Table 21 shows the breakdown of Roman pottery by feature cut. In total 33 sherds (455g) were recovered from SFBs, with the remaining 12 sherds (204g) coming from four pits.

Cut	Feature Type	Group	No.	Wt(g)
130	SFB	SFB 1	7	149
282	SFB	SFB 4	6	56
295	pit	n/a	3	143
325	SFB	SFB 3	2	11
489	SFB	SFB 2	16	157
498	pit	n/a	3	21
541	SFB	SFB 7	1	16
576	pit	n/a	1	5
610	SFB	SFB 9	1	66
613	pit	n/a	5	35

Table 21: Roman pottery quantification by cut

Context	Cut	Group	No.	Wt(g)
140	130	SFB 1	7	149
283	282	SFB 4	6	56
296	295	n/a	3	143
333	325	SFB 3	2	11
490	489	SFB 2	6	45
491	489	SFB 2	2	13
492	489	SFB 2	2	28

493	489	SFB 2	6	71
499	498	n/a	3	21
542	541	SFB 7	1	16
578	576	n/a	1	5
612	610	SFB 9	1	66
614	613	n/a	5	35

Table 22: Roman pottery quantification by context

B.7.7 Six of the Saxon SFBs contained Roman pottery in varying quantities (Table 22), with SFB 2 containing the largest quantity of material, totalling 16 sherds weighing 157g (mean weight of 9.8g). This included the Nene Valley colour-coated sherd and a Horningsea greyware jar sherd with pinched decoration on the rim. Seven sherds of pottery weighing 149g, thus with a relatively high mean weight of 21.7g, were recovered from SFB 1. This was largely due to the presence of two large, trimmed base sherds; an Oxfordshire red-slipped mortaria base and a coarse sandy oxidised trimmed base, which was also noted as being burnt. The presence of these two sherds within the same feature may suggest that they had secondary uses during the Saxon period, although it is also possible that their occurrence within this feature was accidental.

Group	No.	Wt(g)
SFB 1	7	149
SFB 2	16	157
SFB 3	2	11
SFB 4	6	56
SFB 7	1	16
SFB 9	1	66

Table 23: Roman pottery from Saxon SFBs

Assessment

B.7.8 Overall the size, condition and residual nature of the Roman pottery allows for little in the way of discussion of the nature of activity. What can be inferred is that there was later Roman activity occurring somewhere within the vicinity of the site, which is likely to have been domestic in nature, given the range (albeit limited) of vessel forms identified as well as usewear evidence. The character of the pottery suggests much of it was likely to have been accidently caught up in later features, although the trimmed bases may imply secondary use, possibly occurring in the Saxon period.

Recommendations

B.7.9 All of the Roman pottery has been analysed and recorded in full. Given the small size and condition of the assemblage and the residual nature of all of this material, no further work is necessary and none of the sherds require illustration.

B.8 Early Saxon and later pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.8.1 Post-Roman pottery (283 sherds, 4857g) was collected from 36 contexts during the excavation. The post-Roman assemblage is dominated by Early Anglo-Saxon material, although some sherds of later date were also collected.

Methodology

B.8.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Anglo-Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format, and the results were input directly onto an MS Access table, which forms the archive catalogue.

Early Anglo-Saxon wares

Fabrics

B.8.3 Eighteen generic fabric groups were distinguished, as listed in Table 24.

Description	Fabric	No.	Wt. (g)	eve	MNV
Fine sandy, well-sorted	ESFS	39	357	0.22	30
Fine sandy micaceous	ESSM	1	8		1
Medium sandy, well-sorted	ESMS	19	673	0.22	8
Moderate coarse sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix	ESCQ	5	64		4
Total sand/quartz tempered		*64*	*1102*	*0.22*	*43*
Granitic (felspar and gold mica)	ESCF	79	1621	0.40	38
Granitic and calcareous	ESCM	1	8		1
Granitic and organic	ESOM	4	43		4
Total granitic tempered		*84*	*1672*	*0.40*	*43*
Fine/medium sandy with red grog	ESGS	7	34		7
Sand, red grog and granitic inclusions	ESGG	3	49	0.15	3
Sand, grog and calcareous inclusions	ESGC	15	88	0.12	3
Total grog tempered		*25*	*171*	*0.27*	*13*
Heavily grass tempered with few other inclusions	ESO1	6	85	0.21	5
Grass tempered with greater proportion of sand	ESO2	2	11	0.07	2
Total organic tempered		*8*	*96*	*0.28*	*7*
Sparse to moderate fine shell and sand	ESSS	53	748	1.10	28
Coarse shell and coarse rounded quartz	ESCS	21	498		11
Sparse chalk and fine to medium sand	ESSC	16	474	0.38	9

Description	Fabric	No.	Wt. (g)	eve	MNV
Total calcareous tempered		*90*	*1720*	*1.48*	*48*
Quartz conglomerates in a fine or medium sandy matrix	ESQC	1	6		1
Mixed inclusions – bone, shell, flint	ESHW	1	29		1
Early Anglo-Saxon import?	ESIM	5	16		1
Total miscellaneous		*7*	*51*		*3*
Total Early Saxon		**278**	**4812**	**2.87**	**157**

Table 24: Summary of pottery quantification

B.8.4 Fabrics are grouped on major inclusions (other than sand, except where sand is the only inclusion). However, it should be noted that, as with all handmade pottery, fabrics were extremely variable even within single vessels and categorisation was often difficult. Background scatters of calcareous material, unburnt flint, grog, white mica and other less common inclusions, such as felspar and ferrous pieces, were present in many of the fabrics. All Saxon wares were handmade, and colours varied throughout from black through grey, buff and brown to red, often within single vessels.

B.8.5 Many sites in East Anglia and the Midlands have produced similar fabric groups, although they occur in different proportions. In general, quartz-tempered and granitic types tend to be the most common fabric groups at sites in East Anglia, although in the later Early Saxon period these appear to have been replaced to some extent by grass-tempered pottery. Organic-tempering is thought to be a late Early Saxon development in Essex (Hamerow 1993, 31) and Suffolk (K. Wade, pers. comm.).

B.8.6 At this site, calcareous, granitic and quartz tempered fabrics were equally frequent, based on MNV. All other fabric types produced less than 30 sherds each.

Vessel form, surface treatment and decoration

B.8.7 The estimated vessel equivalent of 2.87 is based on 26 measurable rims, but a further four rims were too small for measurement. Measurements of handmade vessels are always approximate unless a large proportion of the rim is present. For this reason, the minimum number of vessels (MNV), based on sherd families, was estimated for each context, producing a total MNV of 157 vessels.

B.8.8 Rim and base types were classified following Hamerow (1993, fig. 26). This produced a total of five vessels with flaring rims, eighteen vessels with vertical (‘upright’) rims, two with everted rims, and three with beaded rims. Four vessels had flat-rounded bases, five had rounded or saggy bases, five were flat-angled and one could only be classified as ‘flat’ as the angle was lost.

B.8.9 No vessels were complete, but some full profiles were present, and it was sometimes possible to suggest the vessel type on the basis of rim or base form, where enough of the body was present (Table 25). Twelve vessels were identified as bowls, one as a hanging vessel with side-lugs, and fifteen as jars. One other vessel may have had a small applied lug (or solid boss) on the body.

Form detail	bowl	jar	hanging	unident.
globular	4	3		
globular, slightly shouldered		1		

shouldered	1	2		1
straight-sided	5			
short rim, sloping neck		3		
uncertain	2	6	1	128

Table 25: Identifiable forms/shapes of Saxon vessels (MNV)

B.8.10 Based on MNV, 49 of the 157 vessels in the group have rough surfaces which did not appear to have been smoothed or burnished, although in some cases this may have been due to use-wear or post-depositional abrasion. One large granitic vessel appeared to have been covered with the type of coarse slip known as Schlickung although, unusually, this had been partly covered with a thin layer of fired clay post-firing. Only five had some form of decoration, one with a possible boss (or side-lug, as noted above), three with incised lines, and one with deeply grooved horizontal and diagonal lines and a stabmark. One of the sherds with incised lines was also stamped (two different types: a rectangular grid and a cross-in-circle with pellets in each quarter).

B.8.11 Whilst many pots showed signs of wear, sooting and/or burnt food residues, there was no evidence that any of the vessels had been used for industrial processes.

B.8.12 This assemblage shows elements which place it broadly within the 6th century, such as the predominance of globular forms and the high proportion of granitic-tempered wares. No sharply-carinated vessels were identified, although the deeply grooved decorated sherd and the sherd with Schlickung may indicate a small ?later 5th-century component to the assemblage. Later wares, in this assemblage represented only by organic tempered fabrics, were present but fairly rare.

B.8.13 One possible imported ware of the Early Saxon period was identified, but this will need to be confirmed in consultation with other period specialists. However the sherds, in a fine sandy greyware with buff margins and dark grey core, are very similar to two previously confirmed imports of this period from Coddenham and Hadleigh.

Medieval and later pottery

B.8.14 Table 26 shows the quantities of post-Saxon pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Medieval coarseware	MCW	L.12th-14th c.	1	2		1
Hollesley-type coarseware	HOLL	L.13th-14th c.	1	23	0.06	1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	2	18		2
Total post-Saxon			**6**	**45**	**0.06**	**5**

Table 26: Medieval pottery and later quantities

B.8.15 Two sherds were of medieval date and comprised a small body fragment of early medieval ware (271), an abraded body sherd of medieval coarseware (262), and a square-beaded bowl rim fragment in Hollesley-type (East Suffolk) coarseware (283).

B.8.16 Two sherds of refined factory-made whitewares were recovered as unstratified finds (99999), comprising a plate rim with blue lining and a fragment of a large willow pattern ?bowl.

Pottery by context type

B.8.17 Table 27 shows the distribution of pottery by context type and pot period.

Feature Type	ESax.	EMed	Med	Mod
SFB1	25			
SFB 2	47			
SFB 3	22			
SFB 4	91		1	
SFB 5	1			
SFB 6	4			
SFB 7	25			
SFB 9	13			
Structure 1	10	1	1	
Pit	30			
Subsoil/natural	9			
U/S	1			2

Table 27: Pottery quantification (sherd count) by context type and spotdate

B.8.18 The largest groups were from SFBs, pits and post-holes of Structure 1. A few later sherds were intrusive in some of these features. Further analysis of the distribution of the Saxon pottery will be required for the final report, in particular with regard to any layering within the SFBs, and pits and other features associated with Saxon structures.

B.8.19 A brief assessment of the pottery within each of the SFB pits suggests that there were several sherd links within the fills of individual structures, particularly in SFB 2, although none were identified between features – these relationships will be examined in more detail during analysis. The vessel types and fabric proportions in each structure may provide a sequence for their backfilling.

Statement of potential

B.8.20 The pottery assemblage as a whole is in good condition with little abrasion, and most sherds were collected from stratified features. Although no intact vessels are present, there are enough data in the assemblage to add to existing information on the types of pottery vessels favoured for use in this community during the later 5th to early 7th centuries.

B.8.21 One of the Regional Research Aims for this period (Wade 2000) involves the study of rural artefact assemblages, to feed into settlement studies. The Early Saxon pottery assemblage from Saxmundham is one of several large groups to have been recovered from rural settlement sites in recent years, a number of which have been studied by the current author. This makes potential for comparison very high, as there is less chance of inter-observer error in terms of fabric and form descriptions.

B.8.22 In the region as a whole, medium to large Early Saxon pottery assemblages have recently been studied from West Stow (Anderson 2013), Eye (Anderson 2008), Flixton cemetery and settlement (Anderson 2005a and 2012), Carlton Colville (Tipper 2009), Bromeswell (Anderson 2000), Handford Road, Ipswich (Anderson 2005b), Eriswell

cemeteries and settlement (Anderson 2005c; 2005d), Lackford (study of fabrics only, Anderson unpub.), and a few sites in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. Although some of these sites have only reached assessment level, nevertheless basic catalogues of fabrics and forms are available for comparison, which will help to place the site in context with regard to regional pottery studies for the period.

B.8.23 Large groups of pottery were recovered from the SFBs, and analysis of these individual groups may provide evidence for patterns of use and disposal, potentially by individual households or within phases. This information will be considered together with pottery from surrounding features to provide a picture of rubbish disposal and pottery use within this part of the settlement.

Recommendations for further work

Methodology for analysis

B.8.24 A full quantification by fabric, context and feature has already been completed, and a catalogue of this data will be prepared for the archive. A summary catalogue is given as Table 28.

Early Saxon assemblage

B.8.25 The following tasks will be carried out during the analysis stage:

- Further work is required on spatial and stratigraphic analysis once final phasing and more detailed site information are available;
- Up to twelve vessels are worthy of illustration (Table 29). These will require more detailed fabric and form description for the published catalogue;
- Refine dating of vessels and contexts where possible, based on forms and fabrics;
- Comparisons with other East Anglian sites will be required;
- A more detailed report on fabrics, forms and decoration will be prepared for publication; and
- Diana Briscoe should be invited to add stamps to the Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps.

Later material

B.8.26 Spotdates have been provided, and no further work is required on this small assemblage.

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
103	ESIM	5	16				5th-7th c.
122	ESFS	2	5				ESax
122	ESO2	1	8	jar		sloping neck	ESax
122	ESSS	1	2				ESax
140	ESCF	9	148				ESax
140	ESCS	1	8				ESax
140	ESFS	3	33				ESax
140	ESGS	1	2				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
140	ESHW	1	29				ESax
140	ESOM	1	6				ESax
140	ESSC	3	61	jar	flaring	globular	ESax
140	ESSS	6	91				ESax
150	ESCF	1	1				ESax
249	ESFS	1	13				ESax
256	ESFS	1	2	?	bead?		ESax
257	ESCF	2	6				ESax
262	ESCM	1	8				ESax
262	MCW	1	2				L.12th-14th c.
271	EMW	1	2				11th-12th c.
271	ESFS	2	15				ESax
276	ESCS	1	162				ESax
276	ESFS	1	8				ESax
276	ESFS	1	3	jar?	bead		ESax
283	ESCF	42	1073				ESax
283	ESCF	3	123	jar		slightly shouldered globular	ESax
283	ESCF	1	19	jar	flaring	sloping neck	ESax
283	ESFS	2	34				ESax
283	ESGS	1	7				ESax
283	ESMS	3	73				ESax
283	ESO1	2	28				ESax
283	ESO1	1	44	bowl	vertical	globular	ESax
283	ESO2	1	3				ESax
283	ESOM	2	31				ESax
283	ESSC	3	220				ESax
283	ESSS	12	123				ESax
283	ESSS	7	224	bowl	vertical	globular	ESax
283	ESSS	3	7	bowl	vertical	straight-sided	ESax
283	ESSS	7	105	jar	vertical	globular	ESax
283	ESSS	1	19	jar	vertical	slightly shoulder	ESax
283	HOLL	1	23	bowl	square bead		L.13th-14th c.
296	ESCF	1	20				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
296	ESCS	4	7				ESax
333	ESCF	2	18				ESax
333	ESCS	3	130				ESax
333	ESMS	4	86				ESax
333	ESMS	10	498	jar	flaring	globular	ESax
333	ESQC	1	6				ESax
333	ESSM	1	8				ESax
347	ESSS	1	17				ESax
354	ESGC	1	9	bowl	vertical	straight-sided?	ESax
359	ESSS	1	3				ESax
459	ESCF	1	9				ESax
490	ESCS	2	17				ESax
490	ESFS	1	2				ESax
490	ESFS	2	10			shouldered?	ESax
490	ESGC	5	27				ESax
490	ESMS	1	9	bowl	vertical	v slight shoulder	ESax
490	ESSC	1	33				ESax
490	ESSS	1	7				ESax
491	ESCF	1	16	bowl	vertical	straight-sided	ESax
491	ESCS	1	14				ESax
491	ESGC	2	18				ESax
491	ESSS	2	13				ESax
492	ESCF	1	15				ESax
492	ESCF	1	7	jar	vertical		ESax
492	ESCQ	1	3				ESax
492	ESCS	2	18				ESax
492	ESGC	1	4				ESax
492	ESGC	6	30	jar	vertical	short rounded rim	ESax
492	ESGG	1	9				ESax
492	ESOM	1	6				ESax
492	ESSC	2	74				ESax
492	ESSC	1	3	bowl	vertical		ESax
492	ESSC	1	21	bowl	vertical	globular	ESax
492	ESSS	1	16				ESax
492	ESSS	1	27	bowl	vertical	globular	ESax
493	ESCS	3	43				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
493	ESCS	1	19	jar	bead?		ESax
493	ESSC	4	54				ESax
499	ESFS	1	4	jar?	EV		ESax
499	ESSS	1	7				ESax
542	ESCF	1	11				ESax
542	ESCS	2	66				ESax
543	ESCF	1	4				ESax
543	ESFS	1	4				ESax
545	ESCF	4	52				ESax
545	ESCQ	2	32				ESax
545	ESFS	1	13				ESax
545	ESGS	1	5				ESax
545	ESSS	1	11	jar	flaring?		ESax
547	ESCF	2	51				ESax
547	ESFS	1	12				ESax
547	ESSS	2	8				ESax
548	ESSS	3	42				ESax
550	ESFS	2	37				ESax
550	ESSS	1	6	jar?	vertical		ESax
553	ESO1	2	9	bowl	vertical		ESax
553	ESSS	1	20				ESax
564	ESCF	2	16				ESax
567	ESFS	2	24				ESax
575	ESCF	1	8				ESax
578	ESCF	1	15				ESax
578	ESCF	1	7	?	vertical		ESax
578	ESCS	1	14				ESax
578	ESFS	6	27				ESax
578	ESFS	1	6	bowl	vertical	straight-sided?	ESax
578	ESGG	1	16	hanging vessel			ESax
578	ESGS	3	16				ESax
578	ESMS	1	7				ESax
578	ESO1	1	4	?	everted?		ESax
578	ESSC	1	8	bowl?	vertical		ESax
611	ESCQ	1	17				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
611	ESFS	6	83				ESax
611	ESGG	1	24	bowl	flaring	straight-sided?	ESax
612	ESCF	1	2				ESax
612	ESCQ	1	12				ESax
612	ESFS	1	18				ESax
612	ESFS	1	4	jar?	vertical	sloping neck	ESax
612	ESGS	1	4				ESax
99999	REFW	1	13				L.18th-20th c.
99999	REFW	1	5	PL?	EV		L.18th-20th c.

Table 28: Pottery summary catalogue

Context	Str./SFB	Fabric	Form	Form detail	Dec ext	Rim diam	Draw?	Also in
140	1	ESSC	JR	globular		120	?	
249	Str1	ESFS			grooved diag/horiz and stab		y	
276	Str1	ESFS			IHLs, stamps - square grid and circular X with pellets		y	
283	4	ESCF	JR	slightly shouldered globular			?	sf19-21, 25, 29
283	4	ESO1	BL	globular		160	?	
283	4	ESSC					?	
283	4	ESSS	JR	globular		120	y	
283	4	ESCF			Schlickung?		photo?	
283	4NE	ESSS	BL	globular		100	y	283
333	3NW	ESMS	JR	globular		150	?	333 SE and SW
492	2	ESSC	BL	globular		120	y	<110> <119>
578	5	ESGG	HV				y	

Table 29: Vessels for illustration

B.9 Spindlewhorl

By Sarah Percival

Description

B.9.1 A complete clay spindlewhorl weighing 36g was collected from fill 565 of feature **563**, SFB6. The whorl is flat with curved sides (type B3; Walton Rogers 2006, fig.2.18) and is 16mm thick, has a diameter of 46mm and a central perforation of 10mm. The upper surface is decorated with an irregular incised circle surrounding the central perforation encircled by eight impressed dots.

B.9.2 A fine, micaceous, silty clay has been used to manufacture the spindlewhorl which is hard-fired and reduced to an even dark grey.

Discussion

B.9.3 Flat or disc-shaped spindlewhorls with two opposing but evenly sized faces such as this were in use up until the end of the 6th century (Walton Rogers 2005, 24) and a 6th century date is suggested for this example. Whorls of similar shape have been found locally in 6th century contexts at West Stow (West 1985, 139) and a single example with impressed or stabbed dots came from 30km up the coast at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy and Dickens 2009, fig.4.53, 362).

Further Work

B.9.4 The whorl should be drawn and a catalogue description provided.

B.10 Roman Tile

By Katie Anderson

Introduction

B.10.1 A small assemblage of Roman tile was recovered from the excavation, totalling 121 fragments weighing 9306g (Table 34). All of the material has been examined, and details of fabric, form, weight, size (where applicable) and date recorded, along with any other information deemed significant.

Assemblage composition

B.10.2 The assemblage comprised primarily small fragments of tile, with a low mean weight of 76.9g. There were no examples of any complete or even partially complete tiles, nor were there any refitting pieces within the assemblage. That said, four of the main tile types were identified in varying quantities (Table 30), comprising tegula and imbrex roof tiles, box flue tiles and feature tiles. Tegula were the most commonly occurring with 28 fragments (3586g), four of which retained part of their flanges, of which one was a complete profile, measuring 4.7cm in height. In addition to these, six imbrex tiles were recorded (632), comprising curved fragments. Seven pieces of box flue were recovered, three of which had combing on the exterior, typical of this form, which are indicative of a hypocaust system. Finally 18 fragments of floor tile were identified (2932g).

Form	No.	Wt(g)
Box flue	7	451
Floor	18	2932
Imbrex	6	632
Tegula	28	3586
Unknown	62	1705
TOTAL	**121**	**9306**

Table 30: Roman CBM by form

B.10.3 Six fabric types were identified within this assemblage (Table 31), of which QM1 were the most commonly occurring, totalling 46 fragments weighing 3272g, thus representing 35% of the CBM assemblage by weight. There was no apparent correlation between fabric and form, with the four forms all produced in at least two of the fabrics.

CBM Fabrics

Q1 –Coarse sandy fabric with common to frequent sub-rounded quartz inclusions, measuring up to 0.1mm in size, moderately well sorted.

QCM1 – Moderately coarse sandy fabric with occasional to moderate clay pellets and common silver mica.

QMC1 – As QM1 but with rare to occasional calcareous inclusions

QM1 – medium coarse sandy fabric with moderate to common small silver mica.

QMF1 – As QM1 but with rare sub-angular flint up to 0.3mm

QMI1 - as QM1 but with rare to occasional red iron ore inclusions

Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
Q1	46	3272
QCM1	26	1713
QM1	30	1931
QMC1	2	488
QMF1	5	825
QMI1	12	1077
TOTAL	**121**	**9306**

Table 31: All Roman CBM by fabric

B.10.4 Roman CBM was recovered in varying quantities from 20 different contexts (Table 32), with most of the contexts containing small assemblages, of fewer than 10 fragments (18 contexts). One context (140) contained 13 pieces weighing 2118g, thus with a relatively high mean weight of 163g. The largest single assemblage was recovered from context (283) which totalled 53 fragments weighing 2731g.

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	No.	Wt(g)
140	130	SFB 1	3	SFB	13	2118
146	148	Roundhouse 1	2	Pit	1	19
186	187	-	3	Pit	1	12
265	224	Structure 1	3	Post hole	1	40
283	282	SFB 4	3	SFB	53	2731
333	325	SFB 3	3	SFB	2	155
354	353	-	3	Pit	4	871
357	355	-	3	Pit	2	324
359	358	-	3	Pit	1	47
360	334	Roundhouse 2	2	Pit	1	20
420	418	Roundhouse 2	2	Pit	2	2
490	489	SFB 2	3	SFB	5	70
491	489	SFB 2	3	SFB	1	73
492	489	SFB 2	3	SFB	9	760
493	489	SFB 2	3	SFB	6	723

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Category	No.	Wt(g)
535	536	-	2	Pit	4	15
542	541	SFB 7	3	SFB	3	227
543	541	SFB 7	3	SFB	2	97
545	541	SFB 7	3	SFB	8	813
581	580	SFB 2	3	SFB	2	189

Table 32: All Roman tile by context

B.10.5 The bulk of the tile assemblage was residual, deriving primarily from five of the SFBs, which accounted for 86% of the total assemblage (Table 33). SFB 4 contained the largest quantity of material, which totalled 53 pieces weighing 2731g from a single context (283). SFB 2 contained 23 fragments (1815g). SFBs 1 and 7 both contained 13 pieces of Roman tile, although the weights differed, with SFB 1 totalling 2118g and SFB7 totalling 1137g. Finally SFB 3 contained two pieces of tile weighing 155g. The function(s) of this material are unclear, however the larger quantity of tile recovered from SFB 4, compared to the other features is of note.

Feature type	No.	Wt(g)
Pits	16	1310
SFB 1	13	2118
SFB 2	23	1815
SFB 3	2	155
SFB 4	53	2731
SFB 7	13	1137
Structure 1	1	40

Table 33: All Roman CBM by feature type

B.10.6 The remainder of the tile assemblage derived from eight pits (totalling 16 pieces weighing 1310g), with the remaining fragment coming from Structure 1, comprising a single fragment (40g).

Assessment

B.10.7 The presence of Roman tile on this site is of interest, and although the tile itself was characterised by small, fragmented pieces, it does suggest there was at least a single Roman building somewhere nearby. That said the size and condition of the material, teamed by the fact that all of it was residual, occurring exclusively in later (primarily Saxon) features, implies this material may have been brought in from outside of the immediate local area, although the secondary function of this material is unclear. All of the Roman tile was residual, deriving from Saxon features and the tile itself does not allow for dating any more specific than 'Romano-British'.

B.10.8 It is of interest that a range of tiles was identified within the assemblage, with four of the main forms recorded. Although it is unclear as to how many buildings are represented, or their nature/function and location, what is evident is that there was a tiled roof, and

perhaps of more importance, evidence of a hypocaust heating system indicative of higher status building(s).

Recommendations

B.10.9 All of the tile has been fully recorded and analysed. Given the condition of the assemblage and the lack of diagnostic pieces, no further work is required, including no material worth illustrating. It is recommended that the assemblage does not need to be retained, although if it was deemed necessary, samples of each fabric type could be kept. However, given that the material is residual and of uncertain date (beyond 'Romano-British') it is debatable as to whether this would serve any purpose.

Context	feature type	Period	Other location info	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Form	Date	Comments
140	SFB1	3		Q1	1	143	Floor	Roman	
140	SFB1	3		QMI1	1	222	Tegula	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	Q1	1	35	Unknown	Roman	
140	SFB1	3		QM1	1	114	Floor	Roman	
140	SFB1	3		QCM1	1	90	Unknown	Roman	
140	SFB1	3		Q1	1	134	Tegula	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	Q1	1	462	Floor	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	QM1	1	128	Floor	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	QCM1	1	198	Floor	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	QM1	1	58	Unknown	Roman	
140	SFB1	3	Area 2	Q1	1	46	Unknown	Roman	
140	SFB1	3		QMC1	2	488	Tegula	Roman	Flange is 4.7cm high
146	Pit	2		Q1	1	19	Unknown	Roman	
186	Pit	3		Q1	1	12	Unknown	??Roman	
265	Structure 1	3		Q1	1	40	Unknown	Roman	posthole
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QCM1	1	29	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QCM1	1	17	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QCM1	9	145	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QMF1	1	23	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QM1	3	48	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QMI1	2	62	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QCM1	1	65	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	130	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	Q1	1	69	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	Q1	1	82	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	Q1	2	99	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	Q1	1	179	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	Q1	1	99	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	21	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QMF1	1	217	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QM1	1	110	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	NE Quad	QM1	1	76	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	4	32	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QMF1	1	88	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QMI1	1	57	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	86	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	118	Tegula	Roman	Flange
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	33	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	54	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QCM1	1	65	Box flue	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QMI1	1	49	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	165	Tegula	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QMI1	1	13	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	18	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	9	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	62	Box flue	Roman	

Context	feature type	Period	Other location info	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Form	Date	Comments
140	SFB1	3		Q1	1	143	Floor	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	35	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		Q1	1	67	Box flue	Roman	Combed
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	96	Imbrex	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	26	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	SW Quad	QMI1	1	27	Unknown	Roman	
283	SFB4	3	SF 41	Q1	1	89	Imbrex	Roman	
283	SFB4	3		QM1	1	71	Tegula	Roman	
333	SFB3	3	NW Quad	Q1	1	85	Imbrex	Roman	
333	SFB3	3	SE Quad	Q1	1	70	Tegula	Roman	
354	Pit	3		QMI1	1	387	Tegula	Roman	Partial flange
354	Pit	3		QMI1	1	72	Tegula	Roman	
354	Pit	3		QCM1	1	345	Floor	Roman	
354	Pit	3		QM1	1	67	Tegula	Roman	Partial flange
357	Pit	3		QM1	1	36	Unknown	Roman	
357	Pit	3		QCM1	1	288	Tegula	Roman	
359	Pit	3		Q1	1	47	Unknown	??Roman	strange form/edge
360	Pit	2		QM1	1	20	Unknown	Roman	
420	Pit	2		Q1	2	2	Unknown	??Roman	
490	SFB2	3	SF130	QM1	1	9	Unknown	Roman	
490	SFB2	3		Q1	1	29	Box flue	Roman	
490	SFB2	3		Q1	2	18	Unknown	Roman	
490	SFB2	3		QCM1	1	14	Unknown	Roman	
491	SFB2	3	SF137	Q1	1	73	Box flue	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		Q1	1	135	Box flue	Roman	Combed
492	SFB2	3		QCM1	1	16	Unknown	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		Q1	1	117	Tegula	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		Q1	1	41	Unknown	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		QM1	1	139	Imbrex	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		Q1	1	114	Tegula	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		QMF1	1	186	Floor	Roman	
492	SFB2	3		QCM1	2	12	Unknown	Roman	
493	SFB2	3		QCM1	1	154	Floor	Roman	
493	SFB2	3		Q1	1	143	?Tl or not?	Roman	curved edge-tile or not?
493	SFB2	3		QCM1	1	87	Tegula	Roman	
493	SFB2	3	SF163	Q1	1	125	Tegula	Roman	Light circular combing
493	SFB2	3	SF153	Q1	1	20	Box flue	Roman	
493	SFB2	3	SF143	QM1	1	194	Imbrex	Roman	
535	Pit	2		QCM1	1	8	Unknown	Roman	
535	Pit	2		Q1	3	7	Unknown	Roman	
542	SFB7	3		QM1	1	89	Unknown	Roman	
542	SFB7	3		Q1	1	36	Floor	Roman	
542	SFB7	3		Q1	1	102	Floor	Roman	
543	SFB7	3		QMI1	2	97	Unknown	Roman	

Context	feature type	Period	Other location info	Fabric	No	Wt(g)	Form	Date	Comments
140	SFB1	3		Q1	1	143	Floor	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		Q1	1	63	Floor	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		QMI1	1	91	Unknown	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		QM1	1	124	Floor	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		QCM1	1	142	Floor	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		Q1	1	50	?tile or not	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		QMF1	1	311	Tegula	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		Q1	1	3	Unknown	Roman	
545	SFB7	3		QM1	1	29	Imbrex	Roman	
581	SFB2	3		QCM1	1	38	Unknown	Roman	
581	SFB2	3		Q1	1	151	Tegula	Roman	
Total					**121**	**9306**			

Table 34: Roman tile catalogue

B.11 Middle Iron Age fired clay

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.11.1 The excavations yielded 188 fragments of fired clay (4249g) from Middle Iron Age contexts, together with eight residual but diagnostic fragments of an Iron Age-type triangular loomweight from Saxon pit **576** (315g, see Table 35). In total, the assemblage includes fragments of at least seven triangular loomweights, the majority of which were recovered from the ring-gully of Roundhouse 1. The remainder of the assemblage comprises structural fired clay and amorphous pieces. This report provides a quantified characterisation and assessment of the material.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Comment
171	132	Roundhouse 1 ring-ditch	70	1066	Includes fragments of one loomweight
178	185	Roundhouse 1 ring-ditch	51	2308	Includes fragments of four loomweights
338	224	Pit	3	8	-
359	358	Pit	7	371	Domed fragments and two fragments with wattle impressions
360	334	Pit	47	147	Three fragments with wattle impressions
420	418	Pit	5	28	-
578	576	Pit	8	315	Includes fragments of one loomweight. Residual
614	613	Pit	1	5	-
626	625	Pit	4	316	Includes fragments of one loomweight
TOTAL	-	-	*196*	*4564*	-

Table 35: Quantified Middle Iron Age fired clay by context.

Methodology

B.11.2 After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Fragments from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Fragment type was recorded, together with features such as wattle impression, perforations and evince of post-breakage burning. Where diagnostic objects were identified, such as loomweights, the dimensions were measured and recorded. A programme of refitting was also conducted for diastolic objects, and joins joins were noted within and between contexts. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

B.11.3 Although the exact source of the clays and tempering ingredients has not been proven for this assemblage, most of the fired clay fragments contain chalk or voids from dissolved chalk, quartz sand and rare to spare fragments of flint. These are likely to have been naturally occurring in the clay, and probably derived from the chalky tills of the Lowerstoft Formation, located immediately east of the site. The poor sorting of the inclusions suggests minimal paste preparation, although organic matter (chaff?) may have been added to some of the clay recipes.

Fabric 1

Common, medium to very coarse poorly-sorted sub rounded voids (mainly 2-6mm in size) from leached calcareous inclusions (chalk), rare coarse to very coarse (mainly 4-10mm) flint in a sandy clay matrix.

Fabric 2

Moderate to common quartz sand with sparse coarse to very coarse (mainly 4-10mm) poorly sorted flint and quartzite.

Fabric 3

Moderate to common quartz sand with sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter, and sparse coarse to very coarse (mainly 4-10mm) poorly sorted flint.

Fabric 4

Fine sandy fabric, powdery and slightly micaceous with sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter.

Fabric 5

Common, medium to very coarse poorly-sorted sub rounded chalk (mainly 2-10mm) in a sandy clay matrix.

Fabric 6

Friable sandy fabric with moderate medium to very coarse poorly-sorted sub rounded chalk (mainly 2-10mm) and rare coarse to very coarse flint (mainly 4-10mm).

Assemblage characteristics

B.11.4 A total of 89 (816g) fragments of amorphous fired clay were recovered, representing 18% of the assemblages by weight or 45% by count. The fragments are found in fabrics F1, F3, F4 and F6 (Table 26), principally the latter. These have no discernible features, but probably derive from ovens or heaths.

Fabric	No./wt. frags.	% assemblage (by wt.)	No/wt. structural frags.	No./wt. amorphous frags	No./wt. loomweight frags
F1	99/1506	33.0	6/60	47/138	46/1308
F2	4/326	7.1	0	0	4/326
F3	4/1011	22.2	0	1/3	3/1008
F4	13/351	7.7	3/49	9/157	1/145
F5	7/371	8.1	7/371	0	0
F6	69/999	21.9	37/481	32//518	0
TOTAL	*196/4564*	*100.0*	*53/961*	*89/816*	*54/2787*

Table 36: Quantification of Middle Iron Age fired clay fragments by fabric and type.

B.11.5 53 fragments (961g, Table 36) are classified as 'structural', and comprise pieces with flattened or domed surfaces (46 fragments, 869g), pieces with moulded corners (2 fragments, 59g) or fragments with wattle impressions (5 fragment, 63g). The fragments are found in fabrics F1 and F4-6, and were recovered from a range of pits and the ring-gully of Roundhouse 1. The pieces with wattle impressions derived from pit **334** and **358**. All the pieces are likely to be fragments of ovens or heaths.

B.11.6 A total of 54 fragments of loomweight have been identified (2787g). Some of these are amorphous (22 fragments, 410g), but are classified on contextual association with the other diagnostic pieces. The material derives from a minimum of seven fragmented and incomplete triangular loomweights; a form typical of the Iron Age in southern Britain. These seven examples included a total of 21 fragments (2194g) in fabrics F1-4. Each is described in below:

Loomweight 1

Incomplete. Fragments of the corners survive. Loomweight width range 58-68mm. Fabric F1, eight fragments (four refitting), 456g. Context 178, Roundhouse 1 ring-gully.

Loomweight 2

Incomplete. Fragments of one corner survive with suspension hole. Loomweight width 62mm, suspension hole diameter 13mm. Fabric F1, five fragments (three refitting), 259g. Context 178, Roundhouse 1 ring-gully.

Loomweight 3

Incomplete. Fragments of one corner survive with suspension hole. Heavily burnt post-breakage. Loomweight width 52mm, suspension hole diameter 12mm. Fabric F2, thee refitting fragments, 259g. Context 178, Roundhouse 1 ring-gully.

Loomweight 4

Incomplete. Tips of all three corners missing, but two of the three suspension holes intact. Loomweight width 61mm, suspension hole diameter range 12-13mm. Fabric F3, two refitting fragments, 741g. Context 178, Roundhouse 1 ring-gully.

Loomweight 5

Incomplete. Fragment of one corner survives. Loomweight width 51mm. Fabric F3, one fragment, 267g. Context 626, pit **625**.

Loomweight 6

Incomplete. Fragment of one corner survives. Fabric F4, one fragment, 145g. Context 578, pit **576**. Residual.

Loomweight 7

Incomplete. Fragment of one corner survives with part of the suspension hole visible. Fabric F2, one fragment, 67g. Context 171, Roundhouse 1 ring-gully.

B.11.7 Five of these seven loomweights were recovered from dumps of artefact-rich refuse in the terminal of the ring-gully of Roundhouse 1 (four from the northern terminal (Loowights 1-4), one from the southern terminal (Loomweight 7)). At least one of these loomweight (3) had been heavily burnt post-breakage.

Assessment

B.11.8 The overall range of fired clay is fairly typical of that recovered from Middle Iron Age sites in Eastern England, although the number of loomweights identified is high for a small site. Most of these were dumped in the northern terminal of the Roundhouse 1 ring-gully alongside a mix of other material refuse (pottery, bone and other pieces of structural and amorphous fired clay). The nature of this deposit is interesting, and probably derived from waste generated from activities conducted in the structure, which is likely to have included weaving.

Recommendations

B.11.9 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary. The loomweights do not warrant publication by themselves, but loomweights 2-5 should be photographed and have profiles drawn for the archive report.

B.12 Saxon fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.12.1 The excavations yielded 117 fragments of fired clay (1645g) from Saxon contexts (Table 35). In total the assemblage includes 52 (1138g) structural fragments and 65 (508g) amorphous pieces. The structural fragments consist largely of fragments with flattened surfaces and those with wattle impressions. This report provides a quantified characterisation and assessment of the material.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
140	130	SFB 1	1	27	Wattle impressions and traces of surface
283	282	SFB 4	72	991	At least 15 fragments with wattle impressions
333	325	SFB 3	1	162	Wiped surface; SF83 for location purposes
490	489	SFB 2	12	76	-
491	489	SFB 2	3	124	-
492	489	SFB 2	3	42	One fragment with a 3mm rod or stem impression; SF113 for location purposes
493	489	SFB 2	5	12	Includes SF260 and SF156 for location purposes
513	512	Post-built structure 3	1	1	-
543	541	SFB 7	1	6	-
545	541	SFB 7	17	183	Includes a rounded corner and wattle impressions
611	610	SFB 9	1	23	SF611 for location purposes

Table 37: Quantified Saxon fired clay by context

Methodology

B.12.2 After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of inclusion types, density and modal size. Fragments from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Fragment type was recorded, together with features such as wattle impressions and flat surfaces. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics

B.12.3 Although the exact source of the clays and tempering ingredients has not been proven for this assemblage, most of the fired clay fragments contain chalk or voids from dissolved chalk, quartz sand and rare fragments of flint. These are likely to have been naturally occurring in the clay, which may derive from the chalky tills of the Lowestoft Formation, found east of the site. The poor sorting of the inclusions suggests minimal paste preparation, although organic matter may have been added to some of the clay recipes.

B.12.4 The fabric types devised are:

- (F1) rare to moderate, fine (<1mm) to medium (1-2mm), poorly sorted sub-rounded voids and rare flint inclusions in a powdery micaceous dense sandy clay;
- (FG2) rare to moderate, fine (<1mm) to medium (1-2mm), poorly sorted sub-rounded voids and flint inclusions in a micaceous dense sandy clay;
- (FG3) common fine (<1mm) to coarse (2-4mm), poorly sorted, sub-rounded voids and flint inclusions or common fine to coarse, poorly sorted, flint and calcareous inclusions in a porous sandy clay;
- (FG4) rare to common, fine (<1mm) to course (2-4mm), poorly sorted flint inclusions, rare to no voids, or no inclusions in a micaceous dense course sandy clay (like CBM);
- (F6) sparse fine (<1mm) to coarse (2-4mm) poorly sorted sub-rounded voids and rare medium (1-2mm) flint and calcareous inclusions in a dense micaceous sandy clay; and
- (F10) Indeterminate.

Assemblage characteristics

B.12.5 A total of 65 (508g) fragments of amorphous fired clay were recovered, representing 31% of the assemblages by weight or 55% by count. The fragments are found in all fabrics (Table 38) with the majority made of Fabric 2. These have no discernible features, but probably derive from ovens or hearths. Two pieces have potential structural features but were quantified as amorphous due to the degree of uncertainty they generated.

Fabric	Amorphous			Structural			Totals		
	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)
1	4	70	13.8	10	156	13.7	14	226	13.7
2	29	228	44.9	26	482	42.4	55	710	43.2
3	8	65	12.8	1	27	2.4	9	92	5.6
4	16	62	12.2	7	109	9.6	23	171	10.4
5	7	82	16.1	8	364	32	15	446	27.1
6	1	1	0.2	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Total	**65**	**508**	**100**	**52**	**1138**	**100**	**117**	**1645**	**100**

Table 38: Quantification of Saxon fired clay fragments by fabric and type

B.12.6 Fifty-two fragments (1138g, Tables 38 and 39) were classified as 'structural', and comprise pieces with flattened or domed surfaces (35 fragments, 869g), fragments with wattle impressions (21 fragments, 447g) and fragments with sharp or rounded corners (3 fragments, 23g). Many fragments have more than one of these structural features and were recorded as such. The fragments are found in Fabrics 1-5, principally Fabric 2, and were recovered from a post hole from contexts within SFB 1-4 and 7. The pieces with wattle impressions derived from SFB 1, 4 and 7. All the pieces are likely to be fragments of ovens or hearths.

Feature Group[c]	Amorphous			Structural			Totals		
	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	% by Weight (g)
SFB 1	0	0	0	1	27	2.4	1	27	1.6
SFB 2	12	53	10.4	11	201	17.7	23	254	15.4
SFB 3	0	0	0	1	162	14.2	1	162	9.8
SFB 4	43	361	71.1	29	629	55.3	72	990	60.2
SFB 7	8	70	13.8	10	119	10.5	18	189	11.5
SFB 9	1	23	4.5	0	0	0	1	23	1.4
Str. 3	1	1	0.2	0	0	0	1	1	0.1
Total	**65**	**508**	**100**	**52**	**1138**	**100**	**117**	**1645**	**100**

Table 39: Quantification of Saxon fired clay fragments by feature group

Discussion

B.12.7 The overall range of fired clay suggest the use of wattle and daub structures, most likely ovens or hearths, within SFB 1-4 and 7. They may be considered to be pieces of preserved dividing wall if these structures were destroyed by fire. Further analysis of the location and fabric of the fired clay fragments may allow for conclusions to be drawn regarding their exact function.

Recommendations

B.12.8 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

B.13 Early Saxon unfired loom weight clay

By Graeme Clarke

Introduction

B.13.1 The excavations yielded 74 fragments (1653g) of unfired loom weight clay from four of nine Early Saxon sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) excavated in Area 2 (Table 40). In total the assemblage includes three (313g) fragments identifiable as loom weights and 71 (1340g) unidentifiable fragments. The assemblage was unevenly distributed across the SFB's: 85% by weight recovered from SFB 4; 10% recovered from SFB 2; 3% recovered from SFB 7; and 2% recovered from SFB 5. This report provides a quantified characterisation and assessment of the material.

Period	Group no.	Cut	Context number	Small Find Number	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Comment	Discarded	Recommendation
3	SFB 2	489	490	124	1	76	Fragment of intermediate typel oomweight.	N	Photograph and draw
			492	108	5	9	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				120	9	44	Unidentified fragments	Y	
		580	581	NA	5	40	Unidentified fragments	Y	
	SFB 4	282	283	13	9	363	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				14	1	24	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				17	1	68	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				18	1	3	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				22	1	160	Lump	Y	
				28	1	26	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				28	1	31	Unident fragment with fingertip marks	N	
				34	1	31	Hand formed flattened lump with fingertip impressions	Y	
				36	1	16	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				38	1	13	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				59	2	64	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				69	2	38	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				72	1	48	Fragment of intermediate type loomweight.	N	Photograph
				72	2	38	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				85	3	118	Unidentified	Y	

Period	Group no.	Cut	Context number	Small Find Number	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Comment	Discarded	Recommendation
							fragments		
				89	2	79	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				95	7	65	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				96	1	189	Complete intermediate type loomweight	N	Photograph and draw
				97	1	8	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				99	1	12	Unidentified fragments	Y	
				34	3	15	Unidentified fragments	Y	
578	SFB 5	576		NA	9	25	Unidentified fragments	Y	
548	SFB 7	541		169	2	50	Unidentified fragments	Y	

Table 40: Quantified unfired loom clay by context

Methodology

B.13.2 After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of inclusion types, density and modal size. Fragments from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Fragment type was recorded, together with features such as shape, identifiable surfaces and impressions.

Fabrics

B.13.3 A single fabric type was identified:

- (F1) Fine, dense sandy clay matrix containing rare to spare unburnt angular flint inclusions.

B.13.4 The source of the clay and tempering ingredients for the loom weights are likely to derive from the local glacial clay till of the Lowestoft Formation, encountered in the southern part of the site (Area 1).

Assemblage characteristics

B.13.5 A total of three (313g) fragments of unfired clay recovered was identifiable as loom weights of intermediate type, representing 19% of the assemblage by weight.

- Sf 124, Context 490, fill of SFB 2. Fragment of an unfired intermediate type loomweight (76g). Projected diameter 90mm.
- Sf 72, context 283, SFB 4. Fragment of an unfired intermediate type loomweight (48g). Projected diameter 80mm.
- Sf 96, context 283, fill of SFB 4. Complete unfired intermediate type loomweight (189g). Max. diameter 93mm, min. diameter 78mm. Height 26mm. Hole diameter, max. 29mm, min. 24mm.

B.13.6 A total of 71 (1340g) fragments of unfired clay was recovered that are unidentifiable fragments, representing 81% of the assemblages by weight. This included a hand formed flattened lump from SFB 4.

- Sf 28, context 283, SFB 4. Undiagnostic unfired clay fragment with two deep

fingertip impressions (31g).

Assessment

B.13.7 The unfired clay derives from weights for looms producing cloth. As such, this assemblage is important evidence for this activity taking place within the Early Saxon settlement. These weights are of an intermediate type, in terms of size, commonly excavated on Saxon settlements such as Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy and Dickens 2009) and West Stow (West 1985) in Suffolk. The assemblage was predominantly recovered from SFB 4 which suggests this building may have housed a loom. The fabric present in this assemblage indicates a local source from the glacial till.

Further work

B.13.8 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The report should be incorporated into the archive report and updated, where necessary. The three identifiable loom weights require photographing as these clay objects may degrade quickly. The two more complete examples (Sf 96 and 124) may be drawn for inclusion in any future publication on the Early Saxon settlement.

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis

Introduction

C.1.1 The size of the faunal assemblage is modest, with 402 specimens (12.761kg) being identified to some degree. This total includes the remains of mammal and bird remains recovered through hand collection. In addition to disarticulated faunal remains, three complete (or partly complete) mammal skeletons were recorded separately and did not contribute to the total mentioned above. The skeletal remains of the six modern pet burials recorded in Area 2 were not recovered from the site, and therefore do not form part of the assessment.

C.1.2 The subdivision of the assemblage into two main chronological phases (Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon) and the presence of few unphased contexts, reduces the sample sizes from phase. The largest, and thus most reliable, of these samples is that of the Early Saxon phase.

C.1.3 In terms of spatial distribution, the assemblage almost exclusively derived from Area 2, as Area 1 is represented by material from a single unphased context (113), which contained only three identifiable remains.

C.1.4 The general aim of this assessment is to characterise the role of the different animal taxa identified at the site, mainly in the Early Saxon period but also the Middle Iron Age. This general aim includes several more specific aims such as, the husbandry strategies under which the most common domestic taxa were managed, the extent of interaction with wild fauna, the extent of butchery, gnawing and other attributes that shed light on human-animal interactions at the site. Beyond the production of archaeological knowledge, this report also assesses the potential of this faunal assemblage to shed light into previously unknown aspects of human life in the past, upon further study of the assemblage.

Methodology

C.1.5 The faunal material has been processed at the facilities of Oxford Archaeology East in Bar Hill. During data recording, obvious new breaks were refitted in an effort to improve identifiability. Identification of anatomical element and species (or more general taxonomic category) was attempted on every specimen with the aid of published osteological atlases for macromammals (e.g. Barone 1976; Pales and Garcia 1981; Schmid 1972) as well as reference specimens. The most generic level of anatomical identification involved the attribution of each fragment to one of two broad anatomical categories; 'flat/cubic bone' (e.g. scapula, pelvis, astragalus, vertebrae, ribs) and 'long bone' (e.g. humerus, radius, femur). The most generic level of taxonomic identification involved a three-size scheme; 'large mammal' (e.g. cattle, equids, red deer), 'medium mammal' (e.g. sheep/goat, pig, fallow deer) and 'small mammal' (approximately rabbit-size or smaller).

C.1.6 Due to the lack of a relevant reference collection and to ensure consistency in recording, all bird remains were identified as belonging to four distinct size categories (i.e. size 1: sparrow/songthrush, size 2: pigeon/crow, size 3: chicken/pheasant and size 4: goose/peafowl).

C.1.7 Distinguishing between sheep and goat was attempted on postcranial remains mainly following Boessneck et al. (1964) and on mandibular cheek teeth following Halstead et al. (2002) and Payne (1985). The distinction between equids (i.e. horse, donkey or mule/hinny) was based on criteria from several authors summarised in Johnstone (2004: 165, table 4.1).

C.1.8 Besides anatomical and taxonomic identification, age-at-death was estimated based on dental eruption and wear, as well as the epiphyseal fusion state of selected postcranial anatomical elements. Eruption and wear of mandibular dental remains were recorded following Payne (1973; 1987) for sheep and goats, Grigson (1982) and Halstead's (1985) adaptation of Payne for cattle, and Grant (1982) and Bull and Payne (1982) for pig. Age-at-death based on epiphyseal fusion follows Silver (1969) for sheep, goat, cattle and pig. Each specimen has also been recorded in terms of its potential to yield information related to sex, biometry, pathology, butchery and fragmentation. Taphonomic information (e.g. carnivore/rodent gnawing and burning) was also recorded to gain an understanding on the agents that affected the formation of this faunal assemblage prior to its excavation and study. The extent of erosion/abrasion on bone surfaces was graded from 0 (unaffected) to 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface) using a simplified version of Brickley and McKinley's scheme for human remains (2004, 14-15).

Quantification

C.1.9 All identifiable specimens contributed to the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), which is the main quantification unit for species frequencies. Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was calculated, based on specimens identifiable to a taxonomic level more specific than the three broad size categories (i.e. large, medium, small), based on the most abundant anatomical element and taking into account the side of the body.

C.1.10 Beyond NISP, specific anatomical elements were also recorded in terms of Minimum Anatomical Units (MinAU) and Maximum Anatomical Units (MaxAU) (Halstead 2011). The units systematically recorded with this method were: horncore/antler bases; mandible/loose cheek teeth; atlas; axis; scapula; proximal and distal halves of humerus, radius, femur, tibia, metapodia (only III and IV in pigs); proximal half of ulna; pelvis; astragalus; calcaneum and phalanges 1-3 (excluding lateral phalanges of pigs). These anatomical elements have been selected for their durability and identifiability. MinAU and MaxAU are more suitable units to explore age-at-death and other data, as well as serving as a check on NISP.

Results

Taxonomic composition

C.1.11 All identified animal remains were divided in three groups (Middle Iron Age, Early Saxon and 'unphased'), based on currently available chronological information.

C.1.12 The sample attributed to the Middle Iron Age (Table 41) is quite small and thus unreliable in reflecting the faunal composition at the site during this period. It can, nevertheless, be speculated that cattle was economically the most important, especially if body size of the identified taxa is taken into consideration. Moreover, it can be tentatively claimed that sheep/goat were more abundant than pigs at the site.

Phase 2 – Middle Iron Age			
Taxon	Hand collection		
	NISP	**NISP%**	**MNI**

Cattle	11	55.0%	1
Sheep/Goat	6	15.0%	2
Pig	3	30.0%	1
Total	20	100.0%	4
Large mammal	3	42.9%	N/A
Medium mammal	4	57.1%	N/A
Total	7	100.0%	N/A

Table 41: Taxonomic composition of Period 2 (Middle Iron Age).

C.1.13 The Early Saxon sub-sample constitutes the largest sub-sample at the site. It is, nevertheless, still considered small by statistical standards but it is adequately reliable as an approximation of the importance of each taxon for the site during the Early Saxon period.

C.1.14 Slightly more than half of the sample is dominated by cattle, which clearly were the most important domestic animals (Table 42). The second most abundant domestic species is the pig, representing a bit more than a quarter of NISP and the highest MNI. Sheep/goat exhibit rather low percentages just above 10%. Sheep was the most abundant, if not the only caprine species present, as only one tentative goat identification was carried out in contrast to seven positive sheep identifications.

C.1.15 Beyond cattle, sheep/goat and pig, which contributed almost all the meat and other animal-derived products at the site, the suite of domestic animals present at the site is completed by few remains of equids. In the few cases where it has been possible to attribute equid remains to species (i.e. horse, donkey or hybrids of the two), these belonged to horses. It is thus the most parsimonious interpretation that horse was either the only equid species present or the most common one.

C.1.16 The presence of domestic dogs is also indirectly attested through the gnawing marks noted on several specimens of other species (Table 48). Although other species are known to gnaw at bones (e.g. carnivores in general and some omnivores such as pigs), the frequency and appearance of many leave little doubt that dogs were amongst the culprits, if not the only one.

C.1.17 Beyond domestic taxa, two wild species of deer were also identified, albeit in low numbers. Red deer is represented mainly by fragments of antler, which could have been collected after being naturally shed, but the presence of a mandible and a metatarsus suggest more strongly that red deer was hunted, or otherwise obtained, occasionally by the site's inhabitants during the Early Saxon period. The presence of a single specimen (a mandible) of roe deer also suggests the same. The scarcity of remains of wild animals indicates that their economic importance was marginal, in comparison to the suite of domestic animals.

C.1.18 The frequencies of specimens attributed only to size categories (i.e. 'large', 'medium', 'small') are in broad accordance with the frequencies of identified taxa (Table 42), although mammals of medium size may have been slightly affected negatively by a recovery bias against their smallest body parts (compared to larger taxa such as cattle and equids). Moreover, the possibility of the presence of smaller (than sheep/goat and pig) mammals remains open but it is highly unlikely that they played an economically important role.

C.1.19 Besides mammalian remains, a bird (size 4) ulna was also recorded. In the absence of comparative material, its identification is tentative. This specimen was identified as

belonging to a species of the *Anatidae* family (i.e. ducks and geese). Based on its size and overall morphology, this specimen possibly belonged to a (domestic?) goose.

Phase 3 – Early Saxon			
Taxon	Hand collection		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	113	53.6%	7
Equids	4	1.9%	1
Pig	58	27.5%	8
Sheep/goat	28	13.3%	3
Red deer	7	3.3%	1
Roe deer	1	0.5%	1
Total	211	100.0%	21
Large mammal	70	49.3%	N/A
Medium mammal	71	50.0%	N/A
Small mammal	1	0.7%	N/A
Total	142	100.0%	N/A

Table 42: Taxonomic composition of Period 3 (Early Saxon period).

C.1.20 Beyond the Middle Iron and Early Saxon sub-samples, faunal remains deriving from contexts without indications of chronological affinity were grouped as 'unphased'. The composition of this sub-sample appears to be broadly similar to the Early Saxon composition, although its size is too small to be considered reliable (Table 43).

Unphased			
Taxon	Hand collection		
	NISP	NISP%	MNI
Cattle	6	75.0%	1
Pig	2	25.0%	1
Total	8	100.0%	2
Large mammal	1	50.0%	N/A
Medium mammal	1	50.0%	N/A
Total	2	100.0%	N/A
2 cattle and 1 'large mammal' fragments derive from Area 1			

Table 43: Taxonomic composition of 'unphased' contexts.

C.1.21 Besides the small number of disarticulated mammalian remains presented in Table 43, three complete or partly complete animal skeletons were also recovered. These skeletons provide opportunities for additional insights into human-animal interactions at the site, if they are reliably dated to the Early Saxon period as it is currently speculated. More specifically, two contexts contained complete animal skeletons and another one a partly complete skeleton.

C.1.22 More specifically, the head and fore-limbs of a foetal or newborn calf were recovered from context 186. It is currently unknown whether the vertebral column and hind-legs were also originally deposited with the rest but were lost through attrition or truncation. This animal must have died shortly before or after birth, as implied by its unworn fourth deciduous premolar and the unfused (or lightly fused and post-depositionally detached) metacarpi III and IV. Butchery marks were not recorded on any of the recorded

anatomical elements, although visibility on bone surfaces is poor due to extensive erosion and the naturally porous texture of foetal and newborn animals.

C.1.23 The near-complete skeleton of a mature adult (third molar in advanced wear) cow (identified as a female animal based on the morphology of the pelvis) was recovered from context 584. The right fore- and hind-limbs were absent and it is currently unknown whether they were excluded on purpose prior to the deposition of this cow. No butchery marks were noted on this skeleton and its overall position in the pit suggests that it was deposited articulated. Besides its age (mature adult) and sex (female), the examination of this skeleton revealed some lipping of articular surfaces on the acetabulum and the second phalanges.

C.1.24 A sheep's complete skeleton was recovered from context 631. The animal was deposited complete and with its carcass in an articulated state. Detailed examination did not reveal any butchery marks but it did reveal the remains of a lamb foetus. It can be relatively safely assumed that this lamb foetus was carried by the ewe during her death. The morphology of the pelvis suggests that this was the first (and last) attempt in reproduction for this animal. This interpretation is strengthened by the age-at-death of the animal, which was around 6-8 months based on dental eruption/wear and epiphyseal fusion data. Other noteworthy characteristics of this animal is the fact that it was polled. Although polledness was thought to be a fairly recently (i.e. medieval period) introduced amongst the sheep populations of England (e.g. Ryder 1964), several researchers reported evidence for the introduction of a breed of polled sheep early in the Roman period (e.g. Armitage 1983; Maltby 1994), which was of larger body size than 'local' British breeds.

C.1.25 Eleven bird remains (3 skulls, 6 digit bones, 1 axis and 1 tibiotarsus) were recovered from context 478, which has been tentatively characterised as 'modern'. These remains belonged to large (size 4) birds, although it cannot be assumed that all belong to one species. These remains will assume archaeological interest only in case their chronological attribution changes from 'modern'.

Age-at-death

C.1.26 Mortality patterns were explored only in the Early Saxon sub-sample for three most common species (i.e. cattle, pig and sheep/goat), although sheep/goat remains with age-at-death data were relatively scarce. The remains of other species did not yield a sufficient volume of relevant data.

C.1.27 The mortality profile for cattle, based on epiphyseal fusion data, suggests low mortality in the first 18 months and high in late second, third and fourth years (Table 44). Moreover, the absence of animals older than four years in the sample is intriguing. In order to explore further the mortality of domestic cattle herds, dental eruption and wear data were also analysed (Table 45). The results are broadly similar to those produced by epiphyseal fusion data (Table 46) but they also exhibit minor differences. The analysis shows low mortality in the first year but not lack of mortality as the epiphyseal fusion data suggested. Moreover, mortality in the second year appears to be slightly higher. The two analyses agree that the highest mortality occurred in late second, third and fourth years and they are also in accordance in suggesting that very few animals survived to full maturity or old age. This pattern contrasts the age of the cow skeleton in context 584, although it cannot be safely assumed that it lived in the Early Saxon period.

Phase 3-Early Saxon				
Cattle				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
7-10 months	4	100%	0	0.0%
18 months	14	87.5%	2	12.5%
24-36 months	3	50.0%	3	50.0%
36-48 months	0	0.0%	4	100.0%

Table 44: Age-at-death for cattle based on epiphyseal fusion data. Quantification in MinAU.

Stage	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	Total
Age (months)	0-1	1-6	6-18	18-30	30-60	Young adult	Adult	Old adult	Senile	
MinAU	0	1	2.5	4.5	2	0	1	0	0	11
MinAU%	0%	9%	23%	41%	18%	0%	9%	0%	0%	100%

Table 45: Age-at-death for cattle based on eruption and wear of mandibular cheek teeth.

C.1.28 The sample of pig postcranial elements with epiphyseal fusion state preserved is even smaller than cattle and thus, should be interpreted with caution. The result of the analysis suggests that approximately a third of the pig population was slaughtered in each age interval, from the first to the third year. No or few animals survived beyond the third year (Table 46). Eruption and wear data (Table 47) are in broad accordance with epiphyseal fusion (Table 46), excluding the fact that they suggest the survival of some animals beyond the third year. Such discrepancies are likely caused by low sample numbers and their results should be seen as complementary rather than mutually exclusive or as the result of a selection deriving from human behaviour. The most likely scenario is that the main mortality peak occurred late in the first year and in the second year. Few selected pigs were kept to full adulthood as reproductive stock, while few may have been consumed as tender meat.

C.1.29 The scapula of a newborn piglet, not included in the analyses presented in Tables 46 and 47, was recovered from context 140 (Early Saxon). Its presence implies that breeding pigs were kept in or near the site. Whether the animal in question was deliberately slaughtered or represents (the usually high) natural mortality amongst piglets is unknown. The absence of any signs of butchery on it would point towards the latter scenario, although it would be wiser to avoid any interpretations based on a single neonatal specimen.

Phase 3-Early Saxon				
Pig				
Fusion age	Fused	Fused%	Unfused	Unfused%
12 months	2	66.7%	1	33.3%
24-30 months	2	40.0%	3	60.0%
36-42 months	0	0.0%	2	100.0%

Table 46: Age-at-death for cattle based on epiphyseal fusion data. Quantification in MinAU.

Stage	A	B	C	D	E	≥F	Total
Age (months)	0-2	2-6	6-12	12-24	24-36	>36	
MinAU	0	1	1	3	1	2	8

MinAU%	0%	13%	13%	38%	13%	25%	100%

Table 47: Age-at-death for cattle based on eruption and wear of mandibular cheek teeth.

Male:female ratios

C.1.30 In the Early Saxon sub-sample, there were few indications concerning the ratios of male and female animals in the subadult and adult cohorts. Only two cattle pelves could be sexed and both were female. Female was also the cattle skeleton recovered in context 584, although this context remains currently undated.

C.1.31 Concerning pigs, based on the morphology of mandibular canines still in mandibles (or the morphology of alveoli in cases they were missing), the Early Saxon sub-sample yielded one male and five female animals. This suggests that more females were kept until older ages as reproductive stock.

Butchery and worked bone

C.1.32 Cattle, pig and sheep/goat bear evidence of cutmarks (skinning, dismembering and filleting), as well as chopping and percussion marks. This was the case in both periods represented at the site (Table 48).

C.1.33 Moreover, several specimens in the Early Saxon sample were worked, although in most cases they have been altered to a degree that inhibits their taxonomic attribution. A pointed object (Sf 126; broken but preserved to a length of 4 cm) from context 492 (SFB 2) is likely to derive from a pig fibula. Two more pointy bone objects were recovered from context 333 (Sf 81/82 and 84; SFB 3). Despite their broken state, they are preserved to a length of 11 cm and 16.4 cm respectively. Their length and overall appearance would be more compatible with anatomical elements of large mammals such as cattle, equids and red deer.

C.1.34 A bone comb was recovered from context 283 (Sf 33; SFB 4). It was approximately 4 cm wide and of unknown length as it was broken. As it was the case for most of the other bone artefacts, the taxonomic provenance of its raw material cannot be determined although a large animal can be assumed based on the thickness and length required for the manufacture of such an object.

C.1.35 Beyond the above-mentioned objects deriving from unknown species, there is also evidence for the manufacture of objects made of red deer antler. Two antler tines and a section of a beam (all from context 140; SFB 1; Sf 1 and 2) exhibit signs of sawing, presumably to cut roughouts for the manufacture of specific objects or removing unwanted parts. One of the sawn off tines bears signs of use, perhaps as a wedge or a peg.

Assessment

C.1.36 The results of the assessment presented above illustrate the potential of this faunal assemblage. Its potential is admittedly low concerning the Middle Iron Age period but it is significant concerning the Early Saxon period.

C.1.37 The faunal composition in the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon periods is similar concerning the main domesticates. Despite the chronological gap of the Roman period between the two phases represented at the site and the small size of the Iron Age sample, it can be relatively safely assumed that cattle was diachronically the main pylon of the animal-based economy at the site. Pig husbandry appears to have also played a very significant role, while the caprines played a secondary role.

C.1.38 Early Saxon animal husbandry is generally not well-known and poorly known in certain areas. The faunal composition at Saxmundham during this period compared with other Saxon sites suggests that there were differences between settlements, possibly due to local environmental and economic conditions. Especially the particularly high cattle and pig percentages, and the concomitant low sheep/goat percentages, is a relatively rare occurrence in the Early Saxon period and contrasts with most other relevant assemblages (e.g. Albarella and Pirnie 2008; Crabtree 2013; O'Connor 2013: 3).

C.1.39 The mortality profiles of cattle and pigs in the Early Saxon period, suggest that the main focus of the animal-based domestic economy at the site was the production of meat, although the milking of cattle and sheep/goat cannot be excluded. The structured mortality profiles for cattle and pig are more compatible with a local production and consumption of most of these animals, based on a system geared towards sustainability of the herds and adaptability to annual climatic fluctuations and integration with other agricultural tasks.

C.1.40 The scarcity of dog remains is in contrast with the relatively high occurrence of gnawing marks (Table 48), which suggests that the main reason may be the deposition of dogs in locations other than those excavated, possibly further away from the site.

C.1.41 The presence of even a single bird bone remain opens up the possibility of the exploitation of domestic forms of bird species (e.g. geese or chicken), although their economic significance does not seem to have been particularly high. The possibility of the exploitation of wild species of bird is low, as implied by the low numbers of wild mammals present in the assemblage. The overall low numbers of wild fauna suggest that the site's inhabitants in the Early Saxon period were preoccupied primarily with agropastoral activities. The presence of low numbers of wild animals suggests either an opportunistic approach to hunting them (e.g. when encountered in cultivations or whilst herding animals) or an extremely restricted access to such prey.

C.1.42 The presence of horse at the site is important in highlighting the capacity of the site's inhabitants for faster transportation and/or use of equids in agricultural tasks.

C.1.43 Worked bone and antler recovered from specific contexts raises the possibility of local production and consumption of such objects in the Early Saxon period, as well as the specialisation of certain individuals in their manufacture.

Preservation

C.1.44 The preservation of the material was overall satisfactory (Table 48). In terms of anatomical and taxonomic identification it is considered reliable, although the recording of other categories of data that heavily depend on good visibility of bone surfaces (e.g. butchery marks and taphonomic agents) may have been adversely affected by the eroded state of many specimens.

Contamination

C.1.45 No obvious contamination has been identified during the study and recording of the material.

Sampling Bias

C.1.46 Only material from hand-collected samples was included in this study, it remains to be clarified whether bulk samples would reveal whether smaller animals (e.g. fish, size1-3 birds and small mammals) were present at the site.

Statement of Research Potential

C.1.47 The chronological periods that this assemblage covers are not well-known in the area and also in many other parts of England. Unfortunately the Middle Iron Age sample is too small to improve current knowledge on human-interactions during this period. The Early Saxon sample however is large enough to provide an indication of which animal species were exploited and under what husbandry regimes.

C.1.48 Additional analyses (e.g. of butchery marks, biometric measurements, pathological conditions and fragmentation patterns) could be carried out on this assemblage, especially its Early Saxon sample.

C.1.49 Moreover, comparisons between Saxmundham and other Suffolk and Norfolk sites, as well as sites from the wider East Anglia region and England in general, have the potential to advance understanding of the Early Saxon period in terms of settlement types and adaptations to local environmental and economic conditions.

C.1.50 More work would be desirable on some of the complete (or near-complete) skeletons, especially that of the polled sheep. Even if it is currently undated, a biometric analysis could help reveal whether it is of 'modern' date or represents a new polled (and larger) type of sheep, thought to have been introduced to England in the Roman period.

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
113	1	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Horncore	1	Cattle	n/a		√	√	
113	1	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Horncore	1	Cattle	n/a			√	
113	1	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Skull	1	Large mammal	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Astragalus	1	Cattle	2		√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Astragalus	1	Cattle	3		√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Calcaneus	1	Cattle	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Cattle	1	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Cattle	4				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Cattle	3	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	3		√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	3	√	√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2	√	√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metapodial	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metapodial	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Cattle	1		√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Cattle	1	√	√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	4			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	0	√			

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Cattle	2	√	√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Pig	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Fibula	1	Pig	0				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Pig	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Pig	3			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Pig	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Pig	1	√		√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Pig	1		√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Pig	1			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Sheep	1	√	√		
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Sheep	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Sheep	3			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	3			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Sheep/Goat	0				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	4	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Antler	1	Red deer	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Antler	1	Red deer	4	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Antler	1	Red deer	n/a	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Red deer	2	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Roe deer	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	4	Large mammal	2				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	3	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	1	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	5	Large mammal	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	3	Large mammal	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Skull	1	Large mammal	1				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	3				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	2	Large mammal	1	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Caudal	1	Medium mammal	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	2	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	3	Medium mammal	0	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	4	Medium mammal	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	2	Medium mammal	2			√	
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	3	Medium mammal	2	√			
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2				
140	2	SFB 1	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Skull	1	Medium mammal	1				
158	2	Roundhouse 1	post hole	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Mandible	1	Sheep	3				
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	1				
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Maxilla	1	Pig	2				
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Radius	1	Sheep	3		√		
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	1			√	
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3				
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	3			√	
171	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Skull	1	Medium mammal	2				
177	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	3				
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Mand Condyle	1	Cattle	3				
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Mand Condyle	1	Cattle	3	√			
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Mandible	1	Cattle	n/a				
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3	√			
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Pelvis	1	Pig	2	√	√	√	

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
178	2	Roundhouse 1	ditch	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Long bone	1	Large mammal	3				
186	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Partly-complete skeleton	1	Cattle	3				
192	2	None	pit	unknown	Unknown	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
247	2	Structure 1	post hole	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Astragalus	1	Cattle	2		√		
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Astragalus	1	Cattle	2		√	√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	2	√	√		
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Cattle	5				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mand Condyle	1	Cattle	2	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	3			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	4				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Maxilla	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	3		√		
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	1	√			
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4		√		
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	2			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	2	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH2	1	Cattle	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH3	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	4				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	3	√		√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	4				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	3			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	2			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	0				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Cattle	1	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Cattle	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3		√		
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Horse	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Horse	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metapodial	1	Equid	4				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Axis	1	Pig	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Calcaneus	1	Pig	4				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Fibula	1	Pig	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Pig	n/a		√		
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mand Canine	1	Pig	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2	√			
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2		√		
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Maxilla	1	Pig	n/a				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Pig	3				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH2	1	Pig	0				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Pig	3	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	2			√	
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Pig	2	√		√	
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Pig	0				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Sheep	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Sheep	2	√	√	√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Carpal	1	Large mammal	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	3	Large mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	1				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	0				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Large mammal	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	3	Large mammal	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	3	√			
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	1	√			
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Large mammal	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Skull	1	Large mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Thoracic	1	Large mammal	4				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	2	Large mammal	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	2	Large mammal	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	2	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	3	Large mammal	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	3			√	
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	2				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Flat/cubic bone	1	Medium mammal	2				√

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	2	Medium mammal	2				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	4				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	0				√
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2	√			
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	3				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	6	Medium mammal	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	1			√	
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	4				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	1				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2			√	
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Skull	1	Medium mammal	3				
283	2	SFB 4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Medium mammal	2				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	2	Medium mammal	1				
283	2	SFB4	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Size 4 bird	1				
296	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Horncore	1	Cattle	n/a				
296	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	3	√	√		√
296	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	3	√			
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Cattle	4			√	
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Pig	3				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	3				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	1		√		
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Goat?	2		√		
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	2				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Sheep/Goat	2				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	2	Large mammal	3				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Large mammal	1				
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	1				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
333	2	SFB 3	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2				
354	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
354	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	1	√	√		
354	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	2				
354	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Pig	2				
356	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Atlas	1	Cattle	2		√	√	
356	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Mandible	1	Cattle	3	√			
356	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Mandible	1	Cattle	3				
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Horncore	1	Cattle	3	√			
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Cattle	1				
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metapodial	1	Cattle	1	√			
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metapodial	1	Cattle	4				
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	2	√		√	
359	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	1				
459	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	1				
478	2	None	pit	disuse	Modern?	Skull	3	Size 4 bird	1				
478	2	None	pit	disuse	Modern?	Atlas	1	Size 4 bird	1				
478	2	None	pit	disuse	Modern?	Tibiotarsus	1	Size 4 bird	1				
478	2	None	pit	disuse	Modern?	Digit	6	Size 4 bird	1				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Cattle	3		√		
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Cattle	1				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2	√			
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Maxilla	1	Pig	1				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	4				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	2	Medium mammal	3				
490	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	1				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Astragalus	1	Cattle	2				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Cattle	2				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Equid	n/a				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Red deer	2				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Large mammal	3				
491	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2			√	
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus	1	Cattle	4				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Cattle	3	√	√		
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Fibula	1	Pig	2				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Pig	2	√		√	
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	3				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	2	Large mammal	2				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	1				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Flat/cubic bone	1	Medium mammal	2				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Humerus	1	Medium mammal	1				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	2				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	0				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	0				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Medium mammal	2				
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Medium mammal	0				√
492	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Thoracic	1	Medium mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH2	1	Cattle	0				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	3				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	1	√			
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	1		√		
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2	√			
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus IV	1	Pig	2		√		
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus III	1	Pig	1		√	√	
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metatarsus III	1	Pig	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Pig	3				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Pig	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Pig	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Pig	1	√			
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Sheep	2		√	√	
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	2	√	√		
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	PH1	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Sheep/Goat	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Sheep/Goat	1				

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Antler	1	Red deer	3	√			
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Flat/cubic bone	1	Large mammal	0				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Large mammal	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Large mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	3				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	5	Large mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	1	√			
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Large mammal	3	√		√	
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Caudal	1	Medium mammal	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Cervical	1	Medium mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Medium mammal	1				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	2	Medium mammal	3				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Medium mammal	2				
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Medium mammal	2			√	
493	2	SFB 2	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Vertebra	1	Medium mammal	2				
499	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Pelvis	1	Cattle	3				
499	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Cattle	1				
499	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Antler	1	Red deer	2				
543	2	SFB 7	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Small mammal	3				√
545	2	SFB 7	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	4				
551	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Maxilla	1	Pig	1				
551	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Maxilla	1	Pig	1				
551	2	None	pit	disuse	Unknown	Skull	1	Medium mammal	1				
553	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Sheep	3		√		
575	2	SFB 5	SFB	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	1				
577	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Cattle	n/a				
577	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Radius	1	Pig	2			√	
577	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Femur	1	Sheep/Goat	1				
577	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Medium mammal	1				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose mandibular	1	Cattle	n/a				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Cattle	3	√			

Context	Area	Group	Feature	Function	Period	Element	N	Taxon	Erosion	Butchery	Biometry	Gnawed	Burnt
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Cattle	2			√	
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Tibia	1	Cattle	1				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Cattle	3				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Metacarpus	1	Cattle	2	√			
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Mandible	1	Pig	2		√		
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Maxilla	1	Pig	2				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Scapula	1	Pig	2				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Ulna	1	Pig	1				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Loose maxillary	1	Sheep/Goat	n/a				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Long bone	1	Large mammal	1				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	1	Large mammal	1				
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Rib	2	Medium mammal	2				√
578	2	None	pit	disuse	Early Saxon	Skull	1	Medium mammal	1				
584	2	None	grave	skeleton	Unknown	Near-complete skeleton	1	Cattle	2				
628	2	None	pit	disuse	Middle Iron Age	Rib	1	Medium mammal	2				
631	2	None	grave	skeleton	Unknown	Skeleton	1	Sheep	2				

Table 48: Raw data. Raw data on anatomical element and species. Erosion grades (simplified version of Brickley and McKinley 2004, 14-15): 0 (surface morphology clearly visible, fresh appearance), 1 (light and patchy surface erosion), 2 (more extensive surface erosion than grade 1), 3 (most of bone surface affected by some degree of erosion, 4 (all of bone surface affected by erosive action), 5 (heavy erosion across whole surface, completely masking normal surface morphology). √= present. Examples of bird sizes, size 1: sparrow/songthrush, size 2: pigeon/crow, size 3: chicken/pheasant and size 4: goose/peafowl.

C.2 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 234 bulk samples were taken during the excavations. Nearly all of the samples were taken from the northern part of the site (Area 2) where there was archaeological evidence of Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Saxon settlement.

C.2.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.2.3 For this initial assessment, one bucket (approximately 10 litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-type equipment for the recovery of charred 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. 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. 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 Tables 49-54. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal has been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.2.5 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and is generally poor. This is most likely due to the geology of the site as sandy soils are corrosive and are not conducive to good preservation.

C.2.6 The results are discussed by area and by period:

Area 1

C.2.7 Three samples were taken from features excavated in Area 1 (Table 49). Undated pits **105** and **108** did not contain preserved plant remains. Fill 111 of modern feature **110**

was noted as being charcoal-rich on excavation and produced 1ml of charcoal from a 10l volume of soil.

Context No.	Cut No	Sample No.	Feature Type	Period	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
104	105	1	Pit	-	9	2	0	0
109	108	2	Pit	-	7	2	0	0
111	110	3	Pond?	4	10	2	++	+

Table 49: Environmental samples taken from features within Area 1

Area 2

Period 1: Early Bronze Age (*c*.2200-1600BC)

C.2.8 Samples were taken from ten of the nineteen pits from Early Bronze Age Pit Group 1 (Table 50). Plant remains are sparse and consist of occasional charred barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) grains and charred fragments of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*). Barley is a cereal that was commonly cultivated in this period (Grieg 1981, 302) whereas hazelnuts represent a wild food source that would have been seasonally collected and stored. The charred plant remains are likely to represent burnt food waste that has become incorporated into the pits with the probable implication that they originated from within the pit group itself.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Hazelnuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
104	119	118	0	9	15	#	0	++	+	2 x barley grains
63	327	326	118	5	10	0	0	++	+	Sparse charcoal
108	342	343	0	8	35	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
109	344	345	0	10	50	0	#	+++	+++	Hazelnut shell fragments
110	349	350	0	10	40	#	0	+++	+++	Single barley grain
111	351	352	0	10	30	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
113	364	363	118	9	10	0	#	+	+	Hazelnut shell fragment
114	366	365	118	9	15	0	#	++	++	Hazelnut shell fragment
115	374	373	118	9	15	#	0	++	0	Single barley grain
116	395	394	0	8	5	0	0	0	0	Hazelnut shell fragments

Table 50: Samples taken from Early Bronze Age Pit Group 1

Period 2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)

C.2.9 Fourteen samples were taken from features associated with Roundhouse 1. Charcoal is frequent although it has not preserved well and volumes are low, It is however evidence of the burning of wood, presumably from an internal hearth. Two charred degraded, indeterminate cereal grains were recovered; one from a fill (163) of the ring ditch (**132**) and the other from post hole **138** which also contained a fragment of a charred legume (Fabaceae).

C.2.10 Four were samples taken from the ring ditch (**239**) of Roundhouse 2. A single charred barley grain was present in fill 321 of ditch terminus **317** and a fragment of hazelnut shell in fill 324 of ditch **320** (**239**).

C.2.11 Undated pit **627** contains occasional charcoal fragments in fill 629.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No	Master Number	Feature Type	% cxt. sampled	Related numbers	Volume proces-sed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legu-mes	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
237	629	627	0	Pit	20	-	8	10	0	0	++	+	Charcoal only
11	163	132	132	Ring ditch	5	12-17	8	10	#	0	++	+++	Single indet grain
21	139	138	132	Post hole	50		8	110	#	#	+	0	single indet grain fragment, small legume
22	143	142	132	Post hole	50		9	60	0	0	++	0	Charcoal only
8	147	148	132	Pit	10		8	30	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
23	152	151	132	Post hole	50		9	40	0	0	++	0	Charcoal only
25	156	155	132	Post hole	50		9	30	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
26	158	157	132	Post hole	50		8	5	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
18	160	159	132	Post pad	50		8	30	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
9	161	162	132	Pit	10		8	25	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
12	172	179	132	Ring ditch	5	11, 13-17	8	60	0	0	++	+	Charcoal only
13	165	180	132	Ring ditch	5	11, 12, 14-17	9	20	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
15	168	183	132	Ring ditch	5	11-14, 16, 17	9	20	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
16	177	184	132	Ring ditch	5	11-15, 17	10	40	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
17	178	185	132	Ring ditch	5	11-16	10	120	0	0	++	++	Charcoal only
59	321	317	289	Ditch terminus	>10	60, 61, 62	10	40	#	0	+	0	Single barley grain
60	322	318	289	Ditch	>10	59, 61, 62	8	70	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
61	323	319	289	Ditch	>10	59, 60, 62	9	40	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
62	324	320	289	Ditch	>10	59, 60, 61	9	25	0	0	+	+	Hazelnut shell fragment

Table 51: Samples taken from Iron Age features

Period 3: Early Saxon (*c*.AD410-650)

Structures

C.2.12 Three post-built structures dating to the Early Saxon period were revealed in Area 2. Seventeen samples were taken from Structure 1 and, of these, seven samples contain sparse charred plant remains. These include occasional grains of barley and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), occasional hazelnut shell fragments and single seeds of stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), brome (*Bromus* sp.). The remains are distributed evenly across the feature. The stinking mayweed seed is notable in that it is a plant that inhabits clay soils suggesting that one of the cereal crops was not grown on the immediately local sandy soils.

C.2.13 Of the four samples taken from Structure 2 post-holes, only one (fill 450 of post hole **459**) contains a single barley grain. Similarly, of the four samples taken from Structure 3

post-holes, only one (fill 525 of post hole **524**) contains a single charred grain, in this case it has been tentatively identified as a rye (*Secale cereale*) grain.

Sample No.	Context No.	Feature No	Feature Type	Sample size (L)	% context sampled	Structure No	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Hazelnuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments
32	241	200	Post hole	10	50	1	200	7	25	0	#	0	+	+	Single stinking mayweed seed
33	243	202	Post hole	20	50	1	200	9	80	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
35	245	204	Post hole	10	50	1	200	7	50	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
36	247	206	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	15	#	0	0	+	+	Single barley grain
37	248	207	Post hole	20	50	1	200	8	100	#	0	#	+	+	Single barley grain, fragment of hazelnut shell
38	249	208	Post hole	10	50	1	200	8	180	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charcoal only
39	253	212	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	100	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
42	256	215	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	20	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
41	257	216	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	20	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal only
31	271	230	Post hole	20	50	1	200	9	30	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
30	272	231	Post hole	20	50	1	200	9	60	0	#	0	+	+	Single brome seed
34	274	233	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	250	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
43	275	234	Post hole	10	50	1	200	4	2	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
40	276	235	Post hole	20	50	1	200	9	30	#	0	0	++	++	1x barley, 2x wheat grains
105	225	225	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	30	#	0	##	+++	+++	Single indet grain
106	227	227	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	55	#	0	0	+++	++	1 x barley fragment, 1 x wheat grain, hazelnut shell fragments
107	229	229	Post hole	10	50	1	200	9	30	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal only
119	432	431	Post hole	10	50	2	429	9	20	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
120	434	433	Post hole	10	50	2	429	9	40	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
121	450	449	Post hole	10	50	2	429	8	30	#	0	0	+	0	Single barley grain
122	458	457	Post hole	10	50	2	429	8	60	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
138	503	502	Post hole	10	25	3	500	9	50	0	0	0	+	+	Sparse charcoal only
139	511	510	Post hole	10	25	3	500	7	10	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
140	517	516	Post hole	10	25	3	500	8	20	0	0	0	+	0	Sparse charcoal only
141	525	524	Post hole	10	25	3	500	9	25	#	0	0	+	+	Single cf. rye grain

Table 52: Samples taken from Structures 1, 2 and 3

Sunken feature buildings (SFBs)

C.2.14 A total of 89 samples were taken from nine SFBs in Area 2. Some of the SFBs were sampled spatially to record distribution of potential preserved remains within the various fills of the features. Additionally, associated post holes were also sampled.

SFB 1

C.2.15 Three samples taken from the main fill (140) and a thin deposit of daub rich fill (141) encountered at the top of the SFB (**130**) contain occasional charcoal only. The opposing post holes (**195** and **199**) did not contain any preserved plant remains.

SFB 2

C.2.16 Nineteen samples were taken in total from SFB 2 (**489**). Seventeen samples were taken from single fill (490=491=492=493) excavated in quadrants which were also sub-divided. Charred plant remains are sparse with single grains of wheat, barley and oats (Avena sp.) and a single legume (probably a pea (*Pisum* sp.)) recovered from samples taken from the NE, SE and SW quadrants. No preserved plant remains were recovered from the SW quadrant but the paucity of the total recovered remains precludes spatial analysis. Opposing post holes **580** and **586** were located within the pit cut at the western and eastern ends respectively. Fill 581 of post hole **580** contains moderate charcoal whilst fill 587 of post hole **586** was less productive.

SFB 3

C.2.17 The single sample taken from the secondary fill (333, SE quadrant) of SFB 3 did not contain preserved remains. Additional samples from this feature have not been processed for the assessment due to observation of the sterile nature of the fill on excavation. Instead, samples were prioritised from two sets of opposing post holes that were located outside the pit cut at the western and eastern ends (**346**, **380**, **382** and **330**, **384** respectively). A single barley grain was recovered from fill 383 of post hole **382**. The other post holes contain only occasional fragments of charcoal.

SFB 4

C.2.18 Seven of the 16 samples taken from the single fill (283; excavated by quadrant) of SFB **282** contain preserved plant remains that include charred cereal grains (barley and wheat) and legumes (peas and beans (Fabaceae) in addition to single seeds of vetch (*Vicia* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). These charred plant remains were recovered from each of the four quadrants with no obvious spatial distribution. Two post holes from opposing sets were sampled (**410** and **312**) and both contain sparse charcoal only.

SFB 5

C.2.19 A single sample taken from the main fill (598) of SFB pit **546** did not contain preserved remains. Samples from fill 593 of post hole **592** and fill 596 of post hole **595** both contain single charred grains of barley.

SFB 6

C.2.20 Samples were taken from the SE and NW quadrants of SFB pit **563**. Single specimens of wheat, barley and a small legume were recovered from fill 564 of the SE quadrant. A single barley grain was also present in western post hole **588**.

SFB 7

C.2.21 Eight of the 22 samples taken from SFB **541** contain preserved plant remains. Most of these were from all four quandrants of the basal fill (548=550) and consisted of

occasional wheat and barley grains. Single grains of oats (Sample 157) and barley and hazelnut shell fragments (Sample 155) were retrieved from the secondary fill (542=544).

SFB 8

C.2.22 Four samples were taken from SFB 8 (**601**): the only sample to contain any preserved remains (a single barley grain) is from fill 604 of post hole **603**.

SFB 9

C.2.23 A single sample was taken from the NW quadrant (611) of SFB pit **610** and contains sparse charcoal only.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	SFB No	sample location	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Hazelnuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments
6	140	130	SFB/Pit	1	SE	9	30	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
7	141	130	SFB/Pit	1	SE	8	20	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charcoal
10	140	130	SFB	1	NW	8	25	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charcoal
28	194	195	Post hole	1	W	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
29	196	197	Post hole	1	N	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
128	490	489	SFB	2	NE	8	5	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
129	491	489	SFB	2	SE	10	25	#	0	0	+	0	single oat grain, single pea
130	492	489	SFB	2	SW	9	15	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
131	493	489	SFB	2	NW	9	25	#	0	0	+	+	2 x barley grains
134	492	489	SFB	2	NE of SW quad, lower 0.1m.	9	40	0	0	0	++	+	sparse charcoal only
135	492	489	SFB	2	SE of SW quad, lower 0.1m.	9	30	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
142	490	489	SFB	2	SE quad of NE	8	20	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
143	490	489	SFB	2	SW quad of NE	9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
144	490	489	SFB	2	NE quad of NE	8	20	#	0	0	+	0	single wheat grain
145	490	489	SFB	2	NW quad of NE	9	20	0	#	0	+	+	single pea
146	491	489	SFB	2	NW quad of SE	9	20	#	0	0	+	+	Single indet grain
147	491	489	SFB	2	NE quad of SE	8	15	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
149	491	489	SFB	2	SW quad of SE	10	25	#	0	0	+	+	1 x oat, 1 x indet grain
150	493	489	SFB	2	NW quad of NW	9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
151	493	489	SFB	2	NE quad of NW	9	50	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
152	493	489	SFB	2	NE quad of NW	9	30	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
153	493	489	SFB	2	NE quad of NW	9	30	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
189	581	580	Post hole	2		9	20	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
191	587	586	Post hole	2		9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
79	333	325	SFB	3	SE	8	20	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
95	331	330	Post hole of SFB	3	E	8	30	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
96	347	346	Post hole of SFB	3	E	9	30	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charcoal
99	381	380	Post hole	3	NW	8	15	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
100	383	382	Post hole	3	SW	9	75	#	0	0	+	0	Single barley grain
101	385	384	Post hole	3	SE	9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
102	387	386	Post hole	3	NE	8	25	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
44	283	282	SFB	4	SE	9	30	#	0	0	+++	++	5x barley grains

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	SFB No	sample location	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Hazelnuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Flot comments
45	283	282	SFB	4	NW	8	40	0	0	0	+++	+	Occasional charcoal
46	283	282	SFB	4	NW	8	15	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
47	283	282	SFB	4	NW	8	2	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
48	283	282	SFB	4	NW	8	5	#	#	0	+	+	1x indet grain, 1x vetch, pea and bean
49	283	282	SFB	4	NW	8	1	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
52	283	282	SFB	4	SE	8	5	0	#	0	++	+	single pea
53	283	282	SFB	4	SE	8	20	0	0	0	+++	++	moderate charcoal
67	283	282	SFB	4	NE	8	5	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
68	283	282	SFB	4	NE	10	25	#	#	0	++	+	1 x barley, pea fragment, black bindweed seed
69	283	282	SFB	4	NE	10	25	0	0	0	+++	+++	moderate charcoal
70	283	282	SFB	4	NE	8	40	#	#	0	+++	++	2 x wheat, bean fragment, frequent charcoal
71	283	282	SFB	4	SW	9	10	#	0	0	++	+	Single indet grain
72	283	282	SFB	4	SW	10	15	#	0	0	++	++	2x wheat grains
73	283	282	SFB	4	SW	10	20	0	#	0	++	++	2 x beans
74	283	282	SFB	4	SW	10	15	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
117	313	312	Post hole	4		10	5	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
118	411	410	Post hole	4		8	60	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
164	598	546	SFB	5	NE	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	No preservation
204	594	584	Post hole	5	E	10	15	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
205	593	592	Post hole	5		7	5	#	0	0	++	+	Single barley grain
206	596	595	Post hole	5		7	5	#	0	0	++	+	Single barley grain
168	564	563	SFB	6	SE	9	20	#	#	0	++	++	1 x barley grain, 1 x wheat grain, 1 x small legume
171	567	563	SFB	6	NW	8	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
172	566	563	SFB	6	NW	8	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
201	589	588	Post hole	6	E	9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
202	591	590	Post hole	6	W	9	30	#	0	0	0	0	Single barley grain
155	542	541	SFB	7	1	8	20	#	0	#	+++	+++	Single barley grain, fragment of hazelnut shell
156	543	541	SFB	7	2	7	15	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
157	544	541	SFB	7	3	8	10	#	0	0	+	+	single oat grain
158	545	541	SFB	7	4	8	10	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
159	547	541	SFB	7	1	8	25	#	0	0	0	0	3 x barley grains
161	548	541	SFB	7	2	7	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
162	549	541	SFB	7	3	8	5	0	0	0	++	+	sparse charcoal only
163	550	541	SFB	7	4	7	10	#	0	0	+	0	Single barley grain
188	574	541	Post hole of SFB	7		7	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
190	582	541	Post hole of SFB	7		8	20	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only
213	548	541	SFB	7		7	20	#	0	0	+	+	Single indet grain
214	548	541	SFB	7		8	20	#	0	0	+	0	single wheat grain
215	548	541	SFB	7		7	40	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
216	549	541	SFB	7		8	20	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
217	549	541	SFB	7		7	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	SFB No	sample location	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Hazelnuts	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm	Flot comments
218	549	541	SFB	7		7	30	0	0	0	++	+	Occasional charcoal
219	550	541	SFB	7		8	10	0	0	0	++	0	sparse charcoal only
220	550	541	SFB	7		8	15	#	0	0	++	0	I/2 x barley, single wheat grain
221	550	541	SFB	7		7	20	#	0	0	+	0	single wheat grain
222	547	541	SFB	7		7	20	0	0	0	++	+	sparse charcoal only
223	547	541	SFB	7		7	15	0	0	0	++	++	Occasional charcoal
224	547	541	SFB	7		8	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
207	602	601	SFB	8	NE	9	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
209	608	601	SFB	8	SW	8	10	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
211	604	603	Post hole	8		8	20	#	0	0	++	+	single wheat grain
212	606	605	Post hole	8		7	20	0	0	0	+	0	sparse charcoal only
225	611	610	SFB	9	NW	9	20	0	0	0	+	+	sparse charcoal only

Table 53: Samples from SFBs

Pits 295, 358, 498, 555, 576

C.2.24 Five Period 3 pits were sampled. Fill 583 of pit **555** contains a single indeterminate charred grain and charcoal. Fill 577 of pit **576** also contains frequent charcoal; the remaining pits contain insignificant amounts of charcoal.

Period 4: Medieval to modern (*c*.AD1066-present)

C.2.25 Fill 478 of possible post hole **477** does not contain preserved plant remains.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature Type	Sample size (L)	% context sampled	Area	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal > 2mm
125	478	477	Post hole?	10	50	2	5	40	0	0

Table 54: Samples from modern features in Area 2

Assessment

C.2.26 The environmental samples taken from the site have produced small assemblages of plant remains preserved by carbonisation. Both diversity and density of plant remains are low with continuity of the types of remains recovered from each period of human activity. Hazelnuts would have been an important wild food resource in all periods. The shells are the product of consumption that, if burnt, survives well in archaeological deposits which partly explains their frequent recovery (Jones 2000, 80). Barley grains have been recovered from the prehistoric feature in Area 1 and it is present in several of the Saxon deposits in Area 2. It is likely that the prehistoric barley is the naked variety and the later barley is hulled, although these observations are tentative as they are based on poorly-preserved material. There are no chaff elements preserved which would aid identification. Similarly, due to lack of chaff, the wheat varieties cannot be ascertained in the Saxon samples. The grains do not have the characteristic morphology of the prehistoric hulled wheat varieties (eg. spelt (*T. spelta*) wheat) and are most likely to be a bread wheat variety (*T. aestivum sensu-lato*). Both barley and wheat were recovered from the fill of a contemporary SFB at West Stow, Suffolk (Murphy 1985, 102). The entire fill of this feature had been sampled due to its obvious charred plant content. In contrast to the SFB fills at Saxmundum, the West Stow SFB contained

a diverse assemblage of charred plant remains that consisted of approximately 200 cereal grains and 2000 weed seeds. Cereal chaff was present indicating that both hulled and free-threshing wheat was present and rye was also evident as a cultivated crop. The weed seeds were attributable to different ecological groups and are thus able to provide information on cultivation of different soils. The weed seed assemblage from Saxmundum is extremely limited to occasional seeds of bromes, black bindweed and stinking mayweed. Only the later can be of interpretable value as it is a weed that favours clay soils that differ from the lighter soils found near the site and possibly suggests importation of one of the cereal crops.

C.2.27 Legumes are relatively frequent finds at Saxmundum, particulaty as they are less likely to become charred than cereal grains are as they do not need to be exposed to fire during processing. Peas and beans have been identified and both would have been staple crops that are of particular value as they can be dried and utilised all year round. Legumes were also common in the West Stow SFB samples.

C.2.28 Despite extensive sampling, there is no obvious distribution of charred plant remains within the SFB fills. The remains are relatively sparse in density and diversity which may suggest that they were incorporated accidentally when the feature was backfilled but there is also a theory that charred grains found in primary fills of SFBs may have fallen through the floor boards during the use of the building (Tipper 2004, 154).

C.2.29 It is possible that the occasional charred grains recovered from the post holes of both the structures and the SFBs accumulated during the use of the buildings through floor sweepings.

Statement of potential

C.2.30 The paucity of preserved plant remains from the Saxmundum samples limits the archaeobotanical potential of the assemblages. A total of 1462 litres of soil was processed to produce approximately 150 charred items (cereals, legumes, weed seeds). Not all of the samples taken were processed for this assessment. The remaining samples represent additional volume of soil from assessed samples and from a few deposits that were not considered worthy of investigation after excavation. The results obtained from the initial samples indicate that it is very unlikely that the processing of additional soil will produce anything significant and will most likely produce further small quantities of wheat, barley and legumes which will not add to the overall interpretation. No further work is therefore recommended.

C.3 Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
26 May 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67330 (GU40896)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	SXM043
Context Reference	283
Material	Animal bone : Cattle ulna
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.2 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	5.5 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	1592 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

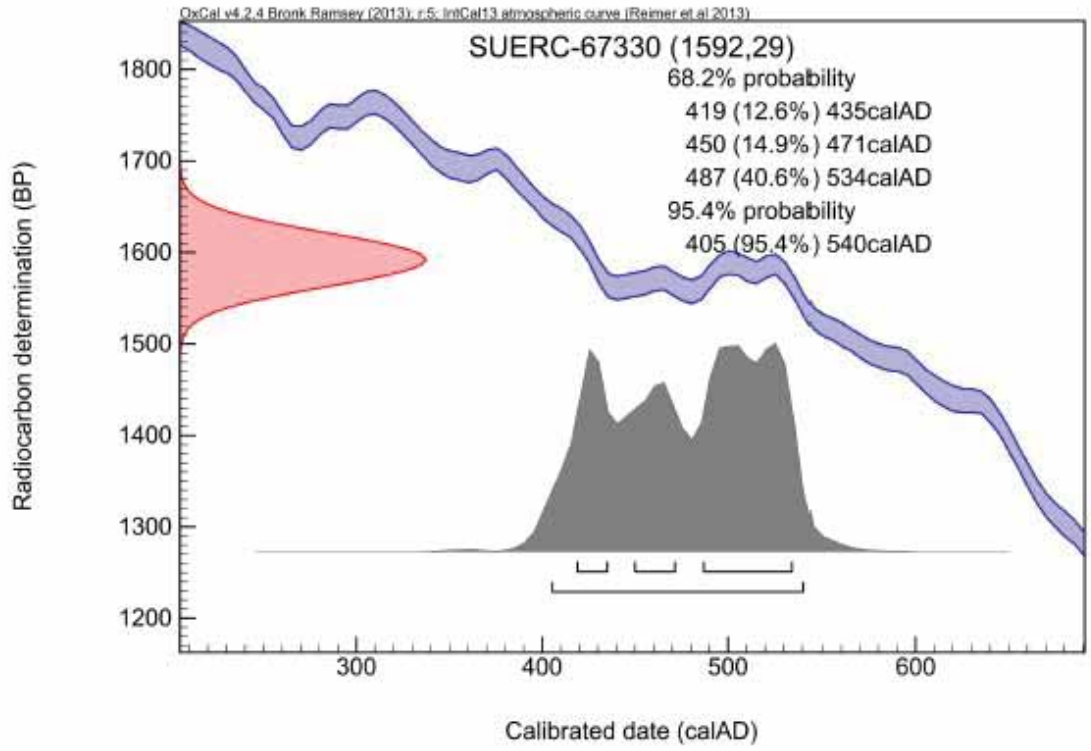
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 26/05/2016

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 26/05/2016

University of Glasgow

Calibration Plot



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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

15 June 2016

Laboratory Code	SUERC-67551 (GU40962)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	SXM043
Context Reference	377
Sample Reference	93
Material	Charred cereal grain : Hordeum sp.
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3723 ± 29

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

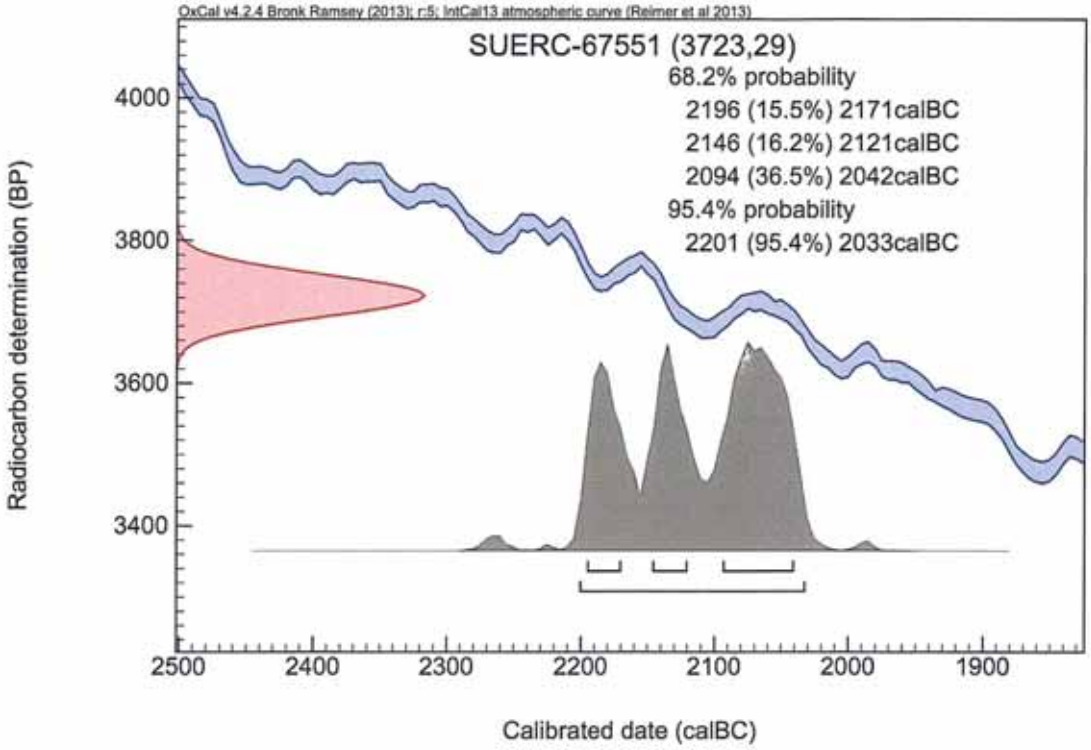
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- E Dunbar Date :- 15/6/16

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 16.6.16

University of Glasgow

The University of Edinburgh

Calibration Plot



Appendix D. Product Description

Product number: 1

Product title: Full archive report
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community
Composition: Grey literature archive report deposited at Suffolk HER and ADS/OA online library
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Grey literature client report
Allocated to: GC, MB
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by RC MB
Person responsible for quality assurance: MB
Person responsible for approval: MB
Planned completion date: 2017

Product number: 2

Product title: Publication report
Purpose of the Product: To disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigations to the local community
Composition: Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: Article in serial journal
Allocated to: GC, MB, EP
Quality criteria and method: Checked and edited by EP
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: (at earliest) 2018

Appendix E. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: GC MB
Date entry last updated: July 2016

Risk Number: 2
Description:non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: GC MB
Date entry last updated: July 2016

Appendix F. Bibliography

Adams, M and Davies C.	2010	*Archaeological Evaluation Report, Church Hill, East of River Fromus, Saxmundham*, SXM 022. Archaeological Solutions Ltd report no. 3578 (unpublished)
Adams, M and Davies C.	2011	*Land North of Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk (Phase 1). An Archaeological Excavation Interim Report*, Archaeological Solutions Ltd report no. 3774 (unpublished)
Albarella, U., and Pirnie, T.	2008	'A Review of Animal Bone Evidence from Central England' [data-set], York: Archaeology Data Service [distributor]. Available: http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/animalbone_eh_2007/. Accessed: 10 May 2016
Anderson, S.	2000	*Sutton Hoo Visitors' Centre, Bromeswell (BML 018): the finds*. Archive report for SCCAS.
Anderson, S.	2005a	*Flixton Quarry (FLN 056-064) Assessment: Post-Roman pottery, CBM, fired clay, worked stone, glass, burnt flint and cremated bone*. Assessment report for SCCAS.
Anderson, S.	2005b	*Handford Road, Ipswich (IPS 280): pottery*. Archive report for SCCAS.
Anderson, S.	2005c	*Dentist, RAF Lakenheath (ERL 101): the finds*. Archive report for SCCAS.
Anderson, S.	2005d	'Post-Roman pottery', in Caruth, J., *RAF Lakenheath, Anglo-Saxon cemeteries ERL104, ERL046 and ERL114. A report on the archaeological excavations, 1997-2002*. SCCAS Report No. 2005/94.
Anderson, S.	2008	*Post-Roman pottery from Eye (EYE 083): assessment*. Archive report for SCCAS.
Anderson, S.	2012	'Pottery' and 'Pottery vessels', in Boulter, S. and Walton Rogers, P., *Circles and Cemeteries: Excavations at Flixton Volume I*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 147, 138–142, 187–8 and contributions to the inventory.
Andrews, P	1995	*Excavations at Redcastle Furze, Thetford, 1988-9*. EAA 72
Archaeo-Physica	2014	*Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk: Geophysical Survey Report*. ArchaeoPhysica. Project Code SAX141 (unpublished)
Armitage, P. L.	1983	'The early history of English longwool sheep', *The Ark (Journal of the Rare Breeds Survival Trust)* 10 (3), 90-97
Armstrong Rigg Planning	2014	*Design and Access Statement* on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, in respect of Land to the North of Church Hill, Saxmundham, May2014
Barone, R.	1976	*Anatomie comparée des mammifères domestiques* (Paris: Vigot Freres)
Barrett, J.	1980	The pottery of the later Bronze Age in lowland England. *Proceedings of*

the Prehistoric Society 46, 297-319

Blagg, T., Plouviez, J. and Tester, A. 2004 *Excavations at a large Romano-British settlement at Hacheston, Suffolk in 1973-4*. EAA 106

Boessneck, J., Müller, H.-H., and Teichert, M. 1964 'Osteologische unterscheidungmerkmale zwischen schaf (Ovis aries Linné) und zeige (Capra hircus Linné)', Kühn-Archiv 78 (1-2), 1-129

Brickley, M., and McKinley, J., (eds.) 2004 Guidelines to the standard for recording human remains. IFA Paper 7 (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds) 2000 *Research and Archaeology: A framework for the Eastern Counties 2: research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Monograph, Occasional Paper 8

Brudenell, M. 2012 *Pots, Practice and Society: an investigation of pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury ceramic tradition of East Anglia*. Unpublished doctoral thesis, University of York

Brudenell, M. 2014 Later prehistoric pottery. In J. Tabor, Later Prehistoirc Settlement at Days Road, Capel St Mary, 186-195, *Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* 43 (2)

Brudenell, M., and Hogan S. 2014 Refining Suffolk's Later Prehistoric Ceramic Sequence: Iron Age Pottery and Settlement Remains at Morland Road, Ipswich. *Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History* 43 (2), 207-218

Bull, G., and Payne, S. 1982 'Tooth eruption and epiphysial fusion in pigs and wild boar', in Wilson, B., C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 55-71 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports)

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

Carver, M. 2005 *Sutton Hoo: A Seventh Century Princely Burial Ground and it Context*. British Museum Press.

Cherry, J. 1991 'Steelyard Weights' in Saunders, P. and Saunders, E. *Salisbury Museum Medieval Catalogue Part I*. Salisbury: Salisbury and South Wiltshire Museum

Crabtree, P. J. 2013 Animal husbandry and farming in East Anglia from the 5th to the 10th centuries CE. Quaternary International 346, 102-108

Crummy, N. 1983 *Colchester Archaeological Report 2: The Roman Small Finds in Excavations from Colchester 1971-79*. Colchester: Colchester

Archaeological Trust Ltd.

Dyson, A. 2015a *Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1), Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham Suffolk*. SXM036. Archaeology South-East Report Number 2015017 (unpublished)

Dyson, A. 2015b *Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2), Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham Suffolk*. Archaeology South-East Report Number 2015333 (unpublished)

Egan, G. and Pritchard, F. 1991 *Medieval Finds from Excavations in London: 3 Dress Accessories c.1150-1450*. London: HMSO

English Heritage 2006 *Management of Research Projects,The MoRPHE Managers' Guide*

English Heritage 2008 *Management of Research Projects, PPN3: Archaeological Excavation*

Evison, V. I. 1987 *Dover: The Buckland Anglo-Saxon Cemetery.* London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England

Fern, C. 2015 *Before Sutton Hoo: the Prehistoric Remains and Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Tranmer House, Bromeswell, Suffolk.* East Anglian Archaeology 155.

Filmer-Sankey, W. and Pestell, T. 2001 *Snape Anglo-Saxon Cemetery: Excavations and Surveys 1824-1992.* EAA 95

Garrow, D. 2006 *Pits, settlement and deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia.* Oxford: British Archaeological Reports British Series No. 414.

Gibson, A. forth-coming 'The Pottery' in Pendleton, C. and Gibson, A. 'An excavated Beaker assemblage, including a bronze flat axe, from Worlingham, Suffolk'. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society.

Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997

Grant, A. 1982 'The use of tooth wear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates', in Wilson, B., C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 91-108 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports)

Grigson, C. 1982 'Sex and age determination of some bones and teeth of domestic cattle: a review of the literature', in Wilson, B., C. Grigson and S. Payne (eds.), *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, 7-23 (Oxford: British Archaeological Reports)

Halstead, P. 1985 'A study of mandibular teeth from Romano-British contexts at Maxey', in Pryor, F., French, C., Crowther, D., Gurney, D., Simpson, G., and Taylor,

M., (eds.), The Fenland Project: archaeology and environment in the Lower Welland Valley, volume 1. *East Anglian Archaeology Report 27*, 219-224

Halstead, P., Collins, P., and Isaakidou, V. 2002 'Sorting the sheep from the goats: morphological distinctions between the mandibles and mandibular teeth of adult Ovis and Capra', *Journal of Archaeological Science 29*, 545-553

Hamerow, H 1993 *Excavations at Mucking Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement.* English Heritage/British Museum Press, London.

Healy, F. 1986 The struck flint. In Petersen, F.F. and Healy, F. The excavation of two round barrows and a ditched enclosure on Weasenham Lyngs, 1972. In Lawson, A.J. *Barrow Excavations in Norfolk* East Anglian Archaeology Report 29, 80-89.

Healy, F. 2012 'Chronology, Corpses Ceramics, Copper and Lithics' in Allen, M.J., Gardiner, J. and Sheridan, A., *Is there a British Chalcolithic? People, place and polity in the late 3rd millennium.* Prehistoric Society research Paper 4, 144-164.

Hill, J.D. and Braddock, P. 2006 The Iron Age pottery. In C. Evans and I. Hodder, *Marshland communities and cultural landscapes. The Haddenham Project Volume 2,* 152-94. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

Hill, J.D., and Horne, L. 2003 Iron Age and Early Roman pottery. In C. Evans, *Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely,* 145-84. Cambridge: East Anglian Archaeology Report 103

Jacomet, S 2006 *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. (2nd edition, 2006)* IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.

Johnstone, C. 2004 'A biometric study of equids in the Roman World'. unpublished Ph.D. thesis, University of York. Available: http://www.york.ac.uk/depts/arch/pgstudents/Johnstone.html. Accessed: 22 April 2016

Jones, G. 2000 Evaluating the importance of cultivation and collecting in neolithic Britain, in A. Fairbairn (ed.) *Plants in the Neolithic of Britain and Beyond.* Oxford: 79-8

Lucy, S, and Dickens, A. 2009 *'The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk',* East Anglian Archaeology 131

Maltby, M. 1994 The meat supply in Roman Dorchester and Winchester, in A. R. Hall and H. K. Kenward (eds), *Urban-Rural Connexions: Perspectives from Environmental Archaeology*, 85-102 (Oxford: Oxbow)

Manning, W.H. 1985 *Catalogue of the Romano-British iron tools, fittings, and weapons in the British Museum*. London

Martin, E. 1988 *Burgh: The Iron Age and Roman Enclosure.* Ipswich: East Anglian

Archaeology Report 40

Martin, E. 1989 Commentary on the illustrated Iron Age pottery. In S. West, *West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupation*, 65-68. Bury St Edmunds: East Anglian Archaeology Report 48

Martin, E. 1993 *Settlements on Hill-tops: Seven Prehistoric Sites in Suffolk*. Ipswich: East Anglian Archaeology Report 65

Martin, E. 1999 Suffolk in the Iron Age. In J. Davies, and T. Williamson (eds), *Land of the Iceni: the Iron Age in Northern East Anglia*, 45-99. Norwich: Studies in East Anglia History 4

Martin, T. 2015 *The Cruciform Brooch and Anglo-Saxon England*. Woodbridge: The Boydell Press

McDonnell, G., Blakelock, E., and Rubinson, S. 2012 'Chapter 10: The Iron Economy of Wharram Percy – Modelling the Anglo-Saxon iron working landscape'. In Wrathmall, S. *Wharram Percy Archive*.

Medlycott, M (ed) 2011 *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.24

Murphy, P. 1985 The cereals and crop weeds. In *West Stow: The Anglo-Saxon Village.* West, S. E., Ed. East Anglian Archaeology, Report No. 24.

Myres, J. 1977 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Pottery of the Pagan Period*. Cambridge University Press.

Newton, A.A.S. 2013 Beaker Pits at Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. *Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol.* 43, 1-23.

North, J. J. 1960 *English Hammered Coinage: Volume 2 Edward I to Charles II*. London: Spink and Son

O'Connor, T. 2014 'Livestock and animal husbandry in early medieval England', *Quaternary International* 346, 109-118

Ottaway, P. 2009 'Miscellaneous iron fixtures and fittings' in Evans, D. H. and Loveluck, C. eds. *Excavations at Flixborough vol. 2: Life and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, c. AD 600-1000: The Artefact Evidence*. Oxford: Oxbow Books

Pales, L., and Garcia, M. 1981 *Atlas ostéologique pour servir à l'identification des mammifères du Quaternaire, II. Les membres Herbivores* (Paris: CNRS)

Payne, S. 1973 'Kill-off Patterns in Sheep and Goats: the Mandibles from Aşvan Kale', *Anatolian Studies* 23, 281-303.

Payne, S.	1985	'Morphological distinctions between the mandibular teeth of young sheep, Ovis, and goats, Capra', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 12, 139-147
Payne, S.	1987	'Reference codes for wear states in the mandibular cheek teeth of sheep and goats', *Journal of Archaeological Science* 14, 609-614
Penn, K. and Brugmann, B.	2007	*Aspects of Anglo-Saxon Inhumation Burial: Morning Thorpe, Spong Hill, Bergh Apton and Westgarth Gardens*. EAA 119
Percival, S.	2015	'The Pottery' in Fern, C. *Before Sutton Hoo: the Prehistoric Remains and Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Tranmer House, Bromeswell, Suffolk*. East Anglian Archaeology 155.
Percival, S.	un-dated	*Prehistoric Pottery from Carlton Colville Bypass.* Unpublished report for SCCAS.
Perrin, R.	2011	*Guidelines for the Archiving of Roman Pottery.* Study Group for Roman Pottery.
PCRG	2009	*The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication.* Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group occasional Papers 1 and 2 (third edition)
Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group	2010	*The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publication. Occasional Paper No1 and No 2.* Revised 3rd edition
Rogerson, A.	1995	*A Late Neolithic, Saxon and Medieval site at Middle Harling, Norfolk*. EAA 74
Rogerson, A. and Dallas, C.	1984	*Excavations in Thetford 1948-59 and 1973-80*. East Anglian Archaeology 22
Rolfe, J	2006	*Archaeological desk based assessment, land north of Church lane, Saxmundham.* SSCAS Report 2006/184.
Ryder, M. L.	1964	'The history of sheep breeds in Britain', *Agricultural History Review* 12, 1-12
Schmid, E.	1972	*Atlas of animal bones* (Amsterdam and New York: Elsevier)
Silver, I. A.	1969	'The ageing of domestic animals', in Brothwell, D. R., and Higgs, E. S., (eds.), *Science in Archaeology: a comprehensive survey of progress and research*, 283-302 (London: Thames and Hudson)
Stace, C.	1997	*New Flora of the British Isles. Second edition*. Cambridge University Press
Tipper, J.	2004	*The Grubenhaus in Anglo-Saxon England: an analysis and interpretation of the evidence from a most distinctive building type*.

Yedingham: Landscape Research Centre

Tipper, J. 2009 'Pottery', in Lucy, S., Tipper, J. and Dickens, A., *The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 131, 202–43.

Turley Heritage 2014 *Heritage Statement*. Street Farm, Saxmundham, Suffolk. April 2014

Wade, K. 2000 'Anglo-Saxon and Medieval (Rural)', in Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J., *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. research agenda and strategy.* E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8, 23-26.

Walton Rogers, P. 2005 Cloth and Clothing in Early Anglo-Saxon England AD450-700. CBA Research Report

Warhurst, A. 1955 The Jutish Cemetery at Lyminge. *Archaeologia Catiana* 69, 1-40.

Wastling, L. M. 2009 'Lead and lead alloy mensuration weights' in Evans, D. H. and Loveluck, C. eds. *Excavations at Flixborough vol. 2: Life and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, c. AD 600-1000: The Artefact Evidence*. Oxford: Oxbow Books

West, S. 1985 *West Stow: The Anglo-Saxon Village, Volume 1*. EAA 24

West, S. 1989 The Iron Age Pottery. In S. West, *West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupation*, 59-65. Bury St Edmunds: East Anglian Archaeology Report 48

West, S. 1998 *A Corpus of Anglo-Saxon Material from Suffolk.* EAA 84

Wiseman, R and Brudenell, M 2015 *Specification for Archaeological Excavation at Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk.* Oxford Archaeology East, dated 30th November 2015 (unpublished)

Zohary, D. and Hopf, M. 2000 Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the. Nile Valley. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

Appendix G. OASIS Report Form

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-247692		
Project Name	Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. Post-excavation Assessment & Updated Project Design		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	09-12-2015	Finish	08-02-2016
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XSFSXM15	Planning App. No.	DC/14/1497/FUL
HER No.	SXM043	Related HER/OASIS No.	SXM036

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐ Test Pit Survey
☒ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☐ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the NMR Monument Type Thesaurus and significant finds using the MDA Object type Thesaurus together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pits	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Flintwork, pottery	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
Ditches/pits/posts	Iron Age -800 to 43	Flint, pot, bone	Iron Age -800 to 43
Ditches/pits/posts	Early Medieval 410 to 1066	Pot, bone, metalwork	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

Project Location

County	Suffolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	Suffolk Coastal District	Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk	
Parish	Saxmundham		
HER	Suffolk Museums		
Study Area	6.3 ha	National Grid Reference	TM 389 632

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Rachael Abraham (SCCAS/CT)
Project Design Originator	Dr Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Project Manager	Dr Matt Brudenell (OA East)
Supervisor	Graeme Clarke (OA East)

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Suffolk Museums	OA East	Suffolk Museums
SXM043	SXM043	SXM043

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☒	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☒ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☒ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☒ Survey	☐ Matrices
☒ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☒ Research/Notes
	☒ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☒ Survey

Notes:

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: oxfordar3-247692

Project details

Project name	Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design
Short description of the project	Between the 9th December 2015 and 8th February 2016 Oxford Archaeology East carried out excavations at Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. The excavation of the first area, in the southern part of the site, did not encounter any significant remains with only a large clay filled pit yielding a small quantity of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork. A substantial Early Bronze Age pit cluster was revealed in the second excavation area, in the northern part of the site, the fills of which produced rusticated, Beaker-type pottery and flintwork. Excavations here also uncovered the full extent of the Middle Iron Age Iron Age roundhouse found during the evaluation. A further Middle Iron Age roundhouse and associated pitting activity were also revealed. Unexpectedly, the excavation of this area also demonstrated the presence of a significant Early Saxon settlement. A large rectangular post-built structure, possibly representing a hall, and nine sunken-feature buildings were revealed. The post-built and sunken-feature buildings contained pottery from the early 6th century AD. Furthermore, the sunken-feature building deposits yielded finds indicating cloth weaving, crop processing, horn-working and antler-working activities. The Area 2 excavation was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation so that the limit to the Early Saxon settlement could be better defined. The remains encountered in this excavation are of local and regional significance, providing the first direct evidence for the Early Saxon origins of Saxmundham and giving a rare insight to an Early Bronze Age non-funerary site in Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2015 End: 08-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SXM043 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1497/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SXM036 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	SXM043 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age

Monument type	PIT Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Iron Age
Monument type	POST HOLE Iron Age
Monument type	DITCH Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	POST HOLE Early Medieval
Monument type	GRUBENHAUS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Early Medieval
Investigation type	"'Open-area excavation'"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SAXMUNDHAM Land East of Warren Hill
Study area	6.3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 389 632 52.214540764634 1.497578073264 52 12 52 N 001 29 51 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project brief originator	Rachel Abraham (SCCAS)
Project design originator	Matt Brudenell
Project director/manager	Matt Brudenell
Project supervisor	Graeme Clarke

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Stores
Physical Archive ID	SXM043
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Oxford Archaeology East
Digital Archive ID	XSFSXM15

Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Stores
Paper Archive ID	SXM043
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Aerial Photograph","Context sheet","Notebook - Excavation"," Research"," General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land East of Warren Hill Saxmundham Suffolk: PXA and UPD
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Clarke, G.
Other bibliographic details	OAE report 1897
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Oxford Archaeology Ltd.
Place of issue or publication	Bar Hill
Description	A4 paper bound report

Entered by	Katherine Hamilton (katherine.hamilton@oxfordarch.co.uk)
Entered on	26 October 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

Appendix H. Written Scheme of Investigation

Oxford Archaeology East
15 Trafalgar Way, Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
tel 01223 850 500
fax 01223 850 599
email oaeast@oxfordarch.co.uk
web www.oxfordarchaeology.com

Written Scheme of Investigation
Archaeological Excavation

Site name	**Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk**
Site code	**XSFSXM15**
Location	**TM 389 632**
Project number	18832
Project type	Excavation
OASIS number	Oxfordar3-232115
Event number	TBC
Planning application no.	DC/14/1497/FUL
Client	CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes
Date of issue	30 November 2015
Version	1
Author	Dr Rob Wiseman and Dr Matt Brudenell

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. General background

This 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* and *Project Planning Note 3: Archaeological Excavation.*

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.

All work will be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists':

- Code of Conduct
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs
- Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations
- *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation.*

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* (2012).

1.1. Circumstances of the project

Hopkins Homes has obtained planning approval for residential development of the site at Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham (DC/14/1497?FUL). The development will consist of 170 dwellings (including 56 affordable units) with associated car parking, open space, landscaping, new vehicular access and pedestrian links.

Previous archaeological work on the site has included a geophysical survey and evaluation by trial trenches. This revealed a low density of remains dating from the late Mesolithic to the post-medieval periods. These included a number of prehistoric pits in the south of the site, and a ring-ditch – probably the remains of Middle Iron Age roundhouse – in the north. Associated with the ringditch were a number of pits. The evaluation also identified a Roman ditch and pit, as well as post-medieval ditches.

The groundworks associated with the housing development is likely to damage substantial parts of the archaeological remains. Therefore the Suffolk Coastal District Council placed the following two conditions on the development:

"3. No development shall take place within the areas indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority".

"4. No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under Part 1 and the provision made for the analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition."

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared on behalf of the Client in response to an Archaeological Brief for Investigation issued by Rachael Abraham, Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (dated 22/10/2015).

1.2. The proposed archaeological strategy

Oxford Archaeology East proposes a controlled strip and excavation of three areas, outlined in the plan attached to this WSI. These are, in brief

- an area of 900 m2 (maximum) centred on the Neolithic pits identified in Evaluation Trench 33 (Area 3)
- an area of 4,500 m2 (maximum) centred on the ring ditch identified in Evaluation Trench 20 (Area 2)
- an area of 4,800 m2 (maximum) in the north of the site (Area 1)

Each area will be stripped under archaeological supervision. The site will then be planned, and excavated by hand. Details of the excavation method are detailed below.

1.3. Changes to this method statement

Provision has been made for the excavation to expose a combined total area of 10,200m2. However, it has been agreed with Rachael Abraham of SCC that the extent of each excavation area may be reduced on-site if the archaeology is found to be less extensive than anticipated. Excavation areas will not be reduced without prior discussion and written approval of SCC.

If any other changes were required to the methods outlined above – either before or during works on site – the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed and asked to consider changes before they are made. All changes will be agreed in writing.

2. The geology, topography and other features of the site

The site lies on a west-facing slope above the River Fromus 200m to the west, and is cut by a number of shallow valley-tributaries running down to the valley floor. The site varies in height from 23 aOD in the east to 13 aOD in the west.

The bedrock geology of the area comprises sands of the Crag Group sands. These are overlain by sands and gravels of the Lowestoft Formation (exposed on the west of the site), and these in turn by diamicton (in the east of the site). (British Geological Survey 2014,
British Geological Survey online map viewer viewer

http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

Soils in the east of the site are pelo-stagnogleic soils of the ragdale association (712g), while in the lower areas, the valley soils are typical calcareous soils of the Hanslope association (411d) (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983)

The site is currently a farm. Fields in the north are currently cropped for arable, while the southern fields are pasture. There does not appear to have been substantial development on the site during the historical period which would have disturbed archaeological remains.

3. Archaeological background

A desk-based assessment of the site was prepared in 2006 (Rolfe 2006). A geophysical survey was conducted in October 2014 (Archaeophysica 2014). Two phases of trial trenching were then carried out (ASE 2015).

3.1. Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

A scatter of late Mesolithic/early Neolithic flint implements have been found during excavations on the site and on adjacent sites (SMX 022).

The trial trenching (ASE 2015) identified a pit containing 18 sherds of pottery, quernstone, daub, and 15 pieces of worked flint dating from the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A number of other pits on the site were also potentially of a similar age.

Excavations immediately to the west of the site in 2011 identified early Bronze Age occupation – mostly clusters of pits, but dark occupation layers containing Bronze Age pottery were found in several parts of the excavation site, one sealing a gully containing Early Bronze Age pottery (SMX 022).

3.2. Iron Age

The trial trenching excavation (ASE 2015) revealed a ring ditch with postholes, probably remains of a Middle Iron Age roundhouse, 20 metres in diameter. A number of pits of the same date were found nearby.

3.3. Roman

During the trial trenching on the site, Roman sherds were recovered from colluvial layers (ASE 2015), as well as a ditch containing a sherd of tegula. A Roman lamp was found 100m to the west of the site (SMX 001). A light scatter of Roman artefacts has been found around Saxmundham (e.g. SXM 007, 011).

3.4. Medieval and Post-medieval

The trial trenching on the site (ASE 2015) identified one pit containing a sherd of medieval pottery. A number of ditches were also sampled, and contained post-medieval pottery and CBM. They were presumably for drainage or field boundaries.

4. Aims and objectives

4.1. Research frameworks

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

- *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
- *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)

4.2. Aims of the excavation

The general aim of the investigation is to record the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation areas, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed.

Based on the results of the evaluation, however, more specific aims and research questions can be formulated for each of the areas:

Site specific research objectives of this evaluation are:

- to understand the development of the site during the prehistoric period
- to understand the purpose of Neolithic and Bronze Age pit deposits
- contribute to understandings of the colonisation of Suffolk's claylands during the Middle and Late Iron Age.

5. Methods

5.1. Event number

Before work commences on site, an event number will be obtained from the Suffolk HER, and a unique site code assigned to the project.

5.2. Excavation method

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.

5.2.1. Pre-commencement

Before work on site commences, service plans will be checked to ensure that access and groundworks can be conducted safely.

In order to minimise damage to the site and disruption to site users, Oxford Archaeology will agree the following with 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

Excavation areas will be set out by a Lecia survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. Before excavation begins, the perimeter of each excavation area will be scanned to check for live services entering or leaving the area by a qualified and experienced operator using a CAT and Genny that has a valid calibration certificate.

5.2.2. Soil stripping

Excavation areas will be stripped by a 360 tracked excavator operating under close and continuous supervision by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Topsoil and subsoil will be removed in a controlled manner using a toothless ditching bucket (1.8-2.0m wide) to the top of the first geological horizon, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first. Overburden will be excavated in spits not greater than 100mm thick. This overburden will be removed by e dumper truck to pre-agreed spoil areas beside each excavation area.

5.2.3. Hand excavation

All excavation areas will be cleaned as necessary to facilitate the identification of archaeological features and horizons. All features will be planned, either by hand (1:50 or 1:100) or using a GPS, as appropriate.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth, and nature of any archaeological deposit. The following levels for excavating features will be used, unless other are agreed during the project:

Feature Class	*Proportion*
Discrete features/horizontal stratigraphy relating to domestic/industrial activity (e.g. kilns, hearths, floor surfaces)	100% of each feature
Post-built structures of pre-modern date	100% of each feature
Domestic ring-ditches or roundhouse gullies	50% of each feature
Pits and isolated post-holes associated with agricultural &	50% of each feature

other activities	
Linear features (ditches & gullies) associated with structural remains (minimum 1m slot size across width)	10% of each feature
Pre-modern linear features not associated with structural remains (minimum1m slot size across width)	10% of each feature
Human burials, cremation & other deposits relating to funerary activity	100% of each feature

Spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

If exceptional or unexpected feature are uncovered, the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed, and their advice sought on further excavation or preservation.

5.3. Human remains

If human remains are encountered during excavation, the Client, Suffolk County Coroner, and the SCC Archaeological Service will be informed immediately.

Human remains will be excavated in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations, and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice exhumation licence has been obtained.

5.4. Metal detecting and the Treasure Act

Metal detector searches will take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps will be checked.

Metal detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

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 Suffolk County Coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the Act. The Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer from the Portable Antiquities Scheme will also be informed.

5.5. Recording of archaeological deposits and features

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

5.5.1. Written records

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

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.

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

5.5.2. Plans and sections

Site plans will normally be drawn at 1:50, but on deeply-stratified sites a scale of 1:20 will be used. Detailed plans of individual features or groups will be at an appropriate scale (1:10 or 1:20).

Long sections showing layers will be drawn at 1:50. Sections of features or short lengths of trenches will be drawn at 1:20. All sections will be tied in to Ordnance Datum.

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

5.5.3. Photogrammetric recording

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 Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and will incorporate reference points taken by GPS-based survey equipment.

5.5.4. Photographs

The photographic record will comprise high resolution digital photographs.

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.

5.6. Finds recovery

5.6.1. Standards for finds handling

Finds will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserve, 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.*

5.6.2. Procedures for finds handling

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

collected.

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.

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 the SCC Archaeological Service.

Where artefacts are discarded on site, a sufficient number will be retained to characterise the date and function of the feature they were excavated from. A record will be kept of the quantity and nature of discarded artefacts.

5.7. Sampling of features and environmental remains

5.7.1. Standards for environmental sampling and processing

Environmental sampling will follow the guidelines set out in:

- English Heritage (2011, 2nd edition) *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation*.
- Association for Environmental Archaeology (1995) *Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluations. Recommendations concerning the environmental archaeology component of archaeological evaluations in England*. Working Papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology 2. York: Association for Environmental Archaeology.
- Dobney, K., Hall, A., Kenward, H. & Milles, A. (1992) *A working classification of sample types for environmental archaeology*. Circaea 9.1: 24-26
- Murphy, P.L. & Wiltshire, P.E.J. (1994) *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis.*

5.7.2. Procedures for environmental sampling and processing

Features with good potential for retrieving palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic remains will be targeted for sampling. Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits.

Bulk samples of up to 40 litres per sample will be taken by the excavator. Samples will be labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number.

Samples will be tested for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. These include carbonised plant remains, insects, molluscs, and small animal bones. Testing will be done in

consultation with Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor (Mark Ruddy) and the project's environmental specialist.

Where consistent with the aims of the evaluation, samples will be taken from deposits, artefacts, and ecofacts for scientific (absolute) dating.

If appropriate, monolith samples of waterlogged deposits and buried soils will be taken for pollen analysis, soil micro-morphological, or sedimentological analysis.

5.8. Post-excavation processing

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.

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

Finds will be marked with context numbers, site code or accession number, as detailed in the requirements of *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014)

6. Post-excavation, publication and archive

6.1. Assessment Report

A post-excavation Assessment Report and updated research design will be delivered within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

Post-excavation analysis and reporting will follow guidance in English Heritage's (2009) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment.*

Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report will be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report. If there are positive results a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

If substantial remains are recorded during the project, it may be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines contained in English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects 2.* If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

6.2. Contents of the assessment report

The report will include:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address

- full list of contents
- a non-technical summary of the findings
- the aims of the evaluation
- a description of the geology and topography of the area
- a description of the methodologies used
- a description of the findings
- tables summarising features and artefacts
- site and trench location plans, and plans of each area excavated showing the archaeological features found
- sections of excavated features
- interpretation of the archaeological features found
- specialist reports on artefacts and environmental finds
- relevant colour photographs of features and the site
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals, and assessment of their importance at local, regional and nation level.
- a discussion of the relationship between findings on the site and other archaeological information held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record
- a bibliography of all reference material
- the OASIS reference and summary form.

6.3. Draft and final reports

Following on from the updated project design a full archive report will be produced within 2 years of the completion of fieldwork. The archive report will incorporate the results of the archaeological evaluation.

A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the SCC Archaeological Service for comment.

Following approval of the report, one printed copy and one digital copy (PDF) will be presented to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

A hard copy of the approved report will be produced for the HER and the SCC Archaeological service. In addition a digital copy of the report will also be made available.

If the SCC Archaeological Service requires no further excavation on the site, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History*. If further archaeological work is required, the SCC Archaeological Service may require publication of the site in local journals or an academic monograph.

6.4. OASIS

A digital copy of the approved reports will be uploaded to the OASIS database.

6.5. Archiving

All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant

authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. 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.

The site archive will conform to the requirements of Appendix 1 of the English Heritage (2008) *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE), and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for preparation and deposition* (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service 2014) . The project archive will also 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*).*

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

- artefacts
- ecofacts
- project documentation – including plans, section drawings, context sheets and registers
- photographs (digital photographs will be stored on CD-ROM, and colour printouts made of key features)
- a printed copy of the Written Brief
- a printed copy of the WSI
- a printed copy of the final report
- a printed copy of the OASIS form.

It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. All archives will comply in format with PPN3 recommendations.

Where the landowner wishes to retain finds recovered during excavation, the remainder of the archive will be transferred to Suffolk County Council Stores.

A written transfer of ownership will be forwarded to the County Archive before the archive is deposited.

Costs associated with the deposition of the archive will be met by the client.

7. Timetable

Stripping and excavation is expected to take fifteen working days to complete, based on a five-day week, working Monday to Friday. This does not allow for delays caused by bad weather, but it does include time for site set-up.

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.

Post-excavation processing and production of the assessment report will be completed within 6 months of completing fieldwork.

The post-excavation analysis and publication will be completed within 2 years of fieldwork, unless there are exceptional discoveries requiring more lengthy analysis.

The project archive will be deposited following delivering the final report, unless the County Archaeologist requires further excavation on the site.

8. Staffing and support

8.1. Fieldwork

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/Supervisor (full-time)
3 x Site Assistants (as required)
1 x Archaeological Surveyor
1 x Finds Assistant (part-time, as required)
1 x Environmental Assistant (part-time, as required)

The Project Manager will be Matt Brudenell. Site work will be directed by one of OAE's Project Officers or Supervisors.

All Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff. Oxford Archaeology East will not employ volunteer, amateur, or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, except as an addition to the team stated above.

8.2. Post-excavation processing

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

Pottery will be assessed by Sarah Percival (prehistoric), Alice Lyons (Roman) and Dr Paul Spoerry (Saxon and medieval). The flint work will be assessed by Lawrence Billington (freelance).

Environmental analysis will be carried out by OA East staff, in consultation with the OA Environmental Department in Oxford. The results will be reported to Historic England's Regional Scientific Advisor (Mark Ruddy). 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).

Faunal remains will be examined by Lena Strid (Oxford Archaeology South) or Ian Smith (Oxford Archaeology North).

Conservation will be undertaken by Colchester Museums.

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 at Appendix 2 will be approached to carry out analysis.

9. Other matters

9.1. Monitoring

During the excavation, representatives of the client (Myk Flitcroft), Oxford Archaeology East (Matt Brudenell) and the SCC Archaeological Service (Rachel Abraham) will meet on site to monitor the excavations, discuss progress and findings to date, and excavation strategies to be followed.

9.2. Insurance

OA East is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. The underwriting company is Allianz Cornhill Insurance plc, policy number SZ/14939479/06. Details of the policy can be seen at the OA East office.

9.3. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists

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

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

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.

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.

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.

9.5. Site Security

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.

9.6. Access

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 OA 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.

9.7. Site Preparation

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.

9.8. Site offices and welfare

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).

9.9. Backfilling/Reinstatement

Backfilling – but not reinstatement – of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client. Backfilling will only take place with the approval of the SCC Archaeological Service.

9.10. Monitoring

The SCC Archaeological Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

9.11. Health and Safety, Risk Assessments

A risk assessment covering all activities to be carried out during the lifetime of the project will be prepared before work commences, and sent to the SCC Archaeological Service.

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

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 OA East's Health and Safety Policy can be supplied on request.

10. References

Archaeophysica (2014) *Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk: Geophysical Survey Report*. Project Code SAX141.

Archaeology South-East (2015b) *Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 2), Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham Suffolk*. ASE Report Number 2015333.

Archaeology South-East (2015a) *Archaeological Evaluation (Phase 1), Land East of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham Suffolk*.

Rolfe, J. (2006) *Archaeological desk based assessment, land north of Church lane, Saxmundham.* SSCAS Report 2009/184.

Adams, M & Davies C. 2010. *Archaeological Evaluation Report, Church Hill, East of River Fromus, Saxmundham*, SXM 022

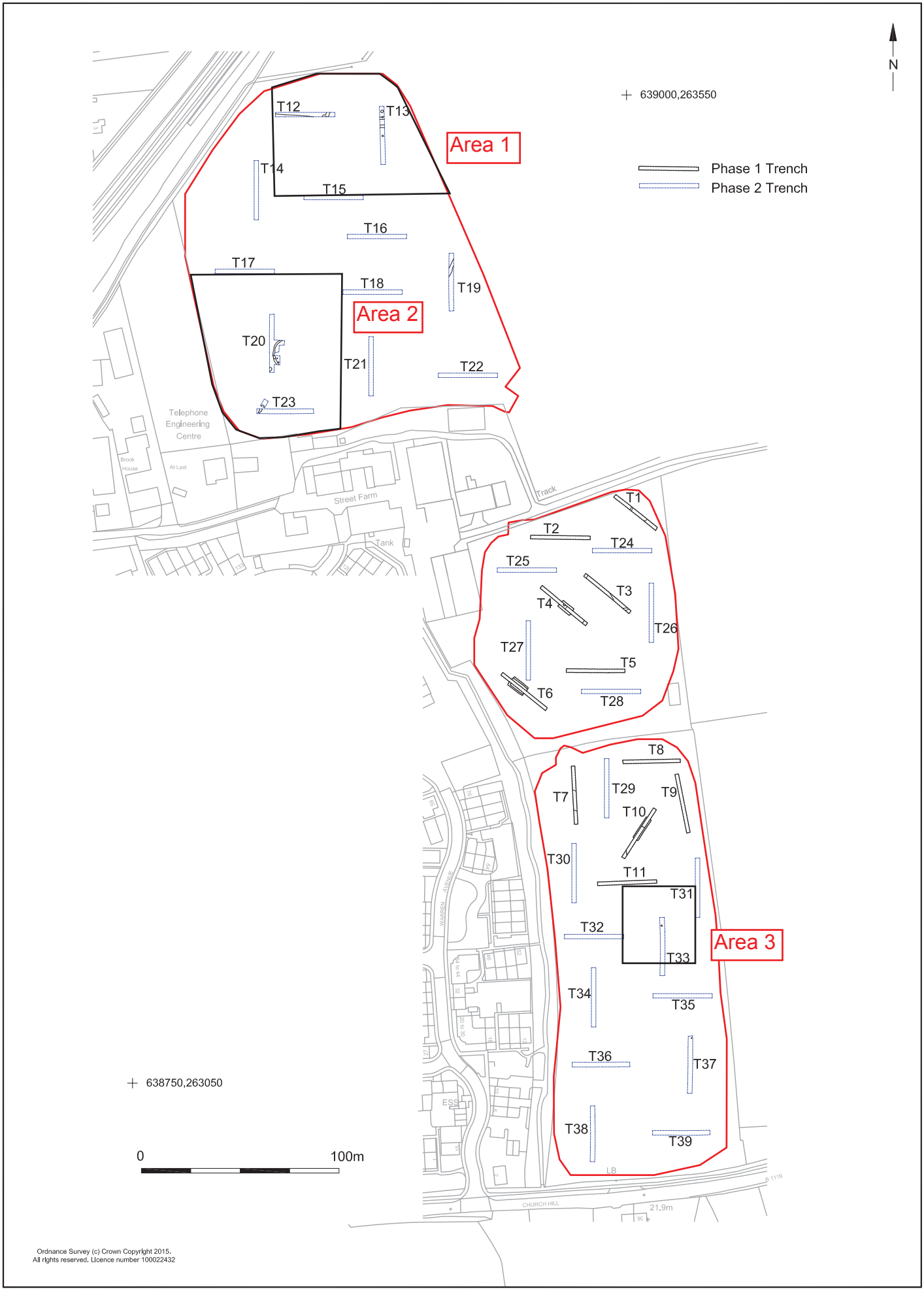
APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Allen, Leigh	Worked bone, CBM, medieval metalwork	Oxford Archaeology
Allen, Martin	Medieval coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Anderson, Sue	HSR, pottery and CBM	Suffolk County Council
Bayliss, Alex	C14	English Heritage
Biddulph, Edward	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Billington, Lawrence	Lithics	Freelance
Bishop, Barry	Lithics	Freelance
Blinkhorn, Paul	Iron Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery	Freelance
Boardman, Sheila	Plant macrofossils, charcoal	Oxford Archaeology
Bonsall, Sandra	Plant macrofossils; pollen preparations	Oxford Archaeology
Booth, Paul	Roman pottery and coins	Oxford Archaeology
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils/ geology	Cambridge University
Brown, Lisa	Prehistoric pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Cane, Jon	illustration & reconstruction artist	Freelance
Champness, Carl	Snails, geoarchaeology	Oxford Archaeology
Cotter, John	Medieval/post-Medieval finds, pottery, CBM	Oxford Archaeology
Crummy, Nina	Small Find Assemblages	Freelance
Cowgill, Jane	Slag/metalworking residues	Freelance
Darrah, Richard	Wood technology	Freelance
Dickson, Anthony	Worked Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Donelly, Mike	Flint	Oxford Archaeology
Doonan, Roger	Slags, metallurgy	
Druce, Denise	Pollen, charred plants, charcoal/wood identification, sediment coring and interpretation	Oxford Archaeology
Drury, Paul	CBM (specialised)	Freelance
Evans, Jerry	Roman pottery	Freelance
Faine, Chris	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Fletcher, Carole	Medieval pot, glass, small finds	Oxford Archaeology
Fosberry, Rachel	Charred plant remains	Oxford Archaeology
Fryer, Val	Molluscs/environmental	Freelance
Gale, Rowena	Charcoal ID	Freelance
Geake, Helen	Small finds	Freelance
Gleed-Owen, Chris	Herpetologist	
Goffin, Richenda	Post-Roman pottery, building materials, painted wall plaster	Suffolk CC
Hamilton-Dyer, Sheila	Fish and small animal bones	
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery,	Oxford Archaeology

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
	leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	
Hunter, Kath	Archaeobotany (charred, waterlogged and mineralised plant remains)	Oxford Archaeology
Jones, Jenny	Conservation	ASUD, Durham University
King, David	Window glass & lead	
Locker, Alison	Fishbone	
Loe, Louise	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Lyons, Alice	Late Iron Age/Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Macaulay, Stephen	Roman pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Masters, Pete	geophysics	Cranfield University
Middleton, Paul	Phosphates/garden history	Peterborough Regional College
Mould, Quita	Ironwork, leather	
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 coins	Fitzwilliam Museum
Rackham, James	Faunal and plant remains, can arrange pollen analysis	
Riddler, Ian	Anglo-Saxon bone objects & related artefact types	Freelance
Robinson, Mark	Insects	
Rowland, Steve	Faunal and human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Rutherford, Mairead	Pollen, non-pollen palynomorphs, dinoflagellate cysts, diatoms	Oxford Archaeology
Samuels, Mark	Architectural stonework	Freelance
Scaife, Rob	Pollen	
Scott, Ian	Roman, Medieval, post-medieval finds, metalwork, glass	Oxford Archaeology
Sealey, Paul	Iron Age pottery	Freelance
Shafrey, Ruth	Worked stone, cbm	Oxford Archaeology
Smith, Ian	Animal Bone	Oxford Archaeology
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval pottery	Oxford Archaeology
Stafford, Liz	Snails	Oxford Archaeology
Strid, Lena	Animal bone	Oxford Archaeology
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	
Ui Choileain, Zoe	Human bone	Oxford Archaeology
Vickers, Kim	Insects	Sheffield University
Wadeson, Stephen	Samian, Roman glass	Oxford Archaeology
Walker, Helen	Medieval Pottery in the Essex area	
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Webb, Helen	Osteologist	Oxford Archaeology
Willis, Steve	Iron Age pottery	
Young, Jane	Medieval Pottery in the Lincolnshire area	
Zant, John	Coins	Oxford Archaeology

Radiocarbon dating is normally undertaken for Oxford Archaeology East by SUERC and by the Oxford University Accelerator Laboratory.
Geophysical prospection is normally undertaken by Cranfield University, Geoquest, and Geophysical Surveys, Bradford.



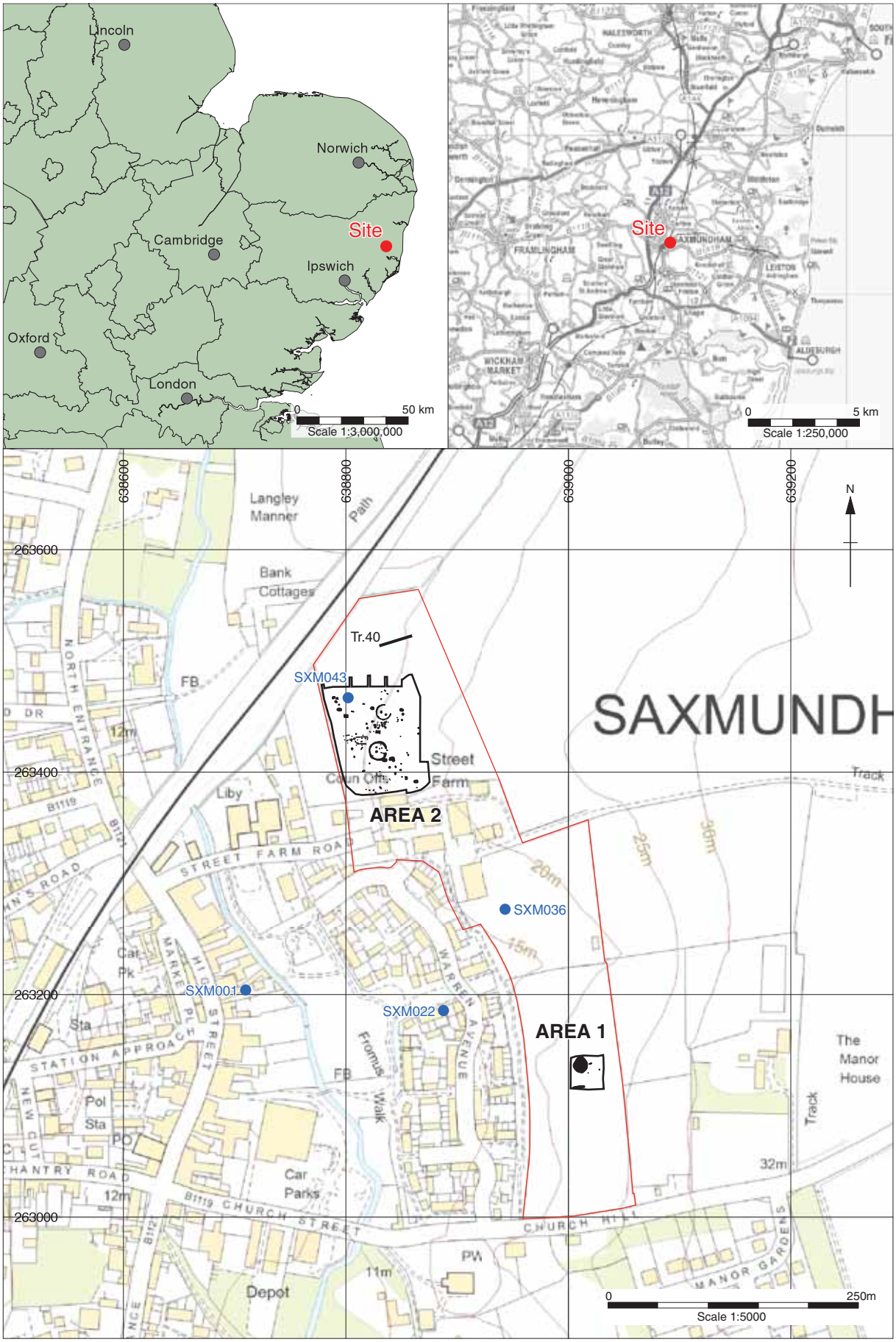


Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area (red) and excavation areas (1-2) with HER entries (blue)

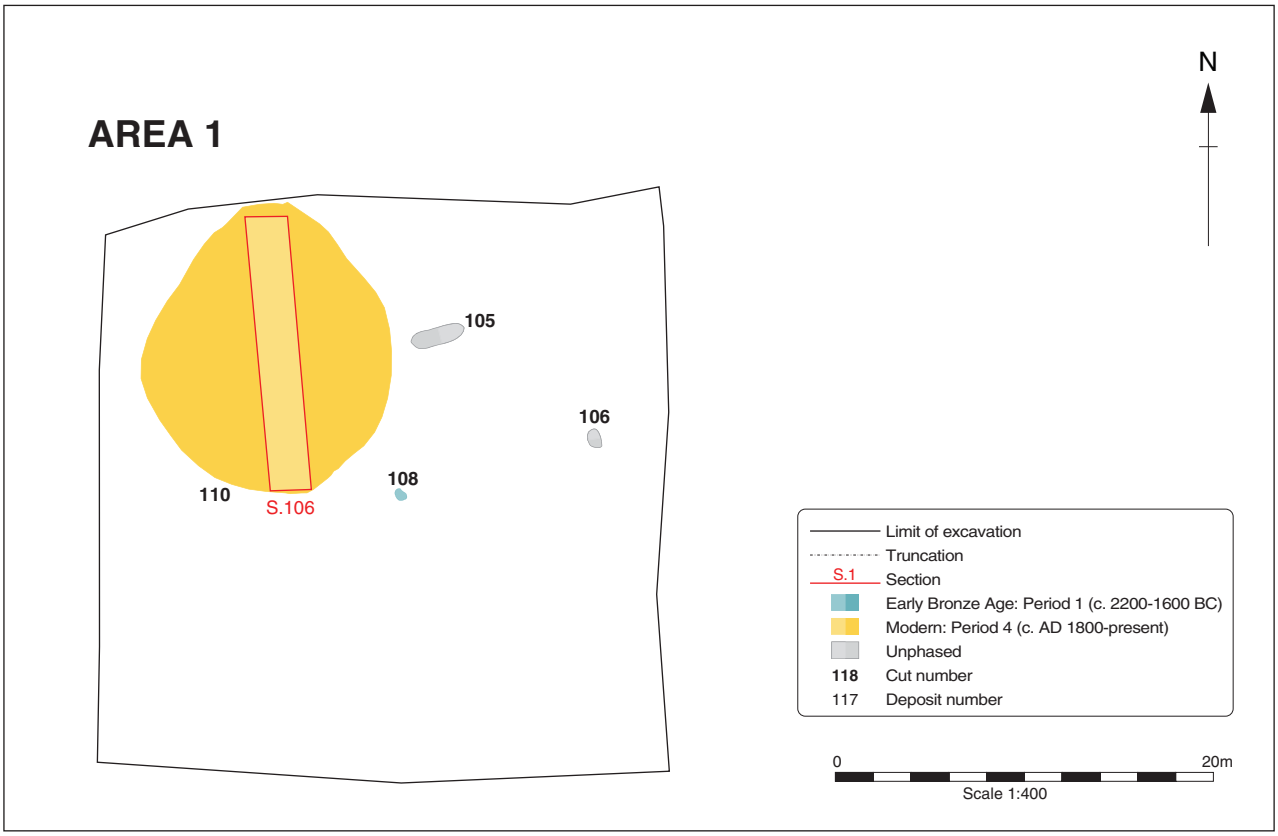


Figure 2: Area 1: excavation plan with preliminary phasing

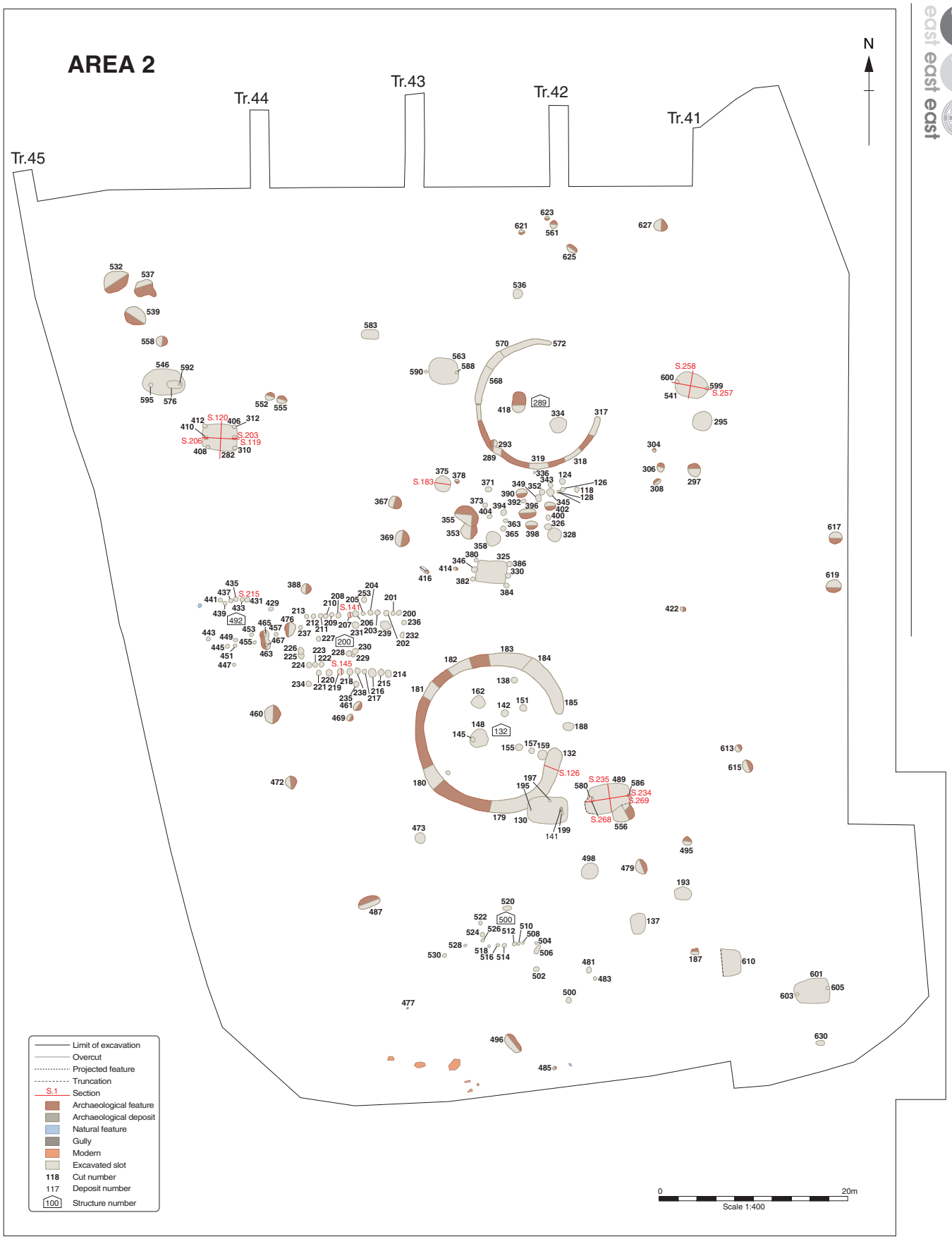


Figure 3: Area 2: excavation plan

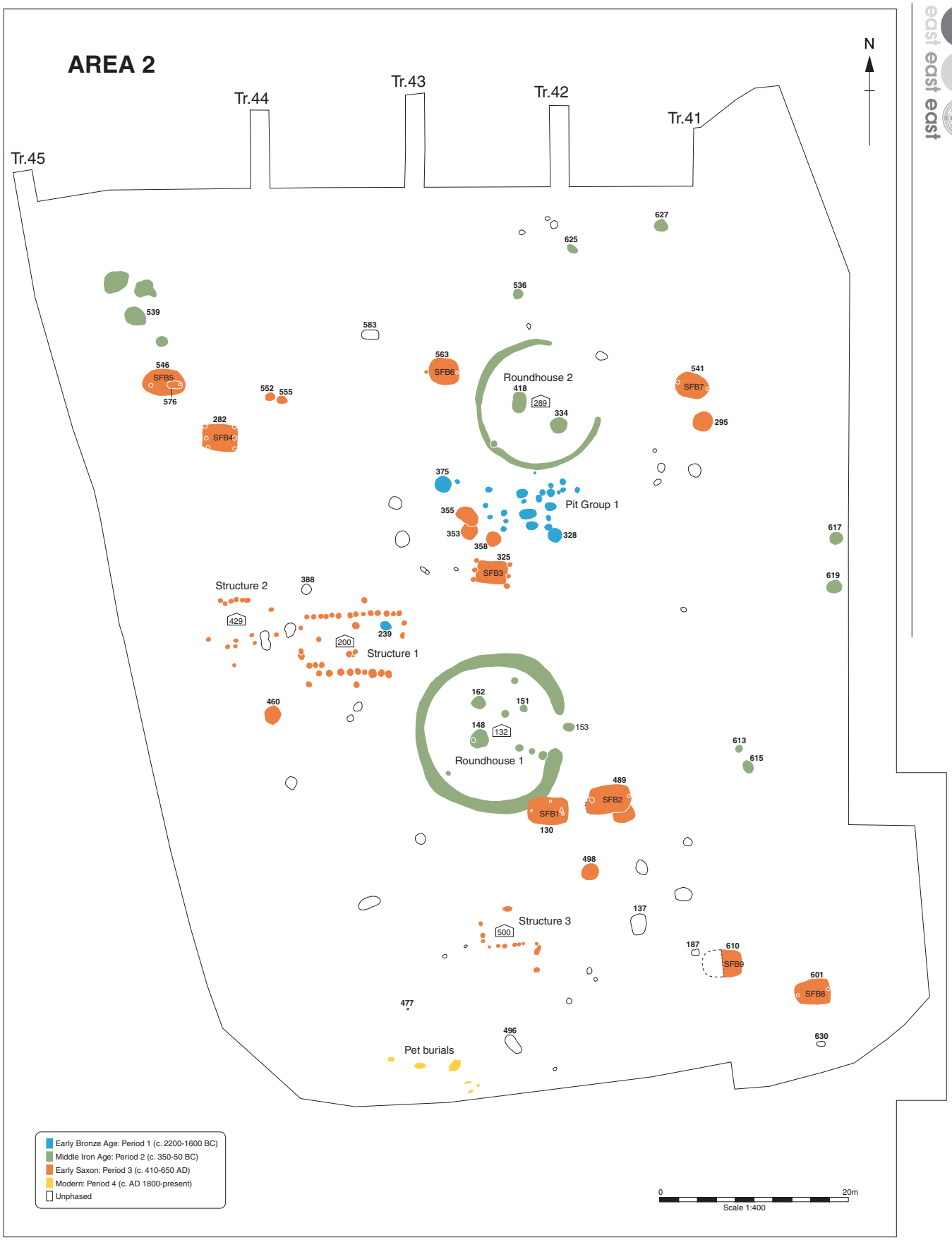


Figure 4: Area 2: preliminary phasing

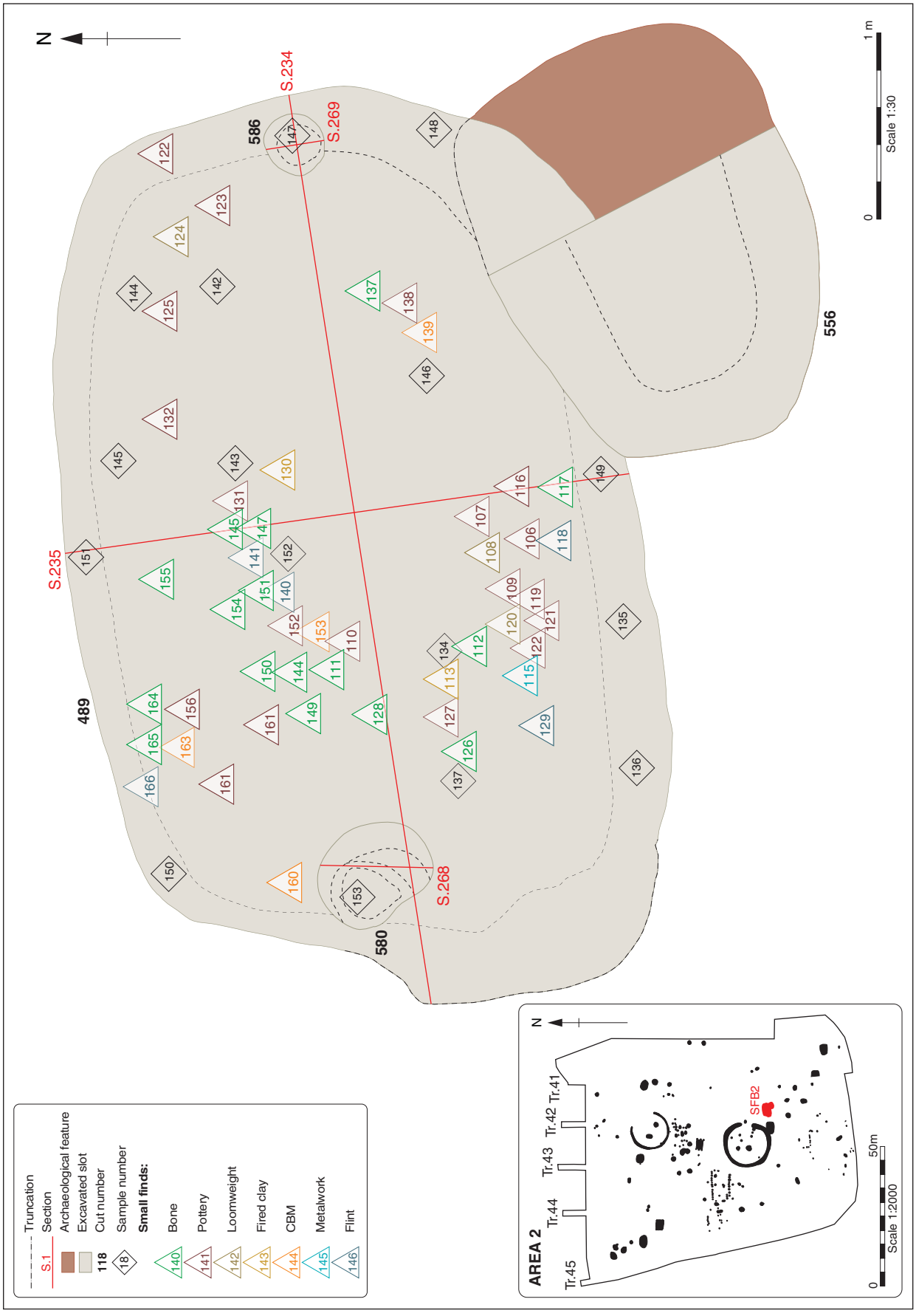


Figure 5: Detailed plan of SFB 2

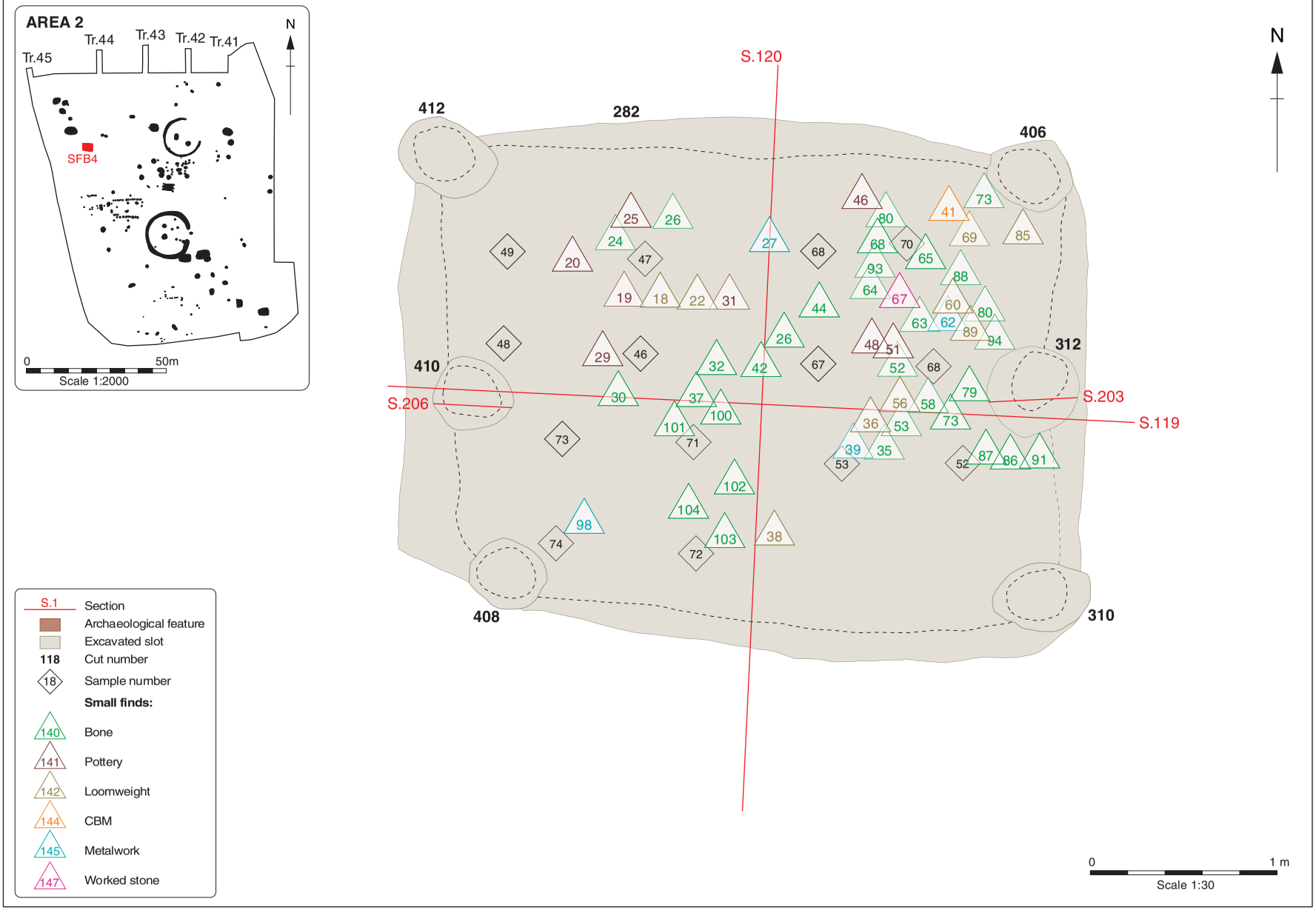


Figure 6: Detailed plan of SFB 4

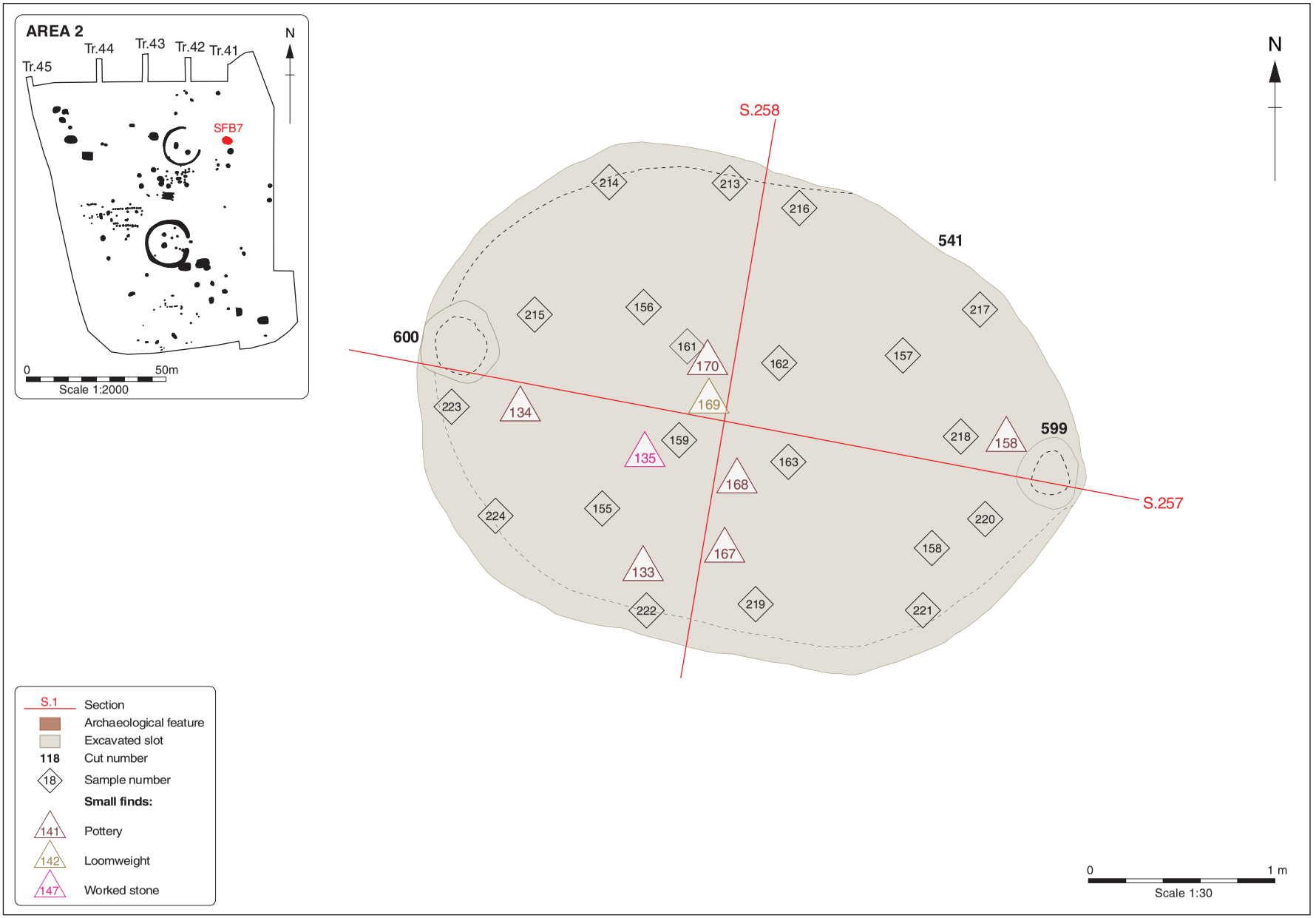


Figure 7: Detailed plan of SFB 7

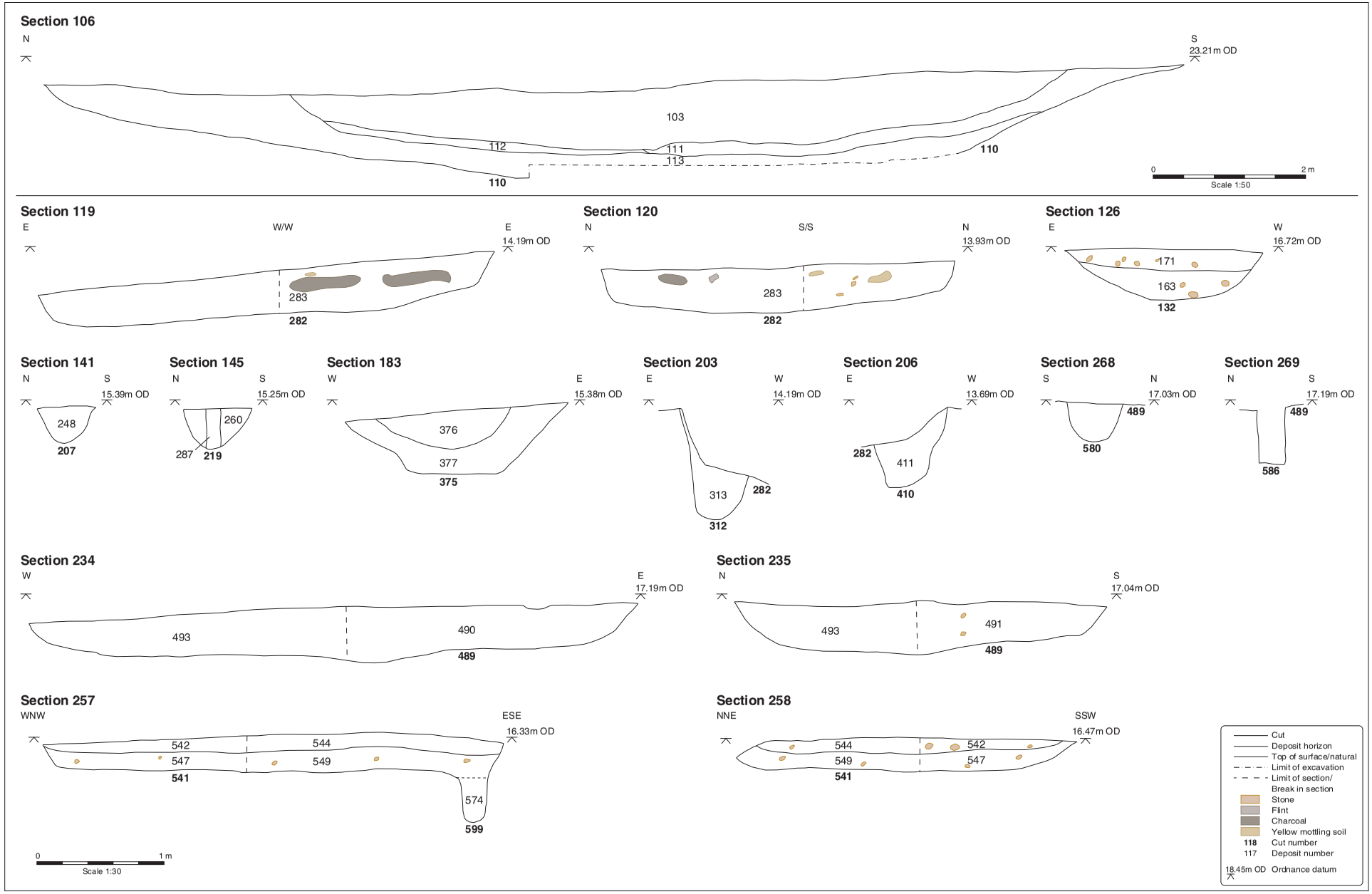


Figure 8: Selected sections

Plate 1: Pits **118**, **124**, **126** & **128** in Early Bronze Age Pit Group 1, looking south

Plate 2: Pit **375**, looking north

Plate 4: Early Saxon Structure 1, looking east

Plate 6: SFB 3, looking east

Plate 7: Pit **110**, looking southeast

Plate 8: Cow burial **584**, looking south

Plate 9: Sheep burial **631**, looking south

Plate 10: Working shot of Area 2, looking southeast

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com