Excavation Report

Bronze Age and Early Saxon settlement remains on Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk

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Bronze Age and Early Saxon settlement remains on Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk

Archaeological Excavation

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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. In total 1.5ha was investigated by two areas of excavation, Areas 1 and 2. The Area 2 excavation was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation, towards the northern edge of the site, designed to investigate medieval boundary ditches encountered in the evaluation. This amended approach was adopted so that the limit to the Early Saxon settlement revealed during the excavations could be better defined.

The location of the excavation areas were based on the results of previous stages 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. Settlement along the River Fromus is further attested by two additional 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 roundhouse found during the evaluation. A second Middle Iron Age roundhouse and associated pits 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 along with evidence for a further two post-built structures. In addition, nine sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) were investigated.

The post-built and sunken-feature buildings contained hand made pottery, including decorated sherds, indicating an early 6th century AD date for the Saxon settlement. Furthermore, the SFB deposits yielded finds indicative of textile weaving, crop processing, horn-working and antler-working. A cruciform brooch of the period was also recovered along 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 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 into an Early Bronze Age non-funerary site in Suffolk.

1 Introduction

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 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 (NGR TM 389 682; Fig. 1). The site lies on the eastern edge of the historic village of Saxmundham and in an area with a number of known prehistoric archaeological sites and remains.

1.1.2 This work was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, in respect of a proposed residential development on the site (Planning Application: DC/14/1497/FUL).

1.1.3 The archaeological works were undertaken in accordance with separate Written Schemes of Investigation (WSI) for the evaluation and excavation phases of the investigation prepared by OA East (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015) and approved by the Senior Archaeological Officer Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

1.1.4 This site was subject to a desk-based assessment by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SSCAS) which identified 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 (Fry and Roseveare 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 post-medieval periods with artefacts predominantly from the Middle Iron Age (Dyson 2015; King 2015; Fig. 2, Trenches 1-39). A Heritage Statement for the site by Turley Heritage for Hopkins Homes Ltd was also produced in 2014.

1.1.5 Following this two excavation areas were opened that targeted the remains revealed during the previous evaluation phase of the investigation, comprising a total area of approximately 1.5ha (Areas 1 & 2). Area 2 was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation, towards the northern edge of the site, designed to investigate the medieval boundary ditches encountered during the evaluation. This approach was agreed upon with Rachael Abraham (SCCAS/CT) and Myk Flitcroft of CgMs on behalf of Hopkins Homes Ltd, so that the limit to the Early Saxon settlement in Area 2 could be better defined.

1.1.6 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by CCC, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

1.1.7 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) under the site code SXM043 in due course. The proposed dissemination of the results of the excavation is described in Section 4.6 below.

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 6.3ha 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 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, in the northern part of the site, was underlain by loose light yellow sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) of a 1km radius centred on the excavation site was commissioned from SCCAS/CT. A desk-based assessment (Rolfe 2006; ESF20649) and a Heritage Statement for the site by Turley Heritage in 2014 were also produced that detailed the archaeological potential. Further reports describe the findings of the geophysical survey (Fry & Roseveare 2014) and evaluation (Dyson 2015; King 2015). The following is a summary based on these reports and on the results of the SHER search, with pertinent records shown on Figs 3 (SHER events) and 4 (SHER monuments).

Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age

1.3.2 A scatter of Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic flint implements have been found during excavations on adjacent sites. Of note was the excavation to the west of the River Fromus of a moderately dense scatter of flint flakes and heavily burnt flint over a *c*.60m x 50m area (Figs 3 & 4; ESF22711; SXM037). This assemblage was considered indicative of possible settlement activity.

1.3.3 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 (Figs 3 & 4; ESF20815; SXM 022; Adams and Davies 2010). 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).

1.3.4 Trial trench investigations by ASE Ltd of the current site, immediately to the southeast of Street Farm, revealed occupation deposits that contained pottery sherds, flint work, fired clay and charcoal dating to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period (Figs 3 & 4; ESF23006; SXM 036; Dyson 2015). These remains were found to correspond to the results of the geophysical survey for the site that indicated 'Fills – Boundaries?' to be present in this area (Fry and Roseveare 2014).

1.3.5 A further phase of trial trenching of the site by ASE Ltd (Figs 3 & 4; ESF23453; SXM 036; King 2015) identified a pit in the southern part of the site that contained 18 sherds of pottery, quern stone, daub, and 15 pieces of worked flint dating from the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

1.3.6 A number of other pits excavated within the site during the trial trench investigations were also potentially of a Late Neolithic/Bronze Age date (Dyson 2015; King 2015).

Iron Age

1.3.7 The trial trenching of the site by ASE Ltd to the north of Street Farm (King 2015; ESF23453; 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

1.3.8 During the trial trenching on the site (King 2015; SXM 036), Roman sherds were recovered from colluvial layers, as well as from 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; not illustrated).

Saxon

1.3.9 No SHER entries relating to the Saxon period were found within the search area. However, 3.5km to the south of the site lay a significant Early Saxon cemetery within the historical parish of Snape (Monument no. 391960; NGR TM 403 592; not illustrated). A total of 10 barrows were shown on OS maps in the mid 19th century, with 5-6 barrows described as having been 'excavated' before 1840. The excavations revealed a boat-burial with further cremation and inhumation burials belonging to the Early Saxon period. More recent archaeological works on this site between 1972 and 1992 revealed a large number of further inhumations and cremations including a second boat-burial. Only a single tumulus survives in the present day. A horse skull recovered from the site was radiocarbon dated to 543-653 cal AD. An evaluation at Church Road, Snape, 4km to the south of the site also revealed a Saxon sunken-feature building, characteristic of the period (Lichtenstein 2013; SNP103; NGR TM 394 584).

1.3.10 The only further Saxon remains of note in the locality consist a scatter of Late Saxon Thetford-type ware pottery recovered from the fields around the church of Saint Mary in the historical parish of Benhall, approximately 1.5km to the southwest of the site (BNL 008; NGR TM 372 619; not illustrated).

1.3.11 Early Saxon brooches, indicative of possible cemetery site locations, have been recovered by metal detecting events from the parishes bordering Saxmundham (not illustrated). The SHER describes brooches from the parishes of: Badington Hall (BDG002, NGR TM 3266 6989); Blaxhall (BLX011, NGR TM 3389 5653); Dennington (DNN 032, NGR TM 2860 6815; and DNN038, NGR TM 287 683); and Darsham (DAR015, NGR TM 419 695; and DAR017, NGR TM 4064 6935). No metalwork finds of the period however have been found within Saxmundham parish.

Medieval and post-medieval

1.3.12 Saxmundham has been known historically as 'Samundeham, Sasmundeham, Sasmundesham and Saxmondeham'. The Domesday Survey of 1086 describes two manors held in Saxmundham (Copinger 1909, 161-164), described below.

1.3.13 Manor of Murkets or Saxmundham Market:

'HUNDRED OF PLUMESGATE. Northmann held Saxmundham...with 140 acres as a manor. Then as now 2 villans and 3 bordars. 2 ploughs in demesne and 2 ploughs belonging to the men. 3 acres of meadow. A church with 15 acres. It is worth 30s. The

same Northmann has the soke and he holds this from Roger. This [is] one of three manors which the king gave back to Northmann and now he holds it from Roger.'

1.3.14 This entry includes the church of Saint John the Baptist with 15 acres, located immediately to the south of the site on Church Hill Road (SXM008). This manor was eventually vested with Hurts Manor (the main manor) in 1778.

1.3.15 Manor of Hurts or Hurtz or Hurt's Hall:

'Algar, a thegn of King Edward, held Saxmundham as a manor...with 2 carucates of land and 40 acres. Then as now 5 villans and 10 borders. Then 3 slaves, now 1. Then as now 3 ploughs in demesne. Then 3 ploughs belonging to the men, afterwards and now 2 1/2; 5 acres of meadow. 2 churches with 24 acres and half a plough. Then as now 2 horses. Then 3 head of cattle. Then 16 pigs, now 30. Then as now 80 sheep. Then the whole was worth £7 and afterwards it was at farm for £9 10s.; now it is assessed for £7. Ralph holds it from Roger. The soke is the abbot's. In the same place 7 free men, commended to Algar, have been added to this manor with 48 acres. One, Wulfnoth by name, was commended to Malet's predecessor. Now the same Ranulf holds it. Then and afterwards 3 [...], now 2; 4 acres of meadow. Then it was worth 10s. 4d., now 10s. The soke is the abbot's.'

1.3.16 Hurts Hall (SXM017) is located approximately 500m to the south of the site, beyond the church of Saint John the Baptist. A search of The National Archives website lists manorial records dating back to the *c*.15th century held by the Suffolk Records Office, Ipswich (http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk/details/c/F22035, accessed 11th May 2017).

1.3.17 The Manor of Swan's was also present from 1308 associated with the founding of a chantry (Copinger 1909, 164-165). A grant was made to a chaplain of a chapel with 60 acres of land, three acres of meadow and pasture. This manor eventually merged with Hurts Manor in 1778.

1.3.18 The trial trenching on the site (Dyson 2015; King 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.

1.3.19 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. The illustrated Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch was drawn by Roz Hall. Thanks are extended to the various specialists for their contributions to this report.

2 Aims and Methodology

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Abraham 2015) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015). These aims were further refined through liaison with SCCAS/CT and CgMs for Hopkins Homes Ltd following the discovery of Early Saxon settlement remains encountered in Area 2. These revisions were listed in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Clarke 2016).

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.3 The aims and objectives of the excavation were developed with reference to the national, regional and local frameworks, in particular English Heritage (1997), whilst the local and regional research contexts provided by Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated/revised by Medlycott (2011).

2.2 Regional Research Objectives

2.2.1 The post-excavation assessment showed that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated below, relating to the prehistoric remains, could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pit cluster: settlement remains?

2.2.2 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.'

2.2.3 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.

2.2.4 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.'

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

2.2.5 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.'

2.2.6 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.'*

2.2.7 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.'*

2.3 Local and Site Specific Research Objectives

- 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.

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from the regional research assessments and agendas (Medlycott 2011) relating to the identification of Early Saxon settlement remains on the site.

2.4.2 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?'

2.4.3 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?'

2.4.4 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.'

2.4.5 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.'

2.4.6 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.'
- '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.'

2.4.7 Craft production (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 26)

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

2.5 Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Abraham 2015) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Wiseman and Brudenell 2015) which required that approximately 1.5ha in total be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

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

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

2.5.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.5 A total of 234 bulk samples were taken from the excavated features. These each totalled between 10l and 40L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.5.6 Site conditions were good with rain at times.

3 Results

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 The proposed development area was subject to two open-area excavations (Areas 1 and 2) totalling approximately 1.5ha. The Area 2 excavation was extended at the expense of the proposed third area of excavation, towards the northern edge of the site, originally designed to investigate the post-medieval boundary ditches encountered during the second evaluation phase (King 2015). The trial trenching investigation by ASE Ltd in this area (Trenches 12 and 13) identified a number of ditches that contained post-medieval pottery and CBM (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1). This amended approach was adopted so that the limit of the significant Early Saxon settlement remains could be better defined. An addition trench (Trench 40) was excavated by OA East during the excavation phase to the north of Area 2, which was found to be devoid of archaeology (Fig. 1).

3.1.2 The trial trench investigation by ASE Ltd revealed Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age remains within the development area, on the plot of land immediately to the southeast of Street Farm (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1). To the north of Street Farm Middle Iron Age settlement remains were also revealed that were subsequently encompassed by Area 2 of the excavation phase. The relevant findings of the trial trench investigations are presented along with the results of the excavation below and shown on Figure 2. The archaeological works carried out by OA East in excavation Areas 1 and 2 uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Early Bronze Age to the modern periods. A small pit containing Early Bronze Age pottery and a large clay extraction pit of probable recent date were encountered in Area 1. The majority of features were encountered in Area 2 where a cluster of pits dating to the Early Bronze Age, a single pit dating to the Late Bronze Age, and settlement remains dating to the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon periods were revealed.

3.1.3 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.

3.1.4 Descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section supplemented by context and finds quantification inventories presented in Appendix A, Tables 3-4. An excavation plan of Area 1 with phasing is presented as Figure 5. An excavation plan of Area 2 is shown as Figure 6 with phasing presented as Figure 7. Detailed plans of Early Bronze Age Pit Group 1 and Early Saxon Structure 1 are presented as Figures 8 and 9 respectively. Detailed plans of the finds recovered, and environmental samples mapped, from Early Saxon sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) are shown as Figures 10-19. Selected sections are included as Figure 20. A plan illustrating the Early Saxon finds distribution is also presented as Figure 21.

3.1.5 Four main periods of activity have been identified:

Period 1: Bronze Age (*c*.2200-800BC)

Period 1.1: Early Bronze Age (c.2200-1600BC)

Period 1.2: Late Bronze Age (c.1200-800)

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

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

Period 4: Post-medieval to modern (*c.*AD1500-present)

Unphased

3.2 Period 1.1: Early Bronze Age (*c.*2200 – 1600BC)

Area 1 (Fig. 5)

3.2.1 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.

3.2.2 A small pit (**33/005**) was also excavated at the northern end of Trench 33 during the evaluation phase in this part of the site (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1). The fill (33/004) contained 18 sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery, 15 worked flints, nine quern stone fragments and daub.

ASE Ltd evaluation phase trenches to the north of Area 1 (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1)

3.2.3 Evaluation Trenches 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 10 excavated in the fields to the south of Street Farm revealed archaeological deposits that corresponded to possible anomalies identified during the geophysical investigation. These deposits extended along a broad zone, on a northeast to southwest alignment, through Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 6. A probable return of this alignment of deposits shown on the geophysical survey, on a northwest to southeast alignment, was confirmed by the presence of archaeological deposits revealed in Trenches 7 and 10.

3.2.4 Trench 1 contained a layer of compact dark brownish grey clayey silt (1/005), up to 0.57m thick, that contained sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery. The colluvium revealed in Trench 3 to the southwest appeared to be a continuation of this deposit.

3.2.5 A layer of burnt material (4/003) was excavated in Trench 4, extending on the same alignment as the deposits revealed in Trenches 1 and 3. This layer consisted of compact dark greyish brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions, up to 0.12m thick. Scorched natural sand was encountered at its base, suggestive of *in-situ* burning. The layer contained sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and worked flints.

3.2.6 To the southwest of Trench 4, a layer of colluvium (6/003) was encountered beneath the subsoil within Trench 6. The colluvium consisted of compact mid greyish brown sandy silt that contained a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

3.2.7 Similar to Trench 4, a layer of burnt material (7/003) was excavated in Trench 7 that was up to 0.32m thick. This layer consisted of compact dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal inclusions. The layer yielded sherds of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

3.2.8 Trench 10 also contained a layer of colluvium (10/002) that consisted of compact mid orange brown clayey silt, up to 0.57m thick, that yielded fragments of fired clay.

Area 2 (Figs 6-7)

Pit Group 1 (Fig. 8; Plate 1)

3.2.9 The features within this pit group mostly comprised a concentration of 19 small pits (**118**, **124** (Section 109), **126**, **128** (Section 111), **326**, **336**, **343**, **345**, **349** (Section 173), **352**, **363** (Section 179), **365** (Section 180), **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.

3.2.10 A total of nine sherds (77g) of Early Bronze Age decorated Beaker pottery was recovered from three of the 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.

3.2.11 A further four similar medium sized 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.

3.2.12 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.

3.2.13 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.

3.2.14 Pit **375** (Section 183; Plate 2), that measured 1.75m in diameter by 0.52m deep, also contained two 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 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.

*Pit **193***

3.2.15 This pit lay 38m to the south of Pit Group 1, in the southern part of Area 2, and measured 1.45m in diameter by 0.3m deep with a single fill (192). The fill consisted of loose dark reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and cobble inclusions and contained four Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints and 17g of animal bone.

*Pit **239***

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

3.3 Period 1.2: Late Bronze Age (*c.*1200 – 800BC)

Area 2 (Figs 6-7)

3.3.1 A single circular pit (**502** (Section 239)) lay 45m to the south of Pit Group 1, and measured 0.5m in diameter by 0.42m deep with a single backfill (503). The fill consisted of loose yellowish and greyish brown sand with rare gravel inclusions and produced 13 sherds (173g) of Late Bronze Age pottery. This included a complete base

of a burnished fineware vessel and also yielded a rim of a round-bodied bowl with an everted lip.

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

Area 2 (Figs 6-7)

Roundhouse 1 (Plate 3)

3.4.1 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** (Section 129), **182**, **183**, **184** (Section 132) 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 (Plate 4)), 13 worked flints and 378g of animal bone. These finds were mostly produced by the fills within the terminal ends (**132** & **185**) of the curvilinear ditch forming the entranceway. Thick carbonised food crusts were observed on four of the pottery sherds, with one example selected for radiocarbon dating. However, there was found to be insufficient carbon in the residue to provide a date (see Section 3.9.3).

3.4.2 The post holes (**138**, **142** (Section 114), **145**, **151**, **153**, **155**, **157**, **159** (Section 125) 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.

3.4.3 A total of 47 sherds (471g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the fill of post hole **153** in the entranceway. The fills 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.

3.4.4 Roundhouse 1 equates to ring ditch **20/012** revealed in Trench 20 (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1) during the evaluation phase, and associated post holes **20/007** and **20/009**.

Pits

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

3.4.6 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.

3.4.7 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

3.4.8 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** (Section 162), **318**, **319** (Section 164), **320**, **568**, **570** (Section 262) 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

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

3.4.10 Pit **334** measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.52m deep and contained two backfills. The earliest fill (338) consisted of loose orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, which 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.

3.4.11 Pit **418** measured 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

3.4.12 A total of eleven additional pits dated to the Middle Iron Age were revealed 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; another pair (pits **617** and **619**) lay at the eastern edge of the excavation area; and a cluster of four pits (**532**, **537, 539** and **558**) were found in the northwest corner of the area.

3.4.13 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), along with 1g of animal bone. The fill of pit **536** also produced 15g of Roman tile; considered to be intrusive.

3.4.14 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 are considered to be intrusive.

3.4.15 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, while three worked flints, 1g of animal bone and a further Middle Iron Age pottery sherd (8g) were recovered from pit **619**.

3.4.16 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 therefore have been phased to the Middle Iron Age period.

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

Area 2 (Figs 6-7)

Post-built structures

3.5.1 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 (Fig. 9; Plate 5)

3.5.2 Structure 1 encompassed a rectangular area of 6m x 11m 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 (closely-spaced) 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 parts was evidenced by internal post hole settings (**228**, **229**, **230** & **231**). There was also evidence for external 'raking' posts (**233**, **234** and **235**) beyond the line of the northern and southern wall-lines.

3.5.3 This structure comprised 39 post holes (**200**-**238**; Sections 139, 141, 143, 144, 145 and 146) in total, that measured between 0.3m-0.85m in diameter and between 0.1m-0.5m deep; all 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 fill. Post holes **217** (Section 146) and **219** (Section 145) contained evidence of post pipes (286 and 287 respectively) indicating post diameters of between 0.12m-0.25m. The two groups of overlapping post-settings (**225** & **226**; **228**, **229** & **230**) are evidence for possible repair/replacement of posts at these locations.

3.5.4 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 were 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. Furthermore, two fragments of intrusive medieval pottery were also recovered.

Structure 2 (Fig. 9)

3.5.5 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, and possibly encompassed a rectangular area of 7m x 4.5m. The structure comprised 17 post holes (**429** (Section 213), **431**, **433** (Section 215), **435**, **437**, **439** (Section 218), **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.

3.5.6 No datable finds were recovered from the post holes: the fill of post hole **431** produced 1g of animal bone.

Structure 3

3.5.7 This structure, located in the southern part of Area 2, comprised 12 post holes (**504**, **506**, **508**, **510** (Section 243), **512**, **514** (Section 245), **516**, **518**, **520**, **522**, **524**, **526** (Section 251), that measured between 0.2m-0.4m in diameter and between 0.1m-0.42m deep, with U-shaped profiles. The (presumed) southern and western walls formed the clearest surviving elements of this structure that may have encompassed a rectangular area of 6m x 4m. The single fills (505, 507, 509, 511, 513, 515, 517, 519, 521, 523, 525, 527) consisted of loose yellowish and greyish brown sand with rare gravel inclusions.

3.5.8 The fills of post holes **516** and **524** yielded a total of three sherds (84g) of residual Late Bronze Age pottery. The single Period 1.2 Late Bronze Age pit (**502**) encountered on the site was located immediately to the south of this structure.

Sunken-feature buildings (SFBs)

3.5.9 A total of nine SFBs were revealed across Area 2 (Figs 9-18). A catalogue of these features, presenting the dimensions and fills of each SFB and the finds from them, is given in Table 1.

Overview

3.5.10 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.

3.5.11 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.

3.5.12 The fills of the SFB pits yielded many artefacts including: Early Saxon pottery sherds, worked antler and horn (Sf 1 and 2 from SFB 1 (Plate 6)), unfired loom clay fragments (including Sf 124 from SFB 2 (Plate 7); and Sf 72 & 96 from SFB 4 (Plate 8)); animal bone; worked animal bone (including pin-beaters Sf 81 and 84 from SFB 3 (Plate 9)), metalwork, fired clay fragments, a possible flint strike-a-light, residual Roman pottery sherds and flintwork. An inventory of the finds recovered from each SFB is included in Table 1.

3.5.13 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 10-18). However, only significant objects are detailed as individual small finds in Table 1. 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).

Radiocarbon dating

3.5.14 A pig mandible from deposit 490 of SFB 2 was radiocarbon dated to 430-637 cal BC (95.4% SUERC-71015 GU42665), while a cattle ulna from deposit 283 of SFB 4 was radiocarbon dated to 405-540 cal AD (95.4% SUERC-67330 GU40896).

SFB	Pit Cut	Pit Dimensions (m)			Pit Fills	Pit Finds	Post Hole Cut	Post Hole Dimensions (m)		Post Hole 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 awl (Sf 126), 129g loomweight fragments, flint strike-a-light, 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 pin-beaters (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 pottery sherds, whetstone (Sf 67), copper alloy sheet frags. (Sf 16, 27, 205, 214), slag (Sf 62), Cu alloy globular frag. (Sf 39), Fe object (Sf 98), Fe clamp (Sf 10), structural daub (991g), 1409g loomweight frags., 2731g of Roman tile, glass bead (Sf 215), bone comb (Sf 33), an intrusive med. pot. Sherd, 2954g of animal bone and 6 sherds 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 loomweight 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, spindlewhorl (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 loomweight 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), residual flint and 1 x Roman pot sherd	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Sunken-feature building inventory

SFB 1 (Fig. 10)

3.5.15 A single fill (140; excavated by quadrant; Sections 113 and 133) was identified within the SFB pit cut with a discrete deposit of daub rich fill (141) encountered at the top of the SFB pit profile. The fill consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Opposing post holes (**195** (Section 136) & **199** (Section 138)) were located within the pit cut at the western and eastern ends respectively, with a further post hole (**197** (Section 137)) located within the pit cut on the northern side. The mapped finds from the basal fill comprise two pieces of worked antler (Sf 1 & 2) found in the southeast quadrant. A Roman steel-yard (Sf 5) was also recovered from the upper part of fill.

SFB 2 (Fig. 11)

3.5.16 A single fill (490=491=492=493; excavated in quadrants; Sections 234 & 235), comprised of loose dark brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions, was identified throughout the SFB pit. Opposing post holes **580** & **586** (Sections 268 & 269) were located within the pit cut at the western and eastern ends respectively. In addition to pottery and animal bone, notable mapped finds from the basal fill include a bone awl (Sf 126) found in the southwest quadrant and clay loomweight fragments from the northeast and southwest quadrants. The distribution of mapped finds illustrates a notable concentration of items in the western half of the SFB. Metalwork fragments (Sf 209 & 212), a piece of antler (Sf 199) and a possible flint strike-a-light were recovered from the upper part of the fill. This SFB was truncated on the southern side by Period 3 pit **556**.

SFB 3 (Fig. 12)

3.5.17 The pit cut contained a thin basal deposit (332) up to 0.05m thick overlain by secondary fill (333; excavated by quadrant; Sections 168 and 169) up to 0.25m thick. The fills consisted of loose dark greyish brown silty sand with rare gravel inclusions. Two sets of opposing post holes were located outside the pit cut at the western and eastern ends (**330**, **346**, **380**, **382**, **384** & **386** respectively). The mapped finds from the basal fill comprise three bone pin-beater fragments (Sf 81, 82 & 84) found in the western half of the SFB. An iron whittle knife (Sf 203), nail (Sf 8) and a Roman coin (Sf 9) were also recovered from the upper part of the fill.

3.5.18 Two undated post holes (**414** & **416**; Figs 6 & 7) located immediately to the west may have been associated with this building.

SFB 4 (Fig. 13)

3.5.19 A single fill (283; excavated by quadrant; Sections 119 & 120), consisted of loose dark brown silty sand, was identified throughout the SFB pit. Two sets of opposing post holes were located within the pit cut at the western and eastern ends (**408**, **410** (Section 206), **412** & **310**, **312** (Section 203), **406** respectively). In addition to pottery and animal bone, notable mapped finds from the basal fill include: a whetstone (Sf 67), a piece of slag (Sf 62) and a fragment of copper alloy sheet (Sf 27) from the northeast quadrant; a globular copper alloy fragment (Sf 39) from the southeast quadrant; and an iron object (Sf 98) from the southwest quadrant. Clay loomweight fragments were also present in the basal fill of each quadrant. Further copper alloy sheet fragments (Sf 16, 205 & 214), an iron clamp (Sf 10), a glass bead (Sf 215) and a bone comb (Sf 33) were also recovered from the upper part of the fill.

SFB 5 (Fig. 14)

3.5.20 A single fill (575=579=597=598; excavated in quadrants) was identified throughout the SFB pit. The fill consisted of loose light greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Opposing post holes **592** (Section 272) & **595** (Section 273) were located within the pit cut at the eastern and western ends respectively.

3.5.21 SFB 5 was truncated by a pit (**576**) that measured up to 1.9m in diameter by 0.46m deep and contained two disuse backfills. The primary backfill (577) consisted of loose dark brownish black silty sand with rare gravel inclusions that produced 34g of animal bone. The upper backfill (578) consisted of loose dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions that yielded 17 sherds (120g) of Early Saxon pottery, three fragments (13g) of lava quern, 233g of animal bone and an unidentified iron object (Sf 200). In addition, one sherd (5g) of Roman pottery was recovered.

SFB 6 (Fig. 15)

3.5.22 A single fill (564=565=566=567; excavated in quadrants; Sections 266 and 267), comprising loose dark brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions, was identified throughout the SFB pit. Opposing post holes **588** (Section 270) & **590** (Section 271) were located at the eastern and western ends respectively. Post hole **588** lay within the pit cut and post hole **590** lay outside the pit cut. The mapped finds from the basal fill comprise a clay spindlewhorl (Sf 148) and fragment of copper alloy vessel (Sf 142) found in the southeast quadrant.

SFB 7 (Fig. 16)

3.5.23 The pit cut contained a basal deposit (547=548=549=550; excavated in quadrants; Sections 257 & 258) up to 0.2m thick overlain by secondary fill (542=543=544=545; excavated in quadrants) up to 0.12m thick. Both fills consisted of loose silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions with the basal deposit being more grey in colour than the overlying brown fill. Opposing post holes **599** & **600** were located within the pit cut at the eastern and western ends respectively. In addition to pottery, notable mapped finds from the basal fill include a possible fragment of quernstone (Sf 135) found in the southwest quadrant and a clay loomweight fragment from the northwest quadrant.

SFB 8 (Fig. 17)

3.5.24 The pit cut (**601**) was very heavily truncated: it contained a single fill (602) up to 0.05m thick that consisted of loose dark grey sand. Opposing post holes **603** (Section 277) & **605** (Section 278) were located within the pit cut at the western and eastern ends respectively. No finds were recovered from this SFB.

SFB 9 (Figs 18 and 19)

3.5.25 The pit cut (**610**) was also found to be very heavily truncated towards the western end and contained a single fill (611=612; excavated in two halves; Section 280). The fill consisted of loose mid to dark brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. No post holes were identified. In addition to pottery, notable mapped finds from the basal fill include: a copper alloy cruciform brooch (Sf 178), sheet fragment (Sf 181); and iron whittle knife (Sf 182) and nail (Sf 180).

Pits (Fig. 7)

3.5.26 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 and 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) that 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 residual Roman tile respectively.

3.5.27 Two similar small pits (**552** and **555**) lay to the northeast of SFB 4. 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.

3.5.28 A large pit (**295**) also lay immediately to the south of SFB 7 which measured 2.1m in diameter by 0.4m deep and 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.

3.5.29 A similar 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), and 58g of animal bone. Residual artefacts include a worked flint and three sherds (21g) of Roman pottery.

3.5.30 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.

3.5.31 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.

3.5.32 In addition, a much larger pit **137** (Section 107) lay further to the northwest of SFB 9 and measured 2.4m in diameter and 0.3m deep. Fill 135 consisted of a 0.2m thick layer of burnt flint. The underlying and overlying fills (136 and 134 respectively) consisted of loose mid-dark grey/brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

3.6 Period 4: Post-medieval to modern (*c*.AD1500 – present)

Area 1 (Fig. 5)

Clay pit

3.6.1 A large sub-circular pit (**110**; Plate 10), 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.

3.6.2 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 (Figs 6-7)

Cow and sheep burials

3.6.3 A sub-rectangular pit (**583**) was encountered, in the north-western part of Area 2, that contained articulated skeletal remains (4027g) of a cow (584; Plate 11) 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.

3.6.4 A further pit (**630**) was encountered, towards the southeastern edge of Area 2, that contained articulated skeletal remains (917g) of a sheep (631; Plate 12) on the base of the cut. A sheep tibia from this deposit was radiocarbon dated to 1526-1806 cal BC (85.7% SUERC-71014 GU42664). 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.

3.6.5 These remains probably represent the burial of deceased livestock associated with the historical Street Farm complex immediately to the south of the excavation area.

Topsoil and subsoil

3.6.6 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

3.6.7 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 presumably associated with the neighbouring properties to the south. The fill (478) of pit **477** contained frequent fragments of charcoal along with 12g of bird bones.

ASE Ltd evaluation phase trenches to the north of Area 2 (Fig. 2; Appendix A.1)

3.6.8 Evaluation Trenches 12 and 13 both contained post-medieval boundary ditches. In Trench 12 lay ditch **12/005** aligned west-northwest to east-southeast, that measured 0.75m wide and 0.55m deep, from which post-medieval pottery sherds and CBM fragments were recovered. This ditch continued eastwards to Trench 13 where it was recorded as ditch **13/005**. In addition, ditch **12/007** lay on a north -northeast to south-southwest alignment at the eastern end of the trench. This ditch measured 1.7m wide and 0.7m deep and yielded post-medieval pottery sherds, CBM fragments and glass.

3.7 Unphased features

Area 1 (Fig. 5)

3.7.1 This area contained two small undated 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 6 & 7)

Pits

3.7.2 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.

Medium sized pits in the southern part of Area 2

3.7.3 Five medium-sized to large pits (**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 (474, 480, 488, 494 and 497 respectively) generally consisted of loose mid-dark grey/brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Pits **479** and **495** lay in the vicinity of Early Saxon SFBs and pits. Pit **476** was located immediately to the east of the modern pet burials.

Small pits in the southern part of Area 2

3.7.4 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 Early Saxon 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 Period 3 Structures 1 and 2

3.7.5 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; not closely datable.

Pits between Period 3 Structures 1 and Pit Group 1

3.7.6 Two medium sized pits in this area (**367** and **369**) which 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

3.7.7 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 Period 2 Roundhouse 2

3.7.8 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.

3.8 Finds Summary

Introduction

3.8.1 Finds were recovered from both of the excavated areas and consisted of: Early Saxon metalwork; prehistoric flint work spanning the Late Neolithic to Iron Age periods; Middle

Iron Age and Early Saxon quern; Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon pottery; Roman tile; Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon fired clay; and Early Saxon unfired clay. A small quantity of pottery sherds dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were also recovered. Faunal remains were recovered from features dating to the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon periods.

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.8.2 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 associated 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.

Lithics (Appendix B.2)

3.8.3 A total of 257 worked flints and 2137g of unworked burnt flint (86 pieces) were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage derives from a total of 66 individual contexts, with the vast majority deriving from the fills of cut features and small amounts of worked flint also coming from unstratified deposits and natural features. A substantial proportion of the worked flint assemblage (51%) derives from the fills of a series of Early Bronze Age pit features, with the remainder deriving from later prehistoric/Early Saxon features or from unphased contexts.

Stone (Appendix B.3)

3.8.4 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 originating from querns or millstones.

Roman window glass (Appendix B.4)

3.8.5 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.

Early prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.8.6 A total of 41 sherds weighing 334g were collected from eight Period 1.1 pit features on the site. The small assemblage has several characteristics associated with 'domestic' Beaker. 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. Recent work on dating non-funerary Beaker suggests that domestic use of the form began *c*.2350-2230 cal BC.

Later prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.8.7 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*.1100-800BC. The bulk of the material, however, is of Middle Iron Age origin, and is likely to date to the 2nd or 1st centuries BC.

Roman pottery (Appendix B.7)

3.8.8 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 Anglo-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.

Early Saxon and later pottery (Appendix B.8)

3.8.9 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. 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. Comparison of fabric proportions with other assemblages from Suffolk suggests that Saxmundham is different even from the closest groups in having almost equal groups of fine sandy, sparse shelly and granitic wares. Saxmundham therefore appears to be situated in a transitional area between the sandy fabrics of northern East Anglia and the shelly wares which typify the Ipswich area.

Spindlewhorl (Appendix B.9)

3.8.10 A complete clay spindlewhorl (Sf 148) 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.

Roman tile (Appendix B.10)

3.8.11 A small assemblage of Roman tile was recovered from the excavation, totalling 121 fragments weighing 9306g. The assemblage comprises 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.

Middle Iron Age fired clay (Appendix B.11)

3.8.12 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 (Plate 4), 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.

Early Saxon fired clay (Appendix B.12)

3.8.13 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.

Early Saxon unfired loomweight clay (Appendix B.13)

3.8.14 The excavations yielded 74 fragments (1653g) of unfired loomweight clay from four of nine Early Saxon sunken-feature buildings (SFBs). In total the assemblage includes three (313g) fragments identifiable as loomweights 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.

3.9 Environmental Summary

Faunal remains (Appendix C.1)

3.9.1 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.

Environmental remains (Appendix C.2)

3.9.2 A total of 234 bulk samples were taken during the excavations, most of which were taken from the settlement features identified in Area 2. A total of 1462 litres of soil was processed to produce approximately 150 charred items (cereals, legumes, weed seeds). The paucity of preserved plant remains from the Saxmundum samples limits the archaeobotanical potential to interpret the local environment.

Radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.3)

3.9.3 Five 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; the pit fills of Period 3 SFBs 2 and 4 forming part of the Early Saxon settlement; and the Period 4 sheep burial 631 in pit **630**. A further sample was selected of the organic residue on a Middle Iron Age pottery sherd recovered from the ditch fill of Period 2 roundhouse 1 (Table 2).

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
-	Pig mandible	490	489	SFB 2	3	SFB	530-637 cal AD	77.6% SUERC-71015 GU42665
-	Sheep tibia	631	630	-	4	Sheep burial	1526-1806 cal AD	85.7% SUERC-71014 GU42664
-	Pot residue	171	132	Round-house 1	2	ditch	Failed: insufficient carbon	GU42666

Table 2: Radiocarbon dating results

4 Discussion and Conclusions

4.1 Bronze Age pit clusters

4.1.1 The geophysical survey indicated that a large linear feature lay on a northeast-southwest alignment within the development area, immediately to the southeast of the Street Farm complex. A return of this feature was also detected, on a perpendicular northwest-southeast alignment, further to the south, and therefore appeared to define part of a large rectilinear enclosure (Fig. 2). The first evaluation phase of the site revealed buried soils along the path of this possible enclosure. These soils produced Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery and flintwork and also included patches of burnt ground (Fig. 2; Dyson 2015). These deposits were considered to be indicative of occupation of this site during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age period.

4.1.2 A tight cluster of Early Bronze Age pits (Pit Group 1), with some producing assemblages of pottery and flintwork of the period, were identified in Area 2 of the excavation phase. A relatively large assemblage of flintwork along 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 (Appendix B.2.18). The flintwork suggests the occupation of this site and the other recently excavated examples was episodic (Appendix B.2.16). Furthermore, the decorated Beaker pottery compares well with other local examples from Suffolk of non-funerary assemblages (Appendix B.5.9). 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 was encountered during an archaeological evaluation to the south of Street Farm (and Area 2) whose fills also yielded Beaker pottery and flintwork assemblages (Adams and Davies 2010; ESF20815; 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). This latter concentration was subdivided further into four separate (possibly functional) groups. These pit groupings were interpreted as being evidence for occupation by the more mobile communities and transient society of the period (Newton 2013, 19). This, combined with the evidence from the recent excavations suggests the area around Warren Hill and valley of the River Fromus was extensively occupied by transient groups during the Early Bronze Age period.

4.1.3 The recovery of Late Bronze Age sherds in relatively good condition from the single pit (**502**) of the period, towards the southern end of Area 2, suggest further Late Bronze Age remains may lie not far beyond the limit of the excavation.

4.2 Middle Iron Age settlement

4.2.1 Middle Iron Age settlement remains comprised two roundhouses with some associated pitting activity. No boundary ditches or associated enclosure system was identified to indicate the further extent of this settlement, or whether it was enclosed. The features, contained disuse/waste fills that produced pottery, loomweights and faunal assemblages. An assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the two roundhouse ring-gullies. The majority of pottery derived from the terminals by the entrance. Four sherds have thick carbonised food crusts, of which one was submitted for radiocarbon dating. However there was found to be insufficient carbon in the sample for dating. The high frequency of burnishing, presence of several globular and S-shaped vessels and 'late La Tène-style' decorated pot sherds indicate a date range between the 2nd and 1st centuries BC (Appendix B.6.19). Middle Iron Age sites with

similar 'plain ware' pottery assemblages have been excavated widely in Suffolk with the more notable examples being Capel St Mary, Ipswich, West Stow, Barnham and Burgh (Appendix B.6.18). Most of the loomweights were dumped in the northern terminal of roundhouse 1 along with the other waste material generated from activities conducted in the structure, which is likely to have included weaving. Faunal remains, charred plant macrofossils and charcoal fragments were also recovered from the environmental samples from these deposits. However, the faunal assemblage was found to be too small to improve current knowledge on human-animal interactions during this period. Similarly, the environmental samples 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. Combined, this limits the interpretation of farming strategies, but does add to the corpus of Iron Age sites in Suffolk.

4.3 Early Saxon settlement

Introduction

4.3.1 Significant remains of the Early Saxon settlement of Saxmundham; the first evidence for the historic town's suspected Anglo-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 appear not to have continued 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 evaluation trenching.

The Early Saxon landscape

4.3.2 The Early Saxon occupation of East Anglia mainly comprised small rural settlements. Archaeological excavations have revealed clusters of buildings on the lighter soils of the gravel and sand terraces adjacent to the region's river systems. These settlements probably represent single farmsteads or groupings of households within dispersed settlements. More nucleated settlements may comprise multiple farmsteads or larger groupings of buildings more akin to hamlets (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 136-137).

4.3.3 Two models have been proposed to explain the settlement pattern of the region in this period: that either settlements were inherently mobile in this period with farmsteads and hamlets moving over the landscape over varying periods of time; or that settlements were permanent with a stable focus and including areas within the settlement for specific activities (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 136-137). The remains of even large settlements such as Mucking, (Essex) overlooking the River Thames (Hamerow 1993) and West Stow, (Suffolk) on the River Lark (West 1985a, 149-152) are considered to have been relatively mobile. These 'migrating settlements' gradually shift their focus over time with farmsteads progressively moving across the landscape (Hamerow 1993, 97). At Mucking, the initial 5th century settlement in the Early Saxon period may have evolved in the 6-7th centuries to a settlement with two contemporary stable foci at either end of a continuous large settlement (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 137). An almost entire Early Saxon settlement was excavated at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville on the light sandy soils of the Suffolk coast and the River Waveney valley (Lucy *et al.* 2009). This well preserved site comprised at least nine halls and 38 SFBs along with rubbish pits and the remains of middens.

4.3.4 There are numerous examples of smaller groupings of farmsteads or hamlets on the terraces adjacent to the more minor river systems of the region that probably represent this Early Saxon mobile settlement pattern, on a smaller-scale. Within Suffolk, examples include the settlement remains excavated near to the River Gipping at Handford Road, Ipswich (Boulter 2004) where a cluster of five SFBs and three halls were revealed along with a number of pits. Partial settlements have also been excavated in the Thetford area. At Melford Meadows, Brettenhall on the River Thet 11 SFBs and pits were revealed, but with no halls present (Mudd 2002). The adjacent site at Kilverstone revealed four halls along with 10 SFBs (Garrow *et al.* 2006). Other excavated settlements include Bromeswell (Anderson 2015) and Debenham (Anderson 2012a) on the River Deben, Debenham, Flixton on the River Waveney (Anderson 2012b) and Eye on the River Dove (Caruth and Goffin 2012). In the wider region there are many more excavated examples. In Cambridgeshire small-scale Early Saxon settlements on the terrace gravels have been revealed adjacent to the Rivers Cam or Rhee. These examples were mainly unenclosed, with enclosed settlements appearing in the Middle and Late Saxon periods (O'Brien 2016, 216). The Early Saxon example of Harston Mill consisted of unenclosed settlement remains represented by six SFBs and three post-built halls with groupings of rubbish pits. These remains were considered to be typical of the small farming settlements of the Cambridgeshire river valleys (O'Brien 2016, 217). Similarly, Early Saxon rural settlement in the London region to the south appear to follow the same low intensity pattern. The excavated examples of Harmondsworth and Harlington on the River Colne, Rainham on the Ingrebourne River and Tulse Hill on the River Effra are all indicative of the diffuse small-scale settlement of the period (Cowie and Blackmore 2008, 136-137). On a gravel terrace to the north of the River Chelmer at Langford, a total of seven post-built hall structures and three SFBs were also excavated that provides a further example of settlement of the period in the Essex region (Gilmour 2015).

4.3.5 As well as Early Saxon settlements, cemetery sites of the period have been excavated in Suffolk at Snape, Coddenham and Hadleigh (Lucy *et al.* 2009). As described in the desk-study for the site (see Section 1.3.8 above) a significant Early Saxon cemetery lay 3.5km to the south of the site within the parish of Snape, overlooking the tidal reaches of the River Alde. This exceptionally large cemetery site comprised an extensive barrow field that contained many inhumation and cremation burials, and significantly a boat burial. A horse head skull recovered from the cemetery was radiocarbon dated to 543-653 cal AD, a date contemporary with the Early Saxon occupation of the Saxmundham settlement. The Early Saxon brooches, indicative of cemetery sites, found in many of the surrounding parishes (see Section 1.3.10 above), demonstrates the possibility of an as yet undiscovered burial ground more local to the Saxmundham parish. The excavations of the larger settlements at Mucking and Bloodmoor Hill also demonstrate cemetery areas could also be placed near to or within occupied areas (Lucy *et al.* 2009, fig. 8.3).

Chronology of the Early Saxon settlement at Saxmundham

4.3.6 The pottery assemblage broadly dates the Saxmundham settlement to the 6th century. Furthermore, the decorated pottery component suggests an early 6th century date (Appendix B.8.26). The date range for the pottery complements the radiocarbon date ranges given for animal bone samples from two of the SFBs. The sample from SFB 2 returned a date range of 530-637 cal AD and the sample from SFB 4 returned a date range of 405-540 cal AD. If the faunal remains encountered in these buildings were contemporary, combined these samples give a very narrow radiocarbon date range of 530-540 cal AD. The small pottery assemblages recovered from the SFBs indicate that

occupation of this settlement was relatively short-lived (Appendix B.8.27). Importantly, two of the decorated sherds were recovered from post-fills of Structure 1 that demonstrate the post-built halls within the settlement were probably broadly contemporary with the early 6th century SFBs within the settlement. The pottery recovered was found to be made equally from calcareous, granitic and quartz tempered fabrics. In general, quartz-tempered and granitic types tend to be the most common Early Saxon fabric groups at sites in East Anglia (Appendix B.8.4). Organic tempered sherds were present in SFB 4, and as this fabric is considered to be a late Early Saxon development (Appendix B.8.4), SFB 4 may possibly represent the latest building present within the settlement. This conclusion however conflicts with the earlier radiocarbon date range given for this building.

Settlement morphology and reconstruction

4.3.7 There was no evidence for a settlement boundary or any sign of a defended limit on the Saxmundham site, as is more typical for small-scale settlements of the Early Saxon period in the region (O'Brien 2016, 216). There was no evidence for internal land division within the settlement into defined plots. The excavation revealed three post-built structures, probably representing halls housing family units (see Section 4.4.8-11 below) associated with nine SFBs (see Section 4.4.12-16 below). A small number of pits were also associated with this settlement. The post-built structures and SFBs lay with their long-axis exclusively on an east-west alignment. The alignment of Early Saxon buildings on the same axis appears to be typical of the examples of both the small-scale and large-scale sites described above in Sections 4.3.3 and 4.3.4. The absence of any overlapping or intercutting structures may suggest the occupation of this site was short lived. Furthermore, this arrangement may point to all the buildings within the settlement being broadly contemporary. Longer lived settlements such as the large site excavated at West Stow include intercutting SFBs and examples of later buildings directly replacing and overlying older ones (West 1985b, fig. 7). There are examples in the wider region for SFBs within settlements to be laid out in 'chains' with examples at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993, 86) and Bloodmoor Hill, Suffolk (Lucy *et al.* 2009, fig 3.1). The SFBs at Saxmundham, while not arranged in chains, may possibly have been grouped along loose rows formed by SFBs 4, 5, 6 & 7, the adjacent SFBs 1 & 2 and adjacent SFBs 8 & 9, with SFB 3 being a lone example.

Halls

4.3.8 The remains of three post-built broadly rectangular structures were revealed, with one (Structure 1) that would have been a particularly well-built/substantial structure, that may represent a Saxon hall and therefore a focus for the settlement. Adjacent to the west of Structure 1 lay the less substantial remains of Structure 2, on a slightly differing alignment. The relationship between these two adjacent buildings remains unclear. The partial remains of Structure 3 in the southern part of the site indicates this structure had mostly been truncated with its true extent no longer discernible. All these structures lay with their long-axis on an east-west alignment, similar to the SFBs.

4.3.9 The presence of one or more halls associated with groups of SFBs is typical of Early Saxon settlements previously excavated in the region. Well known examples with the same layout and general size as Structure 1 with 'weak' corners and rows of post holes defining each wall were excavated at West Stow, Suffolk (West 1985a, 111-112) and at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993, 8). Three halls excavated at Mucking are very similar to Structure 1 (Hamerow,1993, 105, fig 54) as are examples of halls excavated at Bloodmoor Hill (Lucy et al. 2009, figs 3.43-44). Halls very reminiscent to Structure 1 were also revealed along with SFBs at Langford, Essex (Gilmour 2015). Many of the

examples of the halls excavated at West Stow, Mucking, Bloodmoor Hill and Langford had internal narrow subdivisions at their eastern ends. The location of internal post holes in Structure 1 appeared to subdivide this hall into two roughly equal halves. The single 'bipartite' hall excavated at West Stow was described as an example of continental longhouse seen in Westphalia and Holland (West 1985a, 111-112). As with Structures 2 and 3 at Saxmundham, there were also less well defined post-built structures revealed on these comparison sites, that probably represent truncated halls.

4.3.10 An attempt at a reconstruction of Structure 1 may be made from the layout of the post holes and comparison with the examples excavated at West Stow. Post pipes along the southern wall of Structure 1 indicate post diameters of the outer walls were between 0.12-0.25m. These outer walls between the post settings would have been filled either by wattle and daub or timber. No evidence for wattle and daub was recovered from any of the post hole fills which may suggest timber infilling was more likely. The excavations of the halls at West Stow, (Suffolk) encountered some evidence for vertical planking (West 1985a, 111-112). There was also a lack of daub found at Mucking, (Essex) where the author also described the paucity of daub from Early to Middle Saxon sites generally (Hamerow 1993, 13). The presence of the outer post holes to the north and south of the wall lines probably represent the position of raking timbers supporting the wall structure. The internal post holes indicate the possible subdivision of the structure into two halves and may also have been employed to support the roof structure. The walls on the eastern and western ends are noticeably 'weak' with few post holes present. These are described as probably forming gable ends for the West Stow examples (West 1985a, 111-112). Halls with 'weak' ends were also found to be present during the Bloodmoor Hill excavation (Lucy et al. 2009, fig 3.42). There were no surviving floor surfaces or areas of burnt ground to suggest the location of a hearth. However, gaps in the post settings along the northern and southern sides of the Structure 1 probably indicate narrow entrance ways. Opposing entrances along the northern and southern walls are typical of Early Saxon halls.

4.3.11 These structures are considered to be too small to act as barns or sheds for housing a farms stock animals and were more likely to have been housing family units (West 1985a, 111-112).

SFBs

4.3.12 The SFBs are the most recognisable feature of Anglo-Saxon sites in Britain (West 1985a, 116-117). Whereas the morphology of each SFB pit encountered on the site was identical, the differing arrangement of the associated post holes separates these buildings into three types: six-post, two-post and no-post types. Two (SFBs 3 and 4) were of the six-post variety, six (SFBs 1, 2, 5, 6, 7 and 8) were of the two-post variety and one (SFB 9) did not include any post holes. These types conform to the post arrangements for SFBs prevalent across the region. Examples of this variation in design was demonstrated during the excavation of the Saxon settlement remains at West Stow, Suffolk that revealed examples of each type, including four-post examples, with many derivatives of these arrangements (West 1985a, 121). Similarly to the site at Saxmundham there was a clear majority of two-post examples. The excavations at Bloodmoor Hill also illustrated the preponderance for the two-post variety of building technique (Lucy et al. 2009, table 3.1). Furthermore, the excavations at Mucking, Essex revealed almost exclusively the two-post variety (Hamerow 1993, 10).

4.3.13 The substantial remains excavated at West Stow allowed a reconstruction of these types of buildings to be made that probably describe fairly accurately the building form of the examples excavated at Saxmundham. The SFB pit probably represented a

below-ground cellar space that was covered over by a suspended wooden plank flooring at ground level. Varying arrangements of posts were either sunk into the ground or supported on joists at ground level to support the roof structure. The roof structure was probably thatched. The wall line probably lay outside the limit of the SFB pit and was filled by wattle and daub (West 1985a, 121). This reconstruction was largely based on the fact that the SFB pits at West Stow appeared not to be trampled with no evidence for the slumping of sides, which was also observed to be the case with the Saxmundham examples.

4.3.14 A distinct basal deposit was only identified in SFBs 3 and 7 that may represent the gradual accumulation of deposits falling 'through the floorboards' during the use of these SFBs. However, no deliberate groupings or placed artefacts were identified in these basal fills to indicate spatial organisation within the SFBs, or their function. The SFB pit fills therefore probably represent backfilling with waste material after their disuse. This would support the view that the fills of SFB pits are entirely post-use of the building (Tipper 2004). These SFB backfills did however contain artefacts evidencing cloth production, antler-working, crop processing and metalworking activities within the settlement as a whole. The richness of the finds assemblages recovered varied between each SFB (Fig. 21). This variance was due in some cases to the heavy truncation of the SFB pits, as encountered with SFBs 8 and 9. There was an especially rich recovery of finds from SFB 4 in terms of quantity and variety. The fill of this building contained the greatest proportions of pottery (46%), faunal remains (45%), fired clay, residual Roman tile and metalwork finds. Even though the mapping of the finds from the base of each SFB pit did not aid in the determining of the use of each building, a possible function may be considered for SFB 4. The presence within this building of the majority of the metalwork from the site, the whetstone, the fragment of slag, and large quantities of burnt clay and tile raises the possibility metalworking may have been undertaken either within or in the near vicinity of this building.

4.3.15 Possible pairings of SFBs have been described for sites in Cambridgeshire (O'Brien 2016, 217) and at Mucking, Essex (Hamerow 1993) where it was suggested ruinous SFBs were being replaced. The most closely spaced SFBs (1 and 2) in the central part of the site share some common characteristics in terms of the finds assemblages recovered from each of the SFB pit fills (Fig. 21). These two buildings (along with Period 3 pit **295** adjacent to SFB 7) contained noticeably higher proportions of Roman pottery (SFB 1: 23% and SFB 2: 24% of the total quantity) recovered from the site than the remaining SFBs. The sunken-pit fill of SFB 1 contained two large, trimmed base sherds, of which one displayed signs of burning. The presence of these sherds suggest that they may have had a secondary use during the Saxon period (Appendix B.7.7). SFBs 1 and 2 also contained pottery with similar proportions of fabrics groups (Appendix B.8.29; Fig. 21). In addition, these were the only two SFBs from which remains of Red deer were recovered, with two worked items from SFB 1. It is also interesting to observe the faunal remains from SFB 1 and SFB 2, along with SFB 4, were the only groups of bone to contain items displaying signs of butchery or gnawing from the site (Appendix A, Table 48). The only other correlation that could be made in terms of similarity of fabric groups were the pottery sherds recovered from SFBs 5 and 9 (Fig. 21).

4.3.16 Structural pieces of fired clay with flattened/domed surfaces and wattle impressions were recovered from SFBs 1-4 and 7. These pieces are likely to be the remains of ovens or hearths. These were probably placed within these buildings, however there was a lack of direct evidence in terms of *in-situ* hearth remains or areas of burning (Appendix B.12.7). Many of the pot sherds recovered from the SFB pit fills displayed

signs of sooting and/or burnt food residues indicative of cooking activities (Appendix B.8.12). One vessel recovered from SFB 4 was covered in a coarse slip, known as Schlickung, with its outer surface a thin layer of fired clay. This slip was also observed on large cooking pots or storage vessels excavated at West Stow and often displayed signs of partial firing suggesting this to have been a cooking method (West 1985a, 129).

4.3.17 The finds assemblages recovered from the SFBs indicate they were probably used for the disposal of waste after their disuse. Midden material from the site was probably incorporated into ruinous SFBs once the superstructures of these buildings had been removed or decayed. It is interesting to note that some curated Roman items (Steelyard arm and coin) scavenged from the wider area were present within the SFB fills. The presence of Roman tile, including hypocaust tile, within this midden material demonstrate a substantial Roman building probably once lay somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Pits

4.3.18 Pits have also been identified associated with the settlement but with no obvious groupings. Most of the pottery was recovered from fills of SFB pits. Pottery sherds were rare in the pit fills. This suggests that pits were not used as the primary method of rubbish disposal but more likely middens were used on a daily basis (Appendix B.8.27). Little definite evidence for pit associations with SFBs was found. Red deer remains were recovered from Period 3 pit **498** immediately to the south of SFBs 1 and 2: the only other features to contain Red deer bone, including worked antler items. Furthermore, a bone smoother was found in the fill of Period 3 pit **358**, immediately to the north of SFB 3 that contained bone pin-beaters; all items associated with cloth production.

Agrarian economy – agricultural production

4.3.19 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, small amounts of 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. Lava quern stone fragments were recovered from the pit (**576**) truncating SFB 5. These fragments were the only evidence for corn grinding on the site.

Pastoral economy – faunal remains

4.3.20 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. A single poultry bone, possibly of goose, was also recovered from SFB 4 that would also be a further source of meat and of eggs. The remains of these animals demonstrate the emphasis on meat production for the animal-based economy of this settlement (Appendix C.1.48). These animals contributed almost all the meat and other animal-derived products at the site (Appendix C.1.15). Of note were the remains of the head and fore-limbs of a foetal or newborn calf from Period 3 pit **187**, adjacent to SFB 9. The remains of a newborn piglet were also recovered from SFB 1. The presence of these remains suggests breeding of animals at or near the site (Appendix C.1.28). 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 bone specimens.

Craft production

4.3.21 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. SFBs have been interpreted as possible workshops (Tipper 2004).

Cloth production (weaving and spinning)

4.3.22 Textile production is evidenced by two bone pin-beaters, a bone awl, unbaked clay loom weight fragments and a spindlewhorl (Fig. 21). The loomweight fragments were recovered from SFBs 2, 4, 5 and 7, with the vast majority (85%) from SFB 4 (Appendix B.13.1). These clay weights, for warp-weighted looms for cloth production, are of an intermediate type, in terms of size, and are commonly found on Early Saxon settlements such as Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Lucy and Dickens 2009) and West Stow (West 1985a) in Suffolk. SFB 4 may have housed a loom and it is interesting to note this building also yielded the majority of the metalwork from the site (see Section 4.4.18 below). Two double pointed pin-beaters, also associated with warp-weighted looms, were recovered from SFB 3. Double pointed pin-beaters are common finds in the Early and Middle Saxon periods (Appendix B.14.3). However, no associated loomweight fragments were recovered from this SFB. Immediately to the north of SFB 3, a bone smoother was found in the fill of Period 3 pit **358**. These implements are thought to possibly be used to 'iron' linen cloth.

Antler working

4.3.23 Two fragments of red deer antler waste were recovered from SFB 1. These items indicate this material was being utilised for the manufacture of domestic implements. Small quantities of antler waste are common finds on Early Anglo-Saxon settlements (Appendix B.14.6).

Metalworking

4.3.24 The pit fill of SFB 4 produced the largest quantity of metalwork items including multiple small fragments of copper-alloy sheet, a fragment of slag and a cast copper-alloy globule that could possibly represent a small ingot. Furthermore, an incomplete whetstone was also recovered. This item displayed grooves associated with the sharpening of a thin metal blade or knife (Appendix B.3.6). Similar whetstones have been found in 6th to 7th century SFBs at West Stow (West 1985, fig.118, 4; fig.121,7 and 8). Also of note was the recovery from SFB 4 of the largest quantities of residual Roman tile and fired clay from the site. The fired clay fragments contained wattle impressions and may represent the remains of an oven or hearth (Appendix B.12.7). It is possible this structure may have incorporated the tile fragments, or utilised tile as floors or supports. All these artefacts when taken together raises the possibility metalworking was being undertaken either within this SFB or in its near vicinity, with the resultant midden material deposited within the disused SFB pit.

4.4 Conclusions

4.4.1 The groups of Early Bronze Age pits and their artefacts revealed on the current site and by recent excavations (Adams and Davies 2010; Newton 2013) in the vicinity provide evidence for multiple occupation sites at this locality on the River Fromus during the Early Bronze Age period. Each of the pit groups may represent a different phase of

transitory occupation in the valley by the more mobile communities characterising this period (Newton 2013, 19). Newton describes only a handful of sites of this period previously identified in Suffolk. These pit groups, when considered along with the buried occupation deposits adjacent to Street Farm, identified during the evaluation phase of the current investigation, form a significant group of Early Bronze Age domestic remains in Suffolk.

4.4.2 The two Middle Iron Age roundhouses and their associated pits uncovered by the excavation provide a further example of farmstead settlement, typical of the period in Suffolk.

4.4.3 The Early Saxon remains encountered at Saxmundham provide an important and rarely excavated example of a small-scale farming settlement of the period in east Suffolk. The apparent short lived occupation of this site fits well into the fairly mobile settlement model proposed for the wider region during the Early Saxon period. Therefore the transient nature of the occupation of the site probably represents the gradual shifting of a farmstead along the River Fromus valley. The underlying cause for this mode of shifting settlement is unknown but is thought to be agriculturally driven (Hamerow 1993, 86).

4.4.4 There is a clear break in activity on the site after the Early Saxon period when the site (presumably) reverted to fields. The historical background for the site (Section 1.3) highlights the paucity of archaeological evidence and written records for the early history and development of the historical town of Saxmundham. However, the two Late Saxon manors of Hurts and Murkets (Saxmundham Market) are described in the Domesday Survey of 1086. Hurts Manor or the 'main manor' lay 500m to the south of the site on the east bank of the River Fromus; the current Hurts Hall. The church of Saint John the Baptist, described as part of Murkets Manor, also lies on the east bank of the river, immediately to the south of the site. It is possible the mobile settlements along this part of the Fromus valley coalesced in the later Saxon period on the eastern bank of the River Fromus, to the south of the site. Such permanent settlement would be necessary to provide a stable focus for the development of the documented manors and their associated church and market.

4.5 Significance

4.5.1 The remains encountered in this excavation are of local and regional significance. The early prehistoric pit group with its Beaker pottery and flintwork has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age period. This work builds on the results of recent local excavations, that when taken together, provide a significant and rare example of a group of Early Bronze Age domestic occupation sites. Also of significance is the first evidence for Early Saxon settlement in the locality of Saxmundham, radiocarbon dated to the early part of the 6th century AD. The importance of these remains is perhaps enhanced to regional significance, being the only substantial Early Saxon settlement remains as yet excavated in this part of east Suffolk, and in the vicinity of the cemetery site of Snape.

4.6 Dissemination of the results of excavation

4.6.1 A publication proposal will be submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History with the aim of publishing a short article on the Early Saxon settlement remains in the Institute's journal. A short note will be published separately concerning the Early Bronze Age remains. The articles to be published will be submitted by the end of 2019.

4.6.2 The publications will include illustration catalogues of: three sherds of Beaker pottery and *c*.11 sherds of Early Saxon pottery; *c*.3 metalwork items; clay spindlewhorl; and *c*.3 worked bone items.

4.6.3 It is anticipated that the archive for the project will be deposited with SCCAS in 2020.

Appendix A. Trench Descriptions and Context Inventory

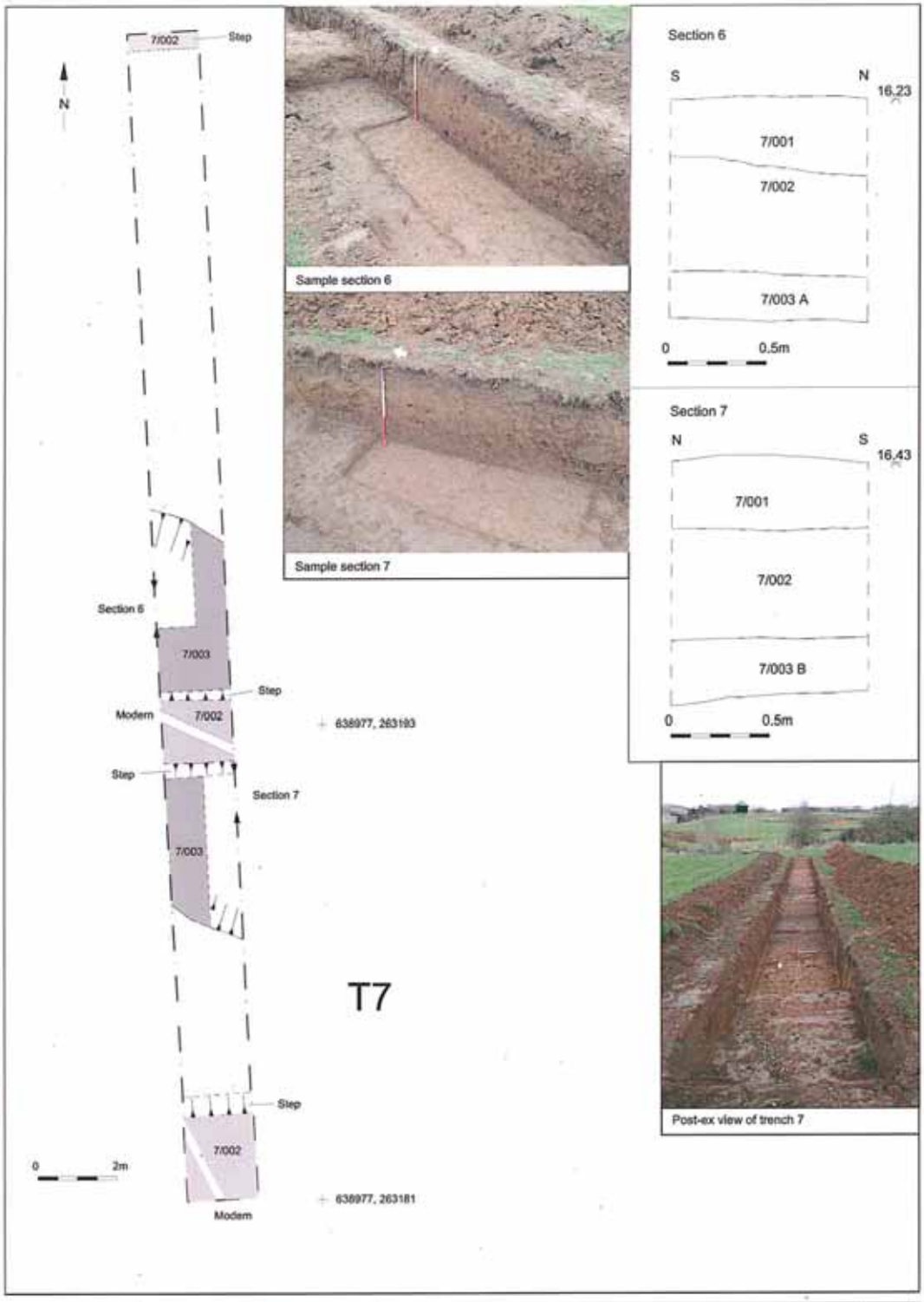
A1 Archaeology South East Ltd Evaluation Trenches (Dyson 2015 and King 2015)

Pre-ex view of trench 3, looking NW

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham	Fig.4
Project Ref: 8298	Jan 2015	Trench 3 plan, sections and photograph	
Report No: 2015017	Drawn by: LM		

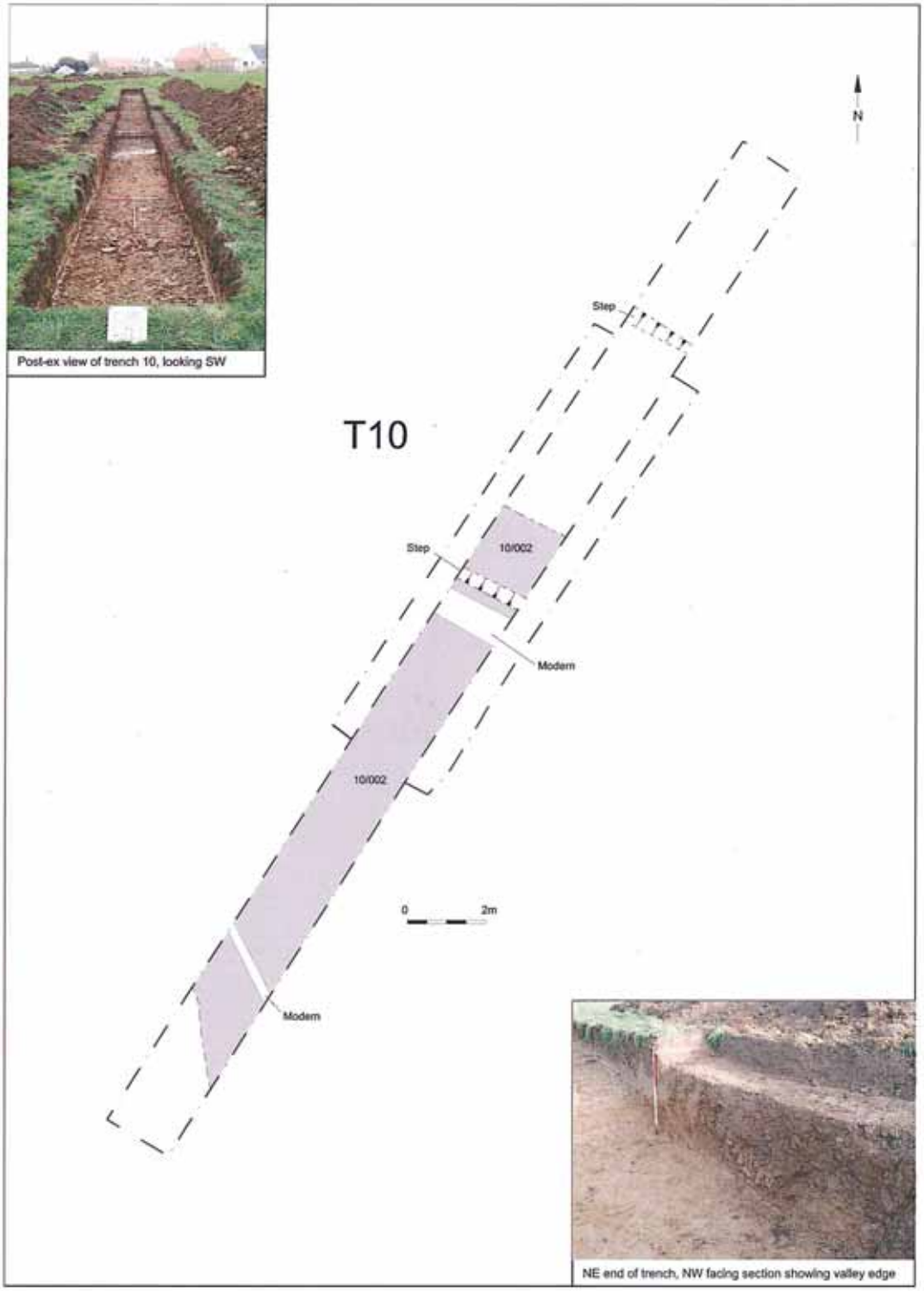
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham	Fig.5
Project Ref: 8298	Jan 2015	Trench 4 plan, section and photographs	
Report No: 2015017	Drawn by: LM		

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham	Fig.6
Project Ref: 8298	Jan 2015	Trench 6 plan, section and photographs	
Report No: 2015017	Drawn by: LM		



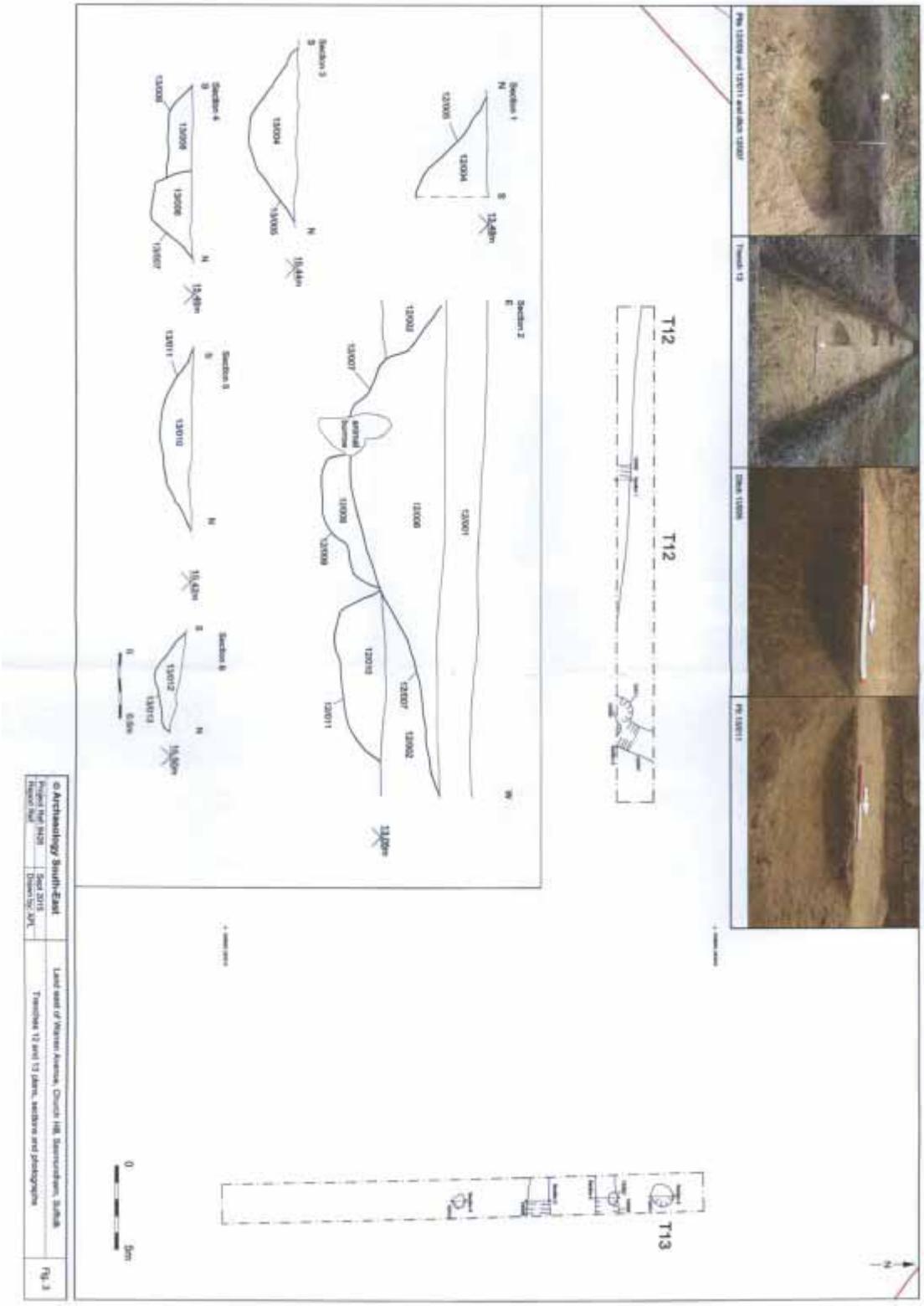
© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham	Fig.7
Project Ref: 8298	Jan 2015	Trench 7 plan, sections and photographs	
Report No: 2015017	Drawn by: LM		

Post-ex view of trench 10, looking SW



NE end of trench, NW facing section showing valley edge

© Archaeology South-East		Land east of Warren Avenue, Church Hill, Saxmundham	Fig.8
Project Ref: 8298	Jan 2015	Trench 10 plan and photographs	
Report No: 2015017	Drawn by: LM		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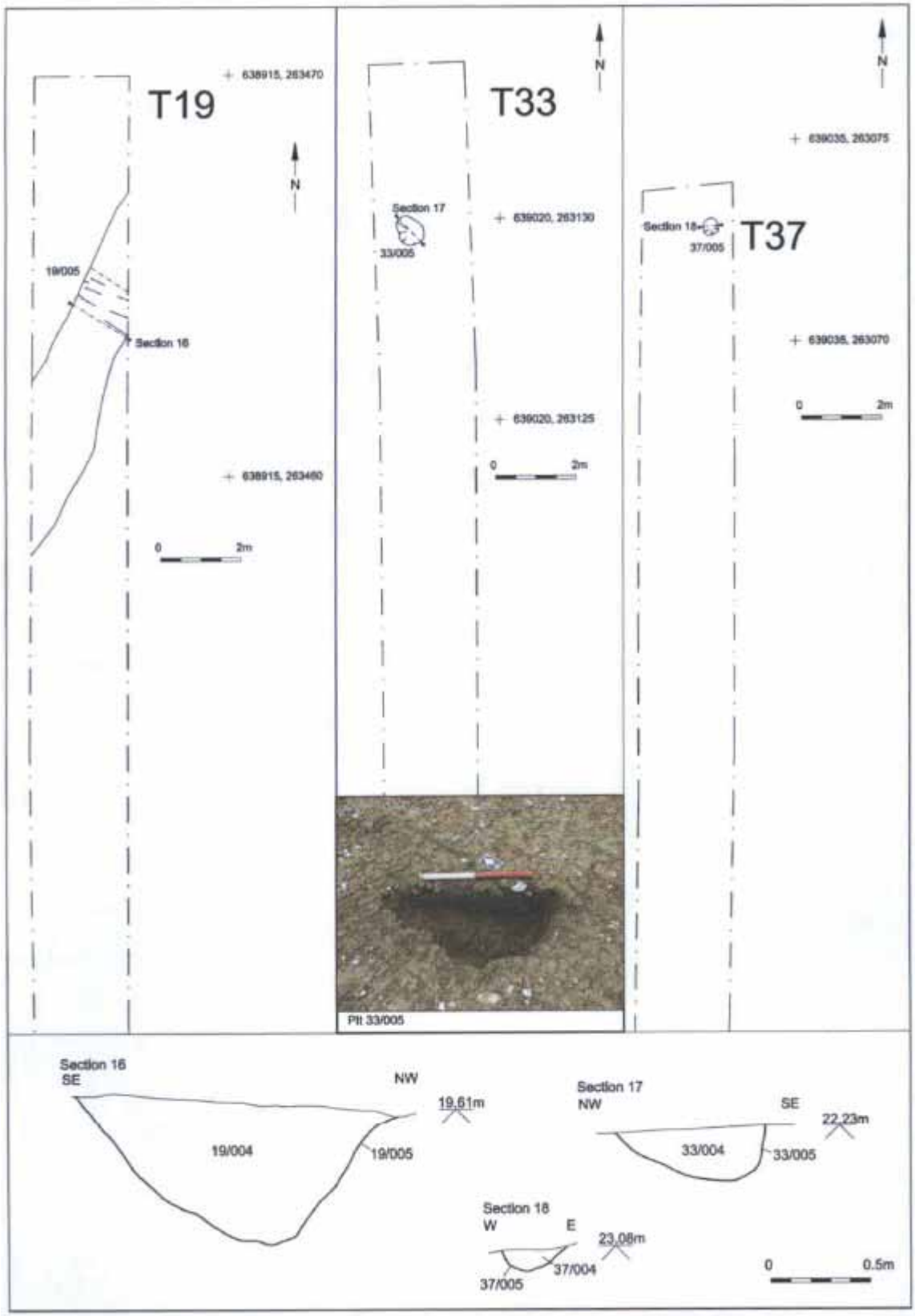
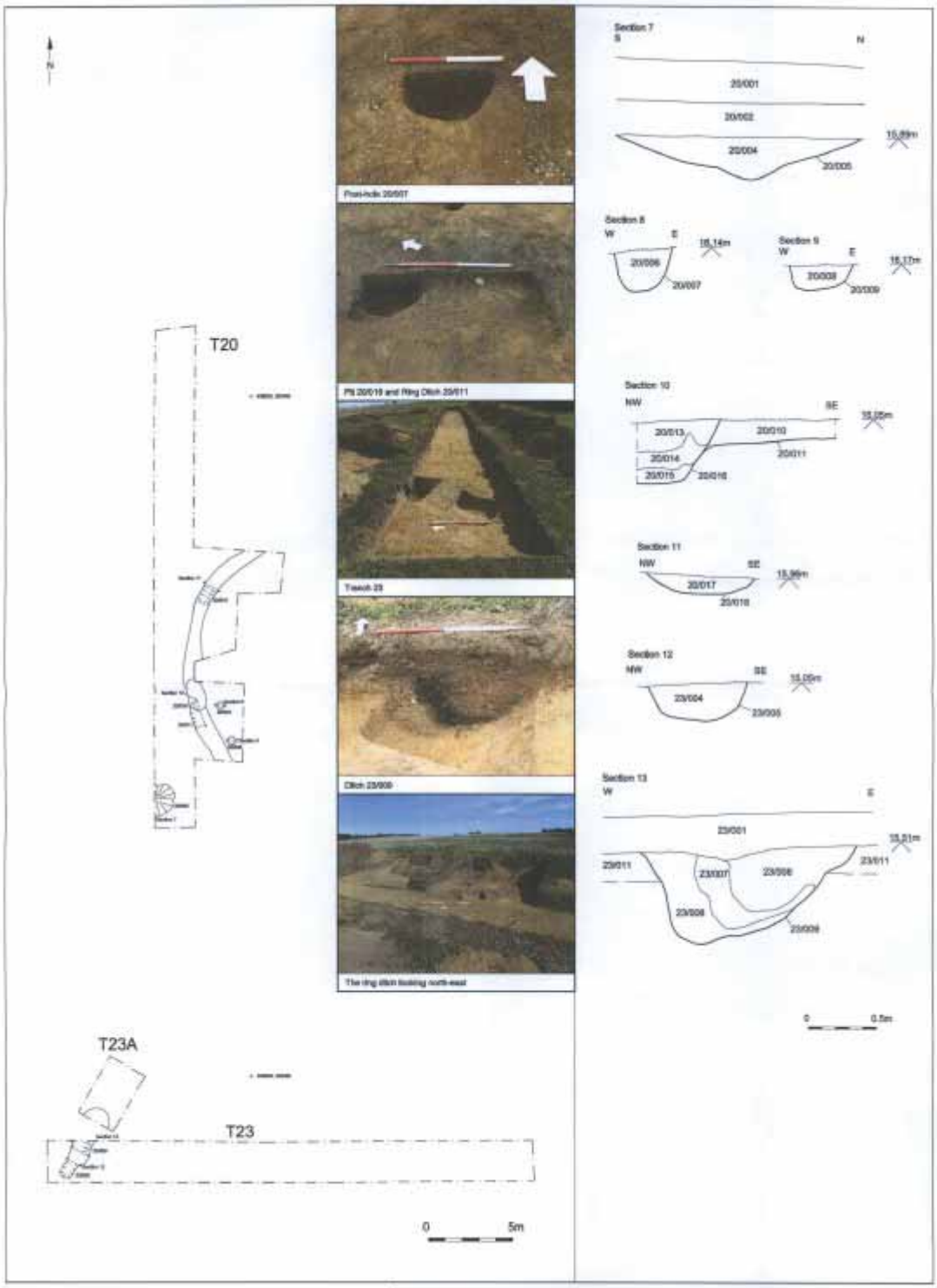


© Archaeology South-East		Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk	Fig. 5
Project Ref: 8426	Sept 2015	Trenches 19, 33 and 37, plans, sections and photographs	
Report Ref:	Drawn by: APL		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Section 13
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23/009
23/011
0
0.5m
Post-hole 20/007
Pit 20/019 and Ring Ditch 20/011
Trench 23
Ditch 23/009
The ring ditch looking north-east
© Archaeology South-East
Church Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk
Trenches 20 and 23, plans, sections and photographs
Fig. 4

A2 Excavation

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	103	110			fill	pit	disuse	mid red brown	sandy clay	occasional flints	firm				
1	104	105			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown yellow	clayey silt	moderate sub rounded to angular flints and cobbles, occasional sub rounded chalk, occasional charcoal	firm				
1	105	105			cut	pit	unknown					0.55	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
1	106	106			cut	pit	unknown					1.3	0.16	sub-circular	U-shape
1	107	106			fill	pit	disuse	mid red brown	clay	occasional small flint and occasional small chalk	firm				
1	108	108		1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.55	0.16	sub-circular	ir-regular
1	109	108		1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	clay		firm				
1	110	110		4	cut	pit	clay quarry					15	1.2	sub-circular	U-shape
1	111	110		4	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	silty clay	frequent charcoal	firm				
1	112	110		4	fill	pit	disuse	mid red brown	clay		firm				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
1	113	110		4	fill	pit	disuse	light to mid brown grey	clay	occasional chalk	firm				
2	118	118	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.4	0.22	circular	U-shape
2	119	118	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand		loose				
2	120				layer	topsoil		dark grey	silty sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	121				layer	subsoil		mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	122				layer	subsoil	colluvium	light brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel	loose				
2	123				layer	natural		light yellow with pale grey and pale orange	sand	occasional flint gravel	loose				
2	124	124	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.53	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	125	124	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand		loose				
2	126	126	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.4	0.18	sub-circular	U-shape
2	127	126	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional small gravel	loose				
2	128	128	Pit	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.26	0.2	sub-	U-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
			Group 1											circular	shape
2	129	128	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	130	130	SFB 1	3	cut	SFB	structure					4.9	0.5	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	132	132	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.9	0.4	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	134	137			fill	pit	disuse	mid dark brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	135	137			fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	sand	frequent burnt flint gravel	loose				
2	136	137			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	moderate gravel, occasional charcoal	loose				
2	137	137			cut	pit	unknown					1.7	0.3	sub-rectangular	U-shape
2	138	138	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.28	sub-circular	U-shape
2	139	138	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown with light brown yellow	sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	140	130	SFB 1	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	occasional angular large flint nodules	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	141	130	SFB 1	3	fill	SFB	disuse								
2	142	142	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.82	0.3	circular	U-shape
2	143	142	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional burnt gravel	loose				
2	144	145	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	145	145	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.45	circular	U-shape
2	146	148	Round-house 1	2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	147	148	Round-house 1	2	fill	pit	disuse	light brown	sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	148	148	Round-house 1	2	cut	pit	unknown					1.7	0.4	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	151	151	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.55	0.13	circular	U-shape
2	152	151	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	153	153			cut	pit	unknown					0.65	0.13	sub-circular	U-shape
2	154	153			fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	155	155	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.15	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	156	155	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	157	157	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.15	sub-circular	U-shape
2	158	157	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	dark red brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	159	159	Round-house 1	2	cut	post pad	structure					0.67	0.08	circular	U-shape
2	160	159	Round-house 1	2	fill	post pad	use	light green grey	clay	very frequent small gravel, rare chalk fleck	firm				
2	161	162	Round-house 1	2	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	sand	rare flint and sandstone gravel	loose				
2	162	162	Round-house 1	2	cut	pit	unknown					1.1	0.25	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	163	132	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	164	179	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	165	180	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	166	181	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	167	182	Round-	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid	sand	occasional flint	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
			house 1					brown		gravel and rare sandstone gravel					
2	168	183	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	169	184	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	170	185	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	171	132	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	172	179	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	173	180	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	174	181	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	175	182	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	176	183	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	177	184	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
										sandstone gravel					
2	178	185	Round-house 1	2	fill	ditch	disuse	dark brown	sand	occasional flint gravel and rare sandstone gravel	loose				
2	179	179	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.6	0.25	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	180	180	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.1	0.25	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	181	181	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.2	0.25	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	182	182	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.4	0.4	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	183	183	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.3	0.4	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	184	184	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.35	0.45	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	185	185	Round-house 1	2	cut	ditch	drainage					1.9	0.4	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	186	187		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark orange brown	sand	occasional charcoal	loose				
2	187	187		3	cut	pit	unknown					0.7	0.1	ir-regular	flat based U-shape
2	188	188	Round-house 1	2	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.33	circular	U-shape
2	189	188	Round-house 1	2	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	192	193			fill	pit	disuse	dark red brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel and cobbles	loose				
2	193	193			cut	pit	unknown					1.45	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	194	195	SFB 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand		loose				
2	195	195	SFB 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.2	0.12	circular	U-shape
2	196	197	SFB 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand		loose				
2	197	197	SFB 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.28	0.11	circular	U-shape
2	198	199	SFB 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand		loose				
2	199	199	SFB 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.26	0.28	circular	U-shape
2	200	200	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.42	0.17	circular	U-shape
2	201	201	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	202	202	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.19	circular	U-shape
2	203	203	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.48	0.14	circular	U-shape
2	204	204	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	205	205	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.35	0.1	circular	U-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
															shape
2	206	206	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	207	207	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.29	circular	U-shape
2	208	208	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.55	0.24	circular	U-shape
2	209	209	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.13	circular	U-shape
2	210	210	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.47	0.19	circular	U-shape
2	211	211	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	212	212	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	213	213	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.09	circular	U-shape
2	214	214	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.75	0.32	circular	U-shape
2	215	215	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.7	0.32	circular	U-shape
2	216	216	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.85	0.28	circular	U-shape
2	217	217	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.3	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	218	218	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.65	0.29	circular	U-shape
2	219	219	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.53	0.3	circular	U-shape
2	220	220	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.65	0.16	circular	U-shape
2	221	221	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.15	circular	U-shape
2	222	222	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.06	circular	U-shape
2	223	223	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	224	224	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	225	225	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.12	circular	U-shape
2	226	226	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.7	0.11	circular	U-shape
2	227	227	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.09	circular	U-shape
2	228	228	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.55	0.15	circular	U-shape
2	229	229	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.11	circular	U-shape
2	230	230	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.85	0.3	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	231	231	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.65	0.5	circular	U-shape
2	232	232	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	233	233	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.75	0.13	circular	U-shape
2	234	234	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.09	circular	U-shape
2	235	235	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.47	circular	U-shape
2	236	236	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	237	237	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.12	circular	U-shape
2	238	238	Str. 1	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.17	circular	U-shape
2	239	239	Str. 1		cut	pit	unknown					0.84	0.4	sub-circular	ir-regular
2	241	200	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	242	201	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	243	202	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	244	203	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	245	204	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	246	205	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	247	206	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	248	207	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	249	208	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	250	209	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	251	210	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	252	211	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	253	212	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	254	213	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	255	214	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	256	215	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	257	216	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	258	217	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	259	218	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	260	219	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	261	220	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	262	221	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	263	222	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	264	223	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	265	224	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	266	225	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	267	226	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderare flint gravel	loose				
2	268	227	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	269	228	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	270	229	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	271	230	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	272	231	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	273	232	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	274	233	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	275	234	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	276	235	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	277	236	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	278	237	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	279	238	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	280	239			fill	pit	disuse	mid red brown	sand	occ flint, occ pebbles	loose				
2	282	282	SFB 4	3	cut	SFB	structure					3.7	0.35	sub-rectangular	flat-based U-shape
2	283	282	SFB 4	3	fill	SFB	disuse	very dark brown with yellow brown	silty sand	occasional charcoal	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								mottling							
2	286	217	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	use	dark brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	287	219	Str. 1	3	fill	post hole	use	dark brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	289	289	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage					0.6	0.3	curvi-linear	U-shape
2	290	289	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional small flint gravel	loose				
2	293	293			cut	pit	unknown					0.7	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	294	293			fill	pit	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	burnt gravel	loose				
2	295	295		3	cut	pit	unknown					2.1	0.4	circular	U-shape
2	296	295		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	297	297			cut	pit	unknown					1.1	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	298	297			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	304	304			cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	305	304			fill	pit	disuse	mid grey	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	306	306			cut	pit	unknown					0.8	0.25	circular	U-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
															shape
2	307	306			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	308	308			cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.13	sub-circular	U-shape
2	309	308			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	310	310	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.6	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	311	310	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	pale brown	silty sand		loose				
2	312	312	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.9	circular	U-shape
2	313	312	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	pale brown	silty sand		loose				
2	317	317	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage						0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	318	318	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage						0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	319	319	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage						0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	320	320	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage						0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	321	317	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid orange	silty sand	moderate gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown							
2	322	318	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid orange brown	silty sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	323	319	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid orange brown	silty sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	324	320	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	silting	mid orange brown	silty sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	325	325	SFB 3	3	cut	SFB	structure					3.3	0.3	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	326	326	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.6	0.16	circular	U-shape
2	327	326	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	very dark grey	sand	moderate gravel and frequent charcoal	loose				
2	328	328	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					1.4	0.52	circular	U-shape
2	329	328	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	330	330	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.55	sub-circular	U-shape
2	331	330	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	332	325	SFB 3	3	fill	SFB	disuse	light yellow	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown							
2	333	325	SFB 3	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel	loose				
2	334	334	Roundhouse 2	2	cut	pit	unknown					1.2	0.52	circular	flat based U-shape
2	336	336	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.24	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	338	334	Round-house 2	2	fill	pit	disuse	orange brown	silty sand	some burnt gravel	loose				
2	340	336	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid blackish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	342	343	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown with black mottling	silty sand	flint gravel	loose				
2	343	343	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.45	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	344	345	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	345	345	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.6	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	346	346	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.6	0.5	sub-circular	U-shape
2	347	346	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	very rare small gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	348	328	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	vary dark grey	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	349	350	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint gravel	loose	0.55	0.45		
2	350	350	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse							sub-circular	U-shape
2	351	352	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	moderate flint gravel and moderate charcoal	loose				
2	352	352	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.25	circular	U-shape
2	353	353		3	cut	pit	unknown					1.6	0.34	circular	U-shape
2	354	353		3	fill	pit	disuse	olive brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	355	355		3	cut	pit	unknown					1.8	0.5	sub-circular	U-shape
2	356	355		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	357	355		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark olive brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	358	358		3	cut	pit	unknown					1.5	0.54	circular	U-shape
2	359	358		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	360	334	Round-house 2	2	fill	pit	disuse	brownish black	sandy silt	fired clay, occasional	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
										charcoal, occasional gravel, occasional burnt gravel					
2	362	358			fill	pit	disuse	dark greyish brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	363	363	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.35	0.64	circular	U-shape
2	364	363	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown grey	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	365	365	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.55	0.48	sub-circular	square cut
2	366	365	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown grey	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	367	367			cut	pit	unknown					1.3	0.23	circular	U-shape
2	368	367			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey with orange brown mottling	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	369	369			cut	pit	unknown					1.5	0.33	circular	U-shape
2	370	369			fill	pit	disuse	grey brown and orange	sand	moderate gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown mottling							
2	371	371	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.29	sub-circular	U-shape
2	372	371	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown grey	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	373	373	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.46	0.24	sub-circular	U-shape
2	374	373	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	375	375	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					1.68	0.52	oval	U-shape
2	376	375	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	light to mid yellow brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	377	375	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	very dark brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	378	378	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.45	0.29	sub-circular	U-shape
2	379	378	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	light to mid grey brown	sand		loose				
2	380	380	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.45	sub-circular	U-shape
2	381	380	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	occasional large flint nodules	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	382	382	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.45	sub-circular	U-shape
2	383	382	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	occasional large flint nodules	loose				
2	384	384	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.55	sub-circular	U-shape
2	385	384	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	occasional large flint nodules	loose				
2	386	386	SFB 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.65	sub-circular	U-shape
2	387	386	SFB 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	occasional large flint nodules	loose				
2	388	388			cut	pit	unknown					1.2	0.38	circular	U-shape
2	389	388			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	390	390	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.8	0.53	sub-circular	ir-regular
2	391	390	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	392	392	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.35	0.25	circular	U-shape
2	393	392	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	394	394	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.25	circular	U-shape
2	395	394	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								and black mottled							
2	396	396	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.7	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	397	396	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	398	398	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.8	0.56	sub-circular	ir-regular
2	399	398	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	400	400	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	401	400	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand		loose				
2	402	402	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.7	0.46	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	403	402	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	sand		loose				
2	404	404	Pit Group 1	1.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.35	0.21	circular	U-shape
2	405	404	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	sand	moderate gravel	loose				
2	406	406	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.55	circular	U-shape
2	407	406	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown	silty sand		loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	408	408	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.35	0.5	circular	U-shape
2	409	408	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown	sandy silt		loose				
2	410	410	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.65	circular	step U-shape
2	411	410	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown	silty sand		loose				
2	412	412	SFB 4	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.45	circular	step U-shape
2	413	412	SFB 4	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown	silty sand		loose				
2	414	414			cut	pit	unknown					0.4	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	415	414			fill	pit	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	416	416			cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.15	sub-circular	U-shape
2	417	416			fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	418	418	Round-house 2	2	cut	pit	unknown					0.75	0.74	sub-circular	U-shape
2	419	418	Round-house 2	2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	420	418	Round-house 2	2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brownish black	silty sand	frequent fired clay, occasional charcoal, gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	421	418	Round-house 2	2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	422	422			cut	pit	unknown					0.47	0.12	sub-circular	U-shape
2	423	422			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	424	390			fill	pit	disuse	mid yellow brown	sand		loose				
2	426	402	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	disuse	vary dark grey	sand		loose				
2	427	402	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	use	dark brown grey sand	sand		loose				
2	428	402	Pit Group 1	1.1	fill	pit	use	mid to light grey brown	sand		loose				
2	429	429	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.35	0.15	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	430	429	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	431	431	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.47	0.32	circular	flat based U-shape
2	432	431	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	433	433	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.37	0.36	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	434	433	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	435	435	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.21	circular	flat based U-shape
2	436	435	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	437	437	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.19	sub-circular	ir-regular
2	438	437	Str. 2	3	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	439	439	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.33	0.16	circular	U-shape
2	440	439	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel;	loose				
2	441	441	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.43	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	442	441	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	443	443	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.32	0.18	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	444	443	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	445	445	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.44	0.22	circular	U-shape
2	446	445	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	447	447	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.25	0.12	sub-circular	U-shape
2	448	447	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	449	449	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.4	sub-circular	U-shape
2	450	449	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	451	451	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.3	circular	U-shape
2	452	451	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	453	453	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.41	0.14	circular	U-shape
2	454	453	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	455	455	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.44	0.16	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	456	455	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rae small gravel	loose				
2	457	457	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.25	0.17	sub-circular	U-shape
2	458	457	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	459	460		3	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	460	460		3	cut	pit	unknown					1.65	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	461	461			cut	pit	unknown					0.82	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	462	461			fill	pit	disuse	orange brown	silty sand	frequent gravel	loose				
2	463	463			cut	pit	unknown					1.9	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	464	463			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown	clayey silt	occasional burnt flint gravel	loose				
2	465	465	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	466	465	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose	0.3	0.3		
2	467	467	Str. 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.15	sub-circular	U-shape
2	468	467	Str. 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								grey							
2	469	469			cut	pit	unknown					0.62	0.18	sub-circular	U-shape
2	470	469			fill	pit	disuse	orange brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	471	472			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	472	472			cut	pit	unknown					1	0.3	sub-circular	U-shape
2	473	473			cut	pit	unknown					0.98	0.32	circular	Wide U-shape
2	474	473			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	475	476			fill	pit	disuse	mid yellow brown	sand	large flint nodules	loose				
2	476	476			cut	pit	unknown					0.94	0.31	sub-circular	U-shape
	477	477		4	cut	pit	unknown					0.15	0.06	sub-circular	round V-shape
	478	477		4	fill	pit	disuse	grey and black	sand	very frequent charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	479	479			cut	pit	unknown					1.71	0.24	sub-circular	flat based U-shape
2	480	479			fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	sandy silt	occasional flint gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	481	481	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.4	sub-circular	U-shape
2	482	481	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	483	483	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.11	sub-circular	U-shape
2	484	483	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light to mid yellow brown	sand		loose				
	485	485			cut	pit	unknown					0.33	0.24	sub-circular	U-shape
	486	485			fill	pit	disuse	mottled orange brown	sandy silt	frequent gravel	loose				
2	487	487			cut	pit	unknown					0.94	0.36	sub-circular	U-shape
2	488	487			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown with yellow mottling	silty sand	small flint gravel	loose				
	489	489	SFB 2	3	cut	SFB	structure					4.9	0.4	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
	490	489	SFB 2	3	fill	SFB	disuse								

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
	491	489	SFB 2	3	fill	SFB	disuse								
	492	489	SFB 2	3	fill	SFB	disuse								
	493	489	SFB 2	3	fill	SFB	disuse								
2	494	495			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	495	495			cut	pit	unknown					0.9	0.15	sub-circular	U-shape
2	496	496			cut	pit	unknown					1.16	0.36	sub-circular	U-shape
2	497	496			fill	pit	disuse	mid orange brown	silty sand	occasional small flint gravel	loose				
2	498	498		3	cut	pit	unknown					1.7	0.32	sub-circular	U-shape
2	499	498		3	fill	pit	disuse	mid to dark brown grey	sand	occasional small gravel	loose				
2	500	500	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.58	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	501	500	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand		loose				
2	502	502		1.2	cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.42	circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	503	502		1.2	fill	pit	Disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	504	504	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.16	0.12	circular	U-shape
2	505	504	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty sand		loose				
2	506	506	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.5	0.18	sub-circular	ir-regular
2	507	506	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	508	508	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.28	0.12	circular	U-shape
2	509	508	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	510	510	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.28	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	511	510	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	512	512	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.18	circular	flat-based U-shape
2	513	512	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	514	514	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.26	circular	U-shape
2	515	514	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown		and medium sized gravel					
2	516	516	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.2	circular	U-shape
2	517	516	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty sand	very rare small gravel	loose				
2	518	518	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.2	0.1	circular	U-shape
2	519	518	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	very rare small gravel	loose				
2	520	520	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.19	sub-circular	U-shaped
2	521	520	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse								
2	522	522	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.45	0.16	circular	U-shaped
2	523	522	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light yellow grey	silty sand		loose				
2	524	524	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.35	0.25	circular	U-shape
2	525	524	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	very rare small gravel and charcoal fragments	loose				
2	526	526	Str. 3	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.18	0.16	circular	U-shape
2	527	526	Str. 3	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light	silty sand		loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								yellow brown							
2	528	528			cut	post hole	structure					0.25	0.12	circular	U-shaped
2	529	528			fill	post hole	disuse	mid yellow brown	silty sand	very rare small gravel	loose				
2	530	530			cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.18	circular	U-shape
2	531	530			fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	very rare small gravel	loose				
2	532	532		2	cut	pit	unknown					2	0.34	irregular	ir-regular
2	533	532		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	535	536		2	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	536	536		2	cut	pit	unknown					0.8	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped
2	537	537		2	cut	pit	unknown					1.75	0.2	irregular	U-shaped
2	538	537		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand		loose				
2	539	539		2	cut	pit	unknown					0.2	0.23	sub-circular	U-shape
2	540	539		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	541	541	SFB 7	3	cut	SFB	structure					3.6	0.25	Sub-	flat-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
														rect-angular	based U-shape
2	542	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	543	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	544	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	545	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	546	546	SFB 5	3	cut	SFB	structure					4.4	0.12	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	547	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	548	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	549	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid grey	silty sand	occasional	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown		gravel and rare charcoal inclusions					
2	550	541	SFB 7	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	occasional gravel and rare charcoal inclusions	loose				
2	551	552			fill	pit	disuse	light brown	silty sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	552	552			cut	pit	unknown					0.9	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	553	555		3	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown and mottled dark grey	silty sand	occasional charcoal and rare flint gravel	loose				
2	554	555		3	fill	pit	disuse	pale brown	silty sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	555	555		3	cut	pit	unknown					0.8	0.3	sub-circular	U-shaped
2	556	556			cut	pit	unknown					1.76		sub-rectangular	shallow U-shape
2	557	556			fill	pit	disuse	dark grey brown mottled with mid brown	sand		loose				
2	558	558		2	cut	pit	unknown					1	0.3	circular	flat-based U-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
															shape
2	559	558		2	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	sand	moderate flint gravel	loose				
2	560	561			fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty sand	rare flint gravel and rare charcoal	loose				
2	561	561			cut	pit	unknown					0.75	0.1	circular	broad shallow U-shape
2	563	563	SFB 6	3	cut	SFB	structure					3.22	0.2	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	564	563	SFB 6	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel and charcoal flecks	loose				
2	565	563	SFB 6	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel and charcoal flecks	loose				
2	566	563	SFB 6	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel and charcoal flecks	loose				
2	567	563	SFB 6	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel and charcoal flecks	loose				
2	568	568	Round-	2	cut	ditch	drainage					0.75	0.2	curvi-	U-

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
			house 2											linear	shaped
2	569	568	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	sand	rare flint gravel	loose				
2	570	570	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage					0.75	0.25	curvi-linear	
2	571	570	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	sand						
2	572	572	Round-house 2	2	cut	ditch	drainage					0.4	0.1		
2	573	572	Round-house 2	2	fill	ditch	disuse	mid brown	sand						
2	574	599	SFB 7	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	575	546	SFB 5	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid grey brown	sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	576	576	SFB 5	3	cut	pit	unknown					0.6	0.46	sub-circular	U-shaped
2	577	576	SFB 5	3	fill	pit	disuse	dark brownish black	silty sand	rare gravel, frequent charcoal, rare burnt gravel	loose				
2	578	576	SFB 5	3	fill	pit	disuse	dark brown	silty sand	Occasional gravel, occasional charcoal, occasional fired clay	loose				
2	579	546	SFB 5	3	fill	SFB	disuse	light grey	silty sand	occasional	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown		gravel					
2	580	580	SFB 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.44	0.6	sub-circular	U-shape
2	581	580	SFB 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey black	sand		loose				
2	582	600	SFB 7	3	fill	post hole	disuse	light grey brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	583	583			cut	grave	horse burial					1	0.2	sub-rectangular	
2	584	583			fill	grave	horse skeleton								
2	585	583			fill	grave	grave backfill	mid brown	sand	occasional flint gravel	loose				
2	586	586	SFB 2	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.21	0.44	circular	U-shape
2	587	586	SFB 2	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	sand		loose				
2	588	588	SFB 6	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.45	circular	U-shape
2	589	588	SFB 6	3	fill	post hole	structure	light to mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small gravel, occasional charcoal flecks	loose				
2	590	590	SFB 6	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.36	circular	U-shape
2	591	590	SFB 6	3	fill	post hole	structure	light to mid-	silty sand	occasional small gravel,	loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brownish grey		occasional charcoal flecks					
2	592	592	SFB 5	3	cut	post hole	structure	`				0.3	0.36	circular	U-shape
2	593	592	SFB 5	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brownish grey	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	594	592	SFB 5	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brownish black	silty sand	frequent charcoal, rare fired clay, occasional gravel	loose				
2	595	595	SFB 5	3	cut	post hole	structural					0.4	0.4	circular	U-shape
2	596	595	SFB 5	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	597	546	SFB 5	3	fill	SFB	disuse	light grey brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	598	546	SFB 5	3	fill	SFB	disuse	light grey brown	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	599	599	SFB 7	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.32	circular	U-shape
2	600	600	SFB 7	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.4	0.63	circular	U-shape
2	601	601	SFB 8	3	cut	SFB	structure					3.8	0.05	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	602	601	SFB 8	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark grey	sand		loose				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	603	603	SFB 8	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.26	sub-circular	U-shape
2	604	603	SFB 8	3	fill	post hole	disuse	mottled dark grey brown and mid yellow brown	sand	occasional charcoal fragments	loose				
2	605	605	SFB 8	3	cut	post hole	structure					0.3	0.26	circular	U-shape
2	606	605	SFB 8	3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	sand		loose				
2	607	601	SFB 8	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark grey	sand		loose				
2	608	601	SFB 8	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark grey	sand		loose				
2	609	601	SFB 8	3	fill	SFB	disuse	dark grey	sand		loose				
2	610	610	SFB 9	3	cut	SFB	structure					4.4	0.15	Sub-rect-angular	flat-based U-shape
2	611	610	SFB 9	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey	sand	occasional gravel, occasional charcoal flecks	loose				
2	612	610	SFB 9	3	fill	SFB	disuse	mid to dark brownish grey							

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	613	613		2	cut	pit	unknown					0.75	0.25	circular	U-shape
2	614	613		2	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey	silty sand	occasional gravel	loose				
2	615	615		2	cut	pit	unknown					1.1	2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	616	615		2	fill	pit	disuse	dark grey							
2	617	617		2	cut	pit	unknown					1.1	0.27	circular	U-shape
2	618	617		2	fill	pit	disuse	pale brown	sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	619	619		2	cut	pit	unknown					1.3	0.2	sub-circular	U-shape
2	620	619		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown	sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	621	621			cut	pit	unknown					0.5	0.08	sub-circular	U-shape
2	622	621			fill	pit	disuse	mid/dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	623	623			cut	pit	unknown					0.55	0.15	circular	U-shape
2	624	623			fill	pit	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	rare small gravel	loose				
2	625	625		2	cut	pit	unknown					0.75	0.25	sub-circular	U-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
2	626	625		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid grey brown	silty sand	rare gravel	loose				
2	627	627		2	cut	pit	unknown					1.3	0.6	sub-circular	flat-based U-shape
2	628	627		2	fill	pit	disuse	mid brown grey	silty sand	rare gravel, rare charcoal	loose				
2	629	627		2	fill	pit	disuse	mixed yellow red grey	silty clay	frequent clay, occasional charcoal, occasional flint gravel	firm				
2	630	630			cut	grave	sheep burial							rect-angular	U-shape
2	631	630			fill	grave	sheep skeleton								
2	632	630			fill	grave	grave backfill	mid brown grey	sand		loose	0.4			

Table 3: Excavation context inventory

A3 Finds quantification inventory

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
102	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
102	Flint		0.03
103	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
103	Flint		0.73
104	Flint		0.03
109	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
109	Flint		0.01
113	Bone	Bone	0.12
113	Flint		0.65
114	Flint		0.02
114	Stone		0.71
120	Flint		0.00
122	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
122	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
122	Flint		0.01
122	Stone		0.03
125	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
125	Flint		0.03
125	Flint	Artefact	0.02
125	Flint		0.00
125	Flint		0.02
127	Flint		0.02
127	Flint		0.01
129	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
129	Flint		0.00
129	Flint		0.00
135	Flint	Artefact	0.03
139	Bone	Bone	0.01
140	Antler	Artefact	0.02
140	Antler	Artefact	0.02
140	Antler		0.37
140	Bone	Bone	0.00
140	Bone	Bone	0.00
140	Bone	Bone	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
140	Bone	Bone	1.79
140	Bone	Bone	0.15
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.28
140	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1.06
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
140	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
140	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03
140	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.92
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.20
140	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03
140	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
140	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.15
140	Slag		0.24
140	Stone		0.03
141	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.38
141	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
142	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
142	Flint		0.00
143	Bone	Bone	0.00
146	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
147	Bone		0.00
147	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
147	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
147	Flint		0.08
149	Flint		0.01
150	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
152	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
152	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
152	Flint		0.00
153	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
154	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
154	Flint		0.00
154	Lava	Vessel	0.46
155	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
155	Flint		0.00
158	Bone	Bone	0.00
158	Bone	Bone	0.00
158	Bone	Bone	0.01
160	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
160	Stone		1.75
161	Bone	Bone	0.00
161	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
161	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
161	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
161	Flint		0.07
163	Bone	Bone	0.00
168	Bone	Bone	0.00
168	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
168	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
169	Flint		0.01
169	Flint		0.01
170	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
171	Bone	Bone	0.16
171	Ceramic	Vessel	1.03
171	Ceramic	Loomweight	0.07
171	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.78
171	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.27
171	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05
171	Stone		0.09
171	Stone		1.48
172	Bone	Bone	0.00
172	Bone	Bone	0.00
172	Flint	Artefact	0.00
175	Flint		0.03

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
176	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.04
176	Ceramic	Vessel	0.12
176	Flint		0.02
176	Flint		0.03
176	Slag		0.03
176	Stone		0.21
177	Bone	Bone	0.00
177	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
177	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
177	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
177	Flint		0.07
177	Flint		0.02
177	Slag		0.06
178	Bone	Bone	0.01
178	Bone	Bone	0.21
178	Bone	Bone	0.00
178	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
178	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
178	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06
178	Ceramic	Vessel	0.12
178	Ceramic	Fired clay	2.54
178	Stone		0.77
179	Ceramic	Vessel	0.12
186	Bone	Bone	0.34
186	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
188	Bone	Bone	0.00
192	Bone	Bone	0.02
192	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.05
192	Flint		0.05
192	Flint		0.38
192	Stone		0.06
194	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
206	Bone	Bone	0.00
215	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
216	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
216	Flint		0.01

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
224	Bone	Bone	0.00
233	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
242	Flint		0.00
243	Slag		0.01
247	Bone	Bone	0.01
247	Bone	Bone	0.00
247	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
247	Flint		0.01
248	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
249	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
252	Flint		0.01
256	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
261	Flint		0.00
262	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
262	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
262	Flint		0.00
265	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.04
271	Bone	Bone	0.00
271	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
271	Flint		0.06
272	Bone	Bone	0.00
272	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
272	Flint		0.01
274	Bone	Bone	0.00
276	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
276	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
276	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
276	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
276	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17
276	Flint		0.01
276	Glass		0.00
277	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
278	Flint		0.03
280	Flint		0.20
283	Bone	Bone	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.03
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.48
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Comb	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.07
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.07
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.03
283	Bone	Bone	0.07
283	Bone	Bone	0.97
283	Bone	Bone	0.04
283	Bone	Bone	0.42
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.49
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.06
283	Bone	Bone	0.04
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.02
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.02
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.02
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.00
283	Bone	Bone	0.01
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
283	Ceramic	Daub	0.23
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.57
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.28
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.15
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.39
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.28
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.21
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.30

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1.30
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.31
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.06

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
283	Ceramic	Daub	0.03
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.12
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.20
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.52
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.06
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.02
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.04
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.02
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.01
283	Ceramic	Loomweight	0.05
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.04
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.08
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.01
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.05
283	Ceramic	Daub	0.03
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.07
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.01
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.12
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.02
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.07
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.03
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.06
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.16
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.00
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.04
283	Ceramic	Loomweight	0.19
283	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.06
283	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.36
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.22
283	Ceramic	Vessel	0.18
283	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
283	Flint		0.04
283	Flint	Arrowhead	0.00
283	Flint		0.00
283	Flint		1.23
283	Flint		0.00
283	Flint		0.01
283	Glass	Bead	0.00
283	Slag		0.22

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
283	Slag		0.01
283	Slag		0.01
283	Stone		0.12
283	Stone		0.43
283	Stone		1.68
283	Stone	Worked stone	0.10
283	Stone		0.31
288	Flint		0.02
296	Bone	Bone	0.12
296	Bone	Bone	0.00
296	Bone	Bone	0.01
296	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
296	Ceramic	Vessel	0.14
296	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
296	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
309	Bone	Bone	0.02
309	Bone	Bone	0.00
309	Bone	Bone	0.00
309	Bone	Bone	0.01
309	Bone	Bone	0.00
309	Bone	Bone	0.00
309	Flint		0.00
309	Flint		0.00
309	Flint	flake	0.00
309	Flint	flake	0.00
313	Bone	Bone	0.01
313	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
321	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
321	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
321	Flint		0.00
322	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
323	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
327	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
329	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
329	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
331	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.06

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
333	Bone	Bone	0.00
333	Bone	Artefact	0.01
333	Bone	Bone	0.04
333	Bone	Artefact	0.01
333	Bone	Bone	0.06
333	Bone	Bone	0.01
333	Bone	Bone	0.10
333	Bone	Bone	0.02
333	Bone	Bone	0.01
333	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
333	Ceramic	Vessel	0.27
333	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.16
333	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05
333	Ceramic	Vessel	0.41
333	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09
333	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07
333	Flint		0.01
338	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
338	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
338	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
338	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10
338	Flint		0.00
338	Flint		0.02
342	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
342	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
344	Bone	Bone	0.00
344	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
344	Flint		0.00
344	Flint		0.06
344	Flint		0.01
344	Stone		0.05
347	Bone	Bone	0.00
347	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
347	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
348	Flint		0.01
348	Flint		0.01
349	Flint		0.07
351	Flint		0.04
351	Flint		0.00
351	Flint		0.00
351	Stone		0.04
351	Stone		0.03
354	Bone	Bone	0.02
354	Bone	Bone	0.03
354	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
354	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.87
356	Bone	Bone	0.01
356	Bone	Bone	0.20
357	Bone	Bone	0.00
357	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.32
359	Bone	Bone	0.00
359	Bone	Bone	0.06
359	Bone	Bone	0.04
359	Bone	Bone	0.00
359	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06
359	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
359	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
359	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.40
359	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.05
359	Flint		0.00
360	Ceramic	Daub	0.35
360	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
360	Ceramic	Vessel	0.06

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
360	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07
360	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.09
360	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.15
360	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
360	Flint		0.01
360	Flint		0.00
360	Flint		0.03
360	Flint		0.05
360	Flint		0.00
360	Stone		0.02
366	Flint		0.00
368	Bone	Bone	0.00
377	Bone	Bone	0.00
377	Ceramic	Vessel	0.17
377	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.47
377	Flint		0.01
377	Flint		0.66
377	Flint		0.02
379	Flint		0.01
381	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
387	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
389	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.05
389	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
389	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
389	Flint		0.01
395	Flint		0.02
395	Flint		0.04
401	Flint		0.02
403	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
420	Bone	Bone	0.00
420	Ceramic	Vessel	0.13
420	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03
420	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
420	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.65
420	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
420	Flint		0.01
421	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
421	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
421	Flint		0.00
421	Flint		0.06
421	Stone	Rubbing stone	0.23
432	Bone	Bone	0.00
459	Bone	Bone	0.00
459	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
475	Flint		0.01
478	Bone	Bone	0.01
478	Bone	Bone	0.00
490	Bone	Bone	0.08
490	Bone	Bone	0.00
490	Bone	Bone	0.00
490	Bone	Bone	0.00
490	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
490	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
490	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
490	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.06
490	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
490	Ceramic	Vessel	0.11
490	Ceramic	Loomweight	0.08
490	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
490	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.07
491	Bone	Bone	0.01
491	Bone	Bone	0.00
491	Bone	Bone	0.01
491	Bone	Bone	0.00
491	Bone	Bone	0.00
491	Bone	Bone	0.11
491	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
491	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
491	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
491	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07
491	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.07
491	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.11
491	Stone		0.04
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Bone	Bone	0.03
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Bone	Artefact	0.00
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Bone	Bone	0.03
492	Bone	Bone	0.05
492	Bone	Bone	0.00
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
492	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
492	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
492	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
492	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.01
492	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.13
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
492	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.04
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
492	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
492	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.03
492	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.74
492	Flint		0.12
492	Flint		0.05
492	Flint		0.00
492	Flint		0.01
492	Flint		0.00
493	Antler	Artefact	0.04
493	Bone	Bone	0.29
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.00
493	Bone	Bone	0.03
493	Bone	Bone	0.00
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.01
493	Bone	Bone	0.02
493	Bone	Bone	0.00
493	Bone	Bone	0.00
493	Bone	Bone	0.02
493	Bone	Bone	0.00
493	Bone	Bone	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
493	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.19
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
493	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
493	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.13
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
493	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.30
493	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
493	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
493	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
493	Flint		0.08
493	Flint		0.00
493	Flint		0.00
493	Stone	Stone	0.02
497	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
497	Flint		0.00
499	Antler		0.04

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
499	Bone	Bone	0.06
499	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
499	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
499	Flint		0.00
503	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
503	Ceramic	Vessel	0.16
513	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
517	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
525	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08
533	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
535	Bone	Bone	0.00
535	Ceramic	Vessel	0.34
535	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
535	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
535	Stone		0.03
540	Bone	Bone	0.00
540	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
540	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
540	Slag	Metal-working debris	0.04
542	Bone	Bone	0.00
542	Bone	Bone	0.00
542	Ceramic	Vessel	0.08
542	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.23
542	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
542	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
543	Bone	Bone	0.00
543	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
543	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.10
543	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
543	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
543	Stone		0.05
544	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
545	Bone	Bone	0.02
545	Ceramic	Vessel	0.12
545	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.81
545	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
545	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
545	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.19
545	Stone		0.02
547	Bone	Bone	0.00
547	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
547	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
547	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
547	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
547	Stone	?Quern	1.66
548	Bone	Bone	0.00
548	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
548	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.09
548	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.05
548	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
548	Flint		0.00
549	Bone	Bone	0.00
549	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
549	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
549	Ceramic	Vessel	0.05
549	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
549	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
549	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
549	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
550	Bone	Bone	0.00
550	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
550	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
550	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
550	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
550	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
550	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
550	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
550	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
550	Slag	slag	0.06
551	Bone	Bone	0.01
551	Bone	Bone	0.09
553	Bone	Bone	0.01
553	Bone	Bone	0.00
553	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
553	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
553	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
562	Bone	Bone	0.00
562	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
564	Bone	Bone	0.01
564	Bone	Bone	0.00
564	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
564	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
564	Flint		0.00
565	Ceramic	Spindlewhorl	0.04
566	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00
567	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
574	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.00

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
575	Bone	Bone	0.00
575	Bone	Bone	0.00
575	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
575	Flint		0.00
577	Bone	Bone	0.00
577	Bone	Bone	0.03
577	Bone	Bone	0.01
578	Bone	Bone	0.00
578	Bone	Bone	0.01
578	Bone	Bone	0.03
578	Bone	Bone	0.19
578	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10
578	Ceramic	Vessel	0.03
578	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.33
578	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.03
578	Lava	Stone	0.01
578	Stone		0.04
581	Bone	Bone	0.00
581	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.19
581	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.04
582	Bone	Bone	0.00
582	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.00
584	Bone	Bone	0.21
584	Bone	Bone	0.59
584	Bone	Bone	0.73
584	Bone	Bone	0.52
584	Bone	Bone	0.51
584	Bone	Bone	0.32
584	Bone	Bone	0.59
584	Bone	Bone	0.56
594	Bone	Bone	0.00
604	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
611	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
611	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
611	Ceramic	Vessel	0.10

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
611	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.02
611	Stone		0.05
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.02
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.07
612	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
612	Flint		0.00
612	Stone		0.02
614	Bone	Bone	0.00
614	Bone	Bone	0.00
614	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
614	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.02
614	Ceramic	Vessel	0.00
614	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
618	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
618	Flint		0.01
618	Flint		0.02
620	Bone	Bone	0.00
620	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
626	Ceramic	Vessel	0.01
626	Ceramic	Loomweight	0.31
626	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.05
628			0.01
628	Ceramic	Vessel	0.11
629	Bone	Bone	0.00
629	Ceramic	Formless fragment	0.24
629	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
631	Bone	Bone	0.19
631	Bone	Bone	0.14
631	Bone	Bone	0.10
631	Bone	Bone	0.10
631	Bone	Bone	0.10
631	Bone	Bone	0.08

Context	Material	Object Name	Weight in kg
631	Bone	Bone	0.07
631	Bone	Bone	0.04
631	Bone	Bone	0.10
631	Cinder		0.00
632	Bone	Bone	0.00
681	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0.01
99999	Ceramic	Fired clay	0.01
99999	Ceramic	Vessel	0.04
99999	Flint		0.08
99999	Flint		0.02

Table 4: Finds quantification 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 (Table 5), one silver (Table 6) and 13 iron (Table 7). 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

Period 3

SFB 1 **130** (Fig. 10)

B.1.4 From context 140 within SFB 1 was recovered an incomplete copper-alloy steelyard arm (Sf 5), 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** (Fig. 11)

B.1.5 A single fragment of copper-alloy (Sf 209), perhaps a pin or similar, was recovered from SFB 2, alongside a corroded iron fragment (Sf 212) from sample 145. Neither is diagnostic, although their contexts point to a probable Anglo-Saxon date range.

SFB 3 **325** (Fig. 12)

B.1.6 The probable copper-alloy coin (Sf 9) 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 (Sf 8) and a small iron whittle tang knife (Sf 203) 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** (Fig. 13)

B.1.7 SFB 4 produced the largest quantity of metal small finds, numbering seven in total. Multiple very small fragments of sheet (Sf 16, Sf 27, Sf 205, Sf 214) and one cast globular fragment (Sf 39) of copper-alloy are essentially undiagnostic, as is an elongated and heavily corroded iron object (Sf 98). To these can be added a probable iron staple or clamp (Sf 10) 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** (Fig. 15)

B.1.8 A single copper-alloy fragment (Sf 142) 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** (Fig. 18)

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 (Sf 180) is largely undiagnostic, as is a fragment of sheet copper-alloy (Sf 181) that may be a vessel fragment or repair. To these can be added an iron whittle tang knife (Sf 182) 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 (Sf 178; Fig. 19) 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 (Fig. 9)

B.1.11 An incomplete possible nail (Sf 211) from sample 40 and an iron fragment (Sf 12) 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 (Sf 213) from sample 77, as well as an incomplete iron nail (Sf 3) and a heavily corroded, incomplete socketed(?) object (Sf 200), both from pit fills.

Period 4: 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 (Sf 198) typical of the early post-medieval period (c.16th-17th centuries AD), as well as a small silver bell (Sf 177) 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 (Sf 11, Sf 196, Sf 197), 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 (Sf 206) and George IV (Sf 207), and an undiagnostic but probable late (c.18th-19th centuries AD?) copper-alloy coin (Sf 136).

B.1.14 Two copper-alloy objects (Sf 176, Sf 208) and two iron objects (Sf 115, Sf 204) from the subsoil remain undiagnostic.

Discussion

B.1.15 The earliest material represented in the assemblage is of Roman date in the form of an incomplete copper-alloy steelyard arm (Sf 5) and a heavily corroded probable Early Roman coin (Sf 9). 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 Period 3 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 (Sf 178) and two iron knives (Sf 182, Sf 203). 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 hole 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.

Catalogues

Table 5: Copper-alloy catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
5	140 (**130**; Period 3 SFB 1)	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 (**325**; Period 3 SFB 3)	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 (subsoil)	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.
16	283 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4)	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 (**282**;	Unk	A-S?	Multiple tiny fragments of sheet(?) copper-alloy, all now entirely

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
	Period 3 SFB 4)			undiagnostic. They have a combined weight of 0.31g.
39	283 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4)	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 (topsoil)	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 (**563**; Period 3 SFB 6)	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 (subsoil)	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 (subsoil)	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 (**610**; Period 3 SFB 9)	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 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

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				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	611 (**610**; Period 3 SFB 9)	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 (subsoil)	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 accessory of Modern date, c.18th-20th centuries AD
197	121 (subsoil)	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

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				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 (subsoil)	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 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4)	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 (subsoil)	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 (subsoil)	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 (subsoil)	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 (**489**; Period 3 SFB 2)	Unk	A-S?	An undiagnostic and corroded fragment of coper-alloy. It is cylindrical in 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	Unk	Unk	A heavily corroded and incomplete fragment of copper-alloy. It is

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
	77)			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 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4); 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 6: Silver catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
177	121 (subsoil)	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 7: Iron catalogue

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
3	146 (Period 2 pit **148**)	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 (**325**; Period 3 SFB 3)	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.

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
10	283 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4)	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 (**235**; Period 3 Structure 1)	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 (**282**; Period 3 SFB 4)	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 subsoil	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 (**610**; Period 3 SFB 9)	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 (**610**; Period 3 SFB 9)	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 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;

SF no.	Context	Object	Period	Description
				Ottaway, 2009: 203).
200	578 (**576**; Period 3 SFB 5)	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 (**325**; Period 3 SFB 3)	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 subsoil	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 copper-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 (**235**; Period 3 Structure 1; 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 (**489**; Period 3 SFB 2; 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

B.2.1 A total of 257 worked flints and 2137g of unworked burnt flint (86 pieces) were recovered during the excavations. The assemblage is quantified by type and context in Table 14. The assemblage derives from a total of 66 individual contexts, with the vast majority deriving from the fills of cut features and small amounts of worked flint also coming from unstratified deposits and natural features. A substantial proportion of the worked flint assemblage (51%) derives from the fills of a series of Early Bronze Age pit

features, with the remainder deriving from later prehistoric/early Saxon features or from unphased contexts.

Raw materials

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 in the immediate environs of the site. There is no clear evidence for the use of flint derived from deposits closely associated with the parent chalk and it seems likely that most of the material was locally sourced. This said, a single flake from 377 (fill of pit **375**) bears thin and heavily abraded cortex with heavy chatter marks typical of those found on beach pebbles (see Gibbard 1986), although such material can be expected to be found occasionally in glacio-fluvial deposits.

Condition

B.2.3 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 recovered from the subsoil, bears unusually heavy recortication/staining quite unlike anything else in the assemblage and reminiscent of the heavy surface alteration often seen on Palaeolithic artefacts.

Period 1.1, Early Bronze Age/Beaker, associated flintwork

B.2.4 A total of 132 worked flints were recovered from pit features belonging to Period 1.1, associated with Early Bronze Age (Beaker) pottery. The majority of this material, 130 worked flints, derives from 12 pits within Pit Group 1, Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7) with the remaining two flints deriving from pit **108** in Area 1 (Fig. 5). The assemblage is quantified by feature in Table 8, selected non-metric attributes are quantified in Table 9 and descriptions of the retouched component are presented in Table 10. Within the 12 features belonging to Pit Group 1 (Fig. 8), the majority of pits contained small quantities of flintwork, with nine pits containing five or less worked flints and with a large proportion of the assemblage deriving from the fills of two pits, **375** (78 pieces) and **124** (19 pieces). The assemblage as a whole is coherent in terms of technology and retouched tool types and is entirely consistent with the Early Bronze Age date suggested by the associated pottery and radiocarbon date.

Type	Area 1	Area 2												Total
		Pit Group 1												
Feature	108	124	126	128	345	328	350	352	365	375	378	394	400	
Chip					1			1		2		1		5
Irregular waste										2				2
Flake	1	17	4	2	3	3	4	1	1	62	2	4		104
Narrow Flake		1								3			1	5
Blade												1		1
Bladelet								1						1
Blade like flake						1								1
End scraper	1	1								2				4

Type	Area 1	Area 2												Total
		Pit Group 1												
Feature	**108**	**124**	**126**	**128**	**345**	**328**	**350**	**352**	**365**	**375**	**378**	**394**	**400**	
Sub circular scraper							1							1
Thumbnail scraper										1				1
Burin?										1				1
Retouched flake										2				2
Irregular core										1		1		2
Core fragment										1				1
Core on flake										1				1
Total worked flint	**2**	**19**	**4**	**2**	**4**	**4**	**5**	**3**	**1**	**78**	**2**	**7**	**1**	132
Unworked burnt flint no.					1	1		7						9
Unworked burnt flint (g)					57	2.2		41						100.5

Table 8: Quantification of flint from Period 1.1, Early Bronze Age features

B.2.5 The assemblage from the Early Bronze Age features includes material from all stages of core reduction, from chips and irregular waste through to discarded cores and retouched tools. Variety in raw materials and a lack of refitting material makes it clear that the assemblage should be regarded as a relatively small sample of material representing fragments of numerous individual sequences of core reduction. The proportion of retouched pieces is moderately high, with a total of nine pieces representing 6.8% of the total assemblage. These retouched forms are accompanied by fourteen unretouched flakes which show macroscopically visible traces of utilisation. Twelve of these utilised pieces are from pit **375** (Plate 2), which also includes six of the retouched tools.

B.2.6 In technological terms the assemblage represents a simple and often somewhat expedient flake based technology. Inspection of the morphology, platform remnants and dorsal scar patterns of unretouched removals suggests the use of simple single or multiple platform flake cores, with the removal of relatively broad/squat flakes via direct hard hammer percussion (see Table 9). Platform preparation in the form of trimming/abrading is rare and it is notable that a high proportion (29%) of unretouched removals were removed from an entirely natural (cortical) striking platform, suggesting little formal preparation or maintenance of cores. There is a degree of variability within this general characterisation and there are a few finer flakes which appear to reflect somewhat more systematic reduction strategies including a few pieces with faceted striking platforms reminiscent of those removed from prepared levallois-like cores. The cores in the assemblage, however, are all relatively irregular and are entirely consistent with the expedient approach to reduction evidenced elsewhere in the assemblage.

Attribute		Number	%
Breakage (all pieces)	Broken	26	19.7
	Complete	106	80.3
	Total	132	
Burning (all pieces)	Unburnt	124	93.9
	Burnt	8	6.1
	Total	132	
Dorsal cortex coverage (unretouched removals)	100%	2	1.8
	>75%	3	2.7

Attribute		Number	%
	25%-75%	31	27.7
	<25%	43	38.4
	None	33	29.5
	Total	112	
Platform type (unretouched removals)	Plain	50	50
	Faceted	5	5
	Natural	29	29
	Shattered	3	3
	>1 scar	1	1
	Linear	12	12
	Total	100	
Platform preparation (unretouched removals)	Abraded/trimmed	15	15.0
	Unprepared	85	85.0
	Total	100	
Hammer mode (unretouched removals)	Hard	73	73.0
	Soft stone	1	1.0
	Unknown	26	26.0
	Total	100	
Dorsal scar patterns (complete unretouched removals)	Single direction	69	80.2
	Multiple directions	17	19.8
	Total	86	
Termination type (unretouched removals)	Feathered/normal	80	86.0
	Hinged	12	12.9
	Plunge	1	1.1
	Total	93	
Macroscopically visible utilisation (unretouched removals)	Utilised	14	12.3
	Total	114	

Table 9: Selected attributes of worked flint assemblage from Period 1, Early Bronze Age features

B.2.7 The unretouched removals include fully and mostly cortical (decortication) flakes as well as partly cortical and non-cortical flakes (see Table 9), suggesting that all stages of core reduction were undertaken on site. The proportion of non-cortical flakes is relatively low (29.5%) compared to experimentally derived assemblages using broadly comparable raw materials, (*e.g.* Mithen *et al.* 2000, where non cortical pieces consistently comprise over 60% of individual reduction sequences) but this probably reflects the simplicity of the technology seen in the assemblage, with relatively few flakes being removed from each core due to rapid exhaustion of cores and the removal of relatively thick flakes, rather than indicating that the later stages of core reduction are under-represented at the site.

B.2.8 The retouched tools recovered from Early Bronze Age features (Table 10) are typical of later Neolithic/Beaker assemblages from Eastern England (and Britain more generally) and are dominated by various forms of scrapers including one small piece which can be classified as a thumbnail scraper – which are especially characteristic of Early Bronze Age (Beaker/Collared Urn associated) assemblages. Accompanying the scrapers are two retouched flakes, one with fairly steep/abrupt lateral retouch and one with more extensive semi-invasive retouch which could be classified as a flake knife. 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, 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. Pieces showing traces of utilisation are generally relatively large removals with edge damage consistent with use as cutting or scraping along one or both lateral edges. In some cases these traces of utilisation could represent very light/minimal retouch or serration and in two cases traces of use in the form of edge damage are accompanied by a slight gloss/polish which dedicated use wear analysis has often demonstrated to attest to the working of silica rich plant materials (see Van Gijn 2010, 66-69).

Cxt.	Cut	Feature	Group	Type	Description
109	108	Pit	-	End Scraper	Complete convex end scraper on distal end of partly cortical flake blank struck from natural striking platform.
125	124	Pit	Pit Group 1	End Scraper	Complete convex end scraper with semi-invasive distal retouch on partly cortical flake blank. Proximal end has been removed by ventral flaking - possibly to facilitate hafting/handling.
349	350	Pit	Pit Group 1	Semi-circular scraper	Complete, large semi-circular convex scraper made on distal end of non-cortical flake blank. Some shallow ventral reotuch at proximal end may formed additional cutting edge.
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	Retouched flake	Complete, squat partly cortical flake struck from natural striking platform flake with hinged distal termination and a short length of semi-abrupt dorsal retouch on left lateral edge.
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	Thumbnail scraper	Complete, small convex end scraper on distal end of small partly cortical flake blank, partly semi-invasive retouch..
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	End Scraper	Complete convex end scraper on distal end of somewhat irregular fully cortical flake.
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	Burin?	Possible burin - proximal portion of non-cortical flake with burin spalls having been removed from one lateral edge along its broken distal end.
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	End Scraper	Complete convex end scraper on partly cortical flake, minimal retouch.
377	375	Pit	Pit Group 1	Retouched Flake/Flake Knife	Complete, broad and regular flake with naturally fractured dorsal surface with semi-invasive edge retouch around most of its perimeter.

Table 10: Descriptions of retouched tool forms from Period 1.1, Early Bronze Age features

Flintwork from unphased contexts

B.2.9 A total of 37 worked flints and 446g (15 pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from nine undated pit features (Table 11). Three of these features only contained small quantities of unworked burnt flint and further four contained single worked flints. Pit **193**

contained four worked flints and 384g of unworked burnt flint (nine pieces). This small assemblage is appears to be relatively coherent in terms of technology and includes a flake, blade and blade-like flake alongside a somewhat irregular core tool, which although retaining some cortex exhibits some fine bifacial flaking in places and which could be related to better characterised Neolithic bifacial forms such as laurel leaves (Brown 1995, 83-83). Although small, it is possible this assemblage represents a discrete Neolithic assemblage. A larger assemblage of 29 worked flints was recovered from pit **239**, these, however, are clearly chronologically mixed, being disparate in terms of technology, condition and raw material. This material includes several fine blade based pieces (including a crested bladelet) of probable Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date alongside more generalised flake based material broadly comparable to the material from the Early Bronze Age pits discussed above.

Feature	105	115	137	153	193	239	388	476	496	Total
Chip						5				**5**
Flake				1	1	14	1			**17**
Blade					1	2				**3**
Bladelet						3			1	**4**
Blade like flake					1	3		1		**5**
Rejuvenation flake						1				**1**
Bifacially flaked piece					1					**1**
Irregular core						1				**1**
Total worked flint				**1**	**4**	**29**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**37**
Unworked burnt flint no.	3	1	1		9	1				**15**
Unworked burnt flint (g)	22	15	25		384	0.6				**446**

Table 11: Quantification of flint from unphased pit features

B.2.10 A total of 13 worked flints and 5.8g of unworked burnt flint (2 pieces) were recovered from surface and sub-surface soil layers (topsoil, subsoil, colluvium) or unstratified contexts Table 12). This material includes probable Mesolithic and Neolithic pieces in the form of a blade and a fine regular end scraper, alongside relatively undiagnostic flake based material including a minimally reduced single platform core on a naturally split cobble.

Context	120	101	122	99999	Total
Context type from PXA	topsoil	subsoil	colluvium	unstratified	
Flake		1	2	7	**10**
Blade	1				**1**
End scraper		1			**1**
Single platform flake core				1	**1**
Total worked flint	**1**	**2**	**2**	**8**	**13**
Unworked burnt flint no.			2		**2**
Unworked burnt flint (g)			5.8		**5.8**

Table 12: Quantification of flint from unstratified contexts

Flintwork from Periods 2, 3 and 4 features

B.2.11 A total of 88 worked flints and 1715g (73 pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features belonging to Periods 2, 3 and 4 of the site (Table 13). Aside from a small

quantity of worked flint from Iron Age contexts and a single piece from SFB 2 which might be broadly contemporary with the features from which they derive (see below) the flintwork can be considered to represent residual earlier prehistoric material caught up in the fills of later features. Similarly, with a few exceptions, the unworked burnt flint typically occurs in small quantities and may largely reflect residual material.

B.2.12 Features (ring gullies, pits and post holes) associated with Period 2 Roundhouses 1 and 2 produced nine worked flints and 113.7g of unworked burnt flint and 14 worked flints and 259.4g of unworked burnt flint respectively. The flint was thinly distributed throughout the features making up both structures with a maximum of four worked flints from any individual context. This material consists entirely of unretouched flake based material and includes chips, flakes, cores and core fragments. None of this material is strongly diagnostic but in general terms is comparable to the material from the Early Bronze Age features. Much of this material is likely to be residual, but a proportion of the assemblage may represent Iron Age flintworking. Most notable in this respect are four flakes in very fresh condition from ring gully/ditch **184** (Roundhouse 1), including two pieces which appear to derive from the same nodule, which seem likely to be broadly contemporary with the use of the structure. Small quantities of burnt flint were recovered from many of the features making up Roundhouse 2 and it is possible that this material derives largely from contemporary activities undertaken in or around the structure.

B.2.13 Small quantities of worked flint were recovered from three pits belonging to Period 2 or 3 (features **358**, **498** and **617**). This material seems very likely to be residual and includes a probable Mesolithic prismatic blade from pit **617** and a probable Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic piercer, formed by abrupt retouch to the distal end of a blade, from pit **498**. A larger assemblage of 11 worked flints were recovered from the upper fill of phase 4 pit 110, this material is made up of relatively undiagnostic flake based material and includes a relatively high proportion of broken and edge damaged pieces characteristic of material which has seen considerable post-deposition disturbance. Nine worked flints and 76g (six pieces) of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features making phase 3 post hole structure 1 and consists entirely of relatively undiagnostic unretouched flakes.

B.2.14 Seven of the Period 3 sunken feature buildings produced small amounts of worked flint. SFBs 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 produced very small (1-2 pieces) quantities of unretouched flakes. Four worked flints were recovered from SFB 4, these included three flakes (one with traces of utilisation) and the proximal (tip) fragment of an arrowhead with fine invasive bifacial retouch. Although lacking its base this piece seems most likely to derive from a leaf shaped arrowhead of Earlier Neolithic date, although it is possible, but unlikely, that it belonged to an extended barbed and tanged form of Early Bronze Age date. A more substantial assemblage of 16 worked flints, together with 1265g of unworked flint (33 pieces), was recovered from SFB 2. The worked flint contains an unusually high proportion of Mesolithic/Earlier Neolithic material including a blade, a serrated blade and a burnt opposed platform blade core alongside flake based material more typical of later prehistoric periods including a crudely retouched secondary flake. Perhaps the most significant piece from SFB 2 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 is 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. The relatively large quantity of unworked burnt flint from SFB 2 may also have been generated during the Saxon occupation; quantities of burnt flint deposited in pits have been noted at several Early Saxon settlements in East Anglia including Kilverstone and Redcastle Furze, Norfolk (Garrow *et al.* 2006, 184-186; Andrews 1995, 22) where it has been suggested that the intentional burning of flint may have been associated with cooking or some 'industrial' process.

Context		Feature Group/type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Piercer	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Total Worked	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
169	Roundhouse 1	ditch			1													**1**	1	13.2
172		ditch			1													**1**		
175		ditch																		
176		ditch		1	3													**4**	3	30.2
177		ditch			4													**4**	3	70.3
147		pit		1	3											1		**5**		
161		pit			1													**1**		
147		pit		1	3											1		**5**		
161		pit			1													**1**		
142		posthole			1													**1**		
321	Roundhouse 2	ditch																	1	0.5
338		pit		1														**1**	3	20.1
360		pit	1		3													**4**	4	74.1
420		pit																	2	11.5
338		pit		1														**1**	3	20.1
360		pit	1		3													**4**	4	74.1
420		pit																	2	11.5
421		pit			1								1					**2**	4	23.8
421		pit			1								1					**2**	4	23.8
103	pit			1	8							1					1	**11**		
359	pit				1													**1**		
499	pit						1											**1**		
618	pit				2	1												**3**		
216	Structure 1	post			1													**1**		
242		post				1												**1**		
247		post		1														**1**		
252		post																	1	9.8
261		post			1													**1**		
262		post	1															**1**		
271		post																	4	54.6
272		post																	1	11.6

Context		Feature Group/type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Piercer	Retouched flake	Serrated blade	Arrowhead fragment	Strike a light'	Irregular core	Single platform flake core	Multiple platform flake core	Opposed platform core	Core fragment	Minimally worked core	Total Worked	Unworked burnt flint no.	Unworked burnt flint (g)
276		post			1													**1**		
278		post			2	1												**3**		
491	SFBs	SFB 2						1										**1**		
492		SFB 2	1		7	1					1			1				**11**		
493		SFB 2			2				1						1			**4**		
333		SFB 3			1													**1**		
283		SFB 4			3					1								**4**	3 3	1265
575		SFB 5			1													**1**		
564		SFB 6			1													**1**		
542		SFB 7			1													**1**		
548		SFB 7			1													**1**		
612		SFB 9			1													**1**		
		Totals	**4**	**7**	**6 0**	**4**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**8 8**	**7 3**	**1715**

Table 13: Quantification of flint from contexts belonging to Periods 2, 3 and 4 (Middle Iron Age to Modern)

Discussion

B.2.15 Although relatively small, the flint assemblage from the excavations provides valuable evidence for prehistoric activity at the site, both in terms of material related to the Early Bronze Age phase of activity associated with cut features and pottery, and hinting at earlier phases of the activity at the site in the form of residual Mesolithic and Neolithic flintwork. In general terms the assemblage compares well to material recovered from earlier phases of fieldwork in the vicinity. Trench based evaluation of the site (Dyson 2015; King 2015) and of an area directly to the west (Adams and Davies 2010) produced small assemblages of 34 and 22 worked flints respectively. This included small quantities of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade based material but was dominated by flake based material attributed to the Later Neolithic or Early Bronze Age and appears to have been closely comparable to the 'background scatter' of flintwork considered here, as represented by residual material in later features which probably ultimately derive from surface lithic scatters. More significant is an assemblage derived from Archaeological Solutions' excavations in the area to the west of the site under discussion here. Although the associated flint assemblage has not been reported on or quantified in detail, it seems an assemblage of at least 100 worked flints was derived from a series of Early Bronze Age pit clusters closely comparable to those from Pit Group 1 (Newton 2013). Considering the large number of features making up these clusters and the quantities of pottery recovered (over 1kg), worked flint appears to occurred sparsely and it is notable that the only 'tools' recorded were 'long flint blades with traces of edge wear' and formal retouched pieces appear to have been entirely lacking (Newton 2013, 8).

B.2.16 The combined evidence from these earlier phases of work and the assemblage under discussion here suggests that the area around Warren Hill was subject to at least occasional episodes of occupation during the Mesolithic and Neolithic. Much of this activity may have been relatively fleeting, undertaken in the context of relatively high levels of residential and task based mobility but may have involved episodes of settlement/occupation – perhaps hinted at by the potentially coherent assemblage of Neolithic flintwork from pit **193**.

B.2.17 This earlier activity notwithstanding, the most significant aspect of the assemblage is the flintwork associated with Early Bronze Age features. This Beaker associated assemblage is in many ways typical of contemporary assemblages known from elsewhere in Eastern England, which are best documented from a growing number of sites with substantial lithic assemblages from pit features or discrete scatters within preserved buried soils (*e.g.* Bamford 1982; Healy 1984; Peterson and Healy 1986 Bradley *et al.* 1993; Garrow 2006; Evans *et al.* 2009; Evans *et al.* 2016; Tabor 2015; Pendleton n.d.; Wymer and Healy 1996). Although these assemblages display a degree of inter-assemblage variability, they do exhibit distinctive characteristics that clearly differentiate them from Later Neolithic (Grooved Ware associated) assemblages, although they are very similar to later, Collared Urn associated, Early Bronze Age assemblages. Perhaps most notable is the relative simplicity of the basic core reduction technologies employed, with an almost total absence of specialised blade based technology or levallois-like/discoidal core technologies and little evidence of long or medium range transport of raw materials. Instead these assemblages are characterised by the somewhat expedient production of flakes from simple single or multiple platform cores, invariably utilising locally available raw material. An outstanding research question relates to whether some more specialised core working was undertaken during this period in order to produce blanks suitable for the more elaborate retouched forms such as elaborate arrowheads, daggers and knives – evidence for the manufacture of such artefacts, themselves best known from mortuary contexts, is lacking in most 'domestic' assemblages. The lack of concern with systematic core reduction during the Early Bronze Age occurs alongside an increased investment in fairly elaborate secondary modification of flake blanks to create formal tools, seen most particularly in the extensive use of invasive and semi-invasive retouch on scrapers and flake knives. Retouched tools are generally well represented in Beaker associated assemblages-typically varying between 5% and 20% of total assemblages, broadly comparable to those from Later Neolithic assemblages but with something of a change in emphasis in the types of tools represented, with scrapers (often distinctive invasively retouched and diminutive 'thumbnail' forms) becoming increasingly well represented at the detriment of retouched and serrated flakes (see, e.g., Garrow 2006, 128-9).

B.2.18 These general characteristics are clearly shared by the small assemblage from Beaker associated features discussed here, seen most clearly in the substantial assemblage from pit **378**. The small size of the assemblage – with many of the features from Pit Group 1 containing no or very small quantities of flintwork – is not unusual in the context of Beaker associated pit sites and contrasts somewhat with the Neolithic, both Early and Late, when pits often contain more substantial assemblages. This phenomenon has been discussed by Healy (1987) and more recently by Garrow (2006, 137-8, 152) who suggest that material (*i.e.* lithics and pottery) generated by Early Bronze Age settlement/activity was less routinely deposited into pit features than during the Neolithic, with the vast majority of material remaining in surface accumulations/scatters. This interpretation is in agreement with the incomplete nature of the assemblage derived from the pits discussed here, which clearly represents a

sample of a much larger body of material incorporating many individual episodes of core reduction, and is probably also reflected in the apparently rather impoverished assemblage of flintwork recovered from Archaeological Solutions' excavations discussed above. In light of this it is important to be cautious in drawing firm conclusions as to the nature of activity represented at the site on the basis of the material from the pits and it should be emphasised that studies of Early Bronze Age settlement and their associated lithic assemblages are best served by sites where the evidence from sub-surface features can be interrogated alongside material from surface deposits, especially those from preserved buried soils (e.g. Peterson and Healy 1986; Tabor 2015; Evans et al 2016). This said, the assemblage provides good evidence for flint working and the manufacture of tools, including all stages of core reduction and probably utilising locally available material. The proportion of retouched and utilised pieces is relatively high and the range of tools hints at a variety of 'domestic/settlement' type activities taking place.

B.2.19 Much of the flintwork derived as a residual element within later prehistoric and Saxon features is relatively chronologically undiagnostic, consisting of simple flake based material. Some, perhaps most, of this is likely to be broadly contemporary with the Early Bronze Age activity represented by cut features and might indicate the former presence of surface lithic scatters over parts of the site. This notwithstanding, it remains probable that at least some of the material derived from Iron Age contexts reflects flint working and use during this period, and although it is very difficult to isolate any material of this date with any confidence, some of the flintwork from Roundhouse 1 may be contemporary with the use of this structure (see above). Iron Age flint assemblages are becoming increasingly well documented across Southern Britain (see Young and Humphrey 1999, Humphrey 2004, Humphrey 2007) but are invariably small and the expediency of core reduction and lack of formal retouched tools makes their identification difficult and flintworking does not by any means appear to have been undertaken at all sites of this date, perhaps being largely confined to locales where raw material was readily available and could be used on a casual basis (cf. McLaren 2010; 2011).

B.2.20 A postscript to the use of flint at the site is provided by the possible Early Saxon strike-a-light from SFB 2. Such pieces, although a presumably fairly ubiquitous piece of domestic/personal equipment during the period, have rarely been reported on. It is notable that the piece considered here was a naturally fractured, as opposed to struck, flint and, if typical, this could be expected to render their identification somewhat difficult during excavation and analysis.

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 14. 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 15). 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	Period	Feature type	Quantity	Weight
Whetstone (Sf 67)	Fine micaceous siltstone	283	282	3	SFB 4	1	103
Polished pebble	Fine grained silicous quartz	421	418	2	Pit	1	226
Quern	Lava	578	576	3	Pit	3	13
Total						**5**	**342**

Table 15: 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 (Sf 67) from Early Saxon SFB 4 (Fig. 13), 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 Early Saxon pit **576** that truncated SFB 5 (Fig. 14).

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.

B.4 Roman window glass

By Alice Lyons

B.4.1 A single fragment of residual Roman window glass was recovered from the fill (276) of post hole **235** within Period 3 Early Saxon Structure 1 (Fig. 9). 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, CBM and metalwork items (see Appendices B.1, B.7 & B.10) suggests Roman activity in the area. Roman window glass, however, would only have been fitted within a high status building and hints at the possible presence 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 16). The assemblage includes 21 small scraps of undecorated, grog-tempered pottery from Period 1.1 pit **108**, and 20 well preserved Beaker sherds from two larger Period 1.1 pits (**328** and **375**) and four small pits (**326**, **343**, **345** and **402**) within Period 1.1 Pit Group 1 (Fig. 8).

Period	Group	Feature	Feature type	Context	Spot date	Quantity	Weight (g)
1.1	-	108	Pit	109	Early Bronze Age	21	18
-	-	122	Colluvium	122	Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age	1	11
1.1	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 16: 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 Period 1.1 pit **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 17). 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 17: 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 Period 1.1 pits **328** and **375** (Plate 2) and within four small pits associated with Period 1.1 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.

Discussion

B.5.9 The small assemblage has several characteristics associated with 'domestic' Beaker, namely the presence of mixed sized sherds from multiple vessels in a range of fabrics and including both finely impressed and coarser fingertip and fingernail rusticated

vessels. Mixed assemblages such as these have been widely found on the sand hills edging the Fenland Basin, across the Brecks and, most locally to Saxmundham, along the Sandlings on the south-east Suffolk coast (Bamford 1982; Gibson 1982; Hummler 2005; Fern 2015, 24). 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, the last associated with a probable structure (Carver 2005, Gibson forthcoming, Percival undated).

B.5.10 Recent work on dating non-funerary Beaker suggests that domestic use of the form began c.2350-2230 cal BC, sometime after they were first used in burials (68% probability Healy 2012, 158). Healy notes that the shape and decorative techniques found in non-funerary assemblages probably confirm that domestic use of Beaker came sometime after it had been first adopted for use in burials although this remains uncertain (Healy 2012, 158).

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 in Area 2 (Table 18; Figs 6 & 7). 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 discussion of the pottery.

Cxt.	Cut	Period	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
125	124	1.1	Pit, Pit Group 1	1	2	Late Bronze Age	Intrusive
147	148	2	Pit	1	8	Middle Iron Age	-
152	151	2	Post hole, Roundhouse 1	1	1	Middle Iron Age	
154	153	2	Post hole, Roundhouse 1	47	471	Middle Iron Age	-
161	162	2	Pit	2	5	Middle Iron Age	-
168	183	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	1	6	Middle Iron Age	-
170	185	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	1	20	Middle Iron Age	-
171	132	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	39	1033	Middle Iron Age	-
176	183	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	18	117	Middle Iron Age	-
177	184	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	2	13	Middle Iron Age	-
178	185	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	10	194	Middle Iron Age	-
179	179	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-gully	9	144	Middle Iron Age	-
277	236	3	Posthole, Structure 1	1	8	Late Bronze Age	Residual
321	317	2	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	2	14	Middle Iron Age	-
322	318	2	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	1	5	Middle Iron Age	-
323	319	2	Roundhouse 2 ring-gully	5	26	Middle Iron Age	-
338	334	2	Pit	8	122	Middle Iron Age	-
359	358	2	Pit	2	58	Middle Iron Age	-
360	334	2	Pit	17	139	Middle Iron Age	-
420	418	2	Pit	13	144	Middle Iron Age	-
421	418	2	Pit	5	33	Middle Iron Age	-
503	502	3	Post hole, Structure 3	13	173	Late Bronze Age	Residual

Cxt.	Cut	Period	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Comment
517	516	3	Post hole, Structure 3	1	8	Late Bronze Age	Residual
525	524	3	Post hole, Structure 3	2	76	Late Bronze Age	Residual
535	536	2	Pit	26	363	Middle Iron Age	-
540	539	2	Pit	1	4	Middle Iron Age	-
549	541	3	SFB 7	1	1	Late Bronze Age	Residual
614	613	2	Pit	1	2	Middle Iron Age	
618	617	2	Pit	1	7	Middle Iron Age	-
620	619	2	Pit	1	8	Middle Iron Age	-
626	625	2	Pit	1	6	Middle Iron Age	-
628	627	2	Pit	5	112	Middle Iron Age	-
TOTAL	-		-	**239**	**3323**	-	-

Table 18: 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: Period 1.1 pit **124**; Period 1.2 pit **502**; Period 3 post hole **236** relating to Structure 1; Period 3 post holes **516** and **524** relating to Structures 1 and 3; and Period 3 SFB 7 (Table 18).

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 19). 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 pit **502**. The pit 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 19: 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 The relatively good condition of the pottery from Period 1.2 pit **502** suggests that the material may not have moved far from its Late Bronze Age context of deposition. The pottery is considered to be residual as the features relate to Saxon-type structures.

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, two post holes and 14 pits belonging to Period 2 (Table 18). 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 20), 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 20: 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 21), and representing 20% of the assemblage by sherd 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 21: 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, though wide-mouthed ovoid jars are also

present. The assemblage also includes two vessels 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 six sherds (108g), including fragments of two form-assigned vessels (Form A and D). Four sherds (171) 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 pit **539** and post hole **151** (1g), the rest of the material was from pits (120 sherds, 1478g).

B.6.15 The ring-gully of Roundhouse 1 (Plate 3) 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 22). 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 22: 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 22). 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).

Discussion

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), Barnham (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).

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 23). 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 23: 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 Period 2 pit **613** (614) and one East Gaulish Samian Dr37 bowl was identified from Period 3 SFB 2 (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 Early Saxon sunken feature buildings in Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7). Table 24 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 Early Saxon pits.

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

Table 24: Roman pottery quantification by cut

Context	Cut	Group	Period	No.	Wt(g)
140	130	SFB 1	3	7	149
283	282	SFB 4	3	6	56

Context	Cut	Group	Period	No.	Wt(g)
296	295	n/a	3	3	143
333	325	SFB 3	3	2	11
490	489	SFB 2	3	6	45
491	489	SFB 2	3	2	13
492	489	SFB 2	3	2	28
493	489	SFB 2	3	6	71
499	498	n/a	3	3	21
542	541	SFB 7	3	1	16
578	576	n/a	3	1	5
612	610	SFB 9	3	1	66
614	613	n/a	2	5	35

Table 25: Roman pottery quantification by context

B.7.7 Six of the Saxon SFBs contained Roman pottery in varying quantities (Table 25 & 26), 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 26: Roman pottery from Saxon SFBs

Discussion

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.

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 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 Table 27 shows the distribution of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric.

Description	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
Organic tempered					
Heavily grass tempered with few other inclusions	ESO1	6	85	0.21	5
Grass tempered but containing a much greater proportion of sand than ESO1	ESO2	2	11	0.07	2
Quartz tempered					
Coarse quartz tempering; moderate to abundant large grains of sub-rounded quartz in a finer sandy matrix	ESCQ	5	64		4
Medium sand tempering with few other inclusions, sand grains generally well-sorted	ESMS	19	673	0.22	8
Fine sand tempering with few other inclusions, some white mica	ESFS	39	357	0.22	30

Description	Fabric	No.	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
Very fine sand and abundant white mica	ESSM	1	8		1
Grog tempered					
Grog and sand tempering. Grog usually red and very coarse, but may also be grey	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
Calcareous tempered					
Sparse to moderate fine shell and sand tempering, shell generally leached out	ESSS	53	748	1.10	28
Coarse shell tempering with few other inclusions	ESCS	21	498		11
Sparse, rounded chalk in a fine to medium sandy matrix, sometimes leached	ESSC	16	474	0.38	9
Granitic tempered					
'Charnwood Forest' type, containing granitic tempering (dark mica, feldspar)	ESCF	79	1621	0.40	38
Mixed calcareous and granitic inclusions	ESCM	1	8		1
Organic tempering in association with granitic inclusions	ESOM	4	43		4
Miscellaneous					
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 Early Saxon		*278*	*4812*	*2.87*	*157*

Table 27: Early Anglo-Saxon pottery by fabric group

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.

B.8.7 One possible imported ware of the Early Saxon period was identified, found in fill 103 of Period 4 clay quarry pit **110**. 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.

Vessel form, surface treatment and decoration

B.8.8 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.8.9 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.8.10 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 28). 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 28: Identifiable forms/shapes of Saxon vessels (MNV)

B.8.11 Based on MNV, 49 of the 157 vessels in the group had 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.8.12 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.

Distribution

B.8.13 Apart from ten sherds from subsoil and natural deposits, the Early Anglo-Saxon assemblage was all recovered from contexts and features which are assigned to this phase of site activity (Period 3; Fig. 21).

B.8.14 Most sherds were collected from eight of the nine excavated SFBs (Figs 6, 7 & 21). Ten sherds were recovered from post holes which were part of Structure 1 (Fig. 9). Only one SFB appears to have had more than one fill (although some have more than one context due to quadrant excavation).

SFB 1 (Fig. 10)

B.8.15 This structure contained 25 sherds in a range of fabrics including sandy, calcareous, grog-tempered and granitic, the latter being the most common. Only one form was identifiable, a flaring rim from a globular jar in ESSC.

- Fill 140: Twenty-five sherds of sixteen vessels were recovered from this fill: 9 ESCF (including 7 of a flat-rounded base), 1 ESCS, 3 ESFS, 1 ESGS, 1 ESOM, 3 of a ESSC globular jar with flaring rim, 6 ESSS. 6th c.?

SFB 2 (Fig. 11)

B.8.16 The structure was excavated in four separate quadrants but there were cross-links between several vessels in each. Forty-seven sherds of twenty-five vessels were recovered. Rims of four bowls (two globular, one straight-sided, one slightly shouldered) and three jars of uncertain form were recovered.

- Fill 490–93: Forty-seven sherds were recovered, comprising 4 granitic (3 ESCF including a straight-sided bowl and a vertical jar rim, 1 ESOM), 5 sandy (1 ESCQ, 3 ESFS, 1 ESMS slightly shouldered bowl), 23 calcareous (9 ESCS including a jar with ?beaded rim, 9 ESSC including a globular bowl, 5 ESSS including a globular bowl), and 15 grog (14 ESGC from a jar with a short vertical rim, 1 ESGG). 6th c.?

SFB 3 (Fig. 12)

B.8.17 Twenty-two sherds of ten vessels were recovered from four quadrants and one post hole fill, with cross-links noted between them. Sandy wares were the most frequent, granitic wares second and shelly wares third most common.

- Fill 333: Twenty-one sherds were found in this fill: two granitic (ESCF), three shelly (ESCS), fifteen sandy (14 ESMS, 1 ESSM) and one miscellaneous (ESQC). At least 11 ESMS sherds were from a globular jar with flaring rim and flat-angled base. 6th c.?
- Post hole **346**: One body sherd of ESSS was found in fill 347.

SFB 4 (Fig. 13)

B.8.18 This SFB contained the largest assemblage of pottery, 91 sherds of Early Saxon pottery (and one intrusive medieval) were recovered. The finds were recovered from a single fill. Granitic and shelly wares were most frequent, but a few sandy and organic wares

were also found. Eight vessel forms could be identified, a jar with a sloping neck, two slightly shouldered jars, a globular jar with vertical rim and flat-angled base, two globular bowls and one straight-sided bowl. One body sherd had a solid boss or lug, and one sherd appeared to have Schlickung.

- Fill 283: There were 46 sherds of fifteen ESCF vessels including a jar with a flaring rim and sloping neck, a possible bossed or lugged vessel and a slightly shouldered jar. Thirty sherds of ESSS represented eleven vessels, including a globular jar with vertical rim and flat-angled base, a slightly shouldered jar, a globular bowl and a straight-sided bowl. Five sherds of sandy wares (2 ESFS, 3 ESMS), four organic (3 ESO1, 1 ESO2), three chalk (ESSC), one grogged (ESGS) and two oraganic/granitic (ESOM) were also recovered. One Hollesley ware sherd was intrusive. 6th–7th c.

SFB 5 (Fig. 14)

B.8.19 A single sherd of undecorated grantic-tempered pottery was recovered from fill 575. Further sherds were recovered from fill 578 of pit **576** (see below).

- Fill 575: One body sherd of ESCF was recovered. 6th c.??

SFB 6 (Fig. 15)

B.8.20 Four sherds were found in this structure, two of ESCF from separate vessels, and two of ESFS from a single vessel.

- Fill 564/567: Two sherds of ESCF and two of ESFS were recovered. 6th c.??

SFB 7 (Fig. 16)

B.8.21 Twenty-five sherds of fifteen vessels were recovered. Again, granitic and shelly wares were the most frequent fabric groups, and there were two jar rims in ESSS fabric. This SFB contained two fill layers. The upper, 542/543/545 contained 14 sherds, and the lower fill, 547/548/550 contained eleven sherds. The proportion of shelly wares was slightly greater in the lower fill, but the quantities are too small for this to be significant. No cross-links were present between the upper and lower layers.

- Fill 542–5: Fourteen sherds were from the upper fill (6 ESCF, 2 ESCS, 2 ESFS, 2 ESCQ, 1 ESGS, 1 ESSS). There was one flaring rim from a jar in ESSS. 6th c.?
- Fill 547–50: Eleven sherds came from the lower fill (2 ESCF, 3 ESFS, 6 ESSS), with no cross-links. One vertical ESSS jar rim was found. 6th c.?

SFB 8 (Fig. 17)

B.8.22 No pottery was found in this structure.

SFB 9 (Fig. 18)

B.8.23 Thirteen sherds were recovered from the fill (611/612), representing nine vessels. Eight sherds of four sandy vessels included a jar with a sloping neck. A grog and granitic rim sherd was from a straight-sided bowl with a flaring rim. Other sherds were granitic and coarse quartz types.

- Fill 611/612: Sandy wares were most frequent in this fill, with eight sherds from four ESFS vessels including a jar with a sloping neck and base fragments from another vessel. A granitic and grog-tempered straight-sided bowl was also found. There were body sherds of ESCF, ESCQ (2) and ESGS. 6th c.?

Structure 1 (Fig. 9)

B.8.24 Four post holes within the wall lines, one inner and one external post hole produced a total of twelve sherds, of which two were medieval. Early Saxon vessels were most frequently in sandy fabrics, although one granitic and one shelly ware were also found. Two sherds were decorated.

- Post hole **208**: Fill 249 contained a sherd of ESFS with diagonal and horizontal grooves and stab decoration.
- Post hole **215**: An abraded ?rimsherd in ESFS was found.
- Post hole **216**: Two sherds of an ESCF vessel were recovered from this posthole.
- Post hole **221**: A sherd of ESCM and an intrusive fragment of MCW were recovered.
- Post hole **230**: Inner posthole **230** contained two sherds of ESFS and a fragment of EMW.
- Post hole **235**: Outer posthole **235** contained two sherds of ESFS including a beaded ?jar rim and a sherd decorated with incised horizontal lines and stamps (square grid, circular X with pellets), and a large base fragment of ESCS.

Other contexts

B.8.25 Early Saxon sherds were found in seven Period 3 pits, as residual finds from the uppermost fill of Period 4 clay pit **110** and subsoil. There were no particular concentrations, with the pits being dispersed over a wide area. The largest group was recovered from fill 578 in Period 3 pit **576**, associated with SFB 5.

- Pit **295**: Four ESCS sherds from a single vessel and a large sherd of ESCF were found, *c*.6th?
- Pit **353**: A rimsherd from an ESGC straight-sided bowl was recovered, *c*.6th?
- Pit **358**: A small ESSS body sherd was recovered, *c*.6th?
- Pit **460**: One sherd of ESCF was found, *c*.6th?
- Pit **498**: An ESFS jar rim and a ESSS body sherd were collected, *c*.6th?
- Pit **555**: Two sherds of a bowl rim in ESO1 and a body fragment of ESSS were found, *c*.6th–7th.
- Pit **576**: Seventeen sherds were recovered, comprising 2 ESCF, 1 ESCS, 7 ESFS including a straight-sided bowl, 1 ESGG hanging vessel, 3 ESFS, 1 ESMS, 1 ESO1 and 1 ESSC ?bowl.
- Pit **110**: Five residual sherds of a possible Early Anglo-Saxon import in a fine sandy fabric were recovered.
- Subsoil 122: Two small sherds of ESFS, a jar rim in ESO2 and a small sherd of ESSS were collected.

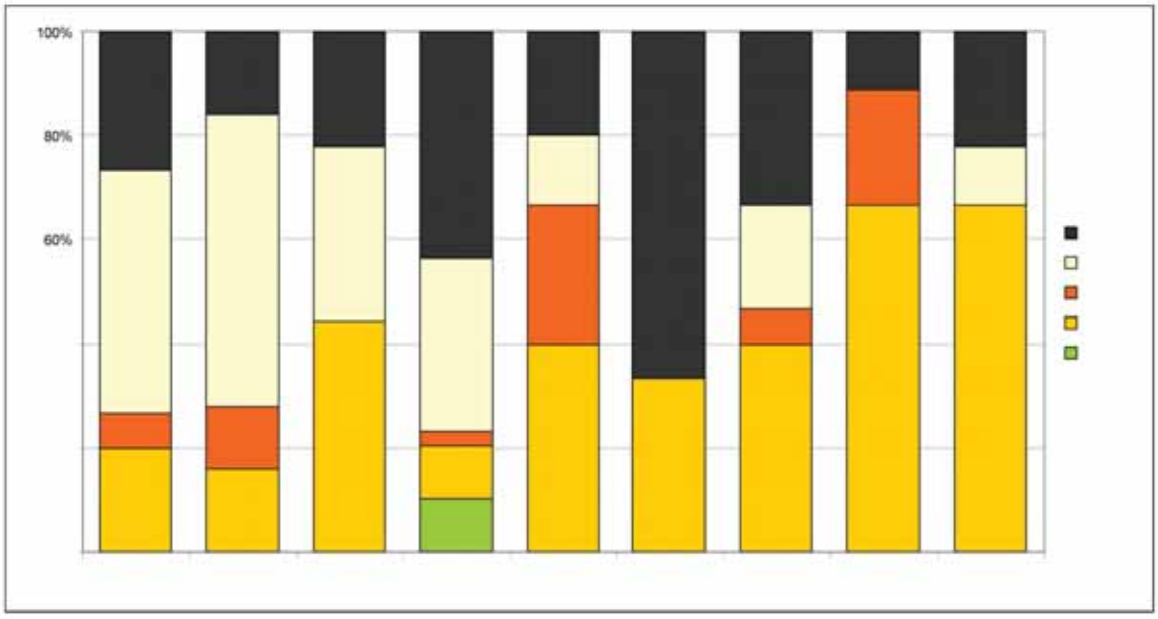
Discussion

B.8.26 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. Decorated pottery is suggested to belong to the early part of the 6th century at Bloodmoor Hill (Tipper 2009, 209). Later wares, in this assemblage represented only by organic tempered fabrics, were present but fairly rare.

B.8.27 Most of the pottery in this assemblage was recovered from fills of SFB pits. Pottery was rare in the other features of this period. Even the largest pit on the site, **295**, only contained five sherds. This suggests that pits were not used as the primary method of

rubbish disposal. It is more likely that middens were used on a daily basis and that these became incorporated into the open SFB pits once the superstructures of these buildings had been removed. The small quantities of pottery recovered from most of the SFBs may indicate that occupation was relatively short-lived on this site. The presence of organic tempered sherds in SFB 4 may indicate that this was the latest structure to be backfilled.

B.8.28 Appendix Figure B.8.1 shows the distribution of the major fabric groups in the SFBs and Structure 1. SFB 5 includes the finds from pit fill 578, which were probably redeposited from the fill.



Appendix Figure B.8.1: Distribution of fabric groups in the Period 3 SFBs and Structure 1 (MNV)

B.8.29 Only SFBs 1 and 2 had closely similar assemblages in terms of fabric groups, perhaps because they were adjacent structures. The high proportions of grog-tempered pottery in SFB 5 and 9 are also noteworthy, although these structures were locate at opposited ends of the site.

B.8.30 Groups of SFBs with similar fabric ranges were noted at Bloodmoor Hill (Tipper 2009, 206) and West Stow (Anderson 2013). Similar proportions of fabric groupings were also present in the SFBs at Flixton Quarry (Anderson 2012, e.g. 068:0285 and 068:0286, and 068:0266 and 068:0279), and these buildings also contained similar ranges of vessel forms. Unfortunately there were few identifiable forms in the Saxmundham assemblage, but globular bowls and jars are the most frequently identified types in all the SFBs.

B.8.31 Decoration occurres rarely. It may be of significance that two of the sherds with incised decoration were from post-holes in Structure 1. Of the others, one was from pit fill 578 and one was from subsoil. The vessel with Schlickung surface treatment was from SFB 4.

B.8.32 Comparison of fabric proportions with other assemblages from Suffolk suggests that Saxmundham is different even from the closest groups in having almost equal groups of

fine sandy, sparse shelly and granitic wares. Saxmundham is located almost equidistant between four groups from Bromeswell, Debenham, Flixton and Carlton Colville (Anderson 2015, 2012a and 2012b; Tipper 2009). Flixton groups are dominated by sandy wares, Carlton Colville by sandy and organic wares, Debenham by medium and fine sandy wares with some shell, whilst at Bromeswell shelly wares formed more than 50% of the group with granitic wares second most frequent. In Ipswich, at Handford Road, shelly wares formed around two-thirds of the assemblage with only small quantities of sandy, granitic and organic wares (Anderson 2005). Saxmundham therefore appears to be situated in a transitional area between the sandy fabrics of northern East Anglia and the shelly wares which typify the Ipswich area in both this period and in the 11th–13th centuries.

Medieval and later pottery

B.8.33 Table 29 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 29: Medieval pottery and later quantities

B.8.34 Two sherds are of medieval date and comprise 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.8.35 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.

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
140	ESHW	1	29				ESax
140	ESOM	1	6				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
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
296	ESCS	4	7				ESax
333	ESCF	2	18				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
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
493	ESCS	1	19	jar	bead?		ESax
493	ESSC	4	54				ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
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
611	ESFS	6	83				ESax
611	ESGG	1	24	bowl	flaring	straight-sided?	ESax

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Form	Rim	Form detail	Date range
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 30: Post-Roman pottery summary catalogue

B.9 Spindlewhorl

By Sarah Percival

Description

B.9.1 A complete clay spindlewhorl (Sf 148; Fig. 15) weighing 36g was collected from fill 565 of Period 3 SFB 6 (**563**; Fig. 15). 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).

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 35). 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 31), 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 31: Roman CBM by form

B.10.3 Six fabric types were identified within this assemblage (Table 32), 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 32: All Roman CBM by fabric

B.10.4 Roman CBM was recovered in varying quantities from 20 different contexts (Table 33), 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
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 33: All Roman tile by context

B.10.5 The bulk of the tile assemblage was residual, deriving primarily from five of the Period 3 SFBs in Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7), which accounted for 86% of the total assemblage (Table 34). SFB 4 (Fig. 13) contained the largest quantity of material, which totalled 53 pieces weighing 2731g from a single context (283). SFB 2 (Fig. 11) contained 23 fragments (1815g). SFBs 1 (Fig. 10) and 7 (Fig. 16) both contained 13 pieces of Roman tile, although the weights differed, with SFB 1 totalling 2118g and SFB7 totalling 1137g. Finally SFB 3 (Fig. 12) 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

Feature type	No.	Wt(g)
SFB 4	53	2731
SFB 7	13	1137
Structure 1	1	40

Table 34: 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). A small quantity of intrusive tile fragments were present in the fills of Period 2 Roundhouses 1 and 2 (Figs 6 & 7), and pit **536**.

Discussion

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 one 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).

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	post hole
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 35: 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 (Period 2) in Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7), together with eight residual but diagnostic fragments of an Iron Age-type triangular loomweight from Early Saxon pit **576** (Period 3) (315g, see Table 36). In total, the assemblage includes fragments of at least seven triangular loomweights (Plate 4), the majority of which were recovered from the ring-gully of Period 2 Roundhouse 1. The remainder of the assemblage comprises structural fired clay and amorphous pieces. This report provides a quantified characterisation and discussion of the material.

Context	Cut	Period	Feature Type	No. fragments	Weight (g)	Comment
171	132	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-ditch	70	1066	Includes fragments of one loomweight
178	185	2	Roundhouse 1 ring-ditch	51	2308	Includes fragments of four loomweights
338	224	3	Pit	3	8	-
359	358	3	Pit	7	371	Domed fragments and two fragments with wattle impressions
360	334	2	Pit	47	147	Three fragments with wattle impressions
420	418	2	Pit	5	28	-
578	576	3	Pit	8	315	Includes fragments of one loomweight. Residual
614	613	2	Pit	1	5	-
626	625	2	Pit	4	316	Includes fragments of one loomweight
TOTAL	-		-	*196*	*4564*	-

Table 36: 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 37), 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 37: Quantification of Middle Iron Age fired clay fragments by fabric and type.

B.11.5 In total, 53 fragments (961g, Table 37) 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 Period 2 pit **334** and residually within Period 3 pit **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, Period 2 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, Period 2 Roundhouse 1 ring-gully (Plate 4).

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, Period 2 Roundhouse 1 ring-gully (Plate 4).

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, Period 2 Roundhouse 1 ring-gully (Plate 4).

Loomweight 5

Incomplete. Fragment of one corner survives. Loomweight width 51mm. Fabric F3, one fragment, 267g. Context 626, Period 2 pit **625** (Plate 4).

Loomweight 6

Incomplete. Fragment of one corner survives. Fabric F4, one fragment, 145g. Context 578, Period 3 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, Period 2 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.

Discussion

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 it probably derived from waste generated from activities conducted in the structure, which is likely to have included weaving.

B.12 Early Saxon fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.12.1 The excavations yielded 117 fragments of fired clay (1645g) from Early Saxon contexts of Period 3 (Table 38) in Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7). 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	Period	Feature Type	No. Fragments	Weight (g)	Comments
140	130	3	SFB 1	1	27	Wattle impressions and traces of surface
283	282	3	SFB 4	72	991	At least 15 fragments with wattle impressions
333	325	3	SFB 3	1	162	Wiped surface; Sf 83 for location purposes
490	489	3	SFB 2	12	76	-
491	489	3	SFB 2	3	124	-
492	489	3	SFB 2	3	42	One fragment with a 3mm rod or stem impression; Sf 113 for location purposes
493	489	3	SFB 2	5	12	Includes Sf 260 and Sf 156 for location purposes
513	512	3	Post-built Structure 3	1	1	-
543	541	3	SFB 7	1	6	-
545	541	3	SFB 7	17	183	Includes a rounded corner and wattle impressions
611	610	3	SFB 9	1	23	Sf 611 for location purposes

Table 38: 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 39) 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 39: Quantification of Early Saxon fired clay fragments by fabric and type

B.12.6 Fifty-two fragments (1138g, Tables 39 and 40) 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 (Figs 10-13 respectively) and 7 (Fig. 16). 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 40: Quantification of Early 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 SFBs 1-4 and 7. They may be considered to be pieces of preserved dividing wall if these structures were destroyed by fire.

B.13 Early Saxon unfired loomweights

By Graeme Clarke

Introduction

B.13.1 The excavations yielded 74 fragments (1653g) of unfired loomweight clay from four of nine Period 3 Early Saxon sunken-feature buildings (SFBs) excavated in Area 2 (Table 41; Figs 6 & 7). In total the assemblage includes three (313g) fragments identifiable as loomweights (Plates 7 & 8) and 71 (1340g) unidentifiable fragments. The assemblage was unevenly distributed across the SFB's: 85% by weight recovered from SFB 4 (Fig. 13); 10% recovered from SFB 2 (Fig. 11); 3% recovered from SFB 7 (Fig. 16); and 2% recovered from SFB 5 (Fig. 14). 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
3	SFB 2	489	490	124	1	76	Fragment of intermediate typel oomweight.	N
			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
				72	2	38	Unidentified fragments	Y
				85	3	118	Unidentified fragments	Y
				89	2	79	Unidentified fragments	Y
				95	7	65	Unidentified fragments	Y
				96	1	189	Complete intermediate type loomweight	N
				97	1	8	Unidentified fragments	Y
				99	1	12	Unidentified fragments	Y
				34	3	15	Unidentified fragments	Y
	SFB 5	576	578	NA	9	25	Unidentified fragments	Y
	SFB 7	541	548	169	2	50	Unidentified fragments	Y

Table 41: 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 loomweights 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 loomweights of intermediate type, representing 19% of the assemblage by weight.

- Sf 124, Context 490, SFB 2 (Period 3). Fragment of an unfired intermediate type loomweight (76g). Projected diameter 90mm (Plate 7).
- Sf 72, context 283, SFB 4 (Period 3). Fragment of an unfired intermediate type loomweight (48g). Projected diameter 80mm (Plate 8).
- Sf 96, context 283, SFB 4 (Period 3). Complete unfired intermediate type loomweight (189g). Max. diameter 93mm, min. diameter 78mm. Height 26mm. Hole diameter, max. 29mm, min. 24mm (Plate 8).

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 (Period 3). Undiagnostic unfired clay fragment with two deep fingertip impressions (31g).

Discussion

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.

B.14 Worked bone

By Ian Riddler

Introduction

B.14.1 A small assemblage of worked antler and bone objects, including a tooth segment from a composite comb, two pin-beaters (Plate 9), a pig fibula awl and a bone smoother, are accompanied by two fragments of red deer antler waste. These items were all recovered from Period 3 Early Saxon features revealed in Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7). They form a typical assemblage, combs, textile manufacturing equipment and implements for other crafts forming the principal objects of the Early Saxon period (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2011, 133 and fig. 7.5a).

Combe

B.14.2 A fragmentary antler tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb (Sf 33) includes a complete set of fine teeth, cut to eight per centimetre, and a series of coarse teeth of five per centimetre, whose terminals have fractured away. The principal interest of the fragment lies in the juxtaposition of fine and coarse teeth. The majority of double-sided composite combs of the early Anglo-Saxon period have similar tooth values on either side of the comb. There are a few combs, however, from West Stow with coarse and fine teeth of precisely the same values as seen here (West 1985, figs 123.6 and 150.15). They belong to a type of double-sided composite comb defined by its presence at Spong Hill, as well as Lackford and West Stow, occurring in contexts of the mid-fifth to mid-sixth century (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2013, 138 and fig 2.58). This single tooth segment is likely to have come from a comb of this type, characterised by its small size, as well as its tooth values.

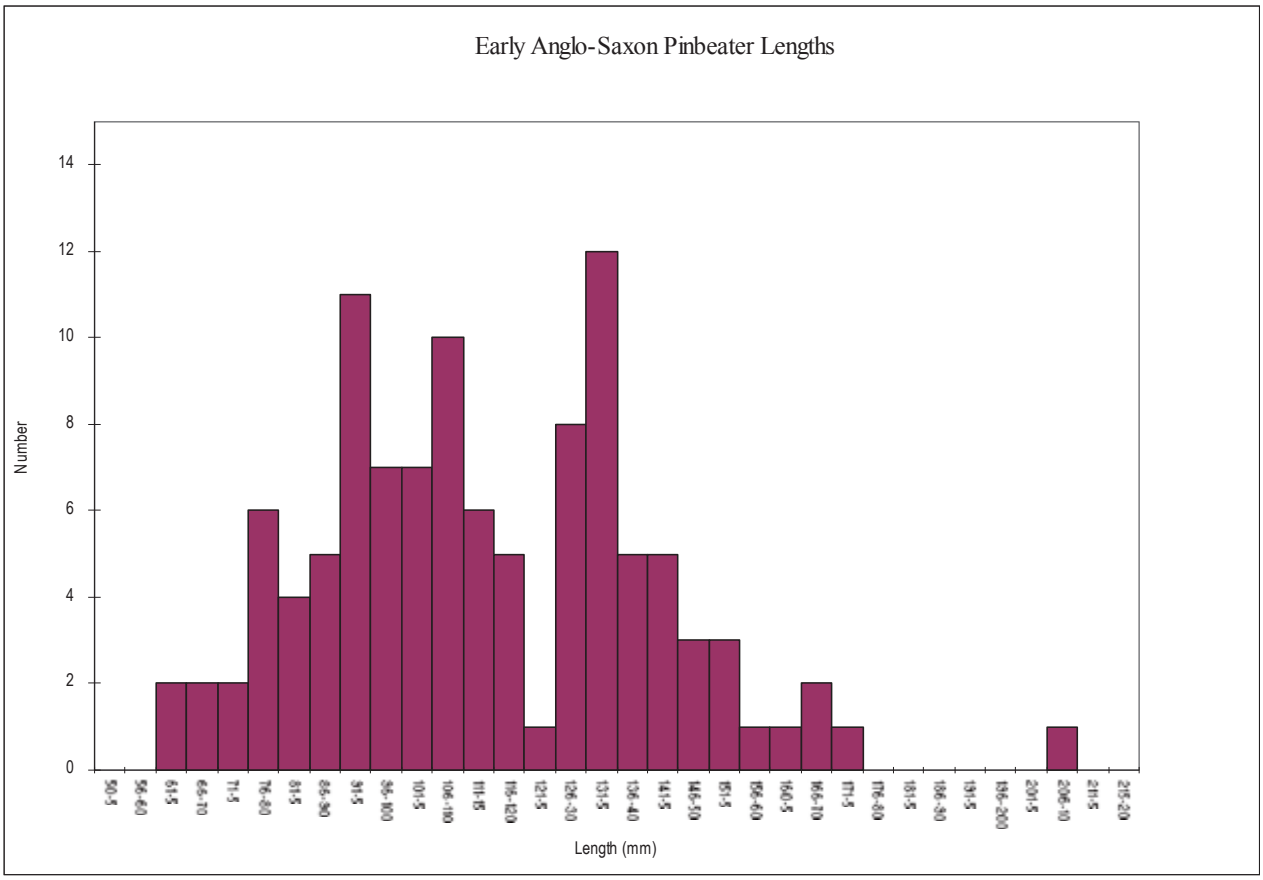
- Sf 33, Context 283, SFB 4 (Period 3; Fig. 13): Incomplete antler tooth segment from a double-sided composite comb, originally riveted on one edge. All of the fine teeth, cut to eight per centimetre, survive in good condition and show signs of some wear, in the form of lateral lines along their length, more pronounced on one side than the other. The ends of the coarse teeth, of five per centimetre, have fractured away. The surviving sections are worn to the same extent as the fine teeth.

Pin-beaters (Plate 9)

B.14.3 The two pin-beaters (Sf 81 and 84) are fragmentary and survive in degraded condition. They are long implements of circular section, tapering to either end, allowing them to be defined as double pointed. This type of pin-beater has been associated with the warp-weighted loom, which was in use across most of the Anglo-Saxon period (Riddler 1996, 136; Walton Rogers 1997, 1755). There are few examples of double pointed pin-beaters from late Saxon contexts, but they are common finds in the early and middle Saxon periods. Double pointed pin-beaters have previously been separated into two groups, on the basis of their lengths (Riddler 1996, 136). With the benefit of a larger sample, acquired over the last twenty years, the same situation can still be seen to prevail, although the precise lengths for each group can be revised slightly. The shorter group now extends from 60mm to 120mm and the longer group from 121mm to 175mm (Appendix Fig. B.14.1). The significance of the two size groups becomes apparent when pin-beaters from early Anglo-Saxon graves are considered. Two pin-beaters, one of each size group, came from grave 299 at Kingston in Kent and grave 8 at Exning, Cambridgeshire, whilst a pair of double pointed pin-beaters, both of the shorter size group, came from grave F2 at Marina Drive, Dunstable (Faussett 1856, 92-3; Matthews 1962, 32 and fig 5.8; Riddler 1996, 136). Single examples of double pointed pin-beaters have been found in graves at Castledyke South, Dover Buckland, Ducklington, Finglesham and Wakerley (Riddler et al forthcoming). Double pointed pin-beaters recovered from settlement contexts occur as single finds but also in groups of two or three implements, endorsing the idea that they may have been retained and used in sets and not just as single implements.

- Sf 81/82, Context 333, SFB 3 (Period 3; Fig. 12): Fragment of an elongated double pointed pin-beater of antler or bone, circular in section and tapering towards pointed terminals at either end. It survives in poor condition with a degraded surface, and both terminals are now missing. Traces of polish on some parts of the surface (Plate 9).

- Sf 84, Context 333, SFB 3 (Period 3; Fig. 12): Fragment of a double pointed pin-beater, probably produced from a bone midshaft and tapering towards a rounded point at one end, which is damaged at the tip. Flattened oval in section and tapering from the centre towards the opposite end, which has fractured away. Slightly degraded surface with only slight traces of polish (Plate 9).



Appendix Figure B.14.1: Early Anglo-Saxon pin-beater lengths

Awl

B.14.4 A fragmentary implement (Sf 126), cut from a pig fibula, includes a straight shaft of oval section and a lightly expanded head, cut laterally by knife. It forms the upper part of a bone awl, a common object type for this period. The series of early Anglo-Saxon bone awls produced from pig fibula occurs in two basic types, either with the head formed from the distal end of the bone and left largely unmodified or, as here, with the head cut from the lower part of the proximal end and lightly modelled. Comparable awls have come from early Anglo-Saxon contexts at Harston Mill and West Stow (Crummy 2016, 119-20; West 1985, figs 61.10 and 247.1-2).

- Sf 126, Context 492, SFB 2 (Period 3; Fig. 11): Fragment of the upper part of a bone awl, made from a pig fibula, with the head cut from the proximal end of the bone. Straight shaft of oval section, fractured across the lower part, leading at the other end to a lightly expanded head with a near-flat apex. Lightly polished along the shaft.

Bone smoother

B.14.5 A section of bone midshaft from a cattle metacarpus (Sf 216) has been cut by knife along its edges and includes a rounded, worn area at one end. The inner bone channel is lightly polished throughout. It appears that the segment of bone was held in the hand, with the thumb along the inner channel, and used as a smoothing or polishing device. The choice of bone and the shape of the object suggest that it may originally have been

a fragment of worked bone waste, similar to those from West Stow (West 1985, fig 247.9-10), which was subsequently adapted for a different purpose.

- Sf 216, Context 359, pit **358** (Period 3): Fragment of the midshaft of a cattle metacarpus, fractured at one and lightly rounded at the opposite end, with traces of polish. Split by knife along its length with knife marks, including several grooves, still apparent. Lightly polished on the interior and exterior surfaces.

Antler waste (Plate 6)

B.14.6 Two fragments of red deer antler waste, retrieved from the same context, both consist of tine ends, one (Sf 1) removed by saw and the other (Sf 2), more painstakingly, with the aid of a knife. A saw trace, 1.5mm in width, can be seen on the sawn tine. Tine ends were removed in the early stages of antler working, after the antler had been reduced (usually by sawing) to its various components, including the burr, the crown, the beam and the tines. Small quantities of antler waste are common finds on early Anglo-Saxon settlements (Riddler 1996, 135). Indeed, waste assemblages of this period are characterised by their small size and by the dominance of antler over bone (Riddler and Trzaska-Nartowski 2011, 123).

- Sf 1, Context 140, SFB 1 (Period 3; Fig. 10): Complete antler tine end, sawn cleanly from the tine in a single direction and partially snapped, with a saw trace of 1.5mm width nearby. Antler surface is degraded, but no traces of any further working (Plate 6).

- Sf 2, Context 140, SFB 1 (Period 3; Fig. 10): Fragmentary antler tine end, the tip fractured away, cut from the remainder of the tine with the aid of a knife, rather than a saw. No signs of any further modification (Plate 6).

Appendix C. Environmental Reports

C.1 Faunal remains

By Angelos Hadjikoumis and Vida Rajkovača

Introduction

C.1.1 Of the assemblage's total fragment count, some 402 specimens were identified to some degree. Following the zooarchaeological study, this report offers the summary of the results of the hand-recovered material, including the mammalian and bird remains. Though post-medieval in date, three partial or complete skeletons were recorded separately and did not contribute to the total mentioned above.

C.1.2 Animal bone came from contexts dated to the Middle Iron Age (Period 2) and the Early Saxon period (Period 3), as well as from a few unphased contexts. The assemblage was quantified and considered accordingly. In quantitative terms, the Early Saxon subset is the only group worthy of full study.

C.1.3 In terms of spatial distribution, the assemblage almost exclusively derived from Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7), as Area 1 (Fig. 5) is represented by material from a single context (113) in Period 4 clay pit **110**, which contained only three identifiable remains.

C.1.4 The chief aim of this analysis was to characterise the role of the different species, mainly in the Early Saxon period (Period 3). This 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 character of butchery actions, gnawing and other attributes that shed light on human-animal interactions at the site. The results will be viewed against similarly dated assemblages from the region.

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 & 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 & 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 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 Based on the chronology of the material, three sub-sets were created in order to study the site (Middle Iron Age, Early Saxon and 'unphased'), though only the Early Saxon material is quantitatively sufficient for full considerations of site's economy practices.

Period 2: Middle Iron Age

C.1.12 The sample attributed to the Middle Iron Age (Table 42) is relatively small and not likely to be a true reflection of the faunal composition at the site during this period. Nevertheless, cattle must have been economically the most important livestock species, especially if body size of the identified taxa is taken into consideration.

Period 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

Period 2 – Middle Iron Age			
Taxon	Hand collection		
	NISP	**NISP%**	**MNI**
Large mammal	3	42.9%	N/A
Medium mammal	4	57.1%	N/A
Total	7	100.0%	N/A

Table 42: Taxonomic composition of Period 2 (Middle Iron Age).

Period 3: Early Saxon period

C.1.13 Albeit statistically small, the Early Saxon sub-sample constitutes the most significant sub-sample at the site. The numbers are sufficient for interpretation about the prevalence of the three main livestock species on site during the Early Saxon period.

C.1.14 As the most important and versatile domestic animal, cattle accounted for more than all other species collectively (Table 43). Even though slightly more abundant than cattle when MNI is taken into account, pig was the second most important 'food species' within the NISP count. Sheep/goat was suspiciously low, especially for the period. 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 the three main food species, evidently making up the full site economy package, the range of species is complete by few remains of equids. In the few cases where it was possible to attribute equid remains to species (i.e. horse, donkey or hybrids of the two), these belonged to horses.

C.1.16 The presence of domestic dogs is also indirectly attested through the gnawing marks noted on several specimens of other species (Table 50). 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 Red deer cohort is dominated by the remains of antler, a raw material probably collected in the woods. The presence of a mandible and a metatarsus suggest more strongly that red deer was hunted, or otherwise obtained, yet only sporadically. 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 Frequencies of specimens attributed only to size categories (i.e. 'large', 'medium', 'small') are in broad accordance with the frequencies of identified taxa (Table 43), 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 Of note are the remains of the head and fore-limbs of a foetal or newborn calf recovered from pit **187** (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. It was not possible to note any butchery marks, although visibility on bone surfaces is poor due to extensive erosion and the naturally porous texture of foetal and newborn animals.

C.1.20 In addition to the mammalian remains, a bird (size 4) ulna was also recorded, at this moment, tentatively identified as one of duck family (*Anatidae*; i.e. ducks and geese). Based on its size and overall morphology, this specimen possibly belonged to a (domestic?) goose.

Period 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 43: Taxonomic composition of Period 3 (Early Saxon period).

Period 4: post-medieval to modern period

C.1.21 The assemblage contained two completely articulated skeletons.

C.1.22 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 grave pit **583** (584; Plate 11). 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.1.23 A sheep's complete skeleton was recovered from grave pit **630** (631; Plate 12). 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.

C.1.24 Eleven bird remains (three skulls, six digit bones, one axis and one tibiotarsus) were recovered from pit **477** (478) as part of a group of modern pet burials. These remains belonged to large (size 4) birds, although it cannot be assumed that all belong to one species.

Age-at-death

C.1.25 Ageing data was only quantitatively sufficient for the Early Saxon sub-set, where mortality patterns were explored for three most common species (i.e. cattle, pig and sheep/goat). The remains of other species did not yield a sufficient volume of relevant data.

C.1.26 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 44) 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.

Period 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.1.27 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.1.28 The scapula of a newborn piglet, not included in the analyses presented in Tables 46 and 47, was recovered from context 140; Period 3 SFB 1. 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.

Period 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 pig 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 pig based on eruption and wear of mandibular cheek teeth.

Male:female ratios

C.1.29 In the Early Saxon sub-sample, there were few indications concerning the ratios of male and female animals in the sub-adult and adult cohorts. Only two cattle pelves could be sexed and both were female; the cattle skeleton recovered in context 584 was also female.

C.1.30 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 gnawing

C.1.31 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 the Middle Iron Age and Early Saxon period faunal remains represented at the site. Dog gnawing marks were also present (Tables 48 & 50).

Context	Group	Taxon	Butchery (No.)	Gnawed (No.)
SFB 1	140	Cattle	7	2
		Pig	1	4
		Sheep/Goat	2	4
		Red deer	3	
		Large mammal	4	
		Medium mammal	7	3
Total			**24**	**13**
SFB 2	490=491=492=493	Cattle	2	
		Pig	3	2
		Sheep/Goat	1	1
		Red deer	1	
		Large mammal	2	1
		Medium mammal		2
Total			**9**	**6**
SFB 4	283	Cattle	6	7
		Pig	1	2
		Sheep/Goat	1	1
		Large mammal		1
		Medium mammal	1	2
Total			**9**	**13**

Table 48: Comparison of butchery and gnawing marks on faunal remains from Period 3 SFBs

C.1.32 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.1.33 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.1.34 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.

C.1.35 The worked bone items are described fully in Appendix B.14.

Discussion

C.1.36 Results of the study highlight a heavy reliance on domestic sources of food, with very little or no tendency to explore the wild faunal resources. The prevalence of the three main livestock species paints a picture of a well-established mixed economy, though the kill-off patterns seem to show a clear focus on meat. It is not possible to state confidently how reliable this is, given the dataset is relatively small. The site's economy, however, must have been complemented by resources from a wider network, with surpluses and deficiencies being shared between sites in the region.

C.1.37 Although there is a clear chronological gap between the two main phases of occupation with an evident hiatus in the Roman period, it can be confidently argued that cattle were the mainstay of the economy throughout the site's history. Pig husbandry appears to have also played a very significant role, while the caprines played a tertiary role.

C.1.38 At the basic level, there is good knowledge of Early Saxon animal husbandry, yet the complexity of the food procurement, economical practices and potential connections between different sites are not fully understood. The faunal composition at Saxmundham during this period compared with other Saxon sites suggests a form of variation between different settlements, possibly due to local environmental and economic conditions. An unusually significant cattle and pig cohorts, and the concomitant low sheep/goat percentages, are a relatively rare occurrence in the Early Saxon period and contrasts most other relevant assemblages (e.g. Albarella & Pirnie 2008; Crabtree 2013; O'Connor 2013: 3).

C.1.39 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 (Tables 48 & 50), 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 Poultry often played a part in the Saxon diet, in the area and in the region and the single bird specimen certainly supports this notion. 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 50). 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.

Conclusion

C.1.47 Although the period is traditionally associated with a rise in the importance of sheep, the percentages from a number of similarly dated assemblages from the region (see Crabtree 2012) paint a picture of cattle dominance and a heavy reliance on domestic sources of meat. All of the assemblages viewed against the Saxmundam material here are quantitatively more substantial, yet, with the exception of West Stow, they all seem to share the preference for cattle (Table 49).

Site assemblage	*Cow %*	*Sheep/ goat %*	*Pig %*	Reference
Saxmundam	57	14	29	this report
Carlton Colville	54	22	25	Lucy, Tipper and Dickens 2009
Northstowe Phase 1 (mean values for all areas)	51	39	10	Rajkovača 2016, Rajkovača 2017
West Stow	41	45	14	Crabtree 1989

Table 49: Percentage of cattle, sheep and pigs on Early Saxon sites in the region. Having established the number of identified specimens (NISP) of each species, the percentage of the total NISP found at the site for each species was calculated. The most common domesticates (cow, ovicaprid and pig), defined by the most frequently occurring species, was then separated from the list of identified species and analysed as a separate sub-group. The percentage of the total NISP for each of these species within this sub-group was then calculated in order to demonstrate which were the most prevalent.

C.1.48 Sample size from Saxmundam is insufficient for studies of meat provisioning and distribution, considerations of what made up import or export, though the kill off profiles appear to suggest the focus was on meat production. There is also very little evidence to support any site specialisation, like that recorded on a number of sites in the region (e.g. Wicken Bohunt or Brandon, Crabtree 2012). The lack of evidence for specialisation does not have to mean the site was inefficient in their food production, however, and the results could be indicative of a diverse economic strategy, where site acted as a self-sufficient producer and a consumer of food and other animal products.

C.1.49 Whilst animals could be indicative of cultural or social preferences, environmental conditions as a defining factor in the site's economy must not be overlooked. High cattle numbers, livestock species ideally suited for the region's low-lying landscapes, could be indicative of the site's important position in the network of settlements involved in trade or exchange of goods and animals.

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 50: Raw faunal remains 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 the environmental analysis 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 A single 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 51-56. 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 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 (Fig. 5)

C.2.7 Three samples were taken from features excavated in Area 1 (Table 51). 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 51: Environmental samples taken from features within Area 1

Area 2 (Figs 6 & 7)

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 52; Fig. 8). 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 52: Samples taken from Period 1.1 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 53: Samples taken from Period 2 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 (Figs 6 & 7). Seventeen samples were taken from Structure 1 (Fig. 9) 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 (Fig. 9), 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 54: Samples taken from Period 3 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 (Figs 6 & 7). 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 (Fig. 10)

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 (Fig. 11)

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 (Fig. 12)

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 (Fig. 13)

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 (Fig. 14)

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 (Fig. 15)

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 (Fig. 16)

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 (Fig. 17)

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 (Fig. 18)

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 55: Samples from Period 3 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 56: Samples from Period 4 modern features in Area 2

Discussion

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 latter 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.

C.3 Radiocarbon Dating Certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

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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).

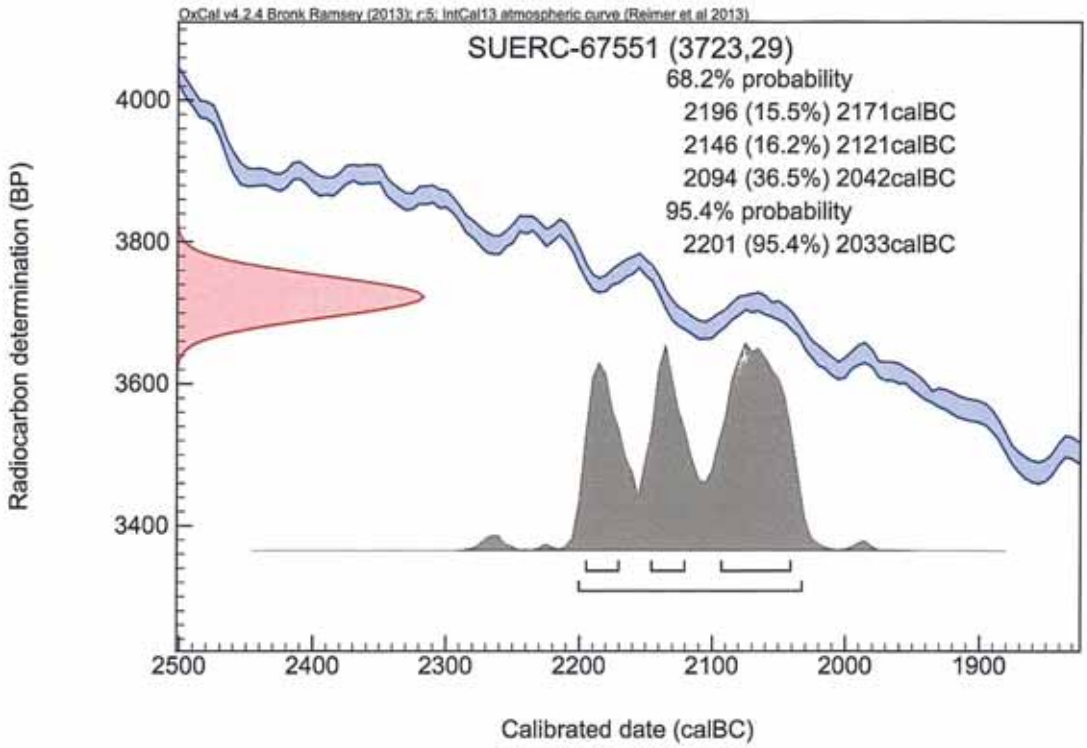
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after 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

Calibration Plot



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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).

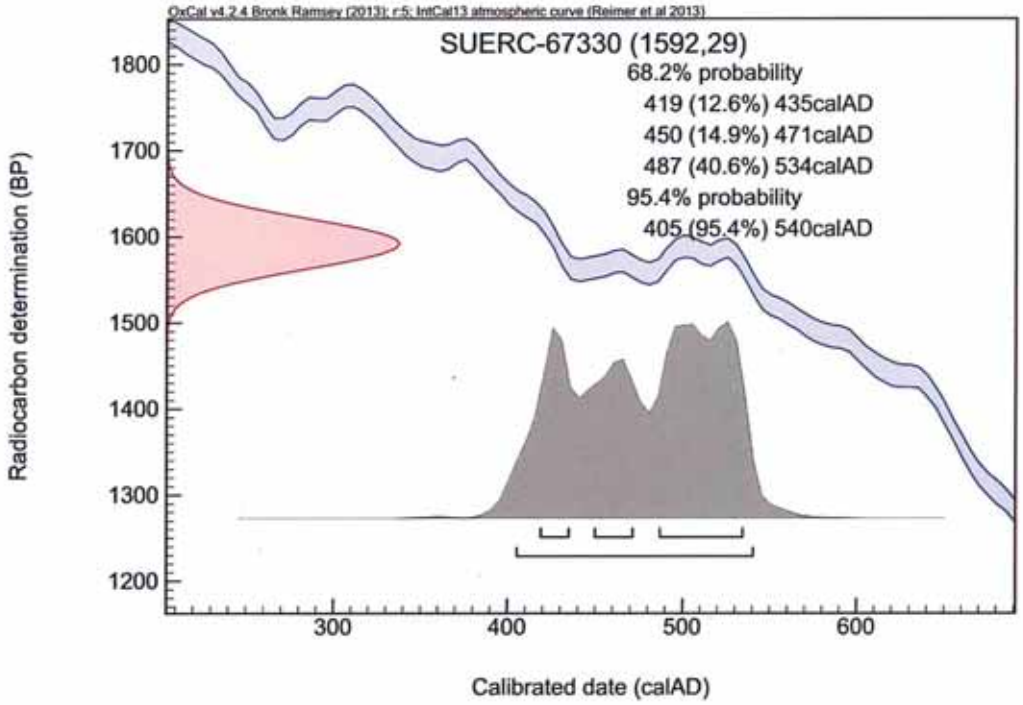
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after 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



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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71015 (GU42665)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	SXM043
Context Reference	490
Material	Animal bone : Pig mandible
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.1 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.6 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.9
Radiocarbon Age BP	1505 ± 33

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).

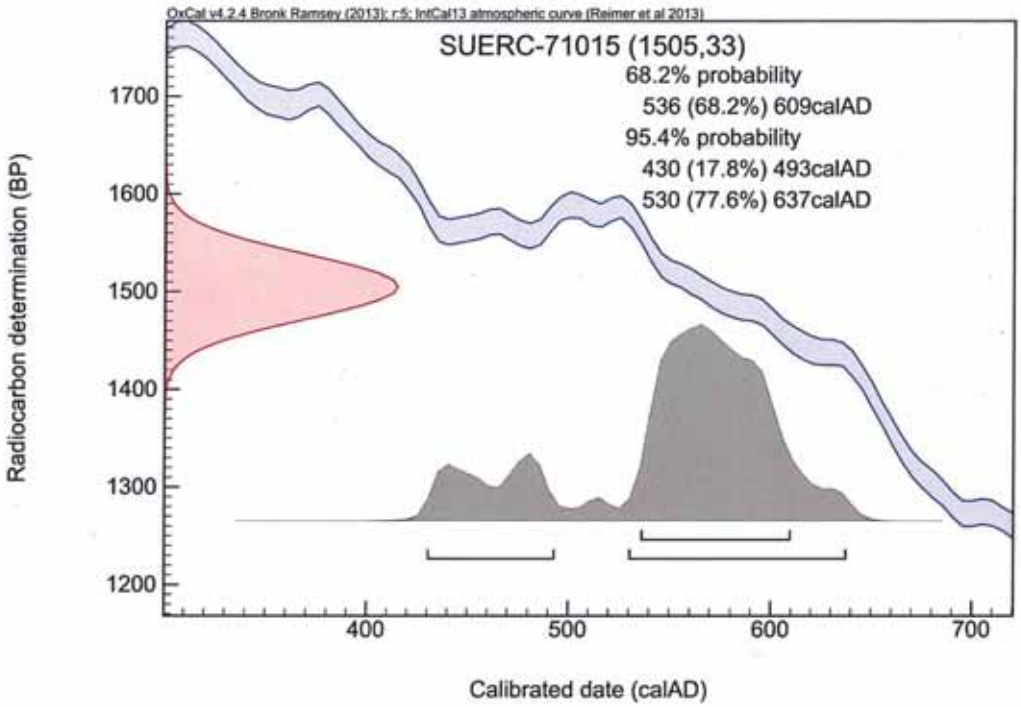
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after 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 :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

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

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	SUERC-71014 (GU42664)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	SXM043
Context Reference	631
Material	Animal bone : Cattle tibia
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.9 ‰
$\delta^{15}N$ relative to air	7.9 ‰
C/N ratio (Molar)	3.2
Radiocarbon Age BP	235 ± 33

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).

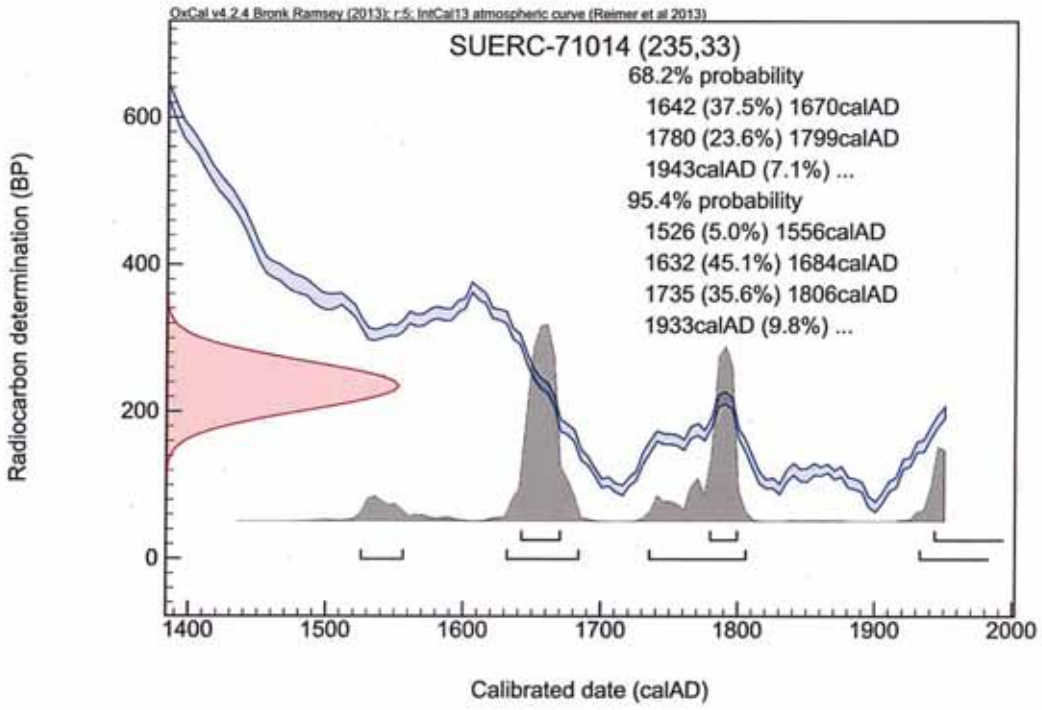
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after 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 :- 25/01/2017

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

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

25 January 2017

Laboratory Code	GU42666
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambs. CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	SXM043
Context Reference	171
Material	Pot residue
Result	Failed: insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

The contact details for the laboratory are email Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Checked and signed off by :- P. Naysmith Date :- 25/01/2017

University of Glasgow

Appendix D. Conservation Record

Conservation Record

Acc. No.

Nature / Object Iron Knife

Lab No. 16/631

Client Oxford Archaeology East

X-ray No. K16/555

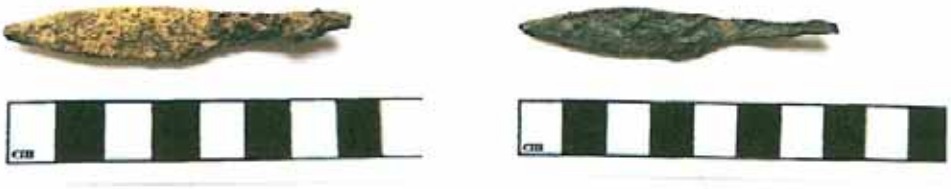
ID. No. SXM043 C333 SF203

Instruction Clean to aid identification

Condition

A small iron knife covered in soil and hard orange corrosion. On cleaning single edged blade with slightly blistered surface, no organic residue to suggest what handle was made of, tapered shaft.

Photo Before **After**



Treatment

1. Cleaned using an air abrasive with grade 3 aluminum oxide powder.

Advice Handle with care and wear appropriate gloves

Ideal recommended environmental conditions for display / storage
Temperature 18°C±5°C in any 24 hour period
Relative humidity less than 15%±5% in any 24 hour period
Light 300 Lux maximum
Ultra-violet light 0μW/lumen

Treatment 1 **Date** 9/16 **Conservator** KB

Antiquities Conservation Service, Church Side, The Edge,
Woodland, Bishop Auckland. County Durham. DL13 5RF.
TEL 01388 718245 E-mail karen.barker@talk21.com

Conservation Record

Acc. No.

Nature / Object Iron Knife

Lab No. 16/630

Client Oxford Archaeology East

X-ray No. K16/555

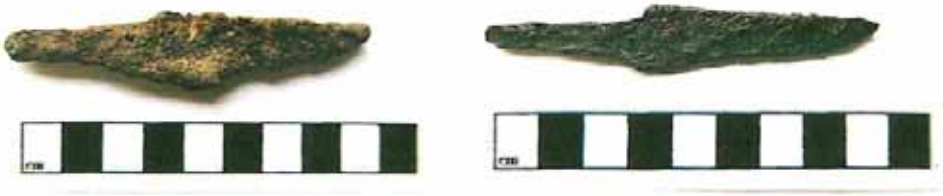
ID. No. SXM043 C611 SF182

Instruction Clean to aid identification

Condition

A small iron knife covered in soil and hard orange corrosion. On cleaning single edged blade with slightly blistered surface, no organic residue to suggest what handle was made of, tapered shaft.

Photo Before **After**



Treatment

1. Cleaned using an air abrasive with grade 3 aluminum oxide powder.

Advice Handle with care and wear appropriate gloves

Ideal recommended environmental conditions for display / storage
Temperature 18°C±5°C in any 24 hour period
Relative humidity less than 15%±5% in any 24 hour period
Light 300 Lux maximum
Ultra-violet light 0µW/lumen

Treatment 1 **Date** 9/16 **Conservator** KB

Antiquities Conservation Service, Church Side, The Edge,
Woodland, Bishop Auckland. County Durham. DL13 5RF.
TEL 01388 718245 E-mail karen.barker@talk21.com

Conservation Record

Acc. No.

Nature / Object Copper alloy and Iron cruciform brooch **Lab No.** 16/632

Client Oxford Archaeology East **X-ray No.** K16/555

ID. No. SXM043 C611 SF178

Instruction Clean to aid identification

Condition

A cast copper alloy cruciform brooch covered in soil and patchy light waxy green corrosion. On the reverse there is bulbous orange corrosion around the pin lug. On cleaning good patina remains on the copper alloy, with incised decoration on the central head plate. On cleaning the reverse the fully corroded remains of an iron pin and partial loops suggesting there was once an iron spring.

Photo Before **After**

Treatment

1. Cleaned using a scalpel and cotton buds of acetone.

Advice Handle with care and wear appropriate gloves

Ideal recommended environmental conditions for display / storage
Temperature 18°C±5°C in any 24 hour period
Relative humidity less than 15%±5% in any 24 hour period
Light 300 Lux maximum
Ultra-violet light 0µW/lumen

Treatment 1 **Date** 9/16 **Conservator** KB

Antiquities Conservation Service, Church Side, The Edge,
Woodland, Bishop Auckland. County Durham. DL13 5RF.
TEL 01388 718245 E-mail karen.barker@talk21.com

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APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-272622		
Project Name	Bronze Age and Early Saxon settlement remains on Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk.		
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:

Appendix G. 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. Monitoring

The SCC Archaeological Service will be informed appropriately of dates and arrangements to allow for adequate monitoring of the works.

9.10. 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

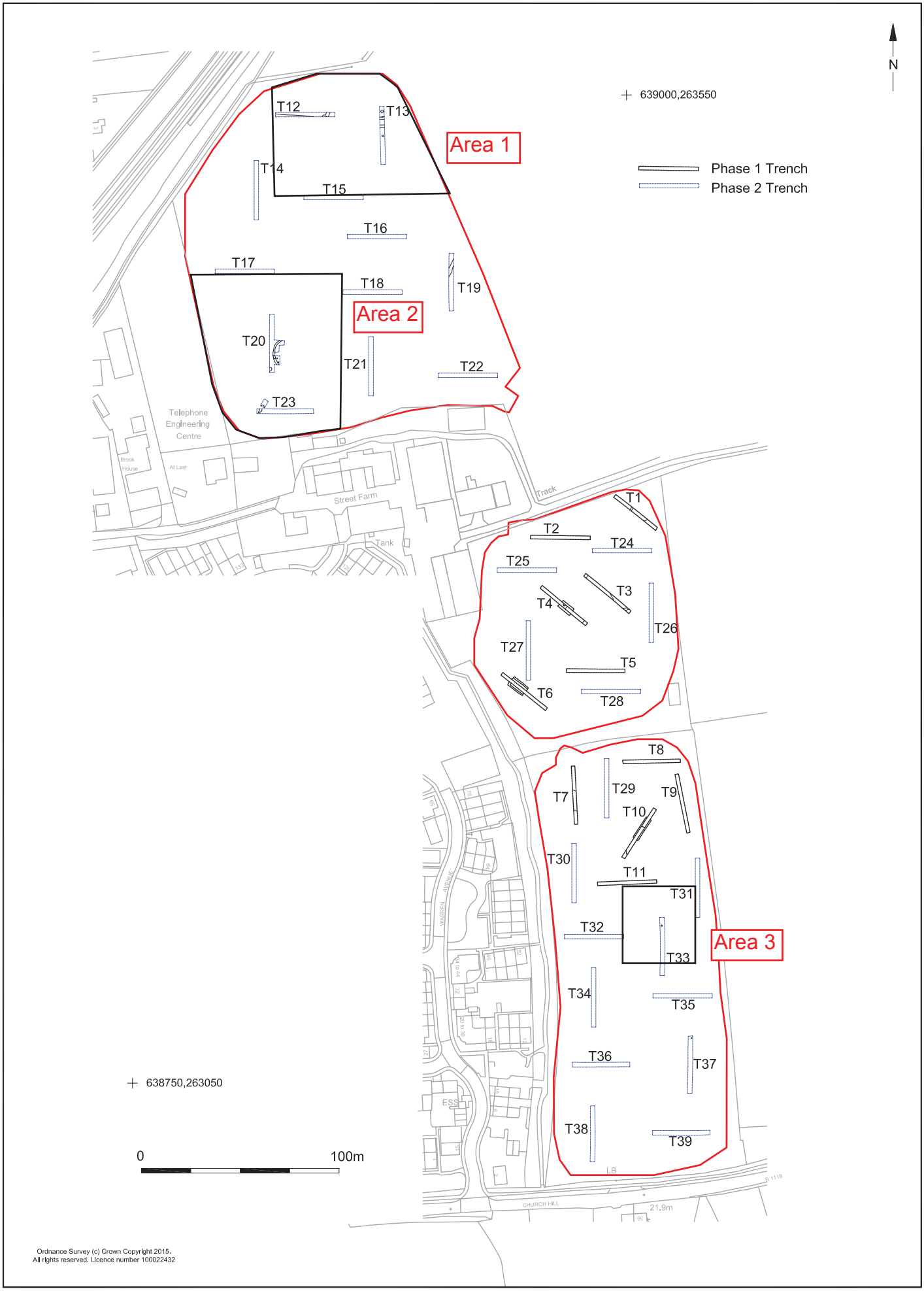
APPENDIX: CONSULTANT SPECIALISTS

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	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Howard-Davis, Chris	Small finds, Mesolithic flint, RB coarse pottery, leather, wooden objects and wood technology;	Oxford Archaeology
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	

NAME	SPECIALISM	ORGANISATION
Way, Twigs	Medieval landscape and garden history	Freelance
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.



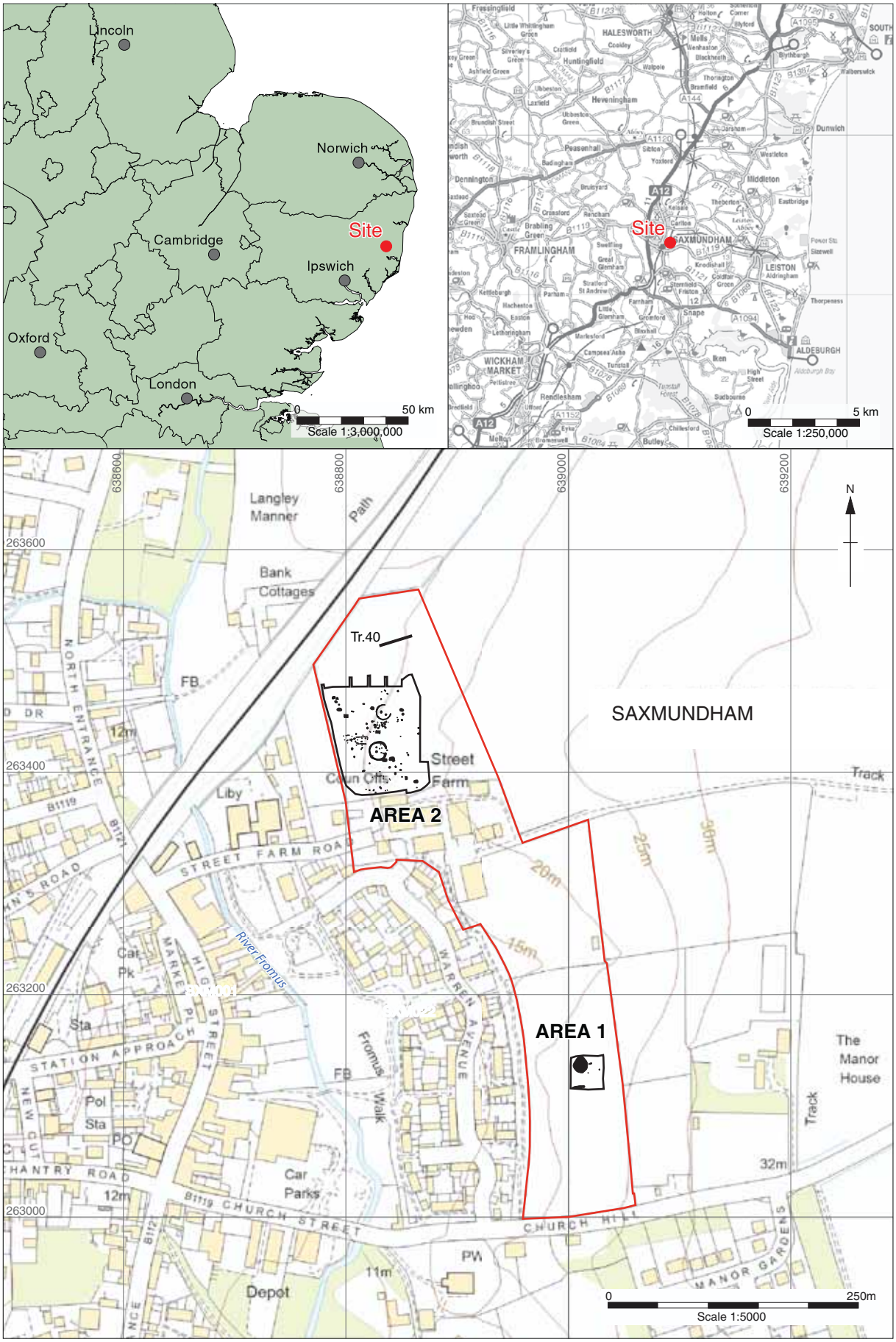


Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area (red) and excavation areas (black)

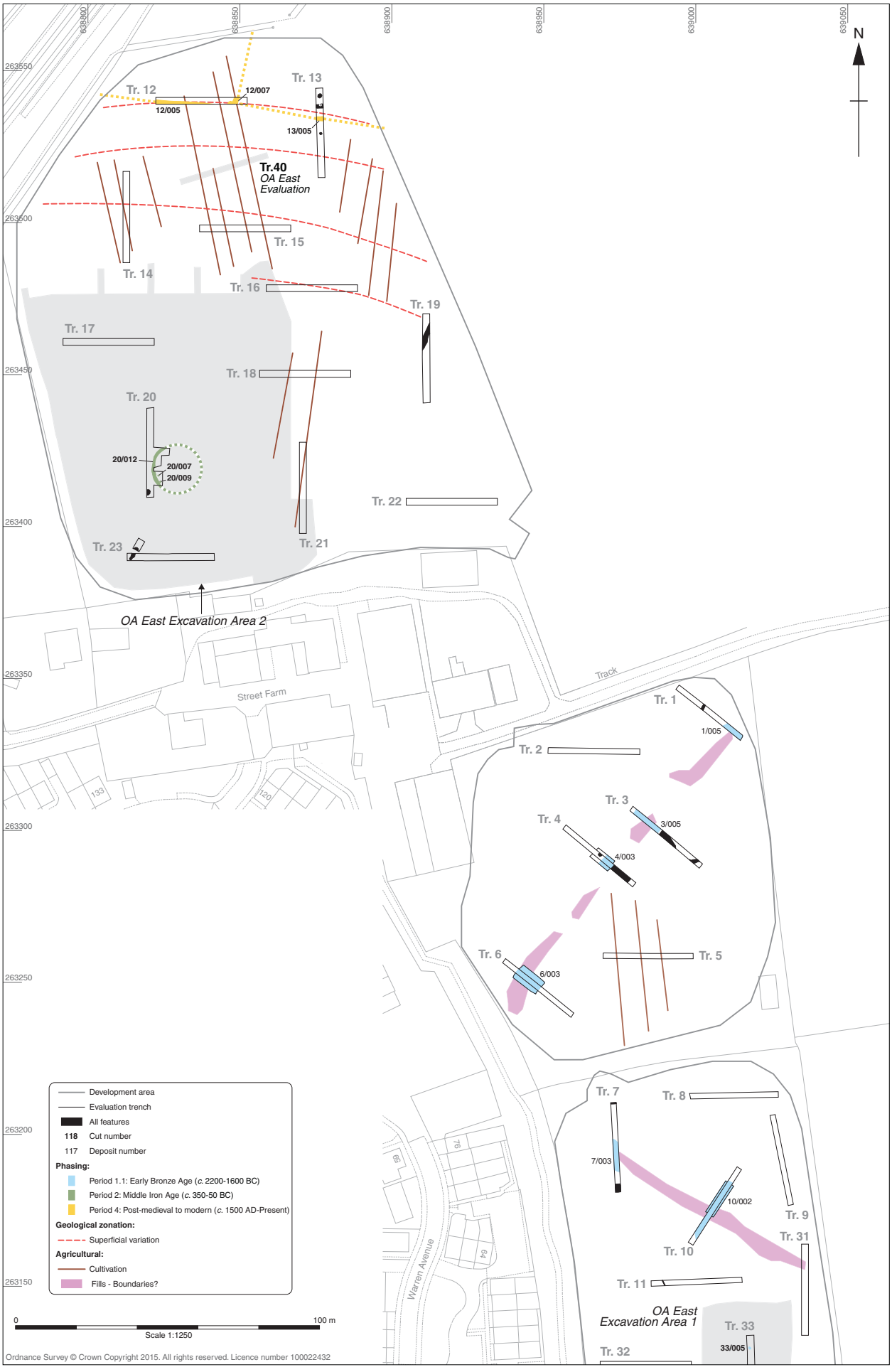


Figure 2: Archaeology South East (ASE) Ltd evaluation trenches with ArchaeoPhysica geophysical survey results (reproduced from Dyson 2015, King 2015 & Roseveare 2014)

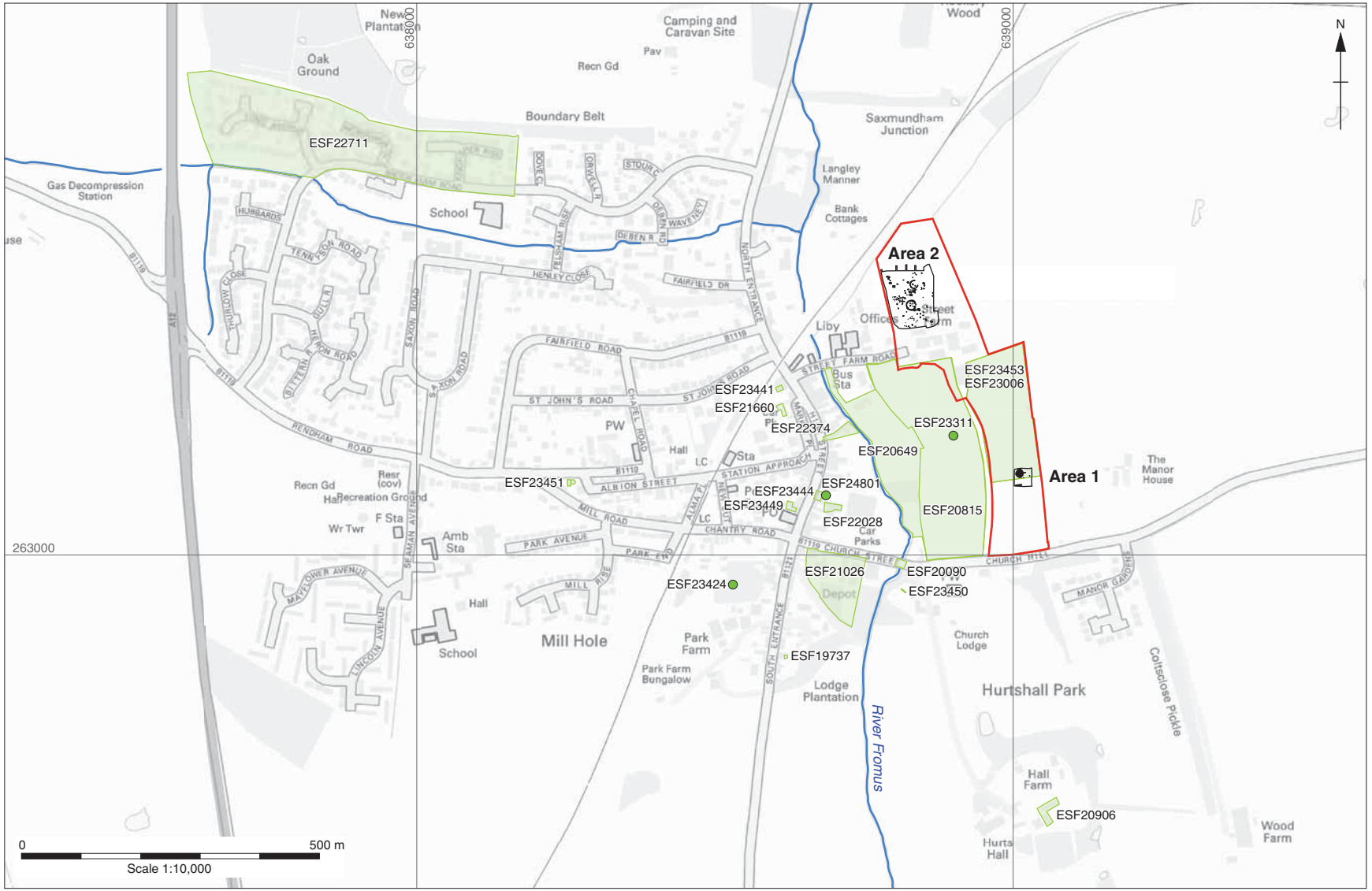


Figure 3: Map showing location of SHER events

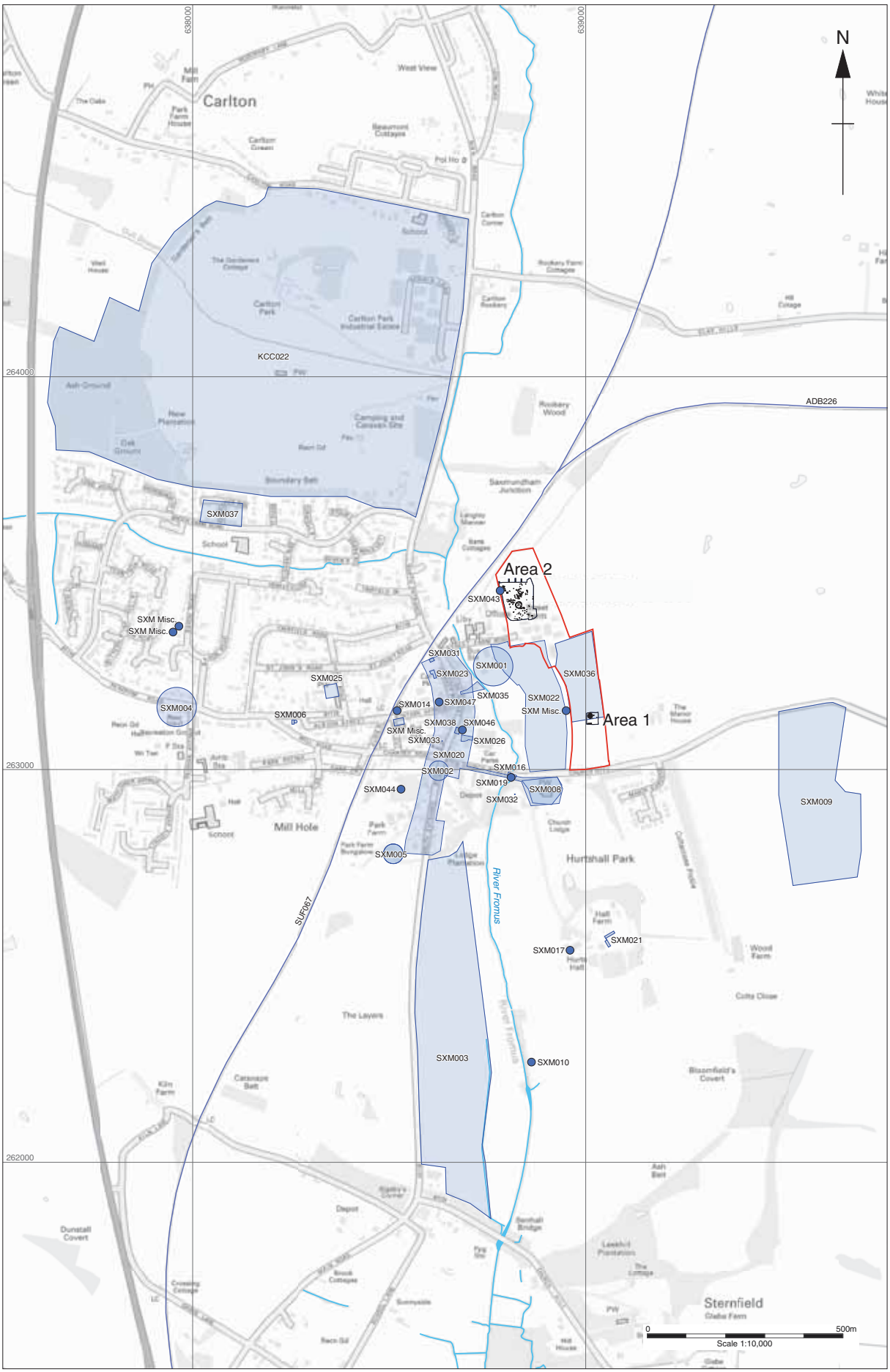


Figure 4: Map showing location of SHER monuments

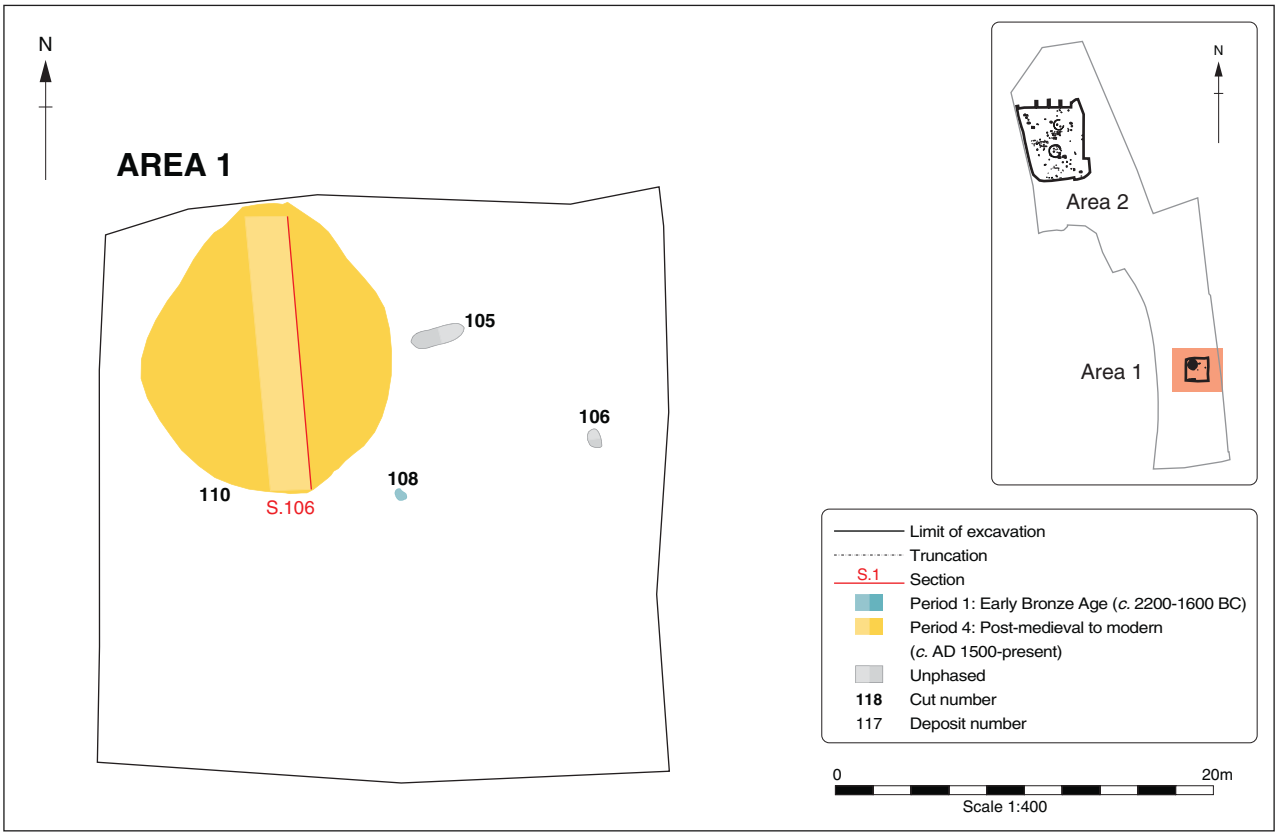


Figure 5: Area 1: excavation plan with phasing

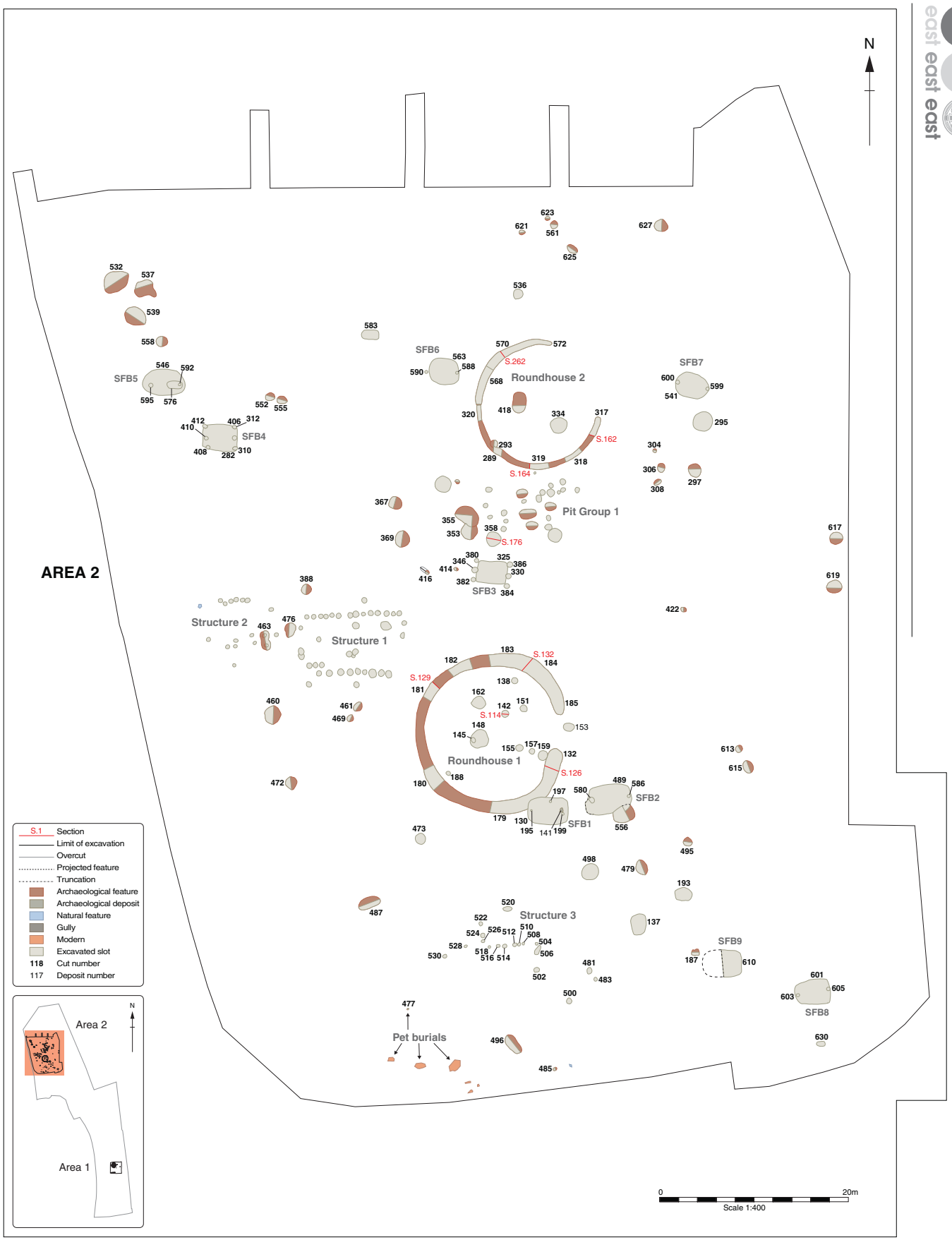


Figure 6: Area 2: excavation plan

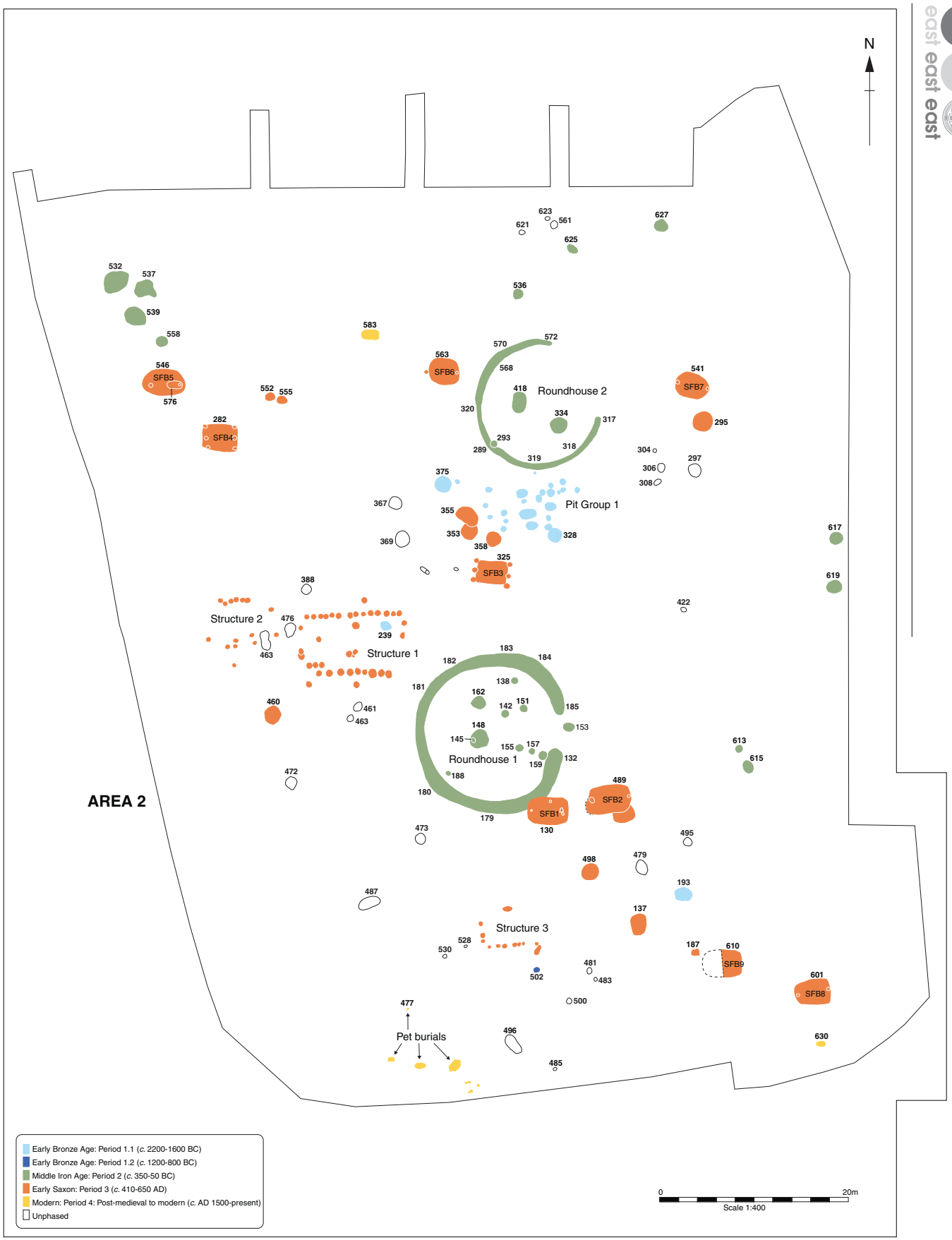


Figure 7: Area 2: Phase plan

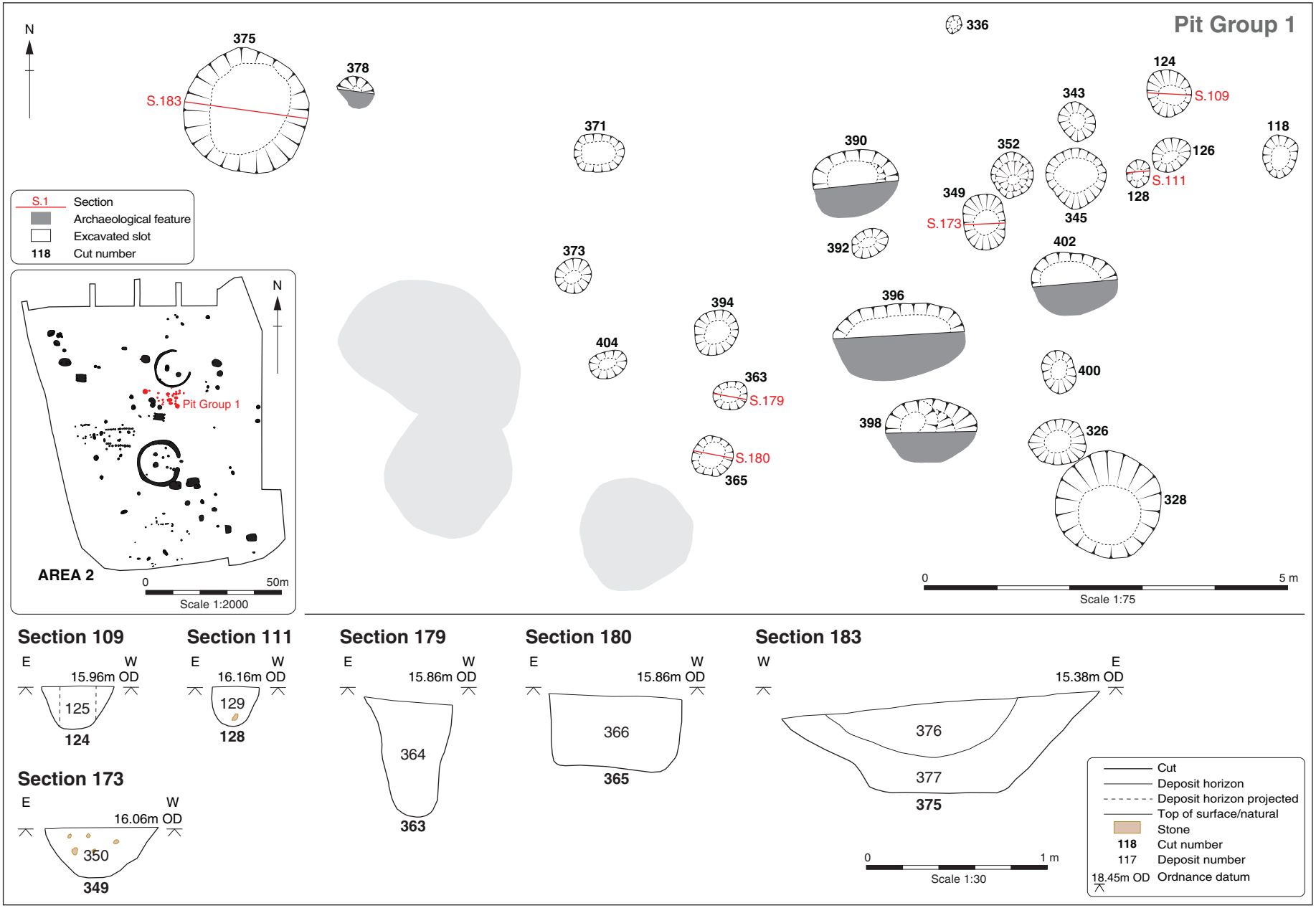


Figure 8: Detail plan of Period 1.1 Pit Group 1

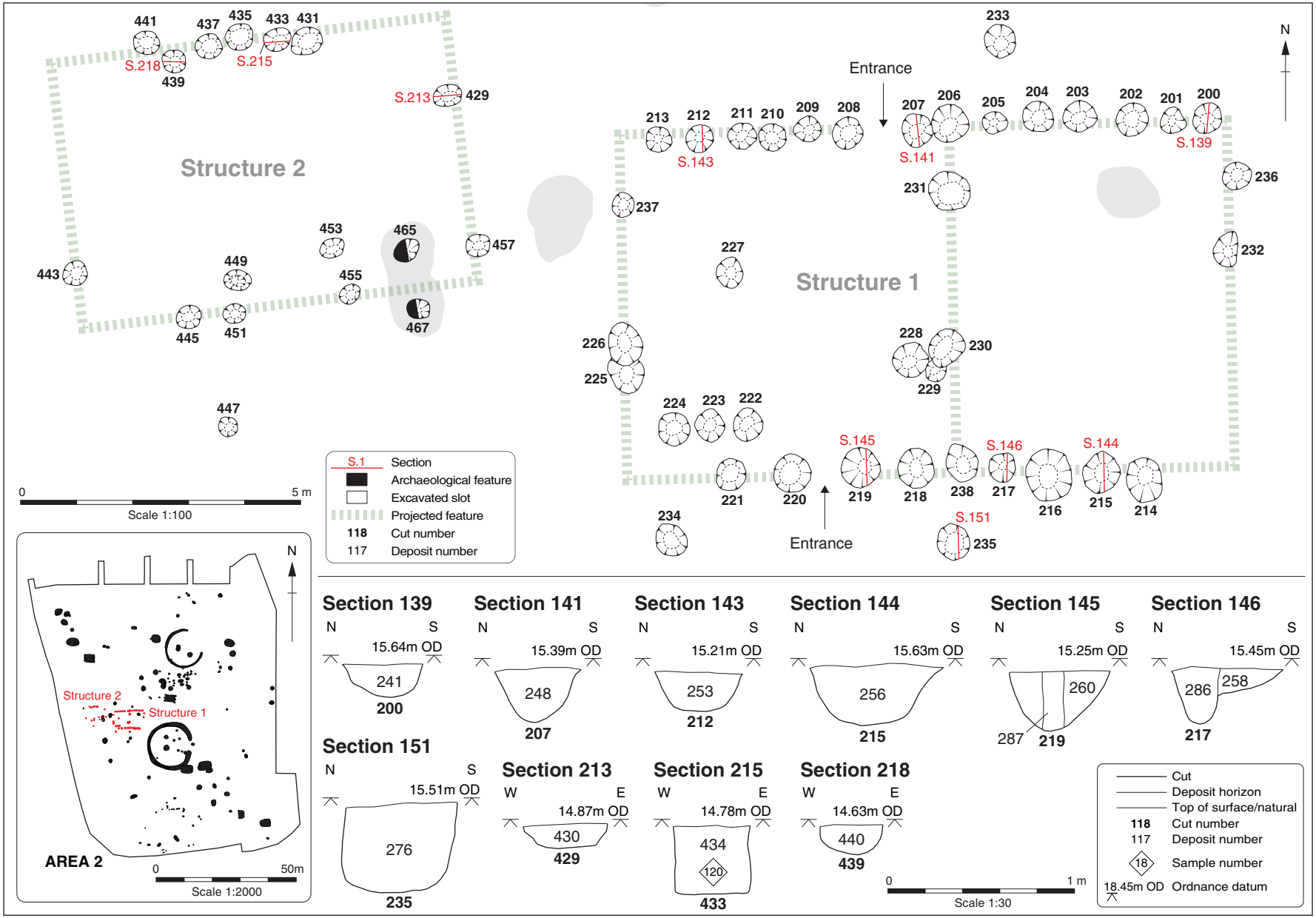


Figure 9: Detailed plan of Period 3 Structures 1 and 2

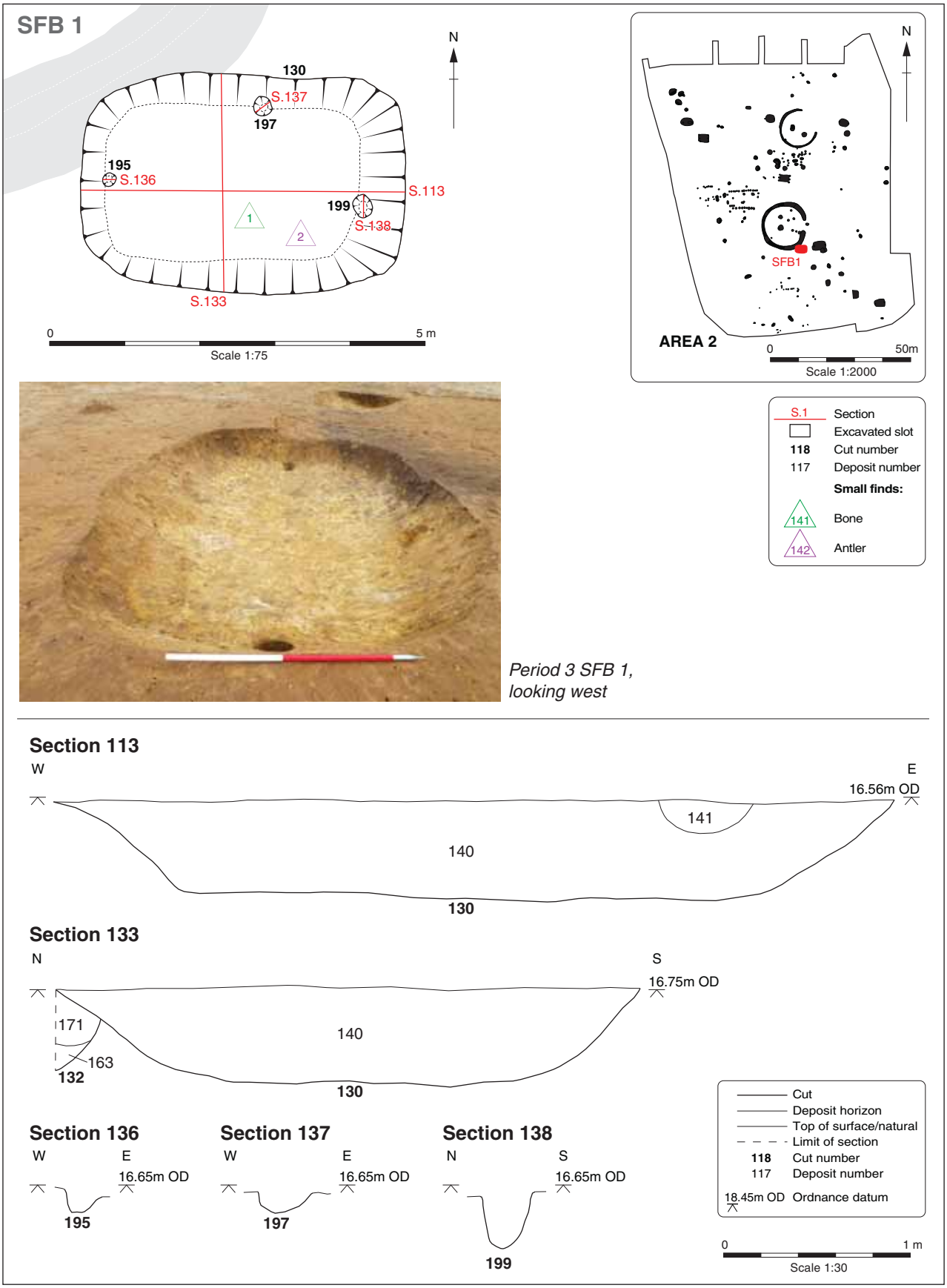


Figure 10: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 1 and associated sections

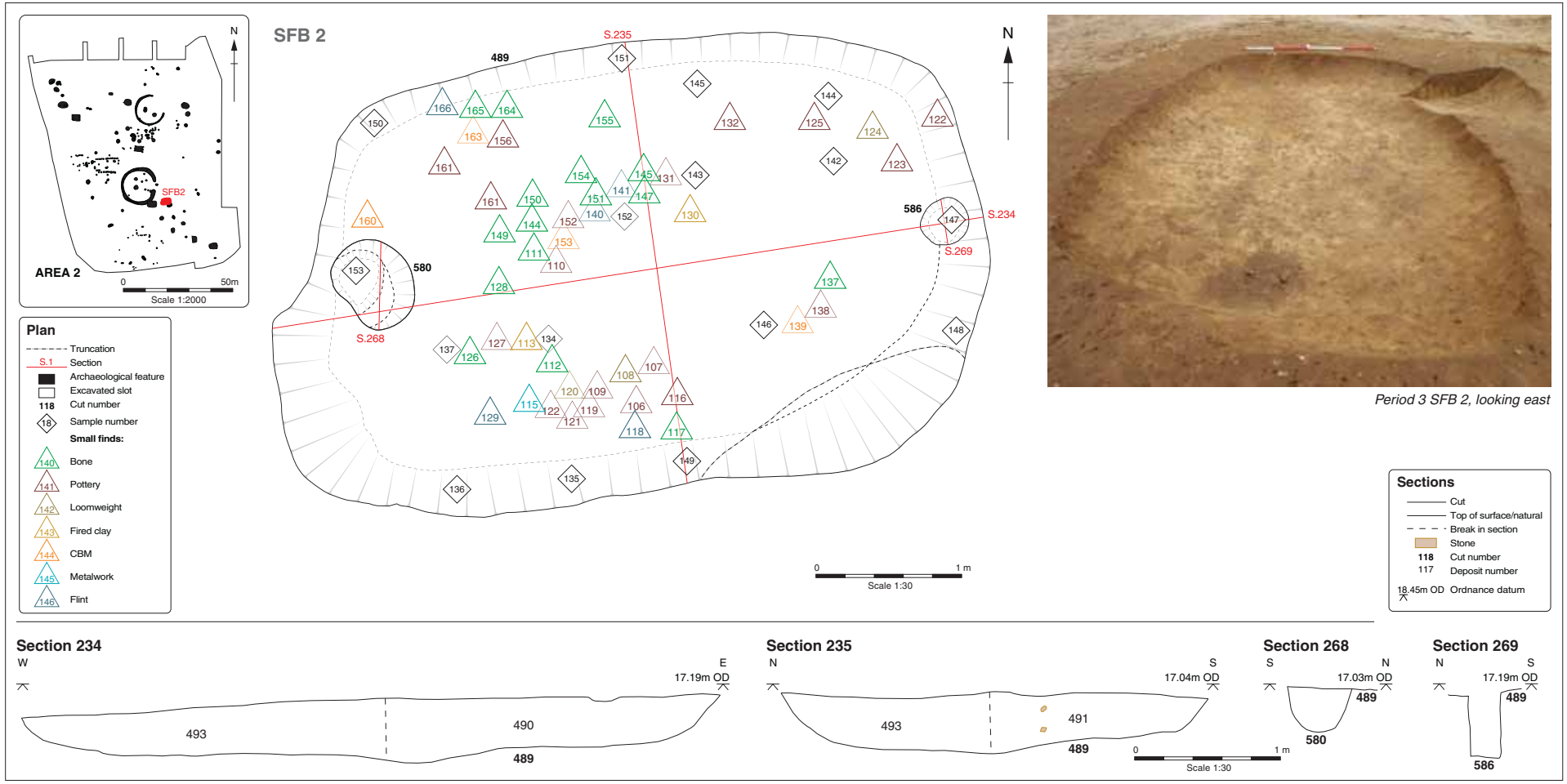
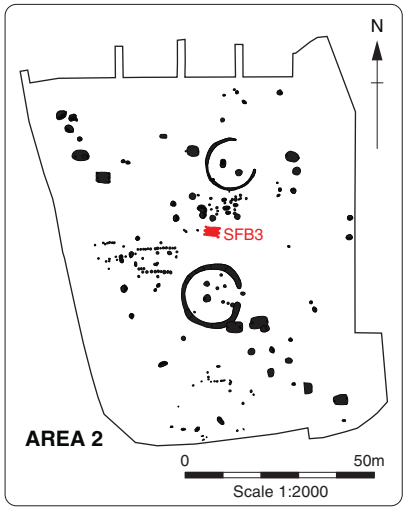
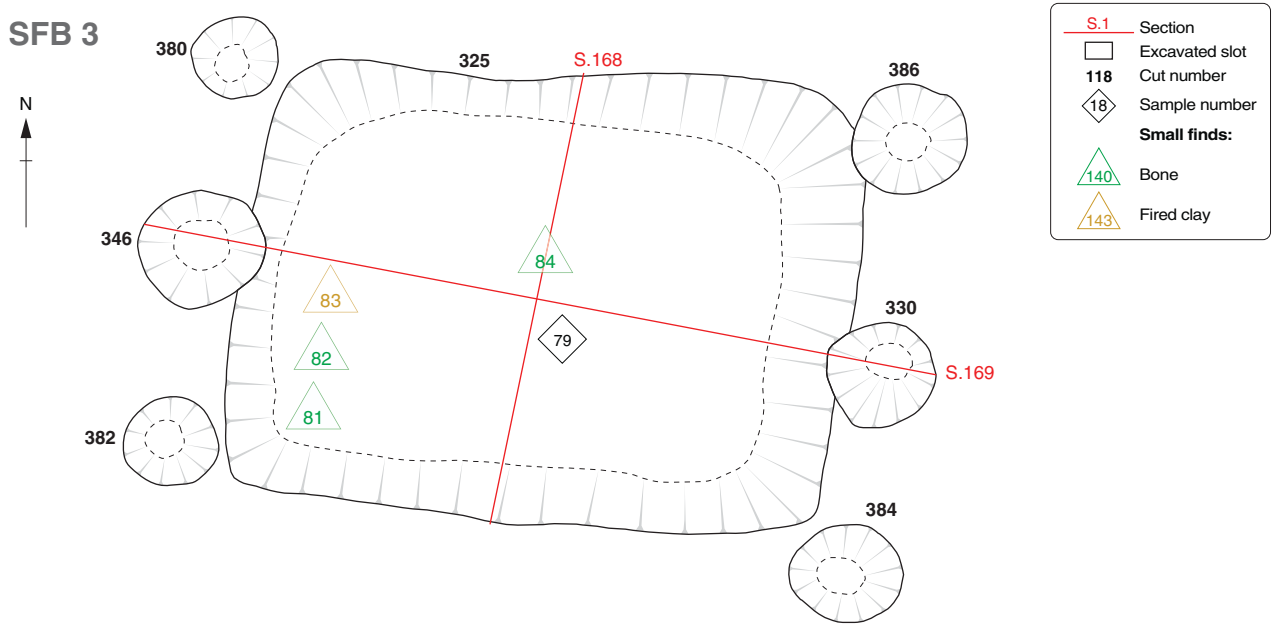


Figure 11: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 2 and associated sections





Period 3 SFB 3, looking east

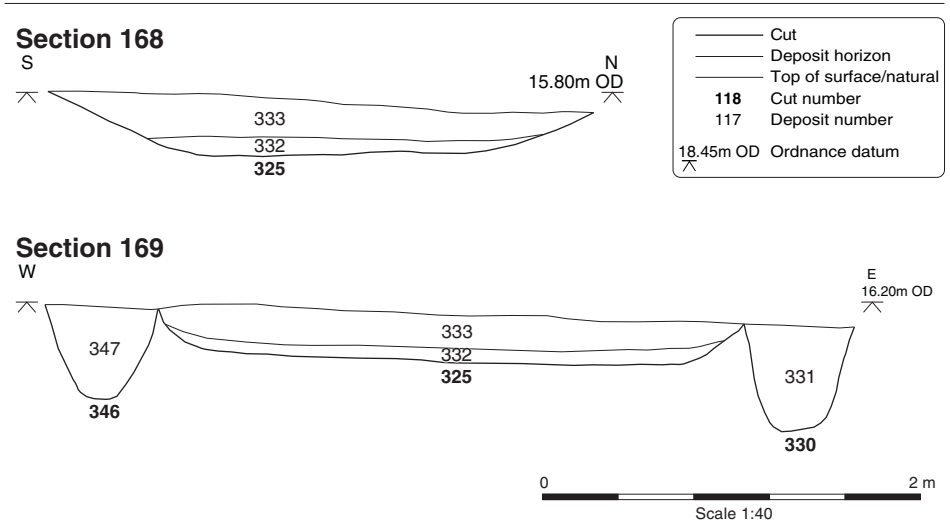
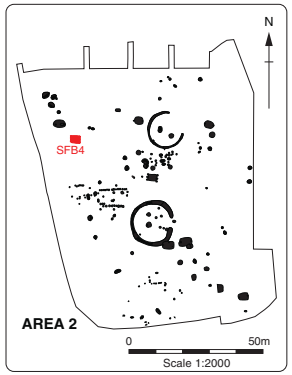


Figure 12: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 3 and assoicated sections



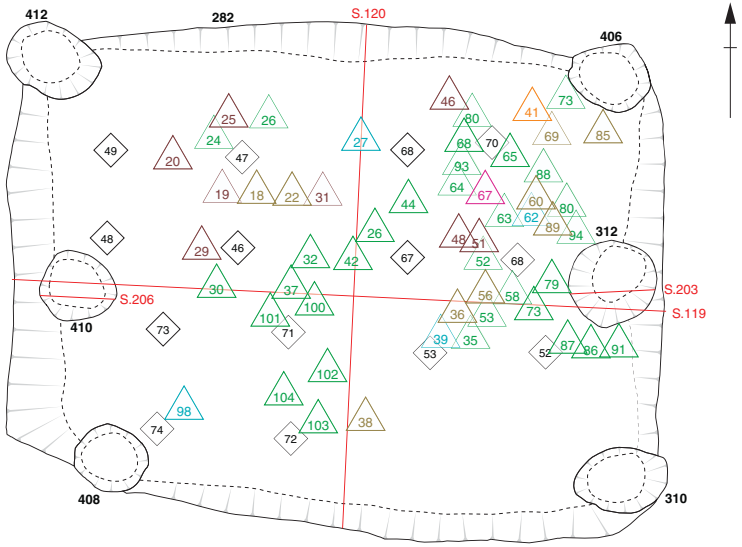
Plan

- S.1 Section
- Excavated slot
- 118 Cut number
- 18 Sample number

Small finds:

- 140 Bone
- 141 Pottery
- 142 Loomweight
- 144 CBM
- 145 Metalwork
- 147 Worked stone

SFB 4

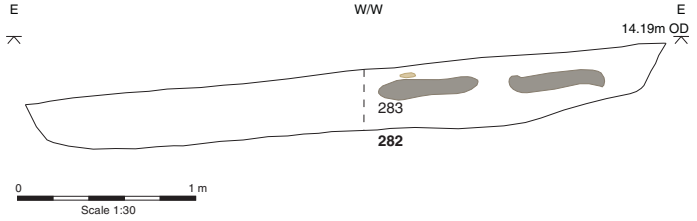


Period 3 SFB4, looking east

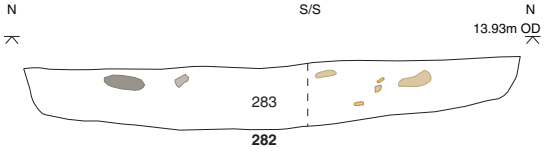
Sections

- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- Top of surface/natural
- Break in section
- Stone
- Flint
- Charcoal
- Yellow mottling soil
- 118 Cut number
- 117 Deposit number
- 18.45m OD Ordnance datum

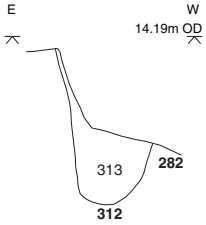
Section 119



Section 120



Section 203



Section 206

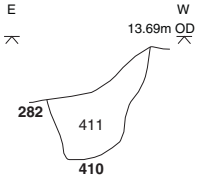


Figure 13: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 4 and associated sections

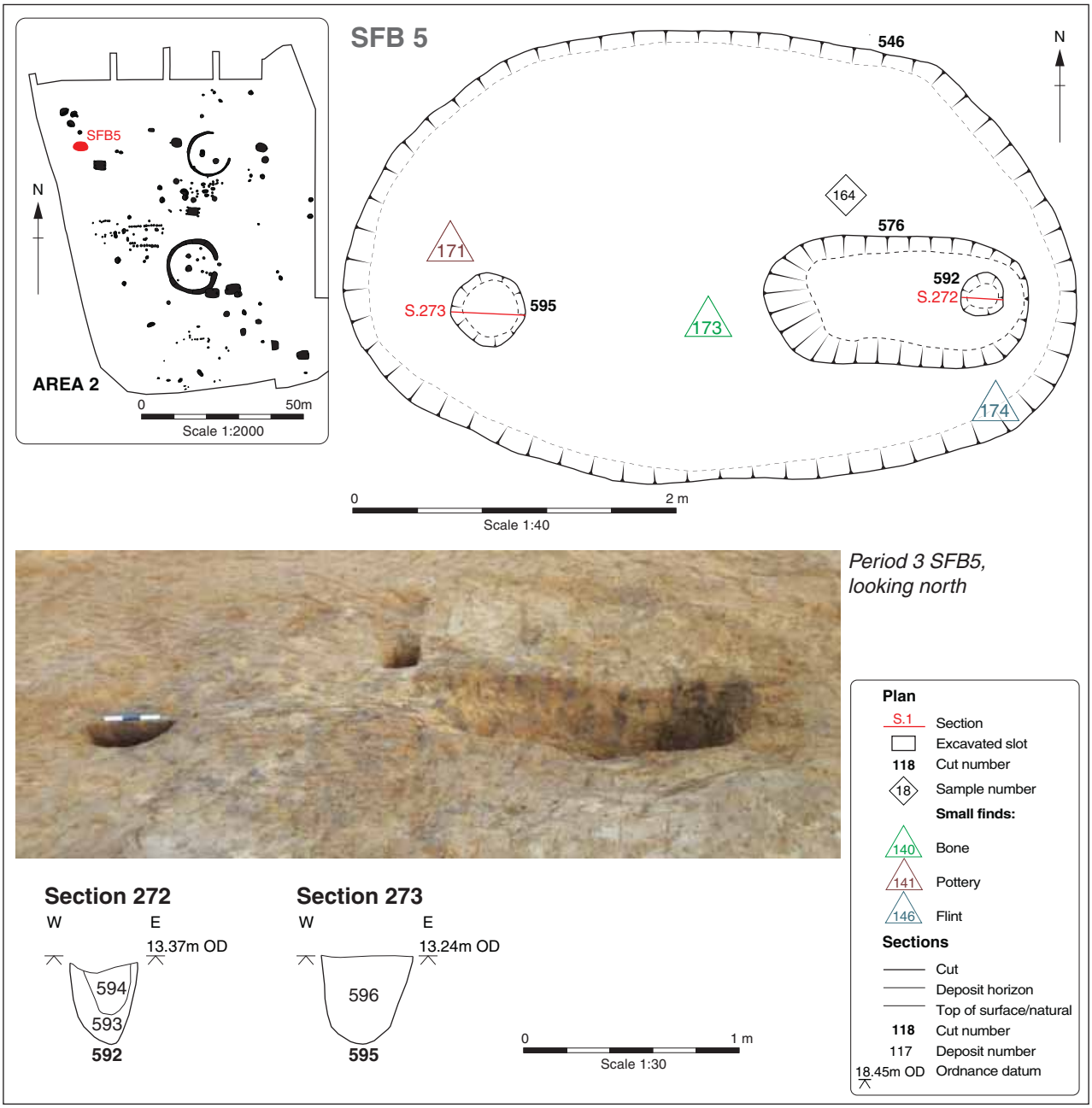


Figure 14: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 5

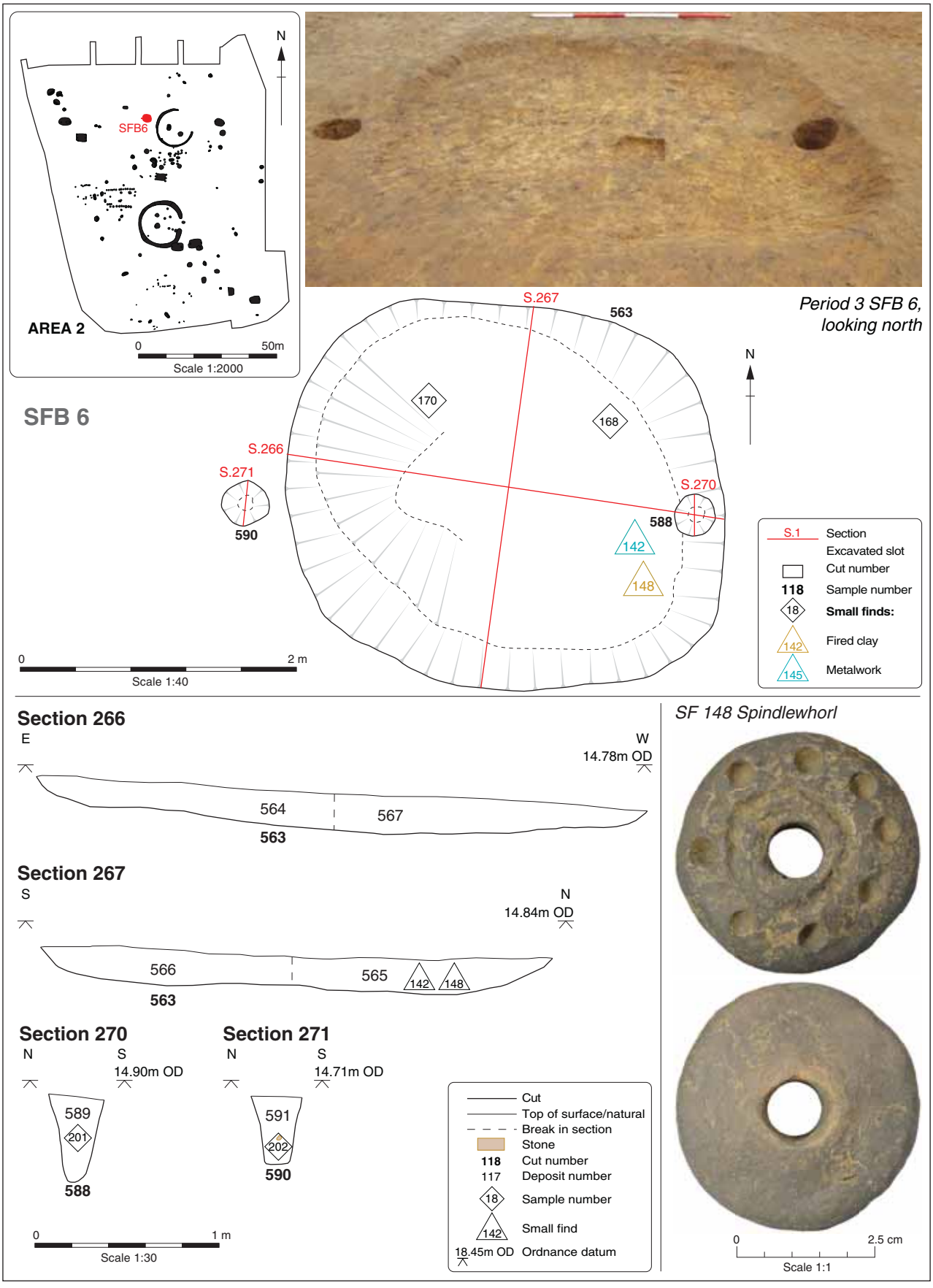


Figure 15: Detail plan of Period 3 SFB 6 and associated sections

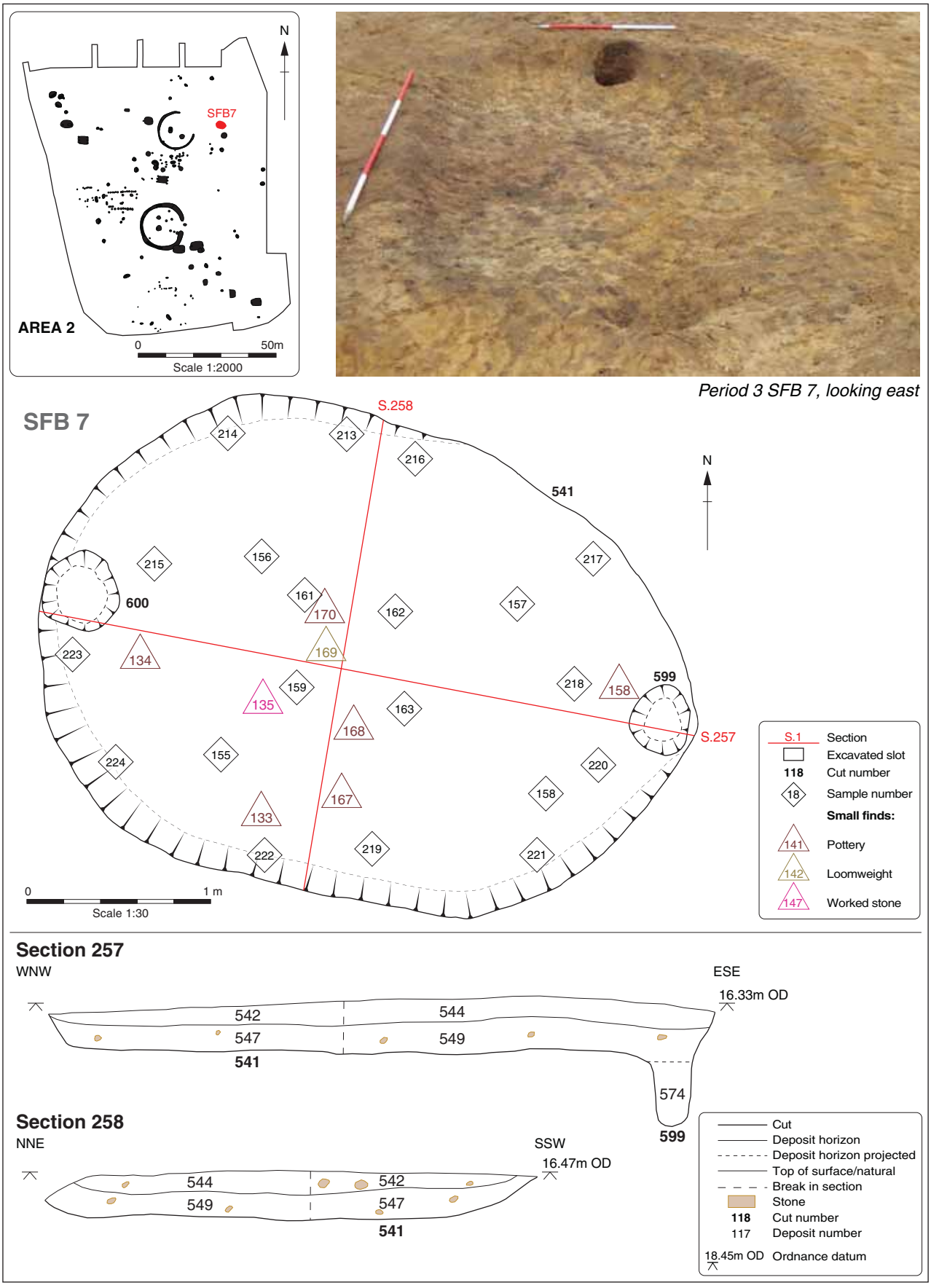


Figure 16: Detail plan of Period 3 SFB 7 and associated sections

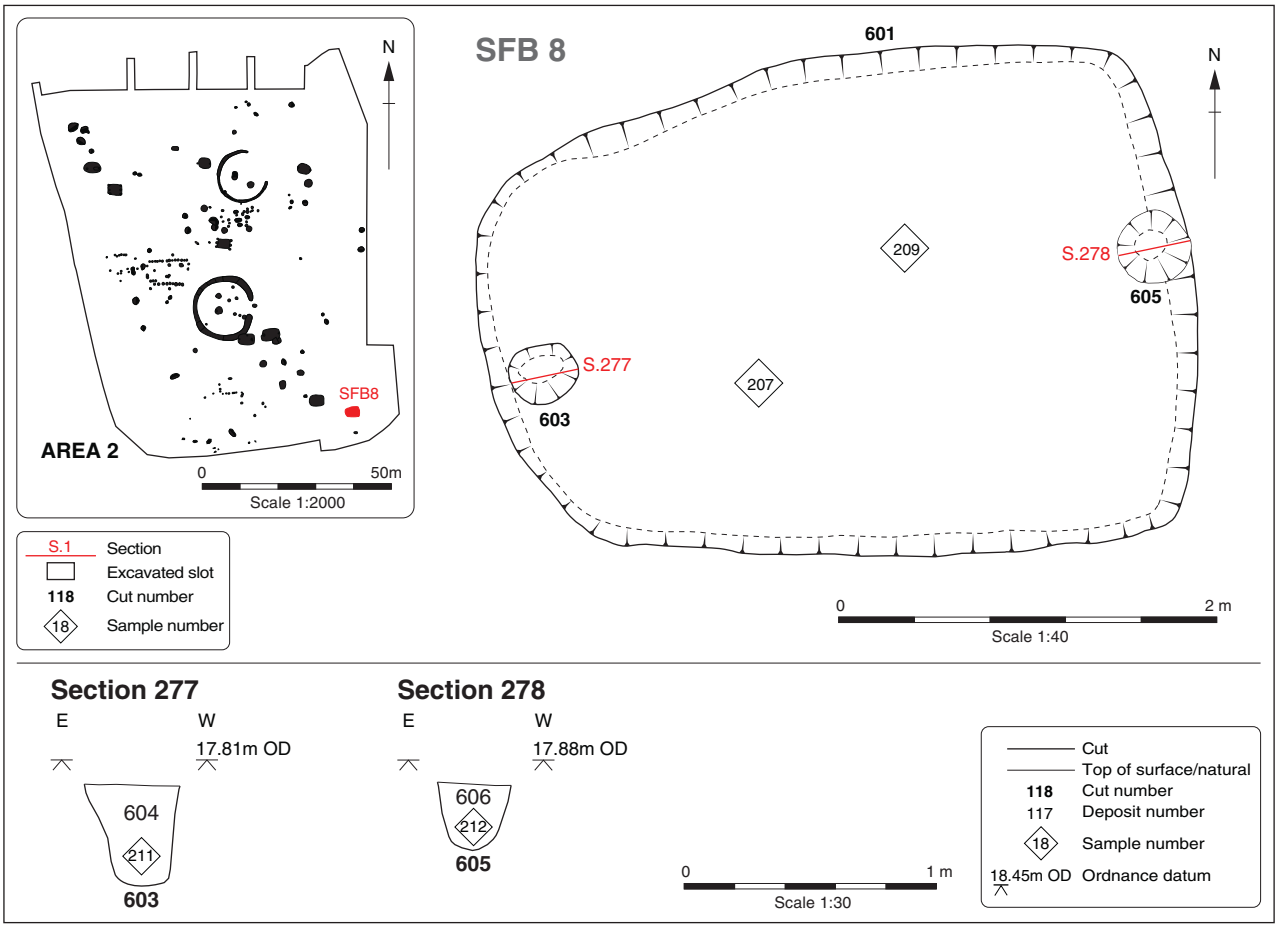


Figure 17: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 8 and associated sections

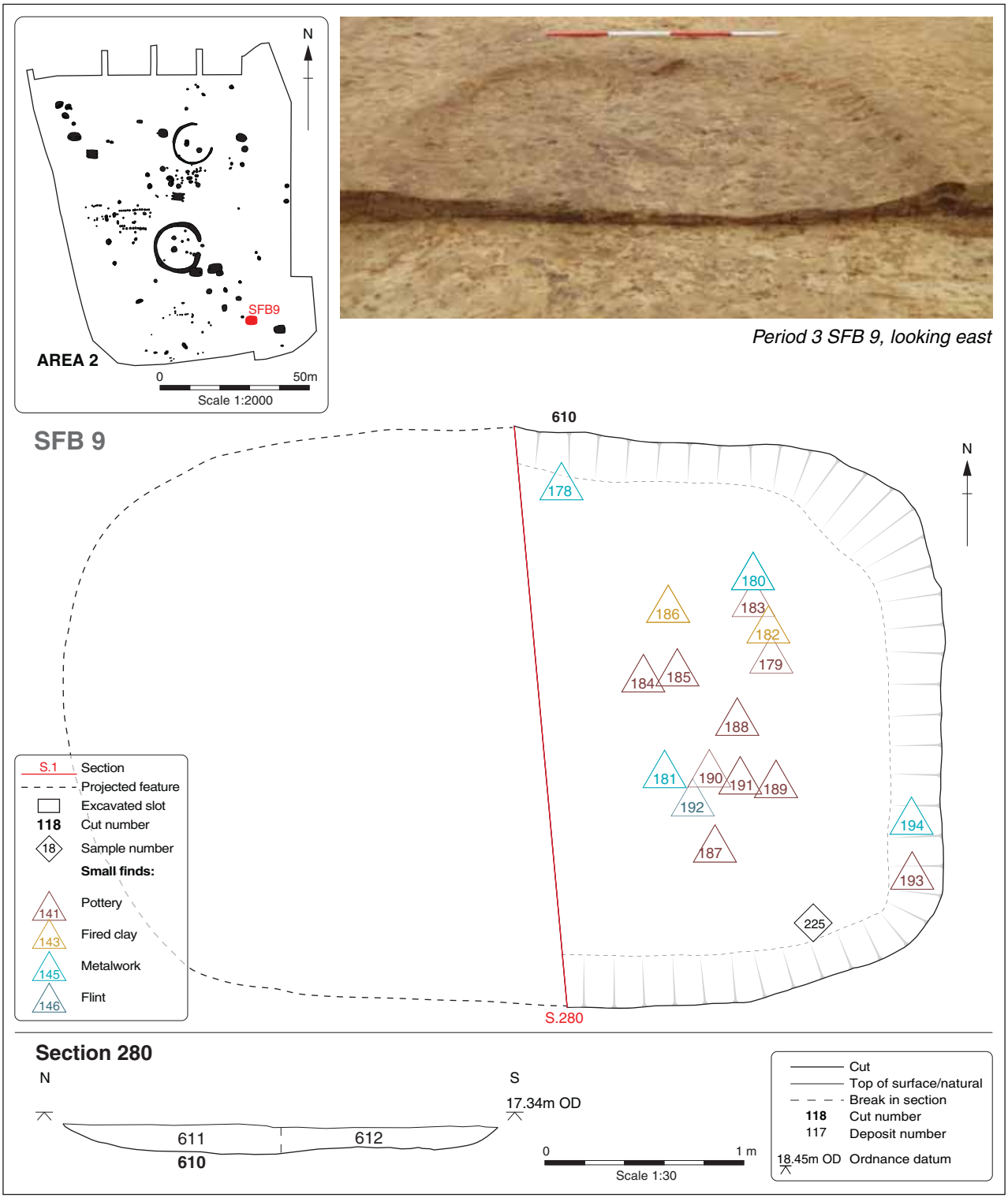


Figure 18: Detailed plan of Period 3 SFB 9 and associated section

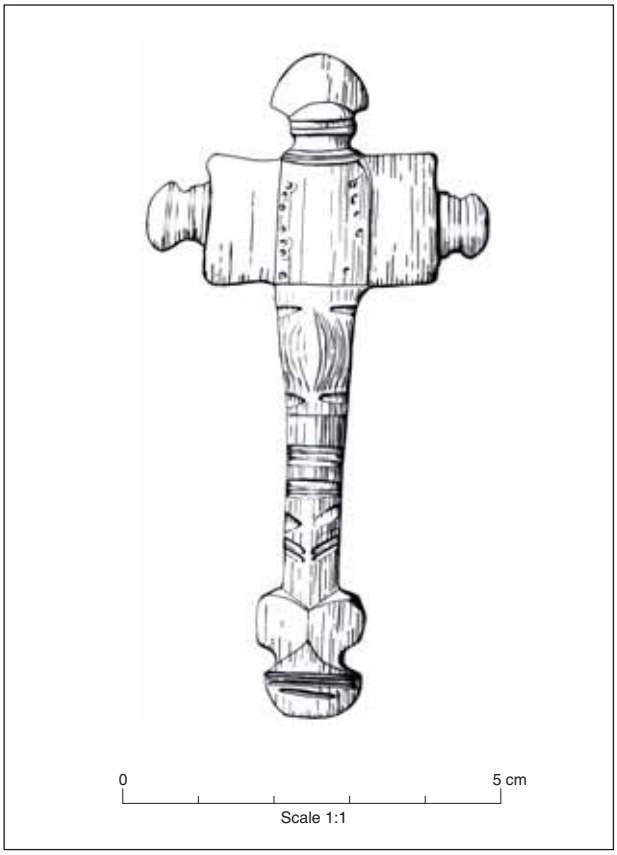


Figure 19: SF 178, Early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooch

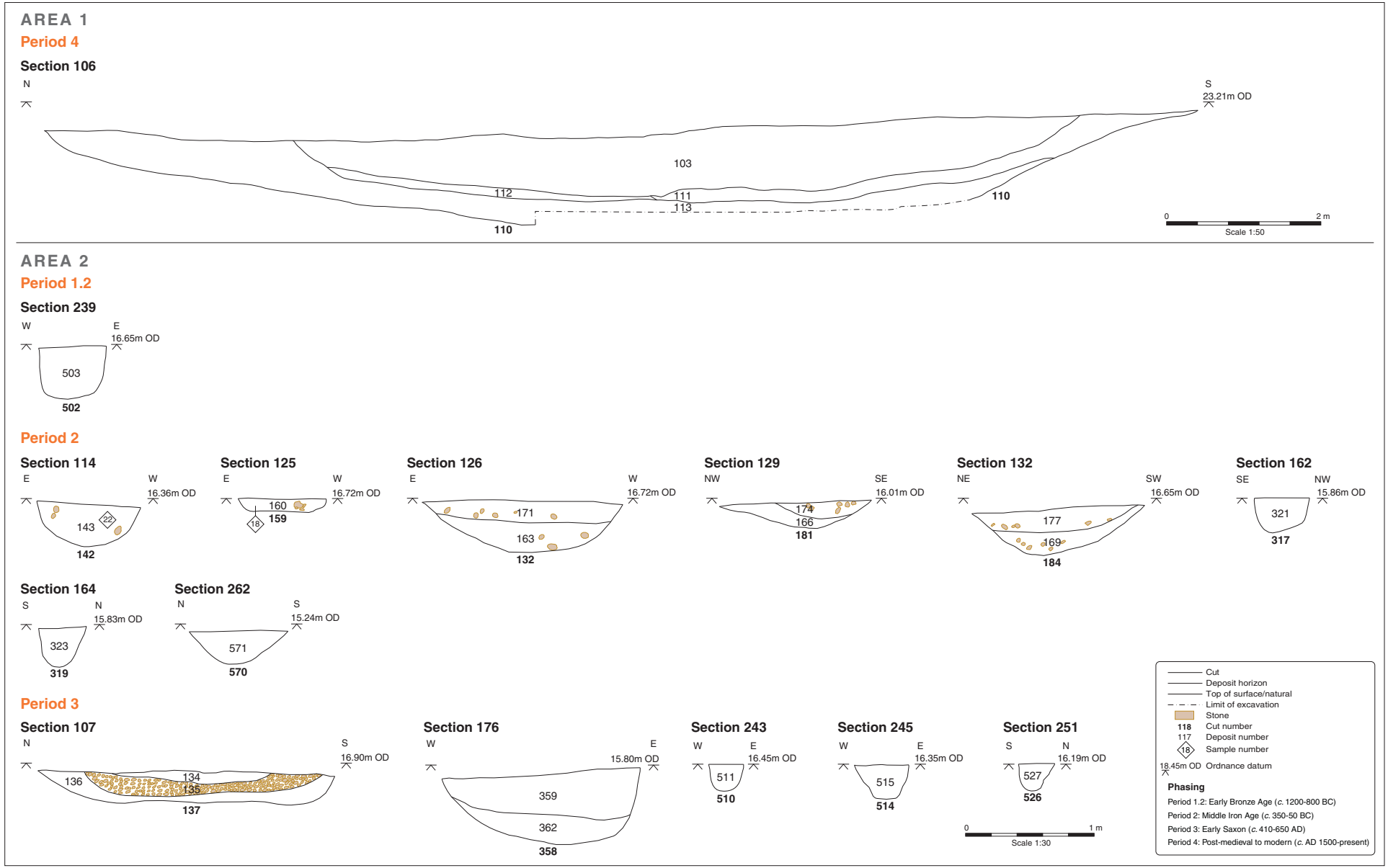


Figure 20: Selected sections

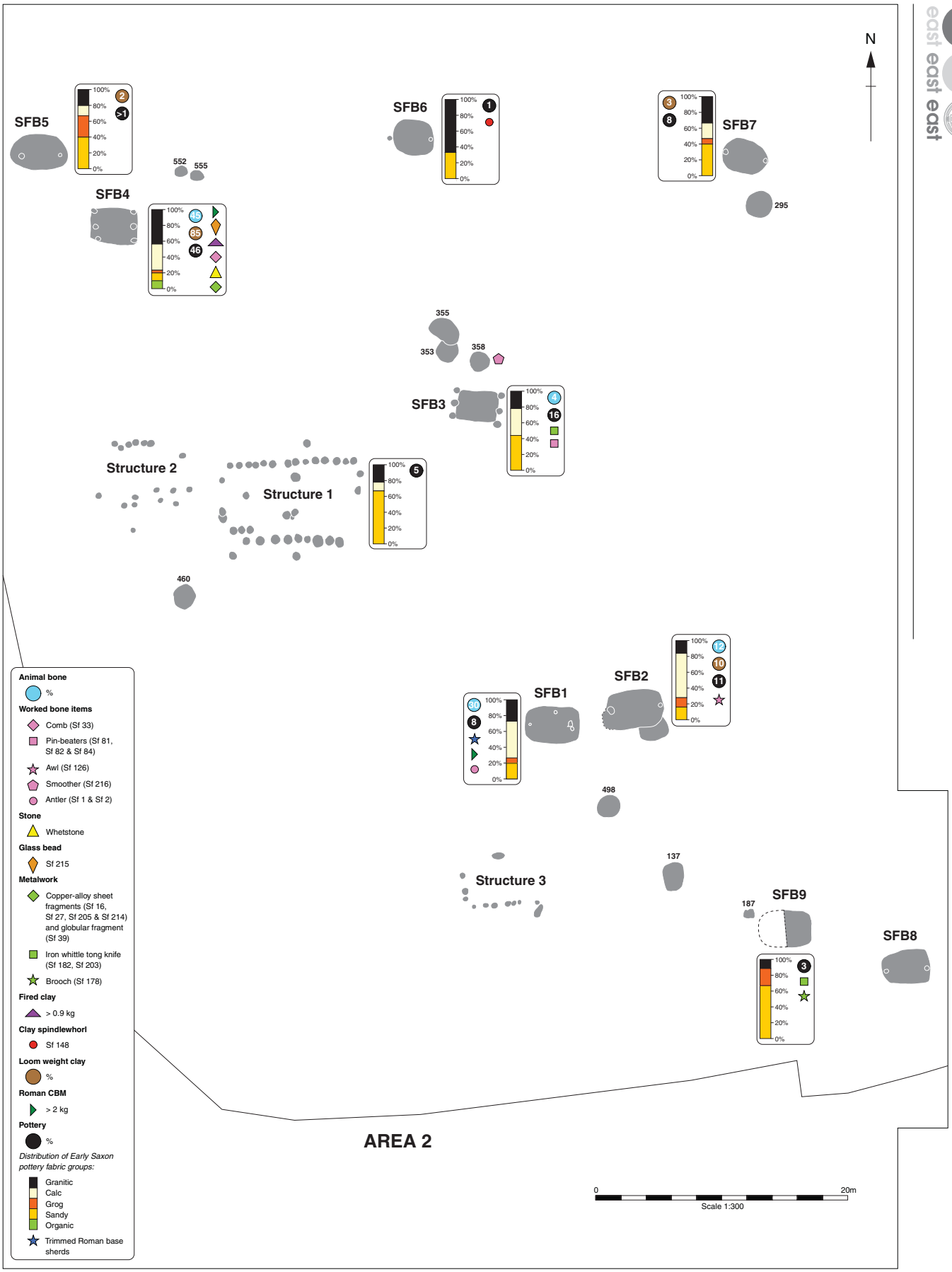


Figure 21: Period 3: Early Saxon finds distribution

Plate 1: Period 1.1: pits **118**, **124**, **126** and **128** in Early Bronze Age Pit Group 1, looking south

Plate 2: Period 1.1: pit **375**, looking north

Plate 3: Period 2: Middle Iron Age Roundhouse 1, looking east

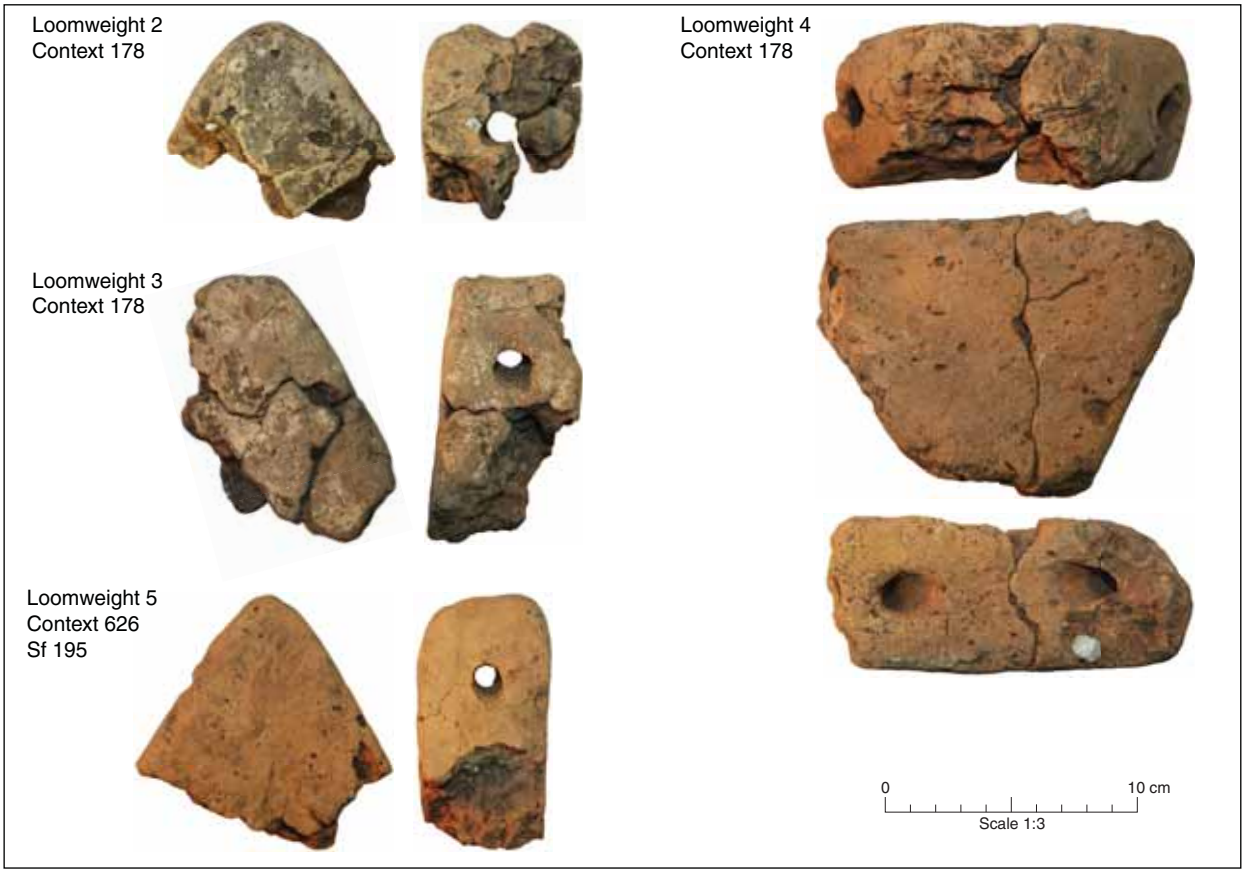


Plate 4: Loomweights 2-5 from Period 2 Roundhouse 1

Plate 5: Period 3: Early Saxon Structure 1, looking east

Plate 6: Sf 1 and 2, worked antler-wastes from SFB 1

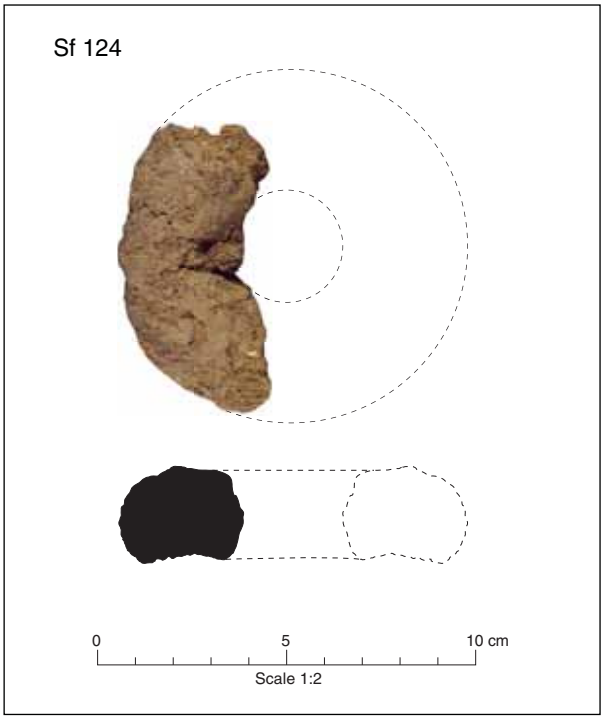


Plate 7: Sf 124, loomweight from SFB 2

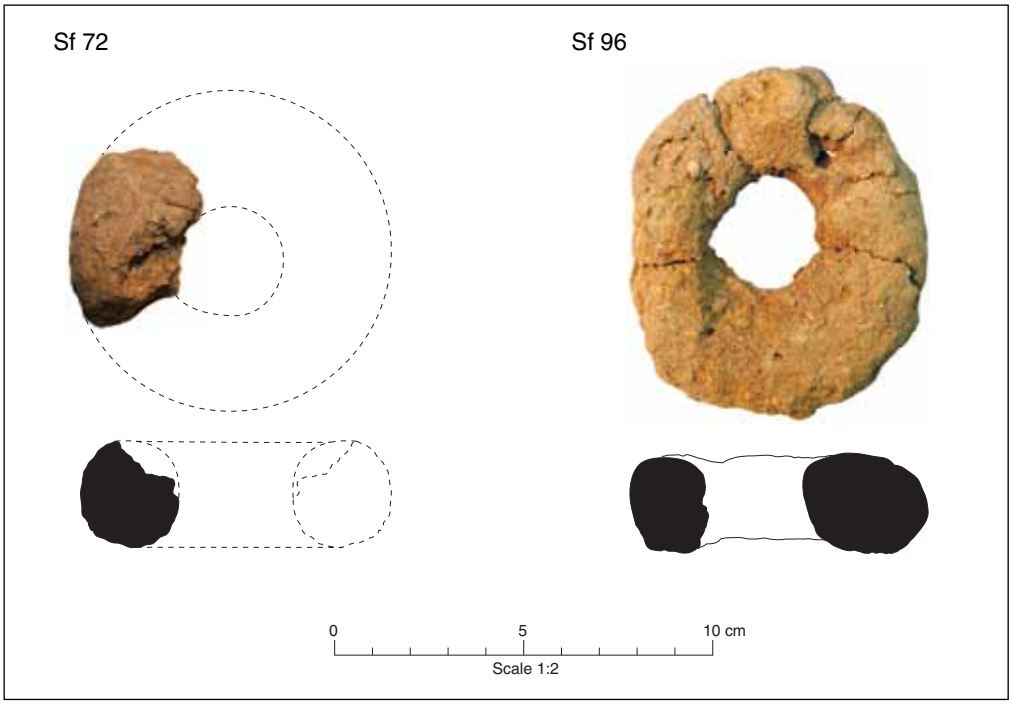


Plate 8: Sf 72 and 96, loomweights from SFB 4

Plate 9: Sf 81 and 84, bone needles from SFB 3

Plate 10: Period 4: Pit **110**, looking southeast

Plate 11: Period 4: Cow burial 584, looking south

Plate 12: Period 4: Sheep burial 631, looking south

Plate 13: Working shot of Area 2, looking southeast

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