

Archaeological excavation and monitoring on land to the rear of Chapel House, Chapel Green, Little St. Mary's, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9HX

February-November 2015



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1 Summary

Archaeological excavation and monitoring took place on land to the rear of Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The site was located within the historic centre of Long Melford known for its Roman and medieval heritage. Archaeological investigations in the past have revealed a Roman villa/bathhouse, a Roman road, several Roman burials, and scatters of structural features and domestic finds all close to the development site.

One hundred and seven well-preserved features were recorded. Ninety-nine were of a Late Iron Age and Roman date, with three post-medieval pits and five natural features. Most of the LIA/Roman features were pits but others included postholes, stakeholes, gullies, a small section of possible road surface and five burials (three inhumations and two cremations). In addition, the partial human remains of at least 15 other individuals were also identified.

Evidence shows that site originated in the early-mid 1st century with three pits possibly representing the remains of baby/juvenile burials. In the early Roman period (mid 1st – early 2nd century) it was primarily a quarry site, with pits dug to extract the natural clays, sands, silts and gravels required for the construction of the Roman road. Located on the eastern margin of the settlement the site was subsequently used as a rubbish dump for buildings fronting onto the road (later 1st – 2nd century). By the later 2nd to 3rd century baby/juveniles and adults were buried here. Small quantities of later Roman material (later 3rd/4th century) suggests a return to rubbish dumping but the settlement was in decline by this period.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological excavation and monitoring on land to the rear of Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk which was carried out in February–November 2015. The work was commissioned by Vaughn and Blyth, in advance of the construction of two new dwellings and associated works including new access, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring*, detailing the required archaeological work, written by Jude Plouviez (SCCAS 2013), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2014).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14 and 24)*. This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavations* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and historic background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record¹:

¹ SCC HER search invoice number – 9188244

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale²) shows the bedrock of the site as chalk with superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel.

Historic landscape

Long Melford is defined as *rolling estate farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment³. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map⁴ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.3, built up area – village (substantial groups of houses associated with a parish church). The landscape immediately around Long Melford is mainly characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 1.2 (pre 18th century enclosure – rectilinear fields), sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields), sub-type 3.2 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from rectilinear fields) and sub-type 9.2 (sub-type 9.2. Post-medieval park and leisure – informal park).

Archaeology⁵ (Fig 2a-b)

Roman: The development site lies to the south-east of the main centre of Long Melford, on the eastern side of Little St. Mary's that makes up part of the main street through Long Melford. It is within an archaeologically sensitive area, specifically a substantial Roman settlement (LMD 172). The Roman settlement is believed to have been established around the junction of two main Roman roads, the N-S Chelmsford to Pakenham road and the E-W Wixoe to Coddenham road. The E-W road has been identified to the east of Long Melford (ACT 012/WFG 016: 2.5km E) with the N-S road identified immediately to the south of Chapel House at Chapel Field (LMD 031). The course of the N-S road is unknown to the north of Chapel Field, but is eventually seen 9km further to the north (BRC 007).

Roman sites immediately surrounding the development site: Roman artefacts were found in 1922 in the north-eastern corner of Chapel Green (LMD 006: 40m SW) and more recently at 6 Chapel Green (LMD 135: 60m SW), with a Roman pit identified at 9 Chapelside, Chapel Green (LMD 179: 80m SW). A section of the N-S Chelmsford to Pakenham Roman road was identified in the 1970s to the south at Chapel Field (LMD 031: 120m SSW). It measured 21 feet 6 inches wide, was flanked by two ditches 6 feet wide and ran SSW to NNE. Projected it should run close to or across the development site. A Roman oven, baby burial and other Roman features were also excavated at Chapel Field. A possible Roman mosaic was discovered immediately to the north of the development site in the 1970s (LMD 201: 60m NW), and a LIA or Roman pit was identified to the east at 9 Rivish House (LMD 206: 100m E). A Roman villa/bathhouse is also located c 200m to the north-west (LMD 017, Scheduled Monument NHLE 1002967; LMD 153).

Roman sites in a 500m radius are located: Around the Meeting Field estate (LMD 008: 400m NNW; LMD 019: 270m NW; LMD 036: 390m NW; LMD 038: 430m NW; LMD 117: 350m NW; LMD 136: 240m NW; LMD 165: 360m NW), along St Mary's Street and Hall Street (LMD 033, 380m N; LMD 080: 400m NW; LMD 130: 420m N; LMD 174: 380m N), at Theobalds Yard (LMD 023: 400m NNW), Hall Street and Peggs Yard (LMD 024, 480m NNW), The Gables (LMD 154, 370m NNW) and land to the rear of Almacks (LMD 137/157: 380m NNW). To the north-east at Swanfield (LMD 035: 190m NE) and around the Primary School (LMD 131: 260m NNE; LMD 192: 260m NE). And to the south at Roman Way (LMD 082: 300m S). Artefact scatters (including pottery, metalwork and other finds) have been found around the Meeting Field estate (LMD 012: 400m NW; LMD 134: 370m NW), at the Fire Station (LMD 046: 110 NNW) and to the south of the site (LMD 203: 180m S). Coin finds include an Iron Age coin of Cunobelin (LMD 039: 190m SW) and a gold quarter stater with five other Roman coins (LMD 076: 570m NW), a sestertius of Hadrian (LMD 032: 330m NW), and a follis of Constantine I (LMD 034: 170m NW).

Roman burials: A number of Late Iron Age and Roman burials have been identified across Long Melford. They are listed in Table 1 below.

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

³ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

⁴ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁵ Based on information held by SCCHER

HER code, site name and distance from Chapel House site	Description
LMD 018, St Catherine's Road/ Liston Lane, 250m NW	Grave of an adult female. Associated groundworks produced a piece of mid 1st to late 2nd century pottery as well as other typical occupation finds.
LMD 025, Hall Street, 450m N	Undated but probably Roman inhumation to the east of Hall Street
LMD 027, Old Country Club, 580m NNW	Roman urned cremation buried with a pottery flask and samian sherds.
LMD 029, Woollards Gardens, 560m N	Grave of a young female buried with bronze bracelets, a bronze ring, a jet ring, three amber beads, a bronze cylindrical mount, glass vessel fragments, three coffin nails, and two 3rd-4th century colour coated beaker bases.
LMD 031, Chapel Green, 120m SSW	Baby burial in the fill of one of the Roman roadside ditches.
LMD 047, Chantry House, Hall Street, 580m N	Later Iron Age urned cremation (first half of the 1st century AD), probably indicating local burial traditions, buried with a dish.
LMD 115, Little St. Mary's, 200m N	Six Roman adult burials and one infant. Aligned with their heads roughly to the west, one buried in a stone coffin (made from imported limestone). Stone coffins are particularly rare, with only two having been recorded from burials in Colchester (Crummy, Crummy and Crossan, 1993). The burials are dated as 4th century and overlaid 1st – 3rd century domestic occupation deposits of pits, structural deposits and layers (LMD 115). Suggests a Christian burial tradition, although grave goods indicate that earlier practices were still respected (Boulter, 1997). Stone coffins are likely to imply status (Phillpott, 1991).
LMD 137/157, Almacks sites, 180m N/NNW	Grave of a young female buried with a Colchester beaker and hare brooch (mid-late 2nd century). The site lay to the west of the route of the Roman road and it is thought that structures may have flanked the road, with domestic features such as pits and the burial to the rear of the buildings. The occupation evidence appears to begin in the first century, peaking in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, with a decline in the late 3rd to 4th century.
LMD 160, 14 The Limes, 440m NNE	Grave of an adult in old age, with a fragment of another adult femur in the grave cut. Buried with two pots of mid 2nd century date. Aligned roughly west to east along the line of a ditch immediately to the south-east. Four pits on the site dated from the later Iron Age to the early 2nd century.
LMD 192, Long Melford Primary School, 250m NE	Cremation burial and three inhumations, containing the remains of four individuals. Late 1st-late 2nd century. Cremation: adult with an urn and three vessels, probably forming a dining set. Grave 1: adult female with a fragment from the skull of a child burial alongside, two samian dishes, flagon. Grave 2: adult man, single jar, coffin. Grave 3: adult, no grave goods.
LMD Misc, 570m N	Two iron age 'C' bowls found in conjunction with human skeletons (opposite Cock and Bell, c 1930s)

Table 1 List of Late Iron Age and Roman burials in Long Melford

Medieval: Medieval activity close to the development site includes the now demolished St James Chapel (LMD 006, 16th-17th century: 60m SW) and a medieval wall and artefact scatter (LMD 151: 160m NNW).

Listed buildings: Approximately 56 Grade II and II* listed buildings are located within a 500m radius of the development site. They date from the 16th to the 19th centuries.

The development site was subject to archaeological evaluation in April 2014 by Colchester Archaeological Trust (LMD 232, CAT Report 766). It confirmed the presence of Roman

deposits with possible linear boundaries, pits and postholes, all containing large groups of 1st to 2nd-century material. Preservation of the archaeological deposits was good, with a low level of post-Roman activity and c 400mm minimum of garden soil cover.

Plouviez, 2013: *'Throughout Long Melford the circumstances of recording, constrained by small developments within the historic town, has left many questions about the development and layout of the Roman settlement to be answered. It is highly likely that there is a 1st century military presence (key finds include an iron sword and Lyons ware pottery) but the precise location and extent of this is unknown. Subsequently an extensive roadside settlement developed over a large area, including a probable bath house, but even the precise route of the Roman road(s) is poorly defined except to the south of the current development (LMD 031). Burials are widespread, including both cremations and some late 2nd to early 3rd-century inhumations, as well as a group of 4th-century inhumations which included a stone coffin; whether any of these are in defined cemetery areas is uncertain. It seems possible that burials may be found anywhere around the margins of the settlement'*.

4 Aims

The aims of the excavation and monitoring were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits within the excavation area, with particular regard to the survival of remains mentioned in section 3.
- identify and record the date, form and purpose of archaeological deposits within the application area which would otherwise be removed or damaged by the new build footprints and associated infrastructure.
- preserve by record the impact of past land uses, and the presence of any masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish and record survival of evidence for past environmental activity and conditions.

5 Methodology

Two areas were excavated in February-March 2015. Excavation Area A and Area B were located within the footprints of the proposed new buildings. They measured 168m² and 240m² respectively (totalling 408m²).

Archaeological monitoring (a watching brief) was carried out in July and November 2015 during the excavation of a service trench, drainage trench and four soakaways. The service trench measured approximately 82m long, 0.45m wide by 0.65m deep, the drainage trench 54m long, 0.46m wide by 1-1.2m deep, and the soakaways 1.9m by 1.4m and 2m deep (totalling an area of 72m²).

The excavation areas and trenches/soakaways were all stripped down to significant archaeological horizons by a mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket. This was carried out under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Figs 3-16) (Appendix 1)

Three layers of a modern/post-medieval date were removed during stripping. Modern topsoil (L1, dark grey clayey-silt, c 230-340mm thick) sealed subsoil (L2, dark/mid grey clayey-silt, c 220-540mm thick) which sealed an accumulation layer (L3, mid grey/brown clayey-silt, c 100-200mm thick). Layer L3 was not always present across the whole site. The exposed

archaeological features were cut into natural (L4, silty/sandy-clay containing gravel patches) and sealed by either L2 or L3.

One hundred and seven archaeological features were recorded during the excavation and monitoring. Ninety-nine dated from the Late Iron Age and Roman period and three to the post-medieval period. Five natural features were also identified.

6.1 Late Iron Age to Roman

Pits

A total of sixty-five pits were excavated. Twenty-nine were large pits generally over 1m in length/width/diameter and at least 0.50m deep, with thirteen over 1m deep. All of the deepest pits were excavated to a safe working depth of 1.2m at which point an auger was used to try to ascertain the actual depth of the feature. The largest pit, BF58, was over 4.9m long by 4.8m wide and 1.10m deep. Four were recorded at over 2m deep. Twenty-eight were smaller pits generally under 1m in length/width/diameter and less than 0.50m deep. The smallest, AF26, measured 0.33m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Eight pits were identified during monitoring and could not be measured; at least five were over 0.50m deep.



Photographs 1-2 Large pits AF10 and AF24, looking N

Four small pits (AF2, BF22, BF26 and BF53) dated to the Late Iron Age (early to mid 1st century) with another two to the immediate post-conquest period (BF3/4 and BF28). The remaining pits contained dating evidence primarily from the mid 1st to the 2nd/3rd century. Six large pits (BF9, BF35, BF45, BF58, BF59 and BF60) contained later Roman pottery (3rd-4th century) in their uppermost fills. This was probably accumulated into hollows on the surface of the feature after the pits had undergone a period of settling. In fact, many of the deepest pits (for example AF10, AF24, BF9, BF23, BF59 (see Figs 6-10)) revealed U-shaped slump lines in section, showing that settling had occurred before more material was dumped onto the site. Many of the pits were therefore probably cut in the early Roman period and were backfilled within the later 1st-2nd centuries, with later Roman material then deposited over the site.

The Roman pits were probably primarily dug to extract natural clay, silt, sand and gravel for the construction and maintenance of the main north-south Roman road. Others may have been dug as water holes/wells and cess pits. The open features then appear to have been used for rubbish, with general domestic waste from the nearby Roman settlement dumped into them. This material included large quantities of broken pottery, animal bone and ceramic building material along with fragments of worked stone, fired clay, nails and a small number of personal items.



Photographs 3-4 Small pits AF13 and BF5, looking S



Photograph 5 Large pit BF59 with gully BF44 to the N, looking W

Pits BF3/4 and BF28

Pits BF3/4 and BF28 are unusual. BF3/4 was a slightly oval feature measuring 1.71m by 1.50m and 0.29m deep and BF28 was a similar shape at 2.20m by 2.00m by 0.57m deep. They both contained a large quantity of closely-dated pottery suggesting a single and significant deposit of material rather than general domestic waste. These pits are also among the earliest features on the site dating to the early to mid 1st century (BF28) and the early/mid to mid/late 1st century (BF3/4). Both contained significant quantities of Late Iron Age pottery but were probably of early post-conquest date.

In addition to the large quantity of pottery the pits contained over 96% of the total number of loomweight fragments identified on the site. A copper alloy coin of Cunobelin (SF1, AD 10 –

43) was recovered from BF3/4 and an iron spearhead (SF5) from BF28. Pit BF28 also contained at least one complete sheep carcass.

Both pits also contained a small quantity of prenatal/neonatal human bone. Pit BF3/4 contained seven bones from two babies at 36 and 38-40 weeks gestation (or different sized twins) (Curl, this report), along with a very small quantity (6 pieces at 6g) of possible human cremated bone. Pit BF28 contained two pieces of baby bone, c 40 weeks gestation. These baby bones may belong to a later phase of the site when later Roman burials were cut into earlier pits (see below). However, it is possible these features are LIA/early Roman burials.



Photograph 6 Pit BF3/4, looking S

Roman road

A small section of possible Roman road (WBF2) was revealed during monitoring in the far west of the drainage trench. Both sides of the surface had been cut by post-medieval/modern features (WBF1 and a boundary wall foundation) so the full width of the feature and the existence of any associated roadside ditches could not be confirmed. As recorded, the surface had survived to a width of approximately 0.55m. It measured c 0.60m deep, had two distinct layers of compacted gravel (metalled) surface and appeared to have a slight camber suggesting that it was aligned roughly north to south. No dating evidence was recovered from the surface and it has been identified as 'possibly Roman' by association with nearby Roman features. Unfortunately it was not recorded within the service trench slightly further to the south, but this trench was not excavated as deep and showed evidence of modern disturbance (possibly when the Chapel Maltings were built).



Photograph 7 Road road surface WBF2, looking NE

Postholes, Stakeholes and Gullies

There are three clusters of postholes, stakeholes and gullies that may have been part of structural features of some indeterminate form.

The first cluster is located in the north-west corner of Area A. Curved gully AF5 ran into post-pit AF1 which contained stakeholes AF6, AF7, AF18, AF19 and AF20. The gully was recorded for a distance of 0.89m, measuring 0.31m wide and 0.07m deep. The post-pit measured at least 1.05m by 0.85m and 0.32m deep. Clay, flint and sand had been packed around the five stakeholes which averaged 0.13m in diameter by 0.14m deep. Posthole AF3, AF21 and stakehole AF22 may also be associated with this activity.



Photograph 8 AF1, AF5 and stakeholes, looking N

The second cluster is located along the southern edge of Area A. Four postholes (AF31, AF32, AF33 and AF36) were identified in a straight line, recorded for a distance of 3.74m. It is

possible that another three postholes (AF34, AF35 and AF38) and a gully (AF37) were also associated with this activity. The gully was recorded for a distance of 3.63m and measured 0.43m wide and 0.11m deep. The postholes were on average 0.34m in diameter and 0.21m deep.

The final cluster is located in Area B. Eight postholes (BF11-BF17 and BF48), four of which ran in a straight line for a distance of 5.78m, may or may not be associated with gully BF44. The gully was recorded for a distance of 3.26m. One terminal at the west end was identified but the other end had been cut by later pits. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.11m deep. The postholes were on average 0.39m wide and 0.18m deep. Two other postholes (BF20 and BF50) were located slightly further to the east.



Photograph 9 Postholes BF11-BF15, looking S

The burials

Three Roman inhumations and two cremations were identified in Area B along with one possible related pit and the partial remains of at least twelve other individuals. There are no indications of any boundaries or burials plots, and the burials appear to be the latest cut features on the site.

BF1: urned cremation burial (Fig 13)

Description: Pit BF1 was an oval feature, 0.49m by 0.41m and 0.12m deep, containing a disturbed urned cremation burial.

Cremated human bone: A total of 605 fragments (583g) of cremated human bone were recorded within the burial urn.

Burial goods: A jar (BF1.1) had been used as a cremation urn and a beaker (BF1.2) was found alongside.

Date: Late 2nd to mid/late 3rd century.

BF1.1 B1. Fig 13. Fabric GX, ovoid jar, broken, rim missing, most of body a joining sherds up to the shoulder, lead plug in hole close to edge of base (1500g), Roman. The lead plug in the base is relatively crude and does not appear to be related to repair of the pot other than to fill the hole. The appearance of a small hole in the pot base would probably be relatively unusual unless it had initially been deliberately made.

BF1.2 B2. Fig 13. Fabric COLC, Cam 392 beaker, broken, most of pot, part of body and rim missing (84g, EVE 0.70), late 2nd to mid 3rd century.



Photographs 10-11 Urned cremation BF1, looking E, and baby burial BF2, looking SE

BF2: inhumation burial (Fig 14)

Description: Inhumation burial BF2 was located within a grave measuring 0.50m by 0.25m and 0.35m deep and aligned south-east to north-west with the head buried to the south-east.

Human bone: Foetal baby skeleton, age 39-40 weeks gestation, probably a stillbirth or a slightly premature birth that did not survive for long. The baby had been buried on its left hand side.

Date: Roman.

BF29: cremation burial (Fig 14)

Description: Pit BF29 was a round feature, 0.37m in diameter and 0.32m deep, containing a disturbed cremation burial.

Cremated human bone: A total of 924 fragments (1035g) of cremated human bone were recorded within the burial pit. It was probably from a younger (not mature) adult.

Residual finds: One sherd of Roman pottery (32g) and one iron nail.

Date: Roman.

BF34: inhumation burial (Fig 15)

Description: Inhumation burial BF34 was located within a grave measuring 2.20m by 1.16m and 0.40m deep and aligned north-west to south-east with the head buried to the north-west.

Inhumated human bone: The incomplete skeleton of an adult, probably female, of Negroid or mixed race origins. She showed signs of both arthritis and periodontal disease. The body had been buried supine on its back.

Timber coffin: Thirteen iron coffin nails show that the body had been buried within a timber coffin. Unusually, all of the nails were found along the south-western half of the grave and it is possible that nails were used to reinforce this edge of the coffin.

Burial goods: A copper-alloy finger-ring (BF34.1) was identified on the right side of the skull. A cluster of iron hobnails (BF34.2) in the south-eastern end of the grave show that the body had been buried wearing leather hobnailed shoes.

Residual finds: Sixty-one Roman pottery sherds (567g), probably from pit BF55.

Date: 3rd century.

BF34.1 B103, SF6. Fig 15. Copper-alloy slightly d-shaped finger-ring with a rectangular bezel flanked by decorated moulding. The bezel originally contained enamel but the enamel is now incomplete and fragile. The hoop is d-shaped and tapers towards the rear. Approximately half of the hoop is surviving. 1g. 3rd century.

BF34.2 B104, SF15. Nine iron hobnails, largest 13mm long by 13mm diameter.



Photographs 12-13 Inhumation burials BF34, looking N, and BF52, looking SE

BF52: inhumation burial (Fig 16)

Description: Inhumation burial BF52 was located within a grave measuring 2.35m by 0.80m and 0.30m deep and aligned south-east to north-west with the head buried to the south-east.

Inhumated human bone: The incomplete remains of an adult male approximately five feet nine inches tall (179cm) who was both robust and strong. Probably caucasoid, he showed signs of arthritis in his arm and hands causing regular discomfort and possibly severe pain, degenerative wear in his back, hips and knees, and anemia. The body had been buried supine on its back with its hands either side of the body.

Burial goods: A jar (BF52.1) appears to have been placed in the right hand of the body, although as the vessel was broken with sherds scattered across the grave, it may have been disturbed from its original position next to the body.

Residual finds: Ninety-five Roman pottery sherds (1536g), a quantity of animal bone and four fragments of fired clay, all probably from pit BF58. The partial remains of a baby and juvenile (c 2-3 years old) were also identified in this burial. This bone was probably residual from an earlier burial.

Date: Based on the residual pottery sherds this burial must date to the mid 3rd century or later.

BF52.1 B126. Fabric GMG, jar base, lower part burnished, 355g, Roman.

BF38: pit

Pit BF38 also contained a very small quantity of burnt bone, 4 pieces at 5g. One fragment was from an animal but the other three may possibly be human. If they are, then this pit may be a related burial feature.

Other skeletal human bone

A small quantity of skeletal human bone was also identified among the domestic waste found in seven of the large pits. Six contained prenatal/neonatal baby bones (AF10, AF12, BF9, BF25, BF32 and BF46) ranging from 30 to 40 weeks gestation (summary of all human bone

taken from Curl, this report). Two contained juvenile bones, c 6-10 years old (AF10, BF6). Along with the residual bone found within inhumation burial BF52, this amounts to at least twelve separate individuals each represented by a small number of bones (mainly leg and arm bones).

Most of the bone from these babies/juveniles was identified within the mid to upper fill of the pits (Table 2), and appears to represent a later phase on the site when graves were cut into earlier pits. Over time, the fill of these pits would have begun to slump into voids created by settling and decomposition. This action would have also caused the later burials to slump into the pits, both removing any visible grave-cut and scattering the bone and any associated burial goods. Unfortunately, as all of this bone was identified as human (rather than animal) during post-excavation analysis the pits were only half-section and dug with fast-hand techniques (mattocks). This probably contributed to the small number of bones found from each individual.

Context number	Finds number	Location within pit fill	Overall depth of pit (m)	Number of bones present
AF10	A7	Spit 1 – 0-150mm deep	1.76m	15 from 2 babies – femurs, ulnas, radius, humerus, pelvic fragments, ribs 6 – femur, tibiae, fibula, frags 1 – radius (juvenile) 6 – ribs and ulnas
	A8	Spit 2 – 150-300mm deep		
	A9	Spit 3 – 300-450mm deep		
	A13	Spit 4 – 450-600mm deep		
AF12	A10	Spit 1 – 0-150mm deep	1.73m	2 – tibiae
BF6	B9	Mid fill	0.50m	1 – femur
BF9	B17	Upper fill	1.66m	2 – femurs
BF25	B57	Upper fill	1.42m	1 – humerus
BF32	B67	Mid fill	1.32m	2 – femurs from 2 babies
BF46	B140	General fill	2.34m	1 – femur

Table 2 Location of human bone within the pits

Although we do not have any direct dating evidence from any of the baby/juvenile burials they must post-date the earlier phase of pit digging and their subsequent use as rubbish pits. Most of the dating evidence from the finds within the same spit/fill date from the 2nd to the 3rd century. Residual bones from a baby and juvenile in inhumation BF52 would suggest that the baby/juvenile burials are earlier than the later adult inhumations, but they all probably date from the later 2nd to the 3rd century. The only feature that does not conform to this pattern is pit BF6. As well as seven sherds of Roman pottery (mid 1st – 2nd/3rd century), pit BF6 contained forty-two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery/early Roman pottery (952g). Could this pit actually be associated with pits BF3/4 and BF28 and provide further evidence for two phases of burial, one in the LIA/early Roman period and another in the later 2nd to 3rd century?

6.2 Post-medieval pits

Two post-medieval pits (AF8 and BF56) were identified during the excavations and a brick post-medieval cesspit (WBF1) was recorded in the drainage trench during monitoring.

6.3 Natural features

Four natural tree-throws were identified in the south-west corner of Area A (AF14, AF15, AF29 and AF30) along with a fifth slightly further to the north (AF4).

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery (Figs 17-22) (Appendix 2) by Stephen Benfield

Introduction

A significant quantity of pottery was recovered during the excavation, with additional pottery being recovered during a watching brief following the excavation. In total there are 4793 sherds with a combined weight of 90426g. Apart from three prehistoric (probable Iron Age) sherds (130g) and one single modern sherd (1g), all of this pottery (4789 sherds, 90295g) is of Late Iron Age and Roman date. The great majority of the more closely datable pottery is current during the Late Iron Age and early Roman period (late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD to the 2nd century AD). By contrast, only a relatively small quantity of pottery can be closely dated to the Late Roman period (3rd-4th century).

The pottery was recorded using the Suffolk pottery fabric series (unpublished) supplemented by the National Roman fabric reference collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). All of the fabrics are listed by period (prehistoric, Roman, post-Roman) in Table 3. The LIA and Roman pottery is quantified by fabric in Table 4. The fabrics are grouped by period and within the Roman period are grouped by fabric categories (imported/local/regional wares and finewares/coarsewares). The Roman vessel forms were recorded using the Colchester, *Camulodunum* (Cam) type series (Hawkes & Hull 1947; Hull 1958; *CAR 10*) supplemented by the Suffolk Roman pottery type series (unpublished). The Cam forms recorded are listed by fabric in Table 5.

Fabric	Fabric description
Prehistoric	
HMSH	Hand-made(?) shell-tempered ware
LIA & Roman	
AA	Amphorae (all types)
BB1	Black-burnished ware, category 1
BB2	Black-burnished ware, category 2
BSW	Black surface wares
BUF	Miscellaneous buff (white/pink) wares
BUFF	Fine buff wares, decorated or painted
BUFM	Miscellaneous buff mortaria
COLB	Colchester buff wares
COLC	Colchester colour-coated wares
COL CC 1	Colchester (Early) colour-coated ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998)
EPO MA	Ceramique a l'eponge Marbled ware (Tomber & Dore 1998)
GMB	Grey micaceous wares (black surface)
GMG	Grey micaceous wares
GRF	Grey fine wares
GROG	Grog-tempered wares (Belgic)
GROGii	Oxidised grog-tempered wares - primarily beakers (Belgic)
GX	Miscellaneous sandy greywares
GXii	Miscellaneous sandy greywares (Iron Age?)
HAX	Hadham red wares
MIC	Mica-dusted wares
NVC	Nene Valley colour-coated wares
NVCM	Nene Valley colour-coated mortaria
NVG	Nene Valley grey ware
PNK GT	Pink grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998)
RCW	Romanising coarseware
RCWii	Romanising coarseware, oxidised surface
RF	Miscellaneous fine red wares
RX	Miscellaneous red coarse wares
RXii	Miscellaneous red coarse wares (Iron Age?)
SASG	South Gaulish samian

Fabric	Fabric description
SAMV	Central Gaulish samian (Les Martres)
SACG	East Gaulish samian
SAEG	Central Gaulish samian
ESH	Early shell-tempered ware
LSH	Late shell-tempered ware
STOR	Storage jar fabrics
STORii	Storage jar fabrics (primarily grog-tempered) with extensive surface combing
GAB TN 1 (TN)	<i>Terra nigra</i> (general) (Tomber & Dore 1998)
CNG TN	Central Gaulish micaceous <i>terra-nigra</i>
GAB TR 1A	<i>Terra rubra</i> 1A (Tomber & Dore 1998)
GAB TR 2	<i>Terra rubra</i> 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998)
GAB TR 3	<i>Terra rubra</i> 3 (Tomber & Dore 1998)
TR4	Regionally produced <i>terra-rubra</i> -like copies, primarily in grog-tempered fabrics (Hawkes & Hull 1942)
NOG WH 1	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic) sandy white ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998)
NOG WH 3	North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic) sandy white ware 3 (Tomber & Dore 1998)
URC	Unsources colour-coated ware
WF	Imported buff/white ware (Gallo-Belgic)
WSFO	West Stow fine oxidised wares
WSO	White-slipped fine wares
WX	Miscellaneous white wares
Post Roman	
48D	Staffordshire-type white earthenwares

Table 3 Pottery fabrics

Fabric	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
<i>Imported finewares</i>			
GAB TR 1A	3	37	0.11
GAB TR 2	1	6	
GAB TR 3	10	51	0.08
GAB TN 1 (TN)	3	23	
CNG TN	1	5	
NOG WH 1	1	5	
NOG WH 3	2	33	0.25
WF	1	3	
SASG	22	133	0.42
SAMV	18	204	0.77
SACG	33	546	1.5
SAEG	8	260	0.23
EPO MA	1	4	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>104</i>	<i>1310</i>	<i>3.36</i>
<i>Imported coarsewares</i>			
AA	24	2645	0.04
<i>Regional finewares</i>			
TR4	25	216	0.42
COL CC 1	1	2	
COLC	11	72	0.35
MIC	6	107	0.21
URC	3	19	0.15
WSFO	1	12	
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>428</i>	<i>0.71</i>
<i>Local and regional coarsewares</i>			
BB1	8	162	0.52
BB2	5	63	0.17
BSW	744	8356	10.01
BUF	98	2141	3.12
BUFF	6	104	0
BUFM	32	2267	1.27
COLB	1	15	0.35

Fabric	No.	Wt/g.	EVE
ESH	2	61	0.11
GMB	334	4468	3.99
GMG	261	4198	4.43
GRF	14	200	0.71
GROG	906	14733	14.53
GROGii	31	295	0.3
GX	1362	19211	19.63
GXii	14	221	0
NVG	2	51	0
PNK GT	1	14	0
RCW	19	444	0.09
RCWii	1	5	0.1
RF	111	787	0
RX	29	840	1.8
RXii	1	15	0.07
STOR	468	22727	2.31
STORii	130	3966	0.21
WSO	5	78	0.06
WX	1	3	0
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>4633</i>	<i>85853</i>	<i>64.91</i>
<i>Late Roman & late large industry wares</i>			
HAX	3	28	0
NVC	19	282	0.06
NVCM	1	28	0.06
LSH	5	149	0.35
<i>Sub-total</i>	<i>28</i>	<i>487</i>	<i>0.47</i>
<i>LIA & Roman pottery total</i>	<i>4789</i>	<i>90295</i>	<i>68.78</i>

Table 4 Quantity of pottery by fabric (<0.1=less than 0.1% of total)

Fabric	Pot forms identified
AA	Dressel 20
BB1	Cam 39, Cam 279A, Cam 279B, Cam 303
BB2	Cam 37, Cam 38
BSW	Cam 37A, Cam 37A/38, Cam 37B, Cam 39(?), Cam 40B, Cam 104, (Cam 108 or 119?), Cam 140, Cam 212-216, Cam 221/266, Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 257, Cam 268, Cam 270, Cam 270B, Cam 271, Cam 278, Cam 299(?)
BUF	Dr 27-type, Cam 122/123, Cam 140, Cam 146, Cam 155, Cam 155/156, Cam 198, Cam 326/331(?)
BUFM	Cam 193/195, Cam 195, Cam 496(?)
COLC	Cam 391, Cam 391A, (Cam 391/396)
COLB	Cam 156
GMB	Cam 37A, Cam 37/38, Cam 40B, Cam 122/123, Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 268, Cam 270(?), Cam 278(?)
GMG	Cam 26, Cam 37A, Cam 37/38, Cam 40B, Cam 221, Cam 221/226, Cam 218, Cam 278, Cam 299
GRF	Cam 26-28, Cam 46/311, Cam 122/123
GROG	Cam 21, Cam 119, Cam 202/203 (?), Cam 212-217, Cam 218, Cam 221, Cam 229, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 278(?)
GX	Cam 26-28, Cam 37B, Cam 37/38, Cam 39, Cam 40B, Cam 82-85-type, Cam 104, Cam 108, Cam 218, Cam 244, Cam 266, Cam 268, Cam 270B, Cam 299(?), Cam 305, Cam 401/406
MIC	Cam 17, Cam 243-244/246
NVC	Cam 392-type(?)
RCW	Cam 115/117, Cam 218(?), Cam 243-244/246, Cam 266
RX	Cam 494
SASG	Dr 18, Dr 22, Dr 27, Dr 29, Dr 30, Dr 37
SAMV	Dr 18/31, Dr 27, Dr 33, Dr 35
SACG	Dr 18/31, Dr 27, Dr 31, Dr 35, Dr 33, Dr 36, Dr 37
SAEG	Dr 33, Dr 36
ESH	Cam 254
LSH	CAR 10 HD Type 36

Fabric	Pot forms identified
STOR	Cam 270, Cam 270B, Cam 271, Cam 273
STORii	Cam 270A, Cam 270/271
GAB TR 1A	Cam 5, Cam 74/79
GAB TR 3	Cam 82-85
TR4	Cam 112/113
NOG WH 3	Cam 113
WF	Cam 114B

Table 5 Recorded LIA & Roman pottery vessel forms by fabric (only fabrics with identified forms listed)

Prehistoric

There are three sherds in a thick, densely shell-tempered fabric (HMSH) that appear to be hand-made, but may have been finished by turning on a table or wheel. All are probably part of the same pot, which is likely to be a storage jar. They were recovered from BF6 (B10) & BF58 (B119). The pot size, heavy rounded rim, body thickness and the dense shell-temper sets them apart from the early shell-tempered wares seen in southern East Anglia/Thames-side products and they are probably associated with the Iron Age tradition of Midlands shell-tempered wares found to the west and north-west. A Middle-Late Iron Age date appears likely for this pottery and given the absence of any other pre-Late Iron Age pottery among the assemblage, it appears likely to be contemporary with the Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery from the site.

Late Iron Age & Roman

Late Iron Age (LIA) and Gallo-Belgic imports (Late 1st century BC/early 1st century AD to mid 1st century)

The pottery most clearly associated with this period is the Gallo-Belgic fineware imports and the grog-tempered wares.

The Gallo-Roman fineware imports appear in a range of fabrics consisting of red/orange coloured *terra rubra* (GAB TR), grey/black *terra nigra* (GAB TN & CNG TN) and white/buff wares (NOG WH & WF). These fabrics, which are associated with a range of vessels used for eating and drinking (platters, cups, beakers and flagons), begin to appear among assemblages in Britain from the Late Augustan period (c 14 BC). *Terra rubra* appears not to have been current after c AD 50/55 as it is virtually absent from assemblages in London (founded about that date) although *terra-nigra* and the imported white/buff wares appear to continue to be imported through the Claudio-Neronian/early Flavian period. Close dating with LIA-Early Roman period is difficult. However, two vessels are probably pre-conquest imports. Sherds with an internally thickened rim in Fabric TR1A appear to be from a pedestal beaker of form Cam 74/79 that elsewhere is proposed as current during the period c AD 10-25/35 (Stead & Rigby 1989, Table 14). Likewise a platter of form Cam 5 in Fabric GAB TR 1A, although also dated to the 1st century AD rather than earlier, was probably not current after c AD 40/45 (Stead & Rigby 1989, Table 10). These pots appear to indicate a probable pre-conquest phase to activity/occupation here.

The Iron Age-type (Belgic) grog-tempered wares make up a substantial part of the assemblage. These are broadly current from the late 1st century BC and remain in use into the early conquest period of the mid 1st century with some probable variation depending on whether a particular site was essentially Roman or, if an existing native site, the speed at which it became incorporated into the Roman system. The majority of the pots recorded as Fabric GROG are necked jars or jar-like bowls, broadly corresponding to Cam 221/266 and Cam 218 although there is one examples of a ripple shouldered jar/bowl (Cam 229) from AF24. Sherds from large storage-type jars with heavily combed bodies similar to Cam 270A (Fabric STORii) and which are predominantly grog-tempered are also well represented. The dominance of a limited range of vessel types, predominantly jars and jars/bowls is typical of LIA assemblages. Other grog-tempered wares include copies of imported Gallo-Belgic vessel forms, consisting of platters, Butt Beakers & Girth Beakers, with both reduced surfaces (platters) and oxidised surfaces (mostly beakers). The copies of Gallo-Belgic-type pots in

oxidised fabrics appear in fine, predominantly grog-tempered versions (Fabric TR4, Fabric GROGii) as well as in sandy fabrics (Fabric RF, Fabric RXii). Some sherds in relatively thick, sandy fabrics with reduced surfaces (Fabric GXii) might also be of LIA date or type rather than post-conquest, although none was recorded among the earliest pottery groups. All of the grog-tempered pottery appears to be wheel thrown.

Much of the Iron Age-type pottery and Gallo-Belgic imports are residual in later dated (Roman) features. However, groups of grog-tempered pottery including large sherds and significant parts of pots were recovered from pits BF3/BF4 and BF28 (the pottery from pits BF3/BF4 & BF28 is listed in Tables 6 and 7). The pottery from BF28, while incorporating some part vessels appears slightly more broken-up and generally with a small part of many of the pots represented present than appears to be the case for BF3/BF4. There are also other differences between the pottery from the two pits. BF3/BF4 is dominated by jar and jar/bowl forms while BF28 includes parts of platters and butt-beakers suggesting a more direct connection with the consumption of food and drink, although sherds from large storage jars are also present in BF28 which do not feature in BF3/BF4. Two joining rim sherds from one platter (BF28 (B25)) are of completely different colour either side of a break indicating that one had been scorched by heat after breakage (Fig 18.18b) but otherwise there is little sign of heat damage to any of the pottery. It can be noted that no samian was recovered from these pits and the fine wares from them are all Gallo-Belgic imports. The nature of the pottery from these pits suggests it is contemporary with the features and was deposited soon after breakage, the number of part pots possibly indicating an event rather than an accumulated assemblage. A few sherds of pottery of Roman or probable Roman date associated with both features (Fabrics AA, GX & BUF) may well be intrusive or might suggest an early post-conquest period date for the pits.

Fabric	Forms recorded	No	Wt/g	EVE
GAB TR 3	Cam 82-85	6	60	
TR4	Cam 112/113	22	171	2.4
TN		1	1	
AA	Dressel 20	1	75	
GROG	Misc jars & Jar/bowl forms inc. Cam 212-217, Cam 218, Cam 266,	431	7608	7.53
GROG/RCW		1	923	0.9
GROGii	(Barrel beakers)	12	151	
GX		2	7	
RF		100	687	
<i>Total</i>		<i>576</i>	<i>9683</i>	<i>10.83</i>

Table 6 Pottery from pit BF3/BF4 (B13, B14, B15, B37, B38)

Fabric	Forms recorded	No	Wt/g	EVE
GAB TR 2/3	beaker base	1	6	
GAB TR 3	Cam 82-85	6	31	
TN	(platter)	1	7	
NOG WH 3	Cam 113	1	30	0.25
BUF		2	2	
GROG	Misc jars & Jar/bowl & bowl forms inc. Cam 21, Cam 119, Cam 212-217, Cam 218, Cam 231/232	286	3686	4.19
GROGii	(Butt Beaker)	11	99	0.30
RXii		1	15	0.07
STOR	Cam 271(?)	4	84	0.06
STORii	Cam 270A(?)	33	1320	
<i>Total</i>		<i>346</i>	<i>5280</i>	<i>4.87</i>

Table 7 Pottery from pit BF28 (B52, B56, B92)

Two near complete pots appear to be the last or possibly a late addition to the pottery in pit F3. These were recorded as from a separate feature BF4 cut into BF3, but this feature appears to be part of feature BF3. These pots are a grog-tempered jar, found lying slightly on

its side in the pit. The body of the pot is complete (unbroken) but with some damage to part of the rim and the base (probably a pedestal base) removed in antiquity. Next to this, in an upright position, was a near complete, jar/bowl that appeared to have been cracked and broken after deposition. This pot is in a sandy, moderately hard, grog-tempered fabric (GROG/RCW) and a hole had been made through the base post firing.

Early Roman (mid 1st-early 2nd century)

Apart from the possible continued presence of imported Gallo-Belgic wares in the early part of this period, recognised imports consist primarily of samian from South Gaul (SASG) and in the early 2nd century (c AD 100-120) from Les Martres-de-Veyre (SAMV). Also, rather unusually, among the finewares dating to this period is one small sherd of pre-Flavian roughcast pottery from a cup or beaker. This appears to be early Colchester colour-coated ware (COL CC 1) rather than an import. Other sherds in fine greyware (GRF) are from barbotine panel-dot beakers (Cam 122/123) that are broadly current from the late 1st to early-mid 2nd century or slightly later. Single sherds from barbotine panel-dot beakers also appear in a buff fabric (BUF) and in black-surfaced micaceous ware (GMB). A sherd from mica-dusted dish of form Cam 17 can also be dated to the early Roman period.

Among the coarsewares a small quantity of sherds in Romanising fabrics (RCW) probably date to this period. Some or all of the early shell-tempered ware (ESH) might have arrived on the site during this period as, although spanning the 1st century AD, none was present among the groups of LIA pottery (above). Otherwise, the identification of the coarseware pottery of Early Roman date, as opposed to that of the 2nd century, relies primarily on recognisable closely dated vessel forms. The most common forms recorded are cordoned bowls/jars of form Cam 218 and necked jars of form Cam 266, both current during the period of the mid 1st-late 1st/early 2nd century. Also bowls with flat, flanged rims of form Cam 243-244/246 and small jars/beakers of form Cam 104. A number of sherds with comb-stab decoration, almost certainly from beakers, are also likely to date to this period. The majority of the coarse pottery, represented by fabrics BSW & GX, is unsourced, but much of this is probably relatively local. Another large fabric group consists of fabrics that are distinctly micaceous (GMB & GMG) and a significant proportion of this is likely to represent products of the Wattisfield (Suffolk) industry. However, it should be noted that almost all of the pottery from the site contains some mica so that the division between these (micaceous) fabrics and other coarsewares is somewhat blurred. Less common forms include a rim from a small, 1st century Hoffheim-type flagon (Cam 140) in Fabric BSW from AF12 (A11).

A proportion of the assemblage is made up of buff wares, most of the thinner sherds probably representing flagons, which include the forms Cam 140 and Cam 155 and with some sherds from mortaria of early date, suggested by the broad flanged form Cam 195. Most of the pots represented by these sherds are likely to have a Colchester origin.

Mid Roman (2nd-early/mid 3rd century)

Recognised imports are, as for the early Roman period, dominated by samian, principally from Central Gaul (SACG) and from the mid 2nd century a small proportion coming from East Gaul (SAEG). One small decorated sherd from a Dr 37 bowl (SACG) has an unusual ovolo simply made of plain circles as seen on some early 2nd century bowls in the Ionian and Donnavcus style (Stanfield & Simpson 1958). The samian stamps (all on plain pots) are listed below (S1-S4). It should be noted that there are several samian sherds with small repair holes (Photo 21) and similar evidence for a few repairs among coarsewares (see discussion). Regional finewares are represented by products of the Colchester potteries with plain and roughcast colour-coated beakers. Where the form could be identified these are Cam 391, with cornice rim, dating to the early 2nd-late 2nd/early 3rd century. It may be that some at least of the Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC) also appear toward the end of this period, notably one sherd from AF10 that has scroll underslip barbotine decoration. This comes from a beaker corresponding to form Cam 392 and is probably not earlier than late 2nd-early 3rd century in date.

The coarsewares include black-burnished ware products with a broad regional and provincial distribution. There are sherds from jars (Cam 279A & 279B) and bowls (Cam 39 & Cam 303) in Fabric BB1 and bowls in Essex/Thames-side Fabric BB2 (Cam 37 & Cam 38). The more closely-dated are of early/mid 2nd-early 3rd century date and all could be accommodated within that date range. Coarseware pottery closely datable to the 3rd century is limited but sherds from a roller-stamp decorated beaker of probable 3rd century date was recovered from the upper fill of pit AF10. The majority of the broadly 2nd century jars, bowls and dishes are provided by unsourced wares (possibly mostly local) represented Fabrics BSW and GX and regionally important industries primarily represented by the micaceous fabrics GMB and GMG (see above). Vessels in buff wares including flagons (Cam 155/156 & Cam 156) and mortaria (Cam 496) also continue to arrive from the Colchester potteries.

Other pottery of early-mid Roman date

Among the finewares is an unsourced sherd of marbled ware (EPO MA) which came from pit BF23 which also contained 2nd century samian. This is from an open form (bowl/dish), having a marbled finish on both surfaces. Although imported marbled wares are in general more typical of the Late Roman period, they appear in London from the late 1st-early 2nd century. There are two vessels with painted decoration. One, a bowl (similar to Dr 37) in a buff fabric has is decorated with a red circle motif on the body exterior. This was associated with a sherd of Roman pottery (BUF) in a small, stratigraphically early pit (BF62) that had been cut by two later pits containing 2nd century/2nd-early 3rd century pottery. The other is a bowl with angled stripes painted across the flanged rim and was recovered from a pit associated with 2nd century pottery (AF24). Painted wares are known from both the Colchester and Nene Valley potteries in the early and mid Roman period. It is noted that the painted stripes on flange-rim bowls from the Nene Valley tend to be rather thickened whereas on the bowl here they are quite even stripes. A few unsourced mica-dusted sherds dating to the late 1st or 2nd century are possibly Colchester products, although they were also produced at other regionally important pottery centres. One sherd appears to be Midlands pink grog-tempered ware and there are single sherds that are possibly products of the West Stow kilns and greyware from the Nene Valley.

While all of the recognised amphora sherds are in Spanish fabric and almost all certainly all from Dressel 20 amphora (as is common to Roman rural/small settlement sites especially), one or two other thick buff sherds and a large base might be also be amphora. The fabrics of these are not clearly identified as amphora and they may be from very large flagons.

Of interest are four sherds from the body of jars or beakers with lightly incised, fine spiral motifs on the body (Fig 22). Three are associated with 2nd century pottery (AF13 & BF60), while one comes from a pit with late 1st or early 2nd century pottery (AF10). Two sherds (AF10 & AF13) are in fine red ware and probably from the same pot. The other (BF60) is in a micaceous greyware (GMG). Although rare, similar decorated pots are known from Colchester, with this motif appearing on a jar in greyware from the 'Mithraeum' deposit (Hull 1958, fig 65.64) which is dated to the 4th century (but has a significant amount of residual 3rd century pottery (Going 1987, 119-120)) and on a large greyware jar from an inhumation burial dating to the mid/late 3rd to the early 4th century at Garrison (GAL) Site H, Butt Road (CAT Report forthcoming). While other examples from East Anglia indicate a general Trajanic/Hadrianic date for this style of decoration (Barford 2002, Fig 103, no 40 & 143) the two examples from Colchester suggest this burnished spiral motif persists (certainly on greyware pots) into the late Roman period of the 3rd century and possibly later.

Samian potters stamps

S1 **ATTICI.M** complete stamp on base, Dr 27 cup, Fabric SACG. Atticvs ii (Hartley & Dickinson 2008a) c AD 135-165 (BF58 (119))

S2 **BVRDO** complete stamp on base almost certainly form Dr 33 cup, fabric SACG. Bvrdo, Hartley & Dickinson 2008b, 127 stamp 9b, dated AD 140-170 (AF10 (A20))

S3 **IVLI.TALV(S)**[part stamp on base, end missing, probably form Dr 33 cup, fabric SAMV. Ivlivs.Talvssanvs (Les Martres de Veyre & Lezoux), Hartley & Dickinson 2009, 357 stamp 3a, dated AD100-135 (BF58 (B122))

S4 Section (end) of name stamp on rouletted dish, part removed by repair hole, three smudged letters remaining - not clear and not read, Fabric SAEG (BF52 (144))

Mid-Late/Late Roman (mid 3rd-4th century)

Pottery that can be either broadly dated as late Roman or closely dated to the Late Roman period is present but forms only a very small part of the assemblage. All was recovered from the upper or mid-upper surviving fill in pits suggesting it probably post-dates most of the activity on the site that can be detected from the surviving features. The majority consists of Nene Valley colour-coated ware (NVC), mostly sherds from beakers. Most (if not all) of these can probably be dated to after the early 3rd century and might date considerably later, that is to the period of the mid 3rd-4th century. Several distinct Late Roman sherds were recovered from pit BF45. These consist of a sherd from an oxidised Hadham pot (HAX) can be more closely dated to the period of the late 3rd-4th century, a rim from a late shell-tempered jar (LSH) is probably of 4th century date and possibly dates to the late 4th century and rims from two bowls of form Cam 305 (dated late 3rd-4th century).

Post-Roman

The only post-Roman pottery recovered is a small sherd of modern (late 18th-20th century) factory pottery of Staffordshire-type (Fabric 48D). This is recorded as coming from the mid fill of pit BF33 and is clearly intrusive in that context.

Pottery discussion

The LIA and Roman pottery assemblage is large in comparison to that recovered on a number of previous excavations within Long Melford - sites LMD 131, LMD 160, LMD 165, LMD 192, none of which have more than 1000 sherds in total and usually less than 500. The number of fabrics recorded at Chapel House is more extensive than for any of these sites and includes examples of fabrics that are rare or unusual. However, when the pottery from these other sites is taken together, overall the assemblage here appears broadly typical of the LIA and Roman pottery recorded from the town. Among the previously reported assemblages, Late Iron Age pottery (occasionally in quantity) is not uncommonly encountered together with a small quantity of Gallo-Belgic imports, but is usually residual. Early-mid Roman pottery (1st-2nd/early 3rd century) including samian and Dressel 20 amphorae imports together with finewares and coarsewares from regionally important potteries (Verulamium, Colchester, Wattisfield) and unsourced coarsewares of that period makes up most of the Roman pottery. Pottery closely dated to the period of the mid 3rd-4th century is much less in evidence and appears to be poorly represented in relation to earlier dated pottery.

At Chapel House, in terms of the pottery assemblage the earliest detectable activity is associated with wheel-made Late Iron Age (LIA) grog-tempered wares and with Gallo-Belgic imports some of which are probably of pre-conquest date. A few sherds of what appear to be a Midlands-type shell-tempered ware of later Iron Age date is probably contemporary with this as this type of pottery appears to continue in use in the lower Nene Valley into the LIA/Early Roman period (Mackreth 2001, 55). The grog-tempered pottery includes a number of near whole and part pots recovered as joining sherds from pits (BF3/BF4 & BF28) which may represent an event rather than an accumulation of material. Almost all of these are plain or cordoned jar or jar/bowl forms. Among the wider assemblage the presence of the Gallo-Belgic wares and of regional Gallo-Belgic-style copies in grog and sand-tempered fabrics suggests that in the LIA the site was within the sphere of influence of the Iron Age Trinovantes/Catuvallauni tribal grouping, centred to the south and west, rather than the East Anglian based Iceni grouping to the north. Although the presence of Midland shell-tempered pottery might reflect the location of the site towards the north of this tribal boundary. The Gallo-Belgic wares also indicate that the occupation here was of some status within the tribal settlement pattern, sufficient to tap into elite spheres of imported cultural material and practices.

Close dating of the pits within the early-mid 1st century is difficult. The pottery indicates a Late Iron Age phase of activity, broadly dating within the period of the early-mid 1st century AD. However, a sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora and greyware (GX) sherds from the fill of BF3 together with sherds of buff ware (BUF) from BF28, if not intrusive, would indicate a conquest period date for the filling of the pits. That some of the Roman sherds might be intrusive could be indicated as one of the Melford pits (BF3) had been cut by another pit (BF4) which contained two grog-tempered pots; although one of the pots is in a hard, sandy grog-tempered (Romanising) fabric possibly suggesting a late date in the currency of this type-of pottery. In respect of this it can be noted that a large group of predominantly grog-tempered, Iron Age/Early Roman transitional pottery, including some Roman sherds, from a waterhole at Moor Hall Farm (Essex) has been suggested as dating to the period c AD 50-70. Overall a mid 1st century date appears most likely for the filling of these pits at Chapel House rather than a date early in the 1st century.

The early-mid Roman period (mid 1st-2nd/3rd century) sees a wider range of fabrics and forms. While some of the Gallo-Belgic imports may have continued to arrive into this period, the main fineware is imported samian. Other imports are represented by sherds from Spanish Dressel 20 amphorae. Pottery from regionally important production centres at Colchester, Thameside (Essex) and at Wattisfield (Suffolk) appears to have been reaching the site in the late 1st century and is joined in the 2nd century by pottery from centres in Dorset & the Nene Valley. The presence of a sherd of roughcast pre-Flavian fine ware, probably early Colchester colour-coated ware, is unusual in a small settlement. The appearance of colour-coated pottery from the Nene Valley in the late 2nd or early 3rd century might reflect the diminishing influence of Colchester as a regionally important source of pottery see among assemblages at Chelmsford (Going 1987, 113). Among the coarseware the range of vessel-types, dominated by jars in the early-mid 1st century, is increased in the Roman period by the appearance of pottery bowls/dishes and flagons which are either rare or absent among the LIA-type pottery. The increase in these types of vessels probably relates to a different or adapted set of culinary practices which includes mortaria of which there are several flanged examples in buff fabrics dating to the late 1st and 2nd century.

Almost all of the pottery comes from pit fill. In the main, the assemblage appears probably to represent dumping of broken pottery deposited as sherds, part pots and including a complete but damaged folded beaker (Cam 401/406) from pit BF46. That at least some of this represents pottery used in a domestic context is indicated by sooting on the exterior of some pots and by water scale deposits inside several others. That some of the larger pits may have filled over a period of time due to the settling of fills could be suggested by AF10. This pit cut an earlier pit (AF12) from which the latest closely dated pottery is of 2nd century date. In AF10 the latest-dated pottery from the mid-lower fill of (excavated spits 3-8) is 2nd century, while the upper fill (excavated spits 1-2) contains some sherds that can be dated to the 3rd century. However, for most of the pits, there appears to be little or no significant difference in terms of dating that can be recognised between the pottery from the lower fill and the surviving mid/upper fill. This might indicate relatively rapid filling, although due to the difficulties in the close dating of much of the pottery this could leave a period of half a century or more for fill to accumulate. Almost all of the late-dated Roman pottery from the site comes from the upper fill of pits, but all of the closely-dated late 3rd-4th century pottery comes from the upper fill of just one feature BF45. This later dated material might indicate sinkage following settling of existing fill, a slow accumulation within the upper parts of pits, or that that pits were not completely filled before consolidation, possibly remaining as visible hollows into the late Roman period.

A number of pots, mostly samian, have evidence of repair. This usually takes the form of drilled holes (and one pot retains the lead jointing strip). Another pot (from a burial) has a hole filled by a lead plug. The lead join survives on a sherd of South Gaulish samian, while sherds from two Central Gaulish bowls of form 18/31 have holes drilled for repair and a large East Gaulish dish/bowl with a rouletted base also has repair holes. Among the coarsewares there is a repair hole in a jar from BF18 (Fabric BSW) and possible repair holes in a mortarium sherd from BF61 and a grog-tempered sherd from BF18. Also, one of the pots from burial BF1

(B1) has a lead plug filling a hole in the base. The occurrence of repair to samian might reflect rarity and status for this ceramic type, but overall, repairs probably broadly reflect difficulty of replacement either through cost or availability. In terms of the coarsewares, local availability of replacements may be the primary factor and might indicate times when repair was more easily achieved than replacement.

Illustrated pottery (Figs 17-22)

Pottery from BF3/BF4

Fig 17.1 BF3 (B38) GROGii Barrel beaker, quite fragmented, large sections of body and rim present, thickened everted rim, orange-brown, burnished surfaces, decorated between cordons with angled (burnished) lines (EVE 0.60)

Fig 17.2 BF3 (B35) GROGii Barrel beaker, fine, grog-tempered fabric moderately fragmented, large section of body and rim present, thickened everted rim, orange-brown, burnished surfaces, decorated between cordons with angled, fine, close-set (incised) lines (EVE 0.32)

Fig 17.3 BF4 (B14) GROG Jar, base cordon probably with small pedestal foot (broken away), whole pot body, part of rim and all of base missing, interior surface abraded and pitted (497 g)

Fig 17.4 BF4 (B15) GROG Jar complete, broken (moderately hard sandy fabric that contains common black grog) small section of rim missing, post-firing hole made through centre of base, patchy white scale deposit on interior and onto rim, also on rim break (934 g)

Fig 17.5 BF3 (B13) GROG Bowl (similar to Fig 17.6), simple everted, slightly flattened rim, exterior burnished below rim and onto rim top, body surface coarse and slightly porridgey (EVE 0.68)

Fig 17.6 BF3 (B13) GROG Bowl (similar to Fig 17.5), simple everted, slightly flattened rim, exterior burnished below rim and onto rim top, body surface coarse and slightly porridgey (EVE 0.82)

Fig 17.7 BF3 (B35) GROG Jar Cam 266, beaded, slightly undercut, rim, burnished on neck and onto rim top, some small (organic?) temper voids and temper drag marks on body (EVE 0.80)

Fig 17.8 BF3 (B37) GROG Jar Cam 266, large joining sherds, burnished on neck and onto rim top (EVE 0.35)

Fig 17.9 BF3 (B13) GROG Jar/bowl, simple, rim near upright with thickened, beaded top, large joining sherds from upper body, smoothed/burnished on neck and onto rim top, faint turning(?) lines around body (EVE 0.60)

Fig 18.10 BF3 (B13) GROG Small jar/bowl, rim sherd (one other similar possibly from different pot) (EVE 0.11)

Fig 18.11 BF3 (B13) GROG Small jar/bowl, rim sherd (EVE 0.07)

Fig 18.12 BF3 (B13) GROG Jar Cam 266, joining sherds, burnished on neck and onto rim top (EVE 1.0)

Fig 18.13 BF3 (B13) GROG Jar/bowl, near complete, large joining sherds, carinated shoulder, burnished on neck and onto rim top, wheel-turning ridges around body (EVE 1.00)

Fig 18.14 BF3 (B13) GROG Jar/bowl Cam 218, two joining sherds, burnished exterior (EVE 0.10)

Fig 18.15 BF3 (B35) GROG Jar/bowl Cam 218, large joining sherds from upper body, burnished exterior (EVE 0.50)

Fig 18.16 BF3 (B13) GROG Small jar/bowl Cam 212-217, base and joining sherd from body and neck, smoothed/burnished surface, rim missing

Pottery from BF28

Fig 18.17 BF28 (B52, B55) GROG Cam 21 platter, rim and base sherds, some joining, part pot (EVE 0.25)

Fig 18.18a BF28 (B52) GROG Cam 21 platter, rim with probable base (not joining) part pot, colour change at break between joining rim sherds suggest scorching after breakage (EVE 0.10). Photo Fig 18.18b shows joining rim sherds with different colour either side of a break indicating that one had been scorched by heat after breakage.

Fig 19.19 BF28 (B56) GROG Butt-Beaker Cam 119, moderately hard, grey grog-tempered ware, complete profile, base with approximately half of upper body, decorated with bands of fine wavy lines between cordons (EVE 0.12)

Fig 19.20 BF28 (B53) NOG WH 3 Butt-Beaker Cam 113 (EVE 0.25)

Fig 19.21 BF28 (B56) GROGii Barrell or Butt-Beaker rim (2 joining sherds), red-brown surfaces, burnished on neck/body and over rim (EVE 0.14)

Fig 19.22 BF28 (B92) GROG Necked bowl with grooved, flat flange rim, single sherd (EVE 0.07)

Fig 19.23 BF28 (B56) GROG Small bowl or beaker, simple slightly flaring rim, burnished black surface, seven rim sherds, two joining (EVE 0.70)

Fig 19.24 BF28 (B52) GROG Jar/bowl with short neck and small bead rim (large joining rim sherds) burnished on shoulder and over rim (EVE 0.54)

Fig 19.25 BF28 (B52) GROG Jar with shallow grooves around top of shoulder, joining rim sherds, smoothed surface, moderately hard, grey grog-tempered ware with brownish-red margins (EVE 0.49)

Fig 19.26 BF28 (B56) GROG Cam 218 jar, small, two rim sherds, black surface, worn/corroded interior (EVE 0.32)

Fig 19.27 BF28 (B52) GROG Cam 218 jar, joining rim sherds, smoothed surface, moderately hard, grey grog-tempered ware (EVE 0.37)

Fig 19.28 BF28 (B56) GROG Cam 231/232 large narrow-necked jar, moderately hard, grey grog-tempered ware, three large joining sherds (EVE 0.29)

Fig 19.29 BF28 (B56, B92) GROG Large storage jar, joining sherds from base, edge of base trimmed, vertical combing on body (other non-joining body sherds from same feature)

Fig 19.30 BF28 (B56) GROGii lid, sherd from the edge of a lid with lipped edge, orange-brown surfaces

Other prehistoric and Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery

Fig 20.31 BF58 (B119) HSMH Jar/bowl rim sherd (one other small sherd not joining), thickened internally, flattened top, thickness and curvature indicate a large vessel, brownish-orange (abraded) exterior, grey interior, heavily-tempered with shell fragments up to 5 mm

Fig 20.32 BF32 (B67) TR1A Cam 5A platter rim, single small sherd, orange slip on upper surface and rim edge exterior body not slipped, King Harry Lane form GB6 - suggested date range c 10 BC-AD 40 (Stead & Rigby 1989, table 10)) (EVE 0.03)

Fig 20.33 AF13 (A32) GAB TR 1A rim sherds with internal thickening/swelling, probably a pedestal beaker(s) of form Cam 79/King Harry Lane form GB19 - suggested date range c 10 BC-AD 25 (Stead & Rigby 1989, table 14)) (EVE 0.6), one other similar sherd from BF18 (23)

Fig 20.34 BF18 (B33) GROG Cam 229 ripple shouldered bowl, small repair hole in neck, single rim sherd

Fig 20.35 BF58 (B124) GROG Cam 229 ripple shouldered bowl, single rim sherd

Fig 20.36 BF32 BF32 (B67) GROG cordoned bowl rim sherd, large sherd, hard grey grog-tempered fabric, graffiti consisting of group of three incisions on rim

Fig 20.37 BF6 (B197) GROG/RCW ovoid jar with beaded rim and cordons on body, single rim sherd

Fig 20.38 BF52 (B144) GROG upright bowl with beaded rim and cordon on body, three joining sherds

Fig 20.39 BF53 (B107) GROG storage jar with heavily combed body, joining sherds from shoulder and rim

Other Roman pottery

Fig 21 Photo of Samian sherds with repairs, one with lead rivet in place (Fig 21.40) and others with small holes drilled to facilitate repair (Fig 21.41-3)

Fig 22.44 AF12 spit 2 (A11) SACG Dr 37 sherd with ovolo comprised of small plain circles see on some pots in the Ionian and Donnavcus style (Stanfield & Simpson 1958, plate 37 429 & plate 45 521-525)

Fig 22.45 BF62 (B181) BUFF hemispherical bowl, body sherd only, form possibly similar to Dr 37, buff fabric decorated with orange/red painted circles divided by upright groups of painted lines

Fig 22.46 AF13 (A32) RF two beaker body sherds with parts of fine incised spiral ring. Largest sherd EVE 0.14

Fig 22.47 AF10 (A13) RF single body sherd with parts of two finely incised spiral rings, also at Col in greyware (EVE 0.12)

Fig 22.48 BF10 (B16) RX carinated open bowl with footring, small, D-shaped beaded rim, approximately 50% of pot as joining sherds, medium sandy fabric with rare, small (flint) stones showing in surfaces, brownish-red coloured surfaces and fabric margins with grey core, burnished surface extending over rim and into upper half of interior (EVE 0.55)

Fig 22.49 BF60 (B179) RX single pot from a triple vase, most of pot, section broken from upper part, attachment scar at base, sandy orange-red ware. probably originally with a cream slip (EVE 0.55)

Fig 22.50 BF46 (B140 & B142) narrow-necked jar with small, stab decorated cordon above band of roller-stamp decoration on shoulder

Fig 22.51 BF9 (B17) base from large pedestal jar, thick walled, large single base sherd and joining body sherds

Fig 22.52 BF46 (B171) GX Cam 401/406 indented, conical beaker with distinct shoulder and beaded rim, whole, near complete but with small sherd broken from body on shoulder, possibly deliberate damage, graffiti- three individual faint cross marks on shoulder between indentations (EVE 1.00)

Note on abbreviations

LMD 131 *Land adjacent to 'Bramertons', Little St Mary's, Long Melford*, SCCAS Report Number 2002/116

LMD 160 *The Limes, Old Dairy Yard, Long Melford*, SCCAS Report Number 2008/210

LMD 165 *Land off New Road, Long Melford*, SCCAS Report Number 2012/025

LMD 192 *Long Melford Primary School*, SCCAS Report Number 2012/135

7.2 Human remains and cremated/burnt bone (Appendix3-4) *by Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeological, Natural History & Illustration Services)*

Introduction

A total of three inhumations, three cremations (or possible cremations) and a number of infant and juvenile remains were recovered during excavations at Long Melford and submitted for analysis. All of the remains are of a Late Iron Age to Roman date. A range of adult and juvenile remains were seen, some exhibiting some pathological conditions. One individual gives some indications as to the possible ethnic diversity present in the population buried at this site. The assemblage includes a relatively large number of prenatal/neonatal remains. Animal remains were included in the burnt material.

Methodology

The human remains were recorded following modified guidelines produced by English Heritage (Mays, 2004) and the IFA (Brickley, M and McKinley, J.I.(eds). 2004). All of the bones were quantified by skeleton number or context and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals was recorded based on counts of the most frequent elements recorded, estimation of sex and ages of those present. Bones were scanned for any pathologies, genetic traits and modifications which were recorded. Fusion of bone and tooth eruption and wear were noted when possible to allow estimation of ages following Brothwell (1981). Where complete and suitable, elements were measured for estimation of stature using the regression formulae of Trotter and Gleser (1952 and 1958) and for estimation of ethnicity and features. Metrical data (measured to 0.2mm using digital calipers) was taken for neonatal/prenatal bones and estimates of the ages of foetal development to the birth age of 40 weeks was made following guidelines by Schaefer, Black and Schueuer (2009).

For cremations, the contents were dry-sieved through a stack of 10, 5, 2mm sized mesh to maximise recovery and assess the degree of fragmentation. Fragments measuring over 5mm were manually separated. Notes were made on the degree of fragmentation, levels of burning, damage and modifications and notes made on body zones represented. Greatest lengths of fragments were recorded for each bag of bone.

As this is a small assemblage, the inhumations were recorded into the human bone recording sheets and the cremations into a table. There are appendixes for the recording: the inhumation records in Appendix 3 and a table for the cremations in Appendix 4.

Overall assemblage – quantification, provenance and preservation

Three inhumation burials were recovered and four groups of burnt bone or cremations; in addition, nine features produced small groups of prenatal/neonatal baby bones and occasional older juvenile bones. The features producing the prenatal/neonatal and juvenile bone included one adult inhumation burial, an infant burial, two LIA/Early Roman pits with possible 'ritual' activity and a variety of pits used for rubbish disposal. Of the three inhumations, two were found with grave goods, including pottery and hobnails, one was found with a copper alloy ring. The cremated bone varied, with only one in an urn. All of the bone in the assemblage is of a Late Iron Age to Roman date.

The condition of the bone in this assemblage varies, with some in a good and robust state, while other remains are fragmentary and showing wear and erosion. Generally there was

similar preservation across the site and no notable variation. There are differences in the preservation and fragment size with the burnt material, which is likely to be largely due to maintenance of the burnt material.

Inhumations

Three inhumations were recovered along with some isolated or small collections of human bone, a full catalogue sheet for each one is in Appendix 3. The inhumations consist of two adults, a complete juvenile and numerous findings of prenatal/neonatal babies distributed amongst nine features on this site. All of the inhumations and baby bones are of a Late Iron Age/Roman date. These remains are discussed below in order of feature number and full record sheets for each deposit or burial appear in the appendix.

AF10

This feature produced the remains of at least two prenatal or neonatal babies and remains of a child of approximately ten years old. The metrical data from the baby bones gives estimated ages of 36 to 40 weeks or late to full-term pregnancy. The presence of three femurs confirms at least two individual babies. These babies may be from separate pregnancies or possibly from a twin pregnancy.

The feature AF10 also produced a radius from a child of around 10 years old (finds number A9) and fragments of ulna and rib from a juvenile (finds number A13). The juvenile bones in this deposit may be from a burial here or from a re-deposited and disturbed earlier burial and mixed soils.

AF12

Two bones from a prenatal baby were found in AF12 (A10, spit 1). The metrical data indicates a prenatal baby at approximately 28 to 32 weeks of the pregnancy. There are no clear reasons from the bones what might have caused the death of this unborn baby. This age would suggest a miscarriage, which might have a variety of causes, or even a deliberate abortion.

BF2

Foetal baby skeleton
Age 39-40 weeks

BF2 (B5) produced the remains of a foetal baby in very good condition. Almost the whole skeleton was recovered, with very small elements, such as the phalanges and carpals not present. Metrical data from the bones was compared to that in Schaefer, *et al*, 2009, which indicates the baby is at the foetal age of 39 to 40 weeks. This foetal age would suggest a stillbirth or a slightly early birth that did not survive for long.

BF3

The remains in this Late Iron Age to Early Roman pit BF3 (B13) are those of two prenatal babies. Metrical data indicates one in the size range of 36 weeks and more bones of a prenatal range of 38 to 40 weeks. While it is possible these are infants from two separate pregnancies, these babies are close in size and may be remains of a twin birth.

The pit BF3 contained possible 'ritual' activity and included significant artefacts. If these bones are remains of a twin pregnancy, they would have been unusual and they may have been deemed special in some way and worthy of a more ritualised burial.

BF6

The remains in BF6 (B9) consist of a single proximal left femur. The bone is estimated to be from a child of approximately 6 years old.

BF9

One complete femur and distal femur were found in BF9 (B17). Measurements of the complete femur suggest a full-term pregnancy, which may have been a still-birth.

BF25

A single distal humerus was found in BF25 (B57) which is estimated to be from a full-term pregnancy of c.40 weeks.

BF28

The Late Iron-Age to Early Roman pit BF28 (B52) produced two pieces of eroded bone. The remains are a distal radius and proximal ulna from a baby of c.40 weeks gestation.

BF32

Two femurs were found in the feature BF32 (B67). The femurs differed slightly in size, one suggesting a prenatal age of 38 weeks, the other 40 weeks. The slight difference in size might be as a result of a deformity, a multiple birth or two individual pregnancies.

BF34

Incomplete adult skeleton

?Female

BF34 (B109) produced the incomplete skeleton of an adult, probably a female from the lighter, more delicate nature of the bones. The skeleton survived as the top of the cranial vault, pieces of the left and right legs, fragments of the right arm, small fragments of vertebrae, pelvic and sacrum fragments and pieces of the mandible and cheek bones and some isolated teeth.

Some pathologies were noted. The sacrum and a pelvic fragment show some arthritis. The upper right second molar showed one small cavity of around 1.5 to 2mm. There was erosion of the teeth around the gum line, indicating the presence of periodontal disease.

The cranial vault has the dense, smooth appearance of ivory, which is a characteristic of those with negroid origins or of mixed race.

Animal bone was included with this burial, with an incomplete sheep/goat tibia and a large mammal limb shaft fragment. These animal bones may be from meat placed within the grave for the 'afterlife' or residual in the grave backfill.

BF46

A single distal femur was found in BF46 (B72) which is estimated to be from a full-term pregnancy of c.40 weeks.

BF52

Adult skeleton

Male

BF52 (find numbers B147, B148, B149, B151, B152, B153 and B154), is the burial of an adult male. The skeleton consists of bones from the left and right leg, right arm, left arm, pelvic bones, ribs, vertebrae. Some of the skull is present, with the frontal and parietal bones with much of face missing, left mandible and miscellaneous fragments were present.

Some bones are sufficiently well preserved to take measurements following Trotter and Gleser (1952 and 1958) to estimate stature and determine sex. The metrical data from three limb bones (two femurs and one tibia) suggest an individual of approximately five feet nine inches, or 71-72 inches or around 179cm tall. Additional measurements of the femur indicate a male, with the femur heads measuring 53mm and 54mm; those greater than 47.5mm are considered male (Bass, 1995).

The arm and leg bones are robust and show strong muscle attachments. The skull has strong neck muscles, there is a pronounced brow ridge and the mandible has a fairly broad chin, these features and the robust femur measurements indicate a robust and strong male.

The right arm shows some arthritis on the distal humerus and there is some arthritic growth on the proximal radius; the distal radius shows a healed fracture or break on the shaft. There is severe arthritis on the right hamate. There is arthritis on the right 1st metapodial on the proximal end, arthritic growth is evident on the right proximal phalanx, there are exostoses on the right distal phalanx. The range of pathologies on this arm and hands must have caused regular discomfort and possibly severe pain at times.

The right leg shows some exostoses on the femur head and the right patella has some growth on the front of the bone, perhaps as a result of regular kneeling. The lumbar vertebrae 3 and 4 have exostoses and there is degenerative wear on all the lumbar vertebrae.

The skull of BF52 has some pitting around the orbits and pitting on the inside of the vault, suggesting anaemia. Although anaemia is more commonly seen in women, in men, this can be an indicator of dietary deficiencies, parasitic infections (such as worms) or tumours.

Identified within the animal bone assemblage (B144) were a 3rd left metatarsal with arthritis on the proximal end of the bone. The presence of arthritis would strongly suggest this bone is part of the arthritic adult male from BF52. Also from the same assemblage (B144) were two femurs from a juvenile of approximately 2-3 years old and a single bone from a prenatal/neonatal baby.



Photograph 14 The hamate, 1st metacarpal, proximal phalanx and distal phalanx of the right hand showing additional arthritic growth around ends of the bones.



Photograph 15 The same hamate, 1st metacarpal, proximal phalanx and distal phalanx, showing articular surfaces and additional arthritic growth around ends of the bones.

Cremations

Five contexts produced burnt/cremated bone, which totalled 1721g and consists of 1614 pieces. The bone was in reasonable condition and fairly well preserved. The remains are heavily fragmented, which probably largely occurred pre-burial, as part of the cremation process.

Fragmentation

The fragmentation of bone resulting from the cremation process may be increased by funerary practices such as raking and tending of the pyre, collection of bone at the pyre site, deliberate crushing prior to burial, as well as a result of post-depositional processes, excavation and processing (McKinley, 1989).

The largest proportion of bone fragments were from the 5mm and 10mm sieves. The degree of bone fragmentation is average compared to that generally seen in archaeological cremations where an average of 50% of bone fragments are over 10 mm in size (McKinley, 1994).

Measurements were taken for the largest and second largest fragments in each bag (see Appendix 2 for details), with the largest fragments of burnt bone measuring 9mm (BF38, B77) to 77mm (BF4, B15, Spit 3). These fragments are notably smaller than those seen at the Garrison excavation (GAL H, Curl, 2015) where several fragments from cremations were measuring over 100mm, with a maximum of 130mm. Fragmentation sizes may be due to cremation processing methods, protection of an urn and soil conditions.

Cremation colour

The colour of cremated bone depends on a range of factors including the maximum temperature reached, the length of the cremation process, the type and amount of fuel, the quantity of oxygen, the amount of body fat as well as on the degree of uniformity of exposure to the heat across the body. A correlation has been found between the temperature attained and colour changes. Cremated bone can exhibit a large range of heat-induced colour variation from browns or orange coloured (unburnt), to black (charred: c.300°C), through hues of blue and grey (incompletely incinerated: up to c.600°) to fully oxidised white (> c.600°C) (McKinley, 2004).

Some of the bone in BF4, context (15) remained unburnt, while other fragments in the same fill were fully oxidised and white, which would suggest this cremation had undergone little

management (such as raking) while burning, leaving some extremities unburnt. Several unburnt remains might suggest incomplete burning or problems during the cremation, such as adverse (wet) weather conditions.

The remains in BF1, BF29 and BF38 ranged from black to white, again, this lower level of burning on some fragments might suggest a lack of tending to the cremation to ensure all parts are fully burnt.

Surface Changes

Surface changes such as warping, cracking and fissuring are characteristics of cremated bone and are produced during the process of dehydration undergone by bone exposed to heat. The pattern of heat-induced bone changes in colour and texture can be exploited to infer the technological aspects of the ritual, the condition of the body at the time when the cremation process took place and the nature of post-depositional disturbance (Shipman et al., 1984).

The lower levels of burning seen at this site have resulted in fewer bones showing warping and cracking than is often seen with archaeological cremated material, with some fragments of the fully oxidised bone showing these effects.

Identifications and inclusion of faunal remains in the burnt material

BF38 includes a sheep/goat femur fragment in (B76), which had been chopped. This bone had undergone prolonged or intense burning, leaving a blue to white colouration.

BF4 included at least three species of faunal remains in (B15), Spit 3, with a pig/boar mandible (M3 erupting and in low wear), two pieces of a small, slender sheep metatarsal and a distal cattle radius fragment that showed light canid gnawing. Many of the fragments in this assemblage could only be identified as 'mammal', as there were many small fragments that showed no diagnostic features. This could be human bone, but given that there are some animal remains in the burnt assemblage, some are likely to be of animal origin.

Human cremated material

Ages

Few fragments of the burnt bone from this site were ageable, those that were suggest all of the cremated bone was from adult individuals.

Skull fragments in BF29, context (61) included part-fused sutures, suggesting the individual was a younger and not mature adult.

Stature

None of the burnt bone was sufficiently complete for metrical data to be taken.

Pathologies and trauma

No pathologies or evidence of trauma was seen on any of the burnt material.

Ethnicity

None of the burnt fragments of bone gave any indications of ethnic origins.

Human bone discussion

The human remains in this assemblage were generally in a good to fairly poor condition and heavily fragmented. Surprisingly, the pre-natal infant burial in BF2 appears to be the best preserved of all, yielding many of its very small limb bones. The baby in BF2 appears to have been buried with care and respect, unlike many infants in the Roman period, where babies are included with animal remains and general waste, suggesting a lack of care and consideration and perhaps disposal of unwanted babies through infanticide. Another full-term neonate of Roman date was discovered at Mildenhall, Suffolk (Curl, 2013), which had also been buried with similar level of care to the Long Melford child. The infant was buried in a

small oval pit that was still relatively large for such a small baby. It was speculated that the baby might have been wrapped in a blanket or animal skin, and perhaps surrounded by other bedding or material such as straw. It is quite possible the Long Melford baby was wrapped, perhaps in an animal skin, which might have aided preservation.

There are a relatively large number of neonatal or prenatal bones in this assemblage. These young bones were derived from deposits of a Roman date, a period when such young babies are quite commonly found amongst general bone and other debris. At this time it was common not to bury infants in areas with adults, but within settlement areas in pits, ditches, under floors and eaves, or even in separate infant cemeteries (Gurney, 1998). It is quite possible that at least some of the remains of neonates at this site might be from disturbed and more ritualised and respectful burials such as that seen at Mildenhall (Curl, 2013). Other sites that produced infant bones alongside quantities of animal bone are known from Roman rubbish pits at Ipswich (Curl, 2008), in pits and ditches at Witham in Essex (Luff, 1999) and isolated small neonate bones were also seen amongst other waste at Hacheston in Suffolk (King, 2004).

Infant burials from a number of different excavations across the country have been used to suggest that infanticide was commonly practised in Britain (Allason-Jones, 1989), but figures may be deceptive. Long Melford has what appears to be a high number of infants, not all of which have reached the full-term pregnancy. Miscarriages and still births are likely to have been common in the Roman period due to infections, lifestyles and perhaps poor diet; infections could affect the mother and baby from a range of sources, from water and milk to poorly cooked meat as well as physical strains possibly contributing to spontaneous abortions. The frequency of neonates here at Long Melford might simply have been natural still born incidents.

The remains of BF52 show a strong and robust male who appears to have a range of pathologies that suggest some manual occupations, resulting in wear on the vertebrae and pathologies on the right arm, and the break or fracture may have been work related. These pathologies alone would have caused regular and long-term discomfort and regular pain. In addition, this man appears to have suffered with anaemia, which would have caused lethargy, tiredness (perhaps extreme tiredness) and difficulty in breathing on exertion; anaemia can also cause problems with heart rhythms and depression, all perhaps affecting his ability to work well. The causes of the anaemia could be from a poor diet, perhaps one low in greens, pulses and red meat and perhaps high in grains; it may have resulted from a tumour or parasites. It was noted that this male was buried appearing to be holding a pot in his right hand, with this pot and the pathologies, it might be possible to speculate that he may have been a potter. The physical strain of working clay and producing ceramics could cause the problems seen in the hand and arm and possibly the wear on the back.

The male from BF52 was also accompanied in the same pit by a small number of children's bones, a two to three year old child and a prenatal/neonatal baby bone. It may be possible that these children's bones were residual and disturbed from earlier burials or perhaps buried with the adult, but given the condition of the adult remains, it would be reasonable to expect more elements to be present if they are contemporary with the adult.

The probable woman, an individual of quite delicate appearance, in BF34 appears to have some indications of her ethnic origins, suggesting some possible African ancestry. The Roman empire covered a wide area and a diverse range of people became integrated in Roman communities via the army, slaves, workers and traders.

The cremations in this assemblage are in fairly poor condition and of small size. Little useful information regarding the individuals was forthcoming from the burnt remains, other than all of the cremations appear to be of adults. The remains of sheep/goat, pig and cattle in the cremated material might suggest joints of meat included for the individuals for the afterlife. The animal remains might have been residual finds in the cremation area or even from meat consumed around the cremation and thrown into the fire.

The relatively high number of unburnt fragments and those with low levels of burning might suggest a lack of management and raking of the cremation while it is actively burning. It may be possible to speculate that the burials at a smaller site such as Long Melford may have been more personal and prepared and tended by those emotionally involved, perhaps wanting to leave the loved one and not disturb the burial. In contrast, those at the Colchester Garrison (Curl, 2015) might have been a more organised and managed affair in a larger urban area, perhaps with experienced cremation workers. However, this is only speculation and poor weather may have affected the burning.

7.3 Animal bone

by Pip Parmenter

Introduction

A total of 1383 identifiable bones and 1233 bone fragments were recovered from 59 different features across the site. Most of the bone was from Roman contexts, though limited amounts were recovered from undated features and tree throws. The vast majority of the bone was recovered from a number of large pits, with over half the total fragments coming from just seven particularly large examples of these. The 1383 identifiable specimens belonged to eight species: cow, pig, sheep, horse, domestic fowl, fox and roe deer and dog. The large quantities of indeterminate fragments were identified where possible to large ungulate or small ungulate.

Methodology

All of the bone was examined in order to identify species and element, along with bone fusion, sex, fracture type and evidence of butchery, gnawing, and bone working. These observations were recorded, along with the feature and context within which they were found, into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All information pertaining to the analysis of the animal bone is present within the sites digital archive.

Summary

A total of 1383 identifiable bones and 1233 bone fragments were recovered from the site. The 1233 bone fragments recorded were unable to be identified to either species or element. Cattle and sheep were represented in almost equal quantity and were by far the best represented of the identifiable species, followed by pig, dog, horse, domestic fowl, fox and roe deer (Table 8). Roughly half of the bone was unidentifiable with certainty to a particular species, though it was obvious that they were either large or small ungulate. The very high number of both large and small-sized ribs together with a large amount of highly fragmentary cranial material within the assemblage inflates the number of unidentifiable bones somewhat artificially. It is highly likely that the majority of bones classified as being 'large ungulate' were in fact cattle, though it is impossible to say this for certain, given the presence of small amounts of horse bone within the assemblage.

Species	NISP
Cattle	433
Sheep	427
Pig	65
Dog	25
Horse	11
Dom. Fowl	8
Roe Deer	1
?Fox	1
L. Ungulate	235
S. Ungulate	173

S. Mammal	173
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Table 8 NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) for all features and contexts

A significant amount of cranial material was present, including the cranium itself, mandibles, maxilla and loose teeth. While some of this material was identifiable as belonging to large or small ungulate, much of it was very fragmented. The deposition of crania on archaeological sites tends to be interpreted in one of two ways – it is either indicative of primary butchery waste, usually along with metapodia and phalanges, or it is identified as being a deposit of ritual significance. In the case of the bone at Long Melford it seems probable that the former explanation has the most merit. This will be discussed below with regards to specific contexts.

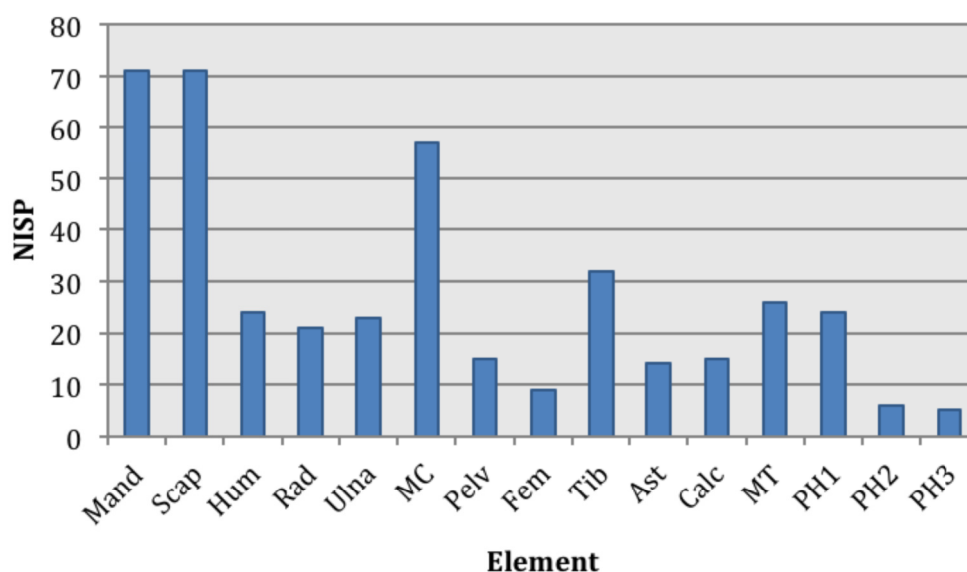
This report will first discuss the animal bone by species, before moving on to consider the accumulations of bone in particular features, most notably pits AF10, AF12, AF24, BF18, BF28, BF45 and BF58, which account for around 83% of the total amount of bone recovered from all the large pits, and 56% of identifiable specimens recovered from the whole site.

Animal bone by species

Cattle

In total, 433 elements were identifiable as cattle. Of these the most prevalent elements were mandibles (71) and scapulae (71) with metacarpals (57) following shortly behind. The rest of the elements were present in fairly equal numbers with 32 tibiae, 26 metatarsals, 24 humerii and 1st phalanges, 23 ulnae, 21 radii, 15 pelves and calcanei, 14 astragali, 9 femora, 6 2nd phalanges and 5 3rd phalanges (Graph 1). Bones belonging to both juvenile and adult animals were present, though adult animals were by far predominant. The pelves on which the acetabulum was visible indicated the presence of both male and female animals. A small number of bones (17) appeared to have been damaged by canid gnawing at some point prior to their final deposition suggesting that bone was left undeposited for a time after its use or that bone was deposited in open midden pits and was therefore accessible to dogs. Very few of the bones (19) displayed any kind of butchery mark, and those that did tended to have been chopped rather than cut. Almost without exception these marks would have been created during the process of the disarticulation of the carcass. Similarly few of the bones appear to have been subject to burning. Where burning was visible it tended to result in the bone being scorched black, indicative of exposure to the relatively low temperatures achieved during cooking rather than the higher temperatures necessary for cremation. Of the identifiable bones on which burning was visible, all but one was recovered from pit BF58, one of the very large pits. The six burnt bones from this feature included four metacarpals, a 1st phalanx and a 2nd phalanx, and likely resulted from the roasting of a whole or lower leg.

It is interesting to note that a large number of the bones were observed to have been broken whilst fresh, resulting in helical fracture patterns. The only purpose for this is for the extraction of bone marrow – a highly nutritious and calorific fat which may have been eaten directly from the bone, cooked with or possibly stored for other domestic/craft purposes.



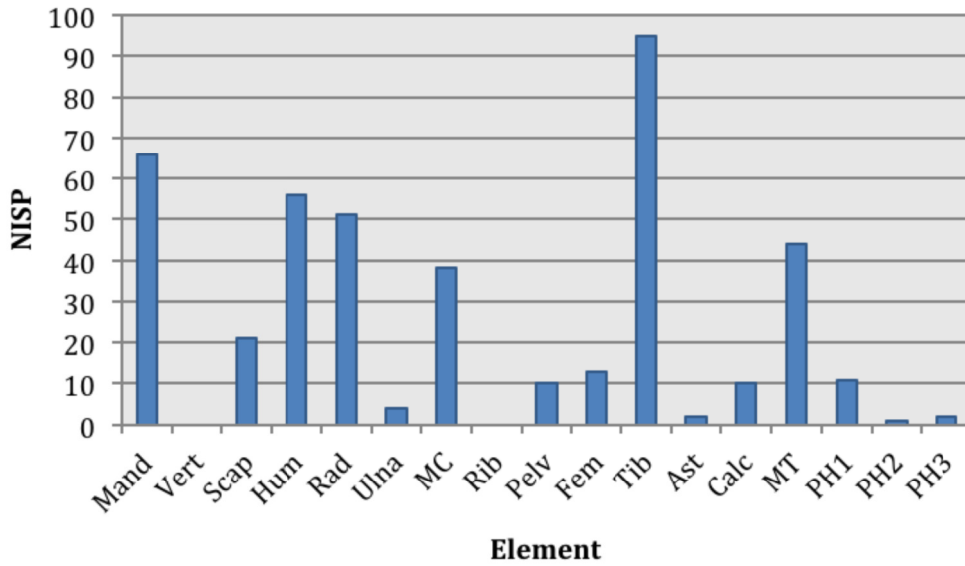
Graph 1 Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) of cattle bone found across the site.

Sheep

Sheep almost equally as abundant on the site as cattle, with 427 identifiable elements recovered. Ninety-five tibiae were recovered, making this by far the most abundant sheep element. After the tibiae, there is a slight preponderance towards forequarter elements, with 66 mandibles, 56 humeri and 51 radii present. 44 metatarsals, 38 metacarpals 21 scapulae and 13 femora were also present (Graph 2). Less than 10 of all the other elements were recovered. The representation of the hindlimbs primarily by the tibiae and metatarsals suggests that these elements were possibly being brought onto the site as joints, rather than being butchered on the site. The particularly large number of tibiae might suggest that 'leg of lamb' was a favoured joint in the vicinity of the site, however the relatively large numbers of humeri and radii suggest that shoulder was also commonly consumed.

A small number of the sheep bones had unfused epiphyses so were from juvenile individuals, however the majority were adult at the time of slaughter. Like cattle, canid gnawing was present on a relatively small number of elements, suggesting that they were left exposed for at least a short time. Six sheep elements had been burnt – with the exception of one mandible these were all lower limb elements and the burning was likely the result of the roasting of a meat joint.

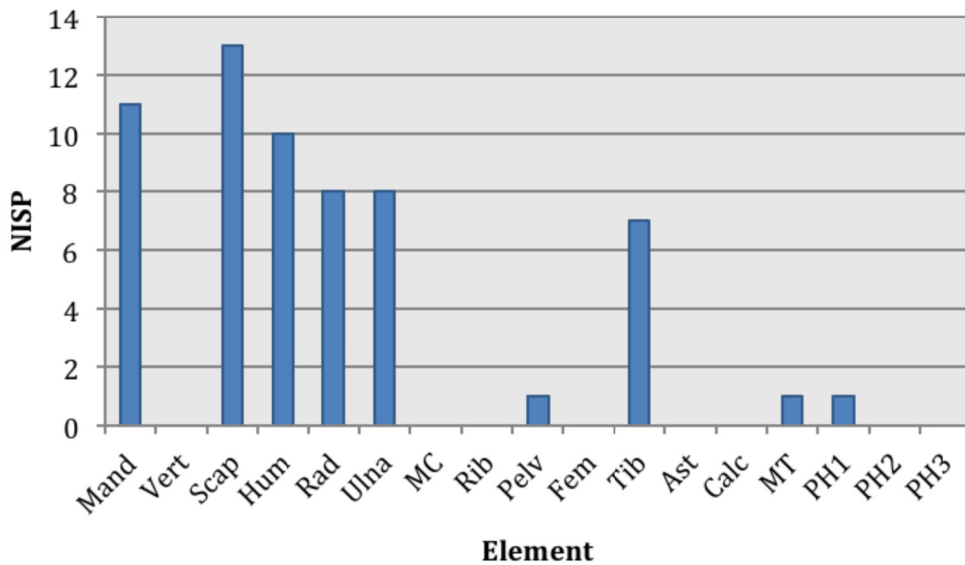
It is interesting to note that there was a particularly large deposit of sheep (and small ungulate – likely sheep ribs and vertebrae) bones within pit BF28. The number of sheep and small ungulate bones made up 77% of the total number of identifiable elements and included 20 mandibles and 14 tibiae. It appeared as though at least some of these bones belonged to articulated or at least associated bone groups (ABG's) not identified during excavation. The general absence of butchery marks makes it difficult to say whether or not these animals would have been part of a consumption event, or whether they were deposited in the pit for some other reason or purpose. It is entirely likely that both these explanations account for the sheep bones in this context.



Graph 2 Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) of sheep bone found across the site.

Pig

Pigs were represented by 65 elements so was nowhere near as abundant on site as cow or sheep. In total, 76% of the elements came from the forequarters – 13 scapulae, 10 humeri and 8 radii and ulnae, giving a clear indication that meat from the shoulder and front limbs were almost exclusively favoured (Graph 3). Seven tibiae, a pelvis, a metatarsal and a 1st phalanx were also recovered, as were eleven mandibles. The pig remains were spread across 22 features, with no particularly strong accumulations in any one. Only two of the elements were unfused, suggesting no particularly predilection for juvenile animals. Two of the elements displayed chop marks almost certainly created during the disarticulation of the carcass. A small number of the bones had been subject to canid gnawing. A number of pig mandibles were exceptionally large, possibly suggesting that hunting of wild boar was occurring in locally during the Roman period.



Graph 3 Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) of pig bone found across the site.

Dog

Twenty-five elements of dog were found across nine individual contexts. Of these there were eight mandibles, five metatarsals, three ulnae and femora, two pelves and metacarpals, a radius and a scapula. Only one unfused element was found – a metatarsal from pit BF28. Somewhat peculiarly, all of the other metapodia came from pit BF23/BF24 along with two ulnae and two mandibles. There were more metapodia within this pit than can be explained by the burial of one dog, however there is no obvious explanation for the preponderance of metapodia over other bones, had all of the animal been deposited. Unsurprisingly, none of the bones displayed any evidence of butchery or burning, neither had any of them been gnawed. One might tentatively suggest that this was because they had been buried, rather than deposited in open features.

Horse

Eleven elements of horse were identified. Most of these were from the lower limbs, with five metacarpals and one each of metatarsus, astragalus, 1st phalanx, radius, scapula and pelvis. With the exception of a metacarpal and pelvis from pit AF10, all of the elements came from different features. The pelvis was from a male animal. It is possible that within the large number of fragmentary bones, ribs and vertebrae identified only as 'large ungulate' there were more elements of horse.

A metacarpal found within pit BF3 had a significant amount of bone growth around its proximal epiphysis, indicating that the animal was suffering from severe arthritis in that joint. The presentation of this bone growth is very similar to a condition known as osselets or traumatic arthritis of the fetlock and is commonly associated with strenuous and repetitive work on hard surfaces with inadequate support to the fetlock. It would have caused chronic lameness and almost certainly comprised the horses ability to work (Briggs 2000).

Other species

Seven elements of domestic fowl including three tibiae, two humerii, a tarsometatarsus and an ulna, one fox mandible, a roe deer metacarpal and antler tip were present on the site. The antler tip appeared to have been quite significantly polished. A very small bird humerus was also identified. These would almost certainly have been domestic refuse.

Animal bone by feature

Almost all of the pits on the site contained some amount of animal bone, but the largest pits contained relatively exceptional amounts of bone that totalled 83% of the animal bone assemblage recovered from all of the large pits, and 56% of the total number of identifiable specimens.

Pit AF10

Pit AF10 contained 223 bones, of which 106 were identifiable to species and element. 55 cranial fragments, 39 fragments of large ungulate long bone 23 fragments of small ungulate long bone were also present. Cattle were by far the most abundant species in pit AF10, with almost twice as many identified as sheep and a large number of indeterminate large ungulate long bone, rib, vertebral and cranial fragments. It is thought that at least three, possibly more, complete cattle skulls had been deposited in this feature, though their now very highly fragmented state makes it difficult to say this for certain. The assemblage of cattle bone from this feature is largely made up of bones from the extremities rather than the primary meat-bearing long bones, indicating the likely use of this feature as a rubbish pit.

A very even spread of sheep bones was recovered from this feature, with all the major elements represented in roughly equal measure, with the exception of the radius and ulna, which were not present at all.

Five elements of dog were recovered from pit AF10, though these were from three different contexts within the feature. These elements included two mandibles, the size of which suggests that they derive from a medium size animal, possibly similar to a Beagle or something of comparable morphology.

Pit AF12

Pit AF12 contained 106 bones, though only 47 could be identified to species and element. The remainder comprise 31 cranial fragments and 14 fragments of both large and small ungulate long bone. Only cattle (and large ungulate), sheep and dog were present in pit AF12. Dog was represented by a single mandible. Cattle (23 elements) and sheep (17 elements) were both represented by a fairly even spread of elements, with no obvious preponderance of any particular element of body part.

Pit AF24

Pit AF24 contained 171 bones, 83 of which were identifiable to element and species. These comprised 51 elements of cattle (and three of large ungulate), 21 of sheep, three each of sheep and large ungulate, two each of horse and dog and a single domestic fowl tibia. It also contained 73 pieces of large ungulate long bone, two pieces of small ungulate long bone and 13 cranial fragments.

The spread of cattle elements was fairly even across the body parts, though mandibles and scapulae were considerably more abundant than any of the other elements. The distribution of sheep elements was very clearly concentrated on the limbs, with humeri and scapulae being the best represented.

Three of the elements, a cattle scapula, metatarsal and phalanx, had visible butchery marks. Some gnawing was evident within the assemblage, suggesting that either the pit was left open in order to accumulate midden material, or that the material which came to be contained within the pit was left accessible to dogs prior to it being deposited within the pit.

Pit BF18

Pit BF18 contained 220 bones, of which 101 were identifiable to species and element. The assemblage from this feature was dominated by cattle (54 identifiable elements plus nine indeterminate large ungulate ribs and vertebrae and 85 fragments of large ungulate long bone) and sheep (32 bone), but also contained small amounts of pig (5 elements). Within the cattle bone assemblage, mandibles were by far the most abundant element (13), followed by scapulae (6) and ulnae (6). The sheep assemblage was dominated by tibiae (11) followed by mandibles (6). There was a slight preponderance of cattle forelimb bones within this feature. 31 fragments of large ungulate crania and 5 of small ungulate crania were also present.

Pit BF28

Pit BF28 contained 363 bones, the largest of all the pits. Of these, 237 were identifiable to species and element. The composition of the assemblage in this feature was markedly different from the other pits. The majority of the bones were sheep (88 elements) and small ungulate (96 elements, mainly ribs), which were all almost certainly also sheep. The large number of all skeletal elements, including ribs, vertebrae and cranial fragments suggests that at least one, but likely more (there were enough ribs for at least four individuals), complete sheep skeletons were deposited in this pit, and the abundance of sheep over all other species might indicate that the deposition of these animals filled the feature and caused it to be closed not long after. Five of the sheep elements (a radius, two metacarpals a metatarsal and a 1st phalanx) and some of the indeterminate fragments had been charred, probably as a result of roasting leg meat.

It is interesting to note that this was the only feature in which pig elements (17) were more abundant than cattle (15). Pigs were represented by a large number of scapulae (8), as well as tibiae (4), a mandible, a radius, a humerus and some fragments of maxilla (upper jaw). Cattle were represented in this feature by 8 mandibles, two metacarpals, two scapulae, a metatarsal and an ulna.

Pit BF45

Quite the opposite from pit BF28, pit BF45 contained almost entirely cattle and large ungulate bone. In total 150 bones were recovered, including 80 which were identifiable to species and element. 69 of these were cattle or large ungulate and within these there was a very even spread of elements from all body parts. Unusually both for this site and more generally, there was no particular concentration of mandibles. There was, however, a relatively high proportion of unfused elements, including three articulated lumbar vertebrae. There were also 7 sheep elements, and one each of pig, horse and domestic fowl.

Pit BF58

Pit BF58 contained 223 bones, of which 125 were identifiable. These 125 bones were dominated by sheep (43 + 17 small ungulate) and cattle (36 + 22 large ungulate). The sheep bones were representative of all body parts, while the cattle bones were largely representative of the extremities (jaw and lower limbs). This pattern of representation of the cattle elements is traditionally seen as resulting from the primary butchery of the carcass, usually prior to butchery in preparation for its consumption. The representation of all sheep body parts is more indicative of the butchery of the animal directly into its joints of meat. There were a relatively large number of unfused bones belonging to both cattle and sheep within this feature. There was also a relatively large proportion of bone that had been burnt. With the exception of one sheep mandible, the burnt bones were exclusively cattle metacarpals and phalanges.

Other features

Pit BF43 contained a partially complete cattle spine comprising nine thoracic vertebrae and a sacrum. The only other bones found within this feature were two small mammal vertebrae and a cattle metacarpal.

Conclusions

Generally speaking, the animal bone assemblage from Long Melford is unremarkable and mainly comprises domestic refuse from either primary or secondary butchery processes.

7.4 Small finds (Appendix 5-9)

7.4.1 Metal small finds by Pip Parmenter and Emma Holloway (Figs 23-24)

Introduction

Sixteen metal small finds were recovered during excavations at Chapel House, Long Melford. The majority of the metal small finds (11) are copper alloy, with some iron (4) and lead (1). All except two are thought to be of Roman date, with one dating to the Late Iron Age and one to the post-medieval period. A full catalogue of the metal small finds can be found in Appendix 5.

The Late Iron Age small finds

A small and very well preserved bronze unit of Cunobelin (SF1; van Arsdell 1963 – 01), struck c AD 10 – 15, was recovered from pit BF3/4. On its obverse is the face of either Cunobelin or the Celtic sun-god Belinus, and on its reverse is a wild boar with a branch overhead and pellet and ring to its rear. Below the boar are some illegible runes. The reverse of the coin is encircled with a double-pelleted linear border. The overtly Celtic face on the obverse means that this coin is likely to be contemporary with the coins of De Jersey, Silver, group A, though no silver versions of it have yet been found. The reverse strongly resembles the coins of Tasciovanus, and suggests that it is from among the earliest bronze issues of Cunobelin (Allen 1964).

The Roman small finds

Eight of the metal small finds are Roman in origin. All were from different contexts across the site. One closely datable find was a Claudius I as copy (c. AD43-64), recovered from pit BF25. This coin had a left-facing head on its obverse, with Minerva advancing right and

brandishing a spear on the reverse, with S C in the field. Kenyon had suggested that nearby Colchester might have been a centre for the military production of Claudian copies after the invasion of AD 43. However it is now thought that this was not the case, and that Claudian coins found in and around this area are from Iberian mints which were opened specifically to supply the north-west provinces and that any debased locally struck coins are copies of these Iberian products (Besomes & Barrandon 2000).

Particularly impressive is an almost complete, and very well preserved, copper-alloy spoon-probe (SF8, Fig 23.1) recovered from pit BF59. Nina Crummy describes spoon-probes as being “almost certainly employed not only as a surgeon’s cures or sounds but also for minor pharmaceutical or toilet purposes...the spoon end would have been used...to extract cosmetics from containers...the probe end to apply these cosmetics to the face” (Crummy 1983, 60). The form of spoon-probes seems to change relatively little across the entire Roman and into the post-Roman period, making it difficult to closely date this find. The spoon-probe is similar to one found at Cirencester (Wacher, J.S. and McWhirr, A.D. Fig 26 no. 20).

Fig 23.1 SF8 (B134) BF59 Copper-alloy spoon-probe. The very tip of the scoop is slightly damaged, but aside from this it is complete and the thin shaft was unbent. The shaft is decorated with banded moulding just above the scoop, the shaft then tapers slightly to a bulbous knopped terminal. Surviving length 159mm.

A similar find, a toilet spoon (SF3, Fig 23.2), was recovered from pit BF23. This was considerably smaller and thinner than the spoon-probe, but it too was well preserved and largely complete. It was made from a solid piece of copper alloy, one end of which had been flattened and angled slightly upwards. It appears to be undecorated, though a very faint line is incised along its handle. The spoon end is flat, rather than scooped, and roughly rectangular in shape. The handle is slightly bent towards the spoon end, though it is not clear whether this was by design or damaged. The other end of the spoon was missing.

Fig 23.2 SF3 (B43) BF23 Copper-alloy toilet spoon with small slightly rectangular scoop. The scoop is flat but slightly twisted. The top of the shaft is missing. Surviving length 45mm.

Four to five objects of personal adornment were recovered: a finger-ring (BF34, SF6), fragments of a brooch (BF61, SF14) and fragments of three pins (AF10, SF2 and AF24, SF7). The finger-ring (Fig 15) was recovered from BF34, the inhumation burial of an adult female. It is partially complete with a large portion of the hoop missing. The remaining part of the hoop appears to taper to a point at the back of the ring, suggesting that it was either significantly worn or never fully closed – possibly to allow for the growth of the person to whom it belonged. The setting of the ring is rectangular in shape flanked by moulding and the rest of the band is plain. It would originally have been enamelled, though little trace of this remains. The setting and attachments of setting to band are not dissimilar to rings 1777 and 1778 in Crummy 1983 (p48). Probably Henig-type VIII, 3rd century.

Fig 15 SF6 (B103) BF34 copper-alloy slightly d-shaped finger-ring with a rectangular bezel flanked by decorated moulding. The bezel originally contained enamel but the enamel is now incomplete and fragile. The hoop is d-shaped and tapers towards the rear. Approximately half of the hoop is surviving. Probably Henig-type VIII, 3rd century (Henig, 1974).

The other items of personal adornment were all recovered from the fill of large pits. The brooch appears to be a Nauheim derivative type similar to no 12 in Hattatt (1982, Fig 17 p59) but slightly larger and with a foot-knob. The pin from AF10 (SF2) is slender and has a small head similar to two examples from Gorhambury (1990, p123 Fig 123 no.s 98-9). Pit AF24 yielded two non-joining pin or needle shaft fragments. One is bent and is slightly flattened at one end which could indicate it is the beginning of an eye for a needle.

Fig 23.3 SF14 (B157) BF61 Copper-alloy simple one-piece brooch of Nauheim derivative type. Surviving fragments of the brooch are in two joining pieces. i) The top two-thirds of the bow and one partial loop of the spring. The bow has quite a pronounced bend, is plain and tapers towards the base. ii) The solid catchplate and foot-knob, the break is just at the top of the catchplate. The

rest of the spring and pin are missing. Length 64mm. Dates to approximately 1st century BC to 1st century AD.

SF2 (B17) AF10 copper-alloy pin with tiny decorated conical head over horizontal grooves and moulding. Slightly bent. Incomplete, surviving length 61mm, decorated head 4mm long. Cool (1990), Group 3, Sub-Group A (curved units between cordons heads), made throughout much of the Roman period.

SF7 (B36) AF24 undecorated copper-alloy pin or needle fragments. i) bent shaft fragment with one end slightly flattened, surviving length 62mm. ii) plain shaft fragment, surviving length 29mm.

Nine hobnails from nailed leather footwear were found in inhumation BF34 (SF15) in a cluster at the south-east end of the grave. The footwear had been worn at the time of burial.

SF15 (B104) BF34 nine iron hobnails, largest 13mm long by 13mm diameter.

The only item of potential household furniture was a decorated copper-alloy stud (SF10) from pit BF55. It is hard to say whether this is actually from furniture as studs can be applied to many uses. Another stud with a floret design was identified as being a military fitting, no 4213 in Crummy 1983, 133, Fig 151.

Fig 23.4 SF10 (B116) BF55 copper alloy decorated stud. The stud has been damaged and the head is now crushed. The stud originally probably had a convex centre surrounded by a flanged rim. On the obverse there is traces of decoration, probably foliate leaves or perhaps a floret of approximately six petals. On the reverse there is a short shank now fully clenched almost into a loop. The stud is now 20mm wide and flattened to only 4mm in length.

The final small find of a definitively Roman date is a spearhead recovered from BF28 (SF5 – Fig 24). This is a relatively small example of an early Roman socketed spearhead. It has a small leaf-shaped head, which is flat in section. The spearhead would have attached to a wooden handle by the hollow socket. It likely belongs to Manning's group IIA (Manning 1985, 165), which date to the mid-1st century AD, though it is worth noting that despite its relative length, its head is comparatively rather small (23mm x 60mm) and less broad than the socket. Nevertheless, the variety of spearheads dating to this time is enormous and these dimensions are not at odds with this grouping.

Fig 24 SF5 (B54) BF28 iron spearhead with short leaf-shaped blade and split socket. Total length mm. Blade length 55mm. Maximum blade width 25mm.

Miscellaneous small finds

Four further metal small finds were recovered. One of these is a button thought to be post-medieval in date (SF32). It is complete and in good condition, with three concentric circles of punched decoration around its edge and a raised loop attachment on its rear. The rest (SF12, SF13, SF31) were highly corroded iron objects of indistinct origin. Full details of these can be found in Appendix 5.

Conclusions

The small finds from Long Melford form an interesting assortment of Roman objects, almost all of which were recovered from different features. The Claudian as copy, Cunobelinus bronze unit, brooch and spearhead all suggest a date range within the 1st century, whereas the finger-ring from inhumation BF34 is probably of 3rd-century date. It is interesting to observe that many of the objects seem to have particular relevance to specific individuals, rather than being commonplace articles. The presence of the spearhead in pit BF28 and potentially the stud (SF10) may suggest the local presence of soldiers, or the settlement of former soldiers. The ring in inhumation BF34 almost certainly belonged to the interred adult female, as a personal adornment in both life and death. The spoon-probe is uncommonly found on sites, and may suggest the presence of a skilled local physician, or its use may have been less pharmaceutical and more cosmetic. In the case of the latter, it may, in use, have been associated with the toilet spoon, though they were recovered from separate features.

7.4.2 Non-metal small finds by Laura Pooley

Introduction

A wide range of non-metal small finds were identified during excavations including a bone pin, ceramic counter, loomweights, fired clay, worked stone and iron nails. All probably date from the Late Iron Age to the Roman period.

Bone

The upper half of a bone pin was excavated from pit BF60. It had two transverse grooves cut beneath a conical head (CAR 2, Type 2, p.21).

SF9 BF60 (B156), upper half of a bone pin with two transverse grooves beneath a conical head, 1.2g, 65mm long. Roman, c AD 50-200.

Ceramic

A roughly shaped cut-down base from a jar was excavated in pit BF18. It was possibly used as a counter.

SF22 BF18 (B24), cut-down pottery base from a jar, roughly shaped, possible counter, 46g, 40mm diameter. Roman.

Loomweights (Appendix 6)

Thirty-one fragments (1282g) of fired clay loomweights were excavated from three features (Table 9). They can broadly be divided into two fabric types. Fabric A: soft, fine sandy fabric with sparse small grits, chalk and pebbles; orange to pinkish-orange internally, cream to creamy-brown on surface. Fabric B: slightly harder, fine sandy fabric with occasional small grits, chalk, pebbles, grog, and sparse larger flints/stones; pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface. The surfaces show grass or straw marks from material that must have adhered to the surface during drying.

	Finds No.	SF No.	Qt	Wt (g)	Fabric	Notes
AF12 Spit 1	A10	-	1	34	A	Small corner fragment with parts of three surfaces surviving, 4cm x 3.4cm x 1.8cm.
BF3	B7	28	13	777	A (x5) B (x8)	Five featureless internal fragments, two joining. Five surface fragments, two joining (8cm x 5.7cm x 2cm). One corner piece with two partial perforation holes, surface 1 - 7.8cm long, surface 2 - 3.4cm long, 6cm wide, 4.3cm thick, holes 3cm apart. One corner piece with partial perforation hole; surface 1 - 8.9cm long; surface 2 - 5cm long, 6.4cm wide, 5.4cm thick; large void in fabric.
	B13	-	3	21	B	Three tiny fragments, two featureless, one surface
	B36	25	1	80	B	Small corner fragment with partial perforation hole, 5.5cm long, 4.4cm wide, 4cm thick from surface to hole
BF28	B53	-	3	59	B	Five featureless internal fragments. Two small surface fragments. One small corner fragment with one partial hole (made from five joining pieces from all finds numbers), surface 1 - 10cm long, 6.5cm wide, 2.5cm thick; surface 2 - 8.9cm long, 6.2cm wide, 1.6cm thick.
	B56	-	1	14	B	
	B81	18	3	177	B	
	B92	-	6	120	B	

Table 9 Loomweight fragments by context

None of the loomweights were complete, the pieces being small/small-medium in size. They consisted of six corners, eight surfaces and twelve featureless fragments (having no identifiable surfaces or other features of note). Four of the corners had perforations; three had single perforations and one had two separate perforations 3cm apart. From the shape of the corners and the angle of the perforations these appear to be fragments of triangular

loomweights. As they were all excavated from features dating to the 1st century AD, these loomweights are probably of Late Iron Age to Early Roman date.

LIA/Early Roman pits BF3/4 and BF28 contained over 96% of the total number of loomweights recorded. The presence of loomweights on a site suggests the use of an upright warp-weighted loom for weaving textiles, probably wool (Crummy et al, 2007, p.43).

Fired Clay (Appendix 7)

One hundred and fifty-three fragments of fired clay (2607g) were excavated from twenty-eight features, mainly pits scattered across the site. Three broad fabrics were identified. Fabric A, a soft, fine sandy fabric with occasional small grits and chalk, largely pinkish-orange to pinkish-red with cream to creamy-brown surfaces. Fabric B, a harder fine sandy/silty fabric with small grits, pebbles and chalk, largely orangey-red to reddish-brown. Fabric C, a hard, brittle silty fabric with organic temper (vegetable matter), usually dark red to reddish-brown. A break down of the quantities and weights from each fabric is shown in Table 10.

Fabric	Fragments by Count	Fragments by Weight (g)	Count as a percentage of the total	Weight as a percentage of the total
Fabric A	90	1447g	57%	55%
Fabric B	57	1088g	36%	41%
Fabric C	10	118g	6%	4%
Total	157	2653g		

Table 10 Total count and weight of fired clay

Fifty-seven fragments are featureless, meaning they have no identifiable surfaces or other features of note. Ninety-four fragments have surfaces. Surfaces varied from flat to very irregular where they appear to have been pressed around an object leaving impressions in the surface. A few of the surfaces are curved, both convex and concave, with some also showing an irregular return or corner, again all probably the result of being pressed around something. Six show definite wattle impressions, the wattle void measuring approximately 1.5cm in diameter in two of the fragments.

Due to the small size of the fragments and the lack of identifiable features it is almost impossible to determine where they came from. Perhaps the most likely answer is clay ovens or other structural features. As the fragments were all small and found scattered in low quantities across the site the fired clay probably represents domestic waste dumped into pits.

At least six of the fragments in Fabric C could be briquetage and two joining fragments from AF24 may represent part of a corner of a vessel, but there are too few sherds to make an identification certain. One other fragment from BF55 (B130) has a surface that is similar in finish to the loomweights already identified and may belong with this group of objects.

Worked Stone (Appendix 8)

The worked stone consists mainly of fragments of quern stone. Thirty-seven(+) fragments of lava quern (1854g) and two fragments of sandstone (millstone grit) quern (1732g) were recorded in seven large pits. All of the pieces of lava quern were small and featureless (no surfaces or other features of note had survived). The smaller piece of sandstone quern (B141, SF23) was part of an upper quern with raised, rounded collar around a central aperture. It had cross-banded (harp) tooling on the grinding face and an uneven pecked surface. The larger piece (B141, SF24) was slightly dished with a smoothed grinding surface.

Other pieces of worked stone of note include a possible hone from BF55 (B114, SF29), a piece of heat altered stone from BF45 (B96) and a piece of worked and burnt sandstone with rounded edge from BF46 (B100). This last is possibly a piece of hearthstone. A fossil may have been collected as a curiosity in the Roman period.

All of the pieces of worked stone were excavated from large pits and probably represent the remains of general domestic waste.

Iron Nails (Appendix 9)

Thirty-nine iron nails (295g) were excavated in fifteen pits (Appendix 9). One (6g) was recorded from cremation BF29 with another thirteen (138g) coffin nails from inhumation burial BF34. All thirteen were recorded along the western half of the grave suggesting that only half of the coffin was nailed together, possibly for reinforcement.

All the nails are square-sectioned along the entire length of a tapering shank. Twenty were complete measuring 46–78mm long; the remainder being incomplete and fragmentary. The surviving heads were flat and round. Seven were clenched and one had been bent into a curve.

7.5 Ceramic building material (Appendix 10)

by Laura Pooley

Roman ceramic building material

A total of 173 fragments of Roman ceramic building material (CBM) were excavated (22,805g). The majority was unidentified, and in some cases, featureless fragments of brick/tile, with tegula, imbrex, brick and boxed flue tile also represented (Table 11). The fragments were recorded from one layer and twenty-six features, with all but three features being large pits. Pit AF10 alone produced 24% of the total count of CBM and 20% of the total weight.

CBM type	Data	Total	Average weight of piece (g)	Percentage of Total
Brick/Tile	Sum of Number of pieces	136		79%
	Sum of Weight (g)	16,255	199	71%
Tegula	Sum of Number of pieces	19		11%
	Sum of Weight (g)	3,576	188	16%
Imbrex	Sum of Number of pieces	13		8%
	Sum of Weight (g)	1,499	115	7%
Brick	Sum of Number of pieces	2		1%
	Sum of Weight (g)	1,242	621	5%
Flue Tile	Sum of Number of pieces	3		1%
	Sum of Weight (g)	233	77	1%
Total Sum of Number of Pieces		173		
Total Sum of Weight (g)		22805		

Table 11 CBM data

The CBM was made from a fine sandy fabric, a few being in a slightly coarse sandy fabric. Some had occasional flint inclusions. They were usually reddish-orange in colour, changing to dark red, reddish-brown and brownish-grey through over-firing. There were occasional fragments in a pinkish-red and cream.

All of the fragments of tegula had flanges and three had cutaways. Using Warry's tegulae typology (Warry, 2006) one of the cutaways was Type B6, dated from AD100–180 (BF35). Type B cutaways are usually associated with a military presence although little can be speculated from just one fragment. The remaining two cutaways were Type C (C6 and C56) dating from the mid 2nd century onwards (AF25 and WBL2). Knife cut marks were visible on two of the cutaways.

Two unusual pieces of brick/tile are worthy of extra note. The first is a possible piece of perietalis wall tile with a partial round hole (BF25). Perietalis are identified by holes or

notches in the sides of the tiles designed to carry nails or cramps for fixing the tiles to the walls. However, they usually have keying on one face to aid the adhesion of plaster which is missing on this fragment. The second is a square fragment of brick/tile broken on all four edges (BF58). However a slightly curved and rounded edge has survived which is stepped 9mm high on the surface of the tile. This fragment is currently unidentified.

Post-medieval Ceramic Building Material

Four fragments (37g) of peg-tile were identified in two post-medieval pits.

7.6 Worked Flints

by Adam Wightman

Twenty-six worked flints were recovered from twelve archaeological contexts and one unstratified worked flint was recovered from the spoil heap. All ten of the contexts containing worked flints also contained other datable finds. One context is modern in date (BF56), two of the contexts date to the LIA/Early Roman period (BF3 & BF28) and the rest are dated to the Roman period. Therefore, it is likely that all of the flints recovered during the fieldwork are residual in these features.

The worked flint assemblage consists of three blades (although two could possibly be long flakes), two cores, three possible cores or core fragments, eighteen flakes and one arrowhead made on a thin flake.

One of the cores has two opposing platforms, is roughly cylindrical and may have been used to produce bladelets. The other core is small and cube-shaped with multiple platforms chosen from existing surfaces on the core rather than from specific platforms (Holgate 1988)

Two of the blades and four of the flakes were detached using a soft hammer. The rest of the worked flints in the assemblage have been created using a hard hammer. The same two blades exhibit evidence of platform preparation, as do three of the flakes. Flakes from each stage of the core reduction process are present in the assemblage (three primary flakes, nine secondary flakes and six tertiary flakes). Overall, the flakes are relatively small in width and length but quite thin. Five of the flakes are broken (presumably during the knapping process) and two have plunge fractures at the distal end.

Retouch was identified on six flakes and one blade. One flake has a retouched notch, one is a probable denticulate, one is a burin and two are scrapers. One of the scrapers has a straight scraping edge and is made on a primary flake and the other has a concave edge and could be classified as a hollow scraper. In addition, four flakes and one blade exhibit evidence of edge-wear or use damage.

The flint arrowhead is broken making it difficult to classify. On one side of the flake there is semi-abrupt and invasive retouch forming one straight edge and one concave edge (which together form a point) with no retouch on the opposite edge. On the opposing face, the same edges exhibit shallow, invasive retouch, although this retouch does not continue around the concave edge. Once again, there is no deliberate attempt to retouch the opposite edge on this face.

The core with two opposing platforms is probably Mesolithic in date and the small, cube-shaped core is likely to date to the Early Neolithic. Based on the knapping characteristics described above, the three probable blades are most likely to date to the Early Neolithic period, whilst the rest of the core and flake assemblage can only be broadly dated to the Neolithic/Bronze Age. The flint arrowhead is broken, but enough remains to suggest that it is a British oblique arrowhead (Green 1980). These are frequently found associated with later Neolithic Grooved Ware Pottery (Butler 2005). The burin is likely to be Mesolithic or early Neolithic in date and the two scrapers probably date to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

In conclusion, the worked flints recovered represent a relatively low level of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site from the Mesolithic through to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Context No.	Finds No.	Artefact type	Cortex %	Soft/hard hammer	Retouch
AF10 Sp 4	A13	flake	85	hard	?denticulated edge
		flake	25	?hard	short, continuous retouch right lateral
AF10 Sp 5	A18	?blade	0	?soft	
AF12 Sp 2	A11	?blade	20	hard	numerous areas of retouch including a small notch on a blade or long flake
AF13	A32	flake	0	hard	
		core frag	0		
		core	0		
		arrowhead	0		invasive & semi-abrupt, bifacial
AF24	A35	flake	5	soft	?usewear/edge damage
BF3	B13	flake	0	soft	usewear/edge damage
		flake	5	hard	
BF23	B42	flake	100	hard	end scraper with a straight scraping edge
BF25	B57	flake	100	hard	
		flake	10	hard	rough retouch & ?burin
		core	0	soft	
BF25 Mid Fill	B58	flake	0	?soft	end scraper with concave scraping edge
BF27	B48	core	30		
BF28	B52	flake	15	hard	
BF28	B56	blade	0	soft	usewear/edge damage
BF28	B92	flake	0	hard	
BF55	B113	flake	5	hard	
				hard	
				hard	
BF56	B117	flake	25	?hard	usewear/edge damage
BF60	B159	flake	10	?hard	usewear/edge damage
BF60	B160	flake	20	hard	
U/S		flake	100		rough retouch

Table 12 Worked flint by context (a more detailed table can be found in the digital archive)

7.7 Other Finds

by Laura Pooley

Burnt flint

Three pieces of burnt flint (74g) were identified in pits BF3/4, BF28 and BF23. Burnt stone is most commonly associated with prehistoric occupation, most having probably been used to indirectly heat water and often referred to as 'pot boilers'. Possibly associated with the worked flint (see section 7.6 above) they may represent prehistoric activity on the site.

Context Number	Finds Number	Qt.	Wt. (g)
BF3	B13	1	12g
BF23	B42	1	49g
BF28	B53	1	13g

Table 13 Burnt flint by context

Roman glass

Four fragments (91g) of blue/green Roman vessel glass was excavated from three pits (with one unstratified fragment). The largest fragment from AF24 (A43) was from the base and corner of a square bottle.

Context Number	Finds Number	Qt	Wt (g)	Notes
AF24	A43	1	64	Square glass vessel, blue/green glass, corner fragment with parts of two sides and the base surviving. Part of a concentric circle on the base is also visible. c AD 43-end 2nd century, very common from last quarter of the 1st century onwards.
AF25	A38	1	6	Blue/green glass
BF58	B178	1	11	Blue/green glass
U/S		1	10	Blue/green glass, heat affected

Table 14 Roman glass by context

Shell

Eighty-one pieces of oyster shell (768g) were excavated along with two pieces of cockle shell (3g) and a small fragment of mussel shell (1g) from eleven pits (AF10, AF25, BF18, BF25, BF37, BF45-BF47, BF58-BF60).

Slag

Six fragments of slag (599g) were excavated from three pits (AF10, BF45 and BF58).

Charcoal

Five fragments of charcoal (8g) were excavated from three pits (AF10, BF3/4 and BF58).

Mortar

One fragment of mortar (11g) was found in a pit (BF45).

Clay Pipe

One fragment of clay pipe stem (2g) with a 3mm bore hole was found in a post-medieval pit (AF8).

7.8 Environmental remains (Appendix 11)

by Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Long Melford, undertaken by the Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT), recorded funerary deposits, pits, post-holes and a gully of Roman date (1st to 3rd century). Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area and forty-one were submitted for assessment.

The samples were bulk floated by CAT and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 11.

Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (2010). Both charred and mineral replaced plant remains were present, with the latter being denoted within the tables by a lower case 'm' suffix. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

Results

Cereal grains and seeds of common weeds and wetland plants are present within all but three assemblages, although rarely at a high density. Preservation is generally quite poor, with many of the cereals and seeds being puffed and distorted (probably as a result of combustion at high temperatures) as well as fragmented. However, occasional specimens are very well preserved.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are present, with wheat being predominant in most instances. Of the wheat grains, most are of an elongated 'drop' form typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), although occasional more rounded hexaploid type grains are

also present. Cereal chaff is exceedingly scarce, but spelt glume bases are noted within the assemblages from pit fills BF9 (sample 4), BF58 (sample 29) and BF60 (sample 34). A germinated barley grain with an attached sprout is present within the assemblage from pit fill BF42 (sample 18). Other potential food plant remains include a cotyledon fragment of an indeterminate large pulse (Fabaceae) and mineral replaced apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.) seeds and a cherry (*Prunus avium*) fruit stone.

Weed seeds are generally scarce, with most occurring as single specimens within an assemblage. Segetal weeds and grassland herbs are predominant, with taxa noted including brome (*Bromus* sp.), small legumes (Fabaceae), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) buttercup (*Ranunculus* sp.) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). Nutlets of sedge (*Carex* sp.) and spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.), both common wetland plants, are present within six of the assemblages studied and tree/shrub macrofossils including bramble (*Rubus* sect. *Glandulosus*) 'pips' and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds are also recorded.

Comminuted charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Occasional large pieces of charcoal >10mm are also recorded. Other plant macrofossils occur infrequently but do include small pieces of charred and mineral replaced root/stem and indeterminate culm nodes and seeds.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present at a low to moderate density within most assemblages. Whilst some may be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, others are distinctly hard and brittle and are almost certainly bi-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also recorded. It is currently unclear whether these remains are contemporary with the contexts from which the samples were taken, or later contaminants derived from either night soil or hearth waste. Other remains include small fragments of bone, ferrous globules and hammer scale, mineralised arthropod remains, faecal concretions, small mammal/amphibian bones and globules of vitreous material, with the latter possibly being derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/grass or silica rich ash.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, a number of assemblages do contain shells of common terrestrial snails, most notably those associated with open, short-turfed grassland habitats. Most specimens are fragmented, but it is unclear whether these remains are indicative of the contemporary landscape, or whether they are intrusive, being introduced via the post-depositional bioturbation of the deposits.

Discussion

For the purposes of the discussion, the samples have been divided by feature type.

The funerary contexts (Appendix 11, Table 1)

Samples were taken from four cremation deposits (both urned and un-urned) and from two inhumations. Perhaps surprisingly, cereal grains are present within all but one assemblage and a small number of weed seeds are also recorded. However, it is thought most likely that all are derived from either the tinder or kindling used to light the pyres (in the case of the cremations) or scattered refuse which was accidentally incorporated within the grave fills. There is certainly nothing to suggest that any of the remains were deliberately placed alongside the deceased, even though B32 (sample 2) is recorded as containing 'placed deposits'.

The large pits (Appendix 11, Table 2)

Seventeen assemblages are from a number of large (possible quarry) pits which were identified across the excavated area. The remains again appear to be largely derived from the secondary deposition/accumulation of material, although some results are of potential significance. Firstly, although cereals, chaff and seeds of common segetal weeds are present, the density of material is extremely low, possibly indicating that the processing and/or storage of cereals was not occurring within the immediate vicinity. As with pit A41 (see above), the

assemblages from pits B145 (sample 21), B174 (sample 29) and B175 (sample 30) may include charred flooring, bedding or thatching materials, although again, it is currently impossible to verify this hypothesis. The second fill of pit B137 (sample 32) is potentially of note as it contains a small number of flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) seeds. However, it is unclear whether these may be associated with textile manufacture (probably unlikely) or whether they are relicts of the toasting of the seed prior to consumption. Ferrous residues (namely spherules and hammer scale) are present at a very low density within the assemblages from pits B19 (sample 4) and B166 (sample 34), with a single spherule also being recorded within inhumation deposit BF52 (sample 26 – see above). Although almost certainly derived from smithing, it is impossible to state whether such activities were occurring during the Roman period or whether the remains are later contaminants.

The post-holes (Appendix 11, Table 3)

Samples are from five small post-holes. The assemblages are all small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume) and very sparse, although occasional grains and seeds are present. The presence of mineral replaced arthropod remains and possible faecal concretions within the assemblage from B28 (sample 5) may indicate that this feature was in close proximity to either a dung heap or a cess pit. In addition, sample 36 from A30 does contain vitreous residues indicative of very high temperatures of combustion.

The small pits (Appendix 11, Table 3)

Cereal grains and/or seeds are present within all eleven small pit assemblages. However, the density of material recorded is exceedingly low and it would appear most likely that the majority of the remains are derived from scattered hearth or midden waste, which was accidentally incorporated within the pit fills. As the assemblage from pit A41 (sample 41) includes seeds of grasses, grassland herbs and wetland plants, it is tentatively suggested that this material may include remains derived from a very small quantity of burnt flooring or bedding, but it is stressed that this interpretation is purely speculative.

The gully (Appendix 11, Table 3)

A single sample is from fill BF44 within gully B95. The assemblage is extremely small and sparse and differs little from either the post-hole or pit deposits. It is again supposed that the remains are derived from scattered or wind-dispersed detritus.

Conclusions

In summary, the uniformity of composition of the assemblages from Chapel House almost certainly suggests that the remains are principally derived from a common source, namely scattered or wind-dispersed refuse. Similar results have also been recorded from a further two contemporary sites within the Long Melford area (cf Long Melford Primary School, Fryer 2012 and the Bull Lane Reservoir, Fryer 2013). Why this 'mess' should be distributed across such a wide area of the town is unclear, but as with the earlier sites, it would appear that the current features were placed well away from any principal focus of either domestic or agricultural activity. It is, perhaps, mostly likely that the area lay within a hinterland to the south and east of the main road intersection (cf Ordnance Survey map of Roman Britain 2001) and, as a result, was largely used for the deposition of refuse, for small scale industrial activities which were best kept away from buildings and/or settlements, for minor ritual activities and for the acquisition of raw materials. As there does not appear to be any particular spatial or temporal differentiation between the assemblages, it would appear that this area remained peripheral for a number of years, although it is suggested that the disused quarry pits may have occasionally been used for the deposition of very small quantities of refuse.

Key to Appendix 11, Tables 1-3

x = 1 – 10 specimens	xx = 11 – 50 specimens	xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
xxxx = 100+ specimens	cf = compare	b = burnt
C = century	fg = fragment	m = mineral replaced
coty = cotyledon	Crem = cremation	Inhum = inhumation
ph = post-hole		

8 Discussion

Excavations and monitoring at Chapel House, Long Melford has revealed five broad phases of activity during the Late Iron Age (LIA) and Roman period, with minimal prehistoric and post-Roman evidence.

Prehistoric

A small quantity of residual worked and burnt flint reveals a relatively low level of prehistoric activity on/near to the site. This dated from the Mesolithic period through to the later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age.

Late Iron Age to Roman

Phase 1 – LIA pits

Four small pits dated from the early to mid 1st century and along with a substantial quantity of residual pottery indicates a pre-conquest phase of some status. Associated with this were two pits (BF3/4 and BF28) dating to the early post-conquest period. They contained a deliberate and significant deposit of whole and broken pottery vessels, animal bone, loomweight fragments, a copper-alloy coin of Cunobelin and an iron spearhead. The pottery and sheep carcasses in BF28 were probably associated with the consumption of food and drink, and the high quantities of LIA pottery and loomweights from both pits, and the coin from BF3/4, are suggestive of a native LIA population. However, the inclusion of the spearhead in BF28 might indicate an early Roman military connection. The small quantity of baby bone in both pits may be intrusive and associated with the later Roman baby burials (see below). However, if the bone was a deliberate deposit then these are probably LIA/early Roman baby burials. Furthermore, pit BF6 which contained a fragment of juvenile bone (c 6 years old) may also be associated with this phase and possibly represents a third burial.

Phase 2 – Roman road and quarry site

The discovery of a possible section of Roman road during monitoring is significant. Excavations in 1970-1972 at Chapel Field (to the south of Chapel Green) in advance of the construction of the Park Corner housing estate identified a Roman road running south-west to north-east across the field (Avent 1980). Measuring between 6.4-6.71m wide it had been carefully constructed with a camber and two roadside ditches on either side (*ibid*). Dating evidence from the roadside ditches suggested that they were not earlier than the Flavian period (mid-late 1st century) and were silting up by the later 2nd century (*ibid*). Following the original projected line of this road it should have passed through the Chapel House site (see Fig 26). However, as no trace of it was identified in Areas A or B the line of the road must have altered from this projected course. It has generally been assumed that the B1064, which passes through the centre of Long Melford to the west of the development site, is on the line of the original Roman road which ran from Chelmsford via Braintree, Long Melford and Ixworth to the Wash (*ibid*). This means that if the Chapel Field Roman road turned northwards along the line of the B1064 and if WBF2 is of Roman date, then this small patch of metalled surface may well represent the continuation of the original Roman road running north (Fig 26).

Roman roads were built on raised platforms often using the best local materials to construct a metalled surface (a foundation of medium to large stones covered by a running surface, often a compacted mixture of smaller flint and gravel). The Chapel Field excavations revealed a road surface constructed with alternating layers of sand and a hard-packed concrete-like surface of lime and small stones, representing four or five phases of resurfacing (*ibid*). The small section of possible road at Chapel House also revealed at least two distinct layers. This all means that a large quantity of raw material would have been required for both the construction and maintenance of this road. At approximately 50m to the east of the projected road line, many of the pits recorded at Chapel House were probably quarry pits dug to extract the natural clay, silts, sands and gravels needed. Dating evidence from the lower fills of these pits (mid/late 1st to the early 2nd century), would certainly suggest that they were cut during the period that the road was being constructed and used.

Phase 3 – Refuse site

Immediately after Phase 2, and presumably once the road had been finished, substantial amounts of general domestic waste were dumped into the pits. The settlement at Long Melford is believed to have developed along the line of the north-south Roman road, and as such a domestic building may have existed between the development site and WBF2. No firm structural evidence was identified during excavation but the large quantities of CBM, especially tile and brick, would suggest a least one building in the vicinity. If a domestic building was located to the west of the development, then the site would have been located on the eastern margin of that settlement and rubbish would have been dumped to the rear of buildings fronting onto the road.

Unfortunately it has been impossible to determine the structural nature of the clusters of postholes, stakeholes and gullies identified on the site, what they represent and how they relate to the rest of the recorded features. Were they used to mark individual plots and areas used for domestic refuse? Or were they associated with structures further to the east, particularly those in the north-west corner of Area A? However, the six pits identified in the drainage trench do show that pits and associated rubbish dumping also continued further to the west.

The waste material shows that Long Melford was a significant Roman settlement. Pottery sherds revealed a range of vessel types in use that were typical of a small town in the region. Local and regional pottery sources were used and fine tablewares were imported. Butchery evidence shows that animals were being processed and consumed nearby. Smaller quantities of quern stones, shell, glass, iron nails and personal items were all also identified. The spoon-probe and toilet spoon in particular are possibly associated with health and hygiene.

Phase 4 – Burials

Later in the Roman period at least sixteen individuals were buried on the site. Two of the sixteen were cremations. One was urned and buried with a beaker dating from the late 2nd to the mid/late 3rd century. The other was an unurned cremation of a younger (not mature) adult. Cremation is usually considered to be an earlier Roman burial rite dating from the 1st-2nd century. However, excavations at the Colchester Garrison over the past few years (CAT Report 412 and forthcoming) have revealed a number of late Roman cremations, showing that this burial rite was not always exclusive to a distinct period of time.

Three of the individuals were buried in inhumations. Two were adults. A mature man was possibly buried with a vessel placed in his right hand. A mixed-race woman had been buried in a coffin. She was wearing hobnail shoes and had a finger-ring beside her head. Dated to the 3rd century this inhumation appears to be contemporary with the urned cremation, which may imply the existence of different groups of people living at Long Melford and using different burial rites.

The third inhumation was a baby. This was the only baby burial found within a distinct grave-cut, and may conceivably also belong the possible LIA/early Roman phase of burials. However, the partial remains of at least nine other prenatal/neonatal babies (c 30-40 weeks gestation) and two juveniles (c 2-10 years old) were also identified. These remains were largely found within the slump of Phase 3 rubbish pits and were probably originally buried in graves that became disturbed when the pits settled. As no direct dating evidence was recovered from any of the babies/young children we do not know if they were contemporary with the adult inhumations and cremations also buried on the site. Stratigraphic and dating evidence would certainly indicate that all of the burials dated from the later 2nd to the 3rd century, although the residual baby/juvenile bone in BF52 does show that this adult was a later burial. The discovery of high proportions of babies/young children has in the past been interpreted as evidence of infanticide, but is more likely to simply indicate the high mortality rate of this age group in the Roman period.

A number of LIA and Roman burials (inhumations and cremations) have been identified in Long Melford. Including those at Chapel House, all have been recorded close to the B1064 and therefore close to what was the main Roman road (see p3 and Fig 2). If the Roman settlement was focussed either side of this road, then the burials appear to have been located around the periphery/margins of that settlement rather than in a formal cemetery. Perhaps the use of this site for burials by the later 2nd century onwards suggests that the settlement was declining and people were no longer living in the immediate vicinity. Evidence from Chapel Field would certainly suggest that the roadside ditches (and possibly the road itself) were no longer being maintained by this date.

Phase 5 – late Roman decline

A small quantity of later Roman material (3rd/4th century) was recovered from the mid-upper fill of some of the larger pits. This material had probably been scattered in soil deposits overlying the pits and had become incorporated into those pits after through settling. It appears to represent a relatively low level of domestic, possibly clearance, activity.

Summary

Based on the evidence from Chapel House the site appears to have originated in the LIA (early-mid 1st century) and possibly included baby/juvenile burials. It was then established first as a quarry then as a rubbish dump in the later 1st to 2nd century, was reused as a marginal burial ground in the later 2nd to 3rd century, and declined by the later 3rd/4th century. The relatively quick Romanisation of Long Melford was possibly a direct result of the military presence that is believed to have been based there (Plouviez 2013). However, no direct evidence of a military presence was identified at Chapel House. The only possible military finds were the iron spearhead in BF28, a possible military stud and a single tegula cut-away often associated with the military.

Archaeological monitoring to the rear of 'Almacks' in Long Melford (located 180m to the N/NNW – LMD 137 and 157, SCCAS 2008), revealed a very similar site to Chapel House. Here a series of pits were also identified but this time on the western margin of the settlement. Like Chapel House, the finds assemblage was mainly derived from general domestic waste and indicated that the settlement originated in the first half of the 1st century AD with the main focus of activity occurring from the 2nd-3rd century, before declining by the late 3rd-4th century. A single late 2nd/3rd century coffined inhumation was also identified.

Post-medieval

Evidence of post-Roman activity was scarce and represented by three post-medieval pits and a small number of modern features. The site probably remained in use as an open plot/garden to the rear of the properties fronting on to Little St Mary's until the current development.

9 Acknowledgements

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11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period circa 2500- 700 BCE
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CBM	ceramic building material, ie brick and tile
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
later Iron Age	period from c 350 BC to early 1st century AD
Late Iron Age	(LIA) period from c 100-50 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
medieval	period from AD 1066 to Henry VIII
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
OASIS	O nline A ccess to the I ndex of A rchaeological I nvestigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	from Henry VIII to c AD1800
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg Roman coin in modern pit
Roman	period from AD 43 to around AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: 31 boxes

Paper and digital record

One A4 ringbinder containing:

The report (CAT Report 893)

SCCAS Excavation and Monitoring Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation
Original site record (Feature and layer sheets, Finds record, plans)
Site digital photos and log, Architectural plans, Attendance register, Risk assessment

13 Archive deposition

The paper and digital archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service: LMD 232

14 Publication

This report will be published as grey-literature online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk> and on OASIS <http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main>. A summary report will also be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

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Appendix 1 Context List

All features and layers are either Late Iron Age or Roman in date (see pottery catalogue) unless otherwise stated.

* indicates an incomplete measurement where the feature was partially outside the excavation area or cut by another feature.

Layers

Context Number	Context Type	Depth (m)	Fill	Notes
L1	Topsoil	0.23-0.34	Dark grey clayey-silt	MODERN
L2	Subsoil	0.22-0.54	dark/mid grey clayey-silt	POST-MEDIEVAL/MODERN
L3	Accumulation Horizon	0.10-0.20	mid grey/brown clayey-silt	POST-MEDIEVAL?
L4	Natural	-	Silty/sandy-clay containing gravel patches	NATURAL

Area A

Context Number	Context Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Notes
AF1	Post-pit	1.05	0.85		0.32	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown loam	
AF2	Small pit			0.48	0.12	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
AF3	Stake-hole			0.25	0.17	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
AF4	Natural			0.55	0.13	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt	NATURAL
AF5	Gully	0.89	0.31		0.07	Soft, moist, dark grey-brown loam	
AF6	Stake-hole			0.14	0.10	Soft, moist, dark grey-brown loam	
AF7	Stake-hole			0.08	-	Soft, moist, dark grey-brown loam	
AF8	Pit			0.70	0.12	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	POST-MEDIEVAL
AF9	Small pit	1.94	1.15*		0.14	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
AF10	Large pit			2.52	1.76	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt with charcoal and oyster shell inclusions, 10% stone	Excavated to 1.18m deep and augured for a further 0.58m
AF11	Small pit	1.82	0.69*		0.46	Soft, medium grey/brown clay/loam silt with oyster shell inclusions, 10% stone	
AF12	Large pit	1.52*	0.96*		1.73	Very soft, moist, medium grey clay-silt with oyster shell inclusions, 3% stone	Excavated to 1.11m deep and augured for a further 0.62m
AF13	Small pit			1.21	0.36	Firm, moist, dark yellow/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
AF14	Natural	0.99*	0.91		0.06	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	NATURAL
AF15	Natural	1.02	0.74		0.25	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-loam with charcoal and daub inclusions	NATURAL

AF16	Small pit			0.16	0.05	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
AF17	Small pit	0.62*	0.38*		-	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown loam, 5% stone	
AF18	Stake-hole			0.17	0.23	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown clay-silt	
AF19	Stake-hole			0.10	0.11	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt	
AF20	Stake-hole			0.16	0.14	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown clay-silt	
AF21	Stake-hole			0.35	0.17	Soft, moist, medium-dark grey/brown clay-silt, 60% stone	
AF22	Stake-hole			0.11	0.13	Soft, moist, medium grey clay-silt	
AF23	Small pit						(see evaluation for details)
AF24	Large pit	5.69	3.30		2.40	Firm, medium grey/brown silt	Includes three fills originally given separate feature numbers (AF39- AF41)
AF25	Large pit			1.40	1.20	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt with charcoal and oyster shell inclusions	
AF26	Small pit			0.33	0.12	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt	
AF27	Large pit	1.95	1.34		2.10	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt with charcoal inclusions	Excavated to 1.20m deep and augured for a further 0.90m
AF28	Small pit	0.90*	0.44*		0.25	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt	
AF29	Natural	1.06	0.51		0.21	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown silty-loam with charcoal and daub inclusions	NATURAL
AF30	Natural	1.10	0.67*		0.18	Soft, moist, medium yellow/grey silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	NATURAL
AF31	Posthole			0.34	0.10	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt	
AF32	Posthole			0.38	0.23	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	
AF33	Posthole			0.35	0.37	Soft, moist, dark brown silt	
AF34	Posthole			0.35	0.18	Soft, moist, dark brown silt	
AF35	Posthole			0.34	0.16	Soft, moist, dark brown silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	
AF36	Posthole			0.22	0.35	Soft, moist, dark brown silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	
AF37	Gully	3.63	0.43		0.11	Soft, moist, medium-dark yellow/brown silt with daub inclusions	
AF38	Posthole			0.41	0.10	Soft, moist, dark brown silt with charcoal and daub inclusions	

Area B

Context Number	Context Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Diameter (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Notes
BF1	Urned Cremation	0.49	0.41		0.11	Friable, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF2	Inhumation	0.49	0.32		0.36	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown, silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF3/4	Pit	1.71	1.50		0.28	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF5	Small pit			1.25	0.37	Soft, moist, medium grey loam with oyster shell inclusions, 3% stone	

BF6	Large pit			1.00	0.50	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF7	Small pit			0.41	0.06	Firm, moist, medium grey silty-clay with charcoal inclusions	
BF8	Large pit			1.05	0.82	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay/loam with oyster shell inclusions, 8% stone	
BF9	Large pit	2.15	1.35		1.66	Soft/friable, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt with oyster shell inclusions, 0.5% stone	Excavated to 1.20m deep and augured for a further 0.47m
BF10	Large pit	1.56	1.14		0.75	Soft/friable, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt	
BF11	Posthole			0.36	0.21	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF12	Posthole			0.40	0.04	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF13	Posthole			0.35	0.22	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF14	Posthole			0.54	0.30	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF15	Posthole			0.27	0.24	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF16	Posthole			0.30	0.17	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF17	Posthole			0.40	0.11	Soft, dry, medium/dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF18	Large pit	3.45	2.42*		1.70	Friable/firm, dry, medium grey/brown silt, 2% stone	
BF19	Small pit			0.65	0.14	Soft, medium, grey/brown, clay-silt, 3% stone	
BF20	Posthole			0.26	0.12	Very soft, medium, grey/brown, clay-silt, 2% stone	
BF21	Small pit	1.53	0.64		0.20	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF22	Small pit			0.45	0.11	Soft, moist, medium brown silt	
BF23	Large pit			2.14	2.46*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	Excavated to 1.26m deep and augured for a further 1.26m
BF24	Large pit		0.66*		0.40	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF25	Large pit	2.54	1.86		1.42	Friable, dry, dark brown/black silty-clay with charcoal, oyster shell and tile inclusions, 5% gravel, 20% stone, 1% brick/tile	
BF26	Small pit			0.70	0.31	Soft, moist, dark brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF27	Small pit			0.60	0.15	Soft, moist, dark brown silt	
BF28	Pit	2.20	2.00		0.57	Soft, moist, medium yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt, 20% gravel	
BF29	Cremation			0.37	0.32	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF30	Small pit	2.06	1.11		0.37	Soft/friable, dry, medium-dark brown/black sandy-silt	
BF31	Small pit	1.19	0.91		0.11	Soft, dry, dark brown/black sandy-silt	
BF32	Large pit			2.15	1.32	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF33	Large pit	1.88	0.60*		0.57	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF34	Inhumation	2.20	1.06		0.40	Friable, dry, medium brown sandy-silt, 0.5% stone	
BF35	Large pit	1.85*	0.76*		0.26	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF36	Small pit			0.33	0.09	Firm, dry, medium-dark brown silty-sand, <20% stone	
BF37	Large pit	2.50	1.46*		0.61	Soft/friable, dry, dark yellow/orange/brown sandy-silt, <2% gravel, <5% stone	
BF38	Cremation?			0.31	0.29	Loose/soft, dry, medium brown sandy-silt	
BF39	Large pit	2.75	1.51*		0.47	Soft, moist, medium-dark yellow/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	

BF40	Large pit	1.89	1.02*		0.68	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF41	Large pit	2.00	1.28*		1.18	Soft, moist, medium-dark yellow/grey/brown silt, with charcoal and daub inclusions	
BF42	Small pit	1.29*	0.82		0.20	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF43	Small pit	0.91	0.84*		0.18	Friable, dry, medium grey/brown sandy-silt	
BF44	Gully	3.26	0.45		0.11	Soft, moist, medium brown silt with daub inclusions	
BF45	Large pit	2.25*	2.05		0.77	Friable, dry, dark brown silty/sandy-clay, with charcoal, oyster shell, brick/tile inclusions, <10% gravel, 30% stone, 6% pot	
BF46	Large pit	2.40	2.23		2.34	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal, oyster shell, daub and brick/tile inclusions	Excavated to 1.34m deep and augured for a further 1.00m
BF47	Large pit	1.99	1.38		0.74	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt	
BF48	Posthole			0.46	0.18	Soft, moist, medium yellow/brown silt	
BF49	Small pit	0.94	0.45		0.26	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt, 2% gravel, 3% stone	
BF50	Posthole			0.24	0.11	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt	
BF51	Small pit	2.17	0.78		0.19	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt, 3% gravel, 10% stone	
BF52	Inhumation	2.00	0.75		0.30	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF53	Small pit			0.99	0.15	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown clay-silt, 3% gravel, 7% stone	
BF54	Small pit			0.94	0.21	Firm, moist, medium-dark yellow/grey/brown clay-silt, 5% gravel, 15% stone	
BF55	Large pit	3.52	2.45		0.91	Friable, moist, medium-dark brown/black sandy-silt, 1% stone	
BF56	Pit			0.68	0.31	Hard, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt with sand, 3% gravel, 5% stone	POST-MEDIEVAL
BF57	Small pit			0.68	0.24	Firm, moist, medium yellow/grey/brown clay-silt, 1% gravel, 2% stone	
BF58	Large pit	4.90*	4.80		1.10	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
BF59	Large pit	4.64	3.26		0.57	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown clay-silt with charcoal, oyster shell and brick inclusions, 2% stone	
BF60	Large pit	1.72	1.63		0.98	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown, silt with charcoal, oyster shell and daub inclusions	
BF61	Large pit	1.77	1.74		1.22*	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown, silt with charcoal, oyster shell and daub inclusions	
BF62	Small pit	1.03	0.56		-	Firm, moist, medium grey/brown, silt with charcoal inclusions	

Watching Brief

Context Number	Context Type	Length/width (m)	Depth (m)	Fill	Notes
WBF1	Cesspit	3.00		Rectangular brick construction backfilled with loose, grey/black silt	POST-MEDIEVAL
WBF2	Gravel surface	5.00*	0.60	Compacted gravel set into a hard yellow/orange sandy-silt	Possibly part of the main Roman road
WBF3	Pit	2.76	0.98*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	

WBF4	Pit	1.73	0.88	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
WBF5	Pit	3.84	0.98*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
WBF6	Pit	1.85	0.98*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
WBF7	Pit	1.84	0.40*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
WBF8	Pit	1.84	0.40*	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silt with charcoal inclusions	
WBF9	Pit	1.60*	0.40*	Firm, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt, 2% gravel, 5-10% stone	
WBF10	Pit	1.80	0.58	Friable, dry, dark grey/brown sandy-silt, 2% gravel, 5% stone	

Appendix 2 Catalogue of pottery

Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Post-pit	AF001	A001	GROG	pedestal/footring base	LIA			1	7			E-M1C
Post-pit	AF001	A001	GX		Rom			4	27	6		Rom
Post-pit	AF001	A001	RX	body sherd, probably from a cordoned bowl	Rom	Cam 218?	5.1?	1	84			Rom (M1-E2C?)
Post-pit	AF001	A001	STORii		LIA/R			3	50			E-M/L1C
Post-pit	AF001	A028	GMG		Rom	Cam 221	4.1	1	19	8		M-L1/E2C
Post-pit	AF001	A028	GROG		LIA			2	14			E-M1C
Small pit	AF002	A002	GROG		LIA			1	3			E-M1C
Stakehole	AF003	A003	GX		Rom			4	16			Rom
Gully	AF005	A014	GMB		Rom			1	4			Rom
Gully	AF005	A014	GMG	rim fragment	Rom			1	2	3		Rom
Small pit	AF009	A006	BB2	bowl/dish base	Rom			1	7			E2-3C
Small pit	AF009	A006	GMG		Rom	Cam 40B	6.19	1	42	7		E2-3/4C
Small pit	AF009	A006	GROG		LIA			1	12			E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	BSW	including lid seated jar (4.4)	Rom	Cam 268, Cam 40B (2)	4.6, 6.19, 4.4	16	137	20		E/M2-3/4C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	BUF	large cup	Rom	Dr 27		1	1			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	COLC	beaker	Rom	beaker		1	4			E2-E/M3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	GMB		Rom	Cam 37A		5	62	5		Rom (E/M2-E3C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	GMG		Rom			3	53			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	GROG	jar/bowl rim, large jar sherd	LIA	jar/bowl		2	20	4		E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	GX	inc comb stab decorated sherds	Rom	Cam 268, Cam 243-244/246, Cam 39/40, Cam 40B	4.6, 6.3, 6.19 (2)	42	336	69		Rom E2-3/4C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	HAX	handle	Rom			1	11			L3-4C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	NVC	beaker base, underslip barbotine trails	Rom	(Cam 392-type)	3.64	2	183			E/M3-E4/4C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	SACG	large cup, appears to be form 27, scorched on rim(?), part of rim from different pot	Rom	Dr 27		2	20	17		E-M2C/2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 1	A007	STOR		Rom			5	156			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	BSW	inc sherds from jar/beaker with everted rim, bowl with beaded rim	Rom	Cam 37B		21	203	32		M/L2-M3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	BUF		Rom			5	38			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	GMB	inc dish & everted rim jar	Rom	Cam 40B	6.19	6	79	7		E2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	GMG	inc beaker with everted rim (L1-2C)	Rom		3.8	6	47	5		Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	GROG	jar/bowl	LIA	jar/bowl		1	14	4		E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	GX	inc roller-stamped folded beaker, plain folded beaker, girth beaker, large greyware jar, jars, bowl	Rom	Cam 270B, Cam 268, Cam 40B, Cam 82-85, Cam 104	3.3, 4.6, 6.19	47	508	62		M2C+, prob 3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	RX	possibly RF	Rom			1	11			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	SACG		Rom	Dr 33, Dr 31		3	29	10		Rom M-L2C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	18	533	16		M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A008	STORii		LIA/R			3	65			E/M-11C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A022	BUF	jar? decorated with combed wavy line on body	Rom			2	51			Rom M/L1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A022	BUFM	possibly Colchester COLBM	Rom			1	98			M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A022	GX		Rom			1	9			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 2	A022	STOR		Rom	Cam 273 (2)	4.21 (2)	3	274	19		M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	AA		Rom	D 20		1	87			M1-2/E3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	BSW	one sherd possibly part of a pedestal base (M1-EC?)	Rom			2	26			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	BUF		Rom			2	25		*	M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	BUF		Rom			1	6			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	BUFM		Rom			1	22		(*)	M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	GMB		Rom			8	67	11		Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	GMG	inc beaker with everted rim	Rom			21	201	23		Rom (M1-E2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	GMG	BB type chamfered bowl, burnished	Rom			1	30			E2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	GX	kettle scale on one sherd	Rom			48	431	16		Rom (1-3C?)
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	RX		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	SACG		Rom			2	8			2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	GX	BB type bowl base, burnished (not micaceous)	Rom			1	30			E2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 3	A009	STOR		Rom			7	286			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	AA		Rom	D 20		1	172		(*)	M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	BSW	inc. everted jar rim	Rom			4	54	12		Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	BUF	one shed with wavy combed line	Rom			3	40			M/11-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	COLC	roughcast	Rom			1	3			E2-E/M3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	GMB	misc, inc jar rim	Rom	Cam 268	4.6	10	184	30		Rom E2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	GMG	misc inc. everted jar rim	Rom			12	130	25		Rom (M1-2C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	GX	misc body sherds, some sooted externally with some internal kettle scale	Rom			87	673			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	GX	rim, inc. jar and everted rim beaker	Rom	Cam 268	4.6	18	288	201		2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	GXii	sand-tempered poss LIA	LIA			1	14			LIA?
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	RF	body sherd with parts of two fine incised spiral rings, also at Col in greyware	Rom		3.71	1	4			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	SACG	bead rim -sherd flake	Rom			1	3	3		2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 4	A013	STOR		Rom			9	556			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	BSW	inc jar bowl, some kettle scale	Rom			8	54	8		Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	BUF	rim & sherds, inc small neckless jar rim	Rom		4.4	4	36	24		Rom (M1-2/3C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	GMB		Rom			4	33			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	GMG	misc inc. jar/beaker with everted rim	Rom			7	78	45		L1-E/M2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	GROG	inc pedestal urn base & cordoned jar/bowl	LIA	Cam 202/203, Cam 218(?)	5.1	4	88		(*)	E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	GX	misc inc. jar/beaker with everted rim & jar rim	Rom			7	79	9		L1-E/M2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	SACG	rim	Rom	Dr 27		1	13	10		E-M2C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	AF010 spit 5	A018	STOR		Rom			4	90			M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	BB2	bowl base (flat) possibly Colchester	Rom			1	29			E2C+
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	BSW		Rom			1	16			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	BUF		Rom			2	13			Rom M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	GROGii	possibly from a beaker	LIA			1	6			E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	GX	large jar rim and jar rim, sooting on exterior of a jar body sherd	Rom			9	134	35		Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	MIC	bowl base (flat)	Rom			1	28			M/L1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 6	A019	STOR	rim from 2 pots in BSW, probably L Store jars	Rom			2	139	16		M/L1-3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A020	BSW		Rom			1	11	6		Rom (1-3C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A020	BUF	large flagon base	Rom	flagon		1	354			M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A020	GX	probably a BB-type jar	Rom			1	20			Rom (E2C+?)
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A020	SACG	Dr33 cup base with stamp BVRDO also Dr 31	Rom	Dr 31 & Cup Dr 33?		2	79			M-L2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A020	STOR		Rom			1	74			M1-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A023	GMG		Rom			2	23			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A023	GX	decoration on shoulder cordon	Rom			5	101			Rom (M1-2C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A023	GXii	bowl/dish in dense, relatively fine, granular sandy fabric, thick base sherd with small, plain, disc-like footring	LIA/R	bowl/dish		2	27			LIA/R (M1C?)
Large pit	AF010 spit 7	A023	STOR	large sherd from base & lower wall	Rom			12	1078			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	BB1	lattice decorated body, rim quite beaded as in Cam 37	Rom	Cam 303	6.18	1	29	7		E-L2/E3C (2C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	BSW		Rom			5	30	5		Rom (M1-2/3C)
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	BSW	part pot, complete profile, large sherds	Rom	Cam 221/266	4.1	6	387	14		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	BUF		Rom			1	19			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	GMB		Rom			3	20			Rom
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	GMG	part pot, everted rim with vertical burnished lines (See CAR 10 WA Cam 371A), moderate-large sherds	Rom	(Cam 278)	3.1	8	155	45		L1/E2-2C
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	GROG		LIA			2	15			E-M1C
Large pit	AF010 spit 8	A021	GX		Rom			1	14	6		
Small pit	AF011	A014	BSW	jar/bowl rim	Rom			1	5	5		Rom (M1-2C?)
Small pit	AF011	A014	BUF		Rom			2	17			M1-2/3C
Small pit	AF011	A014	STORii		LIA/R			1	12			E-M/L1C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	BUF		Rom			4	20			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	BUFM	mortarium, flint/quartz grits	Rom			1	120			Rom M1-3C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	COLC	beaker	Rom	Cam 391A	3.62	1	3	3		E2-L2/E3C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	GMB		Rom			6	57	7		Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	GMG	misc sherds jars & bowls, Cam 37 rim	Rom	Cam 37A	6.18	11	91	7		E2-L2/E3C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	GROG		LIA			3	50			E-M1C AD
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	GROG	B Beaker/oxidised sherds	LIA			2	10			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	GX	inc rilled shoulder & Cam 108 beaker	Rom	Cam 108	4.13	10	63	13		Rom (M1-E2C)

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	STOR		Rom			4	231			Rom M1-2C
Large pit	AF012 sp1	A010	TR4	Butt beaker rim sherd, fine red surface	LIA			1	10			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	BSW	rim from a small Hoffheim-type flagon, slightly micaceous, presumably of 1C local production	Rom	Cam 140	1.5	1	7			M-L1C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	BUF	base	Rom			1	27			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	GMB		Rom			2	11	7		Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	GMG		Rom			2	32			Rom
Large pit	AF012sp2	A011	GROG		LIA			2	15			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	GX		Rom	Cam 37/38	6.18	5	102	10		E2-L2/E3C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	GXii		LIA/R			1	18			IA/LIA-R
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	SACG	ovolo made of part circles with no tongue	Rom	Dr 37		1	4			E-M2C
Large pit	AF012 sp2	A011	STOR		Rom			4	130			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF012 sp3	A012	BSW	some sooting externally	Rom			2	13			Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp3	A012	GMB		Rom			3	43	6		Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp3	A012	GROG		LIA			3	33			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp3	A012	GX	jar rim	Rom			1	18	14		Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp3	A012	RCW	sooted externally	Rom	Cam 266	4.1	1	18	8		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	AF012 sp5	A016	GBA TR 3	rim	LIA/R	Cam 82-85		1	11	8		E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp5	A016	GROG	inc platter sherd & sherd from thick walled pot with seating lip	LIA			3	68			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp5	A016	GX	inc rim from large jar	Rom			3	37	6		
Large pit	AF012 sp5	A016	RCW		Rom			1	5			M-L1C
Large pit	AF012 sp5	A016	TR	small sherd flake, probably TR	LIA/R			1	1			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp6	A024	BSW		Rom			5	35			Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp6	A024	GMB		Rom			1	10			Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp6	A024	GROG		LIA			1	21			E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp6	A024	STOR	stab decorated shoulder	Rom			1	65			M1-2C
Large pit	AF012 sp7	A025	BSW		Rom			3	31			Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp7	A025	GROG	inc pedestal jar base	LIA	Cam 202-203		3	78		(*)	E-M1C
Large pit	AF012 sp7	A025	GX		Rom			1	158			Rom
Large pit	AF012 sp7	A025	STOR		Rom			2	598			M1-2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	AA		Rom	D 20		4	590			M1-3C
Small pit	AF013	A032	AA	buff fabric	Rom			2	129			M1-E2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	BSW	inc lid	Rom	Cam 218, Cam 243-244/246	5.1, 6.3	40	326			Rom M1-E2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	BUF	ring-neck rim & handle	Rom	Cam 155		2	40	21		M1-E/M2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	GAB TR 1A	rim, internal bead	LIA/R	Cam 74/79		1	11	6		E-M1C
Small pit	AF013	A032	GMB	inc lid	Rom			3	51			Rom
Small pit	AF013	A032	GMG		Rom			1	6			Rom
Small pit	AF013	A032	GROG		LIA			4	103	4		E-M1C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Small pit	AF013	A032	GX	inc lid & carinated bowl/beaker	Rom			27	305	6		Rom M1-E2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	RF	beaker body sherd with parts of fine incised spiral ring (also at Col in greyware)	Rom		3.71	3	14			Rom
Small pit	AF013	A032	STOR		Rom	Cam 270B?		10	437	16		E/M1-2C
Small pit	AF013	A032	STORii			LIA/R		4	50			E-M/L1C
Natural	AF014	A030	STOR			LIA/R		1	13			E/M1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	AA		Rom	D 20		2	153			M1-2/E3C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	BSW		Rom			33	338	30		Rom
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	BUF	misc inc rouletted/notched bands on jar/beaker				9	127			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	BUFF	bowl with fine angled lines painted on rim	Rom		6.15	4	103	14		Rom (M/L1-2C)
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	BUFM	rim & spout, hooked flange with stamp fragment, upright small bead	Rom	Cam 193/195	7.1	2	273	13		M1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	BUFM	rim, hooked, small bead level with flange, faint green-tinge surface, grey fabric, common white/pale grey clay/calcareous inclusions up to 5mm - possibly Upper Nene Valley	Rom		7.1	1	94	10		Rom M1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	GMB		Rom			14	221			Rom
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	GMG	everted rim BB-type jar & bead rim bowl	Rom	Cam 37/38 Cam 278	6.18, 3.11	14	283	85		E2C+
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	GROG		LIA			2	85			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	GX		Rom	Cam 243-243/246, Cam 39	6.3, 6.19	22	312	36		E2C+
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	MIC	dish	Rom			1	16			Rom M/L1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	RX		Rom			3	23			Rom
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	SACG	inc abraded early Dr 37, panels, sphinx and saltire cross (P43) & 18/31	Rom	Dr 37, Dr 18/31		6	66	4	(*)	E-M2C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	SASG		Rom	Dr 18		3	29	7		M-L1C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	STOR		Rom			9	400	11		M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF024	A035 Upper fill	WSO		Rom		4.4(?)	1	8	6		Rom
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	BSW	inc rilled jar everted rim	Rom			21	211	26		E/M1-E2C
Large pit	AF024	A043	BUF	flagon top	Rom	Cam 146	1.1	3	153	100		M-L1C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
		Mid fill										
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GMB		Rom			1	12			Rom
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GMG		Rom			3	35			Rom
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GRF	panel dot beaker	Rom	Cam 122/123	3.8	1	28			L1-E/M2C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GROG	inc ripple shouldered bowl	LIA	Cam 229		2	39			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GX	part pot	Rom	Cam 244	6.3	5	290	11		M1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	GX		Rom	Cam 266, Cam 26-28	4.1, 6.2	4	93	11		M-1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	MIC		Rom			1	12			Rom (M/L1-2C?)
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	NOG WH 1	fine white smooth surfaced sherd	LIA/R			1	5			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	NOG WH 3	rouletted beaker sherd	LIA/R			1	3			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	SACG		Rom	Dr 18/31		3	14	7		E-M2C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	SASG		Rom	Dr 27		2	13	16		M-L1C
Large pit	AF024	A043 Mid fill	STOR	stab decorated neck, probably Roman	LIA/R			2	55			1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A044 Lower fill	BSW	inc lid, and thick flange-rim bowl	Rom	Cam 268?, Cam 104	4.6, 6.15?	7	120	15		(1-2C) E2C+(?)
Large pit	AF024	A044 Lower fill	GX		Rom			2	25			Rom
Large pit	AF024	A044 Lower fill	SACG		Rom	Dr 27		1	24			E-M2C
Large pit	AF024	A044 Lower fill	STOR	large sherd	Rom			1	713			E/M1-2C
Large pit	AF024	A044 Lower fill	STORii		LIA/R			1	58			E-M/L1C
Large pit	AF024	A048 Lower fill	BUF		Rom			1	9			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF024	A048 Lower fill	GROG		LIA			2	14			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A048 Lower fill	GROGii	Butt Beaker?	LIA			1	5			E-M1C
Large pit	AF024	A048 Lower fill	GX	rilled jar	Rom			1	14	4		Rom M1-2C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	AF024	A048 Lower fill	RX	bowl with reeded flat rim	Rom	Cam 243-244/246	6.3	1	53	24		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BB2	bowl & lattice body sherds, Cam 37-type	Rom	Cam 37		3	27	5		E2C-M3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BSW	inc bowl & jar rims	Rom			8	102	22		Rom M1-2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BSW	inc bowl with curved flange rim	Rom	Cam 268 (type), Cam 37A (2)	4.6, 6.18, 6.15	30	351	48		E-L2/E3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BUF	inc flagon neck	Rom			2	24			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BUF		Rom			2	24			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	BUFM	probably Colchester COLBM	Rom	Cam 195	7.1	1	75	8		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	COLC	indented roughcast beaker, part profile	Rom	Cam 391	3.62	3	36	24		E2-L2/E3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	COLC	roughcast folded beaker	Rom	beaker		2	5			E2-E/M3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	GMB		Rom			1	32			Rom
Large pit	AF025	A038	GMB		Rom			4	66			Rom
Large pit	AF025	A038	GMG		Rom			2	28			Rom
Large pit	AF025	A038	GROG		LIA			1	12			E-M1C
Large pit	AF025	A038	GROG		LIA			3	26			E-M1C
Large pit	AF025	A038	GX	inc flat rim and flange rim bowls & stab shoulder on jars	Rom	Cam 37/38, Cam 243-244/246	6.18, 6.3	14	192	34		M/L1-2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	GX	flat rim bowl with thickened rim (2C)	Rom	Cam 243-244/246, Cam 278 (type)	6.3, 3.11	33	464	70		E2-M3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	RF	Butt Beaker	LIA/R		3.13	1	18			E/M1-M/L1C
Large pit	AF025	A038	RX	bowl with curved flange rim	Rom		6.15	1	11	8		Rom
Large pit	AF025	A038	SACG		Rom	Dr 33		1	12	15		2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	SAEG		Rom	Dr 33		1	16	15		M2-M3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	SAMV		Rom	Dr 33		1	5			c100-120
Large pit	AF025	A038	SASG		Rom	Dr 37		1	5			M-L1C
Large pit	AF025	A038	STOR		Rom	Cam 270B	4.2	4	377	9		M1-2C
Large pit	AF025	A038	STOR		Rom			11	760			M1-2/3C
Large pit	AF025	A038	TN	platter	Rom	platter		1	6			E-M1C
Large pit	AF027	A047	BSW		Rom			12	131	11		Rom
Large pit	AF027	A047	BUF	inc flagon? handle	Rom			4	25			M1-2C
Large pit	AF027	A047	GMB	inc BB-type lattice jar sherds	Rom			8	112			Rom E2-E3C?
Large pit	AF027	A047	GMG	inc BB-type base	Rom			5	73	10		Rom (E2C+)
Large pit	AF027	A047	GROG	inc jar rim	LIA			2	16	6		E-M1C
Large pit	AF027	A047	GROGii	Butt Beaker-type	LIA			1	6			E-M1C
Large pit	AF027	A047	GX		Rom	6.18		14	186	24		Rom (E2C+?)
Large pit	AF027	A047	MIC	bowl & dish rims	Rom	Cam 243-244/246, Cam 17	6.3, 6.19	3	51	21		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	AF027	A047	RCW	post-firing hole	Rom			1	9			M-L1C
Large pit	AF027	A047	RX		Rom	Cam 243-244/246	6.3	1	17	7		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	AF027	A047	STOR		Rom			4	84			M1-2C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Small pit	AF028	A042	AA		Rom	D 20		1	31			M1-E3C
Small pit	AF028	A042	BSW		Rom			3	21			Rom
Small pit	AF028	A042	BUF	large base	Rom			1	84			M1-E2/2C
Small pit	AF028	A042	GMB	base	Rom			1	20			Rom (M1-2C?)
Small pit	AF028	A042	GMG		Rom			1	86			Rom
Small pit	AF028	A042	GX		Rom			1	7			Rom
Small pit	AF028	A042	STOR		Rom			1	33			M1-2C
Posthole	AF032	A034	GROG	platter	LIA	Cam 21	6.19-type	1	13	6		M1-2C
Gully	AF037	A037	GROG		LIA			1	3		(*)	E-M1C
Gully	AF037	A037	RCW	rilled body	Rom			1	6			M-L1C
Posthole	AF038	A030	GMB		Rom			1	4			Rom
Urned cremation	BF001	B001	GX	ovoid jar, broken, rim missing, most of body a joining sherds up to the shoulder, lead plug in hole close to edge of base.	Rom				1500			
Urned cremation	BF001	B002	COLC	beaker, broken, most of pot, part of body and rim missing	Rom	Cam 392			84	0.70		L2-M3C
Pit	BF003	B013	AA	body sherd with handle scar?	Rom	D 20		1	75			Rom (M1C?)
Pit	BF003	B013	GAB TR 3	girth beaker	LIA/R	Cam 82-85		3	9			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GROG	inc. cordoned jar and bowl form, several part pots, inc Cam 218 & Cam 22/266, other bowl forms	LIA	Cam 218, Cam 221/266	5.1, 4.1	88	1696	247		E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GROG	sort out individual pots	LIA			163	2007	157		E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GROGii	misc sandy groged wares	LIA			5	49			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GROGii		LIA			6	78			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GROGii	sandy with grog, possibly with traces of cream (powdery) external slip	LIA			1	24			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	GX		Rom			2	7			Rom
Pit	BF003	B013	TR	sherd flake, probably TN	LIA/R			1	1			E-M/L1C
Pit	BF003	B013	TR3	beaker sherds	LIA			3	51			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	TR4	see B35	LIA			1	10			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B013	TR4	beaker sherd	LIA			1	1			E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B035	GROG	cordoned jar and bowl form, several part pots inc Cam 218 & Cam 221/266	LIA	Cam 218, Cam 221/266	5.1, 4.1	163	2744	241		E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B035	TR4	Butt Beaker, part pot	LIA	Cam 112/113		20	160	24		E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B037	GROG	inc part pot	LIA	Cam 221/266	4.1	16	664	33		E-M1C
Pit	BF003	B038	RF	cordoned bowl in sandy red ware with small everted, slightly dished rim similar to Butt Beaker, decorated between cordons by two sets of angled lines, much of pot present as joining	Rom		5.1?	100	687			E/M1C (M/L1-E/M2C)

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				sherds - possibly a Barrel Beaker??								
Pit	BF004	B014	GROG	jar, complete whole pot body, base missing	LIA	Cam 221/266						E-M 1C
Pit	BF004	B015	GROG	GROG/RCW complete jar, broken	LIA							E/M-M/L1C
Small pit	BF005	B008	BSW	probably Cam 218	Rom	Cam 218	5.1	2	19			Rom M1-E2C
Small pit	BF005	B008	GMB		Rom			4	24			Rom
Small pit	BF005	B008	GMG	inc. comb decorated sherd	Rom			5	38			Rom
Small pit	BF005	B008	GX		Rom			3	21			Rom
Small pit	BF005	B008	STOR		Rom			4	73			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF006	B009	BUF		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF006	B009	GROG		LIA	Cam 218	5.1	23	229	20		LIA
Large pit	BF006	B009	RCW	tall cordoned beaker	LIA/R	Cam 115/117		1	53	8		LIA/E Rom
Large pit	BF006	B009	STOR		Rom			1	10			M1-2C
Large pit	BF006	B009	STORii	combed body sherds (some grog)	LIA/R			17	670			E/M-L1C
Large pit	BF006	B010	HMS	thick shell-tempered sherd	preh			1	30			IA?
Large pit	BF008	B012	BSW		Rom			5	25	17		Rom
Large pit	BF008	B012	BUF		Rom			2	26			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF008	B012	GMB		Rom			3	23			Rom
Large pit	BF008	B012	GX		Rom			5	22			Rom
Large pit	BF008	B012	RX		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF008	B012	SACG	cup	Rom	Dr 27		1	3	7		2C
Large pit	BF008	B012	STOR		Rom			3	31			Rom 1-2C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	BSW	inc bowl and folded beaker sherd	Rom	Cam 37B	6.18	7	71	16		L2-3C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	BUF		Rom			1	7			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	GMB		Rom			6	80	10		Rom
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	GMG	jar rim	Rom			1	18	15		Rom
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	GROG		LIA			1	8	4		E-M1C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	GX	large pedestal foot ovoid jar	Rom		2.2?	8	944			Rom
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	GX		Rom	Cam 37B	6.18	15	229	17		L2-3C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	RF	see BF10 B16	Rom			1	34	10		Rom
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	SACG		Rom	plate/bowl		1	3			2C
Large pit	BF009 upper fill	B017	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	3	120	6		M1-2C
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	BUF		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	GMB		Rom			2	10			Rom
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	GMG	lattice decorated jar	Rom			2	12			Rom ?E2+
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	GX	large jar	Rom			3	49	10		Rom
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	NVC	white lines over dark background	Rom			1	1			M3-4C
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	SAMV	dish & bowl/cup	Rom	Dr 18/31 Dr 35		2	12	9		AD 100-120
Large pit	BF009 mid fill	B018	STORii		LIA/R			1	6			LIA/R
Large pit	BF010	B016	GMB	inc. large jar with under-cut rim & decorated neck cordon	Rom		4.2	5	291	30		Rom L1/2-3C?
Large pit	BF010	B016	GMG		Rom			2	61			Rom
Large pit	BF010	B016	GX	inc folded beaker, bowl (large) & dish	Rom	Cam 40B, Cam	6.19,	6	103	8		M2C+

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						299(?)	3.3, 5.4					
Large pit	BF010	B016	RX	bowl, part pot, carinated with footing	Rom		6.7(?)	9	466	45		M-L Rom
Large pit	BF010	B016	STOR		Rom			5	306			Rom 1-2/3C
Posthole	BF011	B020	STOR		Rom			1	28			M1-2/3C
Posthole	BF013	B026	GMB	large jar/storage jar	Rom	Cam 270(?)		1	24	4		Rom (1-2/3C?)
Posthole	BF013	B026	GMG	narrow necked jar?	Rom			1	11			Rom
Posthole	BF015	B021	GROG		LIA			1	8			E-M1C
Posthole	BF016	B022	BSW		Rom			1	6		(*)	Rom (1-2C?)
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	BB1	jar	Rom	Cam 279B	3.11	1	34	17		M2-M3C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	BSW	inc lattice decorated jar body sherds, repair hole in one plain body sherd	Rom	Cam 299(?)	5.4(?)	27	326	50		M2C+(?)
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	BUF		Rom			4	29			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	COLC	beaker	Rom	Cam 391		1	10	8		E-L2/E3C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	GAB TR 1A	rim, internal bead, possibly burnt, see AF13 A32	LIA/R	Cam 74/79		1	12	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	GMB		Rom			4	50			Rom
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	GMG		Rom			1	43			Rom
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	GROG	inc cordon shouldered jar	LIA	Cam 218-type	5.1	2	34			E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	GX	inc comb-stab decorated sherds	Rom		4.6	26	260	16		E-M2C+
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	SACG	probably upright bowl rim	Rom	Dr 37(?)		1	3	3		2C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	SAMV		Rom	Dr 27		1	32			c 100-120
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	SASG	lead rivet in repair hole	Rom			2	8			M-L1C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	STOR		Rom	Cam 271		10	220	7		M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 top fill	B023	STORii		LIA/R			3	55			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	BB1		Rom	Cam 303		1	35	10		E-L2/E3C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	BSW	misc inc. jars & jar/bowls	Rom	Cam 221/266(?), Cam 108/119(?)	4.1	56	738	50		M/L1-2C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	BUF	base	Rom	flagon		8	178			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	BUFM	base, grits worn away See W1	Rom	mortarium		4	164			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	ESH		LIA/R	Cam 254		1	34	5		1C AD
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GMB	inc BB type bowl	Rom		6.18	11	171	25		Rom E2C+
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GMG	inc platter/dish base (M1C), bowls, jar	Rom	Cam 37A	6.18	9	357	50		E2-E3C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GROG	inc. large jar, some cordons on pots	LIA			5	113	17		E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GROG	jar/bowl rim	LIA			1	14	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GX	inc. jar, bowl/jar rims, some cordons	Rom			37	346	70		Rom 1-2C?
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	GX		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	RF	Beaker/Butt beaker, possibly RCW, with some dark grog? red-brown surface beaker with small rouletting-type notches	LIA/R			2	16			E-M/M1C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	SACG		Rom	Dr 27, Dr 35		3	36	30		E-M2/2C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	SAMV		Rom	Dr 27 (2)		3	52	30		c AD 100-120
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	STOR	misc	Rom	Cam 273	4.21	16	718	6		M1-2/3C

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Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	STORii		LIA/R			2	59			E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 mid fill	B025	WSFO	bowl sherd, probably West Stow	Rom			1	12			L1-E2C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill	B046	BUF		Rom			1	1			Rom
Large pit	BF018 lower fill	B046	BUFM	base	Rom			1	70			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill	B046	CNG TN	part of a platter/dish, very micaceous - but sandy brownish fabric, possibly CNG TN	LIA/R			1	5			E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill	B046	GMB	panel dot beaker	Rom	Cam 122/123	3.8	1	7			M/L1-E/M2C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	AA	Spanish fabric probably D 20	Rom	D 20		1	10			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	BB1	bowl/dish base	Rom			1	19			E/M2C+
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	BB2	sandy Col-type BB2, bowl/dish base	Rom			1	5			E2-E/M3C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	BSW	BB type bowls & lattice decorated jar (body sherd sooted externally)	Rom	Cam 278, Cam 37A/38	3.11, 6.18	4	144	53		E/M-L2C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	BSW	misc	Rom	Cam 212-216	5.2	15	204	30		Rom (M-L1C/2C)
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	BUF	rim- ringed, possibly cup-mouth flagon	Rom	Cam 155/156	1.1	2	29	25		E2-L2C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	GMB		Rom			9	102			Rom E2C+(?)
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	GMG		Rom			3	38			Rom
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	GROG	cordoned jars/bowls, one with repair hole in neck	LIA	Cam 229		3	48	3		E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	GROG	body sherd with plant impression(?) on interior	LIA			1	6			E-M1C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	GX	inc stab-comb beaker sherd	Rom	Cam 108(?)		10	120	35		Rom (M1-E2/2C)
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	RX	base	Rom			1	18			M-L1C(?)
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	SACG	plate/dish	Rom			1	2			2C
Large pit	BF018 lower fill sp3	B034	STOR		Rom			4	276			M1-2/3C
Small pit	BF019	B033	GMG		Rom			1	3			Rom
Small pit	BF019	B033	GX	inc small jar/bowl rim	Rom			2	14	11		Rom
Small pit	BF022	B039	GMG	base	Rom			1	25			Rom
Small pit	BF022	B039	GROG	small sherd	LIA			1	3			E-M1C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	AA	handle	Rom	D 20		1	219			M1-2/E3C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	BSW		Rom			23	187	18		Rom
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	BSW	sandy, sooted exterior, jar with groove on bead rim top	LIA/R	Cam 257		2	60	10		M-L1C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	BUF		Rom			1	30			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	EPO MA	marbled ware, fine, pale orange-brown fabric, open vessel form with marbling on both surfaces (intrusive)	Rom			1	4			L1-2C?
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	GMB		Rom			7	47			Rom
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	GMG		Rom			7	41			Rom
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	GROG		LIA			5	54	4		E-M1C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	GROGii	beaker sherds, one with cordon	LIA			2	17			E-M1C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	GX	misc inc jar, jar/bowl forms, inc distorted large Cam 266 rim kiln 2nd/waster	Rom	Cam 266	4.1	71	1070	107		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	RX	misc	LIA/R			3	9			Rom prob M1C+

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	SACG	probably CG	Rom			1	2			2C
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	STOR		LIA/R			4	153			E/M-L1C+
Large pit	BF023 upper fill	B042	STORii		LIA			1	29			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	BSW	misc inc. jar rims	Rom			15	196	30		Rom
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	BUF	sherds from min. 3 pots	Rom			13	101			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	GMB		Rom			8	113	14		Rom
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	GMG		Rom			5	104			Rom
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	GROG		LIA			3	23			LIA
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	GX	misc inc jar 7 bowl rims	Rom	Cam 243-244/246	6.3	40	531	31		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	GXii		LIA/R			1	10			1C?
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	6	383	12		M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	STORii		LIA/R			2	62			1C
Large pit	BF023 mid fill	B049	TR4	beaker	LIA			1	3			E-M1C
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	BSW		Rom			6	81			Rom
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	BUF	misc inc bowl with vertical comb lines & probable flagon base	Rom	Cam 326/331(?)	6.1	6	59			M/L1-E2C
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	GMB	inc BB-type bowl base a& large hook-rim jar	Rom	Cam 270(?)		3	85	9		E-M2C+
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	GRF	inc platter rim	Rom	Cam 26-28	6.21	2	15	11		Rom (M-L1C)
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	GROG		LIA			3	23			E-M1C
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	GX	misc	Rom	Cam 268(?)	4.6	15	178	10		E2C+
Large pit	BF023/24	B040	STOR		Rom			7	202			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF024	B021	BSW	inc small possibly BB-type sherd	Rom			4	18			Rom (E2C+?)
Large pit	BF024	B021	GMB	in lattice decorated sherd, cordoned jar & comb-stab decorated sherd	Rom			5	50			M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF024	B021	GMG		Rom			2	18			Rom
Large pit	BF024	B021	GX		Rom			4	28			Rom
Large pit	BF024	B021	STOR		Rom			1	83			1-2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	AA		Rom	D 20		1	43			M1-2/E3C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BSW	possibly inc some RCW	Rom			3	24			Rom M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BSW		Rom	Cam 221/266	4.1	5	33	3		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BUF		Rom			2	22			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	DJ		Rom			2	8			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMB	possibly inc some RCW	Rom			4	22	11		Rom M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMB		Rom			1	10			Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMG	inc jar/bowl with wave comb decoration	Rom			4	26			Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMG		Rom			3	39			Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GROG		LIA	Cam 218	5.1	3	58	15		E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GROG	inc bowl/platter rim	LIA			2	12	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GROGii		LIA			2	9			E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GXii	platter with low footring	LIA/R			1	7			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	RCW		Rom			1	11			M-L1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	SASG	decorated bowl, carinated(?)	Rom	Dr 29		2	8			M-L1C

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Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STOR	grog-temp	LIA/R			2	48			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STOR	inc. some grog	LIA/R			8	145			E/M-L1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STORii		LIA/R			4	85			E/M1C
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	BUF	flagon rim, ring-neck, expanded top rim	Rom	Cam 155		1	54	32		M/L1-E2C
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	GROG	base	LIA			1	34			E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	GROGii		LIA			1	2			E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	GX	inc jar/bowl rim	Rom			2	19	15		Rom
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	STOR		Rom			3	69	5		1-2/3C
Large pit	BF025 lower fill	B059	WSO	base	LIA/R			1	23			1-2C?
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	AA	buff fabric	Rom			1	33			M1-E/M2C
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	BSW		Rom			5	42			Rom
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	GMB		Rom			4	6	4		Rom
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	GMG		Rom			2	16			Rom
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	GROG		LIA			1	3			E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	GX	inc bowl rim	Rom			5	59	11		M/L1-2C
Large pit	BF025 mid fill	B058	STOR		LIA/R			6	182			1-2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BSW	in 1C platter base	Rom			9	83	8		Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BSW		Rom			3	54			Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	BUF		Rom			6	64			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMB		Rom			3	28			Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMG		Rom			3	24			Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GMG		Rom			2	13			Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GRF		Rom	Cam 26-28	6.21	1	10	4		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GROG		LIA			6	57	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GROG	surface pitted with small stabs, probably a beaker	LIA			1	6			E-M1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GX	misc inc jar rim	Rom			19	118	10		Rom
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	GX		Rom	Cam 218	5.1	1	4			M1-E2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	SASG		Rom			1	2			M-L1C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STOR		Rom			10	423			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STOR		Rom			3	87			1-2C
Large pit	BF025 upper fill	B057	STORii		LIA/R			5	137			E-M/L1C
Small pit	BF026	B047	GROG	inc ripple shouldered bowl (quite micaceous)	LIA			6	110			E-M1C
Small pit	BF026	B047	STORii		LIA			1	26			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	BUF	small sherds	Rom			2	2			Rom
Pit	BF028	B052	GAB TR 2	TR2 or possibly TR3	LIA/R	beaker base		1	6			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	GROG	platters jars bowls	LIA			118	1703	252		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	GROGii		LIA			3	25			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	RXii	jar/bowl	LIA/R			1	15	7		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	STOR		LIA/R			2	33	3		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B052	STORii	inc large base edge combed sherd	LIA/R			15	586			E-M1C

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Pit	BF028	B053	GAB TR 3	girth beaker	LIA/R	Cam 82-85		1	4			LIA/R
Pit	BF028	B053	GROG	platter rim, beaker, jars/bowls	LIA/R	Cam 21, Cam 212-217	5.2	42	550			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B053	NOG WH 3	Butt Beaker	LIA/R	Cam 113	3.13	1	30	25		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B053	STORii		LIA/R	(Cam 270A?)		5	202			LIA/R IC
Pit	BF028	B053	TN	platter	LIA/R	platter		1	7			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B056	GAB TR 3	beaker sherds	LIA/R			5	27			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B056	GROG	Butt-Beaker most of pot (Cam 119), with sherds from jars/bowls, platters	LIA/R	Cam 119		102	1247	134		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B056	GROGii	mostly Butt Beaker sherds, with platter & lid? sherds	LIA/R			8	74	30		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B056	STOR	rounded rim	LIA/R	Cam 271?		2	51	3		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B056	STORii	body & base	LIA/R	Cam 270A		11	473			E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B092	GROG		LIA/R			24	186	33		E-M1C
Pit	BF028	B092	STORii		LIA/R			2	59			E-M1C
Cremation	BF029	B062	GX		Rom			1	32			Rom
Small pit	BF030	B064	BSW		Rom			9	40			Rom
Small pit	BF030	B064	GMB		Rom	Cam 218	5.1	2	14			M-L1/E2C
Small pit	BF030	B064	GX		Rom			2	15			Rom
Small pit	BF030	B064	GXii	possibly BB1 but may be RCW also see BF 59 130	Rom			1	15			IA/LIA/Rom
Small pit	BF030	B064	STOR		Rom			2	10			Rom
Large pit	BF032	B067	BSW	inc bowl rim	Rom			9	58	7		Rom
Large pit	BF032	B067	BUF	inc collared flagon rim sherd	Rom	Cam 140	1.5	11	93	18		M1C (1-2C)
Large pit	BF032	B067	GMB	misc. inc GB type platter base	Rom			23	232	7		Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	BF032	B067	GMG		Rom			1	7			Rom
Large pit	BF032	B067	GROG		LIA	Cam 218	5.1	3	26			E-M1C
Large pit	BF032	B067	GX	inc cordoned bowl with 3 notches on rim	Rom	Cam 218	5.1	16	283	47		Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	BF032	B067	GXii		LIA/R			1	11			1C?
Large pit	BF032	B067	RCWii	rim, oxidised	Rom			1	5	10		M-L1C
Large pit	BF032	B067	SACG	bowl, small flake from bowl surface with moulded decoration	Rom	Dr 37?		1	1			2C
Large pit	BF032	B067	SASG	dish	Rom	Dr 22		3	39	16		M-L1C Flavian?
Large pit	BF032	B067	STOR		Rom			8	221			M1-2C
Large pit	BF032	B067	STORii		LIA/R			1	84			M-L1C
Large pit	BF032	B067	TR1(A)	dish rim	LIA/R	Cam 5A		1	14	3		L1C BC-E/M 1C AD
Large pit	BF032	B067	WF	beaker with barbotine, cream/white fabric with pink interior	LIA/R	Cam 114B		1	3			E/M1C
Large pit	BF033	B078	48D	small white glazed sherd	Mod			1	1			L18/19-20C

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Large pit	BF033	B078	BSW		Rom			1	5			Rom
Large pit	BF033	B078	BUF	inc flagon rim	Rom	Cam 140	1.5	4	46	17		M-L1C
Large pit	BF033	B078	BUF	small sherd from a dot-panel beaker in pale orange fine sand fabric	Rom	Cam 122/123	3.8	1	5		(*)	L1-E/M2C (Flavian-Hadranic/ Antonine)
Large pit	BF033	B078	GMB		Rom			3	29			Rom
Large pit	BF033	B078	GMG		Rom			3	17	10		Rom
Large pit	BF033	B078	STOR	inc rim	Rom			5	224	11		E/M1-2C
Large pit	BF033	B078	STORii	shoulder decorated with notches	LIA/R			1	34			E-M/L1C
Inhumation	BF034	B112	BSW	misc	Rom	Cam 218	5.1	28	190	22		Rom
Inhumation	BF034	B112	BUF		Rom			2	18			Rom (M1-2/3C)
Inhumation	BF034	B112	GMB		Rom			4	38	20		Rom M1-2C?
Inhumation	BF034	B112	GMG		Rom			8	81	8		Rom
Inhumation	BF034	B112	GRF	panel dot beaker	Rom			2	11	11		Flav-E/M2C
Inhumation	BF034	B112	GX		Rom			9	62	5		Rom
Inhumation	BF034	B112	GXii		LIA/R			1	11			LIA/R
Inhumation	BF034	B112	SACG		Rom	Dr 33		1	6	10		2C
Inhumation	BF034	B112	STOR		Rom			5	81			M1-2/3C
Inhumation	BF034	B112	STORii	burnt, sandy fabric probably Roman	LIA/R			1	69			E/M-L1C
Large pit	BF035	B093	BSW		Rom			3	63			Rom
Large pit	BF035	B093	BUF		Rom			1	8			Rom (M1-2/3C)
Large pit	BF035	B093	GMB		Rom			1	4			Rom
Large pit	BF035	B093	GX		Rom			3	26	7		Rom
Large pit	BF035	B093	NVC	beaker sherds, pastel fabric	Rom			2	11			M/L3-4C
Large pit	BF037	B079	AA		Rom	D 20		1	193			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF037	B079	BB2	Colchester type	Rom			1	6			E2C+
Large pit	BF037	B079	BSW		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF037	B079	BUF		Rom			1	6			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF037	B079	GMB		Rom			3	36			Rom
Large pit	BF037	B079	GMB	jar rim	Rom			1	36	15		Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF037	B079	GROG	bowl rim, burnished black surface	LIA			1	8	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF037	B079	GX	inc. jar rim	Rom	Cam 268	4.6	6	79	15		E2C+
Large pit	BF037	B079	GX	lattice decoration	Rom	Cam 278?	3.1	1	10			E/M2-3C
Large pit	BF037	B079	PNK GT	oxidised pale orange burnished surface, some grog, possibly PNK GT	Rom			1	14			Rom
Large pit	BF037	B079	SAMV		Rom	Dr 18/31		1	33	11		c 100-120 AD
Large pit	BF037	B079	SASG	base edge	Rom	Dr 30		1	1			M-L1C
Large pit	BF037	B079	STOR		Rom			1	40			M1-2C
Large pit	BF037	B079	STORii	combed surfaces	LIA/R			6	177			E/M-L1C
Large pit	BF037	B079	STORii		LIA/R			1	27			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	BSW		Rom			6	42	5		Rom (M1-E2/2C)
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	BUF		Rom			2	17			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	GMB		Rom			6	62			Rom (M1-E2/2C)

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Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	GMG		Rom			1	7			Rom
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	GRF	platter base, small footring, grey with smooth surface	LIA/R		6.2	1	22			E/M-L1C
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	GROG		LIA			1	19			E-M1C
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	GX		Rom	Cam 266(?)	4.1	1	12	10		M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF039 mid fill	B070	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	5	117	4		M1-2C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	BSW		Rom	Cam 104	3.91	7	68	20		Rom (M1-E2C)
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	BUF		Rom			1	16			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	GMB		Rom			2	49			Rom
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	GMG		Rom			2	19			Rom
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	GX		Rom	Cam 221	4.1	3	119	6		Rom (M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	RCW	RCW/GROG	Rom			1	16			M-L1C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	SACG		Rom			1	26			2C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	STOR	rim is probably Cam 273	Rom	Cam 273	4.21	5	260	5		M1-2C
Large pit	BF039 lower fill	B132	WSO		Rom			1	4			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	BSW		Rom			5	14	2		Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	BUF		Rom			4	13			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	GMB		Rom			2	19			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	GMG		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	GX		Rom			2	6			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp1	B069	STOR		Rom			2	37			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	BSW		Rom			2	13			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	BUF		Rom			3	17			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	GMB		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	GROG		LIA			1	6			LIA
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	GX	rilled jar	Rom			1	7			M-L1C?
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	GX		Rom			2	3			Rom
Large pit	BF039 sp3	B071	STOR		Rom			1	15			M1-2C
Large pit	BF040	B073	AA	burnt, body sherds inc handle scar areas	Rom	D 20		3	508			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF040	B073	BSW		Rom			2	12	13		Rom
Large pit	BF040	B073	BUF		Rom			1	27			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF040	B073	GMB		Rom			1	14			Rom
Large pit	BF040	B073	GMG		Rom	Cam 218	5.1	7	54	26		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF040	B073	GROG		LIA	Cam 221/226 (2)	4.1	5	116	27		E-M1C
Large pit	BF040	B073	GX		Rom			6	56			Rom
Large pit	BF040	B073	GXii	lid	LIA			1	23			LIA
Large pit	BF040	B073	STOR		LIA/R	Cam 270		3	73	11		1-2C
Large pit	BF040	B073	STORii		LIA/R			2	33			1C
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	BSW		Rom			13	38			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	BUF	rather micaceous sherds	Rom			3	39			Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	BUFM	mortarium, part pot, small flange, slightly sunken bead, grits quartz & flint with some dark	Rom			13	785	60		2C-E3C?

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				ironstone? pieces								
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	COLB	cup mouthed flagon, probably Colchester	Rom	Cam 156	1.1	1	15	35		2C
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	GMB	jar/bowl rim	Rom			2	9	6		Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	GMG		Rom			7	63			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	GROG	rim edge, lid?	LIA			1	12	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	GX		Rom			4	41			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	GXii		LIA/R			1	7			M1C?
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	NVG	pale fabric, pale grey surface layer, but slightly micaceous	Rom			2	51			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp1	B082	STORii		LIA/R			1	5			E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	BSW		Rom	Cam 221/226	4.1	3	24	6		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	BUF	mortarium flange	Rom			1	21			Rom (M1-3C)
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	GMB	sherd decorated with wavy comb	Rom			3	41			Rom (1-2C?)
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	GMG	inc. lid	Rom			4	19			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	GROG		LIA			4	26			LIA
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	GX		Rom			5	20			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	STOR		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	STOR		Rom			1	6			1-2C
Large pit	BF041 sp2	B083	STORii		LIA/R			1	20			E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	BSW		Rom			3	7			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	GMB		Rom			3	10			Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	GMG		Rom			3	13			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	GROG		LIA			1	9			E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	GROG	platter rim	LIA	Cam 21		1	10	3		E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	GX		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	SACG	moulded bowl, male nude figure, part of panel border	Rom	Dr 37		1	8			2C
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B084	STORii		LIA/R			1	15			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B086	BSW		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp3	B086	RX	possibly LIA beaker sherd	Rom			1	2			LIA/E Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp4	B085	BUF		Rom			1	2			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF041 sp4	B085	GMB		Rom			2	10			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp4	B085	GROG	inc. large jar/bowl	LIA			2	28	9		E-M1C
Large pit	BF041 sp5	B086	BSW		Rom			4	26			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp5	B086	BUF		Rom			1	76			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF041 sp5	B086	GMB		ROm			1	16			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp5	B086	GMG		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp5	B086	GX		Rom			3	20	8		Rom (M1-2/3C)
Large pit	BF041 sp6	B087	GMB		Rom			1	4			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp6	B087	GMG		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp6	B087	RCW		Rom			1	7			Rom
Large pit	BF041 sp7	B088	GMB		Rom			1	3			Rom (M1-2C?)

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	BF041 sp7	B088	STORii		LIA/R			1	7			E/M1-2C
Small pit	BF042	B143	BSW	misc, inc. jar & jar/bowl rims	Rom			19	94	30		Rom
Small pit	BF042	B143	BUF	handle & body sherd	Rom			2	32			M1-2/3C
Small pit	BF042	B143	BUF	part of a large, flat base with small footing (dia 150 mm), possibly Gallic amphora, but possibly just a very large flagon, plain buff fabric	Rom	large flagon/ handled jar(?)		1	116			M1-2/3C
Small pit	BF042	B143	COL CC 1	small sherd from a beaker, buff fabric thin brownish-red colour-coat, roughcast surface	Rom			1	2			pre-Flavian
Small pit	BF042	B143	GMB	misc. jar with decorated shoulder bulge/cordon, some internal water scale	Rom	jar		12	123	12		Rom (M1-2C?)
Small pit	BF042	B143	GMG		Rom			1	26			Rom
Small pit	BF042	B143	GROG		LIA			6	49	5		E-M1C
Small pit	BF042	B143	GX	misc, inc bowl and jar forms	Rom			15	123	35		Rom
Small pit	BF042	B143	GXii	sherd, thick, sandy	IA?			1	23			LIA?
Small pit	BF042	B143	STOR		Rom			4	85	7		E/M-L1-2C
Small pit	BF042	B143	STORii		LIA/R			3	73			1C
Gully	BF044	B094	GROG	sandy with some dark grog	LIA			1	10		*	E-M1C
Gully	BF044 sx2	B135	BSW	jar/bowl base, possibly RCW	Rom			1	55			M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF045	B096	AA		Rom	D 20		1	151		*	M1-E3C
Large pit	BF045	B096	BSW	possibly RCW	Rom	Cam 218	5.1	1	40	14		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF045	B096	BSW	bead rim bowl	Rom			2	7	3	*	Rom (E/M2-3C)
Large pit	BF045	B096	GMB		Rom			3	21			Rom
Large pit	BF045	B096	GMG		Rom			3	32			Rom
Large pit	BF045	B096	GROG	inc base from pedestal jar	LIA	Cam 203		5	175	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF045	B096	GX	flanged bowls (2)	Rom	Cam 305 (2)		2	58	18		L3-4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	GX	inc storage-type jar with stab decorated neck & bead rim bowl	Rom		4.9, 6.18	35	313	65		M2-3/4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	HAX		Rom			2	17			L3-4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	LSH	rilled jar rim & sherds	Rom	CAR 10 Type 36	4.6	5	149	35		4C (L4C)
Large pit	BF045	B096	NVC		Rom			2	20			M3/4-4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	NVC	painted bowl, white circles with central large white circle or brown-red CC	Rom			1	15			M3-4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	NVCM	brown-yellow CC, ironstone grits, flange missing	Rom		7.3/7.6	1	28	6	*	M/L3-4C
Large pit	BF045	B096	RX		Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF045	B096	SACG		Rom			2	2			2C
Large pit	BF045	B096	SAEG	possibly Trier	Rom			1	6			M2-M3C
Large pit	BF045	B096	STOR		Rom			5	110		(*)	M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF045	B096	URC	dark surface pale brown fabric, beaker sherds, possibly NVC	Rom		3.1	3	19	15		3-4C
Large pit	BF046	B140	BB1	dish	Rom	Cam 39	6.1	2	15	3		E/M2+
Large pit	BF046	B140	BSW	folded beaker, flat-rim bowl, jar	Rom	Cam 268, Cam 243-		14	71	16		E/M2C+

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						244/246						
Large pit	BF046	B140	BUF		Rom			3	37			M1-2.3C
Large pit	BF046	B140	GMB		Rom			4	26	5		Rom (M/L1-2C)
Large pit	BF046	B140	GMG	inc comb-dot decorated lines on body	Rom			10	200			Rom (M-L1C+)
Large pit	BF046	B140	GROG		LIA			1	20			E-M1C
Large pit	BF046	B140	GX	jar base, graffiti X on base	Rom			1	164			Rom
Large pit	BF046	B140	GX	jar with roller-stamp band see B142	Rom			1	16	20		Rom 3C?
Large pit	BF046	B140	GX	jar, narrow-mouth jar	Rom	Cam 268		94	1135	117		E2C+
Large pit	BF046	B140	GXii	lattice decoration	LIA/R			1	14			LIA/E Rom
Large pit	BF046	B140	NVC	scaled folded beaker & rim	Rom			7	31	6		M/L3-4C
Large pit	BF046	B140	SAMV		Rom			3	3	3		100-120 AD
Large pit	BF046	B140	STOR		Rom			7	342			Rom
Large pit	BF046	B140	STORii		LIA/R			2	51			LIA/E Rom
Large pit	BF046	B142	BSW		Rom			2	22	7		Rom
Large pit	BF046	B142	GMB	lattice decorated jar	Rom	Cam 278?		2	13			E/M2-3C
Large pit	BF046	B142	GMG		Rom			3	40			Rom
Large pit	BF046	B142	GROG		LIA			1	21	5		E-M1C
Large pit	BF046	B142	GX		Rom	Cam 268		10	119	15		E2C+
Large pit	BF046	B142	GX	jar with roller-stamp shoulder band, probably 3rd century (see B140)	Rom			2	115	55		3C
Large pit	BF046	B142	SAEG	base, potters stamp - abraded to outline only	Rom	Dr 33		1	30		*	M2-M3C
Large pit	BF046	B142	STOR		Rom			1	22			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF046	B171	GX	folded beaker, complete, small section on shoulder broken away from the inside and a long shallow surface spall/flake has come away from this extending halfway down the pot. This could be deliberate damage but the interior of this part of the shoulder is had to access, tapering body (Cam 401) but with rim similar to Cam 406 (L2-M3C)	Rom	Cam 401/ 406	3.12	1	404	100		E/M-L2C
Large pit	BF046 upper/ mid fill	B140	STOR	grog-tempered	LIA/R			1	33			E-M1C
Small pit	BF049	B105	GMG		Rom			1	29			Rom
Small pit	BF049	B105	GROG	lid, decorated	LIA			1	15			E-M1C
Small pit	BF049	B105	GROG	cordoned bowl or jar	Rom			1	3			Rom
Small pit	BF049	B105	GX		Rom			3	6			Rom
Small pit	BF051	B106	GROG		LIA			5	13			E-M1C/M1C
Small pit	BF051	B106	RCW	sandy with some grog	LIA/R			1	2			E/M-L1C
Small pit	BF051	B106	STOR		Rom			1	50			M1-2C
Small pit	BF051	B106	STORii		LIA/R			1	18			E-M/L1C
Inhumation	BF052	B126	GMG	jar base, lower part burnished	Rom			1	355			Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B126	GX	large body sherd, double cordoned shoulder	Rom			1	118			Rom (L1-2C?)

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				and two bands of wavy line decoration below								
Inhumation	BF052	B144	BSW		Rom			18	113	18		Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B144	BUF	wide mouth jug/ flagon rim with handle scar	Rom			3	52	7		M1-2/3C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	BUF		Rom			2	10			Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B144	GMB		Rom			13	115	5		Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B144	GMG		Rom			5	44			Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B144	GX		Rom			30	362	32		Rom
Inhumation	BF052	B144	RCW		Rom			3	81			M-L1C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	RX	everted rim	Rom			1	7	6		Rom (M1-2C?)
Inhumation	BF052	B144	SACG		Rom	Dr 37		2	13			2C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	SACG		Rom	Dr 31		1	10	4		M-L2C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	SAEG	large dish with rouletted base, end of name stamp possibly]TSE but not clear, repair holes drilled through stamp	Rom			4	192			M2-M3C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	SAEG		Rom	Dr 36		1	16	8		M2-M3C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	7	314	10		M1-2/3C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	STORii		LIA/R			3	79			E/M-L1C
Inhumation	BF052	B144	WSO		Rom			1	10			Rom
Small pit	BF053	B107	GTW		LIA	Cam 218	5.1	6	56	7		E-M1C
Small pit	BF053	B107	STORii		LIA	Cam 270/271		12	336	21		E-M1C
Small pit	BF054	B110	STOR	from 2 or more pots	Rom			9	414			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	BSW		Rom			5	45			Rom E2C+?
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	BUF		Rom			1	2			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	GMB	inc jar rim	Rom			4	42	7		Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	GROG	small bowl	LIA			1	9	6	*	E-M1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	GX	jar base with X mark	Rom			1	66			Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	GX		Rom			12	206			Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	STOR		Rom			4	99			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	STORii		LIA/R			1	13		(*)	E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B129	TR4	butt beaker	LIA		3.13	1	32	18		E-M1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	BSW	inc small flat flanged-rimmed bowl	Rom			11	96	8		Rom (M1-2C?)
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	BUF		Rom			1	9			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	GROG	bowl/jar rim	LIA			1	11	4		E-M1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	GX		Rom			21	193	9		Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	SASG		Rom			1	2			M/L1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	STOR		Rom			2	25			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B130	STORii		LIA/R			1	7			E-M/L1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	BSW	misc	Rom			7	61			Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	BUF		Rom			1	7			Rom (M1-2/3C)
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	GMB		Rom			9	64	9		Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	GMG		Rom			5	83			Rom

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Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	GX	misc, inc bowl rim	Rom			10	95	8		Rom
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	RCW	BSW with some grog, straight-sided bowl with grooves	Rom		6.9	3	38	9		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	SASG		Rom	Dr 27		1	11			M-L1C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	STOR	misc form several pots, inc bead rim	Rom			70	1737	6		Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF055 upper fill	B113	TN	open bowl form, possibly TN, very burnished interior	Rom			1	10			E/M-L1C
Small pit	BF056	B117	GROG		LIA			2	13			E-M1C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	AA		Rom	D 20		1	57		*	M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	BB1	jar rim	Rom	Cam 279A	3.1	1	17	15		E-M2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	BSW	misc	Rom			12	98			Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	BUF	inc. flagon, expanded top ring	Rom	Cam 155	1.1	8	163	6		L1-E2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	GMB	inc. flanged bowl 6.3 but more similar to chamfered BB type, lattice decorated & jar rim	Rom		6.3	6	104	58		Rom 2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	GMG	inc. bowl	Rom	Cam 299	5.4	8	216			Rom (M2-4C)
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	GRF	beaker sherd (rouletted)	Rom			1	5			2C+
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	GX		Rom			74	795	52		Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	HMS	large thick rim and one small body sherd, probably IA(?)	preh			2	100			IA?
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	NVC	beaker sherds, inc. folded beaker, dark surface	Rom			3	17			M3-4C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	RF	jar/bowl with groups of angled burnished lines (probably not Cam 330 type) in sandy orange ware	Rom			1	7			L M/L1-E2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	SACG	cup, stamp, complete ATTICI.M - Atticus ii	Rom	Dr 27		1	26			c AD 140-170
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	SACG		Rom	Dr 33, Dr 18/31 Dr 36		12	65	14		2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	SASG		Rom	Dr 27, Dr 18		2	6	3		M-L1C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	SASG	small, decorated bowl sherd, floral with fine beaded borders	Rom	Dr 37		1	3			M-L1C (c AD 90-100)
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	17	657	5		Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	WSO	base	Rom			1	11		(*)	Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B119	WX	fine white ware	Rom			1	3			Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B122	GMB		Rom			1	15	7		Rom M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B122	GMG	jar/beaker	Rom	(Cam 278)	3.1	4	73	12		Rom L1/E2-M-L2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B122	GX	jars	Rom	Cam 266	4.1	7	193	40		Rom M1-E2C?
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B122	SAMV	base name stamp possibly reads IVLI.TALV(S) [Rom			1	27			AD 100-120
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B122	STOR		Rom	Cam 271		4	315			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	BSW	lattice decorated jar	Rom	Cam 278	3.11	3	32	10		E-L2/E3C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	BSW		Rom			6	38			Rom
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	BUF		Rom			2	33			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	GMB	bowl, lattice decorated flat flange	Rom		6.18	5	91	6		L1/2-3C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	GROG	ripple shouldered pot	LIA			1	26	6		E-M1C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	GX		Rom			6	75	16		Rom

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Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	GX	grey surfaced sherd with pale orange-brown fabric, possibly a NVG ware?	Rom			1	16			Rom
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	SACG		Rom	Dr 27		1	7	5		2C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	SASG		Rom	Dr 27		1	5			M-L1C
Large pit	BF058 mid fill	B124	STOR			LIA/R		2	44			1-2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B172	BSW		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B172	BUF		Rom			1	37			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B172	GX		Rom			2	78			Rom M2+?
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	AA	rim from a Gaulish amphora? or large flagon?	Rom	Gauloise 7?		1	15	4		M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	BSW	misc, jar, large jar, bead-rim bowl with curving wall	Rom			20	285	42		Rom (2C?)
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	BUF		Rom			2	63			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	GMB	misc, ie bowl with lattice decoration and beaker rim	Rom		3.7	9	127	12		L1-2C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	GRF	flanged bowl, part pot	Rom	Cam 46/311	6.15	5	106	45		M1-E2C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	GROG		LIA			1	19			E-M1C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	GX	misc	Rom	Can 266	4.1	55	637	50		M1-E2/2C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	SACG		Rom			1	3			2C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	SAMV		Rom	Dr 18/31		2	18	4		AD 100-120
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	STOR		Rom			7	383			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B176	STORii			LIA/R		2	36			1C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	BSW		Rom			8	98	14		Rom
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	BUF		Rom			3	38			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	ESH			LIA/R	Cam 254	1	27	6		1C AD
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	GMB	inc necked jar	Rom			7	73	8		Rom
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	GMG	misc	Rom			4	64			Rom
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	GX	inc jar rim	Rom	Cam 266	4.1	7	137	20		Rom (M1-E2C)
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	SACG	grey (mis-fired) fabric some mica, several repair holes, possible SAMV? but no voids	Rom	Dr 18/31		3	15	5		2C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	SAMV		Rom	Dr 33		3	14	5		AD 100-120
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	STOR		Rom	Cam 273 (2)	4.21	6	402	20		M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 lower fill	B177	STORii		Rom			2	56			1C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	BSW	inc narrow mouth jar	Rom	Cam 39(?)	6.19	8	112	47		Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	BUF		Rom			1	52			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	GMB	inc lid	Rom			5	93			Rom (M1-2/3C?)
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	GMG	inc jar rim	Rom			2	23	5		Rom
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	GX	inc jar rims	Rom		4.6	20	231	48		E/M2C-3/4C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	SACG	in repair hole in one sherd edge		Dr 18/31		4	15	3		2C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	SAMV	small Dr 33, 1st century type, not SASG fabric poss MDV	Rom	Dr 33a		1	8	15		1C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	STOR		Rom			4	191			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF058 upper fill	B178	STORii			LIA/R		3	53			E-M/L1C

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Context Type	Context No.	Finds No.	Fabric	Description	period	Form	Suff form	Qt	Wt (g)	Eve	Ab	Period/ spot date
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	BB1		Rom			1	13			E2-3/4C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	BSW		Rom	Cam 278-type	3.11	13	290	37		E2-M3C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	BUF		Rom			4	75			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	BUFM	possible COLBM, grits missing, worn out to smooth base	Rom			1	259			M/L1-2C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	COLC	folded roughcast beaker	Rom			1	3			E2-L2/E3C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	GMG	from a carinated bowl	Rom			1	15			Rom
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	GROG		LIA			1	14			E-M1C
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	GX	inc flat rim carinated bowl part pot	Rom	Cam 243-244/246 type	5.13	32	718	40		Rom (M/L1-E2C)
Large pit	BF059 mid fill	B131	STOR		Rom			1	27			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF059 lower fill	B173	GMB	possible flange rim bowl	Rom	Cam 243-244/246	6.3	1	14			Rom M1-2C?
Large pit	BF059 lower fill	B173	STOR		Rom			1	195			Rom M1-2C
Large pit	BF059 lower fill	B180	AA		Rom	D 20		1	179			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	BSW	inc small jar with everted rim	Rom			6	148	6		M/L1-2C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	BUF	flagon neck & handle	Rom			1	55			M1-2C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	GMB		Rom	Cam 37/38	6.18	2	46	6		E2-E/M3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	GMG	dish/bowl base	Rom			1	78			M1/2-3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	GX	inc jar with vertical burnished lines	Rom	Cam 37B	6.18, 3.10	6	131	6		M/L2-3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill	B180	STOR		Rom			3	198			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	BSW	inc several sherds from lattice decorated jars, probably 2C+	Rom			25	297	55		Rom 2-3C(?)
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	BUF	inc flagon base & handle(2)	Rom			11	326			M/L1-2C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	COLC	roughcast folded beaker	Rom	Cam 391/396	3.3	1	8			E2-E/M3C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	GMB		Rom			2	22			Rom
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	GMG	inc dish & jar rim	Rom	Cam 221/226, Cam 26	4.1, 6.21	5	158	32		M-L1/E2C
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	GX	sherds from one pot(?), large jar, including one large base-wall sherd, possible perforation on broken edge and attempted perforation hole next to it	Rom			10	909			Rom
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	GX	inc probable mid-late Roman jar type	Rom	Cam 268 (type), Cam 270		44	638	65		E2C+
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	GXii	base, possibly part hand made, burnished surface see BF30 B64	LIA/R			1	41			IA/LIA/Rom
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	RX	base sherds	Rom			2	31			Rom
Large pit	BF059 upper fill Fill 2	B130	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	8	607	6		M1-2C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	BB2	close copy of BB3 type bead-rim bowl with lattice decoration, quite micaceous	Rom	Cam 38	6.18	1	50	12		E/M2-E/M3C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	BSW	inc large storage-type jar with stab decoration at neck	Rom	Cam 270		16	280	42		2-3C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	BUF		Rom				1	5		M1-2/3C

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Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	GMB	inc bowl rim	Rom	Cam 37A	6.18	8	256	10		Rom E/M2-E3C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	GMG		Rom			5	68			Rom
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	GRF	grey panel-dot beaker	Rom	Cam 122/123	3.8	1	3			L1-E/M2C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	GX	misc	Rom			26	669	5		Rom
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	NVC	beaker	Rom			1	4			M3-4C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	SACG		Rom			1	1	3		2C
Large pit	BF060 upper fill	B158	STOR	large sherds, base & body	Rom			14	2098			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	BSW		Rom			1	10			Rom
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	BUF		Rom			1	3			M1-2C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	GMB	inc carinated beaker/jar	Rom		5.2	4	72	15		M1-2C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	GMG	fine spiral on side of grey pot	Rom		3.71	2	31	11		Rom
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	GROG		LIA			2	12			LIA
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	GX	misc inc. beaker with everted rim	Rom			12	65	15		Rom (M1-E2C?)
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	SACG	very micaceous but probably not early Lezoux	Rom	plate/bowl		3	21			E-M2C/2C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	SACG		Rom			2	6			2C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B159	STOR		Rom			10	420			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF060 lower fill	B160	BSW	inc Cam 270-type jar with decoration on shoulder, also lattice decorated jar	Rom	Cam 270		7	183	27		E2-3C(?)
Large pit	BF060 lower fill	B160	GX		Rom	Cam 218	5.1	14	113			Rom (M1-E2C)
Large pit	BF060 lower fill	B160	STOR		Rom			6	188			M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF060 mid fill	B179	RX	pot from a triple vase, most of pot, section broken from upper part, attachment scar at base, sandy orange-red ware. probably originally with a cream slip	Rom	Cam 494	9.2	1	96	90		M/L1-3C
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	BSW		Rom			4	56			Rom
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	GMB		Rom			5	188			Rom
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	GMG		Rom			1	6			Rom
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	GROG	small rim	LIA			1	7	2		LIA
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	GX		Rom	Cam 268		2	42	6		E2C+
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	GX		Rom			4	41			Rom
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	RF		Rom			2	7			Rom
Large pit	BF061 upper fill	B162	STOR		Rom	Cam 273	4.21	2	243	5		M1-2C
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B163	BUFM	repair hole(?) in sherd	Rom			1	13			Rom M1-2/3C
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B163	GMB		Rom			5	82	5		Rom (m1-2/3C?)
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B163	GMG	inc small bowl, similar to small version of Cam 221(?), narrow-neck jar with wavy line dec	Rom		6.1(?)	3	58	11		Rom M1-2/3C(?)
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B163	GX		Rom			23	137	9		Rom
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B164	BSW		Rom			4	129			Rom
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B164	GMB		Rom	Cam 37A	6.18	1	16	6		E/M2-E3C
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B164	GX		Rom			7	39			Rom
Large pit	BF061 mid fill	B164	SASG	sherd with ovolo	Rom	Dr 37		1	1			M-L1C
Large pit	BF061 lower fill	B165	BSW		Rom			3	68			Rom

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Large pit	BF061 lower fill	B165	BUF	base	Rom			1	11			M1-2C
Small pit	BF062	B181	BUF		Rom			1	44			M1-2/3C
Small pit	BF062	B181	BUFF	hemispherical bowl, possibly similar to Dr 37, buff fabric decorated with red painted circles divided by upright groups of painted lines	Rom	bowl		2	1	43		Rom
Large pits	BF060/61	B161	BSW	jar rim, storage jar-type	Rom	Cam 271		2	47	5		M1-2/3C
Large pits	BF060/61	B161	GX	inc large jar sherd	Rom			8	148			Rom
Pit	WF004	W002	GX		Rom	Cam 266	4.1	3	49	25		M-L1/E2C
Pit	WF004	W002	STOR		Rom			2	32			M1-2/3C
Pit	WF005	W003	GROG		LIA			10	157			E-M1C
Pit	WF005	W003	GROG	dark surface beaker(?) sherd decorated with small fern-leaf impressions	LIA			1	4			E-M1C
Pit	WF005	W003	RCW		Rom			4	198			M-L1C
Pit	WF005	W003	STOR	grog-temper	LIA/R	Cam 271		2	127	12		E-M/L1C
Pit	WF006	W004	BSW		Rom			1	17			Rom
Pit	WF006	W004	BSW	platter/bowl rim	Rom			1	6	6		M1-2C
Pit	WF006	W004	BUF		Rom			1	9			M1-2/3C
Pit	WF006	W004	GMG		Rom			1	3			Rom
Pit	WF006	W004	STOR		Rom			1	83			M1-2/3C
Pit	WF007	W005	BSW		Rom			2	16			Rom (M1-2C?)
Pit	WF007	W005	GMB		Rom			1	2			Rom
Pit	WF007	W005	GX		Rom			1	3			Rom
Pit	WF008	W006	BSW		Rom			1	4			Rom
Subsoil	WL002	W001	BSW	cordoned shoulder	Rom			1	6			M-L1/E2C
Subsoil	WL002	W001	BUF	sherd decorated with beaded frill edge, probably a tazza	Rom	Cam 198	9.1	1	16			M1-2C
Subsoil	WL002	W001	BUFM	part pot, inc part of spout, bead below rim, short curved flange, grits worn away, see B25	Rom	(Cam 496?)	7.1	4	289	36		M/L1-2C
Subsoil	WL002	W001	GROG		LIA			2	20			E-M1C
Subsoil	WL002	W001	STOR	some internal sooting	Rom			12	1473			M1-2C
Subsoil	WL002	W001	STORii		LIA/R			3	89			E-M/L1C

Appendix 3 Record sheets for the inhumations/non-burnt bone

BF2

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF2	5	Good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Neonatal/prenatal	39-40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
Almost complete	41	
Total Weight (g)		
35g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
Skull fragments		
Mandible		
2 femurs	Gl:59	40 weeks
2 tibia	Gl:62	40 weeks
2 fibula		
2 humerus	Gl:63, Gl:62	40 weeks
2 radius	Gl:49	40 weeks
2 ulna		
2 pelvis		
2 scapula	W = 29.5, Gl:36.2 W = 28.4, GL:34.8	39-40 weeks/newborn
2 clavicle		
Sternum, ribs, vertebrae and misc fragments		

Comments

40 weeks/newborn baby

BF34

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF34	109	Poor
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
adult	adult	?female
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
Incomplete	49	
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
Hob nails, pottery, cu alloy ring	Animal bone	Some negroid possible?
Elements present		
<p><i>Skull:</i> Top of cranial vault <i>Left leg:</i> Femur shaft and tibia shaft frag <i>Right arm:</i> small frags of humerus and ulna <i>Right leg:</i> femur and tibia, incomplete <i>Pelvis & other:</i> 2 pelvic frags, 1 femur head, 1 sacrum frag – human – some arthritis (also included a sheep/goat tibia with distal fuse-line visible and a shaft frag). <i>Vertebrae:</i> small fragments of vertebrae <i>Jaw:</i> mandible and cheek bone frags, molars and premolars</p>		

Tooth record

c																	
Right	M3	M2	M1	PM	PM1	ins	-	-	-	-	-	PM	-	M	-	-	Left
				2								1		1			
Right	M3	M2	M1	-	PM1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Left

Molar attrition scores:

	Right	M3	M2	M1	Left	M1	M2	M3
Maxilla		1-2	3	2		2		
Mandible		1	2-3	1-2				

Dental

Periodontal disease	Erosion around gum line of most teeth, ins + pm more severe
Cavities	1 cavity on upper right 2 nd molar

Pathologies
Thickening of frontal bone between eye sockets
Comments
Poor condition, much erosion and flaking of bone Mature woman from pathology and delicate appearance Ivory texture to skull (including flaking (like ivory) rather than just eroding) - ?African ancestry/origins
Two fragments of animal bone – large mammal shaft frags, 1 slightly charred also found in fill.

BF52

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF52	147, 148, 149, 151, 152, 153 and 154	Good, some wear, fragmented, fragile
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
adult	adult	Male
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
Inc	95	
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
BF52, B144		Probably white
Elements present:		
<p><i>Left leg:</i> left femur, left proximal tibia and fibula, left calcaneus <i>Right arm:</i> right scapula, right humerus, radius and ulna, right carpals, <i>Right mps/phalanges:</i> RMPS 1, 2, 3, 4 + 5, RPH 1, 2, 3, 4 + 5, (RIPH all absent), DPH 1, 2 + 4. <i>Left arm:</i> incomplete hu, rad, ul and 2 carpals. <i>Vertebrae:</i> incomplete sacrum, lumbar verts 1-5, cervical 1-3 <i>Pelvis:</i> Left and right pelvic bones <i>Right leg:</i> right femur, tibia and fibia, right patella, calcaneus and talus <i>Skull:</i> frontal and parietal bones with much of face missing, left mandible and misc frags. <i>Ribs:</i> incomplete and frags of rib.</p>		

Pathologies
<i>Right hand (150):</i> severe growth on proximal RMP1, slight growth on distal RMP1, exostoses on RDPH1 and 4 and on RPH4 and 5. <i>Right arm:</i> Some arthritis on distal humerus, growth on proximal radius and probable healed fracture/break on distal shaft. Arthritis (severe) on right hamate. <i>Vertebrae:</i> some exostoses on lumbar 3 and 4 and degenerative wear on all lumbar vert. <i>Right leg:</i> some growth on front of patella (?kneeling), some exostoses on right femur head.

<i>Skull</i> : some pitting over orbits and pitting on inside of vault around the frontal sutures
<p>Metrical <i>Left femur</i> – GL= 490, Bd = 84, fe head = 54.5 diam <i>Right femur</i>: Gl: 490, Bd 82, Fe head diam = 53 head diam of > 47.5mm = male, therefore at 53 and 54 suggests a robust male</p>
<p>Comments Strong muscle attachments on femurs, right arm bones, robust bones Skull has strong neck muscles Mandible has fairly broad chin Pronounced brow ridge No teeth present (no roots visible, ?loss of teeth pre-mortem?) Probable occupational pathologies – arthritis in right hand Femur head diameter indicates robust male</p> <p>It was noted that this male was buried appearing to be holding a pot in his right hand, with this pot and the pathologies, it might be possible to speculate that he may have been a potter. The physical strain of working clay and producing ceramics could cause the problems seen in the hand and arm and possibly the wear on the back.</p>

BF52 (B144, additional bone)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF52	B144	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Range: adult, juvenile, prenatal/neonatal	Adult/2-3 years/Prenatal	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
Incomplete	7	
Total Weight (g)		
21g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
SK BF52, No's: B147, B148, B149, B151, B152, B153 and B154	MNI=3	Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 Adult 3 rd left metatarsal	-	Adult
1 Juvenile femur	-	2-3 years
1 Juvenile femur	-	2-3 years
1 Prenatal/Neonatal humerus	-	c.40 weeks

Pathologies Adult metatarsal has arthritis at proximal end.
Comments Minimum of three individuals in fill
Adult metatarsal is broken and has arthritis at proximal end. Bone and pathologies suggest this bone is part of the adult male SK BF52. Juvenile of 2-3 years old and prenatal/neonatal bone.

AF10 (A7)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
AF10	A7, spit 1	Good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	MNI: 2 babies, c.38 to 40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	15	
Total Weight (g)		
20g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
AF10 (A8, spit 2) and AF10 (A9 and A13 spit 1)	More than one individual	Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
2 femurs	Gl:74.75 Gl:65.74	40 weeks 36-38 weeks (or pathology?)
2 ulnas	Gl:55.50 and Gl:59.77	38-40 weeks
1 radius	Gl:52.49	40 weeks
1 humerus	Gl:63.56	40 weeks
2 pelvis fragments		
7 ribs		

Pathologies One femur is quite short, this may be another individual or possible pathology. Most likely to be from another individual.
--

Comments

Also: AF10, A8, spit 2 and AF10 A9 and A13 (spit 1) from same pit/Large pit.

AF10 (A8)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
AF10	A8, spit 2	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	38 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	6	
Total Weight (g)		
13g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
AF10 (A7, spit 1) and AF10 (A9 and A13 spit 1)		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 femur	Gl:68.51	38 weeks
2 tibiae	Gl:59.93 and Gl:59.45	38 weeks
1 fibula	57.31	38 weeks
2 small fragments of bone		

Comments

Prenatal baby, ?still birth.

AF10 (A9 and A13)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
A10	A9 and A13, spit 1	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Juvenile/child	A9 estimated age is c.10 years	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
Incomplete		
Total Weight (g)		
AF10, A9 weight: 4g and AF10, A13 weight = 3g Total weight for A9 and A13 = 7g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background

AF10 (A7, spit 1) and AF10 (A8 spit 2)	Not determined
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Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
AF10 A9: 1 distal radius		Estimated age c.10 years old
AF10 A13 spit 1: 4 rib fragments and 2 ulna fragments.		Juvenile

Comments
 Associated with AF10, 7, spit 1 and AF10 A8 spit 2. The juvenile bones in this deposit may be from a burial here or from a re-deposited and disturbed earlier burial and mixed soils.

AF12 (A10)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
AF12	A10, spit 1	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal	28-32 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	2	
Total Weight (g)		
5g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 tibia	Gl:42.09	28-30 weeks
1 tibia	Gl:43.89	28-32 week

Comments
 Prenatal baby at approximately 28-32 weeks into pregnancy. No obvious reasons for this loss of pregnancy.

BF3 (B13)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF3	B13	good
Age group	Age estimates	Sex

Prenatal/neonatal	36 and 38-40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	7	
Total Weight (g)		
16g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
	Possibly remains of 2 prenatals	Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 femur	Gl:62.60	36 weeks
1 femur	Gl:70.91	38-40 weeks
1 humerus	Gl:61.19	38-40 weeks
1 radius	-	
1 ulna	-	
1 tibia	-	
1 rib	-	

Comments

Femur measurements suggest 2 prenatal babies, one at 36 weeks into the pregnancy, the other at 38-40 weeks. May be remains of twins with one of the twins slightly smaller.

BF6 (B9)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF6	B9	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
juvenile	c.6 years old	Not determined
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	1	
Total Weight (g)		
8g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
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Femur	-	Juvenile, c.6 years
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Comments
Single proximal femur from left side of body. Juvenile, estimated age of approximately 6 years old.

BF9 (B17)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF9	B17	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	2	
Total Weight (g)		
10g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 femur	74.28	40 weeks
1 distal femur		

Comments
Full term pregnancy, possible still-birth.

BF25 (B57)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF25	B57	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal	c.40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	1	
Total Weight (g)		
4g		

Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 distal humerus	-	c.40 weeks

Comments
Single bone from a prenatal/neonatal baby.

BF28 (B52)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF28	B52	Eroded surfaces
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	c.40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	2	
Total Weight (g)		
5g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 distal radius	-	c.40 weeks
1 proximal ulna	-	c.40 weeks

Comments
Quite poor condition and fragmented. Possible still-birth.

BF32 (B67)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF32	B67	good
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	38 – 40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	

Incomplete	2	
Total Weight (g)		
9g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 femur	Gl:64.44	38 weeks
1 femur	Gl:63.76	40 weeks

Comments
 Measurements only slightly different, likely to be from one individual, although two individuals (one at 38 weeks and one at 40 weeks) is possible. Twins of differing sizes also possible.

BF46 (B72)

SK No	Context/Bag Numbers	Condition
BF46	B72	Eroded surfaces
Age group	Age estimate	Sex
Prenatal/neonatal	c.40 weeks	
Completeness	Fragment/Element count	
incomplete	1	
Total Weight (g)		
4g		
Associated with	Additional bone	Ethnic background
		Not determined

Element	Measurement	Estimated age in weeks
1 distal femur	-	c.40 weeks

Appendix 4 Summary catalogue of the cremated human remains and other burnt bone

Key:

>10mm/5-9mm/2-4mm/<1mm (* = present, but not counted) = count of the fragments in that size range

Level: Level of burning – w = white, b/g = blue/grey, bl = black, ub = unburnt

Warp = warped remains (from intense heat)

Crack = cracked bone (from intense heat)

Max length = greatest length of fragments in bag, 2nd GL = 2nd greatest length in bag

HSR = Human Skeletal Remains, Mammal = Probably Animal (possibly some small human fragments)

Element range: ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, v = vertebrae, r = rib, sk = skull, mand = mandible, pel = pelvis, sca = scapula

Find No.	Spit	Context No.	>10mm	5-9mm	2-4mm	<1mm	Level	Warp	Crack	Condition	Max length	2ndGL	T.Qty	T. Wt (g)	Animal	HSR	Mammal	Adult	Juv	Element range	Butchering	Comments
B3		BF1	376	132	97	**	bl-w	*	*		67	65	605	583		605		1		sk, ph, limb, sac, pel, v, misc		metacarpals, sacrum, femur, humerus, tibia, other limb, scap, pel
B15	Spit 1	BF4	3				ub-w	*	*		18	17	3	2				3				
B15	Spit 2	BF4	2				ub-w	*	*		27	14	2	2				2				
B15	Spit 3	BF4	13	9	2		ub-w				77	58	24	66	4		20			ul, ll, mand		1 pig mandible, 2 s/g mp, 1 cow radius, other frags - 5 burnt
B15	Spit 4	BF4	1				w	*	*		17		1	2				1				
B15	Spit 5	BF4	19	4	2		ub-w	*			23	20	25	11	1		24			ul, misc		distal unfused tibia of pig/boar slightly charred, misc -ub, b, w
B15	Spit 6	BF4	9	5	2		ub-w				27	19	16	4			16					
B15	Pot	BF4	9	1			ub-w	*			53	37	10	11	1		9			ll		sheep/goat metacarpal fragment unburnt, misc ub-w
B61		BF29	490	125	170	**	bl-w	*	*		69	54	785	971		785		1		limb, sk, pel, scap misc		inc frags of femur, scap, pel, hu, rad, tib, sk, sk sutures part-fused
B61		BF29	79	34	26	*	bl-w	*	*		28	23	139	64		139				limb, misc		
B76		BF38	1				bl-w				27		1	3	1			1		ul	1	distal femur fragment, chopped
B77		BF38		3			w	*	*		9	8	3	2				3				

Appendix 5 Catalogue of metal and non-metal small finds (excluding loomweights, fired clay and worked stone)

SF No.	Context No.	Find No.	Material	Object type	Description	Qt	Wt (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Dia (mm)	Date
1	BF3	A6	Cu Alloy	Coin	Cunobelinus Belenus bronze unit (van Arsdell 1963 -01). Small copper-alloy coin, slightly dished. Obv: Celticised face (of Belinus?) Rev: Boar, facing left with overhead branch. Pellet in ring to the rear. Encircled in double-pellet border.	1	2.1				15	c AD 10-43
2	AF10	A17	Cu Alloy	Pin	Copper-alloy pin with conical head over horizontal grooves and moulding. Slightly bent. Surviving length 61mm.	1	0.9	61				Roman
3	BF23	B43	Cu Alloy	Toilet Spoon	Copper-alloy toilet spoon with small slightly rectangular scoop. The scoop is flat but slightly twisted. The top of the shaft is missing. Surviving length 45mm.	1	0.9	45				Roman
4	BF25	B45	Cu Alloy	Coin	Claudius I as copy, incomplete with some damage to surfaces. Obverse: right-facing head. Reverse: Minerva advancing right brandishing spear, S C in field. <i>RIC</i> 100. c. AD43-64	1	5.6				25	c AD 43-64
5	BF28	B54	Fe	Spearhead	Iron socketed spearhead with small (23mmx60mm) leaf-shaped head. Manning type IIA.	1	74	140	23mm (head)			Roman
6	BF34	B103	Cu Alloy	Finger-ring	copper-alloy slightly d-shaped finger-ring with a rectangular bezel flanked by decorated moulding. The bezel originally contained enamel but the enamel is now incomplete and fragile. The hoop is d-shaped and tapers towards the rear. Approximately half of the hoop is surviving.	1	1					Roman
7	AF24	A36	Cu Alloy	Pin	Undecorated copper-alloy pin or needle fragments. i) bent shaft fragment with one end slightly flattened. Surviving length 62mm. ii) plain shaft fragment. Surviving length 29mm.	2	2.2	62 & 29				Roman
8	BF59	B134	Cu Alloy	Spoon-probe	Copper-alloy spoon-probe. The very tip of the scoop is slightly damaged, but aside from this it is complete and the thin shaft was unbent. The shaft is decorated with banded moulding just above the scoop, the shaft then tapers slightly to a bulbous knopped terminal. Surviving length 159mm.	1	11	159				Roman
9	BF60	B156	Bone	Pin	Upper half of a bone pin with two transverse grooves beneath a conical head.	1	1.2	65				c AD 50-200
10	BF55	B116	Cu Alloy	Stud	Copper alloy decorated stud. The stud has been damaged and the head is now crushed. The stud originally probably had a convex centre surrounded by a flanged rim. On the obverse there is traces of decoration, probably foliate leaves or perhaps a floret of approximately six petals. On the reverse there is a short shank now fully clenched almost into a loop. The stud is now 20mm diameter and flattened to only 4mm.	1	1.7			4	20	Roman
11	BF55	B115	Pb	Piece	Small, irregular lead piece	1	8	20	14			
12	BF59	B133	Fe	Strip	Iron strip fragment, heavily corroded.	1	16	38	26			
13	BF53	B108	Cu Alloy	Fragments	Twelve highly corroded and very fragile fragments of copper alloy.	12	4.5					

SF No.	Context No.	Find No.	Material	Object type	Description	Qt	Wt (g)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thick (mm)	Dia (mm)	Date
14	BF61	B157	Cu Alloy	Brooch	Copper-alloy simple one-piece brooch of Nauheim derivative type. Surviving fragments of the brooch are in two joining pieces. i) The top two-thirds of the bow and one partial loop of the spring. The bow has quite a pronounced bend, is plain and tapers towards the base. ii) The solid catchplate and foot-knob, the break is just at the top of the catchplate. The rest of the spring and pin are missing. Length 64mm. Dates to approximately 1 st century BC to 1 st century AD.	1	15	64				Roman
15	BF34	B104	Fe	Hobnails	Nine iron hobnails from nailed leather footwear, largest 13mm long by 13mm diameter	9	11	13			13	Roman
22	BF18	B24	Ceramic	Counter	Cut-down pottery base from a jar, roughly shaped, possible counter.	1	46				40	Roman
31	BF45	B96	Fe	Strip	Roughly rectangular strip, slightly concave. Punched through in one corner. Highly corroded.	1		40	25			
32	BF56	B117	Cu Alloy	Button	Well preserved circular livery button. Punched decoration on obverse. Central fastening on reverse.	1					23	Post-medieval

Appendix 6 Catalogue of loomweights

See report text for Fabric descriptions.

Context No.	Finds No.	SF No.	Qt	Wt (g)	Fabric	Colour	Notes
AF12 Spit 1	A10		1	34	Fabric A	Orange to pinkish-orange internally, cream to creamy-brown on surface.	Small corner fragment with parts of three surfaces surviving, 4cm x 3.4cm x 1.8cm.
BF3	B7	28	13	777	Fabric A (x5) Fabric B (x8)	Orange to pinkish-orange internally, cream to creamy-brown on surface. Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	Five featureless internal fragments, two joining. Five surface fragments, two joining (8cm x 5.7cm x 2cm). One corner piece with two partial perforation holes, surface 1 - 7.8cm long, surface 2 - 3.4cm long, 6cm wide, 4.3cm thick, holes 3cm apart. One corner piece with partial perforation hole; surface 1 - 8.9cm long; surface 2 - 5cm long, 6.4cm wide, 5.4cm thick; large void in fabric.
	B13		3	21	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	Three tiny fragments, two featureless, one surface
	B36	25	1	80	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	Small corner fragment with partial perforation hole, 5.5cm long, 4.4cm wide, 4cm thick from surface to hole
BF28	B53		3	59	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	Five featureless internal fragments. Two small surface fragments. One small corner fragment with one partial hole (made from five joining pieces from all finds numbers), surface 1 - 10cm long, 6.5cm wide, 2.5cm thick; surface 2 - 8.9cm long, 6.2cm wide, 1.6cm thick.
	B56		1	14	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	
	B81	18	3	177	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	
	B92		6	120	Fabric B	Pinkish-orange to pinkish-red internally and cream to creamy-brown/grey on the surface	

Appendix 7 Catalogue of fired clay

See report text for Fabric descriptions.

R-B = reddish brown, R-O = reddish-orange, P-R = pinkish-red, DP-R = dark pinkish-red, DR = dark red, P-O = pinkish-orange, O-B = orangey-brown, O-G = orangey-grey, O-C = orangey-cream, G= grey, G-BI = greyish-black, B-G = brownish-grey

Context	Finds No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)	Fabric	Colour	Notes
AF1	A1	Post-pit	1	45	Fabric A	Pale creamy-orange	Featureless fragment
	A29		13	134	Fabric A	Orangey-brown/brown	The two largest fragments are daub with wattle impressions roughly 1.5cm in diameter. Two featureless fragments, probably daub. Nine surface fragments, probably daub. Very soft, sandy and friable.
AF10 Spit 4	A13	Large pit	1	9	Fabric C	O-G	Surface fragment
AF13	A32	Small pit	1	39	Fabric A	Cream	Featureless fragment, includes organic temper
			1	9	Fabric A	Orangey-red, cream surface	Surface fragment, curving.
AF14	A30	Natural	1	5	Fabric A	R-O	Featureless fragment.
AF24	A35	Large pit	1	30	Fabric B	P-R, creamy-brown surface	Surface fragment.
			2	40	Fabric C	DP-R	Two joining fragments with two partial edges forming a right-angled corner piece, from a vessel? Possibly briquetage (very coarse pottery)
	A48		1	16	Fabric B	O-C	Featureless fragment.
AF25	A38	Large pit	2	270	Fabric A	R-B, O-B	Two featureless fragments. Largest fragment has voids and impressions suggesting some organic temper.
BF5	B8	Small pit	1	8	Fabric A	P-R	Surface fragment.
BF6	B9	Small pit	1	14	Fabric A	P-O	Curving surface fragment, impressed.
BF9	B17	Large pit	2	27	Fabric B	R-B	Joining, surface fragments.
BF18	B23	Large pit	2	23	Fabric B	P-R	Two surface fragments, impressed.
	B25		4	87	Fabric B	R-B	Four surface fragments, surfaces very irregular.
			1	14	Fabric C	DR	Featureless fragment, possibly briquetage
	B34		1	15	Fabric C	R-B	Fragment with possible irregular surface. Possibly briquetage
BF23	B42	Large pit	1	8	Fabric A	R-O	Featureless fragments.
			1	20	Fabric B	O-B	
	B44		4	107	Fabric B	O/R-B	SF27. One featureless fragment. Three surface fragments, one is very irregular and curved with surface impressions.
	B50		4	101	Fabric A	O-LB	SF26. Three very small featureless fragments. One flat surface fragment. Three other irregular surface fragments, impressed, one appears to have a sharp angled return/corner.
			3	27	Fabric B	R-B, cream surfaces	
BF25	B57	Large pit	3	46	Fabric A	R-O, G with cream surface	Three surface fragments including one possible wattle impression and one corner.
			1	43	Fabric B	P-R	Featureless fragment.
			1	5	Fabric C	P-R	Featureless fragment.
	B58		3	30	Fabric A	R-O	Two featureless and one surface fragment.
			5	62	Fabric B	R-O, O-G	Two featureless fragments.
BF32	B67	Large pit	1	28	Fabric A	G-BI	Featureless fragment.

			1	10	Fabric C	R	Surface fragment with organic impressions on surface.
BF33	B78	Large pit	1	5	Fabric C	R	Possible surface.
BF35	B93	Small pit	1	13	Fabric B	O-G/B-G	Featureless fragment.
BF37	B80	Large pit	2	24	Fabric B	R-B	One featureless and one surface fragment with irregular impressed surface.
BF39 Spit 3	B71	Small pit	1	3	Fabric A	R-O	Featureless fragment.
BF40	B74	Large pit	1	20	Fabric A	R-O	Fragment 2.4cm thick with one creamy-orange outer surface.
BF41 Spit 1	B82	Large pit	2	17	Fabric B	R-O	Featureless fragments, with some organic temper
Spit 2	B83		3	18	Fabric B	R-O, P-R	One featureless and two surface fragments.
Spit 4	B85		1	11	Fabric B	B-G	Featureless fragment.
BF45	B101	Large pit	12	108	Fabric A	P-O with cream surfaces	Five featureless fragments and seven surface fragments, irregular, impressed, one with a possible wattle impression.
			4	102	Fabric B	P-O, R/R-G	Four featureless fragments
BF46	B140	Large pit	1	10	Fabric A	R-O	Featureless fragment.
	B142		1	12	Fabric B	R-O/C	Featureless fragment, with organic temper
BF47	B143	Large pit	3	51	Fabric B	P-O, G-B(2)	One featureless fragment and two (joining) surface fragments with angular return/corner.
BF49	B105	Small pit	1	5	Fabric C	R with R-B surface	Surface fragment with organic impressions.
BF51	B106	Small pit	2	39	Fabric B	O-R with cream surfaces	One featureless and one surface fragment, slightly curving.
BF52	B144	Inhumation	4	55	Fabric A	P-R, R-C/B	One featureless and three surface fragments.
BF55	B113	Large pit	4	28	Fabric A	R/P-O	Four featureless fragments.
			6	39	Fabric B	G-BI	Four featureless and two irregular surface fragments.
	B130		11	113	Fabric A	R-O, R-C/B	Five featureless fragments and six fragments with irregular surfaces (one slightly curved with a very similar finish to the loomweight fragments from this site, and four with impressions). Three surface fragments, one with possible corner/return .
			3	122	Fabric B	R-O with C/B surface	
BF58	B119	Large pit	3	56	Fabric A	P-R	Three surface fragments, two appear to have wattle impressions
BF58	B120		5	115	Fabric A	P-R with C surfaces, P-R	Five irregular surface fragments with impressions, one has a corner/return. Surface fragment.
			1	51	Fabric B	G-B	
BF58	B123		1	17	Fabric A	P-O with C surface	Surface fragment.
			1	85	Fabric B	R-B	Irregular, impressed, surface fragment.
BF58	B124		3	42	Fabric A	P-O	One featureless and two surface fragments, surfaces irregular.
BF58	B176		6	107	Fabric A	P-R, O-B, C surfaces	One fragment with flat surface, two with very irregular ?surfaces, three joining (smooth surface curving, return surface is irregular with organic impressions, c.4cm thick; brittle). Three fragments have some organic temper
BF60	B158	Large pit	1	17	Fabric B	P-R	Featureless fragment.
U/S (either BF34 or BF58)			4	29	Fabric A	R-O	Two featureless and two surface fragments.
			2	45	Fabric B	G-B	Two surface fragments - one flat and one irregular.
			2	29	Fabric C	O-R to B surface	Two surface fragments with organic impressions in surface, possibly briquetage. The finds from BF34 (B112) and BF58 (B122) were mixed up during post-ex. These fragments are probably from BF58 but we cannot be certain.
WBF4	WB2		2	7	Fabric A	R-O	Joining, small surface fragment.

Appendix 8 Catalogue of worked stone

Context No.	Finds No.	SF No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)	Stone Type	Notes
AF10 Spit 4	A13	-	Large pit	1	122g	Fossil	
AF24	A48	-	Large pit	1	93g	Stone	Squared sandstone, 48mm long x 38-40mm wide x 24-28mm deep. Probably natural
AF27	A46	21	Large pit	30+	110g	Lava quern	30+ very small pieces/ fragments of lava quern, all featureless. Roman.
BF10	B16	-	Large pit	1	600g	Sandstone quern	Piece of sandstone (millstone grit) quern; banded (harp) tooling on grinding face, worn. 40-45mm thick. Roman 2nd-4th century.
BF25	B57	-	Large pit	1	133g	Lava quern	One piece of lava quern, featureless, joins with the piece from BF25, B58. Roman.
Middle Fill	B58	-		1	128g	Lava quern	One piece of lava quern, featureless, joins with the piece from BF25, B57. Roman.
BF32	B68	17	Large pit	1	15g	Lava quern	Small piece of lava quern, featureless. Roman.
BF40	B75	16	Large pit	2	42g	Lava quern	Two small pieces of lava quern, featureless. Roman.
BF45	B96	-	Large pit	1	211g	Stone	Piece of heat altered stone
	B99	19		5	1319g	Lava quern	Five joining pieces of lava quern, all featureless. Roman.
BF46	B100	-	Large pit	1	1542g	Hearthstone?	Piece of worked and burnt sandstone with rounded edge, possibly a hearthstone
	B141	23		1	314g	Sandstone quern	Piece of sandstone (millstone grit) upper quern stone; raised, rounded collar around central aperture; cross-banded (harp) tooling on grinding face; uneven pecked surface. 30mm thick. Roman 2nd-4th century
	B141	24		1	1418g	Sandstone quern	Piece of sandstone (millstone grit) quern with part of edge, grinding surface smoothed and slightly dished. Possibly reused? 45mm thick. Roman 2nd-4th century
BF55	B114	29	Large pit	1	110g	Hone?	Small piece of grey micaceous stone with one smoothed surface and one squared edge, possible hone.
BF58	B121	30	Large pit	6+	92g	Lava quern	Six small abraded pieces of lava quern with many other tiny fragments, all featureless. Roman.
	B125	20		2+	15g	Lava quern	Two small pieces of lava quern(s) and many other tiny fragments, all featureless. Roman.

Appendix 9 Catalogue of iron nails

Context No.	Finds No.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)	Length (mm)	Notes
AF10 Spit 1	A7	Large pit	3	38	51 59 75	Squared shank only Squared shank only Squared shank, head obscured
Spit 3	A9		1	5	49	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
Spit 4	A13		1	8	59	Squared shank only
Fill A Spit 2	A22		1	5	63	Squared shank, very small flat round head, clenched
AF24	A35	Large pit	3	13	26 29 39	Squared shank with flat round head Squared shank with flat round head Squared shank
	A43		1	4	49	Squared shank, flat round head
	A44		1	5	56	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
AF25	A39	Large pit	1	9	80	Squared shank only, bent into a curve
BF18	B25	Large pit	2	12	46 50	Squared shank only Complete, squared shank, flat round head, clenched
BF23	B42	Large pit	1	11	71	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
BF23/BF24	B40	Pit	1	4	46	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
BF28	B56	Large pit	1	2	35	Squared shank only
BF29	B62	Cremation	1	6	45	Squared shank, flat round head
BF31	B66	Small pit	1	10	52	Squared shank, flat round head
BF32	B67	Large pit	1	5	27	Squared shank
BF34	B91-A	Grave	1	10	70	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-B		1	12	67	Squared shank, flat round head
	B91-C		1	10	70	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-D		1	11	70	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-E		1	9	60	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-F		1	11	-	Flat round head only
	B91-G		1	12	72	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-H		1	10	65	Complete (tip missing), squared shank, flat round head
	B91-I		1	12	65	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
	B91-J		1	8	19	Squared shank, flat round head
	B91-K		1	12	78	Complete, squared shank, flat round head

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	B91-L		1	11	60	Complete (tip missing), squared shank, flat round head
	B91-M		1	10	70	Complete, squared shank, flat round head
BF45	B96	Large pit	5	37	32 40 46 59 61	Squared shank Squared shank Squared shank, flat round head Squared shank, flat round head Squared shank
BF46	B140	Large pit	3	18	42 46 68	Squared shank, flat round head Squared shank, flat round head Complete, squared shank, flat round head
BF55	B113	Large pit	5	40	43 69 74 77 78	Squared shank only, clenched Complete, squared shank, flat round head Complete, squared shank, flat round head Complete, squared shank, flat round head, clenched Complete, squared shank, flat round head, clenched
BF59 Fill 2	B130	Large pit	1	6	70	Squared shank, flat round head
	B131		1	16	77	Squared shank, head obscured
BF60	B158	Large pit	1	16	66	Squared shank
	B159		2	21	56 90	Squared shank, flat round head Squared shank, clenched
	B160		1	4	44	Squared shank, flat round head, clenched
BF61	B162	Large pit	1	16	46	Squared shank, flat round head

Appendix 10 Catalogue of ceramic building materials

Fabric A fine sandy fabric with occasional small flint, chalk and grit inclusions **Fabric B** slightly coarse sandy fabric with occasional small flint, chalk and grit inclusions
Colour R-O = reddish-orange, R = red, DR = dark red, R-B = reddish-brown, B-G = brownish-grey, O-R = orangey-red, P-R = pinkish-red

Context No.	Finds No.	CBM Type	Qt	Wt (g)	Thickness (mm)	Fabric	Colour	Notes
AF8	A5	Peg-tile	3	10	9-10	Fabric B	R-O	
AF10 Spit 1	A7	Brick/Tile	7	165	15(1)	Fabric A	R-O, DR	Scrappy fragments
	A7	Imbrex	1	83	13	Fabric A	R-O	
	A7	Tegula with Flange	2	142	13	Fabric A	R-O, R-B	One squared flange, one rounded flange
	A7	Brick/Tile	1	24	12	Fabric A	R-O	
Spit 2	A8	Brick/Tile	3	1001	16 & 29	Fabric A	R-B, B-G	
	A8	Tegula with Flange	3	280	24 (1)	Fabric A	R-O, R-B	Three fragments of flanges
	A8	Imbrex	1	49	18	Fabric A	R-B with grey edges	
Spit 3	A9	Brick/Tile	4	332	19-26	Fabric A	Light R-B	
	A9	Imbrex	2	181	14-19	Fabric A	Light R-B	
	A9	Tegula with Flange	2	320	18-21	Fabric A	R-O	
Spit 4	A13	Brick/Tile	1	198	19	Fabric A		
	A13	Tegula with Flange	1	126	-	Fabric A	R-B	Rounded flange
Spit 5	A18	Brick/Tile	2	58	-	Fabric A	DR	Scrappy fragments
	A18	Tegula with Flange	2	252	20	Fabric A	R-O	One is a fragment of flange only
Spit 6	A19	Brick/Tile	3	356	18 (x2) 35	Fabric A Fabric B	R-O R-B	
	A19	Imbrex	1	114	12	Fabric A	R-B	
Spit 7 Fill B	A23	Imbrex	3	847	12-13	Fabric A	O-R	
	A23	Brick/Tile	3	55	-	Fabric A	O-R	Scrappy fragments
AF12 Spit 1	A10	Brick/Tile	2	126	-	Fabric A		Scrappy fragments
Spit 2	A11	Brick/Tile	1	32	-	Fabric A	DR-O	Scrappy fragments
Spit 3	A12	Boxed Flue Tile	1	38	12	Fabric A	cream	Scored - diamond pattern?
Spit 6	A24	Brick/Tile	1	307	36-50	Fabric A	Burnt red	Over-fired - warped and blown
AF13	A32	Brick/Tile	1	64	20	Fabric A	R-O	
AF24 Upper fill	A35	Brick/Tile	3	470	22-23	Fabric A	R-O, DR	
	A35	Brick/Tile	1	52	40	Fabric A	DR-O	
	A35	Boxed Flue Tile	1	19	15	Fabric A	DR-O	Combed
Mid/Lower fill	A43	Brick/Tile	1	211	35+	Fabric A	R-O	
Lower fill	A44	Brick/Tile	1	319	15-19	Fabric A	R-O	
AF25	A38	Brick/Tile	1	593	39	Fabric B	R	Corner
	A38	Brick/Tile	2	211	18	Fabric A	R-O	
	A38	Brick/Tile	1	186	39	Fabric B	Grey-brown	
	A38	Tegula with Flange	1	258	23	Fabric A	R-O	Cut away - Warry Type C (C56) - mid 2nd century onwards (AD160-180)
BF9 Upper fill	B17	Brick/Tile	6	1395	21-38	Fabric A	R-O, DR-B	One has secondary mortar

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	B17	Imbrex	1	79	12	Fabric A	R-O	
BF10 Upper/Mid fill	B16	Tegula with Flange	1	208	25	Fabric A	R-O	
BF18 Upper fill	B23	Brick/Tile	4	122	24(1)	Fabric A	R-O	
Mid fill	B25	Brick/Tile	1	73	-	Fabric A	R	Scrappy fragments
BF23 Upper fill	B42	Brick/Tile	2	119	-	Fabric A	DR	Scrappy fragments
	B42	Imbrex	1	59	13	Fabric A	DR-O	
Mid fill	B49	Brick/Tile	11	355	-	Fabric A	R-O	Smashed fragments, few edges/surfaces
	B49	Tegula with Flange	1	42	-	Fabric A	R-B	One small flange fragment
BF23/ BF24	B40	Brick/Tile	1	396	38	Fabric A	R-O	
	B40	Box Flue Tile	1	176	19	Fabric A	R-O	Corner piece with only traces of the return, large hole partially surviving
	B40	Brick/Tile	2	39	13-15	Fabric A	R-O, R	
	B40	Brick/Tile	1	79	-	Fabric A	P-R	Scrappy fragments
BF25 Upper fill	B57	Brick/Tile	1	59	31	Fabric A	R-B	Partial hole - possible parietalis tile but no keying on surface
Mid fill	B58	Brick/Tile	5	424	35(1), 39(1)	Fabric A	DR, R-B, B-G	
Lower fill	B59	Brick/Tile	1	42	-	Fabric A	P-R	Scrappy fragments
BF32 Mid fill	B67	Brick/Tile	1	282	64	Fabric A	DR	
BF35 Mid fill	B93	Tegula with Flange	1	404	20	Fabric A	DR	Cut away - Warry Type B (B6) - AD100-180. Also has knife cut marks.
BF40 Mid fill	B73	Brick/Tile	1	80	25	Fabric A	P-C	
BF45 Upper fill	B96	Brick/Tile	7	2011	25-36	Fabric A	R-O, R-B, B-G	
	B96	Tegula with Flange	3	663	22-25	Fabric A	R-B	
	B96	Brick/Tile	3	519	23	Fabric A	R, O-B, R-B	
	B96	Brick/Tile	2	431	12 & 20	Fabric A	R-O	
	B96	Brick/Tile	5	450	-	Fabric A	P-O, R-O	Scrappy fragments
	B96	Imbrex	1	36	12	Fabric A	R	
	B96	Brick	1	341	61	Fabric B	R-B	In three pieces
BF46 Upper/Mid fill	B140	Brick/Tile	15	1183	12-26	Fabric A	R, R-O, R-B	
	B140	Tegula with Flange	1	65	25	Fabric A	R-O	
BF49 Upper/Mid fill	B105	Brick/Tile	1	13	13	Fabric A		
BF55 Upper fill	B113	Brick/Tile	1	25	-	Fabric A	R-Cream	Scrappy fragments
BF55 Upper fill	B130	Brick/Tile	1	86	23	Fabric A	Light brown	
BF56 Upper/Mid fill	B117	Peg Tile	1	27	17	Fabric B	R-O	POST-MEDIEVAL
BF58 Upper fill	B119	Brick/Tile	7	509	13(1), 30(1), 38(1)	Fabric A	DR, R-B	3 good fragments, 3 scrappy fragments
	B119	Imbrex	1	19		Fabric A	R-O	
Lower fill	B176	Brick/Tile	3	964	37(2), 39(1)	Fabric A	R-B	
	B176	Brick/Tile	1	128	29	Fabric A	R-O	Strange bit - need ID
Lower fill	B177	Brick/Tile	1	171	37	Fabric A	Burnt brown	
Upper fill	B178	Imbrex	1	32	12	Fabric A	R-O	
BF59 Upper fill (1)	B130	Brick/Tile	1	35	-	Fabric A	R	Scrappy fragments
BF59 Lower fill (3)	B173	Brick	1	901	58	Fabric A	R-B with grey surface	Edge
BF60 Spit 1	B158	Brick/Tile	1	50	32	Fabric A	R-B/G	
BF60 Spit 2	B159	Brick/Tile	1	25	-	Fabric A	R-B	Scrappy fragments

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BF60 Spit 3	B160	Brick/Tile	1	467	34	Fabric A	R-B	
BF61 Spit 1	B162	Brick/Tile	1	19	12	Fabric A	DR	
BF61 Spit 2	B163	Brick/Tile	5	457	20 (x1)	Fabric A	R-O, P-R	1 corner piece, 4 scrappy fragments
BF62 Upper fill	B181	Brick/Tile	1	40	14	Fabric A	DR	
WBF6	WB4	Brick/Tile	1	76	-	Fabric A	Creamy-brown	Scrappy piece
WBF8	WB6	Brick/Tile	1	371	-	Fabric A	R/O-B	
WBL2	WB1	Tegula with Flange	1	816	21	Fabric A	R/O-B	Cut away - Warry Type C (C5) - mid 2nd century onwards (AD160-180). Also has knife cut marks.

Appendix 11, Table 1

Sample No.	2	1	12	15	14	25	26
Finds No.	B32	B4	B63	B77	B111	B118	B155
Context No.	BF3	BF1	BF29	BF38	BF34	BF52	BF52
Feature type	Crem.	Crem.	Crem.	Crem.	Inhum.	Inhum.	Inhum.
Date	1-2C	2-3C			2C	2-3C	
Cereals							
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x				x	xcf
Triticum sp. (grains)	x				x	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	x		x	x	x
Herbs							
Bromus sp.	xcf				x		
Fabaceae indet.					xcf		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	x						
Large Poaceae indet.					x		
Rumex sp	xx						
Wetland plants							
Montia fontana L.			x				
Tree/shrub macrofossils							
Rubus sect. Glandulosus Wimmer & Grab	x						
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	x	x	x	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	x	x		xx	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	xx				x		
Charcoal >10mm	x					x	
Indet. seeds	x						x
Other remains							
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x		x		x
Black tarry material	x	x	x		x		x
Bone	x xxb						
Burnt/fired clay	x						
Ferrous globules							x
Small coal frags.	x	x			x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x					x	x
Vitreous material					x	x	x
Mollusc shells							
Shade loving species							
Zonitidae indet.					x		x
Open country species							
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>		x					
Vallonia sp.	x				x	x	
<i>V. costata</i>					x		
<i>V. pulchella</i>	x						
Catholic species							
Cochlicopa sp.	x						
Sample volume (litres)	40	2	4	5	40	40	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from the funerary contexts, Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk

Appendix 11, Table 2																	
Sample No.	11	23	27	30	33	32	34	40	29	31	35	37	38	21	4	22	28
Finds No.	B55	168/69/70	B127	B175	B138	B137	B166	A45	B174	B136	B167	A26	A27	B145	B19	B146	B128
Context No.	BF28	BF47	BF55	BF58	BF59	BF59	BF60	AF27	BF58	BF59	BF61	AF10	AF12	BF46	BF9	BF46	BF55
Cereals and other potential food plants																	
Avena sp. (grains)					xcffg	x		xcf									
Hordeum sp. (grains)		xcf	x			x		x	x		xcf		x		xcf		x
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x		x			x	x	x	xcf	x	x	x		x		x
(glume base)			x														
T. spelta L. (glume bases)							x		x						x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x		x		x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	x	x		x	x	xx
Malus/Pyrus sp.													xm		xm		
Prunus avium L.							xm										
Herbs																	
Anthemis cotula L.						x								x			
Asteraceae indet.									x								
Brassicaceae indet.				x					x								
Bromus sp.		x	x	x	x		xcf	x	xx				x	x			x
Caryophyllaceae indet.														x			
Chenopodium album L.				x													
Fabaceae indet.						x		xcf	x xm				x				
Galium aparine L.				x					x								
Leucanthemum vulgare L.														x			
Linum usitatissimum L.						x											
Lithospermum arvense L.				xx					xxx xm					x			
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.			x						x					x			
Plantago lanceolata L.									xx								
Small Poaceae indet.				xx	x	x			xxxx				x	xxx		x	
Large Poaceae indet.									x							x	
Ranunculus sp.									x					x			
<i>R. acris/repens/bulbosus</i>									x					x			
Rhinanthus sp.									xcf								
Rumex sp.				xx					xx xm				x	x	x xm		
Rumex/Carex sp.				xm	x												
Sherardia arvensis L.				x													
Stellaria graminea L.														x			
Thlaspi arvense L.									x								
Wetland plants																	
Carex sp.				x					xx xm					x			
Eleocharis sp.				x					xxx	x				xx xm			
Tree/shrub macrofossils																	
Sambucus nigra L.				x			xm		x		x						
Other plant macrofossils																	
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	x	xxx	xx	xx

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the quarry pits, Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk

Charcoal >2mm	xx	xx		xx	x	x	xx	xxxx	x	xxxx	x	xxxx	x	x	xxx	x	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x	x		x			x	xx		xxx		xx	x		xx		x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x		xx					x	xx		xx	x				
Charred root/stem		x						x	x			x	x	x	x		
Mineral replaced root/stem															x		
Indet. seeds		x		xx	x	x		xm	xxxx				x	x xm	xm		
Other remains																	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x			x	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x				x	x	x
Black tarry material		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x		x	x	
Bone							x	x		x		x			x		x
Ferrous globules							x								x		
Ferrous hammer scale															x		
Fish bone									x								
Mineralised arthropod remains				x			x		x			xx	xx		xxx		
Mineralised faecal material													x		xx		
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x			x		x			x		x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x							x		x xb					x		x
Vitreous material				x		x		x				x	x				x
Mollusc shells																	
Open country species																	
<i>Helicella itala</i>						x			x								
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>																	x
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.			x						x	x		x			x		x
<i>V. costata</i>						x											
<i>V. excentrica</i>													xcf				
<i>V. pulchella</i>					x												
<i>Vertigo pygmaea</i>														x			
Catholic species																	
<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp.							xm										
<i>Nesovitrea hammonis</i>													xm				
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group					x									xb	xm		
Sample volume (litres)	14	30	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	15	40	20	20
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 2. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the quarry pits, Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk

Appendix 11, Table 3

Sample No.	5	36	6	7	24	3	39	9	10	16	17	41	8	13	20	18	19
Finds No.	B28	A30	B29	B30	B102	B11	A33	B51	B60	B72	B89	A41	B31	B65	B98	B90	B95
Context No.	BF13	AF1	BF14	BF17	BF48	BF6	AF13	BF23	BF25	BF39	BF41	AF28	BF18	BF30	BF45	BF42	BF44
Feature type	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	Pit	Pit	Pit/well	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully
Date	1-3C	2-3C				1C	1C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	2-3C	2-3C	4C		1-2C
Cereals and other potential food plants																	
Avena sp. (grains)	xcf					x											
Hordeum sp. (grains)		x				xcf	x	x	x					xcf	xcf		
(germinated grain)																x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x				x	x	x	x		x		x	x	x	x	x
Large Fabaceae indet.											xcfcotyfg						
Herbs																	
Anthemis cotula L.																	x
Brassicaceae indet.								x				x					
Bromus sp.												xcf	x		x		
Chenopodium album L.											x						x
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x																
Fabaceae indet.	x										x		xcf				
Fumaria officinalis L.								x									
Lithospermum arvense L.								xm				x					
Malva sp.						x											
Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus sp.												x					
Small Poaceae indet.	x					x	x	x			x	x					
Large Poaceae indet.						x											
Ranunculus sp.																	
Rumex sp.									x								
Urtica dioica L.																	
Wetland plants																	
Carex sp.																	
Eleocharis sp.				x													
Tree/shrub macrofossils																	
Rubus sp.																	
Sambucus nigra L.																	
Other plant macrofossils																	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	x	xx	x	xx	xxxx	xxx	xxxx	x	xxxx	xx	xxxx	x	xx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	x	x		x	x	x	xxx	xx	xxxx	x	xx	x	xxx	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >5mm	x		x				xx	x	xx		x	x		x	x		x
Charcoal >10mm							x	x	x		x						
Indet. culm node														x			
Indet. seeds				x		x	xm	xm	x								
Other remains																	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x		xx	x	xx	x	x	x	x	x	x

Table 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the pits, post-holes and gully, Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk

Black tarry material	xx		x	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x
Bone																	
Mineralised arthropod remains	x			x													
Mineralised faecal material	xcf																
Small coal frags.	x		x	x								x	x				
Small mammal/amphibian bones																	
Vitreous material		xx															
Sample No.	5	36	6	7	24	3	39	9	10	16	17	41	8	13	20	18	19
Finds No.	B28	A30	B29	B30	B102	B11	A33	B51	B60	B72	B89	A41	B31	B65	B98	B90	B95
Context No.	BF13	AF1	BF14	BF17	BF48	BF6	AF13	BF23	BF25	BF39	BF41	AF28	BF18	BF30	BF45	BF42	BF44
Feature type	ph	ph	ph	ph	ph	Pit	Pit	Pit/well	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Pit	Gully
Date	1-3C	2-3C				1C	1C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	1-2C	2-3C	2-3C	4C		1-2C
Mollusc shells																	
Open country species																	
<i>Helicella itala</i>			x														
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x				x							x					
<i>V. excentrica</i>		xcf															
<i>V. pulchella</i>						x											
Catholic species																	
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group													x				
Sample volume (litres)	10	12	20	10	10	20	20	20	20	20	20		10	10	20	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Table 3. Plant macrofossils and other remains from the pits, post-holes and gully, Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk

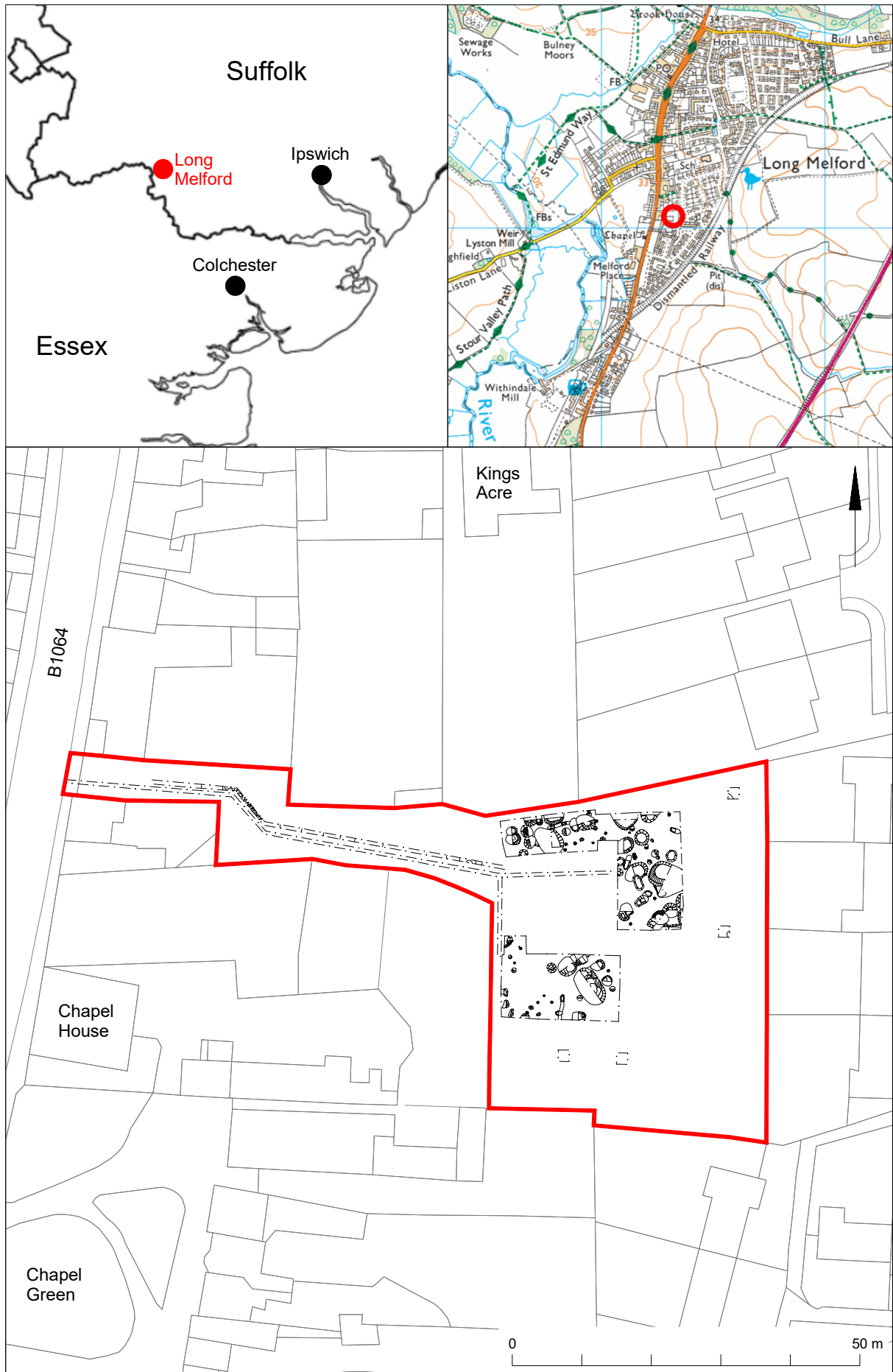


Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 HER locations with LIA/Roman burials in yellow. Site highlighted in orange.





Fig 3 Monitoring and excavation results.

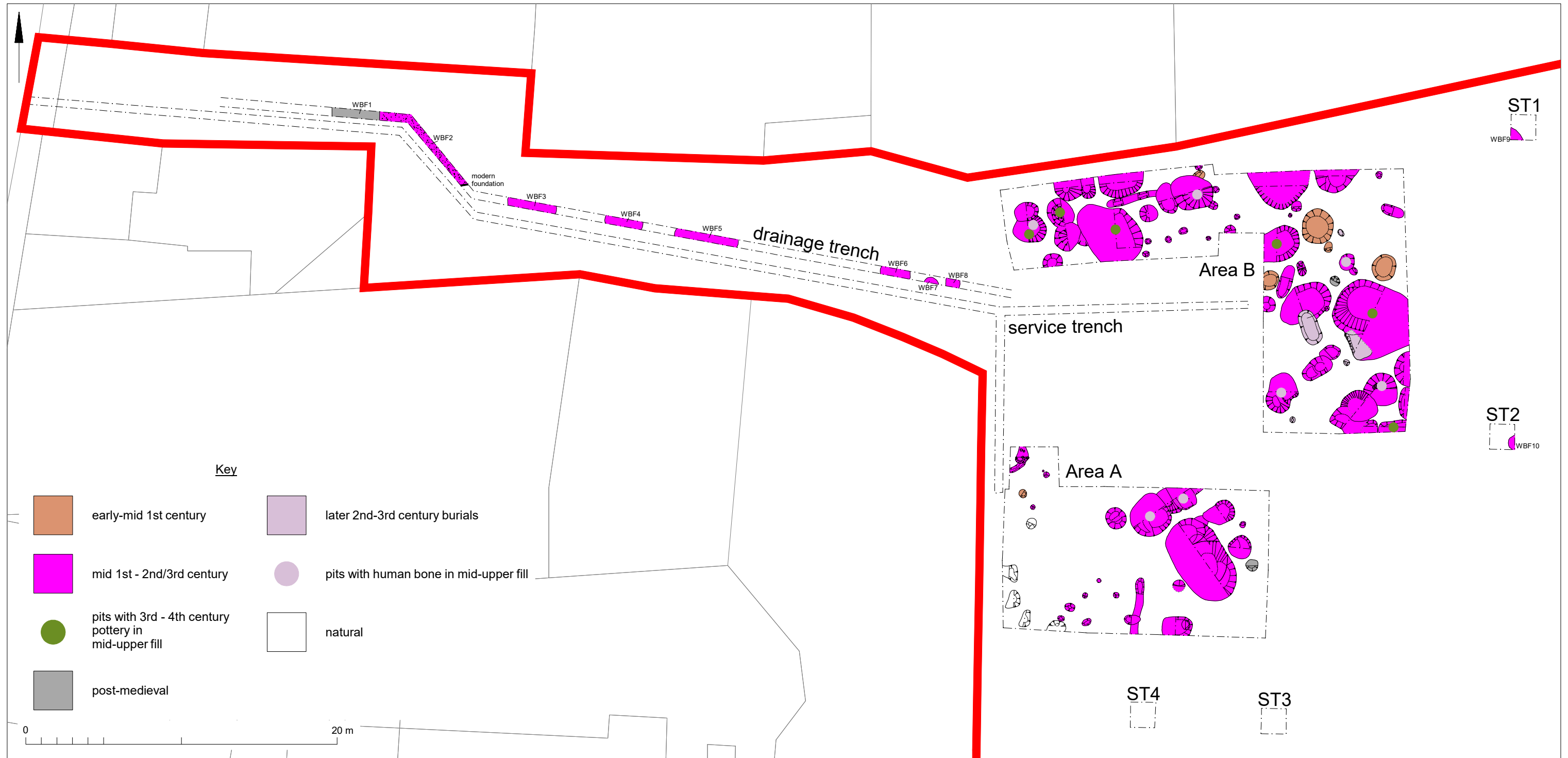


Fig 4 Whole site with phasing.

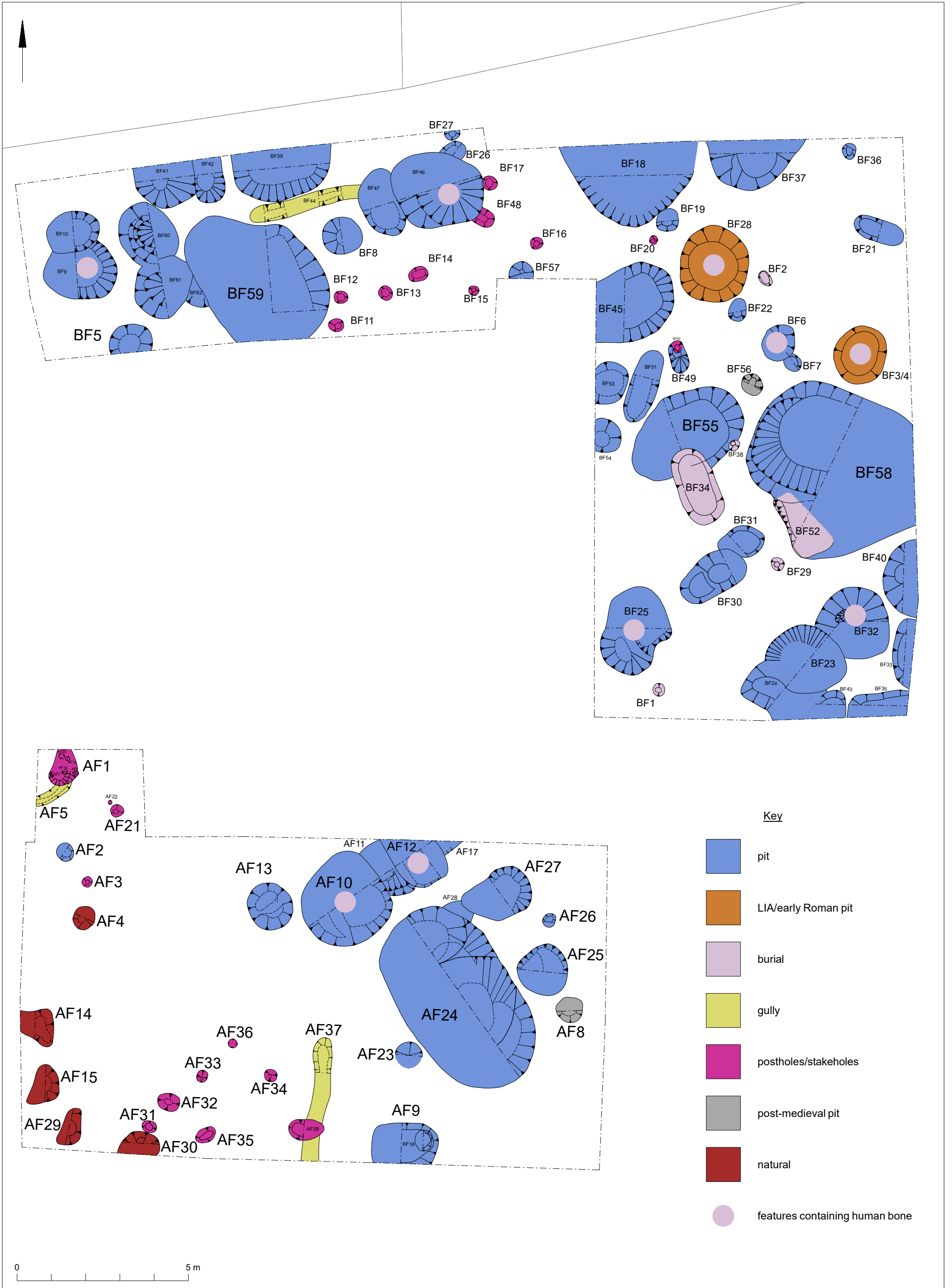


Fig 5 Areas A & B with feature types labelled.

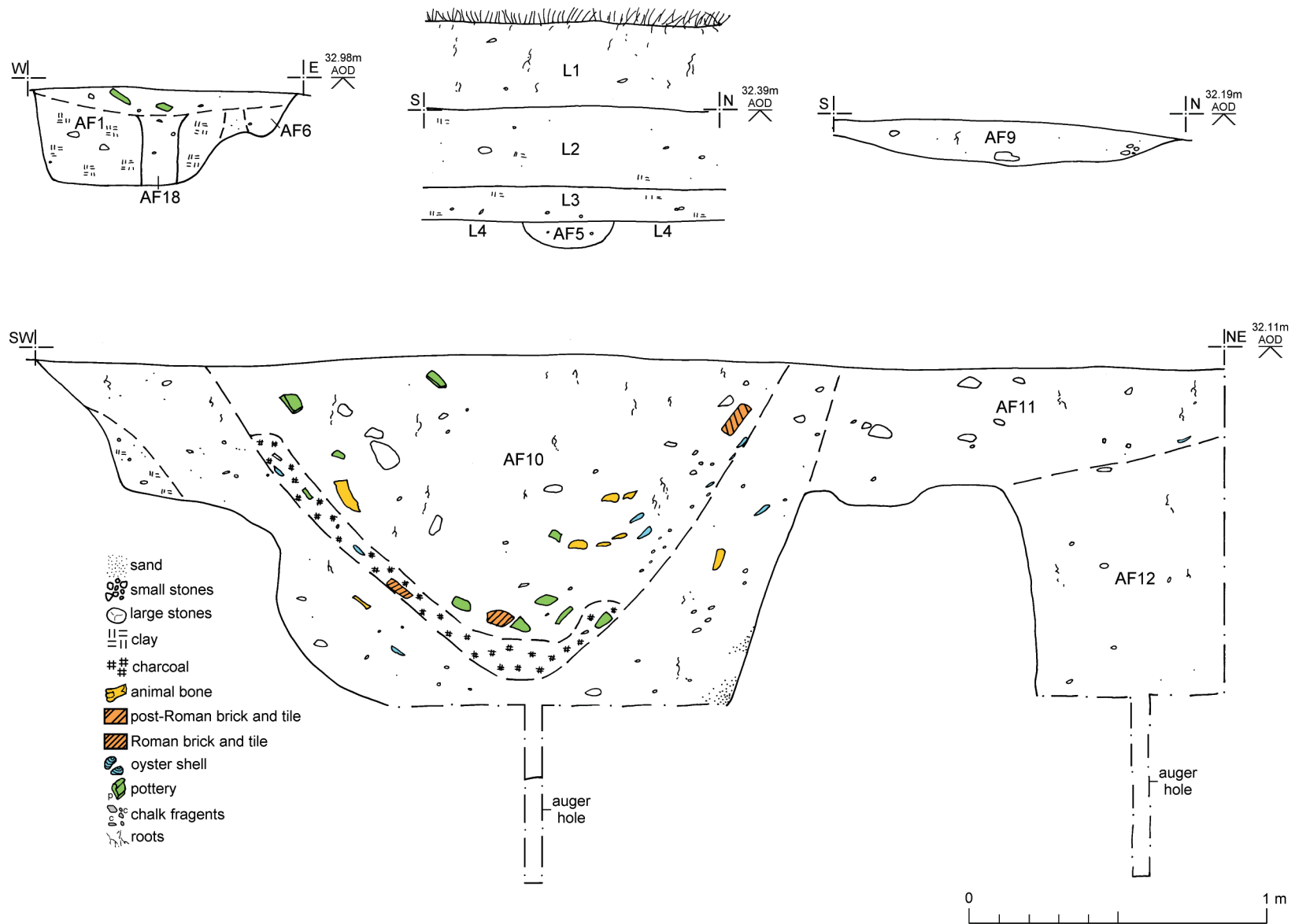


Fig 6 Area A: sections.



Fig 7 Area A: sections.

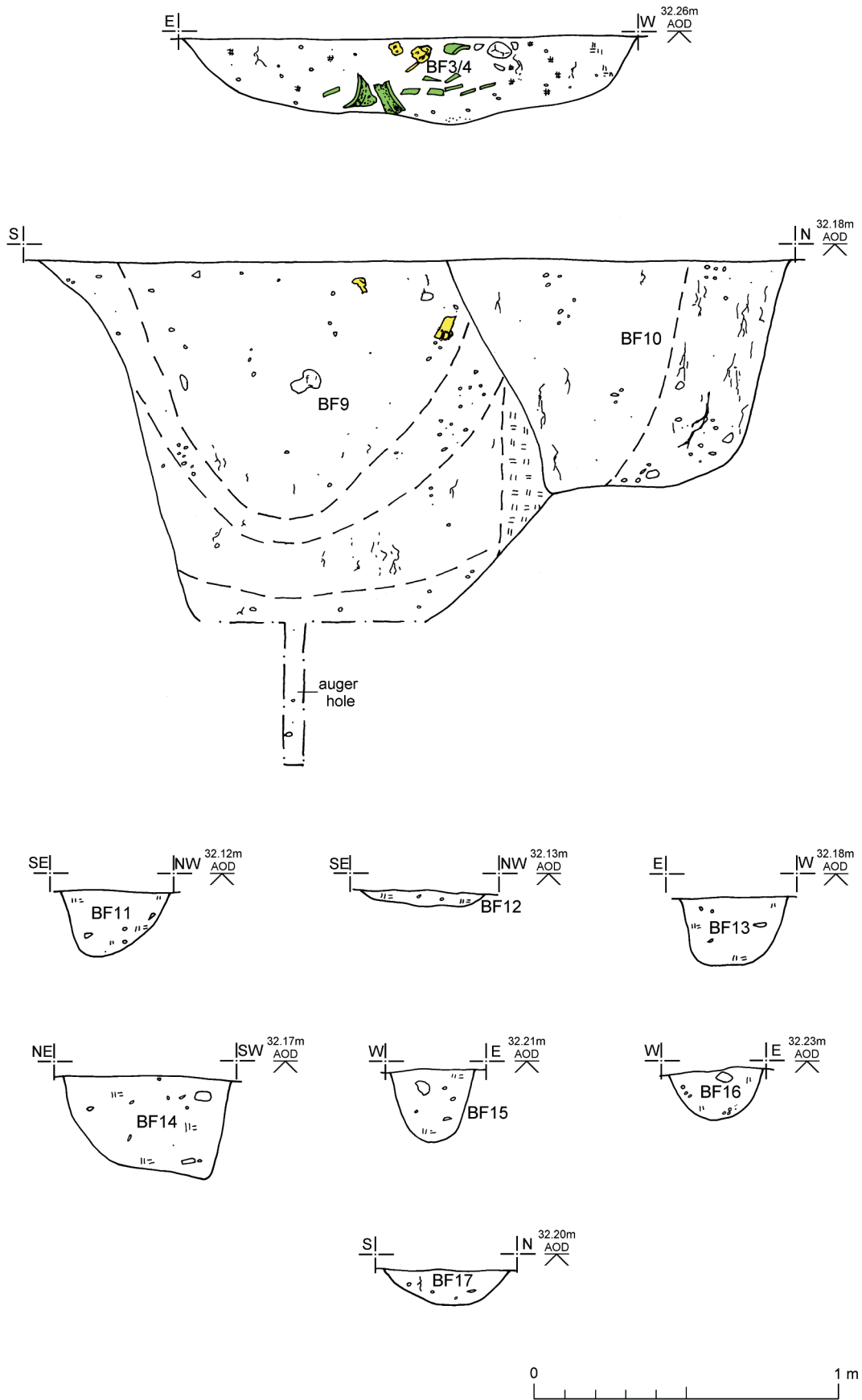


Fig 8 Area B: sections.

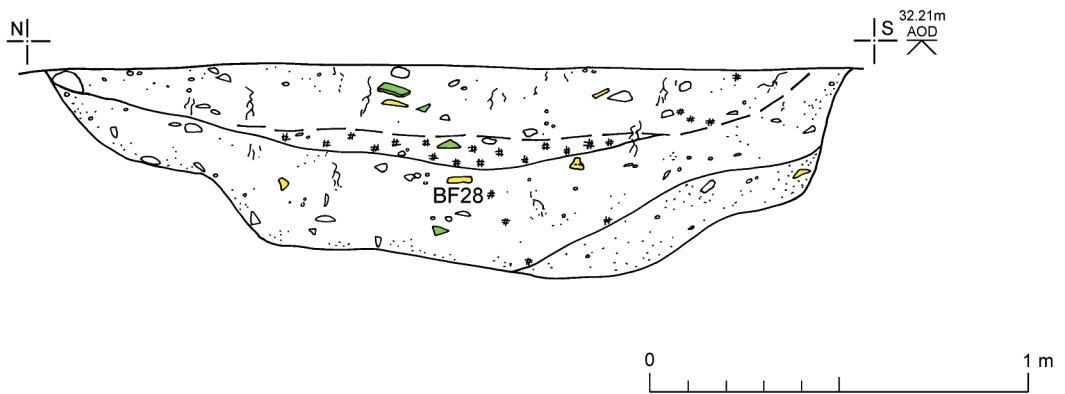
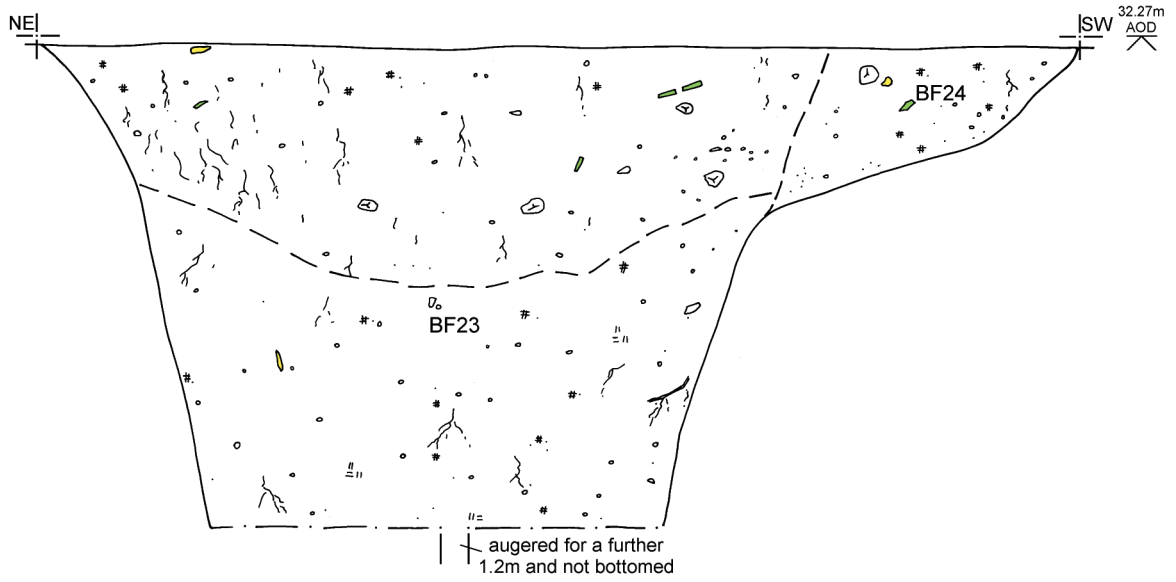


Fig 9 Area B: sections.

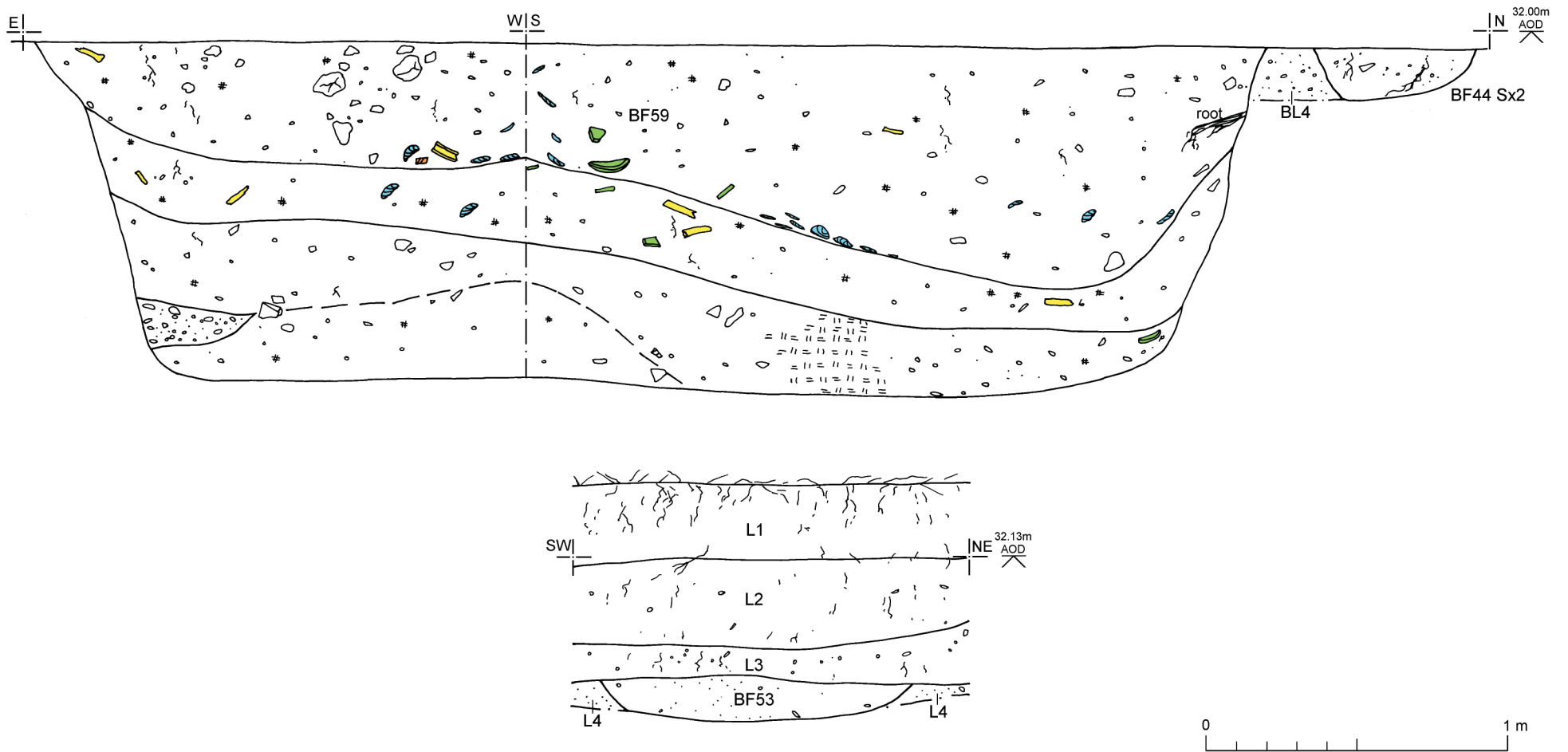


Fig 10 Area B: sections.

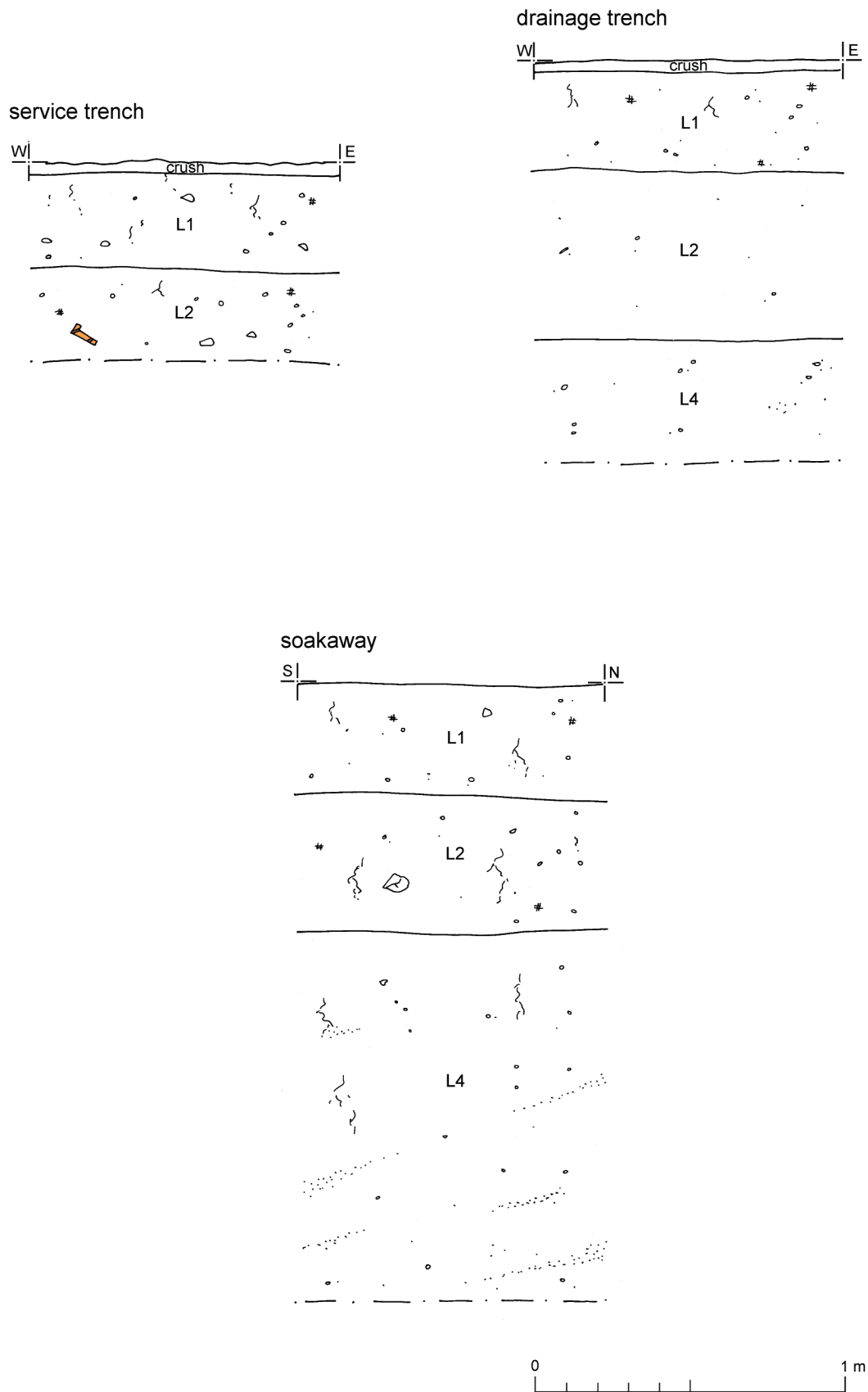
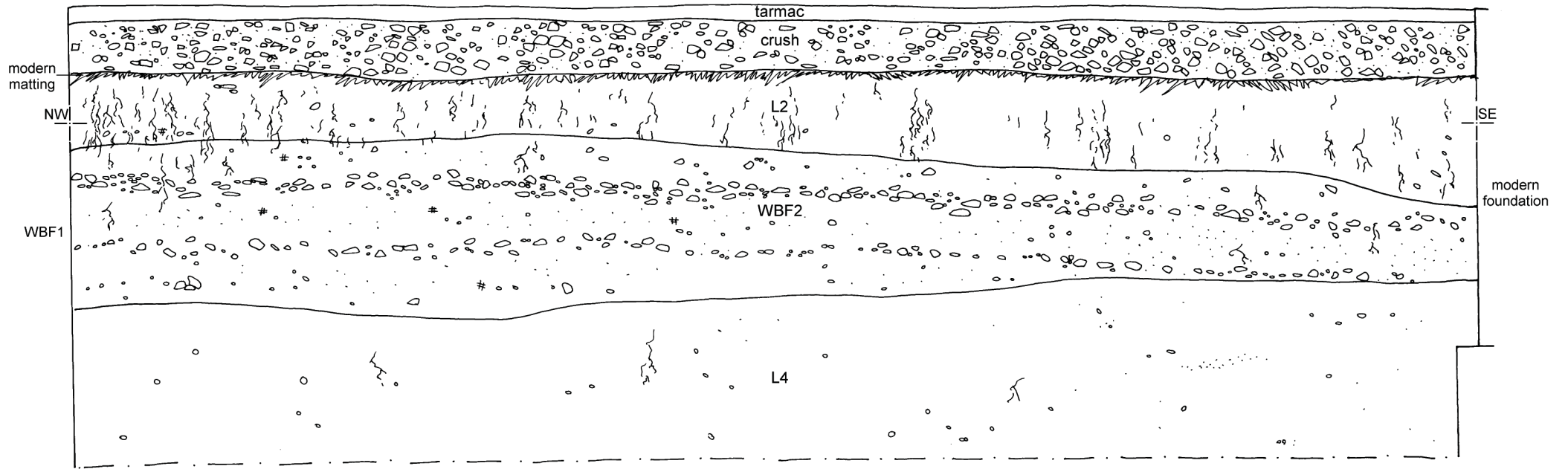


Fig 11 Monitoring: representative trench sections.

drainage trench with WBF2



drainage trench with WBF5

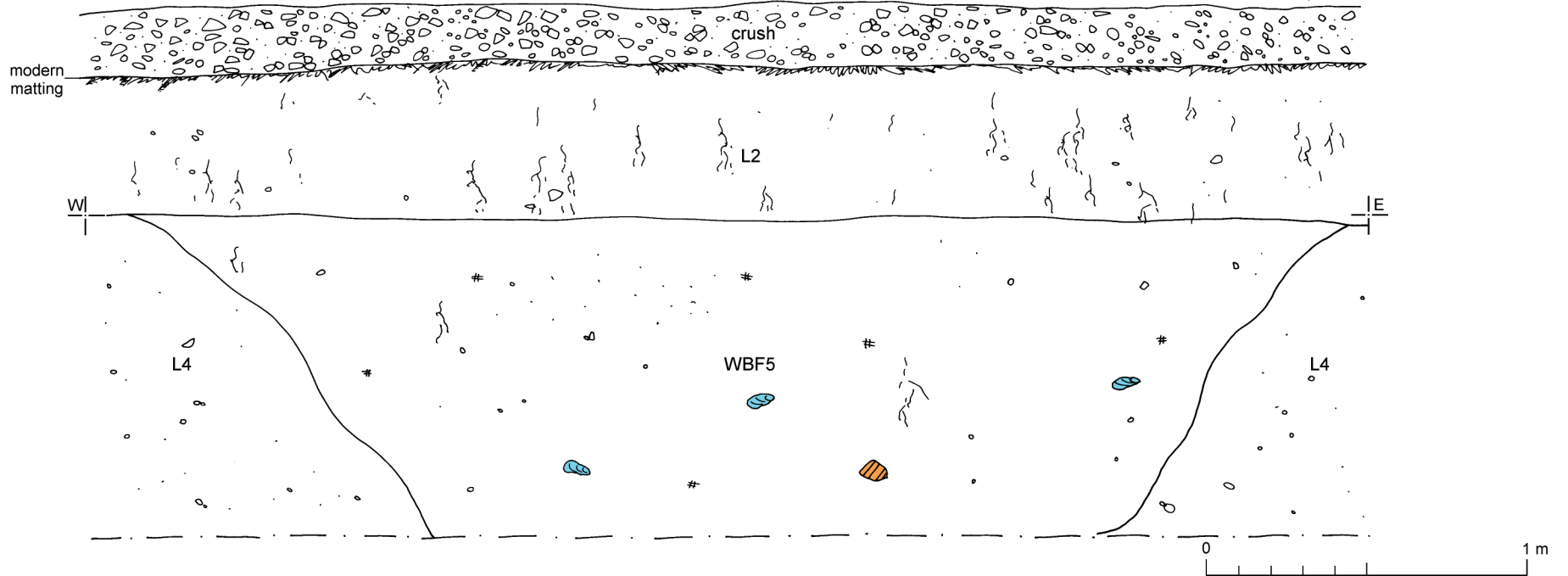


Fig 12 Monitoring: feature sections.

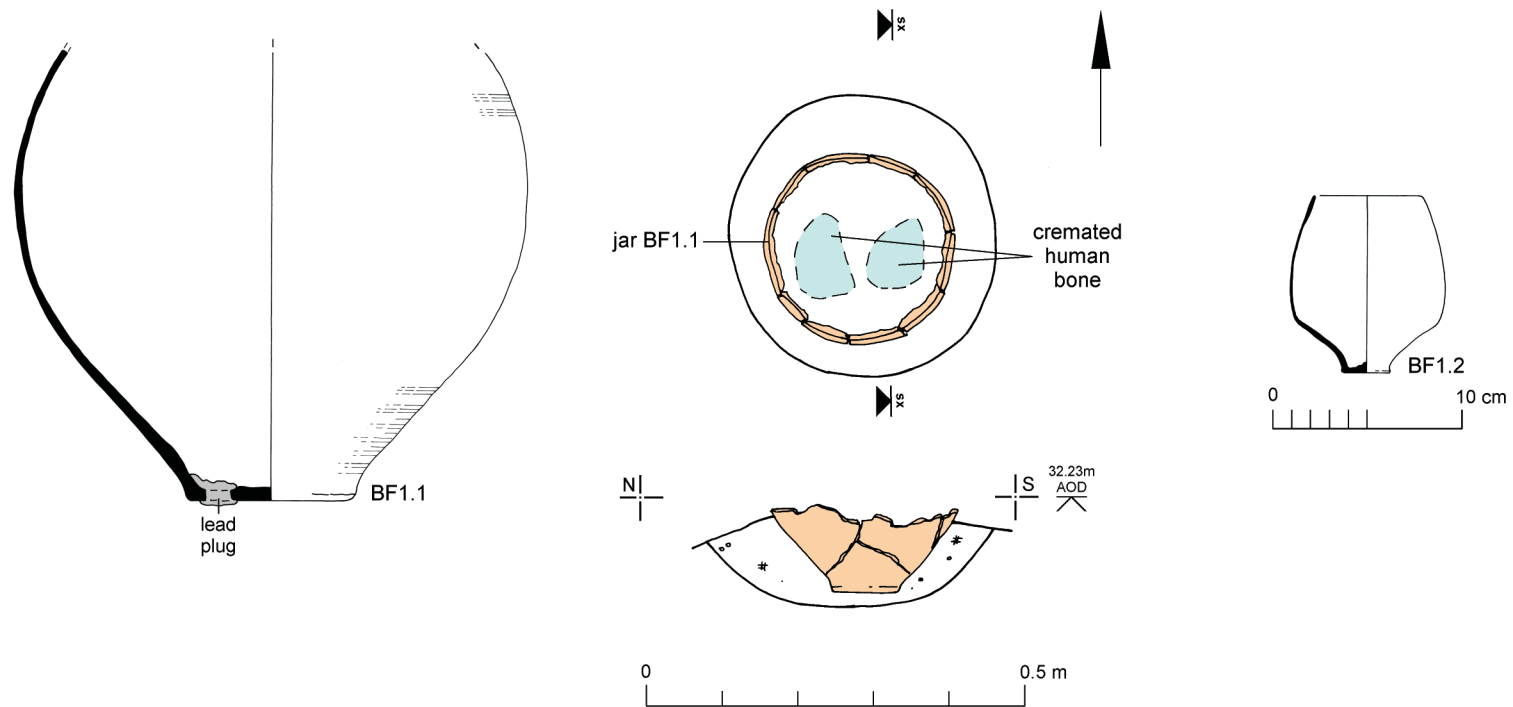


Fig 13 BF1: burial plan and section (scale 1:10) and pottery (scale 1:4).

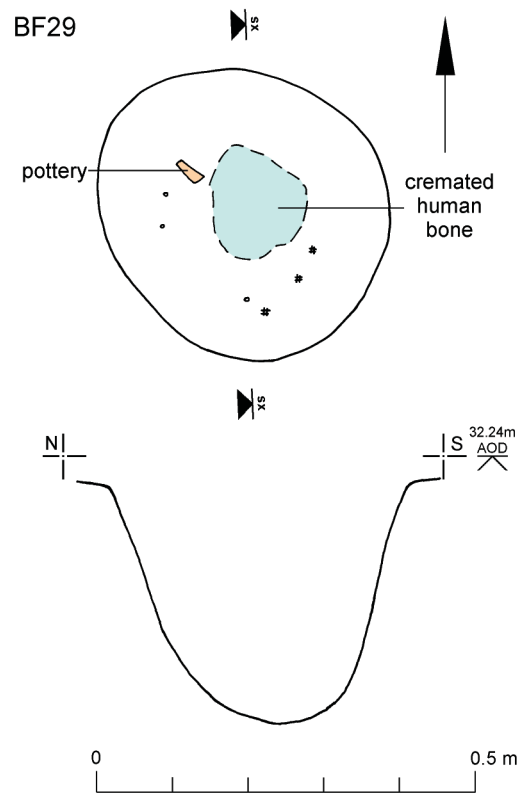
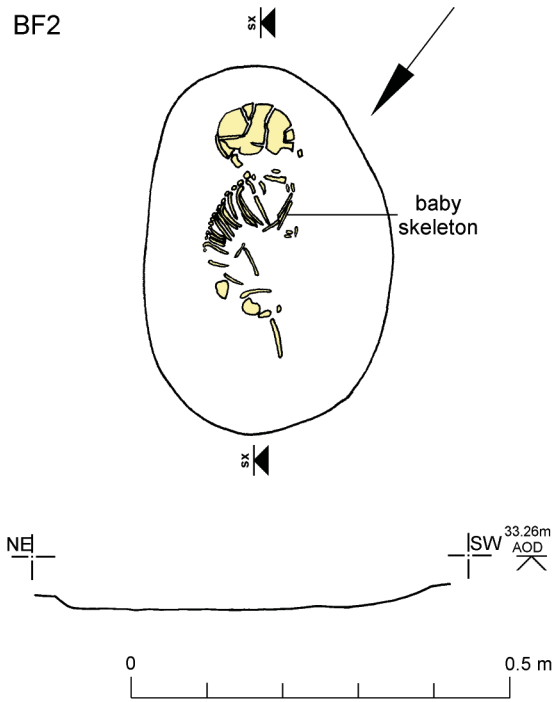


Fig 14 BF2 and BF29: burial plans and profiles.

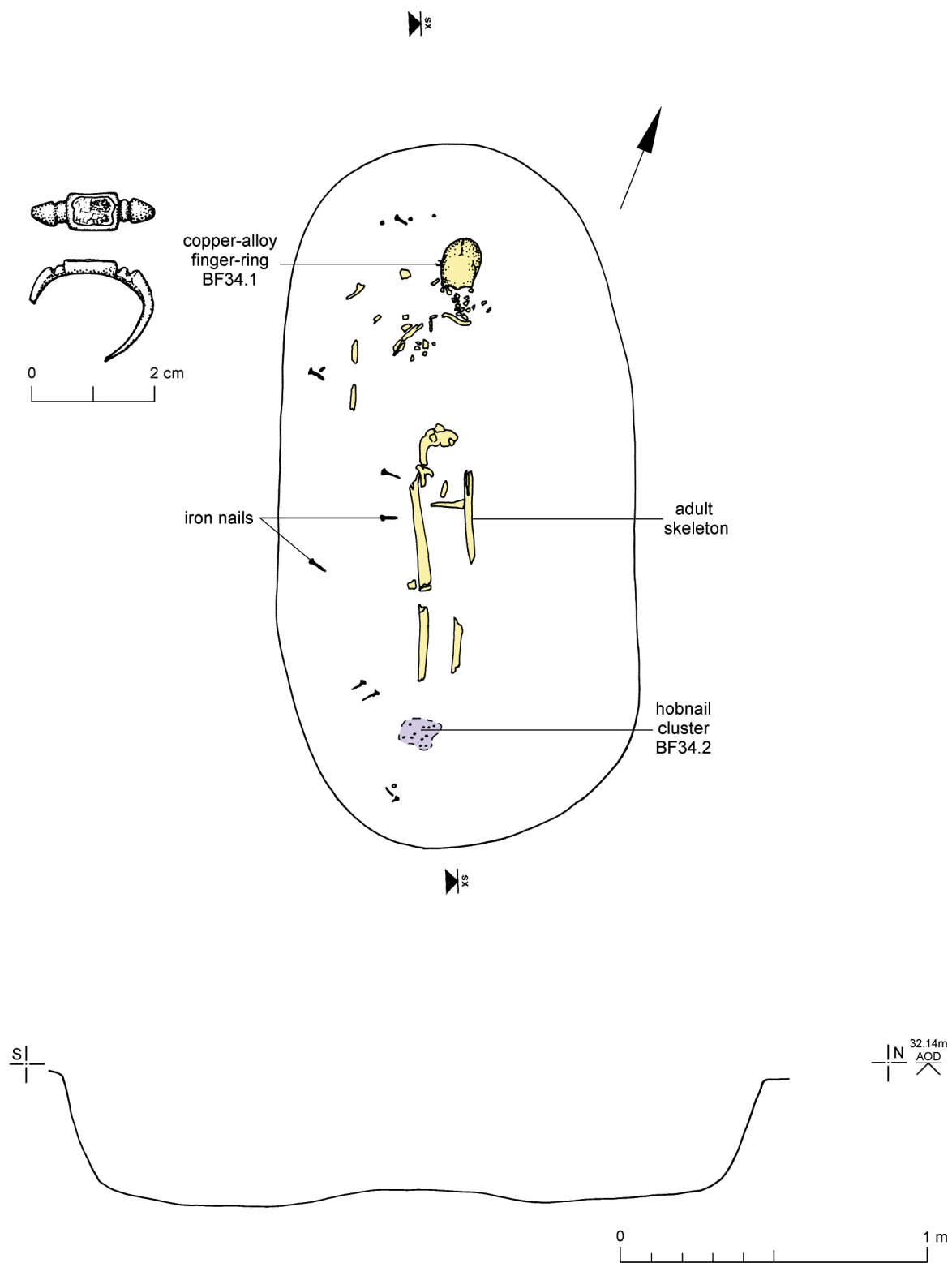


Fig 15 BF34: burial plan and profile (scale 1:20) and small find (scale 1:1).

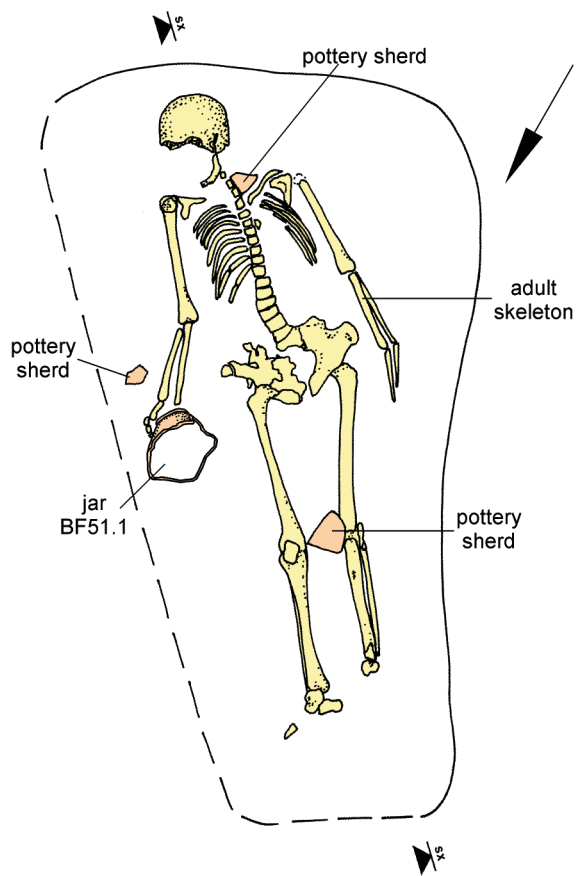


Fig 16 BF52: burial plan and profile.

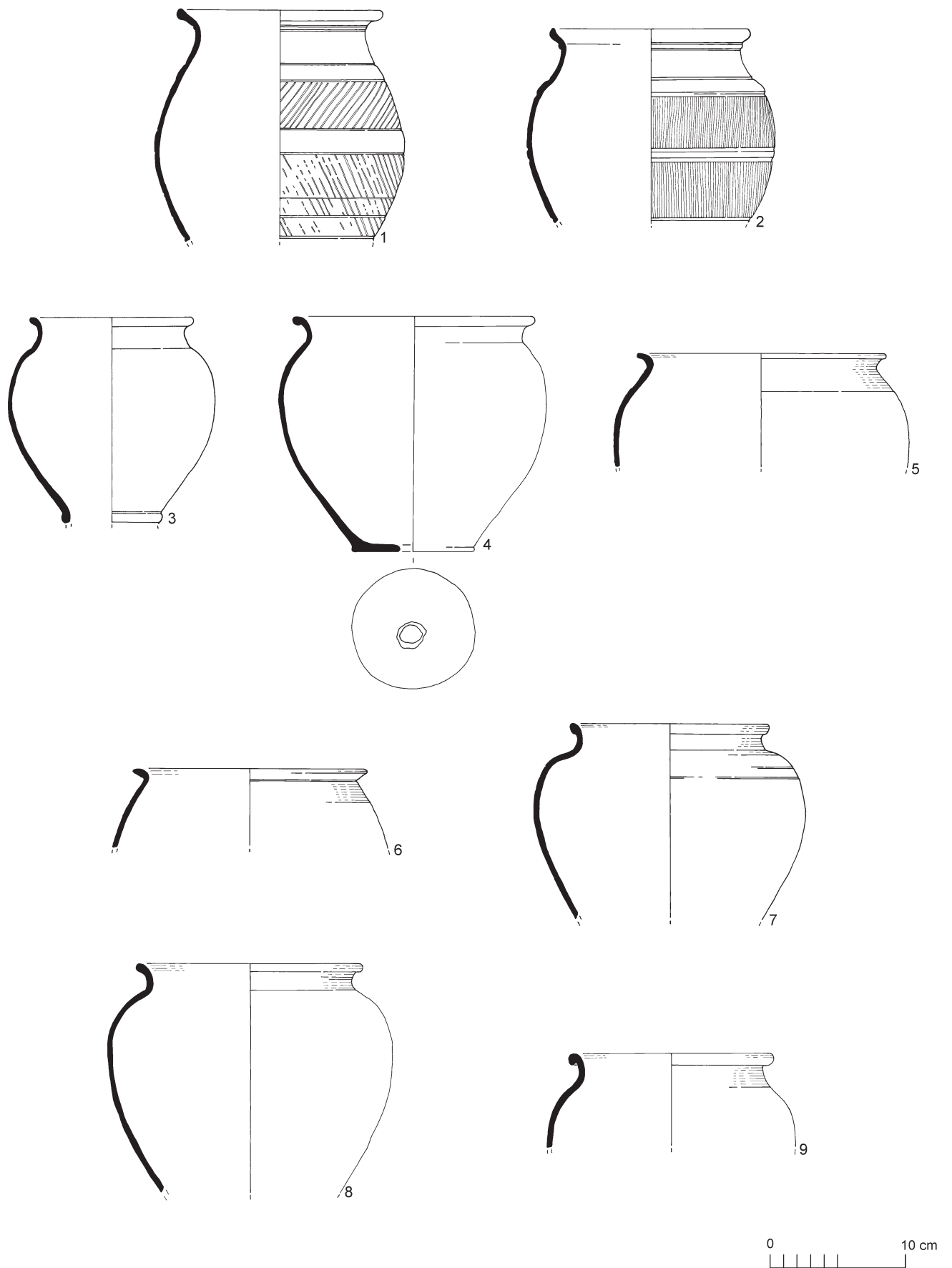


Fig 17 Prehistoric pottery and Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery from BF3/4.

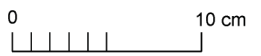
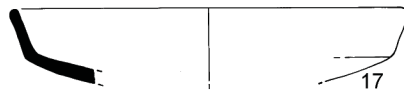
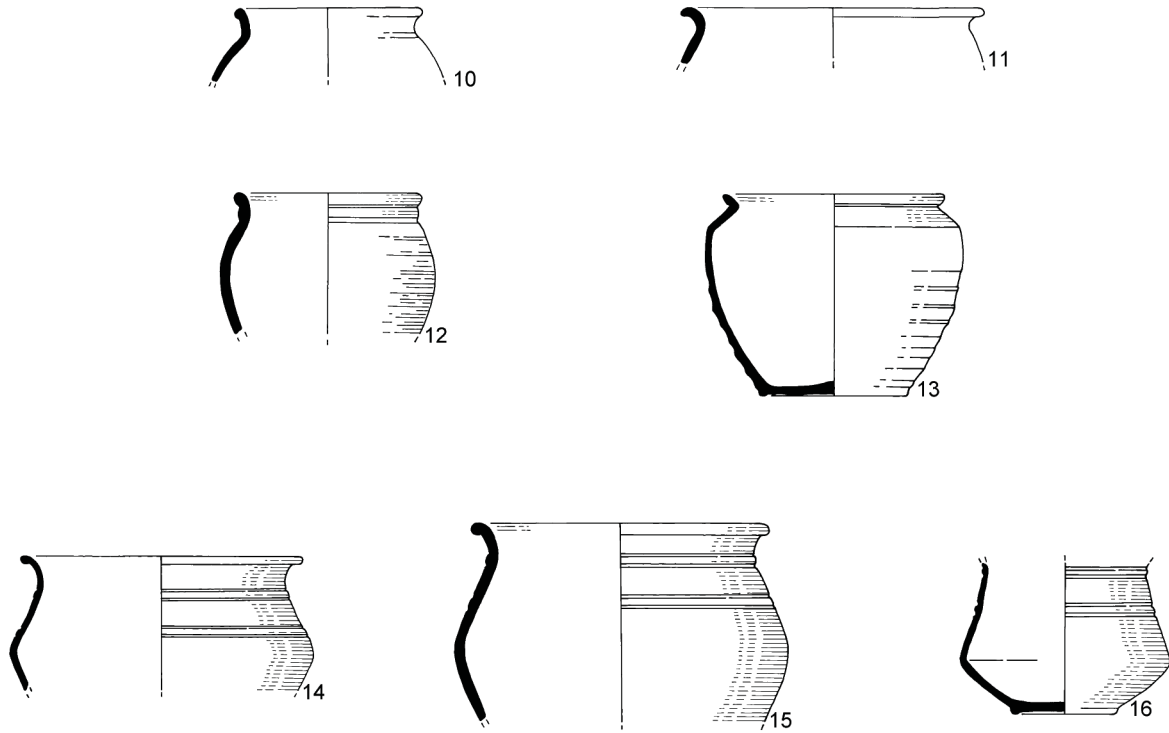


Fig 18 Prehistoric pottery and Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery from BF3/4 (10-16) and BF28 (17-18).

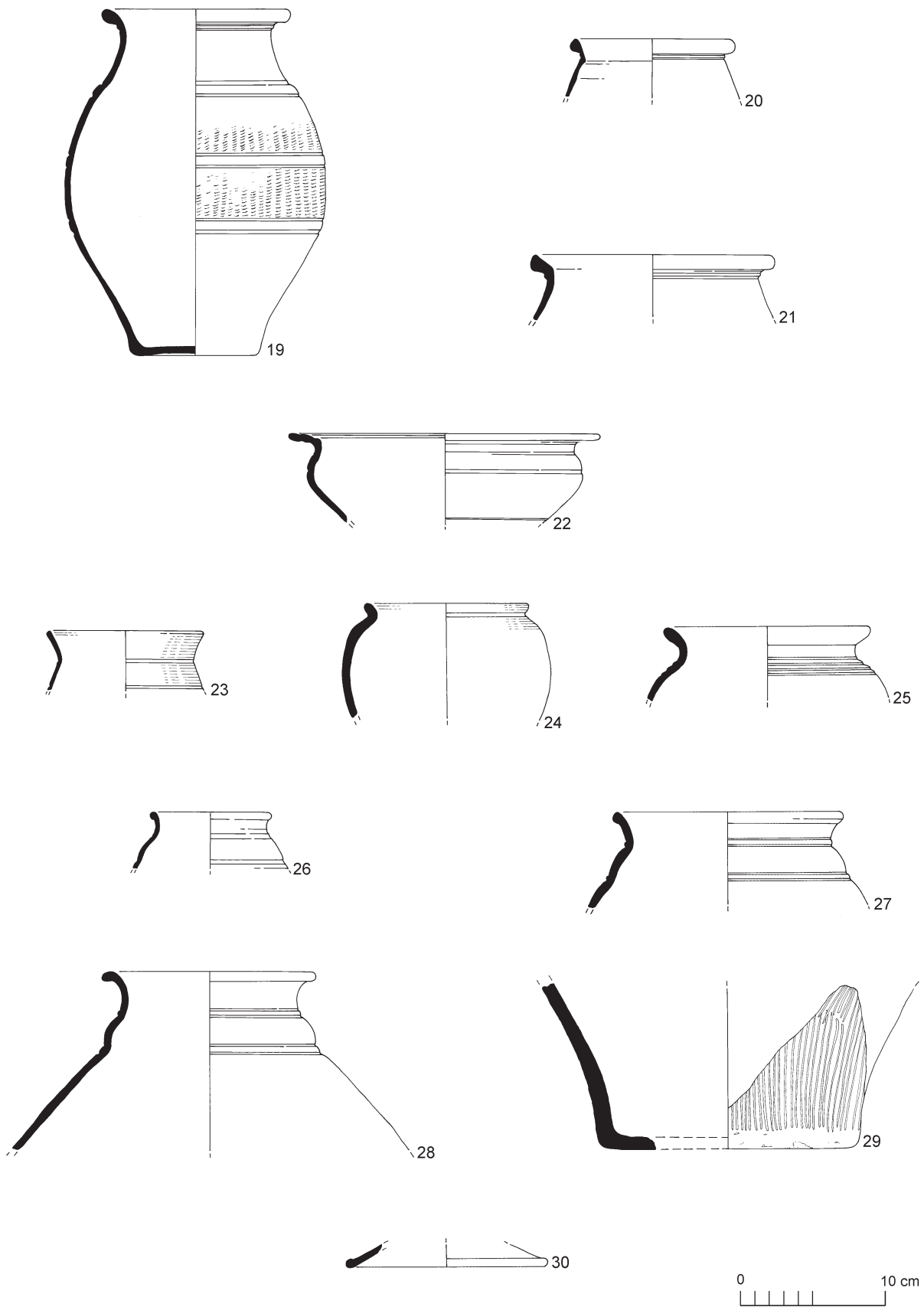


Fig 19 Prehistoric pottery and Late Iron Age to early Roman pottery from BF28.

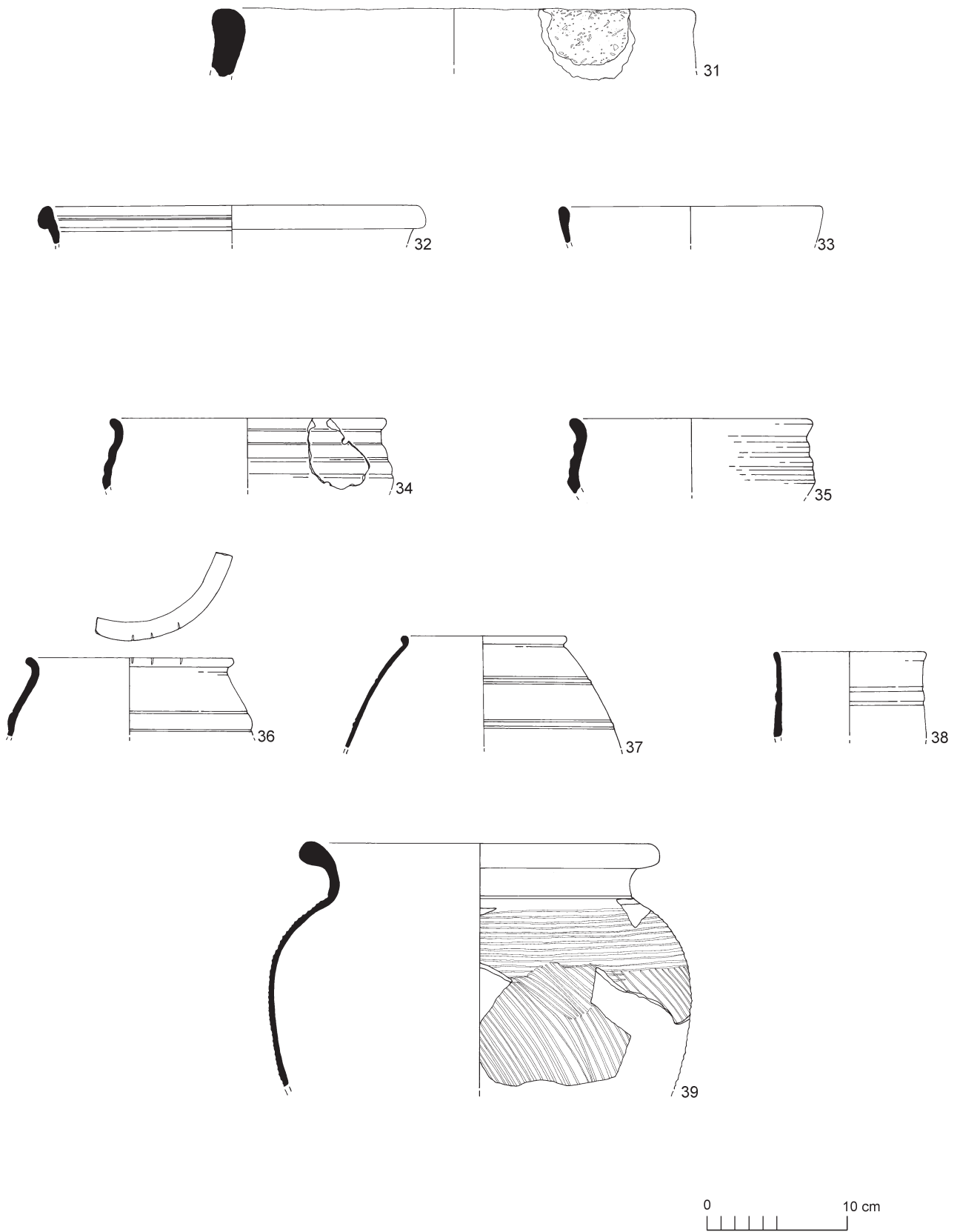


Fig 20 Prehistoric, Late Iron Age and early Roman pottery from other features.

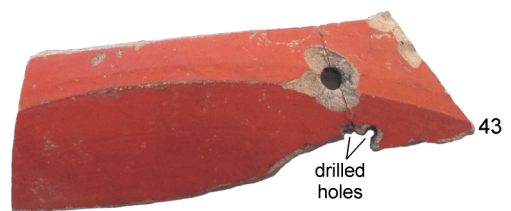
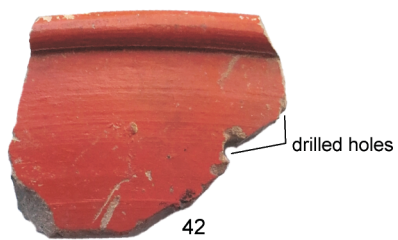
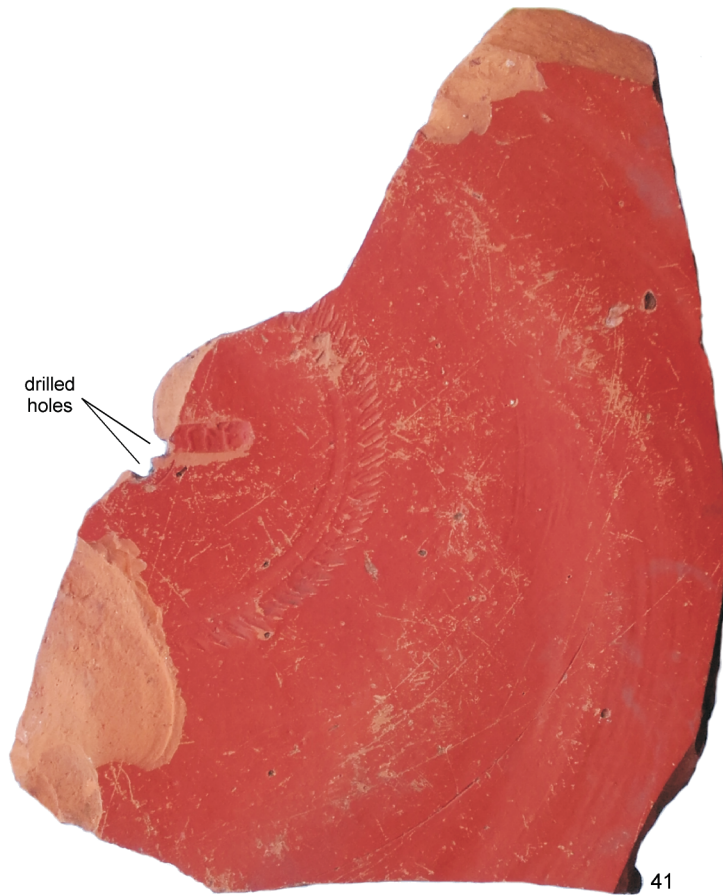


Fig 21 Roman samian pottery with lead rivet repair (40) and drilled holes (41-3).

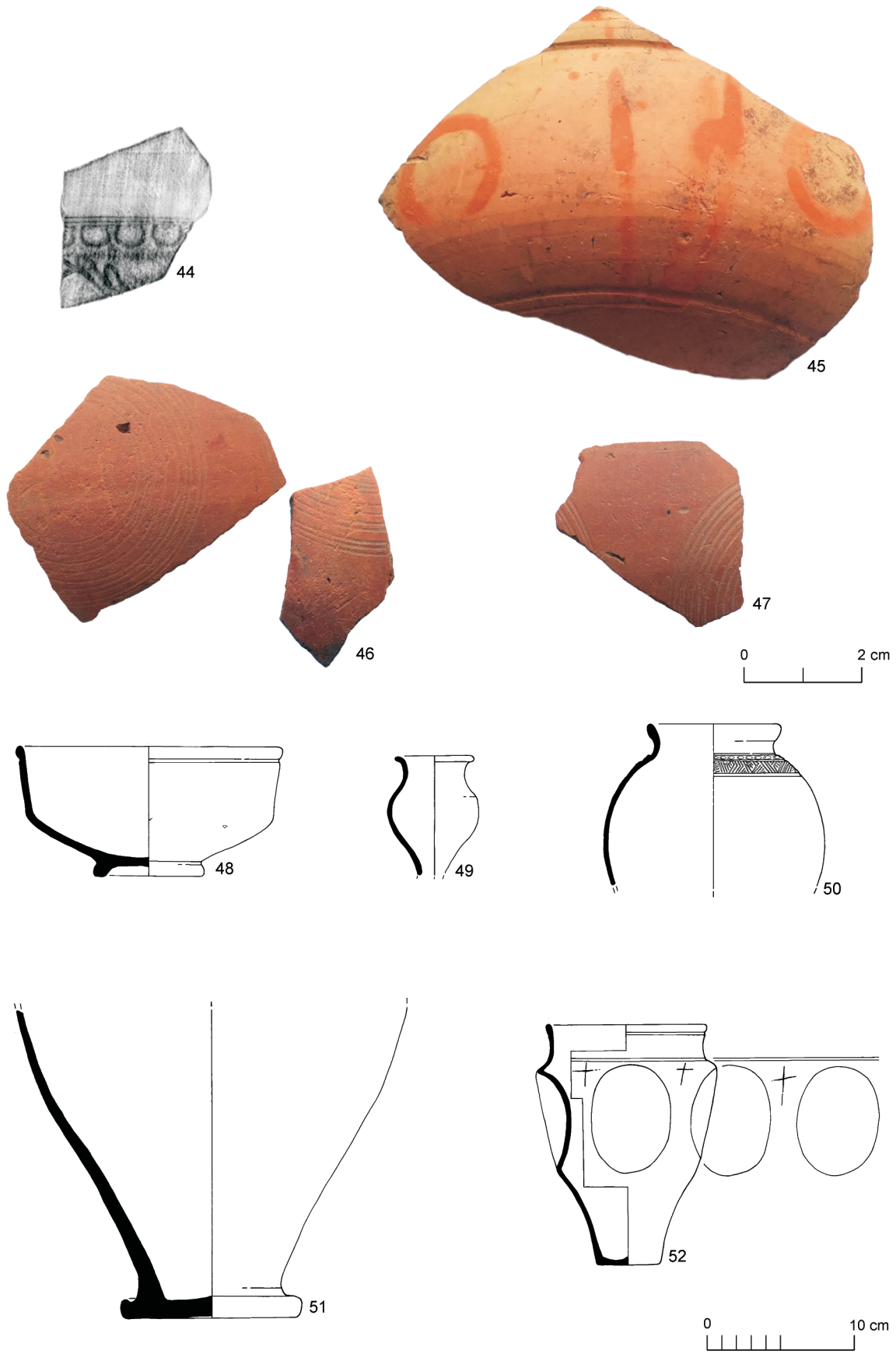


Fig 22 Roman pottery from other features.

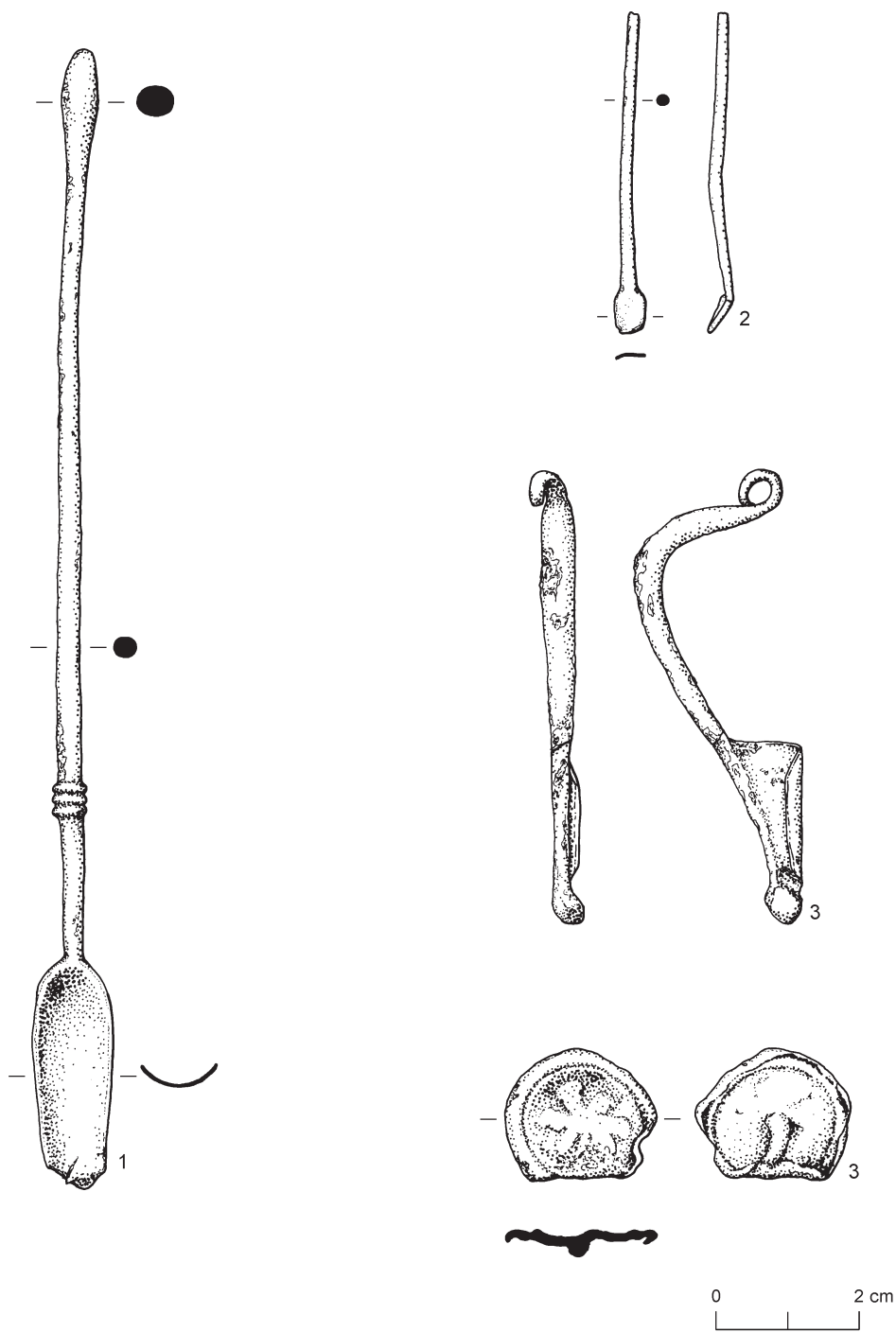


Fig 23 Small finds.

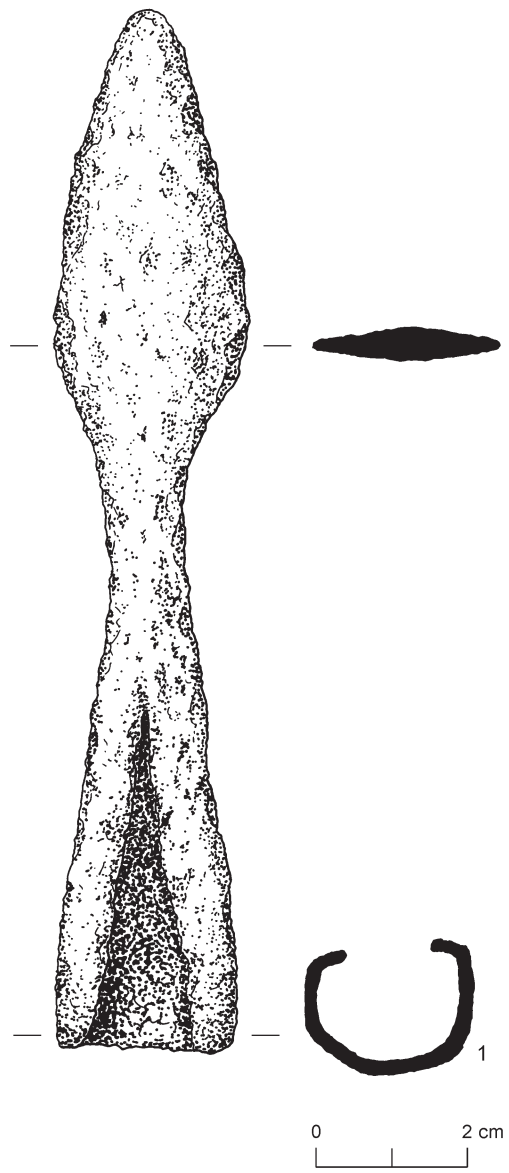


Fig 24 Small finds

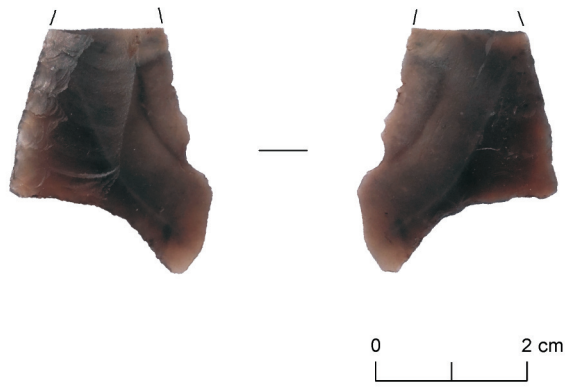


Fig 25 Flint arrowhead.

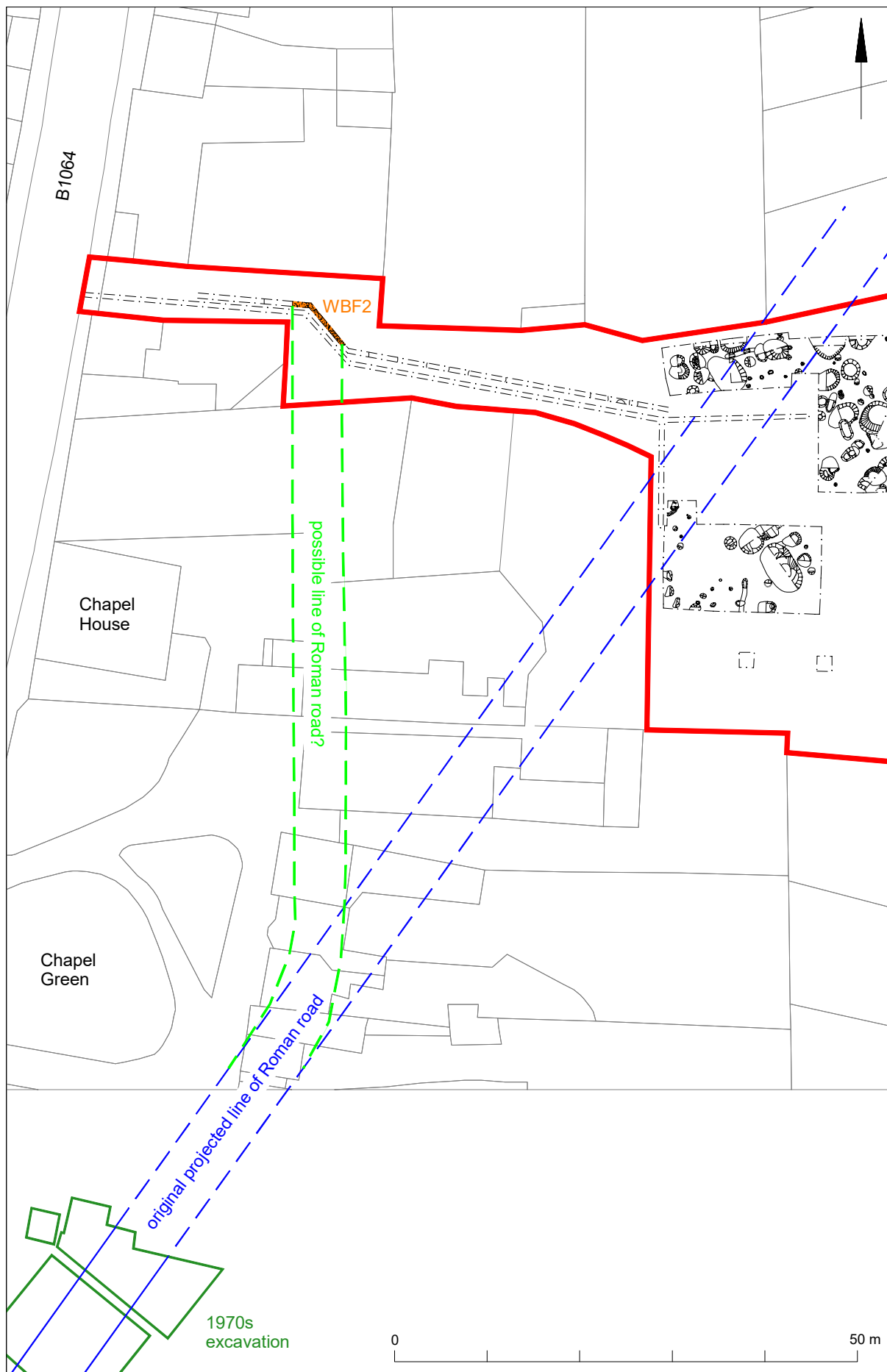


Fig 26 Projected lines of Roman road discovered in 1970s excavation.

A Written Scheme of Investigation

for an archaeological monitoring and excavation on:

**LAND TO THE REAR OF CHAPEL HOUSE, CHAPEL
GREEN, LITTLE ST. MARY'S, LONG MELFORD,
SUFFOLK**

July 2014

NGR TL 863 450 (c)
Planning Application ref. B/12/01541

Commissioned by Ross Bain (Vaughn and Blyth)



COLCHESTER ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRUST,
Roman Circus House,
Circular Road North,
COLCHESTER,
ESSEX C02 7GZ
tel: 07415 952 891
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1 Introduction

- 1.1 This is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological monitoring and excavation on land to the rear of Chapel House, Chapel Green, Little St. Mary's, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9HX. To be carried out on behalf of the owner by Colchester Archaeological Trust.
- 1.2 The proposed development involves the construction of two houses and associated outbuildings on land currently used as a garden orchard with mature trees. The site lies to the southeast of the main center of Long Melford, on the eastern side of Little St. Mary's that makes up part of the main street through Long Melford at NGR TL 863 450.
- 1.3 The Local Planning Authority were advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that this proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF DCLG 2012). Which replaced policies HE6.1, HE6.2, HE6.3 and HE7.1 of PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment*.
- 1.4 This scheme of archaeological investigation will consist of the following elements:
 - Monitoring and excavation
- 1.5 This WSI sets out proposals for the excavation and monitoring, leading to post-excavation work and the production of archive and (if necessary) publication texts.
- 1.6 Any variations in this WSI will be agreed beforehand with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS).
- 1.7 The developer will give CAT at least five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored and that the SCCAS/CT monitor can be notified.

2 Archaeological background

- 2.1 The above proposal lies in the southern part of Long Melford, within the area defined as a substantial Roman settlement on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) ref LMD 172. The site has been subject to archaeological evaluation by Colchester Archaeological Trust (LMD 232, CAT Report 766, April 2014).
- 2.2 Evaluation confirms the presence of Roman deposits with a possible lower density towards the east. As well as linear ?boundaries and pits containing large groups of material, mainly 1st – 2nd century in date, a group of postholes may indicate a building.
- 2.3 Preservation of the archaeological deposits is good, with a low level of post-Roman activity and c.400mm minimum of garden soil cover. However there are substantial hedges to be removed in each of the planned building footprints.
- 2.4 Throughout Long Melford the circumstances of recording, constrained by small developments within the historic town, leaves many questions about the development and layout of the Roman settlement to be answered. It is highly likely that there is a 1st century military presence (key finds include an iron sword and Lyons ware pottery) but the precise location and extent of this is unknown. Subsequently an extensive roadside settlement developed over a large area, including a probable bath house, but even the precise route of the Roman road(s) is poorly defined except to the south of the current development (LMD 031). Burials are widespread, including both cremations and some late 2nd – early 3rd century inhumations, as well as a group of 4th century inhumations which included a stone coffin; whether any of these are in defined cemetery areas is uncertain. It seems possible that burials may be found anywhere around the margins of the settlement.

3 Aims of the excavation and monitoring

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4 General methodology

- 4.1 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPH) (2006). In addition, the relevant document of the Institute for Archaeologists will be followed, i.e. *Standards and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a), and the IfA Code of Conduct. Other guidelines followed are EAA **3**, **14** and **24**.
- 4.2 All work will be undertaken by professional archaeologists employed by CAT. The field officer(s) will have a level of experience appropriate to the work.
- 4.3 Prior to site work, CAT will seek information about existing service locations and contaminated ground.
- 4.4 All the latest Health and Safety guidelines will be followed on site. CAT has a standard health and safety policy, which will be adhered to (CAT 2012).
- 4.5 For purposes of deposition of the archive, a project code will be obtained from County HER Officer. This number will be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work and in any reports arising from the work.
- 4.6 Prior to the start of fieldwork an online OASIS record sheet will be completed.
- 4.7 CAT will give SCCAS five days notice of the commencement of the various phases of this evaluation, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

5 Excavation and monitoring methodology

- 5.1 The evaluation will be compliant with SCCAS documentation: this includes the site Brief by Dr Jude Plouviez (SCCAS 2014), and with SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (SCCAS 2012 V1.1).
- 5.2 Archaeological excavation (controlled strip, map and excavation) prior to development is required in the area of the two new build footprints, and associated infrastructure, Vegetation will be cleared to ground level, topsoil and subsoil horizons will be stripped under archaeological supervision as part of the construction methodology. Contingency should be made to extend the strip in any localised areas where significant remains are identified on the edge of the site strip, after discussion with SCCAS Conservation Team. (see Figure 1 for proposed layout).
- 5.3 A mechanical excavator under constant archaeological supervision equipped with a toothless bucket will be used to progressively strip the topsoil down to the uppermost surviving level of archaeological significance. Horizontal archaeological deposits will not be removed or sampled by machine – they will be excavated by hand.
- 5.4 All further investigation will be carried out by hand to an extent necessary to achieve the aims set out in this WSI.
- 5.5 Fast excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.
- 5.6 If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.
- 5.7 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.
- 5.8 Sampling of features in trenches will be as follows: ditches – full excavation of all terminals and junctions, and 10% of length of ditch exposed in trench, or a 1m length of ditch (whichever is greater): discrete pits - 50% (half section) or full excavation if specifically requested by SCCAS; post holes and structural slots – 100%.

- 5.9 Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.
- 5.10 An experienced metal detector user will check all exposed features, and the topsoil from each trench, and will recover metal finds.
- 5.11 Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on CAT pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds and samples.
- 5.12 The normal recording scale will be feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 and sections at 1:10 or 1:20, depending on complexity.
- 5.13 The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits taken on a high-resolution digital camera (minimum 6 megapixels).
- 5.14 The excavation location and prominent landscape features (e.g., boundaries) will be surveyed using an EDM/Total Station and will be tied into the OS National Grid. All archaeological features and deposits will be levelled in as part of the site survey.

5.15 Environmental sampling strategies

- 5.15.1 The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will also be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis.
- 5.15.2 Bulk samples will normally be 40 litres (where the feature size permits this).
- 5.15.3 Sampling strategies will address questions of:
 - the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
 - concentrations of macro-remains
 - and differences in remains from undated and dated features
 - variation between different feature types and areas of site
- 5.15.4 CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (previously of the University of East Anglia, now based at Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting. If any complex or outstanding deposits are encountered VF will be asked onto site to advise. Zoe Outram the English Heritage regional science advisor is available for further advice.
- 5.15.5 Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or RSA on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples. In addition to retrieving environmental evidence (above), bulk sampling will be used to collect suitable material for potential C14 and associated scientific dating techniques.

6 Finds

- 6.1 The policy with regard to human remains depends on how old they are. If it is clear, from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Home Office (Department of Justice) for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.
Note: As the relevant legislation is currently in a state of flux, advice will be sought from SCCAS and DoJ on best practice.
- 6.2 All finds of archaeological relevance will be retained. Policies for later disposal of any finds will be agreed with SCCAS officer and the site owner.
- 6.3 All sensitive finds will be properly conserved.
- 6.4 All finds, where appropriate, will be washed.
- 6.5 A policy of marking for pottery and other finds will be agreed with SCCAS. Marking will include the site code and context number.

- 6.6 All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.
- 6.7 Finds work will be to accepted professional standards as presented in *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (IfA 2008b).
- 6.8 A list of specialists available for consultation is given at the end of this WSI.

7 Results

- 7.1 Notification will be given to SCCAS officer when the fieldwork has been completed.
- 7.2 A suitable excavation report will be prepared.
- 7.3 The report(s) will reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 7.4 The report(s) will include:
 - A concise non-technical summary of the project results.
 - An archaeological background, including the results from an HER search.
 - The methodology, aims & methods adopted in the course of each stage of the excavation.
 - Location plan of the excavation area, with 10-figure grid references.
 - Section drawings showing the depth of deposits including present ground level.
 - Evaluation results with a suitable conclusion and discussion, relating the results to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
 - Interpretive plans of the excavation area.
 - A statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
 - All specialist reports and assessments.
- 7.5 A copy of the WSI will be included as an appendix to the report.
- 7.6 An unbound copy of the excavation report, clearly marked DRAFT, will be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless otherwise negotiated with SCCAS/CT. Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 7.7 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, will be prepared and submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the excavation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 7.8 Every effort will be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds and full site archive with the County HER. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

8 Archive deposition

- 8.1 An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPH) (English Heritage 2006) and SCC Archive Guidelines (2008). The County HER Officer will be consulted regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 8.2 The site archive will be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 8.3 HER sheets will be completed, as per the County HER manual (if finds and/or features are located).
- 8.4 A Drawing Interchange File (.dxf) will be supplied to SCCAS for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files will also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo.

9 Monitoring

- 9.1 SCCAS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.
- 9.2 Notification of the start of work will be given to SCCAS officer in advance of its commencement.
- 9.3 Any variations of the WSI shall be agreed with SCCAS officer in writing prior to them being carried out.
- 9.4 SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.
- 9.5 The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

10 References

Brown N, and Glazebrook J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2012	<i>Health and Safety Policy</i>
DCLG	2012	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
English Heritage	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPH)</i>
Glazebrook J	1997	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 1 resource assessment</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 3 (EAA 3)
Gurney D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 14 (EAA 14)
IfA	2008a	<i>Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation.</i>
IfA	2008b.	<i>Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.</i>
Medlycott, M.	2011	<i>Research and Archaeology Revised: A Revised Framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 24 (EAA 24)
SCCAS	2008	Archive Guidelines (2008).
SCCAS	2012	Requirements for archaeological excavation. Version 1.1
SCCAS	2012	Suffolk Heritage Statement for land to the rear of Chapel Hosue, Little St. Mary's by J. Plouviez
SCCAS	2014	Brief for excavation and monitoring on land to the rear of Chapel House, Long Melford. By J Plouviez

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Appendix - team structure and details

List of team members

Site supervision and Recording

Ben Holloway/Adam Wightman

Assistants

Mark Baister/Emma Holloway

Finds consultants

Stephen Benfield (CAT/SCCAS): prehistoric, Roman, medieval pottery

Ernest Black (Colchester): Roman brick/tile

Howard Brooks (CAT): medieval and post-medieval pottery

Nina Crummy (Colchester): Small finds

Julie Curl (Sylvanus): Human/animal bone

Val Fryer (Loddon): Environmental

Hazel Martingell (Bocking): Lithics

Paul Sealey (Colchester & Ipswich Museums) prehistoric pottery.

Adam Wightman (CAT): animal bone and flints

Graphics

E Holloway

Report writing

BH/AW/Howard Brooks

Senior Site and Post-Excavation Staff

Howard Brooks BA, FSA, MIFA, (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Howard's involvement in Essex archaeology goes back to 1970 when he dug at Sheepen, Colchester with Rosalind Dunnett (now Niblett). He studied archaeology at the University of Wales, and graduated in 1975. He worked for Colchester Archaeological Trust between 1976 and 1981, and again in 1985, where he was involved at various levels of responsibility (up to Co-Director) in the excavation of deeply stratified urban remains in Roman Colchester and suburbs (*Colchester Archaeological Report 3* [1994]). Between 1992 and 1995 he worked for Essex County Archaeology Section, first in directing the fieldwalking and excavation project at Stansted Airport (*East Anglian Archaeology* 107, 2004), and then in Development Control. Howard then left ECC to set up and run HBAS, the county's smallest contracting team, in which capacity he carried out over twenty field projects and wrote a dozen consultancy reports. He rejoined CAT in 1997. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*, and teaches University evening classes on archaeology.

Ben Holloway BSc AIFA

Ben joined CAT staff in June 2000, a graduate in Archaeology from Bournemouth University. Ben has conducted fieldwork in Scotland and the Isle of Man. Since joining the Trust Ben has carried out extensive work in Colchester at various supervisory and project positions including evaluations and excavations at Colchester Garrison PFI (including the circus), St Marys Hospital and Colchester 6th Form College. His work in Essex includes the Sandon Park and Ride Site, Skyline 120 Business Park at Great Notley, Dry Street, Basildon and the Stanhope industrial park Stanford-le-hope.

Emma Holloway BA, PIFA

Emma first joined CAT in 2000 to work on the Head Street excavations, and returned in 2002 after graduating from Reading University with a BA Hons in Ancient History and Archaeology. Emma has worked on many large sites and reports including St Marys Hospital, Handford House, Stanway and many Garrison excavations, including supervising the drawn record of the cemetery and Roman circus discovered in 2004-5, as well as evaluations and watching briefs. Emma became a permanent member of staff since 2003 when she became the trust draughtsperson with particular interest in finds illustration and has since become the small finds assistant. She has licentiate level membership of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors.

Adam Wightman BSc, MA

After graduating from the University of Sheffield in 2004 with a BSc Hons in Archaeology and Prehistory, Adam worked for CAT during the Roman Circus excavations at Colchester Garrison in 2004/5. He then went on to work for Cambridge Archaeological Unit before completing a Masters in the Archaeology of Human Origins at the University of Southampton where he focused on lithic and animal bone analysis. Since returning to CAT in 2006 Adam has carried out numerous evaluations and excavations including those at the Great Dunmow Salesrooms, 143-147 High Street Maldon, Firstsite Newsite in Colchester town centre, and at 21 St Peters Street adjacent to Colchester's Roman wall. He now completes assessments and full reports on small assemblages of animal bone and lithics for CAT.

Finds Specialists

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery

Steve's first involvement with Colchester archaeology was in 1985, working on a Manpower Services Commission sponsored project to assist in processing the enormous collection of Roman pottery from excavations in the town. He graduated from Reading University with a degree in archaeology and subsequently studied for his post-graduate Certificate in Archaeology at Oxford. Returning to CAT, he has since worked on many CAT projects at various supervisory and directorial positions, including the major projects at Stanway Iron Age burial site and Gosbecks Roman temple/theatre complex. Stephen has also, through much hands-on experience, built up a considerable working knowledge of LIA and Roman ceramics. He now completes ceramic assessments and full reports for CAT, drawing on the unrivalled catalogues provided by the standard Colchester works *Camulodunum* (Hawkes & Hull 1947), *Roman Colchester* (Hull 1958) and now *CAR 10*, and by examining the fabric series held at CAT headquarters.

Joanna Bird FSA (Guildford) Samian

Joanna is one of the country's top samian specialists. Among her large corpus of work is a contribution to the publication *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-1986*.

Ernest Black (Colchester) Roman brick/tile

Ernest is a retired Colchester schoolteacher with a wide interest in archaeology and the classical world. In this sense, he is following in the footsteps of A.F. Hall, and Mike Corbishley who were also local schoolmasters. He has developed his specialism by large scale hands-on experience with Roman brick and tile, and has contributed to the *Arch J, CAR 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-1985*.

Howard Brooks BA, FSA, MIFA, (CAT) Medieval and Post-Medieval pottery

Stephen Benfield BA, Cert Archaeol (Oxon) (CAT) Prehistoric and Roman pottery
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Dr Hilary Cool FSA MIFA (Nottingham) Roman glass

Yet another graduate of the University of Wales, Hilary is now a freelance glass and finds specialist, and has written many reports on glass from Colchester sites, including contributions to *Colchester Archaeological Report 6: Excavations at Culver Street, the Gilbert School, and other sites in Colchester 1971-85*, and *Colchester Archaeological Report 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*. Among her major works is the internationally selling *Colchester Archaeological Report 8: Roman vessel glass from excavations in Colchester 1971-85*.

Nina Crummy BA FSA (Colchester) Small finds

Nina first worked in the early 1970s as finds assistant on the major urban excavations in Colchester for the Colchester Excavation Committee (later the Trust). Over the next twenty years she built up an unrivalled working knowledge of small finds of all types. She has collaborated in most of the *Colchester Archaeological Reports*, and was principal author of the best-selling *Colchester Archaeological Reports 2 (Roman small finds)*, *4 (The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9)* and *5 (The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971-85)*. She recently worked for the Museum of London, and was instrumental in the recent transfer of and the massive improvement in accessibility to archaeological archives in London. She now works freelance on small finds reports for CAT, HBAS, and other bodies including Winchester Excavation Committee.

Julie Curl (Norfolk) Animal Bone

Julie has over 16 years of experience in archaeology and in particular finds for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit and Norfolk Museums Service. After many years working as both a bone specialist and in graphics for the NAU Julie has recently established her own freelance company Sylvanus in which she specialises in Archaeological and Natural History illustrations as well as being a freelance animal and human bone specialist. She has been producing faunal remains reports for many years and produces assessments and analysis reports for clients across the East Anglian region. She has her own extensive bone reference collection built up over many years. Her particular interests in faunal remains are animal husbandry and pathologies. She has also worked as a conservator, particularly on Pleistocene vertebrates and a wide variety of archaeology and natural history projects at the Norwich Castle Museum. Julie is also an extra-mural lecturer with the University of East Anglia, teaching Animal bones in Archaeology.

Dr John A Davies (Norwich Museum) Roman coins

John has, for some years, written reports on Roman coins from Colchester excavations. He specializes in barbarous radiates, and has contributed to *British Numismatic Journal* on that topic. Among his other publications is a contribution to *Colchester Archaeological Report 4: The coins from excavations in Colchester 1971-9*, and *CAR 9: Excavations on Roman and later cemeteries, churches and monastic sites in Colchester 1971-88 (1993)*.

Val Fryer (Norfolk) Environmental Archaeologist BA, MIFA

Val has over fifteen years experience in environmental archaeology, working for English Heritage, County Units and independent archaeological bodies across the United Kingdom and Southern Ireland. She has published reports in *East Anglian Archaeology* (including occasional papers), *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, *Medieval Archaeology* and *Norfolk Archaeology*. Specialist work for various police authorities across England and Northern Ireland. Val is a Member of the Institute of Field Archaeologists with special accreditation for environmental archaeology and she is also a Member of the Association of Environmental Archaeologists.

Hazel Martingell BA, FAAIS (Braintree): Lithics

Hazel has for many years worked as a lithics illustrator and specialist, undertaking work for The British Museum, ECC Field Archaeology Unit and for London and Cambridge Universities, to name but a few. Since 1987 she has been self-employed and has excavated at a Middle Stone Age site at Gorham's Cave, Gibraltar as well as writing and illustrating worked flint reports for CAT, ECC FAU, and the British Museum. Her impressive publication record includes reports on sites from around the globe. Closer to home she has published work in *Essex History and Archaeology*, *The East Anglian Archaeology Monograph series*, *Antiquity* and *British Museum Occasional Papers*. Hazel is a fellow of the

Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors and a founder member of the Lithics Study Group, London.

Valerie Rigby (Hertfordshire) LIA ceramics

Formerly working for the British Museum, Val is one of the country's leading authorities on later prehistoric ceramics in general, and traded wares in particular. She has published widely. Her major work include *Baldock : the excavation of a Roman and pre-Roman settlement, 1968-72 (Britannia Monograph Series 7, with Ian Stead)*. On a more local level, she has contributed to the magisterial *Colchester Archaeological Report 10: Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1971-88*, and to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Research Report 57, 1985)*.

Patricia Ryan (Chelmsford) Medieval and later brick and tile

Pat has for many years been examining excavated collections of brick and tile from Essex sites, and contributing reports which are usually consigned to the gloomier parts of archive reports, or as footnotes in published texts. Her regular contributions to *Essex Archaeology & History*, therefore, under-represent the devoted study which Pat has put in over the years. Nobody knows more about local brick and tile, except for David Andrews, with whom she collaborated on significant sections of *Crissing Temple: A Templar and Hospitaller Manor in Essex (1993)*.

Dr Paul Sealey (Colchester Museum) Amphoras

Paul has worked at Colchester Museum since the late 1970s. His PhD specialism was Roman amphoras, a topic on which he writes specialist reports. His main areas of interest are prehistory and the Roman period, and he has developed a familiarity with those periods and their ceramics. He has published widely. His major works include *Amphoras from the 1970 excavations at Colchester Sheepen (BAR 142, 1985)*, contributions to Ros Niblett's *Sheepen: an early Roman industrial site at Camulodunum (CBA Res Rep 57, 1985)*. He regularly contributes to *Essex Archaeology & History*.

Sue Tyler (ECC) Saxon Pottery

Sue is a freelance Saxon pottery specialist who has had several spells working with Essex County Archaeology Section, interrupted by a late-1980s spell in Hertfordshire. She has written reports on Saxon material for many Essex Projects, and contributes regularly to *Essex Archaeology & History*, including the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell (*Essex Archaeol Hist* 19 (1988)).

Helen Walker BSc Medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Helen was Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group's medieval and post-medieval pottery specialist. Before joining ECC in 1985, she worked on finds in Carmarthen, and for Hampshire CC on projects in Winchester. Since 1985, she has contributed reports on ceramics to many other projects in the county. A regular contributor to *Essex Archaeology & History*, her principal publications include reports on the Rayleigh kiln dump, and George Street and Church Street, Harwich (*Essex Archaeology & History*, 21 [1990]), and North Shoebury (*EAA* 75).

Jim Williams (English Heritage) Regional Science Advisor

Jim Williams is the interim English Heritage Regional Science Advisor (RSA) for the East of England, providing regionally-based advice on all aspects of archaeological science: geophysics, scientific dating, hydrology, geoarchaeology, analysis of biological remains and technological residues, artifact analysis and conservation. RSAs give advice to a range of organizations and also produce good practice standards and guidelines. RSAs are all actively involved in research, and applying new methodologies to site investigation and management.



Fig 1. Excavation area plan. New build footprints to be monitored shown in orange.

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OASIS ID: colchest3-208537

Project details

Project name	Archaeological excavation and monitoring on land to the rear of Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk, CO10 9HX
Short description of the project	Archaeological excavation and monitoring took place on land to the rear of Chapel House, Long Melford, Suffolk in advance of the construction of two new dwellings. The site was located within the historic centre of Long Melford known for its Roman and medieval heritage. Archaeological investigations in the past have revealed a Roman villa/bathhouse, a Roman road, several Roman burials, and scatters of structural features and domestic finds all close to the development site. One hundred and seven well-preserved features were recorded. Ninety-nine were of a Late Iron Age and Roman date, with three post-medieval pits and five natural features. Most of the LIA/Roman features were pits but others included postholes, stakeholes, gullies, a small section of possible road surface and five burials (three inhumations and two cremations). In addition, the partial human remains of at least 15 other individuals were also identified. Evidence shows that site originated in the early-mid 1st century with three pits possibly representing the remains of baby/juvenile burials. In the early Roman period (mid 1st - early 2nd century) it was primarily a quarry site, with pits dug to extract the natural clays, sands, silts and gravels required for the construction of the Roman road. Located on the eastern margin of the settlement the site was subsequently used as a rubbish dump for buildings fronting onto the road (later 1st - 2nd century). By the later 2nd to 3rd century baby/juveniles and adults were buried here. Small quantities of later Roman material (later 3rd/4th century) suggests a return to rubbish dumping but the settlement was in decline by this period.
Project dates	Start: 06-02-2015 End: 25-11-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	14/07a - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/01541 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LMD 232 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23188 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	BURIALS Roman
Monument type	QUARRY PITS Roman

Monument type	RUBBISH PITS Roman
Monument type	PITS Late Iron Age
Monument type	PITS Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLES Roman
Monument type	STAKEHOLES Roman
Monument type	GULLIES Roman
Monument type	METALLED SURFACE Roman
Monument type	CESS-PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	COINS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	COINS Roman
Significant Finds	SPEARHEAD Roman
Significant Finds	BROOCH Roman
Significant Finds	TOILET INSTRUMENTS Roman
Significant Finds	SMALL FINDS Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Roman
Significant Finds	GLASS Roman
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Roman
Significant Finds	LOOMWEIGHTS Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Neolithic
Significant Finds	FLINT Bronze Age
Investigation type	"Open-area excavation"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LONG MELFORD Chapel House
Postcode	CO10 9HX
Study area	480 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 863 450 52.071497616769 0.718591819975 52 04 17 N 000 43 06 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.01m Max: 32.12m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC

Project design originator Colchester Archaeological Trust

Project director/manager Adam Wightman

Project supervisor Adam Wightman

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Physical Archive ID LMD 232

Physical Contents "Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked bone", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Digital Archive ID LMD 232

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

Paper Archive ID LMD 232

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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