

**LAND OFF CHAPEL LANE
WICKHAM MARKET, SUFFOLK**

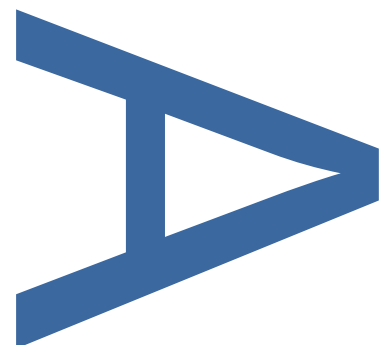
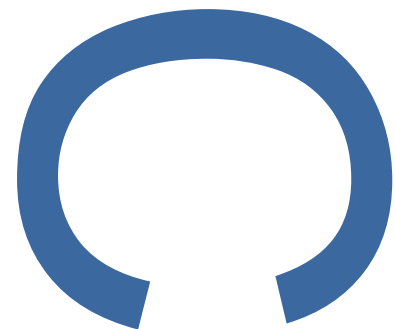
**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL
EVALUATION**

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EAST SUFFOLK DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:
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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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Land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation

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ABSTRACT

Between 23rd November and 16th December 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd on land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk. The evaluation, which was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd through RPS Group, their archaeological consultant, was carried out to inform a planning decision for the residential development of the site.

Evidence for Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age activity on the site was present in the form of residual struck flint, most of which was recovered from the ploughsoil.

The earliest dated archaeological features encountered by the evaluation were ditches that formed part of a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system. The field system, which was on a north-north-west to south-south-east axis, was continuous with prehistoric activity previously investigated immediately to the north of the site during an excavation conducted in 2014. Artefactual evidence from the field system was limited to only a few sherds of very abraded prehistoric pottery, which is typical of field boundary ditches of this period. The evaluation also identified a possible prehistoric or Roman ditch in Trench 57, near the top of the slope, the ditch possibly surrounding a small enclosure.

The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval boundary ditches shown on the 1882 OS Map. In addition, two post-medieval pits were also identified in Trenches 49 and 53. The evaluation found no evidence for the road depicted on Hodskinson's map of 1783 that was shown to extend across the northern part of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 Between 23rd November and 16th December 2020, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) on land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk (site centred on Ordnance Survey National Grid Reference TM 3032 5521; Fig. 1). The evaluation, which was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd through RPS Group (RPS), their archaeological consultant, was carried out to inform a planning decision for the residential development of the site (East Suffolk District Council (ESDC) planning ref. DC/20/3361/FUL).
- 1.2 The applicant was advised to undertake the evaluation by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS), providers of archaeological advice on planning matters in the county. This was in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework* paragraphs 189 and 190 (DCLG 2018), as the site was considered to lie within an area of archaeological potential, as indicated by an archaeological desk-based assessment of the site undertaken by RPS and archaeological investigations immediately to the north of the site (RPS 2019).
- 1.3 The scope of the evaluation was agreed following consultation between RPS and SCCAS. It was agreed that the evaluation would consist of 75no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 2250 linear metres; Fig. 2), with a contingency for additional trial trenches, should this be required by SCCAS to clarify the nature and extent of any archaeological remains that may be encountered.
- 1.4 All work relating to this project was carried out in accordance with a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) that was prepared by PCA (PCA 2020) and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of fieldwork. The project also abided by *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019) and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (ClfA 2020).
- 1.5 The project was managed in accordance with the Historic England procedural document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (HE 2015).
- 1.6 Following Transfer of Title, the site archive, which will include a copy of the approved report, will be deposited at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

2 SITE BACKGROUND

2.1 Site location, topography and geology

2.1.1 The site, which covers an area of 8.07ha, is located on the southern outskirts of Wickham Market, Suffolk, a market town that lies approximately 18km to the north-east of Ipswich city centre (Fig. 1, Plate 1). It comprises the northern part of a large arable field, bounded by Chapel Lane to the east, arable land to the south, High Street (B1438) to the west and modern housing to the north.

2.1.2 The site is situated on a gradual, north and east-facing slope, that descends from c. 32m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) in the south-west corner of the site to c. 23m aOD in its north-eastern corner. In its wider topographical setting, the site is situated on the east-facing slope of the valley of the River Deben, which is located c. 1.5km distant.

2.1.3 The bedrock geology of the site comprises pre-glacial Pleistocene sand of the Red Crag Formation. Across much of the site, this is overlain by superficial deposits comprising Lowestoft Formation Sands and Gravels, with the potential for Lowestoft Formation Diamicton along the western margins (BGS 2020).

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

2.2.1 The historical and archaeological background of the site has presented in detail in the archaeological desk-based assessment (DBA) undertaken by RPS (RPS 2019) This concluded that there were no archaeological designated or non-designated heritage assets (Scheduled Monuments) within the site and no potential impacts on any archaeological designated heritage asset in the wider vicinity (*ibid.*,i). Geophysical survey did not detect any evidence for archaeological features within the site (Magnitude Surveys 2019).

Pre-Iron Age (pre-800 BC)

2.2.2 Scattered evidence of early prehistoric activity has been recorded in the search area. The archaeological excavations at Wickham Place (WKM 037), immediately north of the study site, recorded small quantities of Mesolithic and Neolithic flint and a possible Bronze Age hearth; two prehistoric flint tools are reported to have been found around 500m south of the study site (PTR 032); a Mesolithic flint pick is recorded as having been found north of Loudham Bridge (c.1km south of the study site) during the construction of Wickham Market by-pass in the 1970s. A Bronze Age copper-alloy socketed axe was found within Pettistree Parish to the south-west of the site.

Iron Age - Roman (800 BC to AD 410)

- 2.2.3 There is greater evidence for Iron Age and Roman period activity in the local area, with archaeological evidence for agricultural settlements and two coin hoards recorded within the study area, and the site of an extensive Roman settlement or small town lying a little further to the north-east.
- 2.2.4 Iron Age and/or Roman enclosure systems, pits and cremations are recorded directly north of the study site (WKM 037); a further Iron Age ditch and several Bronze Age-Iron Age pits were recorded to the east of Deben Court, c. 350m north-east of the site (WKM 023).
- 2.2.5 A late Iron Age glass bead was recovered to the east of Pettistree village, south-east of the study site (PTR 013).
- 2.2.6 One of the largest hoards of Iron Age gold coins found in recent times was discovered to the west of Wickham Market in 2011, suggesting that a significant settlement or religious centre lay within the area. The hoard contained 840 gold staters, by far the majority minted by the Iceni; they were buried in a jar beside a broadly contemporary ditch (Suffolk County Council 2011, unpublished document).
- 2.2.7 A hoard of over 1500 Roman coins, dating to the 3rd century AD and buried within a pottery vessel, was discovered in 1984 c. 1200m due north of the site on Border Cot Lane (WKM 004). A copper alloy coin of Hadrian is reported from in the field to the west of the site (PAS CCB290), and a worn 4th-century silver coin and 1st-3rd century copper alloy coins from the field to the west (PAS 4FFD32 & CDOAB3); these coin finds to the west of the study site are likely to represent stray losses however.
- 2.2.8 The site of a large Romano-British settlement has been identified east of the River Deben at Lower Hacheston, approximately 1.5km north-east of the study site. Excavations were carried out on the site as part of the Wickham Market A12 by-pass in the early 1970s and revealed a settlement comprising roads, buildings, burial activity, ovens, pottery kilns, and evidence of smithing. Probably representing a small town the settlement dates from the late 1st century, was at its zenith in the 3rd and declined through the 4th century (Blagg et al. 2004). Pottery kilns and other features/finds have also been recorded in the fields to the west of the main Lower Hacheston excavation during subsequent, smaller development works (ibid).
- 2.2.9 The recent geophysical survey did not however identify any evidence for probable

Iron Age or Roman features within the study site.

Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval (AD 410 to 1066)

- 2.2.10 Given the proximity of the Lower Hacheston Roman small town, the Anglo-Saxon place name 'Wickham' (the 'Market' was added later) probably derives from 'Homestead/village associated with a Roman settlement (vicus)'. At Domesday Wickham, part of Wilford Hundred, was of moderate size with 25 registered households (compare Hacheston to the north with 61 households, Loudham to the south with 80 and Rendlesham to the southeast with 47).
- 2.2.11 A damaged copper-alloy cloisonne enamel disc brooch, dating to the late 10th or 11th century was found to the south of the study site in Pettistree Parish (PTR 027).
- 2.2.12 The study site lies between 300m and 500m south of the medieval church of All Saints and the historic (medieval) core of Wickham, and 300m outside the core of Pettistree village to the west. It is therefore expected to be beyond the likely spread of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon settlement pre-dating the medieval villages.
- 2.2.13 No evidence for Anglo-Saxon/Early Medieval activity was recorded in the archaeological excavations on the adjacent Wickham Place site (WKM 037), lying between the study site and the village core of Wickham.

Medieval (1066 to 1485)

- 2.2.14 Archaeological evidence for medieval activity in the study area relates to the historic settlement cores of Wickham Market (WKM 026) and Pettistree (PTR 028).
- 2.2.15 The HER maps the historic settlement core of Wickham Market (WKM 026) lying 300m north of the study site. Within the settlement core, the HER separately identifies the parish church and churchyard (WKM 008 & WKM 053), and medieval finds from archaeological investigations within the settlement core (WKM 048, WKM 069).
- 2.2.16 Similarly, within Pettistree village (PTR 028), the HER separately identifies the parish church (PTR 007) and medieval finds from archaeological monitoring of pipeline construction works (PTR018, PTR 019, PTR 043, PTR 044).
- 2.2.17 The study site lies outside the medieval settlement core of Wickham Market and Pettistree and is anticipated to have lain within surrounding agricultural land.
- 2.2.18 Medieval (or early post-medieval) activity on the Wickham Place development site

directly north of the study site was limited, and primarily represented by a ditched agricultural field system comprising two boundaries oriented north-north-west to south-south-east. A lack of contemporary activity within the enclosed areas suggests shallow impact farming, rather than any near-by occupation.

Post-medieval and Modern (1485 to present)

- 2.2.19 The post-medieval cores of Wickham Market and Pettistree are virtually identical in extent to their earlier medieval limits. The study site lies well outside the post-medieval core of both settlements, and is anticipated to have continued to lie within the surrounding agricultural hinterland.
- 2.2.20 The earliest map consulted, Hodskinson's 1783 map, is too small-scale to determine detail of land-use within the site, but does show the site area lying to the south of 18th-century core of Wickham Market, between two roads (the present High Street and Chapel Lane). The map also shows a roughly east-west routeway running from Pettistree to the edge of the River Deben valley. The section from Pettistree to High Street remains present as the current Rogues Lane; however, the route is shown on Hodskinson's map as continuing through the study site and crossing Chapel Lane to meet (current) Sandy Lane on the edge of the valley.
- 2.2.21 Hodskinson's map is the only map which shows this routeway extending through the study site. As this was the earliest map available the date at which this routeway was first created is unknown, but it assumed to have been in use during the post-medieval period and probably to have had earlier origins.
- 2.2.22 The 1820 (2" to 1 mile) OS drawing shows the roads of High Street and Chapel Lane running south from Wickham Market, with the study site shown as blank space between. The east-west road from Pettistree is shown to the west of High Street (i.e. current Rogues Lane), but there is no indication of any continuation eastwards through the study site and east of Chapel Lane.
- 2.2.23 The more detailed 1883 Ordnance Survey (6" to 1 mile) map shows the same arrangement of High Street, Chapel Lane and Rogues Lane, and also includes internal detail within the study site. The northern side of the site is marked by a straight boundary running between High Street and Chapel Lane; this is annotated as the parish boundary, with the study site lying within Pettistree parish. The map shows the western part of the study site forming a roughly square field adjacent to High Street; a second smaller (narrower) field is shown adjacent to Chapel Lane at

the eastern end of the site, with an unenclosed area between these fields (i.e. in the centre of the study site).

2.2.24 This arrangement of the site is shown in unchanged form on the subsequent 1905 OS map and remained largely intact (albeit with some minor losses to the northern boundary and parts of the eastern fields) through the middle of the 20th century.

2.2.25 The 1982 OS (1:10,000) map, in contrast, shows the study site lying within a single, undivided, field extending south from Wickham Market. The 1982 map shows the parish boundary running along the northern side of the study site, but this is not marked by any physical hedge or similar.

2.2.26 The 2014 map shows Wickham Place development to the north of the study site.

2.2.27 The study site lay well outside the historic core of Wickham Market and Pettistree throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, and historic mapping depicts the development area as agricultural land since at least the 19th century.

2.2.28 Hodkinson's map suggests that a lane or trackway from Pettistree was present within the study site in the late 18th century, although later maps indicate it had been discontinued by the early 19th century. No evidence for this routeway (e.g. ditches defining the sides of the feature) were identified in the geophysical survey of the study site, but an indistinct shallow linear hollow can be traced on LiDAR.

Previous archaeological work

2.2.29 A geophysical survey of the site did not identify any anomalies suggestive of significant archaeological features within its bounds (Magnitude Surveys 2019). Agricultural activity was recorded across the whole survey area. The survey report also identified linear boundaries which correlate with known historic field boundaries illustrated on 19th-century Ordnance Survey mapping, and other (unmapped) historic field boundaries (based on their similar magnetic signal and orientation with known boundaries). The HER does not record other any previous archaeological work within the study site itself, however, several interventions have taken place within the study area.

2.2.30 By far the largest and most relevant piece of archaeological work undertaken within the area was that on land to the immediate north of the site, in advance of the residential development at Wickham Place. Following on from a trial trenching evaluation of the full development site in 2013 (ESF25500, WKM 037; Dyson 2013),

a programme of further targeted archaeological investigation and recording works were undertaken in 2014 to mitigate the impact of development on identified archaeological assets. The mitigation works involved two areas of open-area excavations and four targeted trenches within the proposed development area (ESF23007; Dyson 2014). The earliest remains identified on the Wickham Place site comprised a small scatter of potentially Bronze Age features including a possible hearth containing an assemblage of worked flint likely to date to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. There was also a scattered, mostly residual flint assemblage present within the fills of later features and soil horizons. The most significant findings were a ditched field and enclosure system of Prehistoric or Early Roman date and a series of six cremation burials towards the west of the site. Some of the cremation burials were late Iron Age/Early Roman in date while others may date to the early Bronze Age. A late Medieval or early post-medieval ditched agricultural field system comprised two boundaries oriented north-northwest to south-south-east and at the far east of the area were the remains of a possible WW1 practice trench system.

- 2.2.31 Elsewhere within the search area, a reasonable number of small archaeological observations, monitoring exercises and evaluations have been undertaken within the built-up area of the town itself.
- 2.2.32 A programme of archaeological evaluation, followed by a small excavation, was undertaken 350m to the north-east of the site at Deben Court, Chapel Lane, in 2008 (ESF21263, WKM 023). The archaeology (WKM 023) comprised a small number of Bronze Age and Iron Age pits and a single contemporary west-east ditch.
- 2.2.33 In 2011, archaeological evaluation at 14-18 High St, 400m north of the site, demonstrated that that site had been severely affected by modern development and demolition and no archaeological remains were identified.

3 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The main aim of the investigation, as stated in the WSI (PCA 2020, 10), was to evaluate the archaeological potential of the site by trial trenching. This was achieved through the identification, sample excavation and recording of archaeological remains encountered by the evaluation and determining their location, extent, date, character and state of preservation. The results will assist SCCAS in determining if archaeological mitigation will be required.
- 3.2 To determine the significance of the results of the evaluation in a local, regional and national context (as appropriate), reference has been made to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1. Resource Assessment* (Glazebrook 1997)
 - *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - *Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region* (Medlycott and Brown 2008)
 - *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011)

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised 75no. 30m trial trenches at 1.8m wide (a total of 2250 linear metres at 1.8m wide; Fig. 2). An additional 30m trench (Trench 76) was also excavated.

4.1.2 The trenches were distributed evenly across the site in order to provide a representative sample of the development area, test anomalies detected by the geophysical survey (Magnitude Surveys 2019) and the presence of boundary ditches and a road shown on historical mapping.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the evaluation was carried out using a 21 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator was used to strip the excavation area. Topsoil and other overburden of low archaeological value was removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and finds recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a Leica GPS system with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 All hand-excavation, investigation and recording were carried out in accordance with PCA's Operations Manual I: Fieldwork Induction Manual (Taylor and Brown 2009). Linear features were investigated by means of 1m-wide slots within the trenches. Where stratigraphic relationships between features could not be discerned in plan, relationship slots were also excavated and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets. Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20).

4.3.3 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the evaluation.

4.4 Environmental sampling

4.4.1 Deposits were assessed in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (EH 2011). Eight bulk soil samples (a total of 100 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

4.5 Metal-detecting

4.5.1 Metal-detecting was carried out prior to topsoil stripping and throughout the evaluation process. The metal detector was not set to discriminate against iron. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by the metal-detector periodically. Only objects of modern date were found and were not retained for accession.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper archive

Context register sheets	9
Context sheets	69
Section register sheets	4
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	78
Trench record sheets	76
Photo register sheets	12
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital archive

Digital photos	830
GPS survey files	10
Digital plans	1
Access database	1

5.3 Physical archive

Struck flint	19 (-)
Burnt stone	6 (-)
Pottery	35 (170g)
Ceramic building material (CBM)	24 (850g)
Glass	5 (-)
Metalwork	1
Animal bone	5 (1540g)
Environmental bulk samples	8 (10no. 10 litre tubs)

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Overview

- 6.1.1 The evaluation consisted of seventy-five 30m trial trenches and one additional 30m trench (a total of 2280 linear metres at 1.8m wide). The trenches were located to target the anomalies identified by the geophysical survey of the site (Magnitude Surveys 2019), check for the presence of ditches and a road shown on historical maps, and to test areas thought to be 'blank'.
- 6.1.2 The earliest activity related to residual finds of struck flints, recovered mainly from the topsoil, but also residually deposited in other features (Pit [171], Ditch [135] and Natural Feature [113]). The struck flint indicates flintworking activities taking place at the site during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.
- 6.1.3 The primary result of the evaluation was the identification of a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system scattered through much of the site but with an evident concentration in its northern part. The trenching confirmed the presence of post-medieval boundary ditches shown on the 1882 OS Map. The evaluation also identified a possible Prehistoric or Roman enclosure and several undated features including ditches, pits and quarry pits or ponds.
- 6.1.4 The activity on site was provisionally assigned to four periods:

Table 1: Period summary

Period	Dating	Key elements
Prehistory	10,000-42AD	Residual struck flint
Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age	1100-300BC	Field system 1
Prehistory/ Roman	4000BC-410AD	Enclosure 1
Post-medieval	1560-1900AD	Boundary ditches, two pits.

- 6.1.5 The results of the evaluation are presented below, in chronological order by period, and then in terms of interpretative 'groups' and landscape groups or 'entities'. 'Group' refers to multiple archaeological interventions into one feature, for example, slots excavated at intervals along a single ditch in order to ascertain its profile, manner of infilling, and to recover dating evidence. 'Entity' is a larger-scale unit of interpretation encompassing related groups, for example, a 'field system' or 'enclosure', which can

be used to build up and present a description and interpretation of past landscape use and organisation. Technical information for each trench, including the depths of the overburden and descriptions of archaeological features is given in Appendix 1. Finds and environmental remains, where present, are mentioned in the following descriptions of the features and deposits from which they were recovered. Twenty-four trenches contained no archaeological features or deposits (Trenches 1, 3, 9, 10, 12, 21, 22, 31, 34, 35, 37, 38, 40, 41, 45-48, 50, 52, 60, 62, 73, 74).

6.2 General stratigraphy

6.2.1 The geological substrate (102) consisted predominantly of a firm, light brownish-yellow sandy silt or silty sand. In most trenches this was directly overlain by the subsoil (101), a friable, mid to dark reddish-brown sandy silt between 0.1m and 0.8m thick. The overlying topsoil (100) consisted mainly of dark, greyish-brown sandy silt measuring between 0.2-0.4m thick.

6.2.2 Colluvium was present in trenches located at the bottom of the slope, in the northern part of the site, in Trenches 5-10. It was indistinguishable from the overlying subsoil and hence these deposits were simply just recorded as 'subsoil'. The thickness of the colluvium measured between 0.5m-0.8m.

6.2.3 The features were sealed by the subsoil unless otherwise stated.

6.3 Natural features (Fig. 2)

6.3.1 A number of features were investigated that were shown to be of natural origin, either variations in the natural substrate, treethrows or disturbance caused by animal or root activity (features [108], [113], [115], [121], [123], [129], [149]).

6.3.2 Animal burrow [113] contained a sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, a small flake and unworked burnt flint fragments. Although these artefacts were believed to be residually deposited, their presence might hint at some prehistoric activity in the vicinity.

6.4 Prehistoric or Roman (Figs 2 and 5)

Enclosure 1 (Trench 57, Slots [135], [137]; Plate 8)

6.4.1 A possible prehistoric or Roman ditch was identified running roughly north-west to south-east along part of the length of Trench 57. The ditch, which measured between 1.5m-1.6m wide and 0.3m-0.42m deep, was slightly curved and its full extent was obscured by the baulk of the trench. It did not appear in any of the surrounding

trenches and this, along with its apparent curve, suggests that it may form part of a small enclosure. It was filled with a friable, mid brownish-yellow silty sand. Although the ditch yielded no artefactual evidence, its leached and pale fill strongly suggest that a prehistoric or Roman date is most likely. The artefactual evidence from the enclosure was limited to a small, thin flint flake, most likely residually deposited.

6.5 Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age (Figs 3 and 4)

Field system 1 (Slots [104], [106], [119], [125], [127], [145], [147], [163], [165], [173], [179], [181], [183], [187], [190], [196], [198], [202], [204], [206], [211], [213], [215], [217], [219], [221], [231], [235], [237], [239], [241], [253], [263], [267], [269], [271]; Plates 2-7)

- 6.5.1 The evaluation identified a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system extending through much of the site (in Trenches 2, 4-8, 13-20, 24-29, 39, 51, 56, 66, 68, 70, 76), with a denser concentration of ditches at the lower parts of the slope, to the north. The ditches ran on two main alignments, roughly east-north-east to west-south-west and north-north-west to south-south-east, and formed a regular, rectilinear system of fields and perhaps, trackways and hedgerows. Very little artefactual material was present in the ditches, being limited to very small and abraded sherds of Early Iron Age pottery found in Ditches [145], [211] and [221] and two fragments of fired clay from fill (218) of Ditch [219]. Hence, their dating was primarily based on morphological similarities, alignments and spatial arrangement. The ditches were rather small and shallow in size, measuring between 0.22-1.4m wide and 0.1-0.4m in depth (although their average size was closer to c. 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep), generally with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Their fills were usually friable, mid reddish-brown, pale and leached sandy silt. Two of the ditches, Ditch [119]/[235] running through Trenches 17, 24 and 39, and Ditch [173]/[204]/[208] recorded in Trenches 7, 13 and 28, were identified as a continuation of the boundaries discovered during the excavation in the field immediately to the north of the site (Dyson 2014).
- 6.5.2 Two pits, [175] and [185], both identified in Trench 7, could be dated to the Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age, based on the morphological similarities of their fills with the fills of the surrounding ditches, and their stratigraphical position underneath the deep (c. 0.7m thick) subsoil/colluvium. The pits were not very substantial in size (between +0.75-1.75m long, 0.3-0.8m wide and 0.2m deep), they had gently or moderately sloping sides and a flat or concave base. They did not contain any material culture and hence their function was uncertain, although most likely related

to agricultural activities, given their position in the surrounding prehistoric landscape.

6.5.3 A single posthole, or small pit [110], was identified in Trench 67. This feature was tentatively assigned to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age, although it contained no artefactual dating evidence. However, a residual sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was found in a nearby animal burrow [113] and the presence of Ditch [104]/[106]/[179]/[181] running immediately to the south confirms that activity from this period extended to this part of the site. The posthole/pit measured c. 0.3m in diameter and 0.15m deep, having steep sides and a sloping base. Its fill, similarly to the fills of other features assigned to this period, was pale and leached and consisted of a friable, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.

6.5.4 Pit [171] was identified in the southern part of Trench 72. It contained small quantities of unworked burnt stone and nine sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. The pit was sub-circular in plan, measuring 0.7m-0.8m in diameter and 0.3m in depth, having moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill consisted of a firm, black silty sand. The colour of the fill and the presence of unworked burnt stone suggests that the feature was backfilled with domestic or industrial waste. No evidence for *in situ* burning was identified.

6.6 Post-medieval (Figs 2 and 6)

6.6.1 The evaluation identified post-medieval boundaries shown on the 1886 OS Map. Ditch [141]/[151]/[251], which ran on a roughly north-north-west to south-south-east alignment through Trenches 6, 36, 49, 58 and 72, formed the eastern boundary of a square field adjacent to the High Street. Its southern boundary was identified in Trenches 71 and 72 as Ditch [167], along with its possible re-cut, running on a slightly different alignment but also shown on the OS Map, Ditch [169]. At the eastern side of the site, a much narrower, rectangular field was shown on the OS Map, adjacent to Chapel Lane. Its north-north-west to south-south-east western boundary was identified in Trenches 11, 30, 33, 52, 55 and 75 as Ditch [194]/[243]/[245] (Plate 9). It is worth noting that the section of this Ditch running through Trenches 55 and 75 was not shown on the OS Map. The eastern field was sub-divided by two east-north-east to west-south-west aligned ditches, one of which was identified in Trench 55 (Ditch [192]); the other, which was supposed to be located around the southern end of Trench 32, was not been found during the evaluation, perhaps being located further south.

6.6.2 The post-medieval boundaries were running on a roughly north-north-west to south-south-east and east-north-east to west-south-west alignment. They were quite usually substantial in size, measuring between 0.56-3.26m wide and 0.11-0.65m deep. The largest ditch (Ditch [243]) was a re-cut of Ditch [245] in Trench 53. The ditches had generally moderately sloping sides and a concave base and were filled with firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand. All of the post-medieval ditches were cut into the subsoil. The artefactual evidence related to the ditches consisted mainly of post-medieval pottery, bricks and tiles, few 19th/20th-century glass fragments, an iron knife found in fill (242) of Ditch [245] and one example of a late medieval peg tile recovered from fill (140) of Ditch [141].

6.6.3 Two post-medieval pits were also identified: [251] in Trench 49 and [229] in Trench 53. Pit [229] was located immediately east of Ditches [243] and [245] and its fill was identical to the deposit filling Ditch [243]. The artefactual evidence consisted of a post-medieval pottery, a brick and a clay tobacco pipe bowl. This along with frequent charcoal inclusions in its fill led to its interpretation as a small rubbish/waste pit. Pit [245] was initially thought to be a posthole because of its size and circular shape; however, the abundance of charcoal in its upper fill (250) and a red hue of its bottom fill (272) suggesting burning *in situ*, indicated that this was more likely a fire pit.

6.6.4 No evidence was found for the road connecting Chapel Lane and the High Street, depicted as running through the northern part of the site on Hodskinson's Map 1783.

Quarry pits ([161], [255], [257], [259], [261]; Plates 10-11)

6.6.5 Five quarry pits were identified at the site in Trenches 23, 24, 26, 27, 59 and 69. The pits were substantial in size, with steep sides and measured between +0.9-2.34m wide and 0.4-0.72m deep. They were filled with friable, mid greyish-brown sandy clay or sandy silt. All the fills were homogenous and sterile. A stem of a post-medieval clay tobacco pipe was retrieved from the fill of Quarry Pit [254], which could suggest a post-medieval date of the pits. However, as the stem was retrieved from the uppermost part of the fill, intrusiveness is not to be precluded.

6.7 Undated (Fig. 7)

6.7.1 A small number of undated features were scattered across the whole site, twelve ditches ([117], [131], [133], [139], [155], [159], [200], [223], [225], [227], [247] and [249]), six pits ([143], [157], [177], [206], [265]) and a pond-like feature [233]. Their dating could not be established due to the lack of reliable dating evidence.

6.7.2 It is possible that Ditches [225], [227], [247] and Pit [223] identified in Trench 53 and 54 could be of an earlier post-medieval date. Although, in contrast to the securely dated post-medieval boundaries, these features were all sealed by the subsoil, their alignments, parallel to the ditches shown on the 1886 OS Map could suggest some connection. This is especially true in the case of Ditch [247] in Trench 53, which not only runs parallel to the field sub-divisions depicted on the OS Map, but also its absence in Trench 52, further to the west suggests that perhaps it respects the line of Ditches [243] and [245].

Pond [233] (Plate 12)

6.7.3 A possible pond was identified extending through Trenches 26 and 27 and hence possibly measuring approximately 30m in diameter. The feature was tested by means of a machine dug slot to a depth of approximately 3m, however the base was not reached. The fill was homogenous throughout and consisted of a friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt which contained no dating evidence. It was indistinguishable from the fills of Bronze Age ditches [231], [269], [271] and hence the relationship between these features could not be ascertained. It is possible, that the features in Trench 26 could be contemporary. It remains unclear whether the feature represented a purposefully dug pit or perhaps a natural formation, or perhaps both, with a large natural hollow later turned into a pit.

7 THE FINDS

7.1 Lithics by Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 The evaluation resulted in the recovery of small assemblages of struck flint and unworked burnt stone. The material has been comprehensively catalogued by context and this includes further descriptive details (Appendix 3). This report summarises the data in the catalogue; it quantifies and describes the material and presents a preliminary assessment and outline of its significance. The assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications and largely follows the methodology of Inizan *et al.* (1999) with modifications and additions as indicated in the text by the author. Retouched tools were classified following standard British works such as Healy (1988) and Bamford (1985). Measurements were taken following the methodology of Saville (1980).

Quantification and distribution

Table 1: Quantification of the struck flint

Type	No.
Cortical flake	5
Flake	7
Blade: prismatic	2
Blade: non-prismatic	4
Flake fragment >15mm	1
Unworked burnt stone (no.)	6
Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)	43

7.1.2 A total of 19 struck flints and six pieces of unworked burnt stone weighing 43g were recovered during the investigations (Table 2). Most of the struck flint came from unstratified soil horizons with a small number of pieces also recovered from ditch [135] in Trench 57, natural feature [113] in Trench 67 and pit [171] in Trench 72 (see Appendix 3).

7.1.3 The majority of the unworked burnt stone came from natural feature [113] in Trench 67 with small quantities also recovered from pit [171] in Trench 72. It all consists of

flint that had been heated to the extent that it has changed colour and become 'fire-crazed'. The quantities present are most suggestive of background waste emanating from the use of ground-set hearths. It is not dateable but burnt flint is often recovered from prehistoric contexts.

Description of the struck flint

- 7.1.4 The struck assemblage is made from a good knapping-quality translucent dark grey/black flint. Cortex, where present, is thick but weathered and thermal surfaces and internal flaws are evident, indicating that the raw materials were gathered from derived deposits, most probably the glacial deposits that blanket the area (BGS 2021). The pieces from unstratified contexts are mostly chipped, as might be expected from material that has spent some time within an active burial environment. The pieces from the features are in a much better condition, possibly indicating that they are contemporary.
- 7.1.5 No diagnostic pieces, retouched implements or cores are present. The largest collection, from unstratified contexts, is dominated by flakes deriving from a blade-based reduction strategy, including prismatic blades, and these can be dated to the Mesolithic or Early Neolithic periods. Amongst this material, however, are at least two 'squat' flakes which, although quite possibly 'incidentally' produced during earlier periods, are most characteristic of Bronze Age or even Iron Age industries, particularly those of the later 2nd and 3rd millennia BC (cf Martingell 1990; 2004). The remaining material, from the features, is much less diagnostic and principally comprises small or cortical flakes that cannot be easily dated. A number of these pieces have been badly detached, however, which tentatively may point towards a Bronze Age or Iron date.

Significance and recommendations

- 7.1.6 The main significance of the struck flint assemblage is that it demonstrates flintworking activities occurring at the site during the Mesolithic/Early Neolithic and possibly the Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age period. However, as it stands the assemblage is small, has few contextual associations and contains no diagnostic pieces, which limit its interpretation value and it can contribute little to understandings of the precise chronology or nature of the activities conducted at the site. It does, however, provide evidence for prehistoric activity at the site and may contribute to wider appreciations of prehistoric landscape use in the area. It is therefore recommended that it is recorded in the Historic Environment Record and a brief

mention included in any published account of the fieldwork.

- 7.1.7 The unworked burnt flint appears to have been largely incidentally produced and is of limited interpretational significance. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

7.2 Prehistoric pottery by Sarah Percival

- 7.2.1 A total of fifteen sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 31g were collected from five features across five trenches. The distribution of the sherds is given in Table 3.

Table 3: Prehistoric pottery by trench

Trench no.	Feature no.	Feature type	Context no.	Spot Date	Quantity	Weight (g)
4	145	Ditch	144	Early Iron Age	1	10
14	211	Ditch	210	Early Iron Age	1	4
15	221	Ditch	220	Not closely datable	1	2
67	113	Natural feature	111	Early Iron Age	3	11
72	171	Pit	170	Early Iron Age	9	4
Total					15	31

Methodology

- 7.2.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication recommended by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Vessel form was recorded and the sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration, condition, food residues and sooting were also noted.

Results

- 7.2.3 The assemblage is quantified by fabric type in Table 4. It is composed of small, abraded sherds with a small mean sherd weight of under 3g. The small size and poor condition of the assemblage prohibits exact identification for the bulk of the sherds; however, one sherd, from ditch [145] in Trench 4, has fine, flint-tempered fabric and incised herringbone decoration similar to Early Iron Age pottery found at Barham (Martin 1993, 37, Fig. 22, 61). Pottery with this distinctive decorative motif is found

mainly in eastern Norfolk and Suffolk from 600/500BC to c. 350BC (Brudenell 2012, fig. 6.23).

- 7.2.4 The remainder of the assemblage comprises very small undecorated body sherds. The presence of similar fine flint in the fabrics of some of these sherds suggests a similar date for the remainder of the pottery.

Table 4: Prehistoric pottery by fabric

Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (g)
FIAF	Abundant fine flint in fine clay matrix	3	11
Q	Sandy undiagnostic fabric	1	2
QFIRVF	Rare fine flint in fine sandy clay matrix	10	8
QQuRVF	Rare fine quartz in fine sandy clay matrix	1	10
Total		15	31

Conclusion

- 7.2.5 The prehistoric pottery assemblage from the site is small and poorly preserved, suggesting a degree of residuality, particularly in the features in the northern part of the site where single sherds were recovered (Trenches 4, 14 and 15). However, the pottery from the features in Trenches 67 and 72, which were located on the high ground at the southern edge of the site, was found in slightly greater amounts and does indicate activity in this part of the site in the Early Iron Age.

7.3 Post-medieval pottery by Chris Jarret

Introduction

- 7.3.1 A total of 20 sherds (139g) of pottery were recovered by hand from the archaeological work, none of which is unstratified. The assemblage is solely comprised of post-medieval wares with 19th-century types dominating. The condition of the pottery is generally poor and includes abraded or non-fresh sherds, indicating that the assemblage was deposited under both secondary and tertiary circumstances. The pottery is generally fragmentary and no vessels survive with a complete profile, although diagnostic sherds are recorded. The pottery was found in three contexts and as only small-sized groups (under 30 sherds).

Methodology

- 7.3.2 The pottery was recorded and quantified for each context by fabric, vessel form and decoration using sherd counts (with fresh breaks discounted), weight and estimated

number of vessels (ENV). The common pottery names are taken from the Suffolk Ceramic Type Series. The information was entered in a database format, which will form part of the archive. The pottery types and their forms recorded appear below in Table 5. A summarised catalogue of the pottery by context is represented in Table 6.

Assemblage composition

7.3.3 The assemblage consists of mostly factory-made fine wares (creamware, 19th-century refined whitewares and transfer-printed white ware, besides a sherd of English majolica) and occur in the form of table wares. Some of these wares and a cracked-ice type black transfer-printed design saucer dates to the late 19th century or later. Sherds from the same closed form made in a miscellaneous 19th-century whiteware were found in fills (242) and (244) of ditches [243] and [245]. There are a couple of non-diagnostic sherds of local red earthenware and an import is represented by a residual sherd of a German Westerwald 18th-century chamber pot found in fill (242).

Table 5: Post-Roman ware types and their forms identified.

SC = Sherd count, ENV = Estimated number of vessels, Wt = Weight in grams

Pottery type	Date range	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Forms
Creamware	1740–1830	6	4	22	Plates, including an oval example
English majolica	1850–1900	1	1	14	Jug
Miscellaneous 19th-century refined whiteware	19th century	2	1	54	Unidentified closed form
Post-medieval glazed redware	1550-1900	2	2	12	Unidentified
Refined factory made whiteware (china etc.)	1805–1900	3	3	15	Plate
Transfer-printed earthenware	1780–1900	4	2	7	Plate (including examples with the Willow pattern)
Transfer-printed earthenware with a black print	1810–1900	1	1	3	Saucer (?cracked ice design)
Westerwald stoneware	1590-1900	1	1	12	Chamber pot (probably with a floral motif stamp)

Contextual analysis

7.3.4 The pottery was solely recovered from Trench 53 and was found in a pit ([229]) and two ditches ([243] and [245]). The distribution of the pottery is shown in Table 6.

Table 6: Summary catalogue of the pottery by context from Trench 53.

SC = sherd count. ENV = estimated number of vessels. Wt = Weight in grams.

Context	Cut	Interpretation	SC	ENV	Wt (g)	Fabric (form)	Spot date
228	229	Fill of Pit [229]	2	2	18	English majolica (jug) Refined factory made whiteware (plate)	1850–1900
242	243	Fill of Ditch [243]	15	11	62	Creamware (plate) Miscellaneous 19th-century refined whiteware (closed form, sherd link [244]) Transfer-printed earthenware (plate, including an example decorated with the Willow patter, unidentified) Transfer-printed earthenware with a black print (saucer with a ?cracked ice design) Westerwald stoneware (chamber pot)	Late 19th century
244	245	Fill of Ditch [245]	3	3	59	Creamware (oval plate) Miscellaneous 19th-century refined whiteware (closed form, sherd link [242]) Refined factory made whiteware (plate)	1805–1900

Discussion and potential

7.3.5 The assemblage has a national ceramic profile as it consists of pottery types that were marketed across the UK and are expected across Suffolk. The feature assemblages are all small-sized with little meaning and therefore have no significance. The pottery does have some potential to date the features it was found in. There are no recommendations for further work on the assemblage.

7.4 Building material by Amparo Valcarcel

Introduction

7.4.1 The material recovered from the evaluation consists mainly of post-medieval peg tiles, bricks and possibly prehistoric fired clay. The assemblage (24 fragments, 0.85 kg) was reviewed in order to provide a list of spot dates and to identify the form and fabric of building material. In general, the material is extremely fragmentary and abraded, with no complete examples present.

Methodology

7.4.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.4.3 The first decision was made to compare the fabrics from this group with the PCA Reference Collection held in Brockley. This four-digit fabric collection is in accordance of the Museum of London classification. This proved to have limitations as some of the fabrics are clearly local using the underlying boulder clay which is not present in London. Matches were then made with the London fabric collection as there was found to be great similarity in fabrics. Fabrics unique to Wickham Market were prefixed with PTR, thus PTR ...1.

The assemblage

Ceramic Building Material (22 examples, 0.80 kg)

Late medieval- early post-medieval (1examples, 55g.)

PTR2: fabric with fine sandy texture, occasional coarse quartz, occasional calcium carbonate and occasional muscovite mica

7.4.4 Part of a fairly irregular 15mm thick peg tile, with green-glazed remains, was recovered from fill (140) of Ditch [141] from Trench 58. Despite the presence of glaze, which is definitive of a medieval peg or roofing tile, it is nevertheless poorly made with a coarse sandy fabric generally more typical of a medieval date, probably between 1300-1500.

Post-medieval (21 example 746g.)

PTR1 sandy fabric with abundant coarse quartz and occasional mica, in sandy clay matrix. Occasional red iron inclusions (17 examples, 717g)

3032: Hard fabric with a surface very resistant to damage by abrasion. Yellow and white carbonate specks and iron oxide show throughout the fabric (2 examples, 21g)

7.4.5 Ceramic building material is poorly represented and was collected mainly from the fill of ditches. The material is principally in an abraded and fragmentary condition. No structures constructed in ceramic building material have been found *in situ*. There is no big accumulation of material; fill (242) of Ditch [243] located in Trench 53, presented the highest quantity of material (11 fragments).

7.4.6 Two different forms (roofing tiles and bricks) were made of the same sandy fabric

PTR1. Part of a brick with one complete dimension (65mm thick) from fill (228) of Pit [229] in Trench 53 is likely to be late post-medieval in date (1700-1900), given its thickness. The common forms made of fabric PTR1 are roofing tiles, especially peg tiles (12 examples, 313g) and less fragments of curved tile (2 examples, 107g). The thickness and the shape of the examples indicates an 1700-1900 date. Two chipped and abraded fragments of post-medieval 3032 brick were found in fill (242) of Ditch [243].

Unknown fabric and form (3 examples, 12g)

7.4.7 Three small and abraded fragments of ceramic building material were found in the fill (162) of Ditch [163] in the fill (164) of Ditch [165] and in the fill (222) of Ditch [123]. The examples are too small to identify fabric or form.

Daub and fired clay (2 examples, 4g)

7.4.8 From fill (218) of Ditch [219] two small fragments of fired clay were observed. Due to the small size of these fragments is not possible to be absolutely certain whether all of these relate to the binding or sticking earth for timber-framed wattle and daub structures or a kiln/oven/hearth.

Table 7: Building material spot dates

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
140	141	58	PTR2	Late medieval Peg tile	1	1300	1500	1300	1500	1300-1500
162	163	16	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
164	165	5	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
191	192	55	PTR1	Post-medieval Curved and peg tile	2	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900
193	194	55	PTR1	Post-medieval Brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900
218	219	14	3102	Fired clay	2	1500BC	1700	1500BC	1700	1500BC-1700

Context	Cut	Trench	Fabric	Form	Quantity	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
222	223	54	PTR1	Peg and curved tile; Unknown fabric and form	4	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900
228	229	229	PTR1	Post-medieval Brick	1	1450	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900
242	243	53	3032	Post-medieval Brick and peg tile	11	1666	1900	1450	1900	1700-1900

Significance

- 7.4.9 An assessment of the building materials (ceramic building material and daub) from the site shows that post-medieval material is highly represented, with a lesser quantity of late medieval material and undated fired clay.
- 7.4.10 No structures were found during the evaluation, suggesting that the material came from buildings outside the limits of the site, indicating that the presence of this material is the product of the discard of building rubble and possibly manuring.

7.5 Metalwork and glass by Ruth Beveridge

Introduction

- 7.5.1 A total of six items were recovered from the evaluation: five of glass, and one of iron. Five of the objects were collected from ditch fills in Trench 53; a further piece of bottle glass was retrieved from the fill of a pit/ditch terminus in Trench 54.
- 7.5.2 The finds have been recorded below and a full listing is provided in the catalogue, Appendix 4. They have been examined with the aid of low powered magnification but without the assistance of radiographs.

Condition

- 7.5.3 Ironwork is in poor condition, with the object surface masked by corrosion. The glass fragments show few signs of degradation, with only two fragments having iridescent surfaces.

Assemblage chronology and composition

- 7.5.4 The iron knife recovered from deposit 244 in ditch [245], Trench 53, is post-medieval

in date. It has a horizontal back and cutting edge that taper to a now missing tip. It is comparable to examples of 17th-century blades recovered from Norwich (Margeson 1993, 127, fig. 93, nos. 806 and 811).

- 7.5.5 The remaining glass artefacts are of 19th-century or later date. Four of the glass fragments were collected from fill (242) in ditch [243], Trench 53, and include the basal section of a wine bottle and three body fragments of uncertain form. A further fragment from the base of a wine or beer bottle was recovered from fill 222 in pit/ditch terminus [223], Trench 54.

Discussion

- 7.5.6 The metalwork and glass are likely to have entered the archaeological record as either items of discarded debris or as casual losses.

7.6 Clay tobacco pipes by Chris Jarret

- 7.6.1 A total of two fragments of clay tobacco pipes were recovered by hand from the archaeological works and was found in different contexts. The assemblage consists of a bowl and a stem. The bowl is comprised of an Oswald (1975) heeled type 13 bowl shape, which can be dated c. AD 1770–1845 (Higgins 2004). The bowl, found in fill (228), pit [229], Trench 53, is in a damaged state with the front (facing away from the smoker) and the right side missing, while the heel only has the first name initial **W** surviving the damage. The bowl has moulded decoration surviving as a wheat ear border on the back of the bowl and the sides have same sized fluting that stops short of the rim and so creating a deep plain band around the rim. Fluted decoration on clay tobacco pipes is dated from c. AD 1790 (David Higgins pers. comm) and therefore the bowl has a date range of c. AD 1790–1845 and dates the deposition of the context. The stem was found in Fill (254), Quarry Pit [254], Trench 59, has a thin thickness and a fine bore and can only be broadly to c. AD 1730–1910.
- 7.6.2 The clay tobacco pipes occur as a small quantity with little meaning and therefore has little significance. The only potential of the clay tobacco pipes is to date the contexts they were recovered from.

8 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

8.1 Animal bone *by Ryan Desrosiers*

8.1.1 A total of five fragments of animal bone weighing 1.54kg, were recovered from two evaluation trenches. Within Trench 53 a single poorly-preserved left fox metacarpal was recovered from fill (242) of a post-medieval ditch [243]. Additionally, four unidentifiable very poorly-preserved fragments of mammalian bone were found within fill (111) of a natural feature [113]. All specimens recovered from the site display signs of water wear, but do not show signs of human alteration (e.g., burning, cutmarks, saw marks, etc.) or evidence of carnivore or rodent gnawing. These specimens are of very little archaeological value.

8.2 Environmental assessment *by Tegan Abel*

Introduction

8.2.1 This report summarises the findings from the assessment of 12 bulk environmental samples taken from the evaluation. The samples ranged in volume from 3 to 8 litres, and were extracted from 3 pits, 3 ditches, 1 posthole and 1 natural feature (Table 8).

Table 8: Context information for environmental samples

Context No.	Feature No.	Trench No.	Sample No.	Period	Context category	Feature Type	Interpretation
109	110	67	1	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Fill	Posthole	Natural infill
111	113	7	2	Undated	Fill	Natural Feature	Natural infill
134	135	8	3	Prehistoric/ Roman	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill
152	153	67	4	Undated	Fill	Pit	Natural infill
170	171	72	5	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Fill	Pit	Backfill
172	173	72	6	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill
174	175	7	7	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Fill	Pit	Natural infill
186	187	67	8	Late Bronze Age- Early Iron Age	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill

Aims

- 8.2.2 The aims of this report are as follows: 1- To give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples; 2- To evaluate the potential of any environmental remains and, 3- To make recommendations for additional analysis.

Methodology

- 8.2.3 Eight samples were retrieved during this evaluation; prior to being processed, the sediment volume was measured and recorded, the data for which is presented in Appendix 5, Table 1. Samples were processed using a modified SIRAF floatation system and the flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts; material was recorded using a non-linear scale, as follows: 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (31-100).
- 8.2.4 The light residue was examined under a low-power binocular microscope and the contents recorded (Appendix 5, Table 1), with abundances being quantified as above.

Results

Natural features

- 8.2.5 Sample 2 was extracted from natural feature [113]. A few specimens of charcoal of a suitable size for species identification (>4mm) were present, along with a single fragment of charred nutshell. Less than 10 pieces of struck flint and coal were noted, along with pottery, burnt flint, vitrified material and animal bone also noted in Sample 2. Rooting was abundant in the samples, along with modern plant material, so the presence of these materials could suggest disturbance to the fill.

Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age features

- 8.2.6 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age (LBA-EIA) ditches [173] (Sample 6) and [187] (Sample 8) contained frequent inclusions of highly fragmented charcoal. In both of the samples the only other material noted was an abundance of rooting and moderate quantities of modern plant material, which may indicate high levels of bioturbation of the context.
- 8.2.7 Sample 5 was extracted from Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit [171]. The sample contained a small number of charcoal pieces which would be suitable for species identification (>4mm in size) along with moderate quantities of highly fragmented specimens. Less than 10 charred cereal grains were present, though the poor nature

of their preservation meant that they were unidentifiable to species level. The artefacts recovered from the retent were small in abundance and included pottery, struck and burnt flint. Roots/tubers were frequent in this sample, as was insect eggs/worm cases. Alongside this, smaller amounts of modern plant material and insect remains were noted, with these materials possibly suggesting post-depositional disturbance to the context.

- 8.2.8 Another Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pit [175], was sampled (Sample 7). Charcoal in this sample was moderate in abundance and fragmented in nature. It was the only charred material to be noted in the sample. Less than ten pieces of fragmented animal bone were recovered from the retent. Material which may be indicative of bioturbation were present in this sample in frequent to high quantities. These materials were- roots/tubers, woody plant material, modern plant material, alongside insect remains and insect eggs/worm cases.
- 8.2.9 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age posthole [110] (Sample 1) contained moderate amounts of fragmented charcoal and no other charred remains. Bioturbation of the context may be suggested by the presence of occasional uncharred seeds and insect remains, as well as higher amounts of roots/tubers and modern plant material.

Prehistoric/ Roman

- 8.2.10 Ditch [135] (Sample 3) was considered to be prehistoric/Roman in date. Moderate amounts of fragmented charcoal were apparent in the sample, alongside less than 10 charred cereals and charred seeds. Other materials identified in the sample were fewer than ten pieces of both struck flint and coal. Sample 3 was the only sample from the site to contain a low number of terrestrial mollusc shells. Post-depositional disturbance may be suggested by the presence of an abundant of roots/tubers, along with modern plant material and low amounts of insect eggs/remains as well as uncharred seeds.

Undated features

- 8.2.11 Fragmented charcoal was frequent in Sample 4 from undated pit [153], but the specimens were highly fragmented. Small amounts of struck flint and coal were also noted in the sample. Post-depositional disturbance of the context may be indicated through the presence of an abundance of roots, woody plant material and modern plant material, as well as moderate quantities of uncharred seeds and insect remains.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

- 8.2.12 Environmental remains were preserved in both the flots and heavy residue of these samples, including small quantities of burnt seeds and cereals, and a moderate amount of charcoal. Due to the lack of any significantly sized deposits (>100 specimens), no further work is suggested on these samples; however, there is the potential for radiocarbon dating of individual features to be undertaken on carbonised plant material, especially charred seeds and cereals.
- 8.2.13 The uncharred seeds recovered from this sample-set are likely to be intrusive examples, as indicated by the high degree of preservation of these specimens. This, along with the presence of unburnt plant material, roots and insect remains, may suggest that these contexts suffered from post-depositional disturbance.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 Introduction

9.1.1 Geophysical survey of the site had not indicated any significant archaeological remains apart from the ditches shown on the 1882 OS Map, a few agricultural and natural anomalies and some ferrous disturbance (Magnitude Surveys 2019).

9.1.2 The evaluation has demonstrated that the geophysical survey was not entirely successful, perhaps due to the underlying geology and the thickness of colluvium in the northern part of the site. Most of the features discovered during the project were not detected by the magnetometry survey, including parts of a Bronze Age field system and a possible prehistoric or Roman enclosure.

9.2 Prehistoric

9.2.1 The earliest evidence for human activity on site related to residually deposited struck flints. This evidence most likely relates to short visits to the site during the Mesolithic-Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age-Iron Age periods.

9.3 Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age

9.3.1 The primary result of the evaluation was the identification of a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system extending across most of the site, with an obvious concentration of features in its northern part. This field system consisted of a series of ditches forming rectilinear enclosures and perhaps also hedgerows and trackways. Artefactual evidence was sparse, as is typical for landscape divisions from this period, amounting to a few abraded sherds of Early Iron Age pottery. The archaeobotanical evidence was equally limited, consisting mainly of fragmented charcoal and unidentifiable charred cereal grains and seeds. Frequent signs of post-depositional disturbance were most likely related to the light, sandy character of the soil on site.

9.3.2 In Britain, up until the Early Bronze Age (c. 2200-1800 BC), farming took place in open fields that were cleared for cultivation or pastoral use within the landscape. In the Middle Bronze Age (c. 1800-1500 BC), enclosed field systems started to emerge in southern Britain, including East Anglia. However, in Suffolk and Norfolk the evidence for enclosed field systems of this period has been sparse and only in recent years has more evidence begun to accumulate (Woolhouse 2018, 186-189). Examples from Suffolk include Felixstowe (Woolhouse 2013; Stump and Hinman 2013; Woolhouse and Hinman 2013), Martlesham (Woolhouse 2016), Easton

(Woolhouse 2020 and 2020a), and most likely, Stowmarket (Mlynarska 2020). The Regional Agenda for Eastern England (Medlycott 2011) mentions the lack of evidence for Bronze Age field systems known "north of the Stour and east of the Fens". Although their numbers in Suffolk and Norfolk have increased in the recent years, recording sub-divided landscapes from this period remains an important task.

- 9.3.3 The field system recorded during the evaluation is consistent with other known Bronze Age field systems in East Anglia, with its topographical location on the east-facing slope of the Deben river, on light, sandy soil and the relatively small size of its ditches. The sparsity of artefactual evidence is also typical of field systems of that period, as they are thought to be positioned away from the inhabited areas.

9.4 Prehistoric/Roman

- 9.4.1 The function of the possible Enclosure 1 is not certain, although the ditch stands out from the other features identified at the site, with its topographical position close to the top of the slope. It was much more substantial in size than the Bronze Age field ditches scattered across the site and the leached, pale nature of its fill seems to confirm its age as either prehistoric or Roman.

9.5 Post-medieval

- 9.5.1 The evaluation has confirmed the presence of most of the ditches that were depicted on the 1886 OS Map. It shows that the western part of the site belonged to a roughly square field adjacent to the High Street. The eastern and southern arms of the ditch bounding that field were identified in Trenches 6, 36, 49, 58, 71 and 72. A smaller, narrow field is also shown on the map, at the eastern side of the site, adjacent to Chapel Lane. The western and southern arm of the ditch bounding that field were identified in Trenches 11, 30, 33, 53, 55; however, the evaluation also found a continuation of the western arm which was not shown on the OS map in Trenches 55 and 75. An internal sub-division of this field, which would have been located at the end of Trench 32 was not identified; however, the ditch may be located a bit further to the south and hence beyond the extent of the trench.
- 9.5.2 Two pits were also identified that could be assigned to the post-medieval period, in Trenches 49 and 53; their function was a rubbish/waste pit (Pit [229]) and a small fire pit (Pit [251]).
- 9.5.3 The 1783 Hodskinson's map shows a road connecting Chapel Lane and the High Street running roughly through the middle of the site. This section of the road was not

shown on the 1820 OS Map, which depicts the site as a blank field. The road was not identified by the evaluation, which perhaps suggests that it was probably little more than a 'dirt track', the remains of which were lost due to ploughing and other agricultural activities.

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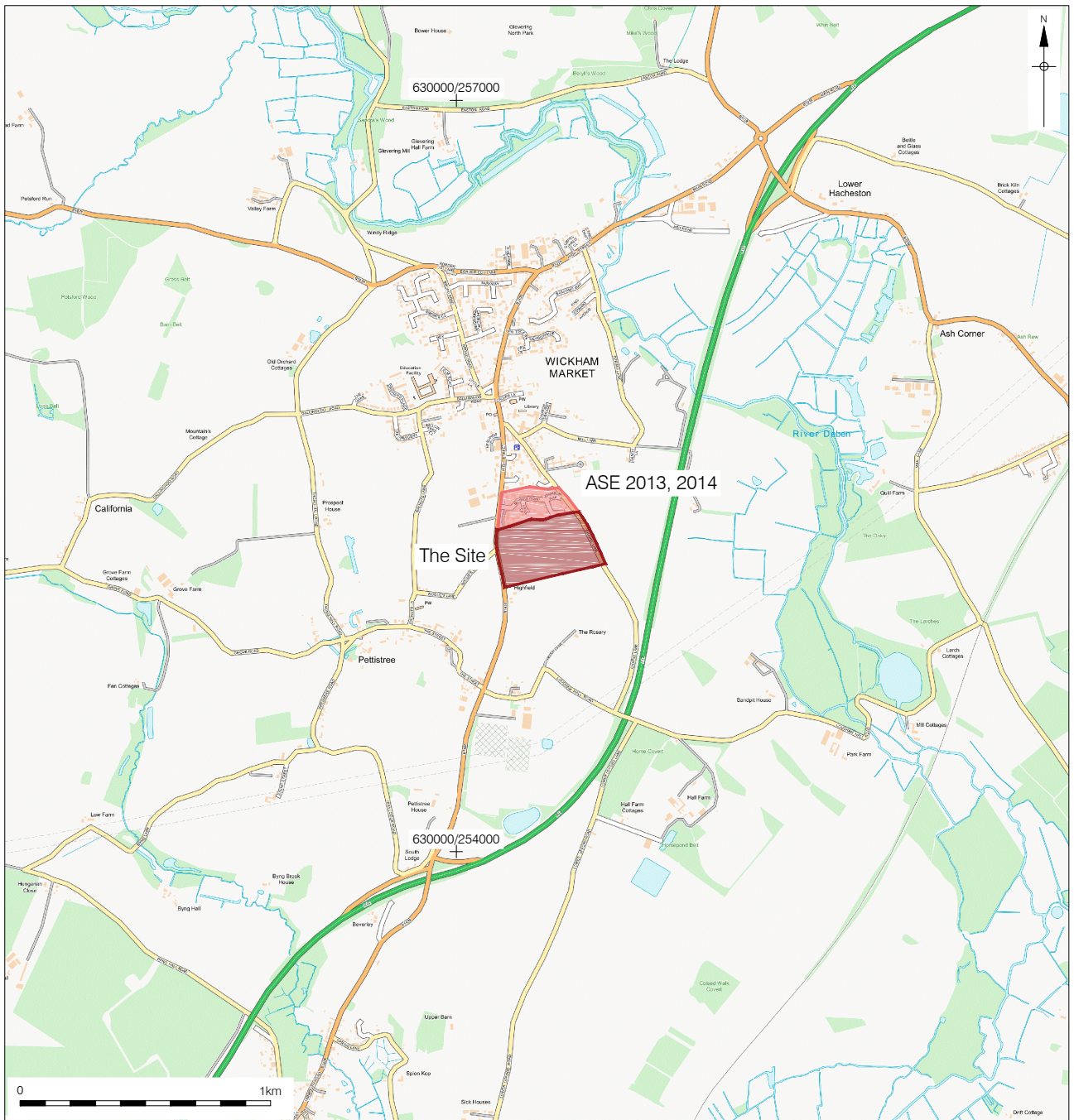
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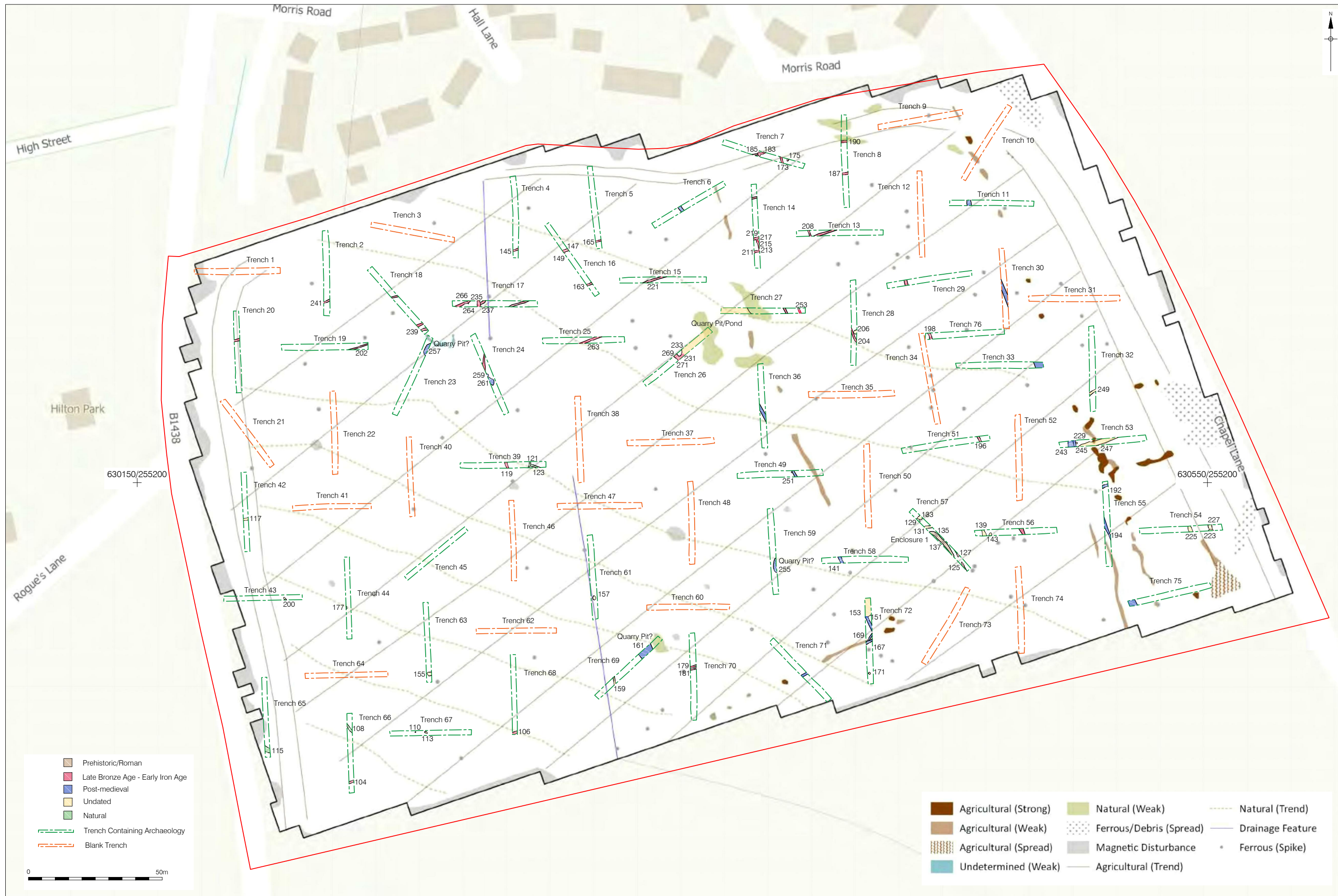
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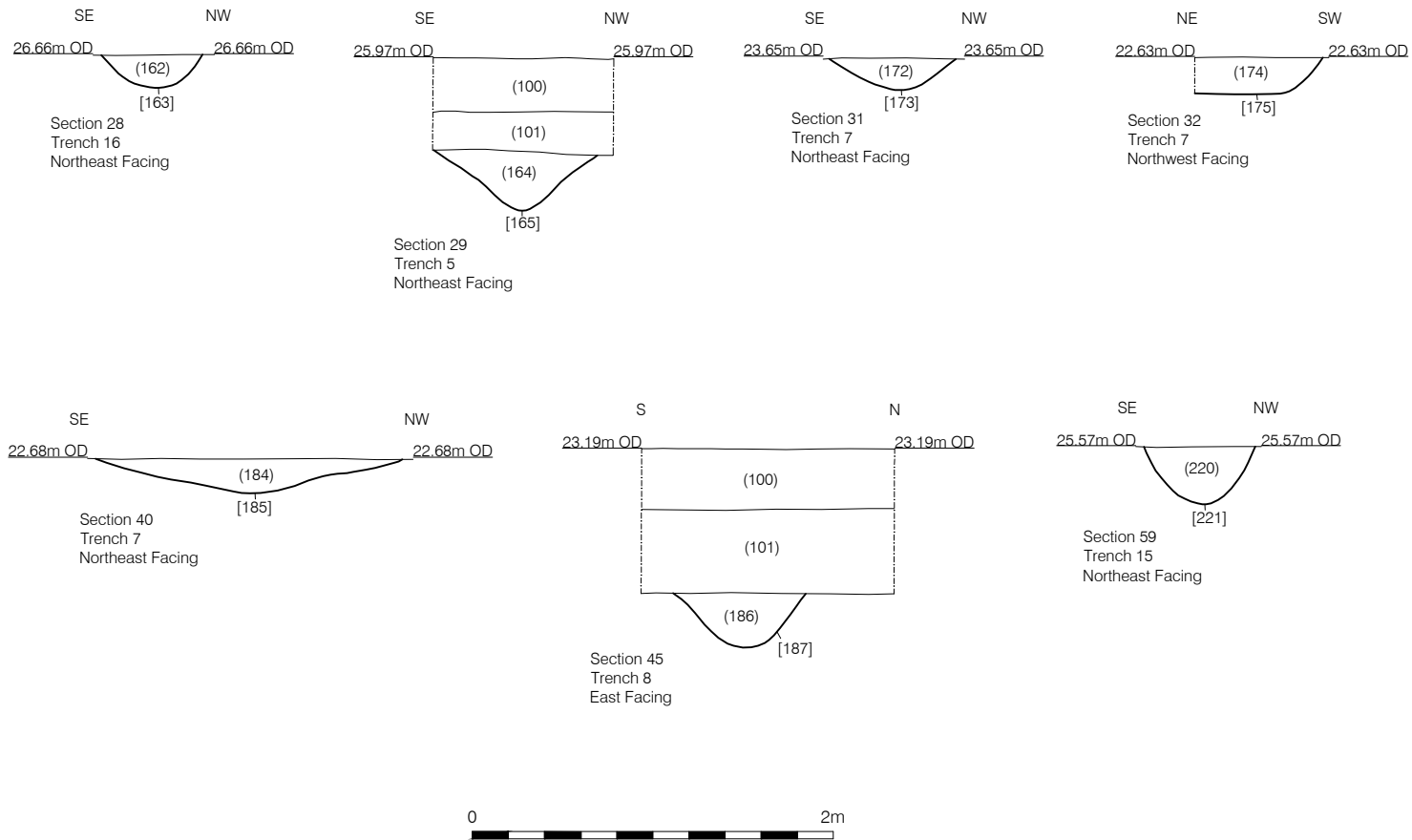


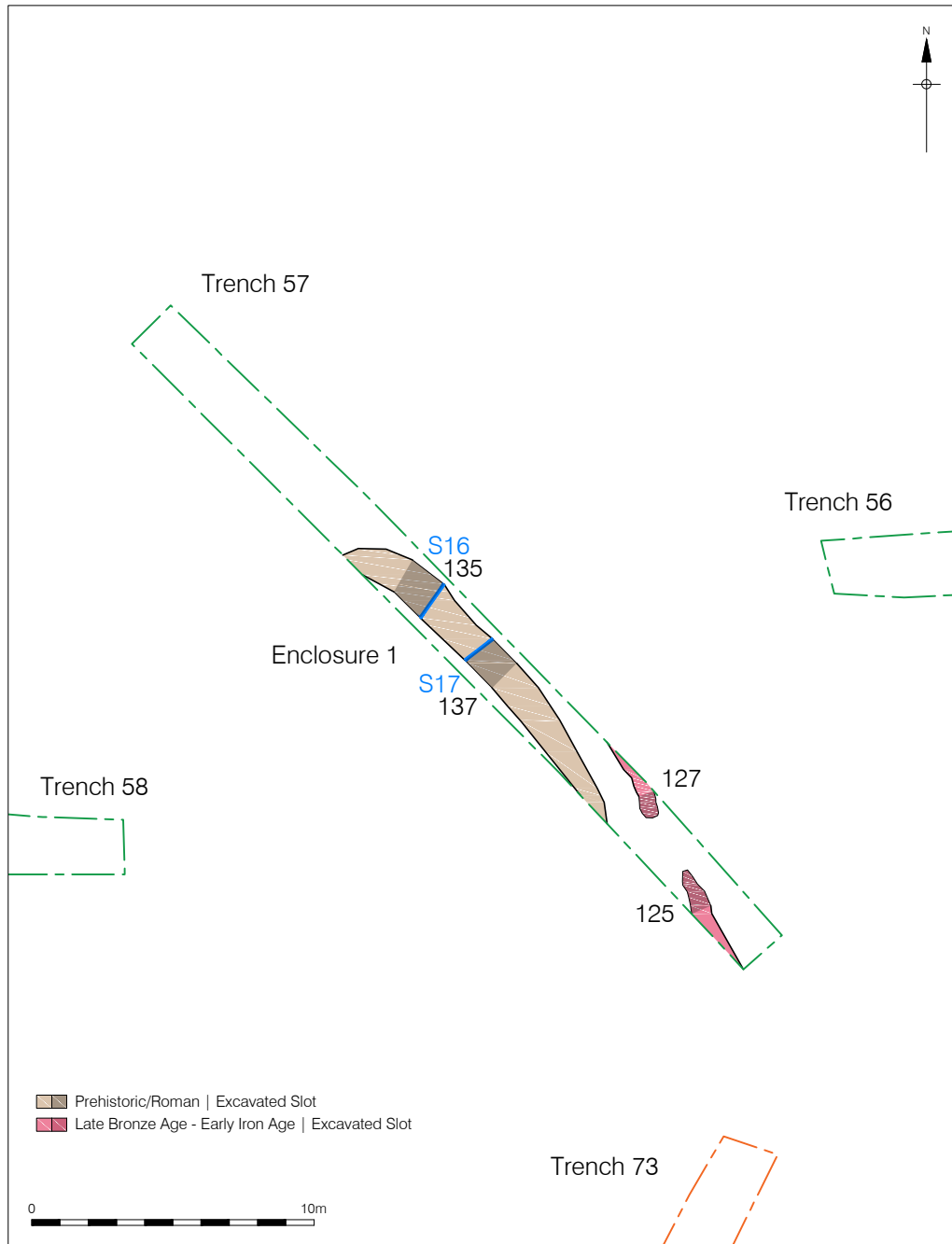




--- Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age | Excavated Slot | Conjecture
--- Trench Containing Archaeology
--- Blank Trench

0 80m





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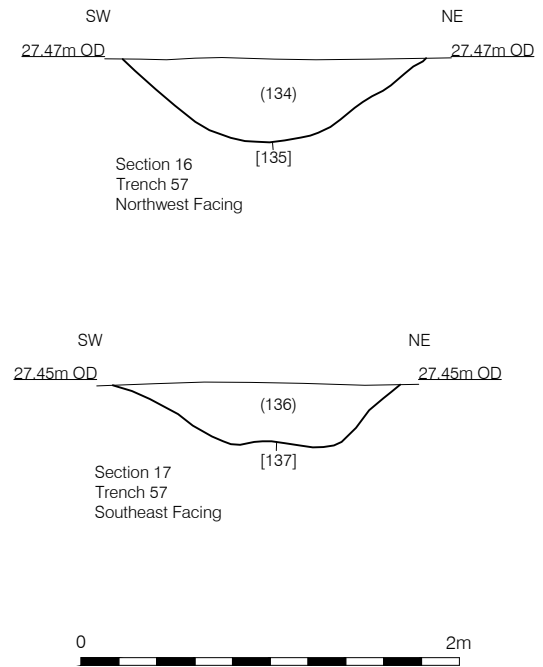


Figure 5
 Prehistoric/Roman Enclosure
 Plan 1:250, Sections 1:40 at A4

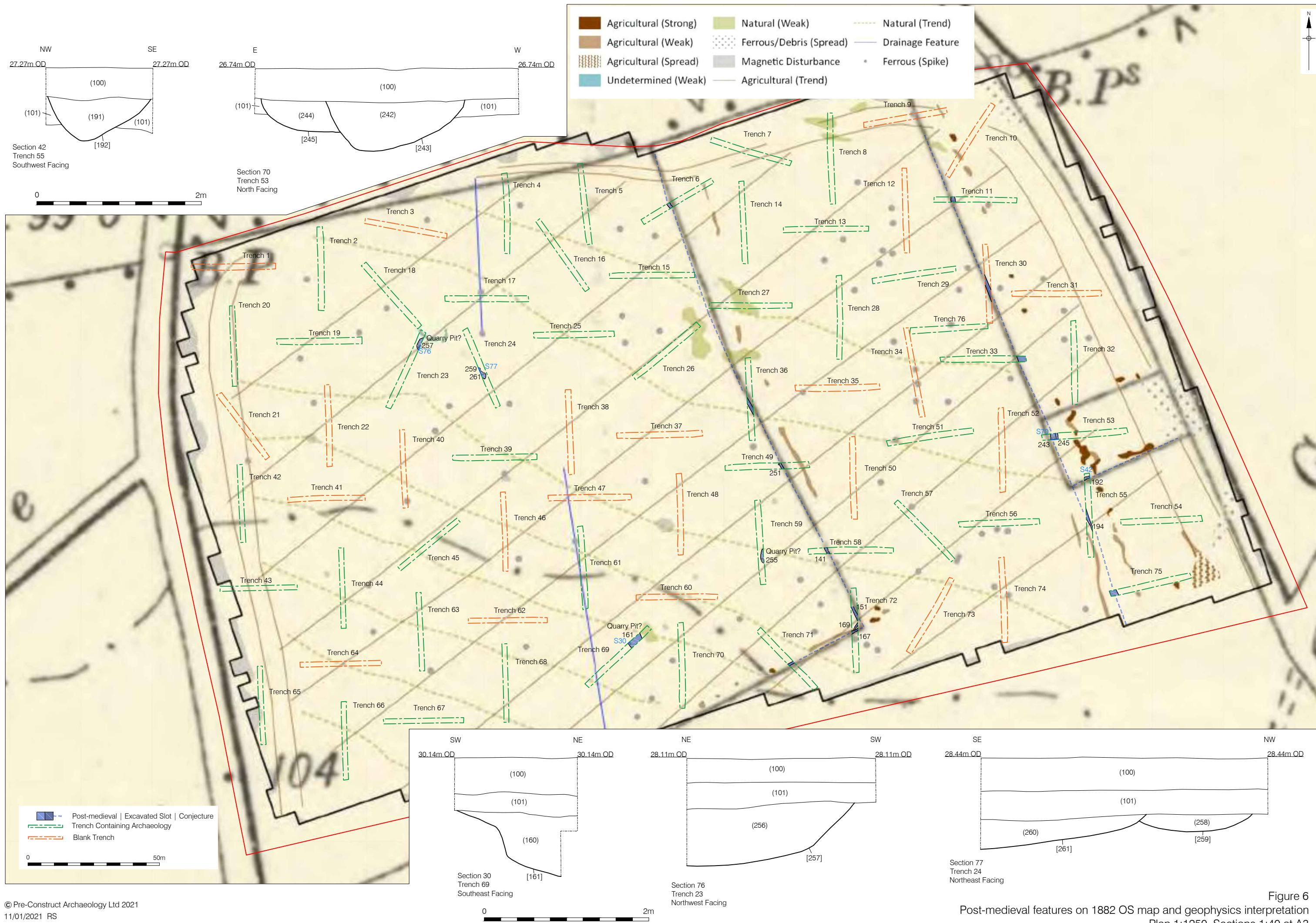
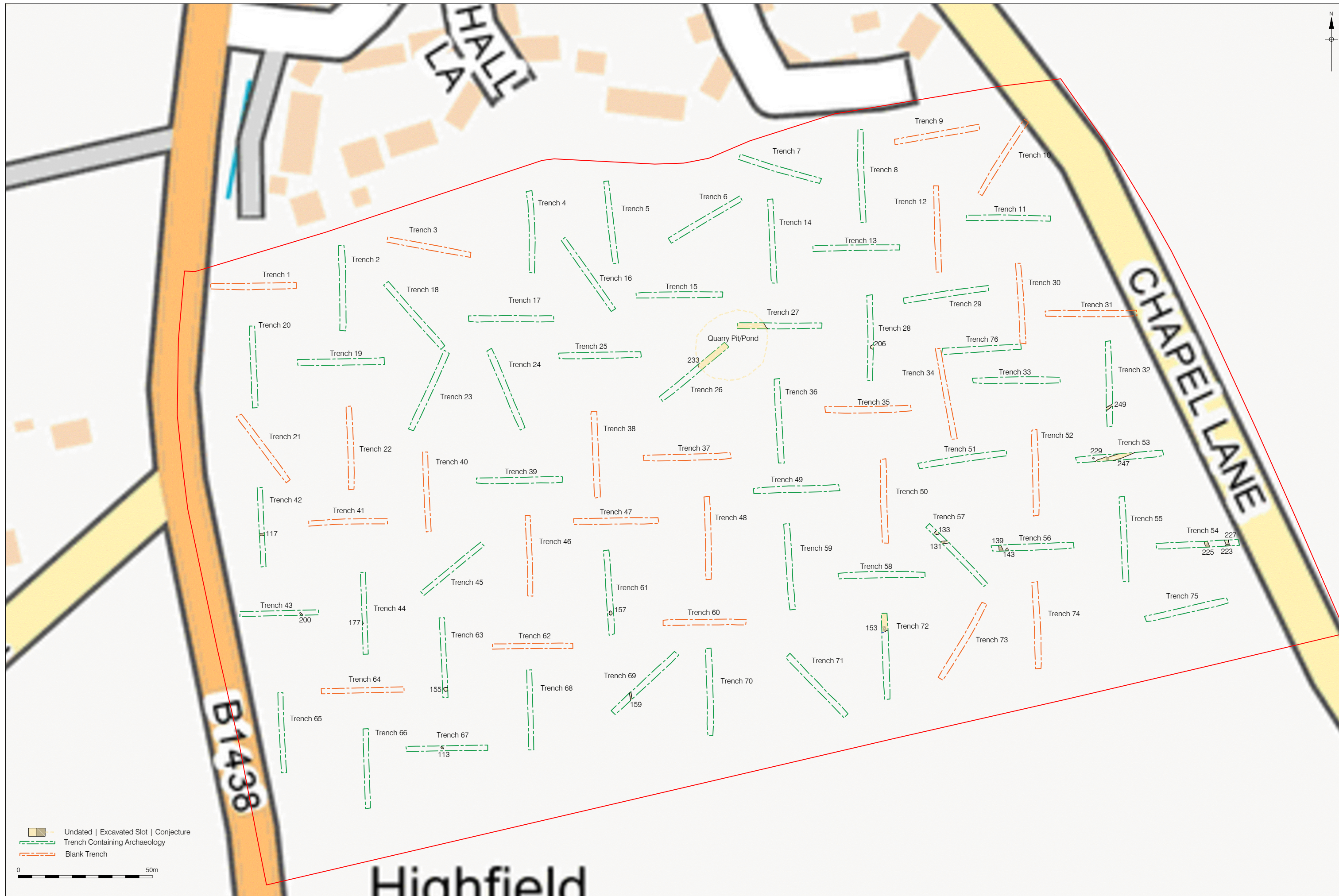


Figure 6
 Post-medieval features on 1882 OS map and geophysics interpretation
 Plan 1:1250, Sections 1:40 at A3



PLATES



Plate 1: The site, looking north



Plate 2: Trench 7, Pit [175], looking north



Plate 3: Trench 7, Pit [185], Ditch [183], looking west



Plate 4: Trench 8, Ditch [187], looking west



Plate 5: Trench 14, Ditches [211], [213], [215], [217], [219], looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 28, Ditch [204], Pit [206], looking north-west



Plate 7: Trench 57, Ditch termini [125] and [127], looking north-west



Plate 8: Trench 57, Enclosure 1, Ditch [135]/[137], looking north-west



Plate 9: Trench 52, Ditches [243] and [245], looking south



Plate 10: Trench 69, possible quarry pit [161], looking north-west



Plate 11: Trench 23, quarry pit [257], looking east



Plate 12: Trench 26, machine slot in Pond [233], looking north-west

APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
100	100		Layer	Topsoil	0	0						
101	101		Layer	Subsoil	0	0						
102	102		Layer	Natural	0	0						
103	104	66	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.18	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
104	104	66	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.18	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
105	106	68	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.22	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
106	106	68	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.22	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
107	108	66	Fill	Natural Feature	1	1	0.2	Loose, mid brownish-red silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
108	108	66	Cut	Natural Feature	1	1	0.2	Linear in plan, irregular sides, uneven base.		Natural features		Variation in geology
109	110	67	Fill	Posthole	0.33	0.25	0.15	Friable, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	1		Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
110	110	67	Cut	Posthole	0.33	0.25	0.15	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, sloping base.			Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Function uncertain
111	113	67	Fill	Natural Feature	1.2	0.55	0.05	Friable, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.	2	Natural features		Natural infill
112	113	67	Fill	Natural Feature	1.2	0.45	0.2	Friable, light to mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Natural features		Natural infill
113	113	67	Cut	Natural Feature	1.2	0.55	0.25	Irregular shape in plan, irregular sides, uneven base.		Natural features		Bioturbation
114	115	65	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.8	0.24	Loose, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
115	115	65	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.8	0.24	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, uneven base.		Natural features		Variation in geology
116	117	42	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
117	117	42	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, E-W aligned.			Undated	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
118	119	39	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
119	119	39	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
120	121	39	Fill	Natural feature	1	0.3	0.3	Firm, mid brownish-red silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
121	121	39	Cut	Natural feature	1	0.3	0.3	Linear in plan, vertical, undercutting sides, uneven base.		Natural features		Bioturbation
122	123	39	Fill	Natural feature	1	0.75	0.15	Firm, mid brownish-red silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
123	123	39	Cut	Natural feature	1	0.75	0.15	Linear in plan, irregular sides, irregular base.		Natural features		Variation in geology
124	125	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.15	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
125	125	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.15	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, N-S aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Boundary/ enclosure ditch terminus
126	127	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
127	127	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.2	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, N-S aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Boundary/ enclosure ditch terminus
128	129	57	Fill	Natural Feature	1	2.8		Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
129	129	57	Cut	Natural Feature	1	2.8		Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base.		Natural features		Treethrow?
130	131	57	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.9	Friable, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
131	131	57	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.9	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.			Undated	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
132	133	57	Fill	Ditch	1	0.75	0.15	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
133	133	57	Cut	Ditch	1	0.75	0.15	Moderately sloping sides, uneven base.			Undated	Ditch terminus or pit
134	135	57	Fill	Ditch	1	1.6	0.42	Friable, mid brownish-yellow silty	3	Enclosure 1	Prehistoric/ Roman	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
								sand.				
135	135	57	Cut	Ditch	1	1.6	0.42	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Enclosure 1	Prehistoric/ Roman	Enclosure ditch
136	137	57	Fill	Ditch	1	1.5	0.3	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Enclosure 1	Prehistoric/ Roman	Natural infill
137	137	57	Cut	Ditch	1	1.5	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Enclosure 1	Prehistoric/ Roman	Enclosure ditch
138	139	56	Fill	Ditch	1	1.15	0.43	Loose, brownish-yellow silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
139	139	56	Cut	Ditch	1	1.15	0.43	Linear in plan, steep sides, concave base, N-S aligned.			Undated	Boundary/ enclosure ditch
140	141	58	Fill	Ditch	1	1.65	0.65	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
141	141	58	Cut	Ditch	1	1.65	0.65	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.			post-medieval	Boundary ditch
142	143	56	Fill	Pit	0	0		Friable, mid brownish-red silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
143	143	56	Cut	Pit	0	0		Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.			Undated	Unknown function
144	145	4	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.22	Friable, light to mid yellowish-brown.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
145	145	4	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.22	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
146	147	16	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.4	Friable, light to mid yellowish-brown.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
147	147	16	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
148	149	16	Fill	Natural Feature	1	0.9	0.37	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.		Natural features		Natural infill
149	149	16	Cut	Natural Feature	1	0.6	0.37	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping to steep sides, concave base.		Natural features		Bioturbation?
150	151	72	Fill	Ditch	1	0		Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
151	151	72	Cut	Ditch	1	0		Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
152	153	72	Fill	Pit	1	1	0.6	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.	4	Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
153	153	72	Cut	Pit	1	1	0.6	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, uneven base.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit?
154	155	63	Fill	Ditch	1.25	1	0.42	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
155	155	63	Cut	Ditch	1.25	1	0.42	Linear in plan, moderately sloping to steep sides, concave base, E-W aligned.			Undated	Ditch terminus?
156	157	61	Fill	Pit	1.41	1	0.2	Firm, mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
157	157	61	Cut	Pit	1.41	1	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.			Undated	Function unknown
158	159	69	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
159	159	69	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.28	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.			Undated	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
160	161	69	Fill	Pit	1	1.3	0.68	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
161	161	69	Cut	Pit	1	1.3	0.68	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit
162	163	16	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.4	Friable, light to mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
163	163	16	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
164	165	5	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.4	Friable, light to mid yellowish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
165	165	5	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
166	167	72	Fill	Ditch	1	0.93	0.3	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
167	167	72	Cut	Ditch	1	0.93	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
168	169	72	Fill	Ditch	1	0.56	0.11	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
169	169	72	Cut	Ditch	1	0.56	0.11	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
170	171	72	Fill	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.3	Firm, black silty sand.	5		Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Backfill
171	171	72	Cut	Pit	0.8	0.7	0.3	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base.			Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Function uncertain
172	173	7	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.17	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	6	Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
173	173	7	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.17	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides concave base, N-S aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
174	175	7	Fill	Pit	0.75	0.35	0.2	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	7		Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
175	175	7	Cut	Pit	0.75	0.35	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, flat base.			Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Function uncertain
176	177	44	Fill	Pit	1.07	0.4	0.48	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
177	177	44	Cut	Pit	1.07	0.4	0.48	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.			Undated	Function uncertain
178	179	70	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.15	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
179	179	70	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.15	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
180	181	70	Fill	Ditch	1	0.4	0.1	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
181	181	70	Cut	Ditch	1	0.4	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
182	183	7	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.19	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
183	183	7	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.19	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
184	185	7	Fill	Pit	1.7	0.8	0.2	Friable, mid reddish-brown silty sand.			Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
185	185	7	Cut	Pit	1.7	0.8	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.			Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Function uncertain
186	187	8	Fill	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Loose, mid reddish-brown silty sand.	8	Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
187	187	8	Cut	Ditch	1	0.7	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
188					0	0		void				
189	190	8	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.15	Loose, mid reddish-brown silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
190	190	8	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.15	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
191	192	55	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.45	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
192	192	55	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.45	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, E-W aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
193	194	55	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.15	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
194	194	55	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.15	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
195	196	51	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
196	196	51	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
197	198	76	Fill	Ditch	1	1.1	0.3	Firm, mid greyish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
198	198	76	Cut	Ditch	1	1.1	0.3	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
199	200	43	Fill	Ditch	1	0.47	0.27	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
200	200	43	Cut	Ditch	1	0.47	0.27	Linear in plan, steep sides, uneven base.			Undated	Ditch terminus?
201	202	19	Fill	Ditch	1	0.22	0.1	Firm, mid greyish-brown silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
202	202	19	Cut	Ditch	1	0.22	0.1	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
								aligned.				
203	204	28	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-red sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
204	204	28	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
205	206	28	Fill	Pit	0	0		Loose, mid brownish-red sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
206	206	28	Cut	Pit	0	0		Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base.			Undated	Function uncertain
207	208	13	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-red sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
208	208	13	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
209								void				
210	211	14	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
211	211	14	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
212	213	14	Fill	Ditch	1	0.45	0.16	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
213	213	14	Cut	Ditch	1	0.45	0.16	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
214	215	14	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.11	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
215	215	14	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.11	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
216	217	14	Fill	Ditch	1	0.35	0.1	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
217	217	14	Cut	Ditch	1	0.35	0.1	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
218	219	14	Fill	Ditch	1	0.55	0.3	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
219	219	14	Cut	Ditch	1	0.55	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, tapered rounded base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
220	221	15	Fill	Ditch	1	0.6	0.2	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
221	221	15	Cut	Ditch	1	0.6	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
222	223	54	Fill	Ditch	1	2.4	0.4	Friable, black silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
223	223	54	Cut	Ditch	1	2.4	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, N-S aligned.			Undated	Boundary ditch
224	225	54	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.25	Firm, mid brownish-grey sandy clay.			Undated	Natural infill
225	225	54	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.25	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, N-S aligned.			Undated	Boundary ditch
226	227	54	Fill	Ditch	1	2.4	0.4	Friable, black silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
227	227	54	Cut	Ditch	1	2.4	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, N-S aligned.			Undated	Boundary ditch
228	229	53	Fill	Pit	0.6	0.5	0.4	Firm, black silty sand.			post-medieval	Natural infill
229	229	53	Cut	Pit	0.6	0.5	0.4	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.			post-medieval	Waste pit
230	231	26	Fill	Ditch	1	1.4	0.35	Friable, mid reddish brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
231	231	26	Cut	Ditch	1	1.4	0.35	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
232	233	26	Fill	Pond	1	0.75	0.3	Friable, mid-reddish brown sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
233	233	26	Cut	Pond	1	0.75	0.3	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides.			Undated	Possible pond
234	235	17	Fill	Ditch	1	1	0.3	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
235	235	17	Cut	Ditch	1	1	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age -	Enclosure/ boundary ditch

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
								sides, tapered rounded base, N-S aligned.			Early Iron Age	
236	237	17	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.2	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
237	237	17	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
238	239	18	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.4	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
239	239	18	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.4	Linear in plan, steep sides, tapered rounded base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
240	241	2	Fill	Ditch	1	0.67	0.1	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
241	241	2	Cut	Ditch	1	0.67	0.1	Linear in plan, gently sloping sides concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
242	243	53	Fill	Ditch	3	3.2	0.4	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
243	243	53	Cut	Ditch	3	3.2	0.4	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, N-S aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
244	245	53	Fill	Ditch	1	1.2	0.25	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			post-medieval	Backfill?
245	245	53	Cut	Ditch	1	1.2	0.25	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, N-S aligned.			post-medieval	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
246	247	53	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.65	Firm, mid brownish-grey silty sand.			Undated	Natural infill
247	247	53	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.65	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, ENE-WSW aligned.			Undated	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
248	249	32	Fill	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty clay.			Undated	Natural infill
249	249	32	Cut	Ditch	1	0.9	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base, ENE-WSW aligned.			Undated	Ditch?
250	251	49	Fill	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.08	Friable, black sandy silt, very frequent charcoal.			Post-medieval	Charcoal waste
251	251	49	Cut	Pit	0.35	0.35	0.08	Sub-circular in plan, gently sloping sides, concave base.			Post-medieval	Small fire pit
252	253	27	Fill	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age -	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
								silt.			Early Iron Age	
253	253	27	Cut	Ditch	1	0.8	0.27	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NNW-SSE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
254	255	59	Fill	Pit	1	0.9	0.4	Firm, mid brownish-yellow silty sand.		Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
255	255	59	Cut	Pit	1	0.9	0.4	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, uneven base.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit?
256	257	23	Fill	Pit	1	2.34	0.72	Friable, mid greyish-brown sandy clay.		Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
257	257	23	Cut	Pit	1	2.34	0.72	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit?
258	259	24	Fill	Pit	1	1.36	0.2	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.		Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
259	259	24	Cut	Pit	1	1.36	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit?
260	261	24	Fill	Pit	1	2	0.36	Friable, mid greyish-brown silty sand.		Quarry pits	Undated	Natural infill
261	261	24	Cut	Pit	1	2	0.36	Sub-circular in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base.		Quarry pits	Undated	Quarry pit?
262	263	25	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.3	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
263	263	25	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.3	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
264	265	17	Fill	Pit	0.3	0.3	0.15	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.			Undated	Natural infill
265	265	17	Cut	Pit	0.3	0.3	0.15	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, flat base.			Undated	Funtion uncertain (small pit or bioturbation)
266	267	17	Fill	Ditch	1	0.65	0.25	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
267	267	17	Cut	Ditch	1	0.65	0.25	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, tapered rounded base, NE-SW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
268	269	26	Fill	Ditch	1	1.3	0.2	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age -	Natural infill

Context No	Cut	Trench	Type	Category	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Enviro Sample	Entity	Period Name	Interpretation
								silt.			Early Iron Age	
269	269	26	Cut	Ditch	1	1.3	0.2	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NW-SE aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
270	271	26	Fill	Ditch	1	0.5	0.15	Friable, mid reddish-brown sandy silt.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Natural infill
271	271	26	Cut	Ditch	1	0.5	0.15	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides, concave base, NE-SW aligned.		Field system 1	Late Bronze Age - Early Iron Age	Enclosure/ boundary ditch
272	251	49	Fill	Pit	0	0.2	0.02	Friable, mid brownish-red sandy silt.			Post-medieval	Burning in situ

APPENDIX 2: TRENCH TABLE

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
1	E-W	30	0.7	0.3	0.4	26.53	0.2	0.5	26.57	No archaeological features or deposits present
2	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	26.38	0.2	0.3	26.91	Ditch [241]
3	NW-SE	30	0.8	0.3	0.5	25.74	0.3	0.4	26.15	No archaeological features or deposits present
4	N-S	30	0.8	0.3	0.5	24.83	0.3	0.2	26.21	Ditch [145]
5	N-S	30	0.8	0.3	0.5	24.25	0.3	0.2	25.68	Ditch [165]
6	NE-SW	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	25.06	0.3	0.2	23.93	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
7	NW-SE	30	1.1	0.3	0.8	22.87	0.2	0.5	22.85	Ditches [173], [183], Pits [175], [185]
8	N-S	30	1.1	0.3	0.8	21.69	0.3	0.5	22.77	Ditches [187], [190]
9	NE-SW	30	0.85	0.25	0.6	21.74	0.15	0.6	21.28	No archaeological features or deposits present
10	NE-SW	30	1.1	0.3	0.8	20.86	0.3	0.3	21.62	No archaeological features or deposits present
11	E-W	30	0.65	0.25	0.4	22.05	0.3	0.3	21.76	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
12	N-S	30	0.9	0.3	0.6	21.74	0.25	0.25	23.12	No archaeological features or deposits present
13	E-W	30	0.7	0.3	0.4	23.66	0.25	0.4	22.9	Ditch [208]

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
14	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	23.47	0.2	0.2	24.61	Ditches [211], [213], [215], [217], [219]
15	E-W	30	0.5	0.2	0.2	25.81	0.3	0.2	25.25	Ditch [221]
16	NW-SE	30	0.7	0.2	0.5	25.64	0.2	0.3	25.09	Ditches [149], [163]
17	E-W	30	0.6	0.25	0.25	26.95	0.2	0.4	27.25	Ditches [235], [237], [264], [266]
18	NW-SE	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	27.51	0.2	0.3	26.91	Ditch [239]
19	E-W	30	0.65	0.25	0.4	27.82	0.25	0.3	27.52	Ditch [202]
20	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	27.15	0.2	0.3	28.08	Un-excavated Bronze Age ditch
21	NW-SE	30	0.6	0.25	0.35	28.31	0.2	0.2	28.88	No archaeological features or deposits present
22	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	28.41	0.2	0.3	29.11	No archaeological features or deposits present
23	NE-SW	30	0.55	0.3	0.25	28.71	0.2	0.3	27.56	Pit [257]
24	NW-SE	30	0.75	0.25	0.5	27.38	0.25	0.5	28.17	Pits [259], [261], un-excavated Bronze Age ditch
25	E-W	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	27.39	0.25	0.3	26.88	Ditch [263]
26	NE-SW	30	0.95	0.25	0.3	25.31	0.25	0.7	24	Ditches [231], [269], [271], Pond [233]
27	E-W	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	24.97	0.2	0.3	24.97	Ditch [263], un-excavated Bronze Age ditch and undated

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
										pond
28	N-S	30	0.75	0.3	0.45	23.98	0.3	0.4	25.13	Ditch [204], Pit [206]
29	NE-SW	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	23.73	0.3	0.3	23.19	Un-excavated Bronze Age ditch
30	N-S	30	0.8	0.2	0.6	22.71	0.4		23.78	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
31	E-W	30	0.7	0.3	0.4	23.12	0.2	0.6	23.25	No archaeological features or deposits present
32	N-S	30	0.7	0.3	0.2	23.91	0.3	0.4	25.46	Ditch [249]
33	E-W	30	0.7	0.25	0.45	24.46	0.25	0.4	24.62	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
34	N-S	30	0.7	0.3	0.4	24.98	0.25	0.4	25.99	No archaeological features or deposits present
35	E-W	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	25.75	0.2	0.3	26.03	No archaeological features or deposits present
36	N-S	30	0.5	0.35		26.04	0.2	0.3	27.38	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
37	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	27.7	0.25	0.3	28.16	No archaeological features or deposits present
38	N-S	30	0.75	0.25	0.5	28.02	0.2	0.35	28.64	No archaeological features or deposits present
39	E-W	30	0.6	0.2	0.4	28.78	0.2	0.4	28.93	Ditch [119], Natural features

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
										[121], [123]
40	N-S	30	0.5	0.25		28.67	0.2	0.3	29.43	No archaeological features or deposits present
41	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	29.39	0.25	0.25	29.28	No archaeological features or deposits present
42	N-S	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	28.79	0.2	0.3	29.4	Ditch [117]
43	E-W	30	0.5	0.3	0.2	29.61	0.25	0.25	29.74	Pit/ ditch terminus [200]
44	N-S	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	29.7	0.25	0.3	30.03	Pit [177]
45	NE-SW	30	0.4	0.2	0.1	29.92	0.2	0.2	29.38	No archaeological features or deposits present
46	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	28.94	0.25	0.3	29.4	No archaeological features or deposits present
47	E-W	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	29.11	0.2	0.3	28.8	No archaeological features or deposits present
48	N-S	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	28.42	0.3	0.25	29.15	No archaeological features or deposits present
49	E-W	30	0.7	0.25	0.45	27.25	0.2	0.4	27.2	Pit [251], un-excavated post-medieval ditch
50	N-S	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	26.96	0.3	0.1	27.63	No archaeological features or deposits present
51	NE-SW	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	26.51	0.2	0.3	26.02	Ditch [196]
52	N-S	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	26	0.2	0.15	27.23	No archaeological features or

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
										deposits present
53	E-W	30	0.8	0.4	0.4	26.31	0.3	0.15	26.3	Ditches [243], [245], [247], Pit [229]
54	E-W	30	0.4	0.25		27.53	0.25	0.15	27.74	Ditches [225], [227], Pit [223]
55	N-S	30	0.6	0.3	0.3	26.95	0.25	0.25	27.96	Ditches [192], [194]
56	E-W	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	27.79	0.25	0.25	27.77	Ditch [139], Pit [143]
57	NW-SE	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	27.99	0.2	0.3	27.43	Ditches [125], [127], [131], [133], [135], [137], Natural feature [129]
58	E-W	30	0.5	0.25	0.2	28.35	0.2	0.3	28.04	Ditch [141]
59	N-S	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	28.42	0.25	0.25	28.91	Pit [255]
60	E-W	30	0.55	0.2	0.35	29.14	0.25	0.35	29.75	No archaeological features or deposits present
61	N-S	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	29.3	0.25	0.3	29.71	Pit [157]
62	E-W	30	0.4	0.2	0.2	29.73	0.2	0.2	29.73	No archaeological features or deposits present
63	N-S	30	0.5	0.2	0.2	29.97	0.2	0.3	30.16	Pit/ ditch terminus [155]
64	E-W	30	0.5	0.2	0.2	30.28	0.2	0.3	30.14	No archaeological features or deposits present
65	N-S	30	0.65	0.25	0.4	29.89	0.25	0.3	30.31	Natural feature [115]
66	N-S	30	0.55	0.2	0.35	30.19	0.2	0.2	30.61	Ditch [104], Natural Feature [108]

Trench No.	Alignment	Length (m)	Max Machine depth (m)	Topsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 1 (m)	Natural depth End 1 (mOD)	Topsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Subsoil thickness End 2 (m)	Natural depth End 2 (mOD)	Summary of Archaeological Features
67	E-W	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	30.37	0.2	0.3	30.38	Posthole [110], Natural Feature [113]
68	N-S	30	0.5	0.2	0.3	30.08	0.2	0.15	30.08	Ditch [106]
69	NE-SW	30	0.45	0.25	0.2	30.08	0.25	0.2	29.87	Ditch [159], Pit [161]
70	N-S	30	0.6	0.25	0.35	29.93	0.2	0.35	30	Ditches [179], [181]
71	NW-SE	30	0.5	0.25	0.25	29.61	0.2	0.2	29.47	Un-excavated post-medieval ditch
72	N-S	30	0.5	0.2	0.25	28.42	0.2	0.3	29.44	Ditches [151], [167], [169], Pit [153], [171]
73	NE-SW	30	0.55	0.25	0.3	29.22	0.25	0.3	28.64	No archaeological features or deposits present
74	N-S	30	0.5	0.25		28.24	0.25	0.25	29.31	No archaeological features or deposits present
75	NE-SW	30	0.4	0.25		28.4	0.25	0.15	28.21	Un-excavated post-medieval boundary ditch
76	E-W	30	0.95	0.25	0.7	24.28	0.25	0.4	23.67	Ditch [196]

APPENDIX 3: LITHIC CALATOGUE

Context	Ref.	Feature	Trench	Cortical flake	Flake	Blade: prismatic	Blade: non-prismatic	Flake fragment >15mm	Unworked burnt stone (no.)	Unworked burnt stone (wt:g)	Suggested date range	Comments
111	<2>	NatF 113	67						4	34	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
111	<2>	NatF 113	67	1	1						Preh.	Both small and undiagnostic but in good condition. Flake is badly detached which hint at a later prehistoric date.
134	<3>	Ditch 135	57					1			Preh.	Small fragment of a thin flake
170	<5>	Pit 171	72						2	9	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments (discarded)
170	<5>	Pit 171	72	2							Preh.	Both primary flakes, neither diagnostic, one is very small. Neither well detached possibly suggesting a later prehistoric date?
u/s		Unstrat	-	2	6	2	4				Meso/ENeo	Mostly blade-based and of Meso or ENeo date, one or two flake are quite 'squat' and could be later. Many pieces have edge damage possibly caused by deliberate retouch but the generally chipped condition of the assemblage precludes any positive identifications.

APPENDIX 4: GLASS AND METALWORK CATALOGUE

Cut	Material	Object	Fragment No.	Description	Date	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Depth (mm)	Diameter (mm)	Weight (g)	Extent
223	Glass	Bottle	1	Basal section of a translucent, dark olive green glass beer or wine bottle. Cylindrical with steep push-up from heel. No weathering on external surfaces.	19th - 20th century			68.3	82.2	132.7	Incomplete
243	Glass	Bottle	1	Basal section of a translucent, dark olive green glass beer or wine bottle. Cylindrical with steep push-up from heel. Circumferential striations on heel. Weathering on external surfaces.	19th - 20th century	74.8	15.9	36.3		39.6	Incomplete
243	Glass	Vessel	1	Body shard of translucent, dark olive green glass; moulded indentation. Unknown function	19th - 20th century	31.5	31.2	2.3		4.7	Incomplete
243	Glass	Vessel	1	Body shard of translucent, olive green green glass - cylindrical bottle or jar. Possible remains of panel with embossed logo on side.	19th - 20th century	41.7	41.2	3.8		7.7	Incomplete
243	Glass	Vessel	1	Body fragment from flat sided vessel; natural blue/colourless, translucent glass.	19th - 20th century	31.4	21	5.6		4.4	Incomplete
245	Iron	Knife	1	Whittle-tang knife blade, V-shaped in section, with straight back and parallel cutting edge that angles upwards to a now missing tip. The tang extends from the top of the back with a shoulder to the cutting edge; it is a thin rectangle in cross section. Blade is c. 92mm in length; tang is c.71mm long. Detail masked by corrosion.	Post-medieval	163	22.8	5.6		53.1	Incomplete

APPENDIX 5: ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

Table 1: Context information for environmental samples

Sample Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context Number	109	111	134	152	170	172	174	186
Feature Number	110	113	135	153	171	173	175	187
Volume of flot (millilitres)	6	9	10	8	7	8	12	7
Volume of residue (litres)	3	8	4	7	8	6	7	5
FLOT RESIDUE:								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4mm					1			
Charcoal 2-4mm	2		1	2	3	2	1	2
Charcoal <2mm	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	2
Seeds								
Uncharred seeds	1		2	2				
Charred seeds			1					
Unidentifiable								
Cereals								
Charred cereal			1					
Unidentifiable					1			
Other plant macrofossils								
Modern plant material	2	2	3	3	1	2	3	3
Woody plant material				3			2	
Roots/ tubers	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4
Other remains								
Insect remains	1		1		1		2	
Insect eggs/ worm cases			2	1	2		2	
Black vitrified material		1						
Coal		2	1					
Shell								
Terrestrial shell			1					
HEAVY RESIDUE:								
Charcoal								
Charcoal >4mm		1			2			
Charcoal 2-4mm		2	1	1	4	1	1	1
Finds								
Pottery		1			2			
Struck Flint		1	1	1	1			
Burnt Flint		1			1			
Animal Bone		1					1	
Shell								
Nut		1						

Key: 1- Occasional, 2- fairly frequent, 3- frequent, 4- abundant.

APPENDIX 6: OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: preconst1-407582

Project details

Project name	Land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk
Short description of the project	The earliest activity on site related to residual finds of struck flints that were in majority recovered from the topsoil. This evidence indicates human activity on the site during the Mesolithic to Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. The primary result of the evaluation was the identification of a Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age field system formed by a series of NNE-SSW and ENE-WSW aligned ditches. The field system represented a continuation of the activity identified immediately north of the site, in an excavation conducted by ASE in 2014. Typically for landscape divisions from this period, artefactual evidence was limited to only a few sherds of very abraded pottery. The site provides an important addition to the growing, yet still sparse, evidence for Bronze Age field systems in Suffolk. Two pits and a possible posthole belonging to this period were also identified, however their exact function is difficult to ascertain. The evaluation also identified a possible Prehistoric or Roman small enclosure ditch in Trench 57, the exact function of which is difficult to ascertain. The evaluation confirmed the presence of post-medieval boundary ditches shown on the 1886 OS Map. In addition, two post-medieval pits were also identified in Trenches 49 and 53. The evaluation found no evidence for the road depicted on the 1783 Hodkinson's map which was shown to run across the northern part of the site
Project dates	Start: 23-11-2020 End: 16-12-2020
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	PTR070 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Bronze Age
Monument type	PIT Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	QUARRY PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POND Uncertain
Monument type	ENCLOSURE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	FIELD SYSTEM Late Prehistoric

Significant Finds	POT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL WICKHAM MARKET Chapel Lane, Wickham Market
Postcode	IP13 0HH
Study area	8.07 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 3032 5521 52.146502255796 1.366777313199 52 08 47 N 001 22 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 23m Max: 32m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited
Project director/manager	Simon Carlyle
Project supervisor	Judyta Mlynarska
Type of sponsor/funding body	Housing Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	PTR 070
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Glass","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	PTR 070
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	PTR 070

Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Land off Chapel Lane, Wickham Market, Suffolk: An Archaeological Evaluation
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